

SER No	CONTENT
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PROBLEMS / CHALLENGES OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION</u></p> <p>Period - One Type - Lecture Code - NI 5 Term - II (SD/SW)</p> <hr/> <p><u>Training Aids</u></p> <p>1. Computer, Projector, Charts, Pointer, Black Board & Chalk.</p> <p><u>Time Plan</u></p> <p>2. (a) Introduction - 05 Min (b) Major Problems / Challenges - 15 Min (c) Suggested Measures - 15 Min (d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>3. India is a country with innumerable diversities, an entity composed of many communities, races classes, languages and sub cultures. In any such nation, there are many obstacles to the achievement of national integration. In India, various hindrances are obstructing the growth of national feeling, viz. casteism, communalism, linguistic fanaticism, social disparity, economic inequalities and immorality, regionalism etc. India is a land of various races; various religious and various languages. Still then, the Indians developed into one nation by the influence of common territory, common history and common fight for freedom against the foreign rule.</p> <p>4. When India came under the British, they followed the policy of ‘_Divide and Rule’ in order to perpetuate their authority over India. Consequently, the racial, the religious and the linguistic groups in the Indian nation first began to disintegrate emotionally and psychologically and then, desired to disintegrate territorially. This resulted into division of India into Bharat and Pakistan. Today, the integrity of the Indian nation is awfully threatened as the communal quarrels are fanned by the hostile neighbours of India. Hence, the necessity of strong national Integration in India has become so necessary at present.</p> <p><u>AIM</u></p> <p>5. To acquaint the cadets about the Problems / Challenges of National Integration in India.</p> <p><u>PREVIEW</u></p>

6. The lecture will be conducted in following parts:-

(a) Part I - Major Problems / Challenges of National Integration.

(b) Part II - Measures to Achieve National Integration.

(a)

PART I : PROBLEMS / CHALLENGES OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

7. **Casteism.** Caste is an imported part of our social fabric. This was developed in the past on the basis of division of labour in the society. But now casteism has segregated the society. Unity and integrity has become a dream in a caste ridden society. The feeling of socially neglected scheduled castes under the suppression of upper caste ruined the sense of feeling and unity. It becomes a problem for national integration.

8. **Communalism.** Religions antagonism has posed a serious challenge to national integration in India. India is a multi- religious land. Political manipulation has projected one religion against the other which resulted in communal riot, bloodbath, mutual, distrust and disintegration of the country. Large scale illiteracy and superstition are responsible along with other causes for raise communalism in the country. It is very difficult to promote national integration under these situations.

9. **Linguistic Fanaticism.** Multi-linguism is one of the important characters of India. India has fifteen officially recognized languages. There are about 1652 languages which are spoken in India which shows its diversities. There is conflict and riots on the languages issue. People of one language try to establish their language over others. When Hindi was declared as the national language people of South India resented against this decision supporting English language. Language issue became a barrier on the way of national integration.

10. **Regionalism.** There are several regions in India having their unique traditions, food habits, dress and languages. Each regional differs from the other in one or other ways which leads to disintegration of the country. People of one region compete with the person of other regions which leads to conflict and riots. Land dispute, language problem are some of the reasons which pose hurdle on the way of national integration.

11. **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 challenge to national integration.

12. **Economic Inequalities.** Economic standard of people in a state depends on the fertility of land, resources available and manpower management. All the states are not equal in the above matter

which leads to economic backwardness of the people. Even in a state distribution of wealth is not properly done. Day by day poor becoming poorer and rich become richest this causes tension and conflict. It is a problem for national integration

(b)

PART II : MEASURES TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL INTEGRATION

13. **Education..** Education of the masses can become a very powerful instrument of national unity provided that it is used in the right manner.

14. **Religious Tolerance.** India is a multi religious country with various religious communities, such as Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsies. Each community should appreciate the coexistence of every other community, should promote love and communal harmony in society by celebrating / observing important days of every other community. Each community should help and share the religious festivals of every other community.

15. **Linguistic Tolerance.** India, is a multi-lingual country with linguistic groups speaking different languages, such as Hindi, Urdu, Bangali, Oriya, Assamee, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi and so on. Each linguistic group should respect the language of every other linguistic group. Every Indian student should be given full facility to learn his own language wherever he is in India. The work must be begun at the grass-root levels, for this, a band of honest and popular teachers must work. From the impressionable age, boys and girls, must be taught and encouraged to mix with each other.

16. **Use of Radio / TV.** The services of the Radio and TV must be intelligently used. People of different states must be introduced to each other's cultures and ways of life and common elements should be stressed upon. But these will only create an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding. Other steps are necessary.

17. **Government Initiative.** At government level, it should be obligatory for members of the All India Services to learn at least one language of a state other than that to which they may belong. On the same principle an All India Educational Service should be organized so that teachers of one State may serve in another at the popular level, political parties or organizations with a communal or racial bias should be ruthlessly banned. Finally, all healthy cultural movements to foster a national, all-India outlook should have to be encouraged.

CONCLUSION

18. We need national integration on permanent footing and this can be achieved by enlightening our children. All the children, during their formative years, must be taught that we all are Indians belonging to

	<p>the one Motherland. We must not believe in separate identities. It is the time to merge in one main stream.</p> <p>Unless we develop a sense of unity and leave our narrow outlook, we might loose our independence.</p>
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