

THE UNIVERSALITY OF LEARNING HOW TO COEXIST IN PEACE AND HARMONY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF RELIGION AND HISTORY FROM GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract:

The goal of this article is to comprehend the urge of peace and harmony of human harbor- the planet earth. The value of living and the presence of meaningful, expressive human life are compared to the importance of peace and harmony. Humanism knowledge and education are vital for understanding the necessity of peace, harmony and coexistence. This essay attempts to explore humanism in the context of religious doctrine rather than serving as a comprehensive research article. Such a mechanism that regulates human attitudes and conduct is religious instruction. The idea that a person's faith reveals and expresses their affiliation with any particular religious group is also up for discussion. It is claimed that all faiths advocate for peace in order to obtain ultimate joy. Religions provide people and society ways and tools to live peaceful lives. Religion-related literature serves as verifiable evidence of how highly appreciated peace is as a tenet of each individual faith. In today's world, which is ruled by politics and power, there are a rising number of terrorist acts, violent crimes, abuse, disputes, clashes, and wars. Action must be taken immediately to solve these issues if we are to build a world that is peaceful and harmonious.

Keywords: *Humanism, Harmony, Religion, Peace, Love, Multiculturalism.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Since the beginning of human history, people have lived in communities. With a current population of 7.53 billion people, the planet is about 4.5 billion years old (World Bank 2017). During the cave period, also known as the Stone Age, which spanned from more than 2 million years to 10,000 years ago, the cave inhabitants used to live together for food, shelter, and protection. However, it is unlikely that human writing has existed for more than 5000 years. The Islamic religion's sacred book, the Quran, claims that all people once lived in a single society until they became too numerous to remain together (Emerick 87). The Middle East is the crossroads of the globe. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all have their roots in this region. The Quran was initially revealed here, and many of the characters and locations mentioned in it are also locals. They are referred to as "cousin faiths" since Islam and Judaism have certain commonalities. Religious scholars critically discuss that Jews and Christians were given access to holy writings long ago, and as a result, many of the tenets of Islam are shared by those two religions. Islam views Jews and Christians as being the same in this way (Emerick 88).

Since thousands of years ago, Christians have been persecuting Jews throughout Europe. The holocaust was the ultimate act in eradicating this brutal period of history. Jews and Muslims coexisted peacefully during the time. They simultaneously had wealth and power. The Quran also pronounces the name of the Jews with respect and applauds the many excellent actions of ancient Israel. Because of political factors and external events, Jews and Muslims have seen a deterioration in their relationship like never before in recent years. Following the Arab-Israeli war, these two diverse faiths became deeply divided by intense antagonism. There seems to be virtually little hope of easing this unyielding tension between these two communities of people of different religions.

Academics claim that regardless of the political and economic situation, the Quran, the Bible, the Gita, and other religious scriptures do not encourage extremism, intolerance, or any other kind of contempt for individuals who follow other faiths. Hinduism is recognized as having the oldest origins in the globe among all other faiths. Nobody was aware of it. India and other nations on the Indian subcontinent regularly practice it, and it is always referred to as a "style of life." Religious experts claim that Hinduism is a fusion of several Indian religions and civilizations. In this religion, there are several schools. All of them are grouped together under the term "Hinduism" because of similar scriptures, sacred sites, traditions, and practices. It is challenging to pinpoint the precise beginnings of this religion, though. It is thought that the Indus Valley initially appeared between 2300 and 1500 B.C. During this time, the Indo-Aryans migrated to the Indus Valley.

A new religion then arose as a result of the blending of these emigrants' and the local population's cultures. The influence of the Vedas on people's conduct is what defines the "Vedic Period" of Hinduism's early history. Roughly from 1500 to 500 B.C. The Epic, Puranic, and Classic Period that lasted from 500 B.C. to 500 A.D. During this stage, popularity of deity worship increased. It reached its height between 500 and 1500 A.D. during the medieval era. Hinduism experienced a hitch during the Muslim Period, which lasted from 1200 until 1757. Muslim monarchs imposed restrictions on Hinduism while also razing temples and forcing large numbers of Hindus to convert to Islam.

However, throughout the British Empire's rule over India, which lasted from 1757 to 1848, Hindus were able to practice their religion with little restrictions. However, during the latter years of the British Raj, Christian missionaries attempted to convert Hindus and modernize Indian culture. India was divided into Pakistan, which is predominately Muslim, and India, which is predominately Hindu, after gaining independence from Britain (World Atlas). This rift was trailed by a great deal of bloodshed. India is home to 1.4 billion people. The populace comprised with many different faith like: the Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and members of scheduled tribes and folk religions. It is the abode of more than 90% of the global Hindu population which is equivalent to 15% of the world's population as well. This places it as the third most practiced religion worldwide. Its adherents are mostly found in India, Nepal, and Mauritius. For most Indians, religion is very important. Every 8 out of 10 Indians replied that religion is significant to them (Pew Research Center 2015). All of the aforementioned religions encourage coexistence, tolerance, and peace.

Judaism is another oldest religion in practice and existence until now. It was among one of the earliest monotheistic religions. The history of Judaism predates its officially accepted beginning in 690 BC by a very long way. This religion's adherents hold the notion that there is only one God. Jews hold that prophets serve as a conduit for dialogue between God and the general populace. Jews have endured several forms of discrimination throughout history because of their religious convictions.

2. Objective of the study:

- i. To find out the causes of communal conflicts, disputes and clashes;
- ii. To study the effects of communal clash and violence in the society;
- iii. To suggest some measures for ensuring humanism and harmony.

3. Methods and Materials:

The study was carried out with a qualitative research methodology. Techniques for collecting historical data and content analysis were also used. Secondary data served as the major source of information, and content analysis was the main approach employed in this research. As is common, content analysis is a method of social research that focuses on

qualitatively assessing the information included in texts, images, movies, and other forms of verbal, visual, or written communication. The inquiry is further aided by the historical approach of data collection. The necessary data was acquired from a variety of reliable sources, including books, journals, articles, archival materials, formal studies, reports, public records, newspapers, and websites. National and international publications, magazines, economic surveys, and applicable internet searches were also used to collect secondary data for this research. The essay's major purpose is to describe a more civilized society where humanism and peace may be practiced and accepted for the long-term growth of humanity.

4. Results and Discussion:

Due to a rise in ethnic and religious strife, Indonesia has seen a paradigm change in the previous ten years in terms of managing social diversity. This change has an effect on education since school curriculum must include the topic of coexisting as a country despite religious and racial divisions. The curriculum for religious education is a good example of this. However, during the New Order period, the state has exploited religious education to stifle religious freedom and push an ideology that is unsympathetic to diversity and distinctions (Soeharto dictatorship 1966–1998). However, it is crucial that religious instruction be founded on a multicultural viewpoint and by theological understanding.

4.1 Rise, Establishment and Expansion of Major Religions of the World:

There are approximately 4,300 religions practiced around the world today. A timeline of world religions aims to present those religions in chronological order in terms of oldest to newest. Prior to the Sumerian civilization's 3500–3000 BCE creation of writing, religious or spiritual tendencies and activities trace back to primordial periods (Before Common Era). Although archeological evidence indicates that early humans practiced spirituality, the majority of the information is still up for debate today due to the wide range of competing viewpoints! However, due to the invention of writing and the documentation of sacred texts, modern historians have been able to put an approximate date to the beginning of the top 6 major religions of today.

4.2 Hinduism (2300 BCE to 1500 BCE)

Hinduism's precise origins are a matter of significant discussion because many of its earliest scriptures and traditions need to be updated. According to academics, Hinduism originated in Pakistan between 2300 and 1500 BCE (Timeline of World Religions). It would then be the oldest religion still in existence. Hinduism is the third most common religion on our list of global religions, with estimated 900 million adherents worldwide. The Vedas, a compilation of hymns and prayers including revelations from legendary saints, are the main sacred writings of Hinduism. Those are:

- i. Rig Veda
- ii. Samaveda
- iii. Yajurveda
- iv. Atharvaveda

Hindus hold that these writings convey timeless spiritual truths. While they revere several gods and goddesses, they also hold a single ultimate deity, Brahma, who they believe is both responsible for the creation of the world and is present in all living things. Puja, or the worship of the gods, is performed in a temple called a Mandir. Hindus are free to pray at home or at the Mandir at any time. Many Hindus often present the gods with gifts of flowers and perfumes and establish shrines in their houses devoted to one or more of the gods.

4.3 Judaism (600 BCE to 500 BCE)

Judaism originated in the Middle East around 4000 years ago, however, like Hinduism, the precise time of its creation has been extensively debated. In the 1800s, biblical scholars all agreed that the 5th century BCE was when the Jewish faith, also called Judaism, began to take shape. Judaism is often seen as the first monotheistic religion in human history. This means that Jews were the first people to worship and recognize one God as the source of all being (Timeline of World Religions). There are thought to be 14 million Jews who still uphold their religious beliefs and moral principles. Their religion encompasses not just a set of beliefs but also a way of life, rules, customs, and culture.

The Tanakh is the name of the Jewish holy book. The same books that make up the Old Testament are included, however, they are organized slightly differently. The Torah, which outlines Jewish law, is the name of the first five volumes of the Tanakh. It is important to remember that Jews and people who are part of the Jewish people have been treated badly and tried to be wiped out because of their religious beliefs. The notorious Nazi Holocaust, which slaughtered 6 million Jews, was the most recent. After their two temples in Jerusalem were destroyed, Jews came together in local synagogues to worship God. Currently, there are 454 synagogues in the UK. Shabbat, their sacred day of rest, starts on Friday evening and lasts until Saturday evening. Jewish people take a break from laborious work during Shabbat to reflect on the biblical account of how their creator God toiled for six days before taking a day off on the seventh. Shabbat usually starts with the lighting of candles and the recitation.

4.4 Buddhism (600 BCE to 400 BCE):

A spiritual leader known as "the Buddha" established Buddhism in India more than 2,500 years ago, somewhere between the fifth and fourth century BCE. His teachings served as the foundation for the tenets, rituals, and traditions of the Buddhist faith. Nearly 470 million people practice Buddhism worldwide, and it is gaining popularity in Western

culture every day. Buddhism aims to relieve suffering brought on by desire, greed, materialism, ego, and ignorance of reality's actual essence. Similar to Hinduism, Buddhism stresses the significance of reincarnation- a cycle of a person's soul's death and rebirth. They contend that the only way to break the cycle is to transcend oneself, and they seek to purify the soul via Buddhist and meditation practices (Timeline of World Religions). Buddhists do not worship deities, and many of their holy writings and concepts are open to various interpretations. Instead, they place a strong emphasis on the pursuit of truth and spiritual progress, therefore their concepts and ideas continuously change to reflect the advancement of the modern world. The Dalai Lama, a revered figure in Tibetan Buddhism, is thought to be the original Lama's reincarnation since he consented to continue taking human form after death. As of right now, there have been 14 Dalai Lamas.

4.5 Christianity (1st Century CE):

Judaism gave rise to Christianity, which was established in the first century CE. The 12 disciples of Jesus Christ and his life, death, and teachings serve as the foundation of Christianity. With nearly 2 billion adherents, Christianity is the most widely practiced organized religion in the world. The spread of Christianity from its place of origin to the rest of the globe is recognized as the most effective religious movement in terms of the number of people it has influenced. Christianity is a monotheistic religion, like Judaism (Timeline of World Religions). They hold that there is a one, all-powerful God who takes the following three forms:

- Father;
- Son;
- Holy Spirit.

According to popular belief, the divine God sent his Son, Jesus Christ to liberate humanity from sins (bad decisions and deeds) and to draw us closer to God. Christians hold that Jesus' death and resurrection restored our connection with God. The holy text of Christians is the Bible, which is riven as the Old and the New Testaments. The Old Testament consists of five books and is regarded as the inspired words of the God by the Christians and the Jews both. Life, death, and teachings of Jesus are the main subjects of the New Testament. Christmas (the celebration of Jesus' birth) and Easter (death and resurrection of Jesus) are the two most important hallow days and holidays in the Christian rituals and communities and families of this faith use these auspicious occasions to rejoice together, donate to others, and reflect on Jesus' death on the cross for the sake of mankind. In England, places of Christian worship go by the name of "Churches." Christians typically meet on Sundays to sing songs, pray, and hear Bible verses read by the local priest.

4.6 Islam (the 7th Century CE):

Islam is the second-largest religion in terms of followers. There are 1.8 billion practicing Muslims worldwide who identify as Islamists. Islam was created in the seventh century in Mecca, present-day Saudi Arabia, and was based on the prophecies and teachings of a prophet named Muhammad. Muslims also believe that there is only one God, and they think that God sent Muhammad to spread the message of Islam. Angel Gabriel came to him when he was in a cave in to a deep meditation, to preach the divine message (God). The Qur'an is the most sacred and revered book in the Islamic faith. According to Islamic topologists, the holy book is written by the Prophet Muhammad's scribes because he was not able to read or write. It is written in the first person, as if Allah Himself penned it (Timeline of World Religions). Muslims believe that five basic tenets of Islam are important to their way of life and their way of doing things. The Five Pillars are referred to as:

- Shahada - To declare one's faith;
- Salat - To offer prayer 5 times daily;
- Zakat - To help those in need of financial assistance;
- Sawm - In Ramadan, a month long fasting, a stronger pillar in Islamic faith;
- Hajj - A pilgrimage to holy Mecca for those who are financially solvent and physically capable.

People in Islamic faith offer prayer five times a day. It begins at dawn, at noon, in the afternoon, and in the evening, as mentioned under the second pillar. They are free to offer prayers in Mecca's direction which is *Qiblah* anywhere, even in a mosque or at home.

4.7 Sikhism (16th Century CE):

Guru Nanak is the evangelist of the Sikh religion. He founded this faith and practice in Punjab, South Asia some 500 years ago. Islam and Hinduism were Asia's two most popular religions at the time. Guru (meaning teacher) Nanak started preaching a brand-new idea. There are currently 25 million Sikhs, and they all have the same view of the one God. Along with Nanak, nine other Gurus also formed their beliefs. Together, they stressed importance of leading a decent life and that the best way to accomplish it is through your deeds (Timeline of World Religions). They also taught their communities that God watches over them to guide and protect them. The following are the beliefs five guiding principles:

- To always have God on your thoughts and in your heart;
- To work hard and have a moral life;
- To approach each person fairly;
- To demonstrate kindness to people in need;
- To live a life of service.

The Sikhs' main holy book is *The Guru Granth Saheeb*. It is accumulation of the teachings of Sikh, Hindu, and Muslim saints, as well as the ten founders of Sikhism. This book is so important to the Sikh religion that it is put on a pedestal of Sikh temples and people have to take their shoes off before they can get close to it. The Gurdwara, which means "portal to the Guru," is the Sikhs' house of worship. The Guru Granth Sahib is preserved in this location. On Sundays, Sikhs in the UK get together at the Gurdwara to worship, read scripture, and pray as a group. After the Sunday service, everyone in the neighborhood gets together for a shared meal called Longor.

All those religions discussed above, never preached hatred against any religion in particular, claiming one is superior to another. So, the universal lessons and spirits of all religious faiths are deep-rooted to peace, harmony, mutual respect and coexistence. Therefore, believers are generally expected to learn how to coexist irrespective of cast, creed and faith.

5. Global Outlook of Violence and Intolerance:

Millions of people died in the pre-modern Cyrus the Great War, which took place in 549–530 BC between the Persian Empire and numerous kingdoms in the Middle East. 5 million people died in the Moorish War of the Middle Ages in 534-548 BC. Across the deadly road of human civilization, the Syrian, Iraqi, and Yemeni Civil Wars in the current era have already claimed many hundreds of millions of lives from this globe of human habitation.

5.1 The Holocaust:

Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party uttered some of the most horrific phrases in recorded history. Anti-Semitism was aggressively fostered in 1933 during Hitler's rule, which ultimately resulted in the slaughter of millions of people. In order to carry out their heinous plan, Hitler and the Nazi leadership established the concentration camps afore and throughout World War II. The phrases "life unworthy of life" or "life unworthy of life" was used to describe people whose lives were seen to be pointless or to be immediately put to death. Later on, in addition to "enemies of the state," both internal and external, the phrase was also used to denote those who were "racially inferior" or "sexually deviant." The Nazi strategy involved mass murder from the outset of the conflict, with a focus on Jews in particular. Later in the battle, this tactic developed into Hitler's "final solution," which was the complete destruction of the Jews. Moreover, a concentration camp called Auschwitz had 1.1 million fatalities in Nazi-occupied Poland, while another 1.3 million more were deported. By the time the Holocaust was done, millions of people had died, including 6 million Jews (Anne Frank).

5.2 Genghis Khan:

Even after 600 of his demise, the renowned conquistador and Mongol Ruler, Genghis Khan is still referred to by his nick moniker rather than his genuine name. At the time, almost 10% of the world's population, or 40 million people, died as a result of the wars he led over.

5.3 Indian Riots:

Since the riots between Hindus and Muslims brought on by Aurangzeb's religious policies occurred in Benares, Narnaul, Gujarat, and New Delhi in 2017 as a consequence of Gurmeet Ram Rahim Sing's conviction for rape, more than 21,724 people have perished. The king's religious policies were what started these riots, which lasted from 1671 until 1681. Numerous lives have been lost as a result of recent political and religious intolerance.

5.4 Liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971:

The Pakistani army massacred 3 million civilians. The genocide was caused by a lot of circumstances, but one of the primary drivers of persecution and the mass murder of innocent Bengalis was religion. The carnage demonstrates how religious hostility and violence have endured throughout human history, claiming countless lives. These historical incidents seem to show how little empathy there was throughout those horrifying tragedies. Surprisingly, fewer people would have perished on earth if humanism had been practiced even a little bit throughout such tragedies.

5.5 Communal violence in India:

In spite of India's secular constitution and openness to all religions, violent actions of a serious kind sometimes stem from religious motives that have a long history. In India, the phrase "religious violence" refers to acts of violence, sometimes in the form of riots, committed by adherents of one religion against adherents and institutions of another. Hindus and Muslims have typically been the targets of religious violence in India. According to Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, 130 people a year, or 0.01 fatalities per 100,000 people, were killed by community violence between 2005 and 2009, on average (CNBC). Although Maharashtra had the largest total number of deaths related to religious conflict between 2005 and 2009, Madhya Pradesh had the highest mortality rate per 100,000 people each year. Over the course of 2012, riots fueled by religious violence claimed the lives of 97 people in India. The country is classified with Iraq and Egypt in Tier 2 of the US Commission on International Religious Freedom's categorization for its treatment of religious minorities. According to 2018 USCIRF data, Hindu nationalist groups are allegedly trying to "Saffronize" India by using ferocity, intimidation, and harassment against non-Hindus and Dalits. A third of the state governments passed laws prohibiting the conversion of non-Hindus and/or the killing of cows. Some Hindu extremists attacked Christians for preaching and Muslims or Dalits whose families had long-standing businesses in the dairy, leather, or beef sectors. 2017 saw ten individuals slain by "cow protection" lynch mobs (Anandabazar Patrika).

The Kashmiri people experienced severe hardship and rights breaches as a result of the Indian government's unilateral activities in Jammu and Kashmir in August 2019 (HRW 2020). Since May 2015, extremist Hindu groups have claimed to have slaughtered or exchanged cows for meat, resulting in 50 fatalities and over 250 injuries. Muslims were also forced to recite Hindu hymns while being physically abused (NY Times 2019). It is reported that India is the fourth worst country in the world for religious violence. India has a history of portraying itself as a secular nation where all religions are accepted and allowed to coexist in harmony. The Pew Research Center ranked India as having the fourth-worst degree of religious intolerance globally in a survey of 198 countries.

Not just in India, but around the world, religious strife is on the rise. Pew reports that for the first time in three years, religiously driven social conflicts and official restrictions on religion both rose globally in 2015. Pew Research Center looked at incidents of religious dread, mob violence, group violence, hate crimes, harassment of women who don't follow religious clothing requirements, and violence resulting from evangelism or conversion. Between 2016 and 2017, sectarian violence increased by 17% in India (Ahir 2019).

Year	Violence	Wounded	Death
2015	751	2264	97
2016	703	2321	86
2017	822	2384	111

Figure: 02 Communal Violence in India
Source: Hangsaraj Ahir¹

A yearly Pew Research Center study indicates that India's government still places "strong" restrictions on religion. Changing your faith is illegal in at least six states. Christians and Muslims those who tried to convert others have occasionally been arrested and harassed using these laws (U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom). Social hostility rooted in religion is fairly common in this Hindu majority nation. The same Pew Research Centre research states that social conflicts spurred by religion have achieved "very high" levels in India. Low-caste Dalits are the subject of a significant amount of the hostility, according to the U.S. State Department.

6. Humanism and Harmony:

Humanism is a perspective that promotes some notion of human freedom and development. It focuses on the relationship between man and the rest of the earth and holds people totally responsible for the growth and development of the person. Humanism is a school of philosophy that strongly emphasizes the value and agency of humans, both individually and collectively. Modern humanism may be defined as a nontheistic outlook on existence that emphasizes human action and makes use of science rather than revelation from a supernatural source to understand the cosmos. Humanist groups nowadays are typically secular, nonreligious movements that support secularism. Humans should work to make everyone's quality of life better as well as promote concern for the welfare of other sentient creatures and the planet as a whole since we are the most conscious species. The goal is to achieve success in the here and now while simultaneously leaving the earth in a better state for future generations. In reality, humanism is a long-cherished trait that has helped to build peaceful communities.

7. Vaisnabism and Humanism:

The Vaisnabism way of thinking is a love-based way of thinking. Love is another insight in this philosophy. Vaishnabism holds that God or the Lord has two exteriors, such as:

- i. He is not dependent on anyone as the Almighty and;
- ii. He is the symbol of love.

The philosophy of Vaishnab holds that it is possible to approach God closely by means of this holy love. Bengali Vaishnabism draws its inspiration from the love story of Radha and Krishna. In this case, Radha represents humanity and Krishna is a mirror of divinity. In later years, Viashnabism was presented as a religious belief and philosophy. Sri Chaitanyadeb and his disciple Nityananda were responsible for this philosophy of Vaisnabism fully spreading (Khaleduzzaman 180). In reality, Vaishnabism represents a significant endeavor to change Hindu society. Additionally, it served as a Hindu society's defense mechanism against the Islamic influence by eradicating internal mistakes. Even though, the Vishnabism is based on divine love, it has real-world implications for liberal humanism.

8. Lalon Sai and Humanism:

The continent's mystic poet and singer Fakir Lalon Sai Ji is considered to be the greatest Baul or "Baul Samrat" for humanity throughout time. Lalon, a poet, songwriter, composer, musician, and humanist, sung of a world in which all religions and beliefs would coexist during his whole life. As they were throughout his lifetime, his songs continue to be relevant to social injustice in the modern world. His ideology incorporates elements of Vaishnavism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sufism. In all of his philosophical writings, humanism came out on top. Lalon wasn't a person; he was a

¹ Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, a former Member of the Indian 16th Parliament and former State Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs.

situation, and Chaitanyadeb wasn't a person either; he was a symbol of an age (Khaleduzzaman 180). Furthermore, he is regarded as the solitary symbol of all eras for the concept of love and commitment, sacrifice, and calm. He was not a representation of any one era.

9. Swami Vivekananda and Humanism:

Narendranath Datta, better known by his pen name Swami Vivekananda, was an Indian Hindu monk, philosopher, writer, and religious instructor who served as Ramakrishna's main follower. A leading pupil of the Indian mystic Ramkrishna in the 19th century, renowned for promoting interfaith awareness and was a crucial player in bringing the Indian Vedanta teachings to the west. For his address that started, "Sisters and Brothers," Swami is well remembered.

10. Coexistence and harmony as a way of life:

Due to an increase in ethnic and religious disputes over the past 10 years, Indonesia has modified how it manages social diversity. Schools now have to provide lessons on how to coexist peacefully as a nation despite racial and religious diversity. The religious education curriculum is a wonderful instance of this. However, under the Soeharto dictatorship (1966–1998), the state employed religious education to stifle freedom of religion and disseminate an ideology that did not value diversity or religious differences. However, theological understanding and a multicultural outlook must be the foundation of religious instruction. Nickolay Suvorov's "Man of the Future: The Perfect Man" was published in 2014. The book provided the framework for creating a complete, varied energy-informational essence that would represent the perfect man of the future. The key contribution of the work was the creation and scientific evaluation of a great category. Three essays- one on peace, one on love, and one on harmony and perfection- make up the presentation of the volume of this scientific study. These pieces provide one hundred fifty concise but in-depth ideas. The three elements that make up the framework of the book: peace, love, harmony, and perfection will help readers to grasp the ideal man of the future. Since harmony is the norm of perfection that science has set, the ideal man may or may not come into existence. The basis for Homo sapiens' ability to adapt and create the ideal man is harmony.

11. Conclusion:

Peace and harmony are essential for the survival and development of humanity and may help create a peaceful and stable order in society. Without peace and harmony, the world would undoubtedly disintegrate and go back to the days of the jungle, when the powerful preyed on the weak. It is important to emphasize that India is the largest democracy in the world and is multi-religious and multi-ethnic. The country's constitution says that everyone has the right to talk about, practice, and spread their faith. It keeps people from being persecuted because of their caste or religious beliefs. This is important because Hinduism has a strict social hierarchy. The country became a secular state in 1976 when the constitution underwent modification. The killing of cows, a sacred animal to Hindus, is, however, prohibited by a provision in the constitution that each state is free to adopt. Given that 21 out of 29 states already impose prison terms for the offense, there are serious concerns about the status of the law at this time. Indian culture has always had problems with fights between people from different social groups and faiths. The majority of Indians are at least somewhat concerned about these strains, although a lot more people are worried about other national problems. Community relations were mentioned as a major issue by nearly 40% (37%) and another 31% of respondents in the 2017 Pew Research in India. Wider humanist practice is the only way to get out of the stalemate and bring India's strength back to where it was before the last century.

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