

Social Chaos in Indian Society and Status of Religious Minorities in India after 1947

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ABSTRACT

The social nature of Indian society is very complex. It has multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-ethnic groups having different lingual and conceptual backgrounds. Hindus are in majority and are dominant politically in India. Due to conversion from Hinduism to other religions, a lot of religious minorities have been created in India. The attitude and behavior of common Hindus and ruling authorities is not as same as they are treated in other countries as a minority. Unfortunately, in India, religious minorities are not enjoying basic rights as charted by United Nation. For these reasons, social disorder is strengthening day to day in Indian society. A number of religious movements are functional to get separate piece of land. Many freedom and rebellion movement are active in India due to worst exploitation by extremist Hindus. After studying the UNO declaration for minorities and practical social status of religious minorities in Indian society, it was felt to highlight the reason for bad treatment for Non-Hindus in India. The main objective of this study is to reveal the legal and social rights of minorities given by Indian government and attitude of Hindu religious groups in India. Three main religious minorities: Christians, Muslims and Sikhs would be taken in this study and how they are being treated after 1947 to till would be discussed? An analytical and qualitative research method will be used in this study.

Social Chaos in Indian Society and Status of Religious Minorities in India

1. Indian Society: Introduction and Basic Structure

Social reforms in Indian society are praiseworthy at the end of last century. A prominent changing has been occurred in the behavior and attitude of a common Hindu as compared to a person having old philosophical theories and so-called religious concepts. Many inhuman practices (Sati Practice, Child marriages, killing animals etc.) have been waived by modern Hindus with the influences of mass media, education, social awareness and modern technology. A lot of un-natural ritual activities have been given up by pure clergy men due to overlap of new cultural norms and social reforms. Not only their attitudes have been changed about old social and religious theories but also they have altered their policies about the people who are not in the favor of their religious or cultural norms. In India, Hindus and Hinduism is dominant having native region and more man power as compared to other countries. People living in India, those are Non-Hindu or don't believe in Hinduism are mostly converted from Hinduism. If they are not migrant then their ancestors might be Hindus in past. India is the land of Hindus where their religion came into existence by the combination of regional and external cultural values (people who invaded on this area).

According to their minds, they have first right to decide the future of India or Hindustan. People having different culture, religion, social setup and language against Hindus are considered to be minorities in India. "India is a structurally plural society. Its population represents people of different religions. The religious structure of Indian society comprises; Hindus in majority and non-Hindus in minorities."¹ Generally, in India, Hinduism is the religion and Hindi language is used officially and Sanskrit is the language of their Holy Scriptures. These are supported by majority people (Hindus) of India. Other religions and languages are considered to be in minority religions and languages. The people who are Non-Hindus or having other linguistic background are treated in different form as compared to Hindus in India. Their legal and religious statuses have been determined different by Indian government and Indian society. Also some

policies have been formulated under the pressure of orthodox and extremist Hindus those were rejected by the people who were living in minority forms in India and also condemned by international NGOs which are working in this area. In Indian society, minority right are determined by legislation but in practical form the situation is worst as observed by international media in Kashmir with Muslims, in Punjab with Sikhs and in South India with Christians.

The legal and social status of minorities in India was violated in last decades and people when protest against the policies of running government, they had to face very odd situations, even many people were killed by armed forces when they were demanding for their basic rights peacefully. Now a lot of freedom movements have been appeared in the reaction of the rigid policies of Indian government. Freedom movements in Jammu and Kashmir, free *Khalistan* in Punjab, United Liberation Front of Assam, Naga National Council, National Liberation Front of Tripura and Rebellion movement of Tamil are active in India. A lot of conflicts on the base of religious and cultural difference have been occurred which are getting more and more intensity day to day due to Hindu orthodoxy and extremism. First of all it is necessary to elaborate, what and who is minority literally and as a term used at national and international level? Also in what sense the word “minority” is being used in India? This should be clear so that the rights for Hindus and non-Hindus can be differentiated.

1. Defining the word “Minority”

The word “minority” is used for that group which has low numerical strength against majority group in a same territory. This word is not only used in for religious minorities but for these groups which are against a dominant group on the base of language or culture. A minority is a group that may be on the base of language, color, religion and social values. The term “minority” is actually derived from the word “minor” and suffix ‘ity’ used smaller in number proportionally. This group is against the predominant major group and must be less than half in strength. By sociologists this word is explained in this way. “Such group may be held together by ties of common descent, physical characteristics, traditions, customs, language or religious faith or combination of these.”² This word

is explained by different scholars in different forms. In English literature this word is used in this sense. "The state of being a legal minor or the smaller in number of two groups constituting a whole; especially, a group (as in a legislature), having less than the number of votes necessary for control."³ Further this word is literally used in English literature as. "The smaller number or part; especially of a group in a community either racial, religious or total of votes etc. in a nation."⁴

2. Minorities under International Laws

According to international law for the protection of minority rights it has been declared that people living in any country those are in minority on the base of religion, language or social culture would be free to enjoy their basic rights. They can perform their ritual practices. They can run their educational institutions. They can promote their culture. They can live their life according to their will and as prescribed by social values. About twenty seven years ago, UNO declared the minority rights which are based on language, religion or ethnic form. "The General Assembly on December 18, 1992 adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious or Linguistic Minorities."⁵ In this statements, for the protection of minorities in different countries in different forms some constitutional articles, resolutions and laws were passed that protected the minorities socially and further it was recommended for all members of UNO to act upon on all these suggestions regarding their minority groups. "The Minority Rights Declaration established that States have an obligation to acknowledge and promote the rights of minorities to enjoy their own cultures and identities, to profess and practice their own religions and use their own languages."⁶

3. Status of Minorities according to Indian Legislation

The situation is different in India about minority rights under legislative form and in practical form in society. Legally, minorities based on religions or languages are protected and also given the proper rights. They are considered to be the honorable citizens of the country and they are dealt as the part of the country. No exploitation is shown under Indian constitution or law. "The idea of giving some special right to the minorities is not to treat them as privileged section of the population but to give to the

minorities a sense of security.”⁷ In constitution of India the rights of minorities are declared and given proper social security. Their social and cultural values are secured. Their holy places are protected. They are given the rights to get education according to their cultural demands. Even they can run their schools and other educational institutions. They have been given the rights to choose their basic religious beliefs by constitutional body. “The Constitution of India protects the interest of the Minority and recognizes their rights to conserve their languages, scripts or culture and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.”⁸ Article 14 of Indian Constitution favors the equal rights for every citizen of India. Article 15 prevents to show the discriminatory attitudes for minorities on the base of religion or language. Article 16 gives the right to get public employment in any sector. In Article 26 freedom of religious beliefs are mentioned. Article 28 gives the right to attend the religious meeting or worship activities freely. Their culture and institutions are protected in Articles 29 and 30 in Indian Constitution. So under constitution or by law minorities are given proper rights in India but practically the situation is not same. People in minorities are not dealt properly as prescribed by legislation by official authorities and also by common people in Indian Territory.

4. Social Status of Religious Minorities in India

Officially, the word minority is used in India, for those people having different language, culture or religion other than that is determined by government. The religion and culture of India is Hinduism and other religion, or people carrying other cultural values might be in the list of minorities. From world’s biggest religions, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism and Zoroastrians (Parsis) are living in the shape of minorities in India. Approximately, Hindus are 80% Muslims are 14% (that shows that Muslims are higher in quantity as compared to others) and remaining 6% are living in India as minorities. “The visible religious minorities, namely Muslims 13.4 per cent (138,188, 240), Christians 2.3 per cent (24,080,016) and Sikhs 1.9 per cent (19,215,730) and invisible religious minorities like Buddhists 0.8 per cent (7,955,207), Jains 0.4 per cent (4,225,053) and others 0.6 per cent (6,639,626)”⁹ are calculated in

Indian in the census of 2001. Unluckily, minorities are not treated same in every country, all over the world. In developed countries, they are given the social rights and by legislation they are given proper protection legally and practically.

But in some countries minorities are not treated properly in practice. They complain that they are being treated badly by majority people or county's officials. There are rare countries in which minorities are entertained politely and given the proper rights. In India, in previous decades, minorities were not treated properly as revealed by international mass media. Particularly, minorities of India like Muslims, Sikhs and Christians were being oppressed and sanctioned not to celebrate their religious practices or festivals. "Conflicts between Hindus and Muslims intensified in the 1980s and 1990s. Similarly, the Sikhs in Punjab experienced an upsurge in violence and nationalist tendencies, and so did the Kashmiris in Jammu and Kashmir, the Nagas in Nagaland, the Assamese in Assam, the Gurkhas in West Bengal, the Tamils in Tamil Nadu, and the Andhras in Andhra Pradesh"¹⁰. All these minorities groups were badly dealt done by extremist Hindu organizations with the support of local government officials. Here we will discuss the three religious minorities: Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. How they are being treated in Hindu society (India)? And what is the attitude of religious and political personalities regarding these minorities?

4.1 Muslims in India (Hindu Society)

Historically, the back ground behind the relationship of Hindu and Muslim was not friendly. At the time of introduction of Islam, Muslims were compelled to invade on India when some pirates with the help of Hindu Raja (*Dahir*) robbed the Muslims passengers travelling through Indian Ocean. When Muslim rulers (Arabs) demanded for their goods and prisoners they refused to do and finally that compelled the Muslims to invade on India to set free for their hostages. Muslims ruled on India for approximately 600 years. At that time Hindus had more strength numerically as compared to Muslims. Not a single incident was quoted in history that Hindus were massacred or exploited. But after Muslim declination or in British rule they started the Muslim to treat with hatred

and unethical ways. Muslims were blamed by Hindus that they only fought war against British. This policy created bad image of Muslims in the minds of ruling authorities. Many conflicts were created by Hindus. Urdu-Hindi controversy was raised by extremist Hindus. "The Hindus took in respect of the Urdu language. Indeed, it was this unjustifiable posture of the Hindus towards Urdu that created an unbridgeable chasm between the Hindus and the Muslims."¹¹

A lot of other incidents were occurred by Hindu majorities those created the hatred for Muslims and dragged to get a free homeland. For examples: contradiction of partition of Bengal that was in the favor of Muslims "The 1905 partition of Bengal had led to sustained political protests by Hindus, which increasingly included violence and acts of terrorism against the British."¹² Kanpur mosque contradiction, Nehru's report, congress raj and lot of other incidents were occurred in which Hindus openly opposed the Muslims rights and forced the British government as a majority to oppress the Muslims of India. A lot of issues were created by extremist Hindus. Muslims were massacred at the time of partition by Hindus. "The Kashmir conflict remains the most maleficent inheritance from the climacteric of the British departure from the subcontinent. Beyond this fact, its origins are clouded in controversy."¹³

After partition of India whoever Muslims became minority in India and majority in Pakistan. In India, a lot of incidents occurred and in different areas of India Muslims were massacred. Muslim women were raped and children were also killed brutally. In 1960 Gujarat riots killed thousands of Muslims, in 1980 in Moradabad, in 1987 in Nellie massacre, again in 1985 in Gujarat, in 1989 in Bhagalpur, in 1992 in Bombay, in 2006 in Malegaon bombings and in 2014 in Assam. "Even as the National Investigation Agency took charge of the probe into militant attacks in two districts of Assam that left 34 Muslims dead, the Assam government was reportedly toying with the idea of arming Bengali-speaking Muslims in Bodo areas."¹⁴ Such incidents were also confirmed by Indian interior ministry. "Between 1968 and 1980, the Home Ministry reported that there had been 3,949 communal incidents in which 530 Hindus, 1,598 Muslims, and 159 "other" persons and police personnel were killed"¹⁵. By Hindu

extremists and riots Muslims were massacred in all over India. Not only in their houses, but also in mosques, in trains, in Holy shrines, in public areas Muslims were killed and harassed individually and collectively. "On December 8, a mob of Hindus attacked the Gomati Express and butchered at least 4 and possibly 10 or 15 Muslim passengers." (Brass, 2003, p.125)

Behind all these incidents, religious persons took their personal benefits, political leaders and activists also took their benefits and killed Muslims all over India, houses were burnt, women were raped. Children were butchered old man were cut into pieces. "We find that political competition, presence of right-wing Hindu Nationalist parties and past events are the main drivers behind the occurrence of Hindu-Muslim riots during this period, while a coalition government or regional/left parties do exactly the opposite."¹⁶ Muslims being a minority in India have been suppressed and exploited in India from 1947 to till. A lot of sorrowful incidents have been traced out in India by mass media that Hindus with the support of local government leaderships and law and order departments killed Muslims, set their houses on fires, robbed and forced to say Hindu religious slogans. Muslims are not enjoying their basic rights in India. They are not free to celebrate their holy festivals. They are not safe to travel from one place to other in India. Muslim students are not safe in educational institutions. Jobs quota is not determined for Muslims in any department governmental or semi-governmental. In India, as a minority, Muslims are not being treated as per the constitutions of India that is formulated for the protection of minorities on the direction of United Nation Organization or according to the international minority act.

The latest news was casted by Pakistani TV channel 92 New in July 29, 2019 about the Muslim 15 years old by who denied saying "*Jay Sri Ram*" the Hindu religious slogans. "A Muslim boy named "Khalid" was burnt alive in UP, Chandoli District, by Hindu fundamentalists."¹⁷ This is the real face of practical form of Indian society in which Muslims as a minority are not given proper right and government has failed to control the situation of law and order in different areas which are supervised by federal government or local government.

4.2 Sikhs In India

Sikh community is also a minority in India living in different areas and mostly in Punjab. In India they are also being harassed and victimized by Hindus. Practically, the behavior of official people is not suitable with Sikh community. After partition, many incidents have been occurred in which they have been brutally dealt and also killed by Indian armed forces, particularly after the killing of Indira Gandhi and in the reaction of Golden temple (*Darbar Sahib*) operation. "On 1 June 1984 some 70,000 armed service personnel cut off the Punjab from the outside world. As tanks rolled into the Golden Temple, the entire Sikh community rose in protest at this "deliberate humiliation", while the rest of the country felt "relief"¹⁸ After partition the reason to suppress and to degrade the Sikh community was that they were exploited by Hindus socially and economically in different ways. Their cultural values were attacked and tried to modify them to give a new shape. Their language was Punjabi it was replaced with Hindi with the struggles of some Hindu organizations in offices and also in educational institutions. "The Bharatiya Jana Sangh spearheaded the campaign for Hindu domination in the Punjab region by urging Hindu Punjabis to list Hindi, not Punjabi."¹⁹

After the killing of Indira Gandhi, the situation for Sikh in India became critical. They began to deal with humiliation and degradation by armed forces. Many Sikhs were arrested by intelligence agencies. Many were killed in different collapses in different area of India. They have to face social, political and religious violence by orthodox Hindus. Many were tortured blaming the involvement in terrorist activities. In reaction some militancy in Sikh community was introduced. "A decade of political violence ensued that saw the rise of Sikh militancy and the Indian state's brutal repression of widespread unrest and violence through anti-terrorism operations such as forced detainment, widespread disappearances of young male Sikhs, and systemic torture of both male and female detainees in Punjab's prisons."²⁰ The main issues which are scholarly discussed by Sikhs are religious, economically and social freedom and independency in all over the country.

According to the census of 1971, Sikhs were traced out more than 60% in Punjab. In Punjab their majority is living in rural areas. In urban

area, Hindus are dominant. In rural area, agriculture is main source of income and in urban, manufacturing is main business of Hindus. As agriculture demands proper sanitation system and for this purpose, both types of requirement (Biochemical and Mechanical) are required. So all their requirements are belonged to markets which are handled by Hindus and on this stage they are economically exploited by Hindu merchants and traders. Prices are settled by Hindus, the tools for irrigation are provided by Hindus according to their personal benefits. This attitude dragged Sikh community to make their forum on political and economically. An organization named "*Alkali Dal*" came into existence by the results of these situations and further these circumstances made Sikh-Hindu relation more critical. Their struggles for upgrading the agriculture sector in the hands of Sikhs are remembered with the name of "Green Revolution". Nowadays, a systematic campaign in the favor of free Punjab named "*Free Khalistan*" has been functional. Sikhs, all over the world have demanded for their free homeland and their campaign is being promoted day to day.

4.3 Status of Christians in India

Christians in India are not enjoying the religious freedom and social security. A lot of incidents have been occurred in India in which they are attacked by Hindu extremists in different areas, particularly, in Gujarat when BJP came into power in 1999. As international Human rights organizations activists told that many violent activities were done by Hindus and they killed many monks, nuns and priests. They demolished the Holy buildings, schools and colleges. The representatives of international organizations gave the responsibilities to the local government's wrong policies and their back up behind the violent people. "There were around 250 annual attacks on Christians in India reported in various media outlets (most of them Christian)."²¹ Even people in their holy places offering their prayers for the welfare and prosperous of their homeland were harassed and disgraced. Christians in India are not saved and secured. A lot of incidents have been reported by national and international media from different areas of India.

In Holy churches Christians were tortured by fundamentalist and extremist Hindus. They were forced to convert to Hindus from

Christianity. "According to the *Christian Post*, on Independence Day (August 15) of 2007, around twenty anti-Christian activists stormed into a hotel where Christians associated with the Full Gospel Church in Nanjangud, Karnataka, were conducting prayers for the nation. The attackers dragged two pastors and two church members out of the church hall, while abusing them and their fellow congregants. Then they forcibly took the four men to the police station." (Bauman, 2015, pp.12-13) Hindus have openly declared that Hindustan is the homeland of Hindus and its residents should be Hindus others must convert themselves into Hinduism otherwise they have to die. For this purpose every minority is being suppressed and oppressed in Indian Territory particularly Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. They are harassed in different ways. In their reactions they have been killed giving the titled of terrorists or rebels.

5. Reasons for Social Chaos in Indian Society

Indian society is a multicultural and multi lingual society. Having more than one religious back ground people are living in it. They have their different social and cultural values. Their beliefs are different from Hindus. Even some ritual practices are so different those are extremely rejected or condemn able in Hindu society. Like sacrifices of animals, particularly a lot of conflicts have been reported by international media on the base of cow sacrificing practices by Muslims. All the religious minorities have different approaches about their religious backgrounds. Their heroes are different, their fundamental beliefs are different, their preferences are different, their living styles are different and their social set up is highly different from the running system of India. So, all these differences are basic causes of disorder and chaos in Indian society. For these reasons it a critical and complex society. Also there are many other reasons which are creating such situations that nowadays the minorities are facing very odd situation. The main reasons which are being caused for this ordered can be elaborated with the following points.

5.1 Extremism and Fundamentalism

After partition and particularly in last two decades the attitudes of running government with the backup of some Hindu terrorist groups was not appropriate even it is same in these days. Particularly religious

minorities are not enjoying their basic rights due to Hindu extremism and their orthodoxy. Even their holy personalities, scriptures and places are being damaged by these groups with the help of local machinery. "Hindu-Muslim opposition, tensions, and violence have provided the principal justification and the primary source of strength for the political existence of some local political organizations in many cities and towns in north India linked to a family of militant Hindu nationalist organizations whose core is an organization founded in 1925, known as the *Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh* (RSS)" (Brass, 2003, p.6) Such types of groups are active in terrorist activities and systematic campaigns against non-Hindus in different areas of India. These groups have full support by government legally and politically. Some proves have been showed by mass media that law and enforcement agencies have granted them weapons to use against non-Hindus during conflicts as practiced in Gujarat (India, under the supervision of Narendra Modi, current PM of India). Many moderate Hindus have also reacted and raised the voice against these groups in different processions and on social media that India is for all those people who want to live with peace and harmony. This country has been high jacked these extremist groups and so-called patriot for Hinduism and India.

5.2 Negative Role of Indian Media

In every country or nation the mass media has key role on national and international level. It promotes the social and cultural values and also represents its country on every platform. But nowadays it has become a business and blackmailing industry in many countries. Particularly in India the role of mass media is extremely negative and based on bias. From news channel to Indian movies there are very ridiculous and childish stories about Non-Hindus and minorities those are living in India. People who have raised their voices for their basic rights are declared rebels by mass media. Without any issue, Indian media propagates the so-called stories against minorities and the neighboring countries with non-serious attitudes. The role of media is negative between Indo-Pak relations. It doesn't want to see both countries on table talk and always tries to create a situation tussle and antagonism. It always keeps an environment of war not a peaceful between both countries. "Peace initiatives of Pakistani

Government being negatively portrayed in Indian Media. Apart from this, Indian media is intentionally promoting fake news to create war like situation in the region.”²² Many incidents have been occurred in which mass media without any solid proves blamed on Pakistan that the attackers were belonged to Pakistan directly. For this reason India has to take some action against Pakistan.

Even nowadays, some moderate Hindus have started to introduce some ethics for mass media. For media persons are not paying their duty as they are demanded by a cultured state and according to ethics for journalism. People nowadays are calling them irresponsible and unethical in their profession and it is necessary to introduced reforms in reporting, propagating and communication among different anchors. There is need to minimize sensation and negative emotions in their workings. “The time has come when some introspection by the Indian median is required. Many people, not only those in authority but even ordinary people, have started saying that the media have become irresponsible and wayward, and need to be reined in.”²³

5.3 Supervision Problems

India is a large country geographically. Its current population is approximately 1,368,417,930 as calculated in census of 2019. It is a big territory and has many political and religious parties. It is hard to supervise easily by a single government or under single legislative body. So having vast area and huge population there are many problems and issues which are not being properly solved or handled by a single government. For this purpose, many geographical and religious based nations have been introduced to demand for their separate homeland. *Khalistan* and Nagaland are on top of their list and there are many others also. This problem is accepted by political, religious and social activists in India. The current opposition leader also gave such statement before general election 2019 in India. “Rahul Gandhi on Wednesday gave his commitment to help to resolve the decades long issue Naga political problem if the party form the government at the center after election. It is a complex issue involving multiple stakeholders and talks would be held with all of them to find out a solution.”²⁴ Many other organizations and groups are working and

demanding for separate piece of land. Kashmir is one of those burning issues in which people are showing their hatred attitude not to live with India or under the supervision of Indian government. So from 1947, not only political but also geographical conflicts are in progress in India those are not still properly handled by any government.

5.4 Clash of Hinduism with Modernity

Hinduism is not as such as it was in past, a lot of changings have been occurred in basic beliefs, ritual practices and social values. Actually its philosophical concepts and even religious theories are being rejected by mostly modern Hindus due to severe clash with its basics modern social theories. In old literature women were sacrificed at the time of her husband's death. This practice was called "Sati" in Hindu society. But nowadays this practice is rejected mostly by modern Hindus. Many other practices and beliefs are ridiculously criticized by Hindus in India. On mass media this is all being happened in a very prominent ways. As in movie "O My God" a lot of basic Hindu beliefs, ritual practices and clergy men were badly criticized by senior actor Presh Rahul. In "PK" movie, the basic Hindu religious concepts were also condemned by senior actor Amir Khan. All this is being happened in Indian Territory. Movies are being made in India and all setup is prepared by Hindu producers and instructors. So on mass media the basics of Hinduism is badly criticized and partially rejected. A new type of thinking is being promoted in the perspective of modern thoughts and modern living styles. For this reasons people are confused mostly whether they should cling to some old baseless concepts or should change according to the modernity. There is fluctuated and unbalanced approaches in Indians those are causing a social disorder and dissatisfaction among common people. "And yet there is some common ground in this area between Hinduism and the modernity of the late nineteenth century, as it was the twentieth century that saw a radical change in attitudes to the feminine in the West."²⁵

5.5 Poor Relations with Neighbors

Indian's relations with neighbors are not pleasant. A lot of disputes are under consideration and attention able which have same situation in India after partition. Mostly these disputes are geographical and some are

political. Particular with Pakistan many issues are main hurdle in the ways of their polite relations. Water division dispute between India and Pakistan that was partially handled in 1960 that is as old as they were come into existence on the map of world. A lot of geographical disputes like Kashmir are creating tussle between both these countries day to day. "The state of Jammu and Kashmir had unique features not shared by other princely states. Ruled by a Hindu, with its large Muslim majority, it was geographically contiguous to both India and the future Pakistan."²⁶ Some terrorist organizations are run by Indian officials to create a chaos in other countries like Pakistan. Many people have been arrested by Pakistani armed forces involved in terrorist activities directly and also indirectly. Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav is live example in this regard. The relations with China are not polite. Some disputes are hurdles in the way of friendly relations between India and China. The dispute between India and China is as old as others are. This issue is also creating tussle and alarming situation between both these countries. "The heart of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute lay in a historical accident."²⁷

Conclusion

Minority is a group of people on the base of language, religion and ethics those are in less in numerical form in a country against a group which is dominant or numerically in excess form. In India, many groups are living in the form of minorities. Muslims, Sikhs and Christians are also living as minorities in India. By legislation, all minorities are given proper rights and protections. But practically, they are being exploited by different Hindu religious groups and also by political parties. In reaction, many conflicts and issues have to face by a new government. Some issues are old and some are new. Due to worst attitude with minorities many anti-social results have to face by Indians. On national and international level, the image of India is getting bad to worst. Due to many social conflicts among minorities and majority people, social setup is being spoiled. The main reasons for this social chaos are; rising extremism in Indian society, negative role of mass media and poor relation with neighboring countries. So Indian people have to change their attitude toward non-Hindus, government has to handle law and order situation and has to protect the

minorities according to constitution. Mass media in India has to change their approach from negative to positive. For peace and harmony Indian people and Indian government has to show flexibility in his attitude toward minorities and neighbor countries. They have to abide by the United Nation laws and constitutional recommendations otherwise some severe and alarming results would be faced.

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