

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay and *Indian Culture*

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Abstract: *When we talk about culture, it is the most important element and integral element of the life of any nation. When it comes to Deendayal Upadhyaya and culture, it is about that original Sanatan culture, whose foundation is based on the identity of the Indian nation. Deendayal Upadhyaya talks about the culture in which there is a complete aspect of life and its development. In which there is equanimity. Deendayal Upadhyaya has not given special importance to any one aspect of life in his thoughts and work. The basis of Deendayal Upadhyay's thinking is holistic. In which there is a holistic thinking of the individual, the collective and the creation. The basis of his thinking about culture is also holistic. The basis of the article presented is the culture which is Sanatan, which is advocated by Deendayal Upadhyaya. Deendayal Upadhyaya became the patron of Sanatan culture. This research paper is based on the unique feature of Sanatan Indian culture and the experience and thoughts of Deendayal Upadhyay. Methodology of the study: For the quality of any research work, the research method is of special importance. Therefore, the explanatory method has been used in the presented article. Objective of the study: The purpose of this research article is to highlight the originality and vastness of the culture of India, for which Deendayal Upadhyay worked throughout his life. To highlight the thoughts of Deendayal Upadhyay concern to cultural heritage of India.*

Keywords: Indian culture, holistic thoughts, patronage, Snata

1. Introduction

The culture of any nation develops in different regions of that nation, by the living, ethics, customs, social behavior, and social values of the communities. Culture develops according to the social tendencies of the nation. A culture that has a place of social and human values in social tendencies has a different characteristic from other cultures. We can see this feature in the culture of India. The basis of India's culture is responsibility, humanity, ethical values and fraternity. In order to fulfill the responsibility, the people here have set many examples, away from their nature. It is said that the culture of India is the origin of world culture, it spread all over the world through the foothills of the Himalayas. Devotion to our own culture is also the beauty of the Indian culture.¹ Deendayal Upadhyaya was also not a politician by nature. But he believed in the culture of India. "He came into politics to reform the deteriorating Indian system. For example, **Acharyaya** Chanakya entered politics to build the kingdom of Chander Gupta. Shivaji Maharaj, who was spiritual in nature, came into politics after listening to the troubling of Hindus. Mathematician Tilak went out to participate in politics for Swaraj (freedom of India). In the same way, Deendayal Upadhyay, who was initiated by sangh work (RSS) dedicated to the cultural revival of Hindus, came into politics because he could not see the country being uprooted by Congress politics.²

Deendayal Upadhyaya came into politics to follow that tradition of culture of Indian nation, so that the existence of the nation and culture could be protected, because Deendayal was the true protector of the Sanatan culture of this nation. In 1947, the country got political independence, but only this fulfills our national goal? This question was in front of the nation. Because when the British gave political freedom to India, they left the imprint of their education, culture, language and system here. It was a major challenge to independent India's future development journey and nation survival.

After the departure of the Britishers and British rule, it was also very important to pay attention to the fact that the country should experience freedom in the economic, social, cultural and spiritual field. Deendayal Upadhyaya came into politics for this purpose. Deendayal Upadhyaya became the pioneer of culture in politics. According to Deendayal Upadhyay, "the cultural freedom of the nation is of utmost important because culture communicates like life in the entire body of the nation. The way of life that man creates in an attempt to conquer the elements of nature, and in the imagination of human perception, is his culture. Culture is never motionless but constantly moving; Yet it has an existence of its own. Though constantly moving like the flow of a river, it keeps her own personal characteristics, which are in the culture of the society producing that cultural attitude and with that cultural spirit the literature, art, philosophy, memory, scriptures, social - creation of other nations. It is expressed in various parts of history and civilization. During the period of dependence all these get affected and the natural flow gets blocked. Being independent today, it is necessary that all the obstacles of our flow should be removed and we can develop according to our talent in all the areas of the nation."³ Deendayal Upadhyay had a deep faith in culture. His concept of culture of is based on pure root of Indian. This has been created from the life of different societies of the nation of country. Deendayal Upadhyay became the patron of culture natinalism. He said that "Our culture is as dynamic as the flow of the river. It cherishes his features. The nation culture is credited with creating and realizing the spirit of patriotism in the nation."⁴ the biggest feature of Indian culture is that it has the ability to connect the society and create a sense of devotion towards the country. That's because of Indian culture is different from other this universe cultures of the world. Indian culture is a culture based on coordination and in which all aspects have been considered together. "Indian culture is an integrals, its suffix is, such as **Yatha, Dharm, Chiti Tatha Virat, (It means as is the foundation, so is its originality and power)** etc. The thing that connects us to society is our culture. All the views of the West are

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incomplete, they do not think of the whole life, so we do not accept them, and greatest feature of our culture is that it takes a complete idea of life. "5 In our culture the whole human world is not seen in pieces, there is a sense of unity in our culture. Deendayal Upadhyaya became a seeker of this culture of India. In the culture here, the basis of culture, which is based on the real nature of this nation and because of which this culture is very vast and powerful. This power and speciality of culture has kept it alive even after years of slavery. Deendayal Upadhyay worked to keep this original form of culture alive.

In our culture, there is a contemplation of every particle of the universe or creation. Where trees, plants and animals have importance and respect, we see and worship the sun, moon, fire, air, water as a part of God. The specialty of our culture is that we think collectively of the entire universe. No one can be important for us in individual and society, because both have their own importance. No one is small or big, more or less. It is an incomparable feature of India's culture, from world cultures, that even after centuries of slavery; it exists in its original form. One reason for this may be that the people here have a deep faith in their culture and ability to incorporate diversity.

Prof. McDonnell, in the 'history of his Sanskrit literature' tells us that the importance of Indian literature is in its originality as a whole. At the end of the fourth century from B. C., Indian's had established their culture even at the time the Greeks invaded the northwest. After that, there were foreign attacks, but all these attacks did not affect our culture. The life of Indian Aryans, the development of literature and culture continued in an unbroken order without any hindrance even during foreign slavery.

It has been the nature of India's culture that there has never been a tendency to establish hegemony over the culture of any other nation. Because India has been in the role of protector of rights and existence of all cultures of the world. India has been considering this human world as one family. Therefore, the thinking of encroachment is not in the dictionary of India. World history is witness; India has never been one of the invader nations. The culture and nature of India is based on human values. Hence the culture of India, even at the time of slavery, never stagnated. The flow of our nation's life was moving.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime minister of India wrote in the Discovery of India, "India has not been isolated in this age of history. His continued live contact has been with Iranians, Greeks, Chinese, Mid - Ashion and others. If his basic culture persisted in spite of these contacts, there is definitely something in this culture, an inner strength and an understanding of life that kept it alive in this situation. It is a wonderful thing to develop a culture of three to four thousand year and unbreakable. "6

A long period of India was under British colonialism, so the impact of colonialism and their culture was bound to fall on Indian culture. The British rulers also tried their best to bring their culture to the Indians and to erode Indian culture. But it is a characteristic of Indian culture that it is still hoisting its cultural characteristic in the world in its original form. India

sees and believes the entire world as one family, in this regard "Vasudevakutumbhkam" is the important principle of India. And even today, Indian culture has teaching the lesson of humanity to the world. We should protect and consider the originality of Indians native culture. This is the dream of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. It is natural to have the same dream of every countryman, who has affinity and love for the culture of this nation.

Why Indian Culture is unique - ?

- 1) The culture of India is different from other cultures of the world because it gave the message of humanity to the world. The whole world considers humanity as one family and does not encroach on anyone's jurisdiction.
- 2) Never encroached upon the culture, language, political system of any nation. India is the one who gave the message of human unity and brotherhood to the world humanity.

2. Conclusion

In conclusion, Deendayal Upadhyaya became a true patriot, writer, thinker, volunteer and politician who loved the spirit, culture, language and life philosophy of this country. Deendayal Upadhyaya lived his entire life as the true custodian of rashtra Sanatan (national eternal culture) culture and inspired the society to stay connected to their own original roots.

In the culture of India, there is a contemplation of man, society and the entire universe; in this the place of human values and mutual cooperation is very important. Deendayal Upadhyay remained dedicated to keep this culture of India alive. Today, this culture - related approach has special importance because such cultures are developing in the human world, where human values, mutual cooperation, family, societies are getting fragmented. Deendayal Upadhyay wanted to keep such cultures, traditions alive. Deendayal Upadhyay wanted to keep the society connected with such a culture of the nation which gives the message of human unity, ideal life, social equality and world human welfare to the world humanity. The importance of this culture is not only for India, but for the entire world humanity, the importance and need of this culture is there.

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