

4. Contemporary India : Challenges to Peace, Stability and National Integration

A democratic society is likely to have a diversity of views. Such a diversity arises from a variety of socio-economic, political and cultural factors. In India, the situation is further complicated by factors such as caste, religion, poverty, illiteracy, demographic pressures, ethnic and linguistic diversity. The country has witnessed many disturbances – agrarian unrest, labour and student agitations, communal riots and caste related violence. A lack of good governance and poor implementation of laws are the major factors for public disorder.

Public order, stability and peace implies a harmonious state of society. It implies the absence of disturbance, riot, revolt, and lawlessness. Maintenance of law and order is universally recognised as the prime function of the State. Peace and stability are one of the crucial requirements for the political, economic and socio-cultural development of the State. The lack of it is likely to lead to divisive tendencies in the state. It is the function of the State to ensure that there is peace and stability and that the nation remains united. In any state there are likely to be diverse groups in the society, establishment of a dialogue between them is also an initiative that the State would be expected to take. This is the process of nation building and national integration.

Nation, Nationalism and State, are among the foundational concepts in political science. We have studied these in Std. XI. Let us revise a few important points regarding these:

- Nation is a community that is bound together by a feeling of unity and oneness based on certain factors. They are people who identify socially, culturally, politically and want to establish a separate identity

for themselves. There is a sense of oneness that is psychological and born out of commonness of culture, ethnicity, religion, language, history, etc.

- Nationalism is a sense of political identity. They gain a sense of identity and self-esteem by this identification. It is a force that creates the feeling of oneness in a community based on ethnicity, race, religion, language or any other factors.
- When people of a nation want to become a sovereign country, it means they are demanding the right to self-determination. It is this urge for political self-determination that leads a nation in the direction of statehood. When does a nation become a state? A State must have the following characteristics to qualify for statehood: sovereignty; independent government, territory and population.
- A State may have people belonging to different ethnicity, race, religion, language, etc. These people may have a sense of their own identity. But they desire to come together to create a State. Most of the States in the world are multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multi-racial, etc. They are multi-cultural pluralist entities. The basic problem that any state would face therefore, is the problem of national unity, integrity and consolidation. This problem is the problem of national integration.

What is the role of the State? The values of nationalism, secularism, and democracy and goals of, economic development and social change are the ones that determine the role of the State. This role may be described as follows:

- (i) **Peace and Order** : The State ensures peace and order in the society. The core

purpose of the State is protection. This role has also been described as 'state building'. The survival of the political system may be threatened from international or domestic environment. The maintenance of security and survival of the state, its constitution and political order is one of the key roles of the State.

- (ii) **Economic Development :** The State is expected to intervene in the economic life for the purpose of promoting industrial and agricultural growth and economic development. Economic stability and growth would ensure the economic wellbeing of the people. This does not imply creating a Socialist System and Planning. It implies that the State must be a facilitator of economic development.
- (iii) **Nation Building :** This refers to the problem of ensuring that the diversity in a society does not lead to disintegration of the State. Nation Building is closely associated with the idea of national integration.
- (iv) **Governance :** Involvement of the members of the society in the decision-making process of the State is good governance. This is sometimes referred to as 'democratisation' or the creation of a 'participatory state'.
- (v) **Welfare :** This refers to the application of the principles of social justice, fairness and equality. The State is expected to rectify the imbalances in the society so that the marginalised sections of the society do not suffer.

The values of nationalism, secularism, and democracy and goals of economic development and social change are essentially those associated with nation building.

The problem of national integration is universal. It involves a dialogue and reconciliation of all diversities to build up a

common national identity. These diversities may be of socio-cultural, regional, religious, linguistic and economic nature. Such an identity may be labelled as nationalism. In its effort of creating a common national identity nationalism tries to promote the forces of unity in the nation. It seeks to reconcile the differences and forge a national rather than a sectoral perspective.

'National integration cannot be built by brick and mortar; it cannot be built by chisel and hammer; it has to grow silently in the minds and hearts of men.'

- Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

National integration does not wipe out the individual or group identities of various sections of the society. It does not try to create a homogeneous society. It only believes in creating a territorial nationality which overshadows subordinate group identities. For example, when we say we are Indians, it is a territorial nationality of being an Indian in the country of India. The subordinate identities of being a Marathi, Tamil, Punjabi, Hindu, Sikh, Muslim, Christian, etc are not eliminated. They remain subordinate to the territorial national identity of being an Indian. The American use the word 'salad bowl' to describe their socio-political system. The task of a nation, thus, is to recognise the regional, ethnic, linguistic, religious, etc. diversity and seek to preserve, consolidate and strengthen its unity. This in essence is the problem of national integration.



National Integration



Do you know?

‘Melting Pot’ and ‘Salad Bowl’

The concept of Melting Pot was used to describe the American society. Its basic idea presents the whole nation as one large pot. Anyone who enters the United States is automatically thrown into this “pot” where, over a period of years, a process of assimilation into the American belief systems takes place. All the cultural aspects of individual cultures of the migrants (Italian, French, German, African, Asia, etc.) are melted, to form a new ‘American’ culture. The concept of Salad Bowl does not talk of melting of cultural identities. It argues that every distinctive culture or belief is considered to be one of the tastes or ingredients that contributes in forming the whole; therefore, its original shape and characteristics are maintained. Salad Bowl is a description of a multicultural or a plural society.

Discuss.

Is India a Melting Pot or a Salad Bowl?

The common values associated with national integration may be identified as follows:

- (i) Common citizenship,
- (ii) Unity in diversity,
- (iii) Feeling of loyalty to the Nation,
- (iv) A sense of fraternity among all diverse communities,
- (v) Secularism,
- (vi) Socio- economic and political justice and
- (vii) Equality.

What is the role of the State in the context of national integration? This role has to be understood in the context of the

following: Forging of national unity; strive for nation building to promote the values that the State stands for; strive to maintain peace and harmony in society; ensure socio-political stability; promote economic development and protect the citizens from external or internal crisis situations.

The role of the State in the process of national integration involves the following:

- (i) Promote unity among the culturally and socially diverse groups living in single territorial unit
- (ii) Establish a national authority over subordinate political units or regions, with distinct cultural and social groups.
- (iii) Establish a dialogue between the State authority and the people to understand their aspirations and life conditions.
- (iv) Evolve certain values and goals that would help maintain social order

Nations stay together when citizens share enough common or shared values and preferences and can communicate with each other. National unity is the solidarity within citizens of a nation and adherence to law and order. National unity is not homogeneity. It advocates a ‘community of communities’ which respect to diversity and shared values, experiences and geographical relativity. It is a form of ethnic, racial, linguistic and religious tolerance. It is an incremental step towards societal peace. National unity is essential in maintaining a harmonious and functional society. National unity and subsequently societal stability contribute to nation-building.

India

In 1947 when India became independent it faced several problems, they included economic underdevelopment, poverty, illiteracy, social inequality, etc. The national movement for independence had provided India with certain values and goals that were

to be the basis of nation building after independence. These values were of nationalism, secularism, and democracy and goals were the economic development and social change. The first task of India after independence was to preserve, consolidate and strengthen India's unity. Indian unity could not be taken for granted, it had to be strengthened by recognising India's regional, ethnic, linguistic diversity. This was the problem of national integration or integration of Indian people as a political community.

Democracy was considered essential for promoting national integration and bringing about social change. It was believed that economic development and democratic political order with social change would help in reducing poverty and removing caste and gender inequality.

The newly independent state of India had to take deliberate steps to integrate the nascent nation. One was the structural aspect of national integration. This was done through the constitutional process. The Constitution of India provided some key features that promoted national unity and national identity. The second was the psychological dimension that sought to promote the feeling of Indian nationalism. People who had various types of identities began to be united under the common umbrella of Indian nationalism from the latter part of the nineteenth century. This is the time when people with diverse identities began to develop the identity of being "Indian". The 'civilisational' entity called India began to be transformed into a political entity called the Indian nation during the freedom struggle.

Structural Dimension

The structural aspect of the balance between national unity and regional and sectional aspirations are seen in some of the following features:

- (i) The core of the structural aspect of national consolidation was the creation

of a democratic system of governance with universal adult franchise. Democracy and national integration were compatible. The participation of diverse groups in the process of governance was possible only through the representative democratic system.

- (ii) The constitution also provided a federal structure with a strong central government, thus balancing the needs of the regions with that of the nation as a whole. The participation of local bodies was further strengthened through the Panchayat Raj amendments in the 1990s. (73rd and 74th Amendments)
- (iii) Language is an important part of cultural identity. The Indian constitution grants recognition to various regional languages as official languages. The reorganisation of states in India was also done on the basis of language.
- (iv) At the administrative level, there exists the All India Administrative cadre (IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS, etc.) This provides for a unified central bureaucratic system. At the same time there is also the State cadre that provides for the state bureaucracy.
- (v) The National Integration Council was founded in 1961 to find ways and means to combat the evils of communalism, casteism, regionalism, linguism and narrow-mindedness, and to formulate definite conclusions in order to give a lead to the country. This Conference decided to set up a National Integration Council (NIC) to review all matters pertaining to national integration and to make recommendations thereon.
- (vi) The Indian Constitution has specified certain Fundamental Duties for Indian citizens.

Find out?

What are the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution?



Do you know?

National Integration Council (NIC) (1961) : National Integration Council (NIC) was constituted to review all matters pertaining to national integration. The NIC held its first meeting in 1962.

The objectives of the NIC: The foundation of our national life is common citizenship, unity in diversity, freedom of religions, secularism, equality, justice-social-economic and political, and fraternity among all communities. The National Integration Council reiterates its faith in these values and dedicates itself to their achievement.



Do you know?

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar talked about the concept of Democracy and the importance of the Constitution in the Indian context. He said: The first thing in my judgement we must do is to hold fast to constitutional methods of achieving social and economic objectives. It means we must abandon bloody methods of revolution.

Psychological Dimension

India is a geographical and economic entity, having a cultural unity amidst diversity, held together by a civilisational perspective that binds the people together.

The national freedom movement played an important role in bringing Indians together politically and emotionally into a nation and integrating them in a common framework of political identity and loyalty.

The emotional or psychological integration is also promoted through such symbols like the National Song, National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, National Bird, National Animal and so on.

Do this.

Read and Discuss the Section 'Bharat Mata' in Chapter III: India's Quest, in : Jawaharlal Nehru, *Discovery of India*.



Do you know?

'Some kind of a dream of unity has occupied the mind of India since the dawn of civilisation. That unity was not conceived as something imposed from outside, a standardisation of externals or even beliefs. It was something deeper and, within its fold, the widest tolerance of belief and custom was practiced and every variety acknowledged and even encouraged'. Jawaharlal Nehru, *Discovery of India*.

Challenges

One of the first challenges that India faced after independence was of the integration of Princely States into the Indian Union. There were some problems with the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh. Eventually, these came to be resolved. The issue of Jammu and Kashmir experienced the first conflict with Pakistan (1947-48) and it continues to remain a challenge to peace and stability in the region. In the North East, Nagaland had posed a problem that was eventually resolved. Some of the other colonial areas controlled by the Portuguese and the French eventually became part of the Indian Union.

India crafted its policy of political and socio-cultural development within the framework of the Indian constitution. The Indian constitution recognised the diversity of India in terms of regions and language; and

the need for a social transformation by the incorporating social welfare provisions. On the economic front, the path to development was laid out with a predominant role of the government in the industrial sector within a policy of mixed economy. The Planning Commission was set up to prepare five-year plans which would indicate directions in which the Indian economy should move. The basic focus of Indian planning was on economic growth, generation of employment opportunities and removal of poverty. Today, the NITI Aayog has replaced the Planning Commission.

New challenges emerged in the 1960s. The Nehru era of Indian politics ended with Lal Bahadur Shastri taking over the Premiership, to be followed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This decade saw the growth of regional parties on the political scene. The 1960s also saw the beginning of a protest movement by the peasant class labelled as Naxalism. This movement grew in the sixties but was curbed by the State in the early seventies. However, it came back in a more violent form in the 1980s. It was described as one of the biggest challenges faced by India.

The North Eastern Region which comprises of eight States is culturally and ethnically diverse having more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and sociocultural identities. The maintenance of peace and stability and ensuring the implementation of economic and industrial development has been a challenge for the Indian political system. States like Nagaland have seen a state of conflict since Indian independence, while Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura have witnessed militancy since the sixties. In Assam the problem was about the lack of development of the region with its resources being diverted elsewhere. The Assam oil blockade (1980) was one of the first agitation

that focused on the demand for economic development of the region. Later, the Jharkhand agitation followed the same logic.

The democratic system of governance of India was suspended for a brief period of time in 1970s when Emergency was declared. The influx of refugees from East Pakistan had begun in the late sixties, it escalated in the 1970s eventually leading to a conflict and the creation of a new state of Bangladesh. The other crisis that grew into a major confrontation was the demand for Khalistan in the state of Punjab. This agitation forced the Indian government to use force against the separatist movement. The assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was the first such political assassination, a direct result of the use of force to tackle the Punjab agitation. A second such assassination was of Rajiv Gandhi who lost his life to a suicide attack by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for having taken decisions on the Tamil question in Sri Lanka. The religious conflict in India escalated in the 1980s. The events at Ayodhya (Ram Janmabhoomi/Mandir-Babri Masjid dispute) and its repercussions in 1992 in the form of Mumbai riots brought in new dimensions to militancy in India.

The late 1980s and the 1990s once again brought the problem of Jammu and Kashmir in the forefront. The agitation saw a change in the nature of militancy that shifted from a state centric terrorist activity to a modern abstract terrorist struggle. Militancy started in the Kashmir Valley with the movement for 'Azadi'. India went into an economic transformation in the 1990s. It slowly abandoned the socialist pattern of economic development and opted for economic liberalisation. This was a new approach to tackle the problem of economic development in India, an approach that led to economic recovery and a relatively high and stable economic growth.

Find out and discuss.

Find out the details of the following events and discuss them in the classroom:

- (i) Assam Oil Blockade (1980)
- (ii) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi (1991)

Over the last decade and more there have been several issues that have posed a challenge to peace and stability in India. These issues have been in the areas of economic development, social and cultural problems, etc. Challenges are also faced due to caste and religious unrest, extreme form of regionalism, economic disparities, etc.

This chapter looks at some of the issues that have continued to be a matter of concern for the peace and stability and therefore affect the process of socio-economic development in India. These issues have also posed a challenge to the process of nation building and national integration of the country. These issues include the following: (i) Cross Border Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir (ii) Left Wing Extremism in certain areas (iii) Terrorism.

Cross Border Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir

The Indian Independence Act, 1947 provided that the rulers of the princely states had to take the final decision whether they wished to join India or Pakistan. The problem in Jammu and Kashmir began with Pakistan sending tribal raiders with the support of the army to force Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir to join Pakistan. Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession making the State a part of the Indian union after which India sent troops to protect Kashmir. This resulted in the first India-Pakistan war of 1947-48. Again in 1965 Pakistan sent in infiltrators with a hope that they would lead the people of Jammu and Kashmir to rise against India. However, when Pakistan actually attacked in 1965, the local population did not support Pakistan.

In 1965 Amanullah Khan created the Plebiscite Front in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. The organisation had an unofficial armed wing called National Liberation Front, which carried out sabotage activities in Jammu and Kashmir. In 1977 the Plebiscite Front was given a new name, Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). In 1989 a National Conference worker was shot dead and Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) kidnaped Rubia Sayeed, daughter of the then Home Minister. The main demand of the JKLF was to create an independent state of Kashmir.

Pakistan decided to use the Mujahideen to back the pro-Pakistan guerrilla groups such as the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen in Kashmir. The entry of the pan-Islamist fighters into the Valley from Pakistan changed the colour of the insurgency. The growth of Islamic militancy in Kashmir in the 1990s, resulted in the migration of the Pandit population from Kashmir.

The Indian government has maintained that terrorism emanating from across Indian borders remains the core concern in India's relationship with Pakistan. The government argues that infiltration from across the border is mainly in Jammu and Kashmir which is affected by terrorist violence, sponsored and supported from across-the border. The Ministry of Home, Government of India in its Annual Report of 2016-17 states : The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than two and a half decades. It also says that Pakistan has tried to radicalise the people through vested social groups and the use of social media. Jammu and Kashmir has seen a continuous period of instability fostered by cross border intervention in form of militancy or political support to separatist groups like the Hurriyat. The disturbing feature of the conflict is the use of children for stone throwing and burning of schools by the militants.



Burning of Schools : Kashmir



Stone Throwing in Kashmir

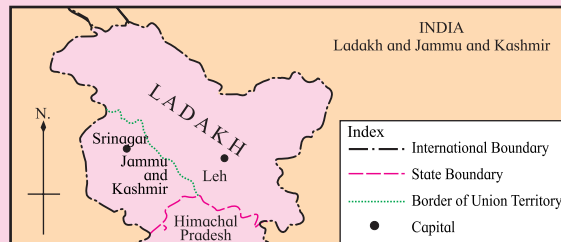
Information given by the Government in the Lok Sabha :

Several terrorist attacks in India, including in Jammu and Kashmir are perpetrated by infiltrators from Pakistan or Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, benefitting from the terrorist infrastructure existing there....

Listing of several Pakistan-based individuals including Hafiz Saeed and Zaki- ur Rahman Lakhvi, and entities including Lashkar-e-Taiba/Jamaat-ud-Dawaa under the relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution No. 1267 was successfully pursued....

Our concerns regarding anti-India terrorism emanating from Pakistan have been taken up with international community and also bilaterally with Pakistan on a number of occasions.

(The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs Question No.2041, Pakistan Sponsored Terrorism, March 09, 2016, LOK SABHA)



Discuss :

In August 2019, the 'Special' status granted to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under the Art.370 of the Indian Constitution was revoked. The State was bifurcated in two Union Territories:

- (i) Jammu and Kashmir (with a Legislative Assembly) and
- (ii) Ladakh (without a Legislative Assembly).

What are the implications of the change?

Left Wing Extremism in certain areas

The Naxalite movement that is now referred to as Maoist movement or Left-Wing Extremism has its main support base amongst certain sections of landless agricultural labour, dalits and tribal communities. It is also spreading into urban centers, especially the blue-collar workers. It succeeds where there is a sense of injustice, exploitation, oppression and a feeling of neglect by the State.

The roots of the Naxalite movement can be traced to the Telangana movement (1946-51). It was the first serious attempt to promote a peasant struggle by the Indian communists. The movement did gain an initial success but the momentum of the movement ended with the land reforms initiated by the Indian government. Naxalism began as a protest against the feudal order in 1967 at Naxalbari in West Bengal. At an ideological level the roots may be traced in the writings of Charu Majumdar whose articles were based on the ideology of Marx-Lenin-Mao. This movement lost its momentum in the seventies after the arrest of Muzumdar and the government policies of non-tolerance of the agitation. Later in 1980s it was revived once again and has eventually taken a militant turn.

In 2004, the Naxalite groups, the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) and other similar groups like PW and MCCI joined together to form the Communist Party of India (Maoist). This unified CPI (Maoist) party represented a unified organisational network based on the ideological foundations of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

The Ministry of Home Affairs observes that efforts are made by Left Wing Extremists to prevent execution and implementation of development works including infrastructure like railways, roads, power and telecom through violence and terror. The purpose of

What is Left Wing Extremism?

In 2004, the People's War (PW), then operating in Andhra Pradesh, and the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCCI), then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas, merged to form the CPI (Maoist) Party. The CPI (Maoist) Party, is the major Left-Wing Extremist outfit that has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organisations along with all its formations and front organisations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. The CPI (Maoist) philosophy is to use armed insurgency to overthrow the Government.



Naxal attacks, Gadchiroli

this is to show the governance structures at field levels as being ineffective. Maoist operations are based primarily in the rural and under-developed areas of India. Areas that lack communication facilities, are generally forested or have difficult terrain where the security forces cannot operate with impunity, are the areas of operation of the Naxal groups.

Some of their broad tactics are as follows:

- (i) Use of propaganda slogans
- (ii) Establishment of a mass movement
- (iii) Mobilisation of women, tribals and minorities into the revolution.
- (iv) Mobilisation of urban population on mass issues

- (v) Develop appropriate forms of military organisations

The United Nations reports the recruitment and use of children as young as 6 years of age by armed groups, including the Naxalites. Children were coerced to join children's units ("Bal Dasta"), where they were trained and used as couriers and informants, to plant improvised explosive devices and in front-line operations against national security forces. The report also noted that the abduction of children, especially girls, by armed groups was a serious concern.

Terrorism

Terrorism has been looked at as a threat to use violence with an intention to create panic in the society. It is a deliberate, politically motivated violence against civilian targets. These targets are called 'soft targets'. Attacks on buses, trains, train or bus stations, airports, cinema theatres, markets, malls, etc. are the tactics used. The purpose is usually to create panic in the public.

Terrorism is a form of warfare. It is called 'asymmetric warfare' because there is no pattern to the nature of violent attacks that are conducted. The traditional form of terrorism was state-centric. The fight was for a specific people fighting for their rights against the State. For example, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were fighting for the rights of Tamils in Sri Lanka, Irish Republican Army (IRA) fought for the rights of the Irish people, Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) separatists fought for their rights against the Spanish government.

Modern form of terrorism is not state-centric. The modern-day terrorist fights for abstract ideological goals or beliefs. These goals may be religious in nature. They are usually part of some organisation that fights at a global level. The New York attack of 11 September 2001 (popularly called 9/11) is considered the beginning of modern-day terrorism. The Nigerian terrorist group Boko Haram, the Afghan Taliban are some examples of such groups.

Some examples of terrorist attacks in India

- On 12 March 1993, a total of 12 bomb explosions rocked Mumbai in succession on one day resulting in 257 fatalities and 717 injuries. The explosions were caused at Commercial Centers and other landmarks of Mumbai like Air India building, Stock Exchange building, Hotel Sea Rock, Hotel Juhu Centaur, Hotel Airport Centaur, Plaza Theatre etc. Besides, hand grenades were also thrown at Hindu Fishermen Colony in Mahim and Sahar Airport, Mumbai.
- On 14 February 1998, bomb blasts were carried out at 11 separate locations in Coimbatore, killing 58 people and injuring over 200 others.
- On 13 December 2001, five terrorists belonging to Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) targeted the Indian Parliament .
- On 24 September 2004, the Akshardham Temple complex at Gandhinagar, Gujarat, came under attack by two armed terrorists. As many as 30 people were killed and more than 80 injured in the attack.
- On 11 July 2006, a series of seven blasts took place in Mumbai's local trains over a period of 11 minutes during evening rush hour. The bombs were set off in pressure cookers on trains plying the Western line of the Suburban Railway network. A total of 209 people were killed and over 700 were injured.

- On 8 February 2007, bombs were set off in two carriages in the Samjhauta Express which runs twice a week connecting Delhi and Lahore, 68 people were killed in the attack while dozens were left injured.
- On 26 November 2008 a series of terrorist attacks took place in Mumbai. The places where the attacks took place included the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminal, the Oberoi Trident and Taj Palace Hotels, Leopold Café, Cama Hospital, Nariman House, Metro Cinema, and some other places. The attacks were conducted by members of the Laskar-e-Taiba, an organisation based in Pakistan
- On 18 September 2016, the militant group Jaish-e-Mohammed was involved in the planning and execution of the attack on security forces at Uri in Kashmir.
- On 14 February 2019, a convoy of vehicles carrying CRPF security personnel on the Jammu Srinagar National Highway was attacked by a vehicle-borne suicide bomber in the Pulwama district, Jammu and Kashmir, India.
- On 1 May 2019, a landmine killed 15 Indian police and their driver in Gadchiroli. Police have blamed the blast on Naxalite groups.



Terrorist attacks, Mumbai : July 2006 and November 2008

Role of the State

Public order, peace and stability are a critical necessity for progress. An unruly society would lead to economic disaster. The quality of life of our citizens is in great measure dependent upon the maintenance of public order. There is an inextricable link between the maintenance of order and conflict resolution. If conflicts are managed properly, the likelihood of breaches of peace, order

and stability is minimised.

Look at the chart to understand the role of the state in maintaining peace, stability and national integration. The first level is of basic goals that are given in the Indian Constitution. The second level deals with what the State is expected to do in case of problems in their early stages. The third level is when there is a crisis and the State has to deal with it.

Role of the State

State Goals / Role : Basic Level

The State has to ensure Political Stability by using constitutional machinery of representation; Economic Prosperity through integrated and all-round development of all regions and Socio-Cultural development through Welfare State. All these are goals and values that have been enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

State Goals / Role : Second Level

(This is when problems start to occur. Examples: demand for political identity by regions based on language, ethnicity, etc.; demand for decentralisation of economic decision making; demand for reservations; etc.)

The State has to deescalate the momentum of the demands by providing increased representation through Councils, Boards, etc. Open industries in backward areas; start employment generation schemes; promote private sector investment and public-private partnership in rural areas.

State Goals / Role : Third Level

(This is when the issue becomes violent. Examples: Gorkhaland agitation, Jharkhand agitation, etc.)

The State has to manage and resolve the conflict. This is done by the use of force as necessary (police or armed forces), Create Development Boards; provide direct Central (Union) assistance; grant regional autonomy through Autonomous Councils; etc.

In the next chapter we will be looking at another aspect of contemporary India. We

will study the concept of citizen centric administration that is part of good governance.

See the following website for additional information:

1. Second Administrative Reforms Commission Reports:
5th Report: Public Order
8th Report: Combating Terrorism – Protecting by Righteousness.
<https://darpg.gov.in/arc-reports>
2. Background Note on National Integration Council
<https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/NICBackG-171013.pdf>
https://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/India%20VNR_Final.pdf

Exercise

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and complete the following statements.

- (1) Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated for having taken decision of the Tamil question in
(Tamilnadu, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Pakistan)

- (2) The first national integration conference was held in
(1961, 1962, 1963, 1964)

(B) Identify incorrect pair in every set, correct it and rewrite.

1. (i) LTTE - Sri Lanka
(ii) Irish Republican Army - Ireland

(iii) Basque Fatherland and Liberty (CTA)
- Portugal

2. (i) Boko Haram - Bangladesh
(ii) Afgan Taliban - Afghanistan
(iii) Jaish-e-Mohammad - Pakistan

(C) Complete the following statements by using appropriate reason.

- (1) The left wing extremists prevent execution and implementation of developmental work, because -
(i) they are against government.
(ii) the opposition parties ask them to do so.
(iii) they want to show that the government structure at field level is ineffective.
- (2) In 1990's Kashmiri Pandits migrated from Kashmir valley, because -
(i) they weren't from Kashmir.
(ii) there was growth in Islamic militancy.
(iii) there were no job opportunities for them.

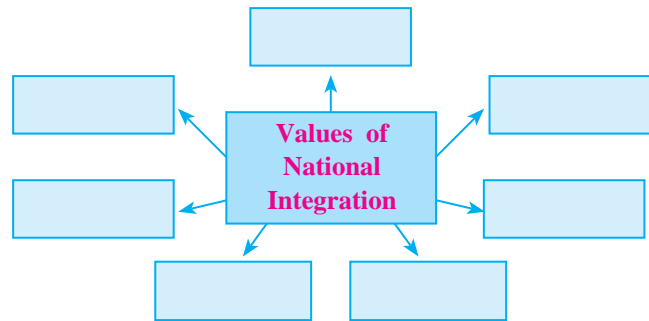
Q.2 (A) Find the odd word in the given set.

Terrorism, Naxalism, Nationalism, Extremism

(B) State the appropriate concept for the given statement.

- (1) Threat use violence with an intention to create panic in the society -
(2) Involvement of people in decision making process of state -

Q.3 (A) Complete the concept map.



(B) State whether the following statements are true or false with reason.

- (1) Democracy is required to establish national integration and social transformation.
(2) National movement in India played an important role in national integration.

Q.4 Explain the co-relation between the following.

National Unity and Regional Aspirations

Q.5 Express your opinion.

Peace and stability are needed for the nation's progress.

Q.6 Answer the following in 80 to 100 words.

- (1) What is left wing extremism in India?
(2) Explain cross border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir.

Q.7 Answer the following in 150 to 200 words.

Explain the role of the State with help of given points.

- (a) Peace and order (b) Economic development (c) National Building (d) Governance (e) Welfare

Activity

Trace the changes that have taken place in Art 370 of the Indian constitution.

