

## **ASI Submits Bhojshala Survey Report**

## Why in News?

Recently, The <u>Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)</u> submitted its **scientific survey report** of the disputed <u>Bhojshala-Kamal-Maula mosque complex</u> to the Indore bench of the **Madhya Pradesh** <u>High Court.</u>

## **Key Points**

- As per the sources, the report contains traces of medieval- era structure dating to the <u>Paramara dynasty/ period</u> (between 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century). The site was built and developed by Raja Bhoj in Dhar district.
- The survey, which spanned nearly 98 days, uncovered approximately 1700 relics and other evidence.
  - The carvings discovered encompassed a diverse array of images, including desecrated idols of deities, artifacts, and other remnants (human and animal figures).
  - The report implies that the existing structure at Bhojshala was originally a temple and also served as a hub of literary and educational activities.
- The **Hindu community regards Bhojshala as a temple** dedicated to <u>Vagdevi (Goddess Saraswati)</u>, whereas the **Muslim community refers to it as Kamal Maula** Mosque.

## Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

- ASI, under the <u>Ministry of Culture</u>, is the premier organization for the archaeological research and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation.
- It administers more than 3650 ancient monuments, archaeological sites, and remains of national importance.
- Its activities include carrying out surveys of antiquarian remains, exploration and excavation of archaeological sites, conservation and maintenance of protected monuments, etc.
- It was founded in 1861 by <u>Alexander Cunningham</u>, the first Director-General of ASI. Alexander Cunningham is also known as the "<u>Father of Indian Archaeology</u>".

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