

Analytical Study of Rising Hindutva in Indian Politics (2013-2020)

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ABSTRACT

In 2014, the parliamentary election of India changed the course of Indian political history after the long sixty-seven years of its independence. India's Gandhi and Nehru left is slowly being transformed from secular to radical Hinduism following great Italy's ideology of Fascism. As Narendra Modi seized power the All-Indian nation soon turned to All-Hindu Nation promoting the concept of revivalism of Hindu customs and traditions, Hindu supremacy through the mediums of religious intolerance. Violence and protest across India emerged with the rising Hindutva ideology – that survived under the “Sangh Parivar” channel and its extremist right-wing socio-political organizations, threatening the world's largest democracy. Bharatiya Janta Party has been the front-line political actor of the Sangh clan to inculcate Hindutva ideas such as “Ram Janmabhoomi” and “Hindu Rashtra” bringing back the chants of “Vande Mataram” that strictly carries anti-Muslim sentiments. The primary objective of this report has been to explore why and how Prime Minister Narendra Modi adopted Hindu extremist policies that have had negative implications for religious minorities living in India, despite being the world's largest democracy. The study is based on case study design and it is a content analysis of scholarly literature on Hindutva philosophy, its origin, and its implementation under Modi's regime from 2013 – 2020. The radical revivalism has led India to implement Hindutva aims by conducting vicious acts and brutal violations of human rights. The foundation has long been built upon the rubbles of Babri Mosque in 1992 and the Gujarat riots in 2002. The work of Hindu nationalists has continued with the annexation of Jammu and Kashmir along with the atrocious attacks on students of Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Key Words: **Bharatiya Janata Party, Narendra Modi, Hindutva, Right-wing, Indian Nationalism**

Introduction

After showing ten years of worst political and electoral show in the Lok Sabha Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) made world history by getting back to control for a sequential term with a more noteworthy lion's share. BJP walked on an anti-Congress path and returned to competition after ten years in the general elections of 2013 dominating the lower house of the parliament- also known as *Lok Sabha* - and Narendra Modi became the first Prime Minister of Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) with a majority of its own. BJP not only rose to power on national level but also

penetrated into states as the strongest ruling party along with the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) which is led by Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP). After a span of thirty years a political party had got a full dominant part in political public decisions. As it were, the ascent of the BJP under the administration of Modi finished the period of coalition politics on national level.

The overwhelming victory of BJP for the second consecutive tenure created tension among the concerned people around the globe. Specifically, the one residing in the Indian territory and its corresponding regions. BJP has close ideological ties to the ultra-right-wing Hindu organization: Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. The objectives of Hindutva movement promoted by RSS soon started implementing under the slogans of 'Akhand Bharat' meaning - 'one nation, one culture', to preserve Hindu religious and cultural hegemony in the region by increasing the number of religious persecutions against the religious minorities living in India.

Hindutva Ideology

Hindutva ideology has been prevailing for years and leading to extreme violence against the religious minorities living in the Indian territory. The trend of Indian politics has changed over the years (2013-2020) from secular to radical Hinduism under the regime of Prime Minister Narendra Narendra Modi backed by Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh's Hindutva.

The most victimized population in India are 182 million Muslims, surviving the Hindutva wrath on a day to day basis through different mediums. Muslims are discriminated against in every institution because of the Hindutva indoctrination in Hindu citizens. Violation is largely done through the political room controlling the activity of Muslims and other minorities. Though the violence has grown through cultural religious and social-economics patterns for years in 2014 with the arrival of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) as the new democratic government of India and got immovable from its hardline policies towards minorities in 2019 after a 'clean sweep' victory in elections. Many leading events such as the amendment of Indian Citizenship Law, the occupation of Jammu and Kashmir, and the JNU protest enraged the Indian youth as they saw the paradigm shift from secular to pure religious ideology Hindutva (Ramachandran, 2020).

India under Modi is demonstrating that fascism can exist inside the shell of majority rule government. Modi's pledge to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), which endeavors to sort out society and guarantee the security of the Hindu Dharma, or lifestyle, is a significant representation of this mixture of fascism and democracy. While such a responsibility would almost certainly keep him from holding onto total force in India, he doesn't avoid styling himself as a Hindu nationalist and is seeking after out rightly Hindu nationalist politics (Ketchell, 2020).

Historical Background

The Indian subcontinent was once a land that embraced diverse religions with various cultures and festivals celebrated with full enthusiasm all year round but today the unity has been long forgotten by some Hindus due to various reasons; colonization being one, first the Mughal Raj and then the British rule. The frustration of being ruled has led to the emergence of Hindutva ideology giving birth to organizations like Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (Khan, 2019).

No.	Religion	Population
1	Hinduism	79.80%
2	Islam	14.23%
3	Christianity	2.30%
4	Sikhism	1.72%
5	Buddhism	0.70%
6	Jainism	0.37%
7	Others	1.0%

Table 1: Indian Population (Census Commissioner, 2011)

Arya Samaj Movement

The background idea of the Arya Samaj movement was mainly that the people living in India originally were of the Aryan race, on this basis the reconversion to Hinduism from Christianity, Islam & other religions were inevitable. This practice is known as “purification” which was done by Arya Samaj’s shuddhisadhas “the conversion council” (Bhatt,2001). The episode of conversion according to many pieces of literature was majorly because of Hindu Muslim clashes (Dalmia.1997).

In a nutshell, the Arya Samaj movement provided the necessary ground to revitalize Hindu nationalism. The Hindu supremacy concept paved way for further Hindu nationalist movement upholding the idea of “Ram Rajya” & “Akhand Bharat”.

The ‘Sangh Parivar’ and its Five Wings

The Hindu Nationalism has not prevailed for so long on its own. A family named Sangh Parivar had aggregated the objectives of Hindutva ideology and politicized it through various organizations. It includes religious, political, and social institutions which had worked together over two centuries to inculcate the Hindutva dynamics in the political structure of India (Guichard, 2013). All groups of Sangh Parivar: Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, Vishva Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal, Akhil Bharatiya, Vidyarthi Parishad, and Bharatiya Janata Party, came forward holding goals that overlap with one another.

Narendra Modi had been a member of various organizations but officially joined the parliamentary party, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1987. He at that point addressed the BJP as chief minister of Gujarat from 2001 until May 2014. Following the BJP triumph in the Indian general elections of 2014, and again in 2019, he has been India's charismatic leader.

Babri Mosque and Gujrat Riots

It was the first political party in India that had a transparent governmental system (Kim, 2006). According to many analysts, Bhartiya Janta Party came forward with a well strategic plan of penetrating Indian politics. Despite most of its members' link to RSS and the Sangh Parivar, the party chose to stick to liberal ideas. This strategy promoted an influx of BJP supporters across the country. In the initial years, BJP managed to avoid giving references to Hindutva in its election manifestos but this soon ended after the demolition of Babri Mosque occurred in 1992. The student wing of Sangh Parivar Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) along with some leading members of the Hindutva movement including Narendra Modi participated enthusiastically in the demolition of the Babri Mosque. Before the incident, in 1991 BJP manifested to build a Hindu temple on the location of Babri Mosque (Kim, 2006). Apart from partially adopting the ideology of “*Ram Rajya*”, BJP took upon the symbol of lotus as its electoral sign (Lotus is considered as the sacred flower for Hindus). It is a Hindu belief that the place of that Mosque is the spot where “Lord Ram” was born. In 1996 BJP announced its Hindutva motives openly (Ammassari, 2018).

BJP's slow revelation of Hindutva ideology has its major reasons. During the 1980s the Congress government was holding anti-militancy operations that came pouring out from the disputed Kashmir. It was a very unpredictable decade for any new developments to be made as congress was fighting extremism and separatist ideas from other religions. The chance BJP's extremist right-wing ideology's survival was very little back then (Kim, 2016). In 1984, BJP revived its electoral agenda by inculcating movements such as ‘*Ram Janmabhoomi*’ or the construction of Ram temple other Hindutva organizations such as RSS and Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP) rallied massive support for it. The Babri Mosque hence was attacked and destroyed by the Hindu fundamentalists (Guha, 2007).

The incident promoted Hindu Muslim rivalry to new levels across the Indian territory killing about 2000 people in the aftermath (Guha, 2007). The Babri Mosque incident garnered huge support for the BJP resulting in electoral victory in the *Lok Sabha* (The lower house of Indian Parliament). Hindutva activism became groundbreaking, strengthening the existence of Sangh Parivar like never before.

The Sangh Parivar was closely linked with terrorism in Gujarat in 2002 (Spodek, 2010). It was another victory for BJP. The incident killed about 2000 Muslims under Narendra Modi who was then the head of state government in Gujarat (Jaffrelot, 2013). The same Narendra Modi became the cause of revivalism

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of Hindu nationalism and Hindutva ideology within all in exclusive electoral victory in the parliamentary elections of 2014 and 2019.

Revivalist Hindutva	Hindutva Doctrine	Political Hindutva
Brahmo Samaj	Rashtriya Swaysevak Sangh	Bharatiya Jana Sangh
Prathana Samaj	Vishva Hindu Parishad	Bharatiya Janata Party
Arya Samaj		
Hindu Mahasabha		

Table 2: Development of Hindutva Movement

Rationale

Riots, uncustomary protests, and vicious violence emerged soon after the Hindutva ideology began to rise with Modi winning the elections of 2014. The ideology has marked India of fascist aims leading to heinous acts of human rights violation from the annexation of Jammu and Kashmir to the Jawaharlal Nehru University attack after the Indian Citizenship Law was amended leaving permanent discrimination against the Muslim community and having negative implications on regional peace. These events have left the youth in India shaken and distressed as they witness the paradigm shift in Indian politics from secular to the preachers of Hindutva. This research paper would shed light on how and why Prime Minister Modi has turned towards extremist policies and is trying to build a new system by amalgamating fascism and democracy. It would help the neutral parties to counter the Hindutva ideology to maintain peace and minimize human rights violations in India.

Research Questions

1. How are policies shaped under Hindutva ideology?
2. What are the motives and aims of the Hindutva ideology promoted by BJP in India?
3. What are the differences between Hinduism and Hindutva?
4. What are the effects of Prime Minister Modi's policies on religious minorities living in India from 2013 to 2020?
5. What are the implications of Hindutva ideology promoted by BJP on regional peace and security?

Research Objectives

1. To understand the concept of Hindutva ideology.
2. To identify the genesis of Hindutva.
3. To highlight the difference between Hindutva and Hinduism.

4. To analyze policies of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi regarding religious minorities living in India.
5. To highlight impacts of Hindutva policy, formulated by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on regional peace.

Problem Statement

The trend of Indian politics has changed over the years (2013-2020) from secular to radical Hinduism under the regime of Prime Minister Narendra Modi causing negative implications for religious minorities living in India.

Literature Review

Iqbal (2019) stated that the term Hindutva unites people of India based on the belief in India as a 'holy land'. Thus by this definition, only Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains are entitled to call themselves "Hindu" whereas Muslims and Christians are excluded from this definition.

Hali (2018) stated that there is a dichotomy between Hindutva and Hinduism. Hinduism is a religion and no religion teaches cruelty. As for Hindutva, it is an ideology based upon hatred and practices extremism. He further added Hindutva has grave implications for regional peace and security because it targets not only the Muslim minority but also, Christians and Dalit. Further, he added, it is important to counter irrational Hindutva ideology as it won't stop spreading extremism. In his book on 'Rising Hindutva and its Impacts on Region, Hali quoted an RSS chief who believes that minorities in India deserve no privileges they are to live in India as subjects of Hindu citizens.

Sharma (2002) stated that Hinduism is a religion that accepts diverse views from different religions and cultures promoting peace at all levels. It has a pluralistic nature which forms a society into a fabric of all shades of opinion. On the other hand, Hindutva is an ideology that believes in a Hindu monolithic society where Hindu religion, practices, and customs are dominant over the others.

Safdar and Mushtaq (2019) explained in that right-wing Indian nationalists have exploited the buried ethnic and religious differences to unify India under the banner of Hindu Nationalism. The multicultural society of India merely exists in words and phrases and the actions of conservative nationalists are building an opposite extreme picture of India. The hardline policies of Modi along with domestic implications have tarnished the secular image of India in the international community.

Andersen and Damle (2019) stated that PM Narendra Modi revived the Hindutva ideology. According to many scholars, his charismatic leadership resurrected the radical Hindutva sentiments amongst the Hindu population. The idea of Akhand Bharat re-lived once again under the chants of 'Vande Mataram' which carries strict anti-Muslim expressions.

Research Methodology

Methodology

It is a qualitative analytical and historical study. It's a content analysis.

Research Design

The research conducted is a case study. A case study provides an area to conduct in-depth qualitative research. Also, this design allows making a subjective analysis of a certain group in a natural setting. Due to the flexible nature of the case study research has been conducted away from the site with secondary resources. Secondary data has been used to analyze this case study. The time frame of this research is 2013-2020.

Data Collection

Secondary data has been collected. The secondary sources include reports, books, articles, journals and newspapers written on this topic have been analyzed. Quaid-e-Azam Library and Kinnaird library have been very resourceful.

Case Study of Rise of Hindutva during Narendra Modi Period in India

Hindutva and its Philosophy

Hindutva is a political ideology followed by right-wing Indian nationalists. The concept of Hindutva proposes Hindus opposing the actual message of Hinduism which promotes 'ekatva' (oneness) and 'ahimsa' (non-violence). It calls Hindus to speak out against the violence backed by the Hindutva ideology and bring India on the true lines of Hinduism.

Hindutva is a phenomenon that has played an evolutionary role in Indian politics some refer to it as Hindu nationalism making it an extremist ideology as fascism. Hindu nationalism or Hindutva which is referred to as fascist ideology, promoting and maintaining the supremacy of Hindu, culture religion and language over religious minorities living in India especially over Muslims, aims to transform India into an ethnos nationalist state also known as '*Hindu Rashtra*' or Hindu nation.

The word Hindutva itself was coined in the twentieth century (meaning "Hinduness") by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (Mohapatra 2016), who was a Hindu nationalist & a freedom fighter. The nationalism carried by Hindutva involves two major elements, territorial belonging & citizenship.

The extremist advocates of Hindutva believe that Indian citizenship is a requirement to practice Hindu nationalism in pure terms of Hindutva (Tapas, 2018). Moreover, Hindutva is an instrumental ideology for Hindu to play for

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identity and give sense to the Hindutva movement. Other scholars have emphasized an explicit definition of Hindutva, calling it “*Ram Rajya*” (Ram’s Kingdom), sewing the Indian subcontinent into a fabric of one nation, one religion, one culture & one language (Frykenberg, 2008).

Hindutva is not Hinduism

The name Hinduism represents the earliest & tenacious legendary religion on the Indian subcontinent. It has a pluralistic social approach promoting ideas of peace & harmony on every spectrum. On the other hand, Hindutva is an extremist offshoot of Hinduism adopted by the right-wing political party, Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and an organization named National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

Hindutva and BJP have close ties as the Philosophy of Hindutva are supported by the ‘Parivar of India’, which is a social-political organization. Also, BJP is the prominent political part of the ‘Sangh Parivar.’ (Mohapatra, 2016). It is an ideology supported by Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), founded in 1925. It has a strong connection to BJP and its implemented policies today in India. Hindutva analysts have continued to dig for answers trying to unravel the essence of its relationship with Hinduism to settle for a suitable academic definition for it. According to various theories, Hindutva has been described as, Hinduism on steroids, or as Hinduism which resists. Others have a perspective of it being an illegitimate child of Hinduism (Sharma, 2002).

A physical depiction of this idea is the citizens' amendment act of India which was passed by the parliament in 2019. The act has curtailed religious freedom, specifically of the Muslim minority India by providing amnesty to non-Muslims from Muslim majority states (i.e., Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan). Also, the six religious minority communities - Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, Parses have been offered Indian citizenship, providing sanctuary to them from religious persecutions if they prove that they belong to the three Muslim majority states mentioned previously. On the other hand, critiques mention it as a tool for marginalizing India’s Muslim minority.

Hindutva policies of Modi

The series of undemocratic events include the elimination of article 370 that was introduced in 1954 as a statute law, the introduction of the citizenship amendment act (CAA) and National Register of Citizens, and anti-Muslim Delhi riots followed by the introduction of a new domicile in the region of Jammu and Kashmir (Muslim majority area).

Revocation of Article 370

The idea of revocation of article 370 was germinated from the very beginning of Indian independence and was not a spontaneous decision. During the election

campaign of 2019, BJP inculcated the idea of abrogation of article 370 in their manifesto.

To implement this legislation effectively, the Indian government imposed a curfew, blocking all telephonic lines, suspending cellular and internet services. The political leadership of Jammu and Kashmir were also arrested restricting them to hold any anti-government protests. This event attracted harsh criticism, reactions, protests from all around the world and within India as well. The largest opposition party of BJP, the Indian National Congress (left-wing) termed these restrictions, curfews, and arrests as undemocratic and unconstitutional, eroding the concept of secularism. The Kashmiris at the hands of Indian armed forces faced the worst torture as they went out in the streets to protest. It shows the annexation of Kashmir violated the fundamental right of freedom of expression.

Citizenship Amendment Act

To make the scenario worse, the citizenship amendment act was introduced by the government of Narendra Modi which had its roots in the Hindutva movement. It was the second electoral promise made by the BJP party in its election manifesto of 2019.

The bill strictly outlines the Hindutva doctrine, excluding the Muslim citizens of India from attaining Indian citizenship. The act welcomes the non-Muslims of Jain, Sikh, Christian, Buddhists, and Parsi from neighboring countries (mainly Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh) who have been facing religious persecutions. In addition, the CAA promises to bring the worst crisis on the Muslim generations living in India with the imposition of the National Register of Citizens. Only those citizens would be qualified for NRC who would provide a set of a document providing their citizenship identity and reporting those who are undocumented and termed to be an illegal immigrant. Hence in other words the Act discriminates Muslim population who are living in India undocumented for generations.

Delhi Riots

As discussed above the anti CAA protest became violent when met with brutal mob attacks and the absence of law enforcement agencies. They attacked protesters on 23rd February, who were mainly Muslims in the North-Eastern part of Delhi which is also a Muslim-majority area. The Hindutva indoctrination during these riots was the hanging of Hindu religious flags from the burnt walls of the mosque. Another Hindutva aspect became visible within the slogans which were chanted were the origination of Hindutva – “Jai Shri Ram”, “Vande Mataram” and “Jo Hindu ki baat karay ga wohi desh pay raaj karay ga (the one who will abide by Hindu laws will be allowed to stay peacefully in the country)”. In the light of these devastating scenarios more communal violence is expected once CAA and NRC are fully implemented in the coming future.

Introduction of Domicile Law in Jammu and Kashmir

The main idea behind this domicile is to have demographic change controlling the growing Muslim population in Jammu and Kashmir. The Muslim majority region of Jammu and Kashmir was previously secured with the presence of Articles 370 and 35A. However, with their revocation, the Modi's government has decided to allow all Indian Muslims to buy land, own a job and have a domicile of Jammu and Kashmir. Evaluating the abrupt anti-Muslim political changes, the new domicile law is seen as another foundation laid for the development of Hindutva society.

Discussion and Analysis

In the light of this content analysis it is revealed that how Hindutva ideology evolved and got recognition and implementation under the regime of Prime Minister Narendra Modi from 2014 to 2020. Which started as a political campaign and ended in a legislative room for law formulation. Numerous tyrannical occurrences took place under the BJP's regime. Specifically targeting the religious minorities living in India. BJP and Hindutva radicals collectively aimed to implement its motto which is one nation, one caste, one culture, and one religion. The isolating socio-political developments have portrayed Hindutva as the second wave of fascism. More so, the tendency of growing with which it has emerged is higher and stronger. If not countered to revive it to its true democratic path, Hindutva may perfectly fit into the Nazi colors, abandoning the dream - Secular India of Gandhi.

The discussion revolves around the major developments made and the reforms introduced after the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, as the Hindutva advocates made constitutional amendments that contradicted the true core ideas of a secular democratic state.

Political Manifestation of Hindutva

Symbols of Hinduism kicked off the election campaign of 2014 by BJP politicians. Religious issues have never been discussed more frequently. Issues of religious nature were discussed on all platforms openly such as cow killings, introducing sectarian amendments such as the Indian citizenship act which promoted to give sanctuary to non-Muslim refugees who faced oppression in Muslim majority state.

In 2014 BJP promised to make developments; simplifying the tax system, increasing employment rate through agriculture, industry, and service sector, promoting higher and professional education, improving health care policies, developing rural and urban areas, introducing to e-governance, enhancing public participation through policymaking by introducing People-Public-Private-Partnership model, maintaining transparency and accountability in governmental structure and lastly connecting North-east and Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of

India with strong infrastructural projects to prevent illegal immigration. The one manifesto which hid behind the twisted words was the abrogation of Article 370 of which the Bharatiya Janata Party and its co-organizations have always been staunch and rigid about.

In the 2019 elections, BJP used election slogans like Bharat Mata Ki Jay and “Vande Maatram”, displaying the pictures of Hindutva leaders and consistently promising to fulfill Hindutva demands and reforms in the constitution which carried implications for the religious minorities living in India. The reforms mentioned connecting to the Hindutva movement framing the Hindutva doctrine as the political course of India in coming years. The demands of Narendra Modi highlight the Hindutva movement of Hindu supremacists and the application of Hindutva philosophy in economic and political spectrums.

“The contentious issues have been camouflaged in BJP’s 2019 elections. The idea of ‘Hindu India’ has returned linked to the ‘Cultural Heritage.’” (Manifesto, p.36)

Furthermore, the national level of government action discussed above is dependent upon the Preamble to the Constitution that 'takes steps' to get equity for all citizens of India. However, the practice is very different from theory. An absence of equity additionally sustains at local levels. Terrorizing and assaults on Muslim "cow slaughterers" are encouraged underneath the radar, and are infrequently censured at the administration level of the BJP. In the imaginable instance of a further five years of a Modi-driven government or alliance, it would be beneficial looking for any ascent in the course for a "Hindu India".

Reforms Introduced After 2019 Elections

1. Citizenship for the non-Muslim Refugees - Under the CAB or the CAA, though different minorities, for example, Christians, Sikhs, or Jains have additionally been guaranteed +
2. Indian citizenship, the elimination of Muslims indicates the implementation of the Hindutva doctrine.
3. Consummation of National Register of Citizens (NCR) – Only Muslim immigrants and undocumented Indian Muslims will be restricted to second-class citizens with no area to exercise their fundamental rights. In any case, the Muslims can avoid getting deported from India by essentially converting to Hinduism.
4. Revocation of Article 370 - The Hindutva advocates had gone against the consideration of Article 370 of India's legislative course of action which gave independent status to the people of Muslim-dominant Jammu and Kashmir.

5. Annulment of Constitutional Article 35A - The absence of the article 35A is a powerful tool of changing the demographics of Jammu and Kashmir which currently is a Muslim majority region. The article prohibited the non-residents of Jammu and Kashmir from buying any property, having a job, or domicile of the region.
6. Implementation of Uniform Civil Code - Hindutva-oriented groups requested abrogation of Muslim Civil Code and incorporation of Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in the whole of India. The UCC law violates the fundamental rights of Muslims and restricts them from living their lives according to their religion.

Apart from the political reforms introduced, India has kicked off the work of erasing the Muslim history from India. The Great Mughal work is depicted in the architecture and names of many cities of India. In 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi took a Hindutva centered approach and changed the name of Allahabad to Prayagraj, where millions of Hindus travel to celebrate the Kumbh Mela. According to BJP official the government amended the mistake made by Akbar in the 16th century.

Also, the Mughal Sarai railway station changed its name to Deen Dayal Upadhyaya to tribute the right wing Hindu leader who died there. There are many other cities on BJPS renaming list such Hyderabad and Gujrat to revamp and restructure India on the lines of Hindutva Ideology.

Regional Implications of Hindutva

Many states in the South Asia feel that Modi's BJP is impudently attempting to change Kashmir's ethnic structure to detriment India's Muslim minority by empowering more Hindus in Jammu and Kashmir. Since the annulment of Article 370, Indian Kashmiri leaders who vehemently opposed the decision were sent to jail. Any political view that was off the Hindutva stream line had been dealt with violence and terrorism.

Modi's administration has a background marked by stirring up problems among Hindus and Muslims, with its political guideline presently centered around "Hindutva", which deciphers generally as "Hindu-ness", and redefines Hinduism as a character rather than a religious philosophy or religion.

The possible effect of Hindutva ideology doesn't really end at India's lines. Numerous Hindu nationalists accept that a true map of India would incorporate Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Sixteen Hindu patriots have even embraced a mission to revamp Indian reading material to change the guides to reflect what they accept are appropriate lines. It is muddled as of now, however in the event that this notion brings about a future expansionist international strategy, India will be bound to take part in the struggle with Pakistan, different neighbors, and even potentially China. The Constitution of

India actually reveres secularism, however the pattern for as long as thirty years shows it is advancing toward a "Hindu Rashtra" (Malji, 2018).

Different shades of opinion about the regional insecurity derived from violent Indian behavior through the means of political policies and military. India following the concept of 'Akhand Bharat' under the ideology of Hindutva has garnered serious issues such as the Kashmir annexation and the Indian act of 2019. Masses in Bangladesh have shown resentment against the citizen amendment act which has strictly marginalized the Muslim community around the globe. Today, India has turned into an aggressor, filling the internal and external policies with the true colors of Hindutva. The slogans of 'Akhand Bharat' and its implementation today are India's fundamental policy preserving its dominance in the South Asian region. ("Indian Policies Influenced by Hindutva Ideology", 2020). To achieve this, the government of India has released propaganda maps, showing Jammu and Kashmir as part of Indian territory. Regional disagreements have surged including China and Pakistan (see Appendix-I).

Conclusion

This research focuses on Hindutva doctrine which has been incorporated into the Indian political system by the right-wing political and non-political organizations. The ideology has gone through an evolutionary process from being a philosophy to the Indian legislation. Today, BJP, one of the extremist wing of Sangh Parivar has mobilized millions of Hindus to reform and reshape India in the light of its core idea – one nation, one religion, one culture, and one language. The party started getting vocal in the 1990s with the incident of the Babri Mosque by participating in its demolition. Early in 2002, the Gujarat riots have been a tragedy shaped according to Hindutva lines under the administration of Narendra Modi in whom the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) found a charismatic leadership and voice for their pure Hindutva objectives. After a detailed analysis of existing literature, this comprehensive view has established a solid relationship between the Hindutva agenda and the political agenda of BJP at micro and macro levels.

The 2014 and 2019 election campaign of BJP and their manifestos assured that the guiding back force of their policies has solely been the speeches of Hindutva founders, its supporters, and the objectives of the Hindutva movement. It is to be noted that the demands of the Hindutva movement have been present since the day of independence. Furthermore, a willingly Hindutva-centered collection of political and constitutional laws to amend the doings of anti-Hindutva governments were additionally added to public discourse.

Implementation of Hindutva ideology started with the introduction of reforms by the BP government having negative implications for the religious minorities living in India. It includes the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A, introduction of Citizenship Amendment law, and enforcement of new domicile law in the Jammu and Kashmir region depicting the philosophy of the decades-old Hindutva movement. Additional reforms of the same extremist nature include the

“completion of National Register of Citizens (NRC)”, which can come into force any day during BJP’s reign. These reforms are evident enough to understand the essence of BJP’s agenda and the direction it is headed to. Having a deep connection to the Hindutva ideology, above mentioned political developments have already been enough sources of discrimination, violence, and persecutions for the religious minorities of India.

Some global states have condemned the violence and silent role of BJP government, questioning the non-intervention of security agencies and government’s armed forces at the sites of violent incidents such as Delhi riots and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), while some have supported the new Hindu political reforms. For example, Saudi Arabia’s King Muhammad Salman has to incorporate Hindu epics in their education curriculum promoting Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030.

Limitations

Face-to-face interviews with Hindutva scholars were scheduled. But under the Covid-19 circumstances it was not possible for the researcher to conduct them.

Recommendations

- International organizations like SSARC and OIC should become a platform for the solution of these human rights violations.
- Their structure needs to be revamped on new lines to enhance their efficiency

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