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NATIONALISM AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION OF INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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HKES S P and J.M Bohra Degree College, Shorapura, Yadgir District
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Karnataka State Political Science Teacher's Association®



A REVIEW ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND CHALLENGES TOWARDS IT

Prof. Amaregouda. S¹, Dr. Krishna Naik²

Abstract: Due impact of Industrialization, urbanization, globalization, information and communication technology our generation has less focus in building up of the nation. Farmers are the backbone of the nation; their contribution is more than the present students (Citizen) who lack moral, spiritual value. In present century joint family and its importance is considering less importance and nuclear family is gaining more importance and this lead to decline in ethical value which primarily affecting the national integration. The present study will be emphasizing the value of national integration through education which in turn emphasis on integrity, culture etc. which is the foremost important to the present and future generation.

Introduction

Nation is a country with a strong bond of socio-economic and political structure; it holds the unity and feelings of oneness. This unity brings people together in to a nation, which is known as national integration. National integration is a common identity amongst the citizens, which means people (individuals) may belong to different communities, castes, religions, culture and regions and speaks different languages; all of them recognize the fact that they are one.

Such kind of integration is very important in the buildings of a strong and prosperous nation. India is a nation with great diversities, people here belong to different races, communities and castes, and they inhabit different geographical area with different languages, and practice different religions and have varied life styles. In spite of diverse religion at their national identity is supreme.

The Preamble of the Constitution of India states: We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice- social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation. In our Constituent Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution. With the inclusion of the word 'integrity' in the Preamble of the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, Indian nation stressed upon the dire need of the integration of the masses. In addition to this certain fundamental duties had been incorporated in Part IVA Article-51A. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

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