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THE BONDS OF UNITY IN INDIA: A STUDY

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Abstract: *The bonds of unity may be situated in a certain fundamental uniformity of life as well as in certain mechanisms of integration. Herbert Risley, Census Commissioner in 1911 has rightly experiential, “Beneath the manifold diversity of physical and social type, language, custom and religion which strike the observer in India there can still be discerned a certain underlying uniformity of life from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin”.*

Abstract: *India, Unity, Religious Groups, Indian Culture, Fixed Boundaries*

INTRODUCTION

India has not ever lost the perfect of unity. From time immemorial, it found principled expression in the opinions of our sages and poets. The entire nation is mentioned to as ‘ Bharata varsha’ and the people are speak of to as Bharata ‘Santatih’ (progeny of Bharata) to emphasize the coherence of the country and its people. India, like every other nation, has its own fixed borders that are natural. On one side there are high Himalayan mountains and the other three borders are practically surrounded by oceans. India is limited within borders that are proof of terrestrial unity, a unity which baffles the scholars who themselves live in small European countries and find it problematic to understand how such a large country with so much variety of nature can be combined.

DISCUSSION

Even currently, when we speech our A country as “Mother India” it includes the understanding of geographical unity, Bankim Chandra Chatterijee’s patriotic song “Vande Mataram” exudes the feeling

of the Indian harmony. Though many religious groups in India present elements of external difference, it is not unbearable to trace elements mutual to all. Each religion preaches a basically single religious faith and shares a belief in the purity and value of life and faith in an invisible power with every other religious organization.

Religious unity in India finds its appearance through the places of worship dispersed all over the nation. Such religious places of the Hindus as Badrinarayan in the North, Dwaraka in the West, Rameswaram in the South and Jagannath Puri in the East signify the religious unity of this vast nation. These pilgrimage centres of great spiritual merit understand the sentiment of patriotism and a feeling for the unity of the nation also. Correspondingly, there are hundreds of other national monuments to which all Indians, regardless of race, culture or religions, pay respect. . Mountains like the Himalayas, rivers like the Ganges and a number of temples spread throughout the country make every Hindu touch that every inch of the land is holy.

CONCLUSION

The Indian public and Government respect this fruitfulness and diversity. They have acknowledged the principle of linguistic States and linguistic culture but they have worried much more the central cementing forces of the state. Differences of atmosphere and temperament prevail even in a small family, yet the family forms one indestructible unit. In the wider context of the state, communities and their individual cultures are a mark of their vigor and life, but they celebrate at and attain their contentment only as components of a larger whole. India, thus, may be a land of differences and paradoxes but the vital unity underlying its diversity is unique.

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