

Swat travel guide



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As we all know, tourism means a lot to everyone. Tourists visit various places to explore the natural beauty. In this world, everything that God has done is beautiful. Today we will discuss the best tourist destination in Pakistan. And this is Swat Valley. If you haven't visited Swat, it means you haven't seen anything. Visiting beautiful places is also suitable for physical and mental health. And the northern areas are better for this purpose. Moving to a new place for a few days will definitely distract your thoughts and open your mind. And this is the best method for treating sick people. I'll give you all the information you need about Swat. Let's get back on Swat's specialties. So you'll find out what Swat Valley is known for? SPECIALTIES: We are all familiar with the Swat Valley, which is a mini Switzerland. This name was given by the queen Elizabeth II during her visit in 1960. It is famous for its beauty. In Pakistan, the most peaceful and beautiful place is the Swat Valley. The capital of Swat is Said Sharif. It is KPk's 15th largest city. Most of Swat is occupied by Pashtuns. Lushy green forests, grassy meadows and snow-covered mountains enhance the beauty of Swat. Persimmon, apricot, plum, pear, pomegranate and grapes are famous fruits of Swat. The upper districts of Swat are occupied by the Kohistani people. So we can't say that Swat is only a Pashtun area. STORY SWAT: Swat is a historic place. And history also shares some of its popularity. Now I'm going to share with you the story of Swat. 2000 years ago, the name Swat was Udyana, but later it was changed to Suvasta, from which we got Swat. Until the 11th century, harmony existed all over the world. But there began a war, and it was first conquered by Mahmood Ghazni. After a while, this valley was transferred to Yusufzai. In the 19th century it was taken over by Akhund Sahib. LYCHY: Most of the match says Pushto and Kohistani. But these days visitors also speak Urdu and English. And swat people also learn these two languages, introducing them to schools. WEATHER OF SWAT VALLEY: From March to October, you can visit swat valley as temperatures moderate in these months. But if you are ready to enjoy the snow, then November, December, January and February are the best months. PATRIOT SWAT VALLEY: Now I'm going to share something special about Swat. And it is spread from the conquest of Swat until now. Let's look after this. SWATI EMBROIDERY: If you visit Swat, you will see a fantastic type of embroidery on shawls and shirts. These traditional dresses are the beauty of Swat. Also available bedding for embroidery. All this embroidery is handmade. This is done by women mainly. SWATI ORNAMENTS: The main reason for Swat's popularity is its uniqueness in culture. You will find fabulous handmade jewelry there with a unique touch. There are also handmade products. And that's it. things are also exported from Swat across the country. The handmade decorations are beautiful. From all this we can conclude that this is the best place for shopping. Because everything they sell is solid, original and handmade. So, be sure to buy them when you visit Swat. HOW CAN YOU GET TO THE SWAT TEAM? Roads to swat valley from Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Islamabad. It is 151 km from Peshawar and the distance from Rawalpindi is 270 km. You can you flew to Saida Sharif, the capital of Swat. If you are willing to travel by private car, then use the motorway to get to Mardan. When you reach Mardan, you will pass through Bai, Dargay, Malakand Pass and Chakdar. Then from Chakdara, there is a direct route to Mingora, Swat. It takes almost 5 hours to cover this distance. PLACES that you really should VISIT IN SWAT: Below are the beautiful places. SAIDU SHARIF: The capital of Swat is Said Sharif. It is located near the Swat River. The two villages of Kanju and Dherai surround Saeed Sharif. All government buildings are located in Said Sharif. Mingora is the twin city of Said Sharif. It's a commercial zone. And you can buy all the stuff from here. It's a historic place, and that's why people are used to visiting there. The most common places of interest are the Buddhist stupas, the Swat Museum, Margazar, the White House and the Akhunda Shrins. In Nimogram, a place known for stupas and monasteries, 1400 charming monasteries and stupas. The entire civilization of Gandhara can be seen in the Swat Museum. This museum features jewelry and wooden pieces from the ancient era. Margazar is famous for its greenery. And the word Margazar means green land. Margazar has many green valleys, lakes and mountains. The white spot is also known as the Surfed Mahal. This place is very luxurious because the leaders lived in it. The Temple of Akhunda is a kind of mosque and it is open to visitors. FISAGAT: Fizagat is another delightful picnic spot. There are many beautiful parks in Fizagat. In addition, you will find many stunning hotels for your stay. MALAM JABBA: This is one of the most attractive resorts in Swat. It is located on the highest area of Mount Hindu Kush. If you want to see the natural beauty, then you should visit Swat. In Pakistan, Swat is the most beautiful place. Once you visit it, then you will go there again and again. Read my article carefully if you are willing to take part in any northern area. 11 Best Places to Visit in Lahore- Click here deesai National Park-Click here Swat Valley charming valley in northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, which is a popular tourist destination. During a visit to the queen Elizabeth II in the 1960s, she called it Switzerland of the East. Sulatar Upper Swat Valley (Pashto: سوات) is a valley and administrative district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, near Border. The capital of Swat is Saidu Sharif, but the main city in the Swat Valley is Mingora. It was a princely state until it was dissolved in 1969. The valley is almost entirely inhabited by ethnic Afghans/Pashtuns. The main language spoken in the valley is Pashto/Pakhto. With high mountains, green meadows and clear lakes, it is a place of great natural beauty and is popular with tourists. Get in to edit car edit people traveling from down the country in their own vehicles can take a motorway (M-1) and reach the Mardan interchange from Islamabad in about 11/2 hours after covering a distance of 131 km. From Mardan, they can pass through Tah-e-Bai, Dargay, Malakand Pass, Bathella, Chakdar and finally get to Mingor/Said Sharif, driving a distance of 112 km in two and a half hours. The total distance from Islamabad to Mingor/Saidu Sharif is 247 km, about 5 hours with one stop for lunch and soft drinks. This route is open to all types of traffic throughout the year. The distance from Peshawar to Mingor/Saidu Sharif is 151 km. The total travel time from Peshawar is about 4 hours. The Swat motorway is under construction, which will also reduce travel time. You can currently travel on the Swat which is connected to the M-1 motorway (Peshawar-Islamabad) . This new itinerary gives you a more enjoyable journey as it avoids traffic jams that you can experience near Malakand Pass and also saves about 1 hour of travel. Since this motorway is new and in the end, several kilometers are under construction, which we hope will be completed in the next 2-3 months, probably by November 2019, it is still much better than the usual route through Mardan-Taht e shah. For those who prefer public transport, air-conditioned bus travel is one option. There are several bus companies with regular direct service to Mingora from Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Mardan. The Daewoo bus service takes the bus service to Mingorah from Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and other major cities such as Karachi, Hyderabad, Bahawalpur, Multan, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Abbottabad, Mianwali, etc. The national airline PIA has three weekly flights from Islamabad that take 30 minutes to get to Saeed Sharif. Overtake the Madyan Road near the Bag-dheri Swat valley, especially the lower part of Swat, which is a year-round tourist destination. However, the main tourist season for Swat begins in the spring and lasts until autumn (April to October). April to May is the best time to visit Swat when a fresh green grass carpet covers the slopes. From June to August, this is the period when most domestic tourists from The plains of Punjab and Sindh avoid the scorching summer heat and find refuge in the cool areas of Upper Swat. October-November is the autumn season, when yellow and gold colors are the most dominant against the bright blue bright blue December-March is the winter months; road outside Bahrain during this time of snow. See Mingora and Saidu Sharif: Important attractions are the shrine of Akhund Swat, the residence of the former Wali Swatsky, the Swat Museum, the Swat Serena Hotel, the archaeological remains of Butkara, Jahanzeb College (1952). Malam Jabba is a mountain station in the Karakoram Mountain [> Range, located 40 km from Saidu Sharif in Swat Valley, Peshawar, Pakistan. It is 314 km from Islamabad and 51 km from Saeedu Sharif Airport.Malam Jabba is home to the largest ski resort in Pakistan.The Malam Jabba Ski Resort, owned by the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation, had a ski slope about 800 m with the highest slope point 2804 m (9200 feet) above sea level. The ski resort of Malam Jabba was a joint effort of the Government of Pakistan with its Austrian counterpart. The resort was equipped with state-of-the-art equipment, including roller/ice rinks, chair lifts, ski platforms, telephones and snow removal equipment. Swat Museum: The Swat Museum is located on the east side of the street, halfway between Mingora and Saidu. Japanese aid has given a facelift to its seven galleries, which now contain an excellent collection of Gandhara sculptures taken from some Buddhist sites in Swat, rebuilt and tagged to illustrate the history of Buddha's life. Terracotta figurines and utensils, beads, gems, coins, weapons and various metal objects illustrate everyday life in Gandhar. The ethnographic section presents the best examples of local embroidery, carved wood and tribal decorations. For the past three years the museum has been occupied by the Pakistani army, and it is unknown when they will leave it. Miandam Miandam is a small summer resort 10 km (6 miles) up the steep side valley and 56 km (35 miles) from Saidu Sharif, making it an hour's motor road away. The metal road passes through small villages, stacked up the hillside, the roofs of one row of houses form a street for a number of houses above. Tiny terraced fields march up the hillside straight to the top. Miandam is a good place for pedestrians. Paths follow the flow, past houses with beehives set in walls and good luck charms whitewashed around the doors. The cemeteries are carved with a wooden grave column with a floral design, like those used by Buddhists 1000 years ago. Madyan: By the time you reach this small town at an altitude of 1,320 m and about 60 km from Mingara, the mountains have closed and the valley is almost cozy. Here you can see why Swat is so popular with tourists. There are many embroidered shawls in the bazaars of Madyan. At 1,321m (4,335 ft) above sea level, but it's a big city and has lots of hotels in all price ranges and some good tourist shopping. Along the main street are sold antique and modern shawls, traditional embroidery, tribal decorations, carved wood and antique or reproduced coins. This is the last Swati offering interesting two- and three-day walks to the mountain of the mountain ask at the bazaar in muambar Khan's shop for a guide. To the north of Madyan is Swat Kohistan, where walking is not recommended without armed guards. The Central Mosque in Madyan has carved wooden pillars with elegant scroll capitals, and its mud western wall is covered with relief patterns in floral motifs. Both are called Swati's love of decoration. Madyan Guest House provides accommodation. Behrain, Swat Valley: a quarter of an hour past Madyan, the road runs through Behrain. Tourists stop to shop or look around for beautiful carved wooden chairs and tables and other crafts. Behrainis is a mixture of Pashtuns and Kohistanis. Behrain is 10 km north of Madyan and only slightly higher at about 1,400 m (4,500 feet). This is another popular coastal tourist resort, with bazaars worth exploring for their craft. Some houses have carved wooden doors, pillars and balconies. They show a remarkable variety of decorative motifs, including floral scrolls and strips of decorative diaper models almost identical to those seen at Buddhist shrines and very different from conventional Muslim designs. Kalam, Swat Valley: 2070 m high and 100 km from Mingara, it was the center of an independent state in the 19th century. It was later taken by Chitral then handed over to Swat after the split. Kalam, 29 km (18 miles) from Bahrain and about 2,000 m (6,800 feet) above sea level, the valley opens, providing rooms for a small but fertile plateau over the river. In Kalama, the Ushu and Utrot rivers connect to form the Swat River. Here the metal road ends, and the pebble leads to the valleys of Ushu and Utroth. From Matilda, the view of the snow-covered Mount Falaxir is 5,918 m high and another unnamed peak is 6,096 m (20,000 ft). Usho, Swat Valley: 3 km from Kalam Valley and 117 km from Saidu Sharif Utrora, Swat Valley: 16 km from Kalam Valley and 120 km from Saidu Sharif. The Valley of Utror is located between 35 20 to 35 48 N latitude and 72 12 and 72 32 E longitudes. The population of Utrora is 6,888 hectares and the valley area is about 47,400 hectares. It is 15 km from Kalama, the center of Swat Kohistan. The valley in Utrora is 2,300 m high and reaches 2,900 m on Lake Kandol. Gabral, Swat Valley: The Gabral Valley is located between 35 20 to 35 48 N latitude and 72 12 and 72 32 E longitude on an area of about 38,733 hectares. Gabral has a population of 3,238. The valley is surrounded by a reading district in the north, the Utror Valley in the south and south-west, the upper District of Deer to the west and the Bhan and Mahodand valleys to the east. It is 5 km from Utrora and 20 km from Kalama. The valley ranges from 2590 m in Balia to 5,160 m at the top of Lake Karkara. In Morning and Gabral in May, June, 44 medicinal plants were harvested, and in August, Only 14 of them are traded in national and international markets, while the rest are used locally. A survey by the Pakistan Forest Institute found that 75 raw herbal drugs were widely exported and more than 200 traded locally in Pakistan. Indigenous peoples, who are not trained in sustainable harvesting after harvesting and storing medicinal plants, harvest 85 per cent of these raw herbs from the wild. Lake Mahodand (pashto: لکه ماڅوډنډ - Fish Lake) is a lake about 40 km from Kalama, in the Uusho Valley of Swat District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northwest Pakistan. It can be reached by four-wheel drive and is a good resort for fishing, fishing and camping. Surrounded by lush green meadows, snow-capped mountains and dense forests, the shores of Lake Mahodand serve as a camping spot in the summer season for visitors and tourists. Lake Mahodand feeds on melting glaciers and springs of Mount Hindu Kush. This gives rise to Ushu Hvar, the main left tributary of the Swat River. Lake Spin-Hvar-Par (Hapiro) is one of the lakes in the Swat region, which is located at a very high altitude at the foot of the highest peak in the range with considerable depth. The name Par or Hapiro is given to the lake because of the widespread belief that the lake is the abode of fairies where they live and bathe in the cool, clean and clear water of the lake. It is located northeast of the Utror Valley and can only be accessed by trekking. Trekking to the lake needs stamina and love for nature as the trail is annoying as well as dangerous so maximum caution should be done while hiking on the narrow bends and turns leading to the lake. The lake is accessible from Lakes Izms and Kundal. Two rising paths lead to this lake from Lakes Kundal and Izmsy to reach this summit of Swat in almost five hours. The trail is very steep on both sides, but the surrounding beauty and eye-cooling green pastures and exotic flowers not only enhance the trekker's stamina, but force it to explore further. Lake Kundol: The Pastoral Valley of Swat has an abundance of precious nature resorts where you can find solace and respite from the endless struggle of life. Kundal or Lake Kandalo is one such place here on which the maestro of nature has spent extra time and effort to draw. Lake Kundal is located in the north of the Utror Valley. From Kalam through Utror it is easily accessible, from where the road ends in a green valley called Ladu in the foothills of the lake. You can hike to Lada from Utrora or take four-wheeled transport to facilitate and minimize your journey. It consumes almost two hours to get to the beautiful Ladu Valley. For an enterprising view, a walk through a romantic valley unravels a few new mysteries. People who take temporary residence here during the summer plow open land and harvest and turnips who are known across the country for their exotic exotic There is also a small hut in Lada where you can grab tea and get something to eat. From Lada to the lake stretch almost four hours. Some locals can guide you and even take your luggage if properly paid for. The mountains around this small valley are covered with high cedar and pine trees and winding by various streams and streams. People are friendly and will give you guidance if necessary. Lake Bashigram is located east of the Bashigram Valley near Madyan. The road to this valley is partially metallic and can be plied by four by four or any ordinary car. It will take almost forty-fifty minutes to get to this picturesque valley hampered by a simple and hospitable people. From here, hikes of four to five hours, depending on the professionalism and enthusiasm of travelers to land you in the realm of the tranquil and charming Lake Bashigram. Lake Spin-Hvar (White Stream) is a beautiful lake hidden on the knees of the mountains north of Lake Kundal and east of the Utror Valley. The name Spin Khwar has a clear meaning, as a small white stream in the east flows to the lake from the surrounding mountains and is the main source of water for the lake. The lake is accessible through two paths, one from Kundal and the other from the Ladu Valley. The track from Ladu is relatively easy to walk and less tiring, while the track from Kundal is not only difficult but also alarmingly dangerous, although it is short and connects Kundal and Spin Hvar. Its twisting and dangerous curves need an experienced track track and endless physical strength. Shepherds in the area have built small huts and a mosque to stay in, but a private tent is more recommended as these huts are in poor condition due to lack of service. Daral Lake: Located northeast of Lake Sidgai and can be accessed via Saidgai after two three-hour, austere hikes. The trail in Daral is full of fun and entertainment because it passes over the sky touching the heights of the mountains provides breathtaking sights and panoramas for the beauty hungry eyes of nature lovers. A close view of the south will show the long and winding sales of the Swat River on the horizon. After walking and hiking for about two and a half hours on the bare and bare mountains, the trail began descending to the east where Lake Daral is located. There are many things to do in Swat, but visiting ancient archaeological sites is one of the best things to do. There are many historical places where you will feel the aura of ancient civilizations. Swat brings you a huge chance of nature photography. Buy Swat is known for gems such as zamarod, which was among the gifts given to queen Elizabeth II during her visit to the region. They can be bought at the local market, along with some ancient remains. Local crafts, Islampuri shawls, decorations and marble utensils are also very well known among visitors. National and international textile and Also here. Marble production in Swat offers a variety of colored balls in the required size. Red-green-white brown. Handmade Shawals and carpets can also be bought. Eat edit Swat is known for its fish, commonly known as Swati Maya. Madyana's hotels also serve trout dishes. Chicken Karahi Mutton Karahi Kabab Paiye Rice Dishes Chicken Handi Fresh and Dry Fruit are also available at the local market. Fresh fruits include plum, apricot, peach oranges. Drink Kehwa Kashmiri Tea (noon tea) Swati Lassi Pachita Molasses drink you can easily buy fruit and make juices and cocktails of it. Hotel Serena, ☎ 92 946 711637, fax: 92 946 710402. Limousine Airport Transfer Service, multi-kitchen restaurant for the whole day, pool and pool bar, badminton courts, Wi-Fi Access US\$225 average room price. Hotel Pamir, G T Road, Mingora, ☎ No92 946 713201-3, ✉ pameerhotel@yahoo.com. Breakfast. The Wrestler. Parking. Wifi. single Rs6000, double, Rs8000, triple Rs14,000. Prince Hotel, New Road, Mingora. White Palace Hotel, Margazar Road, ☎ No92 946 865270, ✉ whitepalaceswat@yahoo.com. The White Palace was built in 1941 by the 1st King of the Swat Valley (Mian Gul Abdul Wadud). The palace has been converted into a resort hotel. The hotel is located 2,200 metres above sea level on Margazar Hill, which offers a beautiful view. Rs5400/night. Hotel Chinar, Gulshan Chowk GT Road, Mingora, ☎ No92 946 722849. All rooms are equipped with air conditioning, equipped with TVs that have a cable reception, and have phones in each room. The restaurant is open for lunch and dinner. On-site parking is available along with on-demand car rentals. Armed personnel guard the premises around the clock. Rs780. Motel of the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC), Faizabard Rd., Saidu Sharif (Opposite Swat Serena Hotel), ☎ No92 334 4362116, No92 946 9240156, fax: 92 946 9240156. A 22-room air-conditioned tourist complex, a restaurant with a capacity of 100 guests and a craft shop offering traditional handicrafts and embroidery for sale. The room has satellite TV and phone, heating, laundry and car rental. The motel remains open all year round and is a regular maintenance terminal for the coaster for tourists during peak season, which operates between Rawalpindi and Swat operated by PTDC. Single 3200, double 5500. Connect to editing, stay safe, the area has become more peaceful and secure than some other parts of the country, and is included among the safest areas given law enforcement statistics. Minor incidents occur in some cities that cannot be used as a denial of the real situation. The Pakistani army has established checkpoints at all points of entry and the overall situation in the valley is now peaceful for tourism Visitors Carry your passports/national ID cards (NIC) with them to avoid inconvenience at the usual security checkpoints installed The army and the police department are on their way. In addition, foreign tourists must carry their own passport and security documents. In Swat, especially in Said Sharif, there are many hospitals: Saidu Sharif State Central Hospital, Saidu Hospital with emergency department and other private hospitals. Water available in most places in Swat is not safe to drink, but bottled mineral water is widely available in cities and even in villages. If mineral water is not available, it makes sense to drink bottled drinks or tea. It is also advisable to bring water purification tablets; they are available in pharmacies in all major cities of the country. 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