

Hindutva and Sikhs

Hindutva is Brahmanism (Deception)

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Hinduism has not been a revealed religion, it evolved over time without a single text or a single prophet. Over time, myths, worship practices and religious texts became accommodated to give shape to the Hindu religion that would later become the base of Hindu identity.

Hindu caste system:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Ecclesiastical | Brahmans |
| 2. Military | Kshatriyas |
| 3. Industrial | Vaisyas |
| 4. Servile | Sudras |

The role of Brahmans, according to Manu Smriti:

Education: According to Hindu texts, only Brahmans were entitled to education.

Land ownership: Brahmans were exempt from taxes and could own land, which was usually reserved for kings.

Religious services: Brahmans were responsible for studying, teaching, performing sacrifices and officiating religious services.

Role as advisors: Brahmans were often advisors and ministers to ruling chiefs.

Gifts: Brahmans were entitled to receive gifts.

To be a Brahman you must be born in a Brahman family, and you acquire hereditary priesthood by virtue of that.

Essentially Brahman controls the life of its society from birth to death. At birth Brahman is called to perform a ritual which purifies the child.

Brahman will decide the right date and time for your child to be married.

At death, Brahman performs a ritual to ensure the deceased gets a proper place in heaven. Even after death people must perform rituals so that

their ancestors can have salvation. To do that they must give money and gifts to Brahman who can then transfer to their ancestors. People are expected to invite Brahmans to their homes for a feast, they are told that this food will be transferred to their ancestors. This is a yearly ritual called Shradh.

Modern-day Brahman Organization & Leaders

Brahmo Samaj

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known as the founder of Brahmo Samaj in 1828. He is also known for spearheading the religious and social reforms in India that called for the abolition of Satti and remarriage of widows.

2. Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)

The original surname of the Tagores is Banerjee. They are Bengali Hindu Pirali Brahman and originally belonged to a village named Pithabhog in what is now Khulna, Bangladesh. Rabindranath Tagore was the youngest son of Debendranath Tagore, a leader of the Brahmo Samaj, Creation of Ram Mohan Roy (in 1828) which was a new religious sect in nineteenth-century Bengal, and which attempted a revival of Hinduism.

3. Swami Vivekanandah (1863–1902 [age 39])

In his 20s, Vivekanandah became a member of the Sadharan Brahmo Samajan, an offshoot of the Brahmo Samaj. Vivekananda once said, “I do not propose any leveling of castes. Caste is a very good thing. Caste is the plan we want to follow.” He added, “Indian caste is better than the caste which prevails in Europe or America.” Vivekananda had even justified *Manu Smriti*, the ancient Hindu treatise which “legalized” casteism, saying Manu was the “earliest preacher to the Indian races.

Rashtriya (National) Swayamsevak Sangh

RSS was founded in 1925 by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar, a doctor in the city of Nagpur, British India. His home in Nagpur is the headquarters of RSS. Hedgewar was a political protege of **B. S. Moonje, a Tilakite** Congressman, Hindu Mahasabha politician and social activist from Nagpur. The RSS presents itself as a cultural, not a political, organization that nevertheless advocates a Hindu nationalistic agenda under

the banner of Hindutva, or “Hindu-ness.” The group is structured hierarchically under the guidance of a national leader, while regional leaders are charged with overseeing the local branches. A major emphasis is placed on dedication and discipline, both mental and physical, as a means to restore strength, valor, and courage in Hindu youth and to foster unity among Hindus. RSS provides Paramilitary training and daily exercise and drills are part of this discipline.

1. Keshav Baliram Hedgewar (1889 – 1940)

Hedgewar was born on 1 April 1889 in a Marathi deshastha Brahmin family in Nagpur, Maharashtra. His ancestors migrated from the bordering Telugu village of Kandakurthi, Nizamabad district in present-day Telangana. Few modern political historians therefore sometimes refer to him as a Telugu Brahmin.

2. Madhav Sadashiv Rao Golwalkar (1906 – 1973)

Second Sarsanghchalak of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

Golwalkar was born to Sadashivrao and Lakshmi Bai Golwalkar in a Marathi Karhade Brahmin family at Ramtek, near Nagpur in Maharashtra. His family was prosperous and supported him in his studies and activities.

3. Mohan Bhagwat (1950 - Present)

Bhagwat has been currently serving as the Sarsanghchalak of the RSS since March 2009. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. Most of the RSS Sarsanghchalak, leading organizers, except one, were Maharashtrian Brahmans

Jan Sangh / B.J.P.

1. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (1901-1953)

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was born during the British Raj in Calcutta to a Bengali Brahman family. He was an Indian politician, barrister, and academician who served as the Minister for Industry and Supply in Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet. He resigned opposing Nehru-Liaquat Pact. He started "Bang Wani", a Bengali journal, in 1922 and The Nationalist in 1940's. At the age of 33, he became the youngest vice-chancellor of Calcutta University in 1934. He demanded the partition of Bengal in 1946 to prevent the inclusion of its Hindu-majority areas in a Muslim-dominated East Pakistan. He founded the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS), the predecessor of the modern-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). He died in detention due to heart ailment in 1953 while protesting against the special status given to Kashmir.

2. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was a Brahmin (1924-2018)

Vajpayee was a Brahmin by birth as he was born in a Kanyakubja Brahmin family in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. A three-time Prime Minister of India, poet and speaker. He was elected to India's Lok Sabha nine times and the Rajya Sabha twice.

Hindu Mahasabha

1. Balakrishna Shivram Moonje (1872-1948)

Was born in Bilaspur, Central Provinces to a Deshastha Brahmin family. He completed his medical degree from Grant Medical College, Mumbai. An eye specialist turned Indian freedom fighter. He was leader of Hindu Mahasabha founded by Lala Lajpat Rai. Moonje was the president of the Hindu Mahasabha from 1927 until he handed over charge to Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in 1937. Under the Moonje–Ambedkar Pact, Ambedkar agreed to lead a Sikh conversion movement and to join Hindus and Sikhs in countering Muslim and Christian. Mahatma Gandhi rejected this pact.

2. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883 – 1966)

Vinayak D. Savarkar “Veer” (meaning ‘brave’) was born in the Marathi Hindu Chit Pavan Brahman family. He was an Indian politician, activist and writer. Veer Savarkar developed the Hindu nationalist political ideology of Hindutva while confined in Ratanagiri. He became the president of the Hindu Mahasabha in 1937.

Arya Samaj

Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883)

Born in Gujrat in a Brahman family. He founded Arya Samaj in 1875. He came to Punjab, and he was responsible for Hindu Sikh divide. He also called Guru Nanak uneducated because he had not study Sanskrit. He started a movement where he wanted Sikhs to convert to Hinduism (Come back Home).

Sikhism

Guru Nanak was born in 1469. There is a famous story about Guru Nanak that he became a rebel at the age of 11. At this age, Hindu boys start wearing holy janeu (the sacred white thread), but Guru Nanak refused to wear it. He said that people should increase their personal qualities instead of just wearing janeu.

Guru Nanak refused to follow the marriage rituals dictated by the Brahmans of the day. He stated that any time would be an auspicious time for the wedding. There was no need to cast horoscopes as he was not superstitious. He rejected the rituals of the Brahman.

Anand Karaj (Sikh Wedding Ceremony)

There was one Sikh named Randhawa who faced a problem at the time of marrying-off his daughter. Because Randhawa became Sikh of Guru, Amar Das, brahman refused to officiate the marriage of his daughter. Randhawa requested Guru Ji to arrange marriage of his daughter because the brahman had refused and he does not want brahman to perform the marriage ceremony. Guru Armas sent his son in law by Bhai Jetha Ji (Later Guru Ram das) to arrange for the marriage of Randhawa's daughter. Guru Ram Das composed four LaVan and performed the marriage of Randhawa's daughter. This is the beginning of the marriage ceremony that the Sikhs called Anand Karaj. This, then eliminated the brahman's role from an important event in the life of the Sikhs.

Guru Granth Sahib was compiled by the 5th Guru, Arjun Dev. It has hymns of **Gurus (6)** and **Bhagats (15), Bhatts (11) and Gursikhs (4)**. It includes hymns from writers of other religions, namely Hindus and Muslims. By including the hymns of low cast Bhagats in Guru Granth Sahib, 5th Guru uplifted the so-called low cast to the level of Guru which annoyed the Brahmans. A conspiracy by Brahmans and Mughal rulers was hatched and 5th Guru was martyred. Guru Granth has many references rejecting the Brahmanical practices.

The sixth Guru of Sikhism, Guru Hargobind, introduced the concept of Miri-Piri in the early 17th century. This concept emphasizes the importance of both spiritual and temporal authority, one of the most powerful concepts developed by the Gurus came from the time of the sixth Nanak, Guru Hargobind Sahib ji. Guru Hargobind famously wore two swords during his lifetime: one that represented spiritual authority and another that represented earthly sovereignty. Guru Hargobind Ji built the Akal Takht, which became the seat of Sikh social and political power. He established the Sikh army.

Khande di Pahul was initiated by **Guru Gobind Singh** and the **Guru** established the Order of Khalsa **on the day of Baisakhi in 1699**. at Anandpur Sahib. **Addressing a large gathering, he asked for five heads for sacrifice.**

The Panj Pyare, or Five Beloved, are a group of five Sikhs who came forward and took **Khande di Pahul**. On that day Khalsa was established by the 10th Sikh Guru, Gobind Singh.

1. Bhai Daya Ram (Bhai Daya Singh): From Lahore

1661-1708

Born as Daya Ram in 1661 in Lahore (present-day Pakistan)

Family: Son of Suddha and his wife Mai Dayali of the Sobhi *Khatri* clan

Occupation: Shopkeeper

Initiation: at Anand Purin 1699, at age 38

Death: at Nanded in 1708; martyred age 47

Upon initiation, Daya Ram gave up the occupation and alliance of his *Khatri* caste to become Daya Singh and join the Khalsa warriors. The

meaning of the term "Daya" is "merciful, kind, compassionate," and Singh means "lion"—qualities that are inherent in the five beloved Panj Pyare, all of whom share this name.

2. Bhai Dharam Das (Bhai Dharam Singh):

1666-1708

Born as Dharam Das in 1666 by River Ganges in Hastinapur, northeast of Meerut (present day Delhi)

Family: Son of Sant Ram and his wife Mai Sabho, of the *Jatt* clan

Occupation: Farmer

Initiation: at Anand Purin in 1699, at age 33

Death: At Nanded in 1708; martyred age 42

Upon initiation, Dharam Ram gave up the occupation and alliance of his *Jatt* caste to become Dharam Singh and join the Khalsa warriors. The meaning of "Dharam" is "righteous living."

3. Bhai Himmat Rai (Bhai Himmat Singh):

1661-1704

Born January 18, 1661, at Jagannath Puri (present-day Orissa)

Family: Son of Gulzaree and his wife Dhanoo of the *Jheear* clan

Occupation: Water carrier

Initiation: Anand Pur, 1699. Age 38

Death: At Chamkaur, December 7, 1704; martyred age 44

Upon initiation, Himmat Rai gave up the occupation and alliance of his *Kumhar* caste to become Himmat Singh and join the Khalsa warriors. The meaning of "Himmat" is "courageous spirit."

4. Bhai Muhkam Chand (Bhai Muhkam Singh):

1663-1704

Born as Muhkam Chand on June 6, 1663, at Dwarka (present-day Gujrat)

Family: Son of Tirath Chand and his wife Devi Bai of the *Chhimba* clan

Occupation: Tailor, printer of cloth

Initiation: at Anand Pur, 1699 at age 36

Death: Chamkaur, December 7, 1704; martyred age 44

Upon initiation, Muhkam Chand gave up the occupation and alliance of his *Chhimba* caste to become Muhkam Singh and join the Khalsa warriors. The meaning of "Muhkam" is "strong firm leader or manager." Bhai Muhkam Singh fought beside Guru Gobind Singh and the Khalsa in Anand Pur and sacrificed his life at the battle of Chamkaur on December 7, 1704.

5. Bhai Sahib Chand (Bhai Sahib Singh):

1662 - 1704

- (Bhai Born as Sahib Chand on June 17, 1663, in Bidar (present-day Karnataka, India)**
- Family: Son of Bhai Guru Narayana and his wife Ankamma Bai of the *Nae* clan.**
- Occupation: Barber**
- Initiation: at Anand Pur in 1699, at age 37**
- Death: at Chamkaur, December 7, 1704; martyred age 44.**

Sacrificed his life at the battle of Chamkaur on December 7, 1704. Bhai Sahib Chand (Bhai Sahib Singh): From Bidar, Karnataka Upon initiation, Sahib Chand gave up the occupation and alliance of his *Nai* caste to become Sahib Singh and join the Khalsa warriors. The meaning of "Sahib" is "lordly or masterful." Bhai Sahib Singh

sacrificed his life defending Guru Gobind Singh and the Khalsa at the battle of Chamkaur on December 7, 1704

Right from the days of Guru Nanak Brahman became enemy of the Sikhs. He realized that this panth of Guru Nanak will eliminate his hereditary priesthood and his control over the society. Modern-day Hindutva is Brahmanism in disguise. Almost all is leaders have been Brahmans from Maharashtra. Brahmans are only 5% of the population but they want to control rest of the society so that it is subservient to them. We the Sikhs are not Hindus and will not rest until we have our own homeland free of Brahmanism.

Sikhs, We Are Not Hindus

Author: **Bhai Kahn Singh Nabha**

We do not accept the authority of the vedas

Neither that of simrities and Puranas

We worship neither Bhairva,nor,Ganasha

we recognize neither Tithis nor omens, nor days,

Neither Rahu, Ketu, Shani, Shukar, Sun nor Moon,

We do not believe a bit in Sanhya,Sutak,Caste,Varna,Jantar

Mantar Fasting, Homa or Shradh

Disciples of the Tenth Guru, Khalsa Panth is Distinct.

Really ignorant is he who calls Khalsa as Hindu.

We acknowledge One, Eternal, Primal Lord

the whole expanse has originated from him.

Forgetting the Creator we do not worship any mortal

Guru Granth is our faith, our sport.

We have abandoned all distinctions of caste.

We are friends of all and love all,

love of all is like that of lotus in water

Distinct is the Khalsa of Guru Nanak