

CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN INDIA



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INTRODUCTION

- **The culture of India refers to the way of life of the people of India**
- **Amazing cultural diversity throughout the country**
- **India's languages, dances, music, architecture, food and customs differ from place to place within the country**

- **There is hardly any culture in the world that is as varied and unique as India's**

RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY

- India is one of the most religious countries in the world with large and active populations of Hindus (80.45%), Muslims(13.43%), Christians(2.34%), Sikhs(1.86%) and others
- Unlike in the West where one's faith is considered "private", Indians tend to display their religion prominently
- People who are irreligious are looked upon rather suspiciously
- A person's name, occupation, style of dress, marriage partner, and diet are all largely based on religion

Religion and Spirituality contd...

- ❖ Family
- ❖ Marriage
- ❖ Namaste

Family

Family plays a significant role in the Indian culture. For generations, India has had a prevailing tradition of the joint family system. It is a system under which extended members of a family – parents, children, the children's spouses and their offspring, etc.

Marriage

For centuries, arranged marriages have been the tradition in Indian society though men and women have always had the choice of who they want to marry. Even today, the vast majority of Indians have their marriages planned by their parents and other respected family-members,

The divorce rate is extremely low compared with about 50% in the United States .

The arranged marriages generally have a much lower divorce rate.



Namaste

Namaste, namaskar or Namaskara or Namaskaram, VanakkamNomoshkaar is a common spoken greeting in Indian subcontinent.

Namaskar is considered formal version than Namaste but both express deep respect. Taken literally, it means "I bow to you", word is derived from Sanskrit (namah): to bow and (te): "to you".

LANGUAGES

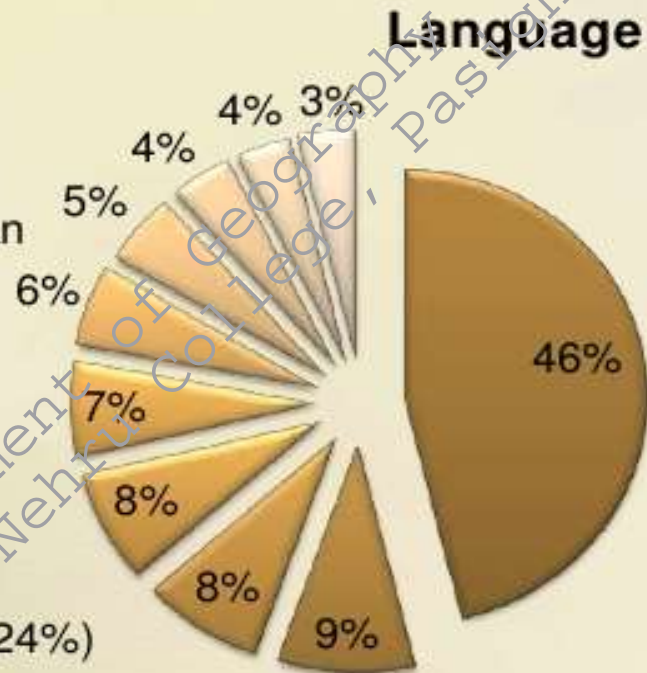
Language

...not so simple in India...

India has 21 officially recognised languages which is only 2 less than the European Union!

Under constitution, Hindi and English are official languages of the state

Two major linguistic families: Indo-Aryan (74%) and Dravidian (24%)



- Hindi
- Bengali
- Telugu
- Marathi
- Tamil
- Urdu
- Gujarati
- Kannada
- Malayalam
- Oriya

FESTIVALS

List of Selected Festivals

Hindu Festivals

- Baisakhi
- Basant Panchami
- Diwali
- Durga Puja
- Holi
- Janmashthami
- Karwa Chauth
- Mahashivaratri
- Makar Sankranti
- Naag Panchmi
- Ganesh Puja
- Navratri
- Rakhi
- Ramnavami

Christian Festivals

17. Christmas 18. Ester 19. Good Friday

Sikh Festivals

20. Guru Nanak Jayanti 21. Lohri

Muslim Festival

22. Bakra Eid 23. Eid-ul-fitr 24. Muhorram

Buddhist Festival

25. Buddha Purnima

Jain Festival

26. Mahavir Jayanti

National Festivals

27. Independence Day

28. Republic Day

29. Gandhi Jayanti

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PERFORMING ARTS



Indian dance too has diverse folk and classical forms. Among the well known folk dances are the bhangra of Punjab, Bihu of Assam, the chhau of Jharkhand, Odissi of Orissa, ghoomar of Rajasthan, dandiya and garba of Gujarat and Lavani of Maharashtra.



- ❖ Kathakali (Kerala)
- ❖ Lavani (Maharashtra)
- ❖ Garba (Gujarat)
- ❖ Bhangra (Punjab)
- ❖ Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)



- ❖ Ghoomar (Rajasthan)
- ❖ Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu)
- ❖ Kathak (Uttar Pradesh)
- ❖ Cheraw Dance (Mizoram)
- ❖ Bihu (Assam)



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ARCHITECTURE

Indian architecture has evolved through various ages in different regions of the country. Apart from these natural and obvious evolution from the pre-historic and historic periods, evolution of Indian architecture was generally affected by the emergence and decay of great empires and dynasties in the sub-continent .



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Cuisine

How to eat Indian food



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IMPORTANT DISHES OF INDIA

- Makke ki roti and sarson sa saag (Punjab)
- Dhokla (Gujarat)
- Vada Pav (Maharashtra)
- Litti Chokha (Bihar)
- Dal Baati (Rajasthan)



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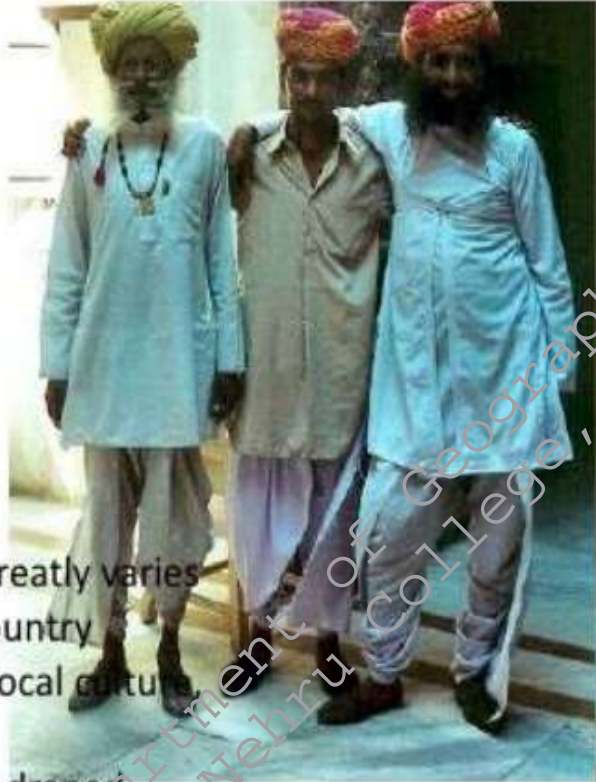
Important dishes of India Contd...

- **Hyderabadi Biryani (Andhra Pradesh)**
- **Masala Dosa (Tamil Nadu)**
- **Vindaloo (Goa)**
- **Momos, Thukpa (Sikkim)**
- **Apong (Beer) (Arunachal Pradesh)**
- **Iromba (Manipur)**
- **Jadoh (Meghalaya)**



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CLOTHING



Traditional clothing in India greatly varies across different parts of the country. It is influenced immensely by local culture, geography and climate. Popular styles of dress include draped garments such as **sari** for women and **Dhoti** or **lungi** for men; in addition, stitched clothes such as **churidar** for women and **kurta-pyjama** and European-style **trousers** and **shirts** for men, are also popular.



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THANK YOU

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