
CHANGING PARADIGMS IN EMERGING INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This article throws light upon main characteristics of emerging Indian society. Democratic Social Order, Foundation of Social Justice, A Secular Society, Adherence to the Principle of National Unity, Universalism, Self-Sufficiency, Socialism are the chief parameters of any emerging democratic economy. From times immemorial Indian ethos have directed at building a strong foundation where the above qualities would enable the fruitful emergence of a value-based economy. The article further discusses how India is emerging as a strong force across parameters like society, economy, polity and culture.

Sources and references for this article have been drawn from published editions, journal articles, popular articles, newspaper articles.

Keywords: Emerging , social justice, universalism, self -sufficiency, economic parameter, secular society

1. INTRODUCTION

The essential elements of democratic social order are. Sovereign character of our democratic order, secular character of our order, Socialistic pattern of society.

Securing social, economic and political justice to all citizens of India without any forms of discrimination, with a secular and inclusive approach has been the hallmark of Indian ethos and values. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship with an assurance of equal opportunity ensures dignity and integrity to the citizens of tomorrow.

Social Justice:

Indian Society emerged as a strong element in social justice due to the disparity among people in terms of class, caste, creed, ethnicity, race and many more. Indian society viewed all this with utmost concern and decided to ensure social justice to the exploited, weaker and backward sections of society by making a plethora of constitutional and legal provisions. Reference may be made here to Article 15 of our constitution which empowers the state to make special provisions for the educationally backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes. Article 16 outlines reservation in the form of "Protective discrimination". Social justice is meaningless without economic justice which is said to be the basis of social justice. Economic justice implies equal treatment to all without any discrimination and exploitation in economic affairs. Special provisions have been made in our constitution for ensuring economic justice to all people especially, weaker and disadvantaged sections.

Emerging Indian Society is secularism or secular character. It means equal respect to every religion. As India is a multi-religious country, there exists no preferential treatment to one religion at the cost of others. In the eyes of the state, every religion enjoys an equal status and state cannot either establish a religion of its own or confer any special patronage upon any particular religion. Every state has to assure its citizens an opportunity to enjoy freedom.

That is a true society which does not patronize any religion, while religion is mainly thought off as a purely private affair. All religions as equal, it guarantees freedom of conscience, freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion, to every citizen.

In the domain of emerging Indian Society, it is the felt need to adhere to the principle of national unity or nationalism. No progress or development of any kind is possible as long as the geographical borders of our country are safe and secure.

It is also essential that the peace and tranquility of a society is not disturbed by internal strife and conflict. India is a multi-lingual, multi-racial, multi-ethnic and multi-religious federal republic.

Feeling of nationalism is essential for the survival of such a society. In the emerging Indian Society, it is very imperative that its members are bound together by a national feeling or consciousness of own identity. It is the feeling of oneness which acts as a cementing force among the people of various cultures and groups.

a) Emerging Indian Society

Universalism:

Another characteristic feature of Indian Society is its universal nature. It believes in the principle of internationalism, “Vasudheiva Kutumbakam”. In the era of communication revolution and information technology, no nation can shy away from being a part of the new global order. Every country is mutually interdependent. Indian society believes in principle of mutual co-operation, friendship and peace.

Despite sufferings due to border conflicts, external aggression and war, India has been able to maintain its universal ideology of harmony and brotherhood. India shows the world that it always adheres to the principle of universalism in its relation with other nations.

b)

Towards Self-Sufficiency:

India is an emerging economy striving for self-sufficiency in many areas it could be Food sector, Industry, Human activity & many more. The remarkable achievement is an increment in GDP growth sophisticated defense equipment's & energy sector have added to the self-sufficiency factor technology developed in indigenous scale is leading Indian Society towards self-sufficiency. An important feature is the attempt to bring about economic & Social equality. A Socialistic pattern of Society enables ownership attributes & drives towards equitable distribution of National wealth.

Social Order: Leadership traits & qualities handed down from the days of yore through seekers who visualize & conceptualize an emerging India where there would no disparity in terms of Cast, Creed, Religion & many other parameters as laid the foundation & an action plan for sound political structure. As we are aware the Preamble of Indian constitution as clearly stated the structure of social order which as to be disseminated to the masses.

Accordingly, we have been able the structure the sound democratic order secular in character & socialistic in pattern. Through this it is possible to achieve an inclusive society across the parameters like Social, Economic, Political & Cultural & enables citizen to empower themselves in emerging Indian context.

It has been in norm in the Indian context from the Vedic time to give an opportunity to think express, beliefs & worship according to once's will. This provides a sound foundation with an equal status & equal opportunity to all the citizen with dignity, Unity & Integrity.

In equality, Discrimination, Categorization as privilege & underprivilege has been an obstacle for holistic growth for Human personality. Our scripture epics, & Classics have laid emphasis on social order as Varashramadharam rather than social discrimination in terms of caste, class, birth, Sex, Geographic Spaces, Territorial Domains & Many more.

It has been endeavor & aspiration of all the leaders emerging from the time of the most ancient civilization till today to take care of the exploited sections of the society. Various articles are drawn in the constitution to give special attention for the protection of socio – economic interest of socially challenged classes.

Economic Parameter: An emerging economy collaborates with social & economic justice keeping in mind equal treatment to all without discrimination & exploitation. Our scripture has laid down the foundation for framing the special provision which ensures economic justice. Referring to article 39 we see that the citizen has a right, a livelihood & proper exploitation of material resources it serves the common good. The Vedas have in clear tone stated that wealth should be distributed equitable to promote social welfare there are many instances in Mahabharata which speak about equal treatment of both the gender in terms of Succession, inheritance, pension & compensation. The health & strength of the supporting class in the economy is a very important aspects for economic growth. Article 41 as clearly spoken about the right to work, Education & Public Assistance. The ideas of emerging India seem to stem out of scripture, epics, & classic like Koutilyan Arthashastra, Shukra Niti, Bruhaspati Niti Sara, Kamadhaki Nitisara & many more.

The state as Nucleolus of Secularism: Chaturvedi Bhadhrinath clearly states in his “Work an enquiry into the human condition into the Mahabharata” that the social structure is only a social calling to maintain equilibrium in the society & enable the smooth functioning of the society. No one can claim the status of higher or lower birth the status is bestowed by the kind of practice of a human being such a social order creates a provision of freedom of conscience free profession & neutrality in terms of religion. It is the endeavor of an emerging economy which is a strong force that no religion in structure should be important in an educational sector. The state should not patronize any religion are faith therefore despite varied suffering like border conflicts, external aggression & attacks India as maintained its universal ideology fraternity & Harmony. It is bounden duty to show to the world that we follow principle of Universalism in networking with our partners in the world.

2021 has given a strong impetus to the Indian startup ecosystem with an unprecedented number of startups emerging through support from venture capitalists. The emerging sector has given a rise to crypto start up, e – commerce portals, digitization of payments in all areas online availability of all items from luxury to essentials & slew of companies in the quick commerce segment.

The COVID - 19 pandemic has given a quick & comprehensive Phillip to accelerate online activities, consumers have connected directly to brands for their personal needs be it food & beverages, Beauty & personal care, fashion & Electronics & many more.

The entrepreneurial drive heralds the emergence of a new sustained developed economy which is increasingly recognized in the world scenario. An ample availability of resources coupled with a young population ready to take up challenges has broadened the scope of economic growth. A

stable leadership enables the economy to develop both horizontally & vertically. Tier 2 cities have made remarkable impact a New emerging India.

Socialism:

Indian society strives for achieving equality in economic and social spheres, able it, it is based on the pillar of social stratification in the forms of power, wealth, class, caste, prestige etc.

As far as political structure is concerned, India adopts democratic social order after independence which has been clearly stated in the preamble of Indian constitution.

The second characteristic of emerging Indian Society is social justice which emerged as a result of prevalence of inequality followed by wide-scale discrimination among people: privileged and unprivileged group. Thus, a social order based upon social justice is a social order in which there is absence of any forms of social discrimination on the basis of caste, class, birth, sex, place etc.

Indian society aspires to provide and ensure social justice to the exploited, weaker and backward sections of society by making a plethora of constitutional and legal provisions. Reference may be made here to Article 15 of our constitution which empowers the state to make special provisions for the educationally backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes. Article 16 outlines reservation in the form of “Protective discrimination”.

Article 46 in Part IV of our constitution envisages, “**state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation**”.

Social justice is meaningless without economic justice which is said to be the basis of social justice. Economic justice implies equal treatment to all without any discrimination and exploitation in economic affairs. Special provisions have been made in our constitution for ensuring economic justice to all people especially, weaker and disadvantaged sections.

Article 39 lays down in clear terms that:

- (a) The citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
- (b) The ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub-serve the common good.
- (c) The operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the detriment of the common man.
- (d) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (e) The health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not to be abused and citizens are not to be forced by economic necessity to enter into vocation and unsuited to their age or strength, and that children and youth are to be protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Article 41 enjoins upon the state, “**Within the limits of its economic capacity and development**”, to make effective provisions for securing the right to work, to education, and to public assistance, in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and of undeserved want.

Article 43 states, “**The state shall make provisions to secure just and human conditions of work and maternity relief**”. Article 48 authorizes the state to organize agriculture and animal

husbandry on modern and scientific lines which can ameliorate the conditions of the poor people.

Thus, the prerequisites for achieving social justice is ensuring economic justice to all people, particularly socially and economically under-privileged sections in our Indian Society.

A Secular Society:

The third characteristic of emerging Indian Society is secularism or secular character. It means equal respect to every religion. As India is a multi-religious country, there exists no preferential treatment to one religion at the cost of others. In the eyes of the state, every religion enjoys an equal status and state cannot either establish a religion of its own or confer any special patronage upon any particular religion.

State maintains a state of neutrality in matters of religion. It makes provision to provide freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion to every citizen. In striving to create such a social order, a host of provisions have been inserted under freedom of Religion in the Fundamental Rights from Article 25 to Article 28 of our constitution.

The state, therefore, grants freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagates religion and also provides freedom to establish religious institutions and manage or administer their affairs.

Further, the state does not make any discrimination on the ground of religion and faith. No citizen can be compelled by the state to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institutions. No religious instruction can be imparted in any educational institutions recognized or aided by the state.

On the basis of the above analysis, the following features of our secular society have been come to light:

- I. The state does not patronize any religion.
- II. The state treats religion as a purely private affair.
- III. Considering all religions as equal, it guarantees freedom of conscience, freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion, to every citizen.
- IV. It provides freedom to manage religious institutions.
- V. It restrains the state from making discrimination on the grounds of religion and faith.
- VI. Religious instruction of any kind is not imparted in any educational institution recognized or aided by the state.
- VII. State does not accord any preferential treatment to any of religions. It does not identify itself with any particular religion. It gives equal respects to all religions in our society.

Adherence to the Principle of National Unity or Integration:

In the domain of emerging Indian Society, it is the felt need to adhere to the principle of national unity or nationalism. No progress or development of any kind is possible as long as the geographical borders of our country are safe and secure.

It is also essential that the peace and tranquility of a society is not disturbed by internal strife and conflict. India is a multi-lingual, multi-racial, multi-ethnic and multi-religious federal republic.

Feeling of nationalism is essential for the survival of such a society. In the emerging Indian Society, it is very imperative that its members are bound together by a national feeling or

consciousness of own identity. It is the feeling of oneness which acts as a cementing force among the people of various cultures and groups.

Rise of quick commerce

Last year, online grocery became one of the hottest segments while India was under lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This year, the segment became even more competitive with the rise of quick commerce wherein companies pledge to deliver goods within 10–30 minutes on the back of wider adoption of internet-based services and millions of urban millennials willing to pay a premium for convenience.

II. THE NEW EMERGING INDIA: A HOLISTIC GROWTH

The world witnessed the greatest slow down over the last 2 years, but the broadening economy of India set it apart from the rest. The once known low-cost labor nation for IT services has now been increasingly recognized as a source for value-added goods and service partner of the world.

The entrepreneurial drive within the Indian subcontinent to create avenues for filling market voids with the lag in infrastructural development of the nation is what sets the country apart. With the increasing focus on the nation to provide services in the field of IT, BPO, ESO and KPO, the governing authorities too have realized the need for rapid infrastructural development of not only its Tier 1 cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore but also the rapidly growing Tier 2 cities like Ahmedabad, Pune, Jaipur, Vadodara.

As the Tier 1 cities start to get saturated and affected with dense population, the growth in Tier 2 cities offer great potential as they already possess the basic amenities to establish and run businesses. Availability of resources in terms of human and natural resources have added to the geometric progression of development.

Ample scope and opportunity is provided to create and develop social & professional networks and state agencies also play an important role to predict the longevity of this growth. One of the initiatives by the State agencies in Gujarat was Vibrant Gujarat, a summit organized biennially since 2003 to attract and facilitate global business alliances.

2. INDIA: A SUCCESS STORY

It is not out of context for an argument to arise as to why India can emerge as a super force. The technological prowess, knack for innovation, appetite for technology and the widespread use of the internet has helped India to become a note-worthy force around the globe. As a result, it is one of the fastest-growing and sixth-largest largest economies in the world. Be it the infrastructural advancement, improving digitization trend, the prospering start-up ecosystem, all these factors showcase the growth of India. Take a glance at how India is walking the path of development consistently in every aspect.

The emerging markets are the developing nations that have a crucial role to play in the global economy. The consistent GDP growth coupled with valuable investment opportunities is what makes any nation a contender for the same. *India is one such emerging market!* It has prospered since the economic liberalization in the 1960s. The concept of an emerging market is employed to evaluate the development of the countries on the industrial and market front. This is because not only India is one of the hotspots for higher education, but it continues to be one of the fastest-growing economies of the world. The creative and innovative minds nurtured by the Indian higher education institutions are the ones responsible for conceptualizing the idea of start-ups.

High-Tech Infrastructure, Digitalization, hands on and easy applications and use of technology, online and e-commerce facilities have conveniently encapsulated themselves in the

system thereby providing umpteen opportunities to every citizen of emerging India.

With the constant support of the Start-up India initiative and the success of many start-ups, global investors continue to invest their trust in Indian companies and the investment is growing each year. In addition to this, the Government of India has introduced a handful of funding schemes to extend its support to the overall start-up ecosystem. Some of the sectors performing exceptionally well in the start-up ecosystem include fintech, EdTech, e-commerce and online gaming.

We at Emerging have well defined approach to business both transcendental and transactional. Faster RoI Be it product or services, the end users' return-on-investment should be higher than the best investment opportunity in a given economy.

3. CONCLUSION

We have to accept that the sustenance of Indian economy & growth would be a result of social & professional network state agencies, private & Public partnership & technological prowess. The ability for holistic development stem from our capacity to understand & appreciate our rich cultural heritage which has the foundation in our scripture & classics it is important for us never lose our focus which has been handed down to us from the Vedic seers, Bramhavadinis & the thought & inspirational leadership who has prominent role in the shaping of our strong foundation which is based on values & ethics we have to deliberate & dialogue on important words like "Write, Duty, Virtue, Ethics" & many more. The strong legacy should be made stronger & taken to the level of stronger to create an emerging India where people focus on nativity & Indigenous traits. The Atamanirbhar Bharat & Satark Bharat & Sartak Bharat would be a reality if all of us across cross section would deliberate & dialogue among each of us & join hands in process of Nation building.

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