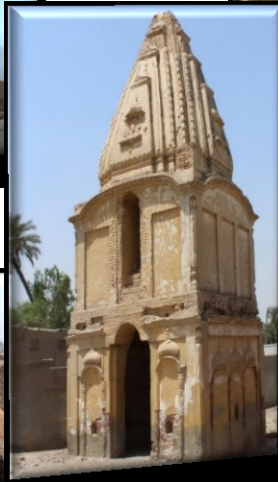
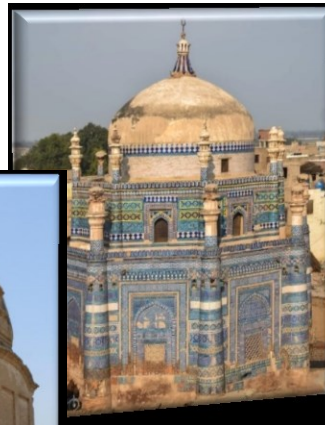


The Urban Unit
Urban Resilience Planning & Management Services Ltd (Pvt) Ltd.



ARCHAEOLOGY AND HARITAGE

Sectoral Report



DERA GHAZI KHAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024
THE URBAN UNIT

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1. Introduction

Dera Ghazi Khan is one of the most important and historic city of Pakistan. With socio-cultural importance, it has a valuable status and importance due its Geo-strategic position in the region. Dera Ghazi Khan remained and important part of Indus civilization and was a centre of various ancient nations as Dravidians, Arians and many others nations. Finding and highlighting the main obstacles and dangers to the archaeology and cultural heritage sites in Dera Ghazi Khan Division is the main goal of the survey. There are around fifty archeological mounds in the area, some of which date to the early and middle Harrapan periods. The significant discovery from the second-century B.C. Dillau Ray mound near Jampur confirms the richness of the site. The majority of the sites are disappearing over time as a result of environmental and landscape changes and this is true for all four districts. According to the Antiquity Act of 1975, Pakistan owns the archaeological mounds. Although this area has a lot of promise, the government regrettably doesn't want to work together to protect the legacy for coming generations. Through thorough investigation, it was discovered that the archaeology department is the least interested in this area because there has been no development work done by the relevant department and our cultural legacy is in danger of disappearing. Potential project should be designed from this area to preserve historical sites and achieve long-term sustainable objectives.

"According to the Archaeological Act of 1975, it is policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is mandatory to stop the work in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional surveys will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed."

1.1. The Administrative and Legal Outlook

Pakistan is considered to one of the world's oldest civilizations with contemporary of Mesopotamia and Egyptian Civilization, and encompasses a significant number of archaeological, cultural, and heritage sites. The overall Administrative/Governance and Legal Outlook of the Archaeological/Cultural and Heritage Sector at the Federal, Provincial, and Regional Dera Ghazi Khan Level is mapped in Table 1.

Table 1: Review of Administrative and Legal Landscape relevant to the 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>

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1855	Repair work of Some monuments and some tombs were done
1860s	An 'Archeological Survey of India' (ASI) 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.
Post-Independence of Pakistan	
1947	<p>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).</p> <p><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></p>

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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 Auqaf 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 Bahawalpur city as well at</i>	
1975	The Antiquities Act 1975 at federal level and the Punjab Council of the Arts Act were passed in 1975.
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

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<i>During 1994-1996, DOAM surveyed and documented the material cultural wealth of Division DG Khan 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 DG Khan 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 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 DG Khan notified new Heritage Sites in DG Khan 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 behavioral 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.

With the annexation of Punjab in 1849, the region of South Asia that is today known as Pakistan saw the beginning of the Agro-Industrial Revolution. Following a surge in the first three decades of the previous century, rural industrialization has been steadily rising due to a number of other variables. Its immediate result has been a decline in Pakistan's archeological legacy ever since.

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Since more and more land is being used to meet the nation's growing demand to expand its agricultural footprint, the loss of material cultural heritage has reached its worst point in recent years. Land grabbing and vandalism are two more grave problems contributing to the rapidly worsening circumstances at the moment.

Since 1996, the planning sector has not had access to first-hand archaeological data to help sort through the intricate layers of the DG Khan region's archeological treasure. Division DG Khan's material cultural richness was surveyed and recorded by the Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums (DOAM) between 1994 and 1996. With a few exceptions, Pakistan Archaeology Number 29 – 1994–1996 is the only source for conservation planning and material cultural preservation for the DG Khan division. Significant changes have occurred in the ground reality since the above-mentioned assessment was completed in 1996.

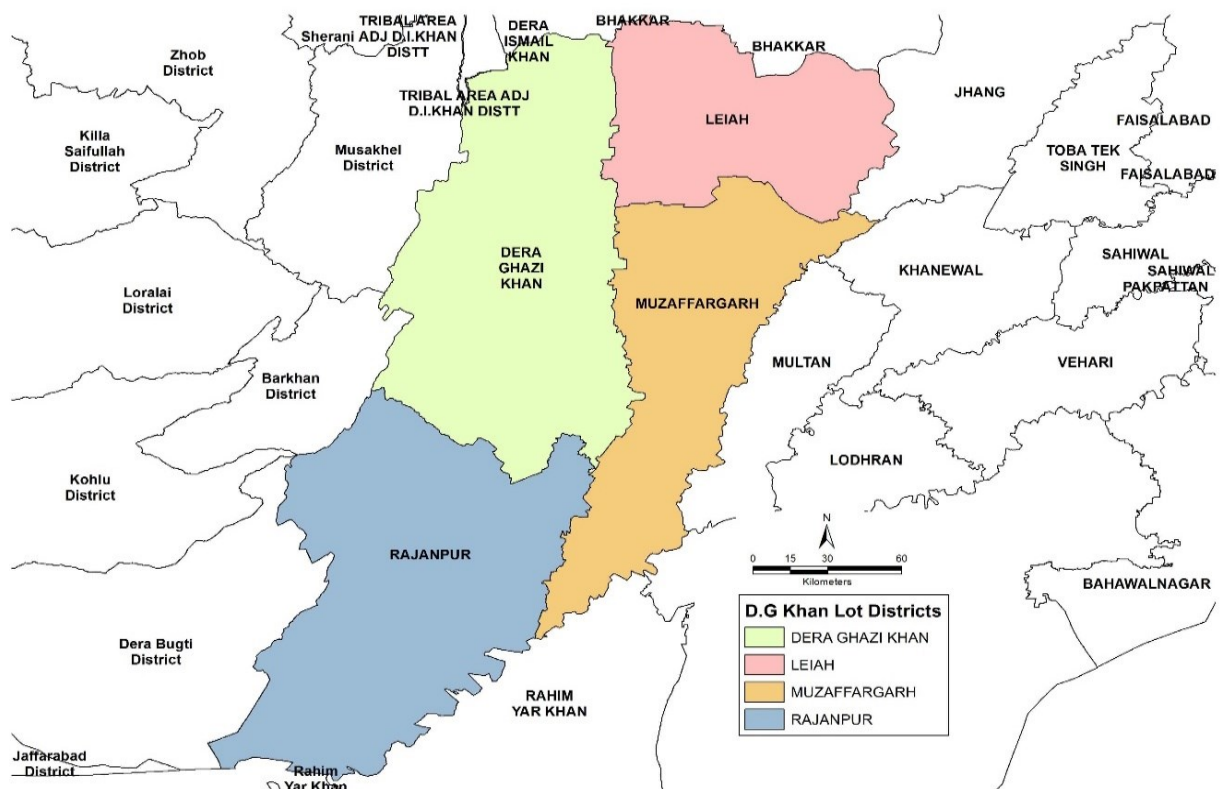


Figure 1: Geographical map of Dera Ghazi Khan Division



Figure 2: Some important historical sites in the DG Khan 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 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 DG Khan Region using a survey form (Annex – A), 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 DG Khan region.



Figure 3: Field visits and consultations in the DG Khan Region



Figure 4: Field Methodology

2. Archaeological & Heritage Wealth of DG Khan Region

DG Khan 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. Protohistoric (Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization) Sites.
2. Early Historic and Historic Sites.
3. Medieval and Later Sites (Temples, Tombs, Haveli/Bungalows, Mosques and Graveyards)

2.1. Surveyed Sites

Out of 90 sites, 60% sites are Medieval and Later Sites (Archaeological Mounds, Temples, Tombs, Haveli/Bungalows, Mosques and Graveyards), followed by 40% of Early Historic and Historic Sites,

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15% of Protohistoric (Harappan or Indus Valley Civilization) Sites and 1% of Predictable Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (new stone age) sites.

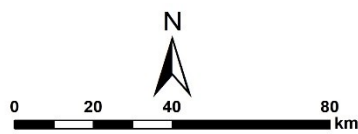
A total of 47 sites were selected for on-ground field assessments, among which 25 sites are protected and 2 are unprotected. The key aspects of the surface collection, site condition, area, height, and coordinates were recorded during the survey.

Period-wise categorization of surveyed sites is as followed;

- Stone Age Sites (Paleo, Meso & Neolithic): 02
- Early & Mature Harappan Sites: 2
- Buddhist Period Sites: 01 (Mound Dillu Rai)
- Sites and Monuments of the Hindu-Jain Period: 06
- Sites and Monuments of the Muslim Period: 28
- Forts: 06
- Sites and Monuments of the British Period: 4

The total Number of recorded Archeological and Cultural Heritage Sites in DG Khan Region are 90, as exhibited below.

According to Pakistan Archaeology report volume no# 29, total Archaeology and Heritage site shows in the map with allocated legends.



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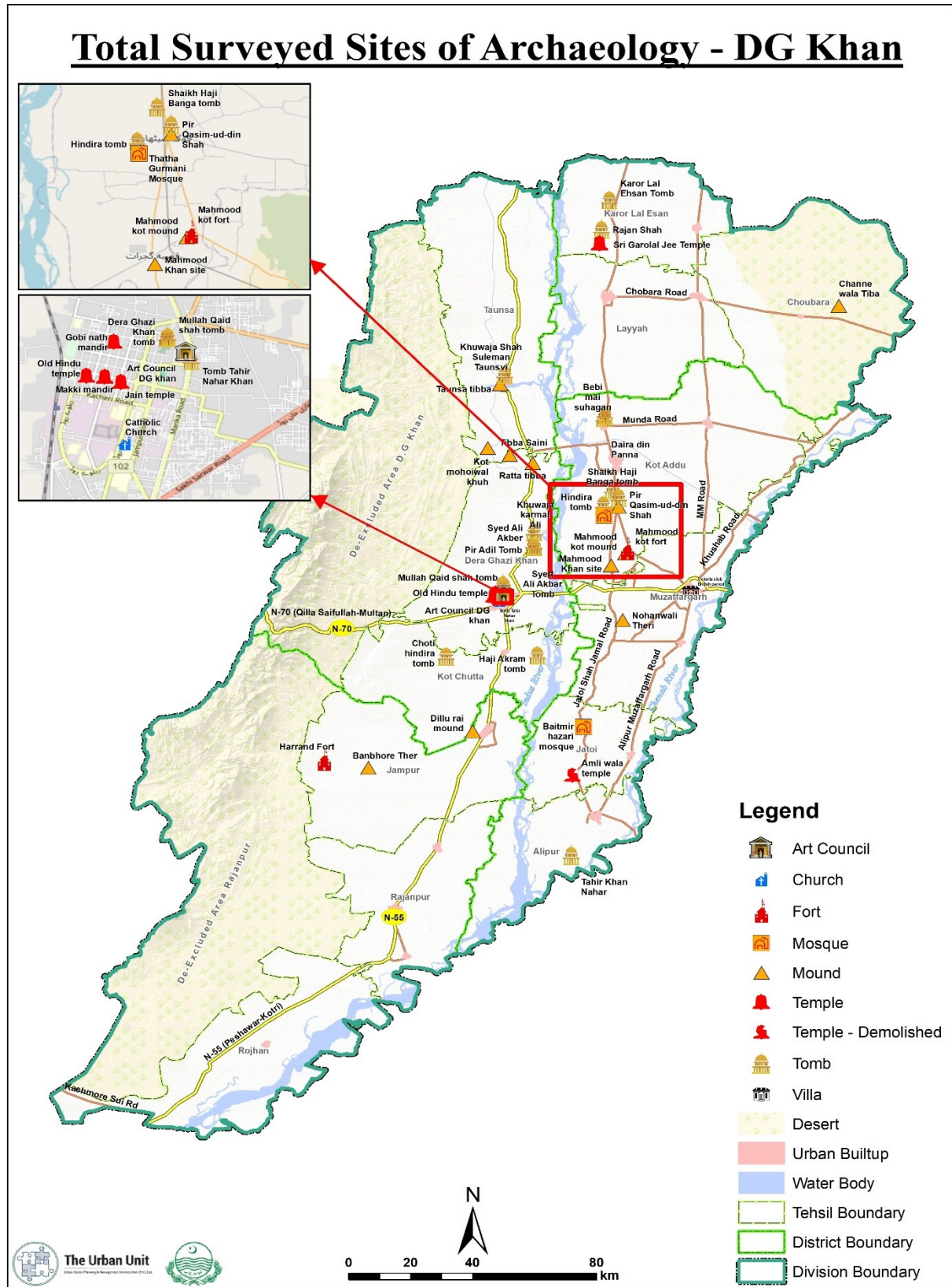


Figure 6: Highlighted surveyed sites in Dera Ghazi Khan Division

3. Ancient Archaeological Mounds in DG Khan Division

Sadly, enough this area is one of most poorly explored region of Pakistan. The area has been scantily probed and its ancient mound and sites have never been excavated scientifically. In DG Khan Region, archaeological mounds (locally called as Tibba Ther) belonging to the Indus period, Early, Mature and Buddhist Period, and Historical Period exist. Such 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 DG Khan region and reflect the spread of the Indus Valley and Civilization and later periods. Some of the important mounds which were visited during the fieldwork, include, Dillu Ray Mound and Vihowa Ther, Taunsa Tibba, Nohiwala Tibba, and Pir Channe Wala Tibba. These were the major settlements/cities of the Proto-historic and Historic Period.

3.1. Archaeological Sites in Dera Ghazi Khan

This area has a long history going back at least to time of beginning of the Early Harappan Civilization in the fourth millennium B.C. but unfortunately, the early phase of history of this region before 15th century has not been documented adequately and authoritatively. The mounds belong to the Early Harappan, Mature, Historic, and Mediaeval Periods in Tausna Some of the important mounds which were visited during the fieldwork include, Taunsa Mound, Ratta Tibba, Tibba Siani, and Vihowa Mound. Some of these are recorded Harappan settlements. Mounds such as Jhok Qaisrani Shamali belong to Mature Harappan and Vihowa Dhera (3200-2500 BC), and these sites are in great endanger due to illegal digging and encroachment.



Figure 7:(L) Vihowa Dhera mound (Early Harappan Period), and Tibba Taunsa 17th Century A.D.

3.2. Archaeological Sites in Rajanpur

According to an official report of archaeological reconnaissance carried out in Punjab between 1992-96 only 7 archaeological mounds were recorded – 1 belonged to Mature Harappan, 1- the Buddhist period, 1-4nd to 5th centuries, and four dated between the 15th to 18th centuries AD. Dillu Ray Tibba and Banbhore



Figure 8: Mound Dillau Ray (Trail Trench), unearth terracotta pottery from the mound

Mound are dated from 1st BC to 2nd century AD and 4th to 5th century AD respectively. Harrand Mound, Shah Ali Bher, and Umar Kot belong to the 16th century AD. In 2020, the first-ever excavation was conducted at mound Dillau Ray and for this purpose, two spots were excavated. After, extensive research it was clear that this site belongs to the Buddhist Period which made a unique discovery and proved the existence of Buddhism in South Punjab. Below terracotta relief excavated from site in the year of 2020.



Figure 9: Terracotta relief from Mound Dillau Ray, Buddhist Iconography

3.3. Archaeological Sites in Muzaffargarh

In district Muzaffargarh, there are a total of 22 archaeological mounds in which four sites Wadhai wala Jhok, Samal Toba, Phikrat wali Pati, and Narhiwala Tibba belong to the Early Harappan Period (3500-2600 BC). These four sites are in the tehsil of Muzaffargarh Kot Addu. The remaining archaeological mounds comparatively lie between 12th to 19th centuries A.D.

Mahmood Kot Fort and its adjacent mound are in a ruined condition and local community use the land and soil for their agriculture purposes. Most of the mounds are now covered illegally and destroying the site.



Figure 10: (L) Ruins of Mahmood Fort and Destruction of Wadhai Wala Jhok Site (Early Harappan)

3.4. Archaeological Sites in Layyah

Out of nine archaeological mounds in district Layyah, three sites belong to the Early Harappan Period. Chenne wala Bhir, Lambran Wala Tibba, and Luda Wala Khuh are Early Harappan Settlements. Luda Wala Khuh is an archaeological site in a ruined condition, associated with the early Harappan phase. Many potshards, bones, and terracotta bangles have been reported from the site's surface.

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Figure 11: Luda Wala Mound (scattered Potsherds), Chenne Wala Bhir, Early Harappan



Figure 12: Colored Pottery and stone blades from Luda Wala Mound, Layyah

4. Historical Tombs and Shrines in D.G Khan Division

DG Khan Region has numerous historical monuments like mosques, shrines, and temples that have become places of pilgrimages. Many mosques and shrines are famous for their architecture and history such as the Tomb of Nawab Dera Ghazi Khan, Jamia Mosque Dera Ghazi Khani, Khuwaja Ghulam Farid Shrine in Rajanpur, Hazrat Ehsan Lal Shrine in Layyah, Tomb of Sheikh Saidan Shaheed in Muzafargarh. Likewise, there are other religious sacred places like the Hanuman temple in D.G Khan and Sri Garulal Temple in district Layyah.

4.1. Nawab Dera Ghazi Khan Tomb

Although D.G Khan has a very rich cultural history but always due to a lack of administrative interest, this city couldn't develop as many other cities in Punjab Province. There are numerous Tombs, Shrines, and Hindu Sacred monuments. The tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan, the Tomb of Pir Adil in D.G Khan and Syed Muhammad Suleman Taunswi, and Chotti Handira are the earliest examples of tombs in D.G Khan. Shahi Mosque of Dera Ghazi Khan in the main city and Fort Munro in the Koh-e-Suleman range are attractive places for tourism. Mausoleum of Nawab is the oldest monument of Dera Ghazi Khan City. It was built by Ghazi Khan-I during his lifetime. He was the son of Haji Khan, the founder of Dera Ghazi Khan city. The building of the tomb of Ghazi Khan is a rare piece of architectural design from the pre-Mughal days. It is an octagonal structure, with a huge engaged tapering tower one at each of the eight corners. The tomb is built with small country bricks and blue tiles. Nawab Ghazi Khan's tomb is by far the most important historical monument in the whole region. But, at present, it is in a bad state of maintenance and preservation. Modern graves are fast approaching it from all sides and are raising the ground level all around it with great speed. Besides, the valuables tiles and mosaic plugs (gutkas) on the exterior at all levels are losing their grip on the monuments and are falling off. Those closer to the surface are more vulnerable to the hands of miscreants. This is the only historical building that is protected under the Antiquities of Pakistan.



Figure 13: Tomb Nawab Ghazi Khan

4.2. Tomb Khuwaja Pir Adil

The tomb of Pir Adil is built of small bricks and mud mortar. It is square below and octagonal above below the dome. Four turrets at the corner taper upwards. It has two opening on the eastern and southern sides. The walls are decorated with glaze tile work and cut brick work in different designs. The exterior is decorated with glaze tile work too. There are two Persian inscriptions on the top of the mihrab. In the center of the tomb is the grave of Pir Adil with a wooden canopy. The surrounding tomb area is occupied by a large number of graves and shops.



Figure 14: Interior & Exterior view of Pir Adil Tomb Dated-1460 AD

4.3. Syed Muhammad Suleman Taunswi

In Taunsa the Sufi Saint Syed Muhammad Suleman Taunswi is situated. This Mausoleum was somehow built in the 13th century AD. The tomb was built with small bricks laid in mud mortar and plastered with lime. It is square by the base and made octagonal below the dome. The first storey is surrounded by a corridor. It has fresco painting on the interior and exterior. The upper storey is octagonal and has glazed tile work and floral designs. A mosque is attached to the tomb. The tomb and mosque covered a vast area and there were cells for the visitors who came to different areas and rested there. These cells also built of small bricks and every cell has a wooden door opening towards tomb and mosque.



Figure 15: View of the attached mosque

4.4. Tomb of Sheikh Saidan Shaheed

The tomb of Saidan Shaheed shows a perfect assimilation of Hindu-Buddhist and Islamic artistic tradition. It is the fine example of Early Islamic Art and Architecture in this region. The cut and dressed brickwork show the continuity of cut and dressed decorative brick tradition of the Ghoriid monuments. The tomb is square in plan and entirely built of fine fair face and cut and dressed brick work. It was raised on high plinth and has slightly upward sloping walls. A flight of steps on the east and south sides gave access to the tomb chamber. Each side of the tomb chamber is horizontally divided into three parts. The central part contains trefoil arches while fourth side contains mihrab. The important feature of the tomb is its ornamental friezes above the plinth level which contains ornamental, vegetal, geometric scrolls and run all around the tomb.



Figure 16: Cut-brick Geometrical design

The frame of the main entrance arch is higher than the gavaska niches. on top of the frames are merlons which contains the word Allah. The corners of tomb chambers have offsets on all four sides.



Figure 17: Plinth Inscribed vegetal motifs with Kufic calligraphy, 1275 A.D.

Quranic verses are inscribed in these offsets. The tomb is profusely decorated with variety of decorative motifs. To support the dome, squinch arches convert the square plan into octagon along with brick pendentive in the middle. The tomb was originally covered with a dome which has collapsed.

4.5. Handira Tomb Thatta Gurmani

This unknown tomb Handira (Mean Standing Structure) in Thatta Gurmani is unique in terms of its design and architectural form. It has a square plan, a very short zone of transition, and a high parabolic dome. The squinch arches in the interior begins at a very low height which convert the square base into an octagon. The dome rises to a great height. The tomb has an impressive decorative scheme. It had series of horizontal bands carrying the dentil and lozenge patterns. The door was once framed with a wide border. The construction of the tomb burnt bricks, glazed tiles, glazed plugs were used with the lime mortar. Later on, the conservation work done by the Archaeology Department under the supervision archaeological conservator.



Figure 18: Before Restoration (Internet)



Figure 19: After Restoration, 2022

4.6. Tomb of Abdul Wahab Bukhari

In the town of the same name is the shrine of Din Panah. Hazrat Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari Din Panah had come to settle there from Afghanistan around 400 years ago. According to Muzafargarh Gazette: *"King Akbar is said to have come during Din Panah's time as a sanyasi and desired to become a murid by offering a lock of his hair. Din Panah, however, refused to admit him to his discipleship,"*

District Auqaf Manager Raees Ishfaq said that they opened the box after two weeks. The box opens with multiple keys in the presence of the shire caretaker, a National Bank of Pakistan official and an Auqaf official. The bank official collects the money to be deposited in the Auqaf bank account. The shrine was located in the middle of the town on seven kanals, of which four kanals were under the illegal occupation of land grabbers.



Figure 20: Tomb of Abdul Wahab

4.7. Shrine Tahir Khan Nahar

In the center of Seetpur, a town in southern Punjab close to the meeting point of the Indus and Chenab rivers, is the mausoleum of Tahir Khan Nahar. The Rukn-e-Alam mausoleum, which was constructed two centuries earlier and served as a major source of inspiration for Islamic tomb design in Punjab for many hundreds of years, is one of the monument's architectural highlights.

An octagonal ground plan with corner towers (Guldastas) serving as the anchor; this design element may have originated in central Asia or Khorasan, where it was widely used in cities like Khiva, Samarkand, and Bukhara. Another distinctive feature of Tughluq architecture was the use of additional military design elements like crenellations, along with sloping, broken walls. a tripartite facade consisting of a large hemispherical dome set on a high drum, an intermediate octagonal

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level, and a lower level octagonal structure. There is a continuous ambulatory on the lowest level. Simple brick surfaces brought to life with mosaic tiles.

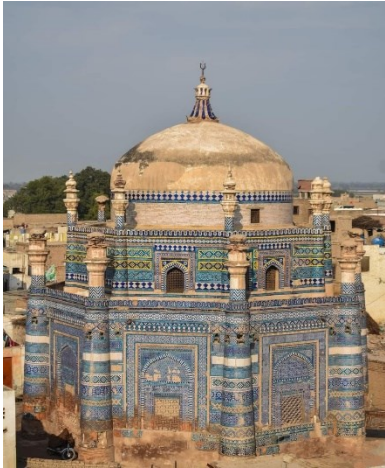


Figure 21: Shrine of Tahir Khan Nahar

4.8. Tomb of Shah Ali Rajan

The tomb of shah Ali Rajan is situated in the southern region of the Punjab province in Pakistan, specifically in the city of Layyah. The tomb exhibits remarkable architectural competence, having endured the innovation of time for a period exceeding seven centuries. The sepulcher signifies a noteworthy instance of the Mughal epoch's architectural design, and it presents the cultural and artistic accomplishments of India during the 1500s. This paper aims to undertake a comprehensive examination of the tomb, specifically delving into its historical background, architectural intricacies, and cultural implications. This study aims to illuminate the distinctive design elements and enduring influence of the subject on Pakistan's architectural inheritance.



Figure 22: Shrine Shah Ali Rajan, Layyah

5. Historical Temple and Mosque in Dera Ghazi Khan Division

After Islam, Hinduism is the second most popular religion in Pakistan. Even though Hinduism was formerly the most common religion in the area, according to the 2017 Pakistani census, Hindus made up only 2.14% of the country's total population, or about 4.4 million people. During the early 18th century, the cult of Hindu community was living in this region.

5.1. Hanuman Temple

Hinduism, though it pre-dates Buddhism and has, in fact, remained the most dominant religion of the region, its temples, or places of worship are comparatively very small. A large number of statues discovered from different parts of the country, however, give an indication about the existence of a sizeable number of Hindu temples. In D.G Khan Hindu and Jain temples date not long, they belong to the late 19th century or early 20th century AD. Some of these temple completely vanished and converted into mosques and those who intact are occupied by the local communities. For example, Hanuman Geet Temple in the main city of Dera Ghazi Khan and the one Hindu temple which name is not clear and found not relevant history we have are now illegally occupied. The hanuman temple is square in plan and each side of the temple there is standing pose sculpture of Hanuman Hindu God. The dome has octagonal in shape and that making a perfect place of *Shaikhara* which is the most ornamental feature of Hindu temple.



Figure 23: Hanuman Temple DG Khan

5.2. Sri Jain swetamber Jain Temple

Sri Jain swetamber Mandir only this Mandir in real condition in this area. No Mouri remained during 1947 people took away to India. The main chamber attached with a large rooms and a corridor in square plan. The is only one *Shaikhara* at top of temple which had been fallen now. Inside the temple there is small arch in front of the main entrance where the Sculpture of Lord Mahavira placed. The interior of whole chamber covered with the fresco painting of Sri Jain Swetamber and flying angles inside the trefoil arches.



Figure 24: Jain temple DG Khan

5.3. Some Unknown Temples in DG Khan Region



Figure 25: Unknown Temples in DG Khan

5.4. Pir Bagga Sher Mosque

The mosque of Pir Bagga Sher is located in Khan Pur Bagga Sher, a small town 10 km north of Muzaffargarh city. The mosque's architectural form was inspired by Shah Shamus Tabrez in Multan. The mosque features three bays, with the central bay being larger than the flanking bays and each bay having a dome on top. The mosque's front facade is divided into three parts, with the middle part, or portion covering the main prayer hall, slightly protruding and its boundaries defined by a circular shaft finished with turrets. The mosque has four turrets, one in each corner of the mosque.



Figure 26: Façade of 19th cent Mosque

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The mosque's overall dimensions are superb. The three doors have rectangular frames that distinguish them, and the entire facade is split into horizontal and vertical panels. Gorgeous flower artwork created with glazed tiles completes the facade.

6. Historical Monuments in Dera Ghazi Khan Region

Secular British period monuments in Dera Ghazi Khan region also have very long list. Forts and Villas which lie between early 18th century and late 19th century A.D. Victoria Club in Muzafargarh and some old house in Jatoli.

6.1. Fort Munro

In D.G Khan formerly known as Tuman Leghari because of the Leghari tribe who was living here before the British came. It is a hill station which is located at a height of 6,470 feet above sea level in Pakistan. The Fort Munro was founded by Sir Robert Groves Sandeman in the later part of the 19th century and named Fort Munro after Colonel, later Major-General, Andrew Aldcorn Munro, commissioner of the Derajat Division and Multan. It is 65Km from the Dera Ghazi Khan city and main spot for tourism point of view.



Figure 27: A museum at Fort Munro

A proposed museum at Fort Munro might be established to display Koh-e-sulaiman and those antiquities that have not display yet. But unfortunately, this museum is still un-functional and building is empty.

6.2. Harrand Fort in Rajanpur

This fort is situated some 58 kilometers west of Jampur. It is quite close to the foot of Sulaiman Range and has been built on the bank of Kahar Nala. This fort is the property of Punjab Archaeology Department under the Antiquity Act 1975. The fort itself built on top of a high mound. But, no reliable account of the earlier settlement is available. The present fort built by Sawan Mal, the sikh Governor in 1836 on the site of an older fort built by Jahangir or some other Muslim ruler. Potsherd and other artifacts collected from its surface indicate its period to the 15th-16th centuries. Internally, the fort measures 350 feet east-west and 310 feet north-south. Its semi-circular plan reminds us of the lay-outs of several Arab military garrison posts and settlements like the city of Baghdad and Takht-i-Sulaiman. The main wall of the fort is some 7 feet thick and still stands to the height of some 22 feet. The fort wall strengthened by sixteen bastions and two entrance gates all built in cut bricks.

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Figure 28: Harrand Fort Ruins (Dajal), Southern entrance of fort (p)

6.3. Art Council Dera Ghazi Khan

The Punjab Council of the Arts DG Khan Division, established in 1988, has emerged as a significant force in promoting artistic expression and cultural preservation in South Punjab. Starting from the District Council Hall, it relocated to a modern facility in 2011, symbolizing its evolution and growth. With a vision to create a "Peaceful, Progressive, and Culturally Vibrant Punjab," the Council has organized diverse cultural programs, including musical performances, competitions, and events honoring local traditions. It actively participates in provincial and international events, bridging local traditions with the national and global community.



Figure 29: Art Council DG Khan Established: 2011

6.4. Victoria Club in Muzaffargarh

Yadgar Club, formerly known as Victoria Memorial Hall, is probably the only building of historical significance in the midst of the Muzaffargarh city. The Victoria Memorial Hall was built in 1909 by public subscription, and was constructed under the personal supervision of Lala Kedar Nath, the then District Judge. The Club was also used by the District Board until the latter built its office. The early classes of Government Girls College were started in the Club in 1973 too. During 2019, a project of massive renovation was therefore launched at the completion of which it would be opened for citizenry with added facilities. The Club was a common asset of all the residents of

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Muzaffargarh, can be use as art and heritage club just to uplift and enhance the regional culture and heritage.



Figure 30: General View of Victoria Club, Muzaffargarh City Established: 1909

6.5. Mahmood Kot Fort in Muzaffargarh

Mahmood Kot was established by Mahmood Gujjar, who was the ruler of Dera Ghazi Khan in the 17th century and he built a fort here which he named after himself. The present condition of fort is very bad and during survey it was observed that most of the structure demolished now. Land and soil use for the agriculture purpose by the local people. Bricks kilns are the major cause behind the destruction of the for. One aspect is that illegal digging and looted mafia are involved in the site destruction. Only Bastion Tower remains are still surviving and rest of the fort demolished completely.



Figure 31: View of Bastion



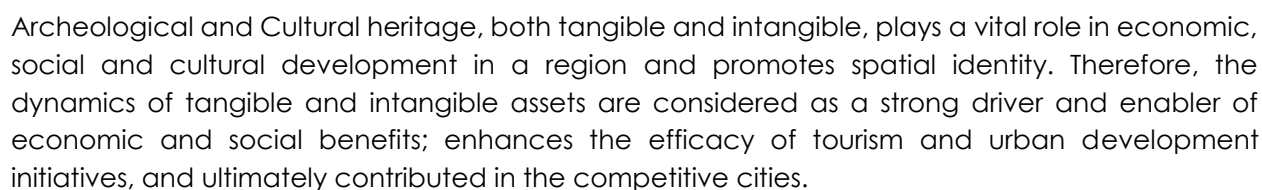
Figure 32: View of Ruins of Mahmood Fort

6.6. Proposed Interventions

The current state assessment of archaeological and cultural heritage sites of the Dera Ghazi Khan region provides a number of issues and challenges that needs urgent attention by the relevant government departments and private NGOs. The historical review of administrative and legal set-

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6.7. Major Challenges and Issues



Keeping in view the indispensable importance of archaeological and cultural heritage assets of the Dera Ghazi Khan 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 Dera Ghazi Khan region. In addition to this, this plan includes a set of interventions which are recommended to be taken by the relevant government departments for their inclusion in the upcoming ADP schemes for rehabilitation and conservation of some the key archaeological and cultural Heritage sites of Dera Ghazi Khan region. The total cost of this investment plan is Rs..... million (Annex – B).

The four proposed projects are;

- I. Conservation and Rehabilitation of Sri Garulal Jee Temple, District Layyah.
- II. Proposed plan of a new Archaeology & Heritage Museum in Dera Ghazi Khan.
- III. Excavation and Preservation at Buddhist Period Mound Dillau Ray Rajanpur.
- IV. Conservation and Preservation of Chotti Handira in D.G Khan.

Project – I: Conservation and Rehabilitation of Sri Gahora Lal Jee Temple, District Layyah

Sri Garu Lal Ge temple is situated near the shrine of Saint Hazrat Rajan Shah, Karor District Layyah. The building is constructed on a platform in the centre of fortified enclosure with small bricks and lime mortar. It is square in plan, and there is only one entrance from the southern side. The interior is decorated with fresco paintings showing floral designs, human and animal figurines and figures of gods. The unprotected temple is now in terrible condition. Local communities illicitly use the area and damage the inner beauty of the temple. After notifying to protected monument it can be restored in its original phase before it totally destroyed.

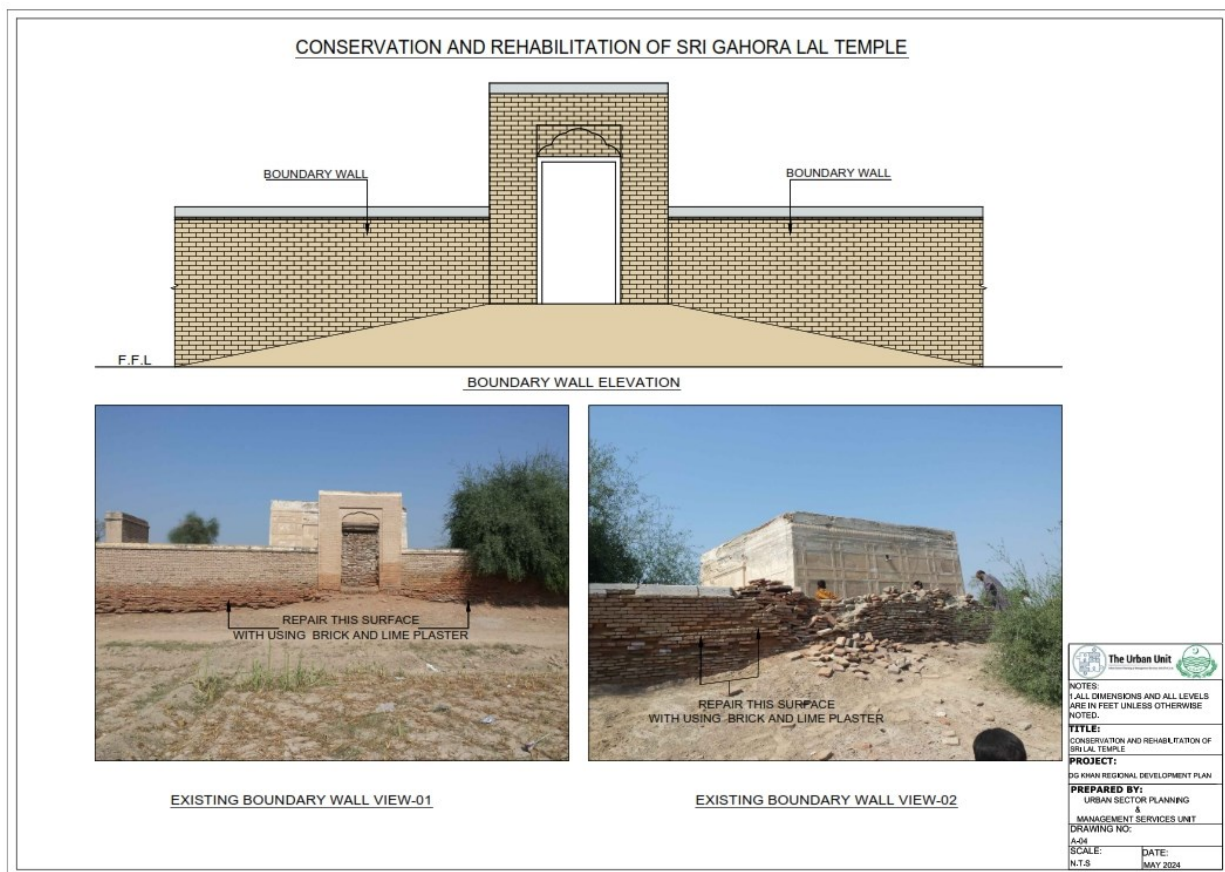


Figure 33: Conceptual Design of Boundary Wall & Entrance

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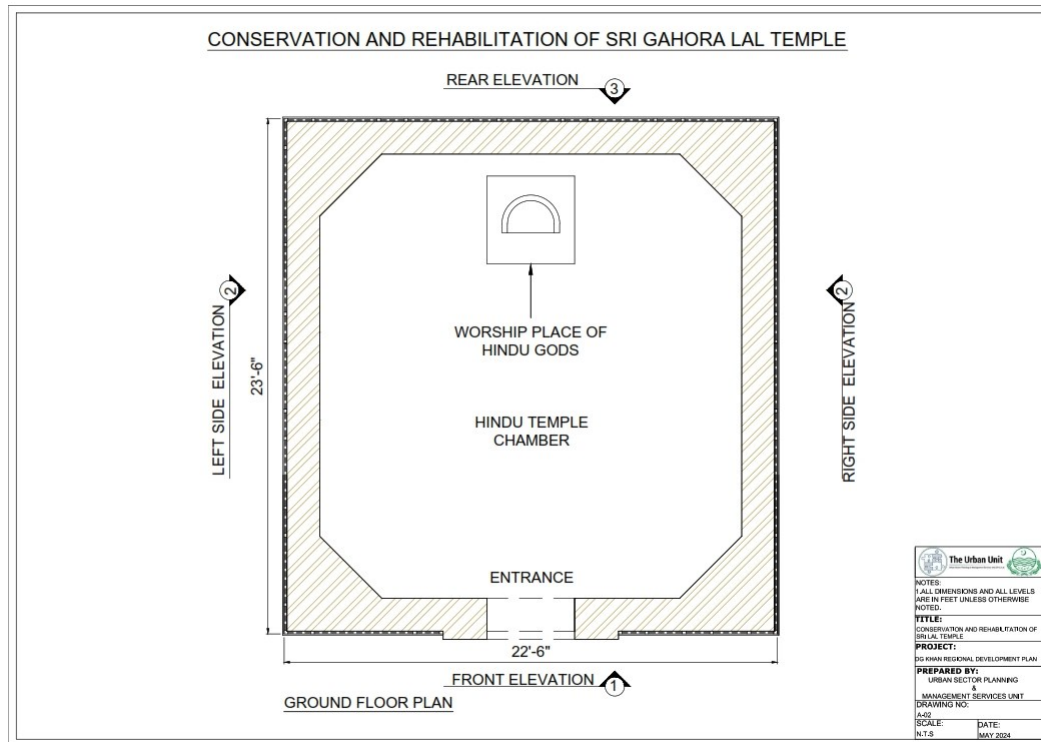


Figure 34: Conceptual Design of Ground Floor Plan of Sri Gahora Lal Temple

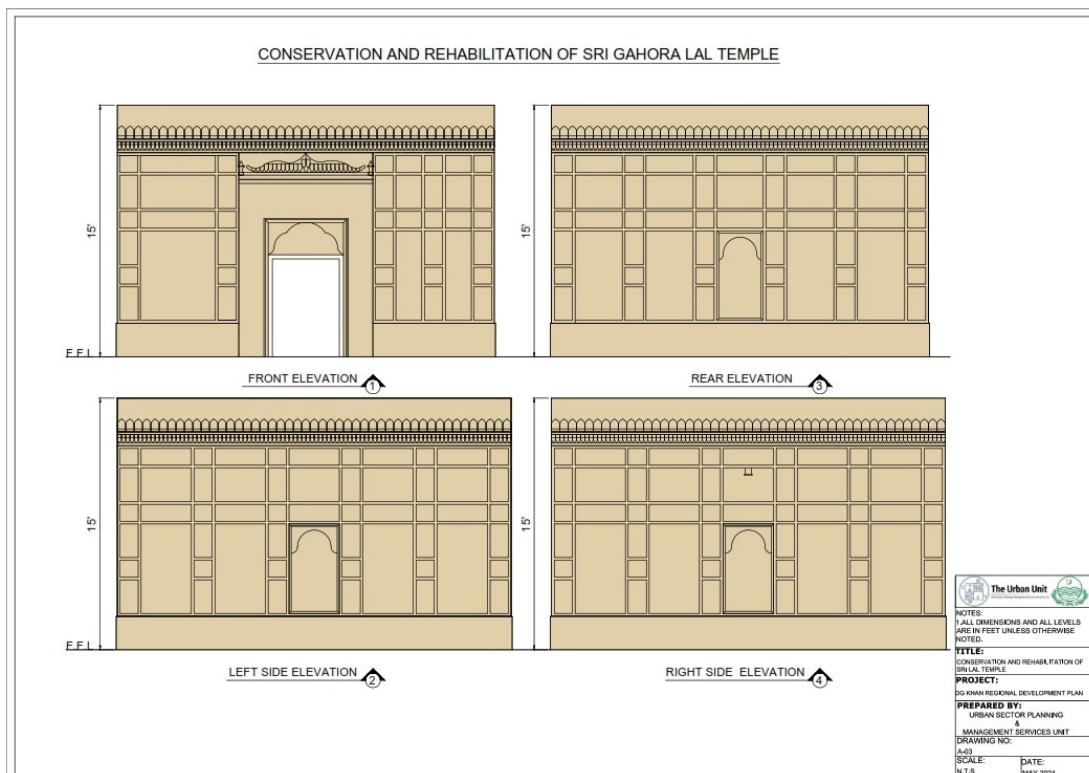


Figure 35: Conceptual Design of Sri Gahora Lal Temple

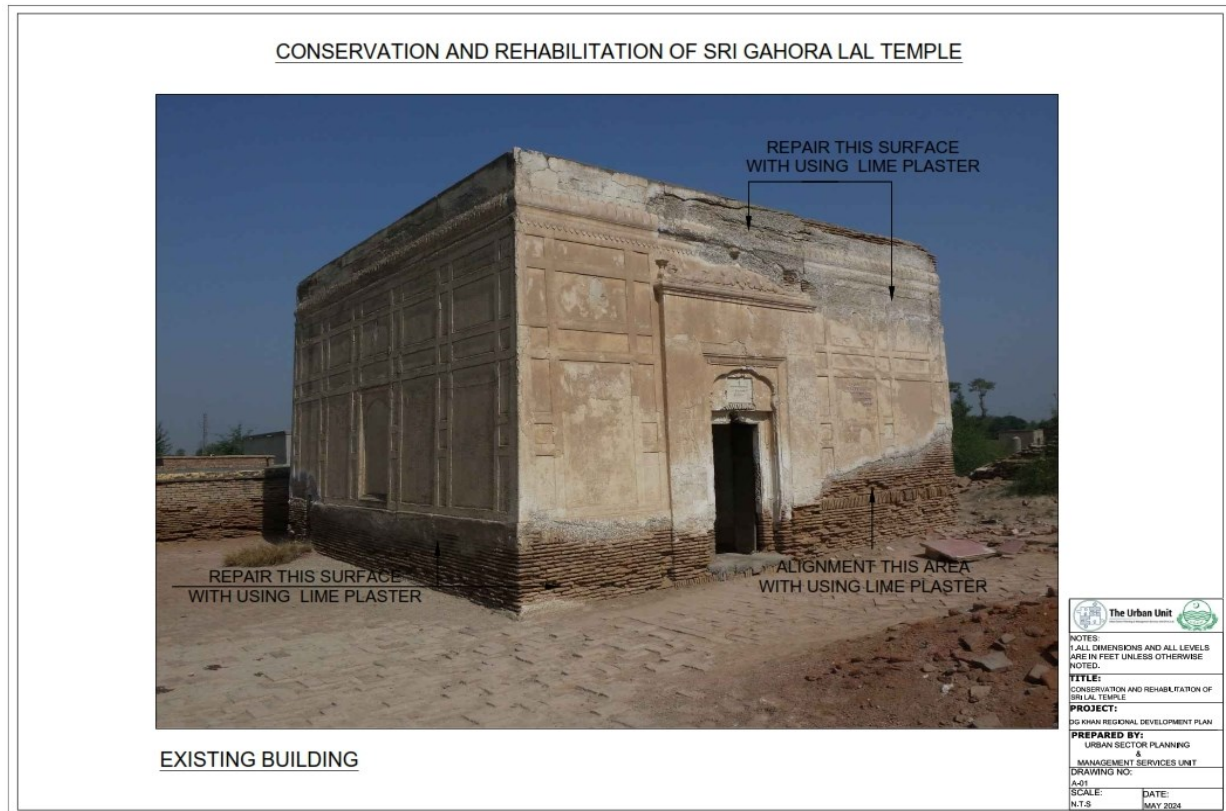


Figure 36: Highlighted Damaged Parts of Mian Chamber

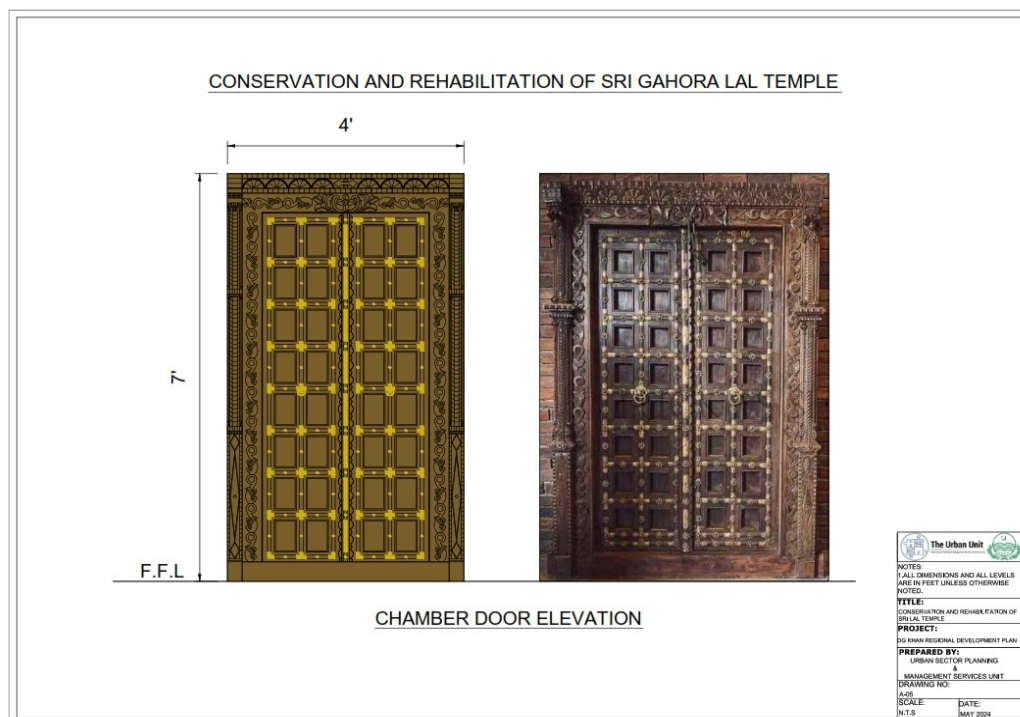


Figure 37: Conceptual Main Entrance Door of Temple

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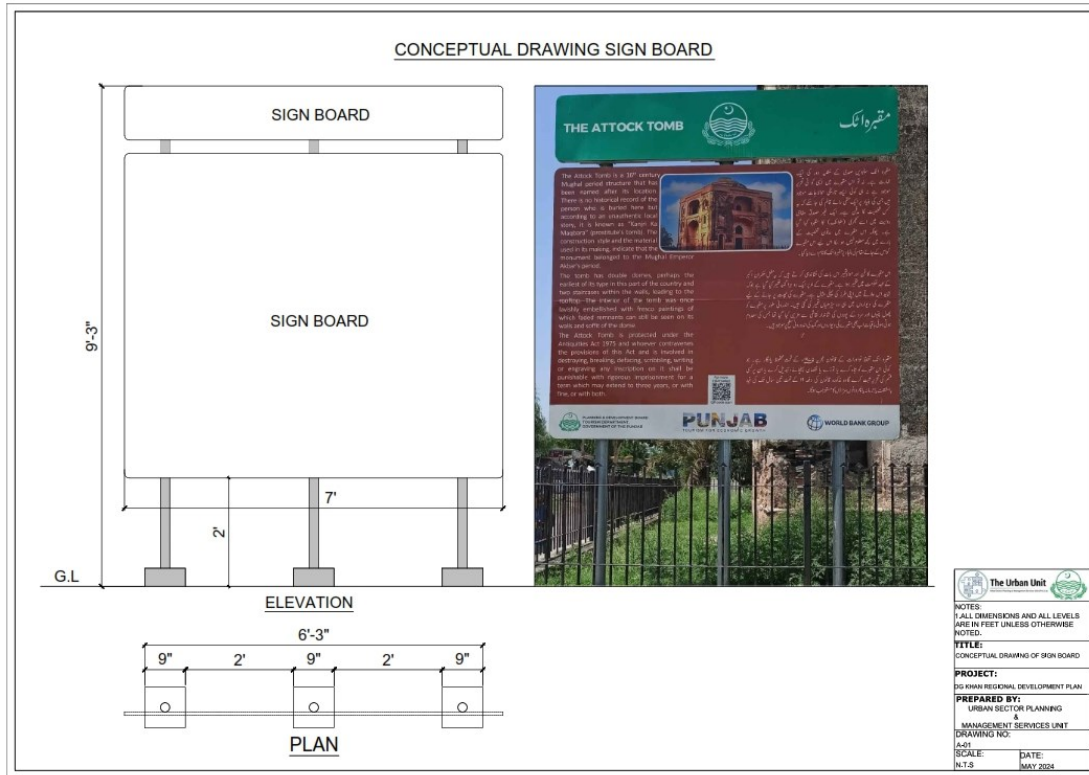


Figure 38: Conceptual design of Signboard and information

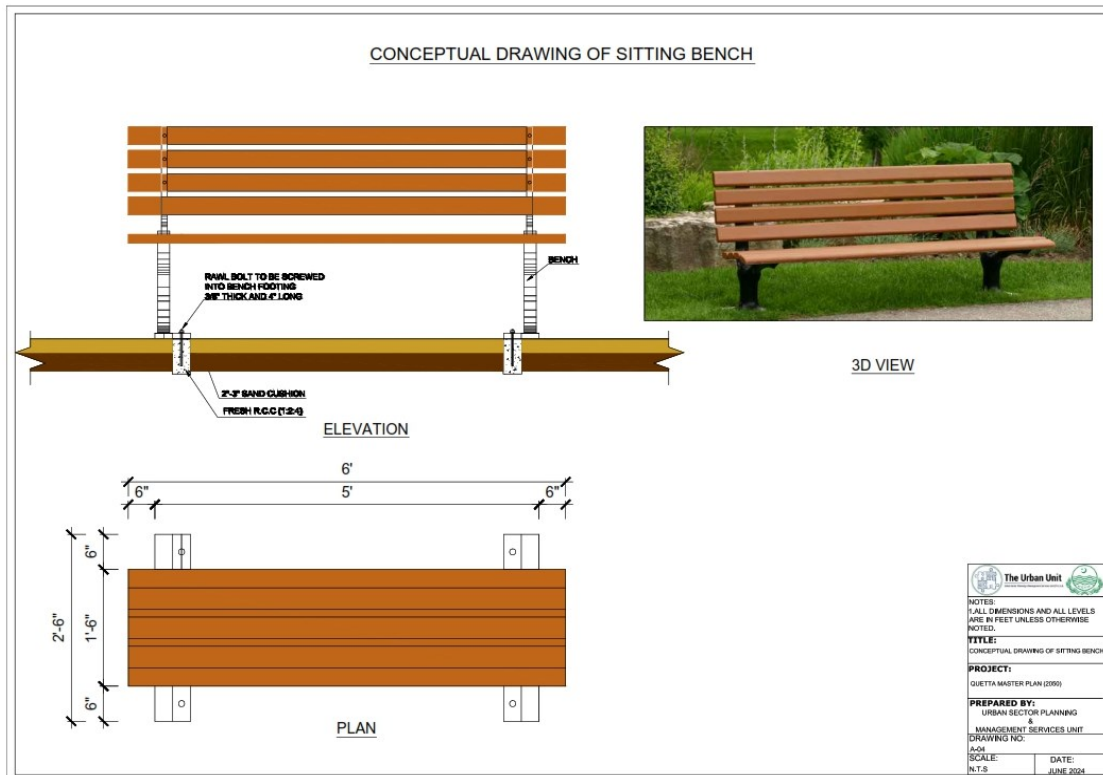


Figure 39: Proposed Design of benches for tourists

Project – II: Proposed plan of a new Archaeology & Heritage Museum in D.G Khan

The Scope and Objective of the Museum:

- To collect, preserve, interpret, and display objects.
- To artistic, cultural, or scientific significance for the study and education of the public.
- To collect, organize (or classify), display, instruct its audience, and project a sense of the nation.
- Museums help to teach, inspire, and connect communities.
- It provides a proper and safe place for antiquity.
- Vanishing crafts may be preserved and displayed for younger generation.
- Location of museum building should in well-developed area & centre of the city.

Importance of Museum:

Museums play a huge role in society's cultural and educational life by interpreting of museum collections, preservation of antiquities, and promotion of historical and cultural heritage. Museums have the main mission of preserving social memory and continuity of generations. Especially important for the public is to instill in the younger generation a sense of love for the country and respect for its history. Museums are one of the main links in the patriotic education of youth.

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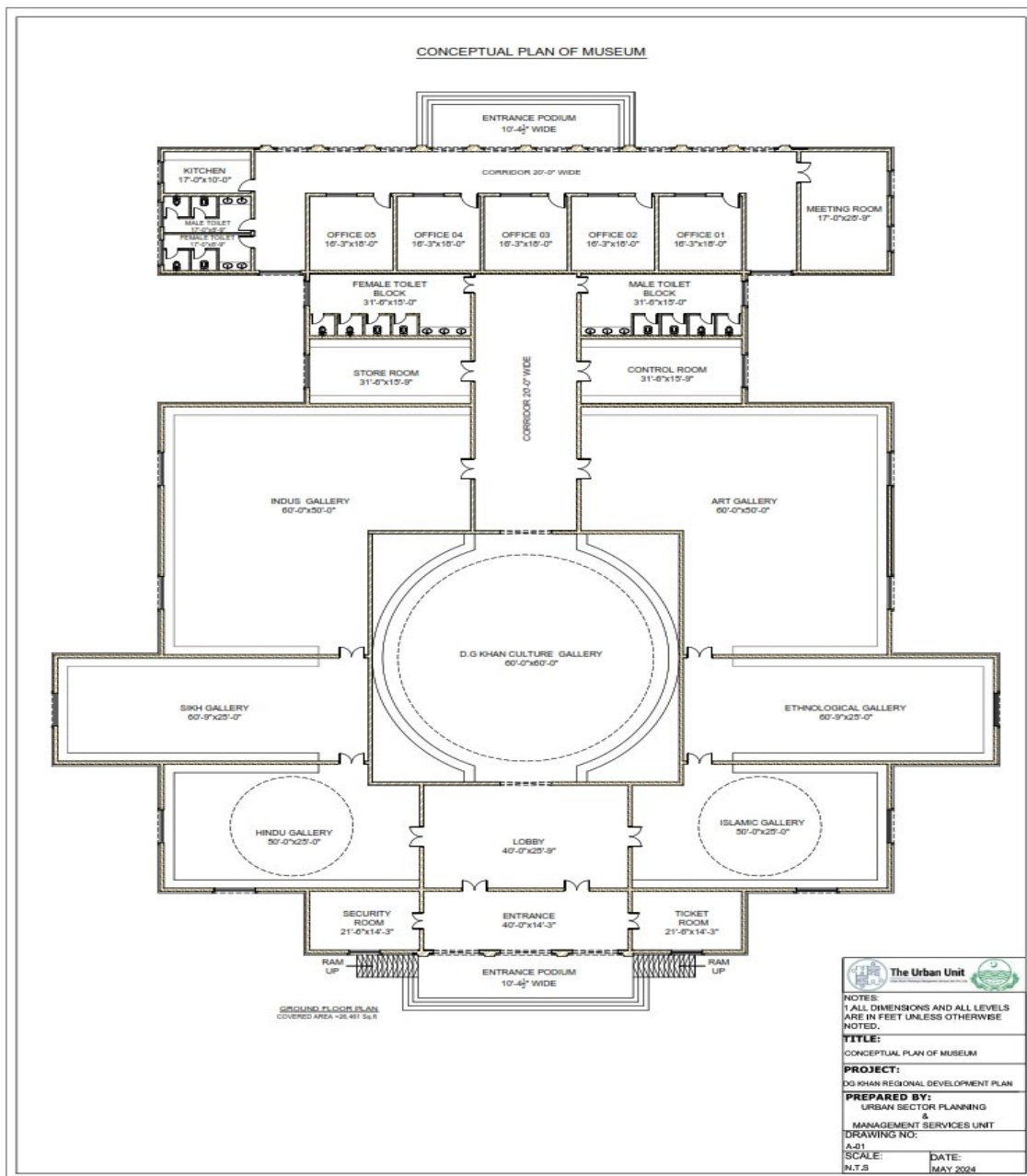


Figure 40: Conceptual Base Plan of Proposed Museum Building in D.G Khan

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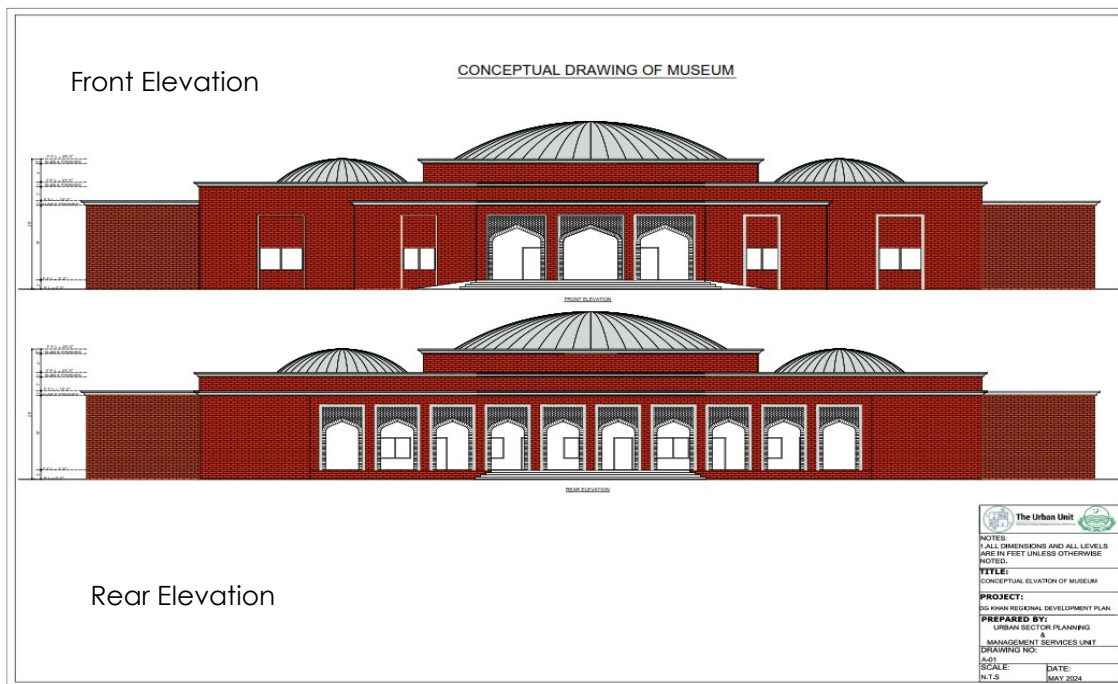


Figure 41: Conceptual Elevation Plan of Museum Building



Figure 42: Conceptual Layout (Merge Plan) of Museum Building

Project – III: Proposed Excavation Plan at Mound Dillau Ray, Jampur

Mound Dillu Roy was once part of a sophisticated settlement of traders, fishermen, and farmers, and the area hosted various religious cults and the site remained a hub of activity until the 16th century. The site was occupied by Buddhists during the Scytho-Parthian period, which dates back to the 1st century BCE to 2nd century CE. It could also have been part of the Kushan Empire (30-375 CE), which ruled a vast expanse of multicultural territories in Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.



Figure 43: Rusted Iron nails

The Mound been dug by the local farmers and thus exposed the plan of houses and streets. The mud brick walls have escaped complete destruction and some of the walls with traces of mud plaster stand as high as 12 feet. At certain places, complete plan of rooms is traceable which varies from 5×5 feet to 15-10 feet. The study of the deep trenches dug by farmers has revealed two building period of the city. Mound had



Figure 44: Excavated area, general view of mud bricks structure, during 2020

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Mound has rich antiquity and cultural material that show the huge potential of site. During the excavation copper coins, melting dices, painted pottery, and iron objects found. A broken iron knife and door's hock nails and terracotta sculpture also found from dig hole. The pottery which found describe as very fine and engrave pottery and the intact head sculpture show the technique and advance artistic approach. The said clay sculpture (broken) of goddess may belong to scyethian period of history which may belong to more than 2000 years old. It was the most significant discovery made so far during excavation.

Scope of work and Excavation:

- Date Back to the 1st century BE.
- Future excavation can open a new chapter in the history of the Gandharan Civilization.
- It's probably the only Buddhist site in south Punjab.
- To stop the illegal digging.
- To protect from private collectors of artifacts.
- To Extract Information from Material Remains.
- To know the Foundation date of the city.
- A lot of student can to research in the field of Archaeology.



Figure 45: Clay Sculpture from Trench A, Total area of Mound, satellite imagery

Different Equipment Required for Excavation

The process of moving dirt, rock, or other materials using explosives, smor all tools is called excavation. It includes underground work, wall shafts, tunneling, and earthwork. There are several uses for excavation, including mining, construction, environmental rehabilitation, and exploration.

- Dental picks, dust pan and
- Trowels
- Coconut brushes and plain brushes
- Measuring tapes
- Line levels
- Storage bags, pens, and pencils
- Meter rod

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Figure 46: Conceptual design of Signboard and information

Project – IV: Proposed Conservation Plan Chotti Handira (Tomb), Kot Chutta

The Chotti Handira is the word of the Saraiki Language that means “Romm over the graveyard” or “Tomb/Mausoleum”. It is an ancient location near the Kot-Chutta an administrative division of Dera Ghazi Khan. The 12th-century tomb is the earliest surviving example of tomb tradition in DG Khan Region. The tomb is built of small bricks in mud mortar on a square plan. It is octagonal on inner side and then further sub-divided into 16 sides. There are two openings on the southern and eastern sides. It has four attached minarets which have collapsed. Glazed tile work decorates the squinches and spandrels. There is a mehrab in the western wall. Half of the structure is standing now.



Figure 47: Old view of Chotti Handira (Internet)

Prominent Feature:

- The Earliest Tomb with a double octagonal plan from the interior.
- The earliest example of Muslim Art & Architecture in D.G Khan.
- Work of cut bricks and glazed tiles that was used in Pre-Mughal.

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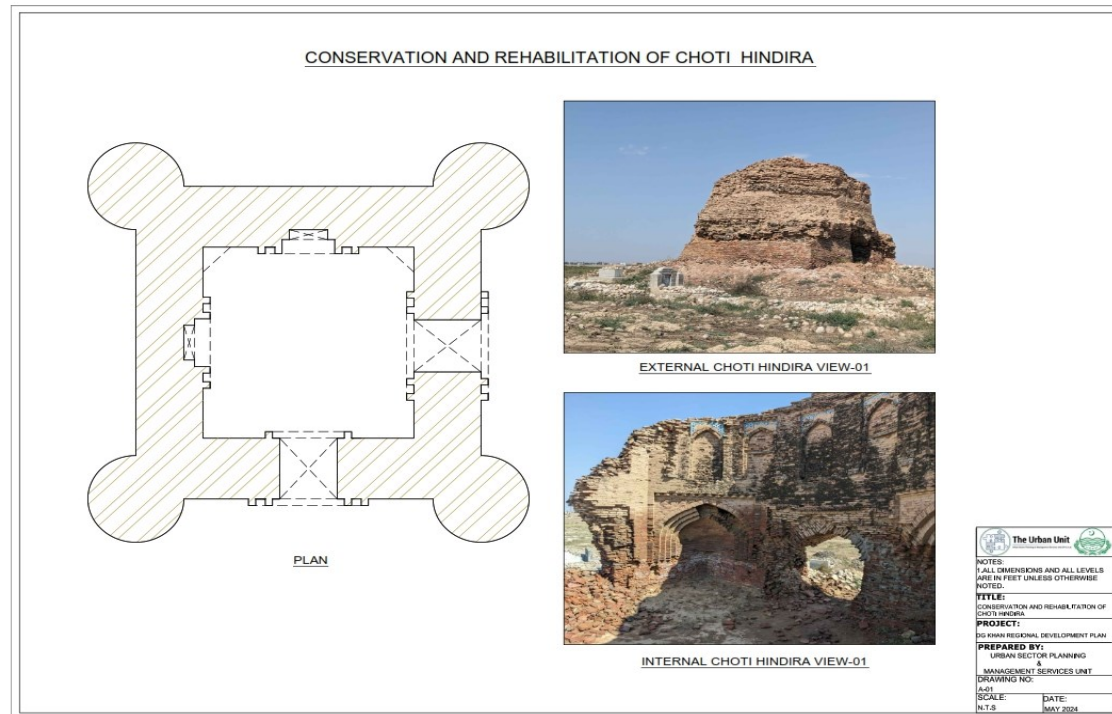


Figure 48: Base plan of the Tombs with interior and exterior view

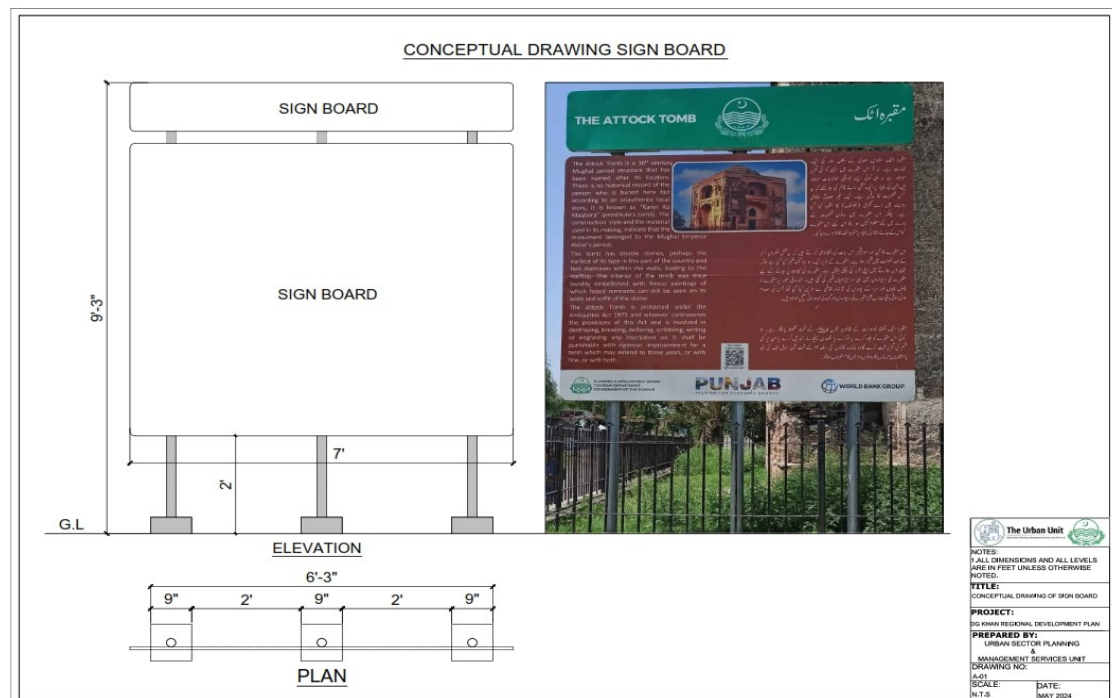


Figure 49: Conceptual signboard design for Chotti Handira Tomb

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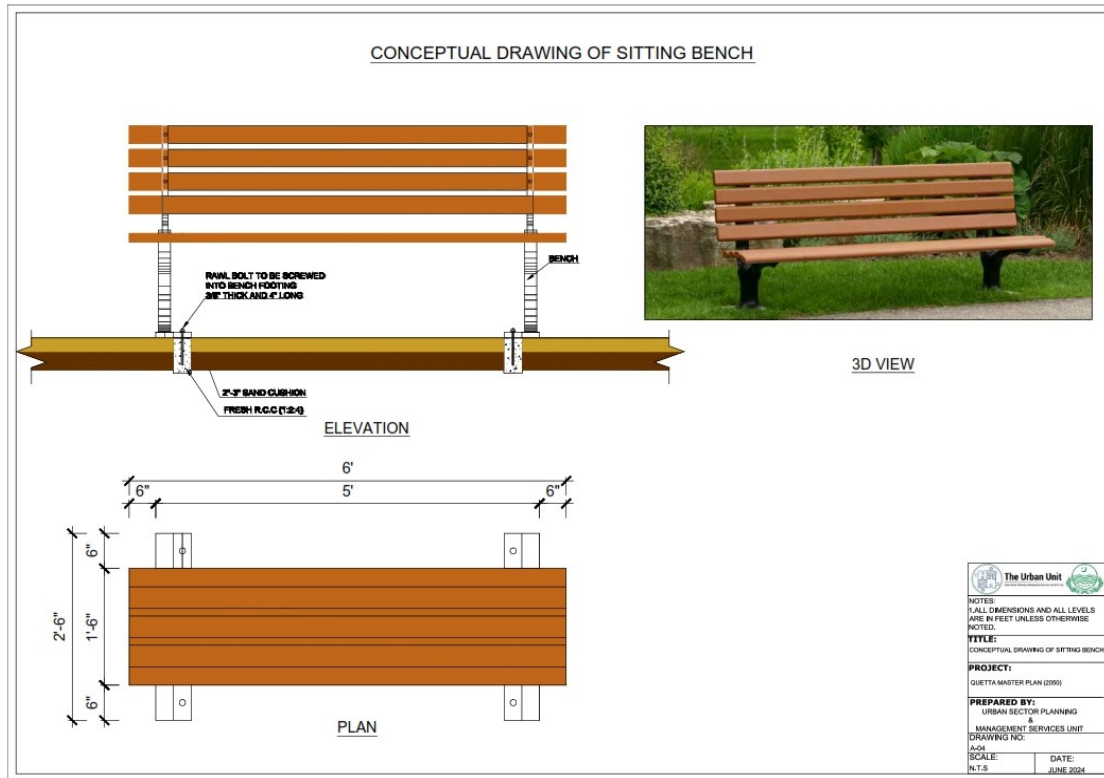


Figure 50: Conceptual design of benches for tourists

Annexure

Annex A: Survey Form

D.G Khan Archeological Survey 2024

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, agricultural 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....)

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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	Conservation and Rehabilitation of Sri Garulal Jee Temple, District Layyah.	60 Million
2	Proposed plan of a new Archaeology & Heritage Museum in Dera Ghazi Khan.	190 Million
3	Excavation and Preservation at Buddhist Period Mound Dillau Ray Rajanpur.	40 Million
4	Conservation and Preservation of Chotti Handira in D.G Khan.	30 Million
	Grand Total	320 Million



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