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The scholarship on religion has long argued that collective worship helps foster social cohesion. Durkheim spoke of "collective effervescence," Turner of "communitas," and Whitehouse more recently has spoken of "identity fusion" and "group identification." Despite the pervasiveness of this idea, however, empirical, quantitative evaluations of the relationship between collective ritual and social cohesion have been surprisingly limited. Here, I draw on network data representing the ties of social support among Hindu residents of a South Indian village to evaluate the association between collective ritual and social cohesion. I find that those who partake in collective rituals together are more likely to have a supportive relationship than those who do not. At the structural level, this results in denser connections among co-participants than would be expected. At the individual level, participants are more embedded in the local community of co-religionists, but are not disassociating themselves from members of other religious denominations. These patterns hold both for co-participation in the consistent, "doctrinal" ritual of attending a monthly worship as well as for co-participation in intense, dysphoric, "imagistic" ritual acts carried out as part of an annual festival. Collectively, these findings provide strong empirical support for the lasting effects of collective ritual on social cohesion