



A STUDY ON CULTURE AND HERITAGE OF INDIA.

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Abstract:

In this article attempt to evaluate the culture and heritage of India. Indian culture is the collection of social norms, ethical values, traditional traditions, belief systems, political systems, artefacts, and technologies that originated or are associated with the ethno linguistically varied Indian subcontinent. India is a country with many different cultures and traditions. Our country is home to people of many castes, faiths, and creeds. Each ethnic group in our country has its own genesis story, as well as its own set of traditions and culture. They have all made their mark on Indian history and culture. The great number of religious groups that live in our country. Indian heritage and culture are diverse and vibrant. Every community has its own set of traditions and rituals that it passes on to future generations.

The Cultural heritage refers to those monuments or group of buildings and sites with universal aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethological or anthropological value. Those properties which cover the living style of the people like customs, traditions, dress, food habits, music, dance etc comes under cultural heritage. Heritage sites has become an important source of income and major source of information about the past. It can strengthen the local economy, promote resource protection, increase visitor's expenditure, generates employments and preserve the unique character of the local community. It can assist the cultural heritage resources to generate enough revenue to preserve, protect and promote further cultural resources. It is difficult to exactly define heritage because a large number of activities cover it.

The protection and conservation of these heritages is an important function and the duty of every citizen of the country and Government also. Elders must take responsibility for instilling a love of Indian heritage for future generations. This must be done from the start if we are to maintain our great legacy. It is the elders' responsibility to instil a love of Indian heritage in the younger generations.

Keywords: Cultural , Heritage, Tourism, income, Preserve, Geological Structures, Heritage sites.

INTRODUCTION

India has a rich cultural tradition. There is a harmonious blend of art, religion and philosophy in Indian culture. They are so beautifully interwoven in the fabric of Indian way of life and they are inseparable. Indian people, by nature are tolerant and fatalist so did not at any time ridicule the traditions of foreign civilization. On the other hand, Indian mind has assimilated much of the thinking of the other cultures, thus enriching it and there by becoming unique in its character. Today, it is the uniqueness which attracts the western societies to the Indian culture. Disillusioned with their materialistic lives, they turn to India for solace and peace.

OBJECTIVES OF MY STUDY:

The main objective of my studies are as follows:

1. To highlight the Indian culture and heritage.



2. To study the assets of our Culture and heritage.
3. To highlight of our heritage sites
4. To know about the legacy of our past, what we live with today and what we pass on to future generations.

METHODOLOGY

The Methodology adopted is secondary data analysis by analysing, trying to prove the conclusion. This article is purely descriptive and required information collected from secondary sources like Journals and other publications relating to the Culture and Heritage are invaluable assets which have been inherited by us which is to be preserved for future generations.

India is a country with a diverse culture. India's culture refers to a group of small distinct civilizations. Clothing, festivals, languages, religions, music, dance, architecture, food, and art are all part of Indian culture. Most notably, various foreign civilizations have affected Indian culture throughout its history. Furthermore, the history of Indian culture spans Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism are all religions. These religions are all founded on karma and dharma. These four are also known as Indian faiths. Along with Abrahamic religions, Indian religions constitute a major group of world religions. In addition, numerous foreign religions are practised in India. Abrahamic religions are among these foreign religions. In India, the Abrahamic religions are unquestionably Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Other foreign religions in India include

Zoroastrianism and the Bahá' Faith, in addition to Abrahamic religions. As a result of the presence so many different religions. Indian society has embraced tolerance and secularism.

Indian culture is dominated by the joint family arrangement. The most notable family members are parents, children, children's spouses and offspring. These family members all live together. Furthermore, the eldest male member is the family's head. In Indian culture, arranged weddings are the norm. Most Indians' weddings are most likely planned by their parents. Almost all Indian marriages include dowry from the bride's family. Weddings are unquestionably joyous occasions in Indian culture. Indian weddings include eye-catching décor, clothes, music, dance, and customs. Most notably, divorce rates in India are quite low.

There are numerous festivals in India. Because of the multi-religious and multi-cultural nature of Indian civilization, these festivals are extremely diverse. Indians place a high significance on celebratory occasions. Above all, regardless of disagreements, the entire country shares in the celebration. The great number of religious groups that live in our country, Indian heritage and culture are diverse and vibrant. Every community has its own set of traditions and rituals that it passes on to future generations. Our traditions teach us how to develop healthy habits and become better people. Thus our cultural history is a great gift from our elders that will help us become better people and develop a harmonious community.

Indian art was influenced by the religious beliefs and the philosophical trends of the times. The temples of the south, the caves of Ajanta, Ellora and Khajuraho are living testimony to the artistic excellence achieved by the Indian artists, sculptors and architects in those expensive and spiritual reawakening on visiting these temples.



Indian Music is remarkable because of the continuity in its growth. There are two major schools of classical music the Hindustani and the Carnatic. Both derive their roots from the classical themes Natyashastra of Bharata and Sangeet Ratnakara by Sarangdeva. There are about 250 Ragas commonly used in North as well as South. Indian Music has impact on the Western Music. Great Maestros like Pandit Ravi Shankar, Ustad Zakir Hussain etc. have made valuable contribution towards popularising and promoting Indian Music abroad. All these express its people's natural gaiety, sense of abandon and rhythm. The origin of classical dance is attributed to the Hindu temples. It was in the temples that they were first conceived and nourished.

It was also in the temples that they attained their full stature. While it is true that dances were performed in court, and on festive occasions etc. yet created an impulse, that gave them birth was religious. There are major systems of classical dances in India Baratnatyam, kathak, Satriya nitya Kathakali and Manipuri. Other prominent dances are Kuchupudi of Andhra, Odissi of Orissa, Mohiniattam of Kerala.

In dance the concept of rasa holds the central place. In dancing, the rasa is conveyed through Bhava or expressions through the technique Abhinaya. One of the latest developments in the field of dance is ballet which has brought about a synthesis of lyricism, grace and pictorial quality of Indian dance forms, Classical and Folk combined.

Indian literature is as diverse as the civilization it represents. Since ancient times, we have had books produced on a wide range of subjects. Among other types of Indian literature, we have Vedic literature, epic Sanskrit literature, Classic Sanskrit literature, and Pali literature. Many of our works are being translated into different languages in order to reach a larger number of readers and profit from the expertise. Such a magnificent and rich literary heritage must be protected at all costs.

The development of heritage sites has become a tool of tourism for the government's economic policy. The ancient historical monuments are being developed as tourist attractions in India. India has become one of the world's promoting tourist destinations with large number of visitors each year for its diverse climatic features and heritage cultures. It has a dramatic growth of tourism over the last 25 years and it is one of the most remarkable factors that brought economic changes. India is the only country that offers different kinds of tourism. The Indian government has adopted different approaches for the promotion of tourism. The Indian government decided to increase revenue from the tourism industry sector by projecting India as the ultimate tourist spot. So there is no doubt that the development of tourism industry in India is very strong.

In Cultural Heritage of India, the British to a certain extent were responsible for the revival of intellectual curiosity. A deep interest was taken in the story of India's past and to preserve the country's rich cultural heritage. According to Dr. B.R. Parineetha in History and in Cultural Heritage of India, the British to a certain extent were responsible for the revival of intellectual curiosity. A deep interest was taken in the story of India's past and to preserve the country's rich cultural heritage. According to Dr. B.R. Parineetha in History and Tourism in India, the recommendations of the report submitted by Dr. E.R. Allchin the survey revealed that 54% of the tourist enjoyed their stay in India and were interested in this monumental heritage aspect and they were mainly from Europe and America. About 48.3% of the tourists felt that the beautiful and natural scenery created in them an urge to visit India. According to the survey reports many foreign visitors would be delighted to have an opportunity of watching the performances of dancers and singers in India.



There are numerous fascinating geological features found throughout India. Lonar Crater Lake, Siachen Glacier, Jammu and Kashmir, Pillar Rocks, Kodaikanal, Barren Island, Andamans, Magnetic Hill, Leh, Columnar Basaltic Lava, Udupi, and Toad Rock are among the most magnificent geological structures in our country. All of these structures are natural wonders. Every year, a large number of travellers from all around the world visit these locations specifically to see God's amazing handiwork.

The geological sites mentioned below have been designated as UNESCO World Natural Heritage Sites. These websites are:

1. Kaziranga National Park, home to the rare one-horned rhinoceros, in 1985.
2. Keoladeo National Park, which is home to numerous species of beautiful birds, was established in 1985.
3. In 1985, the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary was established.
4. Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest, in 1987.
5. Nanda Devi and the Valley of Flowers National Parks, 2004.
6. In 2012, the Western Ghats.
7. In 2014, the Great Himalayan National Park was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Conclusion

India is a very old country. We are fortunate to have a beautiful heritage. We are completely responsible for preserving it so that future generations can see and experience it as well. According to Mahatma Gandhi 'A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people'. Therefore local community has been considered as the ultimate ambassador for heritage and cultural tourism in this research paper. India now has 38 World Heritage sites listed, and that makes India one of the top countries globally in terms of several world heritage sites. World Heritage sites in India are considered to be of immense cultural and natural importance in the world.

We are blessed with a beautiful heritage. We must all take it as our responsibility to preserve the same so that our future generations also get to see and experience the same. Elders must take responsibility for instilling a love of Indian heritage for future generations. This must be done from the start if we are to maintain our great legacy. It is the elders' responsibility to instil a love of Indian heritage in the younger generations. This must be done from the start if we are to maintain our great legacy. Students must be taught about their Indian history and how it has survived for millennia. They must also recognise the significance of protecting it. This would instil a sense of pride in them, and they would be inspired to carry on the tradition and pass it on to the next generation.

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