

Cultural Migration from Pakistan and Impact of these Cultures on Northern Haryana after the Partition of India

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the study of Cultural Migration and its impact on Northern Haryana after Partition. This paper describes the migration of Sindhi, Multani and Sikh cultures during the Partition of India in 1947. Culture also travels with people's migration. Migration has contributed to the richness of diversity of cultures, ethnicities, and races in developed countries. When the Sindhi, Multani and Sikh people reached in this region and put down their impact on native culture, these impacts are discussed in this paper.

Introduction

Partition was the giant blunder in the Indian history. In August 1947 India was divided into two separate nations by the British Government. Pakistan was the newborn country which came in the existence on the world map in form of eastern Pakistan and western Pakistan. Thus, partition changed the geography of India and gave the new dimension of Indian history. Consequently, the division of the country presented the cultural migration between both regions as well as for the duration of this period, a vast violence created in both the provinces which had the religious base as Hindu and Muslim communal riot took place. As the result of this violence, a lot of numbers of people were killed and wounded in both sides. A huge amount of people were displaced during partition. However, that time Haryana was the part of eastern Punjab but first November 1966 it came in the form of new separate state. Mainly six districts fall under the Northern Haryana i.e. Panchkula, Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, and Kaithal. This region shows the clear evidence of cultural migration and culture impact on the people of this region and refugees.

Migration of culture

When a large number of people migrate from their regions to other people's region then culture also migrates with them. During the time of partition, millions of people were moved from both nations. They belong to the different culture. Like Muslims migrated from throughout India, Many Sikhs and Hindu Punjabis fled to Western Punjab and settled in the Indian parts of Punjab, present Haryana and Delhi. Hindus fleeing from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) settled across Eastern India and Northeastern India, many ending up in neighboring Indian states such as West Bengal, Assam, and Tripura. Some migrants were sent to the Andaman islands where Bengalis today form the largest linguistic group. Principally northern Haryana occupied by Sikh, Sindhi and Hindu people; they brought new cultures in this region. Consequences of this mass migration mainly two new cultures migrated from Sindh and western Punjab to India.

Impact of culture

After the migration of people and their culture in any region, it put down impact on the people who are living there and take many things of their culture. Given and taken be between both cultures. Many impacts come into the existence of the change in language, costume, food, Ritual, Festival, Marriage, profession and work culture.

Language

Duration of the partition a majority of Sindhi people were displaced from Sindh to India and they settled in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi. They spoke the Sindhi language when they started the interaction with local people they used the Sindhi word during the dialog. During the time that world considers by the local people in their own dialog. After 20 years on the base of the population of Sindhi people, the Government of India recognized the Sindhi language as a fifteenth official language of India in two scripts in 1967. With the teachings of Guru Nanak during one of his travels to Sindh, many Hindu Sindhis adopted Sikhism. Many Hindu Sindhi women learned the Gurmukhī alphabet to enable them to read the Guru Granth Sahib. Many Amils, a sect of Hindu Sindhis, adopted Sikhism. There used to be a time, before the independence, when many non-Muslim Sindhis were Sehajdhari or Nanakpanthi Sikhs. The Sikh community also migrates

from western Punjab to eastern Punjab and Delhi. They also put down the effect of their language Punjabi on this region's people. They settled on that land which left by Muslims.

Costume

The costume is the major component of culture which shows the change and impact of culture on the other region culture. Sindhi culture Costume presents the important influence on Indian present Indian dress. Sindhi women wear the Shalwar kameez and the men wear the shalwar kameez or the kurta with pajama. Until the 1930s the suthan and cholo was the typical dress for all women of Sindh. Sikh people also bring change in the dress of this region. Sikh females wore Salwar Suit in the Punjab in India and Pakistan. It consists of the chunni (head scarf), jhagga (kameez) and the salwar when worn by women. The chunni can be of varying lengths. The jhagga (kameez) is made up of two rectangular pieces sewn together with side slits, similar to a tunic. The salwar is similar to pajamas or pants, wide at the top and tightened around the ankles with a hard material, called paunchay. In Punjab, the salwar kameez is also known as the chunni jhagga salwar suit. Indian northern Indian females adopted the Panjabi Suit from these people. Male wears the Kurta and Thamd which adopted by northern Haryana people.

Cuisine

Sindi people refer to the native cuisine of the Sindhi people from Sindh, Pakistan. The daily food in most Sindhi households consists of wheat-based flat-bread (phulka) and rice accompanied by two dishes, one gravy and one dry. Today, Sindhi food is eaten in many India, where a sizeable number of Hindu Sindhis migrated following the independence in 1947. Thadal (famous Sindhi drink made from almonds and khashkhash) which now used in north India. Many Punjabi foods also are eaten in Indian like *Makki ki roti and Sarsho Da Sag*, many varieties of non-vegetarian dishes. These foods culture is the impact of the partition of India.

Ritual and festival

When the Sindhi and Punjabi people came to India due to the partition they bring the news ritual and festival. One of the oldest civilizations of human history, Sindhi's have a rich and clearly distinct cultural heritage and are very festive. Their most important festival is Cheti Chand, the birthday of Lord Jhulelal. Besides this, they celebrate Akhandi (Akshaya Tritiya) and Teejri (Teej). Teej is the famous festival in many Sikh festivals also found in northern Haryana like Lhori.

Conclusion

On the base of above research and sources and nature of culture migration with the people migration due to the partition of Indian 1947, can say that larger number of people migrated during the partition, which belongs to different cultures and reached in the new cultural region and put down the own cultural impact on that region's people. Mainly Sindi and Sikh people migrated, these people settled mostly in northern Haryana. These people migrated the culture from Sindh and Punjab to Northern India and gave the new dimensions of culture. Impact on the costume, Language, Ritual and festival and Cuisine etc. are showing undoubtedly in this regions.

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