



**THE EMERGENCE OF NEW NATIONALISM IN INDIA AND THE
CHALLENGES IN THE CURRENT SCENARIO**

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Abstract:

The idea of nationalism refers to a sense of fidelity. Every citizen must partake this fidelity- grounded emotion in order for nationalism to live. Humanity has really embraced this gospel since the morning of actuality. It's an idea that, over all, connects a nation's citizens. The love of one's country is another trait of it. In terms of impact on global politics, nationalism is likely the most Significant element. People who unfeigned feel that their nation is superior to all others are said to be rehearsing nationalism. These superiority complexes are constantly grounded on similarity in race, language, religion, culture, or societal norms. From a purely political perspective, nationalism seeks to uphold the nation's popular sovereignty, or the right to tone- government, as well as to shield it from the political, social, and artistic influences brought on by the contemporary global frugality. This is how nationalism is viewed as the contrary of globalism. moment, nationalism is extensively conceded as a common station that, because of how important it affects both public and private life, functions as one of the most important — if not the most important — determinants of contemporary history.

Indian nationalism is an illustration of territorial nationalism that embraces all Indians anyhow of their varied ethnical, verbal, and religious roots. Indian nationalism has roots colonial India, but it really came into its own during the drive for Indian independence from British rule. Through these coordinate colonial coalitions and conditioning, Indian nationalism soon gained instigation in India. Nationalism's spirit is hard to jut down. It draws alleviation from numerous different places. Its creation is told by artistic identity, political tradition, and territorial nationalism. But it's due to societal structural changes just as important as the emergence of new social strata and technological advancements. As a result, nationalism manifests itself in colorful ways across nations. Nationalism wasn't only a ultramodern miracle, but also a contemporizing miracle. Its philosophical heritage was leftism, which had its roots in the humanism, rationalism, and universalism of the Enlightenment. Because of this, the early Indian public awakening was accompanied by a notice of social and religious customs that were antiquated and out ofdate. It was part of the reform approach, not an trouble to bring back tradition, to bring the old customs as they were depicted in holy Writ. Tradition was approached with a critical, inventive, and musician mindset. Denomination was a crucial element anti-colonial nationalism, both in terms of its

ideological articulation and political exertion. It conceded the multiethnic and multi religious nature of Indian society and stood against estate, creed, or religion- grounded prejudice. The idea of temporal-liberal republic was inspired by the Universalist and humanist traditions set up in Hindu religious textbooks, the liberals of the 19th century, and the mutuality that evolved among the crowd through interreligious dialogue. Its political testament was leftism. Nationalism and public development are directly related, so this essay discusses the colorful aspects of India's emergence as a global leader and the difficulties that come with doing so. This step is being taken not just to cover and develop the people of India, but to cover and develop all of humanity.

Keywords: *Nationalism, New Nationalism, Indian Politics, Development, Emergence, Human Welfare, World Leader.*

Introduction:

Nationalism is a concept that supports a particular nation's demands in order to achieve and maintain that nation's sovereignty (self-governance) over its motherland. The Indian independence movement, which fought for freedom from British rule, is when the idea of Indian nationalism first emerged. Indian nationalism is an illustration of territorial nationalism, which embraces all Indians regardless of their varied cultural, racial, and religious roots. In the year 1947, on August 15, India became independent. India has to struggle tenaciously in order to gain its independence. Many heroes gave their lives so that India could win full independence. However, the emergence of nationalism marked the beginning of rebel indignation. The first movement to overthrow the British was the Indian National Movement, which also prepared the way for India's and its people's freedom. The history of India and the Indian National Movement were significantly shaped by nationalism. People are fascinated about some things because of the numerous advances that

have occurred in the nation. They began speculating about the nature of India as a nation and the types of people it is intended for. The questions were eventually resolved. India is a country where a person's class, color, sex, and language do not matter. It is made up of all the people of India. All of the resources that are found inside the confines of India also belong to the Indian people. As a result of receiving responses like these, Indians began to understand how the British had implemented control over their lives and resources. People began to see how the British administration was endangering India's welfare and concentrating solely on the prosperity of Britain. The majority of the political organizations that emerged after 1850 were those that did so in the 1870s and 1880s. These political organizations included well-educated lawyers in their ranks. The Indian Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and the Indian National Congress were a few of the most significant political organizations. Because

"Sarvajanik" means "for or of all the people" (Sarva = all, Janik = off the people), the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was given this name. These organizations all operated in a specific region of the nation. The objectives specified by these organizations were objectives set by the citizens of the entire country. All citizens had the same objectives, which did not vary based on caste or creed. India was to become an independent nation as a result. For Indians, the idea of sovereignty was relatively new. The concept of sovereignty was crucial to nationalism. The Indians, to put it simply, thought that they had a right to manage their own affairs. Then, 'The Arms Act', a new act, was presented. This law prohibited Indians from possessing any type of weaponry. The Vernacular Press Act was created to stifle the Indian press's voice. The Ilbert Bill was then scheduled to be passed. This measure would grant Indians and British citizens equal legal standing in courts. The British, however, prevented the Bill from becoming law. This demonstrated how the British saw the Indian race. The British practiced racial discrimination. As a result of the passage of such laws and the presence of racial discrimination, the Indians began to develop a sense of nationalism.

Concept of Nationalism:

Concept of nationalism basically is an Indian idea. It's solely a product of Ancient India that's exported to other countries. The maturity of chroniclers concur that nationalism has ultramodern

roots. Still, several of them have made attempts to find it in the history. They search for nationalism in ancient Indian civilization because they're upset about it. History has shown varied degrees of a strong attachment to the land where one is born and raised, to indigenous customs, and to established territorial authority. Nationalism is a delicate idea to define. Nationalism has numerous different meanings and instantiations, numerous of which indeed lap. No description, still, is more applicable than another. Loyalty to a nation is the idea of nationalism. Every citizen must have this sense of constancy if nationalism is to live. Without mistrustfulness, this idea has been in mortal society since the morning of time. Above all, it's an idea that brings a nation's citizens together. Another specific of it's love for one's country. The thing of the composition" the conception of nationalism in India issues and challenges" is to estimate and reflect on the Indian people's abecedarian sense of nationalism. It also emphasizes how we Indians, as citizens of our magnify nation, have carried the tradition of our nationalism from the time of independence until the present. The paper goes on to bandy the different difficulties that have affected our feeling of nationalism and how we've sometimes stumbled ahead latterly grasping the heritage of Indian nationalism with both hands. The Indian Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, upholds social, profitable, and political justice as well as liberty of study, expression, belief, and deification. It also

promotes equivalency of status and occasion for all people while guaranteeing their essential worth as well as the concinnity and integrity of the country. Nationalism generally refers to the feeling of concinnity, the belief in the virtuousness of the nation and its people, the respect for, love for, and pride in the nation by its citizens. A strong understanding of nationalism to love one's country selflessly and devotedly.

These are the Challenges that Indian Politics as well as our Nationalism is Facing in Current Script:

Education System:

Occasionally, the Indian educational system is criticized for promoting nationalism in a theoretical rather than practical way. Students don't study to learn or to better themselves or the country; they study to get good grades. The colonial masters established this so-called modern educational system to produce servants who could serve but not rule the world, and it is still in place today. In numerous essays, Rabindranath Tagore made recommendations for altering the Indian educational system. Success is still as elusive as ever, though. India must now establish an educational system where pupils receive specialized instruction on nationalism from the very beginning so that they can contribute to the nation when required.

Terrorism:

Terrorism in India has a long history. It's a dastardly act by the terrorist groups who wish to disturb the peace of

the country. It aims to produce a state of fear amongst the people. They want to keep the people in a constant state of fear to stop the country from prospering. Time to time, they carry out terrorist acts to remind people of the fear they want them to live in. Accordingly, there are roughly 100 terrorist cells that are operating in India. They've to an extent successfully created an atmosphere of pressure amongst the citizens. Terrorism impacts the country gravely and has dangerous impacts.

Corruption:

Transparency International (TI) defines corruption as "The abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the quantities of plutocrat lost and the sector where it occurs " There's no denying the fact that there's wide corruption in India. Petty corruption which affects the introductory rights and services of the common man is largely rampant besides the grand corruption dishonors which break out every now and also. Corruption has come deep-confirmed and is running unbounded and unchecked. It's well known how our Great Nation appears to be sinking deeper and deeper in corruption There's little mistrustfulness that corruption in present-day India is getting bigger, wider, deeper that's the hampering the development of India and its citizens.

Naxalism:

Naxal- groups substantially correspond of the poor and the deprived like the grillers, small growers, diurnal laborers, etc. The government programs

have failed to address this issue. Lack of industrialization, poor structure growth and severance in pastoral areas led to difference among the people living in these areas. India has made some success in containing naxalism but the root causes haven't been addressed yet. The central and the state governments should continue to follow the two rounded strategy i.e. Icing safety of the people in the naxal-affected regions as well as taking enterprise for the development of similar regions.

Insurgence:

The quality or state of being insurrectionary. specifically a condition of rebellion against a honored government that doesn't reach the proportions of an systematized revolutionary government and isn't honored as militancy insurrection has largely come insignificant due to lack of original public support and the area of violence in the entire North East has shrunk primarily to an area which is -junction between Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and north Nagaland. Jammu and Kashmir has long been destroyed by the insurrection since 1989. Strict law and fast miscreant justice system for quick disposal of mutineers attack cases. Greater collaboration between central forces and state forces for better politic response.

Migration- Out- migration means that people are leaving a specific area of a country to live nearly differently within the same country. It's caused by factors similar as low job growth, a high cost of living, a poor quality of life.

Healthcare:

When its population are unwell and aren't eating right, a nation cannot be fit and healthy. A healthy body translates to a healthy mind, so how can we expect Indian citizens to contribute to the growth of their country and to embrace nationalism if they aren't receiving the proper nutrition? It is true that the democratic nation with the largest population in the world is unable to offer adequate healthcare to all of its citizens. India is developing into a center for medical travel, but the country's underprivileged locals cannot access any of these services. In India, healthcare receives less attention than other pressing issues like infrastructure, IT, and agriculture.

Communal Riots:

Thousands of people have been killed in Hindu- Muslim collaborative violence/ screams since 1950s as our independent India is yet to see a violence-free nation. The conflict between these communities in our country is absolutely collaborative. But what causes collaborative screams in India? India is dominant with two major communities, Hindus & Muslims, wherein the Muslim community in India is the second largest community, that is, nearly 200 million Muslims after Hindus. So, the cases of violence between them aren't veritably uncommon.

Political Immorality:

Immorality is commodity that's allowed by law, but goes against heart and violates ethics of religion, society and

humanity. It's delicate to canonize commandments of morality, since morality is individual. Still there are certain canons of morality which transcend the individualities in their broad acceptance by religion, society and humanity.

Untrue Democracy:

We're proud to be the largest republic in the world. For further than sixty- five times we've witnessed the conduct of successful choices, peaceful changes of government at the Centre and in the States, people exercising freedom of expression, movement and religion. India has also been developing and transubstantiating economically and socially. At the same time we, relatively frequently, hear complains about current inequalities, injustice -fulfillment of prospects of certain sections of the society.

Illiteracy:

Indians are now expected to be highly literate and skilled in all fields in order for their contributions to the growth of the entire country to be meaningful. Now alarmingly high rates of illiteracy are found in India. Although 74.04% of persons were counted as literate in the 2011 census, there is a significant gap between the male and female populations as well as rural and urban areas. Village conditions are worse than city conditions. Even though some primary schools have been established in rural India, the issue still exists. Many people who are considered literate hardly know how to read or write. Therefore, focusing only on educating children would not end the

illiteracy problem in India because many adults are also illiterate.

Women Participation:

India that's Bharat cannot achieve its political identity or true nationalism without the protection and development of the women's in India So these are the challenges that or women's are facing moment and need to readdress so that half of the population of India that's women can contribute their tone in the development of India as well as their part of nationalism. The main problem that lies in society is the rules set for women, about conduct and behavior. Some of them are problematic as a woman can't step out at night without a man, this subconsciously is only promoting the idea that women are unsafe, and due to this in multitudinous homes in India, the families treat the girls differently than boys.

Caste System:

The estate system generally means the categorization or division of people into different groups predicated on their estate. Multitudinous a time, this estate-predicated discrimination also led to violence. * The four groups in which people of Indian society were Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisya and Shudra or the Dalit people. Regionalism* the region is a multidimensional generality encompassing geographical as well as profitable and socio cultural factors analogous as language.

Conclusion:

India is a different country, where each state has its own culture, religion,

tradition, history, language, etc. The nation- state model addresses about the artistic boundaries of the state that must be analogous to the artistic boundary of the nation. This is a veritably narrow conception. On the other hand, the idea of state- nation is important wider than this. The state- nation conception says that there's no need for parallels between countries and nations. Therefore, the conception of state- nation protects the rich culture and individuality of the countries. The weal of the nation is the true sense of nationalism. It means the spreading of love and peace, brotherhood and concinnity among the countrymen, women commission, eradicating poverty and profitable development, enhancement of law and order, etc. In short, nationalism means the complete development of the nation. And these are the challenges mentioned over in the paper I need to be addressed incorrect manner so that a nationalism can nurture in a well-conditioned manner and that will be called true nationalism or new nationalism in India

New Nationalism neither encourages demarcation with nonages nor any type of violence against them. After all, nonages are also part of the nation.

New Nationalism is the true love and fidelity for the nation. It should be inculcated in every citizen through education. A nation is nothing without the spirit of nationalism. We should spread the true sense of nationalism in order to make a strong nation which would lead to rise of the new nationalism in India

Indian society has endured transformation and

advancements in different fields. This has led to the conformation of a emulsion society with various socio-cultural issues that need to be dived in addition to the issues like security of the people, in particular of the vulnerable section- analogous as women, children and elderly. For centuries, we have shown strength in creating order from complications, bringing together diversified groups to benefit the wider society, harmony among people with differing interests. This exemplifies the ingrain strength of Indian society on which it can calculate to meet all future challenges. New Nationalism is a testament which shows an existent's love & devotion towards his nation. It's actually people's heartstrings for their nation as superior to all other nations. The generality of nationalism in India developed at the time of the Independence movement. This was the phase when people from all the areas estate/ religion etc collectively fought against these challenges and the issues which India is facing moment for getting independence from these specific problems and issues, hence new nationalism can be called as cooperative devotion of all the citizens towards their country.

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