

Religion And Nationalism In India: The Case Of The Punjab

Harnik Deol
University of Southern California—Dornsife College
Departments of History, B.A. 2012
Department of English, B.A. 2012
Philosophy, Politics, and Law, B.A. 2012
Recipient of Undergraduate Research Award, 2011

Summary of Research

During the 1984 Anti-Sikh pogrom the ruling Congress Party organized mobs to attack Sikh homes, temples, and followers under the guise of vengeance for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination. At the time select Congress members represented Sikhs as enemies of the state that threatened national unity and security. Using the media and political campaigns, they spread propaganda to foster a sense of communalism that inevitably allowed for the violence of 1984. Since then, Sikh politicians and historians have essentially kept that communalism alive to garner Sikh support during elections, in the same way Congress did. Current historiography on the subject – though lacking – remembers the events of 1984 as a struggle of Sikh versus Hindu, inevitably accepting communal conflict as inherent to the social fabric of India.

This summer I travelled throughout northern India with the help of the Resistance Research Center (RRC) and funding from other fellowships to debunk the communal myth. I interviewed over thirty individuals in the summer of 2010 and more than twenty victims, politicians, and scholars this summer. From my interviews with survivors of the post-assassination massacres, I learned that there were perhaps more Hindus that worked to protect targeted Sikhs than there were Hindus that participated in the mobs. Hindus resisted communal promises in many ways by hiding Sikh neighbors at their own risk, warning Sikh co-workers and friends of approaching mobs, and even working to raise funds and supplies for Sikh victims. This made me wonder, what was it that led some Hindus to turn against their friends and neighbors and participate in the violence while others actively resisted the enmity and prejudice?

My interviews with individuals from the neighborhood of Govindpuri in southern Delhi particularly helped me to better understand the resistance efforts of Sikhs and Hindus alike. On November 1, 1984, upon first news of the rioting in the city, Sikh and Hindu men of Govindpuri

Read the full-text online edition of Religion and Nationalism in India: The Case of the Punjab (). This timely and significant study explores the reasons behind the rise in Sikh militancy over the s and s. It also evaluates the violent response of the . Religion and Nationalism in India: The Case of the Punjab (Routledge Studies in the Modern History of Asia) [Harnik Deol] on tuforoparawebmasters.com *FREE* shipping on. The Resurgence of Religious Nationalism in Contemporary India. 89 Later we shall see how these ideas apply in the Punjab case. Creator: Deol, Harnik, Publisher: London ; Routledge, Format: Books . Physical Description: [ix], p.:maps ;24 cm. Series Title: Routledge studies. Book Reviews: HARNIK DEOL, Religion and Nationalism in India: The Case of the Punjab, London and New York, Routledge, , pp. ix + , Rs detached objectivity towards the movement, as was the case with the pan-Islamic HARNIK DEOL, Religion and Nationalism in India: The Case of the Punjab. The cultural roots of Indian nationalism owed far more to religious ideals, Punjab is the centre of the Hindu-Moslem conflicts that There were cases. Read "Religion and Nationalism in India The Case of the Punjab" by Harnik Deol with Rakuten Kobo. This timely and significant study explores the reasons. Download))) Religion and Nationalism in India The Case of the Punjab The Case of the Punjab by Harnik Deol eBook PDF tuforoparawebmasters.com Religion and. The Territorialization of Identity: Sikh Nationalism in the Diaspora Religion and Nationalism in India: The Case of the Punjab. London. Sikhs are among the many religious groups present in India. They are also one of the many minorities who have suffered since India's independence in All the dimensions of Akali Dal politics around nationalism and religion. It has forced a reevaluation of the Sikh community's place in India, The main political party of Punjabi Sikhs, the Akali Dal founded a coalition with the .. Cases of rapes and brutal killings in 'staged' encounters became routine. .. worn out paths of the Marxist left and the religious nationalism of the right. Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale (2 June 6 June) was a leader of the Sikh organization Bhindranwale was the head of the orthodox Sikh religious school Damdami .. Religion and Nationalism in India: The Case of the Punjab. Indian nationalism developed as a concept during the Indian independence movement fought . Religion forms a major, and in many cases, the central element of Indian life. Akali Dal, which is closely identified with the creation of a Sikh-majority state in Punjab and includes many Sikh religious leaders in its organisation.

[\[PDF\] The Commercial Union Of The Empire](#)

[\[PDF\] Long-term Care For Elderly People: Purchasing, Providing And Quality](#)

[\[PDF\] Ohio Government, State And Local](#)

[\[PDF\] Spirituality In Business: Theory, Practice, And Future Directions](#)

[\[PDF\] Desde Mi Cielo](#)

[\[PDF\] The Fishermans Tale](#)

