

Sindh's forgotten ties with Jainism nestle in the depths of Nagarparkar and Karoonjhar Hills, a range which some archaeologists say is nearly three billion years old. Nourished by the lost Hakra river, the area thrived as a cultural hub in the Chalcolithic and Paleolithic ages. The pink granite stretch, once known as Kinro, is still encrusted with magnificence: Bodhesar, Sadhro, Ambaji, Virawah temples, the Gorri Jain Mandir and a Bodhesar mosque. Almost six kilometres from central Nagarparkar stands a complex of three Bodhesar Jain temples built in 1375 AD and in 1449 AD; two have domes carved from Karoonjhar stone and the third is in complete decay. While the higher Bodhesar temple, with an uneven stone stairwell, was said to be by the Gulf of Sindhu, Bodhesar talao and a white marble mosque built in 1505 are at the foot of the hills. Such relics, and the remains of the fifth-century Parinagar Fort, which connected Karoonjhar to the sea, illustrate how sacred the slopes were to Jains. The least we can do today is to ensure that all beautiful residues of the past do not fade away as besides monetary rewards, such vestige reconnects us to our humane, accepting selves — an invaluable inheritance for future generations.

Published in Dawn, October 23th, 2023

PRECJ

Titles: "Antiqueness of Sindh"

According to an archaeologists, the government of Sindh forget about a close relationship with Jainism. The Hakra river loses his identity. It serves as a cultural hub in the Chalcolithic and Paleolithic ages. The Kirthi is engraved with many beauty such as Sadhro and Ambaji etc. A three Bodhesar Jain temples which is six kilometre away from Nagar Parkar. The two temples is engraved with Karoojhar stones. A one temple loses his antiqueness. These temples and a Parinagar Fort serves as a religious importance to the Jains. On a nutshell, we have a responsibility to preserve the beauty of past and rem-antiqueness for the future's generation.

Precie = 105
Wood.