

Concluding Remarks

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One of the most important development of the twentieth century has been the liquidation of colonialism and emergence of a large number of states in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This development led to a great deal of enthusiasm and optimism about the future development of these countries in terms of national consolidation, modernization, state formation and industrialization. But there have been more failures than success. It was mainly due to the fact that nationalism came in these countries as a negative phenomenon. Unlike the Western states, where nationalism accompanied or followed industrial and democratic revolutions and where common culture and language were the key elements in the growth of nation-states, the new states of Asia, Africa and Latin America found the mixed seeds of their nationalism planted in essentially diverse traditional social soils. Self-determination has become the major plank of the various diverse communities in these states. India make no exception to it.

The growth of state system in India very much like the developing states, is not on the pattern of the West. The feeling of nationalism arose here mainly, as a reaction, a negative feeling- against the foreign rule and not as a positive phenomenon i.e. a process of internal assimilation and integration. It therefore failed to infuse a sense of oneness and unity in the Indian society, which is pluralistic

in character. Pluralism lies principally in the diversities of our caste, creeds, religions, languages and ethnic origins and thus offer a tough resistance to the process of internal integration and synthesis. Secessionism is the extreme form of such resistance. This process is further facilitated if the ethnically distinct community is concentrated at the peripheral areas such as Punjab, Kashmir and North-Eastern States of India.

Federalism is intended to be a solution for multifarious problems like ethnic, social, cultural and lingual diversities that resist national unity. On the basis of such problems a federating unit may bargain constitutional autonomy to maintain its individual identity. The Indian federal system provides various provisions to solve its longstanding and intricate problems, pertaining to the minorities, the backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes in a democratic manner. The maximum flexibility of the Indian federal system can be seen in the special status enjoyed by the State of J & K. Thus the state alone involves a variation of the federal principles of the Indian constitution.

The State of J & K is a miniature in India. It presents at a relatively micro-level, the diversity of socio-economic, regional and religious or a pluralistic nature of the society that bears an important impact on the developments within the state as also on its special relationships with the Government of India.