

APPENDIX - M

LESSON PLAN No.1

Name of the School: Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1, Bhubaneswar.

Class: VIII. Date: 20-1-92.

Subject: Civics.

Content: National Integration.

Topic : Historical Background and
Concept of National Integration.

1. Instructional Objectives:

After having gone through the lesson, the students will be able to:

- i) describe the historical background of national integration.
- ii) describe the various forms of diversity existing in our country.
- iii) recognise the need of national unity for our country.
- iv) define the concept of national integration.
- v) distinguish between national integration and national disintegration.
- vi) appreciate the role of national integration in the progress of the country.

2. Phase I : Presentation of Advance Organizer

- i) The concept, proposition or principle on which the Advance Organizer will be based:

" National Integration".

ii) Nature of the Advance Organizer:

"Expository".

iii) Essential Characteristics of an Advance Organizer:

An Advance Organizer should:

- . be at a higher level of abstraction, generality and inclusiveness than the learning material.
- . explore the essential features of the concept.
- . overview all major similarities and differences between issues and new ideas before they are incorporated.
- . provide examples.
- . link the students' previous background or experience to the learning material.
- . emphasize the terminology or language of the concept or proposition.

iv) Examples of the idea in the Organizer:

In your school, students from different places study together. Suppose, your school cricket team wins a match against another school team. In this case, all of you feel proud of your school's victory, although your language, place of birth, culture etc. are different from each other. So, this is called feeling of oneness irrespective of differences.

v) Similarities between the existing ideas and the new information:

"Feeling of oneness among the members of the group".

- vi) Differences between the existing idea and the new information:

Feeling of oneness among the students of the school and feeling of oneness among the people of our country.

- vii) Formulation of Advance Organizer:

National integration means a feeling of togetherness or oneness among the people of our country irrespective of their caste, religion, region and language.

3. Phase II: Presentation of Learning Task

India is a big country. It is more or less equal to the whole of Europe, excluding, of course, the Soviet Countries. After China, it has the second largest population in the world. In the past, people from other parts of the world came to India and settled down here alongwith native Indians. They also contributed to the culture and history of our country. Their language, custom, religion and culture became part of India's culture. Now, there are 250 languages and dialects spoken by the people of our country. Fifteen of these languages have been mentioned in the constitution of India as the national language. People belonging to different religions of the World like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism etc. live in our country. People of our country differ in their dress habits. For example, people of the Southern India, generally, wear saris, whereas people from the Northern India wear Salwar kameez. Similarly, people

from the South eat rice whereas people from the North eat roti.

Geographically, India is also vast. When some parts of India for example, Assam and West Bengal get flooded with water, other parts of India, like Rajasthan, are affected by drought. Diversity is also found in our caste system. There are Brahmins, Khastriyas, Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Thus we find diversity in many aspects of our country. In spite of these diversities, the people of our country feel united when the country faces any danger. For example, if there a threat of war by the neighbouring countries, we feel united, and fight for our country. This feeling of oneness or togetherness irrespective of caste, religion, region and language is called as 'National Integration'. This feeling of oneness is required to keep India a strong, prosperous and united nation.

4. Phase III: Strengthening Cognitive Structure

- i) What are the various forms of diversity that exist in our country?
- ii) What is the need of national unity?
- iii) What do you mean by national integration?
- iv) Suppose, a group of people indulge in anti-social activity. Can we call it an act national integration? If not, why?

- v) In the absence of national integration, what will happen to our country?
- vi) Suppose there is communal riot in your locality. What steps would you suggest to stop the communal riot?