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Pol. Science II

Q.No.2, U.S. president vs UK Prime Minister

1: Introduction.

In United States of America President is the Arch Bolt while in United Kingdom the Prime minister is the Moon between the stars. The nature and extend of powers shows that U.S.A's President is more powerful than U.K's Prime-minister. U.S President have the discretionary powers of Veto, term security for four years, can select any one from the country to higher ranks such as secretaries, Gerrymandering and war declaration. These powers make U.S Prime Minister more powerful.

2: Nature and Extend of Powers of United Nations's President and that of United Kingdom's Prime Minister:

Here we compare the nature and extend of powers of U.K's Prime Minister and U.S's President.

2.1. Mode of Selection:

U.K's Prime-Minister:

Prime Minister is directly elected by the public.

US President:

US public directly elect president of U.S.A.

2.2. Term of the office:

UK Prime Minister:

He can hold office for 5 years.

U.S President

He can hold the office for 4 years.

2.3. Qualification Required:

UK Primeminister:

- 35 years of Age
- Member of House of Commons.

Us President:

- 35 years of Age.
- citizen of America for almost 14 years.
- He does not belongs to congress.

2.4. Executive Powers:

UK Primeminister:

UK Primeminister holds and enjoys following executive powers;

I He can summon and address

the parliament session.

- He appoints executive officials and suggest name to Crown.
- He appoints Minister and secretaries
- He can declare war.
- He signs treaties.
- He passes finance budget.

U.S President

He enjoys more powers than any other president.

- He summons and address national session of congress.

- He signs agreement and treaties.

- He declares war.

- He forms foreign Policy.

- He can appoint any one from America for higher posts such as heads of departments and secretaries.

2.5. Legislative Powers.

UK Primeminister

He signs bills to make it law.

He is from lower house so policy making and budget

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declaration is under him.

- Constitutional and civilian laws can be signed by Him.

US ~~Prime Minister~~ President

- He signs on bills to make it law.
- He can veto any bill.
- He is not from legislature.

2.6. - Judicial Powers

UK Prime Minister

- He advises crown to clemency, pardon any criminal.

- He appoints judges and refers to crown.

U.S. President

- He has vested powers to pardon criminals.
- He appoints judges.

3 :- What makes U.S. president more powerful than U.K. Prime Minister:

Some following discretionary powers that are enjoyed by only U.S. president are;

3.1. Veto power.

U.S. president can veto any bill or order.

3.2 : Secured for four years :

U.S president has the power that no one can get out him from his office for four years.

3.3 : Gerrymandering :

He has the power to change constituencies according to his interest.

3.4 :- Declaration of War

He declares war and troops movement.

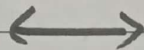
3.5 :- Can select anyone from America for executive seats :

He can select anyone from America for executive seats

such as foreign ambassadors or secretaries.

4: Conclusion:

In United Kingdom the Prime Minister is powerful and Crown is titular with nominal powers only. In America no Prime Minister the all in all is President. He enjoys many discretionary powers - legislative powers, executive powers and judicial powers.



QNo.4:

China - The Hegemon

1: Introduction:

China is the Hegemon of 21st century its political system and economy

playing major role in its power boost-up. Its political system is more like dictatorship - one party rule, semi-presidential system of federation it is. It is a secular country - religion has no link with state.

Unicameral legislature. Economic system of China is becoming strong day by day.

Communism and economic reforms boosted the economy. No one can own private property. Its long vision and strategies making it economically strong such as BRI and CPEC.

So, Both economy and political system are rising china's hegemon powers.

2: Political System of China:

Political system of China is semi-presidential form of government. Its working constitution was enforced in 1989. Some important characteristics of China's Political system are;

2.1:- Form of Government:

China has semi-presidential form of government.

2.2: Unitary Model:

Unitary model of state is followed. All powers are vested in centre. Units are not so powerful.

2.3: Dictatorship:

In China there is only one party rule. NPC

selects from the ~~the~~ council committee.

The party head is being selected. China made Xi-jinping party head so indirectly he is president for life long.

2.4: Uni-cameral Legislature

China has uni-cameral legislature with only one house called National People Council (NPC).

2.5: Secular Country:

China is a secular country.

Religion has nothing to do with state and politics.

These two tiers are separated to avoid many complications.

3: Economic System of China incorporating in China's power.

China has become an economic giant, ready to shift regime and stand before global north. China's economic system is boosting China's power and Hegemony.

3.1: Economic Reform:

China has introduced economic reforms in twentieth century. These reforms transformed China's economy. China has shifted from agrarian to industrial country and importing her products all over the world and earning billions dollars.

It's a country with GDP of \$17.79 trillions. The major portion is from Imports.

3.2. - Communism society:

China is a communal society. No exploitation of proletariat by bourgeoisie.

3.3. - No ownership of private property:

Chinese are not allowed to own private property. Therefore no lust or greed hinders the way of progress.

3.4. - Skilled workforce:

China is the most powerful country in east asia. After India it is the second most populous country with 1.4 billion population. They used their social capital and used skilled workforce and improved the economic conditions.

3.5:- Long-term strategies to tackle global challenges:

China has a clear vision. China introduced long-term projects such as Belt and road initiative (BRI) to connect Asia and middle east and CAR's. CPEC is the flagship project of BRI.

4: If its political system or Economic system of China that made it Hegemon?

Comparing the political and economic system of China so far we reached the point that both imparted their part in China's progress but economy of China is leading to make it a

Hegemon in the 21st century.

5: Conclusion.

China is the new emerging power of 21st century. Its political system played a role in its progress but the economy played the major role reestablishing its Hegemony in the 21st century.

Q.No.51: Introduction.

The course of Muslim nationalism was the result of socio-economic conditions of subcontinent and also muslim ideology and leadership played major role to pave the way for Hindu-Muslim separation. Muslim nationalism started when Muhammad bin Qasim invaded Sindh in 712. Then Mahmud of Ghazni brought wave of Islam in subcontinent. Then from Delhi Sultanate to Mughal empire that was third wave of Islam. War of independence laid the foundation of two nation theory in sub-continent. Ideology of two nation theory and Charismatic Muslim leaders such as Sir Syed,

Allama Iqbal, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali and Quaid-e-Azam made Hind-Muslim separation inevitable.

2: Course of Muslim Nationalism in Subcontinent:

There are many waves of Islam that came in sub-continent and established muslim states here:

2.1: First wave of Islam in Sub-continent:

First wave of Islam came in Pakistan when **Muhammad Bin Qasim** conquered Sindh in 712.

2.2: Second wave of Islam in Sub-continent,

Mahmud of Ghazni in 1098 brought the second wave of Islam in sub continent when he conquered from Sindh

to peshawar.

2.3 :- Delhi Sultanate - Establishment of First Independent Islamic state:

Delhi Sultanate from 1206 to 1526 established Islamic states. Slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty, Syed and Lodhi dynasties established muslim states in sub-continent.

2.4 :- War of Independence - 1857 - paved the way for Muslim Nationalism in sub-continent:

War of Independence and Sir Syed awaken the Muslims from the slumber of ignorance and to achieve their goal separations of Hindu and muslims.

3: Socio-political Conditions of subcontinent resulting in Hindu-Muslim separation:

Social and political conditions of muslims were miserable after war of Independence during British Raj in sub-continent. Some factors that caused the separation of Muslim-Hindu separation are;

3.1: Deprivation of social and fundamental rights of muslims:

Muslims did not enjoyed the same rights as that of Hindus. Muslims were not allowed to publically practice their religion or preach their teachings. They were considered inferior from Hindus. NO fundamental rights of muslims

were secured.

3.2: No Political Rights given to Muslims in Sub-continent:

Muslims were not allowed to participate in election they were deprived of universal suffrage and they did not have any electorate.

3.3: No jobs In Public Offices for Muslims of Sub-continent:

There was no quota for Muslims in the public offices. They were kept aloof from high posts and jobs.

3.4: Lack of Education worsen the socio-political situation of Muslims of sub-continent.

Muslims were mostly illiterate, they were

not allowed to get education. Due to illiteracy they were unable to secure executive posts and jobs.

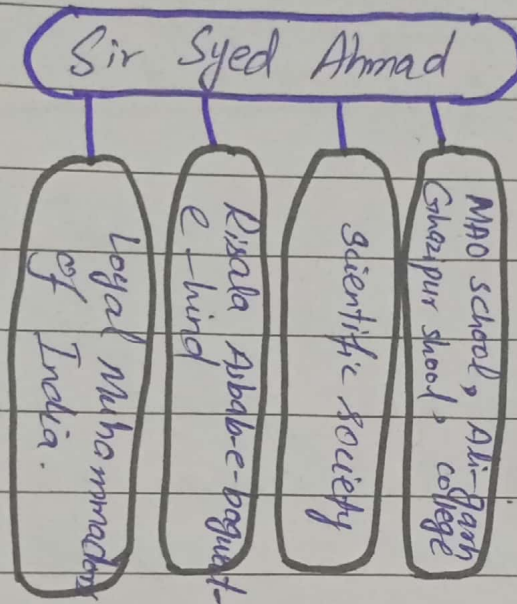
4: Ideology and Leadership of Muslims in Subcontinent:

Ideology of muslim nationalism and enthusiastic leadership played major role to make Hind-Muslim separation inevitable.

4.1: Pragmatic Leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the true leader of muslims. He was not pro-British rather they wanted to improve the conditions of muslims. He established schools, colleges and scientific society to educate muslims. He cleared the mis-

understandings of Britishers through his writings.



4.2.- Iqbal's Ego, self Respect and philosophical poetry gave a dream to muslims of sub continent:

Iqbal gave a dream of separate home-land for muslims of India.

Iqbal said at Allahabad;

"I would like to see northern western provinces into new Islamic state"

4.3 :- Enthusiastic Leadership of Quaid changed the Dream of separate homeland into reality.

Quaid was the greatest leaders of the world admired by opponent also he turned the dream of muslims and found a separate homeland for muslims of sub-continent.

A western writer admires him;

There are few leaders who can shape the political scenecio, few can lead a nation and very few can create a separate state but Quaid-i-Azam did all of the three.

5. - If it is socio-political conditions of muslims of sub-continent or Ideology and Leadership that made Hindu-Muslim separation Inevitable?

Socio-economic condition of muslims also paved the way for separation of Hindu-Muslims but it was impossible to unite the illiterate, socially deprived and ignorant muslims on one page. It is only due to the pragmatic leadership of muslims which drove the nation towards separate home-land.

6. Conclusion,

The course of muslim Nationalism was the result of both socio-economic conditions of muslims and

muslim leadership but the major role was played by the Sir Syed, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam's leadership. They drove the nation to the point where Hindu-Muslim separation became inevitable.



Q. NO. 6 :-

1: Introduction.

Twenty-Sixth amendment made in Pakistan's constitution on 20th October - 2024. It trembled the balance of powers between legislature, executive and judiciary.

This amendment changed almost 62 articles but major amendments were made about judiciary, The term and

selection of chief justice, formation of judicial commission, Appointment of judges by parliamentary committee suggested by executive and its head. These amendments clipped the wings of judiciary and made it dependent on executive and legislature.

2. Balance of Powers between executives, judiciary and legislature prior 26th Amendment.

Prior to 26th Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan judiciary was independent and there was little interference of lower house of parliament in judiciary.

2.1. Selection and term of Chief Justice:

Prior 26th Amendment

Chief justice was selected by President and it was the senior most judge of the supreme court for the term of five years.

2.2: There was no judicial commission for constitutional cases:

Before 26th Amendment there was no judicial commission. All cases were heard by supreme court bench.

2.3: Sou-Motu Action of Supreme Court:

Before 26th Amendment Supreme Court can take sou-motu action against any discrepancies in the country to control law and order.

selected from top three senior judges by parliamentary committee and president for the term of three years. Judiciary made dependent on legislature.

3.2: Establishment of Judicial Commission for Constitutional cases:

A judicial commission is formed for the hearing of constitutional cases. I think all cases are constitutional because they are decided according to constitution. So what function remained for supreme court.

3.3:- Took away Sou-Motu Action from Supreme-court:

Taking away the sou-motu action of supreme

court means clipping the wings of judiciary and empowering interests of political parties.

34: Formation of Parliamentary Committee:

A parliamentary committee is established by executive and legislature which will suggest names for Chief justice and president will approve it.

A twelve membered committee was established which includes members from every political party according to their proportion in legislature.

So judiciary made dependent on legislature and executive.

4: Conclusion,

26th Amendment has shifted powers from judiciary to legislature and

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executive and clipped the wings
of judiciary and made judiciary
dependent on executive and
legislature.