

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**.

Forms of Regionalism:

- Demand for Autonomy:
 - 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:
 - Language is used to assert identity or exclusion.

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

• Neglected Grievances:

- 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:
 - 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.