NATIONAL INTEGRATION

1. NI – means a **feeling of togetherness** and duty among the people of a country.
2. In an integrated country, people share common goals, work and co-operate together with each other for the **prosperity** of the nation.
3. **NI** has been made part and parcel of NCC training.
4. ***Importance of NI:-***

   It means the preservation of diverse cultures and living in harmony with each other. No country can survive if its people do not remain united. The feeling of togetherness and a sense of belonging are absolutely necessary for a nation to survive. Such a feeling can only be generated through the process of integration. It is a positive concept.
5. National integration and **nation building** are synonymous.
6. **Cultural integration** – it is a form of cultural exchange without sacrificing the characteristics of its own culture.
7. **Economic injustice** gives rise to different tendencies in the society.
8. ***What are the various reasons for economic inequality?***

   Unemployment, inflation, farmer distress
9. ***What are the points comes under survival of any nation?***

   Maintenance of peace and harmony, growth and development of the nation, law and order, culture and religious development, dignity and self-respect and welfare of people.
10. ***What are the main points comes under NI?***
    a. Cultural integration
    b. Economic integration
    c. Political integration
    d. Religious integration
    e. Social integration
11. ***What are the factors affecting National Integration?***
    a. Cultural aspects
    b. Political motives
    c. Lack of education
    d. Communalism

e. Casteism
f. Religionalism
g. Linguistic fanaticism
h. Social disparity
i. Economic inequalities
j. Ethnic conflicts
k. Tribal identity
l. Corruption and lack of character

12. What are the measures to achieve National Integration?

a. Philosophy of integration
b. Culture and unifying factor
c. Promotion of secularism
d. Role of politics
e. Economic unity
f. Dignity of individuals
g. Socio-economic reforms
h. Education
i. Emotional unity
j. National language
k. Nationalism and patriotism
l. Proper use of media
m. Political and administrative measures

13. India is '**the epitome of the world**'
14. There are differences is overall conception of **Gods and modes of worship**.
15. A very important characteristics of Indian society is the co-existence of **different ethnic groups**.
16. Different ethnic groups formulated **inter-group behaviours**.

17. Role of NCC cadets is Nation building:-

a. Contributing to adult education
b. Social service activities
c. Promoting the national language
d. Treating all human beings as equal
e. Respecting all religious institutes.

18. Fundamentals of unity in diversity are:-

a. Geographical unity
b. Spirit of religious unity
c. Indian philosophy
d. Ethnic co-existence
e. Cultural unity
f. Social unity
g. Political unity and emotional unity

19. NCC is an image of **secularism and National Integration**.
20. **National security** is the security of a country within its borders.
21. **NCC** moulds the youth of today into worthy future citizens of the country.
22. NCC built three important characters among the youth, that is **sense of duty, discipline and service to the nation**.
23. National cadet corps began in the year 1917 as the **university corps**.
24. The motto of NCC is '**unity and discipline**'.
25. NCC cades have been contributing towards strengthening forces of **national unity, equality** and **secularism**.

26. What are the role of NCC cadets to contribute national building?

a. Contributing to adult education
b. Social service activities
c. Promoting all national language
d. Treating all human beings as equal
e. Respecting all religious institutes

27. List out the social service activities done by NCC cadets:-

a. Tree plantation drives
b. To ensure climatic camps
c. Anti-dowry drive rallies
d. Blood donation camps
e. Pledge against female feoticide
f. Anti-leprosy drive
g. AIDS awareness rally
h. Providing helping slum clearance
i. Disaster management and relief at the time of occurrence.

28. National security is different from **external security.**
29. **External security** is solely the responsibility of the armed forces.

30. **MHA –** Military of Home Affairs, takes care of **internal security**.
31. External security comes under the **Ministry of Defense**.
32. MHA also called the **Ministry of Internal affairs are Ministry of Homeland Security.**

33. What are the national security threats?

a. Internal
b. External

34. Causes of Internal threats:

a. Poverty
b. Unemployment
c. Inequitable growth
d. Widening gap between have's and haven'ts
e. Failure on administration
f. Increasing communal divide
g. Increasing caste awareness and caste tension
h. Politics
i. Porous borders
j. Poor criminal justice system and
k. Large scale corruption

35. Elements of external threats:

a. Cross border threats
b. Jihadi terrorism

36. Pakistani-based islamist organisations like **Lashkar-e- taiban** and Jaish-e-mohammad.
37. International Jihadi groups like **Taliban** and **Al-qaida**.
38. Northeast insurgent groups like **ULFA** and **Naga factions.**

39. Attributes of national security.

a. Secure territorial integrity and protect internal sovereignty.
b. Maintain domestic peace
c. Prevalence of law and order
d. Rule of law and equality before law – law of the land should protect everyone irrespective of status.
e. Absence of fear from the feared implying individual freedom for people as guaranteed by the constitution.

f. Peaceful co-existence and communal harmony.

40. Key elements of national security doctrine:-

a. Political
b. Socio-economic
c. Governance
d. Police and security forces
e. Centre-state coordination
f. Intelligence
g. Border management
h. Cyber security

41. Our country has land borders with **seven** countries.
42. The **snowden reveletions** (wiki leaks) are made in the year **2013**.