



"Impact of literature on Indian culture": A case study

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Abstract

Indian culture and customs are something which has now gotten prestigious the whole way across the world. We as a whole allude to customs and conventions of India as something exceptionally different and one of a kind. In any case, only from time to time do we give an idea to why things are done in certain particular manners. Indian culture is loaded with a few interesting traditions and customs, which outcasts may discover captivating. A large portion of these start from the Ancient Indian sacred writings and writings, which have directed the lifestyle in India for a great many years.

Keywords: Indian culture, togetherness, etiquette, civilized communication, rituals

Introduction

Antiquated Indian Jurisprudence is even with standards of feasible turn of events. The entire thought of living depended on the agreeable concurrence with the nature. "Mama hinsyah sarva bhutani is an exercise of the Rig Veda, signifying, 'Don't hurt anything'. Components of nature were regarded to the degree that they were embodied as divine beings and adored. "Virtually all the higher lords of the Rig Veda are embodiments of regular marvels, for example, the sun, first light, fire, wind and downpour. Religion was the managing power of the conduct of individuals in pretty much every everyday issue of old India. State arrangements were likewise guided by the strict standards. Hindus, the individuals who lived in old India, to a great extent followed the Hindu religion or as it is likewise known Sanatan Dharma, which implies religion which is in supported since ceaselessness. Two of its center convictions are that of resistance and pluralism. These ideas are the very pith of Hinduism and are communicated through the variety of Hindu practice and hundreds of years of quiet presence. By tolerating the heavenliness in all creatures, living and non-living, Hinduism sees the universe as a family or, in Sanskrit, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. All creatures, from the littlest life form to man, are viewed as indications of God. Humankind conveys an extraordinary duty, as it is accepted to be the most profoundly advanced with the ability to endure, yet respect the fundamental uniformity and solidarity, all things considered. "Today, most conversations on environmentalism in our nation start with the Stockholm Conference (1972). However, some old writings disclose to us that our general public gave more consideration to ensuring the climate than we can envision. These writings reveal to us that it was the dharma of every person in the public arena to secure Nature, to such an extent that individuals revered the objects of Nature. India is a popular nation everywhere on the world for its way of life and convention. It is the place that is known for different culture and convention. It is the nation of most established human advancements on the planet. The essential parts of the Indian culture are acceptable habits, manners, acculturated correspondence, customs, convictions, values, and so forth

Even after the ways of life of everybody has been modernized, Indian individuals have not changed their conventions and qualities. The property of harmony among individuals of different societies and customs has made India, an exceptional nation. Individuals here live calmly in India by following their own way of life and customs.

Here are 16 fascinating Indian Culture, traditions and customs whose reflect the society value

Greetings
Religious customs
Festivals of India
Family structure & marriage
Symbols
Cuisine & food
Traditional clothing
Dances of India
Epics & mythology
Martial arts
Languages

Greeting-the namaste

The Namaste is quite possibly the most famous Indian traditions and isn't simply limited to the Indian region any longer. You have Barack Obama, who has been seen doing it on different events, or you had Ban Ki-Moon, the UN Secretary-General, welcoming everybody with a namaste at the Times Square in New York on the main International Yoga Day. The Namaste, or namaskar, or 'namaskar' is one of the five types of conventional welcome referenced in the antiquated Hindu sacred writings, the Vedas. It makes an interpretation of to 'I bow to you', and welcome each other with it is a method of saying 'May our brains meet', demonstrated by the collapsed palms set before the chest. The word Namaha can likewise be interpreted as 'na mama' (not mine), to connote the decreases of one's personality within the sight of the other.

Festivals and religion-Always a festive season

India likewise observes an enormous number of celebrations, primarily on account of the predominance of

assorted religions and gatherings. The Muslims observe Eid, the Christians have Christmas and great Friday, the Sikhs have Baisakhi (collecting of harvest), and the birthday celebrations of their Gurus and the Hindus have Diwali, Holi, Makar Sakranti, the Jains have Mahavir Jayanti, the Buddhists praise the Buddha's birthday on Buddha Poonima, and truly, the number is perpetual. These mean occasions in our book, obviously.

Family structure-Joint families

Additionally, in India, there exists the idea of a joint family, wherein the whole family (guardians, spouse, youngsters and sometimes, family members) all live respectively. This is generally a direct result of the strong idea of the Indian culture, and furthermore supposedly helps in dealing with weight and stress.

Symbols–Fasting

Fasting is a necessary piece of Hindu Culture. Diets or Vrats or Upvas are an approach to speak to your genuineness and resolve, or offer your thanks to the Gods and Goddesses. Individuals all through the nation notice diets during different strict events. A few people additionally notice quick on various days of seven days for a specific God or Goddess related with that particular day. It is generally accepted that thusly, you are denying your body of a fundamental need and along these lines, rebuffing yourself to purge off the wrongdoings that you have submitted until the day of quick.

Religious customs-Holy cow

Cow, in the Indian culture, is viewed as a Holy creature. She is loved as a maternal figure and is a portrayal of the abundance of Mother Earth. Ruler Krishna, who grew up as cow herder is frequently portrayed as playing his woodwind among cows and Gopis (milkmaids) moving to his tunes? Strangely, Lord Krishna is likewise known by the name of 'Govinda' or 'Gopala', which means the 'companion and defender of dairy animals'. Thus, bovines have a promising hugeness in Indian Culture and religion.

Architecture-The science behind temples

Most sanctuaries are situated along attractive wave lines of the Earth, which help in augmenting the accessible positive energy. The copper plate (called Garbhagriha or Moolasthan) covered under the fundamental symbol ingests and resounds this energy to its environmental factors. Going to the sanctuary frequently helps in having a positive psyche and gathering positive energies, which thus lead to more advantageous working. It is likewise a training to take off footwear prior to entering spots of love since they would acquire the soil to a generally purged and purified climate.

Marriage-Arranged marriage system

The idea of orchestrated marriage in India follows its cause to as right on time as the Vedic occasions. For illustrious families, a function known as the 'Swayambar' would be orchestrated the lady of the hour. Reasonable matches from everywhere the realm were welcome to either contend in some opposition to prevail upon the lady, or the lady of the hour would herself pick her optimal spouse. Indeed, even today, the idea of orchestrated marriage remains a top choice among Indians and is a necessary piece of 'Indian Traditions'.

Religious symbols

The Indian customs and sacred texts contain different signs and images which have numerous implications. For instance, the use of the Swastika, in the Indian setting, doesn't point towards Adolf Hitler or Nazism. It is the image of Lord Ganesha, the remover of hindrances. The arms of the Swastika have different implications. They imply the four Vedas, the four star groupings, or the four essential points of human pursuit.

Traditions and customs-Atithi devo bhavah

In India, the adage 'Atithi Devo Bhavah' is likewise essential. It signifies 'the visitor is equal to god'. It is a Sanskrit section taken from the Hindu sacred texts, which later turned into a piece of the 'Implicit rules for Hindu society since the visitor has consistently been of incomparable significance in the Culture of India.

Dresses of India-Indian ethnic wear

Indian ladies are frequently observed wearing 'saris'. The sari is a solitary fabric and needs no sewing; it is anything but difficult to make and agreeable to wear, and furthermore holds fast to strict behavior. It at first began as a Hindu convention however has exquisitely spread across all religions. The equivalent applies to the more practical 'Kurta-Pajama', and the conventional wear of 'Sherwani' for Indian men, all things considered.

Indian dances

India is a place where there is 'solidarity in variety', and our moves are the same. Various types of dance (named society or old style) discover inception from various pieces of the nation, and they are a method of portrayal of the specific culture from which they begin. Eight old style moves, which are delegated Indian traditional moves and discover a notice in the Hindu Sanskrit text 'Natyashashtra', (a book of performing expressions) are:

Bharatnatyam from Tamil Nadu

Kathakali from Kerela

Kathak from North, West and Central India

Mohiniyattam from Kerela

Kuchipudi from Andhra Pradesh

Oddisi from Odhisa

Manipuri from Manipur

Sattriya from Assam

All the dance referenced above structures are a finished dance dramatization, wherein an artist or entertainer portrays a whole story, essentially and only through signals. Such stories are generally founded on the huge Indian folklore. Old style moves in India are carefully delegated and performed by the standards and rules recommended in the Natyashastra. Much the same as Classical moves, society moves in India also begin from various locales of the nation. These exhibitions are generally founded on stories which are orally given from one age to the next. Society moves fundamentally follow their significance to the rustic regions, where exhibitions portray the everyday existence of provincial occupants. The cycle for a reasonable match is one long and tiring exertion, which starts with coordinating a few measures like the horoscope, religion, position, proficient height, actual appearance and culture. It is ensured that greater part of the prerequisites are

a 'coordinate made in paradise' (regardless of whether it must be customized). After all the checkboxes are ticked, the older folks of the family meet for a vis-à-vis cooperation. When the discussions are fruitful, arrangements for the wedding start going all out.

Cuisine-Indian food

Indian food and cooking not just structure a basic piece of the way of life of India but on the other hand are one of the basic variables of India's prevalence around the world. The way of cooking shifts from locale to district, however consistently, Indian food has gained notoriety for its broad utilization of flavors and spices. Much the same as moves, strict practices, language and garments, you will likewise locate a wide assortment of food all through the nation. Pretty much every district is known for a mark dish or fixing.

The staple, be that as it may, all through the country comprises generally of rice, wheat and Bengal gram (Chana). While vegan food is a necessary piece of Gujrati South Indian and Rajasthani cooking styles, non-veggie lover dishes structure a focal piece of Mughlai, Bengali, North Indian and Punjabi food. It is likewise fascinating to take note of that particular foods like that of Kashmir have additionally been impacted by unfamiliar cooking styles from Central Asia, Persia and Afghanistan.

Scriptures-Epics

Indian writing can be followed back in the extraordinary legends written as sonnets, plays, stories, and even self-improvement guides.

The most popular Hindu sagas are Ramayana and Mahabharata. Mahabharata, by Ved Vyasa, is the longest sonnet written in Sanskrit. Both these sagas are written to feature human estimations of penance, reliability, commitment and truth. The lesson of the two stories mean the victory of good over malevolence.

Indian martial arts

India is home to many interesting styles of combative techniques, some of which have old roots. While some military works of art require the utilization of weaponry, some don't. For the most part utilized for battle, some military works of art are likewise utilized for mending. In the present occasions, these military fine arts are well known as self-protection methods and even wellness.

Eating with hands

Eating with hands may not sound extraordinary to numerous individuals.

Be that as it may, it has numerous advantages. Fingers being heat receptors, they keep your mouth from consuming when the hot food is put inside. You will check the temperature prior to eating the food. Other than that, you will in general eat more slow when you eat with hands " this guides in processing.

Customarily, the correct side is utilized to eat, and the left hand is viewed as messy. One should altogether wash his/her hands with cleanser and water prior Eto eating. This training makes the eating cycle extremely clean. Eating with hands is an inescapable practice in South and East India, however it's somewhat uncommon in North and West India.

In North and West India, individuals go through spoons to pick the rice to eat yet utilize fingers to eat.

Languages

India is socially, and semantically exceptionally assorted. Hindi and English are broadly spoken and perceived for legitimate purposes. Other than, there are 22 booked dialects perceived by the constitution of India. Nonetheless, in excess of 400 dialects and tongues in India are as yet not known. Lingos change even with a couple of kilometers of movement in the state. Throughout the long term, around 190 dialects have gotten jeopardized because of not many enduring speakers.

There exist a great many customs and culture in India, and many of them would leave outcasts rather inquisitive. Yet, the essence of Indian culture a lot has consistently been to be polite, amenable, regard others, and progress together.

Conclusion

Thus we can say that the real impact of literature we find in our culture as in different way. The dreams of the excellence of life and nature in the Vedas are incredibly wealthy in idyllic worth. Maybe no place else on the planet has the brilliance of day break and sun-rise and the quiet and pleasantness of nature, gotten such rich and simultaneously such unadulterated articulation. The symbolical pictures projected there stay near life and nature. The most definitive among the four Vedas is known as the Rigveda. Each Vedic stanza has at least one sages (Rishis) and gods (Devatas) related with it. For the most part, Rishis should be the beneficiary of information uncovered in the sections and Devatas should be the divine beings in whose commendation stanzas are uncovered. This concern parent reflect the real Indian Culture.

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