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Introduction

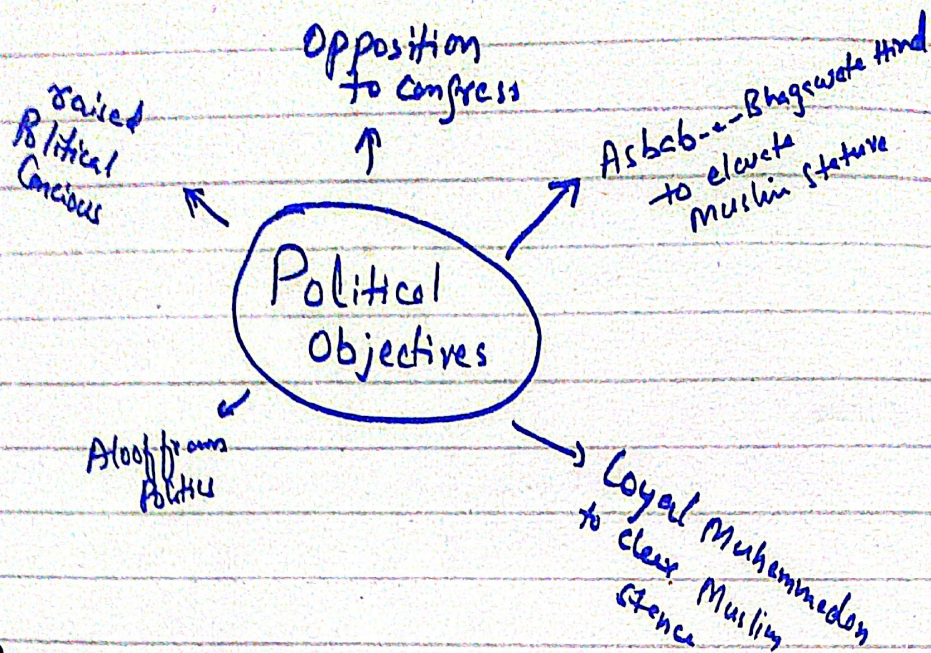
"The perfect man with the best vision had sent by God on perfect time, who understands the Muslim's deterioration, and worked for it" — Allama Iqbal.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a reformer and educationist, who understood the Muslims' annihilation and took practical steps for improving their conditions through socio-political and educational efforts. He established educational institutions and awakened political consciousness among the Muslims through efforts, such as educated Muslim through the work of Asbab-e-Bheget-e-Hind, established place for Muslims in the Indian politics. His movement Aligarh had great impact over the Muslim nationalism as it awoke the conscious of Muslim separate identity, which led towards separate electorate, and finally established Pakistan.

Aligarh Movement: — an overview

It is the socio-political and educational movement, initiated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to raise the political and social conscious among the Muslims, and raise the Muslim consciousness among the Muslim by improving their moribund condition.

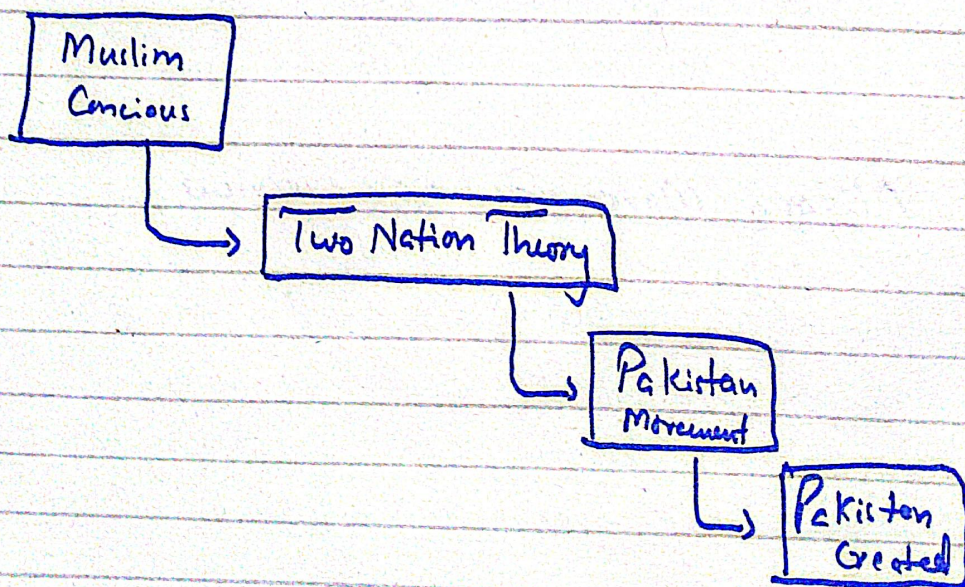
Political objectives of Aligarh:



① Raised political concious among the Muslims.

Aligarh Movement raised political conciousness among the Muslims by giving them modern education.

It awoke in the Muslim the distinctness from the Hindus. It told them ^{about} their different cultures, civilization, and moral ethics, leading them towards Two nation theory and finally towards Pakistan.



② Aloof from politics:

He suggested Muslims to aloof from politics, since they get proper education and political conscious. Because Sir Syed threatened that Hindu is much superior in education, and they will easily convince British for their right.

③ oppose Congress politics:

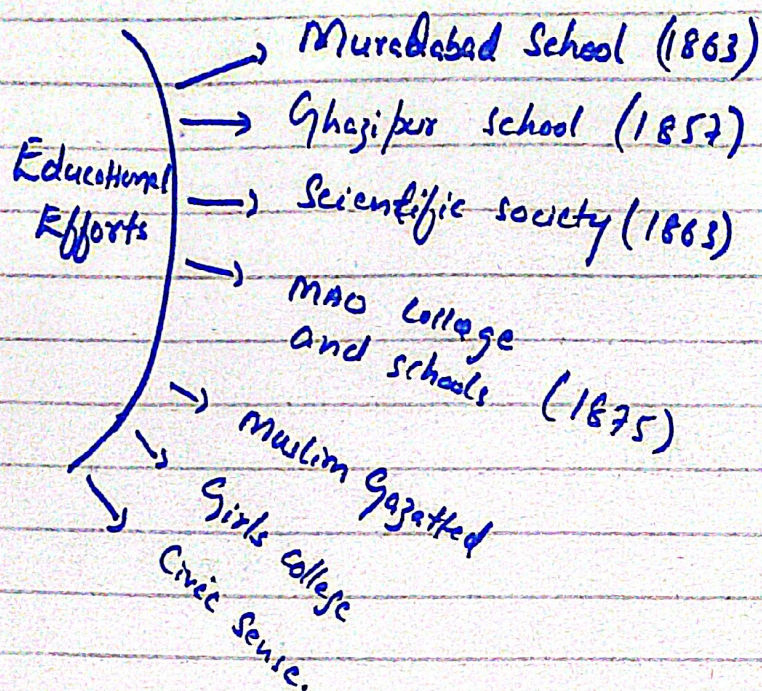
He opposed Congress by naming it the — "Hindus party". He feared that Congress has Hindu majority, it will only support Hindu interest. In Result, Muslim then established its own party — Muslim League in 1906.

④ Loyal Muhammedans:

He replied Lord Minto for its derogatory remarks about the Prophet PBUH by writing book on Loyal Muhammedans, and cleared British that Muslims are also loyal to the British government.

⑤ As bab-e-Bhagwat-e-Hind:

He wrote As bab-e-Bhagwat-e-Hind to clear Muslim's stance that — It was the British policies which raised the rebellion in the sub-continent, and Hindus were also involved in this war of independence.



① School of Ghazipur - 1857:

He established school at Ghazipur in 1857 to inculcate modern and religious education in the native language - Persian and Urdu.

② Muradabad School (1863)

He established school at Muradabad in 1863 to teach science with religion.

③ Scientific Society (1863)

This society was established to convert western scientific work into the native language to be easily understood.

④ Muslim Gazette:

This weekly gazette was initiated by him to raise the ^{political} consciousness among among the Muslims. This gazette spreaded in them.

the spirit of education and politics.

⑤ MAO college and schools — 1875, then
Aligarh University in 1920

He established MAO (Muhammedan Anglo oriental school) to get inspired from the Oxford and Cambridge education system to modernize the education and provide civic sense to the people.

⑥ Girls school:

He established girls schools and college for the education of girls.

⑦ Civic Sense Awaken:

He awoke ^{civic} sense among the Muslims through "Akam-e-Team". Through this, he provided the basic ethics, morality, and dining sense to the Muslims.

Awaken Muslim Nationalism:

① Develop the Sense of Distinctness

He developed the sense of Distinctness among the Muslims, leading to the development of the political consciousness among the Muslims.

② Produce Muslim Leaders:

He produced Muslim leaders through Aligarh colleges — Mulla Shahid Ali, etc., which later

took active part in Pakistan Movement.

② Establishment of Muslim League:

Through spreading political consciousness among the Muslims, Aliqosh movement had indirect role in the establishment of Muslim League.

④ Propagate Two Nation Theory:

He through his political consciousness of unique and different Muslim civilization from Hindus, propagated the two Nation Theory, which raised Muslim consciousness among the Muslims.

⑤ Seperate Electorate → Lahore Resolution and Pakistan:

His political efforts raised the consciousness of 'seperate electorate among the Muslims', which later accepted (Minto-Morley reform 1909), lead towards the Lahore Resolutions, and finally it helped to establish Pakistan in 1947.

Critical Analysis:

Aligarh Movement strengthened the political and moral consciousness among the Muslims through educational and political awareness/educational steps. But critics, especially religious class (Deoband Movement) considered it secular and elite class based movement. It did not affect the lower middle class strata as much as it inspire elite educated sector. Moreover, they criticized this movement as pro-British, because Sir Syed's tilt towards secularism and British. Although, critics ignored their role in defending Muhammed saw in front of Lord Minto, and they ignored the ground circumstances at that time.

Conclusion:

To sum up, Aligarh movement raised the Muslim's political conscious through taking educational steps, and raising consciousness among them towards their distinct identity. He took practical educational and political steps to elevate the awareness in the Muslims about their rights and separate identity, which leads towards the formation of Muslim League, then passed Lahore Resolution, and made Pakistan. Critics considered this movement secular, elite class based, and pro-British.

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Introduction:

"In the Era of globalization, soft power is mandatory to become sovereign" - Thomas edilson.

In this rapid growing liberalization and globalization, strong economy has become a benchmark of progress and sustainability. Strong economy requires political will and consistent policies to grow, such as visionary long-sighted leaderships, innovative export driven exports, diplomatic efforts, strong institutions, political stability, liberal economic policies, and longterm planning. Alone plenty of resources and aids are not sufficient to ~~for~~ economic progress.

Economic prosperity:

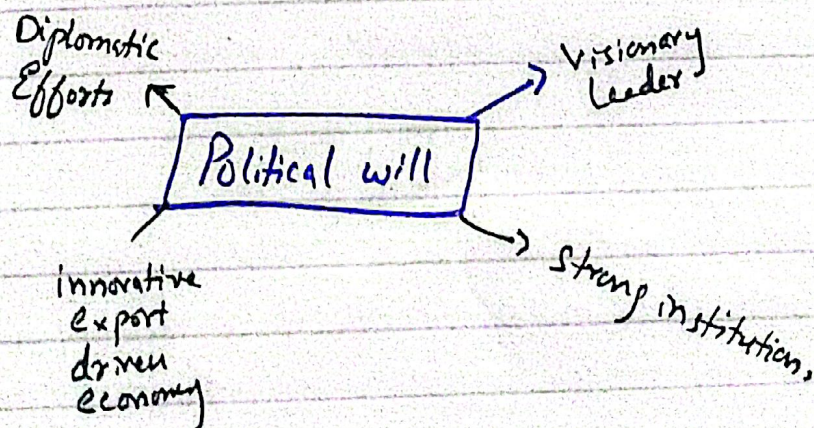
It is the economic sovereignty of the country, which helps country to make independent foreign policy, and helps country to improve their international stature.

Why Grants and resources are not Enough for Economic prosperity?

Pakistan has received multiple grants and aids from the IMF and friendly countries, but cannot achieve economic stability. Recently Pakistan has received \$1.2 bn

IMF loan, and \$900m F-16 upgrade aid, but still its economy rises by 2.1% GDP growth rate, poverty stands at 11%, and unemployment is at 7.1%, which is extremely high. CPEC and Saudi's oil payment offer cannot bring economic stability in the country due to lack of political will and inconsistent govt policies.

How political will and consistent policies bring Economic stability in the Country:



① Visionary long sighted Leaders:

It is not the aid or grants, but visionary-long sighted leader brings happiness and economic prosperity in the country. Visionary leaders makes sustainable long-term policies without considering or strengthening their tenure. They give long term vision to the country. For Example,

Chinese leader Xi-jianping pulled out 800 million Chinese out of poverty in two decades, and Manmohan Singh made Indian economy strong after 1991 IMF led reforms.

② Innovative Export driven Economy:

Political will leads the country towards innovative driven exports rather than become dependent on aids and grants. They enhance exports and develop skills among the youth to compete the world. In this sphere, Singapore has improved overwhelmingly. ~~There~~ Its IT sector contributes more than 20% in export, making their GDP growth more than 6% ⁱⁿ consecutive years.

③ Strengthen institutions:

Political will and greater leaders strengthen institutions, making growth sustainable. They don't impose their decisions on institutions, and allow them independence to work freely. For example, Malaysia after 2010 reform improve their financial institutions capabilities and allow them to work freely.

④ Diplomatic Efforts:

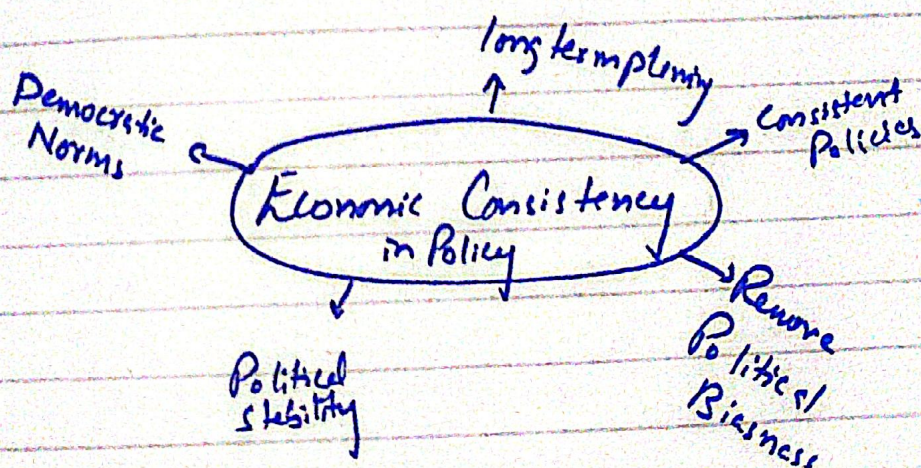
Political will of the leaders helps countries to improve ~~their~~ ^{country's} diplomatic standing. They (leaders) do diplomatic efforts to

to improve the image of the country, leading to increase in exports and FDI. For Example, Dubai, Maldives and Thailand improve their international standing and enhance tourism in their countries. Now in UAE, their 30% GDP is generated through tourism.

④ Signed Impartial and liberal agreements:

Great leaders sign agreement, which give countries long term benefits, making their Economy sustainable and long-run.

Xi-jiping through his vision 2030, initiated BRI to connect global infrastructure, enhanced renewable energy projects, and improved Chinese ^{diplomatic} standing globally. Unlike Pakistan, which signed burdened IPPs agreement, gave Pakistan loss of billion dollars.



① Consistency in policies:

Stability of the policies bring consistency in policies. Every government prefers

national development and works for its improvement.

They make long-term policies and don't discard previous government policies. For Example, in India, Modi followed the Mahatma's 'self-reliance' policy to make India self-reliance - "atma nirbhar".

(2) Avoid political Biasness:

Stability of policies and visionary leaders avoid political rivalry and biasness, and continue long-term policies to enhance country's overall economic development.

For Example, Trump follows Biden's Indo-Pacific policy to secure US interests in the region.

(3) Political stability:

Political stability is a mandate of bringing long term economic growth. Stable

political environment provides opportunity to provide long term stable policies to develop. For Example, after 1958

~~the~~ Fifth Republic in France, political stability brings long term economic growth.

④ Democratic Norms:

Democratic Norms ensure political and Economic stability by providingth leaders legitimacy.

Democracy best serves peoples' interests as it based on peoples' will. For Examples continuous democracy in India makes her a 4th global economy with 8.1% GDP growth (2025).

⑤ long-term planning and liberal policies:

long-term planning and liberal policies of the leaders bring stability in politics and Economic growth. Turkey after 2017 referendum brought major Economic reforms, making ~~them~~ it a part of G+20 - great Economies.

Critical Analysis:

Critically, Pakistan has faced Economic problems despite receiving many many IMF bailouts and foreign aids - (1960s, 1990s, 2000s), but it ~~does~~ cannot achieve economic self-sufficiency.

However, political will and consistent policies can bring Economic prosperity, but it requires innovative Export driven Economy, political stability, and strengthen institutions.

Conclusion:

On shorts Pakistan since its independence, has taken multiple grants and aid from

the global monetary institutions and foreign
countries. However, it can't achieve economic
development due to the absence of political
will and consistent policies, such as
visionary leadership, political stability,
and ^{continue} democracy.

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