

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF BRAHMASTHAN

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION NO: 333 OF 2019

The Brahmasthan Women's Rights AssociationPetitioner(s)

VERSUS

The State of Rajputra and Ors.Respondent(s)

1. The State of Rajputra, situated in the south western part of Brahmasthan is a highly populated state with diverse mix of culture, tradition, religion and geographically covered with hills rivers lakes and thick forests. There is a temple called 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan', a temple of great antiquity situated in the north eastern part of Rajputra on the banks of river Satpura. The temple is also considered as 'religious denomination' of its own.
2. 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple is renowned for lakhs and lakhs of pilgrims reaching throughout the year to worship Lord Kalyugvardhan after undergoing 51 days strict religious vows and penance which includes a daily visit to any temple in their locality, wearing chain made of beads of Rudraksh, sticking completely to vegetarian diet, and following celibacy, teetotalism, controlling anger, and should not cut hair and nails and not using any profanity. They must try their maximum to help others, and see everything around them as Lord Kaliyugvardhan. They are expected to take bath twice a day and only wear plain black or brown coloured traditional clothing .
3. 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' is usually considered a staunch celibate god. There are 18-sacred steps that lead to the sanctum sanctorum. The temple has been maintaining a strict rule of prohibiting women folks of specific age group from entering into the temple. As per Hindu traditions and customs of Rajputra women aged between 10 and 50, that is those who are in menstruating age, are barred from entering the 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple. The Hindu Community of Rajputra believes that if women of menstruating age visits 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple then it will destroy the sanctity of the diety.
4. On the way to the 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple there is a police station where women devotees are restricted from proceeding, and in case women manage to slip by, 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan temple's security staff do not allow them to enter into the temple.
5. 'The Brahmasthan Women's Rights Association' approached the Supreme Court of Brahmasthan seeking a direction to allow entry of women into 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple without age restrictions. It has also been claiming that the present restriction on women's entry is a discrimination on the basis of sex and is a clear cut violation of their fundamental rights enshrined under The Brahmasthan Constitution and thus right to worship Diety of once choice is

being violated here by the Board. The Brahmasthan Women's Rights Association also contented in front of Supreme Court of Brahmasthan that the discrimination which is prevailing in matters of entry into 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple was neither a ritual nor a ceremony associated with Hindu religion as nowhere else in Brahmasthan other than 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' one can see such restriction which is totally anti-Hindu.

6. 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' Temple's Management Board, which maintains the temple, had replied that the ban was in accordance with centuries-old tradition. The Board also contented that Lord Kaliyugvardhan being a staunch celibate God (one who has vowed to remain celibate) and that it is not possible for women to put up with the days of celibacy like men. Moreover, only those who had observed penance and followed the customs are eligible to enter The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple.
7. 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple Management Board thus contented that the restriction is in accordance with a usage from time immemorial and not discriminatory under The Brahmasthan Constitution. The Board also contented that according to 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan poojari'(pandit /priests/)these customs and usages had to be followed for the welfare of the temple. The Board has pointed out in front of the Supreme court that there are few rituals where The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan 'Temple poojari would perform a "purification ceremony" at the 18-sacred steps that lead to the sanctum sanctorum, whenever the rules are violated. The last ceremony took place in January 2010, after a 34-year-old woman almost climbed 18 steps which led to the 'sanctum sanctorum'. The Board also contented the right to restrict the entry of women folks, which are protected under the The Brahmasthan Constitution.
8. 'The Brahmasthan Women's Rights Association' pleaded before the court to uphold the right to equality that is being guaranteed by the Constitution of Brahmasthan by allowing the entry of women of all age groups into 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple. 'The Brahmasthan Women's Rights Association' also claimed that there are certain news feeds to prove that there were few instances where woman having entered the sanctum sanctorum of 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan' temple with the permission of 'The Satpura Kaliyugvardhan Temple's Management Board'

The polity and structures of Republic of Brahmasthan are parimateria to the Republic of India and the Constitution of Brahmasthan 1950, is parimateria with the Constitution of India, 1950.

Similarly the Rules and Regulations and Legislations with respect to Maintenance and administration of temples, of State of Rajputra are also in parimateria with State of Kerala.

This moot problem has been formulated solely for the purpose of competition for furthering the academic exercise.