

Q: 6

INTRODUCTION

National integration solidifies the foundation of nationhood, which is crucial for national security against internal and external challenges. However, in Pakistan, there is a dilemma of national integration since its inception. The factors which do not lead the country to integrate are the linguistic issues of the provinces, unequal distribution of the resources among provinces, and issues of regional identities and ethnicities among provinces. Moreover, radical elements in the society, governance crisis, and the sub-nationalist tendencies are also the obstacles in the harmonizing of national integration among the people of the Pakistan. However, there are some pragmatic measures through which this dilemma can be resolved. The country must have equitable and more share of resources for the provinces which are smaller. Moreover, the country must work for its governance effective mechanisms and boost its economic integrity. Then, the menace of disintegration would might be solved.

II. What is National Integration:

H. A Ghani describes national integration as a socio-psychological and educational processes through which feelings of solidarity, unity, and cohesion develops in the hearts of the people and fosters a sense of common citizenship and loyalty to the nation

National integration is mainly a sentiment in which the community of any state assumes peaceful living with one another having the feelings of unity, togetherness, compassion without any fear of the discrimination of caste, color, creed or ethnicity and other regional boundaries. All the nations living in a particular area consider themselves as a single nation, "They are One". This feeling and spirit is crucial for the national integration

III- OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION AND COHESION IN PAKISTAN

III- A Language Issues in Provinces

The main obstacles in the way of national cohesion and integration is the language issues in the country.

Although Urdu is the national language, the provinces always want to promote their own languages. Historically, the language issue had made the country to divide such as the East Pakistan demanded the Bengali as their national language along with the Urdu. This controversy led to the separation of East Pakistan. Similar situation has arisen now as other provinces such as Balochistan also promoting its own language, Balochi. So, language issue is one of the main obstacles to the national integration.

III-B Distribution of Natural Resources

Distribution of natural resources is also a dilemma related to national integration. The provinces want more share in the distribution of natural resources. Although Pakistan has made efforts in increasing the share of the provinces through the 18th Amendment and NFC Awards, still the provinces are not happy with it.

Example:

Balochistan is the region having the rich natural resources and it wants to take share of more of it. The province has said the NFC Award and 18th Amendment as unproductive and it is not in favor of Balochistan.

III - C Issue of Regional identities and Ethnicity

There is a growing inclination towards the regional and ethnic tendencies, identities instead of united Pakistan. The distribution of political and economic powers are according to the population which made the provinces against the state that the center is not fulfilling their political and socioeconomic rights. It leads to the disintegration of Pakistan.

Example:

Pakistan movement in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa areas, Sindh Desh in Sindh provinces and several sub-nationalist groups were operating and revolting against the country. However, the issues were pragmatically dealt by the successive governments but still there is happening multiple attacks on the innocent citizens in Balochistan.

III - D Islamic Radicalism and Terrorist

Associations in the provinces

Variety of radical factions such as Al Qaeda, TTP, Quetta-e-Shure-Taliban have been emerged in the provinces. The movements of terrorist factions have caused much problems in the provinces. The recent resurgence of terrorism has also boosted the dilemma of

the country. The fiscal problems of the provinces and the radical tendencies have marred the huge losses to national integration.

Example:

The attacks are played on the people in the Balochistan due to their sects. Hazara Hazara community is a Shia based community has been attacked due to their sects.

III-E Problems of Governance in Pakistan

Governance crisis in Pakistan has aggravated the problem of national disintegration. Ineffective distribution of resources, delayed justice, lack of accountability, lack of economic opportunities and corruption have contributed to breed the extremist ideologies and have given space to provincial and ethnic sentiments that have affected the national harmony and integration among masses.

IV-F Sub-nationalist tendencies

Since the inception of Pakistan, the federation could not be able to settle the issue of language or provincial status that have led to the development of subnationalism in Pakistan. The prolonged

negligence to the provinces, parochial interest of political culture and weak governance are exploited by anti-state elements and the bad interference of foreign supporters have given rise to sub-nationalism and a militant culture that have threaten the social fabric and the national integration of the country.

IV MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION

IV-A Political stability and Equal Distribution of Resources

Political stability is mandatory for the long-term policies and the progress of the country. Politicians must focus on the progress of the small provinces. They should be given the economic opportunities such as employment, business opportunities. Although, the country has given the provinces their due right through 12th Amendment and NFC Award, the distribution is mainly on the basis of population. Punjab is the province that has secured the main share due to its high population. But it has to sacrifice some of its resources to the smaller and less developed provinces. The small and the undeveloped provinces must

Give an extra share in order to uplift their Socio economic and political condition. Hence, the problem of national disintegration would be solved.

IV B Improvement of Governance mechanisms

Pakistan must focus on its governance mechanism. The government must include its working as a result oriented, incentivization of behaviour, development of guidelines for performance, accountability of all departments and should devolve its power in the form of local governments.

Local governments would help to provide the basic services to the provinces and smaller areas. It will help to sort

out the issues of the common people either in the management of health, justice, provision of ^{better services} basic necessities such as

local infrastructure

IV-C Country must focus on its

Economic Reformation

Economic development is crucial for every nation's prosperity. The country must focus on its own economy. It will increase the trade, economic opportunities such as employment generation. The economic opportunities will close the gap of the different people ^{of} ~~and~~ different

areas, classes and provinces. It will increase their confidence and help them in uplifting themselves. So, the problem of national disintegration would be solved.

IV-D Religious Reformation: A need of an hour

Religious scholars must dispense their religious differences and present the real teachings of Islam in its true spirit. It will help to limit the ongoing sectarian and radical tendencies among people.

CONCLUSION

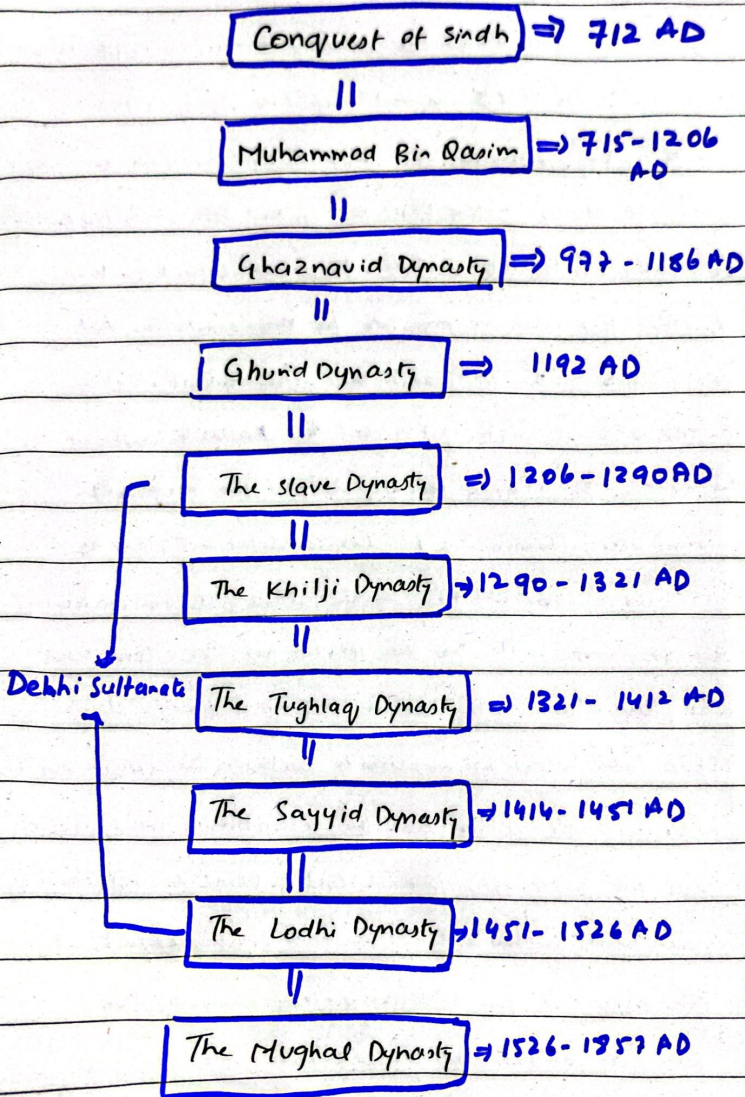
Pakistan is facing the dilemma of national disintegration. The most prominent factors that lead to disintegration are linguistic issues, unequal distribution of resources among provinces and the rise of radical elements in ethnic and religious identities. However, the country can strengthen its national integration by providing economic opportunities to the people and improve its governance mechanisms.

Q: 1

INTRODUCTION

Although the roots of Islam in subcontinent extended back to its conquest waged by Arab in the Seventh century. However, its real impact became prominent when the Muslim rulers from the Central Asia invaded the subcontinent in the 11th century. There are significant factors that were responsible for the evolution and the growth of the Muslims in the subcontinent. Islam was the main element that aided the rulers to conquest the region. The Islamic teachings helped the Muslims to increase their influence. The Hindus converted to Islam by the social, cultural and the economic policies of Islam which were far more better than the Hindus one. The Ulama had also played their role well in the propagation of Islam that later helped the Muslims to evolve in the subcontinent. Moreover, the culture and the literature of the Muslims were far better than that of Hindus. Muslims were more advanced in literature, science and technology. Last, the policies of the Muslim rulers, especially their economic policies that helped the Muslims to grow and to expand in the sub-continent.

II- TIMELINE OF MUSLIM RULE IN SUBCONTINENT



III - FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF MUSLIM SOCIETY IN THE SUB-CONTINENT,

James Wymbrant has said in his book:
A Brief History of Pakistan

Muslims introduced strong central
government and many other
social innovations. Their influence
transformed the subcontinent
and left a legacy of
incomparable art and architecture,
and scientific knowledge and
other priceless contributions
to the world heritage

III-A Religious factor, Islam,
played a role in the Muslim
evolution and growth

After the conquest of Muhammad Bin
Qasim in 712 A.D, the whole province of Sindh was
under the Arab rule. The policies of Muhammad Bin.

Qasim was non-discriminatory among the Muslims and the Hindus that compelled the Hindus to accept Islam. Further, the other muslim dynasties came and rule the subcontinent. Islamic rulers brought the teachings of Islam in the subcontinent and a new life in it. That respectable life which was given by the rulers were not experienced by the Hindus, especially the oppressed class in their previous leaderships. The Islamic teachings and the Islamic rule helped the Muslims to grow and evolve in the muslim sub-continent.

(ii) Role of Sufis had also helped the Muslims to evolve in the subcontinent. The Sufis unorthodox approach towards Islam had helped the Hindus to easily acquire the Deen, Islam. Hazrat Ishaq Raja Mun-ud-Din Chisti, Nizam-ud-Din Auliya, Laal Shahbaz Qadiri were some of the Sufis who trained other Sufis to propagate Islam in the subcontinent. They advocate the peaceful conversion of Islam.

(iii) The role of religious reformers such as Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmad Khan ^{was} ~~had~~ also profound in the revival of the Islamic teachings which the later Muslims of India had forgotten.

III-B Social Factor in the Evolution and Growth of Muslims in the Subcontinent

India was divided into different classes.

When Islam reached there, it said that all the human beings are equal and there is no discrimination between any classes, races or creed. The Muslims were more socially motivated and confident as compared to the Hindus. The Hindus were politically divided and militarily weak that led the Muslims to rise in the subcontinent.

III-C Cultural Influence of Muslims on Hindus

The Muslim culture had influenced the Hindu culture. ~~It influenced~~ The culture of Muslims like the language, dresses, cuisines, art and architecture had influenced and impacted the Hindus. Persian language was introduced in the sub-continent region. At Mughal era, the Persian became the official language of the subcontinent. Even the Hindus used this language. Later, the Urdu and Hindi emerged from these languages.

III-D Literature factor helped in the evolution and growth of Muslims in the subcontinent

Muslims were more advanced in the study of science, literature and art than of Hindus.

The schools and universities were founded by the Muslims, a permanent source of knowledge. The old languages such as Sanskrit and Pahlavi were influenced by the Arabic and Persian language. So, the literature factor also played a role in the growth of Muslim in the subcontinent.

III-E Policies of Muslim Rulers helped in the growth and evolution of the Muslims

a - Sultan Muhammad Tughluq brought with him Sufis like Ali Makhdom Hajveri

b - Sher Shah Suri in his short reign played a decisive role in creating several new urban centres like Rohtas and Delhi. These were viewed as Muslim Colonies

c- The policies of Akbar and Jehangir were more inclined towards the Hindus which help them in spreading Islam

III - F Economic policies of the Muslim Rulers

The interests of the merchantile community met- they wished that the agricultural taxes to be high but trade duties to be low. Islamic rulers implemented a similar regime. It helped to emerge the new trading and manufacturing centres. Moreover, the economic policies of the Delhi Sultanate was characterized by greater involvement of government in the economy relative to the classical Hindu dynasties and increased penalties for private businessmen that broke government regulations. So, it helps the muslims to evolve and to grow in the subcontinent.

IV - CONCLUSION

(The Muslims had) -enriched our culture
strengthened our administration and brought near
distant parts of the country (Dr. Pattabi Sitarqmayje)

The evolution of the Muslims in the subcontinent was due to the Islamic principles, the role of Ulema, their culture, art and literature and their robust economic policies.

Q:2

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

I- INTRODUCTION

The word ideology ^{means} comes a set of aims and ideas that direct, one's goals, expectations and actions. The ideology of Pakistan stems from the instinct of the Muslim community of South Asia to maintain their individuality by resisting all the attempts by the Hindu society. According to the Muslims of the Subcontinent, the Muslims and the Hindus are not having different religions but also have distinct culture and civilizations.

The basis of the Muslim nationhood was not of territorial nor racial or linguistic but of belonging of same religion, Islam. The demand of the separate place was only because the Muslims wanted a place where they can live according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.

The ideology of Pakistan according to the Jinnah's statements ^{based on} was, the ~~separation~~ ^{separate} existence of the Muslims of India, concept of separate state, Unity of the Muslims, and the Two-Nation theory. Similarly, Quaid-e-Azam also advocated for the ^{separate} existence of Muslims, necessity to protect the beliefs of the Muslims, and attainment of separate state to protect Islam, which was reflected in his statements

II IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN IN THE LIGHT OF THE SAYINGS OF ALLAMA IQBAL

II-A Seperate Existence of the Muslims of India

Iqbal was against the congress especially its policy of confusing nationalism with geography. He said that :

" India is not a country ; it is a sub-continent of human beings belonging to different languages and practicing different ~~languages~~ religions . Muslim nations has its own religions and cultural existence "

II-B Concept of Seperate Muslim state

Iqbal had given the roadmap to safeguard the identity and the culture of the muslims . He said

" I want to see the Punjab , NWFP ,
Sindh , and Balochistan in the form of

one homogeneous state.

II - C Concept of Two Nation Theory

Jabal has given the concept of Two-Nation Theory. He said

"Despite living together for 1000 years, Hindus and Muslims have their own individual ideologies so the only solution of the political conflict in India is to have a separate independent parliament.

II - D Unity and Nationhood of Muslims

The poet of the East had always seen Muslims as one nation. In one of his poetries he said

"Muslims of the India should be united in order to protect Haram from River Nile to Kashmir"

II-E Establishment of Universal Islamic

Principles

Iqbal saw Islam not only as the religion but a way of life. He praised Islamic political system over the Western political system and said to uphold it. He said:

"Capitalism, communism and all other -isms has no importance. Islam is the only reality which is a reason of salvation.

This universality of Islamic principles made Iqbal to lay the foundation of the Ideology of Pakistan

III- IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

IN THE LIGHT OF THE

SAYINGS OF, Quaid-e-Azam,

JINNAH

III A Existence of Muslims as a

Separate nation

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

was convinced that Muslims of India were a separate

nation and not like the Hindus residing as a majority.

This is evident from his speech in the Pakistan Resolution.

"India is not a nation nor a country, it is a subcontinent having many nations, the Muslims and the Hindus are the two major nations"

This idea of Muslims as a separate nation led to the ideological basis for the country known as Pakistan.

III-13 Necessity of the protection of the beliefs of the Muslims

Quaid-e-Azam aimed for the protection of Muslims against the tyrannical goals of the Hindu leaders. The days when the British were losing their powers in India, the Congress was actively preparing to establish the Ram Raj as it was evident from its aggressive policies for the Muslims during its ministries. These aggressive policies made Jinnah to fight for the protection of the beliefs of the Muslims of India.

III-C Attainment of a state to protect

Islam

Muhammad Ali Jinnah did not fight for a separate country but he fought for a place where the Muslims could perform their religious practices freely.

In his view,

He did not demand Pakistan only for a separate piece of land rather a laboratory where the Muslims of India can experiment on Islamic principles

III-D Pakistan as a Modern Democracy

Quaid-e-Azam wanted to see Pakistan as a modern democracy. He said

"Pakistan was to be a modern democratic state that derived its ethical foundation from Islam and it would be a source of guidance and inspiration for constitution making and governance is going to be an Islamic one"

III- E Two Nation theory of Jinnah

Quaid-e-Azam said:

"We are a nation with our distinct culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, sense of values and proportions, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendar... In short, we have our own distinct outlook on life and of life"

Conclusion:

Ideology of Pakistan was based on the protection of the beliefs of the Muslims, preservation of their separate identities and the formation of a state where the Muslims can profess their religion without any interruption. The ideology of Pakistan can be traced from the sayings of Quaid-e-Azam and Iqbal