I'm not robot		
	reCAPTCHA	

Continue

```
The Ayodhya Temple Mosque Dispute: Focus on Muslim Sources. ^ Javaid, Azaan (9 December 2014l). 22 August 2003. ISBN 978-8173054518. ^ Flint, Colin (2005). Partition affected him deeply, which can be seen in his poetry, yet he always adhered to secularism. Ajanta Publications. On that fateful day, Azad was flying from Jammu to Delhi
However, these inscriptions appear to be of a more recent vintage. [27] There are no records of the mosque from this period. "Buddhist body lays claim to the disputed Ayodhya site". A subsequent appeal before the Judicial Commissioner W. ^ a b "The unfinished Partition of India and Pakistan". A mosque with three domes was constructed in its place
Kishore Kunal examined the original report in the British Library archives. The New York Times. In 1949, after India became independent, Hindu activists associated with the government locked the building to avoid further disputes. [7] Court cases were filed by
both Hindus and Muslims asking for access.[8] On 6 December 1992, a large group of Hindu activists belonging to the Vishva Hindu Parishad and allied organisations demolished the mosque, triggering riots all over the Indian subcontinent, resulting in the death of around 2,000 people.[9][10][11][12] In September 2010, the Allahabad High Court
upheld the claim that the mosque was built on the spot believed to be Rama's birthplace and awarded the site of the central dome for the construction of a Rama temple. Economic Times. ^ Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, pp. 135-142. ISBN 9781134604982. Outlook (Indian magazine). Earlier, the only Hindu ceremony permitted at the site was a
Hindu priest performing an annual puja. ^ Suryamurthy, R (26 August 2003). The Hindu. "ASI report on excavation of Ayodhya site to be published as book: Minister". ^ Uproar over India mosque report: Inquiry into Babri mosque's demolition in 1992 indicts opposition BJP leaders Al-Jazeera English - 24 November 2009 ^ Babri Masjid demolition
was planned 10 months in advance - PTI, Outlook, 30 January 2005. Khabar kal tak bas itni thi ke gumbad ek tuta hai Khuli ab baat Masjid ka nahi chodha nishaan baqi? United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. ^ Sinha, Amitabh (14 September 2008)
At an international stage, India lost its reputation of being secular. The return timelines for seller-fulfilled by Amazon. India Today. The Tribune. The mosque's acoustics were mentioned by him in his book Historic Structures of Oudhe where he says "for
a 16th-century building the deployment and projection of voice from the pulpit is considerably advanced, the unique deployment of sound in this structure will astonish the visitor".[25][26] Modern architects have attributed this intriguing acoustic feature to a large recess in the wall of the mihrab and several recesses in the surrounding walls which
functioned as resonators; this design helped everyone to hear the mihrab. Ndtv.com. The translation however contained five pieces of text, including two inscriptions. The mosque was located on a hill known as Ramkot ("Rama's fort").[2] According to Hindus, Baqi destroyed a pre-existing temple of Rama at the site. The event pained all
Indians alike, not just the Muslims. The reason for this is that once upon a time, here was a house where Beschan [Vishnu] was born in the form of Ram. 45 (2): 239–259. General sources Allahabad High Court (30 August 2010). ^ Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, p. 143. "Ayodhya verdict: The ASI findings Supreme Court spoke about in its judgment".
25 (7): 11-26. Business Standard. It is said that his three brothers too were born here. ^ Punwani, Jyoti (4 February 2014). Twelve of these pillars now support the interior arcades of the mosque. "Archaeology at the Heart of a Political Confrontation: The Case of Ayodhya" (PDF). ^ The Three Way Divide, Outlook, 30 September 2010. He sees it as an
attack on the Indian culture, which shaped itself through centuries of assimilation. ^ a b "Ram Mandir verdict: Supreme Court verdict on Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid case". Rioting in the deaths of an estimated 2,000 people.[53] Six weeks of riots further erupted in Bombay, resulting in the deaths of an
estimated 900 people.[54][55] Jihadist outfits like Indian Mujahideen and Lashkar-e-Taiba have cited the demolition of Babri Masjid as justification for attacks directed against India.[56][57][58] Gangster Dawood Ibrahim, wanted in India for his alleged ties to the 1993 Bombay bombings which killed 257 people, is believed to have been infuriated by
the Babri Masjid's demolition.[58] The site has since become a magnet for pilgrims.[59] According to The Economist, "Among its souvenir stalls, those doing the mosque."[59] Regional impact Riots in the aftermath of Babri Masjid's demolition extended to
Bangladesh, where hundreds of shops, homes and temples of Hindus were destroyed.[60] Widespread retaliatory attacks against scores of Hindu and Jain temples also took place across neighbouring Pakistan, with police not intervening.[61][58] Reprisal attacks against Hindus in both countries, in turn, entered the discourse of right-wing Hindu
nationalists - for example, in 1995, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) appealed to the United Nations to protect Hindus in Bangladesh and Pakistan until the present day. [58] Liberhan Commission See also: Liberhan
Commission § Findings The Liberhan Commission set up by the Government to investigate the demolition later blamed 68 people including senior BJP, RSS and VHP leaders for the demolition later blamed 68 people including senior BJP, RSS and VHP leaders for the demolition. [62] Among those criticised in the report were Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the party's chief LK Advani, and chief minister Kalyan Singh. [63] A 2005 book by the
former Intelligence Bureau (IB) Joint Director Maloy Krishna Dhar claimed the senior leaders of RSS, BJP, VHP and Bajrang Dal had planned the demolition 10 months in advance. December 6 was an attempt to bridge the gap between the two ideas, and the process is still on. NDTV.com. All about the site allotted to Sunni Waqf Board for a mosque"
The demolition of Babri Masjid on December 6, 1992 is often seen as an attack on Muslims by the Hindus, but what happened on that tragic day was actually an assault on this country's secular fabric and the constitution. ^ a b c d Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, Chapter 5. Ayodhya ka Itihasa [History of Ayodhya] (in Hindi). ^ "Ayodhya verdict yet
another blow to secularism: Sahmat". The seller will arrange the return pick up for these items. Babur accepted the faqirs' offer and returned to his homeland."[43][44][45] Other theories However, some historians have argued that it was built during the Delhi Sultanate period (13th-15th century), and may have been renovated during Babur's period
Routledge. After Muslim protests, the deputy commissioner prohibited any temple construction on 19 January 1885. Sunday Guardian. Others say that it was constructed by 'Babor'. As thousands of Hindus started visiting the place, the Government declared the mosque a disputed area and locked its gates.[50] Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel and
Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru directed the state's Chief Minister Govind Ballabh Pant and Uttar Pradesh Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri to have the idols removed from the mosque premises. Details here". Further reading Ram Sharma. Note: For seller fulfilled items from Books, Movies & TV Shows categories, the sellers need to be
informed of the damage/ defect within 14 days of delivery. JSTOR 10.1086/381044. The tearing down of the mosque in Ayodhya was an attack on the very idea of India. 1 December 2017. Despite the apparent contradiction, Führer published the date of "A. H. 930 during the reign of Babar", in his book of 1891.[27] Writer Kishore Kunal states that all the inscriptions claimed were fake. In 1945, the Shia Central Board moved to court against this decision. A Ram Janm Bhumi Babri Masjid: Gist of Judgments Archived 28 September 2011 at the Wayback Machine Tissues For Briefing" (PDF). Archived from the original on 23 March 2005. Laid this religious foundation in the auspicious Hijra 930.
doi:10.1017/s0026749x00013810. During the early medieval period (11-12th century), a but short-lived huge structure of nearly 50 metres north-south orientation was constructed. Modern Asian Studies. If you've received a seller-fulfilled product in a condition that is damaged, defective or different from its description on the product detail page on
 Amazon.in, returns are subject to the seller's approval of the return. Young was also dismissed on 1 November 1886.[50] On 27 March 1934, a Hindu–Muslim riot occurred in Ayodhya, triggered by cow slaughter in the nearby Shahjahanpur village. New Delhi: Aryan Books. The concluding report was published in an official gazette dated 26 February
1944. "Ayodhya: Layers of truth". Gods on Earth: The Management of Religious Experience and Identity in a North Indian Pilgrimage Centre. Delhi: Penman Publishers. The report concluded that it was over the top of this construction that the disputed structure was constructed during the early 16th century. [69] Muslim groups immediately disputed
the ASI findings. ^ "Timeline: Ayodhya holy site crisis". The Hindu Business Line. 17 August 2017. For seller-fulfilled items from Fine Art category, the sellers need to be informed of the damage / defect within 10 days of delivery. "ASI findings may not resolve title dispute". When viewed from the west side, it resembled the Atala Masjid in Jaunpur.[23]
[full citation needed] Architectural style Site map of Babri Masjid The architecture of the mosque is completely a replica of the mosque is completely a replica of the mosque in the Delhi Sultanate. Allahabad high court. [66] The summary of the ASI report to the ASI report to the Allahabad high court.
indicated what appears to be the presence of a 10th-century shrine under the mosque. [67][68] According to the ASI team, the human activity at the site dates back to the 13th century BC. Sita Ram Goel: Hindu Temples - What Happened to Them, Voice of India, Delhi 1991. ^ Engineer, Asghar Ali. 59 (1): 85–109. .... p. 8. Social Scientist. "Decision of Hon'ble Special Full Bench hearing Ayodhya Matters". p. 37. References Citations ^ "Timeline: Ayodhya holy site crisis". In 1959, the Nirmohi Akhara filed another lawsuit demanding possession of the mosque. JSTOR 312648. pp. 25–26. The translator also had a difficulty with the anagram for the date, because one of the words was missing, which
would have resulted in a date of 923 AH rather than 935 AH. The Hindus call it Bedi, i.e., 'the cradle'. ISBN 9781626160743. In the petition, he stated that the mosque belonged to the Sunnis, since it was commissioned by Babur, who was a
Sunni. The district judge and the sub-judge visited the mosque in the presence of all parties and their lawyers and confirmed this fact. They were affixed almost 285 years after the supposed construction of the mosque in 1528, and repeatedly replaced.[37] His own assessment is that the mosque was built around 1660 by governor Fedai Khan of
Aurangzeb, who demolished many temples in Ayodhya. Thus regional or provincial styles of mosques grew out of local temple or domestic styles, which were conditioned in their turn by climate, terrain, materials, hence the enormous difference between the mosques of Bengal, Kashmir and Gujarat. After the ruling, all Hindus were given access to the
site, and the mosque gained some function as a Hindu temple. [52] Communal tension in the region worsened when the VHP received permission to perform a shilanyas (stone-laying ceremony) at the disputed site before the national election in November 1989. "The Mumbai riots in historic context". It also ordered the government to give an
alternative five-acre plot to the Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Board to replace the Babri Masjid that was demolished in 1992.[16] The government allotted a site in the village of Dhannipur, 11 miles (18 km) from Ayodhya and 19 miles (30 km) by road from the site of the original Babri Masjid.[17][18] The construction of the mosque started on 26
January, 2021.[19][20] Etymology The name "Babri Masjid" comes from the name of the Mughal emperor Babur, who is said to have ordered its construction.[21] Before the 1940s, it was called Masjid-i Janmasthan ("mosque of the birthplace") including in official documents.[22] Architecture Background Main article: Indo-Islamic architecture The
rulers of the Delhi Sultanate and their successors, the Mughals, were great patrons of art and architecture and constructed many fine tombs, mosques and madrasas. According to this account, Aurangzeb (r. 1658-1707) had demolished the Ramkot fortress, including the house that was considered as the birthplace of Rama by Hindus. In 1855, after a
Hindu-Muslim clash, a boundary wall was constructed to avoid further disputes. The Morning Chronicle. ^ "Muslimische Quellen in der Ram Janmabhumi Mandir-Babri Masjid Debatte". ^ Multiple sources state this fact: Griffiths, Gareth (2009), "Open Spaces, Contested Places: Writing and the Fundamentalist Inscription of Territory", in Axel Stähler;
Klaus Stierstorfer (eds.), Writing Fundamentalism, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, p. 63, ISBN 978-1-4438-1189-7 Jaishankar, K. (2009), "Communal Violence and Terrorism: Innovative Approaches from an International Perspective (17 Lectures)., Charles C Thomas Publisher, p. 25, ISBN 978-0-398-07995-6, Before the 1940s, the Mosque was called Masjid-i Janmasthan Narain, The Ayodhya Temple Mosque Dispute 1993, pp. 19, 27, 104 ^ Asgharali Engineer, ed. (7 September 2003). Being a Hindu himself, he feels that this act shamed the whole religion. 6 December 2012. The Ethics of
Terrorism. Rama and Ayodhya. These items are not eligible for self-return. Retrieved 19 August 2017. "Blast a revenge for Babri: mail". Khuda ke ghar ko jab tu munhadam karne ko nikla tha Khuda jane tere dil me khayal-e-kham kya tha Makafat-e-amal kehte hain jis ko ek haqiqat hai Shaqi alqalb kya kahiye tera anjaam kya hoga (When you set out
to destroy the abode of God God knows what were you thinking Retribution of act is a reality O wretched heart, think about your fate) Azad hopes that while a few people are trying to vitiate the secular environment of the nature majority of this country is secular. ^ "Report: Sequence of events on December 6". He writes: Tere is fael se Islam ka to
kuch nahi bigda Magar ghonpa hai khanjar tu ne Hindu dharm ke dil me Idhar Hindustaan ka chehra tune maskh kar dala Udhar boye hain tu ne kaante is ki raah-e-manzil me (Your deed has not harmed Islam a bit But you have stabbed a knife into the heart of Hindu religion You have mutilated the face of India you have grown thorns in its path to
progress) Just as several have pointed that there is no place for the Hindutva brand of politics in Hinduism as a religion, Azad too says to those who torn down Babri that they failed to understand the true meaning of Hinduism. In the Babri Masjid a passive environmental control system comprised the high ceiling, domes, and six large grille windows.
1772): "Emperor Aurangzeb got the fortress called Ramcot demolished and got a Muslim temple, with triple domes, constructed at the same place. "How the Babri Masjid Demolition Upended Tenuous Inter-Religious Ties in Pakistan". 1 2 External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Babri Masjid. Retrieved 11 June 2012. 1994. To raise
public awareness, VHP planned nationwide rath yatras (chariot processions[51]), the first of which took place in September-October 1984, from Sitamarhi to Ayodhya. Frontline. The sandstone used in building the Babri Mosque also had resonant qualities which contributed to the unique acoustics. [citation needed] Ventilation The Babri mosque's
Tughluquid style integrated other design components and techniques, such as air cooling systems disguised as Islamic architectural elements like arches, vaults and domes. Chennai, India. ^ Jain, Rama and Ayodhya 2013, pp. 112-114. This is lasting Charity in the year of its construction what declares in manifest "that good works are lasting." (The
anagram "good works are lasting" represented the year 935. Archived from the original on 17 November 2007. {{cite news}}: CS1 maint: unfit URL (link) ^ Garg, Abhinav (9 October 2010). Retrieved 27 December 2014. Nath has stated that, judging from the architecture of the mosque, it should be taken to have been built in the pre-Mughal period
[28][46] Apart from Hindus, Jains and Buddhists have also claimed the site. Peeters Publishers. pp. 582-598. The Week (Indian magazine). Mosques all over India were built in different styles; the most elegant styles developed in areas where indigenous art traditions were strong and local artisans were highly skilled. Preview Preview Twenty five
years after the demolition of the Babri Masjid, The Wire, through a series of articles and videos captures how the act of destruction changed India forever. He also found a letter from a gumastha Trilokchand, dated 1723, stating that, while under the Muslim administration people had been prevented from taking a ritual bath in the Saryu river, the
establishment of the Jaisinghpura has removed all impediments.[33] ^ Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, pp. xvi quotes from Tiefenthaler's Descriptio Indiae (c. Aftermath Communal riots between Hindus and Muslims occurred across India immediately following demolition of the mosque. Hurst & Co. Publishers, p. 417, ISBN 978-1850653011 ^ Elst
Koenraad (23 August 2004). In his presence one of the grandees who is another King of Turkey and China. Tujhe kya hai aur us ki atma kya 
Hindu religion and its soul What you call religion You have no knowledge about the self and the God) In the next part of the poem, he points out that the pain of the knowledge about the self and the God) In the next part of the poem, he points out that the pain of the knowledge that one dome has been demolished was unbearable but now the news that the whole mosque has been razed will not let him live. ^ a b K. 1994, Yale
University Press Pelican History of Art, ISBN 0300062176 ^ Shankar, Ravi (4 October 2010). ^ "Refworld | Chronology for Hindus in Bangladesh". The inscriptions on the Babri Masjid premises found in the 20th century state that the mosque was built in 935 AH (1528-29) by Mir Baqi in accordance with
the wishes of Babur. Muslims were also awarded one-third area of the site for the construction of a mosque.[13][14] The decision was subsequently appealed by all parties to the Supreme Court, wherein a five judge bench heard a title suit from August to October 2019.[14][15] On 9 November 2019, the Supreme Court quashed the lower court's
judgement and ordered the entire site (2.77 acre land) to be handed over to a trust to build the Hindu temple. This poetry, giving the date and eulogy, was written by the lazy writer and poor servant Fath-Allah-Ghori, composer. If you do not receive a response from the seller for your return request within two business days, you can submit an A-to-Z Guarantee claim. In mid-nineteenth century, the Muslim activist Mirza Jan quoted from a book Sahifa-I-Chihil Nasaih Bahadur Shah I (and granddaughter of Aurangzeb) in the early 18th century. It also ordered the government to give an alternative five-acre plot to the
Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Board to build a mosque, [16] which the government allotted in Dhannipur, Ayodhya. [17][18] See also Hinduism portal Islam porta
Explanatory notes ^ Professor R. Nath, who has examined these records, concludes that Jai Singh had acquired the land of Rama Janmasthan in 1717. Deccan Herald. ^ Digital, Times Now. He calls this politics of hate. He shows an immense faith in this land and the people who live here. ^ Ratnagar, Shereen (April 2004). Times Now. Khuda ka ghar
hai Mandir bhi khuda ka ghar hai Masjid bhi Mujhe to mere Hindu dharm ne bas ye sikhaya hai (Mosque and temple both are the abode of God My Hindu religion has taught me only this much This is not religion but the politics of hate You have been
taught a satanic lesson) He further points out that the criminals will not go unpunished and karma will teach them the lesson. While Pakistan symbolises an Islamic state, India stood for secularism. pp. 54-58. ^ a b Robert Layton and Julian Thomas (2003). p. 165. The text mentions mosques having been constructed after demolishing the "temples of
the idolatrous Hindus situated at Mathura, Banaras and Awadh etc." Hindus are said to have called these demolished temples in Awadh "Sita Rasoi" (Sita's kitchen) and "Hanuman's abode." [39][40] While there was no mention of Babur in this account, the Ayodhya mosque had been juxtaposed with those built by Aurangzeb at Mathura and Banaras. A
section of historians, such as R. S. Sharma, deny this, and state that such claims of temple demolition sprang up only after the 18th century.[35] In 1877, Syed Mohammad Asghar the Mutawalli (guardian) of the "Masjid Baburi at Janmasthan" filed a petition with the Commissioner of Faizabad asking him to restrain the Hindus that raised a chabutara
on the spot regarded as the birthplace of Rama. The Babri Mosque followed the architectural school of Jaunpur Sultanate. (Till yesterday I knew of one dome being destroyed Now I have come to know that the whole mosque has been razed Cultural bonding that is continuing for four centuries Do you think that it will be destroyed?) Main ek gumbad
ko rota tha magar ab ye khula mujh par Gira dala hai is sari ibadat gaah ko tu ne Diya tha ek dil-e-agah tujh ko dene wale ne Ye kis raste pe dala hai dil-e-agah ko tune? The manuscript, Sahifa-I-Chihil Nasaih Bahadur Shahi, has not yet been found, and scholar Stephan Conermann has stated that Mirza Jan book, Hadiqa-yi shuhada, is not reliable.[41]
See also: Ayodhya dispute Fable of Musa Ashiqan According to an early 20th-century text by Maulvi Abdul Ghaffar and the surrounding historial sources examined by historian Harsh Narain,[g] the young Babur came from Kabul to Awadh (Ayodhya) in disguise, dressed as a Qalandar (Sufi ascetic), probably as part of a fact-finding mission. 25 August
2003. S2CID 149773944. Retrieved 2 December 2020. Evidently he did not find an inscription on the walls of the mosque stating that it was constructed under Babur's orders. No other inscriptions. Retrieved 16 October 2019. In the name of him
who...; may God perpetually keep him in the world. "Memoirs of a Mosque". "From the Tughra: There is no God but God, and Mohammad is the Prophet of God. Archived from the original on 4 November 2012. On 6 December 1992, BJP, VHP and RSS leaders gathered at the site to offer prayers and perform a symbolic kar seva. The geography of war
and peace. On the left is seen a square box, raised five inches from the ground, with borders made of lime, with a length of more than 5 ells and a maximum width of about 4. ^ a b c d Chatterji, Roma (2014), Wording the World: Veena Das and Scenes of Inheritance, Fordham University Press, p. 406, ISBN 978-0-8232-6187-1: "British administrative
records show that the dispute began around 1853, when armed Hindu ascetics occupied the birthplace." ^ a b c d e f a Sarvepalli Gopal (1993). The Shias disputed the Sunni ownership of the mosque, claiming that the site belonged to them because Mir Bagi was a Shia [49] The Commissioner of Wagfs initiated an inquiry into the dispute. "Young girls
rally to safeguard secularism". In accordance with this act, the Babri Masjid and its adjacent graveyard (Ganj-e-Saheedan Qabristan) were registered as Waqf no. 26 Faizabad with the UP Sunni Central Board of Waqfs. (1990). ^ "Pakistanis Attack 30 Hindu Temples". ^ Prasannan, R. ^ Hiltebeitel, Alf (2009), Rethinking India's Oral and Classical
Epics: Draupadi among Rajputs, Muslims, and Dalits, University of Chicago Press, pp. 227-, ISBN 978-0-226-34055-5 \ Udayakumar, S.P. (August 1997). \ van der Veer (1992), pp. 98-99. Current Anthropology. Tarikh-i Parnia Madinatul Awliya [History of Parnia city of Sufis] (in Persian). Retrieved 28 August 2020. The Hindus offered their prayers
on a raised platform, known as "Ram Chabutara", in the outer courtyard. [49][50] In 1883, the Hindus launched an effort to construct a temple on the platform. As emple on the platform. As emple on the platform.
from the south and heading towards Ayodhya. In their verdict, the three judges of The Allahabad High Court ruled that the 2.77 acres (1.12 ha) of Ayodhya land be divided into three parts, with one-third going to the Ram Lalla or Infant Lord Rama represented by the Hindu Maha Sabha for the construction of the Ram temple, one-third going to the
Islamic Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Wagf Board and the remaining one-third going to Nirmohi Akhara, a Hindu religious denomination. Indian Epic Values: Rāmāyana and Its Impact. The ownership of the land was vested in the deity. ^ a b "Supreme Court hearing ends in Ayodhya dispute; orders reserved". In response, the mutawalli (Muslim
trustee) of the mosque argued that the entire land belonged to the mosque [49] On 24 December 1885, the Sub Judge Pandit Hari Kishan Singh dismissed the suit. 21 (2): 283-301. "Construction of Ayodhya mosque to begin with flag-hoisting on Republic Day". He also recorded the fact of Brahmins recording the names of pilgrims. [32] The earliest
record of a mosque at the site traditionally believed by Hindus to be the birthplace of Rama comes from Jai Singh II (or "Sawai Jai Singh II (or "Sawa
ISBN 9788120202832. The two others are part of the tomb of some 'Moor'.... Two versions in Bengali. Also, The High Court noted that the Babri Masjid was not built on a vacant land and the excavated underneath structure was not Islamic in nature.[4][5][6][verification needed] Starting in the 19th century, there were several conflicts and court
disputes between Hindus and Muslims over the mosque. ^ a b c "Ayodhya dispute: The complex legal history of India's holy site". ^ a b c d e Gordon, Sandy; Gordon, A. On 25 January 1986, a 28-year-old local lawyer Umesh Chandra Pandey, appealed to a court to remove the restrictions on Hindu worship in the Babri Masjid premises.[50]
Subsequently, the Rajiv Gandhi government ordered the locks on the Babri Masjid gates to be removed. On 27 January 1885, Raghubar Das, the Hindu mahant (priest) of the Ram Chabutara filed a civil suit before the Faizabad Sub-Judge. Palgrave Macmillan. The Wire. 8 December 1992. "Ayodhya and Somnath: Eternal Shrines, Contested Histores"
Ye tune Hind ki hurmat ke aaine ko toda hai Khabar bhi hai tujhe Masjid ka gumbad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad todne wale Humare dil ko toda hai imaarat ko nahi toda Khabaasat ki bhi had hoti hai bad toda hai imaarat ko nahi bad toda ka hai imaarat ko nahi bad toda hai imaarat ko nahi bad toda ka hai imaarat 
been broken Your wickedness is limitless) For Azad, this destruction harmed not just Islam but also Hinduism. On 23 March 1946, Judge S. Internationales Asienforum. He is one, and without equal. ^ Narain, The Ayodhya Temple Mosque Dispute 1993, p. 17. (I was mourning the demolition of a single dome But you have razed the complete prayer
house God bestowed upon you an intelligent mind For what purpose are you using this mind?) Azad reiterates that for a Hindu, mosque and temple both are the abode of God and the people who think otherwise are directed by political motives. While there is no denying that the destruction of the mosque terrorised India's Muslims like never before, it
also deprived secularism of the legitimacy it once enjoyed. Various materials have been found during excavation which suggest the presence of a Hindu structure beneath. The police did not intervene. Retrieved 1 November 2010. ISBN 9789068317015. The Times of India. These were reconstructed by the British Indian government. [citation needed]
Shia-Sunni dispute In 1936, the United Provinces government enacted U.P. Muslim Waqf Act for the better administration of waqf properties in the state. He writes that a co-passenger informed him that a dome of Babri mosque had been demolished. Lucknow: Nami Press. The courtyard is labelled janmasthan and shows a Ram chabutra. The map
shows an open court yard and a built structure with three domes. People of the nation will undo this crime and heal the wounds. Fourteen black stone pillars of 5 span high, which had existed at the site of the fortress, are seen there. The central bay of the built structure is labelled
chhathi, which also denotes birthplace [34] The European Iesuit missionary Joseph Tiefenthaler, who lived and worked in India for 38 years (1743-1785) and wrote numerous works about India; issues and Introspections. For him, those who grasp the Hindu ethos of self and God
cannot commit such a heinous crime. R. D. These have a distinctive style which bears influences of "later Tughlaq" architecture. MacMillan. Such a sovereign who is famous in the world and in person of delight for the world. These incongruities and mismatches made no impression on Buchanan, who maintained that the mosque was built by Babur.
[27] In 1838, British surveyor Montgomery Martin wrote that the pillars in the mosque were taken from a Hindu temple. However it said that the mosque was attacked and demolished by a Hindu nationalist
mob in 1992, which ignited communal violence across the Indian subcontinent. He "emphatically attributed it to Aurangzeb, and Babur's name is carried by a few persons", states writer Kishore Kunal. [36] Inscriptions Francis Buchanan-Hamilton (Buchanan) did a survey of the Gorakhpur Division in 1813-14 on behalf of the British East India
Company. JSTOR 3517601. ^ Muralidharan, Sukumar (September 2003). 16 October 1993. ^ Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, p. xxvii. One was a Quranic verse. "What If Rajiv Hadn't Unlocked Babri Masjid?". "Why there's no noise about the Mumbai riots". ^ a b "Where is Dhannipur? Anatomy of a Confrontation: Ayodhya and the Rise of Communal
Politics in India. The Court observed that archaeological Survey of India shows that the Babri Masjid was constructed on a "structure", whose architecture was distinctly indigenous and non-Islamic..[14][15] On 9 November 2019, the Supreme Court ordered the land to be handed over to a trust to build the Hindu
temple. Johann Bernoulli translated his work Descriptio Indiae (in Latin) into French, published in 1788. ^ Sources cited by Harsh Narain: Karim, Maulvi Abdul (1885). Retrieved 27 May 2017. On the remains of this structure, another massive structure was constructed: this structure had at least three structural phases and three successive floors
attached with it. Sita Ram, Avadh-vasi Lala (1932). However, he also noted, "others say that it was constructed by 'Babor' [Babur]". He agreed that the mosque was built on the land considered sacred by the Hindus, but ordered maintenance of status quo, since it was "too late now to remedy the grievance". India's Rise as an Asian Power: Nation,
Neighborhood, and Region. Lal Das, who wrote Awadh-Vilasa in 1672 describes the janmasthan (Rama's birthplace) accurately but does not mention a temple at the site.[38] These developments were apparently known to local Muslims. "Ayodhya: Not the last word yet". ^ "Tracing The History of Babri Masjid". Here he met the Sufi saints Shah Jalal
and Sayyid Musa Ashigan and took a pledge in return for their blessings for conquering Hindustan. ^ Khalid, Haroon (14 November 2019). Aurangzeb or Babor, according to others, got this place razed in order to deny them the noble people, opportunity of practising their superstitions..." ^ Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, Chapter 5: "By order of
King Babur whose justice is a building reaching to the mansions of heaven, this alighting place of the angels was erected by Meer Baquee a nobleman impressed with the seal of happiness. ^ Jain, Rama and Ayodhya 2013, pp. 165-166. The Economist. Archived from the original on 6 October 2010. Engulsed in anguish he wrote further stanzas to the
poem, one which helps us understand the shock and sadness that all Indians - Hindus and Muslims alike - felt. ^ Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, p. 169: In the name of God, the merciful, the clement. ^ *Jaffrelot, Christophe (1996), The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics, C. 9 March 2003. van der Veer, Peter (1992). Communal History
and Rama's Ayodhya, People's Publishing House (PPH), 2nd Revised Edition, September 1999, Delhi. Lucknow. ^ Raman, B. Report of Liberhan Enquiry Commission on Demolition of Babri Masjid Retrieved from "When India and Pakistan gained independence, both the countries had different ideas towards nationhood. For seller-fulfilled items from
Sports collectibles and Entertainment collectibles categories, the sellers need to be informed of the damage / defect within 10 days of delivery. The hereditary title of the ownership was recognised and enforced by the Mughal State from 1717. Jagan Nath Azad, a famous Urdu poet and the author of the first national anthem of Pakistan, was forced to
migrate to India after the Partition, leaving his job as an editor of an Urdu daily. Oxford University Press. He also suggested that the Indian National Congress leaders, including prime minister P V Narasimha Rao and home minister S B Chavan, had ignored warnings about the demolition for deriving political benefits. [64] Archaeological excavations
Main article: Archaeology of Ayodhya In 2003, by the order of an Indian court, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was asked to conduct a more in-depth study and an excavation to ascertain the type of structure that was beneath the rubble. [65] The excavation was conducted from 12 March 2003 to 7 August 2003, resulting in 1360 discoveries.
Archived from the original on 14 January 2012. "The Latest 'Indian Mujahideen Mail'". 3 October 2010. It states that the Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe". The Hindus generally attributed destruction "to the furious zeal of Aurangzabe" at the furious zeal of Aurangzabe a
having written a Sanskrit-Persian dictionary, and other works in Persian. His counsellor and minister who is the founder of this fort masjid. pp. 2-9. The Siasat Daily. ^ Web desk, India Today. This news pained him deeply and he wrote a three-stanza poem while onboard. Upon reaching the home of his son he was informed that the mosque had been
completely razed. Archived from the original on 27 August 2014. Retrieved 18 October 2019. Destruction and Conservation of Cultural Property. Soon after, a large number of kar sevaks demolished the mosque. ^ Ghaffar 1981, pp. 61-62 quoted in Narain, The Ayodhya Temple Mosque Dispute 1993, pp. 31-32 ^ Sita Ram 1932, p. 151 quoted in
Narain, The Ayodhya Temple Mosque Dispute 1993, p. 33 and Allahabad High Court 2010, vol. 4, p. 281 ^ van der Veer, Peter (1987). In Gilbert Pollet (ed.). Rediff.com. Retrieved 20 June 2012. 9 November 2019. ^ "As a reaction to Babri Masjid demolition, What had happened in Pakistan and Bangladesh on 6 December, 1992". The Indian Express.
Ye Masjid aaj bhi zinda hai ahl-e-dil ke siino me Khabar bhi tujhe hai Masjid ka paikar todne wale Abhi ye sar-zameen khali nahi hai nek bando se Abhi maujud hain tuute hue dil jodne wale (This mosque is still intact in the hearts Do you have this idea, destroyer of the structure of mosque This country is not yet empty of good people People who heals
the wounds of heart, still reside here) Azad wrote another poem with the same title 'Babri Masjid' which reveals his anger towards those who destroyed the mosque. His entire life he upheld the idea of a secular India against a theocratic Pakistan but felt that with this act he had been proven wrong. "'God must be Liberated!' A Hindu Liberation
Movement in Ayodhya". Retrieved 26 January 2021. On the morning of 23 December, the event organisers asked Hindu devotees to come to the mosque for a darshan. At noon, a teenage Kar Sevak (volunteer) was "vaulted" on to the dome and that signalled the breaking of the outer cordon. The existence of this temple is a matter of controversy.[3]
However, Archaeological Survey of India conducted an excavation of the Allahabad High Court. doi:10.1086/381044. According to Jain Samata Vahini, the mosque was built over a Buddhist shrine
[48] 1880s temple construction attempts In 1853, a group of armed Hindu ascetics occupied the Babri Masjid.[49] Periodic violence erupted in the next two years, and the civil administration had to step in, refusing permission to build a temple or to use it as a place of worship. The Baburnama (Chronicles of Babur) does not mention either the mosque
or the destruction of a temple. [28] The Ramcharitamanas of Tulsidas (1574) and Ain-i Akbari of Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak (1598) made no mention of a mosque either. [29][30] William Finch, the English traveller who visited Ayodhya around 1611, wrote about the "ruins of the Ranichand [Ramachand] castle and houses" where Hindus believed the great
God "took flesh upon him to see the tamasha of the world." He found pandas (Brahmin priests) in the ruins of the fort, recording the names of pilgrims, but there was no mention of a mosque.[31] Thomas Herbert described in 1634 the "pretty old castle of Ranichand built by a Bannyan Pagod of that name" which he described as an antique monument
that was "especially memorable". Translated into Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. On 18 March 1886, the District Judge F.E.A. Chamier also dismissed an appeal against the lower court judgment. His report was never published but partly reused by Montgomery Martin later. BBC News. ^ van der Veer, Peter (1989). Babri-Masjid
Ramjanambhoomi controversy. "The Ayodhya Debate". ISBN 0485195100. ^ Nitish K Singh (16 January 2011). The first inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 923 AH.[c] The second inscription said that the mosque was constructed by Mir Baqi in the year 935 AH or 935 A
fable concerning a dervish called Musha Ashigan was also included. I also testify that Mohammad is his Servant and Prophet." "Upon the propitious date of this noble erection, by this weak slave Moohummud Funa Ullah." A Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, p. 168: By the order of Babur, the king of the world; This firmament-like, lofty; Strong building
was erected; By the auspicious noble Mir Khan; May ever remain such a foundation; And such a king of the world. ^ "Jain body jumps into Ayodhya dispute, claims disputed site". The campaign was temporarily suspended after assassination of Indira Gandhi, but revived in from 25 places on 23 October 1985. The documents of Jai Singh preserved in
the Kapad-Dwar collection in the City Palace Museum of Jaipur,[a] include a sketch map of the Babri Masjid site. "Historicizing Myth and Mythologizing History: The 'Ram Temple' Drama". It has been a focus of dispute between the Hindu and Muslim communities since the 18th century.[1] According to the mosque's inscriptions, it was built in 1528-
29 (935 AH) by general Mir Baqi, a general Mir Baqi, a general of the Mughal emperor Babur. ISSN 0037-783X. ^ Jain, Rama and Ayodhya 2013, pp. 112-115. ISBN 9780398079956. It divided the mosque premises into two courtyards; the Muslims offered prayers in the inner courtyard. The next few layers date back to the Shunga period (second-first century BC) and
the Kushan period. Ghaffar, Maulvi Abdul (1981) [first published prior to 1932]. Retrieved 9 November 2019. JSTOR 40970685. 5 February 2020. A. O God! May always remain the crown, throne and life with the king. He writes: Tune ae Azad! sari umr jo kuch bhi likha Ahmago ne ek pal me kar diya barbad
use (O Azad! whatever you have spoken O Azad! whatever you have written Silly fellows destroyed in a moment) Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment) Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment) Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in a moment Home Geography & Travel Historical Places Mosque in Ayodhya, India, destroyed in Ayo
spelled out in the 1981 edition of Ghaffar's book.[42] Lala Sita Ram, who had access to the older edition in 1932 wrote, "The fagirs answered that they would bless him if he promised to build a mosque after demolishing the Janmasthan temple. Retrieved 20 August 2019. 421, 2nd edn. May Babar always pour the flowers of happiness; may remain
successful. ISBN 9781856490504. pp. 28-29. In Yakov Gilinskiy; Thomas Albert Gilly; Vladimir Sergevnin (eds.). 30 September 2010. Press Trust of India. India After Gandhi. The Safdar Hashmi Memorial Trust (Sahmat) criticised the report saying that it said that "presence of animal bones throughout as well as of the use of 'surkhi' and lime mortar'
that was found by ASI are all characteristic of Muslim presence "that rule out the possibility of a Hindu temple having been there beneath the mosque." The report claimed otherwise on the basis of 'pillar bases' was contested since no pillars were found, and the alleged existence of 'pillar bases' has been debated by archaeologists. [70] Syed Rabe
Hasan Nadvi, chairman of the All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) alleged that ASI failed to mention any evidence of a temple in its interim reports and only revealed it in the final report which was submitted during a time of national tension, making the report highly suspect.[71] The Allahabad High Court, however, upheld the ASI's
findings.[72] Title cases verdict A land title case on the site was lodged in the Allahabad High Court, the verdicts of which was pronounced on 30 September 2010. A Razak, Hanie Abdul (19 January 2021). On 18 December 1961, the Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Board also filed a lawsuit, demanding possession of the site and removal of idols
from the mosque premises. [50] Demolition Main article: Demolition of the Babri Masjid Further information: Ram Rath Yatra In April 1984, the Vishwa Hindu access to the Babri Masjid and other structures that had been allegedly built over Hindu shrines. Learn more about
returning seller fulfilled items. "Did you know seven evidences unearthed by ASI proved a temple existed at Ayodhya? ISBN 978-0-19-516208-0. Pant issued orders to remove the idols, but Faizabad's deputy commissioner K. K. Nayar feared that the Hindus would retaliate and pleaded inability to carry out the orders. [50] On 16 January 1950, Gopal
Singh Visharad filed a civil suit in the Faizabad Court, asking that Hindus be allowed to worship Rama and Sita at the place. The inscription XLI was Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal, and said that the mosque was erected by a noble 'Mir Khan' of Babur.[e] The inscription XLII was also Persian poetry in the metre Ramal was also Persian poetry in 
was founded in year 930 AH by a grandee of Babur, who was (comparable to) "another King of Turkey and China".[f] The year 930 AH corresponds to 1523, three years before Babur's conquest of Hindustan. The system helped keep the interior cool by allowing natural ventilation as well as daylight.[citation needed] History Construction The date of
construction of the Babri Masjid is uncertain. Kunal, Kishore (2016), Ayodhya Revisited, Prabhat Prakashan, pp. 335-, ISBN 978-81-8430-357-5 Narain, Harsh (1993). Allahabad HIC exposed 'experts' espousing Masjid cause". This was the forerunner of
the Mughal architecture style adopted by Akbar. [24] Acoustics "A whisper from the Babri Masjid mihrab could be heard clearly at the other end, 200 feet [60 m] away and through the length and breadth of the central court" according to Graham Pickford, architect to Lord William Bentinck (1828-33). Elst (1995). Narain, The Ayodhya Temple
Mosque Dispute 1993, pp. 23-25. Gumgamashtah Halat-i Ajodhya [Forgotten Events of Ayodhya] (in Urdu). The translator doubted that the erection of this building". Jain, Meenakshi (2013). Social Research. At the end of this event, on
the night of 22-23 December 1949, a group of 50-60 people entered the mosque and placed idols of Rama there. 16 October 2019. ^ "ASI submits report on Ayodhya excavation". Two (of these 12) are placed at the entrance of the cloister. (2014). Retrieved 19 April 2017. Jaishankar (2009). Georgetown University Press. ^ K. ^ Jain, Rama and
Ayodhya 2013, p. 9, 120, 164. Babri MasjidMasjid-i-Janmasthan19th century photo by Samuel BourneReligionAffiliationIslamLocation in IndiaGeographic coordinates: 26°47′44″N 82°11′40″E / 26.7956°N 82.1945°E / 26.7956°N 82.
82.1945ArchitectureStyleTughlaqCompleted1528-29Demolished1992 Ayodhya dispute Archaeology of Ayodhya Vishnu Hari inscription Babri Masjid Demolition of the Babri Masjid Ram Janmabhoomi Ayodhya firing incident 2005 Ram Janmabhoomi attack 2019 Supreme Court verdict Ram Mandir Ayodhya Mosque, Dhannipur Organizations Hindu
Mahasabha Vishva Hindu Parishad Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas Shiv Sena Bharatiya Janata Party Liberhan Commission Nirmohi Akhara Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Board vte Babri Masjid; meaning Mosque of Babur) was a mosque in Ayodhya, India, at a site believed by many Hindus to be the
birthplace of Hindu deity Rama. PTI. Ahsan ruled in favour of the UP Sunni Central Board of Waqfs. [50] Placement of Hindu idols In December 1949, the Hindu organisation Akhil Bharatiya Ramayana Mahasabha organised a non-stop nine-day recitation of the Ramacharitamanas just outside the mosque. ^ Fuller, Christopher John (2004), The
Camphor Flame: Popular Hinduism and Society in India, Princeton University Press, p. 262, ISBN 0-691-12048-X ^ Guha, Ramachandra (2007). Charles C Thomas. The walls around the Masjid and one of the domes of the Masjid were damaged during the riots. ^ a b Sharma, Ritwik (14 February 2020). In Lahore, Muslims used a bulldozer, hammers
and hands to demolish the Jain Mandar temple near Punjab University. The said inscription in Persian was said to have been copied by a scribe and translated by a Maulvi friend of Buchanan. Babri was an important mosque of a distinct style, preserved mainly in architecture, developed after the Delhi Sultanate was established, seen also in the Babari
Mosque in the southern suburb of the walled city of Gaur, and the Jamali Kamili Mosque built by Sher Shah Suri. While the three-judge bench was not unanimous that the disputed structure was constructed after demolition of a temple or 
Archaeological Survey of India were heavily used as evidence by the court that the predating structure was a massive Hindu religious building.[74] The five judges Supreme Court bench heard the title dispute cases from August to October 2019. doi:10.2307/3517601. 6 December 2018. ^ "Ayodhya Mosque Work Starts On Republic Day With Tricolour
Hoisting". Say, O'Mohammad, that God is one, that God is one, that God is holy, unbegetting and unbegotten, and that he hath no equal." ^ Kunal, Ayodhya Revisited 2016, Chapter 5:"The victorious lord, Mooheyoo Din, Aulumgir, Badshah, the destroyer of infidels, the son of Shah Juhan, the son of Juhangeer Shah; the son of Ukbar Shah; the son of Humayoon Shah,
the son of Babur Shah; the son Oomer Sheikh Shah; the son of Soolatan Woohammad Shah; the son of Soolatan Moohammad Shah; the son of Soola
```

