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CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE
Role of teacher in the built of the National integration

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We should not become parochial, narrow minded, provisional, communal and caste-minded, because we have a great mission to perform. Let us, the citizens of the Indian people. We have to build up this country in to a nation. Mighty not in the ordinary sense of the word. But might in thought, mighty in action, mighty in culture and mighty in its peaceful service of humanity- Jawaharlal Nehru.

India is a big country consisting of Hindus, Muslims, Christions, Parsis, Sikhs and other people of different creeds, their languages, traditions and customs are quite different. Hindu religion is the oldest in India. It is a union of vedic religion sanatan dharm, Jainism, Buddhism and various other smaller castes and creeds, the same state of affairs is other religion also. This leads us to conclude that India is a wonder land of diversities and distinctions. But it must be borne in mind that in spite of all these diversities. There lies and underlying sense of unity. All Indians have a sense of oneness and unity. They express this fundamental sense of oneness. Unity and belongingness in all spheres of thinking and behavior.

Problem of National Integration of India.

The above discussion testifies of the fact that in spite of great diversities there is an underling unity. But one fact is also to be kept mind. We find that there is difference of opinion regarding this cultural unity. There reason is clear. The old Indian culture used to assimilate in its main current all other minar currents of different varieties, but this old embracing and all involving vitility is no more now. The result is that cultural discord and quarrals are coming up here and there damaging the lopcent of national unity. Not only this, certain fissiparous tendencies are also developing day by day making national integration a
great problem to solve this problem secondary education commission suggests “Education system must make its contribution to the development of habits, attitude. And qualities of character. Which will enable its citizens to bear worthily the responsibility of democratic citizenship and to counteract all those fissiparous tendencies which hinder the emergence of a board national & secular outlook.”

**Obstacles to national integration.**

India is facing a number of problem after the attainment of independence. Out of these problems national integration is the most serious one, to solve this problem, we have to remove all obstacles which stand as great roads in the way. The main obstacles are given below.

1) Casteism:

Casteism is the one of the main obstacles in the way of national integration. The people of India belong to different castes and sub castes due to which there are mutual.

**Provincialism:**

Provincialism is another hurdle in the path of national integration. The state Reorganization commission divided the country into fourteen states, but the poison of division filling down and every state, big or small, wants farther division to have more positions of power, rivalries between states is also on the increase with the result that the very existence and integrity of the nation is threatened and put to all scarts of dangers.

**Political parties:**

In a democratic country political parties are necessary for creating political consciousness among the masses to form public opinion and run the government efficiently. In India many political parties came in to existence after the attainment of independence. Out of all these political parties only some of them are working on sound and democratic lines whereas most of them are propagating casteism. Regionalism, communism and other evils to secure votes at the polls and form government by hooker by crook this mentality is striking at the every roots of national integration.
Social differences:

There are various social groups like Hindu, Muslims, chirstains and any other in our country. These social groups have there different the distinct customs, traditions, and modes of behaviour. This of ten leads to fends and conflicts which damage the emergence of normal cascousness and ultimately normal integration differences among them. We see that people belonging to a particular caste think themselves to be superior to people belonging to other caste. Thus they remain in isolation and have developed a sense of contempt for others aften. This feeling breaks out into fends and riots which take a foll of human life and huge property. In this way caste rivaling and insulation is so grave and widespread in our country that it is very difficult to instill in children a national outlook and sense of oneness. During elections this caste sense decides the voting patteri with no consideration of the party and candidate. The caste which gains political power utilizes that powers for the good of its own caste people to the detriment of others otherwise developing a sense of nominal integration is default.

Communalism:

Communalism is another obstacle in the way of national integration, in our country there are numerous religions namely, Hindu, Muslim, Chirstian, Sikh and Jain etc. with there different sects, sub sects, creed and sub-creeds, these differencies insulate our fellow feelings and instill in our children a sense of fanaticism and religious chauvinism. Every now and then, we hear of communal riots in different parts of the country. This makes us shameful before the people of other countries, still we see that each community is engaged in consolidating its own power with little consideration for the welfare of the nation as a whole.

Diverse Languages:

There are many languages in our country. Narrow views about one’s own language and tenacity lead to language discord and conflicts. Thus the development of national language is relarded national unity will be real & effective only with a national language in which all people can converse & express their thoughts and feelings. But there are some politics motivated persons in different parts of the country who obstruct the development of a national language. Time has come when we all should rise above our narrow self interested and
give up playing politics in the area of language and try our best to develop a national language for our nation.

**Economic Differences:**

There is a great economic disparity in our country at the one end are those millions who subsist below the poverty line and on the other are those who rot in plenty. This disparity has created a wide schism in society. The poor who are just alive can never be expected to feel one with those who roll in wealth & plenty. In short poverty has divided the nation. Hence this obstacle of abject poverty should be done away with effective economic planning.

**Lock of Leadership:**

For an effective working of democracy, good leadership at all levels of society and in all fields of planning is essential. All leaders should be above narrow selfish interests and petty politics. They should feel their responsibility towards the nation and strive their almost to lead the masses towards progress and prosperity in our country. Leadership at the high level. If creates the feeling of casteism. Communalism and provincialism among the masses to the detriment of national integration.

**Unsuitable education:**

In our country education is a responsibility of the state thus each state does its almost for educating its children. This state system of education develops two main defects. Firstly children of a particular state remain loyal to the state only rather than the nation. Secondary disparity in the scales and working conditions of different states foster feeling of jealous amongst teachers of different states. This a national plan and system of education is the need of the day. Delay in its formation will delay the process of national integration.

**National Integration Committee.**

We have discussed above the major obstacles, the Government of India appointed two committees one for emotional integration and the other for national integration. Dr. Sampurna Nand Beagme the chairman of the committee for emotional integration in 1967.
Mrs. Indira Gandhi presided over the committee for national integration in 1967. The first meeting of this committee was held in June 1968 at Srinagar (Kashmir) where it deliberated upon the expounded the main aims of national development and discussed about the various problems that beset this all important task. It appointed a sub-committee to tackle the various problems allied with the task. The first was concerned with the problem of achieving communal harmony, the other concerned itself with the problem of regionalism and the third tackled the task of re-organizing the educational system to achieve unity in the diversities which beset the nation. All the three sub-committees put forward weighty suggestions before the national integration committee which accepted all the recommendations made by three sub-committees. The national integration committee while giving valuable suggestions for the work of national consolidation, also exhorted in clear terms that this very essential task cannot be tackled by Government alone. The responsibility to help in the achievement of this great ideal lies on the shoulders of each and every citizen. Thus it appealed to every citizen to do the best in achieving this most sacred and vital task of national consolidation.

**Suggestions of National Integration Committee.**

The national integration committee while recommending measures for normal integration also laid out important aims of education to attain. They over as under.

1) All children should be made familiar with all the various aspects of national life.
2) An children should be given knowledge about the importance events and happenings of national movement for national independence.
3) That education should be organised and those educational programmes be structured which teach the essential unity in the diversities of national life, and which try to inculcate in the children qualitions of communal harmony and human fellow feelings.

**Role of Institutions.**

National integration committee prescribed the following measures for national unity which require role of institutions.

1) Scrutiny should be made of the books, taught in school.
2) Items which spoil national outlook and preach antinational things should be removed from those books.

3) People of different castes and religious should willingly participate in normal fairs and festivals.

4) Dramas and discussions advocating national harmony should be organized all over the country.

5) Motion pictures Radio, T.V. and news papers should be harnessed to achieve national unity.

6) Special films should be made to demolish antinational tendencies.

7) An government services should be thrown open to all without any consideration of caste creed colour, sex, region and province.

8) National views and attitudes of the candidates should be tested and given due credit while recruiting them far higher posts and services keeping into consideration the above recommend dations the programme of education in schools should be organized in such a way that they faster a spirit of ardent nationalism and normal unity. We are throwing light on the educational programme to be organized at different levels in the following.

1) Primary Stage:

I) Children should learn about national flag, national song, national emblem, national flower, national brid and other national objects.

II) Independence day and republic day should be celerabed as national festivals by all people of the land.

III) Children’s day, teacher’s day and birthdays of great personalities should be de lebrated with interest and enthusiasm.

IV) Children should be made to know about the life stories of greats Indian saints.

V) Folk songs and folk lores should form an important part of curriculum.

VI) Stories about the various areas of country should be told to children.

VII) A general description regradius the society of India should be given to children.

VIII) Human Geography of all areas should be taught to all children is a general way.
2) Secondary Stage:

At this stage the following programme is prescribed.

I) Children should be taught about the social and cultural of the nation.

II) They should learn about the social conditions and cultural traditions of different regions of the country.

III) Children should learn about the economic development in India.

IV) National consciousness should be inculcated and stimulated.

V) Lectures by leaders, discussion, debates, symposia about national consolidation and national unity should be organized in all schools.

VI) More and more use of national language should be encouraged in all spheres of normal life.

3) University Stage.

The following programme is suggested at the University Stage.

I) Student should be afforded more and more opportunities to do comparative study of various religions, regional cultures and languages with all seriousness and sincerity.

II) Youth festivals and other similar programmes should be organized throughout the country.

III) Study circle, symposia, discussions and debates should be organized for youths to participate and speak about topics of national importance at various places in the country from time to time.

Conclusion

National integration is a emotional and heartly feelings about nation who loves nation, they heartly improves the national feeling about nation in childhood we were able to create the emotional integrity in childrens hearts though developing their thoughts.

Nationality lies in certificates only not in heart. Some communities are not in fevour of nation. Teacher is a social engineer he built the nation through thoughts. Children those who are schools going and they are citizens of future India are playing most important
role in national integration. Language is a system that helps to develop the thoughts. In our constitution of India Hindi is our National language. But in some parts of India public oppose to speak & write Hindi particularly in southern India. Regionalism makes the feeling who destroy the emotional of integration.

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