

STUDY GUIDE



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# ICC

Indian Crisis Cabinet

#hfsmun2024



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# Letter from the Executive Board

We, the Executive Board of Indian Crisis Cabinet, are elated to welcome all delegates at the Hiranandani Foundation School Model United Nations 2024. Our committee shall discuss the agenda "Deliberating upon the situation post the demolition of the Babri Masjid and its consequences."

Every conference we have experienced has instilled in us an eccentric composition of information and interplay, but what is most important is that we have been taught something new, whenever we gave a speech, wrote a chit, or participated in a lobbying session all we left with is mesmerising memories. MUNs have inculcated in us a sense of duty to pass on the privilege and knowledge we have received from them.

As your Executive Board, we aim to be dedicated, approachable and impartial while also being passionate and motivated. We expect all delegates to be well-researched and well-informed of the diverse aspects of our complex agenda. We encourage each of you to participate enthusiastically and always put your best effort forward, no matter the situation you encounter during the committee.

If you have any queries, feel free to reach out to us;

All the best!

Behest,  
The Executive Board,  
Indian Crisis Cabinet.

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# Agenda

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Deliberating upon the Situation Post  
the Demolition of the Babri Masjid  
and its Consequences





# Introduction to the Committee

The Indian Crisis Cabinet is composed of significant leaders and key personnel who hold distinct responsibilities towards the citizens of the country while upholding its fundamental principles. Each member represents a vital aspect of governance, bringing diverse perspectives and expertise to the table. Our Cabinet is tasked with the responsibility of providing a comprehensive approach to crisis management and formulating strategic responses to the current situation and crisis at hand in the country. Our committee is convened to deliberate on the aftermath of the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, which was a watershed event in Indian history. Charged with resolving this situation, our committee's work is both challenging and engaging for the delegates.





# Introduction to & History of the Agenda

The demolition of the Babri Masjid marked a significant turning point in our country's history, initiating widespread communal violence and altering the socio-political fabric of the country. This committee's primary goal is to manage the immediate fallout and to propose long-term measures to restore harmony and prevent future conflicts.

The Babri Masjid, a mosque in Faizabad district, that is Ayodhya, was demolished by a group of Kar Sevak, leading to widespread riots across India. This incident has had far-reaching effects on communal relations, politics and law in India.

The demolition was not just an isolated event but the culmination of a long-standing dispute over the site's religious significance. The deep-rooted violence left a scar on the nation's history.

The Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi dispute has been a long-standing land dispute driven by the faith and belief of people. The site on the dispute is claimed by the Hindus and is believed to be the birthplace of Lord Ram and holds significant religious value in the hearts of the Hindus.

The Muslim faction believed that the disputed site was used by Mir Baqi, a general of the Mughal emperor Babur to build a mosque in his emperor's name.

In the preceding decades, there have been multiple conflicts between the factions that were attempted to be resolved by the Mughals, Britishers and the post-independence Indian government.

Post Independence the conflicts and the brawl between the factions intensified and in some instances led to important events in the history of the disputed site. Despite steps being brought by the administration, the dispute is yet to be resolved and a long-standing court case in this matter is also heard by the honourable apex court.



# Historical Timeline of the Disputed Site (till Independence)

## 500 BC

- Ayodhya is the capital of the Kingdom of Kosala, as per Lomesh Ramayana and Bhavishya Puran
- Maharaja Kush establishes the first temple of Lord Ram.

## 57 AD

Ujjain king Vikramaditya reconstructs Ram Mandir.

## 1526

1st Battle of Panipat, Babur enters India.

## 1528

Mir Baqi (Commander of Babur) was ordered to construct a mosque in Kot Ram Chandran, named Babri Masjid.

## 1838

Robert Montgomery Martin surveys the area.

## 1853

Armed Hindu ascetics of Babri Masjid occupy Babri Masjid site and claim the land.



**1855**

Sunni cleric Ghulam Hussain claimed the Hanuman Garhi temple and attacked Hanuman Garhi with 500, but 8000 Bairaghi saints were there and a fight took place between the two sides.

**1857**

British Raj begins

**1858**

Britishers divide the land by constructing a wall on the disputed land

**1857**

Sawai Jai Singh constructs Ram Chabutra and Mahant of Hanuman Garhi conducts Puja facing towards the mosque's central dome.

**28 Nov, 1858**

Nihang Sikhs performed a haven on the premises of the mosque, the Ram Chabutra height increased and Ram written on the wall

**1 Dec, 1858**

Mosque muezzin files complaint with the police

**1877**

Hindus demanded the opening of Singh Dwar, which was agreed by authorities





**1883**

Mahant Raghbir Das seeks permission for the construction of a temple of 17 x 21 feet in the disputed site.

**1885**

19 Jan, 18 Deputy Commissioner stops the construction of the temple in light to prevent any further escalations.

**1885**

- 19 Jan, 18 Deputy Commissioner stops the construction of the temple in light to prevent any further escalations.
- Pujari of Ram Chabutra files a petition with the District court.

**18 Mar, 1885**

The petition is dismissed by the district judge F.E.A. Chamier

**1934**

Riots break out when Hindus attempt to place idols of Lord Ram inside the disputed premises.

**1947**

India gains independence



# On the Day

On the morning of December 6, 1992, a large crowd of Kar Sevaks who were part of the Rath Yatra led by Lal Krishna Advani began to gather at the disputed site in Ayodhya. The air was filled with chants and slogans, expressing their desire to enter the premises and reclaim what they believed to be the birthplace of Lord Ram, which held the dearest regard in the hearts of the Kar Sevaks.

The Kar Sevaks, driven by a strong sense of purpose and led by the leadership of LK Advani, were preparing for what was initially intended to be the symbolic act of 'Kar Seva', and the utmost service. The atmosphere was charged with the delicate mixture of anticipation, religious fervour and religious zeal.

As the day progressed, the situation took a drastic turn. The assembled and well-organised crowds, fueled by intense emotions, the mob broke through the police barricades which were set by the Uttar Pradesh police, led by Chief Minister Kalyan Singh to maintain law and order. The thin line of security and police personnel was breached and overwhelmed by the sheer number and the determination of the mob. Armed with locally made weapons including hammers, axes and even their bare hands, the mob of the Kar Sevaks began to demolish the Babri Masjid.

The sound of falling debris and the sight of the ancient structure being torn down and demolished was broadcasted all across the nation, marking a turning point in Indian History. This broadcast led to fury and a range of Hindus all across the country being raged and leading to riots and skirmishes between the two homely faiths.

By the evening, the news of the demolition had spread like wildfire, igniting a wave of violence across the country. Riots erupted in several states, including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujrat. The streets of many cities and towns which signified harmony and peace became battlegrounds of communal tension and violence.

Reports of significant casualties and extensive property damage began to pour in, painting a picture of widespread chaos and destruction. The nation was gripped in a sense of shock and horror as the full impact of the day's event became evident.



# The Battle in Court

The legal battle of the Ram Janmabhoomi - Babri Masjid dispute has a long and complex history. Post-independence a significant instance took place when idols of Lord Ram were placed inside the premises, this led to the development of communal tension and the site was locked down by the authorities and administration. Multiple title suits were filed by both Hindu and Muslim parties each claiming ownership of the site.

In 1950, two civil suits were filed in the District Court by Gopal Visharad, seeking permission to worship the idols placed inside Babri Masjid. A second suit was filed by Mahant Paramhans for the continuation of worship and possession of the site.

A unique turn took place when Nirmohi Akhara, a distinct sect of Hindus filed a lawsuit seeking possession of the site, and permission to worship.

The Sunni Central Waqf Board filed a suit to claim the ownership of the Babri Masjid and the removal of the idols of Lord Ram from the disputed premises.

In the 1980s, Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) launched a country-wide movement for the construction of Ram Mandir at the disputed site. This movement gained significant traction and popularity amongst the masses.

Furthermore, the District Court ordered the gates of the disputed site to be unlocked and the Hindu sect to be allowed to worship in the area of Ram Chabutra. The Union government then aiming to balance the situation, further opened the gates, but this decision backfired.

VHP organised the Shilayans for the construction of the temple in 1989. When L.K. Advani, a strong BJP Leader, embarked on his Rath Yatra from Somnath, Gujrat to Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh to garner support for the construction of the Ram Mandir, the situation intensified.

The Allahabad High Court heard several petitions throughout 1992, related to the title ownership of the disputed site.



# The Immediate Consequence

The Uttar Pradesh government led by Kalyan Singh and the Union government led by P. V. Narishma Rao were both condemned and criticised for failing to prevent the fallout.

There have been reports by some independent organisations that the administration and the representatives of some key political figures, who may or may not be in power, were responsible for inciting the public.

In the aftermath of the event several civil society organisations played an important role in reestablishing harmony and peace among the two parties involved in the dispute, and they attempted to provide means which would create a balanced structure in the society.



# Stakeholders

## Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP)

Vishwa Hindu Parishad, formed in 1962, is a part of Sangh Parivar and played a pivotal role in the demolition of Babri Masjid. Before the demolition, it organised Shilanyas and Rallies to construct the Ram Mandir. It also started the Ram Janmabhoomi Movement which played a crucial role in mobilising and agitating the public. It had Kar Sevaks and leaders on the ground who organised and helped in organising the Rath Yatra and previously the Rallies and gatherings.

## Champat Rai

Champat Rai was the general secretary of Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust. He was commonly referred to as Lord Ram's "patwari", and had garnered massive support for the construction of Ram Mandir through his involvement in multiple movements and rallies.

## Nirmohi Akhara

Nirmohi Akhara is a group of sadhus who run several temples and monasteries in India. They had claimed the disputed land and had also indulged in conflicts with the opposite parties before the demolition.

## Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Bharatiya Janata Party, the successor to the Janata Dal, had amassed the strength of the public through its leaders like LK Advani, Murli Manohar Joshi, Uma Bharti and CM of UP Kalyan Singh. The BJP organised a Rath Yatra to support the Hindutva ideology of itself. It has been a staunch vocalist for the rights of Hindus in India.



## Lal Krishna Advani

The virtual leader of the Rath Yatra, LK Advani is the Former National President of the Bharatiya Janata Party. He was at the forefront of the Ram Janmabhoomi Movement and undertook several measures at his level in favour of the Ram Mandir. He was one of the most powerful and heard-of voices for the reassertion of the Ram Mandir. He was also arrested during the emergency along with other opposition leaders.

## Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Atal Bihari Vajpayee is one of the founding members of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Vajpayee was one of the leaders who was praised beyond party lines. Though not involved in the demolition directly, he was indeed in close association with and support of the movement. He later on went to serve as the Prime Minister of India.

## Union Government

The Union government, led by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, has been accused of not providing swift responses to the event that took place. It had previously introduced the Places of Worship Act, of 1991 which protected the disputed land in favour of the then inhabitants. Due to the lack of prompt action taken immediately after the demolition, there was widespread violence and disharmony amongst the public. They introduced the President's Rule and took control, but the lines had faltered until then.

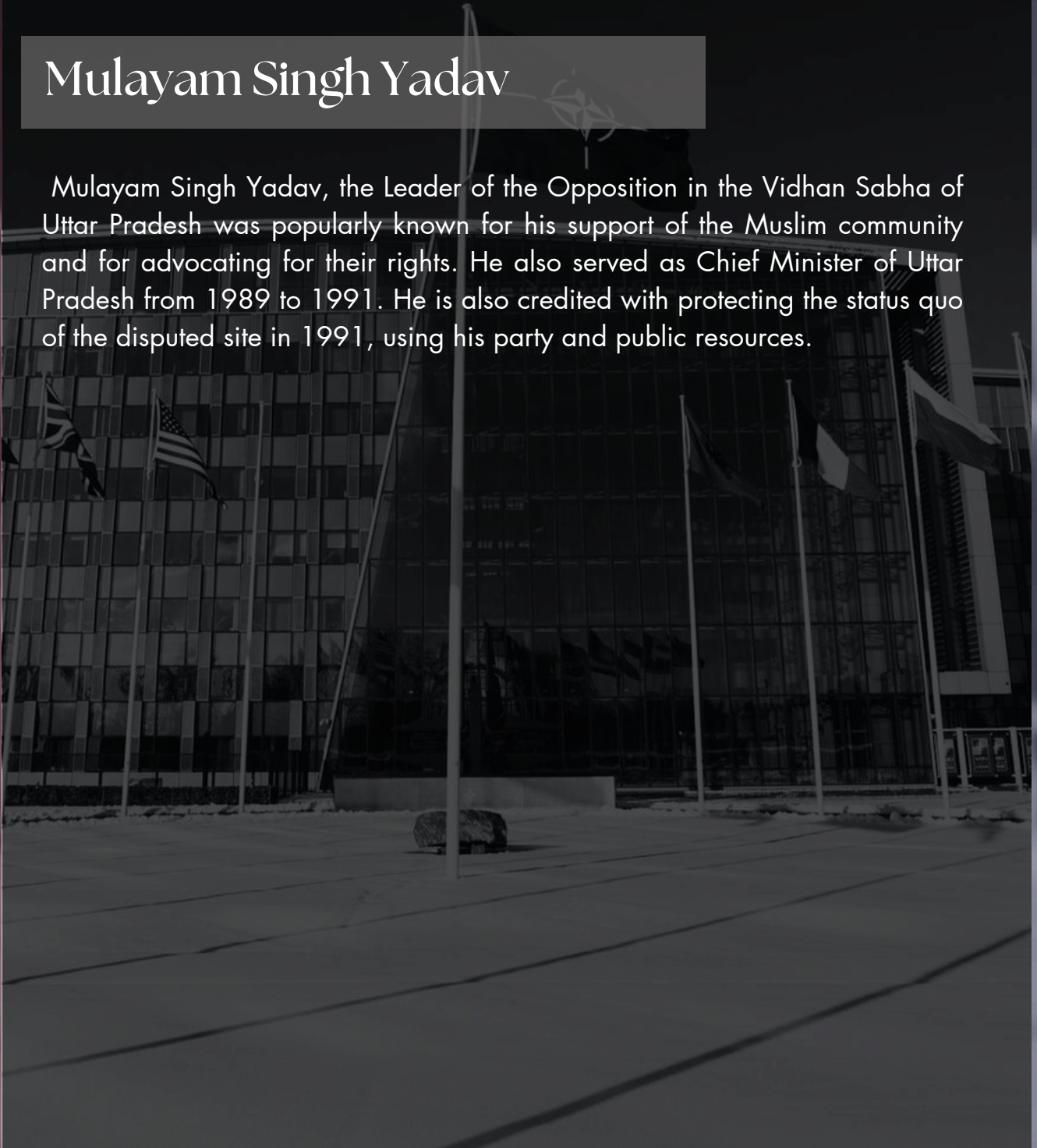


## The Muslim Community

Though not massively represented by any organisation or person, the Muslim community was disheartened after the demolition of the Babri Masjid. They faced violence not only in India but also in foreign nations. They attempted to raise their voices through legal channels and “peaceful” methods. Some organisations who had suspected international links chose the latter method of vouching for the rights of Muslims.

## Mulayam Singh Yadav

Mulayam Singh Yadav, the Leader of the Opposition in the Vidhan Sabha of Uttar Pradesh was popularly known for his support of the Muslim community and for advocating for their rights. He also served as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1989 to 1991. He is also credited with protecting the status quo of the disputed site in 1991, using his party and public resources.





# International Reaction

## Pakistan

Following the demolition the government offices were shut down due to protests against the demolition of the Babri Masjid in India, the Pakistani government appealed to the United Nations, and the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), and reported to media houses, vouching for the protection of the civil rights of the minorities, especially of Muslims in India. Strikes and protests were held across Pakistan, and there were incidents of violence against the Hindus residing in Pakistan.

## Middle East

Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Qatar and several Muslim countries strongly condemned India for not preventing such incidents from taking place. Organisations like the Gulf Cooperation Council and OIC, vouched for protecting Islamic religious sites in India. There were reports of violence against the expat population in these countries, especially against Hindus.

## The West

Countries which hosted a vast population of Indian origin, or Indian Hindus and Sikhs, reported instances of violence against them by the Muslim populations in those countries. Violence against the aforesaid was not limited to the United Kingdom and the United States.





# Crisis Procedure

## Directives

In crisis and specialised committees, working papers are called directives. Directives are usually shorter, more focused, and more frequent than resolutions, typically used to address a crisis update or subtopic of the main issue.

After finishing a directive and submitting it to the Dais, a delegate may make a motion to introduce directives. Like with Working Papers and Draft Resolutions, directives will be presented to all delegates and then face questioning. Unlike resolutions in standard UN committees, voting does not only happen once at the end. Different Directives will require delegates to enter voting procedures across different committee sessions. As the conflicts in Specialized and Crisis committees are ever-evolving, delegates will get to see the effects of the directives they pass and respond to those effects.

## Crisis Updates

Announcements informing the committee of developments in committee based on crisis notes submitted by delegates.

## Crisis Notes

Exchanges between a delegate or group of delegates and the Backroom Assistant-Director to shape the outcome of the committee. Used to create crisis arcs that shape the narrative of the overall committee. These are not known by the committee and the Dais decides what actions are taken according to the notes. Crisis notes should be detailed, and clear about what they aim to do and what information or resources they plan on using to accomplish said aim of the committee of developments in committee based on crisis notes submitted by delegates.



# Where the Committee stands

The demolition of the Babri Masjid and the events following the aftermath have been watershed moments in Indian history and have played a pivotal role in the future of the country.

Our committee shall commence on the 7th of December, 1992 at 00:00 hours, as a response to the abrupt situation created after the demolition. Each member of the Cabinet holds powers and responsibilities and has been provided with the means to solve and manage the crisis at hand and enlighten India towards a better future.

**Note:** All information until 11:59 pm of 6 December 1992 will be accepted by the committee.





# Further Assistance

## Contact us

If you have any queries or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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