

SER No	CONTENT
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>NATIONAL INTERESTS, OBJECTIVES, THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES</u></p> <p>Period - One Type - Lecture Code - NI 4 Term - II (SD/SW)</p> <hr/> <p><u>Training Aids</u> 1. Computer, Projector, Pointer, Black Board & Chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u> 2. (a) Introduction - 05 Min (b) National Interests & Objectives - 15 Min (c) Threats and Opportunities - 15 Min (d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p><u>INTRODUCTION</u> 3. India has inherited the federal structure from the Government of India act, 1935 , which prescribed a federal type union of autonomous provinces, whose governments were to derive their powers directly from the crown. Such a decision was taken because, during the post independence era, India was divided into various segments and empowering them could hamper the democratic working of the country. It was also believed that the sound economic development of the country required centralized planning without any hindrance from the state. As India is a multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-racial country, we all Indians should rise above vested partisan interests and strive towards the welfare of the country.</p> <p><u>AIM</u> 4. To acquaint the cadets about the National Interests, Objectives, Threats and Opportunities.</p> <p><u>PREVIEW</u> 5. The lecture will be conducted in following parts:- (a) Part I - National Interests & Objectives. (b) Part II - Threats and Opportunities.</p>

(a) **PART I : NATIONAL INTERESTS & OBJECTIVES**

National Interests

6 Every nation, with whatever form of government, has certain political, social and economic interests and objectives to achieve overall development, prosperity, progress, nationalism and international recognition. To attain such objectives certain national interests are pre-requisites, which are as follows:-

- (a) **Sovereignty**. Foremost interest of the nation is to be autonomous and remain independent.
- (b) **Integrity**. The nation should be full, indivisible and have a well-defined territory.
- (c) **Unity**. The nation should be a secular union of states with political power belonging to a central confederate authority, with united and undivided goals without factional , sectarian or fanatical prejudices. It should be tolerant towards caste, colour, creed, religion and language of each other.
- (d) **Security**. The nation must ensure safety, territorial integrity and protection of the state against external threat or subversion.

National Objectives

7. India is a developing country. It has made rapid progress in all the spheres after its independence, viz, agriculture, industrialisation, urbanization etc. To visualise what India would be in future in all spheres is not an easy task. While ultimate objectives and millennium goals of the nation lie ahead, the basic objectives are found in the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India which took effect when India became Republic. Directive Principles of State Policy lays down a code of conduct for the administrators of India in the discharge of their responsibilities as agents of the sovereign nation. They guide the path which will lead the people of India to achieve the noble ideals which the preamble of the constitution proclaim justice, social, economic and political, liberty, equality and fraternity.

8. There are 16 articles of the constitution from 36-51 that deal with the Directive Principles of State Policy. Important ones out of these are as follows:-

- (a) To ensure and protect a social order which stands for the welfare of the people.
- (b) Separation of judiciary from the executive.
- (c) Protection of national monuments.
- (d) Protection and improvement in environment, forests and wild life.
- (e) Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.
- (f) Improvement of public health.
- (g) Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.
- (h) Promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people.
- (j) To have uniform code of law irrespective of caste, creed, colour or religion.
- (k) Participation of workers and labourers in labour law.
- (l) Promotion of cottage industries.

- (m) Provision of maternity relief.
 - (n) Education to all.
 - (o) Equal justice to all.
 - (p) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - (q) Adequate means of livelihood to all citizens.
9. Apart from the above Directive Principles, current objectives of our nation are as follows:-
- (a) Self sufficiency in nuclear- power.
 - (b) Availability of reliable power supply for farming and industries.
 - (c) Production of goods for world markets.
 - (d) Balancing growth in both public and private sector.
 - (e) Modernization of villages, linking with roads and provision of electricity to all villages.

(b) **PART II : THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Threats

10. Certain factors stand against the all round integration of our nation, which impedes our progress towards national integration. The cadets need to understand the following factors, in order to successfully tackle them, and play their part in achieving the goals that align with national interest:-

(a) **Regionalism.** Regionalism gives more importance to one's own region than to one's nation.

When regionalism is linked with language and religion it creates regional interests rather than national interests. This creates parochialism among the people.

(b) **Casteism.** Casteism is a divisive force. One section considers another section as inferior. They are exploited. Positions and opportunities are monopolized by a particular section. It creates enmity among the other castes. Caste organizations interfere in politics. They function as pressure groups and obtain benefits undeservedly. These factors prevent national integration.

(c) **Communalism.** Communalism is not believing in any particular religion or observing its rites. Excessive affinity to one's own religion transforms into hatred towards other religions. Thus religious fanaticism arises. When religion, caste and race are used to make social and political gains, it is called communalism. The real cause of communalism lies in political and economic factors. The partition of India is an instance for the intervention of religion in politics.

(d) **Linguistic Claims.** We have seen that the Indian constitution recognises 22 languages. Hindi is the official language and English is the link language. About 2000 languages are spoken by the various sections of the Indian people. Another problem faced by India was the linguistic reorganization of the states. In 1956 the states were re-organised on linguistic basis. Agitations are going on in many parts of India demanding state re-organisation. Linguistic jingoism has become an important factor which hinders national integration.

(e) **Extremism.** The extremist movements going on in different parts of the country are yet another

challenge to national integration. You must have heard about naxalite movement or Maoist movement. These movements quite often use violence, create fear in public life, cause loss of lives of government personnel and people and destroy public property. Mostly the youth participate in such movements. The basic reason for taking up arms by the youth is the continuing state of socio-economic deprivations. Moreover, the day-to-day humiliation, denial of justice, human rights violations, various kinds of exploitation and political marginalization prompt them to join the Naxalite movement. But the extremist activities have been threat to law and order and peaceful living of the people residing in the affected areas.

(f) **Social Disparity.** Social disparity among the people of different communities, castes and sometime within the community and caste causes tension and imbalance among the people. Social disparity poses great threat to national integration.

Opportunities

11. The following opportunities must be exploited at all times to ensure National Integration:-

(a) **Defence Forces & Central Police / Other Organisations.** These organisations provide us with a an opportunity to maintain National Integrity at all times since, these are all India based organisations and consist of personal from the whole country, working, eating, living and fighting together for the integrity of the country.

(b) **National Level Games.** Games like the Olympics, Asiad, Commonwealth etc, provide an excellent opportunity to forment National Integration since players / athletes form all over the country participate as ‘one team’ – forgetting their regional / other differences / considerations.

(c) **NCC.** NCC is an excellent organisation which propagates and maintains National Integration is all aspects of training the youth through National Integration Camps, Adventure Camps and the RDC.

CONCLUSION

12. India is a land of the great diversities and infinite varieties. It is a country with at least 18 major languages and over 400 important dialects. It is a land that has given rise to four of the world's major religions. It is home to the world's second largest Muslim population. It is a society with over 4,000 ethnic communities or castes or endogamous groups. India is thus a multi-religious, multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic and multi-regional civilization without a parallel. Therefore, in order for our nation to succeed and prosper, national integration is an important tool that this nation needs to embark on.