



POLITICAL POLARIZATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON NATIONAL UNITY WITH A FOCUS ON POLITICAL POLARIZATION IN THE INDIA

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Abstract

Indian politics has developed ideological divides and deep emotions that endanger national unity over time. The research examines intellectual political conceptions and emotive heated political conflicts that exhibit emotional disagreement between political factions to assess polarization. History, religious politics, identity politics, media, and economic status cause Indian division. Misinformation and misleading narratives travel more easily on social media, which divides. Political polarization destabilizes nations, democratic systems, and policymaking while promoting extremism. Polarization weakens governance, causing citizens to lose trust in institutions and national cohesion to collapse. The study suggests media literacy education and institution consolidation to address these issues. It also promotes political discourse and civic education nationwide. Political division must be overcome to preserve Indian democracy, governance, and societal unity. When India embraces inclusive policies and positive debates that unite society, its political environment would improve.

Keywords: *Political Polarization, Consequences. National Unity, Democratic Governance, Indian Politics.*



1. INTRODUCTION

Political polarization also affects the escalating partisanship and division of the society along the political parties' views, which results in society being torn. As healthy competitions are seen in any democracy, excessive politization is not healthy for the nation, does not facilitate the working of the government, and in extreme may create social unrest. Political polarization also tends to make people in each camp feel that people in the other camp are their enemies or competitors as opposed to fellow citizens with whom they may simply disagree. It is evident in the newly reports, election races, policies questions and answers, and even in everyday conversations. While differences in people's political opinions are beneficial for a spirited democracy, excessive differentiation makes the bedrock of the nation's solidarity hard to establish and achieve.

Political polarization has increased in India, and this has been caused by historical social problems and economic considerations in the talks about the democratic nation. The conflict between the parties of democracy has worsened due to the availability and use of social media, the increase in fake news circulation, and an increase in identity politics. Hindu politics by India political parties involve the consideration of religious and cast systems and regionalism for voting, which increases the gap among voters. Therefore, politics dominates all policy discourses of this country even the ones as fundamental as economic liberalization, social justice and security. Erosion of positive discourse and demonization of political adversaries remain a threat to unity and stability in the nation as well as diminish the democratic structures.

Political polarization in India is not just restricted to mere discussions or utterances. It influences every aspect of life in the country, the management of the nation, social relations, and the development of the economy. When the nation is divided, there is hardly any forward progress in most decision-making processes especially in formulation of policy. This is due to the fact that new needed changes are blocked by another form of process opposition called deadlock. This also ensures that there is social strife since there is less tolerance for the opposition within groups. Each newscaster of both the old and new genera have contributed to the worsening situation by feeding the populace with bias news and providing a platform for the hooligans. If democratization process is left a political polarisation is dangerous for the democracy, demoralize society and slow down



the country's progress. Hence, we can explore on what leads to political polarization in India and what this implies in ensuring that there is variation and strength of democracy in the country.

1.1. Objectives of the Study

- To examine the origins and manifestations of political polarization in India, encompassing affective and ideological polarization.
- To investigate how political division affects social cohesiveness, governance, and national unity.
- To investigate possible tactics to lessen polarization and encourage inclusive political dialogue in India.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ishaque, Mukhtar, and Tanvir (2022) analyzed the trends of political intolerance in Pakistan, along with their impact on national integration. Pakistani society maintained specific religious and ethnic and linguistic and provincial divisions for many years but political groups have emerged as new demographic categories that have gained prominence during the past decade. The authors stressed the rapid rise of violent political actions which destroyed national values and identity. Political statements promoting forceful rival annihilation against rivals worsened a troublesome social state where education and health services and job availability already remained insufficient. Political subgroups would have to give the population positive examples and encourage the growth of productive conflict as society experienced a tendency toward fragmentation in the long term, the study suggested.

Dahal (2018) discussed the political parties as the fundamental element of democracy in legally in Nepal. This was not to mean that political polarization was inevitable but extreme polarization and politics contrary to the provisions of the constitution was dangerous to democracy. Dahal expressed critical notes about the contemporary Nepali politics in which coalitions were formed in extremities instead of democracy. The study found out that while polarization was effective in injecting new positive change through the drawing of various ideological stand and giving rise to debates, it was also destructive of democratic institutions given that, power trumped democratic elements within the parties. According to the findings of the research, it was noticed that it was



the duty of every actor to respect democratic norms and more so the political parties in government to ensure that the political system is steady and sound in Nepal.

Hasan (2022) analyzed the dramatic decline of the Indian National Congress and what this meant for India's politics. The study also analyzed the external and internal pressures facing the Congress party, chief among them being; majoritarianism, hyper nationalism and shift of political ideology. Regarding this Hasan emphasized that such a fate as Congress Party was not an exceptional phenomenon of Indian politics, and it could be observed in other countries where middle-flank and center-left political parties experienced their decline and the victory of right-wing populism. This paper examined the ideological grounds that led to the failure of the party, compete with Gujarat model of politics and the pull out of secularism in India. The current study provided an international angle on the ideological transformation and political mobilization that reformulated the democracy in India in relation to other alterations in political fronts in other parts of the world.

Maithilli (2023) focused mainly on political polarization with special reference to the 15th General Election in Malaysia. Criteria that were key in the development of polarization were identified in the research and further the impact of polarization on the development of the nation was also revealed. The study therefore helped to review the ways in which ethnic cleavages affected the level of social integration and governance based on the experiences of informants of different ethnicities. It revealed that growing polarization had the likelihood to influence the unity of the sovereign state and the future leadership sufficiently in the long term. The study portrayed history, culture, and society as the key factors in exacerbating and driving polarization with it being a long-standing issue that requires futuristic politics. The study also discussed media power and public stories which highly contributed to deepening political polarizations, hence the need for an equal and unbiased power in politics.

3. UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL POLARIZATION

Polarization is increasing ideological and emotional divides between parties. Political polarization divides society, making compromise and fruitful conversation difficult. Historical remnants, ideological conflict, caste and religious identity, and media and social media drive Indian division. Politics is divided into ideological and affective polarization.

1) Ideological Polarization

Shallow political, economic, and cultural issues divide Indian philosophy. The BJP leads the right, which supports nationalism, cultural conservatism, and laissez-faire economic policies, while socialist parties and the INC support secularism, social justice, and state intervention. Rightists want market forces to supplant state ownership, while leftists want state engagement for public good.

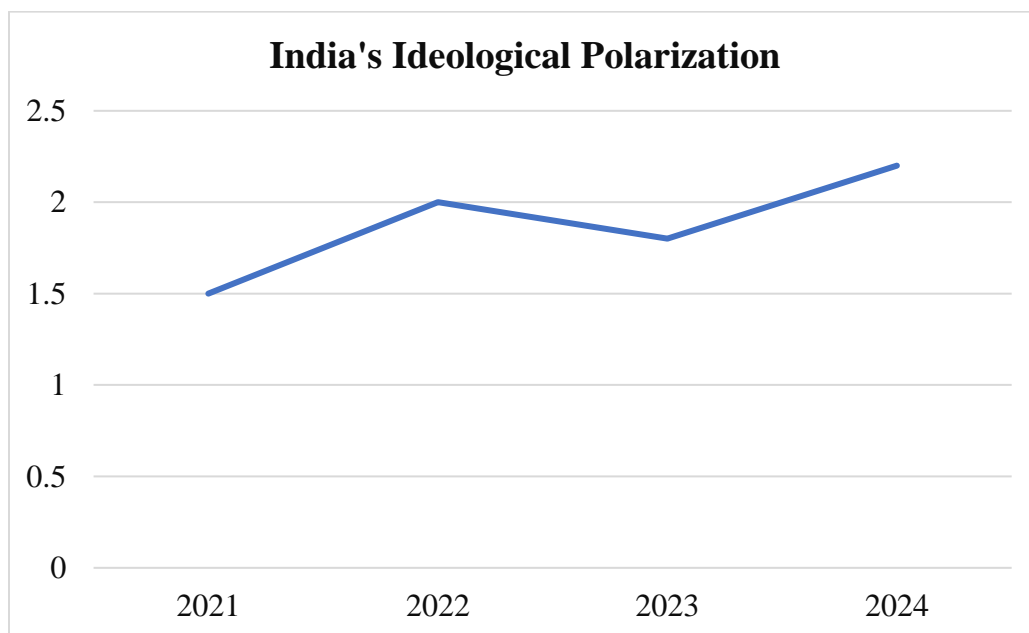


Figure 1: India's Ideological Polarization (2021-2024)

Hindutva's political impact adds to national division since it opposes secular and pluralistic religious and cultural ideals. The Uniform Civil Code, cow killings, and temple-mosque policy conflicts deepen ideological divides. National ideological polarization changed in 2021–2024 falsified statistics. Between 2021 and 2024, political polarization intensified as the mean deviation rose from 1.5 to 2.2 points. Rising political divides hinder national unity and make it hard to reach accords.

2) Affective Polarization

Political extremism ignites suspicion, hostility, and social fragmentation. Political leaders in India, by the time they organize a political party, turn into deities to their followers whom they regularly scoff at any rationality for dismissing them. Opponents are branded as anti-national or compromised deviously which increases polarization and staffers any serious engagement. It is not just in elections that such fragmentation occurs, but in interpersonal and professional contact as well. This is true since fanatic ideologies create ideological enclaves, which has implications of paving way to compromise social harmony and unity.

3.1. Political Polarization in India



Figure 2: Political Polarization

Trends in political past have remarkably shifted due to historical, social, and technological advancements in India. always there was a difference in ideas, but polarization has increased in the last few decades with the sharp kind of political story, caste movement, religious bloc vote bank and media dominance.

- **Early Political Divisions (1947–1980s)**

In the first couple decades after independence, the Congress Party dominated Indian politics in a qualified party system. Other lobbying parties were focused on economic growth and nation-



building, therefore there was little polarization. Socialist movements, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (precursor of BJP), and Dravidian movements in the south produced ideological splits in India.

- **Rise of Hindutva and Caste-Based Mobilization (1990s–2000s)**

Which put a stamp on the era of the 1990, the Mandal Commission report, Ram Temple movement, and the emergence of Hindutva politics. Spectrum of politics and religion got revived with the demolition of Babri Mosque in 1992 and the subsequent caste communal riot. It became even constrained during the period that the caste-based political parties like the Samajwadi Party (SP) and Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) came into power.

- **The Digital and Media-Driven Polarization (2010s–Present)**

In the previous decade, social media and 24-hour news have increased political partisanship. Nationalism and economic reforms by the BJP have polarized the INC and regional parties. Social media miscommunication, especially in the media, has increased political conflict. Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), agricultural, and temple-mosque disputes are political. Polarization shapes political relations, voting, and topic discussion, demoralizing politeness and hindering bipartisan solutions. Politics, party, social, and economic issues, and their forces, shape Indian politics.

4. CAUSES OF POLITICAL POLARIZATION IN INDIA

Political polarization can also be attributed to history and socioeconomic inequality of the Indian society. These have further aggravated the social cleavages in India and the same affects politics and people's opinions on governance and government institutions. Therefore, the following are the root causes of Indian political polarization:

→ **Historical Factors**

Socio-political polarisation of India began right from the British rule and continued even after the British left the country. It is worth noting that through the 'divide and rule' policy the British divided India right down to caste and religion. After gain of independence the political map of the country was shaped by secularist and socialist Jawaharlal Nehru and right- winger nationalists who

supported synch's cultural nationalism and economic nationalism. Emergency from 1975 to 1977, Mandal Commission recommendations to offer caste-based reservations for the backward classes and the rest politics of Hindutva of nineties intensified the featured polarization of politics. These circumstances laid foundation of the recurring cases of ideological differences in political scenarios.

→ Religion, Identity Politics

Religion, caste, and regionalism dominate Indian politics much of the time. Since Hindutva is the prevailing ideology, Sekularist-Hindutva conflict may have intensified. Ram Janmabhoomi, Babri Masjid, the Uniform Civil Code, and religious conversion have stressed society. Caste has divided individuals, and political parties use this technique to get votes. Reservation laws only aim to equalize persons' socioeconomic backgrounds, but they also incite hatred and divide society. Calls for decentralization or secession to recognize religious identity undermine national unity and integration.



Figure 3: Religious and Identity-Based Politics

→ Media/Social Media Role

Media transformation in India has intensified political polarisation. Independent news agencies once became selective in their reporting and are now doing politics. Agenda and sensationalism in



mainstream media erode faith. Social media networks are echo chambers in which users see only their opinions. Strife is encouraged by engagement algorithms that prefer provocative content. WhatsApp, Twitter, and Facebook misinformation and fake news have led to communal violence and bloodshed. Corrosive and violent internet political discourse polarizes society and stifles debate.

→ **Economic disparity and policy cleavages**

Indian politics are polarized on the basis of socioeconomic divides with clearly demarcated groups supporting alternative agendas. Rural and urban sectors and socioeconomic segments have various economic reform faiths. Neoliberals and proponents of privatization say market-led growth is responsible for economic growth, while others prefer government-led reduction in poverty and inequality. Economic policies such as the GST, agriculture bills, labor reforms, and social largesse have fractured society. As most believe that governments support a single class, political divisions and animosity increased.

→ **Political Rhetoric and Election Strategies**

Indian parties frequently employ divisive rhetoric and identity politics to gain support. Party loyalty is enhanced by appealing to religion, caste, and place but alienates others. Campaign propaganda occasionally depicts rivals as threats to national security, religious harmony, or economic well-being. Political discourse is more difficult because of abusive political language, hate diatribes, and emotional manipulation. Ideological rigidity has grown on account of electoral policies such as communal division, targeted benefits, and reservations based on caste or job quotas.

→ **Trust deficit in judiciary and institutions**

Political meddling in key institutions has polarized India. Public confidence has been undermined by judicial autonomy, Election Commission impartiality, and law enforcement neutrality issues. Institutions are seen to serve political interests instead of the common good because of bias, selective enforcement of law, and policy bias. The deficit of trust has amplified political divisions, with ideologically divergent groups supporting or opposing government institutions.

5. CONSEQUENCES OF POLITICAL POLARIZATION ON NATIONAL UNITY

Political polarization in India has long-term effects that affect national unity, democratic stability, and governance. The growing ideological and affective cleavages between political parties, communities, and institutions erode social harmony and hold back the nation's development. The following are the main consequences of political polarization:

1. Erosion of Social Cohesion

Political polarization sow's community mistrust and social fragmentation. Religious differences increase and so as the division of society – religious, caste and regional, making it extremely hard for people to be united and to understand each other. Community riots, caste violence, and political disputes erode group relationships. With the increase in intolerance, people hold the opposing opinion with hatred and not as someone to be reasoned with. This erodes national cohesiveness in the sense that individuals align themselves with political parties and not for nationalistic cause. The following table reveal the effects of political polarization in India on social cohesiveness of the population in the recent past Years:

Table 1: Impact of Political Polarization on Social Cohesion in India (2020-2024)

Year	Communal Incidents Reported	Caste-Based Conflicts	Social Media Hate Speech Cases	Trust in Government Institutions (%)
2020	850	320	5,600	52%
2021	920	340	6,200	49%
2022	980	370	7,100	47%
2023	1,050	400	7,900	45%
2024	1,120	420	8,500	42%

The statistics show an increasing trend in communal incidents, caste clashes, and hate speech cases on social media alongside a decrease in confidence in government institutions. This points to how rising polarization adversely affects social harmony and erodes national unity.



2. Deterioration of Democratic Institutions

Democracy institutions of the country have to be credible independent and national unity has been eroded due to political fragmentation. In any democratic country, the public will lose faith in democracy if the judiciary, Election Commission, police and Parliaments themselves are accused of siding with the political parties. Political parties constantly abuse democracy. Polarization hinders legislation. There's a dynamic which lowers policy discourse by favoring partisans. Policy paralysis refers to inactivity or distorted legislations that occur either being set aside or amended due to political bias rather than actual effect assessments.

Compromise-driven democracy has been undermined by disruptions in parliaments, repeated walkouts, and venomous debates. Polarization translates to media trust and public perception. Politics are now influencing news and social media more. This fosters mistrust and division since individuals use biased materials to justify their opinions. Democratic institutions become unbalanced, diluting national unity and making it difficult to maintain justice, equality, and fairness.

3. Hindrance to Policy Implementation

Political polarization has implications for policymaking and governance. Political parties in extremely polarized settings tend to oppose government policies for political purposes. This results in policy gridlocks that impede or postpone economic growth, social welfare, and national security enhancements.

- **Economic Policies:** The GST had strong opposition and political jockeying prior to implementation. Labor laws, financial reforms, and farm policies tend to be opposed ideologically and not economically.
- **Social enhancements:** Political discord can postpone welfare and educational enhancements, depriving beneficiaries of requisite support. Affirmative action and reservations have been widely debated, frequently ending in protests.
- **National Security and Governance:** Politicization of national security issues for instance counter-terrorism and other defense measures is counterproductive for the efforts towards

the overall security of a country. This hampers governance since controversies hinder effective decision-making, thus the slow rate of economic growth in most countries.

It important to note that administrative rule is not devoid from the effects of polarization. Executives, legislators, judges, and bureaucrats the latter of whom should serve independently are forced to join political parties. This reduces the effectiveness of the system, slows down the pace of implementation of various projects, distorts the nature of policy enactment and undermines strategic planning. Politics interfere with the growth of business; investor confidence and it also hamper the image of India in the Global market.

4. Rise of Extremism and Populism

This is because extremism in political systems deepen whenever polarization increases. it fuels radicalization, political militia hood and undermines the freedom of speech of moderate voices. Populist politicians exploiting polarization create ideological polarisation since they rely on emotions and not rationality concerning a certain policy. My understanding of populists is that populists attack the political opponents using a ‘we vs. they’ approach. This is an inclination that makes extreme opinions dominate and does not encourage moderate political dialogue and compromise between the extremes. Political, nationalist, and religious vigilantism at times creates security threats in the society. Table 2 below offers an analytical summary of the increase in extremism and populism in India in the recent past.

Table 2: Growth of Extremist and Populist Trends in India (2020-2024)

Year	Increase in Populist Rhetoric in Political Speeches (%)	Political Vigilantism Cases Reported	Hate Crime Cases	Public Trust in Moderate Political Voices (%)
2020	55%	280	620	50%
2021	60%	310	700	47%
2022	67%	340	780	44%
2023	73%	370	850	40%
2024	78%	400	920	37%



The statistics reveal a consistent rise in populist discourse, political vigilantism, and hate crimes, while moderate political voices have lost much trust. The trend reflects how political polarization creates extremism that makes it increasingly difficult to hold balanced government and social stability.

6. STRATEGIES TO MITIGATE POLITICAL POLARIZATION

Displaying some level of political polarization is one of the most dangerous concerns that could contribute significantly to the destruction of the unity of most nations as well as undermining democracy in the country. It requires strategic and selective action on several countenances, for instance, media control, institutional corruption, political involvement, and awareness creation. The following measures can help regulate the politics and moderate it to the extent possible:

a) Encouraging Media Literacy and Ethical Journalism

Power abuse through biased and fake news has polarized politics. Radical media outlets foster ideological division and echo chambers. To combat this, support citizen media literacy. News analysis should be taught in universities. Germany prepares its citizens for fake news by teaching pupils to evaluate news sources. Misinformation in modern culture has decreased while genuine information sources have improved along this course. Make social media fact-checking mandatory and prosecute media for negligence. Thus, media neutrality and independence must support ethical journalism.

b) Strengthening Democratic Institutions

Thus, fair and independent democratic institutions are necessary for political stability and public trust. The judiciary, election commission, and other regulatory institutions can avoid this issue by becoming autonomous under the constitution. Because of this, corruption-free and transparent recruiting processes, robust and appropriate anti-corruption regulations, and increased accountability of these entities can help rebuild trust. South Korea strengthened its democratic institutions through openness and independent vigilance agencies during the Anti-Corruption Drive. All these measures restored public confidence and reduced political influence in institutions. Independence protects democracies against political intrusion.



c) Promoting Political Discussion and Bipartisanship

Polarization necessitates cooperation between political parties, civil society, and citizens. National affairs require bipartisan committees and conferences to find consensus on any issue. Parties should merge and national interests should always come first. Swedish coalitions between parties with different views are efficient. These countries avoid highly heated political atmospheres where policy rather than tribalism drives decision-making. To reduce polarization, emphasize politics rather than personalities and civility to opponents.

d) Civic Education and Public Awareness

Hence the following measures should be provided by governments and organizations to bring down the level of polarization: Democracy, Tolerance, and Diversity in addition to encouraging all individuals to participate in the political system. This case is strongly focusing on the critical thinking instruction in schools, the issue of tolerance, and respect for other people's differences. Public campaigns can challenge political mistakes, encourage unity and fight for non-P.C culture. Democracy and media and tolerance to politics can be considered as main aspects through which the Finnish Civic Education reform has fought against extremism and fake news. This publication should be promoted by initiating more ground level physical and social events that may host such talks and provisions.

e) Electoral and Governance System Reforms

Measures on the electoral level can help reduce the political animosity and rivalry thus effectively addressing the factors that leads to political bias. Two possible ways that can solve the problems of blackmail, tribalism and polarized party politics, hence engendering coalition politics instead of partisanship include; The use of proportional representation voting system, and the use of ranked voting system. However, a change of New Zealand's MMP electoral system has herald political parties but eliminated parties that are much polarized. This structure encourages party cooperation, not polarization. This policy of political finance and campaigning limit the way parties can employ aggressive approach to attract membership. Hence, activities such as talks and other volitional political activities can enhance the level of democracy.

7. CONCLUSION

The study reveals that political polarisation in the political system of India is on the rise and has a wide ramification for the democratic leadership, social cohesion, and national unity. They identify principles considered key for fueling the polarisation of society including historical antecedents, identification politics, media construction, and socio-economic status. Another topic addressed in the research is the role of social media in polarizing the society in terms of ideology by means of posting fake news and creating isolated echo chambers. The findings seem to suggest that while political diversity is essential in democracy, over polarization makes for policy stalemate and undermines political as well as social institutions. In order to prevent these outcomes, the research proposes the use of media literacy, the use of post-truth politics and, most of all, the inclusion of the multicultural perspectives in the policies. Democratizing civil life and respect for democratic civilization are also the ways of reducing polarity, and hence, forming a more peaceful society.

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