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Islamic onslaught

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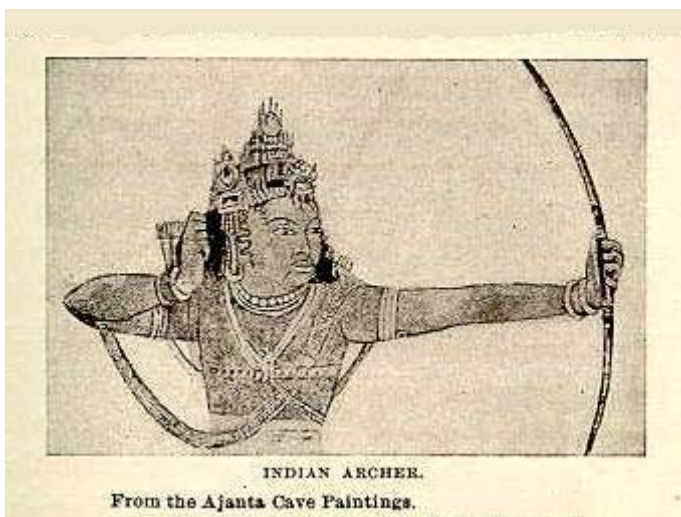
Hinduism remains a vibrant, cultural and religious force in the world today. To understand Hinduism, it is necessary that we examine its history and marvel at its sheer stamina to survive in spite of repeated attacks across India's borders, time and again, by Greeks, Shaks, Huns, Arabs, Pathans, Mongols, Portuguese, British etc. India gave shelter, acceptance, and freedom to all. But, in holy frenzy, millions of Hindus were slaughtered or proselytized. Their cities were pillaged and burnt, temples were destroyed and accumulated treasures of centuries carried off. Even under grievous persecutions from the ruling foreigners, the basics of its civilization remained undefiled and, as soon as the crises were over Hindus returned to the same old ways of searching for the perfection of the unknown.



## Introduction

India before the advent of Islamic imperialism was a country with plenty of wars fought by Hindu princes. **But in all their wars the Hindus had observed some time honored conventions sanctioned by the Shastras.** The Brahmins and Bhikshus were never touched. The chastity of women was never violated. The cows were never killed. There was no ravage of the soil. The temples were never touched. The non-combatants were never killed or captured. A human habitation was never attacked unless it was a fort. The civilian population was never plundered. The martial class (kshatriyas) who clashed, mostly in open fields, had a code of honor.

As early as as the 4th century B.C. **Megasthenes** (c. 350 BC-290 BC) Greek Scholar and historian, noticed a peculiar trait of Indian warfare.



"Whereas among other nations it is usual, in the contests of war, to ravage the soil and thus to reduce it to an uncultivated waste, among the Indians, on the contrary, by whom husbandmen are regarded as a class that is sacred and inviolable, the tillers of the soil, even when battle is raging in their neighborhood, are undisturbed by any sense of danger, for the combatants on either side in waging the conflict make carnage of each other, but allow those engaged in husbandry to remain quite unmolested. **Besides, they never ravage an enemy's land with fire, nor cut down its trees.**"

(source: [A Brief History of India - By Alain Danielou](#) p. 106). The modern "scorched earth" policy was then unknown." For more on Alain Danielou refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

Indian culture and well-known historian has observed:

"No other ancient lawgiver proclaimed such noble ideals of fair play in battle as did Manu. **In all her history of warfare Hindu India has few tales to tell of cities put to the sword or of the massacre of non-combatants. The ghastly sadism of the kings of Assyria, who flayed their captives alive, is completely without parallel in**

**A L Basham** ( ? ) one of the leading authority of ancient

ancient India. To us the most striking feature of ancient Indian civilization is its humanity."

(source: [The Wonder That Was India - By A L Basham](#) p. 8 - 9).

**Harold Horace Wilson** (1786-1860) Eminent Orientalist, professor of Sanskrit at Oxford University author of [Wilson's Works](#) and [The Visnu Purana: A System of Hindu Mythology and Tradition](#) and co-author of [History of British India](#) Says:

**"The Hindu laws of war are very chivalrous and humane, and prohibit the slaying of the unarmed, of women, of the old, and of the conquered."**

At the very time when a battle was going on, he says, the neighboring cultivators might be seen quietly pursuing their work, - " perhaps ploughing, gathering for crops, pruning the trees, or reaping the harvest." **Chinese pilgrim to Nalanda University, Hiuen Tsiang affirms that although there were enough of rivalries and wars in the 7th century A.D. the country at large was little injured by them.**



**Dr. S. Radhakrishnan** (1888-1975) was one of the most profound philosophers of this century, author and educationalist. [Radhakrishnan](#) was also a professor of Eastern Religions at Oxford and later became the second President of free India. He has observed:

**"The intolerance of narrow monotheism is written in letters of blood across the history of man from the time when first the tribes of Israel burst into the land of Canaan. The worshippers of the one Jealous God are egged on to aggressive wars against people of alien cults. They invoke Divine Sanction for the cruelties inflicted on the conquered. The spirit of old Israel is inherited by Christianity and Islam. He went on to remark: "Wars of Religion which are the outcome of fanaticism that prompts and justifies the extermination of aliens of different creeds are practically unknown in Hindu India."**

(source: [The Hindu View of Life - By S. Radhakrishnan](#) p. 40). For more on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

**Faxian** (4th century) a Chinese pilgrim to India, **marveled at the peace, prosperity, and high culture of the Hindus.** Having grown up in war-torn China, he was deeply impressed by a land whose leaders were more concerned with promoting commerce and religion than with slaughtering substantial portion of the population.

(source: [Hinduism - By Linda Johnson](#) p. 38).

**Colonel James Tod** (1782-1835) Late British political agent to the Western Rajput State, author of [Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan: or the Central and Western Rajput States of India](#) ISBN 8120803809 Vol. II wrote:

**"To spare a prostrate foe is the creed of the Hindu cavalier, and he carried all such maxims to excess."**

Islamic imperialism knew no code of honor. The only rule of war they observed without fail was to fall down the helpless civil population after a decisive victory had been won on the battlefield. They sacked and burnt down villages and towns after the defenders had died fighting or had fled. The cows, the Brahmins and Buddhist Bhikshus invited their special attention in a mass murder of non-combatants. Their temples and shrines were their special targets in an orgy of pillage and destruction. Those that they did not kill, they captured and sold as slaves. The scene was described by [Kanhadde Prabandha](#) (1456 A.D) in the following words: "The conquering army burnt villages, devastated the land, plundered people's wealth, took Brahmins and children and women of all classes captive, flogged with thongs of raw hide, carried a moving prison with it, and converted the prisoners into obsequious Turks."

(source: [Story of Islamic Imperialism in India - By Sita Ram Goel](#) ASIN 8185990239 p. 41-42). For more Colonel James Tod refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).



**Swami Vivekananda** (1863-1902) was the foremost disciple of Ramakrishna and a world spokesperson for Vedanta. India's first spiritual and cultural ambassador to the West, came to represent the religions of India at the World Parliament of Religions, held at



Chicago wrote that:

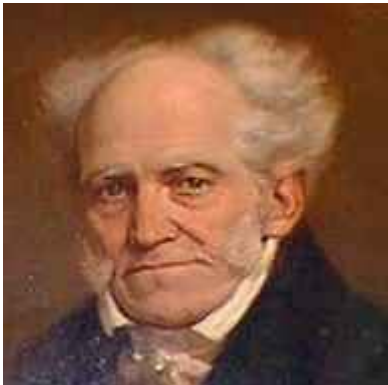
**"the Mohammedans used the greatest violence"** and he asserted: "You know that the Hindu religion never persecutes. It is the land where all sects may live in peace and amity. **The Mohammedans brought murder and slaughter in their train, but until their arrival peace prevailed."**

(source: [Complete Works - Swami Vivekananda](#) volume 5 p. 190 and volume 8 p. 217).

John P Jones ( ? ) has observed in his book:

**"It is a curious fact that the hideous and bloody monster of religious tolerance was hardly known in India until, first the followers of Mohammed and secondly, the disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus, began to invade the land."**

(source: [India - Its Life and Thought - By John P Jones](#) p. 166).



[Arthur Schopenhauer](#) (1788-1860) German philosopher and writer. He was one of the greatest philosophers of the 19th century. He was the first Western philosopher to have access to translations of philosophical material from India, both Vedic and Buddhist, by which he was profoundly affected. Counted among his disciples are such thinkers as Nietzsche and Wittgenstein, as well as Sigmund Freud. Author of his magnum opus, [The World as Will and Representation](#), in 1819, he narrates the sordid tale as follows:

**"...This of the fanaticism, the endless persecutions, the religious wars, that sanguinary frenzy of which the ancients had no conception!** The destruction or disfigurement of the ancient temples and idols, a lamentable, mischievous and barbarous act still bears witness to the monotheistic fury...carried on from Mahmud, the Ghaznevid of cursed memory, down to Aurangzeb, the fratricide, whom the Portuguese...have zealously imitated by destruction of temples and

the auto defe of the inquisition at Goa...**We hear nothing of this kind in the case of the Hindoo...."**

(source: [The Essays of Arthur Schopenhauer - By T. Bailey Saunders](#) - ISBN 0936128690 p. 42-43). For more on Arthur Schopenhauer refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

The entire northwestern India and later the rest of India was gradually **butchered and plundered** with ruthless savagery surpassing perhaps even the genocide in the Americas.

**Afghanistan was a full part of the Hindu cradle up till the year 1000**, and in political unity with India until Nadir Shah separated it in the 18th century. The mountain range in Eastern Afghanistan where the native Hindus were slaughtered, is still called the **Hindu Kush** (Persian: "Hindu Slaughter"). **It is significant that one of the very few place-names on earth that reminds us not of the victory of the winners but rather of the slaughter of the losers, concerns a genocide of Hindus by the Muslims.**

(source: [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#) - Voice of India SKU: INBK2650 p.278).



**Sita Ram Goel** (1921- 2003) scholar, writer, publisher, the founder of Voice of India, an 'intellectual' Kshatriya' par excellence, and a Hindu revivalist. Author of several books, including [The Story of Islamic Imperialism](#), [Defence of Hindu Society](#) and [History of Hindu-Christian Encounters](#).

He has written: **"The cradle of Hindu culture on the eve of its Islamic invasion included what are at present the Sinkiang province of China, the Transoxiana region of Russia, the Seistan province of Iran and the sovereign states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bangladesh.** The Islamic invasion commenced around 650 A.D., when a Muslim army secured a foothold in Seistan, and continued till the end of the eighteenth century, when the last Islamic crusader, Tipu Sultan, was overthrown by the British. Hordes of Arabs, Persians, Turks, and Afghans who had been successively inspired by the Theology of Islam poured in, in wave after wave,



carrying fire and sword to every nook and corner of this vast area. In the process, Sinkiang, Transoxiana region, Seistan and Afghanistan became transformed into *daru'l-Islām* where all vestiges of the earlier culture were

wiped out. The same spell has engulfed the areas which were parts of India till 1947 and have since become Pakistan and Bangladesh."

**"Hindus were great temple builders because their pantheon was prolific in Gods and Goddesses and their society rich in schools and sects, each with its own way of worship. But by the time we come to the end of the invasion, we find that almost all these Hindu places of worship had either disappeared or were left in different stages of ruination."**

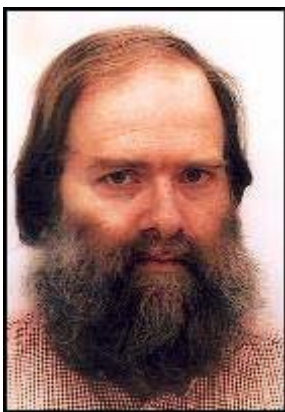
(source: [Hindu Temples: What Happened to Them - Volume 1 A Preliminary Survey - Sita Ram Goel](#) - chapter Ten - voi.org).

**Robert Sewell** (1845-1925) the British civil servant who discovered the ruins of Vijayanagar, wrote of its tragic end, 'Never perhaps in the history of the world has such havoc been wrought, and wrought suddenly, on so splendid a city'. In [A Forgotten Empire](#) says writes about the missing, defaced or vandalized temples and about the destruction of the mighty Vijayanagar kingdom. An empire where "it used to rain gold and gems in the days of the mighty rulers here," He has written:

**"for five months the Mohammedans with fire and sword, with crowbars and axes carried on day after day their work of destruction. Never perhaps in the history of the world has such havoc been wrought so suddenly, and reduced to ruins amid scenes of savage massacre and horrors begging description".**

**Ferishta**, the late 16th Century Persian traveler describes the 1565 rout thus — **"the river which ran near the field was dyed red with their blood. It is computed that 1,00,000 infidels were slain during the pursuit."**

(source: [Wanderings in Hampi - hindu.com](#)). For more on refer to the [Ruins of Hampi](#).



**Koenraad Elst** (1959 -) born into a Flemish (i.e. Dutch-speaking Belgian) Catholic family. He graduated in Philosophy, Chinese Studies and Indo-Iranian Studies at the Catholic University of Leuven. He has pointed out:

"Hindus too experienced this treatment at the hands of Islamic conquerors, e.g. when Mohammed bin Qasim conquered the lower Indus basin in 712 CE. Thus, in Multan, according to the [Chach-Nama](#), "six thousand warriors were put to death, and all their relations and dependents were taken as slaves". **This is why Rajput women committed mass suicide to save their honour in the face of the imminent entry of victorious Muslim armies, e.g. 8,000 women immolated themselves during Akbar's capture of Chittorgarh in 1568 (where this most enlightened ruler also killed 30,000 non-combatants).**

**"Hindu Society has been suffering a sustained attack from Islam since the 7<sup>th</sup> century, from Christianity since the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and this century also from Marxism. The avowed objective of each of these three world-conquering movements, with their massive resources, is the replacement of Hinduism by their own ideology, or in effect: the destruction of Hinduism. This concern is not at all paranoid (as the spokespersons of these aggressors would say), even if the conversion squads are remarkably unsuccessful in India. Consider the situation in Africa: in 1900, 50 % of all Africans practiced Pagan religion; today Christian and Islamic missionaries have reduced this number to less than 10 %. That is the kind of threat Hinduism is up against. "**

(source: [Negationism in India: Concealing the Records of Islam - By Koenraad Elst](#) p 78 - 79 and [Was There an Islamic "Genocide" of Hindus? - By Koenraad Elst](#)).



**Andre Wink** ( ) Professor of History at University of Madison, Wisconsin, describes that this aspiration to conquer India had existed since the time of the Prophet, as is evidenced by the sacred texts:

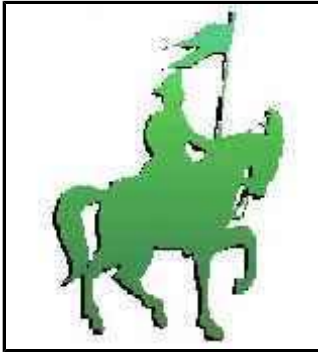
"... in the hadith collections the prophet Muhammad himself is credited with the aspiration of conquering India. Participants in the holy war against al-Hind [the Hindus] are promised to be saved



from hell-fire... Thus also an eschatological work which is called the Kitab al-Fitan ('Book of Trials') credits Muhammad with saying that God will forgive the sins of the members of the Muslim army which will attack al-Hind, and give them victory."

(source: [The Making of the Indo-Islamic World. Volume I – Early Medieval India and the Expansion of Islam 7th-11th Centuries - By Andre Wink](#). Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1999. p.192-193).

For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#). Refer to [My People, Uprooted: "A Saga of the Hindus of Eastern Bengal"](#) - By Tathagata Roy



**Two Chapters in India's history are most noted for its atrocities against Hinduism:**

Islamic Onslaught  
European Imperialism

**Islamic Onslaught**

[Slaughter of the Hindus](#)

[Islamic Hoards and Their Terror](#)

[Torture of the Buddhists](#)

[Aurangzeb's Tryanny against the Sikhs and Hindus](#)

[Negationism by Marxists Historians](#)

[Effect of Muslim Atrocities on Hindu Society](#)

[Islamic Scholarship on India](#)

[The Religious consequences of Defeat](#)

[Conclusion](#)

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## Slaughter of the Hindus

An event of immense and lasting impact in Indian history was the advent of the Muslims in the north-west. Lured by tales of the fertile plains of the Punjab and the fabulous wealth of Hindu temples, Mahmud of Ghazni first attacked India in 1000 AD. Other raiders from Central Asia followed him. Hindus never forgot the repeated destruction of the Somnath Temple, the massacre of Buddhists at Nalanda, or the pogroms of the Mughals. Hindus gallantly resisted, knowing full well that defeat would mean a choice of economic discrimination via the jaziya tax on non- Muslims, forced conversion, or death. It is no wonder that the residents of Chittor, and countless other people over the length and breadth of Bharat, from present-day Afghanistan to present-day Bangladesh, thought it better to die gloriously rather than face cold-blooded slaughter.



**Will Durant** (1885-1981) the well-known American historian says in the book [The Story of Civilization: Our Oriental Heritage](#) page 459:

"...the Islamic conquest of India is probably the bloodiest story in history. It is a discouraging tale, for its evident moral is that civilization is a precious good, whose delicate complex order and freedom can at any moment be overthrown by barbarians invading from without and multiplying from within." Almost all the Muslims of South Asia are descendants of weaker elements of the population who had succumbed to forcible Islamic conversion."

"The Mohammedan conquest of India is probably the bloodiest story in history". **The Islamic historians and scholars have recorded with great glee and pride of the slaughters of Hindus, forced conversions, abduction of Hindu women and children to slave markets and the destruction of temples carried out by the warriors of Islam during 800 AD to 1700 AD. Millions of Hindus were converted to Islam by sword during this period. "**

(source: [The Story of Civilization: Our Oriental Heritage - By Will Durant](#) page 459). For more on Will Durant

refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

**Alberuni** ( ) Muslim scholar from Central Asia. He wrote a very comprehensive book "Indica" in 1030 AD. He diligently went into the specifics of the invasion:

"...they (the Hindus) frighten their children with us, our dress and our ways and customs" and decree us as "devil's breed". "They regard everything we do as opposite of all that is good and proper". ([Sachau: 20](#))

**Some of the reasons of Hindus' repugnance of Muslims are complete banishment of Buddhists from countries from Khurasan, Persis, Irak, Mosul and Syria, first by the Zoroastrians and then by Islam."**

And then Muhammad ibn Elkasim entered India proper, conquered the cities of Bahmanwa and Mulsthan and went as far as Kanauj –

**"All these events planted a deeply rooted hatred in their (Hindu) hearts."** ([Sachau: 21](#))

And, regarding the effect of Mahmud's raids, he says:

**"Mahmud utterly ruined the prosperity of the country, and performed those wonderful exploits, by which the Hindus became like atoms of dust scattered in all directions, and like a tale of old in the mouth of the people."**

"their (the Hindus') scattered remains cherish, of course, the most inveterate aversion towards all Muslims." ([Sachau: 22](#)).

(source: [Alberuni's India](#). - By C Edward Sachau trans. New Delhi: Low Price Publications, 1993).

**Irfan Husain** ( ? ) a freelance columnist from Pakistan has observed:

"While historical events should be judged in the context of their times, **it cannot be denied that even in that bloody period of history, no mercy was shown to the Hindus unfortunate enough to be in the path of either the Arab conquerors of Sindh and south Punjab, or the Central Asians who swept in from Afghanistan.**



**The Muslim heroes who figure larger than life in our history books committed some dreadful crimes. Mahmud of Ghazni, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Balban, Mohammed bin Qasim, and Sultan Mohammad Tughlak, all have blood-stained hands that the passage of years has not cleansed. Indeed, the presence of Muslim historians on their various campaigns has ensured that the memory of their deeds will live long after they were buried.**

**Seen through Hindu eyes, the Muslim invasion of their homeland was an unmitigated disaster. Their temples were razed, their idols smashed, their women raped, their men killed or taken slaves. When Mahmud of Ghazni entered Somnath on one of his annual raids, he slaughtered all 50,000 inhabitants. Aibak killed and enslaved hundreds of thousands. The list of horrors is long and painful.**

These conquerors justified their deeds by claiming it was their religious duty to smite non-believers. Cloaking themselves in the banner of Islam, they claimed they were fighting for their faith when, in reality, they were indulging in straightforward slaughter and pillage. **When these warriors settled in India, they ruled as absolute despots over a cowed Hindu populace. For generations, their descendants took their martial superiority over their subjects for granted. "... And a substantial number of Pakistani Muslims are secretly convinced that they are inherently superior to the Hindus. One irony, of course, is that contrary to their wishful thinking, the vast majority of Muslims in the subcontinent have more Hindu blood in their veins than there is Arab, Afghan, Turkish or Persian blood. Many of the invaders took Hindu wives and concubines."**

(source: [Demons from the past](#) - By Irfan Husain - [dailytimes.com.pk](#)). Refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

**Colonel James Tod** (1782-1835) Late British political agent to the Western Rajput State, author of [Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan: or the Central and Western Rajput States of India](#).

He wrote in 1829:

**"After eight centuries of galling subjection to conquerors totally ignorant of the classical language of the Hindus; after almost every capital city had been repeatedly stormed and sacked by barbarians, bigotted, and exasperated foes, it is too much to expect that the literature of the country should not have**

sustained..." "

(source: [Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan: or the Central and Western Rajput States of India - By Colonel James Tod](#) p. viii). For more on Colonel Tod refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).



**Aldous Huxley** (1894-1963) the English novelist and essayist, born into a family that included some of the most distinguished members of the English ruling class, author of [Perennial Philosophy](#) (ISBN 0060901918) also notices:

**"Islam's black record of holy wars and persecution - a record comparable to that of later Christianity."**

He mention in his book, [Ends and Means](#), "It is an extremely significant fact that, before the coming of the Mohammedans, there was virtually no persecution in India. The Chinese pilgrim [Hiuen Tsang](#), who visited India in the first half of the seventh century and has left a circumstantial account of his 14 years in the country, makes it clear that Hindus and Buddhist lived side by side without any show of violence. Neither Hinduism or Buddhism is disgraced by anything corresponding to the Inquisition; neither was ever guilty of such iniquities as the Albigensian crusade or such criminal lunacies as the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries."

(source: [On Hinduism Reviews and Reflections - By Ram Swarup](#) p.150-151). For more Aldous Huxley on refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

**"The religions whose theology is least preoccupied with events in time and most concerned with eternity, have been consistently less violent and more humane in political practice. Unlike early Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism (all obsessed with time) Hinduism and Buddhism have never been persecuting faiths, have preached almost no holy wars and have refrained from that proselytizing religious imperialism which has gone hand in hand with political and economic oppression of colored people."**

**"Most European and American authors of books about religion and metaphysics write as though nobody had ever thought about these subjects except Jews, the Greeks Christians of Mediterranean Basin and Western Europe.-----Like any other form of imperialism, theological imperialism is the threat to world peace".**

(source: [The Perennial philosophy - By Aldous Huxley](#) p. 194 - 204).



**Sir Jadunath Sarkar** (1870-1958) the pre-eminent historian of Mughal India, wrote the following in 1920 regarding the impact of centuries of jihad and dhimmitude on the indigenous Hindus of the Indian subcontinent:

**"Islamic theology, therefore tells the true believer that his highest duty is to make 'exertion (jihad) in the path of God', by waging war against infidel lands (dar-ul-harb) till they become part of the realm of Islam (dar-ul-Islam) and their populations are converted into true believers. After conquest the entire infidel population becomes theoretically reduced to the status of slaves of the conquering army. The men taken with arms are to be slain or sold into slavery and their wives and children reduced to servitude. As for the non-combatants among the vanquished, if they are not massacred outright, - as the canon lawyer Shaf'i declares to be the Qur'anic injunction,- it is only to give them a respite till they are so wisely guided as to accept the true faith."**

(source: [How the Muslims forcibly converted the Hindus of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh to Islam](#)).

**Francois Gautier** (1950 - ) Paris-born, he has lived in India for 30 years, is a political analyst for [Le Figaro](#), one of France's largest circulation newspaper. In his book - [Rewriting Indian History](#) he observes:

**"Let it be said right away: the massacres perpetrated by Muslims in India are unparalleled in history, bigger than the holocaust of the Jews by the Nazis; or the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks; more extensive even than the slaughter of the South American native populations by the invading Spanish and Portuguese."**



**Sir Vidiadhar S. Naipaul** (1932 - ) Nobel laureate, He is the author of several books including [Beyond Belief: Islamic Excursions Among the Converted Peoples](#), [Among the Believers: An Islamic Journey](#), and [India: A Wounded Civilization](#). He has said: "India was wrecked and looted, not once but repeatedly by invaders with strong religious ideas, with a hatred of the religion of the people they were conquering. People read these accounts but they do not imaginatively understand the effects of conquest by an iconoclastic religion."

**"India became the great land for Muslim adventurers and the peasantry bore this on their back, they were enslaved quite literally. It just went on like this from the 11th century onwards."**

(source: [Economic Times](#) - <http://www.economicstimes.com/today/30poli04.htm>).

Vidiadhar Naipaul summed up the situation well. He said, **"In art and history books, people write of the Muslims "arriving" in India as though they came on a tourist bus and went away again.** The Muslim view of their conquest is a truer one. They speak of the triumph of faith, the destruction of idols and temples, the loot, the casting away of locals as slaves."

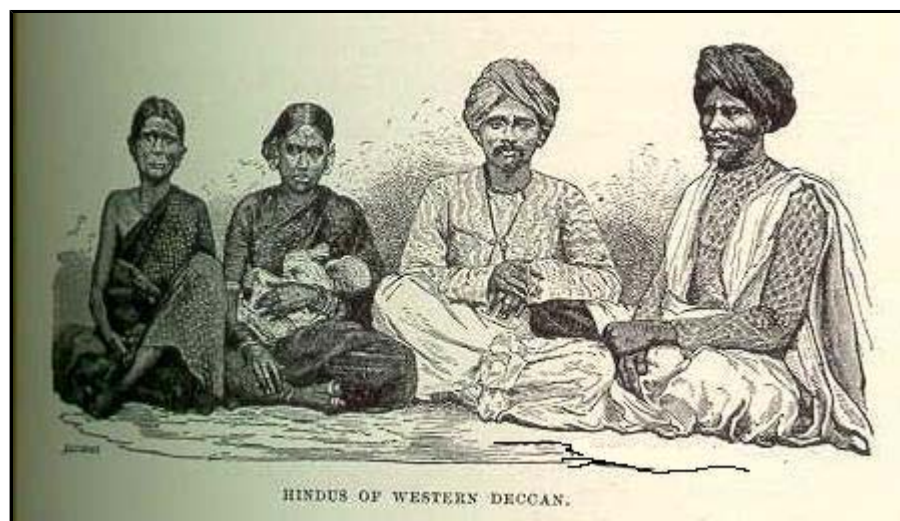
(source: [No comparison between Buddhas and Babri - Chao Mumbai.com](#)). For more on Sir Vidiadhar S. Naipaul refer to chapter on [Quotes](#). For more refer to [Hindu Holocaust Museum](#)

Refer to [My People, Uprooted: "A Saga of the Hindus of Eastern Bengal" - By Tathagata Roy](#)

For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

**"India has been a wounded civilization because of Islamic violence: Pakistanis know this; indeed they revel in it. It is only Indian Nehruvians like Romila Thapar who pretend that Islamic rule was benevolent. We should face facts: Islamic rule in India was at least as catastrophic as the later Christian rule. The Christians created massive poverty in what was a most prosperous country; the Muslims created a terrorized civilization out of what was the most creative culture that ever existed."**

(source: [OutlookIndia.com](#), 15 November 1999 and <http://www.indpride.com/vsnaipaul.html>).



*Hindus of Western Deccan*



**Alain Danielou** (1907-1994) son of French aristocracy, author of numerous books on philosophy, religion, history and arts of India, in his book, [Histoire de l' Inde](#) writes:

"From the time Muslims started arriving, around 632 AD, the history of India becomes a long, monotonous series of murders, massacres, spoliations, and destructions. It is, as usual, in the name of 'a holy war' of their faith, of their sole God, that the barbarians have destroyed civilizations, wiped out entire races." Mahmoud Ghazni, continues Danielou, "was an early example of Muslim ruthlessness, **burning in 1018 of the temples of Mathura, razing Kanauj to the ground and destroying the famous temple of Somnath, sacred to all Hindus.** His successors were as ruthless as Ghazni: **103 temples in the holy city of Benaras were razed to the ground, its marvelous temples destroyed, its magnificent palaces wrecked.**" Indeed, the Muslim policy vis a vis India, concludes Danielou, **seems to have been a conscious systematic destruction of everything that was beautiful, holy, refined."**

(source: [Histoire de l' Inde - By Alain Danielou](#) p. 222 or [A Brief History of India](#)). For more on Alain Danielou refer to chapter on [Quotes](#). For more on destruction of Hindu temples, refer to [Hindu Temples: What Happened to Them : \(A Preliminary Survey\) - By Arun Shourie](#) and For more refer to [Hindu Holocaust Museum](#)

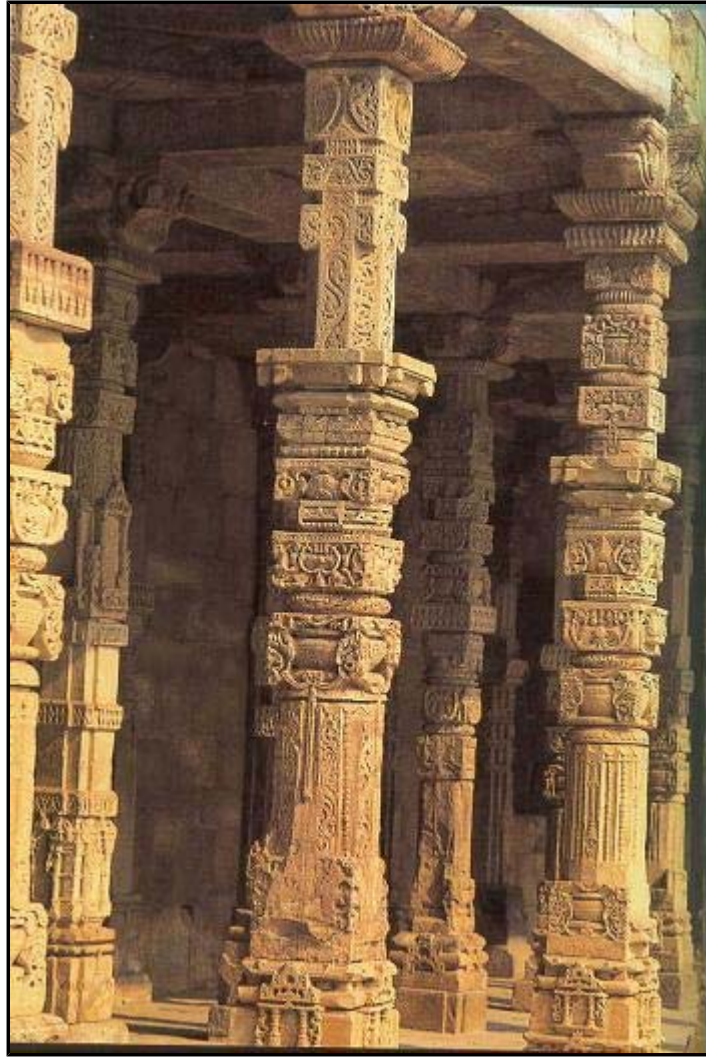
Islamic imperialism came with a different code--the Sunnah of the Prophet. It required its warriors to fall upon the helpless civil population after a decisive victory had been won on the battlefield. It required them to sack and burn down villages and towns after the defenders had died fighting or had fled. The cows, the Brahmins, and the Bhikshus invited their special attention in mass murders of non-combatants. The temples and monasteries were their special targets in an orgy of pillage and arson. Those whom they did not kill, they captured and sold as slaves. The magnitude of the booty looted even from the bodies of the dead, was a measure of the success of a military mission. **And they did all this as mujahids (holy warriors) and ghazls (kafir-killers) in the service of Allah and his Last Prophet.**

**Hindus found it very hard to understand the psychology of this new invader.** For the first time in their history, Hindus were witnessing a scene, which was described by [Kanhadade Prabandha](#) (1456 AD) in the following words

**"The conquering army burnt villages, devastated the land, plundered people's wealth, took Brahmins and children and women of all classes captive, flogged with thongs of raw hide, carried a moving prison with it, and converted the prisoners into obsequious Turks."**

That was written in remembrance of Alauddin Khalji's invasion of Gujarat in the year 1298 AD. But the gruesome game had started three centuries earlier when Mahmud Ghaznavi had vowed to invade India every year in order to destroy idolatry, kill the kafirs, capture prisoners of war, and plunder vast wealth for which India was well-known.

(source: [The Magnitude of Islamic Invasion](#)).



*Reused doubled Hindu temple pillars, Quwwat al-Islam (Might of Islam) Mosque, Delhi A.D. 1192-6.*

(source: [Indian Art - By Vidya Dehejia](#) p. 249).

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### **Hindu Kush Mountains - " Slaughter of the Hindus "**

Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists have also suffered a terrible holocaust, probably without parallel in human history. Take the Hindu Kush for instance, probably one of the biggest genocides of Hindus. There is practically no serious research ever done about it and no mention in history books. Yet the name Hindu Kush appears many times in the writings of Muslim chroniclers in 1333 AD. **Ibn Battutah, the medieval Berber traveller, said the name meant 'Hindu Killer,' a meaning still given by Afghan mountain dwellers.** Unlike the Jewish holocaust, the exact toll of the Hindu genocide suggested by the name Hindu Kush is not available. 'However,' writes Hindu Kush specialist Srinandan Vyas, 'the number is easily likely to be in millions.'



**Afghanistan was a full part of the Hindu cradle up till the year 1000**, and in political unity with India until Nadir Shah separated it in the 18th century. The mountain range in Eastern Afghanistan where the native Hindus were slaughtered, is still called the **Hindu Kush** (Persian: "Hindu Slaughter").

(**Note:** To the Hindus, this mountain range was known as **Paariyaatra Parvat**. But when the last Hindu king of Kabul was killed Muslims ruled this land and then called these mountains the Hindu Kush -- "Slaughter of the Hindus" ).

It is significant that one of the very few place-names on earth that reminds us not of the victory of the winners but rather of the slaughter of the losers, concerns a genocide of Hindus by the Muslims.

A few known historical figures can be used to justify this estimate. The [Encyclopaedia Britannica](#) recalls that in December 1398 AD, Taimurlane ordered the execution of at least 50,000 captives before the battle for Delhi; likewise, the number of captives butchered by Taimurlane's army was about 100,000.

The Britannica again mentions that **Mughal emperor Akbar ordered the massacre of about 30,000 captured Rajput Hindus on February 24, 1568 AD, after the battle for Chitod, a number confirmed by Abul Fazl, Akbar's court historian. Afghan historian Khondamir notes that during one of the many repeated invasions on the city of Herat in western Afghanistan, which used to be part of the Hindu Shahiya kingdoms '1,500,000 residents perished.'** 'Thus, 'it is evident that the mountain range was named as Hindu Kush as a reminder to the future Hindu generations of the slaughter and slavery of Hindus during the Moslem conquests.'

(source: [Where's India's holocaust museum? - By Francois Gautier](#) - rediff.com).

### Negationism and the Muslim Conquests - by Francois Gautier

"**Muslims invaders did record with glee their genocide on Hindus**, because they felt all along that they were doing their duty; that killing, plundering, enslaving and razing temples was the work of God, Mohammed. Indeed, whether it was Mahmud of Ghazni (997-1030), who was no barbarian, although a Turk, and patronised art and literature, would recite a verse of the Koran every night **after having razed temples and killed his quota of unbelievers**; or **Firuz Shah Tughlak (1351-1388)** who personally confirms that the **destruction of Pagan temples was done out of piety** and writes: "**on the day of a Hindu festival, I went there myself, ordered the executions of all the leaders AND PRACTITIONERS of his abomination; I destroyed their idols temples and built mosques in their places**".

(source: [Negationism and the Muslim Conquests - by Francois Gautier](#)).

In India, a whole literature has developed which denies, minimizes or whitewashes this history.

### Islam's Other Victims: India



**Serge Trifkovic ( ? )** author of [The Sword of the Prophet: History, Theology, Impact on the World](#) has observed in his article:

"India prior to the Moslem invasions was one of the world's great civilizations. Tenth century Hindustan matched its contemporaries in the East and the West in the realms of philosophy, mathematics, and natural science. Indian mathematicians discovered the number zero (not to mention other things, like algebra, that were later transmitted to a Moslem world which mistakenly has received credit for them.) **Medieval India, before the Moslem invasion, was a richly imaginative culture, one of the half-dozen most advanced civilizations of all time. Its sculptures were vigorous and sensual, its architecture ornate and spellbinding. And these were indigenous achievements** and not, as in the case of many of the more celebrated high-points of Moslem culture, relics of

pre-Moslem civilizations that Moslems had overrun.

Moslem invaders began entering India in the early 8<sup>th</sup> century, on the orders of Hajjaj, the governor of what is now Iraq. (Sound familiar?) Starting in 712 the raiders, commanded by Muhammad Qasim, **demolished temples**, shattered sculptures, plundered palaces, killed vast numbers of men — it took three whole days to slaughter the inhabitants of the city of Debal — and carried off their women and children to slavery, some of it sexual."

" **The mountainous northwestern approaches to India are to this day called the Hindu Kush, "the Slaughter of the Hindu," a reminder of the days when Hindu slaves from Indian subcontinent died in harsh Afghan mountains while being transported to Moslem courts of Central Asia.**"

(source: [Islam's Other Victims: India - By SergeTrifkovic](#)). For more refer to chapter on [Hindu Art](#).

For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

For more on destruction of Hindu temples, refer to the book - [Hindu Temples: What Happened to Them : \(A Preliminary Survey\) - By Arun Shourie](#) and For more refer to [Hindu Holocaust Museum](#)



**Amir Timur or Tamerlane** (1336 - 1405) Turkmen Mongol conqueror wrote:

**"My principal object in coming to Hindustan... has been to accomplish two things. The first was to war with the infidels, the enemies of the Mohammadan religion; and by this religious warfare to acquire some claim to reward in the life to come. The other was... that the army of Islam might gain something by plundering the wealth and valuables of the infidels: plunder in war is as lawful as their mothers' milk to Musalmans who war for their faith."**

While studying the legacy of Muslim rule in India, it has to be constantly borne in mind that the objectives of all Muslim invaders and rulers were the same as those mentioned above. Timur or Tamerlane himself defines them candidly and bluntly while others do so through their chroniclers.

(source: [The Legacy of Muslim Rule in India - By K S Lal](#)).

To start with he stormed the fort of Kator on the border of Kashmir. He ordered his soldiers "to kill all the men, to make prisoners of women and children, and to plunder and lay waste all their property".

Next, he "directed towers to be built on the mountain of the skulls of those obstinate unbelievers". Soon after, he laid siege to Bhatnir defended by Rajputs. They surrendered after some fight, and were pardoned. But Islam did not bind Timur to keep his word given to the "unbelievers". His [Tuzk-i-Timuri](#) records: "In a short space of time all the people in the fort were put to the sword, and in the course of one hour the heads of 10,000 infidels were cut off. The sword of Islam was washed in the blood of the infidels, and all the goods and effects, the treasure and the grain which for many a long year had been stored in the fort became the spoil of my soldiers. They set fire to the houses and reduced them to ashes, and they razed the buildings and the fort to the ground."

By now Timur had captured 100,000 Hindus. As he prepared for battle against the Tughlaq army after crossing the Yamuna, his Amirs advised him "that on the great day of battle these 100,000 prisoners could not be left with the baggage, and that it would be entirely opposed to the rules of war to set these idolators and enemies of Islam at liberty". Therefore, "no other course remained but that of making them all food for the sword". [Tuzk-i-Timuri](#) continues: "I proclaimed throughout the camp that every man who had infidel prisoners should put them to death, and whoever neglected to do so should himself be executed and his property given to the informer. When this order became known to the ghazis of Islam, they drew their swords and put their prisoners to death."

(source: [Kashmir Islamic Atrocities in India](#)).

**Ghazw (plural ghazawāt) is an Arabic word meaning an armed incursion for the purposes of conquest, plunder, or the capture of slaves and is cognate with the terms ghāziya and maghāzī. For the ghāzīs in the marches, it was a religious duty to ravage the countries of the infidels who resisted Islam, and to force them into subjection.**

(source: [Cambridge History of Islam](#), p. 283).

American Historian [Abraham Valentine Williams Jackson](#) (1862-1937) wrote:

"At Muhamud's blockade the defenders "fell to the earth like sparrows before the hawk." Immense stores of treasure and jewels, money and silver ingots, were laden upon camels, and a pavilion of silver and a canopy of Byzantine linen reared upon pillars of silver and gold were among the prizes of the Holy War. The booty was displayed in the court of the palace at Ghazni, "jewels and unbored pearls and rubies, shinning like sparks or iced wine, emeralds as it were sprigs of young myrtle, diamonds as big as pomegranates." The Eastern chronicles tell of seventy million silver dirhams, and hundreds of thousands of pounds weight of silver cups and vessels; and, with every allowance for exaggeration, the spoils must be colossal. **All the world flocked to Ghazni to gaze upon the incredible wealth of India.** Such rewards were incentives enough to carry on the pious work. Year after year Mahmud swept

over the plains of Hindustan, capturing cities and castles, throwing down temples and idols, and earning his titles of "Victor" and "Idol-breaker," Ghazi and But-shikan.

**Zeal for Islam was the dominant role of the tenth-century Turks, as of most new converts.** The great missionary creed of Mohammed, which to the Arabs and Persians had become a familiar matter of routine, was a source of fiery inspiration to the untutored men of the steppes. To spread the faith by conquest doubled their natural zest for battle and endowed them with the devoted valor of martyrs.

**Mahamud was a staunch Moslem, and he vowed that every year he would wage a Holy War against the infidels of Hindustan. The sack of Somnath had made Mahmud of Ghazni a champion of the faith in the eyes of every Moslem for nearly nine centuries, and the feat, signal enough in itself, has been embellished with fantastic legends."**

Mahmud died in 1030 A. D. and his tomb and two lofty minarets, stand to show Ghazni's life. On one of the minarets one may still read the resonant titles of the Idol-breaker, and on the marble tombstone an inscription entreats "God's mercy for the great Amir Mahmud." Soon India was to witness something very like a repetition of his swift irresistible raids. For more than a century there was peace, at least little war. Probably the Hindu troops and Hindu officials had to some extent Indianized them, and the last descendants of Mahmud made their home at Lahore without difficulty... Mu'izz-ad-din, commonly known as **Mohammad Ghori**, led a series of campaigns in India which recalled the days of the Idol breaker nearly two centuries before.



For thirty years Mahmud had ravaged Hindustan from Indus to the Ganges; and for thirty years Mohammed Ghori harried the same country in the same way...full of religious zeal, and eager to send the "groveling crow-faced Hindus to the fire of hell."

(source: [History of India - By A V Williams Jackson](#) volume 3 p. 17 - 28 and 52 - 54).

A few known historical figures can be used to justify this estimate. The [Encyclopaedia Britannica](#) recalls that in December 1398 AD, Taimurlane ordered the execution of at least 50,000 captives before the battle for Delhi; likewise, the number of captives butchered by Taimurlane's army was about 100,000.

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used to be part of the Hindu Shahiya kingdoms '1,500,000 residents perished.'

**Thus, 'it is evident that the mountain range was named as Hindu Kush as a reminder to the future Hindu generations of the slaughter and slavery of Hindus during the Moslem conquests.'**

(source: [Where's India's holocaust museum? - By Francois Gautier - rediff.com](#)).



**Jawaharlal Nehru** (1889-1964) first prime minister of free India, was more than a deeply moral human being. He wrote in his [Discovery of India](#):

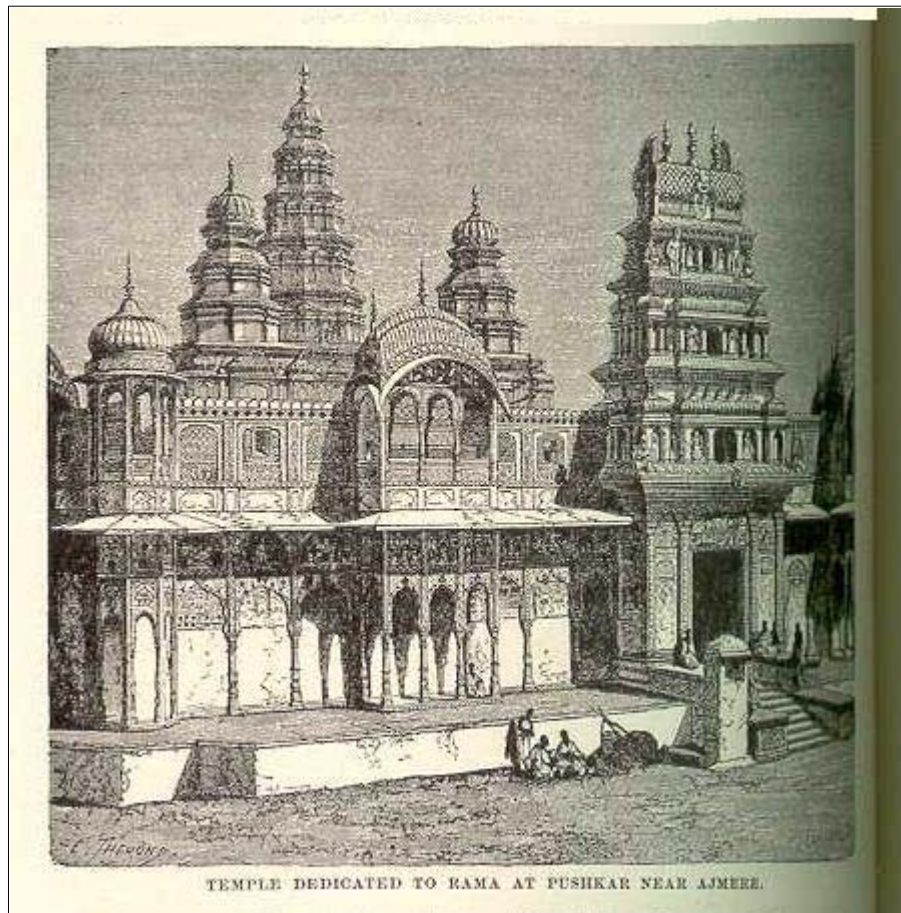
**"In Kashmir a long-continued process of conversion to Islam had resulted in 95 per cent of the population becoming Moslems, though they retained many of their old Hindu customs. In the middle nineteenth century the Hindu ruler of the state found that very large numbers of these people were anxious to return en bloc to Hinduism.**

**The Moslems who came to India from outside brought no new technique or political or economic structure. In spite of a religious belief in the brotherhood of Islam, they were class bound and feudal in outlook. In technique and in the methods of production and industrial organization, they were inferior to what prevailed in India. Thus their influence on the economic life of India and the social structure was very little."**

(source: [The Discovery of India - By Jawaharlal Nehru](#) Oxford University Press. 1955. p 267). Refer to [Islam: The Arab Imperialism - By Anwar Shaikh](#)

**A section of the Indian intelligentsia is still trying to erase from the Hindus' memory the history of their persecution by the swordsmen of Islam.** The Islamic reports on the massacres of Hindus, destruction of Hindu temples, the abduction of Hindu women and forced conversions, invariably express great glee and pride. They leave no doubt that the destruction of Paganism by every means, was considered the God-ordained duty of the Moslem community. Yet, today many Indian historians, journalists and politicians, deny that there ever was a Hindu-Moslem conflict. They shamelessly rewrite history and conjure up centuries of Hindu-Moslem amity; now a growing section of the public in India and the West only knows their negationist version of history. It is not a pleasant task to rudely shake people out of their delusions, especially if these have been wilfully created; but this essay does just that.

(source: [Negationism in India: Concealing the Record of Islam - By Koenraad Elst](#) ).



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**Arnold Toynbee** (1889-1975) the great British historian. His massive research was published in 12 volumes between 1934 and 1961 as [A Study of History](#). He was a major interpreter of human civilization in the 20th century and he has said:



"Aurangzeb's purpose in building those three mosques (Ayodhya, Kashi and Mathura) was the same intentionally offensive political purpose that moved the Russians to build their Orthodox cathedral in the city centre at Warsaw. **Those mosques were intended to signify that an Islamic government was reigning supreme, even over Hinduism's**



**holiest of holy places.** I must say that Aurangzeb had a veritable genius for picking out provocative sites. Aurangzeb and Philip II of Spain are a pair. They are incarnations of the gloomily fanatical vein in the Christian-Muslim-Jewish family of religions. Aurangzeb -- poor wretched misguided bad man -- spent a lifetime of hard labour in raising massive monuments to his own discredit. Perhaps the Poles were really kinder in destroying the

Russians' self-discrediting monument in Warsaw than you have been in sparing Aurangzeb's mosques."

(source: [One World and India - Arnold Toynbee](#) Indian Council for Cultural Relations New Delhi. 1960 p 59 - 60). For more on Arthur Toynbee refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

**Prince Muhammad Dara Shikoh** (1627-1658 AD) the favorite Sufi **son of Moghul emperor, Shah Jehan**. Known the world over for his unorthodox and liberal views. **He was a mystic and a free thinker**. Dara Shikoh's most important legacy is the translation of fifty **Upanishads**, known under the title of *Sirr-i-Akbar* ("The Great Secret").

**He was executed on the orders of his brother - Aurangzeb.** For more on Dara Shikoh refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

If Christians are facing their past. Even in religion class in Catholic schools in Belgium, we gave attention to the gruesome part in Church history. In Latin America, the 500th anniversary of Columbus' arrival has sparked some serious reconsideration both within and outside the Church, about the role of Christianity in the wholesale destruction of all the cultures without exception in the entire *New World*. But in India, we find the unbelievable situation, that not only Muslim historians and public figures **refuse to face the truth about Muslim history : neutral secular historians are also covering up and denying the crimes which Islam has systematically committed, and even many Hindus are denying the crimes committed against their own society.**

(source: [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#)).



The famous **iron pillar** in Delhi belonging to the fourth-fifth century A.D. is a metallurgical wonder. This huge wrought iron pillar, 24 feet in height 16.4 inches in diameter at the bottom, and 6 1/2 tons in weight has stood exposed to tropical sun and rain for fifteen hundred years, but does not show the least sign of rusting or corrosion. Evidence shows that the pillar was once a **Garuda Stambha** from a **Vishnu temple**. **This pillar was plundered by Islamic hoards from a temple dedicated to Vishnu and added as a trophy in the Quwwat al-Islam mosque in Delhi.** Made of pure iron, which even today can be produced only in small quantities by electrolysis. Such a pillar would be most difficult to make even today. Thus, the pillar defies explanation.

**"One does not need to be communally-minded to infer that desecration of Hindu holy sites was held to be meritorious activity in the entire Muslim world, which is why the writers in question felt the need to glorify such acts, whether they actually took place or not."**

(source: [Sanitizing Temple Destruction by Islam - By Meenakshi Jain](#)).

### Muhammadan Architecture in India

The Arabs were, indeed, themselves aware of the immense superiority of Indian cultural and artistic achievements over their own. Al Beruni, the famous philosopher and contemporary of Mahmud of Ghazni, familiar with the splendor of Bagdad at its best, was amazed at the excellence of Indian architectural monuments. **"Our people", he says "when they see them wonder at them, and are unable to describe them, much less construct anything like them."**

Even the iconoclastic fanatic, Mahmud of Ghazni himself, could not restrain his wonder at the triumphs of Indian art he discovered at Mathura.

**Farishta** records a letter of the raider to his lieutenant at Ghazni, in which he says:

“There are here a thousand edifices as firm as the **faith of the faithful**; nor is it likely that this city has attained its present condition but at the expense of many millions of dinars, nor could such another be constructed under period of two centuries.”

The first Mussalman conquerors, in India just as much as in Persia and the provinces of the Eastern Roman Empire, **adapted to their own use the structure of the conquered**. The continuation of the tradition thus involved led easily to the perpetuation of all the builder’s conventions, - himself a fresh convert, if not a persisting alien in faith, - in the architecture that came into vogue after the Muslims had been established in the countries of their conquest. Iconographic ornamentation, or sculptured splendors of the converted Hindu temples, were thus excluded from the mosques, architecturally designed on the same principles as the temple it had replaced. But in the spirit and the essence, in conception and design, the building remained the same, even if it came to be called by another name.

There is, indeed nothing surprising in this consummation. **The Muslims who came with the conquerors were soldiers, not artists**. When, therefore, they had to plan work of art, like a Jami Masjid or Cathedral Mosque, **they had of necessity to employ the local artists**; and the latter unavoidably took at their model the achievements they were themselves most familiar with. Besides, in the countries across the north-western frontiers of India, from which the first Muslim invaders came, Buddhist or Hindu influence had penetrated long ages before, thanks to the missionary zeal of the Buddhist. Now these people, accustomed for centuries to those conventions of building which had satisfied their urge for a thousand years, could not discard their cultural skin merely because they adopted a new creed. Hence we find the conquerors themselves imperceptibly adopting the Indian rules and conventions of building, in their most solemn and stately structures of public worship or royal habitation. Even those features of the Muhammadan monuments of architecture of India, which have been considered to be peculiarly Saracenic, seem to be, when closely studied, Indian – Hindu – in origin, conception, and execution. The ornamentation by arabesques was no doubt a Muslim contribution in public buildings, as also the intricate geometric patterns, or the ogee curves. **But the pointed or trefoiled arch, and the ribbed or spherical dome, - commonly considered to be distinctive features in Muslim architecture, - were in reality of Indian – Hindu origin.**

The pointed arch, was originally the temple niche of the Buddhist and Hindus. The sculptured figures of religious significance were removed by the Muslim iconoclast; and the niche, bare and simple, came to serve as the Mihrab in the converted or the new mosque.



**Dr. Ernest Binfield Havell** (1861-1934) was a principal to the Madras College of Art in the 1890s and left as principal of the Calcutta College of Art some 20 years later. He wrote several books, including his book, *Indian Architecture - Its Psychology, Structure and History from the First Mohammedan Invasion to the Present Day*

“The trefoil arch was a compound aureole, or nimbus, made up of a combination of the lotus and papal or banyan tree.....The papal leaf stood for the glory round the head of the Buddha, while the lotus leaf remained as before to indicate the shape of the aura which surrounded the body. The intersection of the two formed the trefoil arch. A very common variety of this was made by the charka, or Wheel of the Law, which was also the emblem of the sun-gods, - Vishnu, Surya and Mitra – taking place of the papal leaf, making the crown of the arch round instead of pointed.”

“The dome that other supposed peculiarity of the Muhammadan architecture, was also known and used in Indian building long before Islam was brought to India, and with a wealth of ornamentation abhorrent to the followers of the Prophet of Arabia.

The Stupa was the origin of all such rounded construction; and this, and the different forms of the temple, Shikhara, exemplify to the highest the excellence achieved by Indian builders in this department.

**“The oldest Mosque in India, Qutbuddin's Mosque, was originally a Jain temple, which the first Turkish conquerors of Delhi converted to their own use.** While, thus, the sides and the entrances were Musalman, the pillars were ancient Jain, as also the roof, domes and other inner ornamentation, where they did not offend the zeal of the true believer.”

(source: [The Splendour That Was India - By K T Shah](#) D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay 1930 p. 160 - 162). For more on Ernest Binfield Havell, refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).



The Muslims loved rigid simplicity and were idol-breakers. The Muslims borrowed many features of the Hindu art. According to **Sir John Marshall** two of the most vital elements borrowed from Hindus were the qualities of strength and grace. In no other country except India are strength and grace so superbly united and harmonized.

(source: [Indian Culture Through the Ages - Mohan Lal Vidyarthi](#) p 295).



*Colonnade of Hindu Pillars near Q'utb Minar, Delhi.*  
(source: [The Splendour That Was India - By K T Shah](#)).

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### **Slavery under Islamic Rule**

The poet **Amir Khusrau** testified that "the Turks, whenever they please, can seize, buy or sell any Hindu."

(source: [History of India - By Elliot & Dawson](#), vol 3 p. 561. Quoted from Amir Khusrau's Nuh Sipehr).

**Shahabuddin al-Umri** wrote about the days of Sultan **Mohammed bin Tughlaq** (1325-51):

"The Sultan never ceases to show the greatest zeal in making wars upon the infidel....Every day thousands of slaves are sold at a very low price, so great is the number of prisoners."

(source: [Muslim Slave System in Medieval India - By K. S. Lal](#) p. 128).

**Amir Khusrau** (1253 - 1325) Indo-Persian poet. A prolific classical poet associated with royal courts of more than seven rulers of Delhi Sultanate. He described:

"in poetical metaphors the destruction of Hindu temples for the sake of transformation into mosques."

(source: [India and Europe: An Essay in Understanding - By Wilhelm Halbfass](#) p. 31).

In South Asia, where claims of "egalitarianism" are trump cards in the competition with "caste-ridden" Hinduism, the claim that Islam was the emancipator of the slaves in very popular.



*Hindu women of India*

(source: [History of India - By A V Williams Jackson](#)).

As **Marxist historian, Ifran Habib** notes: "**Slaves were, in effect, deprived of caste and converted to Islam,** could be put to almost any task or learn any trade." "The number of slaves in the Sultans' establishments were very high (50,000 under Alauddin Khilji, and 180,000 under Firuz Tughlaq), **Barani** judges the level of prices by referring to slave prices, and the presence of slaves were almost all-pervasive."

Foreign travelers in different centuries, including the great globe-trotter, **Ibn Batuta**, author of [Travels in Asia and Africa 1325-1354](#), testify that Indian slaves were very cheap because they were very numerous in supply." **William Finch**, who lived at the Moghul court in c. 1610, testifies that hunting expeditions in the forest brought human as well as animal prey.

**B. R. Ambedkar**, wrote: "The Hindus have their social evils. But there is one relieving feature about them - namely that some of them are conscious of their existence and a few of them are actively agitating for their removal. The Muslims, on the other hand, do not realize that they are evils and consequently do not agitate for their removal."

(source: [Decolonizing the Hindu Mind - By Koenraad Elst](#) p. 414-424). For more refer to chapter on [Caste System](#).



As Nobel laureate **V S Naipaul** said recently in an [interview](#): 'India has been a **wounded civilization** because of Islamic violence: Pakistanis know this; indeed they revel in it. It is only Indian Nehruvians like **Romila Thapar** who pretend that Islamic rule was benevolent. We should face facts: **Islamic rule in India was at least as catastrophic as the later Christian rule. The Christians created massive poverty in what was a most prosperous country; the Muslims created a terrorized civilization out of what was the most creative culture that ever existed.**'

(source: [You want a plebiscite? Okay, let's do a real one, then! - Rajeev Srinivasan](#)). Refer to [Some observations on Medieval India - History textbook for Class VII by Romila Thapar](#)). For more information please refer to [Hindu Holocaust Museum](#)).

**Ferdinand Braudel** (1902-1985) French historian, author of [A History of Civilizations](#), wrote:

"The conquest, successful after countless setbacks, ended in wholesale military occupation. The Muslims, who were few in number and based solely in the larger towns, could not rule the country except by systematic terror. **Cruelty was the norm - burnings, summary executions, crucifixions or impalements, inventive tortures. Hindu temples were destroyed to make way for mosques.** On occasions there were forced conversions. If ever there was an uprising, it was instantly and savagely repressed: houses were burned, the countryside laid waste, **men were slaughtered and women were taken as slaves.**

Usually, the plains were left to be run by native princes or village communities. These intermediate authorities were responsible for paying heavy taxes which were sometimes the counterpart of a certain autonomy, as in the case of the rajahs of Rajputana.



India survived only by virtue of its patience, its superhuman power and its immense size. The levies it had to pay were so crushing that one catastrophic harvest was enough to unleash famines and epidemics capable of killing a million people at a time. Appalling poverty was the constant counterpart of the conquerors' opulence, including the splendor of the palaces and feasts in Delhi, which the sultans had made their capital, and which was a source of wonder to Muslim travelers such as the famous Ibn Batuta.'

(source: [A History of Civilizations - by Ferdinand Braudel](#) - translated by Richard Mayne p. 232).

**Louis-Frederic**, French Indologist, author of [L'Inde de l'Islam](#), frequently mentions forced conversions, massacres and temple demolitions. On pages 42-49 he writes:

**"Mohammed Ghorri had the Hindu temples of Ajmer demolished and ordered the construction of mosques and Quran schools on their runins...He plundered Kanauj and Kashi and destroyed their temples." While his generals "destroyed in passing the remaining**

## **Buddhist communities of Bihar and destroyed the universities of Nalanda.”**

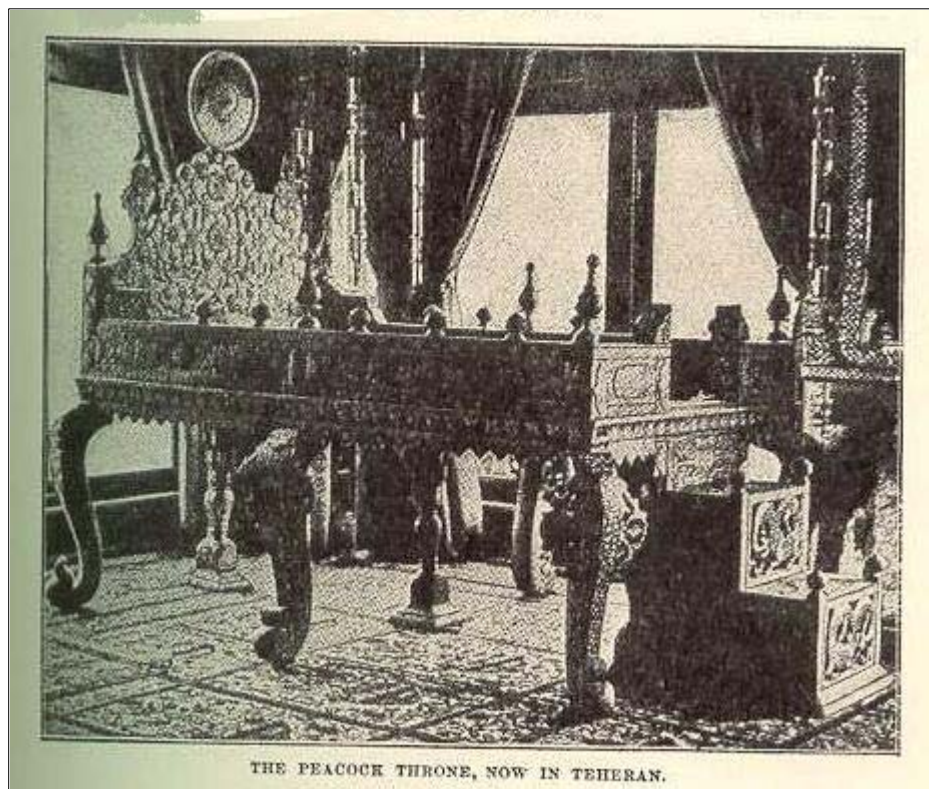
Bakhtiar Khilji “established a Muslim capital in Lakhanauti (Gaur) on the Ganga and destroyed, in 1197, its basalt temples. In Odantpuri, in 1202, he massacred two thousand Buddhist monks. “

Meanwhile, back in Delhi: “This **Quwwat-ul-Islam (Might of Islam) was built in a hurry using the debris, chiefly sculpted pillars, of twenty-seven dismantled Hindu temples.**” Thirty years later, “Iltutmish did not forget that he was a Muslim conqueror. He showed himself to be very pious, never forgetting to do his five devotional daily....He likewise showed himself totally intolerant vis-à-vis the Hindus who refused to convert, destroying their temples and annihilating Brahmin communities.”

**However, in India a literature has developed which denies, minimizes or white-washes this history.**

(source: [Decolonizing the Hindu Mind - By Koenraad Elst](#) p. 328).

**Alain Danielou** points out that the sack of the magnificent city of **Vijayanagar**, which was like an island of civilization, chivalry, and beauty, in the midst of a shattered and bleeding India, by **Husain Nizam Shah**, was an horror: "During nearly FIVE months," reminisces Danielou, " the Muslims set themselves to the task of destroying everything, the temples, the palaces, the magnificent residences. The scenes of terror and massacre were unparalleled and mightier than the imagination can ever fathom. The victors grabbed so much richness in gold, silver, jewels, precious furniture, camels, tents, girls, boys, slaves, weapons, armours, that there were not a single plain soldier who did not depart a rich man. And nothing remained after their departure of the most beautiful and prosperous city of that time, but smoking ruins."



*Nadir Shah, of Iran attacked Delhi in 1739 and for a week his soldiers massacred everybody, ransacked everything and razed the entire countryside, so that the survivors would have nothing to eat. He took the fabulous Peacock throne to Iran.*

(source: [History of India - By A V Williams Jackson](#)).

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**The Priceless Peacock Throne**

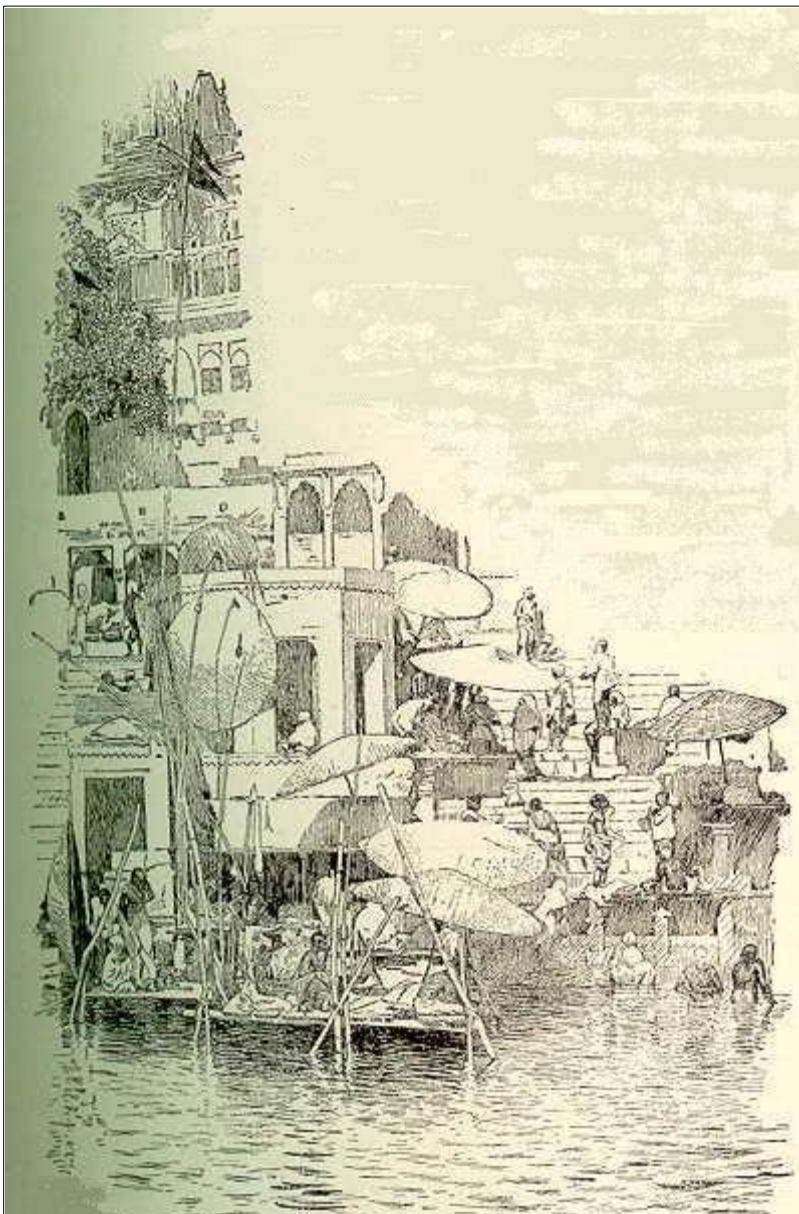
What is the costliest single treasure made in the last 1,000 years? Wrought out of 1150 kg of gold and 230 kg of precious stones, conservatively in 1999 the throne would be valued at \$804 million or nearly Rs 4.5 billion. In fact when made, it cost twice as much as the Tajmahal. On the top of each pillar there were to be two peacocks, thick-set with gems and between each two peacocks a tree set with rubies and diamonds, emeralds and pearls. The ascent was to consist of three steps set with jewels of fine water". Of the 11 jewelled recesses formed around it for cushions, the middle one was intended for the seat it for Emperor. Among the historical diamonds decorating it were the famous [Kohinoor](#) (186 carats). It was one of the most splendiferous thrones ever made. it was encrusted with 26,733 precious stones! Ascended by silver steps, it was sheeted with gold encrusted with emeralds and rubies. Its back was a peacock's tail of sapphires, pearls and turquoises. The throne was completed after seven years of unceasing labour by the best craftsmen of the empire and was valued at 10 million rupees or Rs 500 crore today.

(source: [As priceless as the Peacock Throne - By K. R. N. Swamy - tribuneindia.com](#)). For more on the Kohinoor diamond refer to chapter on [Glimpses VIII](#).

"**Nadir Shah**, of Iran attacked Delhi in 1739 and for a week his soldiers massacred everybody, ransacked everything and razed the entire countryside, so that the survivors would have nothing to eat. He went back to Iran taking with him precious furniture, works of art, horses, **the Kohinoor diamond, the famous Peacock throne** and 150 million rupees in gold."

(source: [Histoire de l' Inde - By Alain Danielou](#) p. 251- 290 or [A Brief History of India](#)).

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**India has been a land of freedom of thought and tolerance from the very dawn of her history. Conformism of any kind, religious or political, is alien to her genius and culture.** As a result different schools of philosophy, forms of government and ways of worship have co-existed in it all through the history. Theistic and atheists, spiritualists, and materialists, Shaivas and Vaishnavas, Buddhists, and Jains have flourished here side by side with full freedom to preach their viewpoints and convert others to their line of thinking and way of worship. Even Charwak, the Indian precursor of Karl Marx, has been accepted as a Rishi in the Indian tradition.

This situation was changed by the advent of Islam in this country. Apart from the fact that it came to India on the wings of foreign invaders one of whose main motivation was spread of Islam in this country, its very character was anti-thesis of Indian thinking and attitude in regard to religion. Unlike the numerous forms of worship and systems of thought that co-existed in India at the time, it stood for a monolithic uniformity and conformism. It had no tolerance for any other form of worship. It not only aimed at converting all the Indian to Islam, on the point of the sword if necessary, but also expected such converts to reject their pre-Islamic past and ancestors. The Muslim invaders looked upon the people of this country as **kafirs** or heretics. They behaved towards the Hindus in a barbaric manner. They destroyed temples and libraries and indulged in most heinous type of vandalism. Their cruelty and harshness towards Indian kafirs knew no bounds. **When Mahmud of Ghazni saw the**

temple of Mathura he was so much wonder struck by their splendor, magnificence and art that he exclaimed that they must have been built not by men but by angels who

must have taken centuries to complete them. But his Islamic zeal impelled him to raze them to the ground.

Indians who had been accustomed to wars in which the **women, the old, children, the peasants were left untouched** and who had never seen temples and other places of worship being desecrated or destroyed like this felt aghast at the conduct of the new invaders. This further explains the notorious declaration of Maulana Mohammed Ali, the President of All-India Congress Committee in 1923 that for him a goonda and an adulterer Muslim was thousand times superior to Mahatma Gandhi.

(source: [Indianisation? - By Balraj Madhok](#)).

**Sir Vidiadhar S. Naipaul** Nobel laureate, has said on the Ayodhya issue that: "Indian intellectuals have a responsibility to the state and should start a debate on the Muslim psyche" and that : "The idea (of the temple) should be welcomed."

In 1739, **Nadir Shah** carried away from India money, plate, and jewels valued at from thirty to sixty millions sterling.

(source: [Economic Conditions of India - By P. P. Pillai](#) p. 12).

**V S Naipaul** said in 1967: "Indians are proud of their ancient, surviving civilization. They are, in fact, its victims."

For more on destruction of Hindu temples, refer to [Hindu Temples: What Happened to Them : \(A Preliminary Survey\) - By Arun Shourie](#).

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### Islamic Hoards and Their Terror - By B. R. Ambedkar



MAHMUD OF GHAZNI

The first Muslim invasion of India came from the north-west by the Arabs who were led by **Mahammad Bin Qasim**. It took place in 711 A.D. and resulted in the conquest of Sind. This first Muslim invasion did not result in a permanent occupation of the country because the Caliphate of Baghdad, by whose order and command the invasion had taken place, was obliged by the middle of 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D. to withdraw its direct control from this distant province of Sind. Soon after this withdrawal, there began a series of terrible invasions by **Muhammad of Ghazni** (the idol breaker) in 1001 A.D. Muhammad died in 1030 A.D., but within the short span of 30 years, he invaded India 17 times. He was followed by **Mahommed Ghori**, who began his career as an invader in 1173. He was killed in 1206. For thirty years Muhammad of Ghazni ravaged India and for thirty years Mahommed Ghori harried the same country in the same way.

Then followed the incursions of the **Moghul hordes of Chenghiz Khan**. They first came in 1221. They then stayed on the border of India but did not enter it. Twenty years later, they marched on Lahore and sacked it. Of their inroads, the most terrible was under Timur in 1398. Then comes on the scene a new invader in the person of **Babar** who invaded India in 1526. The invasion of India did not stop with that of Babar. There occurred two more invasions. In 1738 **Nadir Shah's** invading host swept over the Punjab like a flooded river "furious as the ocean". He was followed by **Ahmad Shah Abdali** who invaded India in 1761, smashed the forces of the Marathas at Panipat and crushed for ever the attempt of the Hindus to gain the ground which they had lost to their Muslim invaders.

**These Muslim invasions were not undertaken merely out of lust for loot or conquest, but also to strike a blow at the idolatry and polytheism of Hindus and establishing Islam in India.**

Muhammad of Ghazni also looked upon his numerous invasions of India as the waging of a holy war. **Al'Utbi**, the historian of Muhammad, describing his raids writes:

**"He demolished idol temples and established Islam. He captured .....cities, destroyed the idolaters, and gratifying Muslims. He then returned home and promulgated accounts of the victories obtained for Islam.....and vowed that every year he would undertake a holy war against Hind."**

(source: [Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches. Reprint of Pakistan or The Partition of India. Education Department. Government of Maharashtra](#) 1990 Vol. 8. p. 53-66).for [more ....](#)

The temple of Somnath, which is not very far from Dwaraka, is dedicated to Lord Siva as Nagnath or Nageshwar Mahadev, and enshrines one of the twelve 'Jyotirlingas' which according to the Puranas manifested themselves as columns of light in different parts of the country. The magnificent temple that stands there now is a replica of the original temple. The 13th century Arab source refers to the glories of the temple thus: "Somnath - a celebrated city of India situated on the shore of the sea is washed by its waves. **Among the wonders of that place was the temple in which was placed the idol called Somnat. This idol was in the middle of the temple, without anything to support it from below or to suspend it from above. It was held in the highest honour among the Hindus, and whoever beheld it floating in the air was struck with amazement...**"

Sultan Alau'd-Din Khalji (1296-1316), in [Tarikh-I-Firuz Shahi](#), op. cit:



Somnath (Gujarat): "At the beginning of the third year of the reign, Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan, with their amirs and generals, and a large army marched against Gujarat...All Gujarat became prey to the invaders, and the idol, which after the victory of Sultan Mahmud and his destruction of (the idol) of Manat, the Brahmans had set up under the name of **Somanat**, for the worship of the Hindus, was carried to Delhi where it was laid for the people to tread upon...." (Report to the same effect in Tabqat-I-Tawarikh; the latter also mentions that at the site of the temple a mosque was constructed.)

(source: [Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud - By Arun Shourie](#) Harper Collins India ISBN 8172233558 p. 107-136).

"In 1193, when the **Muslim conquerors reached Bihar and massacred the 'idolatrous unbelievers', the Buddhists were still in the majority on the lower Ganges.** According to an 11th century inscription, the great temple of Bodh Gaya had been restored by the Burmese - an indication that the native population had lost all interest.

(source: [India - By Martin Hurlimann](#) p. 224).

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi, who rampaged across most of northern India converting Hindus to Islam and smashing Hindu statues. **He is said to have taken Hindu statues and put them at the entrance to a mosque in Ghazni so the Muslim faithful could use them as stepping stones.**

(source: [Associated Press](#)).



**Dr Rajendra Prasad** (1884-1963) first President of India, during the renovation of the historic **Somnath temple** in 1950 which was vandalised by a 11th century Muslim invader, Mohammad Ghazni.

'By rising from its ashes again, this temple of **Somnath** will proclaim to the world that no man and no power in the world can destroy that for which people have boundless faith and love in their hearts... Today, our attempt is not to rectify history. Our only aim is to proclaim anew our attachment to the faith, convictions and to the values on which our religion has rested since immemorial ages.'



(source: [Symbol of an awakened civilization - Ram Madhav - rediff.com](#)). For more on Somnath refer [Somnath and Ayodhya: What Is the Difference - By David](#)

[Frawley](#)).

When **Marxist Historian, Romila Thapar** tries to make gullible readers believe that Mahmud Ghaznavi only desecrated temples for their wealth she must know (assuming, as all her quoters do, that she is competent historian) that **Mahmud is revered by the Muslims as a devout Muslim**, that he calligraphed Quran text "**for the benefit of his soul**", and that he actually refused a huge ransom which Hindus were ready to pay if he agreed to give back an idol, instead of breaking it. **Mahmud preferred breaking idols to selling them**, even if that meant foregoing wealth. **So her theory of Mahmud's economical rather than religious motives is at best an unscientific imposition of Marxist dogma upon the facts of Indian history, otherwise a deliberate lie.**

The myth of Brahmin oppression, the myth of Buddhism as a social reform movement, the myth of the Buddhist-Brahmin power struggle, the myth of the economical motives for the Muslim conquests and destruction, the myth of the non-existence of an indigenous and nation-wide Hindu culture, the myth of the social reforms brought by Islam, the myth of Hindu-Muslim amity, the myth of Nehru and of India as a nation in the making, the myth of the Composite Culture, the myth that communalism is a British creation, all these myths are bound to give way once a substantial number of Hindu intellectuals apply their minds to them in a serious and scientific way, and then use the available channels to speak out.

(source: [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#)). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

"Why are there absolutely no Buddhist temples left in Afghanistan, in Turkestan? Nor Hindu or Zoroastrian or Manichaean temples, for that matter? Secularist scholars do not seem to know that the Buddhist monasteries and universities were destroyed and exterminated to the last, in India just as well as in Central Asia, by none other than the Muslim armies. So, the answer is that, while, Buddhism had been partly reabsorbed into Hinduism, and had partly continued as a separate tradition under Hindu dynasties, the Muslim conquerors finished it off totally."

(source: [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#) Voice of India SKU: INBK2650 p. 103).

The Quwwat ul-Islam or 'Might of Islam' Mosque, erected on the site of **Delhi's largest Hindu temple**, and it contains on three sides, by rows of stone columns pillaged from some 27 local Hindu and Jain shrines. To the southeast was erected the great Qutb (pole or axis) Minar. **It was haughtily erected as a tower of victory, and its inscriptions proclaim its purpose - to cast a long shadow of God over the conquered city of the Hindus.** Qutub-ud-din employed the local Hindu craftsmen of Delhi, and their beautifully detailed stonework is everywhere in evidence. The pointed arches of the mosque's western screen were constructed using only **traditional Hindu** corbelling techniques; and around these arches and on the decorative band encircling the minar the craftsmen carved inscriptions, in elegant Naskhi script, interspersed with floral designs of Indian origin.

(source: [Indian Art - By Roy C. Craven](#) p. 195-196).

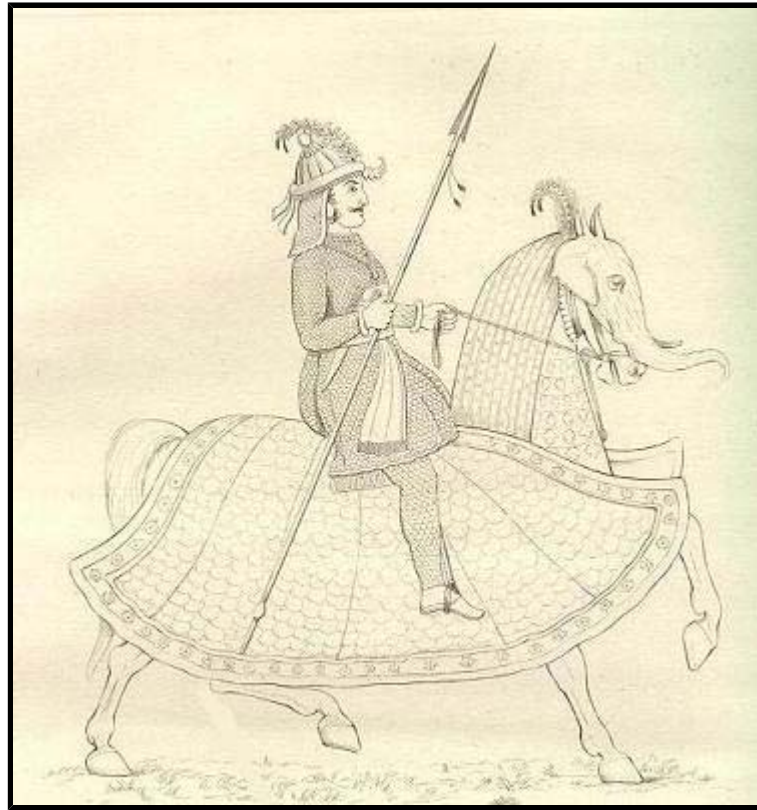
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### What the invaders really did - By Rizwan Salim

**Rizwan Salim** reviewer, New York Tribune, Capitol Hill reporter, [Engineering Times](#), assistant editor, American Sentinel, published in [Hindustan Times](#) has wisely observed:

" Savages at a very low level of civilization and no culture worth the name, from Arabia and west Asia, began entering India from the early century onwards. Islamic invaders demolished countless Hindu temples, shattered uncountable sculpture and idols, plundered innumerable palaces and forts of Hindu kings, **killed vast numbers of Hindu men and carried off Hindu women**. This story, the educated-and a lot of even the illiterate Indians-know very well. History books tell it in remarkable detail. **But many Indians do not seem to recognize that the alien Muslim marauders destroyed the historical evolution of the earth's most mentally advanced civilization, the most richly imaginative culture, and the most vigorously creative society.** "





*Mewar Hindu warriors*

*Islamic invaders demolished countless Hindu temples, shattered uncountable sculpture and idols, plundered innumerable palaces and forts of Hindu kings, killed vast numbers of Hindu men and carried off Hindu women.*

(source: [\*\*Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan: or the Central and Western Rajput States of India - By Colonel\*\*](#)

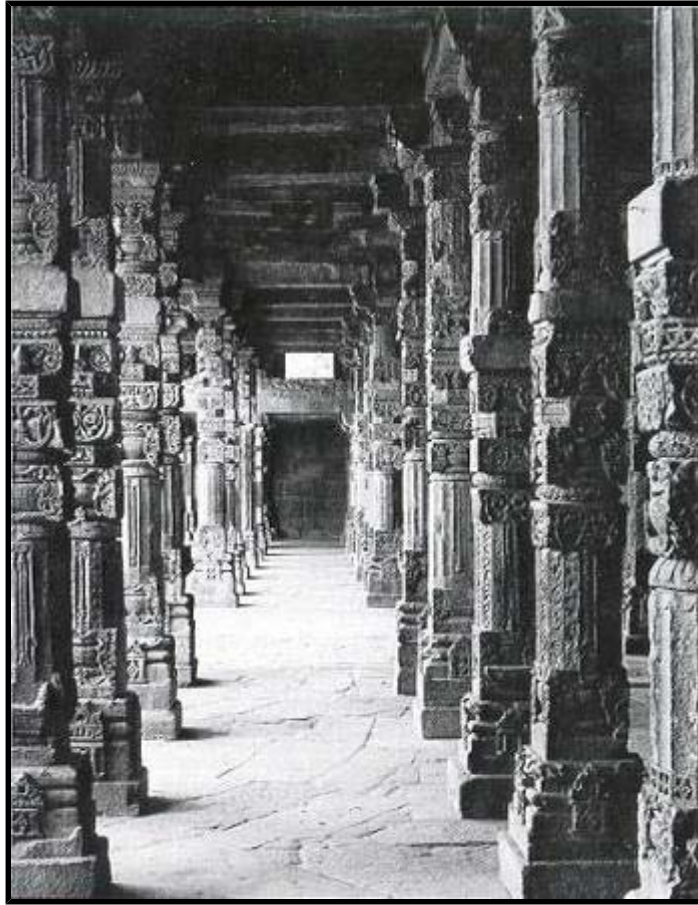
" It is clear that India at the time when Muslim invaders turned towards it (8 to 11th century) was the earth's richest region for its wealth in precious and semi-precious stones, gold and silver, religion and culture, and its fine arts and letters. **Tenth century Hindustan was also too far advanced than its contemporaries in the East and the West for its achievements in the realms of speculative philosophy and scientific theorizing, mathematics and knowledge of nature's workings. Hindus of the early medieval period were unquestionably superior in more things than the Chinese, the Persians (including the Sassanians), the Romans and the Byzantines of the immediate preceding centuries. The followers of Siva and Vishnu on this subcontinent had created for themselves a society more mentally evolved-joyous and prosperous too-than had been realized by the Jews, Christians, and Muslim monotheists of the time. Medieval India, until the Islamic invaders destroyed it, was history's most richly imaginative culture and one of the five most advanced civilizations of all times.**

Look at the Hindu art that Muslim iconoclasts severely damaged or destroyed. **Ancient Hindu sculpture is vigorous and sensual in the highest degree-more fascinating than human figural art created anywhere else on earth.** (Only statues created by classical Greek artists are in the same class as Hindu temple sculpture). Ancient Hindu temple architecture is the most awe-inspiring, ornate and spell-binding architectural style found anywhere in the world. (The Gothic art of cathedrals in France is the only other religious architecture that is comparable with the intricate architecture of Hindu temples). No artist of any historical civilization have ever revealed the same genius as ancient Hindustan's artists and artisans.

Their minds filled with venom against the idol-worshippers of Hindustan, the Muslims destroyed a large number of ancient Hindu temples. This is a historical fact, mentioned by Muslim chroniclers and others of the time. A number of temples were merely damaged and remained standing. But a large number - not hundreds but many thousands - of the ancient temples were broken into shreds of cracked stone. **In the ancient cities of Varanasi and Mathura, Ujjain and Maheshwar, Jwalamukhi and Dwarka, not one temple survives whole and intact from the ancient times.**

It is easy to conclude that virtually every Hindu temple built in the ancient times is a perfect work of art. The evidence of the ferocity with which the Muslim invaders must have struck at the sculptures of gods and goddesses, demons and apsaras, kings and queens, dancers and musicians is frightful. At so many ancient temples of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, for example, shattered portions of stone images still lie scattered in the temple courtyards. Considering the fury used on the idols and sculptures, the stone-breaking axe must have been applied to thousands upon thousands of images of hypnotic beauty.

Giving proof of the resentment that men belonging to an inferior civilization feel upon encountering a superior civilization of individuals with a more refined culture, Islamic invaders from Arabia and western Asia broke and burned everything beautiful they came across in Hindustan. So morally degenerate were the Muslim Sultans that, rather than attract Hindu "infidels" to Islam through force of personal example and exhortation, they just built a number of mosques at the sites of torn down temples-and foolishly pretended they had triumphed over the minds and culture of the Hindus. "



*Hindu columns from devastated temples, incorporated in the halls of the Kwat-ul-Islam (Might of Islam) mosque at Delhi, began in 1193*

(source: [India: A Concise History - By Francis Watson](#) p. 96).

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**" I have seen stones and columns of Hindu temples incorporated into the architecture of several mosques, including the Jama Masjid and Ahmed Shah Masjid in Ahmedabad; the mosque in the Uparkot fort of Junagadh (Gujarat) and in Vidisha (near Bhopal); the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra right next to the famous dargah in Ajmer-and the currently controversial Bhojshala "mosque" in Dhar (near Indore).**

Hindu culture was at its imaginative best and vigorously creative when the severely-allergic-to-images Muslims entered Hindustan. Islamic invaders did not just destroy countless temples and constructions but also suppressed cultural and religious practices; damaged the pristine vigor of Hindu religion, prevented the intensification of Hindu culture, debilitating it permanently, stopped the development of Hindu arts ended the creative impulse in all realms of thought and action, damaged the people's cultural pride, disrupted the transmission of values and wisdom, cultural practices and tradition from one generation to the next; destroyed the proper historical evolution of Hindu kingdoms and society, affected severely the acquisition of knowledge, research and reflection and violated the moral basis of Hindu society. The Hindus suffered immense psychic damage. The Muslims also plundered the wealth of the Hindu kingdoms, impoverished the Hindu populace, and destroyed the prosperity of Hindustan."

**" Gaze in wonder at the Kailas Mandir in the Ellora caves and remember that it is carved out of a solid stone hill, an effort that (inscriptions say) took nearly 200 years. This is art as devotion. The temple built by the Rashtrakuta kings (who also built the colossal sculpture in the Elenhanta caves off Mumbai harbour) gives proof of the ancient Hindus' religious fervor.**

**The descendants of those who built the magnificent temples of Bhojpur and Thanjavur, Konark and Kailas, invented mathematics and brain surgery, created mindbody disciplines (yoga) of astonishing power, and built mighty empires would almost certainly have attained technological superiority over Europe.**

**It is not just for "political reasons" that Hindus want to build grand temples at the sites of the (wrecked) Babri**

Masjid in [Ayodhya](#), the Gyanvapi mosque in Varanasi, and the Mathura idgah. The efforts of religion-intoxicated and politically active Hindus to rebuild the Ram Mandir, the Kashi Vishwanath Mandir, and the Krishna Mandir are just three episodes in a one-thousand year long Hindu struggle to reclaim their culture and religion from alien invaders.

The demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya on 6 December 1992 was just one episode in the millennial struggle of the Hindus to repossess their religion-centered culture and nation. Meanwhile, hundreds of ancient Hindu temples forsaken all over Hindustan await the reawakening of Hindu cultural pride to be repaired or rebuilt and restored to their original, ancient glory. "

(source: [What the invaders really did - By Rizwan Salim - hindustantimes.com](#) - December 28, 1997). For more on Rizwan Salim, refer to chapter on [Quotes](#) and [Hindu Art](#).

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V S Naipaul has remarked:

"How do you ignore history? But the nationalist movement, Independence movement ignored it. You read the [Glimpses of World History by Jawaharlal Nehru](#), it talks about the mythical past and then it jumps the difficult period of the invasions and conquests. So you have Chinese pilgrims coming to Bihar, Nalanda and places like that. Then somehow they don't tell you what happens, why these places are in ruin. They never tell you why [Elephanta island is in ruins](#) or why [Bhubaneswar was desecrated](#)."

**Disown your past and you are half a people!**

"The converted Muslims of India are denying their past. They do not want to acknowledge a history beyond the time they assumed their new identity. This is almost as bad as Indians not knowing their history," said **Sir V S Naipaul** at the India Habitat Centre on Friday evening.

He told Indians, "There is this great denial of the past, this shame to acknowledge of 500-600 years of great defeat. You must understand that other countries have had them too."

(source: [http://www.dailypioneer.com/secon3.asp?cat=story8&d=FRONT\\_PAGE](http://www.dailypioneer.com/secon3.asp?cat=story8&d=FRONT_PAGE)).

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## Torture of the Buddhists

According to **B. R. Ambedkar**:



"The Musalman invaders sacked the Buddhist Universities of Nalanda, Vikramshila, Jagaddala, Odantapuri to name only a few. They raised to the ground Buddhist monasteries with which the country was studded. The monks fled away in thousands to Nepal, Tibet and other places outside India. A very large number were killed outright by the Muslim commanders. How the Buddhist priesthood perished by the sword of the Muslim invaders has been recorded by the Muslim historians themselves. Summarizing the evidence relating to the slaughter of the Buddhist Monks perpetrated by the Musalman General in the course of his invasion of Bihar in 1197 AD, Mr. Vincent Smith says, "....Great quantities of plunder were obtained, and the slaughter of the 'shaven headed Brahmins', that is to say the Buddhist monks, was so thoroughly completed, that when the victor sought for someone capable of explaining the contents of the books in the libraries of the monasteries, not a living man could be found who was able to read them. 'It was discovered,' we are told, 'that the whole of that fortress and city was a college, and in the Hindi tongue they call a college Bihar.' "Such was the slaughter of the Buddhist priesthood perpetrated by the Islamic invaders. The axe was struck at the very root. For by killing the Buddhist priesthood, **Islam killed Buddhism**. This was the greatest disaster that befell the religion of



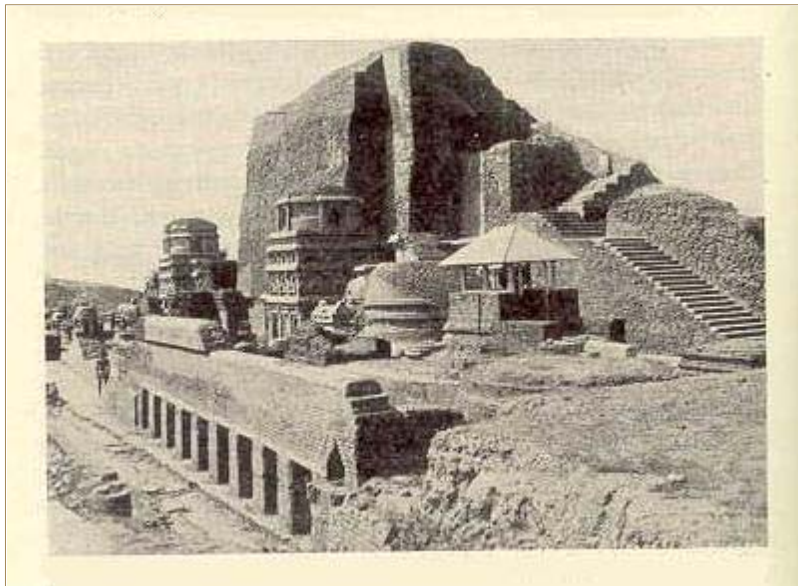
the Buddha in India...."

But today the fashion is to ascribe the extinction of Buddhism to the persecution of Buddhists by Hindus, to the destruction of their temples by the Hindus. One point is that the Marxist historians who have been perpetrating this falsehood have not been able to produce even an iota of evidence to substantiate

the concoction.

(source: [To undo the Scandal, Undo the Control - By Arun Shourie](#) - indiaconnect.com).

"There can be no doubt that the fall of Buddhism in India was due to the invasions of the Musalmans." Islam came out as the enemy of the 'But'. The word 'But' as everybody knows, is the Arabic word and means an idol. Thus the origin of the word indicates that in the Moslem mind idol worship had come to be identified with the Religion of the Buddha. To the Muslims, they were one and the same thing. The mission to break the idols thus became the mission to destroy Buddhism. Islam destroyed Buddhism not only in India but wherever it went. Before Islam came into being Buddhism was the religion of Bactria, Parthia, Afghanistan, Gandhar, and Chinese Turkestan, as it was of the whole of Asia..."



*The Ruins of Nalanda University*

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"The Mussalman invaders sacked the Buddhist universities of Nalanda, Vikramshila, Jagaddala, Odantapuri to name only a few. How the Buddhist priesthood perished by the sword of the Muslim invaders has been recorded by the Muslim historians themselves.

(source: [B. R. Ambedkar, "The decline and fall of Buddhism," Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Writings and Speeches](#), Vol. III, Government of Maharashtra. 1987, p. 229-38). For more refer to chapter on [Education in Ancient India](#).

**Gertrude Emerson Sen** ( - 1982) historian and journalist and Asia specialist, wrote on the plight of the universities:

"Night was to descend on all the great centers of traditional Indian learning, however, when the untutored Muslims of Central Asia poured into India with fire and sword at the beginning of the 11th century."

(source [The Pageant of India's History - By Gertrude Emerson Sen](#) p. 275 - 276). For more on Gertrude Emerson Sen refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

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## Disappearance of Buddhism from India

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan writes:



"The disappearance of Buddhism from India is due to the practical coalescence of the two faiths, especially when both the Brahmanical and Buddhist faiths got mixed up with gross superstitions. **The over emphasis on an exclusive ethical pathway to salvation by some of the Buddhistic schools made it incompatible with the flexible, many-sided, synthetic genius of the Indian religious consciousness. The Indian religion rejected the exclusiveness and assimilated the valuable teachings of Buddhism and thus preserved the line of continuity.**"

(source: [East and West: Some Reflections - By S. Radhakrishnan](#) p.30).

British Historian **Mr. Vincent Smith** says: "Great quantities of plunder were obtained, and the slaughter of the 'shaven headed Brahmins', that is to say the Buddhist monks, was so thoroughly completed, that when the victor sought for someone capable of explaining the contents of the books in the libraries of the monasteries, not a living man could be found who was able to read them." It was discovered, we are told, that the whole of that fortress and city was a college, and in the Hindi tongue they call a college Bihar."

(source: [Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud - By Arun Shourie](#) Harper Collins India ISBN 8172233558 p. 98-99).

## The Negationists' second front - Of the Marxist Historians of India

Not satisfied with denying the crimes of Islam the negationists have recently made a big effort to spread the notion that Hinduism itself is guilty of just the same things of which it accuses Islam.

For example, in the **Indian media** you regularly come across the contention that "the Hindus destroyed Nalanda Buddhist university". **This is a plain lie: under several Hindu dynasties, Nalanda flourished and was the biggest university in the world for centuries; it was destroyed by the Muslim invader Bakhtiar Khilji in 1200.** But if you repeat a lie often enough, it gains currency, and not many Indians have come to believe that Buddhism had been replaced by Hinduism as India's chief religion in a most violent manner.

It is not "Brahmanical onslaught" but **Islam that chased Buddhism out of India. In Central Asia, it has wiped out Buddhism together with Nestorianism, Zoroastrianism, Manicheism, and whatever other religions it encountered. The Persian word for "idol" is but, from Buddha, because the Buddhist with their Buddha-statues were considered as the idol-worshippers par excellence.** The Buddhist drew the wrath of every Muslim but-shikan (idol-breaker), even where they hadn't offered resistance against the Muslim armies because of their doctrine of non-violence. As a reminder of the Buddhist past of Central Asia, **the city name Bukhara is nothing but a corruption of vihara, i.e. a Buddhist monastery.**

(source: [Negationism in India: Concealing the Record of Islam - By Koenraad Elst](#) Voice of India p. 63-64).

**Afghanistan was a full part of the Hindu cradle up till the year 1000**, and in political unity with India until Nadir Shah separated it in the 18th century. The mountain range in Eastern Afghanistan where the native Hindus were slaughtered, is still called the **Hindu Kush** (Persian: "Hindu Slaughter"). **It is significant that one of the very few place-names on earth that reminds us not of the victory of the winners but rather of the slaughter of the losers, concerns a genocide of Hindus by the Muslims.**

(source: [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#) Voice of India SKU: INBK2650 p.278). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

## Ancient Gandhara

**Afghanistan's epic history starts when it was an important region of ancient India called 'Gandhara'.** Gandharvas are first described in the Vedas as cosmic beings. Later literature describes them as a jati (community), and the later Natyasastra refers to their system of music as gandharva. **During the Mahabharata period, the**

**Gandhara region was very much culturally and politically a part of India.** King Shakuni, brother of Gandhârî, fought with Pandavas in the famous epic **Mahabharata**. The battle was fought in Kurukshetra, in the heartland of India. Gandhârî was married to King Dhrtrastra. Exchanges between Gandhara and Hastinapur (Delhi) were well established and intense.

Gandhara was the trade crossroad and cultural meeting place between India, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Buddhist writings mention Gandhara (which included Peshawar, Swat and Kabul Valleys) as one of the 16 major states of northern India at the time. It was a province of the Persian king Darius I in the fifth century B.C.E. After conquering it in the 4th century B.C.E., Alexander encountered the vast army of the Nandas in the Punjab, and his soldiers mutinied causing him to leave India. Thereafter, Gandhara was ruled by the Maurya dynasty of India, and during the reign of the Indian emperor Ashoka (3rd century B.C.E.), Buddhism spread and became the world's first religion across Eurasia, influencing early Christianity and East Asian civilizations. Padmasambhava, the spiritual and intellectual founder of the Indo-Tibetan Buddhism, was from Gandhara. Greek historian Pliny wrote that the Mauryans had a massive army; and yet, like all other Indian kingdoms, they made no attempt at overseas conquest.

**Gandhara and Sind were considered parts of India since ancient times**, as historian **Andre Wink** explains:

“From ancient times both Makran and Sind had been regarded as belonging to India... It definitely did extend beyond the present province of Sind and Makran; the whole of Baluchistan was included, a part of the Panjab, and the North-West Frontier Province.”

“The Arab geographers, in effect, commonly speak of 'that king of al-Hind...

“...Sind was predominantly Indian rather than Persian, and in duration the periods that it had been politically attached to, or incorporated in, an Indian polity far outweigh Persian domination. The Maurya empire was extended to the Indus valley by Candragupta, laying the foundation of a great Buddhist urban-based civilization. Numerous Buddhist monasteries were founded in the area, and Takshashila became an important centre of Buddhist learning, especially in Ashoka's time. Under the Kushanas, in the late first century A.D... international trade and urbanization reached unprecedented levels in the Indus valley and Purushapura (Peshawar) became the capital of a far-flung empire and Gandhara the second home of Buddhism, producing the well-known Gandhara-Buddhist art. In Purushapura, Kanishka is supposed to have convened the fourth Buddhist council and to have built the Kanishka Vihara, which remained a Buddhist pilgrimage center for centuries to come as well as a center for the dissemination of the religion to Central Asia and China... in conjunction with Hinduism, Buddhism survived in Sind until well into the tenth century.”

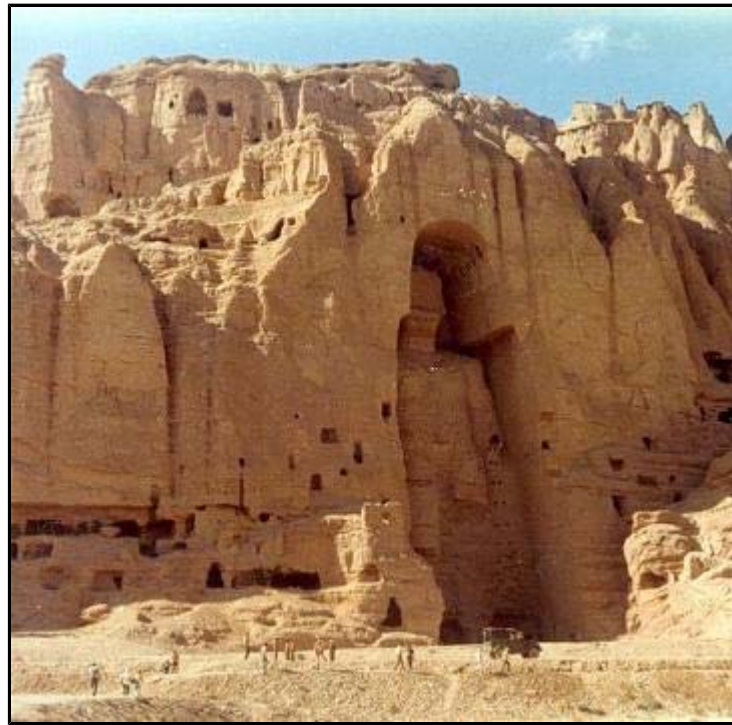
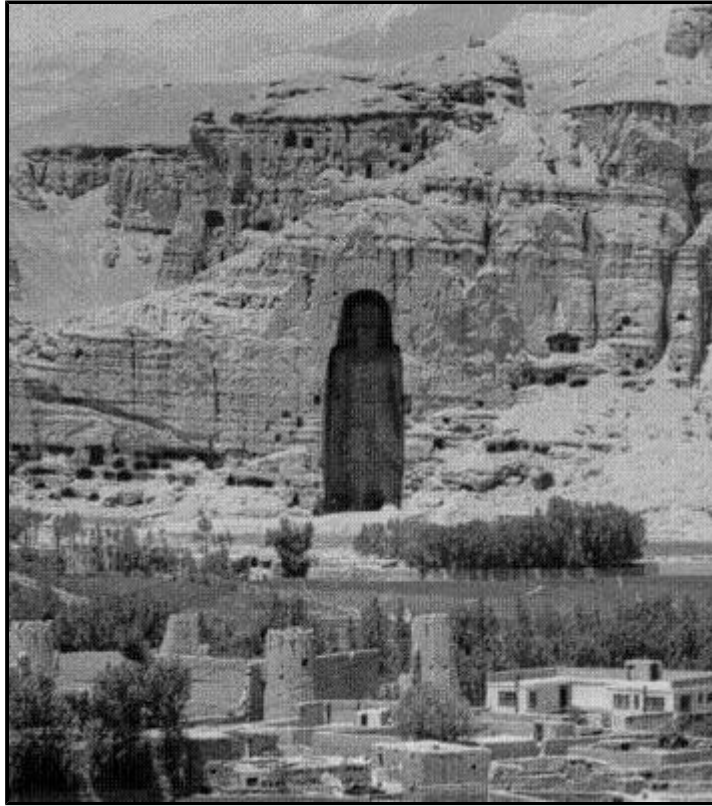
“Hiuen Tsang... was especially impressed by the thousand Buddhist monks who lived in the caves of Bamiyan, and the colossal stone Buddha, with a height of 53.5 m, then still decorated with gold. There is also evidence of devi cults in the same areas.”

**Shaivism was also an important ancient religion in this region, with wide influence.**

**Andre Wink** Professor of History at University of Madison, Wisconsin writes:

“...Qandahar [modern Kandahar]... was the religious center of the kingdom where the cult of the Shaivite god Zun was performed on a hilltop...” “...the god Zun or Zhun ... shrine lay in Zamindawar before the arrival of Islam, set on a sacred mountain, and still existing in the later ninth century .... [The region was]... famous as a pilgrimage center devoted to Zun. In China the god's temple became known as the temple of Su-na. ...[T]he worship of Zun might be related to that of the old shrine of the sun-god Aditya at Multan. In any case, the cult of Zun was primarily **Hindu**, not Buddhist or Zoroastrian. “[A] connection of Gandhara with the polymorphic male god Shiva and the Durga Devi is now well-established. The pre-eminent character of Zun or Sun was that of a mountain god. And a connection with mountains also predominates in the composite religious configuration of Shiva, the lord of the mountain, the cosmic pivot and the ruler of time... Gandhara and the neighboring countries in fact represent a prominent background to classical Shaivism.”

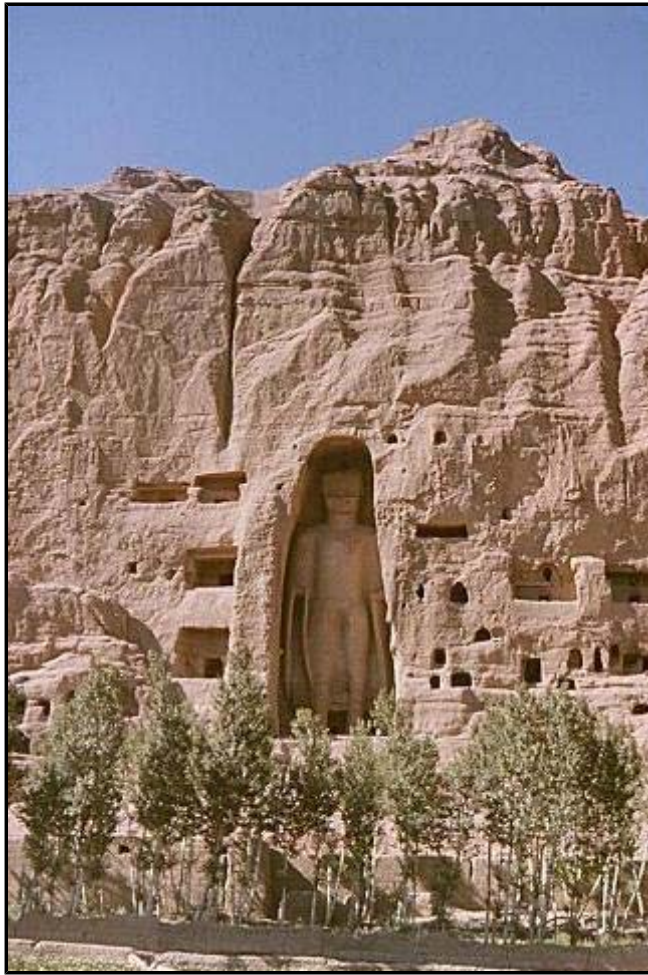
(source: [How 'Gandhara' became 'Kandahar' - By Rajiv Malhotra](#) and [The Making of the Indo-Islamic World, Volume I – Early Medieval India and the Expansion of Islam 7th-11th Centuries - By Andre Wink](#). Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1999. p.112 -193).



*The gigantic Bamian statues of Buddha in Afghanistan now in ruins. Afghanistan was a full part of the Hindu cradle up till the year 1000.*

(source: <http://www.unesco.org/bpi/eng/unescopress/2001/taliban-crisis.shtml>).





*Holocaust of Indian heritage: Fanatic iconoclasm.*

(source: [http://easyweb.easynet.co.uk/~iany/photos/bamian\\_buddha\\_caves.jpg](http://easyweb.easynet.co.uk/~iany/photos/bamian_buddha_caves.jpg))

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Long before the Arabs came here with their new religion of Islam, Buddhist monks lived in Central Asia, the conduit through which Buddhism traveled from India to the East.

The giant Buddha statues at Bamian in Afghanistan lay on the same road.

They have been destroyed, but a wonderful sleeping Buddha, 16m long, still lies peacefully in Tajikistan.

And near Kampyr-Tepe, we were invited to the site of a Buddhist lamasery, where the mendicant monks lived underground in a labyrinth, to protect them from the terrible heat and cold of the plain.

(source: [Uzbekistan's best kept secret - BBC news.com](http://www.bbc.com/news/uzbekistan-2014-08)).

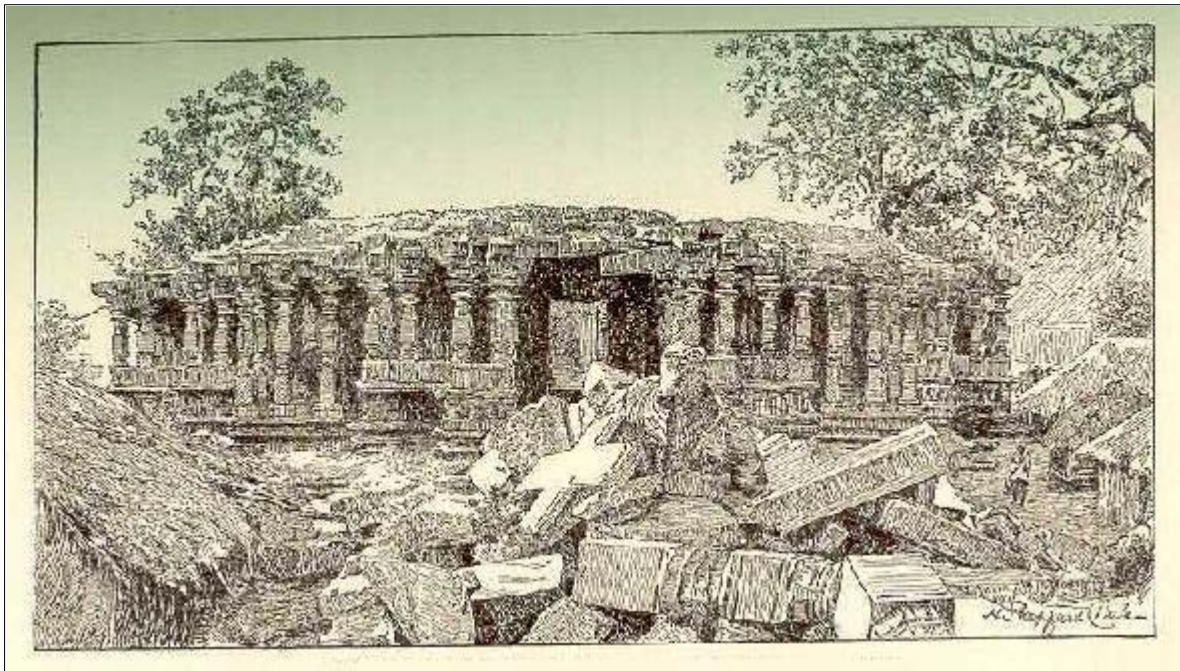
**Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism originated as offshoots of Hinduism. Their founders were neither crucified nor exiled.** The ancient history of India attests to the symbiotic existence of multiple religions in that subcontinent. **Religious tolerance has been the norm in India for thousands of years.**

(source: [Proselytization In India: An Indian Christian's Perspective - By C Alex Alexander - sulekha.com](http://www.sulekha.com/Proselytization-In-India-An-Indian-Christian's-Perspective-By-C-Alex-Alexander)).

Many foreign groups of people persecuted for their religion came to seek refuge in India. **The Parsis have thrived.** The heterodox Syrian Christians have lived in peace until the Portuguese arrived to enlist them in their effort to christianize India. **The Jews have expressed their gratitude when they left for Israel because India was the only country where their memories were not of persecution but of friendly co-existence.**

(source: [Negationism in India: Concealing the Record of Islam - By Koenraad Elst](#) Voice of India p. 72).

The infidels in the new territories were mainly Buddhists and Hindus. **The Buddhists with their pacifist philosophy offered no resistance and were the first to go.** The destruction of the monasteries, the killing of the monks and the rape of nuns is well-known even though there is still no book documenting this episode in all its horror. In particular the destruction of the Buddhist universities of **Nalanda, Vikramshila, Odantapura, and Jagddala as the universities destroyed by Mohammed Bakhtiar Khilji around 1200 A.D.** These were particularly heinous crimes. The burning of the Library of Nalanda ranks with the destruction of the Library of Alexandria as the two most notorious acts of vandalism in the course of Islamic expansion.



*The ruins of temple to Hanuman*

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**Ghosh's** book gives many examples how these Islamic principles were carried out in succeeding centuries in India against the Hindus. Hinduism had a military tradition, cf. Krishna's exhortation to Arjuna to fight given in the Bhagavat Gita. But Hindu warfare lacked the fanaticism of the Muslim and theirs was not to convert subject populations. Indeed Hinduism as an ethnic religion meant that people could not come within its confines except by birth. The Hindus were able to offer some resistance but not to the extent of preventing the establishment of Muslim rule over large parts of India.

The fate of **Rajasthan** was typical. Ghosh writes: "The Rajputs houses of worship were destroyed, their women raped and carried away, their children taken away as bonded labour, and all non-combatants murdered. The Rajputs soon came to know the ways of the Moslems. If it appeared that the battle could not be won, then they themselves killed their women and children, Masada style, and then went to fight the Moslems until death. In many cases the Rajput women took their own lives by taking poison and then jumping into a deep fiery pit (so that their bodies could not be desecrated)".

**"The most cruel treatment was reserved to the religious leaders of the Hindus who refused to convert. In 1645 the Sikh guru Tegh Bahadur was tortured for his resistance to the forcible conversion of the Hindus in Kashmir. His followers were killed before him and when this did not make him yield he was finally**

beheaded. "

(source: [A. Ghosh. The Koran and the Kaffir: Islam and the Infidel](#) Houston, Texas: A. Ghosh, 1983; Robert E. Burns. The Wrath of Allah. Houston, Texas: A. Ghosh, 1994; Mohammad Qutb. Islam the Misunderstood Religion. Kuwait: Ministry of Islamic Affairs, n.d.; John L. Esposito. Islam: the Straight Path. N.Y: Oxford University Press, 1991; Rudolph Peters. Jihad in Classical and Modern Islam. Princeton: Markus Wiener, 1996).

The tradition of "**but shikani**" (**idol or statue-breaking**) practiced by Arab marauders in their quest to rule the Indian subcontinent, was done on the plea that idol or religious object worshipping was un-Islamic.

**One thousand years later, this intolerance has resurfaced, justifying the destruction of all statues of the Buddha (Bamiyan Buddhas) in Afghanistan by the Taliban.**

### Parsis - their plight



The Parsis who had fled Persia (Iran) to seek a new land of religious freedom, settled in India. Under the Hindu rule the Parsis lived a quiet, secure and settled life. In 1297 CE Muslim armies invaded Gujarat. Parsis feared there would be a return to the persecution they had suffered in Persia, so they fought alongside the Hindus, but to no avail.

### Mohammed of Ghazni

**Sardar Kavalam Madhava Panikkar** (1896-1963) Indian scholar, journalist, historian from Kerala, administrator, diplomat, Minister in Patiala Bikaner and Ambassador to China, Egypt and France. Author of several books, including [Asia and Western Dominance](#), [India Through the ages](#) and [India and the Indian Ocean](#). He writes:

"Much destruction he inflicted on the prosperous towns of the Gangetic valley, on Thanesar, Kanauj, the imperial city, on Muthra, the city sacred to Krishna and for over a thousand years the center of an unparalleled artistic culture. The description of the temples of Mathura left by **Utbi, the contemporary historian**, is worth quoting:

"In that place there was a place of worship of the Indian people: and when he came to that place he saw a city of wonderful fabric and conception, so that one might say this is a building of paradise...They had brought immense stones and had laid a level foundation upon high stairs. Around it and at its sides they had placed one thousand castles built of stone....And in the midst of the city they had built a temple higher than all to delineate the beauty and decoration of which the pens of all writers and the pencils of all painters would be powerless....In his memoirs which the Sultan (Mahmud) wrote of this journey he thus declares that if anyone should undertake to build a fabric like that he would expend thereon a hundred thousand packet of a thousand dinars and would not complete it in two hundred years with the assistance of the most ingenious masters...."

**The cities of India were laid waste. The glories of Indian architecture which called forth such reluctant admiration from the Sultan himself were razed to the ground, and an incalculable amount of wealth carried away.**

(source: [India Through The Ages - By K. M. Panikkar](#) - Discovery Publishing House. Delhi 1985. p. 142-144). For more on Sardar Kavalam Madhava Panikkar refer to chapter on [Quotes](#).

**Andre Wink** ( ) describes that this aspiration to conquer India had existed since the time of the Prophet, as is evidenced by the sacred texts:

The plunder was also achieved by an ingenious system of leaving the prosperous population alone, so that they would continue to bring donations to the temples, and then the Muslims would loot these temples. In order to save their temple from destruction, many Hindu warriors refused to fight:

"An even greater part of the revenue of these rulers was derived from the gifts donated by pilgrims who came from all over Sind and Hind to the great idol (*sanam*) of the sun-temple at Multan... When Muhammad al-Qasim conquered Multan, he quickly discovered that it was this temple which was one of the main reasons for the great wealth of the town. He 'made captives of the custodians of the *budd*, numbering 6000' and confiscated its wealth, but not the idol itself – which was made of wood, covered with red leather and two red rubies for its eyes and wearing a crown of gold inlaid with gems --, 'thinking it best to leave the idol where it was, but hanging a piece of cow's flesh on its neck by way of mockery'. Al-Qasim built his mosque in the same place, in the most crowded bazaar in the center of the town. The possession of the sun-temple -- rather than the mosque -- is what in later times the geographers see as the reason why the local governors

or rulers could hold out against the neighboring Hindu powers. Whenever an 'infidel king' marched against Multan and the Muslims found it difficult to offer adequate resistance, they threatened to break the idol or mutilate it, and this, allegedly, made the enemy withdraw. In the late tenth century however the Isma'ilis who occupied Multan broke the idol into pieces and killed its priests. A new mosque was then erected on its site..."

(source: [The Making of the Indo-Islamic World. Volume I – Early Medieval India and the Expansion of Islam 7th-11th Centuries - By Andre Wink](#). Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1999. p.187-193).

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## Aurangzeb's Tryanny against the Sikhs and Hindus



Since coming to power by imprisoning his father and killing his two brothers, Aurengzeb had been consolidating his power base. After ten years he now began to apply his power throughout the country. Aurengzeb was an orthodox Muslim who dreamed of purging India of all 'infidels' and converting it into a land of Islam. Aurengzeb had no tolerance for other religions and proceeded on a brutal campaign of repression. Famous Hindu temples throughout the country were demolished and mosques built in their place. Hindu idols were placed in the steps of mosques to be trodden on by the feet of Muslim pilgrims. Aurangzeb issued a number of harsh decrees. In 1665 he forbade Hindus to display illuminations at Diwali festivals. In 1668 he forbade Hindu Jatras, in 1671 he issued an order that only Muslims could be landlords of crown lands, and called upon provincial Viceroys to dismiss all Hindu clerks. In 1669 he issued a general order calling upon all governors of all provinces to destroy with a willing hand the schools and temples of the infidels; and they were told to put a stop to the teachings and practicing of idolatrous forms of worship. In 1674 lands held by Hindus in Gujarat, in religious grants were all confiscated.

In this climate of intolerance the viceroy of Kashmir Iftikhar Khan took to the task of forcibly converting the Hindu population to Islam by the sword. The Hindu Brahmin Pandits of Kashmir were among the most highly learned and orthodox of the Hindu leadership. Aurangzeb felt if they could be converted, the rest of the country would easily follow. He did not want to see the talik (holy mark on the forehead) or janaeu (sacred thread) on any of his subjects. Given this ultimatum, a large delegation of 500 Kashmiri Pandits decided to journey to Anandpur Sahib to seek the help of Guru Tegh Bahadur.

This delegation was led by Pandit Kirpa Ram Datt (who would later on become the Sanskrit teacher of Guru Gobind Singh and eventually become a Khalsa and died fighting in the battle of Chamkaur). The Pandits met the Guru and explained their dire predicament to the Guru and requested the Guru to intercede on their behalf. As the Guru was pondering over the issue his nine year old son Gobind Rai walked into the room, noticing the serious and gloomy mood in the room the young Gobind asked his father what was happening. Guru Tegh Bahadur replied, "Unless a holy man lays down his head for the sake of the poor Brahmins, there is no hope for their escape from imperial tyranny." Young Gobind replied, "Revered father, who would be better equipped for this than yourself?" Guru Tegh Bahadur hugged his son and wept for joy. "I was only worried about the future, for you are far too young". "Leave me to God", Gobind replied, "and accept the challenge of the Mughals."



**Guru Tegh Bahadur was subjected to many cruelties, he was kept in an iron cage and starved for many days. The Guru was made to watch as Bhai Mati Das the devoted Sikh was tied between two pillars and his body split in two by being sawn alive. Bhai Dyala was boiled alive in a cauldron of boiling water and Bhat Sati Das was wrapped in cotton wool and set on fire. The Guru bore these cruelties without flinching or showing any anger or distress. Finally on November 11, 1675 Guru Tegh Bahadur was publicly beheaded with the sword of the executioner as he prayed. The Gurus body was left in the dust as no one dared to pick up the body for fear of the emperors reprisal.**

(source: <http://www.sikhs.org/guru9.htm>)

(For more information on Islamic Imperialism and Hindu Genocide please visit this site In The Islamic Age -

[http://hindunet.org/hindu\\_history/modern/moghal\\_link.html](http://hindunet.org/hindu_history/modern/moghal_link.html) )

[http://www.hindunet.org/alt\\_hindu/1995\\_Apr\\_2/msg00027.html](http://www.hindunet.org/alt_hindu/1995_Apr_2/msg00027.html))

**Jawaharlal Nehru** - that High Priest of **Indian secularism** wrote: "Babur was one of the most cultured and delightful person one could meet. There was no sectarianism in him, no religious bigotry, and he did not destroy as his ancestors used to."

This extravagant praise of Babur by our secularists is vitiated by the observations of the great **Guru Nanak**, a contemporary and an eyewitness to Babur's invasion; in his Babur Vani, Nanak denounced him in no uncertain terms, giving a vivid account of Babur's vandalism in Aimanabad.

(source: [Babur in His Own Words](#) - voi.org - please refer to [The Baburnama Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor - translated by Wheeler M. Thackston](#)). For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

The plight of Hindus has been enshrined in the **Granth Sahib**:

"Having lifted Islam to the head, You have engulfed Hindustan in dread...Such cruelties have they inflicted, and yet Your mercy remains unmoved...Should the strong attack the strong, the heart does not burn. But when the strong crush the helpless, surely the One who was to protect them has to be called to account...O Lord, these dogs have destroyed this diamond-like Hindustan, (so great is their terror that) no one asks after those who have been killed and yet You do not pay heed...." (**Mahla** 1.36).

**Marxists** historian **Satish Chandra** author of [Medieval India: from Sultanate to the Mughals](#) continues the pattern of negationism in Indian history and writes:

"Thus, there was no atmosphere of confrontation between the Sikhs and Mughal rulers during this period, Nor was there any systematic persecution of the Hindus, and hence, no occasion for the Sikhs or any group or sect to stand forth as the champion of the Hindus against religious persecution. The occasional conflict between the Gurus and Mughal rulers was personal and political rather than religious."

(source: [Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud - By Arun Shourie](#) Harper Collins India ISBN 8172233558 p. 119-120). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

"Aurangzeb's religious fanaticism plunged India again in chaos, famine and misery. He was foremost a Sunni Muslim, puritan, unbending: he had the koranic law applied in its strictest sense, cleansed from the court all musicians and poets, banned all Hindu religious festivals and imposed the very heavy "**jizya**" tax on unbelievers. He thus made once more the Mughal monarchy highly unpopular and everywhere revolts sprang-up such as the one of the **Satnamis of Alwar**. Aurangzeb has them massacred until the last one, leaving an entire region empty of human being." He also battled against the Mahrathas, who spearheaded the a Hindu renaissance in India, he had **Sambhaji, Shivaji's son** and his Minister tortured scientifically for three weeks and after that they were cut in small pieces till they died on March 11, 1689.

(source: [Histoire de l' Inde - By Alain Danielou](#) p. 278).

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## Taj Mahal - Indian Icon?

Long marginalized, Hindu nationalism is becoming mainstream in India. Indeed, more than 50 years after independence from Britain, many Indians invoke memories of **past invasions** so that future generations will not be too pacifistic.

"You can turn the other cheek for only so long," a female friend commented during my visit. "Sometimes you have to show the world that you are proud." Educated women seem to be on the forefront of the Hindu nationalistic movement today. Many now join peasants in their annual trek to the Kumbh Mela and other spiritual gatherings. Unless future American foreign policy takes Hindu nationalism into account, violence in the subcontinent may well escalate, and might lead to a military, even a nuclear, conflict.

Standing in the visa line at the Indian Consulate in San Francisco recently, I noticed the large picture of the Taj Mahal covering an entire wall. "Isn't it ironic," I said to a friend, "that the one icon most people identify with India happens to be a Muslim tomb?"

"I wish they would use a picture of the Minakshi Temple instead," she replied. The temple is Hindu.

(source: [U.S. Policy Should Acknowledge Hindu Nationalism - By Sarita Sarvate](#)).

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**Dr. Ernest Binfield Havell** (1861-1934) principal to the Madras College of Art in the 1890s and left as principal of the Calcutta College of Art some 20 years later. His major ideas about Indian art theory are to be found in his two works, Indian Sculpture and Painting (1908) and, more important, The Ideals of Indian Art (1911).

He has written about the civilizing influence of Hindu art on the invaders:

"It is very important to remember also that from motives of self-interest, and not from any respect for art, these **ferocious invaders, who massacred wholesale men, women, and children of the general population, usually spared the artisans and craftsmen, and thus preserved for their own uses the art-traditions of the countries they ravaged and desolated.** Skilled craftsmen were always the prizes of war, and when an uncivilized race like the Mongols triumphed over a highly cultivated one the craftsmen of the defeated became the teachers of the victors; this transplantation into a new soil brought new vigor into art, and was the beginning of great developments. When Timur the ancestor of the Indian Moghul dynasty, withdrew his hordes from northern India in 1398,

**after ravaging it with fire and sword, he took back with him as captives all the masons who had built that famous mosque of Ferozabad, in order that they might build one like it at Samarkhand. This Indian art fulfilled once more its civilizing mission, and when two and half centuries later Timur's descendant..."**

The important part which craftsmen, more especially oriental craftsmen, have always played in the world's history as missionaries of civilization, culture, and religion, is not generally recognized by bookmen. Even at the present day the Indian craftsmen deeply versed in his **Silpa-sastras**, learned in folk-lore and in national epic literature, though excluded from Indian universities – or rather, on that account – is often more highly cultured intellectually and spiritually than the average Indian graduate.

It is curious that archaeologists, who are so concerned in trying to prove that nearly all Indian art was derived from the West, should seem to be only dimly aware of the immeasurably greater debt which European art and science owe to India, for they very rarely dwell upon it. From the time of the break-up of the Roman Empire, and even some centuries before, down to the days of the Renaissance, there was flowing into Europe, a continuous undercurrent of Indian science, philosophy, and art, brought by the art workers of the East."

(source: [The Art Heritage of India - By Ernest Binfield Havell](#) p. 77-78). For more on Ernest Binfield Havell, refer to chapter on [Quotes](#) and [Hindu Art](#).

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**"The nation which delves deep into its past sees far into its future."**

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**" Muslim rule should not attract any criticism. Mention of destruction of temples by Muslim invaders and rulers should not be mentioned." - Circular, Boards of Secondary Education, India.**

(source: [The Legacy of Muslim Rule in India - By K S Lal](#)). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

**Negationism by Marxists Historians**

**Rampant Negationism : The Indian Marxists - By Koenraad Elst**

One should know that there is a strange alliance between the Indian communist parties and the Muslim fanatics. Marxism dehumanizes people to impersonal pawns, or "forces" in the hands of god History. **The Marxist historians had the field all to themselves, and they set to work to "decommunalize" Indian history-writing, ie. To erase the importance of Islam as a factor of conflict.**



In **Communalism and the Writing of Indian History**, Romila Thapar, Harbans Mukhia and Bipin Chandra, professors at **Jawaharlal Nehru University - JNU**, the Mecca of “secularism” and negationism) in Delhi, write that the interpretation of medieval wars as religious conflicts is in fact a back-projection of contemporary religious conflict artificially created for political purposes. They explicitly deny that before the modern period there existed such a thing as Hindu identity or Muslim identity. Conflicts could not have been between Hindus and Muslims, only between rulers or classes who incidentally also belonged to one religious community or the other. It is of course a fact that in the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw the Nazis employed Jewish guards: this does not disapprove Nazi-Jewish enmity.

Time and again, the negationist historians (including Bipan Chandra, K N Panikkar, S. Gopal, Romila Thapar, Harnans Mukhia, Irfan Habib, R S Sharma, Gyandra Pandey, Sushil Srivastava, Asghar Ali Engineer, as well as the Muslim fundamentalist politician Syed Shahabuddin) have asserted that the tradition according to which the Babri mosque forcibly replaced a Hindu temple, is nothing but a myth purposely created in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. To explain the popularity of the myth even among local Muslim writers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most of them say it was a deliberate British concoction, spread in the interest of the “divide and rule” policy. They affirm this conspiracy scenario **without anyhow citing, from the copious archives which the British administration in India has left behind**, any kind of positive indication for their convenient hypothesis – let alone the rigorous proof on which a serious historian would base his assertions, especially in such controversial questions.

### Personal Attacks on Opponents

In December 1990, the leading **JNU historians** and several allied scholars, followed by the **herd of secularist pen-pushers in the Indian press**, have tried to raise suspicions against the professional honesty of Prof. B B Lal and Dr. S P Gupta, the archaeologists who have unearthed evidence for the existence of a Hindu temple at the Babri Masjid site. **Rebuttals by these two and a number of other archaeologists have received minimal coverage in the secularist press.**

I have been thinking of the behavior of our Marxist friends and historians, their unprovoked slander campaign against many colleagues, hurling abuses and convicting anyone and everyone even before the charges could be framed and proved. Their latest target is so sober and highly respected a person as Prof. B B Lal, who has all his life never involved himself in petty politics or in the groupism so favorite a sport among the so-called Marxist intellectuals of this country. **But then slander is a well-practised art among the Marxists.”**

(source: [Negationism in India - By Koenraad Elst](#) p. 37 - 41). For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

Refer to [My People, Uprooted: "A Saga of the Hindus of Eastern Bengal" - By Tathagata Roy](#). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

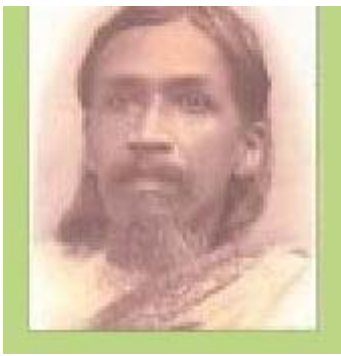
### Muslims and Indian Communists - Strange Allies?

**Marxist historians, who maintained their hegemony in authoring the school textbooks during long period of Congress rule, masked the barbaric role of Muslim invaders in India and were reticent to portray their bigotry against the Hindus. They preferred to paint destruction of Hindu temples more for economic motivation than iconoclasm.** Portraying the exclusivist and totalitarian ideology of communalist Muslims as ideology for social equality they feel proud in tarnishing the cultural tradition of this country. **It became a ritual for them to denounce Hindu nationalists as major cause behind any communal riot.** They however, closed their eyes when there was a nation level war cry against Supreme Court verdict in Shahbano case.

(source: [Muslims and Indian Communists - Strange Allies? - By R. Upadhyay - saag.com](#)).

**Note:** Dismissing the very credible evidence of the court chroniclers amounts to holocaust denial. This is not the only a case of anti-Hindu bias. **Jawaharlal Nehru was absurd enough to think that India's 'communal harmony' should be based on falsifying history.**

An important part of the Congress view of the Hindu-Muslim conflict was that it had been created (rather than just exploited) by the British.



[Sri Aurobindo](#) ridiculed this as escapist myth-making. When a disciple said that: "it is because of the British divide-and-rule policy that we (Hindus and Muslims) can't unite"

Aurobindo replied:

**"Nonsense! Was there unity in India before the British rule?"**

(source: [India's Rebirth - By Sri Aurobindo](#) Publisher: Mira Aditi ISBN 81-85137-27-7 p. 221 and [Decolonizing the Hindu Mind - By Koenraad Elst](#) p. 331 - 332).

[Swami Vivekananda](#) wrote: **"Mohammedans talk of universal brotherhood, but what comes out of that, in reality? Why, anybody who is not a Mohammedan will not be admitted into the brotherhood; he will more likely have his throat cut."**

(source: [Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda](#) - volume 2 p. 380 and [Decolonizing the Hindu Mind - By Koenraad Elst](#) p. 331 - 332). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

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In spite of these atrocities, [Percival Spear](#), co-author (with [Romila Thapar](#), is the foremost **Marxist scholar of ancient Indian history**) of [Penguin History of India](#), writes:

**"Aurangzeb's supposed intolerance is little more than a hostile legend based on isolated acts such as the erection of the mosque on a temple site in Benares." She has called the muslim invaders as mere "visitors".**



**B. R. Ambedkar** who became a Buddhist wrote: "Such was the slaughter of the Buddhist priesthood perpetrated by the Islamic invaders. The axe was struck at the very root. For by killing the Buddhist priesthood, **Islam killed Buddhism**. This was the greatest disaster that befell the religion of the Buddha in India. " Today it is impossible to find this quotation of the Indian history textbooks.

(source: [The decline and fall of Buddhism - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Writings and Speeches](#), Volume III Government of Maharashtra. 1987. p. 229-38).

Yet, these **Marxist historians hawk their party line**. There is no such thing as Hinduism. it is Brahminism; Brahminism equals intolerance and persecution - Buddhists, Jains, and of course the Shudras; **Islam equals peace**, equality, brotherhood, the ascent towards monotheism; the Left means equality, freedom and everything nice; Revolution means the rule of Workers and Peasants.....

(source: [Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud - By Arun Shourie](#) Harper Collins India ISBN 8172233558 p. 87).

To present India's medieval history impartially (as the British did) would be deemed "communal". **Babasaheb Ambedkar did not mince his words writing about the extermination of Buddhism by the sword of Islam in 12th and 13th century** ([The Decline and Fall of Buddhism; Vol III, Writings and Speeches](#)). Islamic chroniclers have themselves gleefully recorded such works of depredation as acts of great virtue in the extermination of jahilya (infidel tradition). **But Leftist historians claim that Buddhist shrines were destroyed and pillaged by Hindus, and Islam had no role in it.**

**If the Marxists are right, then Ambedkar, who himself became a Buddhist, must be "communal"!** The truth is that the Buddha, himself a Hindu, received patronage from Hindu kings. In pre-Islamic era, Buddhism not only flourished in India but sailed to South-East Asia, where it still survives in Thailand, Myanmar Burma, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. **But "Hindu atrocities" must be invented and Islamic atrocities must be overlooked in order to defend "secularism".**

(source: [Secular objective sans objectivity - By Balbir K Punj - dailypioneer.com](#) - July 1 2004). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

**Soviet historians, K. Antonova, G. Bongard-levin, and G. Kotovsky** write:

"This cold calculating politician was a fanatical Moslem and his victory over Dara Shukoh signified the advent of a policy, which stripped Hindus of their rights..." **Between 1665 and 1669, he gave orders for Hindu temples to be**



destroyed and for mosques to be erected from their debris. Hindus were not allowed to wear any marks of honor, to ride elephants etc.." "The heaviest burden of all was the poll-tax on non-Moslems, or jizya, introduced in 1679..."

(source: [A History of India - By K. Antonova, G. Bongard-Levin, and G. Kotovsky](#) - Moscow, Volume I and II 1973 p. 255).

"Several of the NCERT's new history books have since come out, and some of them have been badly received. there has been intense pressure on Left historians to condemn this otherwise accurate narrative, as it deviates too sharply from their own perspective. Hence, under the aegis of the Left-dominated Indian History Congress (IHC), an Index of Errors of all the new books has been compiled. The section on medieval India is presented under the signature of Irfan Habib."

"Medieval slave trade in India rivals early Arab and later European trade from Africa. **It would be unjust to negate this atrocity from the annals of history.** The IHC claims this flourishing market in human beings declined under the Mughals. But noted historian [Dirk Kolff - Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy: The Ethnohistory of a Military Labour Market in Hindustan, 1450-1850](#), Cambridge University Press, 1990) is fairly emphatic:

"There is irrefutable evidence for the enslavement and deportation of thousands and thousands of peasants by the Mughal aristocracy. Many of these were sold to countries to the west of India. The trade had flourished before 1400, when Multan was a considerable slave market, but it was continued after that, with Kabul as the main entrepot" (p 10); "In these deportations Jehangir also had a share" (p 11); and "the Emperor Shahjehan also used to have offenders against the state transported beyond the river Indus to be 'exchanged for Pathan dogs'." He concludes: "Anyway, it is clear that, in the 1660s, Indian supply of and Persian demand for slaves was still considerable."

(source: [Why such denial? - By Sandhya Jain - hindustantimes.com](#)). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

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In spite of Islamic Onslaught and British Imperialism, our children should read what the **West Bengal's leftist government** is teaching kids. Refer to an extract from the, textbook for Class V.

**"Islam and Christianity are the only religions which treated man with honor and equality..."**

(source: [Does Indian history need to be rewritten?](#) Times of India 12/02/01 <http://www.hvk.org/articles/1206/69.html>).

Refer to [Crimes of Christianity - By G W Foote and J M Wheeler Progressive Publishing Co. London. 1887.](#)

Please refer to [The Goa Inquisition for Atrocities committed by Christians in India](#), in the chapter on [European Imperialism](#) as well as [Victims of Christian Faith](#) and [Christianity's Criminal History - By Karlheinz Deschner](#) and [Chronology of Christian Crusades against Jews](#). Refer to [The War of Religions](#) and [The Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre](#). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

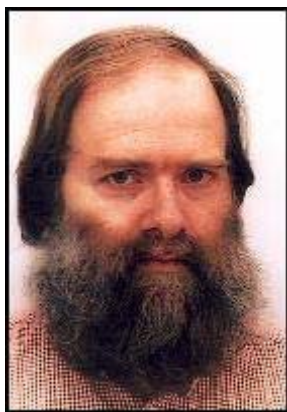
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**Claude Alvares** has written: "The English establishment themselves as a separate ruling caste; like other Indian castes, **they did not inter-marry or eat with the lower (native) caste.** Their children were shipped off to public schools in England, while they themselves kept to their clubs and bungalows in special suburbs known as cantonments and civil lines."

(source: [Decolonizing History: Technology and Culture in India, China and the West 1492 to the Present Day - By Claude Alvares](#) p. 191).

**Swami Vivekananda** remains a great Hindu thinker and seer. He has written: "Mohammedans **talk of universal brotherhood**, but what comes out of that in reality? Why, anybody who is not a Mohammedan will not be admitted into the brotherhood; he will more likely have his own throat cut. Christians talk of universal brotherhood; but anyone who is not a Christian must go to that place where he will be eternally barbecued."

(source: [The Complete Works of Swami Vivekananda](#), Volume II, page 380).



**Koenraad Elst** writes: "There is **nothing intrinsically equalitarian in monotheistic religions** like Islam and Christianity. The case of sharp inequality fostered by Islam, ...the champion of slavery and forcing of **Kafirs or Infidels** into slavery was a common practice...while lower castes are continuously being fed anti-Brahmin "history." "In Christianity, stratified feudal society was sanctified by Christian theology. The Christian concern for social action is a recent invention, made necessary by the finding that in Europe the working class was attracted by atheist socialism..."

(source: [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#) Voice of India SKU: INBK2650 p.109-110).

For more refer to [Was There an Islamic "Genocide" of Hindus? - By Koenraad Elst.](#)

It became a standard practice to destroy an Indian, Persian, Zoroastrian, Buddhist, Jewish or Christian temple and build a mosque on its ruins. This was always interpreted by historians as a kind of one-upmanship; a way to demonstrate the superiority of Islam and humiliate the defeated. Koenraad Elst in his recent book, [Negationism in India](#), writes: "**In all the lands it conquered, Islam has replaced indigenous places of worship with mosques. In Iran, there are no ancient Zoroastrians or Manichean shrines left. In Central Asia, there are no Buddhist temples left.** Similarly, in India (except the far South where Islam penetrated rather late) **there are practically no Hindu temples that have survived the Muslim period (over 10,000 destroyed).** But there are thousands of mosques built on the foundations of Hindu temples (for example, the Ayodhya temple)." In my opinion, this Islamic behavior was more than an exhibition of cruel superiority. It was based on the pagan belief that they would acquire the *power* of the defeated peoples by absorbing their Holy Places and making them theirs."

(source: [Israel's Sacred Places - By Bernard J. Shapiro - Arutz Sheva](#)). For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

In Christianity, The Believing Christians are superior to **Pagans or Heathens**. **This super caste system of Christianity does not leave pagan humans even after they die, because 'Pagans' are condemned to everlasting hell.**

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### **Hindu-allergic Secularism? Marxist Distortions**

**Arun Shourie** writes: "The design is... **to attribute evil to the religion of our country, Hinduism**; it is to present Islam as the great progressive force which arose; it is to lament the fact that humanity did not heed the teachings of progressive men like Muhammad -- till the "remarkable and comprehensive" Russian Revolution of 1917!"



**Where was Romila Thapar's moral indignation when this skewed history was being imposed on the impressionable children of West Bengal?**

(source: [Indians will no longer be impressed by Marxist histrionics - By Rajeev Srinivasan rediff.com](#)).

In **Arun Shourie's** book, [Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud - By Arun Shourie](#) Harper Collins India ISBN 8172233558 gives an account of what these Indian objective Historians have been up to.

For more refer to [Hindu Holocaust Museum](#) and for Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

Refer to [My People, Uprooted: "A Saga of the Hindus of Eastern Bengal" - By Tathagata Roy.](#)

Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#) - The selective amnesia of the English media in India is simply breathtaking. There appears to be a cardinal rule: Never publish anything that would be in the least bit negative about Muslims in general and Pakistanis in particular; or about Christians; or about Marxists in general and the Chinese in particular. .

The so-called objective rational Historians, as against the "national" Historians, either tow the western liberal line or the western Marxist line and write their Histories so as to present the Hindus as the extremists who are engaged in myth making. Unfortunately, it will take a long time for undoing the harm done by the Marxist historians to the Indian psyche: "they have used these institutions to sow in the minds of our people [the Hindus] the seeds of self-hatred.

(For more please refer to [IndiaStar Review](#) and [Indians will no longer be impressed by Marxist histrionics - R. Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)). For more information, refer to [Romila Thapar on Mahmud Ghaznavi - By Koenraad Elst](#)).

However, according to the official court chronicle, Aurangzeb "ordered all provincial governors to destroy all schools and temples of the Pagans and to make a complete end to all Pagan teachings and practices." The chronicle sums up the destructions like this: "Hasan Ali Khan came and said that 172 temples in the area had been destroyed...His majesty went to Chittor, and 63 temples were destroyed...Abu Tarab, appointed to destroy the idol-temples of Amber, reported that 66 temples had been razed to the ground."

(**Note:** In an interview in [Le Monde](#), same Marxist historian, Romila Thapar cheerfully predicted that India won't be able to stay together. Effectively, to a question about secessionist movements, she was quoted as saying, and did indeed say to the Le Monde interviewers: "What one can foresee, perhaps, for the end of the next century, is a series of small states federated within a more viable single economic space on the scale of the subcontinent."

(source: [Interview in Le Monde - Un entretien avec Romila Thapar - with Patrice De Beer & Vijay Singh - Le Monde](#), 11 May 1993).



Serge Trifkovic author of [The Sword of the Prophet: History, Theology, Impact on the World](#) has pointed out:

"During the struggle for independence, Gandhi and Nehru downplayed historic Moslem atrocities so that they could pretend a facade of Hindu-Moslem unity against the British. (Naturally, this façade dissolved immediately after independence and several million people were killed in the religious violence attendant on splitting British India into India and Pakistan).

After independence, Marxist Indian writers, blinkered by ideology, suppressed the truth about the Moslem record because it did not fit into the Marxist theory of history. Nowadays, the Indian equivalent of political correctness downplays Moslem misdeeds because Moslems are

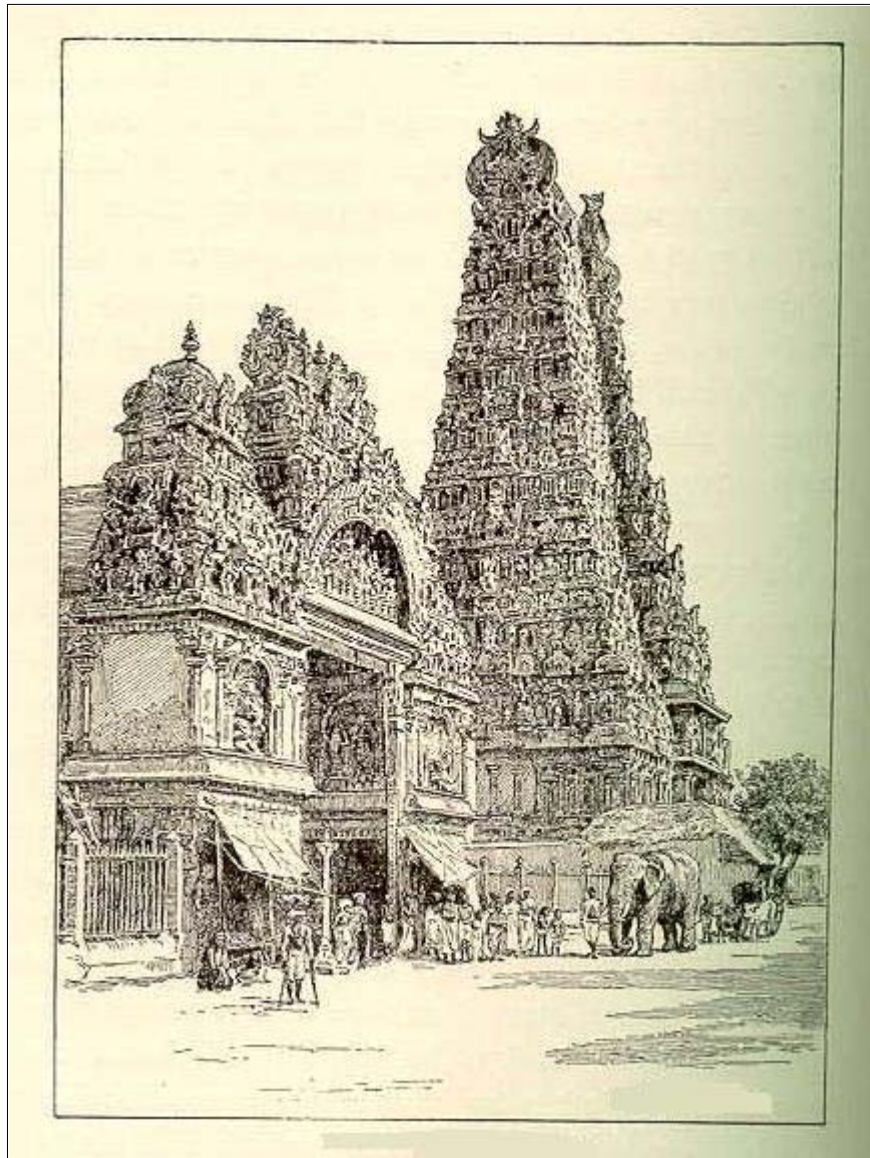
an "oppressed minority" in majority-Hindu India.

"And Indian leftist intellectuals always blame India first and hate their own Hindu civilization, just their equivalents at Berkeley blame America and the West."

"Unlike Germany, which has apologized to its Jewish and Eastern European victims, and Japan, which has at least behaved itself since WWII, and even America, which has gone into paroxysms of guilt over what it did to the infinitely smaller numbers of Red Indians, the Moslem aggressors against India and their successors have not even stopped trying to finish the job they started. To this day, militant Islam sees India as "unfinished business" and it remains high on the agenda of oil-rich Moslem countries such as Saudi Arabia, which are spending millions every year trying to convert Hindus to Islam. One may take some small satisfaction in the fact that they find it rather slow going. "

(source: [Islam's Other Victims: India - By Serge Trifkovic - frontpagemag.com](#)). For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

Refer to [My People, Uprooted: "A Saga of the Hindus of Eastern Bengal" - By Tathagata Roy](#)



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As for this equality the facts are that Islam practiced slavery on an unprecedented scale, and that its treatment of Kafirs was anything but brotherly (unless you think Aurangzeb's treatment of his broad-minded brother Dara Shikoh is normative). **Tolerance in Hinduism** can be found in books like the **Rig-Veda and the Bhagavad Gita** : "Let good thoughts come to us from all sides", or "The truth is one but the wise call it by many names", or Krishna saying that "Whoever invokes a deity by whatever name, it is Me he invokes".

"For 50 years this bunch (**leftist historians**) has been suppressing facts and inventing lies. How concerned they pretend to be about that objective of the ICHR! How does this concern square with the guidelines issued by their West Bengal Government in 1989 which Outlook magazine itself quoted -

**"Muslims rule should never attract any criticism. Destruction of temples by Muslim rulers and invaders should not be mentioned."?**

(source: [Eminent Historians: Their Technology, Their Line, Their Fraud - By Arun Shourie](#) Harper Collins India ISBN 8172233558 p. 9). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

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**Marxist history's Pak perspective - By Sandhya Jain**



Pakistani textbooks of the medieval era resonate with the heroic exploits of Islamic invaders such as Arabs, Central Asians, Turks, Persians and Afghans who mercilessly plundered Peshawar, Lahore, Multan and Sind for centuries. Both the Pakistani and old NCERT textbooks fail to mention that Arab forays into Gujarat and Rajasthan were successfully repelled for decades by martial groups like the **Pratiharas**. Indeed, the Arabs in Sind failed to make headway east of the Indus for hundreds of years.

The kid-glove treatment of Islam in old NCERT textbooks goes to absurd lengths. **Arjun Dev's Story of Civilisation** discusses Prophet Muhammad and the first three Khalifas, but does not mention the Sunni-Shia schism and the violent death of the Prophet's son-in-law. Yet while writing about the Bhakti movement, he emphasizes the so-called divisions in Hindu society.

**Both Satish Chandra (Medieval India for Class XI) and Arjun Dev glorify Islam as an egalitarian, scientific, beneficent civilization and carefully avoid mentioning jihad and the extremely violent nature of Arab expansion, which even Pakistani intellectuals call "Arab imperialism."** This conscious falsification of facts has naturally given rise to controversies over the old books.

**But in India, any depiction of Hindu bravery and success in thwarting the Islamic invaders is labelled communal; "secularism" demands showing Hindus as welcoming Muslim rule.**

Thus, regarding Mahmud of Ghazni's forays into India, Satish Chandra states that Anandapala's father was routed several times by the raider. Ignoring the heroism of native defenders, he praises Mahmud's courage. Personally, I felt nauseated by Chandra's sycophantic assertion: "Mahmud marched across Rajputana in order to raid the fabulously rich temple at Somnath without encountering any serious resistance on the way".

**Actually, fifty thousand civilians died defending the city and Mahmud was so delighted after destroying the temple and its principal icon that he assumed the title "butshikan" (destroyer of images).** Yet Chandra defends Mahmud in precisely the same way as the Pakistani textbooks and pompously declares: **"It is not correct to dismiss Mahmud as just a raider and plunderer."** **Actually, those of us who are fighting for a true history of India have no desire to "dismiss" Mahmud. Our struggle is to explicitly "admit" him at the Bar of History as raider, plunderer, iconoclast, et al.**

**An old Arab once extolled the Hindu virtue of undying loyalty: "No moth burns itself on a flame that is dead, except in Hindustan."**

(source: [Marxist history's Pak perspective - By Sandhya Jain](#) - dailypioneer.com - August 16 2004). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan](#) - rediff.com).

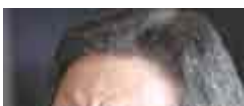
For more on Islamic Terrorism refer to chapter on [Glimpses XV](#)

Refer to [My People, Uprooted: "A Saga of the Hindus of Eastern Bengal" - By Tathagata Roy](#)

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"One example that helps to unpack this problem of political correctness can be found in discussions of the destructions of the Buddhist universities at Taxila and Nalanda. These two events are often cited as examples of the negative impact the Islamic invasions had on India's sciences and education. Prior to its destruction, Nalanda University had tens of thousands of students and provided "free education and residence for ten years or more" and "accepted students of other faiths [besides Buddhism] and instructed all in the Vedas, Philosophy, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Mathematics, and Medicine in addition to Buddhist doctrines. It attracted students from different parts of India, China, and Southeast Asia."

(source: [The Groan-I: Loss of Scholarship and High Drama in 'South Asian' Studies - By Yvette C. Rosser](#) - infinityfoundation. For more information on Nalanda, please refer to chapter on [Education in Ancient India](#)).



Noble laureate **V. S. Naipaul** has said "The millennium began with the Muslim invasions and the grinding down of the Hindu-Buddhist culture of the north. This is such a big and bad event that people still have to find polite, destiny-defying ways of speaking about it. **In art**



**books and history books, people write of the Muslims "arriving" in India, as though the Muslims came on a tourist bus and went away again. The Muslim view of their conquest of India is a truer one. They speak of the triumph of the faith, the destruction of idols and temples, the loot, the carting away of the local people as slaves, so cheap and numerous that they were being sold for a few rupees. The architectural evidence- the absence of Hindu monuments in the north is convincing enough. This conquest was unlike any other that had gone before. There are no Hindu records of this period. Defeated people never write their history. The victors write the history. The victors were Muslims. For people on the other side it is a period of darkness."**

(source: [V.S. Naipaul interview - Outlook India](#) November 15 1999). For more on Naipaul, refer to chapter on [Quotes 251-270](#)).

Refer to [My People, Uprooted: "A Saga of the Hindus of Eastern Bengal" - By Tathagata Roy](#). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

Trinidad-born V S Naipaul says **Hindu militancy is a 'creative force'. "Dangerous or not, it's a necessary corrective to history and will continue to remain so."**

"There has probably been no imperialism like that of Islam and the Arabs." "Islam seeks as an article of faith to erase the past; the believers in the end honour Arabia alone; they have nothing to return to. Islam requires the convert to accept that his land is of no religious or historical importance; its relics were of no account; only the sands of Arabia are sacred."

Asked How did you react to the Ayodhya incident? Naipaul answered: "Not as badly, as the others did, I am afraid. The people who say that there was no temple there are missing the point. **Babar, you must understand, had contempt for the country (that) he had conquered. And his building of that mosque was an act of contempt for the country."**

(source: [Interview by Dilip Padgaonkar The Times of India](#) 18 July 1993).

Sir V. S. Naipaul asserts that Islam in the Indian sub-continent was much more disruptive than British colonial rule. In [Among The Believers](#) he asserts that Islam is an eraser of past histories, that wherever Islam conquers it determinedly stamps out preceding civilisations, just as in India and Indonesia, it stamped out the **Buddhist-Hindu legacy and destroyed historical memory**.

"In India, unlike Iran, there never was a complete Islamic conquest. Although the Muslims ruled much of North India from 1200A.D. to 1700A.D., in the 18th century, the Mahrattas and the Sikhs destroyed Muslim power, and created their own empires, before the advent of the British....The British introduced the New Learning of Europe, to which the Hindus were more receptive than the Muslims. This caused the beginning of the intellectual distance between the two communities. This distance has grown with independence....Muslim insecurity led to the call for the creation of Pakistan. It went at the same time with an idea of old glory, of the invaders sweeping down from the northwest and looting the temples of Hindustan and imposing faith on the infidel. The fantasy still lives: and for the Muslim converts of the subcontinent it is the start of their neurosis, because in this fantasy the convert forgets who or what he is and becomes the violator."

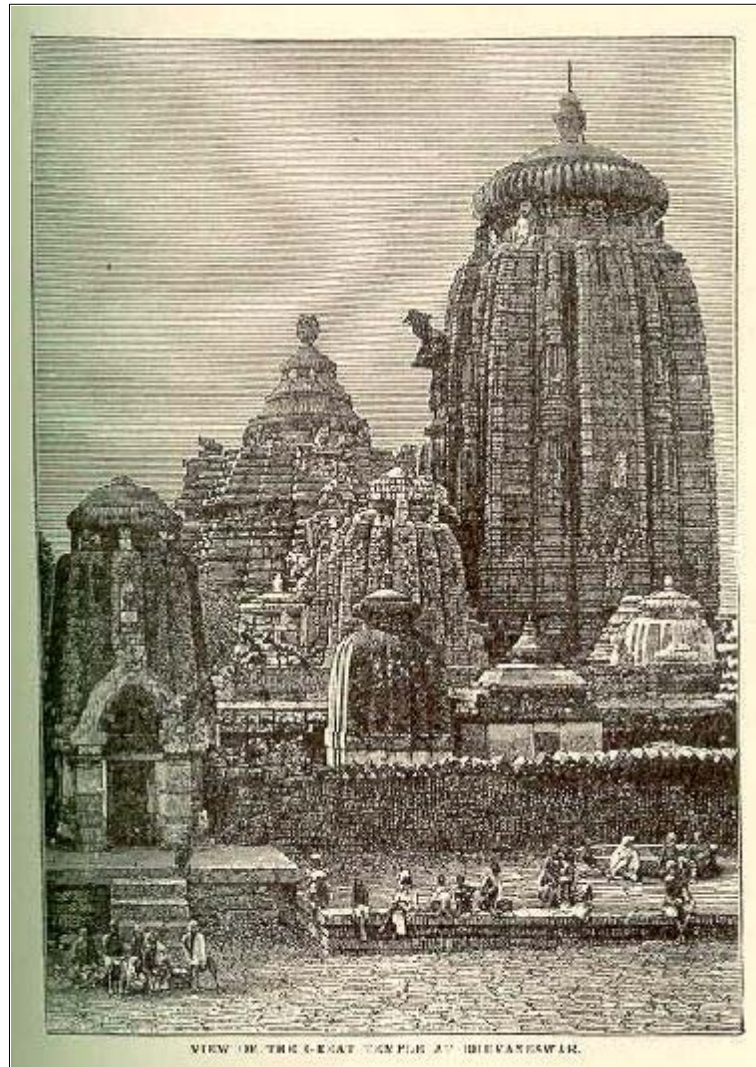
(source: <http://www2b.abc.net.au/news/forum/forum43/posts/topic16200.shtm>).

**In the wake of the September 11 attacks, he argued that Islam destroyed the cultures of peoples who converted to it, comparing its "calamitous effect" on the world with colonialism.** He has said that he does not have time to read the works of Salman Rushdie and Arundhati Roy.

(source: [Naipaul accuses Saudi Arabia of financing terrorism - hindustantimes.com](#)).

"How do you ignore history? But the nationalist movement, independence movement ignored it. You read the Glimpses of World History by Jawaharlal Nehru, it talks about the mythical past and then it jumps the difficult period of the invasions and conquests. **So you have Chinese pilgrims coming to Bihar, Nalanda and places like that. Then somehow they don't tell you what happens, why these places are in ruin.**

**They never tell you why Elephanta island is in ruins or why Bhubaneswar was desecrated.**



*Great Temple of Bhubaneswar*

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You see, I am less interested in the Taj Mahal which is a vulgar, crude building, a display of power built on blood and bones. Everything exaggerated, everything overdone, which suggests a complete slave population. I would like to find out what was there before the Taj Mahal. But I would like to see this past recovered and not dodged. That foolish man Nirad Chaudhuri, who wrote one good book, then went into kind of absurd fantasy, he built a whole book around somebody who came with the invaders, Al-Beruni, who said, "the Hindus are very violent and aggressive people". Their land is being taken away from them, they are being destroyed and enslaved and he says this. This foolish man Chaudhuri builds a book around this statement; that is the kind of absurdity we have to avoid."

(source: ['How do you ignore history?' - interview](#) - [economicstimes.indiatimes.com](#) - January 13 '03).

**Nobel Laureate Sir V S Naipaul** says:

"Let us consider two late dates. In 1565, the year after the birth of Shakespeare, Vijayanagar in the south is destroyed and its great capital city laid waste. In 1592, the terrible Akbar ravages Orissa in the east. This means that while a country like England is preparing for greatness under its great queen, old India, in its sixth century of retreat, is still being reduced to nonentity. The wealth and creativity, the artisans and architects of the kingdoms of Vijayanagar and Orissa would have been destroyed, their light put out.

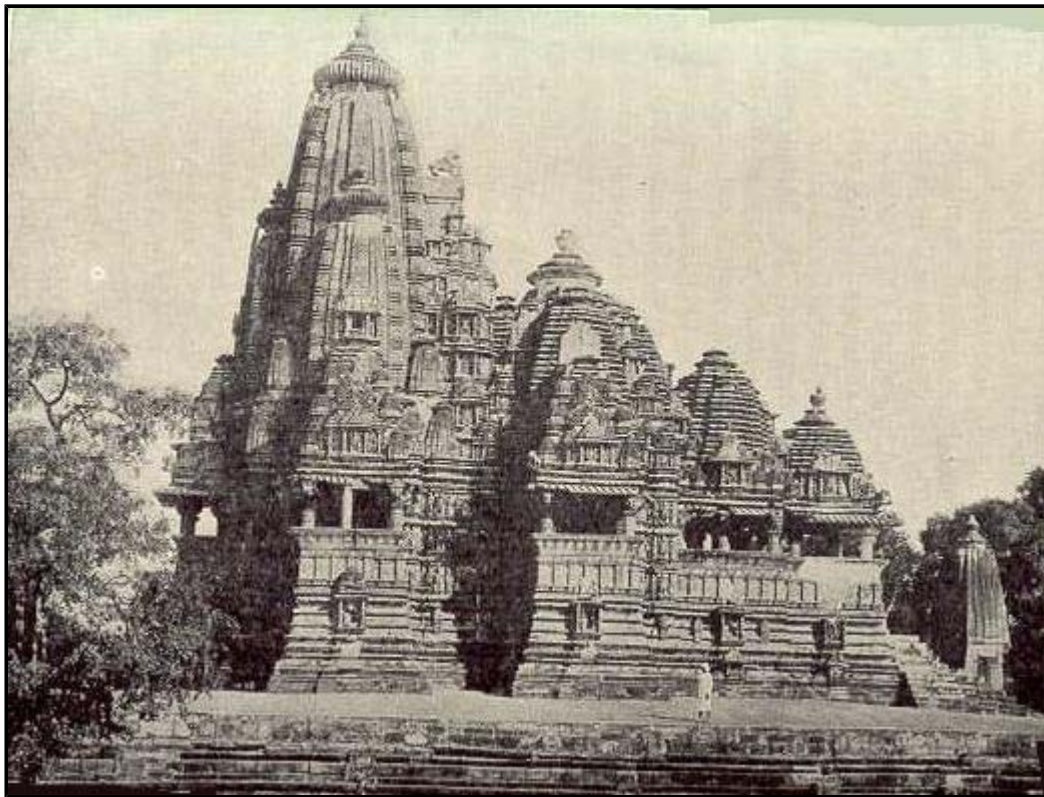
"You say that India has a secular character, which is historically unsound. You say that Hindu militancy is dangerous. Dangerous or not,

it is a necessary corrective to the history I have been talking about. It is a creative force and it will prove to be so." "It is important for India to operate at the limit of technology. India must never again fall behind. I actually think that the subcontinent is safer now (after India went nuclear)."

"This is actually a very important question (why India is no longer original in art). This is where we come face to face with the Indian calamity. When places like Vijayanagar and Orissa were laid low, all the creative talent would also have been destroyed. The current was broken. We have no means of knowing what architecture existed in the north before the Muslims. We can only be certain that there would have been splendours like Konarak and Kancheepuram. Since the current has been broken, there can be no revival. I am thinking principally of course of architecture. The Mughal buildings are foreign buildings. They are a carry-over from the architecture of Isfahan. In India they speak of the desert. They cover enormous spaces and they make me think of everything that was flattened to enable them to come up. Humayun's tomb is, I suppose, the chastest and the best. **The Taj is so wasteful, so decadent and in the end so cruel that it is painful to be there for very long. This is an extravagance that speaks of the blood of the people.**

"India has been a wounded civilization because of Islamic violence: Pakistanis know this; indeed they revel in it. **It is only Indian Nehruvians like Romila Thapar who pretend that Islamic rule was benevolent.** We should face facts: Islamic rule in India was at least as catastrophic as the later Christian rule. **The Christians created massive poverty in what was a most prosperous country; the Muslims created a terrorized civilization out of what was the most creative culture that ever existed.**"

(source: [OutlookIndia.com](http://OutlookIndia.com), 15 November 1999 and <http://www.indpride.com/vsnaipaul.html>).



In the official court chronicle, **Maasiri Alamgiri**, which records numerous orders for and reports of destructions of temples. Its entry for 2 September 1669 tells us: **"News came to court that in accordance with the Emperor's command his officers had demolished the temple of Vishvanath at Banaras"**. Moreover, till today, the old Kashi Vishvanath temple wall is visible as a part of the walls of the Gyanvapi mosque which Aurangzeb had built at the site. Aurangzeb didn't stop at razing temples: their users too were leveled. There were not just the classical massacres of thousands of resisters, Brahmins, Sikhs. What gives a more pointed proof of Aurangzeb's fanaticism, is the execution of specific individuals for specific reasons of intolerance. To name the best-known ones: Aurangzeb's brother Dara Shikoh was executed because of 'apostasy' (i.e. taking an interest in Hindu philosophy), and the Sikh guru Tegh Bahadur was beheaded because of objecting to Aurangzeb's policy of forcible conversions. **Percival Spear's statement is a most serious case of negationism. Now, the great whitewash over the**



## Muslim role in Indian history, carried out by leftist historians, has been exposed.

(source: [Negationism in India: Concealing the Record of Islam - By Koenraad Elst](#) p. 49-50).  
[Why did Aurangzeb demolish the Kashi Vishvanath ? by Koenraad Elst](#), Leuven (Belgium), 21 November 1998  
<http://members.xoom.com/KoenraadElst/articles/aurangzeb.html> ). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

Noble laureate **V. S. Naipaul** says: " What is happening in India is a new, historical awakening. Gandhi used religion in a way as to marshal people for the independence cause People who entered the independence movement did it because they felt they would earn individual merit.



Today, it seems to me that Indians are becoming alive to their history. **Romila Thapar's book on Indian history is a Marxist attitude to history**, which in substance says: there is a higher truth behind the invasions, feudalism and all that. The correct truth is the way the invaders looked at their actions. They were conquering, they were subjugating. And they were in a country where people never understood this. Only now are the people beginning to understand that there has been a great vandalizing of India. Because of the nature of the conquest and the nature of Hindu society such understanding had eluded Indians before. **What is happening in India is a mighty creative process**. Indian intellectuals, who want to be secure in their liberal beliefs, may not understand what is going on, especially if these intellectuals happen to be in the United States. But the sense of history that the Hindus are now developing is a new thing. Some Indians speak about a synthetic culture: this is what a defeated people always speak about. The synthesis may be culturally true. But to stress it could also be a form of response to intense persecution.

(source: [An area of awakening - Interview by Dilip Padgaonkar The Times of India](#), 18 July 1993).

"I think when you see so many Hindu temples of the tenth century or earlier time disfigured, defaced, you know that they were not just defaced for fun: that something terrible happened. **I feel that the civilization of that closed world was mortally wounded by those invasions**. And I would like people, as it were, to be more reverential towards the past, to try to understand it; to preserve it; instead of living in its ruins. The Old World is destroyed. That has

to be understood. **The ancient Hindu India was destroyed.**"

(source: [Interview by Sadanand Menon](#) - The Hindu, 5 July 1998).

Marxist writers have glorified Arab imperialism. **M. N. Roy**, author of [The Historical Role of Islam](#), 1981, calls the "Arab Empire", a magnificent monuments to the memory of Muhammed.

(source: [On Hinduism Reviews and Reflections - By Ram Swarup](#) p. 42).

" While the Ottomans moved into South-East Europe, the Moghul invasion of India destroyed much of Hindu and Buddhist civilization there. The recent destruction by Moslems in Afghanistan of colossal Buddhist statues is a reminder of what happened to temples and shrines, on an enormous scale, when Islam took over. The writer **V. S. Naipaul** has recently pointed out that the destructiveness of the Moslem Conquest is at the root of India's appalling poverty today. Indeed, looked at historically, the record shows that Moslem rule has tended both to promote and to perpetuate poverty."

(source: [Relentlessly and Thoroughly - By Paul Johnson National Review Online](#)).

[The History of India as Told by its own Historians - By Elliot and Dawson](#), paints a very grim picture of Muslim hordes who attack the Pagans with merciless cruelty.

**Gautam Sen**, who teaches in the [London School of Economics & Political Science](#), and is a member, Indo-UK Roundtable has written about history written by India's Stalinist historians:

**"The Islamic conquest of India, by contrast, is regarded as no worse than a temporary cricket pitch invasion, followed by the resumption of normal play.** The Stalinist insistence, that past Islamic invasions of India were inconsequential, is novel in the extreme, since such a belief about the meaning of military conquest, is embraced by historians nowhere else. **Yet this remarkable fantasy is now an axiom that has taken hold among a majority of American and British academic specialists working on India as well.** They are also engaged in a grossly inaccurate chorus of denunciation of Hinduism and its political manifestations as a calamity only barely exceeded by Nazism."

(source: [Righting and rewriting Indian history - By Gautam Sen](#)). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

Columnist **Sandhya Jain** observes:

"The discerning reader would be savvy enough to realize that the objective of Leftist scholarship is to prove, despite all available evidence, that the Islamic invasion was really India's age of enlightenment. **Hence the denigration of the Vedic Age and the stubborn insistence that the Aryans were not indigenous people.** This is why **Bipan Chandra** protests if medieval Muslim rulers are described as "foreign" Objecting to the "artificial glorification of all and sundry who fought against Sultanate and Mughal rulers", he derides glorification of ancient India as "undue national pride (which) has its own negative aspects".

(source: [A history of impotent rage - By Sandhya Jain](#) The Daily Pioneer).



*The Chittor Tower of Victory, a nine storey structure built by Maharana Kumbha of Mewar - Chittorgarh*

*Rajput women committed mass suicide to save their honour in the face of the imminent entry of victorious Muslim*

*armies, e.g. 8,000 women immolated themselves during Akbar's capture of Chittorgarh in 1568 (where this most enlightened ruler also killed 30,000 non-combatants).*

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"The killing of men and enslaving of women and children was standard practice in Islamic conquests. Thus when Mohammed bin Qasim conquered the lower Indus basin in AD 721, he entered Multan and, according to the **Chach-Nama**, "6,000 warriors were put to death, and all their relations and dependents were taken as slaves." **This is why Rajput women took to immolating themselves en masse to save their honor in the face of the imminent entry of victorious Muslim armies**, eg. 8,000 women immolated themselves during **Akbar's capture of Chittorgarh** in 1568 (whereas this most enlightened among Muslim rulers also killed 30,000 non-combatants).

Even peacetime was not all that peaceful, for as **Fernand Braudel** wrote in his book, **A History of Civilization**,

"Islamic rule in India as a "colonial experiment" was "**extremely violent**", and "the Muslims could not rule the country except by systematic terror. Cruelty was the norm - burnings, summary executions, crucifixions or impalements, inventive tortures. Hindu temples were destroyed to make way for mosques. On occasion there were forced conversions. If ever there were an uprising, it was instantly and savagely repressed: houses were burned, the countryside was laid waste, men were slaughtered and women were taken as slaves."

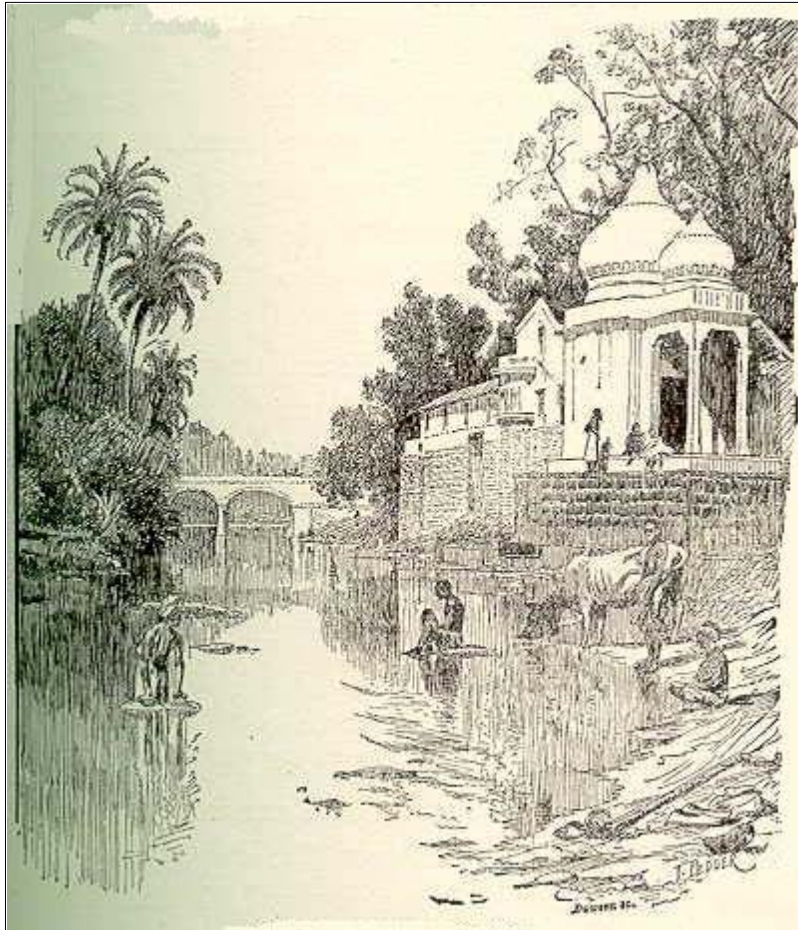
**Alauddin Khilji is hailed by secularist historians as India's first socialist**, and with reason. "Alauddin is notorious for having pauperized the Hindus to the utmost limit", in a deliberate policy of pushing the Hindus so deep into material hardship that they would be too busy with sheer survival to even think of rebellion." While the earlier Muslim writers had described Indian prosperity, after the establishment of the Sultanate the population got impoverished, and remained so under the Moghuls: "The poverty of Indians was noticed in the later periods by foreigners."

(source: **The Saffron Swastika - By Koenraad Elst** Voice of India 2001 ISBN 8185990697 p. 824-826).

### **Secularism and India**

The renewed secular jihad declared by the media in the wake of the Gujarat backlash accuses Hindutva of communalising the atmosphere in the country. **Liberal intellectuals can afford to do so only because they are safe in a country whose frontiers are defended by a Hindu army. In an imaginary case scenario they could not have preached this secularism under the reigns of Allauddin Khilji, Giasuddin Tughlak, Babur or Aurengzeb. They cannot do so even in Srinagar, let alone Islamabad or Dhaka for even though secularism is dear to them, life is dearer than secularism.**

Was there something ironic when 57 innocent pilgrims were scorched to death inside the Sabarmati express, when the name Sabarmati had become synonymous with peace, non-violence and tolerance? On the other hand the carnage was actually a product of the political Gandhianism of minority appeasement that emanated from Sabarmati in the 1920s and 30s.



### Marxist attitude to History

In an interview, **V. S. Naipaul**: I don't see it quite in that way. The things you mentioned are quite superficial. What is happening in India is a new, historical awakening. Gandhi used religion in a way as to marshal people for the independence cause. People who entered the independence movement did it because they felt they would earn individual merit.

Today, it seems to me that Indians are becoming alive to their history. **Romila Thapar's book on Indian history is a Marxist attitude to history** which in substance says: there is a higher truth behind the invasions, feudalism and all that. The correct truth is the way the invaders looked at their actions. **They were conquering, they were subjugating.** And they were in a country where people never understood this.

Only now are the people beginning to understand that there has been a great vandalising of India. Because of the nature of the conquest and the nature of Hindu society such understanding had eluded Indians before.

**What is happening in India is a mighty creative process. Indian intellectuals, who want to be secure in their liberal beliefs, may not understand what is going on, especially if these intellectuals happen to be in the United States.** But every other Indian knows precisely what is happening: deep down he knows that a larger response is emerging even if at times this response appears in his eyes to be threatening.

**But the sense of history that the Hindus are now developing is a new thing.** Some Indians speak about a synthetic culture: this is what a defeated people always speak about. The synthesis may be culturally true. But to stress it could also be a form of response to intense persecution. In Ayodhya the construction of a mosque on a spot regarded as sacred by the conquered population was meant as an insult. It was meant as an insult to an ancient idea, the idea of Ram which was two or three thousand years old.

(source: [An area of awakening - An interview with Sir V. S. Naipaul - By Dileep Padgaonkar](#), The Times of India, July 18, 1993).

As Naipaul observes, post-conversion, there is a tendency to obliterate the past.

(source: [Secularism and India Inc - Priyadarsi Dutta](#) - Dailypioneer.com).

Swami Vivekananda talking about Muslims, the monk says they "**brought murder and slaughter in their train and until then peace prevailed in India**".



Here is what **Sri Aurobindo** had to say on Islam in a letter to a disciple on September 12, 1923: "The Mahomedan or Islamic culture hardly gave anything to the world which may be said to be of fundamental importance and typically its own.... I do not think it has done anything more in India of cultural value. It gave some new forms to art and poetry. Its political institutions were always semi-barbaric."

(source: [The Hindu Soul in search of Its Body - Balbir Punj](#)).

**Sir Sidney Low** (1857-1932) writes about **Benares**:

"Benares is the metropolis of Hinduism...and like a queen, Benares sits by the Ganges, albeit a queen with purple

robes somewhat patched and tattered and a throne of ivory and clay.

The stream of the sacred river sweeps past in a wide crescent of pale yellow water, and **Kashi, 'the Splendid,'** as the Hindus call the city...."

"**The Mohammedans tramped heavily on Kashi, and most of its older shrines disappeared.** If you want to see the true memorials of Hindu art, in its stronger days, you must go elsewhere, to Madura or Tanjore or Congevaram or to the temples of Ellora, enriched with sculptured figures almost Hellenic in their austere simplicity. Benares, like Rome, has passed under the hoof of the spoiler."

But Aurangzeb, the iconoclast, broke the idols of the sacred city in vain."

(source: [A Vision of India - By Sir Sidney Low](#) 1911 p. 263-266. For more information refer to [infinityfoundation.com](#)).

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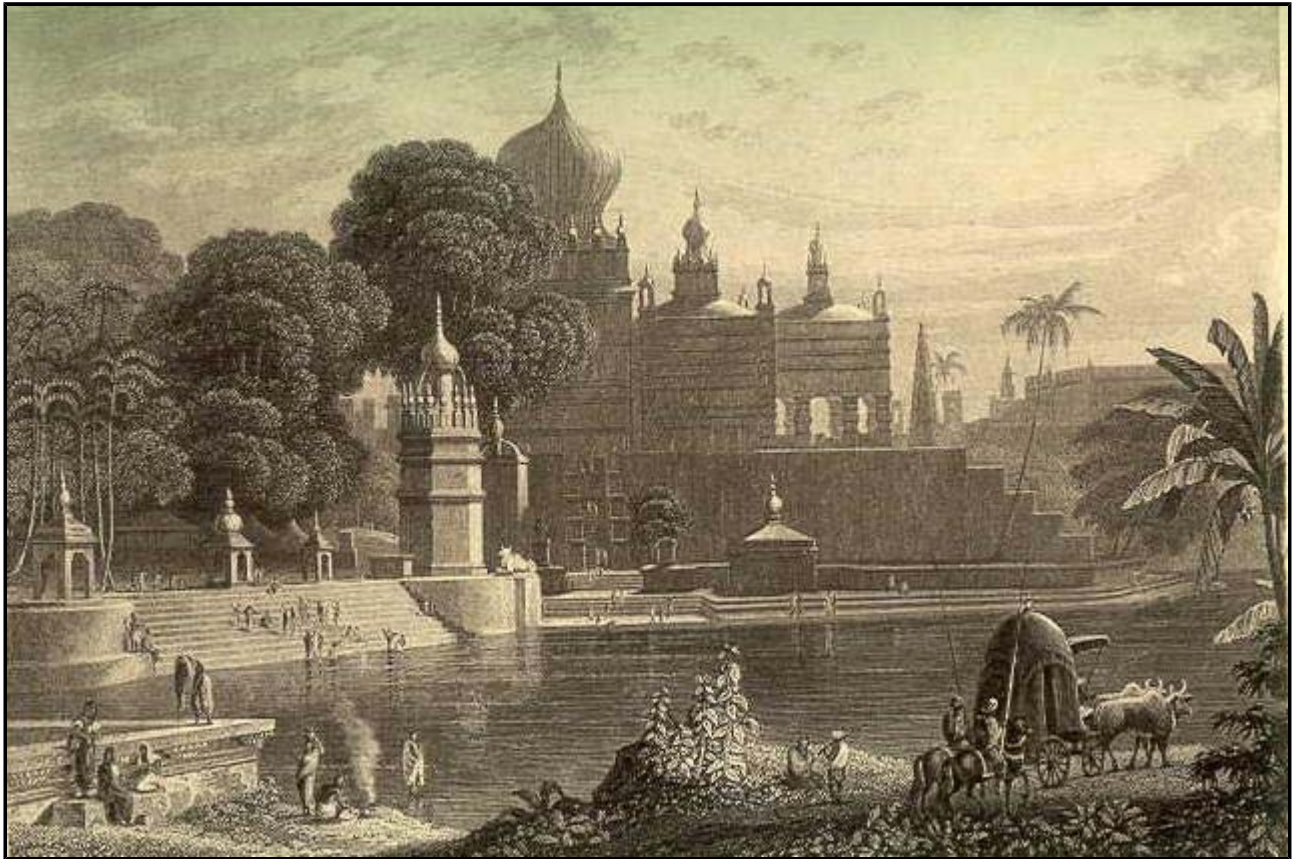
## Ayodhya and End of Negationism

Here is just one example from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, written by **Mirza Jan**, the author of a historical work known as **Hadiquah-I-Shuhada** that appeared in 1856:

"...wherever they found magnificent temples of the Hindus...the Muslim rulers in India built mosques, monasteries, and inns, appointed mu'assins, teachers and store-stewards, spread Islam vigorously, and vanquished the Kafirs. Likewise they cleared up Faizabad and Avadh (Ayodhya), too from the filth of reprobation (infidelity), because it was a great center of worship and capital of Rama's father. Where they stood a great temple of (Ramajanmasthan), there they built a big mosque...what a lofty mosque was built there by king Babar!"

Some of the old sources used by Mirza Jan have yet to be unearthed, but one which he quotes from a Persian work known as Sahifah-I-Chihal Nasa'ib Bahadurshahi written in 1707 by a grand-daughter of the Moghur emperor Aurangzeb is particularly interesting. The Moghul princess declares:

"...keeping the triumph of Islam in view, devout Muslim rulers should keep all idolators in subjection to Islam, brook no laxity in realization of Jizyah (religious tax on Hindus), grant no exceptions of Hindu Rajahs from dancing attendance on Id days and waiting on foot outside mosques till end of prayer...and keep in constant use for Friday and congregational prayer the mosque built up after demolishing the temples of the idolatrous Hindus situated at Mathura, Banaras and Avadh..."



*Dharwar - near Pune*  
(source: [History of India - By A V Williams Jackson](#)).

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The [Encyclopedia Britannica](#) volume 1, 1985. 15<sup>th</sup> edition, has to say about Ayodhya:

“There are few monuments of any antiquity. Rama’s birthplace is marked by a mosque, erected by the Moghul emperor Babur in 1528 on the site of an earlier temple.

This leaves no doubt that all regarding either the fact of the temple destruction, or the motives behind their destruction – especially of the holiest of them, situated at Mathura, Benares and Ayodhya. In the face of such overwhelming evidence, it is an exercise in futility to try to deny it. **Negationism is simply not an option.**

It is important to remember the point made by **Sir V. S. Naipaul**, author of [India: A Wounded Civilization](#) (Vintage Books ISBN 1400030757) that the Ayodhya demolition must be viewed as a symbol of awakening historical awareness on the part of the Hindus. To the Hindus, the site is hallowed by the birth of their hero, Rama, regarded by them as the embodiment of truth, generosity, bravery, chivalry and an incarnation of God Vishnu. It is a sacred spot. Hindus will not forget history. And writers, intellectuals, and journalists who are ignoring this are failing in their responsibility. **They are taking the easy way out by hiding behind slogans like ‘Secularism’ and platitudes like “We must not reopen the wounds of history.” This is not scholarship, but cowardice.**

Every living nation has national symbols and Ayodhya is one of India’s. Just like an American would not let stand a mosque built by someone after demolishing Mount Vernon (George Washington’s home) or the Statue of Liberty, which Americans see as a national monument, same way for Hindus, it is a sacred spot.

(source: [A Hindu View of the World - By N. S. Rajaram](#) and [Profiles in Deception - By N. S. Rajaram](#) ISBN: 81-85990-65-4 ).

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## Ayodhya and Integration of Hindu Society

Please refer to **Koenraad Elst** excellent book - [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#)).

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## Effect of Muslim Atrocities on Hindu Society

The Islamic onslaught destroyed centers of learning in North India. A historical fact worth noting that the last great school of Indian mathematics flourished in far away Kerala in the 14-15th century, where **Madhava** and his students worked on problems of Calculus and Infinite Series more than two centuries before Newton and Gregory. India before the coming of Islam had many great centers of learning. Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramashila, Sarnath and many more used to attract students from all over the world. Following the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, for the next six hundred years, not a center of learning worth the name was established.

Effect of Muslim Atrocities on Indian Society can be summed up in the words of **Abu-Raihan Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Alberuni**, Muslim scholar from Central Asia. He wrote a very comprehensive book "Indica" in 1030 AD. "Alberuni felt a strong inclination towards Indian philosophy. He learnt Sanskrit and Hindu literature and sciences. He seems to have thought that the philosophers both in ancient India and Greece, held in reality the very same ideas, the same as seem to have been his own i.e. of pure monotheism. He seems to have to have reveled in the pure theories of Bhagavad-Gita. He accompanied **Mahmud of Ghazni** on his campaigns in India wrote: "Mahmud utterly ruined the prosperity of the country, and performed there, wonderful exploits, by which the Hindus became like atoms of dust scattered in all directions. ... Their scattered remains cherish, of course, the most inveterate aversion of all the Muslims. **This is the reason, too, why Hindu sciences have retired far away from those parts of the country conquered by us, and have fled to places, which our hand cannot yet reach.**"

(Refer to [Edward Sachau -- translator Alebruni's 'Indica](#) and article '[Earth's rotation, its globular shape and gravity](#)' - **By Vinod Kumar**, June 1999 [http://www.americanfriends.org/kashmir/earth-shape\\_K62.html](http://www.americanfriends.org/kashmir/earth-shape_K62.html)



The Moghuls neglected practical and secular learning, especially the sciences. **Throughout their long rule, no institutions was established comparable to modern university, although early India had world-famous centers of learning such as Taxila, Nalanda and Kanchi.** Neither the nobles nor the mullas were stirred into learning. **Nor did Akbar show any curiosity in European science and philosophy, although both Hindus and Muslims had made notable scientific contributions in the past.** Akbar was presented with printed books and a printing press, yet even the Indian classics were first printed by Europeans. It is therefore, not surprising that during the period of European struggle for power, India was in a state of unparalleled decline.

(source: [India and World Civilization](#) - **By D. P. Singhal** p. 198).

**Akbar was illiterate. So were most of the Muslim rulers. They did not build one good college in eight centuries, complains Nehru. Naturally, the Muslim invaders saw no good in the two great universities of India—Taxila and Nalanda. They destroyed them.** [Peter Mansfield](#) - historian of the Middle East, writes: "The great movements of ideas in western Europe from the Reformation through the Renaissance and counter-Reformation left the Ottoman world almost untouched." The French and Russian revolutions were not different. They made little impact on the thinking of the Muslim world.

(source: [Knowledge is suspected in Islam](#) - **By M.S.N. Menon**).

## Naipaul flays Islam

Novelist V S Naipaul has caused an outcry by comparing the "**calamitous effect**" of Islam on the world with colonialism.

Speaking after a reading of his new book, [Half a Life](#), at the Queen Elizabeth Hall in London, Sir Vidia said Islam had

enslaved and attempted to wipe out other cultures. "It has had a calamitous effect on converted peoples. To be converted you have to **destroy your past, destroy your history. You have to stamp on it, you have to say 'my ancestral culture does not exist, it doesn't matter'.**"

(source: [Guardian News Service](http://www.hindustantimes.com/nonfram/051001/detFOR05.asp)) <http://www.hindustantimes.com/nonfram/051001/detFOR05.asp>

**Dhan Gopal Mukerji** (1890-1936) was the first South Asian immigrant to the United States and author of *Caste and Outcast*, sees the Muslim period of Indian history as horribly oppressive to the Hindus, during which the Hindus had to abandon some of their highly evolved traditions:

**"The Mohammedans wanted to convert all India to Mohammedanism . . . the Hindus were not willing converts but resisted to the point of death . . . When the Hindu men died fighting, the entire female population of garrison towns, in order not to fall into the hands of their conquerors, burned themselves alive. It was this measure that saved India from being overpopulated by Mohammedan children . . . Girls before they reached the age of maturity were irrevocably betrothed to young Hindus, so that they could be protected from the Mohammedan enemies . . . Mohammedan rule saw in India a new marriage system totally unlike the ancient *sayamvara* , meaning the choice."**

(source: [Caste and Outcast - Review - Indiastar.com](http://www.indiastar.com)).

Refer to [Muslim contribution to civilisation - By Dr Farrukh Saleem](#) - Twenty-two per cent of humanity is Muslim, at least 1.4 billion followers of Islam. Omar al-Khayyam has been dead for 833 years, and since then Muslims have contributed next to nothing to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature or economics.

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## Islamic Scholarship on India

The Arabic, Turkish, and Persian invaders brought their historians to document their conquests of India as great achievements. **Many of these historians ended up loving India and wrote excellent accounts of life in India, including about the Gandhara and Sindh regions. Their translations of Indian texts were later retranslated into European languages and hence many of the European Renaissance inputs from Islam were actually Indian contributions traveling via Islam.**

**Many Muslim scholars showed great respect for Indian society.** For instance:

"The Arabic literature identifies numerous ministers, revenue officers, accountants, et cetera, in seventh- and eighth-century Sind as 'brahmans' and these were generally confirmed in their posts by the conquerors. Where these brahmans came from we do not know, but their presence was regarded as beneficial. Many cities had been founded by them and Sind had become 'prosperous and populous' under their guidance."

**"Of caste divisions very little mention is made. The stereotype social division is in professional classes rather than a ritualized caste-hierarchy: 'priests, warriors, agriculturists, artisans, merchants'."**

"As Sindh was under the actual rule of Khalif Mansur (AD 753 - 774), there came embassies from that part of India to Baghdad, and among them scholars, who brought along with them **two books, the Brahamsiddhanta to Brahamgupta (Sirhind), and his Khandkhdyaka (Arkanda). With the help of these pandits, Alfazari, perhaps also Yakub ibn Tarik, translated them. Both works have been largely used, and have exercised a great influence. It was on this occasion that the Arabs first became acquainted with a scientific system of astronomy. They learned from Brahamgupta earlier than from Ptolemy.**"

"Another influx of Hindu learning took place under Harun, AD 786 - 808. The ministerial family Barmak, then at the zenith of their power, had come with the ruling dynasty from Balkh, where an ancestor of theirs had been an official in the Buddhistic temple Naubehar, i.e. *nava vihara* = the new temple (or monastery). The name Barmak is said to be of Indian descent, meaning *paramaka* i.e. the superior (abbot of the *vihara*)."

"Induced by family traditions, they sent scholars to India, there to study medicine and pharmacology. Besides, they engaged Hindu scholars to come to Baghdad, made them the chief physicians of their hospitals, and ordered them to translate from Sanskrit into Arabic books on medicine, pharmacology, toxicology, philosophy, astrology, and other subjects. Still in later centuries Muslim scholars sometimes traveled for the same purposes as the emissaries of the Barmak, e.g. Almuwakkuf not long before Alberuni's time..."



"Many Arab authors took up the subjects communicated to them by the Hindus and worked them out in original compositions, commentaries and extracts. A favorite subject of theirs was Indian mathematics, the knowledge of which became far spread by the publications of Alkindi and many others."

**Alberuni** leaves no doubt as to the origin of the so-called Arabic system of numbers:

"The numerical signs which we use are derived from the finest forms of the Hindu signs... The Arabs, too, stop with the thousand, which is certainly the most correct and the most natural thing to do... Those, however, who go beyond the thousand in their numeral system are the Hindus, at least in their arithmetical technical terms, which have been either freely invented or derived according to certain etymologies, whilst in others both methods are blended together. They extend the names of the orders of numbers until the 18th order for religious reasons, the mathematicians being assisted by the grammarians with all kinds of etymologies."

In Islamic Spain, European scholars acknowledged India very positively, as evidenced by an important and rare 11th century book on world science commissioned by the ruler of Spain. Its author, **Said al-Andalusi** (1029 -1070) Islamic scholar, who was a prolific author and in the powerful position of a judge for the king in Muslim Spain.

He focused on India as a major center for science, mathematics and culture. Some excerpts:

**"The first nation (to have cultivated science) is India. This is a powerful nation having a large population, and a rich kingdom. India is known for the wisdom of its people. Over many centuries, all the kings of the past have recognized the ability of the Indians in all the branches of knowledge."**

**"The Indians, as known to all nations for many centuries, are the metal (essence) of wisdom, the source of fairness and objectivity. They are peoples of sublime pensiveness, universal apologues, and useful and rare inventions."**

**"To their credit, the Indians have made great strides in the study of numbers and of geometry. They have acquired immense information and reached the zenith in their knowledge of the movements of the stars (astronomy) and the secrets of the skies (astrology) as well as other mathematical studies. After all that, they have surpassed all the other peoples in their knowledge of medical science and the strengths of various drugs, the characteristics of compounds and the peculiarities of substances [chemistry]."**

**"Their kings are known for their good moral principles, their wise decisions, and their perfect methods of exercising authority."**

**"What has reached us from the work of the Indians in music is the book... [that] contains the fundamentals of modes and the basics in the construction of melodies."**

**"That which has reached us from the discoveries of their clear thinking and the marvels of their inventions is the (game) of chess. The Indians have, in the construction of its cells, its double numbers, its symbols and secrets, reached the forefront of knowledge. They have extracted its mysteries from supernatural forces. While the game is being played and its pieces are being maneuvered, there appear the beauty of structure and the greatness of harmony. It demonstrates the manifestation of high intentions and noble deeds, as it provides various forms of warnings from enemies and points out ruses as well as ways to avoid dangers. And in this, there is considerable gain and useful profit."**

Even as late as the 12th century C.E, **al-Idrîsî** (1100-1166), a geographer and scholar from Spain and Sicily, included the Gandhara region, including Kabul, with India'. The region was famous for the export of its three local products: indigo, cotton, and iron.

(source: [How 'Gandhara' became 'Kandahar' - By Rajiv Malhotra](#) and [The Making of the Indo-Islamic World, Volume I – Early Medieval India and the Expansion of Islam 7th-11th Centuries - By Andre Wink](#). Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1999. p.112 -193).

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**Taj Mahal – A Rajput Palace/Hindu Temple ?**

The story has been challenged by **Professor P.N. Oak**, author of [Taj Mahal: The True Story](#), who believes that the whole

world has been duped. He claims that the Taj Mahal is not Queen Mumtaz Mahal's tomb, but an ancient Hindu temple palace of Lord Shiva (then known as Tejo Mahalaya), worshipped by the Rajputs of Agra city. In the course of his research, Oak discovered that the Shiva temple palace had been usurped by Shah Jahan from then Maharaja of Jaipur, Jai Singh. Shah Jahan then remodelled the palace into his wife's memorial. **In his own court chronicle, Badshahnama, Shah Jahan admits that an exceptionally beautiful grand mansion in Agra was taken from Jai Singh for Mumtaz's burial.** The ex-Maharaja of Jaipur is said to retain in his secret collection two orders from Shah Jahan for the surrender of the Taj building.

The use of captured temples and mansions as a burial place for dead courtiers and royalty was a common practice among Muslim rulers. For example, Hamayun, Akbar, Etmud-ud-Daula and Safdarjung are all buried in such mansions.

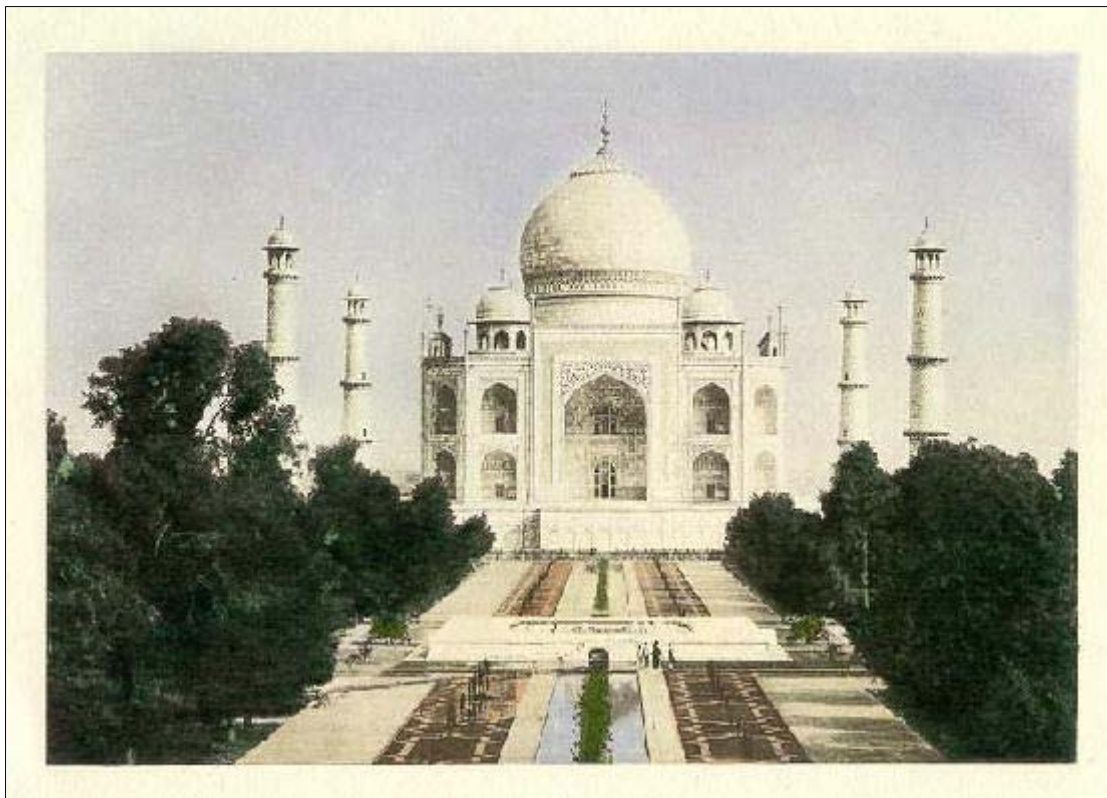
(source: [The Taj Mahal - BBC](#)).

Many believe that the Taj Mahal was a 12th century temple-palace seized from **Raja Jaisingh of Jaipur** and converted to accommodate Mumtaz's tomb. **Mullah Abdul Hamid Lahori**, Shah Jehan's own official chronicler, has written, that Mumtaz's body was laid to rest in a "lofty sky-high palace with a majestic dome" procured from Raja Jaisingh.

The journals of Tamerlane (1336-1405) and Babur (1483-1530) show that this palace pre-dates Shah Jehan and also points to the notable absence of any claim by Shah Jehan himself for its construction.

A passage from Shahjahan's court chronicle, the **Badshahnama**, which despairingly admits that the Taj Mahal is a commandeered Hindu palace. Mansingh's mansion (manzil) was then in the possession of his grandson Jaisingh – says the Badshahnama.

French merchant **Jean Baptiste Tavernier**, who visited India during Shah Jahan's reign, has said in his book, [Travels in India](#), the cost of the scaffolding exceeded that of the entire work done regarding the mausoleum. This proves that all Shah Jahan had to do was engrave Koranic texts on the walls of a Hindu palace; that is why the cost of the scaffolding was much more than the value of the entire work done.



*Sir V. S. Naipaul had called the Taj Mahal a vulgar, crude building, a display of power built on blood and bones. "The Taj is so wasteful, so decadent and in the end so cruel that it is painful to be there for very long. This is an extravagance that speaks of the blood of the people." As one famous Telugu poet wrote, "It is not to remember who built the Taj Mahal. It is to remember who are the labourers"*

The [Encyclopedia Britannica](#) states, that the Taj Mahal building complex comprises stables and guest and guard rooms.

**Mr. Nurul Hassan Siddiqui's** book, [The City of Taj](#), admits that the Badshahnama states that a Hindu palace was commandeered to bury Mumtaz in.

Historian **Vincent Smith**, also states that Babur died in the Taj Mahal 100 years before the death of the lady for whom the Taj is believed to have been built as a mausoleum. On page 321, Smith in his book [Akbar the Great Moghul](#), says: "It is surprising to find unmistakable Hindu features in the architecture of the tomb of a most zealous Musalman saint, but the whole structure suggests Hindu feeling and nobody can mistake the Hindu origin of the column and struts of the porch." (

source: [Proof of Vedic Culture's Global Existence - By Stephen Knapp](#) p. 280-9).

**Dr. Ernest Binfield Havell** (1861-1934 (principal to the Madras College of Art in the 1890s and left as principal of the Calcutta College of Art some 20 years later) has observed: "His first point was that whatever the inspiration, **'there is one thing which has struck every writer about the Taj Mahal and that is its dissimilarity to any other monument in any other part of the world..'**"

**Havell** insisted that the Islamic architecture in India was influenced by the Hindus. He supplied the following quotes from the opening quotes of his book, [Indian Architecture - Its Psychology, Structure and History from the First Mohammedan Invasion to the Present Day](#). These give evidence at the admiration the Muslims had for Indian architecture: "**Alberuni**, the Arab historian, expressed his astonishment at and admiration for the work of Hindu builders.

**"Our people, he said, "when they see them, wonder at them and are unable to describe them, much less to construct anything like them."**

**Abdul Fazal** author of [Akbar-nama](#), wrote, "**It passes our conception of things, few indeed in the whole world can compare with them."**

**Outside India, its supposed precursor, Humayun's tomb in Delhi, or the other two white marble tombs, those of Itimad-ud-Daula in Agra and Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri, were so inferior as to be unworthy of comparison.** There was no precedent in the strictly non-representational art of Islam. **And only an Hindu artist with his purely conceptual approach could have created a building that was so blatantly seductive.**

"The best Agra workers of the present day are also Hindus..." In my opinion the Delhi pietra dura (the figure drawing of birds inlaid in the rear wall of the royal balcony in the Diwani-i-Am, Red Fort) has been wrongly attributed to Shahjahan's reign..the naturalistic representation of birds and animals are a violation of Muslim law. The strict letter of (Koranic) law forbade the representation of the likeness of anything which is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath." (Note: Taliban recently has banned images of animals in Afghanistan). The Taj Mahal had a grand garden. A graveyard never boasts of luscious fruit and fragrant flower trees, since the idea of enjoying the fruit and flowers of graveyard is revolting. The garden could therefore, only have been the adjunct of a palace.

An American visitor named **Baynard Taylor** has been quoted on page 177 of [Keene's Handbook](#). Taylor observes: "I have been struck by the singular fact that, while at the central seats of the Moslem empire art reached but a comparative degree of development here and there, on the opposite and most distant frontiers (i. e. Spain and in India) it attained a rapid and splendid culmination." In other words, in lands so distant as Spain and India Muslim invaders apparently built stupendous and magnificent monuments but in their own lands like Syria, Iraq and Arabia they have pretty little to show of the same caliber.



**Also Shah Jahan was no patron of the arts. Had he been one, he would not have had the heart to chop off the hands of those who are said to have toiled to 'build' the monument for his wife. An art lover, disconsolate over his wife's death, would not indulge in an orgy of maiming skilful craftsmen.**

Emperor Shahjahan's wife Arjumand Banu died in Burhanpur somewhere between 1629 and 1632 A.D. Her body was buried in a garden there but is said to have been exhumed after about six months and transported to Agra. **Jean Baptiste Tavernier**, 17th century French jewel merchant, toured India for trade between 1641 and 1668 A.D. In his book, [Travels in India](#), he has recorded all kinds of information on India. Mumtaz died somewhere between 1629 and 1632. Tavernier arrived in India

nearly 11 years after Mumtaz's demise. According to Tavernier the work commenced and ended during his stay in India. According to some Muslim accounts the Taj Mahal was complete starting from the foundations, by 1643, while Tavernier tells us that the work concerning the mausoleum was not begun by at least 1641. That means that even if the work began in 1641 it ended only in 1663. This was impossible since Shah Jahan was no longer on the throne after 1658. If a stupendous monument had been built for the burial of a consort, there would have been a ceremonial burial date and it would not go unrecorded.

Even [Encyclopedia Britannica](#) states that **Tavernier** began a journey (1638-43) as far as Agra and Golconda. His visit to the Great Moghul and to the diamond mines.

Tavernier has recorded: "Of all the tombs which one sees at Agra that of the wife of Shahjahan is the most splendid. He purposely made the tomb near the Tasimacan (which had six large courts) where all foreigners come, so that the whole world should see and admire it."

The word Tasimacan is Taz-I-macan, ie. **Royal residence**, which is synonymous with Taj Mahal. That is to say, the Hindu palace was known as Tasimacan alias Taj mahal even before Mumtaz's burial, according to **Tavernier**. He tells us that foreigners used to flock to see the magnificent palace and that Shahjahan's object in burying Mumtaz there was precisely to cash in on the sculptural grandeur of that dreamland palace. "Mahal" is exclusively used in India, is not of Arabic or Persian origin therefore not of the Mughal period, and contends that it is instead of Sanskrit origin. One can easily identify "Mahal" as a contraction of the Sanskrit "Mahalaya" or "Maha-alaya" meaning "Grand Residence" and when "Taj or Tej" meaning a crown is the qualifying adjective, the term takes on a whole new meaning, i.e. Grand Residence of the Crown, or Grand Royal Palace. "Tejas" is also the Sanskrit term for "resplendence" and "Teja Mahalaya" also means "Resplendent Shrine". The entire Taj building consists of over 1000 rooms along its corridors, in the two basements, on the upper floors and in its numerous towers, which clearly bears out that the contention that it was meant to be a temple-palace. The Taj Palace is located in the twin township of Jaisinghpura and Khawaspura, which are Rajput words, not Muslim. The Taj complex houses a pair of Nakkhar Khana, i.e. drum houses. Drum houses are not only superfluous in a tomb but is a positive misfit for a departed soul.

Radiocarbon dating was performed on some door samples taken from the Taj Mahal by Prof Marvin Mills of the Pratt Institute Archaeological History Department, New York, who with Dr. Evan Williams of the Brooklyn College radiocarbon laboratory, thereby determined that the monument pre-dates Shah Jehan by at least three centuries.

The ex-Maharaja of Jaipur still retains in his secret collection two orders from Shah Jahan for surrendering the Taj building. **Using captured temples and mansions, as a burial place for dead courtiers and royalty was a common practice among Muslim rulers.** For example, Humayun, Akbar, Etmud-ud-Daula and Safdarjung are all buried in such mansions. European traveler **Johan Albert Mandelslo**, who visited Agra in 1638 (only seven years after Mumtaz's death), describes the life of the city in his memoirs. But he makes no reference to the Taj Mahal being built. The writings of **Peter Mundy**, an English visitor to Agra within a year of Mumtaz's death, also suggest the Taj was a noteworthy building long well before Shah Jahan's time. Many rooms in the Taj Mahal have remained sealed since Shah Jahan's time, and are still inaccessible to the public. Fearing political backlash, Indira Gandhi's government tried to have Oak's book withdrawn from the bookstores, and threatened the Indian publisher of the first edition with dire consequences. The current Indian government should open the sealed rooms of the Taj Mahal and let experts investigate.

Shah Jahan is often misrepresented in Indian histories as a fabulously rich Mughal. The image of his derives from the belief that he built a number of costly buildings while he actually did not build even a single one. Far from being a monarch possessing fabulous wealth Shah Jahan could hardly command any resources worth his name because his near – 30 – years reign was marred by 48 military campaigns. Shah Jahan's relative poverty is fully borne out by Tavernier's remark that from "want of wood" the scaffolding, including the support of arches, had all to be made of bricks. The reader may well consider whether a monarch who cannot muster even the timber necessary for a scaffolding, in a country like India which had vast stretches under dense forest, can ever hope or dream of ordering a building as magnificent and majestic as the Taj Mahal???

### Mumtaz mahal – The Lady of the Taj



According to Shah Jahan's own court chronicle, the Badshahnama, which says, "On the 17<sup>th</sup> Sil-I-Kada, 1040, died Nawab Aliya Begam, in the 40<sup>th</sup> year of her age... She had borne him eight sons and six daughters..."

**Maulvi Mionuddin Ahmed** observes that Mumtaz's original name was Arjumand Banu Begum, and she was conferred the honorific title Mumtaz-ul-Zamani by her father-in-law **Jehangir**, but never Mumtaz Mahal, and she acquired the addition "Mahal" posthumously by virtue of being entombed in a palace, and that on the contrary it was not the monument which acquired her name, as latter-day historians would have us believe.



### What was the status of this lady?

Arjumand Banu's father was Khwaja Abul Hasan (also known as Yamin-ud-Daula Asaf Khan) and mother, Diwanji Begum. Born in 1594, Mumtaz was married to Shah Jahan in 1612. She was 18 while Shah Jahan was 21 years of age at the time of marriage. **But she as not Shah Jahan's first wife.** Shah Jahan's first wife, the queen, was a great grand-daughter of the ruler of Persia – Shah Ismail Safwi. Shah Jahan had numerous other wives and many consorts. He not only was married before taking Mumtaz as his wife but **also married again after her death.** In between these weddings he also used to take consorts by the hundreds into his harem. It is, therefore, futile to argue, as is traditionally done, that Shah Jahan was so devoted to Mumtaz as to lose all interest in life after her death and that he, therefore, perpetuated her memory in a magnificent monument.

During the 18 years of her married life she bore 14 children of whom 7 survived her. That meant in no single year was she free from pregnancy, which **shows Shah Jahan's utter disregard to his wife's health**, so much so that Mumtaz died soon after her last delivery. She was only 37 years of age.

**This questions the whole myth that Taj Mahal is a monument of Love?**

### The Taj Mahal originated as a Shiva Temple



The Taj edifice which Shah Jahan's own chronicle (The Badshahnama) admits to be a Hindu mansion could have been an ancient Hindu temple. It is often wondered what determines the size of Mumtaz's cenotaph. It is neither of the average height of a Muslim woman of the 17<sup>th</sup> century nor is it of the average height of an Islamic grave. It could be possible that the height of Mumtaz's cenotaph is the height of the **Hindu Shiva Linga** consecrated in the Taj Mahal may have been the deciding factor. It could be then that the ancient Hindu sacred Shiva Linga is buried in the cenotaph while the grave in the basement may or may not contain Mumtaz's body because bodies are always buried in the earth and not on a two-storey-high stone flooring.

Tavernier also mentions the six courts in the Taj Mahal building complex where a bazaar use to be held. It is common knowledge that in Hindu tradition bazaars and fairs are held around temples which constitute the focal points of Hindu life.

(source: [Taj Mahal: The True Story - By P.N. Oak](http://www.hindunet.org/hindu_history/modern/taj_oak.html)

[http://www.hindunet.org/hindu\\_history/modern/taj\\_oak.html](http://www.hindunet.org/hindu_history/modern/taj_oak.html)

[http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0961161442/qid=996716357/sr=1-1/ref=sc\\_b\\_1/102-5083664-1858564](http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0961161442/qid=996716357/sr=1-1/ref=sc_b_1/102-5083664-1858564)  
**[Shah Jehan did not build the Taj - By Arvind Ghosh](#)**

Some antecedents of Taj Mahal. It was built over a pre-existing Hindu temple on the banks of Yamuna and has been extensively documented by few archeologists who smelled foul. It is like King's clothes story - nobody dares to question it because of sheer image of the Taj Mahal in the world. **It is very rare to have Muslim structures near banks of rivers, esp. Indian rivers.** And all the builders of Taj Mahal had their hands chipped off which is a fact.

For more information please refer to [Was the Taj Mahal a Vedic Temple? The Photographic Evidence](#)).

The confession is contained in the "Badshahnama", a chronicle containing an account of Shah Jahan's reign by his court employee, Mulla Abdul Hamid Lahori. Printed copies of the "Badshahnama" (Bibliotheca Indica Series of the Asiatic Society of Bengal) are now available in all prominent historical libraries. A photostat of the relevant extract in Persian is provided herewith. The passage reads:

"Before this (i.e. being taken over) it was the manzil of Raja Mansingh. At this time, it was in the occupation of Raja Jaisingh, his nephew. This was selected for Mumtaz's heavenly abode...Although Raja Jaisingh deemed the take over of the grand mansion (Ala manzil) as a great honor done to him yet as a matter of etiquette and since it (taking over without compensation) is not permitted by religious convention - he was paid a (certain sum for it from the royal treasury."

(source: [Shah Jahan did not build the Taj - By Arvind Ghosh](#)).

For more on destruction of Hindu temples, refer to [Hindu Temples: What Happened to Them : \(A Preliminary](#)

## [Survey\) - By Arun Shourie](#)

For more on the Taj Mahal controversy, please visit:

### **An Architect looks at the Taj Legend**

by **Professor Marvin H. Mills** - Pratt Institute, New York

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Ithaca/3440/tajm.html>

The architectural historian, Marvin Mills of the Pratt Institute in New York had a piece of wood from a door in the north facade of the Taj carbon-dated. When tested at the Brooklyn College Radiocarbon Laboratory, the date came to 1359 AD, about three hundred years earlier than Shahjahan's time. But such a single reading cannot be given too much of importance in the weighing of the evidence.

### **The Taj Mahal Controversies**

by **Subhask Kak**

<http://www.sulekha.com/column.asp?cid=231036>

### **The Taj Mahal - BBC**

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2q2/A5220>

Many rooms in the Taj Mahal have remained sealed since Shah Jahan's time, and are still inaccessible to the public. Oak asserts they contain a headless statue of Shiva and other objects commonly used for worship rituals in Hindu temples. Fearing political backlash, Indira Gandhi's government tried to have Oak's book withdrawn from the bookstores, and threatened the Indian publisher of the first edition with dire consequences. The only way to really validate or discredit Oak's research is to open the sealed rooms of the Taj Mahal, and allow international experts to investigate.

### **The Question of the Taj Mahal**

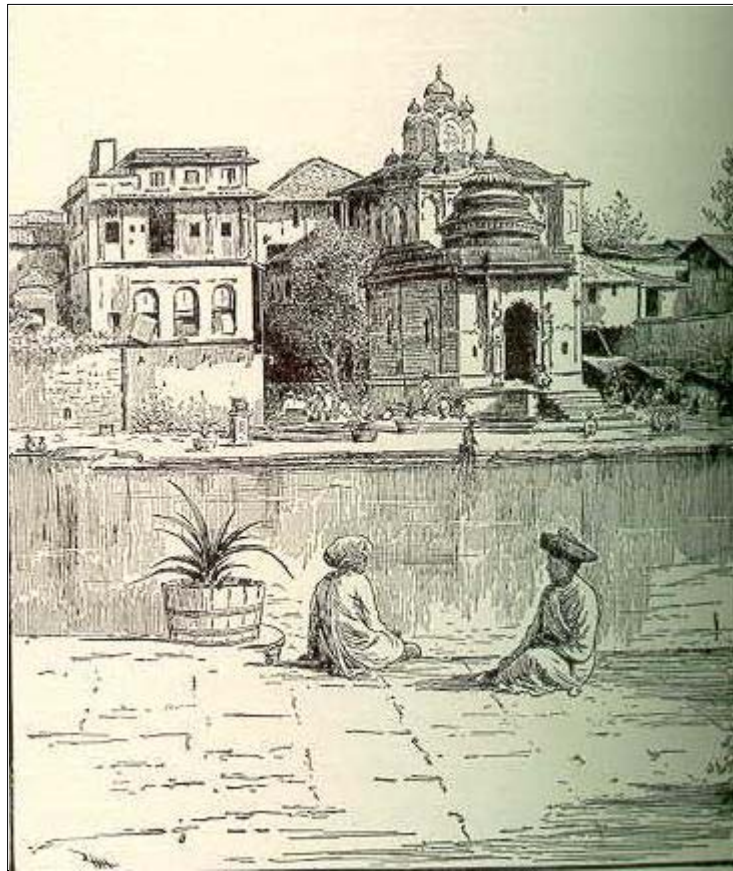
By **P. S. Bhat and A. L. Athawale**

[http://www.stephen-knapp.com/question\\_of\\_the\\_taj\\_mahal.htm](http://www.stephen-knapp.com/question_of_the_taj_mahal.htm)

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**Lord William Bentinck**, considered dismantling the Taj Mahal and putting it up at a public auction and sold for the value of its marble. to meet the shortage of money in the East India Company's treasury. **The Taj Mahal was also used as a stable during the Raj.**

(source: [India and World Civilization](#) - By **D P Singhal** p. 272).



*Rama's hallowed place*

Author **V. S. Naipaul** has said: "The Pakistanis boast of the history. So why should people just across the border in India pretend it doesn't exist? What kind of nonsense is this? In their junior history books it's there. **"We conquered, and looted. And we destroyed. We did away with all the idols, we did away with all the temples. Yes, it was our land'. The Pakistani dream is one day that there'll be a Muslim resurgence and they will lead the prayers in the mosques in Delhi. You can hear that in Pakistan."**

(source: [www.tehelka.com](http://www.tehelka.com)).

**(Afghan Hindus forced to wear labels:** The ruling Taleban leadership in Afghanistan announced plans on Tuesday to force Hindus to wear identity labels on their clothing to differentiate them from Muslims. The proposal - reminiscent of the yellow Star of David that Jews were forced to wear in Nazi Germany).

(source: <http://www.msnbc.com/news/576476.asp>)

Comparisons have been drawn with the Nazi regime, which in the 1930s had similarly asked Jews to wear a yellow star so that they were clearly marked. **Today Hindus have been marked out, tomorrow they may well be targeted for crimes real or imagined and there will be no one to save them.** The US and the West, leaders and believers of the Free World, supporters of the creed of liberty and justice, are doing even less. All they have done is impose economic sanctions, which only hurt the poor and the weak in Afghanistan.

(source: [They now come for the Hindus - By Amberish K Diwanji - Jihadis \(Holy Warriors\) restoration of Islamic rule over all parts of India.](http://www.sreevideos.com/indianews/library/weekly/aa122400c.htm)  
<http://www.sreevideos.com/indianews/library/weekly/aa122400c.htm>)

### **Kashmir's Hindus run scared of rising violence**



A wave of grisly killings of Hindus by Muslim guerrillas over the past six weeks has terrorized the minority community in revolt-racked Kashmir. The latest victims were two Hindu priests who were dragged from a temple by Muslim



rebels and beheaded, police said.

(source: [Yahoo News.com](#) - By Ashok Pahalwan).

Sir V. S. Naipaul author, Nobel laureate, writes in his book [Beyond Belief: Islamic Excursions Among the Converted Peoples](#) is:

"There probably has been no imperialism like that of Islam and the Arabs....Islam seeks as an article of the faith to erase the past; the believers in the end honor Arabia alone, they have nothing to return to." In the Indian context, Naipaul views Islam as far more disruptive than the British rule.

Muslim insecurity led to the call for the creation of Pakistan. It went at the same time with an idea of old glory, of the invaders sweeping down the northwest and looting the temples of Hindustan and imposing faith in the infidel. The fantasy still lives: and for the Muslim converts of the subcontinent it is the start of their neurosis, because in this fantasy the convert forgets who or what he is and becomes the violator."

(source: [Beyond Belief - IndiaStar](#)).

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For more information on the havoc caused to the fabric of Hindu society, refer to: [The Destruction of Hindu Temples - By Sita Ram Goel](#) and [Negationism and the Muslim Conquests - By Francois Gautier](#)

**Kashmiri Hindus (Pandits)** are in their eleventh year of **exile** after Islamic religious fundamentalists in the valley of Kashmir took to armed subversion and terrorism and drove them out of their centuries old habitat.

(source: [Panun Kashmir.org](#)).

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### The Religious consequences of Defeat

The conquest of India by the Muslims and the establishment of an Islamic state apparatus as an instrument of its propagation is an experience that Hinduism has difficulty in handling even to this day. Moreover, during this long period of Muslim Rule (ca. 1000-1858), the Hindus squandered many chances of regaining control over their political destiny, so that the **Hindus had to face the religious consequences of not just defeat but also demoralization**. There are some parallels with the Jewish experience. **There was the destruction not of the Temple but of temples**, and a kind of Hindu diaspora. Thus **Alberuni** wrote: "Hindu sciences have retired far away from those parts of the country conquered by us, and have fled to places when our hands cannot yet reach, to Kashmir, Benares, and other places."





*Sculptures of Hindu Divinities: Shiva and Parvati at Ellora.*

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But there was one marked contrast between Hindu and Jewish experiences. While the Jews were scattered from their homeland, **the Hindus were subdued in their own homeland**. The dominant mood in the north was one of demoralization with the replacement of the Hindu rule by the Muslim. Hindu learning centered on Sanskrit received a setback, and the vacuum was filled at the political level by Persian but at the popular level by the rise of numerous regional languages.

**South India emerged as the citadel of Hinduism after the north had been overrun by the Muslims.** In the south, the Vijayanagar Empire (14<sup>th</sup> –17<sup>th</sup> centuries), although it also finally succumbed to Muslim pressure, held it at bay for a sufficiently long period of time to prevent such fissures in the body politic arising in the south as led to the formation of Pakistan and Bangladesh in the north.

By the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the British had established themselves in India with sufficient firmness **to permit missionary activity** within their realm. The victory of the British, and by proxy of Christianity, produced its own chain of consequences. The fact that the British had defeated both the Hindus and Muslims and now ruled over both could have created an interesting consequence – uniting the two communities in a common cause against the British/Christian enemy. The mutiny against the British in 1857-1858 and the Gandhian movement in its early phase raised such hopes, but they were never realized, for the country was partitioned represented the religious consequence of two defeats – at the hands of the Muslims as well as the Christians.

On the whole it can be said that Hinduism fared better in its encounter with Christianity than in its clash with Islam. Islamic rule over the Hindus was longer (approximately **700 hundred years**) and more successful in the sense that a quarter of the Hindu population was converted to Islam.

One major religious consequence of the Christian presence in India as a result of military defeat of the Hindus was the projection of the **Bhagavad Gita** as the central scripture of modern Hinduism within a century. One would have expected such a development within Hinduism when it faced the people with the book – the Muslims – but it was curiously delayed until the encounter with another people of the book – the Christians.

One religious consequence of freedom - was the partition of the country into India and Pakistan on religious grounds. **While Pakistan was conceptually created as a homeland for Indian Muslims, India was not visualized as the**

homeland of the Hindus. Thus a "theocratic" Pakistan and a secular India. This development was further facilitated by the pluralistic nature of Hinduism.

(source: [Our Religions - edited Arvind Sharma](#) p. 50-52).

## Mopla Rebellion

B. R. Ambedkar wrote, in his book, [Thoughts on Pakistan](#):

"Beginning with the year 1920 there occurred ... in Malabar what is known as the Mopla Rebellion. It was a result of the agitation carried out by two Muslim organisations, Khuddam-i-Kaba and the Central Khilafat Committee.

**The agitations actually preached the doctrine that India under the British government was Dar-ul-Harab and that the Muslims must fight against it and if they could not, they must carry out the alternative principle of Hijrat."**

**The rebellion against the British found ready victims in Hindus.**

In Ambedkar's words: "The Hindus were visited by a dire fate at the hands of the Moplas. Massacres, forcible conversions, desecration of temples, foul outrages upon women, such as ripping open pregnant women, pillage, arson and destruction — in short, all the accompaniments of brutal and unrestrained barbarism, were perpetrated freely by the Moplas upon the Hindus... The number of Hindus who were killed, wounded or converted is not known. But the number must have been enormous."

(source: [Writings and Speeches - By B R Ambedkar](#) Volume 8 p. 163).

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## Conclusion

**Koenraad Elst**, Belgian scholar has rightly pointed out:

"The **real harm done to Hinduism** and Hindu society (by the Islamic onslaught) is not the loss of stone structure, which are but the outermost layer of the **real harm done to Hindu society**. There has been a loss of vast territories - they may be claimed back, but that would hardly be any less superficial. Far more fundamental is the **moral damage that has been done: the loss of self confidence**, the unprecedented and harsh enmity within Hindu society (internal enmity and bitterness typically occurs in powerless groups), **the boot-licking attitude among the Hindu intelligentsia, the negative self-image**. The moral damage again is partly due to a loss of knowledge and memory: the Hindu educational system has been destroyed, and the Hindus are helpless in the face of concerted efforts to disinform them and destroy their soul."

(source: [Ayodhya and After - By Koenraad Elst](#) Voice of India SKU: INBK2650 p. 21). Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

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## Articles

### **The Invasion of India by the Muslim Hoards** **By Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar**

Historically, Pakistan was part of India when Chandragupta was the ruler; it continued to be part of India when Hsuan Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, visited India in the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. In his diary, Hsuan Tsang has recorded that India was divided into five divisions.

(\* The writers of the Puranas divided India into nine divisions). It is also true that when Hsuan Tsang came, not only the Punjab but what is now Afghanistan was part of India and further, the people of the Punjab and Afghanistan were either Vedic or Buddhist by religion. But what happened since Hsuan Tsang left India?



The first Muslim invasion of India came from the north-west by the Arabs who were led by Mahommed Bin Qasim. It took place in 711 A.D. and resulted in the conquest of Sind. This first Muslim invasion did not result in a permanent occupation of the country because the Caliphate of Baghdad, by whose order and command the invasion had taken place, was obliged by the middle of 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D. to withdraw its direct control from this distant province of Sind.

Soon after this withdrawal, there began a series of terrible invasions by Muhammad of Ghazni in 1001 A.D. Muhammad died in 1030 A.D., but within the short span of 30 years, he invaded India 17 times. He was followed by Mahommed Ghori, who began his career as an invader in 1173. He was killed in 1206. For thirty years Muhammad of Ghazni ravaged India and for thirty years Mahommed Ghori harried the same country in the same way.

Then followed the incursions of the Moghul hordes of Chinghiz Khan. They first came in 1221. They then stayed on the border of India but did not enter it. Twenty years later, they marched on Lahore and sacked it. Of their inroads, the most terrible was under Timur in 1398. Then comes on the scene a new invader in the person of Babar who invaded India in 1526. The invasion of India did not stop with that of Babar. There occurred two more invasions. In 1738 Nadir Shah's invading host swept over the Punjab like a flooded river "furious as the ocean". He was followed by Ahmad Shah Abdali who invaded India in 1761, smashed the forces of the Maharathas at Panipat and crushed for ever the attempt of the Hindus to gain the ground which they had lost to their Muslim invaders.

These Muslim invasions were not undertaken merely out of lust for loot or conquest, but also to strike a blow at the idolatry and polytheism of Hindus and establishing Islam in India. In one of his dispatches to Hajjaj, Mahommed bin Qasim is quoted to have said:

"The nephew of Raja Dahir, his warriors and principal officers have been dispatched, and the infidels converted to Islam or destroyed. Instead of idol-temples, mosques and other places of worship have been created, the Kutbah is read, the call to prayers is raised, so that devotions are performed at stated hours."

Muhammad of Ghazni also looked upon his numerous invasions of India as the waging of a holy war. Al'Utbi, the historian of Muhammad, describing his raids writes:

**"He demolished idol temples and established Islam. He captured .....cities, destroyed the idolaters, and gratifying Muslims. He then returned home and promulgated accounts of the victories obtained for Islam.....and vowed that every year he would undertake a holy war against Hind."**

Mahommed Ghori was actuated by the same holy zeal in his invasions of India. Hasan Nizami, his historian, describes his work in the following terms:

**"He purged by his sword the land of Hind from the filth of infidelity and vice, and freed the whole of that country from the thorn of God-plurality and the impurity of idol-worship, and by his royal vigor and intrepidity left not one temple standing."**

**Taimur** has his Memoir explained what led him to invade India. He says:

"My object in the invasions of Hindustan is to lead a campaign against the infidels, to convert them to the true faith according to the command of Muhammad (on whom and his family be the blessing and peace of God) to purify the land from the defilement of misbelief and polytheism, and overthrow the temples and idols, whereby we shall be Ghazis and Mujahdis, companions and soldiers of the faith before God."

These Muslim invaders were Tartars, Afghans, and Mongols. **Mahommed bin Qasim's** first act of religious zeal was forcibly to circumcise the Brahmins of the captured city of Debul; but on discovering that they objected to conversion, he proceeded to put all above the age of 17 to death, and to order all others, with women and children, to be led into slavery. The temple of the Hindus was looted, and the rich booty was divided equally among the soldiers, after one-fifth, the legal portion for the government, had been set aside.

Muhammad of Ghazni from the first adopted those plans that would stike terror into the hearts of the Hindus. After the defeat of Raja Jaipal in A.D. 1001, Muhammad ordered that Jaipal "be paraded about in the streets so that his sons and chieftains might see him in that condition of shame, bonds and disgrace; and that fear of Islam might fly abroad through the country of the infidel."

“The slaughtering of ‘infidels’ seemed to be one thing that gave Muhammad particularly pleasure. In one attack on Chand Rai, in A.D. 1019, many infidels were slain or taken prisoners, and the Muslims paid no regard to booty until they had satiated themselves with the slaughter of the infidels and worshippers of the sun and fire. The historian naively adds that the elephants of the Hindu armies came to Muhammad of their own accord, leaving idols, preferring the service of the religion of Islam.”

The slaughter of the Hindus, gave a great setback to the indigenous culture of the Hindus, as in the conquest of Bihar by **Muhammad Bakhtyar Khilji**. When he took Nuddea (Bihar) the Tabaquat-I-Nasiri informs us that:

**“ great plunder fell into the hands of the victors. Most of the inhabitants were Brahmins with shaven heads. They were put to death. Large number of books were found.....but none could explain their contents as all the men had been killed, the whole fort and city being a place of study.”**

Summing up the evidence on the point, **Dr. Titus, author of Indian Islam** p. 22, says:

“ Of the destruction of temples and the desecration of idols we have an abundance of evidence. Mahommed bin Qasim carried out his plan of destruction systematically in Sind, but he made an exception of the famous temple of Multan for purposes of revenue, as this temple was a place of resort for pilgrims, who made large gifts to the idol. Nevertheless, while he thus satisfied his avarice by letting the temple stand, he gave vent to his malignity by having a piece of cow’s flesh tied around the neck of the idol.”

“ Minhaj-as-Siraj further tells us how Mahommed became widely known for having destroyed as many as thousand temples, and of his great feat in destroying the temple of Somnath and carrying off its idol, which he asserts was broken into four parts. One part he deposited in the Jami Masjid of Ghazni, one he placed at the entrance of the royal palace, the third he sent to Mecca, and the fourth to Medina.”

Lane Poole, author of Medieval India p. 26, has said that Mahommed of Ghazni:

**“who had vowed that every year should see him wage a holy war against the infidels of Hindustan” could not rest from his idol-breaking campaign so long as the temple of Somnath remained inviolate. It was for this specific purpose that he, at the very close of his career, undertook his arduous march across the desert from Multan to Anhalwara on the coast, fighting as he went, until he saw at last the famous temple:**

“There were a hundred thousand pilgrims were wont to assemble, a thousand Brahmins served the temple and guarded its treasures. Within stood the famous Shiva linga, adorned with gems and lighted by jeweled candelabra which were reflected in rich hangings, embroidered with precious stones like stars, that decked the shrine....The foreigners nothing daunted, scaled the walls, fifty thousand Hindus suffered for their faith and the sacred shrine was sacked to the joy of the true believers. The great stone was down and its fragments were carried off to grace the conquerors’ palace. The temple gates were set up at Ghazni and a million pounds worth of treasure rewarded the iconoclast.”

Dr. Titus writes, that **Quatb-ud-Din Aybak**, also destroyed a thousand temples, and then raised mosques on their foundations. He also built the Jami Masjid, Delhi, and adorned it with stones and gold obtained from the temples which had been demolished by elephants and covered it with inscriptions (from the Koran) containing the divine commands. In his conquest of South India the destruction of temples was carried out by Ala-ud-Din as it had been in the north by his predecessors.

**“The Sultan Firoz Shah, in his Futuhat, graphically describes how he treated Hindus who had dared to built new temples. I killed these leaders of infidelity and punished others with stripes, until this was entirely abolished and where infidels and idolaters worshipped idols. “**

Even in the reign of **Shah Jahan**, we read of the destruction of the temples that the Hindus had started to rebuild, and the account of this direct attack of the piety of the Hindus is thus solemnly recorded in the Badshah-namah”

**“ It has been brought to the notice of His Majesty, says the historian, that during the late reign (of Akbar) many idol-temples had been begun but remained unfinished at Benares, the great stronghold of infidelity. The infidels were now desirous of completing them. His Majesty, the defender of the faith, gave orders that at Benares and throughout all his dominions in every place all temples that had been begun should be cast down. It was reported that the Province of Allahbad that 76 temples had been destroyed in the district of Benares.”**



It was left to **Aurangzeb** to make a final attempt to overthrow idolatry. The author of **“Ma”athir i-Alamgiri** dilates upon his efforts to put down Hindu teaching, and his destruction of temples in the following terms:



“ In April, A.D. 1669, Aurangzeb learned that in the provinces of Thatta, Multan and Benares, but especially in the latter, foolish Brahmins were in the habit of expounding frivolous books in their schools, and that learners, Muslims as well as Hindus, went there for long distances.....The ‘Director of the Faith’ consequently issued orders to all the governors of provinces to destroy with a willing hand the schools and temples of the infidels; and they were enjoined to put an entire stop to the teaching and practicing of idolatrous worship....Later it was reported to his religious Majesty that the Government officers had destroyed the temple of Vishvanath at Benares.”

Dr. Titus observes:

“Such invaders as Muhammad and Timur seem to have more concerned with iconoclasm, the collection of booty, the enslaving of captives, and the sending of infidels to hell with the ‘proselytizing sword’ than they were with the conversion of them even by force. But when invaders/rulers were permanently established the winning of converts became a matter of supreme urgency. It was a part of the state policy to establish Islam as the religion of the whole land.”

“Qutb-ud-Din, whose reputation for destroying temples was almost as great as that of Muhammad, in the latter part of the twelfth century and early years of the thirteenth, must have frequently resorted to force as an incentive to conversion. One instance may be noted : when he approached Kiol (Aligarh) in A.D. 1194, ‘those of the garrison who were wise and acute were converted to Islam, but the others were slain with the sword.’”

“ One pathetic case is mentioned in the time of the reign of Firoz Shaha (A.D. 1351-1388). An old Brahmin of Delhi was burnt to death for refusing to give up his faith.”

**Muhammad not only destroyed temples but also made it a policy to make slaves of the Hindus he conquered.**

“Not only was slaughter of the infidels and the destruction of their temples resorted to in earlier period of Islam’s contact with India, but as we have seen, many of the vanquished were led into slavery. The dividing up of booty was one of the special attractions, to the leaders as well as to the common soldiers in these expeditions. Muhammad seems to have made the slaughter of infidels, the destruction of the temples, the capturing of slaves, and the plundering of the wealth of the people, particularly the temples and the priests, the main object of his raids. On the occasion of his first raid he is said to have taken much booty, and half a million Hindus, ‘beautiful men and women’ were reduced to slavery and taken back to Ghazni.”

When Muhammad later took Kanauj, in A.D. 1017, he took so much booty and so many prisoners that ‘ the fingers of those who counted them would have tired.’ Describing how common Indian slaves had become in Ghazni and Central Asia after the campaign of A.D. 1019, the historian of the times says:

“The number of prisoners may be conceived from the fact that each was sold for from two to ten dirhams. These were afterwards taken to Ghazni, and merchants came from far distant cities to purchase them; ...and the fair and the dark, the rich and the poor were commingled in one common slavery.

“In the year A.D 1202, when Qutb-ud-Din captured Kalinjar, after the temples had been converted into mosques, and the very name of idolatry was annihilated, fifty thousand men came under the collar of slavery and the plain became black as pitch with Hindus.”

**Slavery was the fate of those Hindus who were captured in the holy war.**

(source: [Pakistan or The Partition of India – By B. R. Ambedkar](#) AMS Press ISBN 0404548016 p. 53-66) Refer to [Ignore this genocide, we're secular - By Rajeev Srinivasan - rediff.com](#)).

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Did You Know?

Takshasila: World's first University



The World's first university was established in Takshila in 700 BC. More than 10,500 students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects. Taxila, stood on the banks of the river Vitasa in the northwest of the Indian subcontinent. The campus accommodated 10,500 students and offered over sixty different courses in various fields, such as science, mathematics, medicine, politics, warfare, astrology, astronomy, music, religion, and philosophy. The minimum age for admission was 16 years and students from as far as Babylonia, Greece, Syria, Arabia, and China came to study at the university.

**Panini, the great Sanskrit grammarian, Charaka, the author of famous treatise on medicine, and Chanakya, writer of [Artha Shastra](#) -- these august names are**

**associated with Taxila. Promising minds from far flung regions converged there to study the Vedas and all branches of secular knowledge.**

Takshasila or Taxila, as the Greeks called it over 2,000 years ago, was at one of the entrances to the splendor that was India. Its antiquity is rooted both in epic texts like the [Ramayana](#), [Mahabharata](#) and the other [Puranas](#).....**Taxila was destroyed by White Huns in 499 A.D**

### University of Nalanda



The University of Nalanda built in the 4th century BCE was one of the greatest achievements of ancient India in the field of education. **Buddha** visited Nalanda several times during his lifetime. The Chinese scholar and traveler **Hiuen Tsang** stayed here in the 7th century, and has left an elaborate description of the excellence, and purity of monastic life practiced here. About 2,000 teachers and 10,000 students from all over the Buddhist world, lived and studied in this international university. In this first residential international university of the world, 2,000 teachers and 10,000 students from all over the Buddhist world lived and studied here. The Gupta kings patronized these monasteries, built in old Kushan architectural style, in a row of

cells around a courtyard. Ashoka and Harshavardhana were some of its most celebrated patrons who built temples and monasteries here. Recent excavations have unearthed elaborate structures here. Hiuen Tsang had left ecstatic accounts of both the ambiance and architecture of this unique university of ancient times.

The Nalanda university counted on its staff such great thinkers as **Nagarjuna, Aryadeva, Vasubhandu, Asanga, Sthiramati, Dharmapala, Silaphadra, Santideva and Padmasambhava**. The ancient universities were the sanctuaries of the inner life of the nation.

**Nalanda, Vikramshila, Odantapura, and Jagddala as the universities destroyed by Mohammed Bakhtiar Khilji around 1200 A.D.**

**These universities were sacked, plundered, looted by the Islamic onslaught.**

The [Moghuls](#) neglected practical and secular learning, especially the sciences. **Throughout their long rule, no institutions was established comparable to modern university, although early India had world-famous centers of learning such as Taxila, Nalanda and Kanchi.** Neither the nobles nor the mullas were stirred into learning...

(For more information, refer to chapter on [Education in Ancient India](#)).

**Akbar was illiterate. So were most of the Muslim rulers. They did not build one good college in eight centuries, complains Nehru. Naturally, the Muslim invaders saw no good in the two great universities of India—Taxila and Nalanda. They destroyed them. [Peter Mansfield](#), historian of the Middle East, writes: "The great movements of ideas in western Europe from the Reformation through the Renaissance and**

counter-Reformation left the Ottoman world almost untouched." The French and Russian revolutions were not different. They made little impact on the thinking of the Muslim world.

(source: [Knowledge is suspected in Islam](#) - By M. S. N. Menon).

Refer to [Muslim contribution to civilisation](#) - By Dr Farrukh Saleem - Twenty-two per cent of humanity is Muslim, at least 1.4 billion followers of Islam. Omar al-Khayyam has been dead for 833 years, and since then Muslims have contributed next to nothing to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature or economics.

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### Law of Gravity

In the [Surya Siddhanta](#), dated 400-500 A.D. the ancient Hindu astronomer **Bhaskaracharya** states,

**"Objects fall on the earth due to a force of attraction by the earth. Therefore, the earth, planets, constellation, moon, and sun are held in orbit due to this force."** Approximately 1200 years later Isaac Newton rediscovered this phenomenon and called it the Law of Gravity!

(For more information please refer to chapter on [Hindu Culture](#)).

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