

Akhand Bharat: An Intravenous Dichotomy

Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee

Head Ph.D cell & Academic Coordinator, HoD Social Science, Seacom Skills University,
Bolpur, Shantiniketan, India

Email - drsuparnasanyalmukherjee@gmail.com

Abstract: *Indian beauty is always attracted by the people at large. India is a country of multi religious people. The Indian sub-continent was vast area for explorations. The idea of Akhand Bharat is as old as a civilization as it duly got a place and described in ancient Bharatiya scriptures. The idea of Akhand Bharat was originated by the master of the Arthashastra, Chanakya. At the time, the 3rd century BC, the Indian subcontinent. The conception of Akhand Bharat was not a new formation it was a realization in the last eighteenth century. At the time of Independence movement of India Kanailal Mahkanlal Munshi advocated for Akhand Hindustan, and Mahatma Gandhi was agreed upon believing that "as Britain wanted to retain her empire by pursuing a policy of divide rule", Hindu-Muslim unity could not be achieved as long as the British were there. It was observed that on December 2015, Narendra Modi's diplomatic visit to Lahore, Pakistan, Mr. Ram Madhav the BJP National Secretary described that "The RSS still believes that one day [India, Pakistan and Bangladesh], which have for historical reasons separated only 60 years ago. The dichotomy was started. The BJP, RSS demands Akhand Bharat was deaired with India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. But Akhand Bharat is an irredentist. The undivided India which suggests that Modern India should be amalgamated not only India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The present-day India should have been amalgamated with Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet, Myanmar, Bhutan, Sri-Lanka along with Pakistan and Bangladesh should be declare as one Nation with Southeast Asian Countries. Hence the present sequel has emphasized in the past and present context while Akhand Bharat conception determine as a dichotomy.*

Key words: *Dichotomy, Ideology, Irredentist, Social.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Indian Peninsula was a synergy as an unmitigated State of Bharat in synonymous Bharat Barsha. The vast area, flora, fauna, river, mountain, desert, ocean, forest, different cultural heritage, diversities in dialect, rich sources of natural resources made India all time grate since immemorable inception.

Akhand Bharat marked as unmitigated India surrounded with Pakistan, Northern Nepal along with Bangladesh. The Bharat was known as Hindustan and the people concerned are also categorised as Hindistani. The duo Hindustan and Hindistani are encompassed as lingua franca of Northern India and Pakintan, coined out it's literary forms as Hindi-Urdu called as Devnagari, historically as Hindui, Hindavi and later as Rekhta, Dehlavi, Hindi also Urdu.

At the era of unmitigated India Indic script Sanskrit was the communication link among the people at large.

The International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration (IAST) is a transliteration scheme that allows the lossless Romanization of Indic script as employed by Sanskrit was related with the Indic languages.

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2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

There were various scholars, researchers tried to work in the perspectives of Akhand Bharat which was based on a scheme that emerged during the nineteenth century with the suggestions Charles Trevelyan, William Jones, Moneir-Williams and other scholars, and formalised by the Transliteration Committee of the Geneva through Oriental Congress, in September 1894. IAST makes it possible for the reader to read the Indic text unambiguously, exactly as if it were in the original Indic script. It is this faithfulness to the original scripts that accounts for its continuing popularity amongst scholars regarding the Akhand Bharat.

3. MATERIALS:

The conception of Akhand Bharat was not a new formation it was a realization in the last eighteenth century. At the time of Independence movement of India Kanailal Mahkanlal Munshi advocated for *Akhand Hindustan*, and

Mahatma Gandhi was agreed upon believing that "as Britain wanted to retain her empire by pursuing a policy of divide rule", Hindu-Muslim unity could not be achieved as long as the British were there.

Mazhar Ali Khan was a Pakistani Socialist was written that about the Khan brothers who were determined to fight for Akhand Hindustan, and challenged the League for fight the issue out before the electorate of the Province. On 7–8 October 1944, in Delhi, Radha Kumud Mukherjee was the Akhand Hindustan Leader.

The Hindu Mahatsava's leader Vinayak Damodar Savarkar along with other socialists at the Hindu Mahatsava's 19th Annual Session at Ahmedabad in 1937 propounded the notion of an *Akhand Bharat* that "must remain one and indivisible" "from Kashmir to Rameswaram, from Sindh to Assam." He said that "all citizens who owe undivided loyalty and allegiance to the Indian nation and to the Indian state shall be treated with perfect equality and shall share duties and obligations equally in common, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, and the representation also shall either be on the basis of one man one vote or in proportion to the population in case of separate electorates and public services shall go by merit alone."

4. METHOD:

There was no occasion has been created by the Hindu Nationalist organizations like Hindu Mahasava, kabbhusundi Revolutionary Forum (KRF), Rashtriya Swayamsevak sangh (RSS), Vishva Hindu Parisad, Shiv Sena, Hindu Sena, Bharatiya Janata Party and Akhand Hindustan Morcha along with other Indian Political Parties at the time of creation of the *Akhand Bharat* or *Akhand Hindusthan* was not subscribe to a call for Akhand Bharat, although India formally claims the entire region of Kashmir (territorially divided between India, Pakistan and China) as an integral part of India through official maps.

5. DISCUSSION:

Pre-Independence maps of India, was depicted the modern states of Pakistan and Bangladesh as part of British-occupied India, illustrated the borders of a proto-*Akhand Bharat*. The formation of an *Akhand Bharat* is also ideologically and theologically linked with the concept of Hintutva (Hinduness) with the ideas of *sangathan* (unity) and shuddhi (purification) that seek to focus modern Indian politics on a continuous civilizational legacy and heritage of the Subcontinent of India. The Akhand Bharat comprises India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and all the coastal countries of Indian Ocean at present day representation.

6. ANALYSIS:

The leadership of the wavers on the issue, the RSS has always been a strong proponent of the idea. H. V. Seshadri's book *The Tragic Story of Partition* stresses the importance of the concept of *Akhand Bharat*. Sheshadri was the most eminent RSS leader. The RSS affiliated magazine Organiser generally publishes and editorials by leaders like Mohan Bhawagt, who espousing the philosophy that only *Akhand Bharat* and *sampoorna samaj* (united society) can bring "real" freedom to the people of India. The Indian Reunification has been supported by Indian Prime Minister Sri Norendra Modi and BJP National General Secretary Ram Madhav.

7. FINDINGS :

It was observed that on December 2015, Narendra Modi's diplomatic visit to Lahore, Pakistan, Mr. Ram Madhav the BJP National Secretary described that "The RSS still believes that one day [India, Pakistan and Bangladesh], which have for historical reasons separated only 60 years ago, will again, through popular goodwill, come together and *Akhand Bharat* will be created." In March 2019, RSS leader Indresh Kumar demand that Pakistan would reunite with India by 2025, that Indians would settle in and around also migrate to Lahore and Lake Manassarovar in Tibet, that an Indian-allied government would have been ensured in Dhaka, and that a European Union-style *Akhand Bharat* would have been formed.

In Pakistani newspaper The Nation the former Indian Supreme Court Judge Markandey Katju advocated that the only solution to the ongoing dispute between India and Pakistan is the reunite between India, Pakistan & Bangladesh under a strong, secular, modern-minded government. He expanded and explored on the reasons for his support that a reunified India in an article for News laundry. Katju advocated that such a state would be administered by a secular government. Katju serves as the chairman of the Indian Reunification Association (IRA), which seeks to campaign for this cause. in April 2004 the former Indian Deputy Prime Minister Sri Lal Krishna Advani, similarly endorsed a confederation of Union Nation India and Pakistan will be a powerful geopolitical entity which may rivalling the European Union, United States of America, Russian Federation and People's Republic of China.

Shiv Sena, a former ally of BJP, marked as Hindu Political Party have sought the reclamation of Pakistan-administered Kashmir under the pretence of *Akhand Bharat*, especially after the abrogation of Article 370 and 35A of Indian Constitution (removing the semi-autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir) in August 2019. The abrogation of Jammu

and Kashmir's autonomous status in the Indian Union, some posters in Islamabad displayed a map of an "Akhand Bharat".

Akhand Bharat calendar released by RSS campaigners on 17 Nov, 2020 in Jaipur. On 17 November 2020, the RSS campaigners released a calendar based on the "Akhand Bharat" theme. This calendar was prepared by the province patron of the Visva Hindu Parisad in Jaipur.

8. RESULT:

In time immemorial the India was an unmitigated State. The vast area was expanded from Pakistan to Bangladesh. When East India Company was alluring India, they explored it on their best choice and knowledge. The then Government whatever they have done for their commercial interest. But Indian peninsula always attracted the people at large for its rich sources of natural resources. On behest of the then Government the Indian peninsula have seen the dividing policy and rules, to deteriorate India's political strength and unity in diversity, the entire area was divided into three segments. Pakistan and Bangladesh were divided from India and the freedom movement have reached the parabola. India became Souverain, Socialist, Democratic, Welfare State on 15th August 1047. Declared as Republic State on 26th January 1950.

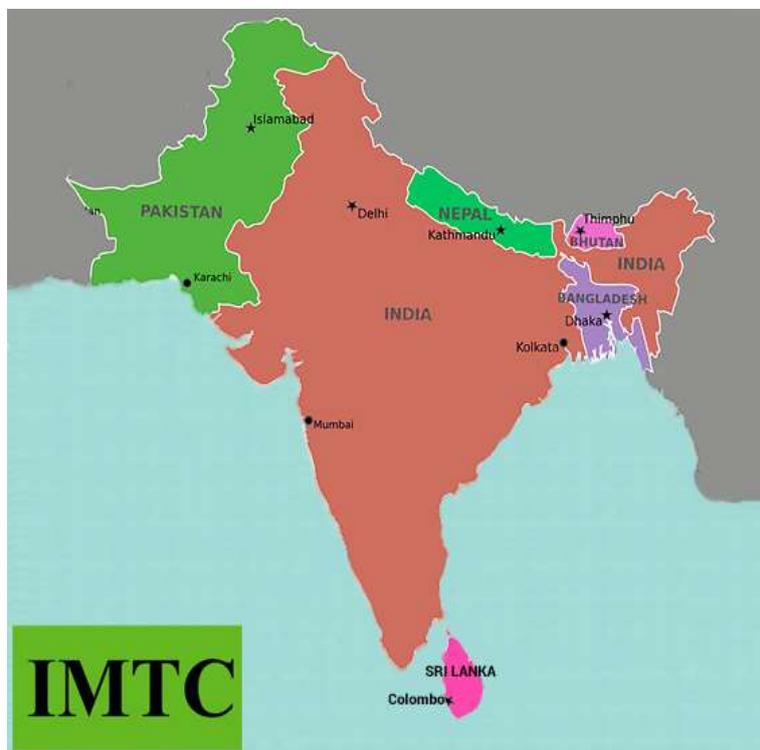
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Irredentism depicts a political alongside popular movement in which its members claim, reclaim on behalf of their Nation also want to occupy their territory which they consider that have lost, based on history or legend.

The countries which were not under the jurisdiction of the Indian territory never in history and nor in a political portfolio. How and in which way it can be declare as one country! Hence dichotomy arises not even at a glance but it becomes as an intravenous dichotomy so far.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Map of Akhand Bharat



10. CONCLUSION:

Though the idea of Akhand Bharat is as old as a civilisation as it also described in ancient Bharatiya scriptures. The idea of Akhand Bharat was originated by the master of the Arthashastra, Chanakya. At the time, the 3rd century BC, the Indian subcontinent—which covered what are now the modern-day nations of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India,

Nepal, Burma, Tibet, Bhutan, and Bangladesh – was divided into many independent kingdoms. Chanakya articulated the idea of an Akhand Bharat, which means all states in the region being under one authority, rule, and administration but it was just a conception and was based on that particular time period.

The great freedom fighter, revolutionary and Hindu Mahasabha leader Swatantrya Veer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, propounded the notion of an Akhand Bharat as well as a Hindu Rashtra (Hindu Nation), emphasizing the potential cultural, religious and political unity of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains throughout the Indian subcontinent 'from Kashmir to Rameshwaram and from Sindh to Assam'. At the time of the Indian Independence Movement, Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi advocated for Akhand Hindustan, a proposition that Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, agreed with. On 7–8 October 1944, in Delhi, Radha Kumud Mukherjee, a leading intellectual also presided on the Akhand Hindustan Leaders' Conference.

Traversing from the real facts Akhand Bharat is a very difficult propositions for present day. There are some countries which may not follow the same rules and regulations when it will be declared as one Nation. One Nation and one rule may create dichotomy with each and every Nations. Every country has its own constitution, laws and legislatures which is an intravenous political and socio-cultural alongside socio-economical dichotomy to follow up as one Nation and one rule system. Thereby, Akhand Bharat is a thought-provoking pursuance of one Nation at 21st Century.

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