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## **A STUDY OF VIEWS OF COMMUNAL HARMONY AMONG THE HOUSEHOLD RESIDING IN DISTURB AREAS OF VADODARA CITY**

***Assist.Prof.Vimalkumar Makwana, Dhruvi Ajmeri***

*1. Assistant Professor,Parul Institute Of Social Work Parul University,Vadodara 391760, India*

*2. Student, PISW(MSW),Parul University,Vadodara 391760, India*

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### **ABSTRACT**

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India is a country of multi-ethnic culture where people belonging to different religious, racial, cultural and lingual identities live together harmoniously. However, in the present time, various untoward incidents are affecting the communal harmony in different parts of the country. Communalism is the most serious threat to our sovereign, secular, socialist and democratic polity.

The number of communal violence incidents is increasing day by day, which is not a good sign for our democracy. India is known for communal harmony which has to be maintained. Communal harmony is the hallmark of democracy in a country governed by the rule of law. Rule of law pervades over the entire field of administration and every organ of the state is regulated and governed by the Rule of law. It is an eternal value of constitutionalism and inherent attribute of democracy and good governance has to be maintained.

Riots like 1969 Gujarat, 1980 Moradabad Riots, 1984 Bhiwandi riots, 1984 anti-Sikh riots, 1987 Meerut riots, 2002 Gujarat riots, 2006 Vadodara riots, these riots have disturbs the harmony of Hindu-Muslim through the India, so therefore the understands its Impact upon the Vadodara City, it's important to carry out such type of study.

Keywords: Communal Harmony, Communal Violence,Constitutionalism

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### **1.Introduction**

India is a vast country, with people belonging to different religions living amicably for centuries together. The rich traditions of tolerance, perseverance, plurality and assimilation have kept the identity of the country intact, and civilization thriving.

In a communally-sensitive area, small shopkeepers, entrepreneurs and daily-wagers are most prone to loss and damage to life and property, if the situation goes out of control, leading to arson or violence. They are most likely to face economic burden, due to loss of income or property, most of which is not covered under any type of insurance. They can thus be the most willing partners in maintaining peace and communal harmony in the area. Similarly, women who are the worst sufferers in such situations may also be keen to ensure communal harmony. The district administration can tap the resources and energy of these people/groups in ensuring peace.

**Communal violence** includes and encompasses violent acts, which may be defined as crimes in law, but there are many other acts not falling strictly under criminal activities. The devastating effect of communal violence is much more dangerous and alarming than if it were simply a riot/crime.

In Indian society, we will find that, ancient India was united and no such communal feelings were there. People lived peacefully together, there was acceptance for each other's culture and tradition. For example, Ashoka followed religious tolerance and focussed mainly on Dharma.

Promoting Communal Harmony, Strengthening National Integration and Fostering Unity in Diversity through collaborative social action, awareness programs, reaching out to the victims of violence especially children, encouraging interfaith dialogue for India's Shared Security, Peace & Prosperity

Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day celebrations. These children viz. Km. Alismita Das, and ShriPankajPallabBaruah from Assam; Km. MoriswalaAlyahAltafahemad and ShriMihirMehulbhaiRaval from Gujarat and Km. NargisFayaz and ShriZaffar Ahmad Gors from Jammu & Kashmir were privileged to stick communal harmony flags on the persons of ShriPranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President; Shri M. Hamid Ansari, Vice-President; Smt. SumitraMahajan, Speaker LokSabha; and ShriAnoop Kumar Srivastava, Secretary (BM).

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## 2. Review Papers

[1] (M K Gandhi, Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi, Published by The Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, Vol-VIII, p.101)MohdAamir Khan from Aligarh Muslim University Has found that in his study Laws relating to communal violence The problem of communal violence encompasses religious, political, socio-economic, cultural, historical and intellectual spheres in different ratios and extent with reference to different states and regions. After partition of the country, communal violence is organized, planned and executed by the stakes for deriving selfish gains. In most cases, it is politically motivated and the role of rumours in rousing communal passions is quite famous.[2] MohsinIqbalNajar from Center of Advanced Study, Department of History Aligarh Muslim University has found that in his study has found in his Communal Violence, Its Causes and Solutions

This research is based on the intentions raised in the nation and state due to the overcharging of communal violence. Since the past few decades, all over the India increasing trends towards communal frenzy and rioting has been witnessed.[3] Dr. M. Asad Malik has found that in his study on Communal Harmony: Need of the Hour in Jama Law Journal The Indian Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949 and came into force on January 26, 1950. It was the brainchild of the Constituent Assembly, indirectly elected by the people of the country in 1946. The Constituent Assembly reflected the ethnically, religiously and linguistically diverse groups that made up India.

[4]Centre for Study of Society and Secularism & Minority Rights Group International report has stated that in A Narrowing Space: Violence and discrimination against India's religious minorities this Communal violence, long an issue in India, has remained at consistently high levels in the past five years. [5] Gareth Morrell, Sara Scott, Di McNeish and Stephen Webster have stated in their report on The August riots in England: Understanding the involvement of young people In which he talks about The overall aim of this study was to explore the triggers of youth involvement in the August riots from the perspective of those involved and affected.

[6] Christopher Claassen said in his study Who participates in communal violence? In Survey evidence from South Africa Little is known about the thousands of people who take part in communal violence. Existing research is largely based on interviews, impressionistic accounts and government records of arrestees. In contrast, this paper examines data from a novel survey of a representative sample of residents of Alexandra, a township in South Africa where a 2008 nation-wide wave of anti-immigrant riots began. [7]Harmony stands tall: Vadodara lane hosts tazia and Ganesh pandal Written by [AishwaryaMohanty](#) |Vadodra September 18, 2018 on The Indian ExpressIn less than 20 metres from the starting of the lane, a pandal is set up housing the tazia to mark Muharram, the first month of the Islamic calendar. It is the same spot that has been housing the tazia for the last 135 years. [8] 300 cases of communal violence in four months by Vijaita Singh at 15 November 2015 in The Hindu

In the past four months, the country witnessed 300 incidents of communal violence, 75 every month, where 35 people were killed, according to Home Ministry data accessed by The Hindu. In the entire year till October, 630 incidents were reported and 86 persons lost their lives.

[9] Communal harmony is top priority: Gehlot Times of India July 21<sup>st</sup> 2018VADODARA: Anupam Singh Gehlot, who took charge as the police commissioner of Vadodara on Friday, said that his priority will be on maintaining communal harmony in the city. Gehlot took over the charge from outgoing police commissioner ManojSashidhar after a brief meet. Sashidhar briefed Gehlot about city's several issues along with the Ganesh festival that is celebrated with fervour in the city.

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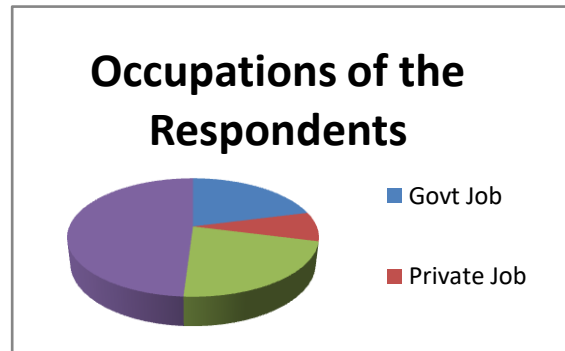
## 3. Research Methodology

The respondents has been selected from the disturb areas fall under the Police station of Panigate City, Navapra, and Raopura. Descriptive method for carrying out this research. Descriptive method is primarily used if research has to describe an existing phenomena or situation based existing facts and information this particular study will identify the inter community relation in the disturb areas of Vadodara city.

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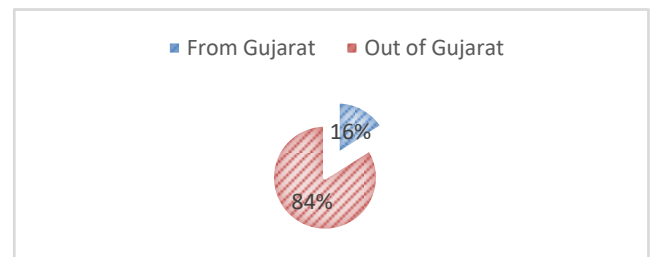
## 1. Occupation:

Sr. No	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Government Job	27	21
2	Private Job	11	8
3	Self Employed	28	22
4	Daily Labour	66	49
Total		132	100



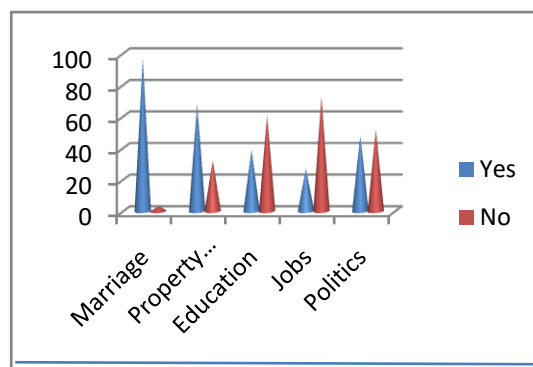
## 2. Are you migrant or not

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	From Gujarat	21	16
2	Out of Gujarat	111	84
Total		132	100



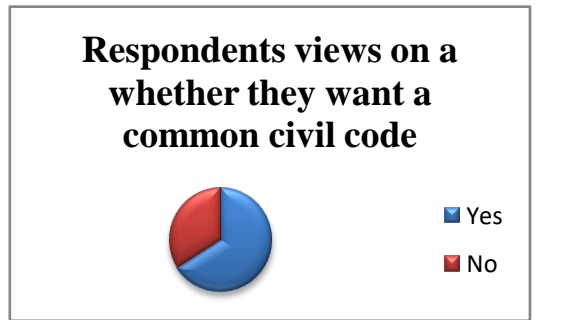
## 3. whether he/she consult "Molvi" or "Pandit" for matters related with Education

Sr. No	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	51	39
2	No	81	61
Total		132	100



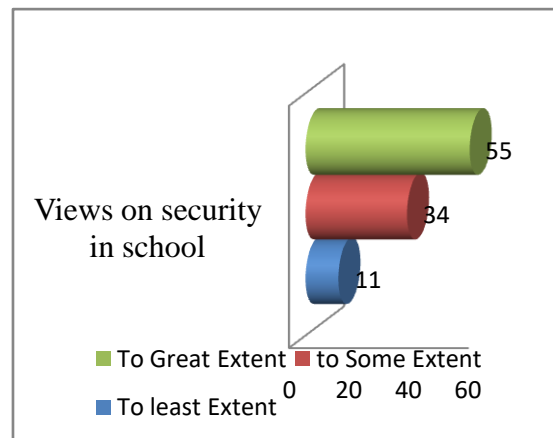
4. whether they want a common civil code

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	87	66
2	No	45	34
Total		132	100



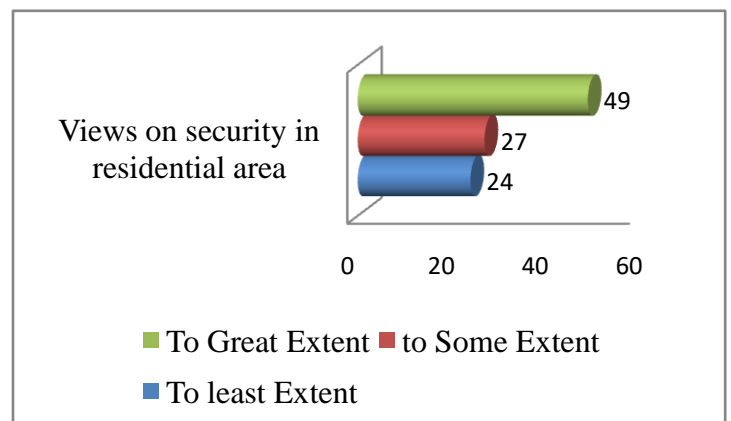
5. whether students secured in school or not

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	To least Extent	14	11
2	to Some Extent	45	34
3	To Great Extent	73	55
Total		132	100



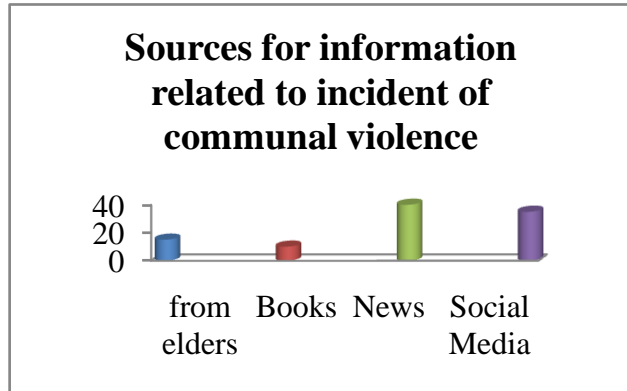
6. whether he/she is secured in residential areas or not

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	To least Extent	32	24
2	to Some Extent	36	27
3	To Great Extent	64	49
Total		132	100



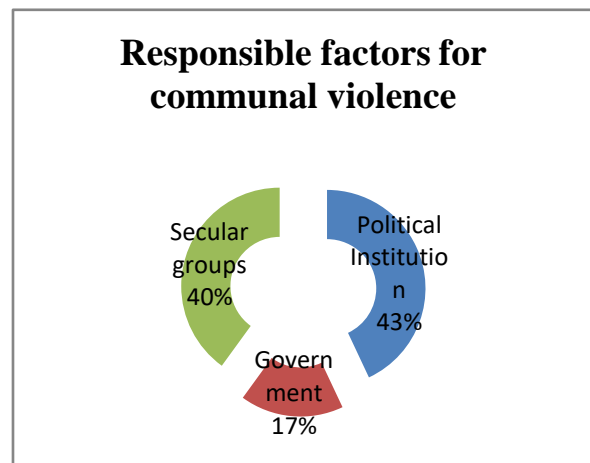
7. The incidents of different communal violence  
so source of their information

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	from elders	9	15
2	books	6	10
3	news	25	40
4	social media	22	35
Total		132	100



8. Responsible factor for communal violence

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Political Institution	57	43
2	Government	23	17
3	Secular groups	52	40
Total		132	100



9. Religious organizations visit then they convey

Sr. No	Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Religious Values	12	45
2	Cultural Values	6	22
3	Brotherhood values	9	33
Total		27	100



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#### 4. Result and Conclusion

##### Result :

- From the study majority of the respondents is Hindu
- From the study majority of the respondents belongs from the age of 51 years and above category
- From the study majority of Respondents were Literate and were able to share their views for the same
- From the study majority of the respondents staying in the locality since from the more the 45 years,
- From the study majority of Respondents have moved out of Gujarat to current location
- From the study majority of Respondents' family size was between 4 to 6 members
- From the study majority of Respondents stated that their community has become more religious than before
- From the study majority of the respondents observed that construction of the temple or mosque has takes place near there locality
- All the respondents stated that they don't have seen any difficulty when they have observed the construction of temple or mosque
- From the study majority of Respondents shared that their community people visits temple or mosque.
- From the study majority Respondents agreed to the fact that people in this era does consult 'Molvi' or 'Pandit' for matters related to marriage

##### Conclusion:

It can be concluded that communal violence is one of the biggest problems our country is facing today. The result of communal violence is the loss of private property in the form of household articles of families, moveable and loss of earning by loss of lives of bread earners. Even Communal peace and harmony gets completely shattered after any communal violence. It was observed in the recent past that the government has totally control communal violence's in the country. But there is still need for maintain communal harmony is the country. In this regard police reform is necessary because after every communal riot, questions have been raised whether our police are neutral or communal? It has been witnessed that during the communal riots, the police behaves in a communal fashion. So it is necessary that our agencies must work in fair and just manner and they have to take prompt action to control the communal violence. It is also the duty of our leaders that they do not try to maintain the communal harmony and to create the communal disharmony for vote bank politics. At the same time the people of this country should not allow those political parties to grow which are involved in dirty politics of communalism.

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