

## How Globalization is a threat to pluralism in India?

- Globalization is a process or set of processes which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions, generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction, and power.
- Political boundaries are increasingly redrawn to coincide with cultural boundaries, that is, ethnic, religious, and civilizational.
- Globalization in the name of integration not only seeks a new configuration of the international system but it also tends to influence the traditional role of the sovereign state.
- Certainly the process of globalization disrupts fragile societies and disrupts traditional identities.
- On the other hand, globalization does not necessarily mean homogeneity. Indeed, in some respects globalization fosters and allows for differences.

## Challenges/issues to India's pluralist society

Pluralism has been the main feature of Indian society. However, with the rapid economic development, the diversification of Indian society is currently facing impacts and challenges, mainly from the following aspects:

- **Shifting towards polarization:** The principle of secularism maintaining political and cultural pluralism is being challenged by chauvinism and sectarianism, leading to a shift in the Indian society from pluralism to polarization.
- **Shifting towards fragmentation:** The development of caste politics and localism has caused the Indian society to change from pluralism to fragmentation.
- **Social disintegration:** Challenges facing a pluralistic society are partly due to its inherent nature, so they may or may not be persistent. However, more important challenges and impacts are caused by the social disintegration created by the economic growth. Therefore, these problems cannot disappear with the high economic growth.

## Suggestive measures (Guiding Principles)

- Establishment of a transitional governing body with full executive powers, to establish a neutral environment for the transition.
- An inclusive national dialogue.
- A review of the constitutional order and legal system.
- Commitment to accountability and national reconciliation, and a comprehensive package for transitional justice.
- Gender equality, protection of vulnerable groups, and provision of humanitarian aid.

## Conclusion:

To protect the India's pluralism, it is the duty of the State to protect the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The strong motivation for India should be the core values of the Constitution of India, especially pluralism, unity in diversity so that "We, the People of India" will remain as the sovereign and not a particular group or caste. Efforts should also be made to create awareness among the people about the noble values of the Indian Constitution.