



## ASI Survey of Bhojshala Complex

**For Prelims:** Bhojshala Temple-Kamal Maula Mosque complex, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), King Bhoja, Bhojashala, Vagdevi temple

**For Mains:** Role of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Temple Architecture

[Source: TH](#)

### Why in News?

The Indore Bench of the Madhya Pradesh [High Court](#) has ordered the [Archaeological Survey of India \(ASI\)](#) to conduct a scientific survey of the **Bhojshala Temple-Kamal Maula Mosque complex** in Dhar district to clarify its original nature.

### What is the Bhojshala Temple-Kamal Maula Mosque Complex?

#### ▪ About:

- The **Bhojshala Temple-Kamal Maula Mosque complex** was originally a temple of [goddess Sarasvati](#) built by [Parawara King Bhoja](#) in **11<sup>th</sup> Century AD**.
- The mosque is built using structural members of the temple. The monument also retains some slabs inscribed with [Sanskrit and Prakrit](#) literary works.
- Noted as a great patron of art and literature, **King Bhoja** is said to have established a school, now known as **Bhojashala**.
- Under an agreement with the ASI, Hindus perform puja in the temple every Tuesday, and Muslims offer Namaz every Friday.

#### ▪ Dispute:

- The controversy revolves around the **original status of the site as a temple**.
- The petitioner cites an ASI report claiming that the **original Bhojshala and Vagdevi temples** were demolished to build a mosque. A survey was requested to determine the actual history of the site.
- One respondent challenged the suit's maintainability, citing the **principle of res judicata** (a thing adjudged), noting a similar petition was **dismissed** by the High Court's Principal Bench in 2003.

#### ▪ High Court's Order:

- The court noted that the temple's character remains mysterious until determined. All parties agree on the need to clarify the monument's nature, a task assigned to the ASI under the [Monument Act, 1958](#).
  - The court mandated the ASI to promptly conduct a **comprehensive scientific survey**, excavation, and investigation using advanced methods like [GPR-GPS](#) and [carbon dating](#), encompassing not only the site but also its 50-meter peripheral ring area.

### Who was Raja Bhoj of Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty?

- **Bhoja** was the **Pratihara dynasty's greatest emperor** and the actual **founder** of the **empire**.
  - The Gurjara-Pratiharas came to prominence in the second quarter of the 8<sup>th</sup> century, when they offered successful resistance to the Arabs.
  - The Pratiharas who ruled over Kannauj for a long time are also called Gurjara-Pratiharas. The meaning of the word Pratihara is "doorman."
    - They were in the tripartite struggle with the Palas and Rashtrakutas over dominance in the Kannauj, Malwa, and upper Ganga valley regions.
    - He **defeated the Pala king Devapala and the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha**, establishing the Gurjara-Pratiharas as the dominant power in northern India during his reign.
- **Bhoja I/Mihir Bhoja (836 - 885 AD):**
  - The best-known **Gurjara-Pratihara king was Bhoja**, grandson of Nagabhata II.
  - A glorious chapter of the history of the Pratiharas begins with the accession of Mihirabhoja.
  - Mihirabhoja ascended to the throne in 836 AD. He ruled the Pratiharas for more than 46 years and is regarded as their most popular king.
  - He reorganized and **consolidated the empire inherited from his ancestors** and ushered in an era of prosperity for the Pratiharas.
  - **Kannauj which was likewise known as Mahodaya** was regarded as the capital of his empire.
    - The Skandhavara military camp at Mahodaya is mentioned in the **Barrah Copper Plate inscription**.
    - The Pratihara rulers reportedly had India's strongest cavalry, according to Arab travellers.
  - He was a great follower of Vaishnavism and assumed the title of "Adivaraha".
    - **Al-Masudi, an Arab traveller, gave him the title "King Baura."**
  - The Arabs of Sindh, the Chandalas, and the Kalachuris all acknowledged his supremacy.

## What are the Methods Adopted by the ASI for Excavation?

- **Invasive Methods:**
  - **Excavation**, the most invasive **archaeological technique**, involves digging using **stratigraphic principles** to gather information about the past while simultaneously destroying it.
    - **Stratigraphy** is adopted by archaeologists to peel off layers in reverse order and understand the **logical formation of the archaeological record**.
- **Non-Invasive Methods:** Non-invasive methods are used when investigations are undertaken inside a **built structure** and no excavation is permitted. It has several Methods:
  - **Active Methods:** Inject energy into the ground and measure the response. The methods provide an estimate of the **ground's material properties**, such as **density, electrical resistance, and wave velocity**.
    - **Seismic Techniques:** Use shock waves to study subsurface structures.
    - **Electromagnetic Methods:** Measure electromagnetic responses after energy injection.
  - **Passive Methods:** Measure existing physical properties.
    - **Magnetometry:** Detect magnetic anomalies caused by buried structures.
    - **Gravity Surveying:** Measure gravitational force variations due to subsurface features.
  - **Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR):**
    - ASI uses GPR to produce a **3-D model** of buried archaeological features.
    - GPR operates by introducing a short radar impulse from a surface antenna and records the time and magnitude of return signals from the subsoil.
    - Radar beam spreads like a cone, causing reflections before the antenna passes over the object.
    - Radar beams spread out in a cone, leading to reflections that may not directly correspond to physical dimensions, creating false images.
  - **Carbon Dating:**
    - Determine **organic material age** by measuring carbon content (C-14).

## What are the Limitations of Various Methods in Archaeological Surveys?

- Similar physical properties of different materials can generate the same response, leading to **ambiguity** in identifying targets.
- The **data collected is limited** and contains **measurement errors**, making it challenging to accurately estimate the spatial distribution of properties.
- Archaeological structures are often made of **heterogeneous materials** with complex geometry, making data interpretation challenging.
- Geophysical tools might not accurately reconstruct target images, especially in complex scenarios.
- In cases like disputes over religious sites, **emotional and political factors** can influence interpretations and decisions.

## Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

- ASI, under the **Ministry of Culture**, 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 **Alexander Cunningham**- the first Director-General of ASI. Alexander Cunningham is also known as the **“Father of Indian Archaeology”**.

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question:

### Prelims

**Q. With reference to the history of India, consider the following pairs: (2020)**

	<b>Famous Place</b>	<b>Present State</b>
1.	Bhilsa	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Dwarasamudra	Maharashtra
3.	Girinagar	Gujarat
4.	Sthanesvara	Uttar Pradesh

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 4 only

**Ans: (a)**

### Mains:

**Q.1** Chola architecture represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss **(2013)**

**Q.2** Indian philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss. **(2020)**

