WHAT

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COMMUNALISM AND COMMUNAL VIOLENCE.

Made by_ ARSHDEEP KAUR

COMMUNALISM

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ISSUES ON COMMUNAL VIOLANCE

Serious**riots**broke out in 1964 in various parts of East**India**like Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Ranchi. ... After the bomb blasts in Bombay and later in Calcutta in April 1993, the**communal riots**in Maharashtra and other states claimed more than 200 lives of both Muslims and Hindus.
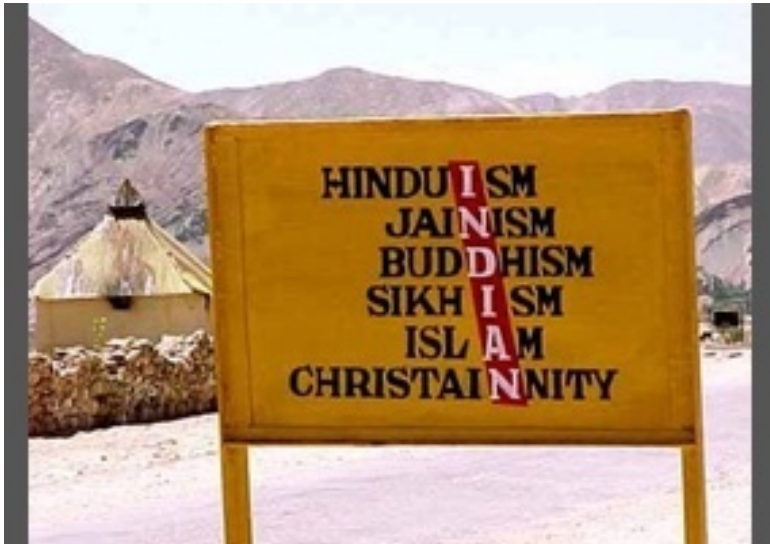
MISSION

After the demolition of the disputed shrine in December 1992 at Ayodhya, when communal violence flared up in various states, more than 1,000 people were said to have died in five days, including 236 in Uttar Pradesh, 64 in Karnataka, 76 in Assam, 30 in Rajasthan and 20 in West Bengal. It was after this violence that the government banned Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh (RSS), Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), Bajrang Dal, Islamic Sevak Sangh (ISS) and the Jamait-e-Islami Hind in December 1992.

The communal riots in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh in December, 1990, in Belgaum (Karnataka) in November 1991, in Varanasi and Hapur (Uttar Pradesh) in February 1992, in Seelampur in May 1992 Samaipur

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COMMUNALISM

Overall, the Hindus and Muslims in those days, had common economic and political interests.**Communalism**in**India**is result of the emergence of modern politics, which has its roots in partition of Bengal in 1905 and feature of separate electorate under Government of**India**Act, 1909.

Communalism is a term used in the world to denote attempts to construct religious or ethnic identity, incite strife between people identified as different communities, and to stimulate communal violence between those groups. It derives from history, differences in beliefs, and tensions between the communities.