Twitter Thread by AParajit Bharat ■



AParajit Bharat ■
@AparBharat

What is Khαlιstαn..?

Through my detailed #thread I am going to make some shocking revelations to you all. It may send shivers down your spine. Conspiracy is much bigger than what you imagine

This thread is based on journalist Conor Cruise O'brien report for The Atlantic in 1988

online The Atlantic Monthly | Digital Edition

AUGUST 1988

Holy War Against India

It is one of the grimmer and more ironic developments of the late twentieth century: religion, which is on the whole a benign force in Western societies, often combines combustibly with nationalism to fuel political murder in the Third World. In India, for example, the teachings of a militant guru are used to justify the atrocities committed by Sikh terrorists in their campaign to dismember the nation and establish "Khalistan"

by Conor Cruise O'Brien

First we need to understand where did the idea for Khαlιstαn come from. Sικhism was formed in 15th century by Guru Nanak who was a Hindu & his followers were also Hindu, to unite against Mυghαls. But it was the 6th Guru which made religion enter into politics, later into military

In the time of the gurus the dominant power in northern India was the Mogul Empire, in which Islam was the official religion. The religion of the gurus grew up in the borderland between Muslim and Hindu territory. The Punjab was part of that borderland. The first guru, Nanak (1469-1539), was originally a Hindu, and many of his followers have regarded themselves as belonging to the Hindu community and as practicing a purified form of the Hindu religion. The teachings of Guru Nanak are monotheistic and egalitarian, and are opposed to idolatry, to the caste system, and to the oppression of women. As the Sikhs increased in number and in influence in the region, the teachings of the later gurus became increasingly political and eventually militaristic. The fifth guru, Arjan (1581-1606), from the moment of his inauguration, directly challenged the legitimacy of the Mogul Empire. Thus challenged, the reigning Mogul Emperor, Jehangir, seized Arjan and tortured him, to obtain a recantation. Arjan refused to recant, and died under torture. He thus became the first great martyr of the Sikh religion.

6th Guru 2 terms Miri & Piri, 10th Guru Gobind Singh is called as Miri Piri ka Malik, means he brought military & spirituality in Sιkhism, he said God is sword & sword is God. Hence, Khαlιstαnιs chant Raj karega Khalsa
Hence these words are used by Khαlιstαnιs to justify violence

The sixth guru, Hargobind, gave the Sikh religion its explicitly political form and made the Sikhs into a military force. The tenth and last guru, Govind Singh (1675-1708), reaffirmed the political character of the religion and added a major new institution. He also extended Sikh military power and made militarism part of the Sikh religion. Govind Singh "proclaimed that the sword was God and God was the sword"!

Govind Singh's personal arms -- an impressive collection of late-seventeenth-century weaponry -- can be seen today at Anandpur Sahib, which is, after the Golden Temple complex, the second of the great temples of the Sikh religion. Govind Singh's arsenal should be seen not as a museum annexed to the holy place but as an integral part of the holy place itself, a central object of the cult. Weapons, according to Govind Singh, are *Pirs:*gods.

It was at Anandpur Sahib that Govind Singh founded the Khalsa ("the pure"), the sacred military brotherhood of the Sikh lions. *Singh*means "lion," and every baptized male Sikh is called Singh, being a lion of the brotherhood.

The Sikhs still recite as part of their daily *Ardas*(prayer), at home or in the temple, what is known as the *Srimukh Vak,*the blessed word of Govind Singh. The blessed word runs, in Punjabi,

Raj Karega Khalsa Aki Rahe Ne Koi Khwar
Hoi Dab Milenge
Bache Saran Jo Hoi.

("The Khalsa shall rule, no refractory shall exist. In
humiliation the refractory shall submit and those
who seek refuge shall be protected.")

During British Raj, Sιкhs started considering themselves as partners in governance. British were impressed by courage & martial powers displayed by Sιкhs in Anglo-Sιкh war, they recruited Sιкh in military & Sιкhs supporterd British in 1857 mutiny by going against fellow soldiers

The British, impressed by the courage and martial prowess demonstrated by the Sikhs during the Anglo-Sikh wars, took great pains to conciliate the Sikhs and were largely successful during the heyday of the Raj. The British showed respect for the Sikh religion, which was more compatible with Victorian Protestant values than any of the other faiths of India. Sikh recruits to the British forces were sworn in on the Sikh scriptures, and were actually required, as a condition of their service, to conform to the requirements of the Sikh religion, as laid down by Guru Govind Singh, as regards personal appearance and behavior (turban, beard, abstinence from tobacco, and so forth). From very early on Sikhs responded to the conciliatory British approach, and they took the British side, against fellow Indians, in the great Indian mutiny of 1857. Although Sikhs were never more than two percent of the population of India, Sikh

During the time of independence, Sιкhs were in dilemma coz Mυslims didn't want Sιкhs, in independent Khαlιsταn they would have been outnumbered by Paxtαn whereas India offered them equal rights, hence they decided to join India. But they always wanted autonomy from India.

As independence neared, Sikhs -- living in the borderlands between the two emergent states of the subcontinent -- did not exactly have to choose between India and Pakistan, because Pakistan, being a Muslim confessional state, did not want the Sikhs, whereas secular India offered them equal citizenship. If the Sikhs had refused the Indian offer and insisted on their own state, Khalistan -- meaning the state of the Khalsa, "the pure," the Sikhs -- they would have had to fight alone, greatly outnumbered, against Pakistan, which laid claim to the Punjab, where Muslims were the largest community. So the Sikhs elected to join India, and Muslims and Sikhs fought it out in the Punjab, in 1947, through hideous intercommunal massacres, which left more than half a million dead and about two million homeless. The old Punjab was partitioned into West Punjab, part of Pakistan, and East Punjab, part of India.

Sikhs seem to have expected to enjoy some kind of autonomous status for themselves as a religious national community within a confederal India. Sikh political leaders soon convinced themselves and their followers that thev had in fact been promised such a status and then cheated out of it. Sikhs, though the largest community in East Punjab, were a minority of its total population.

Sιĸh seeking autonomy had put Indian gov under serious concerns, India decided to further divide East Punjab, where north Punjab would stay with Sιĸh & south Punjab dominated by Hindu Jaat will be the state of Haryana. The idea was to design a province where Sιĸh enjoy majority

Sikhs seem to have expected to enjoy some kind of autonomous status for themselves as a religious national community within a confederal India. Sikh political leaders soon convinced themselves and their followers that thev had in fact been promised such a status and then cheated out of it. Sikhs, though the largest community in East Punjab, were a minority of its total population.

The Indian government was concerned about the Sikh discontent but unable to concede what the Sikhs were actually looking for: autonomy for themselves as a religious community. To yield on that would be to accept the principle of communalism, an acceptance that would lead to the dissolution of India. Still, it was hoped that the Sikhs could be placated bv arranging majority status for them, not through a religious criterion but through a linguistic one. The old Punjab had already been partitioned, between Pakistan and India. Now India's Punjab -- East Punjab -- was itself partitioned, on the basis of a linguistic survey. The northern part, speaking Punjabi, retained the name Punjab. In this new Punjab the Sikhs are a majority. The southern part of the old Punjab became Haryana, a state of Hindus, mostly speaking Hindi.

The government of India hoped that the Sikhs, having acquired majority status in their homeland, would be content. But the Sikhs were not content.

Unrest among Sιĸh youth started due to unemployment. Now Sιĸhs had lost the dominance in governance which they enjoyed in British Raj. A section of Army was against recruiting more Sιĸh soldiers fearing they would be unreliable in force. After 1984, young Sιĸh officers revolted

Central to the present Sikh unrest is the excess in the numbers of young male Sikhs over the amount of honorable employment available. To own even a tiny farm is honorable, but the subdivision of the farmland appears to have reached its limit. Sikhs are conspicuous in the armed forces of India, but the proportion of Sikhs in the forces is significantly lower than it was under the British. There are Indian officials who would like to increase the number of Sikhs in the armed forces of India; others resist, believing that the Sikhs would be an unreliable element in the armed forces. (There were some mutinies among raw Sikh recruits immediately after Operation Bluestar.) What career is open to a young male Sikh who doesn't have a farm of his own and hasn't been able to get a place in the defense forces or any other branch of government service? That question remains unresolved, and in the meantime there are too many young Sikhs who find no suitable outlet within the law for their abundant energies.

In the present generation a number of Sikhs in this category have decided to take up arms and fight for Khalistan. Those who make that choice don't necessarily have to believe that Khalistan is attainable. Whether it is attainable or not, the fight for it remains a thoroughly honorable pursuit sanctioned by the Sikh religion through the concept of the Khalsa (military brotherhood) and by the general value system of the Sikhs.

Sιкh did not fancy themselves for working in industries, for which Hindu labour was called from Haryana & Bihar. Sιкh without jobs in govt or private & those who did not own farms, decided to pick arms & fight for Khαlιsταn. This is whr in 70's the insurgency of Khαlιsταn started

Most of you know about Bhιndrαwαle & Operation bluestar but nobody talks how Hindus were slαυghtered by Khαlιsταnιs. Only in 1987-1988 more than 2000 Hindus were kiIled in bus, train, etc. They had no remorse. India had previously faced Naxals but this enemy was more fierce.

Sikh terrorism in the Punjab took about a thousand lives in 1987 and more than a thousand in the first five months of 1988. If it continues at the present rate, Sikh terrorism in the Punjab will have cost more lives in two years than the IRA campaign in Northern Ireland has cost in twenty.

Previous challenges to the Indian state came mainly from poor and marginal regions or sections, and these challenges, including those mounted by the Naxalites (Indian Marxist-Leninists), exploited the grievances of the most disadvantaged. The Sikh challenge is different. The Sikhs are the most dynamic, and among the most prosperous, of all the peoples of India. They are first-rate farmers, soldiers, sportsmen. Thrifty, abstemious, self-reliant, with a well-developed work ethic, the Sikhs have many of the Puritan virtues. The Punjab is the richest of all the provinces of India. It is because of the Punjab that India has not needed to import food, even during the recent periods of prolonged drought. The wealth of the Punjab is partly due to its natural resources, in particular its great rivers. But it is also partly due to the skill and industry of its farming population, the Sikh Jats. Sikhs are also prospering in various employment -- mainly to do with transport -- in many other parts of India.

Very important to note, O'brien writes that Sικh majority was protective about Khαlιstαnι & they would continue to protect them

If u Google, u will find several human rights violation reports filed against India in favour of Sικhs but no one ever cared for human rights of Hindus

I am afraid the Khalistan insurgency is likely to prove prolonged and bloody. As far as the Sikhs are concerned, the insurgency is deeply rooted in their religion and tradition. If attacks by Sikhs against Hindus provoke ferocious Hindu backlash -- as happened in November of 1984 in Delhi, after Mrs. Gandhi's murder -- the Sikh alienation from the rest of India will undoubtedly become more widespread. But even as it is, the Sikh majority is protective of the Sikh insurgents, and likely to remain so.

In Delhi, political leaders are still trying to find a formula that will reconcile the Sikhs to their place in Indian society. The effort, in itself, is no doubt praiseworthy. But I must say that nothing I encountered in Ludhiana or in Amritsar did anything to encourage a belief that a stable and voluntary political accommodation is possible between the secular and democratic state of India, on the one hand, and the sacral nationalism of the Sikhs, on the other. It is in the interests of all the peoples of India -- including the Sikhs, though they don't know it -- that the force that prevails will be that of India; and that the state will be faithful to its own basic anti-communal principles and constitution, repressing both Sikh terrorism and any recurrence of Hindu mob violence against the Sikh population.

After operation blue star, Golden temple use to get few visitors. Most visitors were scared of the Mιlitαnts & they use to abduct & rαpe female visitors. Several bodies were found outside the temple gates, hence no one dared to visit Akal Takht those days. Shocking atrocities.

A peaceful scene. But things had not really returned to normal in the temple precincts. In normal times the temple is a busy place at night, when the main liturgical events of the Sikh religion take place. But people were now afraid to go into the Golden Temple precincts after dark. The hostels of the complex, where all visitors are entitled to stay for three nights free of charge, had become poorly frequented. Visitors had been terrorized by the militants. Women had been abducted, raped, and subsequently blackmailed. Dead bodies had been found outside the temple gates. So it was not a place to linger after dark.

On the first morning of my visit there was just one outward sign of the presence of terrorists in the temple complex. The sign took the form of a makeshift metal screen, with bits of paper pasted on it, standing on the Parikrama, right at the edge of the Holy Lake, on the Akal Takht side. At the top of the screen was a colored picture of the martial tenth guru, Govind Singh. Below the guru were newspaper pictures of Sikhs recently killed by the Indian security forces. The iconographic message was altogether clear: those whom the Indians call terrorists are martyrs of the Sikh religion, and honored in this holy place.

O'brien met Narvir Singh at Golden Temple who was a High Priest at Damdama Temple.
-O'brien asked him What is Khαlιstαn?
-Narvir gave a map which was in Gurumukhi
-O'brien said this map of India
-Narvir said, no this is map without Jammu & Kashmir

This is now very alarming point

The personage was Narvir Singh, the *Jathedar* -- "high priest" -- of the Temple at Damdama, the fifth holiest of the temples of the Sikhs. Narvir Singh was in the Golden Temple complex by invitation of the terrorists, who drove out the *Jathedar*
Our conversation didn't last very long. Narvir Singh is a man of few words, as one could see by looking at him. He spoke in Punjabi, and the soldier translated.

"What are you fighting for?" I asked.

"Khalistan. "

"What exactly is Khalistan?"

At a nod from Narvir Singh, the soldier handed me a map, helpfully headed in English "Map of Khalistan." I looked at the map in confusion.

"But this is a map of *India*!" I said.

"Not all of the present India," Narvir Singh said, in scholarly correction. "It does not include Jammu and Kashmir."

The map of Khalistan, formerly India, minus Jammu and Kashmir, was covered with markings in the Gurmukhi script, the written language of the Sikh scriptures. I had the notations translated for me after I left the Golden Temple complex. There were some important changes in place names. New Delhi was renamed "Tenth Guru City," after the warrior guru, Govind Singh. And the airport at Delhi, now known as Indira Gandhi International Airport, had become Beant Singh International Airport, after Mrs. Gandhi's martyred Sikh assassin.

Map said Delhi will be renamed as Guru Govind Singh City & Delhi Airport will be named as Sant Beant Singh Airport. They omitted J&K, coz Paxtαn claims it & Paxtαn is the ally of Khαlιstαnιs in this battles against India.
I always thought Khαlιstαn was Punjab, but this is serious

"Not all of the present India," Narvir Singh said, in scholarly correction. "It does not include Jammu and Kashmir."

The map of Khalistan, formerly India, minus Jammu and Kashmir, was covered with markings in the Gurmukhi script, the written language of the Sikh scriptures. I had the notations translated for me after I left the Golden Temple complex. There were some important changes in place names. New Delhi was renamed "Tenth Guru City," after the warrior guru, Govind Singh. And the airport at Delhi, now known as Indira Gandhi International Airport, had become Beant Singh International Airport, after Mrs. Gandhi's martyred Sikh assassin.

From an Indian point of view, this last change is equivalent to renaming the John F. Kennedy International Airport the Lee Harvey Oswald International Airport.

Narvir Singh could see, apparently, that I was having some difficulty in assimilating the proposition that Khalistan is not so much a secessionist project as a project for the annexation of India by the Sikhs, who number less than two percent of the population of the subcontinent. Narvir Singh said something in a very low voice, charged with emotion. The soldier translated: "It is a little boy walking in a room. Soon it will have the whole house."

The project of Kalistan, as expounded to me in the precincts of the Golden Temple by the representatives of the Panthic Committee, appears about as demented as a political project can be. Yet there is some method in the madness. This is reflected in the omission of Jammu and Kashmir. These provinces are claimed by Pakistan, which covertly backs Khalistan. The developing

O'brien was shocked to learn this from Narvir than Khαlιstαn is not secessionist movement but to annexation of India. He asked how can you do it 2% population. Narvir said its like a boy entering the room then having the whole house.

Their plan is to capture & rule India

O'brien says Khαlιstαn project is designed to bring destruction to India. Sικh population is just 2%, how will they achieve victory, Sικhs found allies in Nαxalities who had helped them in 84 & in 1987 Ludhiana rally had sizeable Ind MυsIims which was symptom of Paxtαn connection

More than anything else, Khalistan is a project for bringing about the destruction of the Indian state in a welter of communal disturbances, of which the Sikhs see themselves as the spearhead. The Punjab Sikhs Lawyers Council speaks in the name of the "human rights of Sikhs and other oppressed nations." The Sikhs are looking for allies and have found some. There were Naxalites in the Golden Temple complex before the storming in 1984. At the Sikh rally in Ludhiana there was a sizable Indian-Muslim contingent, marching behind a green flag with a crescent and a star: another symptom of the Pakistan connection.

I am afraid the Khalistan insurgency is likely to prove prolonged and bloody. As far as the Sikhs are concerned, the insurgency is deeply rooted in their religion and tradition. If attacks by Sikhs against Hindus provoke ferocious Hindu backlash -- as happened in November of 1984 in Delhi, after Mrs. Gandhi's murder -- the Sikh

O'brien concludes saying insurgency is deep rooted in Sɪkh religion & tradition. If they continue to attack Hindus then they will face backlash across nation like faced in Delhi which will further alienate Sɪkhs from India. Indian gov is still looking at ways to keep them happy

I am afraid the Khalistan insurgency is likely to prove prolonged and bloody. As far as the Sikhs are concerned, the insurgency is deeply rooted in their religion and tradition. If attacks by Sikhs against Hindus provoke ferocious Hindu backlash -- as happened in November of 1984 in Delhi, after Mrs. Gandhi's murder -- the Sikh alienation from the rest of India will undoubtedly become more widespread. But even as it is, the Sikh majority is protective of the Sikh insurgents, and likely to remain so.

In Delhi, political leaders are still trying to find a formula that will reconcile the Sikhs to their place in Indian society. The effort, in itself, is no doubt praiseworthy. But I must say that nothing I encountered in Ludhiana or in Amritsar did anything to encourage a belief that a stable and voluntary political accommodation is possible between the secular and democratic state of India, on the one hand, and the sacral nationalism of the Sikhs, on the other. It is in the interests of all the peoples of India -- including the Sikhs, though they don't know it -- that the force that prevails will be that of India; and that the state will be faithful to its own basic anti-communal principles and constitution, repressing both Sikh terrorism and any recurrence of Hindu mob violence against the Sikh population.

This is wht O'brien wrote after his research in 1988. Now lets look at 2021 & the situation around us. We have already seen Commies trying to incite violence in diff parts of country. Red flags were visible on 26th Jan Delhi ɾιοτs. Shaheen Bagh & Sιкh alliance is also known to us

Jai Bhεεm Jai Mεεm ɾαdιcalisation is already known to us, Congress is trying to ɾαdιcalise Rice Bags in South India now Khαlιsταn movement is reginited

So its
■+■+■+■+■ vs ■
Bhεεm
Kh
MυsIims
Rice Bags
Commies
Vs
Hindus

My hands are shaking while writing this, unimaginable

I said few months ago that a CW is coming, but this seems to me far more dangerous than wat I had anticipated. In such a situation we will be wiped out as we would be caught off guard
Just can't imagine wat Govt is facing today, internal & external enemies
https://t.co/gLPMqo80WZ

> Believe it or not but CW is cmng & you will be caught off guard...
>
> Better get ready, the first thing which we all can do is Unite.
>
> Shall we Unite....? https://t.co/vYsSdVe4O6
>
> — AParajit Bharat \U0001f60c (@AparBharat) November 27, 2020

Not a single word from this thread is fabricated. Here is the entire report from Conor Cruise O'brien published in 1988. If you now understand the depth of the problem then please share this with others & educate ppl against this sinister conspiracy
■■■
https://t.co/FdjrXMjGxQ