

Q. No. 1.

The Aligarh movement . . . Discuss.

ANSWER.

1. Introduction:

After the decline of Muslims post the war of Independence, 1857, Muslims were lagging behind the Hindus in intellectual and economic spheres in the British India. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan identified education to be the root cause of this decline and became the architect of Muslim revival, the chief instrument being the Aligarh movement. With the model of educational modernization blending Islam with sciences, the movement had shades of politics and came to be known for its significant contributions in ~~re~~ materializing Muslim nationalism in sub-continent.

2. Political Objectives with educational nature: A critical Evaluation:

2.1. Educational Modernization:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the father of this movement realized the shortcomings of traditional Islamic scholarship in the modern world, which was the reality at the time. His rationalist interpretation of Islam being compatible with sciences provided a foundation for Muslims' ~~new~~ interest mobilized in modern education. This materialized in the formation of MAO College, which later on became a university, and became a beacon Muslim educational revival.

2.2. Aligarh' College's Educational Achievements:

The most notable achievements of MAO college was innovations in curriculum, blending Western sciences with Islamic Studies. This reduced Muslim skepticism regarding Western imports and transformed into a

network of Muslim intellectual revival, teacher training, and research culture. The English Medium ^{pedagogy} of these institutions prepared students for government services.

2.3. Criticisms of Educational Movement:

Critics argue that this movement was focused on ashraf (upper class) Muslims while the wider Muslim masses that were poor were neglected. Religious rationalism is also identified to be the chief source of alienating orthodox Islamists, which held the popular support among Muslims.

2.4. Aligarh Political Objectives: Loyal Opposition under British Rule:

Although the chief ^{method} ~~goal~~ was the Educational revivalism, the intended objectives were to safeguard Muslim rights in a united India. ~~The~~ Hence, the strategy adopted by the Aligarh

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movement was loyalty for the British Crown and using constitutional means for securing the Muslim rights.

a.5. Materialization of the Political Character: Separate Electorates and Khilafat Movement's Role

Perhaps the greatest evidence of the movement's political objectives is given in its crucial role in securing separate representation of Muslims in Shimla Deputation in which the Muslim delegation had leaders associated and trained by Aligarh Institutes. Furthermore, its political objective of Muslim identity & rights safeguard is best seen during Khilafat Movement when Aligarh students ~~agita~~ protested against the abolition of the Ottoman Caliphate and even sent donations from their pocket money, as noted in the book: A Trek to Pakistan.

2.6. Evaluation :

In light of above evidence, the statement that the Aligarh movement had political objectives along with its educational nature is valid. However, it is to be noted that political awareness is a product of education. This linkage between the two were in the mind of the founder when he saw the decline of Muslims.

3. Impacts on Muslim Nationalism in sub-continent :

The Aligarh movement effectively saved the Muslim community from extinction. It served as a foundation upon which the future Pakistan Movement was built and shaped Muslim Nationalism.

3.1. Articulation of Two-nation theory's foundation:

After the Urdu-Hindi controversy,

Sir Syed's views crystallized that Hindu and Muslim interests were divergent. He reportedly told his English associate:

"I am convinced that these two communities cannot live together".

This view of the founder slowly solidified in the students of the Movement.

3.2. Demand for separate representation:

The historical delegation of Shimla comprising of personalities from Aligarh movement among other bore fruit in securing separate political representation of Muslims with Minto Morley Reforms. Scholars like Talal and Bose (2008) credit the separate electorates as "constitutionalizing the divide of Hindu and Muslim nations in India", calling it as, "sowing the seeds of partition".

3.3. Formation of Muslim League and its role in advocating Muslim Nationhood:

The Aligarh movement had bolstered Muslim political cadres by training great leaders, who eventually became a part of the All India Muslim League in 1906. This party was dominated by Aligarh ~~students~~ graduates, ~~and~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ Critics argue that Aligarh comprised mainly of Muslim elites, but with Quaid-e-Azam's at the helm of leadership the party transformed to a Mass Muslim representative and a platform for ~~so~~ advocating Muslim rights. Quaid-e-Azam's 14-points effectively demarcated the permanent separation of Hindu and Muslim nationhoods, which eventually materialized in the form of an independent country, Pakistan.

4. Conclusion.

The Aligarh movement laid the foundation of Muslim educational revival which consequently spread political awareness among Muslim Middle-class and shaped Pakistan's educational philosophy, constitutional politics, and Muslim nationalism.

Quaid-e-Azam acknowledged Sir Syed's contributions as:

"Sir Syed was the first to conceive the idea of Muslim nationhood"

Q. No. 2

"It's not the volume . . . Elaborate."

ANSWER.

1. Introduction:

A nation's economic prosperity definitely lies in political will of the leaders to see ~~the~~ through the reforms and provide a stable environment for businesses, not due

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to volume of grants and the abundance of natural resources. This is true for Pakistan's 75+ years experience, where despite being endowed by natural resources and billions of dollars received in aids, the country is struggling economically. While on the otherhand, Singapore being a relatively smaller country had transformed its economy and became a developed nation in a short span of time with political will and stable policies.

2. Historical Evolution of Pakistan's Economy:

2.1. Phase 1: Import substitution and planning (1947 - 77).

Pakistan's economy was agriculture dominated where most of it was based in Bengal, the eastern-wing. The country inherited a weak infrastructure and grappled

with severe resource constraint. The Russian model of 5 year plan was adopted with import substitution focus in the early plans. The notable growth figure came during Ayub's "Decade of Development" at 6.8% growth fueled by green revolution gains funneled into industrial base development. The result was starking inequality where 22 families dominated the economy.

2.2. Phase 2: Nationalization (1971-77)

Bhutto's socialist model was marked by rapid nationalization of Banks, industries, cotton ginning and ~~other~~ a push for land and labour reforms. This lead to lowering of investor confidence, and inefficient State Owned Enterprises draining the Government funds for decades to come.

2.3. Phase 3: Liberalization and SAPs (77-99)

Zia reversed Bhutto's nationalization and opened the economy after ascension to WTO. His Islamic reforms introduced Islamic Banking. ~~but~~ This led to premature openness led to de-industrialization. The democratic decade of 1988 to 1999 was marked by multiple Structural Adjustment Programs from IMF, reduction in tariffs and gave roots to energy crisis and circular debt.

2.4. Phase 4: Musharraf Boom and Bust (99-08)

Under Musharraf, the average growth was at 7% owing to the telecom revolution and surge in remittances. However, this period was marked by rising inflation, fiscal deterioration by hike in subsidies plus stagnant revenues which ballooned the country's deficit.

2.5. Phase 5: Crisis Stabilization Cycle (08-25)

Pakistan had taken 25 ~~less~~ IMF bailouts since 1958. This era's most notable project is CPEC's infrastructure investment with debt sustainability's concerns. The current IMF plan for 2024-2025 has led to a drop in inflation.

3. Weak Political Will and Unstable Policies:

3.1. The Stop and Go cycles:

The planning experience of Pakistan has been negative particularly owing to the fact ~~that~~ of Political instability in the country. With every new government, the previous plans were discarded ~~and~~ which led to political discontinuity. There has never been a consensus among the leaders to implement long-term goals. Hence, the ~~eco~~ policy making has been myopic with

short-term goals.

3.2. Rent seeking :

Akbar Zaidi notes in his books

"Planning created industrial capacity but entrenched rent-seeking and disparities."

This is especially true for Ayub's era, but remains relevant today. Policies are made to benefit the donors or more directly, the interests of politicians. Land reforms have failed because the vast majority of members of parliament are agricultural feudal families.

3.3. Fiscal ~~Populism~~ Populism:

The economy had greatly deteriorated at the cost of popular decisions with economic harms. This is true ⁱⁿ ~~for~~ the fact that ~~since~~ from 2022 to 2023, the energy subsidy costs have been over 1 Trillion (5BP)

while dams are politically contested, and energy infrastructure is deprived of funds.

4. Singapore's Contrast:

Although Pakistan has failed to capitalize on natural resources and aids, Singapore's example proves to be a valuable lesson of political will and policy stability led development. Singapore was a poor underdeveloped nation at its birth, but with a robust ~~bea~~ bureaucratic system, political continuity, and business friendly policies attracted huge FDIs, propelling the country into developed world.

5. Conclusion:

Without a doubt, Pakistan's experience provides ample evidence that the hurdle in economic development is political rather than a resource problem. The lesson of Singapore should be considered for any serious attempt at economic revolution.