

## **NATIONAL INTEGRATION**

### **Q.1 Name six major religion in India.**

Ans: Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism

### **Q.2 Write in brief on Indian Custom & Traditions.**

Ans. (a) Indian customs are of various types mostly related to local customs, caste customs and family customs. There are different customs of Hindu marriage as compared to Muslim marriage or a Sikh marriage. Similarly, there are different customs of festival celebrations. All these customs have been protected by law.

(b) There are some traditions regarding dresses and ornaments of women. These are associated with particular regions, which give a very colorful dimension to Indian customs and traditions. Similarly, all regions have their distinctive traditional ornaments.

### **Q.3 Importance of National Integration/Unity.**

**Ans.** India is a vast country where there is diversity in caste, creed religion, customs & traditions. In spite of diversity in customs, traditions and physical features and social systems there is unity in India.

National integration is of lot of importance to the nation. It is important for social peace and harmony. Mutual trust and goodwill among the people ensures peace and security. National unity helps in the progress of country in the field of art, literature, science, culture and economic well being of the country. If there is harmony in the nation the country can make an impact and play an effective role in the international field.

### **Q.4 Fill up the blanks:**

- (a) Indian National congress was founded by **A.O. Hume**
- (b) Jalianwala Bagh Massacre happened in the year **1919**.
- (c) Civil Disobedience movement was launched in the year **1929**.
- (d) Gandhiji started the "Quit India Movement" in the year **1942**.
- (e) "Give me blood and I shall give you freedom" was a statement made by **Subhash Chandra Bose**.
- (f) On **26<sup>th</sup> January 1950** the constitution of India came into force.
- (g) Cellular jail is located in **Andaman & Nicobar** (state)
- (h) Main Language of Maharashtra **Marathi**
- (i) Bihu is famous festival of **Assam** (state)
- (j) Gateway of India is located at **Mumbai**
- (k) Garbha is a folk dance of **Gujarat** (state)
- (l) **Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel** is also known as the iron man of India.
- (m) **Tanjore** is also known as Granary of South India.

### **Q.5 What is National integration and write down the factors which promote the National Integration.**

**Ans :-** National integration refers to the sentiments which bind the people of a Nation together. It is an emotional and mental bond which bind all the people of a nation irrespective of caste, creed, colour, race, religion, language, region, economic inequalities etc.

**Factors** which promote the National Integration are:-

- a) Religious tolerance   b) Patriotism   c) Education   d) Publicity Media
- e) Role of Politics, etc

**Q.6. Write in brief on significance/relevance of NCC in unifying India.**

Ans: NCC is an excellent organisation which propagates and maintains National Integration in all aspects. NCC creates awareness amongst youth about the diverse heritage of our country and fosters national integration despite linguistic, cultural, religious and geographical barriers. It helps cadets gain experience to live together, co-operate with each other and work in harmony with cadets of other states whom they have not known before, thus helping in strengthening unity.

**Q 7. What are the problems / challenges of National Integration?**

Ans. (a) Casteism (b) Communalism (c) Regionalism (d) Linguistic fanaticism  
(e) Social disparity (f) Economic Inequalities.

**Q 8. Write the measures to achieve National Integration.**

Ans. (a) Education (b) Religious tolerance (c) Linguistic Tolerance (d) Use of Radio/TV  
(f) Government Initiative.