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LITERATURE AND GLOBAL RECONCILIATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY OF NATION BUILDING

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ABSTRACT

Nation building and reconciliation cannot exist without history and literature. The Litareti Philosophia can only be achieved by global reconciliation and nation building. The concept of nation-building cannot be understood without the help of certain key concepts such as the nation, national identity, nation-state, and nationalism and its national reconciliation in the 21st century. It is also through this means that political culture and national building emerges and literature plays a decisive role in the formation of both national state and standard language. Adults and younger ones are not left behind in this global reconciliation in the 21st century of nation building by means of traditional method or narrative means, systematic or scientific method, meta-analysis and meta-synthesis communication. Nowadays, literature and nation building has been used settle mediocrity in the mindset of the reader, audience, presenter, public administrators, politics and law, oral and philosophy, culture and society and global reconciliation. This paper tries to analyze the benefits of literature in global reconciliation, nation building and beyond. This provides yearly academic performance across the nation and builds a strong political, economical, social, cultural and global reconciliation. It helps to relish disciplinary brainstorming in a sustainable development especially in this 21st century of nation building.

Keywords: Nation Building**,** Literature, Global Reconciliation, Communication, literary Stylistics and Political Culture.

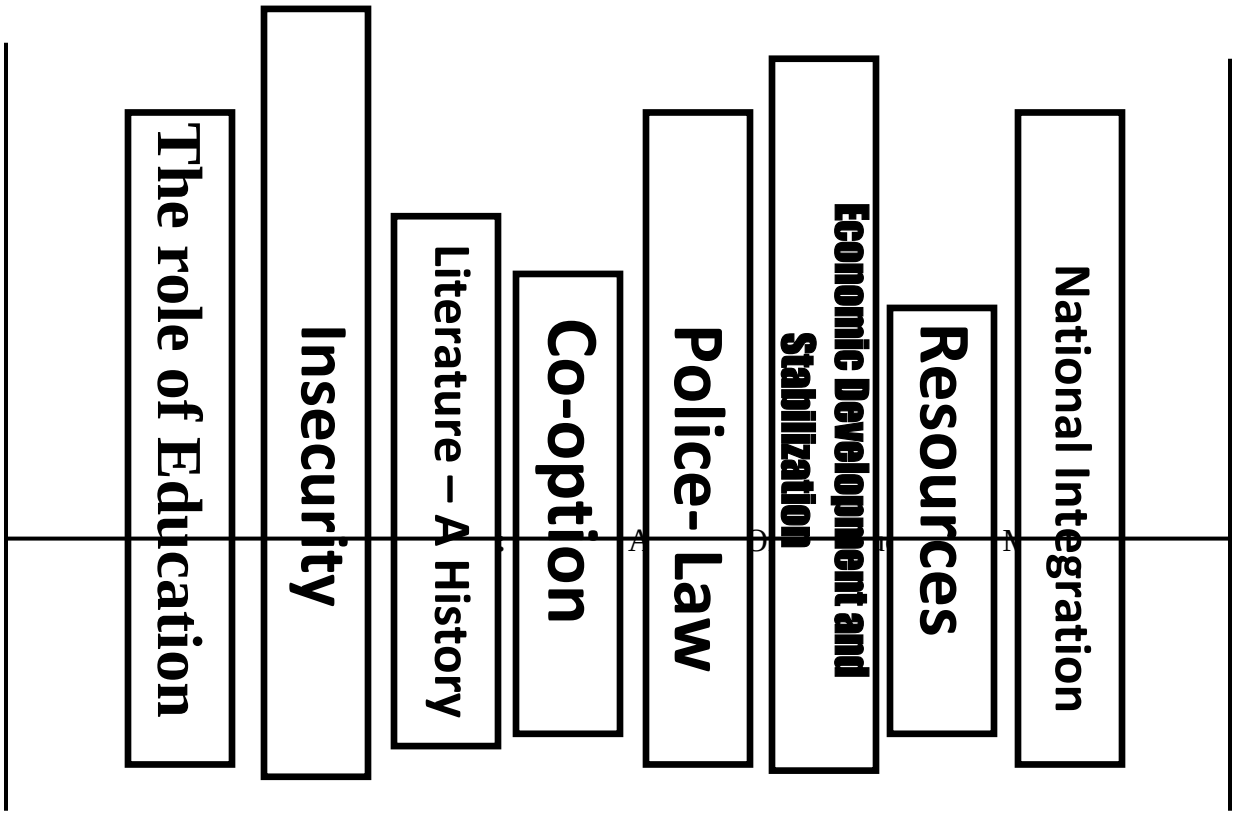
Concept Of Nation Building Globally

The concept of nation-building came to be used especially among American political scientists a decade or so after World War II, to describe the greater integration of state and society, as citizenship brought loyalty to the modern nation-state with it. Nation building means that different ethnic, religious groups, and social groups work together as one nation to overcome future challenges and achieve developmental goals within a common boundary. The objective of nation building can be to create a cohesive nation-state that never existed or that never properly

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functioned or to rebuild one that has collapsed or has been destroyed. Generally speaking, nation building is not performed as a purely altruistic endeavor. States engaged in nation building abroad are generally motivated by some strategic objectives of their own, such as advancing their own wealth, security, or international standard. While nation building is mainly carried out by sovereign states, some civil society and international organizations (such as the Ford Foundation and the United Nations) can also engage in it, sometimes under the less controversial rubric of international development.

A Guide to Nation Building



The above table summarizes the current issue of nation building and global reconciliation in this country.

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Global Reconciliation and National Integration

The idea of reconciliation was commensurate with the aim of transforming the existing semi-feudal regime into a constitutional monarchy. Therefore, global reconciliation enhances peace, unity, cohesion and continuity of nation building. This idea implied a partial renunciation of power by the citizens because they wanted to secure the continuity of state power and to prevent a breach with the legal title of the king. The factors affecting National Integration are Casteism, Communalism, Provincialism, Political Parties, and Linguistic Differences. National Integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. It means that though we belong to different castes, religions, and regions and speak different languages, we recognize that we are all one. National integration fosters nationalism. A highly developed level of cooperation between different groups and subgroups for the benefit of all members characterizes a unified nation.

The process of making two people or groups of people friendly again after they have argued seriously or fought and kept apart from each other, or a situation in which this happens. (Definition of reconciliation from the Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary © Cambridge University Press). His core functions in the body of Christ are to preach the gospel, raise leaders, empower pastors, build marriages and restore families.

We are going to look at the different theories of nation building. The basic theories of nations that have been studied from the 19th century to the present day are primordialism, perennialism, ethno-symbolism and modernism.

Definition Of Terms

Primordialism

Primordialism is the idea that nations or ethnic identities are fixed, natural, and ancient. Primordialists argue that each individual has a single inborn ethnic identity independent of historical processes. Primordialists emphasis the role of continuity-over-change in history, while modernists insist that history is better characterized as change-over-continuity. Neither of these polemics offers an account that appreciates the complexities, discrepancies and peculiarities of nation formation.

Perennialism

Perennialism values knowledge that transcends time. This is a subject-centered philosophy. The goal of a perennialist educator is to teach students to think rationally and develop minds that can think critically. According to this theory of education, truth is universal and does not change. The literal definition of perennial means “everlasting” or something that “returns year after year.” As implied by its name, Perennialism is based upon the belief that there are everlasting ideas and universal truths.

Ethnosymbolism

Ethnosymbolism is a school of thought in the study of nationalism that stresses the

importance of symbols, myths, values and traditions in the formation and persistence of the modern nation state. Ethnosymbolism emphasizes historical roots of nations in drawing on ethnic symbols, myths, values and traditions inherited from earlier ages. Like the modernists, and in contrast to primordialists, ethnosymbolist scholars agree nationalism is a distinctly modern phenomenon.

Modernizing The Modernization of Literature

The history of any national literature mixes up with the history of its nation. One of the reasons lies in the fact that, during the process of building a nation, the issue of standard language emerges and literature plays a decisive role in the formation of both national state and standard language. Literature, to the extent that it offers description, choices, and criticism of individuals, social phenomena, and social institutions, has a clear relevance to national development, reflecting social, political, and economic difficulties, aspirations, or solutions, while forming or transforming values and ideas that it has to do with extension of nation building and global reconciliation. Not every new nation-state that remained peaceful did so because nation building had succeeded. The association of these young writers in literature contributes the amalgamation of society, expulsion to national values and integration. Since literature helps us better understand our society, ourselves, and the world around us. Encounters with literature develop the concepts of identification, imagination, and freedom of speech. In our increasingly chaotic world, these skills matter a lot in the area of national development in this 21st century.

In many newly independent states, autocratic regimes lasted for decades. Thanks to the ruthless repression of political opposition, rather than because they were able to integrate their countries politically. The first generation of nation-building scholars also identified the conflicts that nation building often entailed and the obstacles it faced. Locals might resist a national government that intruded more into their daily lives than did its colonial predecessor. Political elites competed over the years who controlled the new center of power. Economic poverty, artificially drawn boundaries, the legacies of colonial divide-and-rule policies, and the weakness of postcolonial states made national political integration difficult.

In order to understand how these obstacles could be overcome, this first generation of scholars dared to compare—in line with the classic tradition of historical sociology since Max Weber: lessons learned from 18th-and 19th-century Europe were swiftly applied to the developing countries of Asia and Africa, mostly in the form of broad historical analogies. In justifying these comparisons, most authors relied on modernization theory. They thought that the introduction of modern bureaucracies, techno-logical changes that increased communication and information flows across regions, and granting citizenship rights to the lower classes all transformed the way states related to their subjects, whether in Meiji Japan, Bismarck's Germany, or

contemporary India. In other words, they saw nation building as a challenge that arose wherever modernity brought previously smaller and self-contained social units into closer contact with each other.

Roles Of Education in Nation Building

The roles are:

1. Increasing production
2. Development of Talents and virtues
3. Development of Human Resources
4. Development of Individual Personality
5. Promotion of Social and National Integration
6. In Respect of Modernization and Others.

Increasing production:

Education helps in increasing production by equipping men and women with the latest knowledge of science and technology. Education must be related to productivity to increase national income i.e., total output of final goods and services expressed in real terms.

Following are the ways by which education is related to productivity:

(i) Making science as a basic component to education and culture.

(ii) Introducing Social Useful Productive Work (S.U.P.W.) as an integral part of general education.

(iii) Vocationalizing education, particularly at the secondary school level to meet the needs of industry, agriculture and trade.

(iv) Improving scientific and technological education and research at the university stage with special emphasis on agriculture and allied science.

Development of Talents and Virtues:

The key to the development of nation lies in cultivation of talents and practical virtues. The awakened mind, right knowledge, sophisticated skills and desirable attitudes are the indicators of national development. Education helps in unfolding the latent powers or talents for the purpose of harnessing the process of national development and personal development.

Full-flowering of talents and virtues by a suitable programme of education surely contributes to the pace of progress of a nation. Thus, education is considered as a means to harnessing talents and virtues for achieving development of a nation in all its facets.

Development of Human Resources:

Human resource development is essentially a key indicator of socio-economic development of a country and the quality of life of its people. It is the maximization of the realization of the potential of human beings as well as promotion of its optimum utilization for economic and social progress.

The NPE (1986) beautifully states, *"The human being is a positive asset and a valuable national resource which need to be cherished, nurtured and developed. The catalyst action of education in this context needs to be planned and implemented meticulously".*

Development of sound human resource is sine-qua-non for the development of nation. Although, physical resource development is essential but development of physical resource is possible by the development of human resource. Thus, the need of the hour is to develop an army of skilled man-power to meet the challenges of time and the requirements of the nation.

The man power needs to be elevated by, means of development of skills, knowledge and training. Therefore, traditional knowledge is not required but the need of the hour is the introduction of scientific and technological knowledge. As such, a sound base of human resource is the foundation of economic growth and national development.

Development of Individual Personality:
Education aims at all round development of individual personality in all its manifestations— physical, mental, social, emotional, moral, spiritual and aesthetic. Without development of individual, national development cannot be possible.

Development of individual includes certain qualities— development of self-confidence, generation of scientific temper, attainment of self-sufficiency, sense of devotion to duty, discipline and decency, sense of dedication, promotion of social and ethical values, fostering a positive attitude towards unity and integrity of nation, and cultivation of social efficiency.

Therefore, education helps the individuals in developing and fostering the aforesaid qualities required for the resurgence and development of a nation. Education should be expanded to cover all segments of population. Education transforms people socially, culturally and economically to establish a socialistic, democratic and secular social order.

Promotion of Social and National Integration
Social cohesion is a stepping-stone to achieve national integration which in turn helps in the process of national development. Our education and other activities should be a geared to strengthen unity and solidarity of the nation.

The following steps are recommended by Kothari Commission in order to reinforce national development:
(i) Introduction of a common school system of public education.
(ii) Organization of social and national service programmes.
(ii) Organization of community life in the schools.
(iv) Developing all modern Indian languages.
(v) Encouraging participation of students in community living on the school campus.
(vi) Taking necessary steps to enrich Hindi as quickly as possible.
(vii) Regional languages should be gradually adopted as the medium of instruction in higher education.
(viii) The teaching and study of English should continue to be promoted right from the beginning.

In Respect of Modernization: Modernization is said to be the royal road to

national development. Modernization paves way to globalization and national development while globalization is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments and worldwide.

Education plays an important role in national development by performing the following:

(i) Awakening of curiosity, proper interest, attitudes and values; and building up proper skills as independent study and capacity to think and judge properly.
(ii) Adopting novel methods of teaching.
(iii) Changing the composition of the intelligentsia and educated people of all strata of society.
(iv) Emphasizing vocational subjects, science-based education and research.
(v) Establishing major universities/institutions of excellence in the country.

Developing Democratic Values:

Fostering democratic values like co-operation, mutual understanding, freedom, equality, justice, mutual help, sharing of experiences, shouldering of responsibility, taking leadership etc. is essential for the progress and development of a nation.

Education helps in development of democratic values through the following:

(i) Organizing student self-government in schools.
(ii) Decentralizing educational management and administration.

Establishing a Socialistic Pattern of Society: Education helps in achieving national development by establishing a socialistic pattern of society through the following:

(i) Equality of educational opportunities.
(ii) Common school system of public education.
(iii) Compulsory social and national service.
(iv) Liberal provision of scholarships.

Developing Secular Outlook: Education helps in fostering secular outlook in the following ways:

(i) Provision of instruction in moral, spiritual and social values.
(ii) Incorporating well-fitted information about each of the major religious of the world.
(iii) Presentation of high ideals of social justice and social service before the students.
(iv) Helping students in applying rationality to all religions.

Promotion of International Understanding:

For the national development like national integration, internationalism is of crucial importance.

It can be promoted by education in the following ways:

(i) Stressing the solid contribution given by various nations in the progress of humanity.
(ii) Reinstating text books in proper perspectives by eliminating hostile material about other communities.
(iii) Helping in fostering cosmopolitan outlook.

(iv) Eliminating negative attitude in the minds of students towards other communities or races of the universe.

Synthesizing Cultural and Scientific Values:

Education brings a synthesis between cultural and scientific values which is essential for development of a nation. Science should not be isolated from the main stream of our hoary tradition and moorings of the past. The blending of cultural values with that of scientific values paves the way for national development. So, the need of the hour is the reflection of cultural and scientific values in the curriculum at every stage of education.

In this way, education plays a very pivotal role in bringing about national development. It is education which acts as a powerful instrument to bring about national development in its true sense. A nation cannot sit idle ignoring its role towards education.

Possible Solutions to Global Development and Nation Building in the 21st Century

1. Economic, social, and political development, and institutions which protect human rights and provide for the rule of law, are important not only to post-conflict peace building, but to nation-building at any stage of development or any stage of conflict.
2. For global reconciliation in 21st century, we can apply so many approaches, such as authoritarian, exclusionary, primordialism, perennialism and democratic approaches are possible.
3. The primary objective of nation-building is to make a violent society peaceful by providing social amenities to human development.
4. In 21st Century Development is a model for the creation of regenerative communities that will provide a healthy environment for all people and society in a global level.
5. GLODEP (Global Development Policy) is a two-year joint master program which enhances development having a multidisciplinary perspective from economics and other fields, such as literature, environmental studies and politics.
6. Development policy encompasses all political, economic and social measures to help improve living conditions in developing countries in a sustainable way for global reconciliation in a nation building.
7. This knowledge helps people in charting new and humanistic, sociopolitical and economic course, which leads to a new world discovering. This is the contribution of literature to national development in a nation building.
8. Overall, literature plays a vital role in shaping human consciousness, fostering empathy, and contributing to the intellectual and emotional development of individuals and societies. Literature is the foundation of humanity's cultures, beliefs, and traditions.

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