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# The Republic of India of the Bharat-A Critical Study

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### Abstract

Bharath indicates Ancient Aryan Civilization and Culture explained in Mahabharatha and other Hindu Puranas. India indicates colonial roots of Britishers. The Indian History explains about India indicates Sindhu River and Sindhu Civilization and Culture. The root causes for India from Indus Civilization. Hence India indicates indigenous people of Bharath. So both words are required to promote secular and prosperous India.

**Keywords:** The republic India, Bharat, English, Hindi, Indus, colonial, global south, global north, Aryan, Sindhu, the constitution of India

### Introduction

The constitution of India defines the article clause 1 India i.e. Bharat shall be union of states emphasizing India as the primary name. Coincidentally after the opposition parties came together to form INDIA (Indian National Democratic Inclusive Alliance). The ruling BJP Government desisting for use of the word INDIA in official communications while inviting the representatives from the globe at G-20 summit held in India in September 2023 the President of India issued the invitation in the name of Rastrapathi of Bharat instead of Indian President since then there was a lot of debate is going on at the global level more particularly in Indian media. This is not new phenomena to India after getting independence at the time of the constitution forming the constituent assembly debates held on September 18, 1949 the forward block leader Hari Vishnu Kamat passed a resolution to amend article 1 of the draft constitution and suggested the resolution that India i.e. Bharat. In Hindi belt of India most of the people are using the word Bharat instead of India. The united providence congress leader Hari Govind Pant states that India name reflects colonial ruling Bharat name reflects Indian routes. I will support Bharat or Bharatavarsha instead of India. The congress leader Kamalapati Tripathi argued that there must be Bharat first not India. He proposed Bharat i.e. India not India i.e. Bharat.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar never given priority for the name whether India or Bharat but finally majority members are agreed common proposal i.e. India i.e. Bharat shall be a union of states in Article 1 of Indian Constitution.

### Why there is a Conflict about the Name whether India or Bharat?

There was worldwide conflict in between Global South and Global North Countries. Global south always reflects black

people, black culture and black civilization. Global North reflects white people, white culture and civilization. The whites also known as Aryans, the blacks known as Dravidians. The Aryans things that blacks are impure and the whites are pure since centuries till the date there is a conflict between Aryans and Dravidians, blacks and whites. The word Bharatha reflects Aryan and the word India reflects Indus Civilization and Sindhu people or Dravidians. According to Vishnupuranam and the Mahabharatha the name of Bharatha is an Aryan Ruler in Akhand Bharat or Bharathavarshya. In Mahabharatha an Aryan Ruler was ruled Akhandbharath with hegemony of Aryan people. The word India indicates Sindhu river or Sindhu people those who are living at Southern side of Sindhu River. The Persians called Sindhus as Hindus, the Mughals were called Hindus as Hindustan. The English people were called as Hindustan as Indus or India. So that the both names Bharath and India are similar words to integrate India as a nation.

So the conflict arising because the President of India invited the foreign delegates and G20 countries summit held in India instead of India the President used the word President of Bharat.

'India that is Bharat' was a beautiful elaboration of continuity and change. While it retains the glorious aspects of traditions, it opens its arms to the changes which are in tune with times and which lay the foundation for Modern times in India.

Those formulating the Indian Constitution had no allergy to the word Bharat. It was heartily accepted as our soul. They did not think of a binary but conceptualized the reality of the country in modern times. This is very well reflected in the acceptance of the Anthem 'Jan Gan Man' by Gurdev Rabindrnath Tagore, which mentions, *Bharat Bhagya Vidhata* (controller of India's destiny). In continuation with this Rajiv

Gandhi, while dreaming of India of 21<sup>st</sup> Century, also gave the slogan of 'Mera Bharat Mahan' (My Great India, Bharat). India is also how the World has been recognizing us. Interestingly the first person to oppose the use of India for us was Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Four weeks after we got Independence he wrote to the Governor General of India; Lord Mountbatten, objecting to usage of India for our country. "It is a pity that for some mysterious reason Hindustan have adopted the word 'India' which is certainly misleading and is intended to create confusion." As per him India was the joint entity and after partition it ceased to exist. Can one say the present opponents of usage of word India are toeing Jinnah's line on this matter?

### How "Bharat" and "India" are Balanced?

**Adoption of the Constitution:** The Indian Constitution was originally adopted by the Constituent Assembly in English. This underscores the historical and legal importance of the English version as the foundational text of the Constitution.

**Publication of a Hindi Translation:** In addition to the English version, a Hindi translation of the Constitution was published in 1950. This translation was signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly, and it was done in accordance with a resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly.

**Official Status of Both Versions:** The presence of both English and Hindi versions of the Constitution underscores their official status within the Indian legal framework.

It highlights the importance of providing access to the Constitution in both of India's official languages, English and Hindi.

**Constitutional Amendments:** The 58th Amendment to the Constitution in 1987 likely addressed issues related to the use of Hindi and English in official documents, legal proceedings, and government communications.

The 58th Amendment gave the President the power to publish the official text of the Constitution in Hindi, which could also be used in legal proceedings.

**Article 1(1):** Article 1(1) of the Constitution defines the name and character of the country. In the English version, it states "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States," emphasizing "India" as the primary name.

In the Hindi version, it reads "Bharat artharth India, rajyon ka sangh hoga," with "Bharat" given prominence.

**Examples of Names:** Examples such as the "Gazette of India" in English and "Bharat ka Rajpatra" in Hindi are given to illustrate how this naming convention is applied to various official publications.

The choice of names reflects the dual-language nature of India's official documents and publications:

Some of the Other Countries that Changed their Name Siam to Thailand (1939):

The country changed its name to assert its unity and identity against Western colonial influence in Southeast Asia. The new name, "Thailand," means "Land of the Free" and emphasises the country's independence and national pride.

**Zaire to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1997):** The country changed its name to distance itself from the authoritarian rule of Mobutu Sese Seko (dictator who ruled for over 3 decades). The new name emphasised the return to a democratic system of governance.

**East Pakistan to Bangladesh (1971):** In 1971, East Pakistan became independent from West Pakistan after a violent war, forming the new country of-Bangladesh. This marked the end of the Bangladesh Liberation War and represented the

cultural, linguistic, and political distinctions between the two regions.

In 2022, Turkey changed its name to Turkiye, as the name signifies the best representation and expression of the Turkish people's culture, civilization and values.

### What is the Current Scenario?

**Use of "India" Internationally:** India has consistently used the name "India" in all international and multilateral fora. This signifies that the country's international identity and recognition are associated with the name "India".

This highlights the practicality and standardisation of using the English name "India" in global diplomacy and communication.

**Recent Example with Greece:** The reference to the Joint Statement issued during the Prime Minister's visit to Greece serves as a contemporary example. The document is titled "India-Greece Joint Statement," emphasising the use of "India" in official bilateral relations.

**Dual-Language Approach:** It is noted that India follows a dual-language approach in official documents and diplomatic contexts. Under the National emblem in letters of credence given by the President of India to Ambassadors-designate, the words "Rashtrapati" and "Bharat Gantantra" are written in Hindi, while the English equivalents, "President" and "Republic of India," are used underneath.

This approach reflects India's commitment to multilingualism and its diverse linguistic heritage.

**Modern Usage:** The use of both "Jai Hind" and "Jai Bharat" is noted in contemporary India, reflecting the coexistence of different cultural and linguistic traditions. For instance, in most of the major speeches, such as the Independence Day speech both expressions are used, signifying a recognition of the diverse historical and cultural threads that make up the fabric of the nation.

In 2015, the Centre opposed a name change, stating that the issue had been extensively deliberated upon during the Constitution's drafting.

The Supreme Court has twice rejected pleas to rename 'India' to 'Bharat', once in 2016 and then in 2020, reaffirming that "Bharat" and "India" both find mention in the Constitution.

### Conclusion

In concluding I may support the Supreme Court Judgment about the conflict of two words India and Bharath. Both are very much required for secular peaceful and prosperous India as defined under Article 1, clause 1, India that is Bharath, Union of States.

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