

Tours

HISTORICAL SITES

Badshahi Mosque

The Badshahi Mosque or the 'Royal Mosque' in Lahore is the second largest mosque in Pakistan and South Asia and the fifth largest mosque in the world. Depicting the beauty, passion and grandeur of the Mughal era, it is Lahore's most famous landmark and a major tourist attraction. Capable of accommodating 55,000 worshippers in its main prayer hall and a further 95,000 in its courtyard and porticoes, it remained the largest mosque in the world for a period of 313 years, when it was overtaken in size by the completion of the Mosque in Islamabad. This year at ArtFest'16, our guests from across the world will be able to witness one of the most magnificent pieces of architecture ever designed.

Lahore Fort

The Lahore Fort, locally referred to as Shahi Qila is main attraction of Lahore. It is located in the northwestern corner of the Walled City of Lahore. Origins of the fort go as far back as antiquity; however, the existing base structure was built during the reign of the Mughal ruler Akbar. It has two gates one is known as Alamgiri Gate built by Emperor Aurangzeb, which opens towards Badshahi Mosque and other older one known as Maseeti or Masjidi Gate which opens towards Masti Gate Area of Walled City and was built by Emperor Akbar.. Some of the famous sites inside the fort include: Sheesh Mahal and Moti Masjid. In 1981, the fort was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Shalimar Garden

The Shalimar Garden is a Pakistani garden and it was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in Lahore, The Shalimar Gardens are laid out in the form of an oblong parallelogram, surrounded by a high brick wall, which is famous for its intricate fretwork. This garden was made on the concept of Char Bhagh. The gardens measure 658 meters north to south and 258 meters east to west. From this basin, and from the canal, rise 410 fountains, which discharge into wide marble pools. It is a credit to the creativity of Mughal engineers that even today scientists are unable to fully comprehend the water systems and thermal engineering from architectural blueprints. The surrounding area is rendered cooler by the flowing of the fountains, which is a particular relief for visitors during Lahore's blistering summers, with temperature sometimes exceeding 120 °F (49 °C).

SHOPPING

M.M Alam Road

Muhammad Mahmood Alam Road is one of the most amazing places to visit in Lahore. It was named in honour of flying ace of Pakistan Air Force, Air Commodore Muhammad Mehmood Alam. It runs from Main Market to Firdous Market in Gulberg. The road runs parallel to famous Main Boulevard thus providing an alternate route and is a commercial hub with many restaurants, fashion boutiques, shopping malls, beauty salons and décor stores. In contrast with Food Street in Gawalmandi, which is located in old city and is considered a budget dine out, M.M. Alam road hosts a variety of flamboyant restaurants in modern Lahore. A long delayed remodeling project of the road was launched in 2011 with a budget of PKR 250 million. We are very excited to take the ArtFest'13 delegates to this thrilling place.

Liberty Market

One of the most popular places in Lahore, the Liberty Market, is an all time favorite place for shopping lovers. From dresses to shows, woman's to man's, there are at least a shop for the taste or range. In Liberty Market, one can buy everything for men, women, and kids and can find expensive watches, toys, music, enjoy food and much more.

Anarkali

Anarkali Bazaar is a traditional and an important market in Lahore. It is one of the oldest surviving markets in South Asia, dating back at least 200 years. It is located on the Mall Road and also very near to gate of Mayo Hospital Lahore. The market derives its name from a nearby mausoleum thought to be that of a slave girl named Anārkalī, buried alive by order of the Mughal Emperor Akbar for having an illicit relationship with the Emperor's son, Prince Salim, later to become Emperor Jahangir. Anarkali Bazar is the oldest bazaar of Lahore, Pakistan. It sells textiles, garments, jewelry, and many other items. Anarkali Bazar is divided into two portions, the Old Anarkali Bazar and the New Anarkali Bazar. The Old Anarkali Bazar is noted for traditional food items while the New Anarkali Bazar is noted for its traditional handicraft and embroidery cloths.

OTHERS

Lahore Museum

The Lahore Museum was originally established in 1865. Rudyard Kipling's father, John Lockwood Kipling, was one of the earliest and most famous curators of the museum. The Museum contains some fine specimens of Mughal and Sikh doorways and woodwork and has a large collection of paintings dating back to the Mughal, Sikh and British periods. It includes a collection of musical instruments, ancient jewelry, textiles, pottery, and armory. There are important relics from the Indus Valley civilisation, Ghandara and GrecoBactrian periods as well as some Tibetan and Nepalese work on display. The museum has a number of GrecoBuddhist sculptures, Mughal and Pahari paintings on display. The Fasting Buddha from the Ghandara period is one of the most famous objects of the museum.

National College of Arts

The National College of Arts Lahore, or NCA, is the oldest arts institution of higher learning in Lahore, Pakistan. Long ago it was known as the Mayo School of Arts. Gazetteers written about the city of Lahore in 1915 describe the work being done at the school. Due to its distribution as the one of the two highly reputable arts institutions in Pakistan (the other being Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture Karachi), entrance to it has become competitive. Around 450 students from all provinces study in the College and is taught by a teaching staff of 40. There is a high rate of employment for its diploma-holders in a number of important organizations in the country. Apart from the urban development authorities, its graduates are absorbed in the private sector by advertising agencies, architectural consultancies, industrial and publishing houses. The work of students can be seen at the annual Thesis Display.