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# **50** DAYS PLAN

Mains Answer Writing Program  
for **BPSC 67**

**INDIAN POLITY**

12. The Indian Parliament is a constructive forum of national integration. Discuss.
12. भारतीय संसद राष्ट्रीय एकता का एक रचनात्मक मंच है। व्याख्या कीजिये

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# 67TH BPSK MAIN EXAM

## Indian polity

**Ques 12: The Indian Parliament is a constructive forum of national integration. Discuss.**

Parliament of the country is the repository of the sovereign will of the people, and its successful functioning is a joint responsibility of both the government and the Opposition — Pratibha Patil

National integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. It means that though the individuals belong to different communities, castes, religions, cultures and regions and speak different languages, all of them recognize the fact that they are one.

### A. Historical Context:

There was never a problem of national integration in ancient India. From time to time, some people and ethnic communities have been coming to India from outside. Their language gradually merged with their customs, rituals and way of life in Indian society. This process also enriched society and culture here. When we talk about Indian culture, it means not the culture of any particular cult or any particular community, but the culture of the whole of India.

### B. Challenges to National Integration

1. **Communalism:** Communalism has been one of the most complex problems that India has been facing. This is generated when individuals belonging to one religion develop excessive affinity to their religion and hatred towards other religions. This kind of feeling promotes religious fundamentalism and fanaticism and proves to be dangerous for the unity and integrity of the country
2. **Regionalism:** Regionalism is another obstacle in the way of national integration. On many occasions it encourages people to promote regional interests even at the cost of national priorities. Regional movements have resulted in the creation of new States by dividing the existing States. A major reorganisation occurred through the States Reorganisation Act 1956.
3. **Linguism:** It is a well known fact that India is a multilingual country. People of India speak nearly 2000 languages and dialects. This plurality has been negatively used on many occasions, particularly in the early decades after independence.
4. **Extremism:** The extremist movements going on in different parts of the country are yet another challenge to national integration. These movements quite often use violence, create fear in public life, cause loss of lives of government personnel and people and destroy public property. Mostly the youth participate in such movements.

### C. How Parliament acts as a forum for National Integration

- **National Level legislation:** Indian Parliament as the national level law-making body enacts various laws which helps in achieving unity and integrity. Legislations like States Reorganisation Act, The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 ensures national integrity.
- **Wider Representation:** The Parliament acts as a platform for the intermingling of all regional players. The Lok Sabha ensures representation from the most remote part of the country whereas Rajya Sabha has the representation of all the states.
- **Proceedings Telecasted in all Official Languages:** Proceedings of Parliament are telecasted throughout the country and in all the official languages to ensure the unity in diversity.
- **Constitutional Provisions:** Indian Parliament strictly follows the constitutional provisions promoting and ensuring national integration. It has accepted socialism, secularism, democracy, liberty, equality, justice and fraternity as the goals of the Indian political system. The Directive Principles of State Policy which directs the State to promote equitable economic development, eliminate social discrimination and enacting a Uniform Civil Code acts as the benchmark for Parliament.
- **Creation of All India Services:** Rajya Sabha has the power to create a new All India Service. All India Services provides the framework for national integration as the personnels are open to work both at the centre and states.
- **Constitutional Amendments: Responding to the** changing demands of a diverse country like India, Parliament through various amendments have ensured that National Integration remains intact. Amendments for introduction of official languages, special officer for linguistic minority, national commission for backward classes, fundamental duties, etc have helped in achieving the goal of National Integration.
- **Delimitation Commission:** The Delimitation Commission created by Parliament also helps in ensuring the optimum incorporation of unity in diversity in India by creating constituencies and reserving seats and reshuffling them.
- **Sovereign Democracy:** Strong Nation building of a country requires a sovereign Parliament with no interference from the outside world. Indian Parliament under this capacity has made sure the ideals of national integration are met. The Parliament of largest democracy through various tools makes sure that the grievances of all sections of demos are met.

- **Economic Integration:** Parliament through Budget, various rules and regulations concerning the economic sector like Banking, Taxation, etc helps in achieving Economic Integration.

**Social Integration:** Parliament by endorsing initiatives National Integration Council, National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), Sardar Patel Award for National Integration helps in achieving social integration.

The institution of Parliament, since India's Independence, is in a continuous state of evolution, adopting and adapting itself to the changing times and striving to actualize the aspirations of the people. Needless to say, it is imperative that the performance of Parliament,

Its operational dynamics and its varied activities should be communicated to the people so as to sustain their trust and confidence in its efficacy as the people's institution par excellence. As the concept of national integration includes political, economic, social, cultural and psychological dimensions and the interrelationships between them therefore the role of Indian Parliament becomes very much important in ensuring it.

