

LIST OF MOSQUES IN PUNJAB WHICH WERE BUILT AFTER DEMOLISHING THE HINDU TEMPLES

We give below, state-wise and district-wise, the particulars of Muslim monuments which stand on the sites and/or have been built with the materials of Hindu temples, and which we wish to recall as witnesses to the role of Islam as a religion and the character of Muslim rule in medieval India. The list is the result of a preliminary survey. Many more Muslim monuments await examination. Local traditions which have so far been ignored or neglected have to be tapped on a large scale.

We have tried our best to be exact in respect of locations, names and dates of the monuments mentioned. Even so, some mistakes and confusions may have remained. It is not unoften that different sources provide different dates and names for the same monument. Many Muslim saints are known by several names, which create confusion in identifying their mazārs or dargāhs. Some districts have been renamed or newly, created and a place which was earlier under one district may have been included in another. We shall be grateful to readers who point out these mistakes so that they can be corrected in our major study. This is only a brief summary.

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It should be kept in mind that the list below doesn't include all the temples destroyed by Muslims and converted to mosques. The below is the list of mosques and Darghas where evidences exists of having been made after destroying the temples at these locations. In many mosques, Muslim rulers were able to eradicate all signs of temples, and hence not given in below list.

Anyone is free to visit the below list of mosques and see the remnants and materials of Hindu temples used in their construction. Archaeological Survey of India should conduct an excavation of below mosques to find out more about the ancient temples in these locations and possible mass graves around the mosque sites.

I. BHATINDA DISTRICT

1. Mazār of Bābā Hājī Rattan (1593). Converted temple.

II. GURDASPUR DISTRICT

Batala

2. Jāmi Masjid. Temple site.

III. JALANDHAR DISTRICT

Sultanpur

3. Bādshāhi Sarai. Built on the site of a Buddhist Vjhāra.

IV. LUDHIANA DISTRICT

4. Dargāh and Masjid of Alî Sarmast (1570). Temple site.
5. Qāzî-kî-Masjid (1517). Temple site.

V. PATIALA DISTRICT

Bahadurgarh

6. Masjid in the Fort (1666). Temple site.

Bawal

7. Masjid (1560). Temple site.

Samana

8. Sayyidoñ-kî-Masjid (1495). Temple site.
9. Jāmi Masjid (1614-15). Temple site.
10. Masjid near Imāmbāra (1637). Temple site.
11. Pîrzāda-kî-Masjid (1647). Temple site.

VI. ROPAR DISTRICT

12. Jāmi Masjid. Temple site.

VII. SANGRUR DISTRICT

Sunam

13. Qadîmî Masjid (1414). Temple site.
14. Ganj-i-Shahîdān. Temple site.

EVIDENCE IS AVAILABLE THAT IN PUNJAB THE ABOVE MENTIONED MOSQUES AND DARGHAS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY DESTROYING HINDU TEMPLES. BUT IN MANY OTHER CASES MUSLIMS SUCCEEDED IN REMOVING ALL TRACES OF TEMPLES FROM THE MOSQUES. IN SUCH CASES ONLY AN EXCAVATION BY ASI WILL REVEAL THE DESTROYED TEMPLES.

WHILE MUSLIMS ASK FOR REBUILDING THE ILLEGAL MOSQUE IN AYODHYA, WHY SHOULD NOT HINDUS DEMAND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DESTROYED TEMPLES IN INDIA?