
Ram Mandir Indore Vs State Of Madhya Pradesh And Others

Civil Appeal No. 5043 Of 2009

Court: Supreme Court Of India

Date of Decision: Feb. 27, 2019

Citation: (2019) 4 JT 28 : (2019) 4 Scale 302 : (2019) 1 ACJ 806 : (2019) SCR 899 : (2019) 2 ALT 151 : (2019) 2 RCR(Civil) 307 : (2019) 3 Supreme 465 : (2019) 2 WLN 222 : (2019) 2 AWC 1849 : (2019) 3 ALD 81

Hon'ble Judges: R. Banumathi, J; R. Subhash Reddy, J

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: Pratibha Jain, Harsh Parashar

Final Decision: Dismissed

Judgement

R. Banumathi, J

1. This appeal arises out of the judgment dated 06.08.2002 passed by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Indore in and by which the High Court

dismissed the Second Appeal No.266 of 2002 thereby affirming the findings of the First Appellate Court that Shri Ram Mandir, Indoukh is a public

temple and that the suit property is vested in the Deity; and Ram Das and then Bajrang Das are only pujaris and not Mahant-Manager of the temple.

2. Briefly stated case of the appellant is as follows:-

Shri Ram Mandir is a private temple of which Mahant and Manager is Ram Das and that he has been continuing to perform pooja-archana and

management of the temple since the time of his guru. Earlier to him, his Guru Shri Shiromani Das Ji and still earlier to him, his ancestor guru used to

offer pooja-archana and has been in management of the temple. Case of the appellant is that the temple is the private temple of which succession is

by descendance according to the rules of Guru Parampara. The suit property/agricultural land has been allotted for Shri Ram Mandir in Inam and in its

name and the land is in possession of Shri Ram Mandir. The temple is a private temple and government has no right in the temple and no aid was

given by the Government in the construction, maintenance and repair of the temple. The respondents through an administrative order recorded the

name of respondent No.3-District Collector as Manager of the temple without giving any notice to the appellant which is in violation of principles of

Natural Justice and contrary to the provisions of law. According to the plaintiff, Shri Ram Mandir is a private temple and the government has no right

to interfere in the administration of the temple and the possession and management of the suit lands. On 15.07.1988, respondents No.3 and 4-officers

of Madhya Pradesh Government initiated proceedings for leasing out the disputed lands (Revenue Case No.28B/121-87-88) and fixed 06.10.1988 as

the date for auction for leasing of the temple properties and the same is without any right. The plaintiff has therefore filed the suit for a declaration

that:- (i) Shri Ram Mandir at Indoukh is a private mandir and the State has no right to interfere in the management, pooja-archana and in the

possession of the agricultural land; (ii) for grant of permanent injunction restraining the respondent-officials from interfering with the possession of the

suit property by the plaintiff.

3. The respondent-State has filed the written statement contending that Shri Ram Mandir is not a private temple but is a public temple and that the

status of the plaintiff is merely of a pujari. The Deity of the temple is owner of agricultural land which has been given by the government for the

purpose of performance of pooja-archana etc. and taking proper care and meeting the expenses of the temple. The status of the pujari is like a servant

of the temple appointed by the government and he does not acquire any right in the property owned by the Deity of the temple. District Collector,

Ujjain was recorded as Manager in the revenue records in 1975-76, in accordance with law. That a *Āċâ*, -*Ā*"Bbu Adhikar and Rina Patrika*Āċâ*, - was issued

to the appellant/plaintiff. According to respondents since the management of the temple was not being properly and rightfully done and the income

from the land was not being suitably utilised for the betterment of the temple, the State Government decided to auction the land in question so as to

have resources and raise income for upkeep of the temple. The appellant himself got this land in 1985-86 on lease for Rs.860/- from the government

and in this respect has also signed in the order sheet in Case No.93B/121-85-86. An amount of Rs.600/- was deposited on 31.07.1986 in this account.

Thereafter, again in 1986-87 appellant got lease of said land for Rs.860/- out of which he deposited Rs.460/- on 11.11.1987 with the government. The

appellant has thus treated the suit property as the property of the temple which is under the control and management of the government. Having

agreed to take the same on lease, the appellant/plaintiff cannot turn around and contend that he is in management of the suit property and challenge

the control and management of the suit property by the government.

4. On the above pleadings, relevant issues were framed by the trial court. Upon consideration of oral and documentary evidence, the trial court

decreed the suit holding that Shri Ram Mandir is a private temple and not a public temple. The trial court held that the temple was constructed by

predecessor of Guru Ram Das and the temple is a private temple of the current Manager Bajrang Das who has succeeded as the Manager according

to the Hindu Law. The trial court held that "entry of Collector as Manager in the revenue records was without notice to the Manager of the temple

and the changes made in the revenue records for a private temple without hearing the Manager of the temple, cannot be sustained." The trial court

further held that no evidence has been adduced by the State to establish their plea that the appointment of pujari was done by the State. On those

findings, the trial court granted permanent injunction in favour of the appellant/plaintiff by holding that the State has no authority to auction the land

vested in the appellant/plaintiff in his capacity as Mahant of the temple and the same is without authority of law.

5. Being aggrieved, the respondents preferred appeal before the appellate court. The first appellate court allowed the appeal holding that Shri Ram

Mandir is a public temple and not a private temple. The appellate court held that all the lands are inam lands of Shri Ram Mandir and that the title in

the disputed lands vests in the Deity. The first appellate court further held that the Collector has been rightly recorded as Manager and the status of

the pujari is only to perform pooja-archana and he has no further right in the temple. It was held that the possession of the land by the pujari is only on

behalf of the Deity/temple and pujari has no right over the suit lands. Upon consideration of oral and documentary evidence, the first appellate court

set aside the judgment of the trial court and allowed the appeal by holding that the pujaris of Shri Ram Mandir have been continuing according to the

Guru-Shishya tradition of Naga Babas who have no family of their own.

6. Assailing the correctness of the judgment of the first appellate court, the appellant preferred the second appeal. The High Court affirmed the

findings of the first appellate court holding that the suit property is recorded in the name of Deity and Ram Das and Bajrang Das were recorded only

as pujaris and the name of pujari kept on changing and these pujaris do not belong to one family and there is no blood relation between those persons.

The High Court held that the findings of the first appellate court that Shri Ram Mandir is a public temple is based on the facts and evidence adduced

by the parties and no substantial question of law arose for consideration and accordingly, dismissed the second appeal.

7. Contention of the appellant is that Ram Mandir is a private temple established by predecessor Gurus and that the properties had been given to the

suit temple as Inam and Ram Das was not a mere pujari but the Mahant of the said temple entitled to manage and administer the temple and the suit

properties. According to the appellant, the entry recorded in the revenue records in the year 1975 inserting the name of the Collector, Ujjain as

Manager was without notice to the plaintiff and hence, illegal. It was urged that mere recording of the name of the Collector in the revenue records as

Manager does not confer any right upon the State. It was submitted that since temple was constructed by late Shri Gulab Das, Guru Sewa Das ji and

the appellant and their Gurus are in administration of the temple and are in possession of the properties of the temple, the respondents are not justified

in interfering with the possession of the suit properties and administration of Shri Ram Mandir.

8. Refuting the abovesaid contention, the learned counsel for the State submitted that Ram Mandir is a public temple and not a private temple as

contended by the appellant. It was contended that several documents filed by the appellant/plaintiff indicates that the suit property is recorded in the

name of the Deity whereas the name of the person was recorded as pujari and the rights were passed from one pujari to another on the basis of Guru-

Disciple relationship. It was urged that the documents clearly show Inam rights of Ram Mandir and the status of the appellant continued to be the

pujari and his rights as pujari have not been affected in any manner whatsoever by the appointment of the Collector as the Manager. It was submitted

that Shri Ram Mandir is a public temple and not a private one and in fact even the appellant Bajrang Das was appointed as pujari only by the Sub-

Divisional Officer. It was submitted that the lease of the suit properties was auctioned and the appellant himself participated in such auction in 1985-

1986 and 1986-87 and the appellant deposited the lease amount with the authorities and therefore, the appellant cannot turn around and claim that he is

in administration of the temple. It was submitted that the concurrent findings of the High Court and the first appellate court are based upon evidence

adduced by the parties and the same warrant no interference.

9. We have heard Mr. Puneet Jain, learned counsel for the appellant and Mr. Vaibhav Srivastava, learned counsel for the State and perused the

impugned judgment and the judgment of the First Appellate Court and the evidence and other materials on record.

10. The question falling for consideration is whether Shri Ram Mandir is a public temple or a private temple as claimed by the appellant. Further

question falling for consideration is whether the appellant is the Mahant of Shri Ram Mandir and whether he is in control and administration of the

temple and the suit properties as claimed by him.

11. Even at the outset, it is to be pointed out that the very cause title of the plaint is misleading. The description of the appellant temple Shri Ram

Mandir is couched in such a manner as if Shri Ram Mandir is represented by its Manager Ram Das. The respondent-State claims that Shri Ram

Mandir is a public temple and Ram Das and then Bajrang Das are only pujaris performing pooja-archana in the temple. It is in this context and the

auction conducted by the State for leasing the temple properties, the appellant-plaintiff filed the suit seeking declaration that Shri Ram Mandir is a

private temple and permanent injunction restraining the respondents/defendants from interfering with the appellant's possession of the temple

properties.

12. Shri Ram Mandir is a public temple:- The onus of proving that the appellant-Shri Ram Mandir falls within the description of private temple is on the

appellant who is asserting that the temple is a private temple and that he is the Mahant of the temple. In State of Uttarakhand and another v. Mandir

Sri Laxman Sidh Maharaj (2017) 9 SCC 579, it was held that "the necessary material pleadings ought to have been made to show as to how and on

what basis, the plaintiff claimed his ownership over such a famous heritage temple and the land surrounding the temple. Thus, in the absence of any

pleadings in the plaint that the pujari built the temple, they cannot claim the temple to be a private temple. In the case in hand, plaint lacks pleadings

regarding who constructed the temple and how he raised the funds. The name of Gulab Das who allegedly constructed the temple is not mentioned in

the plaint. No evidence was adduced by the appellant to show as to how Gulab Das constructed the temple and whether personal funds were used by

Gulab Das to establish the temple or whether there was contribution from the public. In his evidence, Bajrang Das (PW-1) has stated that the temple

was constructed by Gulab Das. On the other hand, Bheru Lal (PW-2) has stated that the temple was constructed by Sewa Das and Gulab Das. In the

absence of pleadings and evidence that the temple was constructed by Gulab Das, the First Appellate Court rightly held that based on the evidence of

PW-1, it cannot be held that Shri Ram Mandir is a private temple.

13. According to the respondent-State, Shri Ram Mandir has always been a part of the list of public temples. In 2013, Madhya Pradesh Government

published a Directory containing names of all public temples in District Ujjain updating till 31.12.2012. Shri Ram Mandir is mentioned therein in the List

as Entry 135 which clearly shows that the temple has been recognized as a public temple. Though, this document "List of public temples is

subsequent to the suit, the entry of Shri Ram Mandir as the public temple in the register is a strong piece of evidence to hold that Shri Ram Mandir is a

public temple. Be it noted that Bajrang Das and Ram Das are only shown to be the pujaris.

14. In Goswami Shri Mahalaxmi Vahuji v. Ranchhoddas Kalidas and others (1969) 2 SCC 853, the Supreme Court held that "the origin of the

temple, the manner in which its affairs are managed, the nature and extent of gifts received by it, rights exercised by the devotees in regard to worship

therein, are relevant factors to establish whether a temple is a public temple or a private temple. Likewise, as held in Tilkayat Shri Govindlalji

Maharaj Etc. v. State of Rajasthan and others [1964] 1 SCR 561, the participation of the members of the public in the Darshan in the temple and in

the daily acts of worship or in the celebrations may be a very important factor to consider in determining the character of the temple. In the present

case, the appellant has not adduced any evidence to show that there is restricted participation of the public for darshan.

15. It is to be pointed out that in the same premises, apart from, Shri Ram Mandir, there is a Ganesh temple which has a different pujari and there is

also a Maruthi Mandir. In their evidence, Bheru Lal (PW-2) and Poor Singh (PW-3) have stated that the pooja at Ganesh Mandir is performed by

Satyanarayan-brother of Bheru Lal (PW-2). There are thus two different pujaris who perform pooja for two separate idols situated in the same

premises and they have been so performing pooja for generations. Contention of PW-1 that no outsider can come and perform pooja and archana in

the premises of Shri Ram Mandir was rightly rejected by the first appellate court as the very premises has three Deities.

16. Another important aspect which indicates the public character of the temple is that there is no blood-relationship between the successive pujaris.

In the present case, no evidence has been adduced to show that the temple belonged to one family and that there was blood-relations between the

successive pujaris. If the temple was a private temple, the succession would have been hereditary and would be governed by the principles of Hindu

succession i.e. by blood, marriage and adoption. In the case in hand, succession is admittedly governed by Guru-shishya relationship. Each pujari is not

having blood relation with his predecessor pujari. When the pujariship is not hereditary, as rightly held by the High Court, Shri Ram Mandir cannot be

held to be a private temple.

17. PW-1 has admitted that the pujaris have been continuing according to Guru-shishya tradition of Naga Babas. Admittedly, Naga Babas followed

different tradition from family persons i.e. they followed the tradition that during the period of management of the temple, they did not have any

grihashtha-household life. Admittedly, the tradition of Naga Babas of not having a household life has been broken by Bajrang Das (PW-1). In his

evidence, PW-1 admitted that the temple is a seat of Nagas; but he is a married person and a householder. The first appellate court has rightly held

that the temple established by Naga Babas cannot be treated as a private temple as there was no interest of a particular person in the temple.

18. Even the appointment of Bajrang Das (PW-1) as pujari of Shri Ram Mandir was done by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tehsil Mahidpur, on the

application filed by Bajrang Das. In his application before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tehsil Mahidpur, Bajrang Das (PW-1) stated that Guru Ram

Das is aged about eighty years and suffering from paralysis and Bajrang Das has been performing the pooja since last ten years and therefore, prayed

for entering him as pujari of Shri Ram Mandir. Ram Das had also given statement before the Sub-Divisional Officer stating that he is suffering from

the ailment of paralysis and that he is not in a position to continue the work of pujari and that Bajrang Das may be appointed as pujari. The said

application was registered as 10/98-99 Pujari Nomination and after calling for objection from the public, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tehsil Mahidpur had

passed a detailed order on 01.06.1999 appointing Bajrang Das as the pujari of Shri Ram Mandir. In the said order of Sub-Divisional Officer dated

01.06.1999, it is made clear that the Collector is the administrator in respect of lands entered in the name of Shri Ram Mandir situated in villages

Indokh, Mundla Sodhya, Pipaliya Bhooma, Rajdhani and Bolkheda Dhar. The said order contains the Khata numbers of the lands and the extent of the

lands. The Sub-Divisional Officer had passed further order dated 08.06.1999 mutating the name of Ram Das and entering the name of Bajrang Das

as pujari. Ex.-D4 and Ex.-D5 " statements of Bajrang Das and Ram Das and the order passed by the Sub-Divisional Officer clearly show that Shri

Ram Mandir is a public temple and that the Mandir and the properties are under the control and administration of the State through District Collector.

Having been appointed the pujari of the temple by the Government, Bajrang Das and Ram Das are estopped from contending that Shri Ram Mandir is

a private temple. Considering the evidence and the fact that Bajrang Das himself has been appointed as pujari by the State, the first appellate court

and the High Court rightly held that Shri Ram Mandir is a public temple. We found no ground to interfere with the said concurrent finding.

19. Pujaris were never Inamdars of the temple properties:-

PW-1 relies upon Ex.-P20 " a document through which Raja Bagh bestowed the land in favour of the temple for Nevaitya etc.

Ex.-P20 is of the year 1797 wherein it is mentioned that the land was bestowed by the Government upon the temple for Nevaitya etc. of the temple.

The document reads as under:-

"Gulab Das Baba, Shir Setaram. You have been gifted village land by the government for the Nevaitya and oil for lamp (Deepak) etc. for the deity

(not readable) therefore, by accepting bhog etc. (not readable).

Referring to Ex.-P20, the first appellate court held that the land was bestowed on the temple for Nevaitya etc. There is nothing to indicate that Gulab

Das has established the temple from out of his personal funds and that he has become Inamdar of the property.

20. Number of documents produced by the appellant clearly show that the Inam rights have been conferred on Shri Ram Mandir and not on the

pujaris. According to Ex.-P29, 30 and 31, lands of village Rabdaniya, Mundala Sondhiya, Pipalya Dhuma are recorded as Inam lands of Devsthan. In

respect of the land in village Mundala Sondhiya, Ex.-P24 mentions Inam land of Shri Ram Mandir. In Ex.-P23, settlement patta relates to the land of

village Mundala Sondhiya and the name of tenant is recorded as Shri Ram Mandir through Tulasi Das Guru Bhawa Das and the type of right

"Inam Devsthan has been written. As Per Ex.-P21, patta of village Rabdaniya which was issued by settlement holder state reveals that this land

was given to tenant Shri Ram Mandir through the then pujari Tulasi Das and its right has been shown as "Shri Ram Mandir Devsthan. As per

Ex.-P19, land of Mundala Sondhiya has been given to the pujari of Shri Ram Mandir Devsthan. As per Ex.-P18, the land of Pipalya Dhuma is the land

of Inam Devsthan Shri Ram Mandir. As per Ex.-P17, the land of village Rabaniya has been given to Devsthan Shri Ram Mandir as Inam right.

According to Ex.-P16, the land of Bolkheda has been given to Devsthan as Inam right. As per Ex.-P15, the land of village Kankalkheda has been

given to Shri Ram Mandir Inam Devsthan. As per Ex.-P14, the land of Indoukh has been given to tenant Shri Ram Mandir Pujari Kanvsidas on the

rights of Inam Shri Ram Mandir.

21. The First Appellate Court referred to various documents in particular pattas and held that all the lands have been given to Shri Ram Mandir

Devsthan by way of Inam. The number of documents produced by the appellant clearly show that the lands are Inam lands of Shri Ram Mandir and

that the status of Ram Das and Bajrang Das were only pujaris. In number of other documents also, Shri Ram Mandir is recorded as

“Bhumiswami” for the suit property and the names of specific individuals are recorded only as pujaris. In the light of various documents and the

formidable entries made thereon, there is no merit in the contention of the appellant that they have become Mahant of Shri Ram Mandir and that they

are entitled to manage the affairs of the temple and the Mandir’s properties.

22. Ex.-P2 is the copy of Kishtbandi Khatauni of the year 1971-72 in which, rights of land of Indoukh are recorded as “Shri Ram Mandir as

Bhumiswami”. Pujari Ram Bali Das, Guru Ganga Das Bairagi resident of Deh Bhumi Swami have been described only as pujaris. Likewise, in Ex.-

P4 relating to the land of village Bolkheda Ghat, Shri Ram Mandir has been recorded as “Bhumiswami” and Ram Bali Das has been mentioned

only as a priest. For the land of village Pipalya Dhuna, Bhumiswami rights are recorded in favour of Shri Ram Mandir and Ganpati Mandir of which

Ram Bali Das has been recorded as pujari. Likewise, as per Ex.-P7, Shri Ram Mandir, Indoukh has been recorded as “Bhumiswami” for the land

of village Mundala Sondhiya. Though, the appellant got certified copies of these documents on various dates viz. 12.08.1972, 16.09.1970 and

27.09.1970 and in spite of knowledge of the entry “Ram Mandir as Bhumiswami”, it was not challenged till the filing of suit. For the land of

Pipalya Dhuma, Ganpati Maruti Mandir has been recorded as “Bhumiswami” along with Shri Ram Mandir and Collector, Ujjain has been

recorded as Manager. The appellant did not challenge the rights of Ganpati Maruti Mandir which was recorded as “Bhumiswami” for the lands of

the village Pipalya Dhuma. Be it noted that, Ganpati Maruti Mandir has not even been impleaded as a party.

23. The Collector was recorded as Manager for the lands of Shri Ram Mandir since the year 1975 and the same was not challenged. According to the

respondent-State, the entry of the name of the District Collector as Manager of the temple properties dated 12.04.1974 has been done to curb the

mismanagement of the temple properties at the hands of the pujaris. The learned counsel appearing for the State submitted that the circular dated

12.04.1974 was upheld by the High Court of Madhya Pradesh in Sadashiv Giri and others v. Commissioner, Ujjain and others 1985 RN 371 insofar as

it applied to public temples.

24. The First Appellate Court has referred to the order of the High Court in LPA No.36/94 (27.07.1995) in and by which the High Court has directed

to cancel the executive orders dated 18.11.1992 by which the names of the priests were removed from revenue records. As pointed out by the First

Appellate Court, pendency of such matters would not in any way affect the rights of Deity of Shri Ram Mandir in the suit properties as Shri Ram

Mandir has been recorded as "Bhumiswami" for the suit properties. As discussed earlier, appellant Ram Bali Das was continued to be recorded

only as pujari of Shri Ram Mandir. As discussed infra, on the application filed by pujari Ram Das, Bajrang Das has been appointed as pujari by SDO.

25. Plaintiff Ram Das himself got the land in the year 1985-86 on lease for Rs.860/- from the Government and in this respect, he has signed on the

order sheet in case No.93B/121-85-86. An amount of Rs.600/- was deposited on 31.07.1986. Thereafter, in the year 1986-87, pujari Ram Das got the

lease renewed for one year at Rs.860/- out of which he has deposited Rs.460/- on 11.11.1987 for which a receipt has been issued to pujari Ram Das.

The fact that the appellant having taken the Mandir lands on lease from the Government clearly shows that the properties were never owned by the

pujaris in their individual capacity. Having taken the Mandir property on lease from the Government, the appellant is estopped from denying that the

temple properties are under the management and control of the Government. The suit lands have been given in the name of Shri Ram Mandir and few

other lands in the name of Ganesh Mandir for the arrangement of pooja, archana, naivedya, etc. for the public temple and the pujari has no right to

interfere in the management of these lands as his status is only that of pujari.

26. The finding of the first appellate court and the High Court that Shri Ram Mandir is a public temple and not a private one is based upon the

appreciation of oral and documentary evidence. Bajrang Das (PW-1) himself has been appointed as pujari by the Government and the

appellant/plaintiff has not adduced any evidence showing that the temple belonged to one particular family. By oral and documentary evidence, it is

clearly established that the suit lands are recorded in the name of Shri Ram Mandir. Having regard to the findings of the First Appellate Court, the

High Court rightly held that no substantial question of law arose in the Second Appeal. Based upon oral and documentary evidence, the First Appellate

Court and the High Court have recorded the concurrent findings of fact that Shri Ram Mandir is a public temple and not a private temple and that the

agricultural lands were given to the Deity and not to the pujaris. The impugned judgment does not suffer from any infirmity warranting interference

and this appeal is liable to be dismissed.

27. In the result, the appeal is dismissed. No costs.