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Siwa Subramaniam58 days ago, I read an article by several concerned Hindus that each baseof non-HINDU shrine should be X-rayed to confirm or deny that the place was once a Hindu temple. I wonder what happened to that?! Indian Land Dispute Ruling 2019 Supreme Court Verdict on Dispute AyodhyaCourtSupreme Court of IndiaFull Case NameM Siddique (D) Thr Lrs v. Mahant Suresh Das and Ors Decision November 9, 2019 (2019-1 Citation (s) 1'2'Case historyAppealed from High Court AllahabadAppealed toSupreme Court of IndiaSuprecent Action (s) See below Court membershipJudges sittingRanjan Goguey, DY Chandrahad, Sharad Arvind Bobde, S. Abdul Nazir, Ashok Bhushan Competed5Dissenton; unanimous verdict Ayodhya dispute Archaeology Ayodhya Vishnu inscription Babri Masjid Demolition Babri Masjid Ram Janmabhoomi Ayodhya incident shooting 2005 Ram Janmabhoomi attack 2019 Supreme Court sentencing Ram Mandir, Ayodhya Organization Ahil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha Vivaish Hindu Parishad Ram Janmabhumi Nyas Shiv Sena Bharatiya Janata Party Liberhan Commission Nirmohi Ahara Rashtriya Swaiamsevak Sang Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Council Wakuf vte Final decision on the dispute Ayodhya was announced by the Supreme Court of India on November 9, 2019. The Supreme Court of India has ordered that the disputed land (2.77 acres) be transferred to a trust (to be created by the Government of India) for the construction of the temple of Ram Janmabhumi (revered as the birthplace of the Hindu deity Rama). The court also ordered the government to provide an alternative five acres of land elsewhere to the Sunni Central Council of Uttar Pradesh to build a mosque as a replacement for the demolished Babri Masjid. Against the backdrop of the verdict of the High Court of Allahabad, Babri Masjid was demolished during a political rally that escalated into riots on 6 December 1992. A subsequent land title case was filed with the High Court of Allahabad, which was sentenced on 30 September 2010. According to the court, three judges of the Allahabad High Court ruled that the 2.77 acres (1.12 hectares) of Ayodha's land would be divided into three parts, with 1/3 going to Ram Lalla or Baby Rama in the face of Hindu Mahasabha, 1/3 going to Uttar Pradesh's Sunni Central Waqf Council, and the rest 1/3 Nirho The Court confirmed that the disputed land was the birthplace of Rama in accordance with the faith and faith of the Hindus, and that Babri Masjid was built after the demolition of the Hindu temple, but noted that it was not built in accordance with the principles of Islam. In 1950, Gopal Singh Vishara filed a lawsuit with the High Court of Allahabad requesting an injunction against the puja (worship) proposal on the disputed site. A similar lawsuit was filed shortly thereafter, but Paramanhans Das was later recalled from Ayodha. In 1959, Nirmohi Akhara, a Hindu religious institution, filed a A third title lawsuit seeks direction to hand over the charge to the controversial site, claiming to be its custodian. A fourth lawsuit was filed by Uttar Pradesh's Sunni Central Waqf Council for the announcement and ownership of the site. The Allahabad High Court began the case in 2002, which was completed in 2010. After the Indian Supreme Court rejected an application on 30 September 2010 for a stay of the High Court, the High Court of Allahabad, a three-member bench consisting of Judges S. W. Khan, Sudhir Agarwal and D.W. Sharma, decided to divide the disputed land into three parts. The place idol Ram Lalla will go to a party representing Ram Lalla Virajman (established Baby Rama deity), Nirmohi Akhara was to take Sita Rasa and Ram Chabutara, and Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Council to take the rest. The court also ruled that the status quo should be maintained for three months. All three parties appealed the section of the disputed land to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held a final hearing in the case from August 6, 2019 to October 16, 2019. On 9 November 2019, the Supreme Court ordered that the land be transferred to a trust (to be formed by the Indian government) for the construction of a Hindu temple. He also ordered the government to provide 5 acres of land to the Sunni central council of Uttar Pradesh to build a mosque as a replacement for the demolished Babri Masjid. Restrictions imposed prior to sentencing in the 15 days prior to sentencing were introduced in Ayodhya to prevent violence. Security measures have been put in place across India. Thousands of paramilitaries and police were deployed to Ayodha and monitored by CCTV cameras and drones. Internet services were closed at several locations in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, while it was announced that a total of 31 districts and 673 people were under close surveillance. Section 144 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Codes has been applied throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh, as well as in some major cities such as Bangalore, Bhopala, Jaipur, Dahnau and Mumbai. On the day of sentencing, a public holiday was declared for schools and colleges in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, as well as in Delhi. Security has been stepped up in various cities in Telangana; 20,000 people were deployed in Hyderabad, mainly around the community areas of the Old City, including Sharminar and Mecca Masjid. Some 40,000 police officers were reportedly deployed to Mumbai and 15,000 to Chennai as a precaution. The Prime Minister made a public request for peace and religious harmony. Summary of the verdict of the five-judge panel of the Supreme Court unanimously November 9, 2019. The decision can be summarized as follows: - 31-53- The Court ordered the Government of India to establish a trust for the construction of the Ram Mandir temple and to form a Board of Trustees within three months. The disputed land will be owned by the Government of India and subsequently transferred to the Trust after its formation. The court ordered the allocation of all disputed 2.77 acres of land for the temple, and an alternative five-acre plot of land was allocated to the Sunni Central Council of Uttar Pradesh state for the construction of a mosque in Ayodhya. The court ruled that the 2010 decision of the Supreme Court of Allahabad on the partition of the disputed land was wrong. The court ruled that the demolition of Babri Masjid and the desecration of Babri Masjid in 1949 were a violation of the law. The Court noted that archaeological evidence from the Archaeological Service of India showed that Babri Masjid was built on a structure whose architecture was clearly indigenous and un-Islamic. With regard to the objections raised against ASI, the Supreme Court noted that various scientific claims by Muslim parties could be made in the Supreme Court of Allahabad, since remedies were available for the same. The Supreme Court of India also noted that the ASI report, submitted on behalf of the Supreme Court of Allahabad, was not a common opinion. At the same time, in a report by historians to the nation, authored by the historians of Aligra and presented as evidence, the court noted: At the highest level, this report can be considered as an opinion. The ruins of an ancient religious structure beneath the existing building do not always indicate that it was destroyed by unfriendly powers, the Supreme Court ruled in its 1,045-page decision in the Ayodha case. The court noted that all four Janamsahi (biographies of the first Sikh guru, Guru Nanak) were unequivocal and detailed in the fact that Guru Nanak made a pilgrimage to Ayodhya and offered prayers in the Temple of Ram in 1510-11 AD. The court also noted that a group of Nihang Sikhs committed puja in a mosque in 1857. The court said Muslim parties, including the Sunni Central Council of Uttar Pradesh state, had failed to establish exclusive ownership of the disputed land. She stated that the Hindu parties had provided more convincing evidence that Hindus had consistently worshipped inside the mosque, believing that it was the birthplace of the Hindu deity Rama. The Court referred to the fact that the iron railings, installed between 1856 and 1857, separated the mosque's courtyard from the outer courtyard and that the Hindus were exclusively owned by the outer courtyard. He said that even before that, Hindus had access to the mosque's courtyard. The court ruled that the claim Nirmohi Akhara cannot be supported and has no rights to the shebytes. However, the court ruled that Nirmohi Akhara should be represented on the Board of Trustees. The court dismissed the claim of the Shiite council of Wakuf against the Sunni central council of Uttar Pradesh over the property of Babri Masjid. On 12 December 2019, the Supreme Court rejected all 18 applications for review. Internal Reaction Support zulfar Faruqi, chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Waqf Council, issued a statement saying he accepted the verdict and said he would not file a motion for a review of the same. Shahi Imam Jama Masjid, Delhi, supported the verdict, saying the dispute should not go on. Some major industry bodies supported the decision. Several celebrities also expressed their support for the decision and called for harmony and peace. Prominent leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities supported the Indian government in maintaining peace after meeting with national security adviser Ajit Doval. Political parties and figures Many political parties in India supported the decision. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) said the court's decision would lead to peace and unity in India. The Indian National Congress supported the verdict and called for peace and peace. Politicians such as Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Kamal Nath and Dravida Munnetra leader Kazhagam M.K. Stalin supported the decision. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted about the decision, saying it should not be seen as a victory or a defeat for anyone. In a subsequent address to the nation, he said that there would be peace and unity and that all issues could be resolved within the constitutional framework. The opposition lawyer of the Sunni Central Council of Waqfa Uttar Pradesh, safaryab Jilani, expressed dissatisfaction with the verdict of the Ayodhya Supreme Court, stating that he had many contradictions and that they would seek a review of it. The National Herald published two articles critical of the verdict. The editorial later withdrew the articles and apologized after criticism on social media and the BJP. Asaduddin Owaishi, President of the All India Majlis and Ittehad Muslim, stated that he was not satisfied with the decision, calling it a victory of faith over the facts. The main lawyer of the Muslim parties, zafaryab Jilani, said they were not satisfied with the verdict, but added that the verdict also contained some good examples. Jamiat Ulama-e-Hind, who is in dispute, refused to accept an alternative place for the mosque on the orders of the Court. All India Muslim Council on Personal Law and Jamiat Ulema y Hind apply for a review of the sentence on November 17, 2019. The fears of the Sikh community's 1045-page solution, referring to Sikhism as a cult rather than various sovereign religion and quoting the accounts of Nihang Sikh idol worship, which is completely forbidden in Sikhism, was condemned by the Committee of Shiroymani Gurdwara Parbandhaka, Delhi Sikh Gurdwara and Sikh. Dr. Manjit Singh Randhawa filed a petition with the Supreme Court demanding that all distorted facts be crossed out in the sentence and the word cult, referring to the Sikh religion. The international reaction of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed foreign envoys and diplomats about the verdict on November 9, 2019. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood qureshi criticized the verdict and questioned its timing as it coincided with the inauguration of the Kartarpur corridor. He called the court's verdict a sign of the robbery ideology of the Modi government. 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