

Vol. 1, Issue.V, July 2022, PC : PSR-2207010

Poonam Shodh Bachna

INDIA'S BEAUTY AND STRENGTH LIES IN ITS UNITY IN DIVERSITY

Aadil Ahmad Shairgojri¹ & Ishfaq Ahmad Mir² Research Scholars Annamalai University Tamil Nadu, India Address: Heffkuri Shopain Jammu and Kashmir Email id: aadilhassan1995@gmail.com

Abstract

There are many distinct faiths, castes, dialects, and ways of life in India. However, there is always a sense of oneness in the midst of our differences. The same spirit of togetherness that led to our freedom is essential to our nation's continued growth and well-being. We can only grow into great nations if there is peace. People of various classes, sects, and religions have coexisted peacefully in India for centuries. To make matters worse, they've been cohabiting for decades. This clearly demonstrates the Indian people's extraordinary tolerance and cohesion. The country is a fantastic example of the concept of unity in diversity. The world's oldest civilization is found in India. We have been ruled by a variety of people from different religions and cultures over the course of 5000 years. In addition, a large number of individuals immigrated to India, which welcomed them with open arms. This interaction has allowed us to see a wide range of religious, cultural, racial, and religious diversity in our country. But despite the country's many differences is the thread that links all Indians together. There are a number of different sorts of diversity in India, as well as a wide range of definitions of "diversity," which we'll cover below. In India, there are a variety of coivilizations, religions, languages, and customs that may be traced from Jammu to Kanya kumari. However, India's concept of unity in variety is characterized by people coming together in love and harmony, despite their differences. **KEY WORDS**: Unity; Diversity; Strength; constitution; Caste and Steps etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

The feeling of fraternity without discrimination is referred to as "unity in variety." Unity in diversity refers to a sense of unity despite the presence of a great deal of difference in one's life. People are brought together by its spirit, and this connection illuminates the righteous way. Religion, race, class, and creed are only a few examples of the many forms of diversity that exist. Diversity is not viewed as a problem in our country, but rather as a source of strength and growth. Harmony and unity among individuals from diverse religions and cultures is symbolised by this symbol.

One of the world's most populous countries, India has served as a beacon of tolerance and respect for differences. Caste, culture, religion, and skin colour are just a few of the many variances that exist in India. Fortunately, India's people have been coexisting peacefully for many centuries despite their many distinctions. Everyone in the country is treated with respect regardless of their differences. Indians continue to follow this great practise, which brilliantly illustrates their unity in diversity. In today's world, our country is undergoing a major transformation and modernization. Despite the fact that distinct groups may hold differing views, this never leads to a rift in the country's core. We've always honoured our ancestors' traditions, and we want to do so moving forward. Acceptance, tolerance, and correction are deeply ingrained in our psyches.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

> To explain and analyse the idea that India's Beauty and Strength rests in its Diversity, and to explain why people have such perception and to what extent this perception is true.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study has a tone that manages to be both ex facto, descriptive and analytical method. In order to accomplish this, it makes extensive use of secondary sources, such as articles from newspapers and magazines, reports based on investigations, and other studies that are quite similar to those. Aside from that one factor, analysis is also founded on the individual's own personal observations.

4. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

As we all know, India is a land of unity despite its many differences. The depiction of India's history has been a key issue in the argument over the country's political unity and cultural diversity. Communalists appeal to the country's long history of religious struggle to argue for the need for clear borders, while secularists use India's long legacy of tolerance to argue for a multicultural India. There are those who see the very use of history as a problem with post-

colonial theory and practise. Rethinking India's nation-state emergence may be necessary because of repeated incidents of violence against minorities in relation with historical issues. Those who are concerned with the nation's origins presume no view of change that would allow for the integration of diverse aspects. Secularists frequently just consider one point of view and ignore all of the others that could be considered. An encompassing view of temporal change might help create a modern version of unity we might refer to as "unity in diversity," which incorporates the nation-state model of unification with the variety of cultural and social forms that exist. Political unity and cultural diversity in India are often fought over in terms of how they are depicted in the past. India's heritage of tolerance is invoked by secularists, while communalists point out that India's history of religious struggle necessitates demarcation. Those who are critical of post-colonial theory argue that the sheer dependence on history itself is a source of the issue. People who are concerned with the nation's origins in India's history have little room for change that would allow diverse elements to combine. This is why there are so many incidents of violence against minorities linked to disagreements over the past. Secularists often only consider one point of view, ignoring the possibility of alternative points of view. A new kind of unity, one that might be referred to as "unity in diversity," can be achieved by taking into account both the unifying model of the nation state and the variety of cultural and social forms of existence. Unity in diversity refers to a state of oneness or integrity despite the endless variety of options. Individual differences in physical appearance, skin colour, caste, religion and cultural traditions, etc. are not viewed as a source of conflict in the concept of unity in variety. Instead, these disparities are considered as enriching the community and the country. The concept of "unity in variety" refers to the harmony that exists amongst people of various cultural, religious, social, and economic backgrounds. There are several political and social assemblies that have used this expression since the beginning of time to signify unity among people or groups of people. Around 500 BC, societies in North America and China began using this term. The best example of unity in variety can be found in India, where people of different faiths and cultures live under the same set of rules.

4.1 Types of Diversity in India

History and culture abound in India, which is one of the world's oldest countries. It's important to embrace the many different traditions, cultures, languages, and dialects that make up the world we live in. While many different faiths, castes, and creeds call this place home, 'being Indian' unites them all many different traditions can be found in India. Guajarati's, Brahmans, Marwaris, Bengalis, South Indians, Muslims, and Christians all live in Gujarat. The festivals, dances, music, and visual arts of every religion are all distinctive in their own ways. Festivals in India are a riot of color. The homeland shines on all events, regardless of religious affiliation. Diwali, Holi, RakshaBandhan, Ganesh Chaturthi, and Ram Navami are all observed by Hindus in this region. Because Hindus use the lunar calendar, there is no defined date for these celebrations. Eid-ul-Fitar and Eid-ul-Adah are celebrated by Muslims. Guru Govind Singh's birthday is celebrated by Sikhs, and Christians commemorate Christmas. There are further celebrations listed in the Indian calendar. Dance and music, like festivals, have religious and cultural origins. Artworks from India show a wide range of styles and subject matter. Countless epochs, religions, political movements, and breakthroughs in culture can be found within its walls. I like it because it conveys the essence of life's philosophy on canvas. There is a remarkable blend of diversity in India's art forms, music, dance, costumes, and rituals. A core American principle is "Unity in Diversity," and this is something we take pride in. It has a wide range of applications.

India's aspirations in terms of ethnic and religious diversity.

A nation can't exist or progress unless all of its citizens are included. Influencing and dividing caste, religion, and sects are simple. If this occurs, the country's progress slows, and the entire nation suffers as a result. It's critical to instill a sense of brotherhood and solidarity among all people, regardless of their backgrounds or circumstances. The recent comeback of Afghanistan demonstrates the importance of integration. There is a worldwide impact on racism, extremism, and prejudice. It is only through "unity in variety" that these social ills may be eradicated. Oneness in Diversity is fundamental to progress. Internal difficulties would make a country insecure and limit its growth. A country's human capital should be utilized to its full potential by the government. People can contribute to the advancement of the country if they are safe and have a feeling of harmony, brotherhood, and unity. Harmonious coexistence demands unity in a diverse country.

4.2 Unity in diversity is guaranteed under Indian law

When writing India's constitution, the country's history and hardships were taken into consideration. Since the days of British colonial rule, our country's greatest strength has been its togetherness. It's important that no one in our community feels excluded, because it might have negative consequences. According to Nehru's 1938 declaration, the constitution of India would be drafted without interference from outsiders. As a result of this announcement, a meeting was called with religious leaders from various faiths. As a result of the unanimous support of the elected officials, a constituent assembly was convened. Members of many cases, religions, gender, and more make up our diversified society's component. As a result of the assembly's recommendations, the constitution was drafted to ensure social cohesion. Equality, socialism, and secularism are used in our Constitution's preamble to protect our diverse society's rights.

4.3 The benefits and drawbacks of diversity

When it comes to governing a society, unity of variation is the most important component, whether or not people are the same or equal. With a broad group of people, you might find new ways to live your life. There are both advantages and disadvantages to a diverse group.

Morale is boosted by a sense of belonging. It is important to him that the unique qualities and perspectives that make him unique are acknowledged when he arrives from a different place. Morale is boosted by accepting others despite their differences.

With the help of other people, today's social issues can be solved. Pollution in the water and air are just two examples. While he may not be able to help you solve your problem, he may be able to provide some advice based on his own personal experiences.

Diverse perspectives foster mutual respect and understanding. We became friends with them because we were curious, and that made it easier to work together as a team. When people work together, they win more often and achieve more.

The businessman expands his horizons by adopting new ideas and experiences. To start a firm, you need to have some familiarity with the market. As a result, a businessman's self-assurance is bolstered, and this is where the principle of unity within variety comes into play.

4.4 The impediment to India's unity in diversity

There is no doubt that India's greatest issue is one of religion. Selfish individuals disturb religious harmony in order to further their own political ambitions. An example is the Hindu-Muslim conflict. There are religious riots in different parts of the country. Their primary purpose is to pursue their own interests and cause havoc in society.

Diversity exacerbates divisions. It entails prioritizing religious values over those of the country as a whole. It skippered the rule of law and contributed to the country's dissolution.

In India's history, there has never been a steady stream of progress. A few towns and cities have grown, but not all of them. This leads to migration and violence in less developed regions. Separation is sometimes demanded by those in need of it. Similarities exist between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India.

The conflict was sparked by the organizations' ethical issues. Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and Jharkhand are only a few of the states where tribal people want to manage their own administrations. They are afraid that modernization would wreak havoc on their trees and their way of life.

People of the upper caste may treat those of the lower caste with contempt. Discrimination based on religion, culture, societal norms, etc. is pervasive in the workplace and educational institutions.

At times, people like terrorists and zealots try to disturb the country's tranquilly and incite violence. Several times, India has been the victim.

4.5 Steps to maintain Unity in Diversity

A person can take some small steps to maintain unity in diversity. The following steps can help the person to gain more knowledge from a person who may be different from him. a person should take care of these points while he meets with new people:

A person while talking with any other person from different religion, caste, and language, should respect his opinion and choices.

Suppose you are travelling with a person who belongs from Punjab. It is obvious that he will be much more comfortable in the Punjabi language. So if he is mixing his Punjabi with your language then you should not make fun of this. You should respect his language and opinions.

It is one of the most important factors to make somebody your friend. You should let him express his views on a topic. It is totally up to you whether you will accept his views or not. But at least you should let him express exactly what he thinks about a particular thing.

There are many differences which attract people towards them. Some differences like language, culture, dresses etc attract people. You can ask anything about language and culture. But there are many other differences on which you should not ask the person. One of the differences is financial status. A person should not talk about the financial status of another person.

Unity in diversity means accepting the person with his differences. A person should not make fun of different people. It may have a bad impact on the mentality of other people.

So, whenever you are going to meet somebody who is different from you, you should take care of these points.

5. CONCLUSION

After going over the concept of unity in diversity in India, we are able to draw the conclusion that India is a large country with a variety of religious traditions and cultural customs. The language spoken in one region is not the same as the language spoken in another region. The attire that was worn by them also had a tendency to vary from one region to the next. Additionally, the outward appearance differs from one region of the country to the next. The fact that we Indians feel a sense of connection and oneness among them, despite all of these many cultures and traditions, is what makes India such a beautiful country despite its diversity. It's possible that different people have different points of view, but everyone is thinking about how our country can improve. As a result, we are able to draw the conclusion that our greatest asset is found in our unity despite our many differences.

We think you're right that there are significant ideological and ritual logical differences between the Hindu and Muslim groups, and we agree with you on some of those distinctions. However, these disparities are brought about by politicians who are brainwashing these populations just for their own selfish gain. Hindus and Muslims continue to coexist in modern society, and those who practise either religion appreciate the traditions and customs of the other.

The entire nation takes time off to celebrate holidays such as Eid and Diwali, in addition to thirty other significant religious and cultural events. During these occasions, Hindus and Muslims will trade presents and sweets with one another. This demonstrates how unity can exist within variety in India.

It's been said that "together we stand, divided we fall," which is an old proverb. Therefore, as a nation, we need to work hard to maintain our unity in order to make ourselves less susceptible to the assaults of other nations.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND FUNDING

Nil

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Without the assistance and support of each and every one of our fellow students, the production of this research piece would not have been feasible. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all of the researchers that put in a lot of hard work to write papers connected to the article and who worked with us to design a strategy for efficiently monitoring our work. For their efforts, we are truly thankful. We would like to offer our sincere appreciation to each of you.

REFERENCES

- **1.** Babul, R. (2011). Understanding Indiaâ€[™] s sociological diversity, unity in diversity and caste system in contextualizing a global conservation model. International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology, 3(12), 440-451.
- **2.** Balagopalan, S. (2009). Unity in diversity': Social cohesion and the pedagogical project of the Indian state. Thinking diversity, building cohesion: A transnational dialogue, 133-150.
- **3.** Blackmore, W. H., Cotter, R. E., & Elliott, M. J. (1970). Unity in diversity. In Impact (pp. 219-230). Palgrave Macmillan, London.
- 4. Chaturvedi, S. (2003). "Indian" geopolitics: Unity in diversity or diversity of unity? Ekistics, 327-339.
- 5. Darvishpour, H. (2011). The Sign of Unity in Diversity in Indian Society (Text in Persian).
- 6. Das, P. D. CHANGING DIMENSION OF RELIGION IN INDIA: A UNITY IN DIVERSITY. PRÁVNA POLITIKA A LEGISLATÍVA LEGAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION, 210.
- 7. Dasgupta, K. (2001). Asian content development: unity in diversity. Library Review.
- 8. Gore, M. S. (1996). Unity in diversity. Social Scientist, 30-43.
- **9.** Gottlob, M. (2007). India's unity in diversity as a question of historical perspective. Economic and Political Weekly, 779-789.
- **10.** Heesterman, J. C. (1986). IV. Unity and Diversity in India and Indonesia. Itinerario, 10(1), 83-96.
- **11.** Hulmes, E. (1992). Unity and diversity: the search for common identity. Priorities in Religious Education, 124.
- **12.** Kakar, S., &Kakar, K. (2009). The Indians: Portrait of a people. Penguin Books India.
- **13.** Kaufman, B. E. (Ed.). (2014). The development of human resource management across nations: Unity and diversity. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- **14.** Mookerji, R. K. (2004). The fundamental unity of India. Orient Blackswan.
- **15.** Nehru, J. (1937). The unity of India. Foreign Aff., 16, 231.
- 16. Nehru, J. (2008). Discovery of India. Penguin UK.

- **17.** Padmanabhan, S. (2012). Unity in diversity: The Indian cosmopolitan idea. In Routledge Handbook of Cosmopolitanism Studies (pp. 476-489). Routledge.
- **18.** Prasad, K. (2015). Incredible India!: Media Pluralism amidst Unity in Diversity. In Media Pluralism and Diversity (pp. 171-192). Palgrave Macmillan, London.
- **19.** Ragin, C. C., & Amoroso, L. M. (2011). Constructing social research: The unity and diversity of method. Pine Forge Press.
- **20.** *Raj, A., & Pandey, I. Unity in Diversity–We all are one.*
- **21.** Ray, S., & Singh, J. K. (2015). Unity in diversity: Search for common indian national identity. IOSR Journal of Humanities and social science. Vol. 20. Issue 7. Pp 09, 16.
- **22.** Roy, B. (2011). Understanding India's sociological diversity, unity in diversity and caste system in contextualizing a global conservation model. Int. J. Sociol. Anthropol, 3, 440-451.
- 23. Schermers, H. G., & Blokker, N. M. (2011). International institutional law: unity within diversity. Brill.
- **24.** Singh, M. P., & Deva, S. (2005). The constitution of India: Symbol of unity in diversity. Jahrbuch des OffentlichenRechts der Gegenwart, Yearbook of Public Law (Germany), 53, 649-686.
- **25.** Subramaniam, V. (1972). Unity and diversity in India: The strength of the Indian union. The Round Table, 62(248), 509-518.