

Part - II \Rightarrow Q. 2.**Introduction:**

The President of United States of America and Prime Minister of United Kingdoms hold a number of financial, legislative and executive powers. However a comparison of both powers makes it evident that US President holds more power than that of UK Prime Minister.

Nature and extend of powers of US President:**(i) Financial powers of President of US:**

- President of United States approves the budget from Congress.
- President of United States can raise objections on budget bill.
- President of US can influence the money bills through his ministerial economic advisory council.

(ii) Legislative Powers of President of the US:-

- President can pocket veto the bill of Congress without signature and without raising objection.
- President can send messages to Parliament (Congress), which are necessary to be interpreted.
- President can use suspension

veto on bill.

(iii) Executive powers of President of US:

- President of US can appoint judges of Supreme Court.
- President appoint members of his privy councils.
- President of US can appoint ministers to different departments.
- President can declare war; but needs ratification from the Senate.

Nature and extent of Powers of Prime Minister of UK:-

(i) Financial powers of Prime Minister of UK:

Prime Minister of UK is the entitled to initiate bills of money in parliament through his Lord Chancellor of the cabinet.

(ii) Legislative powers of Prime Minister of UK:

- Prime Minister of UK is entitled to withhold a bill passed from parliament.
- Prime Minister of UK can objects on bill being leader of treasury benches in House of Representatives (HOR)

(iii) Executive powers of Prime Minister of UK:

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Prime Minister of UK can ask Monarch to dissolve parliament.

Prime Minister can appoint ministers to his cabinet. Signatures of Monarch is just a convention.

Prime Minister of UK can appoint ambassadors and shape foreign policy. Approval from Monarch is just a convention.

Comparison of powers of US President and UK Prime Minister.

US President

UK Prime Minister.

1) President of US can be impeached ~~is~~

Prime Minister of UK can be removed by No-confidence motion.

2) In practice, President Johnson and two other Presidents have been impeached.

No Prime minister has been dissolved upto date. It is because it will dissolve the Parliament.

President of US can appoint judges.

Prime minister of UK cannot appoint judges; it is done by Parliament.

3) President can veto the bill passed by congress

Prime minister can withhold/object bill but it is still considered passed.

4) He can ratify war treaties, but subjected to the consent of senate.

Prime Minister of UK can declare war, ratification

5) President of United States can send message to the congress, which are necessary to be interpreted.

Prime Minister of UK cannot send such messages to House of Representatives (HoR).

6) President can initiate Amendment in Congress.

Amendment is initiated by Parliament in UK.

How US President is powerful?

From above comparison, it is undeniable fact that US President is powerful than Prime Minister of UK. It is because in UK, ~~each~~ parliament is sovereign which is declared as "virtual dictator" in the world.

~~Section~~ Q No. 4

conclusion:

A deep comparison of financial, executive and legislative powers of President of United States and Prime Minister of UK, reveals that President of US holds more power and prestige.

Section-B:- Q.4.

Introduction:

Political system of China consists of one party that is Chinese Communist party (CCP). Moreover, NPC (National people congress) and Statutory council are prominent features of Chinese political system. However, economic system of China is characterised by private property (capitalism) regulated by the system. In fact, it is the economic system of China that led to its progress.

Political system of China:

(i) China is characterised by one party system:

In China, there is single party system. It is known as CCP (Chinese communist party). It has leadership to the grass-root level. It consists of 2.5 million members.

(ii) In China, the National people congress (NPC) is the real decision maker.

NPC in China decides the status of autonomous regions. Standing committee of NPC judges the constitution of autonomous regions and can annul it. Moreover, it checks the

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powers of President and Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China. It has control over the activities of the Central Military Commission (CMC).

(iii) Statutory Council of China ensures good governance:

It consists of the President, Vice President and Prime Minister. It oversees the PSDP (Public Sector Development Programme). Moreover, it aligns the economic progress of China with public welfare. This body controls the flow of information as dictated by the NPC.

Economy of China:

(i) Pre 1970, economy of China was communist like USSR:

Before 1970s, Chinese economy was characterised by communism. It was prohibited to own private property in China.

(ii) Post 1970, economy of China possessed capitalist-socialist color:

In 1972, US and China entered into an economic deal. China allowed the opening of Chinese markets for western corporations. In this way, the economy of China turned

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to capitalist-socialist economy.
 (iii) It is the economic system of China that is responsible for progress.

In China, a number of indigenous industries opened their operations around the world. It includes Huawei, ASML relating to chip industry etc. Political system of China is stifling. It is, in fact economic system of China that led to its meteoric emergence.

How Economic System of China has made it hegemon in 21st century:-

(i) Extensive Market-Liberalization in China:

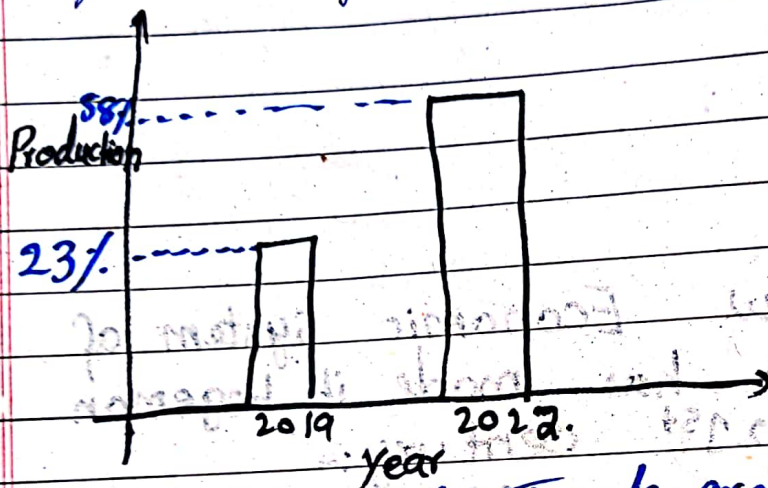
China is a large consumer market. It is the 2nd largest population in the world. Thus, China leveraged this position, as all large industrial units were relocated in China, providing consumers with job opportunities.

	Public-owned stakes	Private owned stakes
2008	70%	30%
2023	30%	70%

(Goldman Sachs: Chinese economy at a glance: 2023).

(ii) A large number of indigenous industries of China:

China used market liberalisation as opportunity. Indigenous industries of China including steel and Aluminium prevailed the European and US markets. China offered high quality and cheap products



Source: World Trade Organization, Steel Stocks of China: 2022

(iii) Belt and Road initiative

(BRI) provided China as new hope in era of US hegemony:

China initiated one belt and one road (OBOR) initiative that led to new markets for Chinese Industries. In South Africa, 50% of private stocks are owned by China. China led to the development initiatives in the global south, which made it a ~~at~~ new hope for developing countries. In this way, economy of China starting

in 21st century that

from small country entered in horizons of the world.

conclusion:

There is no doubt that political system of China suppresses freedom of speech. However, its indigenous industries are leading the emerging global order through development initiatives and connectivity.

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Q.5.

Introduction:-

It is an undeniable fact that astute leadership of Muslims in 20th century, which materialised the dreams of separate country. However, ~~it was~~ ^{these were} the socio-political conditions of Indian-subcontinent, which made this separation inevitable. These socio-political conditions compelled the leadership of Muslims to shift from early stances of unity, autonomy or partial autonomy to a separate homeland.

Course of Muslim-

Nationalism in 20th century:

Muslim Nationalism refers to the fact of twentieth century that Muslims are separate nation from Hindus in Indian subcontinent.

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This course of Muslim Nationalism took effect when first ~~M~~ Hindu in India was converted to Muslim. However, this concept of Muslim Nationalism evolved through the period of Mujadid Alif Sani, Shah Waliullah, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Iqbal. This wave of Nationalism was a driving factor behind creation of Pakistan.

"Hindus and Muslims are two separate entities like two parallel streams of water"
(Al-Beruni).

How Muslim Nationalism was the result of socio-political condition of sub-continent:-

① Urdu-Hindi controversy forced Sir Syed to propose two nation theory, the base of Muslim Nationalism:

Sir-Syed Ahmed Khan holds the view that Hindus and Muslims can be integrated for a common struggle against British. However, 1867 Banaras conflict over Urdu-Hindi forced him to believe that Muslims and Hindus are two nations which distinct by their culture

customs widely known as two-nation theory.

(ii) **Dominance of Congress by Hindu forced Muslim leadership to look for new platform for their struggle.**

The first batches of ~~the~~ Muslim leadership included Sir Agha Khan, Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan etc. who were part of congress initially.

However, when congress undermined the separate representation of Muslims in the party, it forced them to create new platform. Thus, another step for separation was completed by establishment of All India Muslim League in 1906.

(iii) **Quaid-e-Azam was the proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity but behaviour of Congress amended his stance.**

In 1916, Quaid-e-Azam M. Ali Jinnah was titled "Ambassador of Hindus-Muslim Unity." In 1928,

when Nehru report was presented, the proportional representation of Muslim was not mentioned. It

made Quaid wary of the fact that Indian National Congress (INC) is not ready to give their due rights to Muslim. Therefore, he gave Jinnah's 14

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points separately, which indicates that behaviour of congress was anti-Muslims.

(iv) **Pan Islamism** concept of Allama Iqbal was inspired by the Shudhi and Singhton movements funded by congress:-

Allama Iqbal was an ardent lover of Indian Subcontinent and supporter of its unity. However, Shudhi and Singhton started proselytizing and assimilation of other religious communities in India. Thus, Iqbal realized that concept of spiritual democracy cannot be materialized in the united India.

(A Trek to Pakistan: Saeed Ahmed)

(v) **Congress Ministeries in 1937** were ^{finger nails} ~~thrown~~ in the coffin of **United India**:-

In 1937, Congress emerged victorious in elections. In majority provinces of Muslims, they started vedha education system containing religious symbols of Hindus. They also started to forcefully convert Muslims into Hindus. Thus, it was confirmed that Hindus and Muslims cannot co-exist.

(vi) **The elections of 1945** proved that previous torturous conditions cannot

be bore by Muslim community:

All of above mentioned points vividly make it clear that Muslim leadership was not satisfied with the behaviour of congress and Hindus. Therefore, they made a genuine demand for separation. This demand of separation was accepted by majority of Muslim provinces in elections of 1945.

Conclusion:

A Muslim Nationalism and Muslim leadership in Indian subcontinent evolved from prevailing socio-economic order. In this way, they demanded separation from Hindu-ruled majority.

Section-B (Q.6.)

Introduction:-

The concept of balance of power between executive, judiciary and legislature was proposed by Montesquieu alongwith ills associated with the abuse of power. In Pakistan, 26th amendment vested powers of judiciary in the hands of parliament and executive by alteration in Article 175A, Article 191 and Article 184 etc.

Concept of division of powers between judiciary, legislature and

executive:-

In his book "**Tripartite division of powers**"; Montesquieu argued that powers should be distributed among pillars of state in a functioning democracy. He further stated that problems associated with concentration of these powers.

(i) Concentration of executive, legislative powers in one hand:

Montesquieu stated that combination of these powers lead to loss of liberty in democratic sphere.

(ii) concentration of executive and judicial powers:-

Montesquieu argued that concentration of powers of judiciary in hands of executive will lead to violence.

(iii) Concentration of three powers in one hand:

Concentration of all powers in one hand will lead to anarchy and totalitarianism.

How balance of power in Judiciary, executive and legislative branches of Pakistan was disturbed pre and post 26 Amendment:

This balance of power in pillars

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of state has been disturbed by following ways:

(i) Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be appointed by Parliamentary committee comprising justice in favour of majority party.

Before 26th Amendment, Chief Justice of Pakistan was selected by president of Pakistan on seniority basis. It was a system of meritocracy. However, after 26th Amendment, these powers were conferred to parliamentary committee consisting of majority chunk from executive and majority party.

(Amended Article 175A: constitution of Pakistan: 1973).

(ii) The supreme court judges will be appointed by new judicial commission consisting of legislators.

Independence of Judiciary has been sacrificed for sake of legislators.

The judges will be appointed by judicial commission of Pakistan having ministers and legislators.

Thus, favourite judges, without judging their credentials, will be promoted to the bench.

(iii) The original jurisdiction of court has been handed

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to constitutional bench who is again puppet in the hand of ~~the~~ legislature and executives:

Under Article 191, constitutional bench, consisting of judges appointed by new judicial commission, will ~~now~~ decide human rights. Thus, the original jurisdiction of Supreme court has been clipped. Thus, ~~human~~ fundamental human rights are at the discretion of legislation.

(iv) 26th Amendment is strong blow to the rule of law:

Before 26th Amendment, suo motu notices under article 184 were issued to maintain rule of law in Pakistan. However, these notices are at discretion of favourite judges of executive and legislature in constitutional bench.

"26th Amendment is strong blow to rule of law in Pakistan"

(International Committee of Jurists).

(v) 26th Amendment has put the meritocracy of courts in question, tarnishing image of democracy of Pakistan.

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Pakistan was ~~made~~ declared an authoritarian regime in 2024 World Democracy Index. It indicated suppression of opposition in Pakistan. Through 26th Amendment, Pakistan has truly become an authoritarian regime, where judicial powers are in the hands of legislature and executive.

Conclusion:

The comparison of judicial independence pre and post 26th Amendment suggests that all powers are concentrated in the hands of executive. It has transformed Pakistan back to Hobbesian state of "war of all against all." Therefore, an urgent intervention is needed to ^{revive} maintain those powers.