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Challenges of Secularism in India

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Abstract

India have multi spiritual, linguistic communications and impost. India was ne'er monophonic- cultural. In perspective of the invasion of spiritual passionateness and caste trueness into political relation one may inquire whether India is a really secular or a theocratic state. Indian society is like a mighty river federal with many tributaries and the primary watercourse flowing on. Thus, Indian society is very rich, and well known for wisdom and great ideas. Secularism is a significant view of Indian society.

Keywords: Secularism; Monophonic- Cultural; Trueness; Indian Society.

Introduction

The favoritism of community fellow members on chronicle of their spiritual individuality is the example of spiritual persecution and they reflect inhume- religious domination. Secularism is the first ism that opposes all such descriptors of inhumes- religious domination. Separation, loss and sufferings are endemically to the human statues, Spell big component of India's suffering is synthetic and thus eliminable; at least some of our suffering is not synthetic. Spiritual has its ain part of some planted problems. When religion is unionized, it is often interpreted terminated by its most conservative cabal, which does not bear whatever dissent. Many religions are split into religious sects, which lead to frequent sectarian force and persecution of dissident minorities. As Secularism is opposed to all descriptors of institutionalised spiritual domination. Secularism challenges not only interreligious domination.

Review of Literature

Mahmood Tahir, (2011), Maintaining a rational balance between secularity and religiosity, accommodating religious sensitivities of the

people to a reasonable extent, avoiding religion-based discrimination among the citizens as far as possible, and enterprising to put option them on a par careless of religious association, are the basic characteristics of religious belief and state relations.

Lalu Dyavappa and Rathod P.B (2014), the study India is basically secular state therefore, all religion is treated as equal. They ended that India has been declared a secular nation by its Indian constitution and it is every citizens of India responsibility to base by and believe in this declaration.

Ali, M.D Musa (2015) India is a multi religious and multi cultural country from its known history. The author in ended the Indian society is very rich and well known for wisdom and great thoughts.

Objectives of the Study

- To understand the Secularism in India.
- To study the challenges of India's Secularism.

Research Methodology

The study secondary sources have been used; Secondary data have been collected from various

books, research papers, articles and various journals also.

Challenges

India is a cultural heterogeneous country. The animus between the Hindus and Muslims was created by the British. In order to sustain them in power, they adopted a 'divide and rule' policy and tried to advance feelings of ill will among the communities. After independence of India, the deficiency of proper accommodation between violent ebullitions and communal riots, this regrettable becomes a serious challenge to the secular identity of India. On the other hand, very frequently the political and national parties do not let secularism to issue priority over the political involvements.

The India's electorate, guided by tradition, leans to be antipathetic to prayers based on caste, spirituality and language. The governments of India denoting assorted strategies favouring peculiar communities. While distributing tickets during elections, the political parties take caste and religion of a candidate into consideration.

India claims a prime function in education as a tool for fostering democracy and formative the profile of responsible and proactive peoples. This function has been growing in last few years ago because government is cognizant that education activity is critical to defeat some critical views of globalization. At the same time, faiths claim to have a significant function in education activity also. These claims may clash between many cast.

Conclusion

Secularism starts in the bosom of Indian people. It is point to note that Indian people demand proper educational program also, to somewhat redesign our existing syllabus in the education institutions.

The text books presenting distorted historical facts have to be changed and secular thoughts will have to be infused in the guileless brains of our immature cohorts. All spirituals should get their weight age in the textbooks. The civilization, conventions and festivals religious belief should not be over-relieved. The forfeits and adversities of all spiritual communities and their part towards development of the nation demand to be focussed in the text books. The importance of assorted civilization and traditions of different religions in the distinguishing characteristic of the state should have to be discoursed the right way.

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