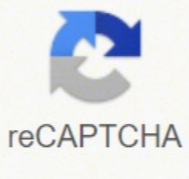




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Next



"ಕನ್ನಡ"ವ್ಯ...!!

ಈ ಕರುನಾಡ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ, ನನ್ನ ಜನ್ಮ...!  
ನಿನ್ನ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಡಿವನು-ಕನ್ನಡಮ್ಮ...!

ನನ್ನ ಉಸಿರಲ್ಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ-ನಡೆನುಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ!  
ನಿನ್ನ ಪಾದದ, ಧೂಳಾದರು-ನನ್ನ ಜಪವೆಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡ!

ಕನ್ನಡ....! ಕನ್ನಡ....! ಕನ್ನಡ....!

ಕನ್ನಡ ನೆಲ ತಂಪು, ಕನ್ನಡದ ನುಡಿ ಕಂಪು!  
ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಇಂಚರದಂತೆ, ಪದಗಳ ಇಂಪು..!

ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದೇ.. ಕನ್ನಡವ?  
ಎಲ್ಲಾ..ಬಣ್ಣಗಳ, ಮೈ ತಾಳಿದ-"ಕನ್ನಡ"ವ್ಯ...!!

ಇಬ್ಬನಿಗಳಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನವ ಮಾಡಿ,  
ಹಸಿರುಟ್ಟಿ ನಾರಿಗೆ-ಮೂಡಣದಿ ಆರತಿಯ ಮಾಡಿ..!

ಅವಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ...,  
ಕುಣಿದು, ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಸಿ, ಆಡೋಣ, ಜೈಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿ..!

ಉಳಿಸೋಣ, ಬೆಳೆಸೋಣ, ಕನ್ನಡವೆ-ನಮ್ ಜೀವ!  
ಇದೆಯಾದರೆ.. ಮರುಜನ್ಮ-ಕನ್ನಡವೆ ನಮ್ಮವ್ಯ...!!



po of rapid economic development and technological innovation and the continually expanding telecommunications sector. Although open discrimination based on caste is extremely uncommon, many maintain a subtle awareness of the social structure. Many tend to emphasise mobility and the preservation of their own and collective reputation, dignity and honour. However, this is not to be interpreted as Indians being unwilling to take responsibility for life circumstances. Many often contemplate how their actions may impact their future and make decisions accordingly. The is an ancient institution that is generally believed to be unique to the Indian subcontinent. Problems are usually managed in a cheerful, cooperative and innovative manner, along with a light-heartedness towards situations that might otherwise be understood as frustrating. Karma, Acceptance and Personal Choice Many Indians tend to have a sense of acceptance towards one's life position or a belief that, due to actions in one's past life, good or bad personal circumstances are deserved. This is especially noticeable in people's behaviour and dress. This category, thought to be outside of the , was understood as the lowest rank and 'least pure' members of Indian society. The large metropolitan cities stand in contrast to the hundreds of thousands of villages and small towns, each containing distinctive microsocieties. The social order is continuously under negotiation, and people from 'lower' jatis have been known to challenge the social structure by adopting certain elements of the lifestyles of those in more 'pure' castes. Indeed, as social mobility becomes more common, there is a growing belief that one can change their circumstances. In recognition of this large demographic diversity, the following descriptions are not intended to represent every Indian person. In the latter half of the 20th century, Indian governments have assigned jati categories into one of four general classes based on economic, social and historical criteria. English is considered to be a subsidiary official language that is often reserved for governmental and commercial purposes. For example, the British Raj (1858-1947) brought about vast changes in the country's economic, political and cultural spheres. The small-scale , known as the 'jati' system, comprises over 2,000 jati categories that determine one's occupation or vocation based on their family of birth. Isolation or seclusion can seem daunting, as group loyalty and assurance of inseparability provides security and confidence. This attitude partly stems from religious ideas such as 'karma' (the idea that one's actions will affect their current or future life) and 'samsara' (the cycle of rebirth). Generally, there is a very large cultural tolerance for crowding. This is also represented by the of Indian people throughout the globe. The jati system is particularly noticeable in the daily social organisation of Indian culture. While it may seem like a useful device for describing a unified national identity, such generalisations perpetuate significant tensions among various groups in Indian society. It is important to be considerate of the linguistic diversity of India as many Indians consider their language (particularly their regional or local language) to be a source of identity. Partition reflects the complexities in Indian identity with respect to religion. Clothing is usually traditional, but it is common to see Western-style clothing throughout the country for men and in urban areas for women. Both provide irrigation for farmlands, a method of transportation and are considered sacred to many followers of Hinduism. Over time, particular castes in the bottom tier became stigmatised as 'less pure' compared to higher castes, and interactions between them were limited. Meanwhile, tropical jungles, rainforests, coastal plains, islands and beaches distinguish the south. Such cities demonstrate India's rise as an economic and political powerhouse on the world stage. Although often classified under one term, the actually represents two different overlapping systems of stratification. Questioning or deviating from one's expected role is still relatively rare. Intercaste Interactions The (s) is no longer legally enforced, and discrimination based on caste is outlawed. Indo-Aryan languages commonly spoken include Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Marathi, Urdu, Odia and Punjabi. Modesty and Conservativeness Indians tend to be quite conservative in most aspects of life, particularly in rural areas. For example, the country's agricultural expansions and technological advancements in infrastructure, science and engineering are sources of pride. For example, people are unlikely to describe themselves as 'Indo-Aryan' or 'Dravidian'. Indians tend to be conscious of how their behaviour may reflect on their family or community. For example, many people belonging to Indo-Aryan live in the northern half of the country. The regulation of rules does not necessarily come from the upper caste; in some cases, lower caste members may lead the community depending on the area. People are also expected to uphold their duties, responsibilities and obligations. People continue to be conscious of the social position of themselves and those around them. Many community groups, especially in rural areas in the north, have their own regulating system of self-imposed rules to help maintain order and . However, there are common themes and principles that contribute to the values, attitudes, beliefs and of the dominant society. However, such a view tends to misrepresent the religious and cultural diversity of India. Moreover, a considerable amount of pride stems from India's rich artistic cultural exports of music, fine arts, literature and spirituality (especially the practice of yoga). 1 See 'Hinduism' in the Religion section for more information about the varna caste system. A unified and interdependent community or family provides a support system that an individual can rely on daily. People who do not share a common first or native language will generally communicate in either Hindi or English. National Identity The 'Indian identity' has evolved continuously over the country's history as political and religious institutions have changed within and outside of India. Nature plays a vital role in India - especially rivers such as the Ganga (or 'Ganges') in the north and Godavari in the central and southeast. Community groups are often informed by one's jati. Some examples include abstaining from 'polluting' or 'demeaning' occupations, following vegetarianism and avoiding alcohol. The idea of the 'dalits' ('untouchables') was a modern addition. Earnest efforts have been made throughout the 20th and 21st century to instil a sense of nationhood and move beyond deep tensions and inequalities. This influences how the idea of privacy is understood, as it is rarely available, sought after or indulged in. The term 'caste' comes from the word 'casta', which was used by Portuguese observers to describe the of Indian society. India's independence from the British in 1947 was accompanied by the partition of India and Pakistan into the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan respectively. Many people do not explicitly adhere to the , particularly in urban areas and large cities. Northern India is characterised by the snowy mountain range of the Himalayas and the Great Indian (Thar) Desert. Within these broad language groups, there is vast linguistic diversity accounting for 22 major languages and hundreds of regional or local languages. For example, it explains why it is common to find people following the professions of their parents, grandparents and so on. Indeed, it is common to find people having a sense of regional pride and identity towards their place of origin. Although tensions occasionally surface and at times have resulted in violence, social legislation has sought to empower traditionally disadvantaged segments of society such as 'Untouchable' castes (see 'Social Structure and Stratification' below), tribal populations, women and people with disabilities through affirmative action programs. Adaptability and Light-Heartedness The large population size of India has not led average Indians to think of themselves as 'one among many' and certainly has not diminished their aspirations. Indeed, it is common to find Indians abroad sending back to their family in India to provide financial support. Social Structure and Stratification India has a highly stratified traditional social structure, often referred to as the 'caste' system. Indians can almost always trust in their social ties for assistance in virtually any activity. For example, the continues to inform marriage through the practice of arranged marriages, which are usually carried out through existing (often caste-based) networks (see 'Marriage and Dating' in Family). However, social assumptions of the caste remain influential on certain aspects of Indian life. Instead, diversity is celebrated alongside an inventive and entrepreneurial spirit. For example, Indians may speak indirectly to avoid conflict and maintain social . Broadly, the of India can be broken down into main groups on the basis of their linguistic backgrounds, the two largest being Indo-Aryan and Dravidian. While it may be inappropriate to inquire into a person's caste (in the sense of the large-scale varna system), it is socially acceptable to ask about one's occupation or vocation. Collectivism and Harmony Indians generally place a high value on and unity with others, keeping a strong nexus with their community and relatives. The interplay of these social, cultural and religious factors allows people to be accepting of life events and trajectories. Some of India's youth are challenging a perspective by asserting their free will to choose their vocation, spouse and other life factors. The is more strictly adhered to in rural areas. As India has one of the largest populations in the world, public and private spaces are often densely populated. Most Indians tend to be bilingual or multilingual, speaking an official language along with their regional language(s). Dravidian languages commonly spoken include Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam. Many will avoid speaking loudly or using excessive hand gestures, and it is not uncommon for strangers, friends and some family members of opposite genders to avoid physical contact. Such systems are often seen as necessary due to economic hardship or the unreliability of official services. Geography and Space India's geography and climate are incredibly diverse. Generally speaking, Indians tend to have a strong sense of pride in the distinctiveness and diversity of their culture. It is also preferable to wear clothing that covers the arms and legs; very few people wear revealing clothing. In this sense, many Indians are very adaptive and creative, often visualising big possibilities for themselves, their people and country. For example, several generations often live under one roof, and it is not uncommon to find animals such as cows or dogs freely roaming public streets and villages. These occupations or jatis are ranked, with some considered to be caste-neutral (such as agriculture or non-traditional civil service). One temptation is to correlate Hindu identity and values with the Indian national identity. This classifies society into four broad categories; brahmin (priestly caste), kshatriya (nobility caste), vaishya (merchant caste) and shudra (artisan or labourer caste).1 The varna system was viewed by some members of society as the ideal social structure. This led to mass violence that continues to be a source of trauma and sadness for many Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus that reside in the Punjab region in northwestern India. Indians can often determine where someone is from based on their accent, language, style of dress and mannerisms. Although upward mobility within the remains difficult, efforts have been made by various jatis to alter the social order and challenge the system itself. This correlation has been made since British . Meanwhile, some jatis have been known to emphasise that caste position should be determined by other factors such as economic status, land ownership and political power. These labels of 'Indo-Aryan' and 'Dravidian' usually serve as a helpful way to categorise the origins of Indian diversity, although they don't necessarily reflect people's personal identity. For example, strangers readily help others during mundane tasks such as looking for directions or parking a vehicle.

The Indian culture, often labelled as an amalgamation of several various cultures, spans across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced and shaped by a history that is several thousand years old. Throughout the history of India, Indian culture ... Indian literature refers to the literature produced on the Indian subcontinent until 1947 and in the Republic of India thereafter. The Republic of India has 22 officially recognised languages.. The earliest works of Indian literature were orally transmitted. Sanskrit literature begins with the oral literature of the Rig Veda a collection of literature dating to the period 1500–1200 BCE. 06/05/2014 · In the Indian culture, we sometimes add the word "ji" at the end of someone's name to convey respect. For example, if someone's name is Ashok, and we want to convey warmth and respect, we call him Ashok-ji. If someone's name is Maya, we call her Maya-ji. However, in the Indian culture, no one will... 19/11/2021 · The mission of the United States Embassy is to advance the interests of the United States, and to serve and protect U.S. citizens in India. Kannada & Culture. Sahitya Parishat. ... The concerned department does not guarantee that linked websites comply with Indian Government Web Guidelines. If the user visits the information and collects information or downloads files, the following elements may automatically download. Diversification of Indian Folk Music Like many other aspects of India, folk music too is diverse because of the cultural diversity. While the reason behind its origin and the method of usage remains more or less the same throughout India, the style in which it is sung and the way in which it is perceived differs depending upon the culture of different Indian states. Indian culture: the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times. Culture is a principal mechanism to explore, integrate and assert the national identity of India which truly and certainly pluralistic. 29/04/2019 · Basically I am also an Indian and respect my culture and nation.They were just having fun and maybe had no idea about what it was and oh please if it were you, you would had also done something like that without knowing anything about it and would have sat like a fool crying.Such a loser you are.Well I do like BTS but you are so disgusting to say such things.You ... There is information about general Indian working practices and habits that will be relevant for business ... Dogri, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Marathi, Meitei, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi ... While greeting, it should be limited to handshake only as kiss is not a tolerable greeting type in Indian business culture. 15/01/2022 · Culture splits [edit | edit source]. The following cultures will divide into multiple small cultures once certain time periods are reached. A player character will get the option to cancel the culture split if it controls 80% of the counties with the original culture.

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