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	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSON PLAN</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL</u></p> <p>Period - One Type - Lecture Code - NI 7 Term - III (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) Organisation & Composition of NIC - 10 Min (c) Role and Functions of NIC - 20 Min (d) Conclusion - 05 Min</p> <p><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>3. National integration is essential for any nation with socio-cultural, religious, linguistic and geographical diversities. A unique feature of our country is that all the major religions of the world are practiced here such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism. There are more than one thousand languages that people of India speak. There are also great varieties in costume, food habits, and social customs. Geographically, our land is diverse and there are amazing differences in climate. Despite all these differences India is one political entity. We have to co-exist with each other peacefully, respect the culture and religion of our fellow Indians. This is possible only when national integration is realised in true sense of the term. National integration is necessary also for the security and development of the nation.</p> <p>4. The National Integration Council (NIC) originated in a conference convened by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in September-October of 1961. The purpose was to find ways to address the problems of communalism, casteism and regionalism. The conference set up the NIC to review national integration issues and make recommendations. The NIC met for the first time in June 1962. The NIC was reconstituted and met again in August 2005. The new council had 103 members including twelve Chief Ministers, twelve Union Ministers and leaders of all the main political parties.</p> <p><u>AIM</u></p> <p>5. To acquaint the cadets about the National Integration Council of India.</p> <p><u>PREVIEW</u></p> <p>6. The lecture will be conducted in following parts:-</p>

(a) Part I - Organisation & Composition.

(b) Part II - Role and Functions.

(a) **PART I : ORGANISATION & COMPOSITION OF NIC**

7. In April 2010, the NIC was again reconstituted with 147 members. These included the following:-

(a) **Chairman** - Prime Minister

(b) **Members.**

(i) Union Ministers - 14

(iii) Chief Ministers (States / UTs) - 30

(iii) Leaders of Political / Regional Parties - 13

(iv) National Commissions - 05

(v) Media Persons - 19

(vi) Representatives of Business - 10

(vii) Representatives of Labours - 02

(viii) Women Representatives - 08

(ix) Eminent Public Representatives - 45

8. **Standing Committee.** On 19 October 2010, the government established a Standing Committee of the National Integration Council under the chairmanship of the Home Minister, with four Union Ministers and nine Chief Ministers as members. The committee would decide on agenda items for future council meetings.

(b) **PART II : ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF NIC**

9. The Supreme Court had commended the role of the National Integration Council, set up by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru ie, —To find ways to counter problems that are dividing the country including attachment to specific communities, castes, regions and languagesll. Other steps that have long been kept pending are:-

(a) Stern action against ‘hate crimes’. Hate campaigns are the incubators of communal violence.

(b) Enacting of the Communal Violence Bill and ensuring that it takes care of the concerns of the Christian community and does not further arm communal administrations or further emboldens impunity of communalised police elements.

(c) Comprehensive relief and rehabilitation policies that wipe the tear from the eyes of victims of communal violence and give them the opportunity of creating a new life.

(d) Adequate representation to all minorities and underprivileged groups in the police,

administrative and judicial systems.

(e) A thorough revamp of the education system, including a close watch on the recent rash of communally motivated village and rural schools set up by political groups, so that once again secularism, religious and cultural diversity and pluralism become the cornerstone of our nation-building. 40

(f) Above all, the State - Parliament, Supreme Court, and Executive - must ensure that no one remains under the illusion, unfortunately very well founded at present that communal politics, hate and the demonization of religious minorities can bring them electoral dividends in an India of the Twenty-first Century.

(g) To make provisions under Fundamental Duties to reinforce national integration. The following are important:-

(i) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

(ii) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

(iii) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.

(iv) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and respect religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.

(v) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

(vi) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our culture.

(vii) To safeguard public property and to reject violence.

(viii) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of achievement.

10. **Agenda Points of 15th NIC Meeting.** The 15th NIC meeting was held on 10 Sep 2011, where in, some of the important agenda points emphasized and discussed by the Honorable Prime Minister are under:-

(a) Continuously and creatively work towards securing in greater measure, the socio-economic and other aspirations of all sections of society.

(b) Emphasizing on a focused approach to end the pervasive feeling of alienation and discrimination among minorities and marginalised sections of society, particularly the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and women.

(c) Promoting greater inclusiveness and social equity and ensuring that the law enforcement and investigation machinery does not carry any bias, while discharging its duties.

(d) Engaging the energy and initiative of our youths for constructive purposes.

(e) Providing opportunities to our youths to acquire skills, engage in nation-building and social work, and interact more actively in sports, cultural and other character-building pursuits. These need to be enhanced and encouraged.

(f) Creation of new opportunities for productive employment for our growing labour force and

emphasized provision of education and health care facilities on an adequate scale assume great importance.

CONCLUSION

11. National integration assumes greater importance particularly in a country like India where, people with different language religions races and culture are required to be weaved together. The 'unity in diversity' of which we are proud of can only be maintained if we have the understanding and respect for each other's religions, customs and traditions. It is said that —united we stand and divided we fall. If we have to survive as a nation and safeguard our sovereignty and national integrity, we have to remain united.