



A marxism-centric anthropological analysis of India to South Asian regime

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Abstract

When it comes to the Global aspects regarding anything like economy, defense or any other sort of development then there always a certain analysis that leads the distinctive approach to several phenomena of any country or regime with standardization analytical methodology. Likewise, when it comes to the worldly analysis, then in general developed countries like United States, Japan & some other European countries takes into the account for standardizing process and compatibility towards other nations from multiple majors that even includes the dependency of cultural and geographical aspects. Similarly, when the dealing looks forward from the South Asian regime, it should be a demand of rationality to standardize certain peculiar ordinance of systematically sustainable crucial majors e.g. Economical, Geographical, Indexing, International Relations, Governance and many more and that is must for the compatibility as described above but should also be focusing towards the likewise factorized vulnerability at the same time and therefore, India will be the most prominent standardization factor from all the viewpoints as mentioned previously. Here in this research; this facet of standardizing factor has been pin-pointed with certain crucial majors of Marxism because it gives the philosophical insights to the research which will be more beneficial towards the humanity and even simultaneously to the philosophical community to take this conceptualization as a matter of further analysis. Now, because the South Asian is much ignited with some crucial socialistic factors which is also a kind of driving force to the Politics there and other aspects; hence its analytical trajectories has been concerning around this realm only.

Keywords: south Asian regime, Indian orientation, marxism, structuralism, socialism

Introduction

The South Asian part has driven a peculiar significance in the early epoch of the year 1985, where the widely-known diversification took place towards the extremities of both political and sort of heritage kind too into a peculiar regime which is the South Asian Part. It's regarded with much significant terms in the history of time due to many reasons which has developed it intrinsically with various growths and some of those reasons mainly come into the notion of diversification because both raw and abstract classified things into it are quite like in the inclusive domain of a package like as various standards that are responsible for a special status towards some realms. The vital part with the South Asian area is also the identical manifestations which is more towards the culture, socio-centrism, political foundations and so on and this is perhaps is only regime in the world which follows a chain-like phenomena due to such extent of mutual identities which can be referred as a vital consequence of the natural selection and despite of that, this can also due to the obeying of fundamentally similar basis that may vary though from country to country lead by distinction of ideologies. Now, coming to the initial point of discussion i.e. as described previously that India can be a standardization among the South Asian part, it can be due to multiple rational aspects but for instance lets' look at the approximate economical parameters i.e. Gross Domestic Production (GDP) or Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), concerning to the year 2017 because it can be indicated as a stabilized year in the reference of the COVID-19 pandemic as it affected much of the global economy so it will merely be dealing with a fluctuated data and this entire matter of unstable data doesn't need to be described with any kind of comparison, it can directly be visualized with the whole

economical fluctuations in Indian GDP (PPP) since the period of pandemic and the straightforward reasoning behind it is the breaking of sustainable dynamics in between the countries and even under the domain of specific country and that's how things has changed across the world as the pandemic isn't merely up to any country but was affecting towards the deepest roots of humanity which turned everything on a unstable condition because such incidents comes rarely though, but have the native capability to affect corresponding growths not only from the economical perspectives but also from various other notions that are quite foundational for lives and nations are nothing but merely a generalized aspect of lives and such that the economical irregularities can also been observed which is the reason why currently, lets' look at the standard and stabilized data as follows from the year 2017 (Table 1.1) :-

Table 1

Rank	Country	2017 GDP (PPP) billions of (USD)
1	India	\$9,284
2	Pakistan	\$1,205
3	Bangladesh	\$831.7
4	Sri Lanka	\$178.4
5	Nepal	\$136.78
6	Afghanistan	\$67.5
7	Bhutan	\$7.045
8	Maldives	\$5.853
	Total	\$11,649.8

Here in the given table that is reflecting economies, it is clearly visible that how India is playing a centric role from the

economy towards all other South Asian countries. India as an individual nation is holding around 82% of the total economy and this from the technical perspective is more than enough to show the Indian centric system is somehow been developed may be unknowingly in this peculiar belt constructing a new abstract leveled political and social behavioral facets. Even, in

the odd times of COVID-19, India is still leading due to the data of economical fluctuation that deals with after the initialization of the pandemic. This conclusion can simply be a derivation observed from the given report and data by the World Bank (Table – 1.2)

Table 2

REAL GDP GROWTH AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES, 2019 AND FORECASTS								
		Real GDP forecasts (percent)				Revisions to forecasts from January 2021		Revisions to forecasts from October 2020
Calendar year basis		2019	2020(e)	2021(f)	2022(f)	2021(f)	2022(f)	2021(f)
South Asia	January to December	4.3	-5.4	7.2	4.4	3.9	0.6	2.7
Afghanistan	December to December	3.9	-1.9	1.0	2.6	-1.5	-0.7	-1.5
Maldives	January to December	7.0	-28.0	17.1	11.5	7.6	0	7.6
Sri Lanka	January to December	2.3	-3.6	3.4	2.0	0.1	0	0.1
Fiscal year basis		19/20(e)	20/21(f)	21/22(f)	22/23(f)	20/21(f)	21/22(f)	21/22(f)
Bangladesh	July to June	2.4	3.6	5.1	6.2	2.0	1.7	1.7
Bhutan	July to June	-0.8	-1.8	2.9	4.5	-1.1	0.6	0.9
Nepal	mid-July to mid-July	-1.9	2.7	3.9	5.1	2.1	1.4	1.4
Pakistan	July to June	-1.5	1.3	2.0	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
		20/21(e)	21/22(f)	22/23(f)	23/24(f)	20/21(f)	21/22(f)	21/22(f)
India	April to March	-8.5	10.1	5.8	6.5	1.1	4.7	4.7

The World Bank has deducted such data and report with a note as follows:-

Note: To estimate regional aggregates in calendar year, fiscal year data is converted to calendar year data by taking the average of two consecutive fiscal years for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Pakistan, for which quarterly GDP data are not available.(e)=estimate, (f)=forecast.

This above note clearly shows that how the included nations from the South Asian countries have the lack of median Economical data i.e. GDP and therefore it merely could deal with an aggregative report and it is nothing but can be visualized as an outcome of a major collapse of economies in the respective nations. From this point, the research takes a massive turn with a question behind the reasoning behind India

as a centric role in the South Asian chapter and its answer is deeply rooted with the doctrines and contributions of Karl Marx. There is a notion mainly arose in between the year domain of 1960-70 in France which is specifically attributed to the philosophies of a great Marxists Philosopher Louis Pierre Althusser. It was the inclination of Marxist ideology with the structuralism which now have very fine applications in multiple fields concerning with sciences and philosophies like Economics, International Relations, Governance etc. Apart from Althusser from the philosophical insights, there were certain other proponents of this idea from the sociological and anthropological viewpoints i.e. Nicos Poulantzas and Maurice Godelier respectively. Although with the passage of time, there came many other significant people in order to propagate the same. But, it's not fairly observed the Indian system is intrinsically a reflective facet of the Marxist Structuralism when concerning with another major which is an inclusive phenomena towards the account of Class systems relating with the history of United States somehow. Although, India is also centric because it also have the liberalization as a factor attached with the philosophy and because the structuralism phenomena is quite diversified and also contributes to the economical dynamics so that its culturally diversified Population in proportion with such Philosophy from all the trajectories with certain native elements of itself that makes it much stronger dynamics to obey. It's not the case that other countries even apart from the South Asian area is not consist with this philosophy, but the only thing is that it isn't much affected with higher extent as merely belongs to certain peculiar domains. Here, among many other proportions, population also plays a distinctively crucial role because of the presence of structuralism which also affects the leading pillars of country like the Public Administration, Politics, Governance and Policies etc. Therefore, for a instance in accordance with the World Bank report only concerning towards the South Asian regime; lets' have a much analytical representation which shows the financial increments even with the entire downfalls or much effective fluctuations including the COVID-19 pandemic with a connectivity to the previous years and this representation GNI (USD) per capita which is the final income, with the relatively inclusion before taxation proportionate or divided by the corresponding population since 1990 to 2020 (Table – 1.3) :-

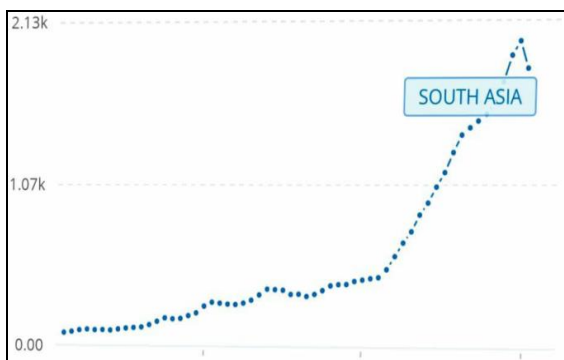


Fig 1

Because of such a dynamic and contemporary distinction, the

Marxism endorses socialism in quite a distinctive angle of socialism.

Conclusion

In this entire paper, two aspects have been resolved; first is the showing of how India plays the centre role in South Asian regime particularly with the Economical, Cultural and Social realms respectively. Secondly, it discuss that how the Marxism plays a vital role in Indian system which is somehow responsible for playing its central role in it as mentioned previously. Eventually, the proposed research gives the generalized extension up to everything as a whole with the domain of structuralism due to its major consistency of many different manifestations. This is merely a brief because the research is a matter of further research which will determine many new insights over the Marxist methodologies which will lead everything on the Intellectual grounds.

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