

Ayodhya Ram Mandir Dispute and Politics

Ashok Uttam Chothe

Head of Dept. Political Science New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar
– 414001, India

Abstract

India is a one of the secular country the worlds many religions are here. Ayodhya dispute is a political, hectorated socio- religious debate in India, centered on a plot land in the city of Ayodhya at Uttar Pradesh. The issues revolve around the control of a site traditionally regarded among Hindus to be the birth place of their deity Rama, the history and location of the Babri Masjid at the site and whether a previous Hindu temple was demolished or modified to create a mosque.

KEYWORDS: - Hindu, Muslims, Ram Mandir, Babri Masjid, high court, disputes.

Introduction:-

The land on which the medieval masque, Babri Masjid stood is traditionally considered by Hindus to be the birth place of the Hindu deity. Ram and is at the core of the Ayodhya dispute Ram is one of the most widely worshiped Hindu ditties and is considered the seventh in car nation of god Vishnu. According to the Ramayana, Rama was born is Ayodhya to queen Kavshalya and kind Dasharatha in the Treta yoga Babur was the first Mughal emperor of India and the founder of the Mughal empire .It is believed that one of his generals, Mir Bagi, built the Babri Masjid in 1528 on his orders.

Bath the Hindu and Muslims are said to have worshipped at the “Mosque-temple” Muslims inside the mosque and Hindus outside the mosque but inside the compound. After the British took over the state they put up a railing between the two areas to prevent disputes. In 1949 afar independence, an idol of Ram was placed inside the Mosque, which triggered the dispute.

Beginnings of dispute and politics:-

The first recorded in stances of religious violence in Ayodhya occurred in the 1855 Hindu and Muslim attacked on each other for issues of temple and Masjid. Jawaharlal Nehru insisted that the idols should be removed. However, the local official K.K.K.Naik, Krown for his Hindu hating list connections, refused to carry out orders Chiming that it would lead to communal riots. The police locked the gates so that the public could not enter. After the Vishva Hindu Perished was formed in 1964 and started agitating for Babri Masjid site. The two strands “Saffron Politics” Come together. The Gorakhnath wing of Hindu nationalism other saffron which has Mainstream Hindu nationalism of the Sangh parivar.

In the 1980, the Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP), belonging to the mainstream Hindu nationalist Family RSS launched a new movement to reclaim the site for Hindus and to erect a temple dedicated to the infant Rama (Ram Lal) at this spot. The Bharatitya

Janata party (BJP), formed in 1980 from remain of the Jana Sangha, and became the political face of the camping. In Septembers 1990, BJP leader L.K. Advani began a “Rathiyarta”, to Ayodhya in order to generate support for the movement; the yatra resulted in communal riots in many cities in its wake, prompting the government of Bihar to arrest Advani in spite of this, a large number of “Kar Sevaks” or Sangh Parivar activities Ayodhya and tried to attack the mosque accusing the central government led by V.P. Singh of being weak, the BJP withdrew its support necessitating fresh elections. In these elections the BJP won a majority in the Uttar Pradesh legislative assembly increased its share of sets in the looksabha.

Demolition of the Babri masque:-

After the loosing government of V.P Singh on 6th December 1992 the VHP and its associates in clouding the BJP: organized a ready in volving 150,000 VHP and BJP Kar Sevaks at the site of the mosque. The ceremonies included speeches by the BJP leads such as included Advani, Murli Mohar Jashi and Uma Bharti the mob grew restive through the duration of the speeches, and stormed the mosque shortly after noon. A police cordon placed there to protect the mosque was heavily outnumbered. More than 2000 people were killed in the riots following the demotion On 16th December 1992 the Liberian commission was set up by the government of India probe the circumstances that led to the demolition of the Babri mosque.

It was the longest running omission in India’s history with several extensions growled by various Governments.

Supreme Court verdict:-

After two decades the Supreme Court (SC) held final hearing on the cast form 6 August 2019 to 16 October 2019. The bench seserved the final judgment and granted there days to contesting parties to file written notes on molding of relies or narrowing down the issues on which the court it required to adjudicate on 9 November 2019, the supreme court headed by chief justice Raman gaga announced their verdict, it vacated the previous decision and ruled that the land to be handed over to a trust to build the Hindu temple. It further ordered government to give on alternate five acre tract of land to the Sunni waif board to build the mosque. On 5 February 2020, the government of India made the announcement for the trust homed as Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra. The trust wills oversee the construction of the Ram Mandir. The foundation stone for construction of the temple was laid on 5 August by prime minister.

Good gains for BJP:-

The temple issue when started in verifying degrees and terms has featured as one of the keenly watched agendas of the BJP in every election, and given its potential for communal polarization, it could not ever be detached from politics given that the majority’s sentiments were attached to it. Even non – BJP parties that rely heavily on the Muslim vote could not openly oppose the idea of the construction of a Ram Mandir every time BJP gains on its issue. At best they only criticized the BJP for not fulfilling its promise while in power or politics issuing the issue while in the opposition. In a charged political environment and amid community division, the chances of a cardinal resolution always remain slim since early to will days now BJP ruling in mainstream.

Conclusion:-

The Ayodhya dispute has been hanging fire for a long time now. Hindus and Muslims have been fighting over the control of the disputed site, when we see it as a

battle between faith and nationally. Prime Minister Narendra Modi will attend a religious ceremony not be telecast live on state television to make the beginning of constructions of the Ram temple in Ayodhya. The temple will be built on a site whose history encapsulates the rite to Hindu nationalism as the pole absurd which in Indian politics currently revolves.

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