

Multan

One of the oldest cities in the world, Multan was conquered along with Sindh by Muhammad bin Qasim in 712 AD. It is commonly known as ‘Madinat-ul-Auliya’ (the city of Saints) due to a large number of Sufi saints associated with the city. Famous attractions include Mausoleums of Hazrat Bahauddin Zakaria Multani, Hazrat Shah Rukn-e-Alam, Shah Shams Sabzwari and Shah Gardez, Multan Fort, Eid Gaah Mosque, Multan Museum and Multan Cricket Stadium. The city is also believed to be the birthplace of Farid ud Deen Ganj Shakar (commonly known as Baba Farid). Multan is famous for its crops including wheat, cotton, sugarcane, guavas, pomegranates and particularly mangoes, as well as the popular ‘*Sohan Halwa*’ a dessert.

Multan has gradually attained the position of an influential political, commercial and industrial centre which boasts of a wide range of industries including sugar, fertilizer, cosmetics, glass manufacturing, cotton, large textile units, flour and oil mills and large-scale power generation projects. It is also famous for its handicrafts (carpets and ceramics) as well as cottage industries.

Multan Office started its operations in a rented building at Hussain Agahi, Multan in 1979. With the passage of time and enhancement of services, the office shifted to its new building situated at LMQ Road, Multan on November 2, 1998. The premises of the Bank also consist of a beautiful Auditorium with a capacity of 518 seats which was inaugurated by Dr. Ishrat Hussain, the then Governor State Bank of Pakistan on March 11, 2005.