

Diversity of culture

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Introduction:

- ▶ Indian culture is one the most ancient cultures present in the world.
- ▶ The country is quite diverse and is home to several communities ,each of them has its own culture and traditions.
- ▶ It is thus combination of various splendid cultures .it is the diversity in India ' unique and beautiful .'
- ▶ India is a land of diversity each state in the country is home to several communities,who lives in harmony with each other while preserving and upholding their own distinct culture culture and traditions.

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- ▶ Despite general uniformity in cultures there are many differences in cultural behavior due to various customs and norms that are unique to each society. These referred to as cultural diversity.
- ▶ Culture is a set of norms that's set the standards behaviour & what is not, diversity means a understanding that each individual is unique and recognised his personal differences, this differences may be belong the dimensions of ethnicity or ethics , gender, sexual orientation, age , beliefs, values and other ideologists.
- ▶ Cultural diversity refers to the variety of mixture of various culture or the multiculturalism of a group of organism or region it is also called as "multiculturalism."

1. DIVERSITY IN LANGUAGE :

- ▶ Each culture and society have the different manners and symbols through, social interaction in spite of being homasapiens.
- ▶ Though Hindi is the most commonly used language in India,there exist many other languages too.
- ▶ Each state has its distinct language,such as Kannada,(which is spoken in Karnataka),Malayalam(which is spoken in Kerala),Tamil,(which is spoken in Tamil Nadu ,etc.

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- ▶ Apart from the fact that each state has its own language, it is also worth mentioning that some states in India have more than prevalent languages.
- ▶ Due to this India is known as a 'Multilingual country'.

2. DIVERSITY IN RELIGION:

- ▶ India is a country of many religions. All the major religions of the world are found here. Like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, etc.
- ▶ People of different religions live here in sizeable numbers. All these religions have grown here quite freely with their different sections and subsections.
- ▶ Fairs and festivals peculiar to each religion are celebrated here with much gaiety.

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- ▶ Religious preachers of different religions have preached their sermons in different ages of history.
- ▶ India is a land that encourages people of various religions to live in peace and harmony, thus India is a land of religious variety.

3.DIVERSITY IN CUSTOM AND TRADITION :

- ▶ The vast difference in the customs, traditional beliefs and rituals can be witnessed if one analyses the differences in the culture prevalent in the northern and southern part of India.
- ▶ The festivals, the art forms, and even the dressing style of the people are quite different in Northern India when compared to those in Southern India.

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- ▶ While most of the Indian women wear the saree, the style of draping the saree varies in different parts of India. This difference can be seen not only among different states but also among the various communities within the same state .

4.DIVERSITY IN FESTIVALS :

- ▶ Each state has its own festivals like 'Onam' is the festival of Kerala which is characterized by the making of a floral carpet and similarly 'Baisakhi' is celebrated in Punjab.
- ▶ All the festivals are colourful and incredible.

5.DIVERSITY IN LITERATURE AND ARTS :

- ▶ Promotion of one's own culture and recognition of other culture is perceived through the medium of literature and arts .Some societies that do not have written medium practice,the medium of story telling,songs ,and folklore.
- ▶ India has also been blessed with many intellectuals and legendary writers and poets who are from different states and has written in different languages.Prominent among them is Rabindranath Tagore,the first Asian and Indian to win the 'Noble Prize' .

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- ▶ Other prominent writers of India include Sarojini Naidu, Aurobindo Ghosh, and Amrita Pritam, etc. Artists such as Raja Ravi Varma, Rabindranath Tagore, and M.F. Hussain have helped in changing the face of Indian art.

6. Diversity in the form of Marriage and family:

- ▶ The family has always been an integral part of Indian society. In an Indian family, all the members share a close –knit connection.
- ▶ Availability of economic sources like food and other biological needs creates a varying family structure.
- ▶ Nomadic tribes and rural communities have large and joint extended families, whereas the modern industrialized societies have nuclear families.

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- ▶ Joint families are also common in the country. In joint families, all the members of the family live under the same roof. However, in present times, nuclear families are becoming more common.
- ▶ In India, arranged marriages are relatively more common. The arranged marriages are more encouraged and are still very much prevalent in the century.

7. Diversity in forms of Arts and monuments :

- ▶ The unique and splendid art forms of India have a significant position in the culture of the India.
- ▶ Each state is blessed with its unique art form and differs considerably from that of its neighbor.
- ▶ The country is also home to many heritage sites and monuments including the 'Taj Mahal ', 'Golden Temple ', etc. it is all these facts combined that makes the Indian culture unique and distinct from others.

8. Diversity in social norms :

- ▶ Social Norms are bounded by value, traditions and beliefs of a cultural social Norms differ.
- ▶ This is because of different culture have different structure & expectations .what is normal in one society might be unacceptable in other cultures society.

