



The Urban Unit

Urban Sector Planning & Management Services Unit (Pvt.) Ltd.



Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Sectoral Report

Multan Regional Development Plan

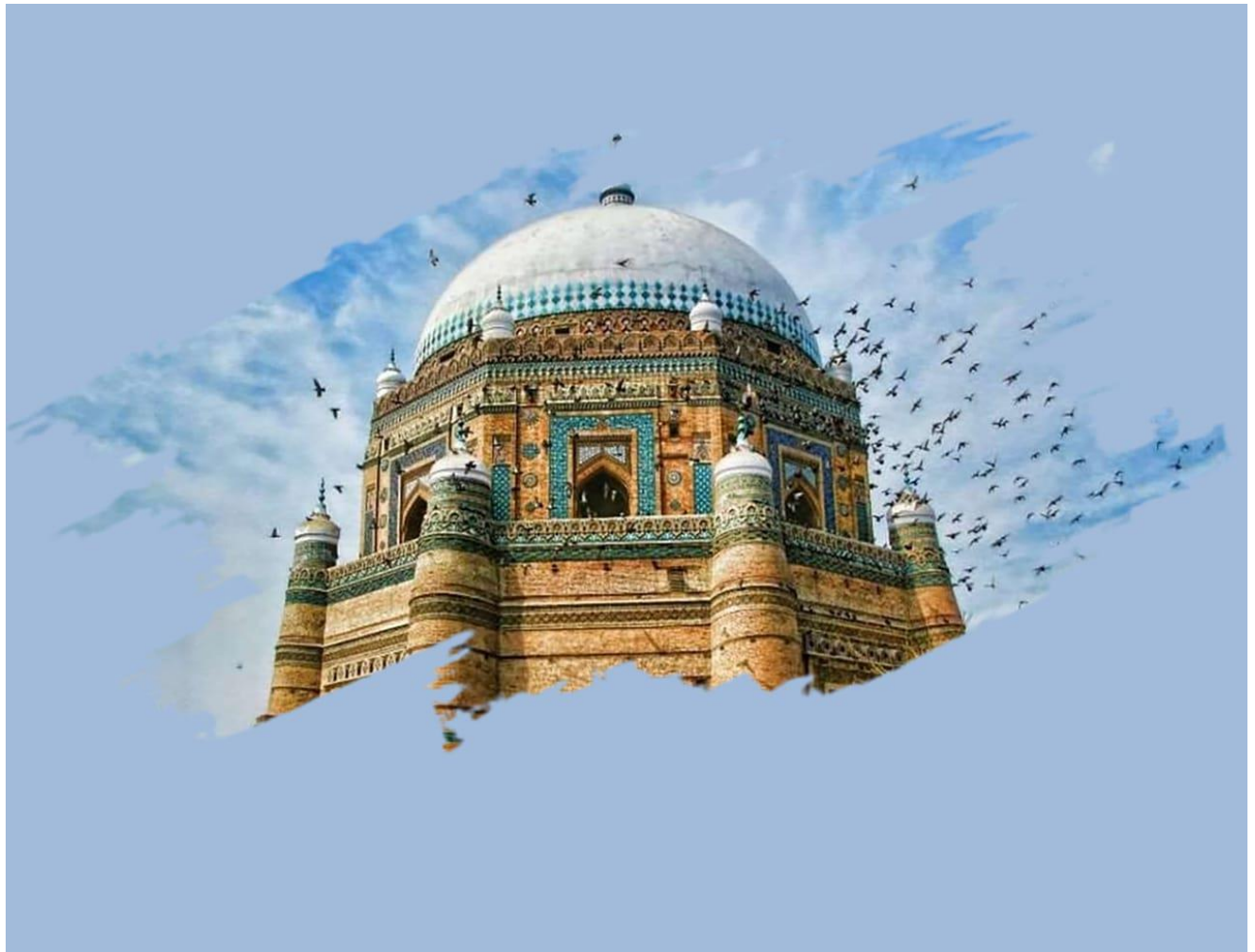


Table of Contents

1. OVERVIEW.....	1
1.1. THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL OUTLOOK.....	1
1.2. METHODOLOGY.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE WEALTH OF MULTAN REGION.....	6
2.1. SURVEYED SITES.....	7
2.2. ARCHEOLOGICAL MOUNDS IN MULTAN REGION	10
2.3. HISTORICAL MOSQUES AND SHRINES	14
3. PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	19
3.1. MAJOR ISSUES & CHALLENGES	19
3.2. CONSERVATION OF MUZAFFAR PALACE SHUJABAD	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.3 Conservation of Shiri Vishwanath Jain Temple Multan.....	24
3.4. CONSERVATION OF BARAH HINDU MANDIR KAROOR PAKKA LODHRAN	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
3.5. CONSERVATION OF TULAMBA FORT TULAMBA	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
4. ANNEXURE	31
ANNEX A: SURVEY FORM.....	31
ANNEX – B: ROUGH COST ESTIMATES.....	32

Overview

This report provides a historical background of administrative and legal landscape of the archeological/Cultural Heritage sector of overall Punjab and further narrows down to the Multan region. Further, it discusses the key issues and challenges in the Multan region, followed by a number of recommendations and projects/interventions to preserve and conserve the precious archeological/Cultural Heritage assets of Multan region.

1.1.The Administrative and Legal Outlook

Punjab (and Pakistan) is a home to some of the world's oldest civilizations and encompasses a significant number of archaeological, cultural and heritage sites. The overall Administrative/Governance and Legal Outlook of Archaeological/Cultural and Heritage Sector at Federal, Provincial and Regional (Multan) Level is mapped in Table 1.

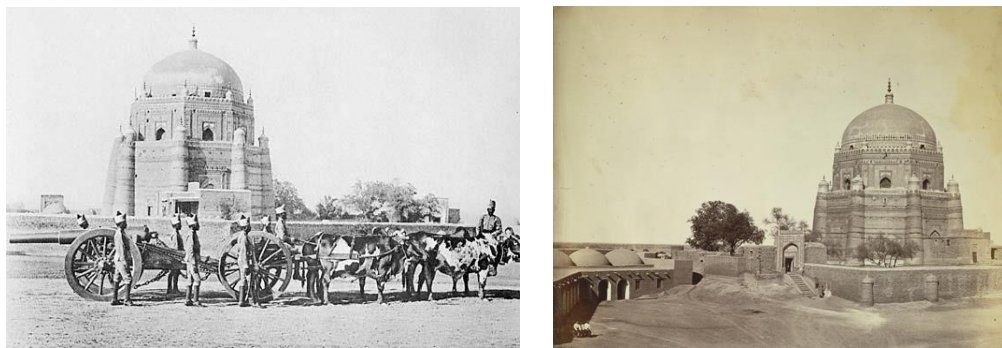


Figure 1: Historical Pictures of Qila Kohna Qasim Bagh, Multan City

Table 1: Review of Administrative and Legal Landscape relevant to Archaeological/Cultural Heritage sector

Year	Review of Administrative and Legal Landscape
Pre-Independence of Pakistan	
1844	The East India Company gathered detailed information about nature and the existing state of monuments, planning to collect useful information about each temple and building to for protection and rehabilitation purposes. <i>However, the monuments located in present-day Pakistan were not included in the work undertaken.</i>
1855	Repair work of Some monuments and some tombs were done (<i>including those which in Sindh</i>)
1860s	An 'Archeological Survey of India' to accelerate the recording and documenting of archaeological, historical, and architectural data was initiated which revealed the importance of architectural heritage and monument wealth to the British government.
1873	Provincial (local) governments were given the responsibility to protect all buildings and ancient monuments of architectural and historical interest.
1878	An Act was passed in 1878 to protect the sites from damages, which has never been edited or revoked. In the same period, the dangers of handing over the responsibility of monument preservation to the local government were highlighted and the responsibilities were taken back.

1881	Some detailed and well-classified lists of monuments were developed for each province in which the monuments were divided according to their status: (i) those to be kept in good permanent condition, (ii) those that could be saved from further degradation, and (iii) those inevitably ruined.
1883	The task of preserving and maintaining monuments returned to the local government.
1899	According to an approved scheme, British India was divided into 5 archaeological circles, which included Sindh, Balochistan, and Punjab (the present part of Pakistan). Whereas the new DGs were responsible for taking care of the ancient monuments, their maintenance, rehabilitation, and preservation.
1923	Conservation Manual 1923 was published which includes 1881's categorization as 3 core groups I, II, and III.
1938	Archaeological Works Code 1938 was published which covers all significant features of archaeological preservation and heritage management.
1942	The Muslim Shrines Act, of 1942 was passed.
<i>Before partition, the South Asia region was divided into diverse archaeological circles and Pakistan adopted this organizational structure for the management of cultural heritage. West and East Pakistan's circles were the successors of the colonial frontier; Northern circles with their head offices were located at Lahore and Agra for the management of Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, and British monuments. In 1928 and 1931, these central stations were moved to the former frontier circle and in 1946 the administration of those monuments within the Sindh Province was also shifted to the Frontier circle.</i>	
Post-Independence of Pakistan	
1947	The Department of Archaeology and Museums (DOAM) was established as a continuation of the 'Archaeological Survey of India' (initiated in 1860 during the Colonial Period). <i>Presently, this Federal Department performs its activities under legal coverage of the Antiquities Act 1975 and rules framed under this act. It is an attached department of the National History and Literary Heritage Division and its functions are restricted to the Islamabad Capital Territory but it is a State party for international cooperation. The DOAM is the custodian of the nation's cultural heritage to protect and preserve its Cultural Heritage present in the shape of immovable sites/ monuments and movable antiquities as well as works of art.</i>
1959	West Pakistan Waqf Properties Ordinance, 1959 was issued to establish a new department to maintain and regulate prominent shrines, mosques and other waqf properties. Whereas, a Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations and Protocols were ratified by Pakistan on March 27, 1959
1960	The Auqaf and Religious Affairs Department started its work in 1960.
<i>In 1972, the Department was made a provincial subject. Later in 1976, it was federalized but finally in 1979, it was again provincialized. The governing law followed by the Department is Punjab Waqf Properties Ordinance, 1979. The Department is headed by Minister Auqaf and Religious Affairs. The administrative head of the Department is Secretary / Chief Administrator Auqaf. Its Zonal Office is located in Mutlan as well at Darbar Hazrat Noor Shah Wali, Near Lari Adda, Mutlan city.</i>	
1975	The Antiquities Act 1975 at federal level and the Punjab Council of the Arts Act were passed in 1975.
1976	The Cholistan Development Authority Act was passed to conserve the heritage of the Cholistan region. In the same year, Pakistan ratified the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on July 23, 1976.
1978	Archaeological Excavation Rules 1978 were developed to manage excavation tasks.
<i>In light of the Antiquities Act, 1975 and Archaeological Excavation Rules, 1978, the Government of Pakistan laid down the legal process to carry out archaeological exploration and excavation. The Foreign Missions are issued licenses for excavation and research by DOAM with the concurrence of the Ministry of Interior which is obtained through the National History and Literary Heritage Division.</i>	
1979	Punjab Waqf Properties Ordinance, 1979 was passed.
1981	The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property was ratified by Pakistan on 30 th April, 1981.
1982	The Punjab Waqf Properties (Accounts) Rules were established in 1982.

<i>The DOAM highlighted the fact that the protection and preservation of cultural assets of the country could not be managed by a single entity, thus Federal Government involved provinces to establish their own Archaeology Departments.</i>	
1985	The Punjab Special Premises (Preservation), Ordinance was passed in 198.
1987	The Punjab Government took a lead and established its Directorate of Archaeology on December 1, 1987, under the Information, Culture and Youth affairs Department. Previously a small conservation cell was working in Auqaf Department since 1971.
1994	The Punjab Auqaf Organization (Appointment & Conditions of Services) Rules, 1994
<i>During 1994-1996, DOAM surveyed and documented the material cultural wealth of Division Mutlan in 1994-1996. Pakistan Archaeology Number 29 – 1994-1996 is the sole source (with a few exceptions) of material cultural preservation and conservation planning for the Mutlan division.</i>	
2002	The Punjab Waqf Properties (Administration) Rules, 2002
2005	The Punjab Heritage Foundation Act 2005 was passed. In the same year, Pakistan ratified to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.
18th Amendment to the Constitution, 2010	
2011	In October 2011 Directorate General of Archaeology attached with a new department, “Youth Affairs, Archaeology, Sports and Tourism. “Punjab Special Premised Preservation Ordinance 1985” was the legislative support and mandate of this Directorate. There are 256 historical monuments protected under the said ordinance.
2012	The Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 2012 was approved.
2013	Acquisition of Antiquities Rules; Admission of the Public into Immovable Antiquities Rules; Archaeological Excavation & Exploration Rules and Dealing in Antiquities Rules were the key legal instruments that were developed in the year 2013.
2014	DCO Mutlan notified new Heritage Sites in Mutlan District through Notification No. CDG(Heritage)LHF-1 (27 Jan 2014).
2016	On January 5, 2016, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and National Heritage was bifurcated into two separate Divisions, i.e. National History and Literary Heritage (NH & LH) Division and Information & Broadcasting. The NH&LH Division was placed under the Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training in 2019, which was further renamed as National Heritage and Culture Division in 2020. <i>Presently the DOAM is working under NH&LH Division.</i>
2018	The Cultural Policy of Pakistan was approved in 2018. <i>The policy focuses on behavioural transformation; strengthening institutions; developing sector-specific associated councils, business plans and attract private investment; introducing cultural entrepreneurship, taking tax reduction incentives, and so forth.</i>
2022	Pakistan ratified the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions on March 4, 2022.

Agro-Industrial Revolution started in the part of South Asia now called Pakistan as early as 1849 with the annexation of Punjab. It gained a boom in the first three decades of the past century and since then, agrarian industrialization, along with other twin factors, is on an ever-increasing. As a direct consequence of it, the archaeological heritage of Pakistan is diminishing ever since. In present days, the evaporation of material cultural heritage has entered its worst phase as more and more land has been utilized for an ever-increasing demand to include more and more land into the farming footprint of the country. Vandalism and land grabbing are yet other serious issues involved in the current deteriorating situation.

Since 1996, no first-hand archaeological data were available to help the planning sector to glean through the complexity of the archaeological wealth of the Multan region. The Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums (DOAM) surveyed and documented the material cultural wealth of Division Multan in 1994-1996. Pakistan Archaeology Number 29 – 1994-1996 and survey of Multan by Punjab Archaeology Department are the source (with a few exceptions) of material cultural preservation and conservation

planning for the Multan division. Since the completion of the above-mentioned survey in 1996, the ground realities have been changed drastically.

The Multan region is among the richest archaeological & Cultural landscapes of Pakistan. It presents more than 150 recorded archaeological sites and heritage monuments, and the potential to document a great number of unexplored archaeological sites is immense.

Multan is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in Asia, with a history stretching deep into antiquity. The ancient city was the site of the renowned Multan Sun Temple, and was besieged by Alexander the Great during the Mallian Campaign. It was conquered by the Ummayyad military commander Muhammad bin Qasim in 712. The city later became independent as the capital of the Emirate of Multan in 855 A.D., before subsequently coming under the rule of empires such as the Ghaznavids, the Ghurids and the Mamluks. In 1445, it became capital of the Langah Sultanate. In 1526, it was conquered by the Mughal Empire. Multan Subah would become one of the largest provinces of the Mughal Empire when it was created by administrative reforms of Emperor Akbar. Afterwards, Multan became part of the Durrani and Sikh empires successively. In 1848, it was conquered by the British Empire and became part of British Punjab. After independence, it became part of Pakistan.



Figure 2: Some of the important (historical) cultural sites in Multan Region

With this very significant archaeological wealth that this region possesses, there is a huge potential for transforming this wealth into the most profitable archaeological & cultural tourism venture by documenting, preserving, contextualizing, and making this heritage accessible for local, regional, national, and international tourism by linking this heritage to mobility networks and infrastructures.

1.2. Methodology

The regional plan of Archeology, Culture and Heritage sector was developed using participatory approach combined with the field visits of Multan Region using a survey form (Annex – A) and mWater survey app, as well as primary & secondary data analysis at district and region scale. The planning exercise involved relevant key stakeholders (including local community) in identification of key projects (investment plan) of Multan region.



Figure 3: Field Visits and Consultations

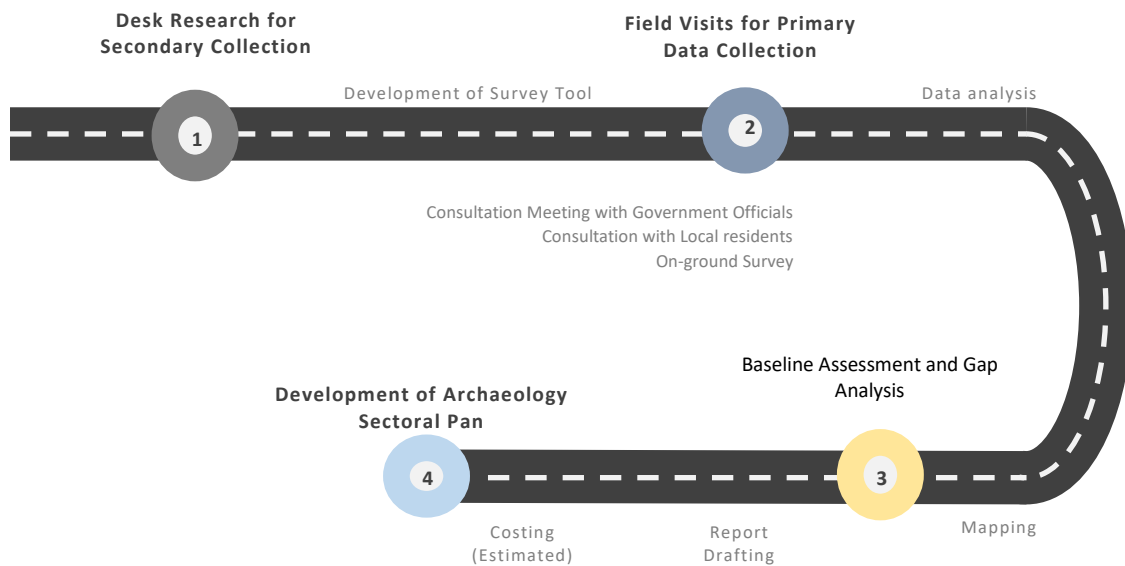


Figure 4: Methodology

Archaeological and Heritage Wealth of Multan Region

Multan Region is rich in its archaeological heritage which consists of chronologically and spatially diverse sites, features, structures, and artefacts. A basic division of archaeological sites is as follows:

- 1) Predictable Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (new stone age) sites.
- 2) Protohistoric (Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization) Sites.
- 3) Early Historic and Historic Sites.
- 4) Medieval and Later Sites (Temples, Tombs, Haveli/Bungalows, Mosques and Graveyards)

The total Number of recorded Archeological and Cultural Heritage Sites in Multan Region are 166 mentioned in Pakistan Archaeology Report Vol: 29- 1994-96 and 45 Heritage sites declared by Punjab Archaeology Department, as exhibited below.¹

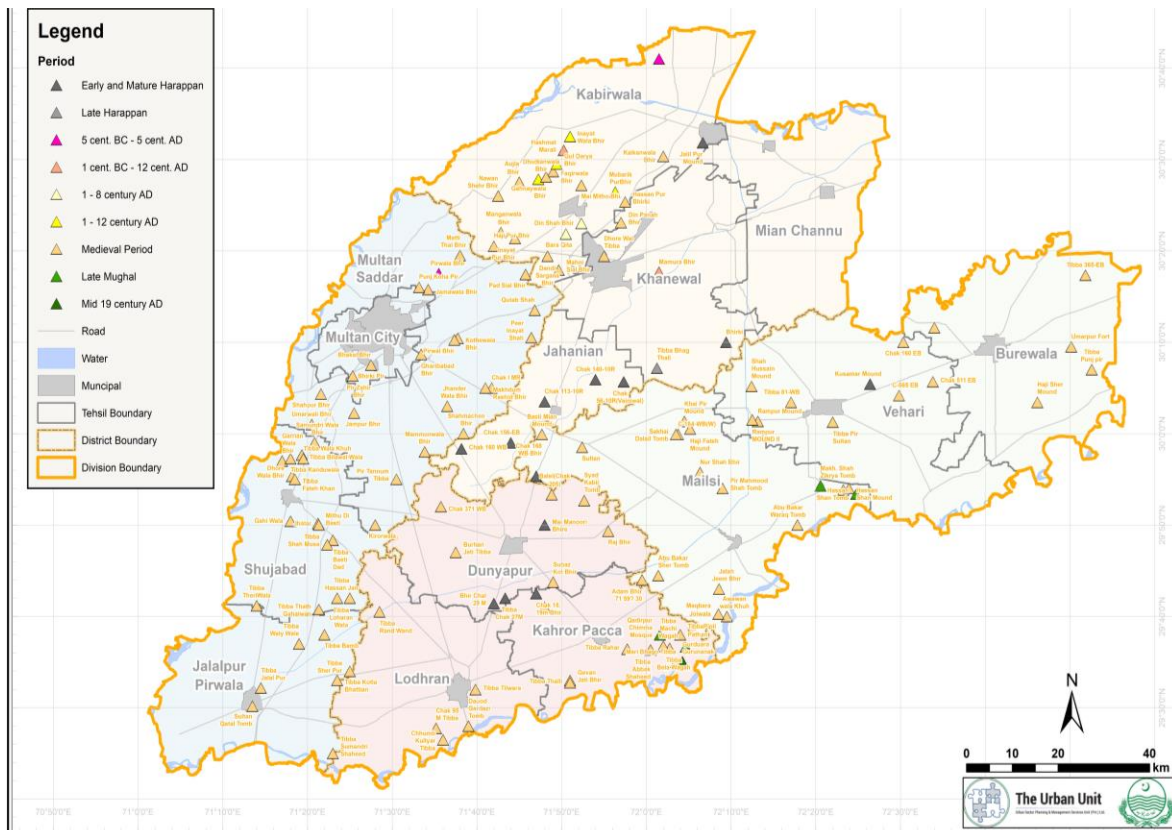


Figure 5: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites of Multan Region

¹ Ibid

2.1. Surveyed Sites

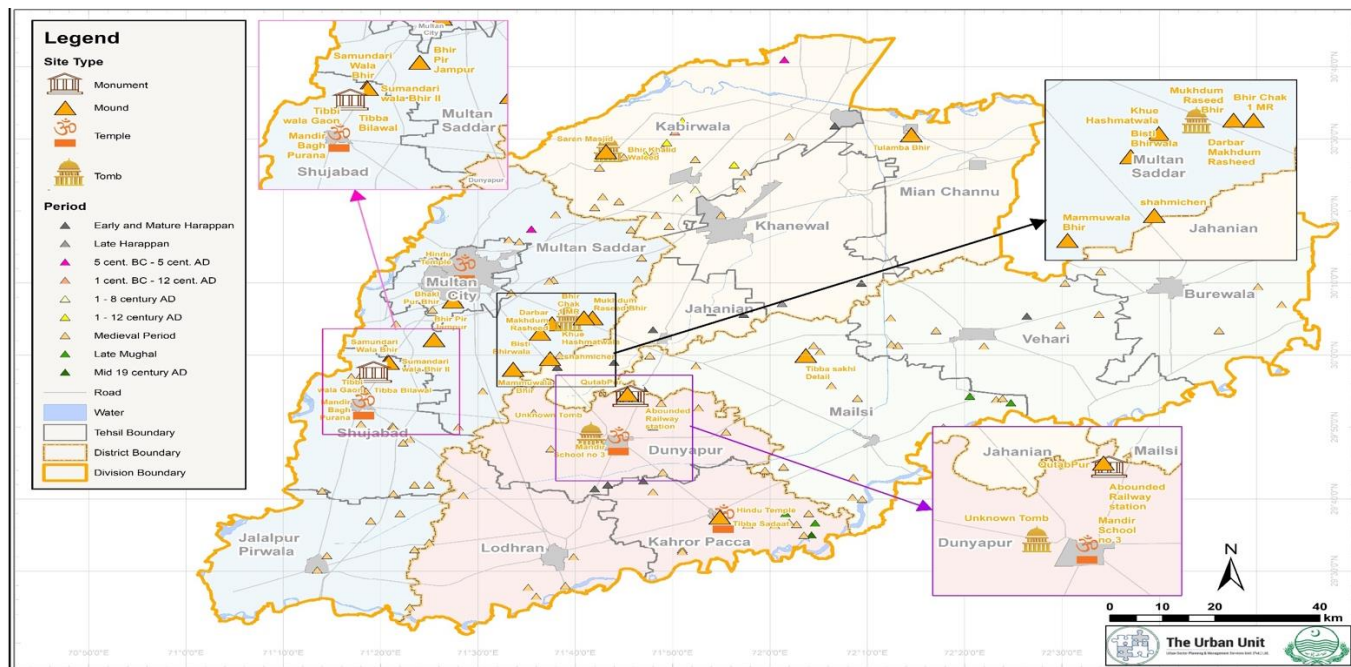


Fig 6: Surveyed sites of 4 districts shown on the Map

Out of 166 sites, 64% sites are Medieval and Later Sites (Temples, Tombs, Haveli/Bungalows, Mosques and Graveyards), followed by 22% of Early Historic and Historic Sites, 12% of Protohistoric (Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization) Sites and 2% of Predictable Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (new stone age) sites.

A total of 40 sites were selected for on-ground field assessments, among which 16 sites are protected and 24 are unprotected. The key aspects of the surface collection, site condition assessment, total area, height, and coordinates were recorded during the survey.

Period-wise categorization of surveyed sites is as followed;

- Early & Mature Harappan Sites: 2
- Sites and Monuments of the Hindu-Buddhist Period: 18
- Sites and Monuments of the early Muslim Period: 12
- Sites and Monuments of the Sikh/British Period: 8

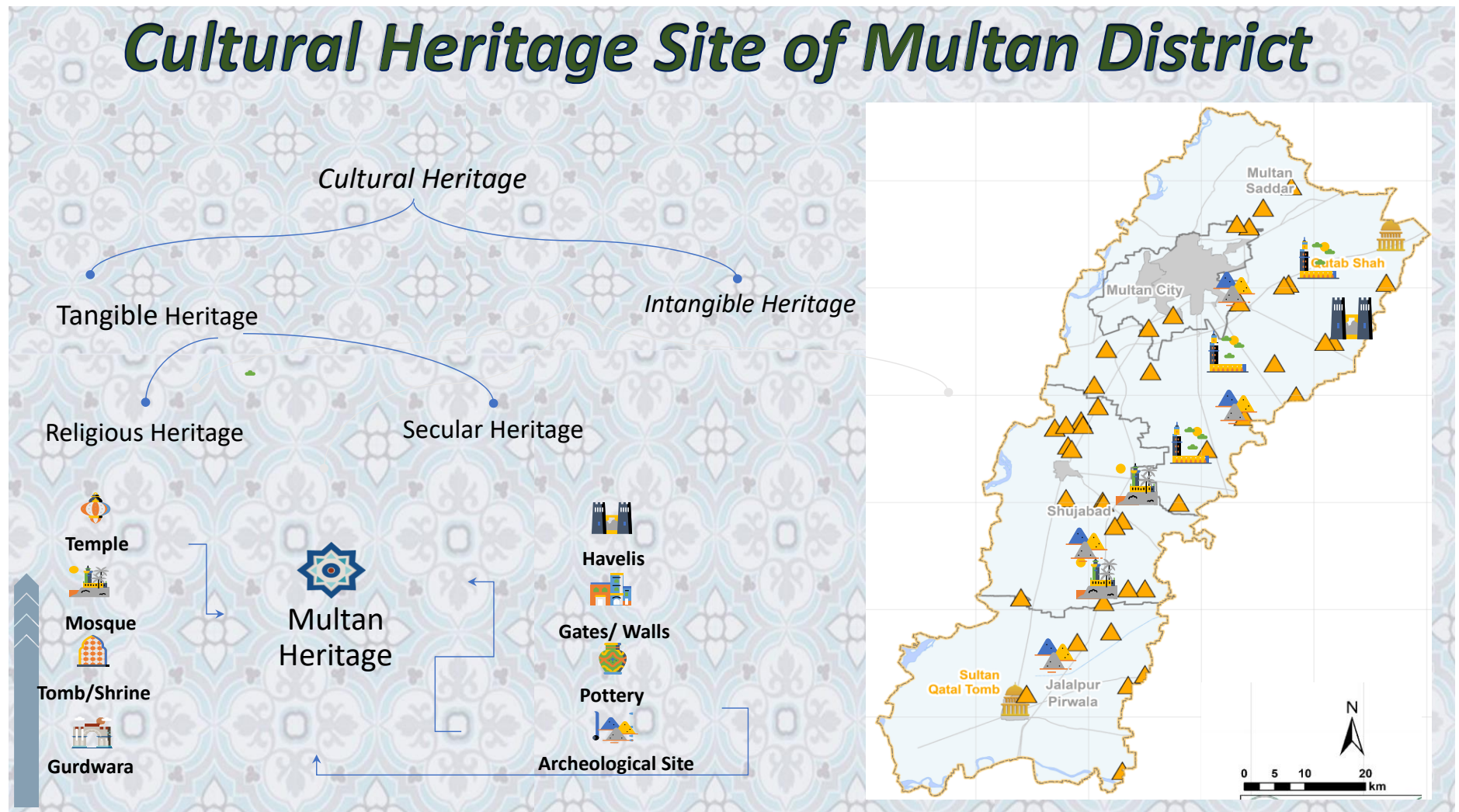


Figure 6: Cultural Heritage site of Multan District

2.2. Archeological Mounds in Multan Region

In Multan Region, archaeological mounds (locally called as Tibba, Bhir, Tibbi) generally belonging to the Hakra Ware period, Early, Mature and Late Harappan Period, Post Harappan Period, and Historical Period exist. Mostly mounds are much larger in size and represent continuous habitation at one site due to which the elevation level is also considerably high from the surrounding level. These mounds are scattered throughout Multan region and reflect the spread of the Indus Valley Civilization and later periods. Some of the important mounds of Tehsil Multan, Shujabad, Malsi, Kabirwala, Lodhran, Khanawal which were visited during the fieldwork, include, Talwara Mound District Lodhran, Bhirki Pir Mound Multa, Tulamba Mound Tehsil Tulamba, Tibba Sadaat Karor Pakka and Qutabpur Mound in Duniyapur.

Some of the important mounds are discussed in the subsequent sections for all districts of Multan region.

2.2.1 District Multan

In district Multan, the mounds belonging to the Historical and Mediaeval Periods are large in size and represent continuous tenancy. Some of the important mounds which were visited during the fieldwork include, Bhakl Pur Bhir, Bhir Pir Jampur, Samundari Wala Bhir, Mammuwala Bhir, Shahmichen Bhir, Bisti Bhirwala, Bhir Chak 1 MR and Mukhdum Raseed Bhir. These were major settlements/cities of the Historical periods.

These sites are in great danger due to illegal digging, treasure hunters and encroachment. Local people use the soil of the mound as fertilizer for their agricultural lands and are not aware of the archaeological importance of the sites. Treasure hunter mafia damage the site for the sake of antiquity.



Figure 7: Mammunwala Mound (UP) Age: 8 to 16 Centuries AD Area: 65 Acres



Figure 9: Stratigraphy and Pottery are visible at Mammuwala Site



Figure 9: Encroachment at Mammunwala Site (UP)

2.2.2. District Lodhran

According to official report of archaeological reconnaissance carried out in Punjab between (1992-96) 33 archaeological mounds were recorded – 5 dated between the Early and Mature Harappan and remaining are of Medieval period.

Balel (Chak 205, Burhan Jati Tibba, Chak 371 WB, Chak 95 M Tibba, Chhumb Kullyar Tibba, Basti Mian Mound, Tibba Machi Wagah and belongs to 8 to 17th centuries. Bhir Chal 29 M, Chak 18, 19m Bhir, Mai Manoori Bhire, Mai Manoori Bhire belongs to Early and Mature Harappan Period. During the fieldwork archaeological team recorded few new sites in addition to these sites recorded by Archaeology and Museum Department, Tibba Tilwara, Bhir Chal 29 M, Chhumb Kullyar Tibba. Tibba Tilwara and Manoori Bhir is very rich in sites, pottery and artifacts remains scattered on the whole site but sites are badly damaged by neighbors, heavy machinery was used to shift the site's soil, Punjab Archaeology department complained higher authorities for these illegal activities they said bulldozers, cranes, trucks and tractor-trolleys operating at Tibba Talwara until recently and they were digging earth from the mound, as a result damaging was temporarily stopped. Appointment of watchmen are required to protect the cultural heritage.



Figure 10: Qutab Pur (UP) Age: Mature Harappan (2.5 Acres) and Tibba Rasul Pur (UP) Age: 11 to 18 Centuries AD Area: 4.9 Acres



Figure 11: Impression of the Crane scraping are visible on the Talwara Mound Lodhara (UP)

2.2.3. District Khanewal

Tulamba in Khanewal district is more than 2500 years old city. Local Archaeologist excavated four distinct periods belonging to the Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim and Sikh civilization. The ruins of old city is 1km from the current city. The mud and brunt bricks are still visible on the mound and ruins spread over an large area including fortification wall with high tower and protective trench around the fort.

The other important visited archaeological sites of district Khanewal are Adam Bhir, Bara Qita, Amir Garh Bhir, Chak 160 WB, Din Shah Bhir, Faqirwala Bhir and Gahnaywala Bhir are medieval period sites. The sites of Early and Mature Harappan are Chak 160 WB, Chak 56-10R(Vainiwal) and Chak 140-10R. Most of mentioned sites are entirely disappeared or converted into cultivated land. Mound Chak 140-10R site is very rich site in term of artifacts and potsherds remains, pottery and terracotta beads.



Figure 12: Tulamba Mound (UP) Age: 3rd Centuries BCE

2.3. Historical Mosques and Shrines

2.3.1. District Multan

Multan is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in Asia, with a history stretching deep into antiquity. Multan was one of the most important trading centres of the medieval Islamic Indian subcontinent, and attracted a multitude of Sufi mystics in the 11th and 12th centuries, earning the city the sobriquet "City of Saints. The region has been continuously inhabited for at least 3,000 years, and is home to numerous historical monuments and archaeological sites dating to the era of the Early Harappan period of the Indus Valley civilization from 3000 BCE until 2800 BCE.

The city, along with the nearby city of Uch, is renowned for its large number of Sufi shrines dating from that era. The important historical mosques and shrines visited during field visit of Multan region is following.

- Tomb Shah Rukne Alam
- Mausoleum of Baha-ud-Din Zakaria
- Shrine of Shah Yusuf Gardezi
- Tomb Shah Shams Sabzwari Tabrez
- Mausoleum of Bibi Pak Daman
- Shamsuddin Sabzwari Multani

- Mausoleum of Musa Pak Shaheed
- Mausoleum of Hafiz Muhammad Jamal Multani
- Mausoleum of Shah Ali Akbar
- Shrine of Hazrat Makhdom Rashid Haqqani

Tomb Shah Rukne Alam

The mausoleum of Hazrat Shah Rukne Alam houses the graves of the Sufi saint Sheikh Rukn-ud-Din Abul Fateh (1251-1335) and dozens of his disciples and family members. Built from 1320-24, it is commonly ranked among the key monuments of Indo-Islamic architecture, inspiring later memorials such as the Ghiyas ud-Din Tughluq tomb in Delhi and the numerous mausoleums at Uch Sharif. The tomb of Hazrat Shah Rukne Alam holds immense religious and cultural significance for the people of Multan and followers of Sufism. It serves as a place of pilgrimage and attracts devotees who seek blessings and spiritual solace. The tomb also symbolizes the rich heritage and architectural marvels of the region. The tomb is renowned for its exquisite tile work, calligraphy, and frescoes. The interior walls are embellished with beautiful tile mosaic panels, floral motifs, and verses from the Holy Quran. The main structure features a large dome surrounded by smaller domed chambers. The exterior is adorned with intricate geometric patterns, calligraphy, and glazed tiles, showcasing the mastery of artisans from that era. The use of red and blue colors adds vibrancy to the monument.

Currently Walled City Authority doing conservation work on Tomb of Shah Rukne Alam. Drainage, Dome, exterior paint, groves paints and counter floor replaced by walled city.



Figure 13: View of Tomb Shah Rukne Alam

Mausoleum of Baha-ud-din Zakaria

The Mausoleum of Baha-ud-Din Zakaria is situated near the old Walled City of Multan, specifically in the area known as Chowk Fawara, near “Prahladpuri Temple. The mausoleum holds great significance for both religious and historical reasons. The mausoleum was constructed in the late 13th century, after the death of Baha-ud-Din Zakaria in 1268 CE. The construction of the mausoleum was initiated by his disciples and followers to honor his memory and teachings. Over the centuries, the mausoleum underwent several renovations and additions, reflecting the cultural and architectural influences of different eras.



Figure 14: View of Baha-ud-din Zakaria

TOMB SHAH SHAMS SABZWARI TABREZ

Hazrat Shah Shams-ud-Din Sabzwari Multani (RA) (died 757 AH/1356 AD) was a Muslim Sufi missionary. He arrived in Multan in early 1200 AD in Pakistan and preached Islam to the local population. He is considered to be a saint due to his poetry and the local traditions. The tomb of Shah Shams Sabzwari Tabrez in Multan is a significant pilgrimage site for his followers and Sufi devotees. It is believed to be his final resting place. The architecture of the tomb reflects the Indo-Islamic style prevalent in the region.



Figure 15: Tomb Shah Shams Sabzwari Tabrez

Shrine of Hazrat Makhdum Rashid Haqqani

The Shrine of Hazrat Makhdum Rashid Haqqani is located in Makhdum Rashid and 19th century monument protected by Archaeology Department Punjab and under control of Auqaf Department. Shrine is decorated with glazed tiles, fresco paintings and brick imitation.



Figure 15: Shrine Hazrat Makhdum Rashid Haqqani



Figure 15: Mosque Hazrat Makhdum Rashid Haqqani

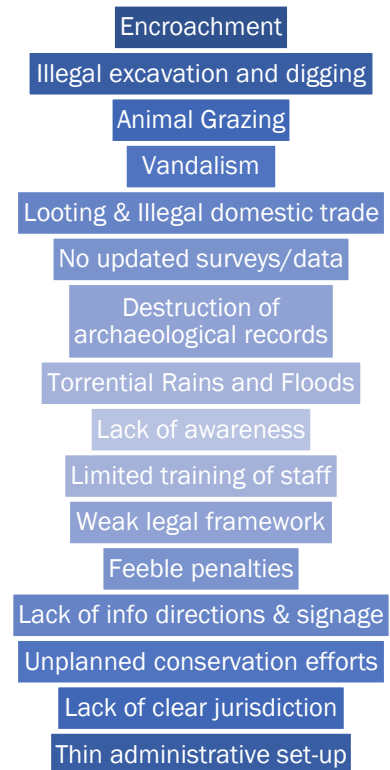
Proposed Interventions

The current state assessment of archaeological and cultural heritage sites of the Multan region provides a number of issues and challenges that needs urgent attention by the relevant government departments.

The historical review of administrative and legal set-up indicated advancement in the archeological and cultural heritage sector of Pakistan and there are multiple departments that are working for the conservation and protection of these precious assets like Punjab Archaeology, Walled City Authority, and Auqaf. However, the current state assessment exhibits that there are serious gaps in the governance and legal structure which has weaken the implementation side to minimize the identified issues and challenges. The major preservation and conservation work are limited to the major districts and little attention has been paid at cities level. For instance, in case of Multan region, the archeological and cultural heritage sites of Multan district are much better condition as compared to the sites of Shujabad, Tulamba and Vehari. Moreover, the lack of stuff and training of the relevant staff and limited awareness of general public is pushing further stresses to the archeological sector of the region.

Archeological and Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, plays a vital role in economic, social and cultural development in a region and promotes spatial identity. Therefore, the dynamics of tangible and intangible assets are considered as a strong driver and enabler of economic and social benefits; enhances the efficacy of tourism and urban development initiatives, and ultimately contributed in the competitive cities.

Keeping in view the indispensable importance of archaeological and cultural heritage assets of the Multan region as well as the prevailing issues and challenges, concrete efforts are needed to halt the irreversible damage to these valuable assets. The efforts are particularly needed in re-defining the legal framework with more stringent action plans and more pronounced role of city and district governments in reviving the history of Multan Region.



3.1. Major Challenges and Issues

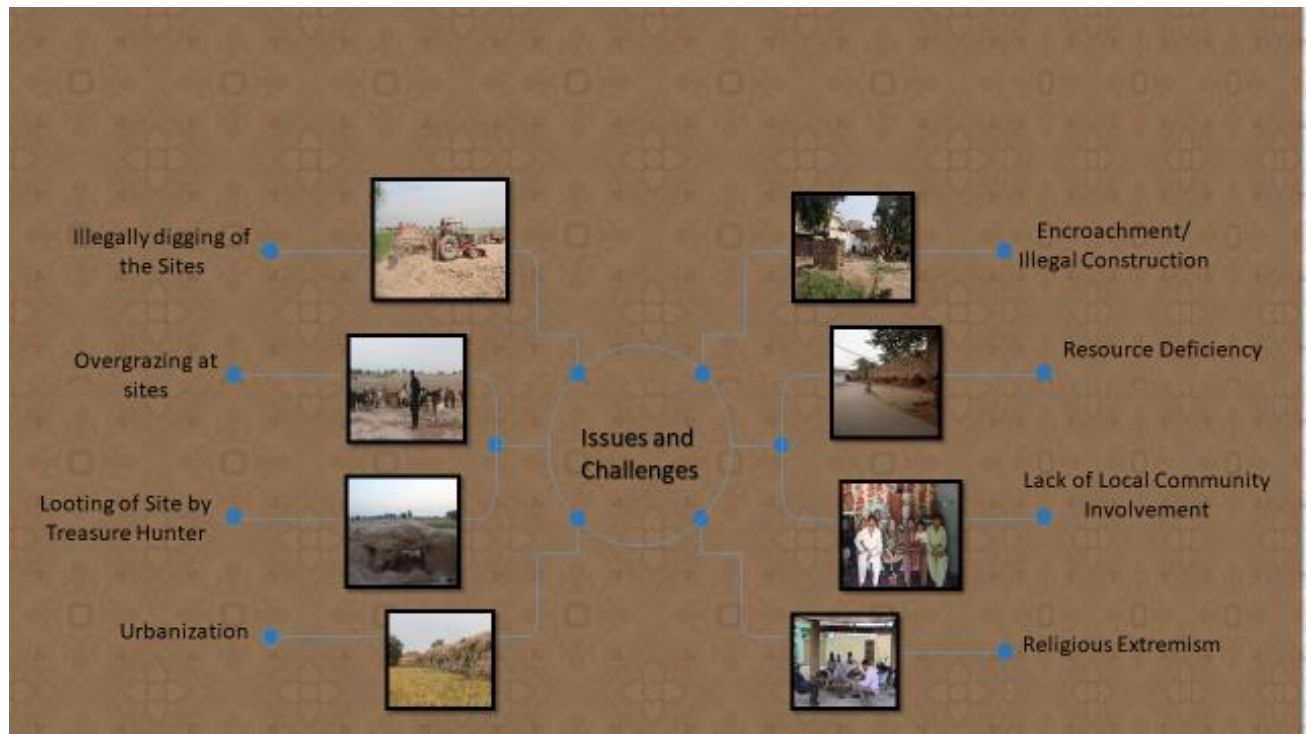
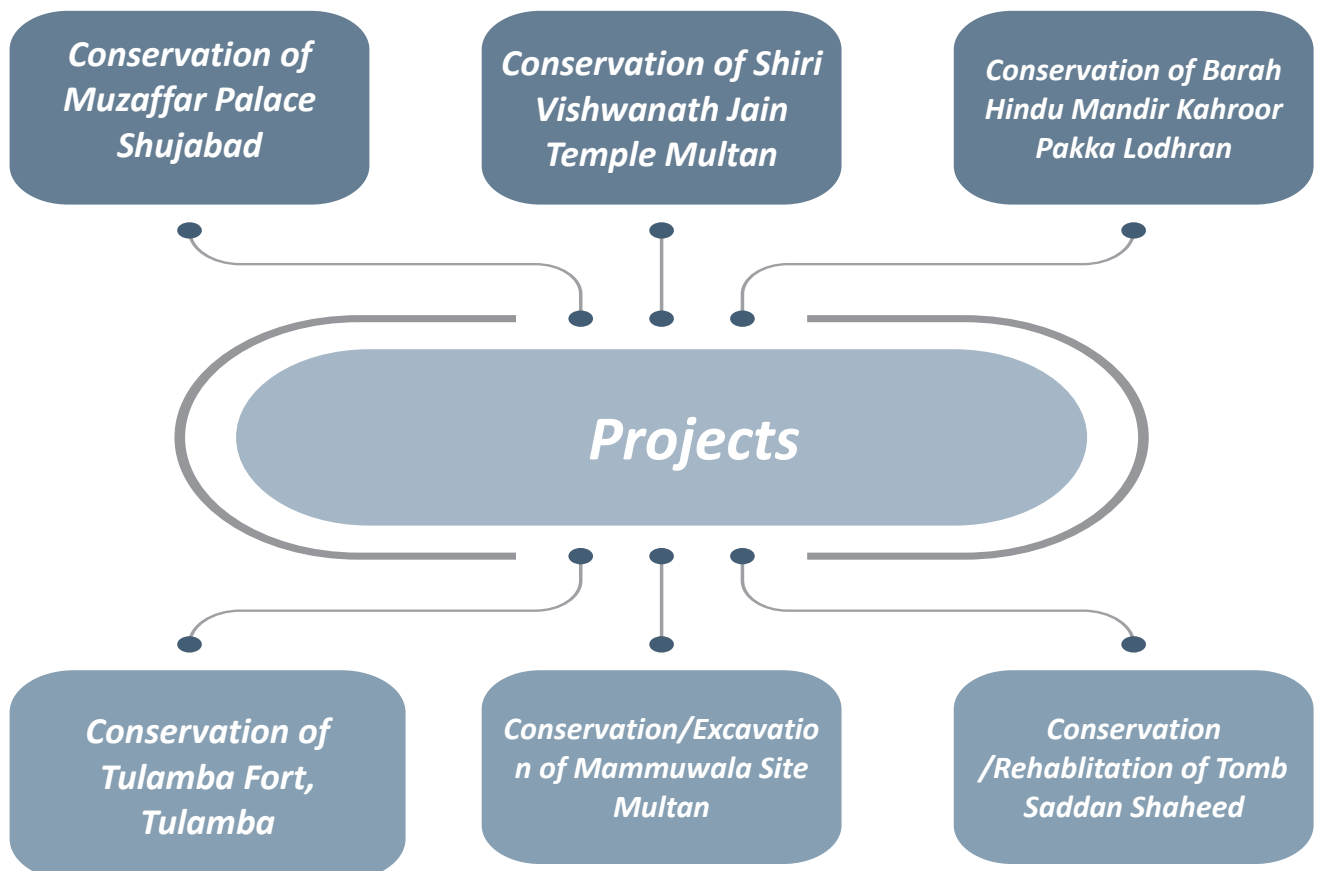


Figure 16: Major Challenges of Multan Region are shown

Proposed Interventions



3.2. Conservation of Muzaffar Palace Shujabad

Nawab Muzaffar Mahal is not protected by the Department of Archaeology. In the beginning, there were offices of Tehsil Courts (Kutchery) in this building. The Assistant Commissioner, Shujabad shifted his offices in new premises and left the area un-attended. Presently some portion of structure without roof, door, windows and ventilators are standing there.



Figure 16: Pictures Shows Current Condition of Palace

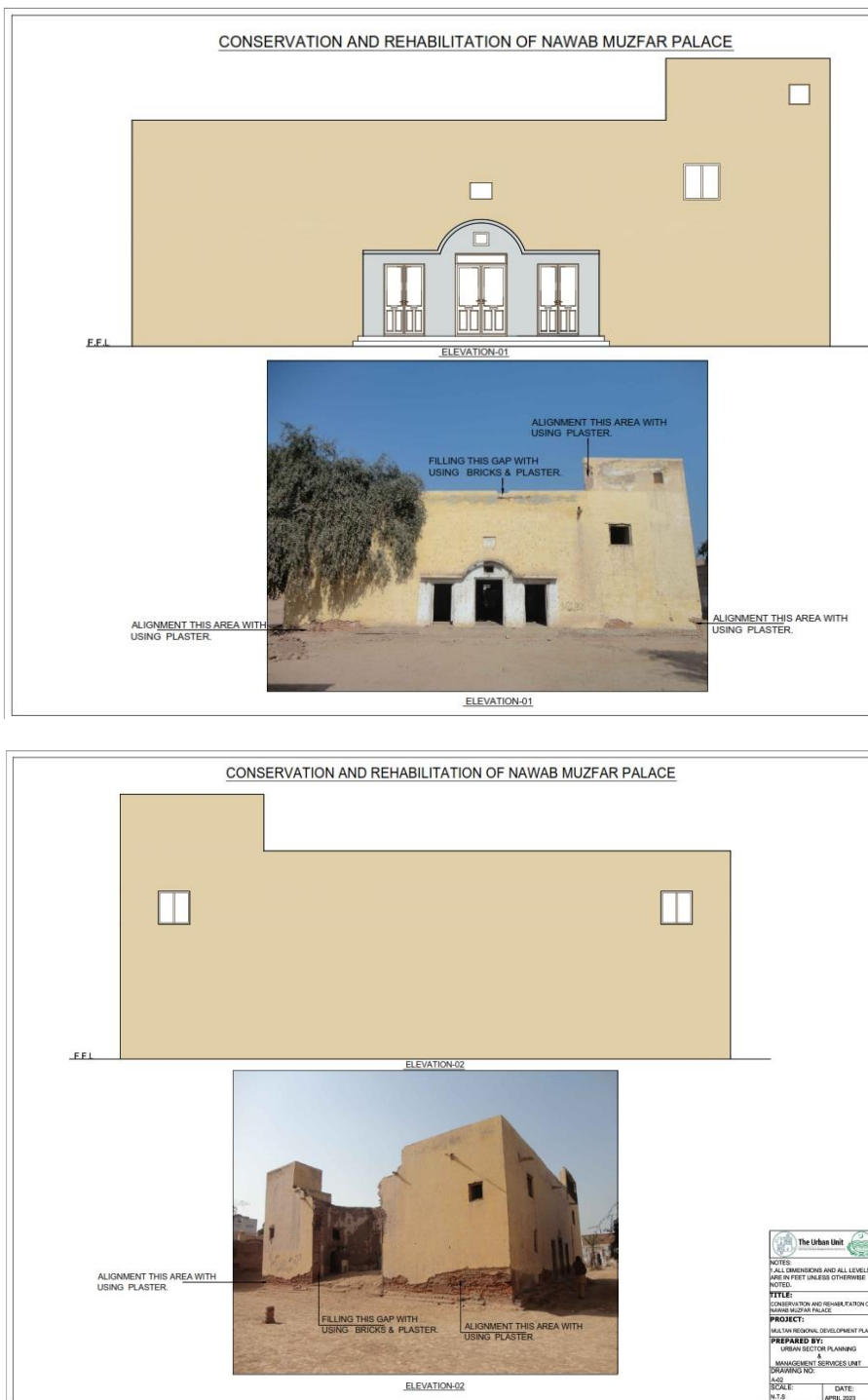


Figure 17: Proposed Conservation Plan of Muzaffar Khan Palace

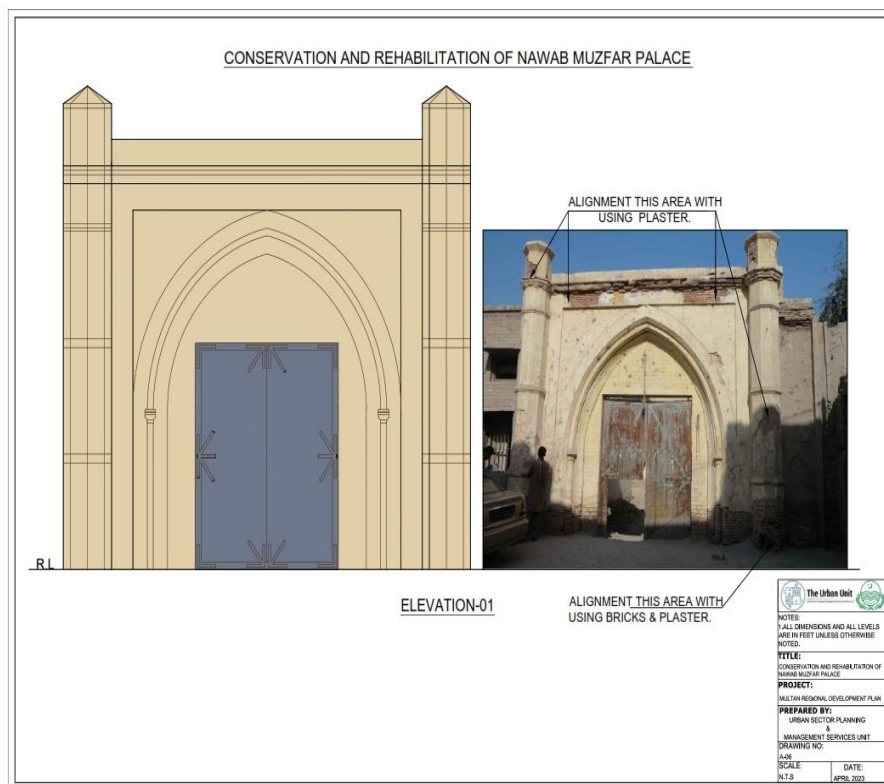
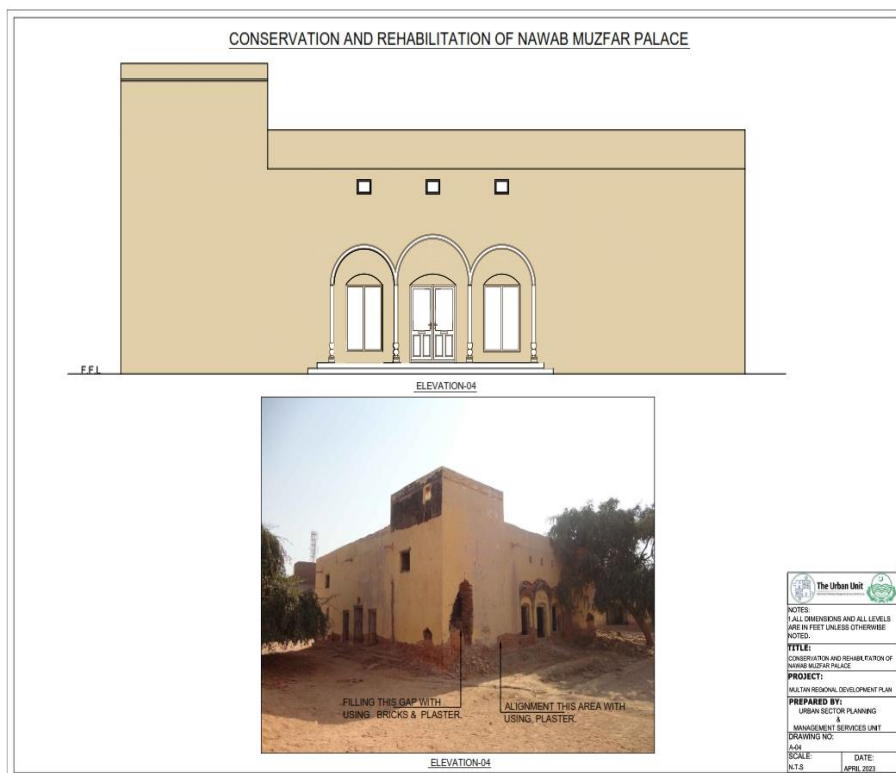


Figure 17.1: Proposed Conservation Plan of Muzaffar Khan Palace

3.3. Conservation of Shiri Vishwanath Jain Temple Multan

Mandir Jain Swamber located in Chowk bazaar near Masjid Phool Hattan, inside Bohar Gate, Multan is also known as Jain Mandir (Jain temple) by locals. It is owned by Evacuee Property Trust Board, Govt. of Pakistan (EPTB) (Non-Muslim Auqaf) and it is not properly protected or conserved.

- The south façade is completely hidden behind the sunshades draped by shop keepers, it mainly encompasses a central entrance and a number of chambers at first story level.
- The wood work of arched windows on the front is relatively in better condition and can be restored to its original condition.
- The intricate wooden design is intact on the arched windows but the stained glass is broken and decolored from several places.
- The carved floral patterns as well as small sculptures of deities on top of the arched windows are intact but the decorative work on cornice is broken down from several places. Moreover, the decorative patterns have been decolored and darkened from several places due to outflow of water from the upper floors and due to falling of lime mortar work.
- The south façade has been visually destroyed due to introduction of a metal shed, water outflow pipes and a parapet as an intervention.
- The overall façade is entirely covered with mesh of electrical wires and strings of draped sunshades.



Figure 18:: Pictures Shows Current Condition of Temple



Figure 18.1: Pictures Shows Current Condition of Temple

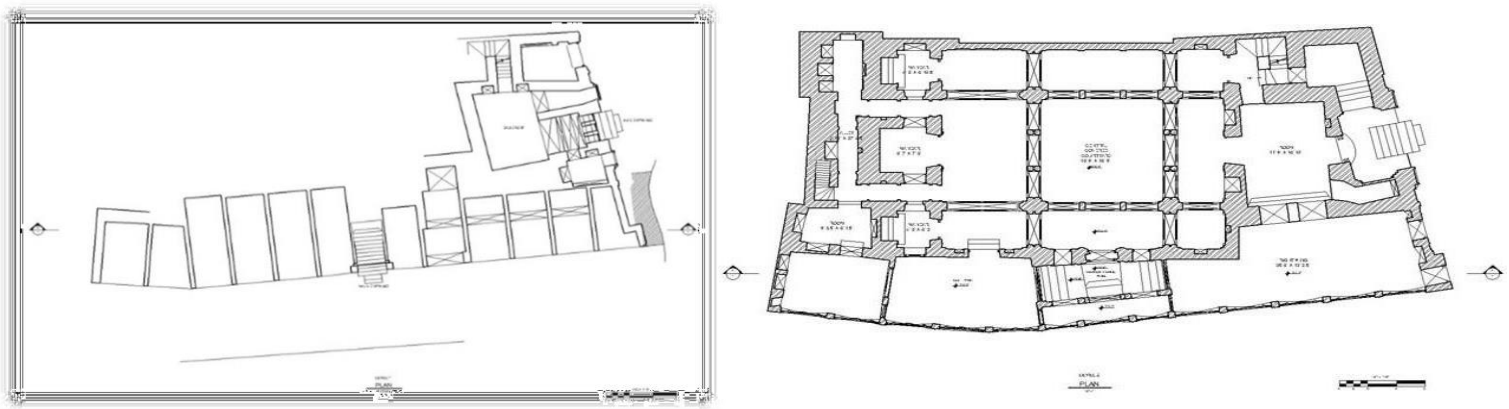


Figure 18.1: Plan of the Temple

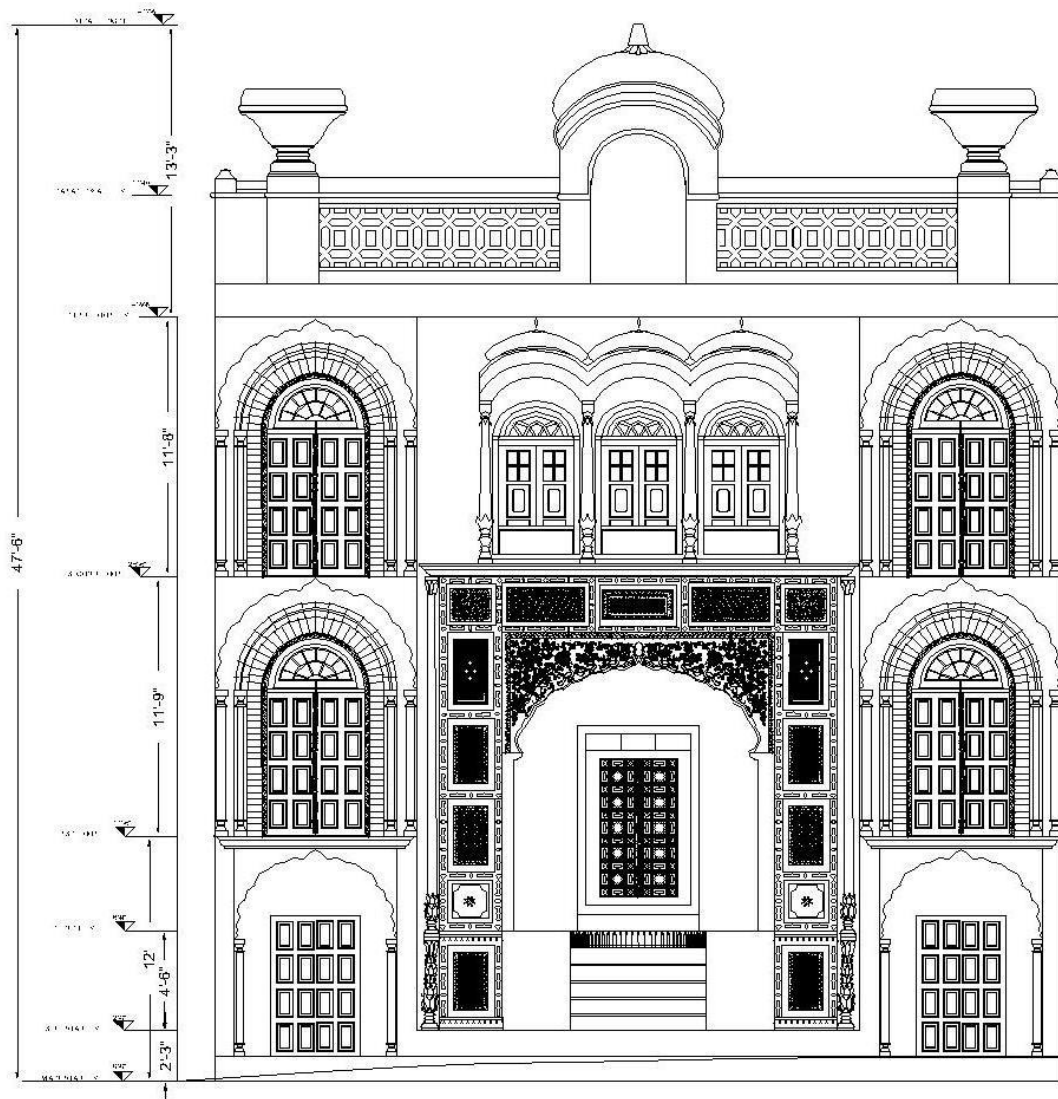


Figure. 19: Elevation of the Temple

3.4. Conservation Barah Hindu Mandir Kahroor Pakka, Lodhran.

Kahror Pakka town is the oldest town of Lodhran and famous for Hindu Period Monuments. Temple Goassan Lal Das locally known as Bara Mandir at Kahroor Pakka is owned by Evacuee Property Trust Board, Govt. of Pakistan (EPTB) (Non-Muslim Awaqf) and it is not properly protected or conserved. Presently temple building is under local family used as Animals Ranch. Some portion of structure without roof, door, windows and Figurines are visible at different portion of the temple.



Figure 20: Different view of Temple show current condition.

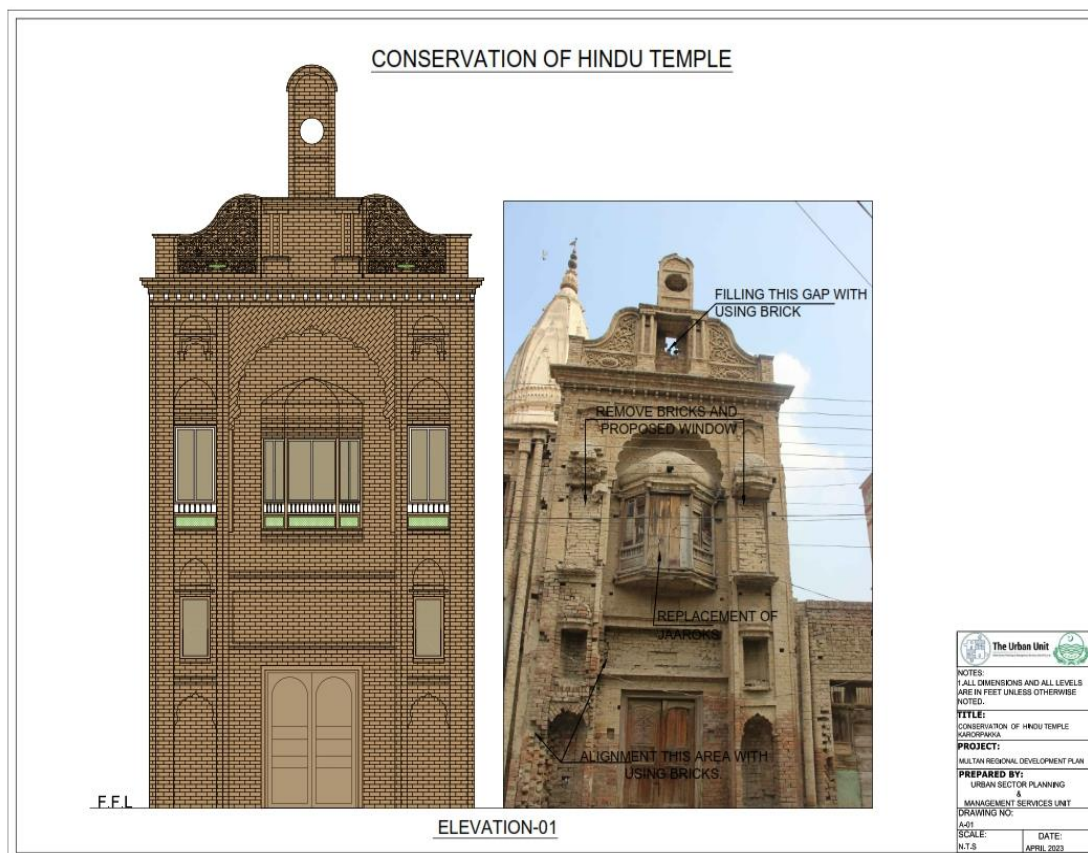


Figure 21: Proposed conservation Plan of the Temple

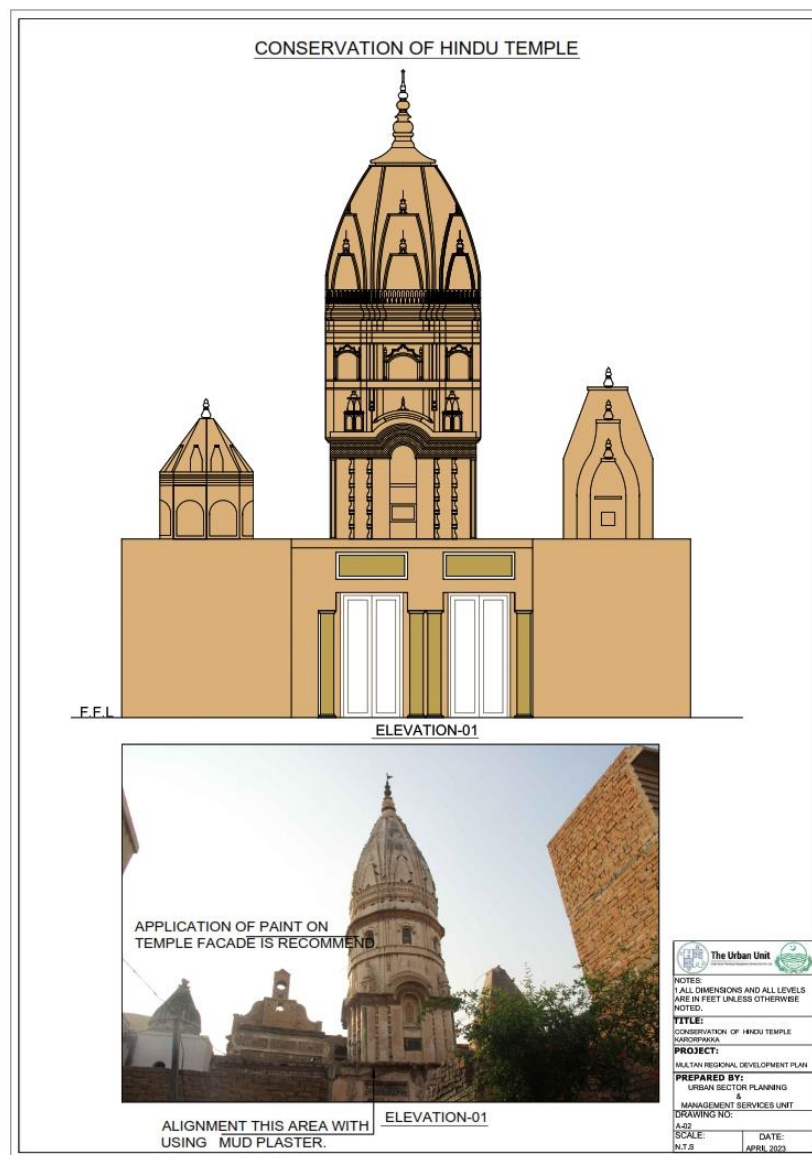


Figure. 21.1: Front Elevation of the Temple

3.5. Conservation of Tulamba Fort's Fortification Wall, Tulamba Khanewal

Tulamba is more than 2500 years old. Tulamba faced many armies as it was in the way to Multan. The forces coming from North and West had to pass from Tulamba to go to Multan. On digging, five eras are known. The first era belongs to Moi tribe. The remaining four belong to Greek, Sasani, Budh, Hindu and Muslim civilizations. From Aplodots Sir Megas to Muhammad Ghauri, the coins of several governments were found here.

The major portion of fortification wall and the bastions are occupied externally by the encroachers and the condition of this portion is not visible to assess the damages of the fort. The internally Tulamba fort is fully occupied by the encroachments made by housing Government Girls Higher Secondary School, T.M.A. Offices and Journalist office.

- There are twelve bastions all around the Tulamba fort. All the bastions and the fortification wall was constructed with mud mortar in three different burnt brick tile size mostly 8" x 5"x1 ¼" inches.
- Presently main entrance is provided to the fort by cutting fortification wall in between bastion.
- An electric transformer with two electric poles is standing on the corner of entrance.
- The upper portion of the wall and merlons are partially damaged



Figure. 22: Current Condition of the Tulamba Fort

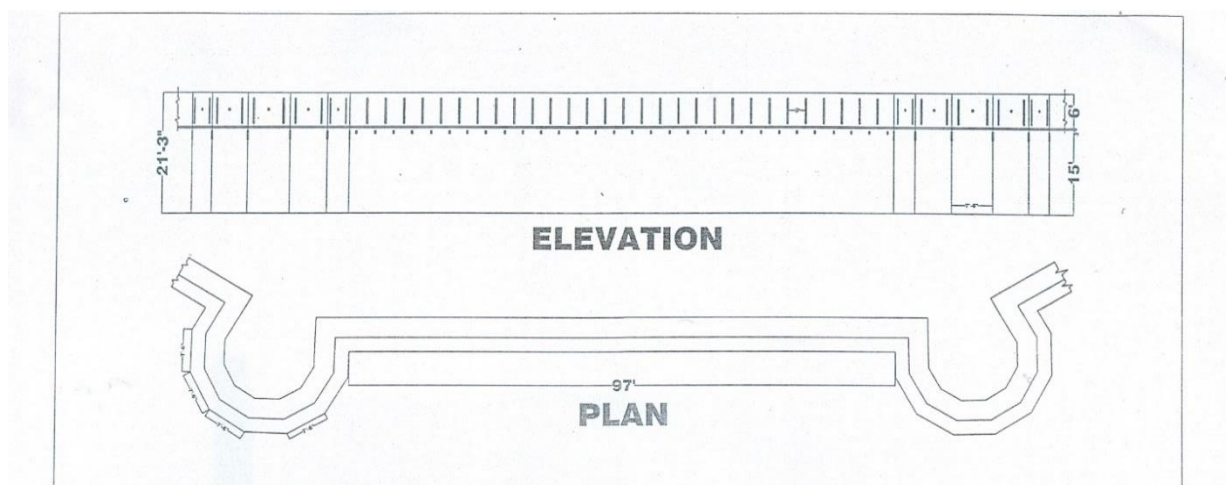
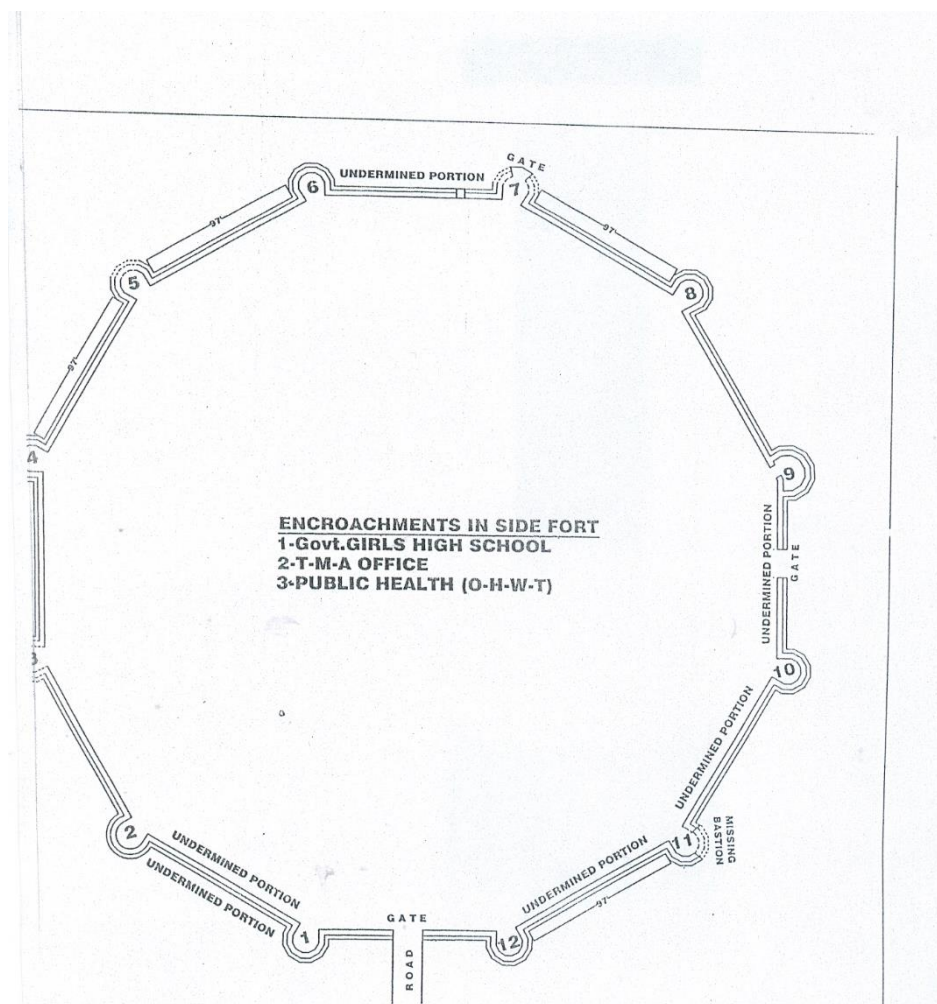


Figure. 23: Plan of the Tulamba Fort

Annexure

Annex A: Survey Form

Multan Archeological Survey 2022

A. Site Information

Coordinates: _____ N _____ E

Site Name: _____

Other Name (Local Name): _____

Location: _____ Nearest Road: _____

Nearest settlement: _____

Ownership: _____ Legal Status _____

B. Site Condition

Landscape: _____
(Mountains, Rugged, Plain, Arid, Cultivated, Fossilized, Sand dune/s, Mudflat, etc...)

Vegetation (Landscape/Surrounding area): _____

(Forest, Agriculture Land, Arid, Bushes etc...)

Site Type: _____
(Mount, Camp Site, Fort, Temple, Factory Site, Tomb, etc...)

Dimensions: L: _____ meter W: _____ meter H: _____ meter

Site Occupation: _____
(Graves, Tombs, Houses, Cultivated land, Huts, Public gathering place, etc...)

Nature of Destruction (if any): _____
(Destroyed, Looted, Disturbed, Illegally excavated, Robber holes, Bulldozed, Animal activity etc...)

Exposed Features: _____ (Walls, Stratigraphy, Mud brick structures, Foundations, Well, etc....)

Surface Collection (Random): _____

Tentative Site Age/Period: _____

Remarks: _____

Recommendations: _____
(Tourism, Excavation, Preservation, Legal Protection, etc....)

Picture Taken _____

Surveyor/s Name: _____

Signature: _____

Annex – B: Rough Cost Estimates

Sr. No	Project Name	Tentative Cost (Rs. Million)
1	<i>Conservation of Muzaffar Khan Palace Shujabad, Multan.</i>	25 million
2	<i>Conservation of Shiri Vishwanath Jain Shwetambar Multan.,</i>	17 Million
3	<i>Conservation Barah Hindu Mandir Kahroor Pakka, Lodhran</i>	32 Million
4	<i>Conservation of Tulamba Fort's Fortification Wall, Tulamba Khanewal.</i>	95 million
5	<i>Conservation/Excavation of Mammuwala Site Multan (Excavation {Trail Trench}, Boundary Wall/Fencing, Signboards, Sitting Benches, Information Cell and Security Room)</i>	30 Million
6	<i>Conservation/Rehabilitation of Tomb Saddam Shaheed Multan</i>	10 Million
	Grand Total	209 Million