

turnitin report

by Pppp Pppp

Submission date: 14-Apr-2020 04:29PM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1297669935

File name: Indian_region_1.docx (32.06K)

Word count: 2166

Character count: 12465

India Region

Student Name

Institution

Date

India Region

Introduction

The Republic of India is the second-most populous country in South Asia. The country is well known for its traditional battles over political status, democracy, and wealth. Its ways of embracing democracy in the political and leadership of the country have made it famous in the world. It has continuously upheld its cultural practices more than in other countries. Cultural practices include the dress code, colorful celebration and festival, sporting culture, and diverse culture. It's among the world's fastest-growing economies with significant sectors, including service, industrial, and agricultural. This paper discusses the Indian region, focusing mostly on the culture, history, economic development, and environmental issues, among others.

History

It is believed that Indians originated from subcontinent from Africa more than seventy-three thousand years ago. However, Indian culture and history can be traced back to the beginning of human civilization. The transition happens along the Indus River and in farming communities in the southern part of India (Moin, 2018). By the fourth BC, Indian had developed civilization as a result of the migration of people with diverse culture and industrialization.

The modern Indian culture can be traced back in 1884 following the appointment of Lord Dalhousie in the East India Company. The state changes essential of the Indian to the modern state through consolidation of sovereignty, education of the citizen, and surveillance of the population (Uday, 2016). It experiences industrialization and technological changes among them canals, railways, and telegraph. Public life gradually changes following significant opposition from the administration leading to the formation of the National Congress in 1885.

The commercialization and increase technology usage in the agricultural sector in the 19th century lead to economic stability, with many small farmers becoming independents. The secular and democratic India country experienced today was set in 1950 after it was recognized as an independent nation and created a constitution (Uday, 2016). It led to democracy with civil liberties, independent press, and an active justice system.

Culture

Indian society has gained lots of the popularity wholly around the globe. Indian society is regarded as the oldest as well as very fascinating society of the world. The people living here relate to various faiths, traditions, foods, clothes, etc. the people of various cultures in addition to traditions living here are communally interdependent; that's why there is the creation of solid connection identity in the variety of faiths. People get birth in various homes, castes, sub-castes, in addition to spiritual communities live peacefully also conjointly in the group. The cultural bonds of these people here are long permanent. Everyone has excellent thoughts about their hierarchy and feel of honor, affection, and rights to both of them. People within India are extremely dedicated to their society and realize that better protocols to keep these cultural relations. The people of different faiths in India have their own attitudes and practice. They take personal celebrations and fairs and meet according to their own rituals. People take kind of food society like beaten grain, bonda, sugar omlette, herb flakes, poha, puffed rice, upma, aloo papad dosa, edli, Chinese, etc. People of different faiths take some distinct matter cultures like sevaiyan, tanduri, biryani, mathi, etc.

Indian culture is the past and one of the most common civilizations in the world. India is really well known for its rich social heritage, which is the combination of traditions, traditions, fashion, religion, languages, rites, cooking, etc. Depending upon the country. Here you will find

unity in variety like people belonging to other faiths live happily. Guests are regarded as God here, and people received them with joined hands and the grin on their cheek. Not just these guests, but here people worship creatures, statues, rivers, rocks, trees, children, etc.

Though ethnically Indians speak different languages, understand other faiths, consume the most different varieties of food, there is even the abundance in Indian arts and society, which is unique anywhere else in the world. The appearance of these Indian people lies in the heart of attitude, give-and-take, and the mixture of cultures that may be equated to the garden of flowers of different colors and shades of which, while maintaining their own entity, Bring music and beauty to India!

Indian culture is unique and one of the oldest that has gained a lot of popularity all over the world. It embraces cultural diversity where most of the people in the region belong to different traditions, religions, dress codes, customs, food, and languages, among others (HOCKINGS, 2019). Despite most of the people advancing to modern culture, Indians still hold their molars, values, norms, and customs. Indian culture is influenced by various foreign cultures that may include the following.

Religion

Indian culture is based on Indian origin religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism, and Jainism (Brill, 2012). The region is composed of people of different faith-based on their origin and traditions. Most of the generation has passed, but there is no generations have been able to shake the real culture and religion of Indian. The region is also influenced by foreign religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.

Indian culture is much different from English. These two have various faiths, beliefs, rituals, foods, words, and even clothes. India is the origin of religion, Buddhism, Jainism, and

religion. These are all regarded Indian faiths (Dharmic faiths). Nowadays, religion ⁴ and Buddhism are the world's 3rd and fourth-largest religions, with over 2 billion peoples overall. In national and spiritual situations, Indians look down upon the influence of skin and wearing wet clothes. Indians have bright colors commonly made from fabric, which is perfect for the warm climate. During festivals and ceremonies, some of these dresses are adorned with gold or silver ornaments and beautiful, detailed stitchings.

India is marked by the existence of various opinions and traditions. The large Indian group includes people from different religions, including religion, Buddhism, Jainism, Shaivism, religion, let alone Islam and religion. Every institution with its specific traditions and rituals bring a different flavor to the land that makes it an unbelievable land. Indians observe all special occasions like birth, family, harvest period, festivals, and fairs with such zeal, following their own individual practice.

Traditional Norms and Value

Indians holds special values that are different from others, depending on their traditions. One common value among all is touching feet of elders. Children and young people show respect and honors to their elders by touching their feet (Zimmermann, 2017). It also used when seeking blessings from parents and spiritual people. Another culture practice is their way of greeting people that bring traditional values. Mostly they say Namaste meaning "I bow to you."

Family Structure

Most Indians live in a joint family. It not surprising finding one generation living in one house where the grandfather is the head of authority in any family business. Recently, most of the people have turned to the nuclear family system (Singer, 2017). Their marriage is prevailed

arranged marriage where parents arrange everything. Parents take the role of searching and engaging their loved ones to marriage. A wedding festive is the biggest in the region.

Languages

Indian region is one of the diverse nations that constitute twenty-two languages. Several states have their languages depending on the most extensive language's families. The most spoken language is Indo-Aryan, spoken by about seventy-eight percent of Indians (Annamalai, 2018). Hinduism is the official language. Other includes Telugu, Marathi, Bengali, and English.

Linguistically, America India equals prevailed by Indo-Aryan languages. It is in the area, or its locality, that Sanskrit and the different Prakrits are believed to have developed. The most widely spoken word in the area is Hindi. It gets authorized position in the states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh, too, as at the state area of Delhi. Indian has dominance in the government of Punjab, where it is the official word. It also has an important presence in the near areas. Sanskrit loves authorized positions in Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh. Far northward in Jammu and Kashmir, leading languages are Dogri and Indian. Languages like Asian, Bhili, and Nepali are also spoken infamous figures throughout this area. The vast portion of America India is brought up by this so-called Hindi Belt, which here subsumes most of the Rajasthani languages, accents of West Sanskrit, Bhojpuri, Awadhi, Garhwali and Kumaoni.

Ethnolinguistically, the languages of South Asia, echoing the complicated history and geography of this area create a complicated patchwork of text houses, language phyla, and isolates. ² Languages spoken in India relate to different text houses, the great ones representing the Indo-Aryan languages spoken by 78.05 percent of Indians, and those Dravidian languages are

spoken by 19.64 percent of Indians. These languages of India relate to different language houses, the most significant of which are:

Environmental Issues

Indian is one the fastest growing country due to industrialization and an increase in technology uses. It has led to environmental problems such as the greenhouse effect and global warming. This is due to chemical pollutants from industries and technological processes that tend to improve human life (Saarangapani & Sripathi, 2015). Indian is experiencing a high population growth rate that has led to ecological issues such as agricultural degradation of land, environmental degradation, and resource deprivation. Lastly is the disposal of waste mostly in urban towns due to urbanization and industrialization.

Growing global concern about environmental issues and serious accidents has accompanied the real effects of using modern technology. Though the industry has led to a dramatic change in life expectancy in every nation, it also has had harmful effects on someone's situation and leads to industrial and social risk. Throughout history, the world has taken to accept natural calamities as being part of the time. Besides such tragedies, which generally culminate in the significant loss of time, other less severe accidents result in economic failure, loss, and death? Brought collectively, these accidents are till now the most significant cause of the unintended loss of lives.

Economic Development

Recently, India has received tremendous economic growth occupying the fourth most significant position in the world. It produces more than nine trillion of goods and services every year (Kumar, 2017). The region has a mixed economy with half of the people depending on the agricultural sector, and one-third depends on the services sector (AMADEO, 2020). Indian

economic strength relies on the lower cost of living, well-educated people, technology, and social-economic empowerment. It faces many challenges, such as depending on the agricultural sector that is unpredictable and the United States monetary policies that harm the Indian economy.

India is in the ⁵tipping point, together in terms of the growth within the economy and at that cause growth of its more than one billion citizens. This nation ¹is the sixth-largest economy in this globe, with a GDP of \$ 2.6 trillion within 2017. Its GDP rate of growth for 2019 is as well projected to be about 7.5 percent, as it also continues to be the leading engine of international growth in the economy. It does that while representing that earth's largest Republic and this globe's second-most populous country, with almost 1.35 billion people distributed across hundreds of the thousands of the large urban centers, the small towns, in addition to rural clusters.

Conclusion

Indian region is one of the unique nations that can be traced back in 1884. Industrialization, technology, and commercialization of the agricultural sector accelerated the transition of Indian culture. The Indian has maintained their culture for long, which is composed of special traditional values they hold, religion, and family structure. It takes the uniqueness in the way of young people showing respect and arrangement of marriages by parents. Indian region has almost twenty-two languages, with the national language being Hindus. Like other nations, India faces the problem of waste disposal, deforestation, degradation, and global warming due to increased population, industrialization, and technology. Economic growth has been a significant backbone to the Indian region with the service and agricultural sector, contributing much toward economic growth.

References

- AMADEO, K. (2020, February 27). India's Economy, Its Challenges, Opportunities, and Impact. Retrieved from <https://www.thebalance.com/india-s-economy-3306348>
- Annamalai, E. (2018). India, Indigenous languages of. *The International Encyclopedia of Anthropology*, 1-6. doi:10.1002/9781118924396.wbiea1750
- Brill, A. (2012). Hinduism and Indian religions. *Judaism and World Religions*, 203-233. doi:10.1057/9781137013187_8

- HOCKINGS, P. (2019). Culture of India - history, people, clothing, traditions, women, beliefs, food, customs, family. Retrieved from <https://www.everyculture.com/Ge-It/India.html>
- Zimmermann, K.A. (2017, July 21). Indian culture: Traditions and customs of India. Retrieved from <https://www.livescience.com/28634-indian-culture.html>
- Kumar, M. (2017). undefined. *Tourism and Opportunities for Economic Development in Asia*, 34-74. doi:10.4018/978-1-5225-2078-8.ch003
- Moin, D. (2018). undefined. *Re-searching Transitions in Indian History*, 147-164. doi:10.4324/9780429487569-10
- Saarangapani, B., & Sripathi, K. (2015). Environmental degradation in India - Dimensions and concerns: A review. *Prabandhan: Indian Journal of Management*, 8(4), 51. doi:10.17010//2015/v8i4/63821
- Singer, M. (2017). 17. The Indian joint family in the modern industry. *Structure and Change in Indian Society*, 423-452. doi:10.4324/9781315130361-22
- Uday, S. M. (2016). Part I history, Ch.3 Indian constitutionalism: Crisis, unity, and history. *The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution*. doi:10.1093/law/9780198704898.003.0003

turnitin report

ORIGINALITY REPORT

7%	2%	0%	6%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Columbia College of Missouri Student Paper	3%
2	Submitted to Evangelical Christian High School Student Paper	2%
3	www.recycle.net Internet Source	1%
4	Submitted to Rochester Institute of Technology Student Paper	1%
5	Submitted to Bridgepoint Education Student Paper	<1%

Exclude quotes	Off	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	On		

turnitin report

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/0

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10