



Bleeding India: Four Aggressors, Thousand Cuts

Mr. Deepak Kumar
Research Scholar
Department of Political Science
Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut

Bleeding India: Four Aggressors, Thousand Cuts, Author: Binay Kumar Singh, Garuda Prakashan, New Delhi, 2019

Binay Kumar Singh's *Bleeding India: Four Aggressors, Thousand Cuts* are search-based book dissecting issues concerning India's internal security. The 294-page book comprising five chapters and six case studies deals with the role and modus operandi of, what the author rightly pointed out as, QUADRIGA consisting of Radical Islamists, Communists, Christian Missionaries and a whole array of lawyers, journalists, human-right activists and NGOs to provide a cover-up to their anti-India propaganda. This cabal poses a grave threat to the popular culture and 'nation society' of Bharat, which is driven by a 'common minimum programme' to break India and obliterate its civilizational entity. The author attempted to unravel this not-so-discussed unholy nexus. The issues discussed are the ones which either gets wished away as being trivial or we just get carried away in the rhetoric of, such as secularism, without going into the nuances of it. The book is full of captivating facts, findings and references which are not yet part of the public discourse for the obvious reasons.

The book seeks to expose the façade of secularism which has become another name for appeasement of the worst and the most fanatical elements in the Muslim and Christian community at any cost. The author has explained the raison d'être of Aligarh movement and how it metamorphosed into Muslim league and its divisive two-nation theory. The author has quoted H.V. Seshadri, who in his book *The Tragic Story of Partition* cited an eyewitness account of Swami Shraddhanand

where he provides a detailed description of how congress offered Rs. 10 per person to every Muslim delegate attending their conferences, and organized *Shamiyanas* for their entertainment. This sort of appeasement even continued after independence when some privileged ones became the authority to dole out certificates of secularism.

The first chapter discusses the writings of V.T. Rajshekar Shetty and his likes who concoct and peddles propaganda against Hindus in order to poison the public discourse. They work in close connivance with the jihadists, missionaries and other anti-India forces. The author cited excerpts from his books, *India's Muslim problem: agony of the India's single largest community and Brahminism: weapons to fight counter revolution*, which are full of concoctions and falsehoods. The author called out and exposed the hollowness of the idea of Dalit-Muslim alliance or what is commonly called “*bheem-meem*” unity.

The second chapter deals with how tribals fall prey to the secessionist propaganda cultivated right from the colonial period with a motive to conceive separate Christian nations seceding from India. The chapter details how British paved the way for the evangelisation of tribals in India. Unfortunately, the same continued even after independence and ‘Evangelist Corporation’ is joined by jihadists and Naxals in an attempt to de-construct the diversity of Bharat. The author also explained certain insidious incidents in the states of Assam, Nagaland, Jharkhand, and Tripura in order to explain their modus operandi.

The third chapter explains how jihad is and has been the *raison d'être* of the actions of the organisations like PFI. Whether it was during Aligarh movement or khilafat agitation, the undeclared objective was to re-establish Muslim authority across Bharat. The author contended that the organization changed but the idea did not. The idea of jihad has remained part and parcel of their ideology and operation. They have also mastered the technique of hiding behind multiple layers and multiple colours to con gullible people in order to achieve their agenda. He writes, “*The Aligarh movement started from founding of the “Muhammadan Education Conference (The Aligarh Movement)”*. It paved way for the “*Muslim League*”, then to the formation of radical organizations like the “*Muslim League Volunteer Corps*”. Further, it gave rise to militant organizations like the “*Muslim National Guards*” to the final metamorphosis into “*Pakistan national guards*”, who by their

*sheer hatred towards the Hindus had committed multiple genocides, starting from the Noakhali riots to the riots of Sindh and Lahore. The New Aligarh movement was conceived by Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, and led to the formation of the Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI). It paved way for the formation of the National Development Front, which subsequently merged into the Popular Front of India (PFI)."*Islamists shroud their bigotry and Hindu hatred under the organisations like PFI.

In the penultimate chapter, the author explained, in a comprehensive manner, the organizational framework and modus operandi of the Popular Front of India (PFI). It is one of the most insidious and dangerous organization that seeks to establish a monotheistic/ Semitic world order with the stated agenda of "*Muslim youth, Muslim strength, Muslim strategy, Muslim welfare and Muslim unification.*" The author contended that despite PFI being a recent organization, its ideological moorings can be traced back into the divisive politics of the pre-Independence period right from All India Muhammadan Educational Conference (1886) to the Muslim League (1906) and so forth. PFI has been successful in consolidating other extremist groups such as National Development Front (NDF), Karnataka Forum for Dignity (KFD), Manitha Neethi Pasarai (MNP) into its fold.

The author has given exemplars of Indian Union Muslim League (IUML) in Kerala and Delhi's Aam Aadmi Party to explain how exclusive Muslim-only political parties and extremist groups bargain with mainstream political parties to gain political power. The organization is seeking to integrate the disintegrators of this land to create unrest in the society. PFI's Kozhikode declaration calls for the unification and consolidation of Muslims, Dalits and Backwards as a 'genuine Third Force' in Indian politics, which Kerala Chief Minister V.S. Achuthanandan also admitted in 2010 that the PFI has a 20-year plan to Islamise Kerala. (p. 86)The PFI masquerades as an organization working for the empowerment of Muslims, Dalits, Adivasis, and other Hindu Backward Castes and this rhetoric has connected them with other Muslim political groups and parties. (p. 92) The PFI works in coordination with radical organizations as well as groups with Left orientation and Communist ideologies in order to form an alliance with groups which are exploring the fault lines in Indian society for their anti-national agenda. PFI owes its growth to the media which it has used to further its propaganda through its Malayalam daily *Thejas* and other publications in different languages. The chapter explains in detail

the multi-dimensional style of functioning of PFI to maintain a camouflage to deceive the gullible populace. It has the same style of functioning as that of QUADRIGA.

The last chapter deals with the most important aspect of the working of this Quadriga, i.e., Finance. The chapter answers all the questions associated with the issue of financing the Quadriga gang. Apart from Zakat, the major chunk of the funds comes through foreign-funded NGOs and media publications backed by Saudi Arabia. Financial assistance is also channelized through the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah, Habib Bank of Pakistan and also through some Indian Muslims living in Gulf countries. The book claims that the financial remittances from Gulf to Kerala alone had registered an unusual growth of 135%, via legal channels, and most of these transmittals make their way to Muslim religious institutions, which in turn play key role to enable organizations like PFI, Jamaat etc. to generate revenue and sustain their activities in the long run. (p. 115) This Saudi funding is playing a pivotal role in furthering radical ideologies such as Salafism/ Wahhabism, and for that Saudi Arabia had invested more than \$10 billion until 2006 alone through charitable foundations. The author has also explained the rationale behind the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020, and why was it opposed by foreign-funded NGOs like Amnesty International which forms an inherent part of Quadriga gang. He also explained how these NGOs were in the position of influencing India's policy-making during UPA period.

The author, through six case studies, has successfully attempted to disentangle the working and impact of QUADRIGA on India's internal security. These case studies deal with piquant issues such as Rohingyas' Infiltration, Jihad corridor, Urban Naxals, Khalistani propaganda et al. The author writes that the Quadriga has portrayed Rohingyas as 'Victims', and 'Refugees', 'Persecuted', etc., and the Indian government's response to the problem as brutal and unconstitutional with the help of its team of Lawyers, media platforms, human rights activists etc. It is revealed that the PFI has paid Rs.93, 85,000 as fees to lawyers in Delhi. (p. 88) Another case study deals with the Naxals mutating and appropriation of the ancient tradition of Patthalgadi practiced by tribals. The 'Tactical United Fronts' have used tribals as a petri dish in experiments to fulfill their 'Common Minimum Programme' to de-construct India's pluralistic identity. The author explains Sri Lanka Easter Attack in 2019 and its Indian connection. He has also analyzed the

Pakistani ISI's entry into Sri Lanka and its operations there. The case study also details how certain section of Media chooses to look the other way when it comes to the Islamic organizations spreading Hindu-hatred.

Another case study deals with the issue of K3 strategy of the ISI, where the other two Ks stand for Kashmir and Khalistan, the third K stands for Kishanganj district of Bihar and other similar Muslim-majority districts lying along the Ganges/Hooghly and the corresponding Bangladesh border. The author illustrated the surreptitious working of this vicious Jihad corridor using examples of Kaliachak (in 2016) and Pakur (in 2018) incidents of mob violence in the states of west Bengal and Jharkhand respectively. This jihadi network aims to change the demography of the area in order to change its geo-cultural character. The two-pronged strategy of infiltration and silently radicalizing ordinary Muslims is the essence of its modus operandi. Another case study was about urban framework of CPI (Maoists) and reconsolidation of the Naxal groups in the urban areas. It also discussed its strategies such as mass 'ghettoisation', infiltrating educational organisations through 'mass organisations'. The urban Naxals employ propaganda and agitation as their effective instruments to further the cause of their so called 'Revolution'. (p. 221) In case study six, the author explains the Pakistan's conspiracy to reignite the Khalistan movement of which Referendum-2020 is part of.

The book is a commendable attempt to put forth the issues endangering India's internal security. The book is a bold attempt to remove smokescreen to set the political discourse right. The book discusses the issues that don't become part of the public discourse. The protracted arguments by the author on the modus operandi of QUADRIGA in the light of recent events such as Anti-CAA protests, Referendum-2020 et al is the USP of the book. The book is a must-read for students, policy-makers, researchers, and in fact, every Bharatiya should read this book.