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Understanding the various threats and solutions to unity in diversity in contemporary India

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ABSTRACT

The British government was quite their administration from South East Asia in 14th and 15th of August 1947. Later the republic with the constitution of India came into effect on the 26th of January 1950. Article one reveals that India which is Bharat shall be a Union of States. It is revealing that in the history of the world, there was no country in the name of India. Under the Republic of India was united of various nations with extreme diversity in terms of food, clothes, culture, mother tongue, etc. Hence, it is the fact that as long as we give respect to the diversity of Indian nationalities we may expect unity. On the other hand, if we neglected to give respect to diversity the republic of India will not retain it. Keeping these as background this article reveals that the various elements which are threats to the unity of India.

Keywords: Threats, Unity, Diversity

1. INTRODUCTION

The historian and scholar, Smith called India Ethnological Museum because India is a place of diverse races. However, it is fortunate as well as unfortunate that the in the iron hand British almost the entire Southeast Asian region was united by the British administration and ruled by the British government. By the British Government, the entire Southeast Asian Region was switched over modernized and introduced many technological. For administration conveniences, the British government made many reforms for administrative purposes. Later, after Independence, the Republic of India was formed in the name of India and all the nationalities come under Indian citizenship. But, the contemporary polarized political policies and attitude towards Indian various nationalities which are having multidimensional culture, religion, language, belief, food habits, geographical diversities, ethnicity, etc., are gradually diminishing. The contemporary political policies are trying to diminish unique identity and want to project only one identity in all aspects. But, there is no country in the name of India, but the various nationalities coming under Indian citizenship. But the importance of various nationalities is gradually decreasing while strengthening unity. Without giving respect for diversity, the republic of India will not retain. Hence, it is the need of the hour to find various threats to give respect to the diversity of the Republic of India to retain unity in India.

2. GENERAL FACTS BEHIND FREEDOM FIGHTS

No one fight for India but fight for their own mother native land. There was a huge number of people who fought and sacrificed their lives for their won soil which was under the British Government. Say for example Maveeran Alagumuthu Kone, Kuyili, Dheeran Chinnamalai, Maruthu Pandiyar brothers, Pazhassi Raja, etc., are fought for their land in South Asia and Matangini Hazra, Maniram Dewan, Rani Gaidinliu, Pa Togan Nengminja, Bhagat Singh, etc., are fought in north and northeastern region of Asia which are their native soil. Hence, no one fought for India but all freedom fighters are fought for their won soil.

At the time of the British withdrawal, 565 princely states were officially recognized in South East Asia; after revoking the British government all the 565 princely states were united and named as the republic of India. All the nationalities are agreed to join as a republic country with state freedom. But, later most of the states' rights are taken by the central government Due to the prolonged freedom fight, all the nationalities in the south East Asian region are got freedom from the British Government but again it is gone under the central government. All the nationalities are still not enjoying their freedom and feel like slaves to the central government. Many freedoms of state governments are prohibited and controlled by the central government.

3. LANGUAGE CHAUVINISM

Hindi is not a national language, because India is not a single nation but unions of many nations which are having their own mother tongue. English is the first administrative language for non-Hindi speaking people and Hindi is the second administrative language for those who are speaking Hindi. But is unfortunate that projecting India as a single nation and imposing Hindi as a national language is a very severe threat to diversified India to find unity. By imposing the Hind there were so many north Indian languages already vanished such as Maithili, Bunthelgandi, Bhrathabker, Aavathi, Kannosi, Kaduvalli, Marvaari, Meavaari, Neemathi, Dokeri, Bhadi, Gorbha, Santhaali, etc.

The British government united the Indian subcontinent hence the English should be the national language. Any regional language should not force to learn anyone. By accepting to being a part of the Republic of India should not punish or force to learn any language, religion and should be a democracy in all aspect. While having English as a global language along with mother-tongue what is needed to learn another language? Another one nonsense indention of policymaker is to insisting to learn Sanskrit. Sanskrit is almost an extinct language. Because Sanskrit does not use any people as a communicative language, does not have any geographical identity, and does not have any people belonging to Sanskrit as a mother tongue.

In the very ancient period, Sanskrit was used as a chanting language later the script was developed by adopting southeastern script and still does not have any nationality it was a combination of Indo-European script and can be called as nomadic language. According to the 2011 census, only 24,821 people said that Sanskrit is their mother tongue. Even though it is appreciable to disseminate the Sanskrit there are 500 hundred crores of money spending from central government fund which collected from various nationalities to develop the Sanskrit language which was a fossilized language. And to develop the Hind alone there a hundred crores is spending money from the central government found. But the same importance needs to give all the national language too. But the central government do biased in giving importance to all nations. By projecting the Hindi language as an identity of the Republic of India the central government diminishing the importance of other national languages.

4. HINDU RELIGION IS NOT A SINGLE RELIGION

This land is not for Arian and not for Hindu. This is won land for native people. Many foreign emperors emerged in the South East Asian region and vanished but native people remaining themselves. It is proved that two thousand years before the Arian came to the Southeast Asian region as a nomadic people later developed their own language Sanskrit and all the rich culture are polarized themselves and developed a method of worship later it was named Hindu. Later Mughal emperor come to south East Asia and finally, the British people came occupied the entire region.

Hence the Arian in the name of Hindu, Muslim, and Christian do not have rights to clime the Land that their own land. Hence, this is the land of native tribal people, Punjabi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, and the southern region is belonging to Dravidian. Each ethnic group has its own culture, language, worship, etc. It is fortunate that the entire lifestyle of the South Eastern region falls under one homogeneous. This similarity helps to give an identity and while classifying, naming and groping the religion those who having similarity they are grouped onto one and named as Hindu. There are so many religions that were grouped under Hinduism. Under The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 the Asivagan, Saivan, Vinavam, Govumaram, Lingaiuth, etc are all grouped under Hinduism. But, all religions possess their niceness. But in the name of Hinduism, there are many religions costumes are imposed in the other religion. Especially the people who belong to Saivan are used to fellow Thirupugal, Thevaram, Thiruvagasam, etc as their holly book and they do not bother about Geetha. Moreover, the southern Indian people are used to worship their ancestors as a family god and they do not believe in the superior god.

5. RELIGIOUS CHAUVINISM

The southern Indian people do not belong to Hinduism but they are belonging to Saivam, Vainavam, Lingayats, etc. But it is unfortunate that under the Hindu act all come under Hindu. In this situation, the central government and the national parties are treating as all are Hindu. The southern Indian religion is entirely different from the north Indian religion. Hence, the Hindu religious chauvinism needs to revoke and need to modify the Hindu Religion act and need to declare and recognize the Saivam and Vainavam as separate religions.

6. NEED TO GIVE RESPECT TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The southern Indian culture, north Indian culture, and northeastern Indian culture differ in various aspects. Especially the Arian Culture which is prevailing in north India is totally different from Tamil Sangam culture which later was named Dravidian culture. But north Indian or the Arian culture is more dominating while creating any government policy and ignoring the southern Indian culture and northeastern culture too.

7. NEED TO DELIMIT THE INFLUENCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ON STATE GOVERNMENT

The central government moves towards the modern colonization of various nationalities (States). The freedom of state governments is gradually decreased by the central government. The power of the central government may be delimited within the printing of the money, the border security along military activities but shout not interferes with the other state activities. The state government should enjoy full freedom. The state has the right to determine the policy regarding education, agricultural activities, establishing industries, agreement, and collaboration with other countries. In many ways, the central government is the worst barrier to the growth and development of the states. Hence, each state has the right to enjoy the freedom to determine all its policies.

The direct collection of taxes from the states by the central government needs to abolish. The entire collection of taxes should be under the state government and the state government can pay the central government to govern the military, printing the currency, and other welfare activities according to a number of populations.

Finally, the central government should be abolished; because there is no need for the central government. All the state welfare can be solved by the state government by a state political party. Hence, what is the need for the central government? Here there is no need for central government and it is an unnecessary influence on state government. It is unfortunate that the central government trying to destroy the different national identity by forcefully implementing the uniform educational system, various taxes, projecting only one language, and unnecessary interference into the state government administration.

8. NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY BECOMING A THREAT TO STATE WELFARE

While getting the majority the national party able to from the central government and the entire republic country comes under the control of those who got the majority. Hence, the party who got the majority of victory from various states is dominating the remaining states where not got the victory. That is why the welfare of the unsporting supporting peoples' welfare is ignored by the national political party. Hence the national political party should be abolished; the states should be administrated by their native people by the state party and the central government should be ruled by the state representative from various states. Especially the two states facing many disputes are not able to salve. While the same party administrated in adjoining states they ready to compromise any one of the state welfare or they are not able to fulfill the need of the two states. Beyond that by getting the election victory the national party getting the polarized political power and it is unfair to the republic country. Hence, the national party is ill to state welfare. Moreover the state should be governed by the native political party by native people with uniqueness.

9. EXPLOITATION OF RESOURCES

All the geographical elements are associated with the native people's culture, life sources, sentimental attachment, religious aspects, etc. In the name of developmental activities the state resources are exploiting by the central government and in the name of industries, mineral extraction, and construction of roads the native peoples' natural resources are exploited by the central governmental projects. It is the worst attitude that the native people's life and environment must sacrifice for national economic development. Here some states are losing their geographical land features and environmental degradation but other states are enjoying its benefits. Especially many radioactive industries and highly toxic pollution industry are affecting a particular place but while the public people doing protest against the toxic industry, exploitation of natural resources and environmental pollution the people were treated as accused as anti-nationalist by the politician, policymaker and some time the law also unfavorable to the poor pathetic public people. In the name of privatization, the central government implementing many schemes and industries without the wish of the state government and native people wish. While opposition to any scheme or projects people treated as anti-Indian by the central government which is formed by a single majority.

10. POLARIZATION TOWARDS ONE INDIA

The beauty of the republic of India is the various diversities. But, nowadays the central government trying to diminish the diversities and trying to unify by implementing many schemes. Hence, it should not destroy the diversity in the name of the unification of India. The various nationalities are not ready to give up their own identity. India does not have a unique code because it is diverse in its nature. So, in front, the world should project its diversity but not any other polarized elements such as language, religion, culture, etc. Especially the central government trying to destroy the ethnicity by mass population shift by providing the central government job to north Indian in southern India. The Central government jobs which are available in the different state must provide to the native people.

11. SUMMARY

India is a subcontinent that consists of numerous ethnic identities which should be given respect and the need to preserve it. But, in the name of the central government, all the nationalities are treated as colonized states. The freedoms of states are gradually prohibiting and all the rights of nationalities are polarized towards the central government. The central government tries to project only one identity to entire nationalities. But the Indian identity is whit out the identity and uniqueness which means India is diverse in all aspects and both state and central government must give respect to diversity and need to celebrate the diversity. In any situation, both the central and state government should not project anyone's identity to represent India in the name of the language, religion, culture, etc. As long as we give respect to respect to various Indian nationalities as long as we can expect the unity and union of states as India.

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