

Muslim Belonging in Secular India

Muslim Belonging in Secular India surveys the experience of some of India's most prominent Muslim communities in the early post-colonial period. Muslims who remained in India after the Partition of 1947 faced distrust and discrimination and were consequently compelled to seek new ways of defining their relationship with fellow citizens of India and its governments. Using the forcible integration of the princely state of Hyderabad in 1948 as a case study, Taylor C. Sherman reveals the fragile and contested nature of Muslim belonging in the decade that followed independence. In this context, she demonstrates how Muslim claims to citizenship in Hyderabad contributed to intense debates over the nature of democracy and secularism in independent India. Drawing on detailed new archival research, Dr Sherman provides a thorough and compelling examination of the early governmental policies and popular strategies that have helped to shape the history of Muslims in India since 1947.

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Muslim Belonging in Secular India

Negotiating Citizenship in Postcolonial Hyderabad

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For Ashwin

If you are not here, nothing grows.

I lack clarity. My words

Tangle and knot up.

– Jalaluddin Muhammad Balkhi (Rumi)





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Acknowledgements

The cover image of this book, designed with skill and empathy by Stewart J. Thomas, captures the complexity of the situation for Muslims who remained in India after partition and the integration of the princely states. The freedom (azadi) that was achieved was tremendous, but it was not simple. Behind this great accomplishment lay disappointment and occasionally despair (mayoosi) as Muslims and their places of worship suffered violence during this period. Many felt worry (tashvish) for their futures as their properties, sources of employment, and funding for their institutions came under threat. As a result, a strong sense of anxiety (andeshah) pervaded the ways in which many Muslims spoke of their place within the new India. The chapters below explore what the transition to independence entailed for the Muslims of Hyderabad State, and they aim to shed light on the nature of secularism and Muslim belonging in early postcolonial India.

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Note on transliteration

As far as possible, I have avoided using diacritical marks when transliterating Urdu language terms. Many of the South Asian names appear in several different formats, and I have chosen the most commonly accepted form of an individual's name and standardised its use throughout the text. For geographical places, I have retained the names as they appeared in contemporary sources, rather than those in use today.



Select glossary of terms

ashoorkhana structure in which banners are kept and meetings held

for Muharram

ashraf high-born, noble dacoity armed robbery

dargah shrine or tomb of a saint

ghair-mulki non-native girdaawar revenue inspector

gongura pachadi pickle commonly made in Andhra

goonda lout or bully idly savoury rice cake

imam worship leader in a mosque

inqilab revolution

jagir revenue-free land grant

jagirdari feudalism jirga assembly lathi stick, bludgeon masjid mosque

masjid mosque mulk country, realm mulki native

patel village officer

patwari village accounts officer

pradesh province qazi judge

sadhu religious ascetic samasthan tributary estate sambar spicy lentil broth

satyagraha zeal for truth, non-violent civil resistance taccavi advance to peasantry for capital expenditure

tehsildar sub-collector of revenue

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Select glossary of terms

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urs death anniversary of a saint

vada savoury fritters vaiz preacher videshi foreign