

The Zombie Fungus: Exploring the Intricate Intersection of Religion and Society in India

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Abstract: This thesis delves into the multifaceted relationship between religion and various aspects of Indian society. Drawing an analogy with the zombie ant, we examine how some individuals get caught in a "religious fungus", leading to divisive beliefs and practices. This paper examines the impact of religion on politics, social norms, education and employment on, shedding light on the challenges and challenges faced by modern India.

The study also influences the role of religion in shaping moral and social norms, gender roles, marriage and daily rituals. This highlights the profound influence of religion on art and culture, manifested in architectural wonders and cultural traditions. In addition, the paper examines how religion has historically influenced and shaped politics in India. Education, an important pillar of society, becomes a focus for integrating religious values into the curriculum, with positive and negative consequences.

This paper highlights the complex and evolving relationship between religion and Indian society. It emphasizes the historical importance of religious values as they respond to contemporary challenges, especially with regard to minority rights. As India navigates a complex terrain of religion, culture and society, this paper offers valuable insights and a deeper understanding of these multifaceted developments.

Key Word: Religion, India, Society, Politics, Education

I. Introduction (11 Bold)

Let's Start with a story of some unusual ants, *The Zombie ants*. Zombie ants unlike normal ones, walk away from their group and stay alone under some leaves (approximately 26 cm from the ground with a humidity of 94-95% and temperature of 20-30 degrees). They cling to the leaves and eventually end their lives. You might have been wondering how dumb can they be. Still, what might be the reason? A certain type of fungus seizes the ants' brains and thereby their body. These fungi often wipe out the entire colony of ants. Unfortunately, some people are exactly like zombie ants. Seeing people from different communities, consuming food against their beliefs, criticizing their community; infuriates them - This is what the "Religion Fungus" has been doing to some peoples' brains. Modern democratic countries have given the right to believe or not and also to promote their beliefs. And it is also considered as a very personal concern. Nevertheless, when we live in a society, every single person's concept and belief matters. And that embarks the resilience of the society. Various religions, consisting of Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and Sikhism, have shaped the ideals and values of the Indian population. These non-secular traditions have motivated business practices and ethics during India's history. The complex interaction between faith and society has been a defining feature of human societies at some point of records and remains a vast force in the contemporary international. In spite of it, mixing religion has proven the successful formula to get more power and have more separation these days. Ironically, the whole point of secular government is that one religion cannot dominate everyone's lives. From the historical clashes of the Crusades to cutting-edge debates surrounding spiritual training in public colleges, the interconnection of religion and governance remains a compelling and multifaceted topic. Let's delve into the ancient and contemporary dimensions of how faith influences both politics and education, highlighting the complexities and challenges inherent in those intersections.

II. Social Norms

The discussion between social norms and religion is a complex one, deeply intertwined with the way of life and values of a society. Social norms embody an extensive range of behaviors and expectancies that manual of how individuals have interaction inside a network. Religion, then again, frequently plays a function in shaping these norms, influencing ethical values, customs, and social practices. It regularly serves as a moral compass, imparting a framework for distinguishing correct from incorrect. Religious texts and teachings offer suggestions for moral conduct and personal behavior. For instance, the Ten Commandments in Christianity and the Five Pillars of Islam offer adherents with a clean set of ethical ideas that have an impact on their conduct and decisions¹.

Many religions prescribe precise roles and expectancies inside families and communities. In some traditional societies, gender roles, consisting of the role of girls as caretakers of the household, are heavily encouraged by way of spiritual ideals. The concept of *Andharjanam* in Namboothiri (a Kerala Brahmin caste) where, women are meant to stay inside the household was a prevailed example for this. Similarly, non-secular marriage ceremonies and rituals frequently fortify the sanctity of the organization of marriage.

Religious customs and rituals are essential to the social cloth of many societies. These practices can consist of every day prayers, fasting in the course of religious holidays, and celebrating fests. Such rituals form each day of people and communities, influencing their schedules, diets, and social interactions. Moreover, religious teachings often dictate dress codes, requiring followers to wear specific clothing to express their faith. For example, the hijab for Muslim women or the saffron robes for Buddhist monks are religiously inscribed garments that reflect devotion to their respective religions.

In multicultural societies, like India, where religions co-exist, challenges and conflicts arise from conflicting religious and social values. These conflicts can manifest in disagreements over public policies, school curricula, or individual rights, emphasizing the need for tolerance. As societies evolve and undergo cultural changes, religious and social values may conflict with changing values and beliefs. For example, changing views on LGBTQ+ rights, gender equality, and reproductive rights can challenge traditional religious beliefs, leading to important debates about the role of religion in contemporary society². Therefore, intersection of religious and social values is dynamic and often contentious. While religion can provide a solid foundation for moral values, social activities, and customs, if these values conflict with changing social norms, cultures, or secular principles, it can also pose challenges in terms of balancing religious freedom with protecting individual rights and cultural diversity.

III. In the World of Art

Art is connected with culture and religion, reflecting the spiritual and social dimension of human life. It has been an enduring source of inspiration for artists, shaping artistic expression and cultural traditions around the world. In the Western world, as in Christianity, magnificent cathedrals, magnificent religious icons and stunning icons have sprung up. Not only are these objects expressions of faith, they are testament to the skill and creativity of artists throughout history. Similarly, Hinduism has inspired impressive temple architecture, vibrant dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi and magnificent religious icons.

Moreover, religion plays an important role in cultural customs and rituals. Whether it is the rhythmic dance of Sufis in Islam, the colorful celebration of Holi in Hinduism or the singing of sacred hymns of Buddhism, these cultural expressions are deeply rooted in religious tradition. They provide community, identity, and a connection to something larger than the individual. The relationship between art, culture and religion is evidence of the profound impact of faith on the human experience. Religion has not only served as a catalyst for artistic and cultural practices, but has also enriched the fabric of human civilization with diverse and meaningful expressions of spirituality and tradition. So here we can give a green check.

IV. Religion in Politics

Throughout history, political systems have been shaped by religious conflict, illustrating the complex interplay between faith and governance. In the period of 11th-thirteenth centuries. The series of religiously influenced military campaigns referred to as the Crusades noticed Christian armies from Europe journey to the Holy Land to reclaim it from Muslim manipulation. These encounters had large political consequences, along with the destabilization of the Byzantine Empire, the weakening of feudal structures in Europe, and the sowing of lengthy-lasting tensions among the Christian and Muslim worlds. In the 16th century, The Protestant Reformation, initiated using Martin Luther and others, brought about a break up within the Catholic Church and the emergence of diverse Protestant denominations. This spiritual schism had profound political implications, sparking conflicts including the Thirty Years' War in Europe, which triggered vast social and political upheaval. As we look into the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, the ongoing struggle between Israelis and Palestinians is deeply rooted in spiritual encounters. The struggle over control of Jerusalem, a city sacred to Judaism, Islam, and Christianity, has brought about a long time of political unrest, wars, and disputes over borders and sovereignty. The rise of radical Islamism: The emergence of radical Islamic actions in the past 20th and early 21st centuries, such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS, has had a profound effect on the political shape of diverse elements of the world. These corporations have sought to establish their interpretation of Islamic regulation, regularly through violent ways, main to conflicts within the Middle East.

When it comes to India, secularism was adapted to suit Indian conditions in ways that enabled it to combine with and respond to the demands of statecraft, while incorporating the religious ideals of Gandhi, on the one hand, and the modernist outlook of Jawaharlal Nehru, on the other. Despite its many weaknesses, this strategy worked for many decades. Even in the face of pressures from the Hindu right, Nehru never countenanced a political role for religion, as that would endanger national integrity³. But the rise of Sangh Parivar, a conglomerate of Hindu nationalist organizations that includes the BJP, the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) got a different outlook on Politics all over India. Muslims account for roughly 14 percent of India's 1.3 billion population. For decades, they have been at the receiving end of structural, cultural, and direct violence. Such violence has grown manifold since May 2014, when the BJP was voted to power and then re-elected with a larger majority in May 2019.⁴

It raises the question of shouldn't the state deal primarily with minorities, especially in recent years when the Hindu right has attacked minority rights and the relationship between secular governance and minority rights has always been questioned. It has been particularly active in its attack when secular governance means greater equality for religious minorities. Hindutva

ideology is now an important source of riots in India for committing anti-Muslim acts of Violence. Counter-Islamic violence is not just overt. While increasing physical attacks on Muslims, other subtle and less dangerous methods like poisonous hate speech and demonization of Muslims and their way of life. They are equally dangerous. It could even cut off millions of Muslims and their citizenship.

V. Religion in Education

The mixing of religion in schooling has been a topic of conversation and controversy in numerous elements of the sector. While there can be superb consequences in a few instances, it could additionally cause negative results, including social and cultural tensions. Many nations have spiritual faculties that provide training with a sturdy emphasis on a particular religion. For instance, madrasas in Islamic international locations or parochial schools in Christianity, exposes religious education at a tender age when, kids are not even able to think radically. Aftereffects can include college students having a restricted exposure to different worldviews and a capability loss of critical thinking about their personal beliefs. Some countries encompass spiritual training as part of the usual curriculum. This can lead to a higher knowledge of 1's personal religion, but if no longer treated carefully, it could additionally foster intolerance or false impression of other religions. In a few components of the US, there had been efforts to introduce creationism or wise layout alongside the teaching of evolution in public schools. This blending of faith with science can lead to controversy and a perceived assault on the separation of church and nation. Certain aspects of the theory of evolution are philosophical in nature. This is again the typical creationist method, though subtle, of asserting that acceptance of (they would say "belief in") the fact of evolution (occurrence) is religious in nature⁵.

Controversies have arisen over the sporting of non-secular symbols like the hijab, kippah, or cross in colleges. Aftereffects can encompass debates on the limits of religious expression in educational settings and capacity discrimination. Also, when one religious group dominates a faculty environment, it can lead to bullying and discrimination towards students from minority religious backgrounds. The aftereffects may consist of psychological trauma and a loss of social cohesion. Religious biases in textbooks or curriculum can perpetuate struggle, making it difficult to reap social concord and peace. Recently, NCERT, has dropped certain portions on Mahatma Gandhi and how his pursuit of Hindu-Muslim unity "provoked Hindu extremists", and on a ban on the RSS from its Class 12 history textbook. The omissions have provoked a political whirlpool, with the Congress accusing the Centre of "whitewashing" and "distorting" history⁶. On the other side, some colleges promote interfaith education to foster tolerance and understanding among different non secular groups. The aftereffects may be wonderful, along with improved interfaith family members and cultural know-how. Schools may additionally acknowledge religious vacations in their educational calendars, which could have an effect on scheduling and the remedy of vacations from one-of-a-kind faiths. This may result in inclusivity or perceived favouritism, relying on how it is handled. Therefore, Positive aftereffects can include a deeper knowledge of 1's faith, tolerance, and interfaith knowledge while negative aftereffects can include division, discrimination, and a loss of essential wondering abilities. Balancing non secular freedom and secular education is a complex venture that societies continue to grapple with.

VI. Religion in Business

In India, faith and enterprise often intersect, creating a complex web of ideals, practices, and values. India is domestic to numerous religious sites and temples that entice hundreds of thousands of vacationers. This has given rise to a massive enterprise catering to spiritual tourism, inclusive of accommodations, transportation services, and memento shops. The emergence of sacred travelers, as revolutionary believers, mark the renascence of Tirtha in the divine Himalayas⁷. In the case of traditional Indian practices, like Ayurveda and Yoga are deeply rooted in Hindu philosophy and spirituality. They have won great reputation global, ensuing in a booming enterprise focused on Ayurvedic products, yoga retreats, and wellness tourism. These agencies often include religious elements to attract customers looking for holistic well-being. Moreover, many businesses in India interact in non-secular philanthropy with the aid of investment the development of temples, mosques, church buildings, and different religious institutions. This no longer only aligns with their founders' spiritual beliefs but additionally serves as a shape of social obligation and network engagement. So, Religious practices are indeed a boon to improve the economy and business as a whole in India. While religion's effect on commercial enterprise in India is undeniable, it also gives numerous challenges and controversies. One large difficulty is the capability for discrimination and bias based totally on non-secular identification. In a few instances, people from minority spiritual companies have faced discrimination when searching for employment or accessing economic possibilities. This can preclude social concord and monetary improvement. Additionally, spiritual tensions and conflicts have every now and then spilled over into the business realm, main to disruptions and loss of economic possibilities. These incidents spotlight the sensitive stability required to navigate religious diversity in the Indian commercial enterprise panorama. Religion in enterprise in India is a complicated interaction of beliefs, practices, and values deeply rooted inside the country's wealthy cultural and ancient tapestry. From influencing ethical commercial enterprise practices to riding financial sports within the form of non-secular tourism, nutritional alternatives, and wellbeing industries, religion performs a multifaceted role in shaping the Indian enterprise landscape. However, the confluence of faith and commercial enterprise also brings challenges, together with discrimination and conflicts, which should be addressed to foster a more inclusive and harmonious business environment. In end, the relationship among religion and commercial enterprise in India is a dynamic and ever-evolving one, reflecting the us of various and spiritually rich heritage.

VII. Conclusion

In a world of increasing globalization and multiculturalism, the role of religion in our lives is more important than ever. It not only defines our personal beliefs and practices but also affects the way we relate to others and participate in the broader social fabric. As we have seen, religion can unite and divide, provide a moral compass, and sometimes contribute to conflict.

One of the challenges for conservatives is to find ways to respect and accommodate the diversity of religious beliefs and practices in our society, while supporting secular principles and individual rights. This balance is necessary to maintain social cohesion and foster a sense of inclusion where no one feels marginalized or discriminated against because of their beliefs.

Religion becomes a powerful force to shape our world, and it is our responsibility to navigate the complexities and challenges it presents. By promoting understanding, tolerance and open dialogue, we can create a society where the dimensions of religious faith enrich our lives while minimizing the negative effects of religious conflict and division.

In this ever-changing landscape we must seek to find common ground and build bridges of unity, the boundaries that religion can sometimes create. The story of the zombie ant is a cautionary tale, and reminds us of the destructive power of a it blinds religious enthusiasm to the beauty of diversity Strength can be and reminds us of that strength . Ultimately, it is our responsibility to ensure that religion enhances the resilience and well-being of our society and not sow the seeds of division and conflict.

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