

# An Analysis of the National Integration of India

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National integration is also known as Rastriya Ekta and National integration day as Rastriya Ekta Diwas. It is a positive aspect to reduce the differences of socio-cultural and economic as well as inequalities among people of the country. It promotes to strengthen the unity among people of any group society, community and whole country to bring national unity a day. It is not a force by any authority however it is a request from people to make our country a developed country. It is possible only through the unity and harmony of the people. They should share their ideas, values and other issues to enhance their emotional bonds. People must feel and live the Unity within diversity and make our national identity a supreme power.

Generally speaking, the extent of diversity found in India tends to create the impression that it is not a country but a subcontinent. But this does not imply that unity or integration is impossible in such a situation. One finds distinct and different racial characteristics among the inhabitants of different parts of the country because differences of complexion, size, shape etc. are clearly indicative of the inhabitants as one moves from Punjab to Assam. If other examples are necessary, it can be seen that there are all kinds of complexions in this country. In the north complexion varies from darkly, whitish, dark, yellow to red even runs into mixtures of these colours. Turning to languages one finds that the

Indian Constitution has granted recognition to Urdu, Bengali, Assamese, Odia, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi and numerous other languages in addition to Hindi. Differences exist not only at the level of language but also in respect of dress, religion, culture etc, Tribes of the North east, central districts and the south differ from each other in their modes of life, their social and in psychological characteristics etc.

But despite these differences of region, race, language, tribe etc, the existence of a national Unity cannot be questioned. One finds this inner unity or integration in all the people spread over the land limited by Himalayas on the one side and the Indian Ocean on the other, the Burma Hills in the east and Pakistan in the west. Their inner Unity is the basis of emotional integration. This inner integration or unity is the basis of Indian culture. In fact, the very name Bharat Varsha denotes not merely geographical boundaries but actually the ideal of a cultural unity. During the middle ages, India was always treated as one unit. That India is accepted as the mother by all Indians is only due to feeling of oneness and identity.

## **Efforts to bring integration**

It was this question of integration which inspired the Central Education Ministry in 1961 to organize a committee for integration under the chairmanship of Dr. Sampurnanand. All that is needed is that the younger generation should be

educated in this direction through various kinds of programmes. Therefore the committee has given the following views.

- 1) There should be reorganization and reshaped the syllabi of colleges and Universities to accord with the needs of the nation.
- 2) Encouragement to Extracurricular activities which are important from the stand point of emotional integration.
- 3) Improvement of textbooks of various subjects and also be amended.
- 4) There should be the improvements of concerning language and scripts at the University level. The study of Hindi and English literatures, should be encouraged so that integration is encouraged and divisive forces checked. The rights of the minorities should be protected in formulating a language policy.

In addition to the above suggestions, the committee made certain other suggestions. In school the students should be encouraged to discuss on this topic and asking the students to take an oath to improve emotional integration. At the same time to create a climate in which all people feel that they are members of one nation.

### **Suggestions for its improvement**

Above all, we must give importance to education which can improve our moral strength to feel oneness among us.

Education can be used in the following suggested ways for improving integration in the country.

- 1) There is necessity of development of an all India languages.
- 2) A national educational plan should be devised so that the younger generation may be of brought up in an atmosphere of nationalistic fervour.

- 3) Many kinds of programmes can be devised for increasing national unity. All India competitions and meetings can be organized in various parts of the country to increase national unity.
- 4) There must be promotion of intercultural understanding to achieve liberality of attitudes to other cultures which is an essential precondition of national unity in a country.
- 5) It is desirable that national consciousness should first be stirred in the students. This can be done through the teachers.
- 6) Above all, governmental effort is essential for bringing success to all the projects outlined above because without official blessing, there is little that education can achieve.

### **Conclusion**

It is evident from the foregoing analysis of the measures for increasing natural integration that these measures must be both positive and negative. Adoption of all these measures would be a positive step. The negative step of destroying all obstacles in the way of emotional integration is no less important. For this the teachers, administrators and guardians will have to work collectively. Then alone the country will witness solid natural integration in spite of regional integration in spite of regional pluralism.

Hence Dr. Rudrakrishna says- "National Integration is not a house which could be built by mortar and bricks. It is not in industrial plan too which could be discussed and implemented by experts. Integration, on the contrary, is a thought which must go into the heads of the people, it is the consciousness which must awaken the people at large.

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