Role of the Indian Culture in India’s Social System: A Critical Study

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Abstract
The major goal of this paper is to trace out an importance of the cultures and heritages in Indian context for the flourish of entire social system in a organized and systematic ways. It is sure that no country could be without culture and heritages, both are being part of the human being development as well as civilization, in which entire social system are dawn with proper civics, social and political systems with an aim to elevate society as a society which comes from the sources of culture and heritages, based on the thinking of culture some of heritages are emerged which may be on remembering of its role in strengthening of culture. Heritages are the symbol of the particular culture which emerged in all the country with a symbol of highlighting some of core features of the particular culture. Altogether, culture and heritages are intertwined by symbolizing some of religion stories and victory.

Keywords: Culture, Heritages, Importance of Culture, Evolution of heritages and Culture.

Introduction
Generally Latin words are the major root causes of the emergences of so many political, social and economical terminologies, in this aspects the English word of culture is also drawn from the source of Latin word (Cult or cultus). It message to us that culture is meaning of the cultivation, tilling and worship of the goddess. These words are evoking people’s goddess and cultivating feelings with an aim to make every individual to works hard in agriculture lands without laziness. Culture and heritages in Indian soil has been as unique factors of the social evolutions, developments, modernizations and following ethical attitudes in the entire states of India’s. Heritages are emerged and constructed by our ancestors based on the stories of political social, several king rule and emperor administrations.

OBJECTIVES
This study is classifieds into five categories of objectives which are mentioned below to reach out its destinations of the evolutions of cultural and heritages systems in India. This study’s importances and needs are confined within these five objectives for come to agreeable conclusion.
1. To understand the theme and purpose of culture;

2. To establish the cordial link between culture and heritages;

3. To establish the link between culture and heritage;

4. To examine the duty and consequences of culture in human life.

5. To analyses Role of Culture and heritages in social construction

**CONCEPT OF CULTURE**

In human being life and developments culture is being as a vital role and tool. Because Culture is road of human being life, the food we eat regularly, the attire which we are wearing, the conversing vernaculars and veneering and worshiping the Gods are the major routine duty and jobs of the human being life in all the social and civil system. In easy and little way, we can feel and say that culture is the attributions of the human being life in which we think what we want to do and doing what we desired to attain certain things. It is also the things that we have followed all the above discussed factors as we are the members of social systems. Culture could be understood and assessed when we do our duty in polite way and live peacefully in society without harms to other. Herewith all the praises and appreciations of good culture practices in the society will be reaching to all human being because culture is out coming of innate expressions of the human beings once it gives good result would be appreciated otherwise it will be rectified by the law. Culture and human being are the two side of the same coin in which both are doing significant role towards social constructions. Following items are the outcomes of the human being cultures, culture. Art, music, literature, architecture, sculpture, philosophy, religion and science can be seen as aspects of culture. However, culture also includes the customs, traditions, festivals, ways of living and one’s outlook on various issues of life.

Culture are viewed as the product of human made environment, this environments are included material and non material items of the social systems. This systems are routinely transmitted to succeeding generations with a think to follow always as a mark of human being inventions thus refers to a human-made environment which includes all the material and nonmaterial products of group life that are transmitted from one generation to the next. According to social scientist there are both clear and unclear cultures in human being harts which are accepted globally after done proper test on their behaviors and attitudes. Obviously culture is natural one and artificial one but both are mixed while we born we are build by fixed mechanism after born certain needful things are derived by human beings in this case they born with natural characters and after born they learn what do they need for survive in the world. The essential core of culture thus lies in those finer ideas which are transmitted within a group-both historically derived as well as selected with their attached value. More recently, culture denotes historically transmitted patterns of meanings embodied in symbols, by means of which people communicate, perpetuate and develop their knowledge about and express their attitudes.
toward life. Based on the connotations of the social scientist of Indian and international cultures are derived and fixed but both are shifted to from one generation to other generations for the sake of role model and praises. In several cultures people will follow according to time and space just for their life and survival purpose.

Culture is simply an expressions and outcomes of the human being thinking. These cultures might been seen in entertainment places, amusement places, music places and religious practices places because cultures are growth of the human being ritual and ceremony practices which could be followed by one generation to other generation as an identifications of our forefathers life and activities. Cultures are defined in several ways but two ways are chosen by the Indian social scientist that which are major part of the culture developments such as material and non-materials (material items are human being possessions and enjoyments and non-materials means human being skills, creations and innate feelings). There is evidence for material causes and no evidences for non-material things but both are mixed and applied in social systems.

Culture varies from place to place and country to country. Its development is based on the historical process operating in a local, regional or national context. For example, we differ in our ways of greeting others, our clothing, food habits, social and religious customs and practices from the West. In other words, the people of any country are characterized by their distinctive cultural traditions. Everywhere Culture would not be similar and identical but it is varied from nations to nations and country to country, in this context culture developments based on the historical stories or achievements or rule and rules of the ancient ruler’s which are typed and written at people heart’s as it could be very thinkable. It is proven thinks that there is not sayable and seeable evidence of human being feelings and expression unless it gets converted into material aspects thereby, so many problems are happening since authority is not able to find out non-material causes.

As we speak dress and men are inseparable like wise culture and civilization is also will be living together without gap because culture is outcome of civilizations and civilization is output culture, if we look at closely there is connections between deeply in terms of making and framing all the relevant of the social systems. Culture and civilization make s an organized civil society to shine along with the characters of the shelter, income, revenue, occupations, educations, entertainments, ritual ceremonies, community festivals and village festivals. All these characters of the cultures and civilizations are made a good spacious civil society by comprising all the requirements.

As per the lengthy discourses and discussion of the so many social scientist t philosophers of both international and domestic is argued the cultures are the clear images and shapes of the human being’s inner expressions. That we can realize and see in social platforms while same fellow practices their inner feelings and expressions in good ways and bad ways. As water is released from reservoir the culture and civilization is also released and exposed from the hearts of the human being’s thought and hearts, their activities are the major sources of emerging civilizations and cultures in the world history.
Anyhow we should understand that culture is not a separate one from the domain of civilization because civilization is referring their durations of the ancient forefathers lived periods and life through which culture is evolved by practicing ritual activities, political and social activities during the ancient civilizations. So, civilization is developments of the maturity, reasoning, science, food, culture and other social needs in which culture defines that it is an expressions of the human being thought and skills also minds. Anyway culture and civilization is the outcome of human being’s thinking and achievements all these thinking and success are coined as a culture and civilizations which makes the entire society to grow neatly and rationally.

CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Culture is not growing and developing rapidly and instantly but it is developing and growing as a flora and fauna is growing day by day likewise culture and developments are not a suddenly emerged phenomena. Collections of achievements, success, creations, thinking, behaviors and practices of several ancestor’s life periods are making the word of culture, this word is absolutely prototype of the human being’s past era’s incidents and phenomena’s which they did in all the functions and festivals and in family is constituted the word of culture. Reasonably and traditionally our predecessor practiced and possessed knowledge, skills, creations, hard works, achievements in social, political and economical are created culture word and also applied in ensuing societies and civil setup as commemorations of the our predecessor’s achievements.

Every actions and works of our ancient Rulers, fathers, historians, social scientist, architecture and educationists are felt meaningful and much useful for the social, political and civil society developments, these developments are named as culture and civilizations it is transmitted to from one generations to next generations. Specifically cultures are the product of human being’s perceptions and metaphysics which is meant as a culture and civilizations of the India’s social setup.

Though love is avoided and neglected based on the norms of caste and communities systems are followed by the certain rich people in India, love is flourished and nurtured during the ancient periods as a mark of gender equality and develop people in secular way, for love ancient rulers are build multiple marvelous monuments and statue and temple as commemorate of the love on lovers. A few examples would be helpful in clarifying the concept of heritage. The Taj Mahal, Swami Narayan Temple of Gandhinagar and Delhi, Red Fort of Agra, Delhi’s Qutub Minar, Mysore Palace, Jain Temple of Dilwara (Rajasthan) Nizamuddin Aulia’s Dargah, Golden Temple of Amritsar, Gurudwara Sisganj of Delhi, Sanchi Stupa, Christian Church in Goa, India Gate etc., are all important places of our heritage and are to be protected by all means. How far in each country cultural heritages are playing significant role in highlighting of those country’s famous and popular cultures which were existing during the ancient rule’s periods could be seen here as an example of this cultural heritages.
Besides the architectural creations, monuments, material artifacts, the intellectual achievements, philosophy, treasures of knowledge, scientific inventions and discoveries are also the part of heritage. In Indian context the contributions of Baudhayan, Aryabhatta, Bhaskaracharya in the field of Mathematics, Astronomy and Astrology; Kanad and Varahmihir in the field of Physics; Nagarjuna in the field of Chemistry, Susruta and Charak in the field of Medicines and Patanjali in the field of Yoga are profound treasures of Indian Cultural heritage. Culture is liable to change, but our heritage does not. We individuals, belonging to a culture or a particular group, may acquire or borrow certain cultural traits of other communities/cultures, but our belongingness to Indian cultural heritage will remain unchanged. Our Indian cultural heritage will bind us together e.g. Indian literature and scriptures namely Vedas, Upanishads Gita and Yoga System etc. have contributed a lot by way of providing right knowledge, right action, behavior and practices as complementary to the development of civilization.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CULTURE

Actually cultures are same or different one we have to understand .In this issues cultures are same but it is differed and diluted according to the persons to person’s attitudes and behaviors, in this ways we may have a close pay on how cultures are varied, it is varied just like good water is discolored based on the soil, is the finest example of the this issues.

Culture is learned and acquired: Culture is acquired in the sense that there are certain behaviors which are acquired through heredity. Individuals inherit certain qualities from their parents but socio-cultural patterns are not inherited. These are learnt from family members, from the group and the society in which they live. It is thus apparent that the culture of human beings is influenced by the physical and social environment through which they operate.

2. Culture is shared by a group of people: A thought or action may be called culture if it is shared and believed or practiced by a group of people.

3. Culture is cumulative: Different knowledge embodied in culture can be passed from one generation to another generation. More and more knowledge is added in the particular culture as the time passes by. Each may work out solution to problems in life that passes from one generation to another. This cycle remains as the particular culture goes with time.

4. Culture changes: There is knowledge, thoughts or traditions that are lost as new cultural traits are added. There are possibilities of cultural changes within the particular culture as time passes.

5. Culture is dynamic: No culture remains on the permanent state. Culture is changing constantly as new ideas and new techniques are added as time passes modifying or changing the old ways. This is the characteristics of culture that stems from the culture’s cumulative quality.

6. Culture gives us a range of permissible behavior patterns: It involves how an activity should be conducted, how an individual should act appropriately.

7. Culture is diverse: It is a system that has several mutually interdependent parts. Although these parts are separate, they are interdependent with one another forming culture as whole.

8. Culture is ideational: Often it lays down an ideal pattern of behaviour that are expected to be followed by individuals so as to gain social acceptance from the people with the same culture.
IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE IN HUMAN LIFE

Culture is closely linked with life. It is not an add-on, an ornament that we as human beings can use. It is not merely a touch of colour. It is what makes us human. Without culture, there would be no humans. Culture is made up of traditions, beliefs, way of life, from the most spiritual to the most material. It gives us meaning, a way of leading our lives. Human beings are creators of culture and, at the same time, culture is what makes us human.

A fundamental element of culture is the issue of religious belief and its symbolic expression. We must value religious identity and be aware of current efforts to make progress in terms of interfaith dialogue, which is actually an intercultural dialogue. As the world is becoming more and more global and we coexist on a more global level we can’t just think there’s only one right way of living or that any one is valid. The need for coexistence makes the coexistence of cultures and beliefs necessary. In order to not make such mistakes, the best thing we can do is get to know other cultures, while also getting to know our own. How can we dialogue with other cultures, if we don’t really know what our own culture is?

The three eternal and universal values of Truth, Beauty and Goodness are closely linked with culture. It is culture that brings us closer to truth through philosophy and religion; it brings beauty in our lives through the Arts and makes us aesthetic beings; and it is culture that makes us ethical beings by bringing us closer to other human beings and teaching us the values of love, tolerance and peace.

Conclusions

In forthcoming years deeply and sincerely India’s policymakers, rulers, academicians, social scientists and other pro-social people have to preserve our valued and innovative cultures which were offered by our ancestors and rulers. Thiers cultures are still being as an unforgettable and unavoidable owing its marvelous expressions and indications of the golden ethical and morality messages and principles of our ancient people’s. Which we have to follow without fail to nurture and foster our multicultural and secular culture and ideologies for the sake of all people’s developments in a laudable and proudable ways. Citizens of India’s are welcomed and praised by International people with the mark of highly morality following people and India is still being as an unshakable and steady power in the international rivalry politics owing its resplendident ethical and immaculate social, economical and political approaches with its opposite country’s leaders. These approaches of India’s and patterns of its citizens would be sustained by making certain motivating polices toward preserving India’s’ cultures.

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