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Jain Shwetamber Temple, Lahore

The Jain Mandir in Lahore, Pakistan, is a significant historical and architectural site that reflects the rich cultural and religious heritage of the Jain community in the region

• Origins: The Jain Mandir in Lahore dates back to the 19th century, during the British colonial period. It was established by the Jain community, which migrated to the region and sought to create a place of worship and community gathering.
• Community: The Jains are a religious group originating from India, known for their principles of non-violence (ahimsa) and asceticism. The community has a long history in the Indian subcontinent, and their presence in Lahore reflects the historical trade routes and interactions between different cultures.

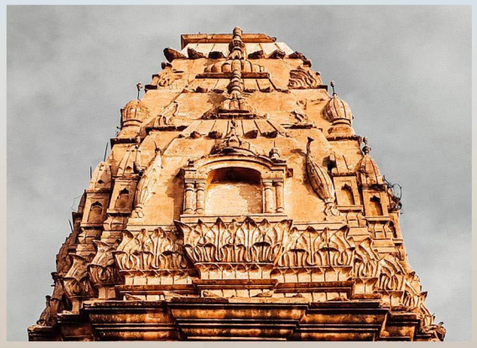
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Jain Digambar Temple lahore

The Jain Digambar Temple in Lahore stands as a rare and significant testament to the Jain community's historical presence in pre-Partition Punjab. Located in the Anarkali area near the Jain Mandir Chowk, this temple was once a central place of worship for the Digambar sect of Jainism — one of the two main sects in the Jain faith.

Constructed in the early 20th century, the temple reflects the architectural elegance and intricate detailing typical of Jain temple design, with finely carved domes and spires. It served as a vibrant religious, cultural, and community center for the Jain population in Lahore, which was a diverse and cosmopolitan city before the Partition of India in 1947.





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Jain Hall lahore

Jain Hall is one of the lesser-known but historically significant buildings in Lahore, located near the Mall Road and in close proximity to the Punjab Assembly and YMCA Hall. It was built by the Jain community of Lahore in the early 20th century, prior to the Partition of India in 1947.

Jain Hall was not a temple or a religious structure but rather a secular community space created by the affluent Jain merchants and philanthropists of Lahore. It was intended to serve as a venue for community gatherings, intellectual debates, lectures, cultural events, and political meetings. The hall played an important role in the public life of the city, particularly during the freedom movement, when it hosted gatherings of prominent leaders and reformers.



Gori Temple, Tharparkar

Gori Temple, also known as the Gori Mandir, is an ancient Jain temple located near Nagarparkar in the Tharparkar district of Sindh, Pakistan. It is believed to have been built in 1375–1376 CE during the rule of the Jain community that once thrived in this region.

The temple is dedicated to the 23rd Jain Tirthankara, Lord Parshvanatha, and is renowned for its beautiful architecture, which features intricate carvings, painted walls, and finely crafted pillars.

The structure is made of white marble and consists of a central dome with multiple smaller domes and a main prayer hall.

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Temple No. 01 Bhodesar, Tharparkar

Temple No. 01 at Bhodesar is one of the three historic Jain temples situated near Nagarparkar in the Tharparkar district of Sindh, Pakistan. This temple is believed to have been constructed around 1375 CE, during a period when Jainism was flourishing in the region.

The temple is built from local granite stone and is enclosed within a three-foot-high compound wall made of rubble masonry. The entrance faces east, leading into a long, corridor-like cell and an open courtyard, which is enclosed by two side walls on the north and south. The presence of squinches in the northwest and southwest corners suggests that the structure was intended to include an octagonal hall, a common feature in Jain temple architecture.

Bhodesar was once a significant center for Jainism, with several temples constructed between the 9th and 15th centuries. The region was known for its rich cultural and religious diversity, and the temples at Bhodesar are a testament to the architectural and artistic achievements of the Jain community during that era





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Jain Temple Verawah Nagarparkar

The Jain Temple at Verawah is a significant historical monument located near Verawah village in the Nagarparkar region of Tharparkar District, Sindh, Pakistan. This temple is part of the broader Nagarparkar Jain temple complex, which dates from the 12th to 15th centuries a period when Jainism flourished in the region The Verawah Jain Temple is constructed from stone and features an open group of pillars with intricately carved capitals. A notable artifact from this temple a beautifully carved marble block measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length and 2 feet 7 inches in breadth is currently housed in the National Museum of Pakistan in Karachi.



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Samadhi Atma Ramji

The Samadhi of Acharya Atma Ram Ji (also known as Vijayanand Suri) is located in Gujranwala, Punjab, Pakistan. Born in 1837, Atma Ram Ji was a highly respected Jain monk and reformer who played a major role in reviving Jainism in Punjab and other parts of India during the 19th century. He was the first Jain monk in modern times to be given the title of Acharya in 1886.

He passed away in Gujranwala in 1896, and his followers built this Samadhi to honor his memory. The structure combines Jain and Sikh architectural styles and was once a site of pilgrimage for Jains.

In 2019, the Government of Punjab (Pakistan) declared the Samadhi a protected heritage site, recognizing its cultural and religious significance.



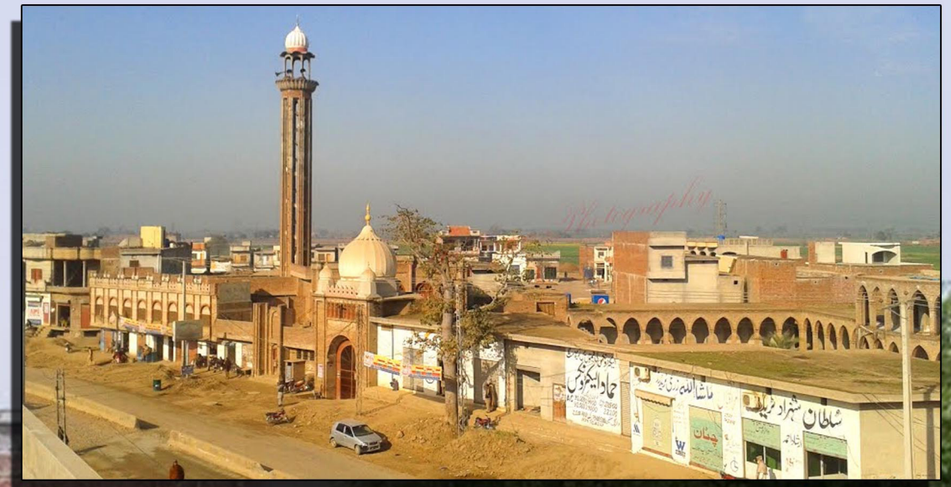


Qila Didar Singh

The town is believed to be named after Sardar Didar Singh, a Sikh noble who may have played a role in the regional governance or defense. During the 18th and 19th centuries, this area was part of the greater Punjab region that was home to a rich tapestry of religious and cultural communities, including Jains, Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs.

Before the Partition of 1947, Qila Didar Singh and surrounding areas had a small but significant presence of the Jain community, who were engaged in trade, business, and spiritual life. Many historical towns in Punjab featured Jain temples, havelis, and community centers, some of which have faded over time but still hold spiritual and emotional value for families whose roots trace back to the region.

Today, while the Jain population has migrated primarily to India, the memory of their peaceful coexistence and contribution to the cultural and economic life of towns like Qila Didar Singh remains an important chapter in the shared heritage of Punjab.



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Jain Shwetambar Temple, Narowal City

The Jain Shwetambar Temple with Shikhar in Narowal, Punjab, Pakistan, stands as a historical testament to the Jain community that once thrived in the region. Situated within the narrow lanes of Narowal's old city, this temple is characterized by its traditional shikhar (spire), a hallmark of Jain temple architecture.

Before the partition of India in 1947, Narowal was home to a vibrant Jain population. This temple served as a central place of worship and community gathering. Post-partition, with the migration of the Jain community to India, the temple ceased to function as a religious site. Over the years, it has fallen into disrepair, with local residents reportedly requesting its demolition due to safety concerns



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ShwetambarJain Mandir, Multan

The Shri Vishwanath Jain Shwetambar Mandir in Multan, Pakistan, stands as a significant testament to the rich Jain heritage in the region. Located near Chowk Bazaar, close to Masjid Phool Hattan, inside Bohar Gate of the inner Walled City of Multan, this temple is associated with the Shwetambar sect of Jainism

The temple showcases traditional Jain architectural elements, including a shikhara (spire), intricately carved marble pillars, and beautifully adorned door frames. The main entrance features wood carvings inscribed with "Shri Vishwanath Jain Shwetambar Mandir," highlighting its original dedication Inside, the temple boasts frescoes, stained glass paintings, and decorative elements that reflect the artistic heritage of the Jain community





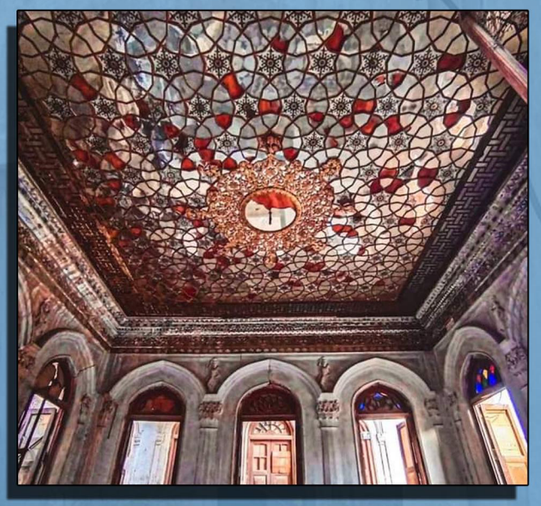
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Jain Temple Multan

The Shri Vishwanath Jain Shwetambar Mandir in Multan stands as a remarkable testament to the once-thriving Jain community in Punjab, pre-Partition. Multan, a historical hub of trade, spirituality, and multicultural coexistence, was home to Jain traders and devotees who built this temple as a center for worship, community gatherings, and festivals.

The temple was built in the architectural style common to Shwetambar Jain temples in Gujarat and Rajasthan, reflecting beautifully carved shikharas, marble work, wooden doors, and colorful frescoes inside the sanctum.



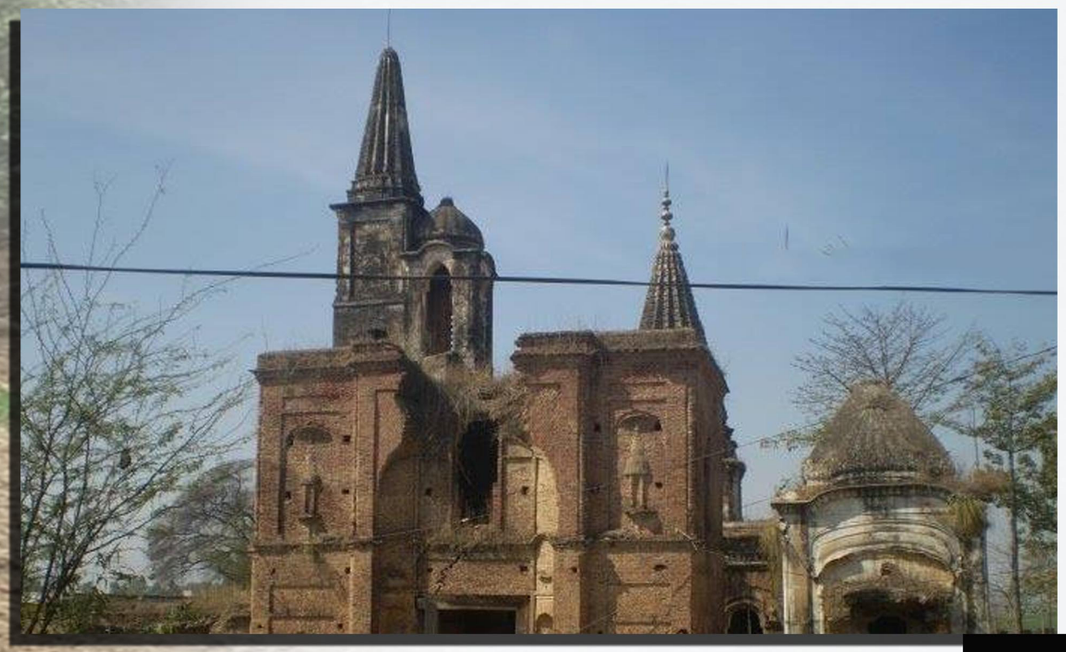


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Jain Mandir sukho chak Shakargarh

The Jain Mandir located in Sukho Chak village near Shakargarh (Narowal District, Punjab, Pakistan) is a remarkable relic of the region's rich and diverse religious past. Built during the late 19th or early 20th century, this temple was a significant place of worship for the Jain community before the Partition of India in 1947. The architectural style reflects the intricacy and verticality common to Jain temples, with ornate spires and detailed brickwork.

Sukho Chak was once home to a vibrant Jain population, and this temple served not just as a religious center but also as a social and cultural hub. After the Partition, the Jain community migrated to India, and the temple fell into disuse. Over the decades, the structure has suffered due to neglect and natural decay, though it still stands as a testimony to the shared religious heritage of the subcontinent.



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