

Enlist the major components of national integration. What are certain issues that hamper it? Explain

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Introduction:

After independence National integration becomes an elusive dream. States adopt different strategies to assimilate different groups. Sometimes authoritative rule ignites ethnic divide. In response to authoritative policies of the states, ethnic groups give rise to ethnic divide aim to protect separate ethnic identity. National integration is natural consensus, national identity through which different sub-regional groups adopt a single national identity and promote national interest over regional or ethnic interest.

2) National integration is a complex process:

National integration as define by Weiner (1986)

It is a process through culturally and socially diverse groups unite under a territorial unit and give rise to a national identity through which issues between center and other units are resolved.

It promote national identity. It

defines relation of government with government.

3) Features of National integration

It is a process of nation building, it is a procedure through which wider national interests are protected and national identity becomes more important than ethnic, regional, cultural or lingual identity.

4) Issues that may hamper national integration:

Ethnic and lingual diversity can be strength and weakness for a state to assimilate different ethnic and lingual groups into a single national identity is a task for states and can hamper it.

4.1) Ethnic divide in Pakistan.

| | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Punjabi | 4.8% (1988) | 4.4% (1998) |
| Pashtuns | 13.42% | 15.14% |
| Sindhi | 11.21% | 13.41% |
| Saraiki | 9.02% | 10.05% |
| Urdu | 7.0% | 7.8% |
| Baluchi | 3.02% | 3.8% |
| Hindko | 2.43% | |
| Others | | |

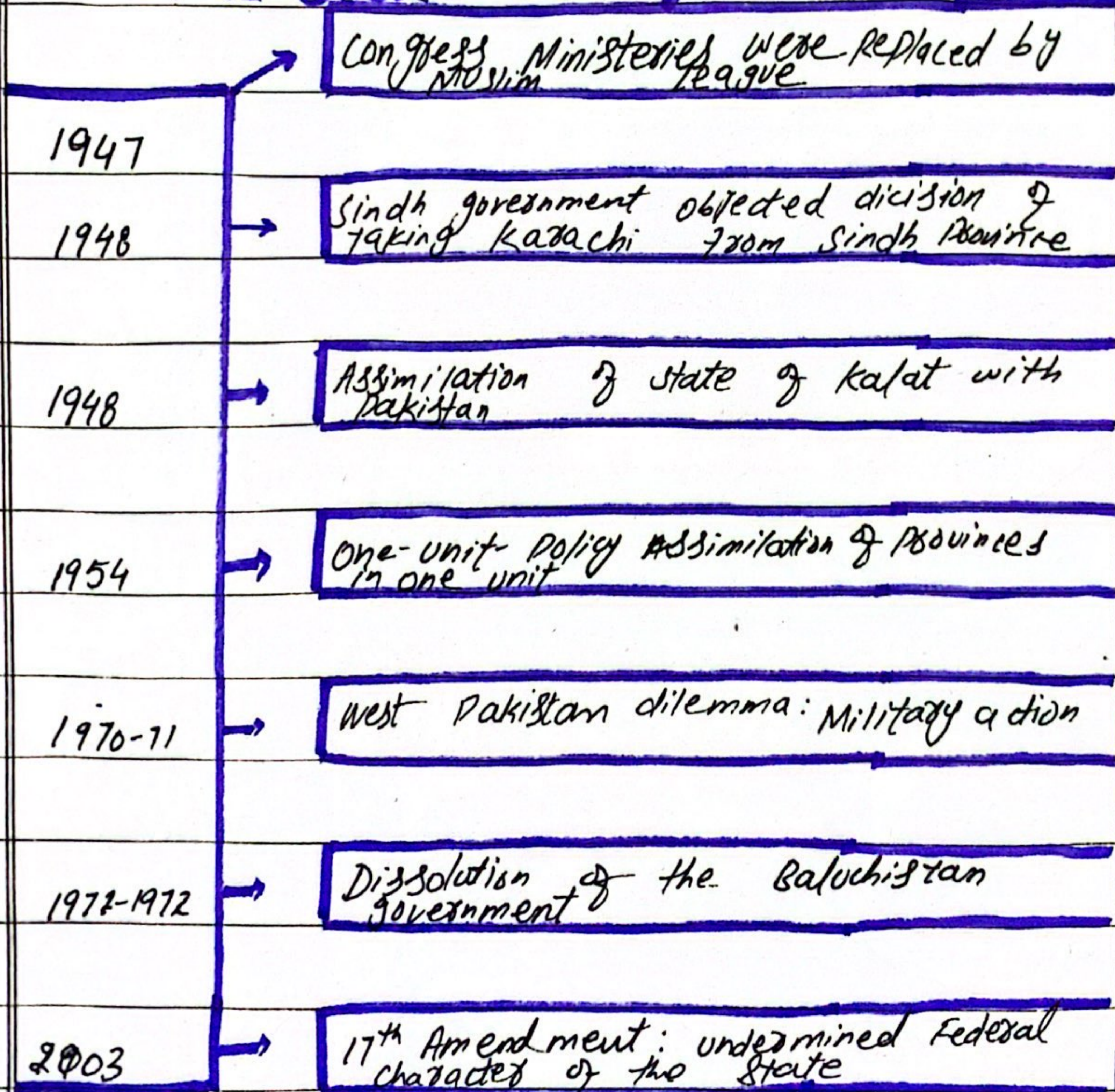
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Sources: Oxford University Press
and 1998 consensus

4.2) Political parties: lack of leadership

Sometimes political parties use ethnic diversity to fuel the national divide and lack of leadership, after the demise of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaqat Ali Khan that created a vacuum and national integration did not become possible.

4.3) Central intervention: Hamper National integration



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4.4) Ethno - lingual issues: impact on National integration.

1972-77

2002-2005

Baluchistan insurgency
against state on issues of
representation, Target killing, right
on natural resources, Afghan refugees

1973-77

2009-10

Hinko and Hazara Province
KPK. On Increase State,
intervention, and dissolution of
Government and For separate Province

1985-85

2003

Muhajir Movement. Lack of
representation in Military,
Bureaucracy, Target killing in
Karachi

1960-70

1988-2009

Saraike Province. For language
rights against domination
of Punjabi and separate
Province

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5) Federation and Ethnicity in Pakistan: National integration

Pakistan adopted different approaches to assimilate national ethnic diversity.

5-1) Assimilating diversity: Addressing the ethnic divide

State adopt different policy to address the ethnic issues and assimilate these groups through constitutions of Pakistan. Objective resolution included ^{Provisionary} ~~Provisionary~~ to assimilate diversity and through one unit policy.

5-2) Religion and Language KEY factors of statehood

"State of Pakistan recourse to religion to counter arguments based on different cultural identities, intended to unite and achieve integration but resulted in lack of any consensus on National integration"

Ayesha Jalal:

Struggle to Pakistan

Single language, when Urdu was adopted in 1948 resulted in emerge of Bengali nationalism and movement

for Bengali language.

State created National integration council to address the divide, seminars were conducted, libraries were opened it somehow address the divide between two halves, however without address cultural economic framework, National integration was not possible

Aysha Jalal: Struggle to Pakistan

6) Different Approaches adopted by States:

States adopt policies to assimilate or not to assimilate different groups to achieve National integration and create a new whole.

(-1) Assimilation Policy: Creation of central identity

States like France and Turkey adopted this policy in which regional identities are assimilated into a single National identity and regional or cultural identities become less important. Pakistan attempt to create a single

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identity in 1948 met with criticism.

6.2) Exclusionary Policy: Segregated the ethnic groups.

States try to exclude the ethnic groups by killing and adopting segregations like in Rwanda genocide (1992-1994) and USA segregation policy against Negroes.

6.3) Pluralistic Policy: autonomy to the units

In this approach state embrace ethnic diversity and Federalism is adopted in which groups are given autonomy in their affairs. Pakistan adopted this policy.

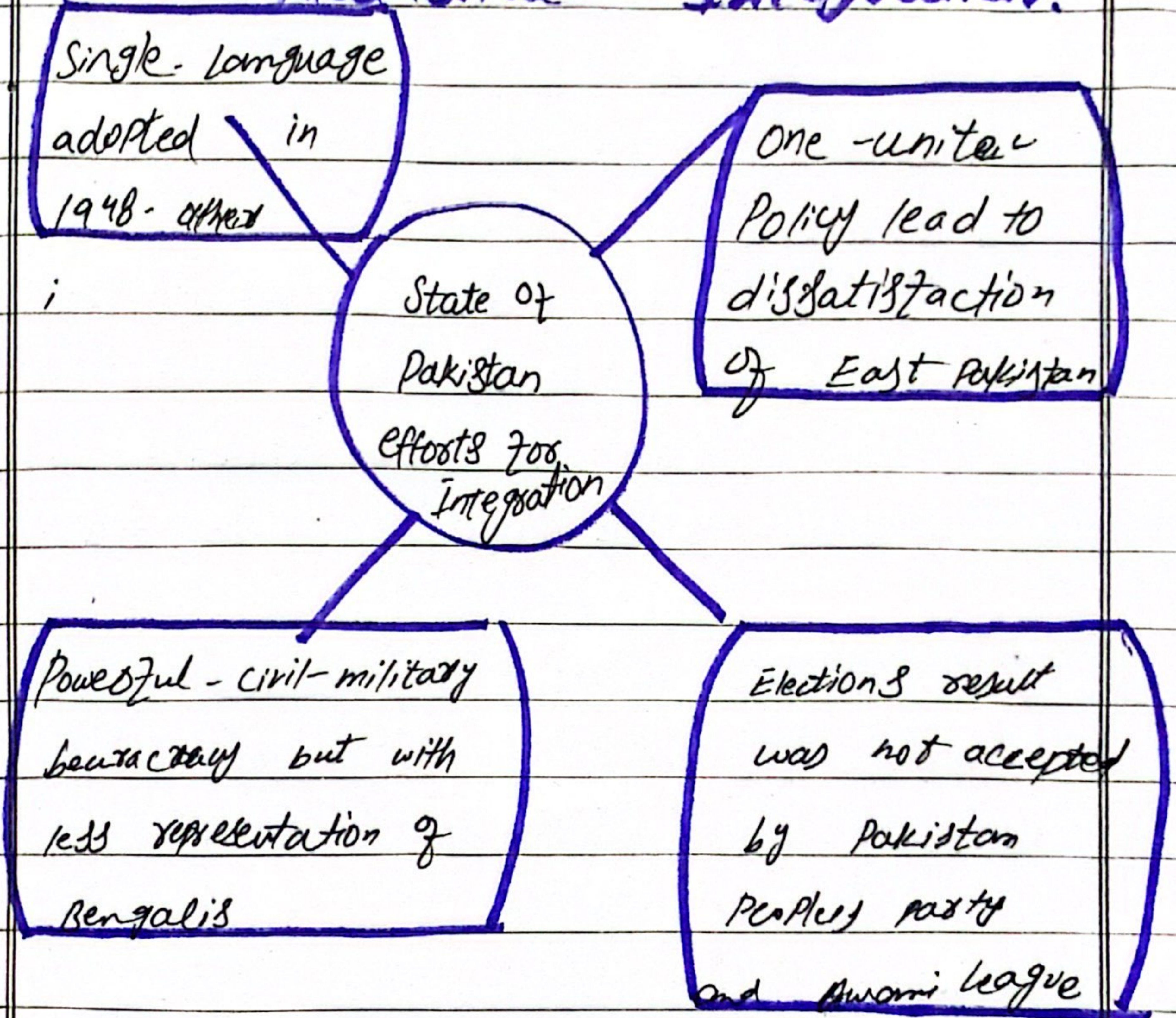
1) Language Movement: case Study of that hampered National integration

In 1948 Pakistan adopted single language "Urdu" as a national language that threaten the identity of Bengali Nationalism. Demand for adopting Bengali as a national language too raised protest. As out of 69 million people 44 million were



Bengali Speakers. Language movement was based on 6 formulas. Movement further deepened the divide and lead to Economic imbalance between East and West ultimately Separation of East Pakistan.

B) Different Policies Adopted by State of Pakistan for National Integration.



9) **Conclusion** There are various factors that can lead to national disintegration and show the pathways to achieve national cohesion. Pakistan State respond to it with various policy and should adopted policies.