

Unearthing The Past; Exploring Archeological Tourism In Takht Bhai, Mardan



Syed Atif Ali Shah	BS Scholar, Department of Anthropology, PMAS Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi Haskeelbacha3@gmail.com
Dr. Abid Ghafoor Chaudhry	Chairman Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social Sciences, PMAS Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi abidgc@uair.edu.pk

Abstract: *Pakistan, a land of rich cultural heritage and significant archeological spots is recognized world wide. This paper examines the undying essence of rich archeological tourism spot in one of the main provinces of Pakistan, i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This research paper explores the potential for developing archaeological tourism in Takhbahi, a region rich in historical and cultural heritage. By examining the historical significance of Takhbahi, reviewing relevant literature, and outlining the theoretical and conceptual frameworks, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of the region's potential as a tourist destination. The research objectives include understanding local perceptions, assessing current infrastructure, and identifying strategies for sustainable tourism development. Using interviews and surveys, this exploratory study gathers insights from locals and tourists. The findings suggest that with improved infrastructure, effective marketing, and sustainable practices, Takhbahi can become a prominent site for archaeological tourism, benefiting both the local economy and cultural practices*

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Sustainable Tourism, Takhtbahi, Mardan, Archeological significance

Introduction

Pakistan's cultural history is decorated with Takht Bahi, the largest religious and formal complexity of the Gandhara civilization. It also serves as a stunning introduction to Gandhara Buddhist architecture. Visiting forts, monuments, gardens, museums, and engaging in significant historical and cultural events are all considered forms of archaeology tourism. Pakistan offers a wealth of historical and cultural destinations for responsible travel. These locations are critical to the expansion of the relationship between racial protection and socioeconomic development.

Archaeological sites are valuable resources for learning about ancient history since they are rich in cultural heritage from that era. Both domestic and foreign tourists are drawn to these locations.

The local population develops a certain attitude when tourists arrive at archaeological sites.

Understanding the potential of archaeological tourism in Takht Bahi holds significant implications for both tourism development and cultural preservation. By uncovering the stories embedded within these ancient sites and fostering sustainable tourism practices, we can not only attract visitors but also contribute to the conservation and appreciation of Takht Bahi's rich cultural heritage for generations to come.

Takhbahi, with its ancient temples, fortresses, and settlements, offers a unique opportunity to delve into the past. The region's archaeological sites date back thousands of years, providing insights into early human civilization and cultural evolution. Despite its rich heritage, Takhbahi's tourism infrastructure remains

underdeveloped, limiting its potential as a destination for archaeological tourism. This study aims to explore the possibilities for enhancing tourism in Takhbahi by examining local perceptions, current conditions, and future strategies.

Review Of Literature

Archeological tourism is a significant element of cultural heritage preservation, economic growth, and educational enrichment, that offers a great and a unique opportunity for tourists to explore and experience the rich history and culture of a region. ([Cacopardo,2007](#)) By visiting ancient sites and artifacts, the travelers can observe a deeper insight of the historical significance and cultural context of these treasures, while also supporting their conservation and protection. Moreover, archeological tourism generates revenue and creates jobs for local communities, contributing to their economic well-being and sustainable development. ([Khalil,2007](#)) This type of tourism also fosters community engagement and empowerment, as local residents take ownership of their cultural heritage and develop tourism initiatives that showcase their history and traditions. Furthermore, archeological tourism promotes cross-cultural understanding and exchange, allowing visitors to learn about and appreciate the customs and ways of life of different cultures. ([Hayat,2021](#)) Additionally, it supports ongoing archaeological research and excavations, advancing our knowledge of the past and shedding light on the mysteries of ancient civilizations. By supporting archeological tourism, travelers can contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage, the development of local communities, and the promotion of sustainable tourism practices, while also experiencing the thrill of discovery and the wonder of exploring the ancient world. Ultimately, archeological tourism offers a unique and enriching experience that benefits both tourists and local communities, making it an essential aspect of responsible and cultural travel. ([Hasani,2016](#))

In the pursuit of understanding the dynamics of archaeological tourism in Takht Bahi, it is essential to review existing literature that sheds

light on similar contexts, historical sites, and tourism practices. The following literature provides valuable insights into the intersection of archaeology, tourism, and cultural heritage preservation.

Previous studies on archaeological tourism highlight its potential for cultural preservation and economic development. According to Smith (2020), archaeological tourism can significantly contribute to local economies by attracting tourists who are interested in history and culture. Brown (2018) emphasizes the role of heritage tourism in fostering a sense of identity and continuity within communities. Furthermore, Johnson (2019) discusses the importance of sustainable tourism practices to protect and conserve archaeological sites for future generations.

This research is grounded in the theory of sustainable tourism, which emphasizes the need to balance economic growth, cultural preservation, and environmental protection. The conceptual framework involves examining the components of tourism infrastructure, community involvement, and heritage management. By integrating these elements, the study aims to develop a comprehensive approach to promoting archaeological tourism in Takhbahi.

(**M.H. Khan Khattak March, 2018**), “The Geography of Gandhara Art” has conducted new research on the Buddhist monastic complex of Takht-i-Bahi. Research in this field is still ongoing, and whenever clearance work picks back up, we might be able to add even more to what we already know. This research provides a more comprehensive analysis of Takht-i-Bahi, providing a more detailed explanation of the site's origins, evolution, and social life. ([Waleed,2022](#)) By doing this, it offers an insight into the intricacy of specific Buddhist sites as settings for the creation of Gandhara art within the larger framework of the region's prehistoric landscape.

Ali T. (2001). Archaeological Survey of District Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. Ancient Pakistan "Cultural Heritage Tourism: A Sustainable Future"

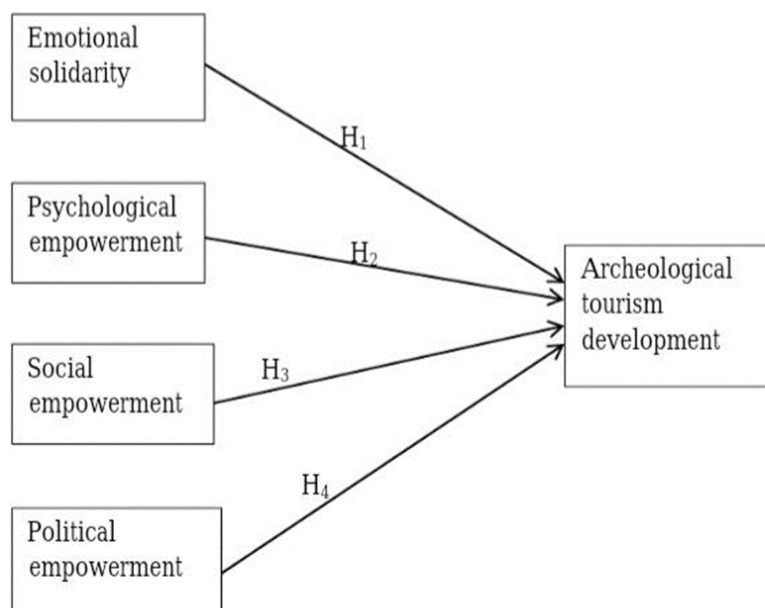
Ali's work explores the potential of cultural heritage tourism as a driver of sustainable development. By emphasizing the importance of community involvement, preservation efforts, and storytelling in tourism experiences, this literature underscores the value of Takht Bahi's archaeological sites as catalysts for economic and cultural revitalization.

(Siddiqui K.S. 2011) Nomenclature and Geography of Ancient Gandhara; Understanding the Visitor Experience"

Siddiqui work delves into the motivations and experiences of tourists visiting archaeological sites worldwide. By examining visitor behavior and preferences, this literature provides a framework for understanding the potential appeal of Takht Bahi's archaeological sites to tourists.

Aims and Objectives:

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



Source: Waleed, Waleed & Shah, Burhan & Junaid, Muhammad. (2022). Role of local residents in development of archaeological tourism: A case of District Mardan. 41. 182-203. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360453005_Role_of_local_residents_in_development_of_archaeological_tourism_A_case_of_District_Mardan

METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

Research will cover the following main objectives:

- Explore the historical significance and cultural heritage of archaeological sites in Takht Bai.
- Assess the current preservation efforts and management practices of archaeological sites in Takht Bai.
- Examine the existing tourism infrastructure and visitor experiences at archaeological sites in Takht Bai.
- Investigate the perceptions and attitudes of local communities towards archaeological tourism in Takht Bai.
- Identify strategies to enhance the sustainability and cultural sensitivity of archaeological tourism in Takht Bai.

This research employs an exploratory approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative methods to gather comprehensive data on archaeological tourism in Takhbahi.

Interviews: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a variety of stakeholders, including local residents, business owners, government officials, and tourists. A total of 30 interviews were conducted, providing in-depth

insights into perceptions, attitudes, and expectations regarding archaeological tourism.

Surveys: A total of 70 survey responses were collected from tourists and local residents. The respondents included 50 tourists and 20 local residents. The age distribution of the respondents ranged from 18 to 65 years, with the majority (50%) falling in the 25-40 age group. Gender distribution was relatively balanced, with 52% male and 48% female respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research are based on both qualitative and quantitative data collected from interviews and surveys conducted in Takhbaili. This section provides a detailed analysis of the findings and discusses the implications for developing archaeological tourism in the region.

The survey data revealed that 85% of tourists were highly interested in visiting archaeological sites in Takhbaili, citing curiosity about ancient civilizations and a desire to experience unique cultural heritage. However, 70% of these tourists expressed dissatisfaction with the current state of tourism infrastructure, highlighting issues such as poor road conditions, lack of informative signage, and inadequate accommodations.

Local residents had mixed feelings about the development of archaeological tourism. Approximately 60% of residents supported the idea, recognizing its potential to create jobs and stimulate economic growth. However, 40% expressed concerns about the potential negative impact on local culture and traditions, fearing that an influx of tourists might lead to cultural dilution and environmental degradation.

The study found that the existing tourism infrastructure in Takhbaili is insufficient to support a significant increase in tourist arrivals. Key issues identified include:

1. **Accommodation:** There are only a few small hotels and guesthouses in Takhbaili, and they often lack basic amenities that international tourists expect. During peak seasons, these accommodations are often fully booked, leaving tourists with limited options.

2. **Transportation:** The roads leading to major archaeological sites are in poor condition, making travel difficult and time-consuming. Public transportation options are scarce, and many sites are accessible only by private vehicles.

3. **Visitor Information:** There is a lack of informative signage and educational materials at the archaeological sites. Many tourists reported difficulty in understanding the historical significance of the sites due to the absence of guided tours and information centers.

4. **Safety and Security:** Safety measures at the archaeological sites are inadequate. Some areas are poorly lit, and there are no emergency services available nearby.

Despite the infrastructural challenges, the potential economic benefits of developing archaeological tourism in Takhbaili are significant. The study estimates that with improved infrastructure and effective marketing, tourist arrivals could increase by 50% within the next five years. This would generate substantial revenue for the local economy, create job opportunities, and stimulate growth in related sectors such as hospitality, transportation, and retail.

Culturally, archaeological tourism can enhance local pride and identity by promoting the region's rich heritage. Educational programs and guided tours can foster a deeper understanding of Takhbaili's history among both locals and tourists. Additionally, the preservation of archaeological sites can be supported through tourism revenue, ensuring that these valuable resources are protected for future generations.

Community involvement

The importance of involving the local community in tourism development was a recurring theme in both the interviews and surveys. Local residents emphasized the need for inclusive planning processes that consider their views and address their concerns. Community-based tourism initiatives, where locals are actively engaged in providing services such as guiding tours, running homestays, and selling local crafts, were seen as effective ways

to ensure that the benefits of tourism are equitably distributed.

Marketing and Promotion

Effective marketing is crucial to attracting tourists to Takhbahi. Currently, the region lacks a strong online presence and visibility in major travel markets. The study suggests several marketing strategies to enhance Takhbahi's appeal:

1. **Digital Marketing:** Creating a comprehensive website and engaging in social media marketing to showcase Takhbahi's archaeological sites, cultural heritage, and tourist experiences.
2. **Collaborations:** Partnering with travel agencies, tour operators, and cultural institutions to promote Takhbahi as a unique destination.
3. **Events and Festivals:** Organizing cultural festivals and events that highlight the region's history and traditions, attracting both domestic and international tourists.

Sustainable Tourism Practices

To ensure the long-term viability of archaeological tourism in Takhbahi, sustainable tourism practices must be implemented. These include:

1. **Visitor Management:** Controlling the number of visitors to prevent overcrowding and minimize wear and tear on archaeological sites. This can be achieved through ticketing systems and scheduled visits.
2. **Environmental Protection:** Implementing measures to protect the natural environment surrounding archaeological sites, such as waste management systems, eco-friendly facilities, and conservation projects.
3. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Educating tourists about local customs and traditions to foster respect and prevent cultural insensitivity. Training programs for local guides can enhance their ability to communicate these aspects effectively to visitors.

Challenges:

While the potential for developing archaeological tourism in Takhbahi is promising,

several challenges must be addressed:

1. **Funding:** Securing adequate funding for infrastructure improvements and marketing campaigns is critical. Public-private partnerships and grants from international cultural preservation organizations can be explored.
2. **Skill Development:** Training local residents in hospitality, tour guiding, and cultural interpretation is essential to providing high-quality visitor experiences.
3. **Policy Support:** Government support in the form of favorable policies, regulations, and incentives can facilitate the development of tourism infrastructure and services.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Takhbahi has significant potential to become a leading destination for archaeological tourism. By addressing infrastructural challenges, engaging the local community, and implementing sustainable practices, the region can attract tourists, boost the local economy, and preserve its rich cultural heritage. The findings of this study underscore the importance of strategic planning and collaboration among stakeholders to realize the full potential of archaeological tourism in Takhbahi.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance archaeological tourism in Takhbahi:

1. **Invest in Infrastructure:** Improve roads, accommodations, and visitor facilities to meet international standards and ensure a comfortable and safe visitor experience.
2. **Develop Educational Programs:** Create interpretive centers, guided tours, and educational materials to enrich tourists' understanding of the archaeological sites.
3. **Engage the Community:** Involve local residents in tourism planning and development to ensure that their needs and concerns are addressed, and the benefits of tourism are equitably shared.

4. Promote Sustainably: Implement sustainable tourism practices to protect the archaeological sites and the natural environment while promoting cultural sensitivity and respect among tourists.

REFERENCES

Ali T. (2001). Archaeological Survey of District Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. *Ancient Pakistan* 14: 56-17.

Cacopardo, A. (2007). Some Findings of Archaeological, Historical and Ethnographic Interest in Chitral. *East and West*, 57(1/4), 377–389. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29757735>

Jawad, A. 2010. Gandhara Monastic Establishments: A Mark of Power and Authority (1st– 3rd Century AD). M. Ashraf Khan and Ghani-ur-Rahman (eds), *Proceedings International Workshop on Gandhara Cultural Heritage*. Islamabad: Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations. Page 85-98.

Khalil, S., Kakar, M. K., Waliullah, & Malik, A. (2007). Role of Tourism in Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from Pakistan Economy [with Comments]. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 46(4), 985–995. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41261208>

Hayat, R., Asif, M., & Riaz, M. (2021). Impacts of cultural tourism in Pakistan. *Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 18(7). 2793-2800. Retrieved from <https://archives.palarch.nl/index.php/jae/article/view/8744>

Waleed, Waleed & Shah, Burhan & Junaid, Muhammad. (2022). Role of local residents in development of archaeological tourism: A case of District Mardan. 41. 182-203. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360453005_Role_of_local_residents_in_development_of_archaeological_tourism_A_case_of_District_Mardan

Hasani, Ali & Moghavvemi, Sedigheh & Hamzah, Amran. (2016). The Impact of Emotional Solidarity on Residents' Attitude and Tourism Development. *PLOS ONE*. 11. E0157624. 10.1371/journal.pone.0157624. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0157624>

Swati M.F. 1997. Special Features of Buddhist Art in the Swat Valley. Pages 1-61 in *Athariyat (Archaeology)*, vol. 1

Siddiqui K.S. 2011. Nomenclature and Geography of Ancient Gandhara. *The Journal of Histories and Social Sciences* 2/2: 65-73.