

# Informative essay on national identity

[Sociology](#), [Identity](#)



India is a democratic country after it gained its independence in 1947 from British who ruled India for nearly two centuries. India is popularly known as a Hindu nation which has various Gods and Goddesses for praise and worship and celebrates quite a number of religious festivals every year which carries different cultures and traditions for practicing rituals. India practices caste, creed and religion system and multi-regional language system where each State which are totally 29 in number, carry a unique and distinct language which is spoken only by local resident people of that State and there are only 5 percent people in India who speak English.

India is the second most popular country in the world which has a population of 1.1 billion people as per the records of 2007. India's economy is 12th largest in the world and its government is headed by Prime Minister and cabinet ministers who form economic policies of the government. There are democratic parties in India under various leaderships which campaign for votes every five years for winning the term elections.

### **Official view**

For whichever party gets majority of votes in an election comes into the leadership to form National Government for a term of five years. India has a Constitutional Law and Judicial Law apart from Administrative Laws and Economic Laws and Policies.

India's national identity is its national flag in tri-colours viz., saffron indicates courage, sacrifice, the white indicates purity and truth, green indicates faith and fertility and in the midst of the flag there is a wheel in navy blue color which is termed as Dharma Chakra indicating the wheel of

law which has 24 spikes in it. The national flag of India is a symbol of freedom for all people in India.

The flag is hoisted each year by the Prime Minister of India on 15th August as a mark of national Independence Day. India has many ancient forts and palaces that are built by dynasties of various kings and it is a proud place to carry one of the wonders of the world The Taj Mahal in the city of Agra which is a marble monument built by a king called Shahjahan. There is also Red fort in the city of Agra, Palace of a king in the city of Mysore, The Charminar in Hyderabad, and there many tourist places.

There are many industries, corporate houses and five star restaurants and resorts homes which are contributing to the GDP growth and development of nation which is around 7-8 percent per annum. India is an agricultural based country and in many parts of the country the yielded crop is lost due to either heavy rains, floods which is why there is a short supply of essential grains, pulses and vegetables and Government in order to meet the needs of consumers, imports wheat, sugar and oil from outside of India. There is still belowpovertyline in India even after 60 years of independence and country continues build its public infrastructure and telecommunication systems.

The national identity changes in each country, traditions, and how to maintain the idea

- and What has globalization done to it?

India has many problems within its political and economic system due to which the economic growth is not on the rapid rise. Indian currency rupee faces lot of inflation giving price rise in essential commodities which affect the common public who are mostly middle class which is a vast percentage in India. Luxury class is very small percentage and it is the middle class and poor people whose life styles are affected due political and economical imbalances. The stability in national government is always a doubting factor for people each time elections are made as the opposition parties raise a voice in Parliament questioning each and every mode of development which makes it very difficult for ruling government.

India has a unique national identity of Hinduism as a religion and secondly country's largest democracy with 1.1 billion population, there are problems in drinking water, supply of electricity, unsafe roads and lack of education for many people who reside in rural areas.

Globalisation has enabled India to be recognized as a blue-chip place for computer technology as there are many software and hardware engineers, commencement of new and existing blue chip companies in the field of software and hardware technology and this has encouraged foreign nations to supply computers and accessories apart from Internet broadband. Further sales in mobiles, digital cameras, advanced facility telephones, televisions, VCDs and other electronic goods have become the status symbol and almost everyone has an electronic gadget whether it is a mobile or a camera which is the latest trend in India. Bollywood movies and film stars are a heartthrob for overseas Indians.

## **How are the nations responding towards the idea of National Identity**

Many foreigners visit India to take note of what is so special about India and after a travel, tourists find food in India is good and available at a low price, Indians demonstrate a friendly gesture to foreigners although mannerisms and etiquette are not at par with that of foreign standards, it holds good for a temporary visit to India. Many Hollywood celebrities visited India viz., Angelina Jolie, Brad Pitt, Pierce Brosnan, Johny Depp, Nicole Kidman and Will Smith apart from President Bush and Laura Bush who visited India in the year 2005 and India and U. S. have entered into a Nuclear Deal Agreement to supply nuclear fuel which is yet to be approved by Senate of U. S.

India has an active stock market and Reserve Bank policies which give rise to sensex in stock exchanges. India has many industries in apparel, chemical, ready-to-eat food companies, FMCG, precious metals, five star, three star hotels and many software based corporates while many still many being commenced apart from real estate sector construction of small, medium and luxury homes.

### **References**

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