



RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB
(Established under Punjab Act No. 12 of 2006)
(Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

RGNUL/PRO/2021/34

Date: 01-11-2021

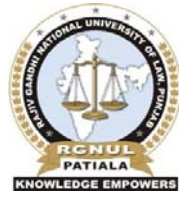
Ram Janmbhoomi Judgment discussed

(M. Siddiq v. Mahant Suresh Das & Ors.)

The Centre for Constitutional Law and Governance (CCLG), RGNUL in collaboration with Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) organized an online lecture on **Ram Janmbhoomi Judgment** (*M. Siddiq v. Mahant Suresh Das & Ors.*). The lecture was delivered by Ms. Pragya Parijat Singh, Assistant Professor, JGLS and Managing trustee, Vidhivarenyam Foundation.

Ms. Pragya shed light on the timeline of main events in the Ayodhya dispute followed by analysis of the Supreme Court judgment in the case *M. Siddiq (D) Thr Lrs v. Mahant Suresh Das & Ors.* She delved into the historical reasons behind the dispute. Ms. Pragya gave an overview of the contentions of all the parties. She said, “Continuous hearing of 41 days makes it the second longest hearing in the history of the Supreme Court.”

Speaking about the site of prayer, Ms. Pragya explained the institution of four suits along with an analysis of the Faizabad Civil Court decision to merge four cases into one and inclusion of Archeological Survey of India as a party to the dispute (which was then sent to Allahabad High Court). She further discussed about the institution of a case on behalf of Shri Ram Lalla Virajman, wherein Lord Ram was admitted to be a legal entity (Juristic Person) who contended for his right to the immovable property through his representatives. She substantiated the argument by summarizing the first of its kind case of *Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee v. Shri Som Nath Das & Ors.*, where the sacred book of Guru Granth Sahib ji was held to be a juristic person. She also dwelled on the findings of the Archeological Survey of India to explain that “non-islamic” structures dating back to 12th Century were apparently demolished and Babri masjid was constructed later by Babur. Based on the findings and facts, the Allahabad High Court trifurcated the disputed land among Nirmohi Akhada, Ram Lalla Virajman and Sunni Central Waqf Board. Talking about the mediation process for an amicable solution in the case, she discussed ‘outcome certainty rule’ used by the Supreme Court (as per



RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

(Established under Punjab Act No. 12 of 2006)

(Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC)

which the matter was put to continuous hearing until resolution by the constitutional bench and ‘moulding of relief’ as an option was also provided to all the parties). Expanding on the directions of the courts and the judgment she observed, “We must appreciate the law and rule of law should be upheld . . . Civil dispute must be seen from the periscope of law rather than observing the judgment as a dispute between construction of Mosque or temple.” 75 participants took part in the deliberations.