

Part: II

Q NO: 4

Introduction:

The war of independence 1857 was the most ^{important} historical event in the life of the muslims of subcontinent. It has huge implication on the life of muslim, due to hostile attitude of colonial master. After the war of independence muslims of subcontinent had faced many challenges, but in that scenario Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was one of the prominent personality who did great efforts for the uprising of muslim community and preservation of their rights. However, there were some ideas of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, which have been criticized by some politician and socialist.

Critically evaluation of Sir Syed's Ideas of Trinity:

Sir Syed had worked for the up-rising of muslim standard in the subcontinent during British era. But his ideas have been criticized by some political and social leaders.

i) Loyalty toward Britishers:

After the war of independence 1857, the Britishers were considered muslims of sub-continent responsible for the ~~to~~ mutiny against them. It is because they know that, the power had been captured from the muslims rulers of subcontinent.

and they were the responsible for the war of independence fought against him. These cruel attitudes and inhuman policies had huge impacts on the muslims social, economic and political life. In that time, Sir syed Ahmad Khan was one of the most prominent personality who made a platform to eradicate misperceptions of Britishers towards muslims. However, some people criticized that, the idea of Sir syed Ahmad Khan "Loyalty toward Britishers" was the step to produce slavish mentality in muslims toward Britishers. That idea made muslims more dependent on Britishers which had further contribution to strengthen British rule in sub-continent. It strengthen Britishers cultural and linguistic influence on muslims of sub-continent that we consider as one of the responsible factor in concentration of muslim culture.

ii) Devotions to education:

Sir syed Ahmad Khan encouraged muslims of subcontinent to get western education for the rise of muslims standard in india. However, some people criticized that these western education had diverted muslims attention from religious education. It had increased the muslim slavish mentality toward Britishers. Moreover, muslims have discourage its own culture and value to increase focused toward British or western culture. It also strengthen class differences among muslim

society. The rise of elite class in india was the product of sir syed education system because he did not focus on the standard of middle class society.

(ii) Aloofness from politics:

Sir syed Ahmad Khan instructed muslims of subcontinent to abstain from indian politics. It was a rational step because at that time muslims were economically and politically weak. They need education and skill to compete the ideas. That aloofness of muslims from politics had further increase their worst economic condition and disturb its ~~total~~ violation of muslims right by Britishers and Hindus of subcontinent.

Conclusion:

Sir syed Ahmad Khan contribution for the uprising of muslims of sub-continent was too valuable but some people criticized him that his ideas of trinity have some negative impacts on the life of muslims of subcontinent.

Q NO: 8.

Introduction:

National integration is the process to promote unity, solidarity and cohesion among diverse population to establish a sense of common identity belonging and loyalty toward nation state. National integration is considered as essential element to work for common interest of a society and promotes national interest of the state. There are many components, which contributes to national integration, but some lethal factor creates hurdles in way of national integration.

Components of national integration:

Main components that contributes to national integration are:

a) Economic equality:

Economic equality is considered as main component of national

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integration. It is because in a society when there is equal opportunities of jobs and employment of all groups of the society. It will create a link of unity among all diverse religious and cultural group to work for the economic growth and development of a society.

b) Political integration:

Politics play an important role to solve the issues of the society and strength national integration of the diverse population. In a society there is equal political representation for all communities and provide opportunities to solve even a small issue by the authority will enhance sense of unity and cohesion among different ethnicity. For example in united state of America, there are about 50 states, everyone has one cultural, social status and way of life but they are combine under

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The one flag of American nationalism which work for mutual national interest of the state.

c) Social cohesion:

Social cohesion is too essential for national integration of various cultural society. Promotions of common symbol, flag, national sports and anthem will strength the sense of unity and cohesion among the ethnic society. For example, India is consider as largest democracy of the world. which have different cultural, languages, religion and ethnic group. But they are combined under the flag of indian nationalism to create a sense of unity and coherence among all groups of the state.

d) Education and awareness:

Common education system is the main component toward national integration of a society. Promotions of common curriculum, media

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of instruction, common educational environment and similar opportunities both both poor and elite class will boost-up solidarity and unity among a nation. Further, education and awareness about social and political rights of a citizens will strengthen national integration in a society.

Issues that hamper national integration:

There are some issues that hamper in way of national integration. Some of them are given.

- Economic disparities
- Violation of citizens' right
- External influences
- Political deprivation.

a) Economic disparities:

It is the duty of a state to provide equal economic opportunities.

to every citizen of a state. In heterogeneous society, unfair distribution of wealth and state resources will boost-up the ethnic tendencies in a society. In these circumstances one stronger or elite group will deprive economic right of weaker group that creates hamper in way of national integration.

b) Violation of citizenship right:

State or governing authority of a society have the responsibility to ensure protection of citizenship rights and create a link of integration among all diverse popular group of a society. The unfair distribution of wealth, hurdles to get education and access toward health services will enhance ethnic tendencies that create issue or challenges toward national integration.

c) External influences:

Role of external factor

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have great influence to create hurdles in way of national integration. For example disintegration of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971 had influenced due to external influence of India. Therefore, external influence provide financial and military assistance to the ethnic groups to make them stronger ~~that~~ to hamper in way of national integration.

d) Political deprivation:

It is the right of every individual and group of society to have access toward political rights and political activities of a state. Deprivation of citizens from due political representation will boost-up ethnic tendencies that create challenges for national integration of a group. For example muslim society in subcontinent

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had been deprived from their political representation after war of independence, which had blurred the chances of national integration of muslims and Hindu communities to work for the common interest of the state.

Conclusion:

Indeed, national integration have been promoted by some components like Economic equality, political integration and educational awareness but many challenges are also exist that hamper national integration