

outline of answer

Q. Is UK's Cabinet Dictatorship?

Ans.

Introduction:

The British cabinet is considered to be the most powerful cabinet. It is the real executive power in England. The vast and growing powers of the Crown are being exercised ^{by} the cabinet which has become the supreme National Executive. According to Ramsay Muir, 'The cabinet of the England is the steering wheel of the ship of the state'. The cabinet in the 19th century was used to speak of Parliamentary supremacy, but in the 20th century it represents itself more as cabinet dictatorship. The real question is: To what extent is this claim true?

Reasons for the Powerful cabinet:

- ① Policy Determining Functions
- ② Legislative Functions
- ③ Supreme control of the National Executive
- ④ Cabinet as Coordinator
- ⑤ Determination of Finances
- ⑥ Dissolution of Parliament
- ⑦ Collective Responsibility
- ⑧ Two-Party system.

Reasons why it is not^a Dictatorship:

- ① strong and intact opposition
- ② cannot threat minority
- ③ Cannot threat to dissolve parliament
- ④ Formulates policy per the supporter's desires.

This is the main part asked. Add more arguments in this part

Conclusion:

... therefore, it can be concluded that it is not a dictator in true sense.

Q. Is the PM of UK dictator or democratic?

ANSWER OUTLINE.

Introduction:

The leadership of the Prime Minister, in the political system of UK, plays a key role in the system of cabinet. Even though the office of Prime Minister was created by a mere accident; and the term 'Prime Minister' was not official until 1878, his presence and functions today are of utmost importance. According to Morrison, 'Prime Minister is eminently a coordinating minister.' Being the head of the cabinet, the Prime Minister is vested with a significant amount of power and responsibility. This has led some to question whether the office of Prime Minister is based on dictatorship or democracy.

Powers of the Prime Minister:

- (1) Formation of cabinet
- (2) Distribution of portfolios
- (3) shuffling ministry and Power of Removal.
- (4) can accept or reject proposals as the chairman of cabinet.
- (5) Leader of House of Commons
- (6) channel of communication between cabinet and king

- (7) Chief Advisor of King
- (8) Power of Dissolution

Not Dictator in True Sense:

- (1) Compromises and does not ask for Resignations.
- (2) Avoid dissolution of HOC as it also impacts the PM.
- (3) Members are authorized to decline office
- (4) Control of HOC over the Executive.

Conclusion

This part requires more arguments/subheadings