



## AN OVERVIEW OF UNITY IN DIVERSITY IN INDIA

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### Abstract

*This article manages the Indian culture and culture, its varieties and solidarity. While going to examine different qualities of Indian culture and culture, an endeavor has been attempted to characterize a portion of the fundamental ideas and issues we see in everyday life. How Indian culture has advanced over the long haul has likewise been talked about. The subsequent segment features on some significant attributes of Indian culture and culture. At the same time, the idea of variety has been examined. For a nitty gritty treatment, center has been given around geological, racial, strict and etymological varieties in India. The third segment examines the ideas of solidarity and obligations of solidarity that tight spot a particularly heterogeneous social substance of Indian culture.*

*Keywords: society, culture, unity*

### Introduction

India is quite possibly the most antiquated, broad, fluctuated just as consistently advancing society on the planet. Broad archeological confirmations got from unearthing at Mohenjodaro in 1922 has uncovered that there existed a profoundly modern and urbanized culture known as Harappan human advancement, likewise named Indus Valley Civilization in the North Western piece of Indian subcontinent, which traces all the way back to around 2600-2000 BC, over 5000 years of age. It was spread over an immense space of 1600 km from east to west and 1100 km from north to south in the current day India and Pakistan. This surpasses the region involved by other contemporary human progress like the Egyptian and Mesopotamian. Indian culture has seen influxes of new individuals and culture which has improved and added to the pluralism in Indian culture and custom. All through the ages from antiquated to introduce day while some came into contact with it incidentally, others settled down forever; who carried with them new practices, culture and qualities just to make Indian culture prosper. India has over periods seen influxes of movement beginning from the Greeks, Aryans, Kushans, Arabs, Persian, Turkish, just as from Burma and other South East Asian nations; up to this point the British, French, Dutch, Danes and the Portuguese. During the time spent Evolution, Indian culture has obtained a composite culture described by enhanced examples. The current day Indian culture is the after effect of social contact, social dissemination, social struggle, convenience, digestion, and coordination that has occurred throughout the long term.

India is a place where there is "Solidarity in variety". The high mountain ranges, tremendous oceans, enormous waterway flooded grounds, incalculable streams and streams, dull backwoods, sandy deserts, all these have embellished India with an uncommon variety.

Among individuals there are various races, standings, statements of faith, religions and dialects.

"Solidarity in variety" depends on the idea where the individual or social contrasts in actual traits, skin tone, positions, belief, social and strict practices, and so on are not viewed as a contention. Maybe, these distinctions are viewed as assortments that enhance the general public and the country overall.



### **India is a Place of Re-union of many Religions**

In respect of religion in India, there is no end of its range. India is the place of reunion of many religions and languages of the world. People from around the world with different cultures are found living in a peaceful manner. Here, the Hindus, the Sikh, the Christians, the Muslims, the Jews, the Buddhists, the Jains and the Parsees(Parsi community) live abreast of each other. They all celebrate religious festivals with great enthusiasm.

Besides this, the aborigines living in the jungles or in the hill areas have various ancient religious customs which they carefully observe. Again, in different regions and among different races, social customs and usages assume different shape and character.

### **Diverse Languages and Unity in India**

The Indian public made out of a few racial components have a scope of dialects among them. Official records affirm that in excess of 200 dialects are available in this country. Every district has its own language. The nearby individuals communicate in their own language.

In North India, the vast majority communicate in Hindi language. While in South India, the language for correspondence are the dravidian dialects like Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada, and so forth Further, in West Bengal, there is conspicuousness of Bengali language. Individuals of Odisha essentially communicates in Oriya language. Moreover, Hindi and



Dravidian dialects and other territorial dialects, numerous ancestral gatherings have their own language. In current occasions, English language has assumed a significant part in bringing together individuals of the country. English is perhaps the most well known between language among instructed class.

In various districts, the Hindus utilize different dialects, however Sanskrit is broadly recognized and regarded as the language of profound sacred writings and writing. It was through Sanskrit that the learned local area of a large number of the regions traded their thoughts and considerations. Various dialects that are right now utilized in various areas owe their starting point to Sanskrit.

Notwithstanding the way that there are various dialects among different races, there is a feeling of public solidarity and unity among every one of the Indians. It is this soul of enthusiasm that ties us together as one country.

### **Concept of Indivisible India**

Ancient times: Since the antiquated occasions, the amazing lords were propelled with the ideal of one, unified India. This provoked them to make triumphs of terrains extending from the Himalayas to the oceans. Chandragupta Maurya had attempted to assemble one country in Ancient time. Antiquated India was known as 'Bharatvarsha'.

Present day India: Even in current occasions, we as a whole commend our National celebrations, viz. Autonomy Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti, and so on with a feeling of solidarity. These celebrations are generally celebrated at schools, universities, colleges, workplaces, social orders across every one of the provinces of India. Each Indian watches the Flag Hoisting service at Red Fort and tunes in to the discourse of the Prime Minister. In each state, comparative occasion happens in which the Chief Minister of the state delivers to the crowd through a discourse. The solidarity or unity that we show during these National celebrations show the inseparable character of India.

### **Sense of Unity among diverse Cultures and Society**

The social traditions and customs which the Indians notice independent of rank, race and statement of faith in all pieces of the nation contains inside them a feeling of Unity. It has kept alive a message of Unity in Diversity in India.

Following the distinctive custom and culture which different social orders in India have created, there lies a feeling of solidarity which keeps individuals of India reinforced together. This key solidarity can be seen among all the Indian clans and races.

The Vedas, the Puranas, the Upanishads and the Gita are the blessed composition of the multitude of Hindus, however a considerable lot of them communicate in divergent dialects. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the center stories of the Hindus. Spots of journey lie at different better places in India, and the Hindus, everything being equal, and beliefs visit them. The essential customs of love are likewise comparative in all spots. The Water of the

Ganges, Yamuna, Godavari (Dakshina Ganga), Sind and Brahmaputra are respected sacred by each Hindu. Indeed, this connection of crucial solidarity experienced childhood with the establishment of standard Hindu religion.

Buddhism and Jainism were, in their beginning phase, hostile to Vedic in standpoint and substance, yet in course of time they were generally amalgamated into the more noteworthy overlay of Hindu religion.

### **Hindu-Muslim Unity in India**

However, there are contrasts between the Hindu and the Muslim people group as to their traditions, belief system, and customs. Be that as it may, since hundreds of years, they were brought into the world in and raised by a similar mother-land. They live respectively and have profound regard for one another. The Hindus send good tidings to their Muslim companion on the event of Muslim celebrations like Eid, Muharram, and so forth Essentially, the Muslims additionally wishes best of luck on the event of Hindu celebrations like Diwali, Durga Puja, and so on This clarifies the development solidarity between the Hindus and the Muslims in India. On many matter, they impact each other, and are roused by the standards of oriental human progress.

### **Various forms of diversity in India**

- **Religious diversity:** India is a land of multiple religions. Apart from the tribal societies, many of whom still live in the pre-religious state of animism and magic, the Indian population consists of the Hindus (82.41%), Muslims (11.6%), Christians (2.32%), Sikhs (1.99%), Buddhists (0.77%) and Jains (0.41%). The Hindus themselves are divided into several sects such as Vaishnavas, Shaivates, Shaktas, Smartas etc. Similarly, the Muslims are divided into sects such as Shias, Sunnis, Ahmadiyahs etc.
- **Linguistic diversity:** Languages spoken in India belong to several language families, the major ones being the Indo-Aryan languages spoken by 75% of Indians and the Dravidian languages spoken by 20% of Indians. Other languages belong to the Austroasiatic, Sino-Tibetan, Tai-Kadai, and a few other minor language families and isolates. India has the world's second highest number of languages, after Papua New Guinea.
- **Racial diversity:** 1931 census classified India's racial diversity in the following groups- The Negrito, The Proto-Australoid, The Mongoloid, The Mediterranean, The Western Brachycephals and the Nordic. Representatives of all the three major races of the world, namely Caucasoid, Mongoloid, and Negroid, are found in the country.
- **Caste diversity:** India is a country of castes. The term caste has been used to refer to both varna as well as jati. Varna is the four-fold division of society according to functional differentiation. Thus, the four varnas include Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras and an outcaste group. Whereas Jati refers to a hereditary endogamous status group practicing a specific traditional occupation.. There are more than 3000 jatis and there is no one all India system of ranking them in order and status. The jati system is not static and there is mobility

in the system, through which jatis have changed their position over years. This system of upward mobility has been termed as “Sanskritization” by M. N. Srinivas.

- **Cultural diversity:** Cultural patterns reflect regional variations. Because of population diversity, there is immense variety in Indian culture as it is a blend of various cultures. Different religion, castes, regions follow their own tradition and culture. Thus, there is variation in art, architecture, dance forms, theatre forms, music etc.
- **Geographical diversity:** Spanning across an area of 3.28 million square kilometre, India is a vast country with great diversity of physical features like dry deserts, evergreen forests, lofty mountains, perennial and non-perennial river systems, long coasts and fertile plains.
- In addition to the above described major forms of diversity, India also has diversity of many other types like that of settlement patterns – **tribal, rural, urban; marriage and kinship patterns along religious and regional lines** and so on.

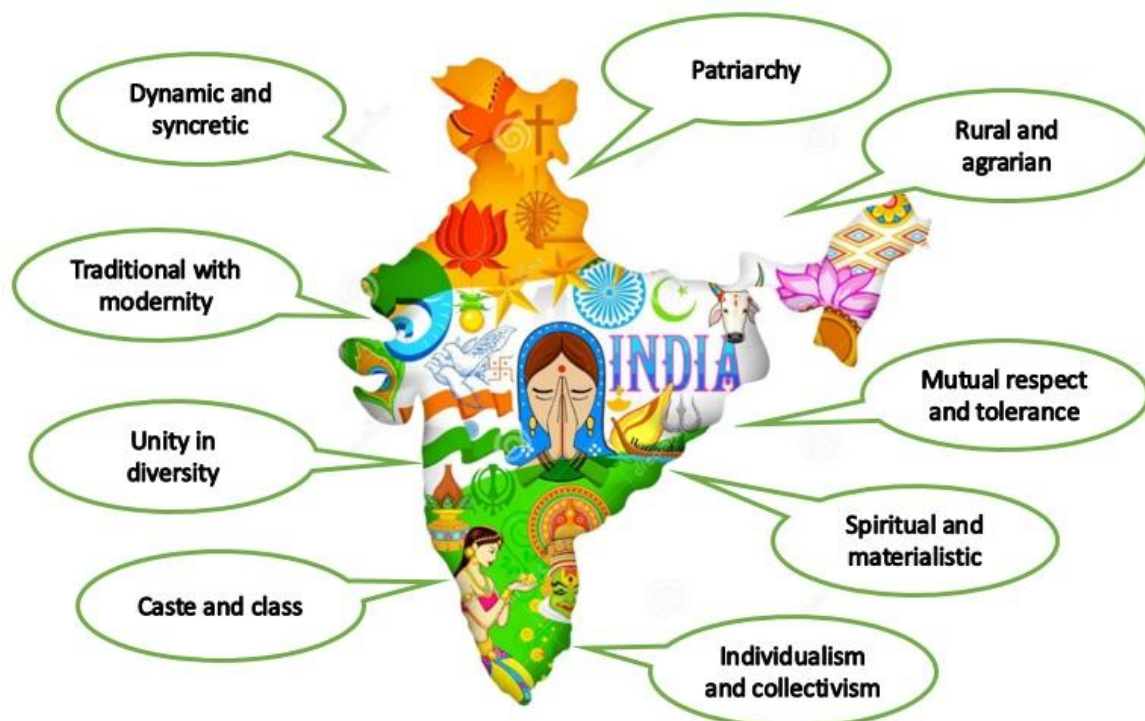


Image Source: <https://thumbs.dreamstime.com/z/culture-india-illustration-indian-map-showing-36200374.jpg>

### Factors that threaten India's unity:

**Regionalism:** Regionalism tends to highlight interests of a particular region/regions over national interests. It can also adversely impact national integration. Law and order situation is hampered due to regional demands and ensuing agitation.

- **Divisive politics:** Sometimes, ascriptive identities such as caste, religion etc. are evoked by politicians in order to garner votes. This type of divisive politics can result in violence, feeling of mistrust and suspicion among minorities.

- **Development imbalance:** Uneven pattern of socio-economic development, inadequate economic policies and consequent economic disparities can lead to backwardness of a region. Consequently, this can result in violence, kickstart waves of migration and even accelerate demands of separatism.. For instance, due to economic backwardness of the North East region, several instances of separatist demands and secessionist tendencies have sprung up in the region.
- **Ethnic differentiation and nativism:** Ethnic differentiation has often led to clashes between different ethnic groups especially due to factors such as job competition, limited resources, threat to identity etc. E.g. frequent clashes between Bodos and Bengali speaking Muslims in Assam. This has been accentuated by son of the soil doctrine, which ties people to their place of birth and confers some benefits, rights, roles and responsibilities on them, which may not apply to others.
- **Geographical isolation:** Geographical isolation too can lead to identity issues and separatist demands. The North-East is geographically isolated from the rest of the country as it is connected with the rest of the country by a narrow corridor i.e the Siliguri corridor (Chicken's neck). The region has inadequate infrastructure, is more backward economically as compared to the rest of the country. As a result, it has witnessed several instances of separatism and cross-border terrorism, among others.
- **Inter-religious conflicts:** Inter-religious conflicts not only hamper relations between two communities by spreading fear and mistrust but also hinder the secular fabric of the country.
- **Inter-state conflicts:** This can lead emergence of feelings related to regionalism. It can also affect trade and communications between conflicting states. For instance, Cauvery river dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- **Sometimes external factors such as foreign organizations terrorist groups, extremist groups can incite violence and sow feelings of separatism. E.g. Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has been accused of supporting and training mujahideen to fight in Jammu and Kashmir and sow separatist tendencies among resident groups.**

## Conclusion

India is an enormous country. Various locales notice varieties in environment. The communicated in language of one state is very not the same as that of another. They wear various kinds of pieces of clothing. They celebrate various celebrations and perform differed strict customs. Individuals having a place with assorted societies have a place with various strict religions. Disregarding these varieties, Indians feel a feeling of solidarity and unity among them. Accordingly, we reason that India is a place where there is Unity in Diversity. Despite the difficulties presented by variety, there can be no uncertainty on the pretended by sociocultural variety in supporting and creating Indian culture. Issue isn't of variety in essence, yet the treatment of variety in India society. The issues of regionalism, communalism, ethnic contentions and soon have emerged in light of the fact that the products of improvement haven't been circulated similarly or the way of life of certain gatherings haven't been concurred due acknowledgment. Subsequently, Constitution and its qualities



should shape core values of our general public. Any general public which has attempted to homogenize itself, has seen stagnation at the appropriate time and at last decay. The main model in this case is of Pakistan which attempted to force culture on East-Pakistan at last prompting formation of Bangladesh.

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