

The Rising Tide of Regionalism

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The Rising Tide of Regionalism: Supreme Court's Cautionary Stand

Context:

The **Supreme Court of India** recently observed that **promoting regionalism for electoral gain is as dangerous as communalism**. It cautioned political parties against inciting regional divisions, which can endanger **national unity and constitutional values**. This statement comes at a time when regional identity politics is increasingly being used for **vote-bank mobilisation**, raising concerns about **fragmentation of Indian federalism**.

What is Regionalism?

- **Regionalism** is a political ideology that emphasizes the interests of a specific geographic region over the nation as a whole.
- It becomes **problematic** when it fuels **identity-based mobilisation** or promotes **exclusionary politics**.

Form<mark>s of Regional</mark>ism:

• Demand for Autonomy:

- $\circ\,$ Seen in movements like Gorkhaland and Bodoland.
- Sub-Regional Identity Politics:
 - Example: "Sons of the soil" campaigns in Maharashtra targeting outsiders.

- Development-Based Regionalism:
 - Backward region demands in Vidarbha and Telangana.
- Linguistic Regionalism:
 - Anti-Hindi agitations in Tamil Nadu are prominent examples.
- Employment-Based Regionalism:
 - Haryana's law reserving 75% private sector jobs for locals.

Causes for the Rise of Regionalism:

- Uneven Development:
 - Skewed economic progress causes regional resentment.
 - Example: **Bihar-Jharkhand** disparities led to statehood demands.
- Cultural Assertion:

• Communities fear cultural dilution due to migration or central dominance.

• Example: Marathi-North Indian tensions in Mumbai.

• Electoral Mobilisation:

• Political parties exploit regional identity for votes.

• Example: Early campaigns of **Shiv Sena**, **AIMIM** targeting regional bases.

- Linguistic Politics:
 - $\circ\,$ Language is used to assert identity or exclusion.

• Example: **Dravidian movement** rooted in Tamil pride.

• Neglected Grievances:

 $\circ\,$ Persistent local issues ignored by the state/centre cause alienation.

• Example: Jammu & Kashmir before abrogation of Article 370.

Issues Associated with Regionalism:

- Threat to National Unity:
 - $\circ\,$ Encourages fragmentation of national identity.
- Discrimination & Violence:
 - Migrants face violence and hostility.

• Example: Attacks on **Bihari workers** in **Assam** and **Gujarat**.

• Violation of Constitutional Rights:

 Article 19 ensures freedom of movement, residence, and employment across India, which regionalism may infringe.

Obstruction to National Policies:

• Regional opposition can delay or derail national projects.

• Populism Over Governance:

• Identity politics shifts focus from development to **vote-centric populism**.

Way Forward:

- Promote Constitutional Awareness:
 - Educate citizens on fundamental duties and Article 19 protections.
- Address Regional Disparities:
 - Ensure **equitable development** across states and regions through balanced fiscal allocation.
- Strengthen Integration Schemes:
 - Expand programs like **Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat**, youth exchanges, and cultural collaborations.
- Political Accountability:
 - Election Commission should monitor **manifestos and speeches** for divisive content.
- Judicial Oversight:
 - Courts should continue to act against **unconstitutional political behavior** and uphold secular federalism.
- Foster Plural Nationalism:

Accept regional identities as part of the **Indian mosaic**, not as opposition to national identity.

Conclusion:

Regional identities are **an integral part of India's federal structure**, but they must operate within the **framework of unity and constitutionalism**. The Supreme Court's timely warning highlights the need for **responsible politics** that unites rather than divides. **True federalism** lies in **cooperative nationalism**, where **diversity strengthens national unity** instead of weakening it.