Changing aspects of Indian culture: A Sociological Perspective

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Abstract

Indian culture is a rich tapestry of traditions, beliefs, and practices that have evolved over centuries. However, like any other culture, Indian culture is not static. It undergoes constant change due to various factors such as globalization, urbanization, technological advancements, and socio-economic transformations. This study aims to analyze the changing aspects of Indian culture from a sociological perspective, with a focus on the impact of these changes on organizations and social systems. By delving into Indian society, religion, culture, and social change, this article seeks to contribute new insights to the existing knowledge on Indian culture. Indian culture is deeply rooted in its ancient history, diverse religious beliefs, and regional traditions. It encompasses a wide range of practices, including language, art, music, dance, cuisine, clothing, and social norms. The cultural diversity within India is immense, with each region having its own distinct customs and traditions. This diversity is a testament to the rich heritage of the country. The changing aspects of Indian culture have a significant impact on organizations and social systems. This study provides a sociological perspective on the evolving nature of Indian culture, highlighting the influence of globalization, urbanization, and technological advancements. By analyzing these changes, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complexities of Indian society and contribute to the existing knowledge on Indian culture. It is crucial for individuals, organizations, and policymakers to adapt to these changes and embrace cultural diversity to foster a harmonious and inclusive society.

Keywords: prespective ,indian culture ,Changing aspects ,analyze ,existing knowledge

Introduction

Culture is nothing but our way of life. It includes language, food, religion, our social behavior, values, traditions, and beliefs. These are all passed from one generation to another. Here, we cannot forget about the role of social, political, economic, and cultural organizations. Culture refers to the patterns of thought and behaviour of people. It includes values, beliefs, rules of conduct, and patterns of social, political and economic organisation (Dr. Binod Bihari Satpathy). India's culture is one of the oldest and richest cultures in the world. Indian culture has a strong foundation in civilization and religion. India had the oldest and richest culture, but it has been changing ever since because of globalization, foreign culture, and its impact on our society. The people in our society are changing and adopting new ways of life. India is ruled by British emperors, and because of their cultural impact, some dynamics and dimensions have taken place in our society. New behavioral patterns, cultural aspects, rules, and norms are taking place in our society, and they are impacting our people in our day-to-day lives. Globalization, industrialization, privatization, and samskrutization were also part of the 21st century, and by these, Indian society was impacted in a deep sense. Because of globalization, the world has become "the global village."

Objectives

It is true that defining the goals of the task when producing a research paper in an academic setting is challenging. It is predicted based on the constraints of the research papers. In a similar vein, the following goals have been developed for this study:

Examining the elements that influenced the transformation of Indian culture
Comparing shifts in culture from a sociological angle
Bringing to light the elements that shape Indian culture
Recognizing the shifting cultural disparities

Methodology

According to the article's goals and introduction, the research writer conducted a thorough search for pertinent and crucial research papers before starting to create this piece. A thorough and comprehensive assessment of the applied elements was conducted. For this paper, the exploratory research approach was employed by the research writer. It is appropriate to describe and clarify Indian culture and associated concepts, as well as the elements that impact culture and facilitate cultural transformation.

The nature of Indian culture and history

Culture is a way of life. The food you eat, the clothes you wear, the language you speak in and the God you worship all are aspects of culture. In very simple terms, we can say that culture is the embodiment of the way in which we think and do things. (Dr. Binod Bihari Satpathy). Indian culture is known for its diversity and prosperity. Language plays a very important role in the creation of any culture. In India, there are fifteen national languages recognized by the Indian Constitution, and these are all spoken in different dialects across the country. India had the richest heritage and culture, which built upon the oldest civilian values and traditions. It's one of the oldest, created 4,500 years ago in the civilization era. The religious texts of different ages that Indologists very often studied not only emanated the idea of a 'Hindu India'; they also proposed contrasting and conflicting visions of time, space and object. As a corollary, the need for supplementing those with field view was also felt by some of our pioneers (Biswajit Ghosh). According to many sources, it is described as "Sa Prathama Sanskrati Vishvavara," the first and supreme culture in the world.

Religion, values, and traditions:

India has seen many religions in the past few years. India is known for its variety of religions, like Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, Parashi, and Islamism. Though people practice different cultures and traditions according to their religion, they are all considered unique Hindus. Here, all religions have contributed their own culture, which has become mixed. There are different cultures in the religion, and different religions are also added to the culture. One of the oldest and most diverse civilizations in the world, Indian culture includes a wide variety of languages, customs, beliefs, concepts, taboos, codes, and directions, masterpieces of art, construction, rituals, and ceremonies (Abhirup Bhadra). Hinduism is the oldest religion in the world. Hinduism is widely accepted and followed by many Indians. According to the research, 80% of people in India identify as Hindus. Culture is cumulative and dynamic in nature. Culture will change as time passes. Our culture is influenced by our civilization, religion, and languages. Culture is always part of society. Socio-cultural changes are measured in various dimensions such as politics, economics, corporates, and society (Dr. C Thanavathi, S Ramya).

Changing aspects of Indian culture

We all know change is common for all and universal. Change is happening in our lives and in us. So, our Indian culture is influenced by foreign culture and has changed a lot over the centuries. Changes are happening in our culture and traditions. New

inventions, discoveries, and the spread of ideas contribute to cultural changes. Consider the effect of the internet. It's not only changed the culture of individual countries but the entire world (Dr. Vijay Kumar). Sometimes it's good and beneficial, but sometimes it affects our culture and tradition badly and results in negative aspects.

Some traditions have changed that are not good for society, i.e., Sati Pratha, child marriage, the Devadasi system, and untouchability. Policies and laws are also modified pertaining to it. It is a positive change. Due to technology, some changes are happening in our society. Technology and the internet have become a part of our lives. We are using Face book, Twitter, Instagram, Whats App, etc., so these all make people come to know each other's culture, lifestyle, and traditions well. People are thinking independently and have become independent.

Education: Education is one of the major weapons or means of empowerment. Today's girls are also getting new job opportunities and going to different parts of the world to get higher education and jobs.

Marriage and family: These are both important social institutions; they have contributed a lot to our society over the last few decades. Changes have happened in their functions and responsibilities. Joint families disappeared, and single families came into existence. Today's people are seeking their life partner based on their attitude and interests. They are becoming more independent.

Traveling and tourism: People are traveling across the world, learning, and incorporating their lifestyle and culture. Sometimes changes help to remove bad evils and traditions. This is good because we want to remove old traditions that have existed for a long time in our society. They are not useful to people or society. Changes in culture mean not only our culture but also our food, dress, traditions, and customs rules. Our social institutions like family, religion, marriage education, caste, and social structure get affected by cultural change.

Influence of western culture on Indian society: In India, people are fully free to accept and practice other cultures and religions. Because India is a secular country, the Western culture we accept is a gift from Britishers. They came for the purpose of business but built their emperor and ruled over 200 years. So, Indians were slightly and gradually influenced by their culture. The Indian social structure has changed due to globalization, industrialization, and privatization. But one of the most important things here that can be mentioned is westernization. Westernization mostly impacts our urban society, but rural areas are also impacted by westernization. The consequences of westernization

are much greater. Our social institutions like education, family, marriage, cases, and religion get affected by westernization because they have changed in their functions and responsibilities. Social, political, and economic organizations get impacted by westernization.

This article discusses three significant phenomena that have changed our society's culture.

Innovation

Exploration

Diffusion of Cultures

Innovation

Innovation

In societies, cultural norms have changed as a result of new innovations. In every field, new technologies are applied in ways that both form and reflect new cultural ideals. In place of the outdated methods, they assist people in discovering fresh and efficient methods and formulating them in society.

Exploration

Exploration is the finding of new information in a connected field. This could result in the development of new protocols, instruments, and work flows.

Cultural diffusion

The diffusion of cultures allows communities to converge and get to know each other better. This merging of cultures offers advantages as well as disadvantages. It is a culture that interacts with another culture to influence it. Displacement diffusion is linked to cultures that transfer concepts, such as technology and business procedures, to a new cultural setting.

In addition to this, cultural shifts can also result from environmental changes, technological innovation, and interaction with different cultures.

Affecting Factors

Industrialization, urbanization, Modernization, and globalization have contributed to significant changes in the culture of the world, more in non-western third world since the end of the colonial period, and the Second World War, contributing to some progressive, undesired changes. (Gogineni, Rama Rao, Kallivayalil, Roy Abraham. et al,).

Globalization

It has brought new ideas, technologies, and cultural practices from all over the world to

India, which has had a huge impact on Indian culture. Increased cultural exchange, the acceptance of foreign lifestyles, and modernizations of conventional norms and values are the results of this.

Modernization

Traditional societies must adapt to modernization components in order to become modern. In this case, the process is turning an agrarian civilization into an industrial or commercial society. Here, cultural norms, religiosity, and other fundamental societal values are all on the decline. The daily routines and cultural practices of people in society have been significantly impacted by industrialization.

Industrialization

Naturally, this resulted in a shift in consumer culture. Industrialization brought with it the emergence of numerous vocations. Many work opportunities were generated. Which helped people improve their business, technical, and social abilities?

Urbanization

It speaks about the process by which rural settlements become urban communities. People's cultural norms inside society are also impacted and transformed during this process. Because of the impact on people's new cultural beliefs and behaviors, this may result in a different kind of community development.

Panikkar lists 29 strategies for bringing about cultural transformation in his work "Indic Christian Theology of Religious Pluralism" (K. Pathil (ed), Religious Pluralism, ISPCK, 1991, pp. 252-299). Here is a brief synopsis of them:

1. Growth 2.Development, 3.Evolution, 4.Involution, 5.Renovation, 6.Reconception, 7.Reform, 8.Innovation 9.Revivalism 10.Revolution 11.Mutation, 12.Progress, 13.Diffusion 14. Osmosis, 15.Borrowing 16.Eclecticism 17.Syncretism 18.Modernization 19.Indigenization 20.Adaptation 21.Accomodation 22.Adoption 23.Translation 24.Conversion 25.Transformation 26.Foundation 27.Acculturation 28.Inculturation 29.Interculturation

Results and discussion

Sociologists have noted that society is dynamic and always changing; it is not a body of water that remains unchanged. After much debate, it has been discovered that slow, incremental changes in society eventually result in social transformations. Being a devoted sociology student or academic is not required to comprehend the shifts in culture.

By taking a deeper look, even the average person can see the changes occurring in our society. Several major religions, including Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism, originated in India. Indian culture has been greatly influenced by the rise of these religions and their ideologies, which have shaped its values, customs, and beliefs.

Indian civilization and society have always preserved their distinctiveness; however, foreign culture and habits have a big influence on it. At first, a multitude of cultures and religions called it home. Diversity, cultural richness, and religiosity are seen in all aspects of contemporary society. This can be explained by a number of factors, including industrialization, urbanization, globalization, and the influence of foreign cultures and habits. Foreign culture has affected Indian philosophy, literature, art, and architecture since its inception. Exchanges between cultures can occasionally play a role. India is a melting pot of castes, religions, languages, and cultural traditions. In this case, a variety of political, social, and economic forces have greatly influenced and helped to create a distinctive culture.

Significant cultural shifts have become new aspects of contemporary Indian society. Secularism and modernization rank highest among them. Traditional values have changed in Indian society nowadays in many spheres of human behavior, including food, attire, education; festival celebrations, religiosity, cultural interchange, idea sharing, communication, and so forth. Significant impact on language, dance, music, film, philosophies, religions, cuisines, etiquette, traditions, and civil communication.

Conclusion

Indian culture has the ability to bring people together, even if it has been impacted by modernity, industrialization, globalization, and other factors for a long time. Indian culture is frequently pursued as a synthesis of several cultures. India's civilization has been heavily impacted by foreign cultures and practices throughout its history. Foreign culture initially had an influence on Indian philosophy, literature, art, and architecture; norms, symbols, values, beliefs, language, formal and informal mores, laws, taboos, folkways, and customs are examples of cultural elements. Culture is made up of values and beliefs, languages, symbols, rituals, and norms. All other customs are shaped by the factors.

Every element of our everyday lives has been profoundly impacted by cultural change, which is also bringing about changes in daily life. Many visitors from the oldest civilizations and cultures have been drawn to India by its society and have been going there on a regular basis. Indians are united in this era, even if globalization, modernity, industry, and other factors have long influenced Indian culture.

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