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**State and Contemporary Political Issues in India:
In the Context of Muslims in India**

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Abstract

In the history of human beings various types of State system were emerged in different age. But these states could not provide for durable peace and security to its people. In the first time Greek – City state were fighting against each other Roman empire failed to arouse a sense of social solidarity among people. In the medieval age, the Pope and the emperor wanted a universal system on the basis of religious unity, but when the different countries people aware of their national identities the medieval empire was dissolved. The modern state is also facing a similar problem. In the twenty first century, a new form of political organisation is being search which could be able to fulfill hopes and aspirations of people. Now the state is form of political organisation by its people, the establishment of law and order and provides security and social services to its all people of the country. India is a unique country where different religious faith of people i.e. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis are living Muslims are the largest religious minority groups in India.

Keywords: *State, Contemporary Political Issue, Muslims*

1. Introduction:-

In the history of human beings various types of State system were emerged in different age. But these states could not provide for durable peace and security to its people. In the first time Greek – City state were fighting against each other Roman empire failed to arouse a sense of social solidarity among people. In the medieval age, the Pope and the emperor wanted a universal system on the basis of religious unity, but when the different countries people aware of their national identities the medieval empire was dissolved. The modern state is also facing a similar problem. In the twenty first century, a new form of political organisation is being search which could be able to fulfill hopes and aspirations of people. Now the state is form of political organisation by its people, the establishment of law and order and provides security and social services to its all people of the country.

India is a unique country where different religious faith of people i.e. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis are living Muslims are the largest religious minority groups in India. Despite constitutional safeguards poverty, illiteracy, marginalization, feeling of insecurity, discrimination and violence are reality in

the Muslim community in the present political scenario.

2. Objectives:-

The objectives of the present paper is to:-

- (i) Discuss the post – independence, political issues in India, which reflects the political environment in the country.
- (ii) Analysis on the changing social and political dynamics of Indian Society and repercussion for Muslims under the present government.
- (iii) Describes the situation which the Muslim community feels deprived in a state that claim to abide by liberal, secular and democratic norms.

In the light of above the present paper provides an account of present political issues in which Indian Muslims provide an understanding of their development as political actors.

The methodology is mainly description and analytical in the context of historical.

3. Contemporary Political issues in India:-

India is a democratic political system of government, which gave a panorama of religious, cultural diversity and

social values. These factors make India great and incredible but it has also shown several contemporary political issues. These issues are affecting the nation week and affecting the Indian democratic system. Among these issues – Terrorism, Nexalism, religious violence, caste – related issues, religious polarization, corruption, women violence, illiteracy and poverty are acting the major political issues which affecting the nation.

Indian constitution ensure religious freedom for each community. The tolerance of religious sets and respect toward other religion developed since a long time. But is was cracked during British rule when they adopted a policy – "divide and rule" adversity between the majority and minority community.

After independence various fundamentalist groups emerged in the Indian Society. The spread hatred among different communities, same political parties and their ideology are also responsible for creating violence among different communities. To gain political power, they spread

hatred and create misunderstanding among different communities.

In recent years there are some major political issues has emerged in country. These are:-

1- **Terrorism:-**

Terrorism is a method of political action that uses violence against civilians to achieve political aims. It is one of the most dangerous malice that is affecting human kind today. In India, terrorism posses a significant threat to the people of India. There a number of terrorist groups in Kashmir, Punjab and secession groups in north – east region, which affect the political environment of the country.

2. **Nexalism:-** Nexalism is another major issues in India. The Nexalite- Maoist insurgency is an ongoing conflict between Indian Govt. and left wing extremist groups.

The Naxal activity is largely concentrated in Chatisgarh, Odisha and border region of Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal.

3. **Religious Violence:-**

Religious violence in India has generally involved between Hindu and Muslims. A large number of

religious violence and riots have periodically occurred in India since independence. After independence various fundamentalist groups emerged in Indian society leading to serious challenges and threats to Indian secular identity. The growth of fundamentalist groups among both communities creates adversity that leads to communal riots. There are many communal riots incidents occurred, such as Meerut (1987), Muzaffarnagar (1988), Bhagalpur (1989), Babari Masjid demolition (1992), Gujrat (2002), Gorakhpur (2007), West Bengal (2010), Assam (2012), Delhi (2020) and latest in Sambhal and Nagpur (2025)

The main cause of religious violence is political manipulation as a tool by political parties to mobilize support and gain political power.

4. **Caste – Related issues:-**

Caste – related issue is a powerful factor in Indian politics, influencing elections and policy decisions. The upper caste groups benefit more by gaining more economic and political power, while the lower caste groups have limited access to those powers. So caste related issues persist despite

constitutional safeguards, manifesting as discrimination, violence and social exclusion particularly Dalits and other marginalized communities.

Another contemporary political issues in India one political issues in India one political polarization, corruption, women violence, illiteracy and poverty which is influencing the Indian political democratic system.

4. **Indian Muslims and their political issues:-**

Muslim have a very important role to play in the development of the country. According to 2011 census there are 14.2% percent – Muslims in India, which is India's largest minority groups. After Indonesia, India is the second largest Muslim population in the world.

The majority of Indian Muslims belongs to Sunni sects of Islam while Shia sects for a sizable minority.

India is a democratic secular country and constitution provides equal rights to all citizens irrespective of their religions. India's constitution has protected of rights of Muslims but there has been Muslims but there has been a

fear of security among Muslims. So a new trend emerged in India trial is called Muslim politics.

After passing seventy six years of Independence the manor portion of Muslims belong to the most backward groups in the country. The situation of Muslims in India are worst in terms of social, educational, political and economical fields of development. Muslim society is a patriarchal society, where Muslim communities are divided on caste and class lines. Educationally, Muslims are backward. In political field Muslims have been underrepresented in legislative bodies, including the national parliament and state assemblies. The economic condition of Muslims are very bad most of the Muslims are living in a poor condition. Muslim women in India are the least empowered and most disadvantaged sections of the society in two ways one being as women and two as religious orthodox.

The Muslim community is facing many challenges like ethnic, religious, gender, security and women rights.

Among the most significant of the challenges for India's Muslims have been the Shah Bano Case (1985) where the demand for Uniform Civil Code (UCC) was met with out rights resistance from Muslim fundamentalist groups, polarizing views between the Hindu and Muslim communities the destruction of the Babri Masjid (1992)

The Rightist groups of people usually charges that Indian Muslims are "Anti National" because of their Muslim identity. But at the level of cultural and religious Identity does net make them as "Anti Muslim". This type of thinking of some peoples makes a differences between two communities.

Indian Muslim's key issues have emerged in recent years are as follows:-

1. Uniform Civil Code
2. Abolition of Article 370 (2019)
3. Muslim women (Protection of rights on marriage Act 2019)
4. Love – Jihad
5. Citizenship Act 2019
6. NRC (The National Register of citizens)

7. Worship Act 1991
8. Waqf Amendment Bill (2025)
9. Poverty, marginalization, insecurity and violence.

These key political issues and situations have been made difficult in the present Indian Muslims political Scenario.

(5) **Conclusion**

In the modern world the relationship between the state, nation and society is crucial for understanding the dynamics of any country. India with its rich diversity, provides an exceptional case study of this interplay.

In India, the state plays a significant role in managing the country's diverse demographic and economic landscape. It is the state's responsibility for ensuring the protection of the rights and freedom of individuals, providing economic development and fostering social cohesion among its communities.

The constitution of India enshrines the principles of secularism, democracy and social justice, but the implementation of these principles has been uneven.

However, the question remains, how can the state

effectively balance national unity with the recognition of regional and cultural differences.

The situation of Indian Muslims is complex. India is a secular state with a large Muslim minority facing historical and contemporary challenges, including discrimination and question of violence. The rise of rightist groups and parties has led to increased political polarization to gain political power. This situation is dangerous for national unity and integrity.

In Sumup, the state could play a crucial role in managing India's diversity through policies such as affirmative action, reservations for marginalized groups and protections for religious and cultural minorities. The state must find ways to ensure that all segments of society feel included and represented. It requires careful management to ensure social justice and harmony among minorities.

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