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UNITY IN DIVERSITY : INDIA AND THEIR VILLAGES A case study of Theetha village in Tumkur district

Radhamani T R

Research scholar, Department of tribal studies,
Kannada University, Hampi, Karnataka.

Abstract:

Unity in diversity is a popular motto with in among nation states and also in political and social movements. According to Michael Novak "unity in diversity is the highest possible attainment of a civilization a testimony to the most noble possibilities of the human race. This attainment is made possible through passionate concern for choice in an atmosphere of social trust." The diversity of India is something unique India as a huge country with a large population presents endless varieties of physical teachers and cultural patterns, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism and Christianity are the major religions is there in India.

KEYWORDS:

Unity, diversity, culture, Hinduism, Muslim, Jainism, religion, race, ethnic.....etc

INTRODUCTION

Basically Indian society is rural, similarly Hindu society. We have people of many religious faith, but they too are largely converted Hindus. Who were out casted by orthodox Hindu on various accounts, but they continue to follow social values of Hindus while practicing religious of their adopted faith.

Indian culture consists of both unity and diversity in fact "unity in diversity" is our sociality. It is for their unique feature Indian culture stands out as distinct from all the other cultural of the world. We have invited and absorbed the foreign influences and forces and yet maintained our uniqueness one future that is most often noticed about India is its unity in diversity. This catchy phrase has become a part of India's self identity.

Even the foreign travellers who visited India from time to time like Megaasthenese Huan T Sang, Alberuni and others also noted and appreciated this. Let us now evaluate the appropriateness of this phrase by examining the nature of diversity in India and the factors that contribute to its unity.

OBJECTIVES :

- 1.To know about India has a unity in diversity
- 2.To learn about Theetha village. How to manage in unity all aspects
- 3.We understand cultural diversity in India.

METHODOLOGY :

When we start up the preparing the research paper we can go to case study and scheduled method

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and social survey method using and collect the information.

The nature of diversities in India :

The diversity of India is something unique India as a huge country with a large population presents endless varieties of physical features and cultural patterns.

Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism and Christianity are the major religious. Besides Twenty Two constitutionally recognized languages. There are several hundred dialects there is diversity not only in regard to racial compositions religious and linguistic distinctions but, also in patterns of living life styles. Occupational pursuits in heritage and succession to birth marriage death etc.....

Major facts of Indian diversity :

1. Regional diversities
2. Racial / ethnic diversities
3. Linguistic diversities
4. Cultural diversities
5. Stratification diversities

1. Regional diversity :- we find in India some extreme regional diversities in its geographical features. We see here formidable mountains, thick forests, countless hills, steep valleys, innumerable rivers, vast seas, desert land, fertile areas and so on only in India one can find the world's tallest mountains covered with snow throughout the year.

2. Racial or Ethnic diversity :- India is often called on ethnographical museum B.S.Guha identifies six main ethnic groups to which the Indian population belong.

- A. The Negrito
- B. Proto Austroloids
- C. Mongoloids
- D. Mediterraeen or Dravidian
- E. Western Brachycephals
- F. The Nordics

S.L.Dube writes 'It is essential to remember that the bulk of the Indian population represents racial admixture in varying degrees.'

3. Linguistic diversity :- A.R.Desai remarks "India presents a spectacle of museum of tongues" the constitution of India recognises as many as 18 major languages, but Indian speak as reported in 1971 census. News papers are published in 100 languages and mother tongues the total numbers of news papers and periodicals exceed 50,000 years. Hindi spoken by the majority of peoples in India though is constitutionally accepted as the national language it has not been able to replace English.

4. Religious diversity :- India is a land which has given place and protection to several major religions of the world there are Eight major religious communities in India namely.

- ❖ The Hindus
- ❖ Muslims
- ❖ Christians
- ❖ Sikhs
- ❖ Buddhists
- ❖ Jains
- ❖ Zoroastrian or Persians
- ❖ The Jews

5. Cultural diversity :- In the cultural field also we find innumerable varieties dotted over the length and breadth of this country. Traditional cultural ways and modern thoughts are intermixed here the food habits, dress styles, folkways, mores, customs and traditions norms values rituals and beliefs family and marital systems and such other socio-cultural practise of the people are never the same all over India.

According to S.C.Dube. "Powerful kingdoms and empires as also major dynasties have directly or

indirectly contributed to the shaping of cultural regions”

6. STRATIFICATION DIVERSITY :

Caste – The social stratification system in India, also presents differences India is the only nation in the world. Where caste as a form of social stratification system is found castes are innumerable and their number exceeds even 4000 each major caste has its own sub divisions known as sub castes each caste and even sub caste has way of life of its own. We also find castes among other communities like Muslims, Christians and Sikhs.

Tribal groups - in the year 2006 the tribal population 11 corers. Each tribe has a distinctive culture a way of life of its own adding to the cultural diversity of land they are not however equally distributed.

Social classes – India is a cast as well as class laden society. Vast class differences do exist among the masses rich and poor cleavage very sharp here.

Bihar, Madhya pradesh, Uttar pradesh, Orisha..... poor states . such as Haryana, Punjab, Gujarath, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Delhi are found to be relatively rich.

FACTORS OF INDIAN UNITY :

1. Religious based of unity :- Swamy Vivekananda pointed out “religion is the soul of India”. Ex: Common Gods and Goddesses common Scriptures of Reverence common beliefs and Spiritual Ideas, Common temples and centres of pilgrimage common Holi river. M.N.Shrinivas is also of the opinion the “The unity of India it essentially religious one”

2. Geographical unity :- It way believed by most of the ancient writers that the physical boundaries of India. Consisted of the Himalayas in the north Kanya kumari in the south the Hindu rulers who ruled India after the rule of king Bharata used to establishing a vast empire.

3. Cultural unity :- Religious rites and ceremonies are also held in more or less the same way. Every where festivals such as Dasara, Deepavali, Holi, Raksha Bhandhan, Ganesh Chaturthi, Ramnavami, Yugadi etc.....all the groups seen to have been unanimous in their acceptance.

4. Political unity :- India has been straggling to maintain its political unity even after independence. India has shown her political oneness al the time of the attack of China and three attacks of Pakistan including the recently concluded Kargil war.

5. Linguistic unity :- Sanskrit is the ‘mother of the languages’. It has been the source of inspiration for most of the Dravidian languages also. Sanskrit was the root of both Pali and Prakrit the two languages which were used for spreading Buddhism Sanskrit language served as a vehicle of noble thought and expression and as a repository of our culture.

6. Educational unity :- Educational unity was been observed in India since ancient period in the learning of Vedas and Shastras.

7. Emotional unity :- The unity of India is essentially emotional or psychological nationalistic fervours and patriotic sentiments bind Indians together. The Government Through the institution of national awards and titles for acts. Bravery, social service, excellence in art, Literature, music, sports and games etc tries to promote such emotional unity the media like the radio, television and the cinema also seek to foster emotional tics.

A case study of Theetha village about unity in diversity.

Theetha village is situated in Jayamangali lake beneath, the village geographically belongs to Koratagere thaluk, Tumkur district in Karnataka state. Theetha village is near by the famous temple of goddesses Mahalakshmi at Goravanahalli a walkable distance from temple to village.

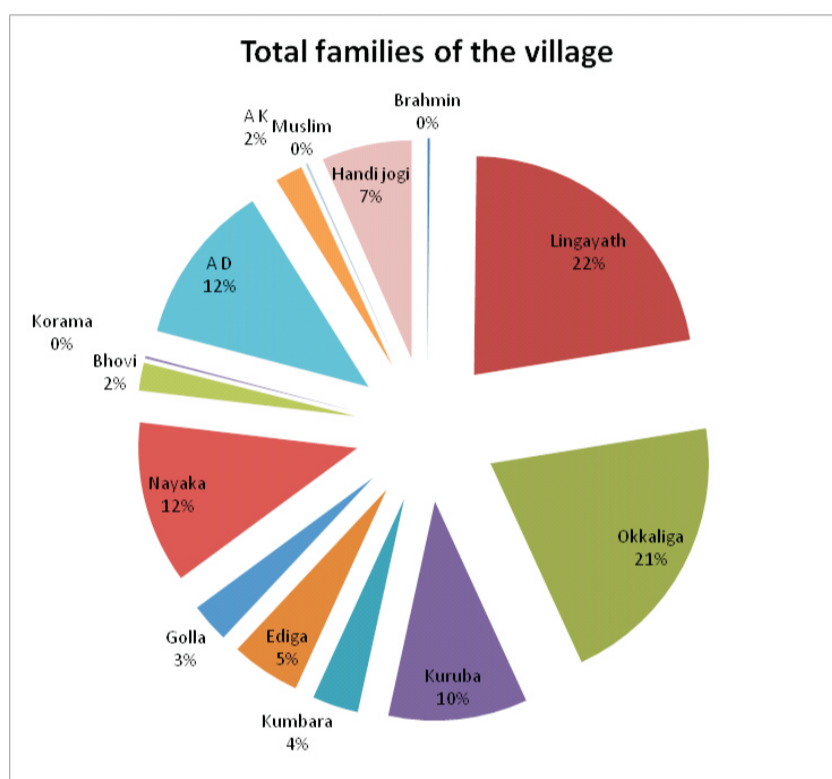
Theetha the name coming from Theethapura. The god Rama when come on that time he gave the boon to village that is called “Theertha” gradually the name changing to Theetha.

Village has one primary school, government higher primary and high school. That name is

UNITY IN DIVERSITY : INDIA AND THEIR VILLAGES.....

Vanividya samithi started at 1974. One pre-university collage hear that is government under taken. One village panchayath, grama library, primary health centre, balavady, veterinary hospital is their when the village. Total 633 families located in the village. Total male 1200 and female 927. Total population 2127 in the village.

Now i explaining the village about cultural political religious diversity. Cultural diversity in the village have 1 Brahmin family, 130 Lingayath families, 121 Okkaliga families, 60 Kuruba families, 20 Kumbara families, 30 Ediga families, 17 Golla families, 70 Nayaka families, 12 Bhovi families, 01 Korama family, 70 AD families, 12 AK families, 01 Muslim family, 39 Handi jogi families.



All families are similarly village activities. They are getting their responsible goddesses gramdevatha Hanumantha, Basaveshvara all cast people celebrate o village limit cultural activities. Hindus are their in the village only one Muslim family participate all Hindu cultural activities. Three years once grama Jathra conducting all cast leaders sitting in front of 'chavadi' (village Head door) decided the village jathra mohotsava. Cultural unity is strength in the village they are no Quarrel between the castes they are CO operators village. Cultural programs.

Political unity in Diversity :- Whole village people divided in to tow group Congress and Janatha party (JDS). Some people respect to Bharathiya Janatha Party (BJP). But witch group Leader won they are support him/her.

Village panchayath also well activating in the village. Every activity going in equal opinion of panchayath members. Panchayath funds are sharing in development works of all ten members including president. Street lamps, drainage system, road cleaning, water supply all activities are well being.

Religious unity:- In the village 994 of the people belongs to Hindu, only one family of Muslim but the Hindu people not give any problem to Muslim family. They are encourage all Hindu festivals when the celebrating time. Hindus also encourage Muslim sum festivals. They are not quarrel between them.

Village education level also high compare to another villages. They are not drop outs. All school going children must and should go to school. 10th standard result every year get above 85%.

So village all aspects will good progress. Culturally, politically, religion wise the village unity we are seeing.

That is why we telling the India unity in diversity small village to national level the prestige is their past ancient history to till now India has owning good name unity in diversity.

CONCLUSION :

It is clear from the above description that India is a classical land known for unity in diversity. Separatist movements regional feelings and parties terrorist activities. Unhindered conversions that are taking place in flow and such other divisive forces have passed a big challenge to the unity of the village. Politics attempts to strength then the national unity have become very weak. Time is ripe to make non-political attempts to preserve the unity of India while assuring all its positive diversities.

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Radhamani T R

Research scholar, Department of tribal studies, Kannada University, Hampi, Karnataka.

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