







Main Temple Features

- •Total area- 2.7 acres
- •Total built- up area -57,400 sq. ft.
- •Total length of the temple 380 feet (E-W)
- Total width of the temple 250 feet
- •Total height including peak 161 feet
- Total number of floors 3
- •Height of each floor 20 feet
- •Pillar- 166 on the ground floor of the temple

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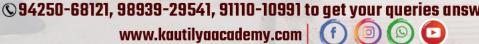




eatures of Ram Mandir

- Circumference length- 732 meter, width-14 feet, four temples dedicated to Suryadev, Maa Bhagwati, Lord Ganesha and Lord Shiva will be built on its four corners.
- Main entrance Singhdwar (32 stairs)
- •In the northern direction the Temple of Goddess Annapurna.
- •In the southern direction the Temple of Lord Hanuman.
- Holy pond in the temple complex Sita Kund
- Other temples within the temple complex will be temples of Maharishi Valmiki, Maharishi Vashishtha, Maharishi Vishwamitra, Maharishi Agastya, Raja Nishad, Mata Shabari and Devi Ahilva.
- Ghanta made of Ashtadhatu (gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, tin, iron, mercury)
- Making of idols made of 6 crore years old Shaligram rocks, from Gandak River (Nepal)











Statue installed in the temple:-

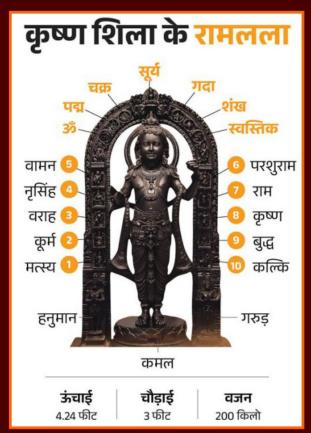
•Sculptors:- Arun Yogiraj (Mysore) Ganesh Bhatt and Satyanarayan Paige

Construction material in the temple:-

• High-grade "rolled compacted" without steel

Pink Sandstone, Concrete, Shaligram Shila, Granite Stone, Copper Plates, Gold & Ashtadhatu, Teak Wood















Architectural style of temple construction:-

- •Ram Mandir is built in the Nagara style of temple architecture.
- The style of temple architecture that became popular in North India at the end of the Gupta period is called the Nagara style.
- Apart from the main shikhara, the temple has three floors and five pavilions Nritya Mandapam, Rang Mandapam, Gudha Mandapam, Kirtan Mandapam and Prarthana Mandapam.

'Shikhar' under Nagara style is generally of three types:-

- •Latina or Rekha-Prasad: These have a square base and the walls curve upwards towards a point.
- Phamsana: Its base is broad and shorter than the height of Latina. These are inclined upwards in a straight line.
- Valabhi: Their base is rectangular, whose roof is in the form of domed chambers. They are also called wagon-vaulted roofs.

















Temple Dispute Chronology

Note - According to traditional belief, a temple of Lord Shri Ram existed at this place which was built since ancient times. Which is believed to be related to Treta Yuga on a mythological basis.

According to archaeological evidence, pillars and other evidence of Nagara style resemble the construction art of the Gupta period.

(1528-2024)

- 1528 Babar's commander Mir Bagi built Babri Masjid.
- 1855 The first communal riot took place
- 1858 Havan (Nihang Sikhs) was performed in Babri Masjid.
- 1859 The British built a wall on the disputed land.
- 1885 Temple dispute reached the court for the first time (Court rejected the petition of Raghuveer Das (Nirmohi Akhara)
- •1934 Riots took place in Ayodhya
- 1936 Mutual dispute regarding the mosque (Shia-Sunni rights).
- •1946 Demonstration regarding the disputed site
- 1949 It was claimed that Ram idol was found.
- 1950-2 case filed in Faizabad court (permission sought for worship).
- 1959 Nirmohi Akhara filed the third case (demanded land rights on Babri).
- 1961 Muslim Sunni side filed a case (demanded rights on Babri, petition to remove the statue)















- •1984 Ram Mandir controversy heated up (led by Lal Krishna Advani)
- 1986 The gate inside Babri was opened on the orders of Rajiv Gandhi government.
- 1989 -PM Rajiv Gandhi permitted VHP to lay the foundation stone.
- 1989-For the first time the case reached Allahabad High Court.
- 1990 Lal Krishna Advani did Rath Yatra from Somnath to Ayodhya.
- 1992-Babri Masjid was demolished on 6 December.
- •1992-16 December Justice M.S. Liberhan Commission formed
- 1994 -Ismail Faruqui Judgment came (SC reserved by 3:2)
- •2002-Hearing started in Lucknow bench of Allahabad High Court.
- 2003 ASI found evidence of 10th century temple at the site of the mosque
- 2009 Liberhan Commission presented its report.
- •2010-On December 30, Allahabad High Court gave (/3 share to Nirmohi Akhara, 1/3 share to Sunni Waqf Board, 1/3 share to Ram Lala)
- 2011 Supreme Court stayed the ruling of Allahabad High Court.













Supreme Court's decision:-

- •Chief Justice Gogoi formed a bench of 5 judges in 2019 and rejected the old 2018 decision.
- •On 9 November 2019, the Supreme Court gave its verdict in the interest of the Hindu side and ordered the Ram temple to be built through a trust. Gave 5 acres of land to Sunni Waqf Board to build a mosque at a separate place in Ayodhya.











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