

Shriram Janmabhumi Andolan has reached its acme by 1992. As a result, the Babari structure collapsed completely in 1992. The devotees got the facility of Darshan of Shriram Lalla together with regular Pujan in the make-shift Mandir erected by the Karsewaks. Some of the important events that took place after 1992 are given below together with their dates :

11-May 1998

Convener of Babari Masjid Co-ordination Committee Sayyad Shahabuddin said that there is no objection for the construction of Mandir near the disputed site.

21 May 1998

The Lucknow Bench of the High Court issued directives to the Special Justice of Central Bureau of Investigation Shri. J. P. Shrivastava that charges should be decided against the accused in the month of August.

25 May 1998

The Special Court fixed the date as 10 August and charges were filed against 49 accused including Lal Krishna Advani, Murali Manohar Joshi and Uma Bharati.

7 June 1998

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee wrote a letter to Sonia Gandhi stating that the Govt. would not allow transgressing the sanctity of the place of worship since the matter is sub-judges.

10 June 1998

The RSS Chief Prof. Rajendra Singh clearly told that the Sangh does not want any confrontation with the Govt. on the issue of Ayodhya. But, Yes! the Mandir must at any cost be constructed on the very site.

6 July 1998

The Kendriya Margadarshak Mandal insisted the Central Govt. that the site be handed over to Shriram Janmabhumi Nyas so that Mandir could be Constructed there.

3 December 1998

Uttar Pradesh Govt. banned all the programmes other than regular Pujan and Archan at the disputed site. 15 December 1998. The Special Court fixed the date as 20 January 1999 to finalise the charges against 49 persons said to be involved in the demolition of the structure.

1 February 1999

The Sant Sammelan held at Digambar Akhada of Ayodhya passed three resolutions reiterating its commitment to the construction of a grand temple at Shriram Janmabhumi.

4 June 1999

The Judge of Special Court at Lucknow directed Shri. Lal Krishna Advani, M. M. Joshi, Uma Bharati and Bal Thakre to personally attend the court. The Court had summoned in all 48 persons.

7 December 1999

Prime Minister Vajpayee rejected the demand for resignation of three Central Ministers in Lok Sabha. All three Ministers viz. Advani, Joshi and Uma Bharati had tendered their resignations to the Prime Minister.

21 June 2000

The Liberhan Commission held former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Kalyan Singh responsible for the demolition of the structure and directed him to attend the court on 20 July.

17 July 2000

The Special Judge of the Ayodhya issue Shri. S. K. Shukla issued orders to all the accused including Lal Krishna Advani, Bal Thakre, Kalyan Singh to attend the court on 15 September 2000 for fixing charges, after rejecting the applications of 47 accused to condone the attendance in the criminal offence of the demolition of the Babari structure.

27 July 2000

A bailable warrant was issued to the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Kalyan Singh to attend before the Commission.

16 September 2000

The Special Sessions Judge Shri. S. K. Shukla fixed the date of next hearing as 15 November 2000.

3 October 2000

Former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri. Kalyan Singh filed an appeal in the Supreme Court on for transfer of all pending matters.

31 October 2000

BJP said that the construction of Shriram Mandir is not on the Agenda of the party. Hence the question of co-operating in the matter does not arise at all.

9 November 2000

Babari Masjid Action Committee appealed to the Govt. to re-construct the Masjid. They also demanded a ban on the statements being issued by the Sangh Pariwar.

3 December 2000

The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh told that the State Govt can not do anything in respect of the disputed structure.

6 December 2000

Prime Minister Vajpayee told on 6 December 2000 that the Mandir in Ayodhya is the manifestation of national sentiments. The BJP President Bangaru Laxman said that his party would not beg pardon of any community for the demolition Babari Masjid as it has not committed any mistake.

12 December 2000

Central Govt. gave its consent for holding discussions in Loksabha on the Ayodhya issue under Rule 184, since a stalemate prevailed in the Loksabha for past seven days. 19-21 January 2001. The Sants and Dharmacharyas assembled in the Ninth Dharma Sansad at Prayag on the occasion of Maha-Kumbh on appealed the Central Govt. to clear all the obstacles in the way of construction of Mandir on Shriram Janmabhumi by 12 March 2002. It also told that the work of construction of the temple would commence on any day thereafter and a Sant Chetawani Yatra would be taken out from Ayodhya to Delhi.

20-21 June 2001

Shriram Janmabhumi Mandir Nirman Samiti took a decision in its meeting held at Delhi to meet all the people's representatives to convince them about all the facts regarding Shriram Janmabhumi. Prime Minister informed the journalists in Lucknow that some solution of Shriram Janmabhumi could be found out by 12 March. Similar sentences were uttered by the Prime Minister during his meeting with Pujya Mahant Paramahans Ramchandra Das in Delhi on 10 October. 17 October 2001. In spite of clear orders of the Lucknow Bench the High Court to arrange to meaningful Darshan of Shriram Lalla, it was not allowed to happen. A slight entry of few feet inside after crossing the iron barricade by Shri. Ashok Singhal and Shri. Shrishchandra Dikshit to have a clear Darshan from outside the sanctum was considered as an offence.

21 January 2002

The Sant Yatra set out from Ayodhya; went via Lucknow, Kanpur, Etawah and reached Delhi by night of 26 January 2002. Programmes of receptions to and Pravachans by the Sants took place at various places all along the route. In all 6,500 Sants participated in the Yatra.

27 January 2002

A massive Dharma Sabha was arranged on Ramlila Maidan in Delhi. This Dharma Sabha also was historic one like the Mega-Rally held on the Boat Club Delhi on 4 April 1991.

27 January 2002

A delegation of Sants called on the Prime Minister in the afternoon. The Prime Minister told the Sants that he has not made any promise to find out a solution of Shriram Janmabhumi

by 12 March.

10 February 2002

Pujya Mahant Paramahans Ramchandradas declared that he would carry the carved stones for the construction of Shriram Mandir at Ayodhya by crane.

15 February 2002

The Paramahansa wrote a letter to the Prime Minister to hand back the site to the Nyas.

17 February 2002

Shriram Maha-Yajna began at the workshop at Ramghat in Ayodhya on the Basant Panchami Day after worshipping the carved stones. It went on till 24 February 2002.

24 February 2002

8,000 Ram-Sewaks offered Purnahuti in the Yajna in the morning.

25 February 2002

6,000 Ram-Sewaks arrived.

26 February 2002

The administration started blocking the roads to Ayodhya to prevent Ram-Sewaks from reaching Ayodhya. All the borders of Ayodhya were sealed and vehicles stopped.

27 February 2002

More than 57 Ram-Sewaks were barbarically burnt in a railway bogey at Godhra in Gujarat.

27 February 2002

The Alliance Govt. declared its intention to crush Shriram Janmabhumi Andolan with all its might. 20,000 Para-Military Forces were posted in Ayodhya.

3 March 2002

The intimation of atrocities being perpetrated in Ayodhya was sent to the Central Minister of Home Affairs through a written letter. But the spate of suppression went on mounting.

3 March 2002

Shri. Ashok Singhal appealed to the people to maintain peace in the country and be alert towards the challenges thrown for the internal and external security of the country.

4 March 2002

Pujya Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Kanchi Kamkoti Peeth Swami Jayendra Saraswati began his efforts for a solution of Shriram Janmabhumi issue.

4 March 2002

A number of Pujya Sants like Paramahansa, Swami Prakashanand (Boston), Avidyanath, Nriyagopal Das, Satyamitranand, Yug-Purush Paramanand, Swami Chinmayanand, Ramvilas Vedanti, Santoshi Mata etc. came together at Delhi. The Central Govt. was told to remove all the obstacles created in Ayodhya and all the prohibitory orders imposed on the people of Ayodhya be withdrawn immediately. Permission may be granted for carrying the construction materials to the undisputed site on 15 March. Undisputed lands are transferred to Shriram Janmabhumi Nyas prior to 2 June 2002 and the Court decision is declared based on the documentary evidence immediately.

7 March 2002

14 Parliamentarians of Uttar Pradesh assembled at Delhi. Swami Chinmayanand wrote a letter on his letter-pad to the Prime Minister listing out their worries and concerns about Ayodhya. 7 March 2002. A person called Aslam Bhure filed an appeal in the Supreme Court demanding that no Shiladan should take place in Ayodhya on 15 March.

8 March 2002

Oral assurance was given on behalf of the Prime minister to Pujya Jagadguru Shankaracharya

Swami Jayendra Saraswati during night dinner that all the obstacles in Ayodhya shall be removed. The programme would be allowed to take place on 15 March 2002 and the undies-put lands handed over to the Nyas by 2 June. All remained assured by these assurances by the Prime Minister.

8 March 2002

Minister of State for Home Affairs I. D. Swami reached Ayodhya. He went around and met many people there. By his demeanour, it was hoped that some relief would come forth. But the repression went on getting more strident.

11 March 2002

Pujya Mahant Ramchandradas Paramhans left his Akhada towards the workshop and declared that he would stay there only till 15 March; since he has a hunch that he would put in house arrest in the Akhada.

12 March 2002

The workshop was locked during the day. Para-Military forces were posted around it. Paramhans proclaimed that he would take poison and end his life if he is not permitted to come out it. His contention was that he has been created by his own men. He is not able to fight now at the age of 92 years.

12 March 2002

It was Shivaratri. Nobody in Ayodhya could come to the Mandir for Puja. The Shivas Barat was taken out during the night at the initiative of Inspector General of Police Sardar Harbhajan Singh. No disturbance anywhere.

13 March 2002

The Supreme Court stayed the Shiladan on 15 March. But the written orders was telling something else.

14 March 2002

The Supreme Court re-wrote its decision without anybody requesting for it. This must have been an unprecedented instance in judicial history. In spite of creating an atmosphere of terror about Ayodhya through the country issue through the newspapers, Ram-Sewaks were coming to Ayodhya and returning to the homes. One mother from Pune had come to Ayodhya on foot a distance of 130 Kms on 14 March. The rural folks gave full co-operation during the period in this work.

14 March 2002

Sants was invited to come to Ayodhya. But they could not reach for want of conveyance. Some reached Lucknow. But they were prevented on the borders of Ayodhya only. The whole of Ayodhya was converted into a virtual jail. The Govt. shook a little by the proclamation of Paramhans Maharaj.

14 March 2002

One officer came to Lucknow and met Mahantji several times. By night it became clear that Govt. would accept the Shiladan, which would take place as per the wishes of the Mahant.

15 March 2002

It was decided that the first batch of the Shiladan would comprise of 25 persons including Pujya Paramhans and Ashokji. After the Shiladan, people would be permitted to go for Darshan in the batches of 25 people each even until late mid-night.

15 March 2000

Paramhansji performed Pujan of the Shilas in the workshop. As the Shilas advanced, crowds began gathering around. The police had to use force to control the unruly mob.

15 March 2000

A statement was printed in the News purported to have been issued by the Commissioner of Faizabad that he would accept the Shilas not in the capacity of a Receiver but as the Commissioner. It was the most objectionable development. It was therefore decided to hand over the Shilas to the Chief of Ayodhya Cell of the Central Govt. Since his arrival got delayed,

the public became restive. A doubt began lurking, lest there would be a repetition of 2 November 1990. The Commissioner of Faizabad flatly refused permission to allow people to go for Darshan. The Govt. has played a fraud with the people.

15 March 2002

Ultimately the Chief of Ayodhya Cell of the Central Govt. Shri. Shatrughna Sinha accepted the Shiladan.

16 March 2002

People came for the Darshan, but they were prevented. The Legislator of Ayodhya sat on hunger strike against the preventive measures. In the meanwhile Shri. Ashok Singhal also phoned up the Central Home Minister and informed him that he too would join the hunger strike if the railways and buses are not started within the next 24 hours.

17 March 2002

Shri. Rajnath Singh came to see Shri. Ashokji. The Govt. came under pressure and status quo ante was restored in respect of public transport. Slowly the Para-Military forces too were withdrawn.

25 April 2002

Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami Jayendra Saraswati came to Ayodhya and held talks with the Muslim leaders.

26 April 2002

A press conference was held. Thereafter he met the Sants. The Sants were firm on their earlier stand. Talks ended. Shankaracharya went back.

31 May 2002

Prior to the Purnahuti, 58 Magistrate were called for security purposes. The administration once again spread an atmosphere of terror through the print media.



1 June 2002

About 1,000 Sants and over 4,000 Ram-Sewaks were present in the public meeting arranged in Ayodhya.

2 June 2002

Avabhruth (purificatory) Snan was taken in the river Sarayu. The 100-day Yajna was concluded on this day only.