

Dated: National Officers Academy

Mock - 6 for CSS - 2025

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POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

SECTION-A

Q.NO.2 Discuss the nature and extend of powers of US President and the Prime Minister of the UK. What makes the US president more powerful? Discuss. (20)

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Nature and Extent of Powers of the US President

• Executive Powers:

Commander-in-Chief, power to execute federal laws, and appoint key officials.

• Legislative Powers:

Veto authority, influence on policy through State of the Union Address.

• Foreign Policy Powers:

Negotiating treaties, executive agreements, and conducting diplomacy.

• Judicial Powers:

Appointing federal judges, including Supreme Court justices.

3. Nature and Extent of Powers of the UK Prime Minister

• Executive Powers:

Leader of the government, oversees, policy-making and administration.

Dated:

- Legislative Powers:  
Commands majority in Parliament, controls legislative agenda.
  - Foreign Policy Powers:  
Represents the UK internationally, influences treaties and diplomacy.
  - Judicial Influence:  
Limited role; judiciary operates independently.
4. Factors Making the US President More Powerful
- Fixed Term and Separation of Powers:  
President operates independently of Congress.
  - Commander-in-Chief:  
Direct control over the military without parliamentary approval.
  - Veto Power:  
Strong influence over legislation.
  - Global Role:  
The U.S. President's influence in international politics surpasses that of the UK Prime Minister.
5. Constraints on Both Leaders
- US President:  
Limited by checks and balances, Congressional approval for budgets and impeachment risks.
  - UK Prime Minister:  
Must maintain parliamentary majority and party support; subject to votes of no confidence.
6. Conclusion

Dated:

### Introduction:

The US President and the UK Prime Minister hold the highest executive offices in their respective countries, but the nature and extent of their powers differ significantly due to the distinct political systems they operate within. The US President, under a presidential system, wields significant independent authority, rooted in the separation of powers outlined by the Constitution. In contrast, the UK Prime Minister operates within a parliamentary system, deriving power primarily from commanding a majority in Parliament. While both leaders play crucial roles in domestic and international governance, the US President is often perceived as more powerful due to broader executive authority, a fixed term in office, and a prominent role in global politics. This comparison highlights the unique dynamics of these leadership roles and their implications for governance.

Dated:

## Section - B

Q.No.4 If it's the political system of China or its economy that made it the hegemon in 21<sup>st</sup> century.  
Discuss.. (20)

### Outline

1. Introduction:

2. Role of China's Political System

- Centralized leadership
- One-party system ensuring political stability and long-term policy implementation.
- Strong state control over strategic sectors.
- Strategic Decision:- Making
  - Focus on infrastructure development (e.g., Belt and Road Initiative).
  - Prioritization of military modernization and technological advancement.
- Global Diplomacy
  - Assertive foreign policy and soft power diplomacy.
  - Use of state-controlled narratives to promote China's global image.

3. Role of China's Economy

- Economic Growth
  - Rapid industrialization and export-led growth.
  - Transition to a technology-driven economy.
- Global Trade and Investment
  - Role as the world's largest exporter and trading partner for many countries.

Dated:

- Investments in Africa, Asia, and Latin America through the Belt and Road Initiative.
- Economic Influence
  - Influence over global markets and supply chains.
  - Strengthening of financial institutions like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

#### 4. Interconnection Between Political System and Economy

- Economic Growth Enabled by Political Stability
- Centralized governance allowing consistent economic reforms and policies.
- Economic Power Reinforcing Political Goals
- Use of economic influence to advance strategic objectives (e.g., South China Sea dominance).

#### 5. Comparison and Analysis

- Primary of the Economy
- Economic achievements as the foundation of China's global influence.
- Critical Role of Political System
- Political stability and state control enabling economic success.
- Balanced Perspective
- Mutual reinforcement of political and economic factors in China's rise.

#### 6. Conclusion

Dated:

## Introduction

China's ascent as a global hegemon in the 21st century marks one of the most significant geopolitical transformations of our time. Its unprecedented rise is attributed to both its political system and its economic prowess. The centralized, one-party governance model has provided political stability and enabled long-term strategic planning, while its rapidly growing economy has established China as a global economic powerhouse. This duality has allowed China to exert influence across political, economic, and technological domains. The debate over whether its political system or its economy played a greater role in this rise is complex, as both factors are deeply interconnected. Exploring their contributions offers valuable insights into the dynamics of China's global dominance.

Dated:

Q.NO.6 Discuss with arguments the balance of power between Executive, Legislature and Judiciary prior and post 26<sup>th</sup> amendment. (20)

### Outline

1. Introduction

2. Balance of Power Prior to the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Executive:
  - Dominance of the executive branch in decision-making and policy implementation.
  - Limited checks on executive authority by the legislature and judiciary.

- Legislature:
  - Often overshadowed by the executive in practical terms.
  - Limited autonomy due to political alignments and party dominance.

- Judiciary:
  - Relatively independent but constrained in its capacity to challenge executive and legislative actions.
  - Focus on adjudication rather than active checks on other branches.

3. Key Changes Introduced by the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Enhancements to judicial independence and authority.

Dated:

- Rebalancing of powers to limit executive dominance.
- Strengthening of legislative oversight functions.

#### 4. Balance of Power Post 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Executive:
  - Reduced scope for unilateral decision-making.
  - Subject to greater accountability to the legislature and judiciary.

- Legislature:
  - Enhanced role in oversight and law-making.
  - Greater independence from executive control.

- Judiciary:
  - Expanded powers of judicial review.
  - Increased ability to act as a check on executive and legislative excesses.

#### 5. Arguments on the Rebalancing of Power

- Strengthened Democracy:
  - Ensures accountability and prevents abuse of power.
- Potential for Gridlock:
  - Greater checks and balances may slow down decision-making processes.
- Empowered Judiciary:
  - Judiciary as the ultimate arbiter, but risks of judicial overreach.



Dated:

6.

## Comparison of Pre- and Post-Amendment Dynamics

- Shift from executive dominance to a more balanced distribution of power.
- Improved legislative and judicial roles in governance.

7.

## Conclusion

Dated:

## Introduction

The balance of power among the executive, legislature, and judiciary is a cornerstone of a functional democracy, ensuring accountability, preventing abuse, and upholding the rule of law. Before the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment, this balance often tilted in favor of the executive, with limited checks from the legislature and judiciary, leading to concerns over centralized authority and weak institutional autonomy. The 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment, however, aimed to redistribute power, strengthening legislative oversight and judicial independence while curbing executive dominance. This reconfiguration has redefined the dynamics of governance, fostering a more equitable separation of powers. Analyzing the balance of power before and after the 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment offers valuable insights into its impact on democratic principles and institutional effectiveness.

Dated:

Q. No. 8 Write a notes on the following: (10 each)

(a) Gerrymandering

Definition: Gerrymandering refers to the deliberate manipulation of electoral district boundaries to favor a specific political party or groups often undermining fair representation.

Types of Gerrymandering:

1. Partisan Gerrymandering:  
Drawing districts to benefit one political party.
2. Racial Gerrymandering:  
Manipulating boundaries to dilute the electoral influence of racial or ethnic minorities.
3. Incumbent Gerrymandering:  
Protecting incumbent candidates by creating safe districts.

Techniques Used:

- Cracking: Splitting voters of the opposing party into multiple districts to weaken their influence.
- Packing: Concentrating opposing voters into a single district to reduce their impact elsewhere.

Dated:

### Implications

- Distorts electoral outcomes, undermining the principle of "one person, one vote."
- Creates uncompetitive districts, reducing accountability.
- May lead to voter disenfranchisement and erosion of trust in democratic institutions.

### Examples:

The practice is most notable in the United States, where it is frequently debated during redistricting processes.

Dated:

(b) Dog Whistling

Definition: Dog whistling is a political strategy where coded language or messaging is used to convey a specific meaning to a particular group while remaining ambiguous or innocuous to the general public.

Characteristics:

- The message appears neutral but resonates strongly with the intended audience.
- Often used to signal support for controversial or divisive views without explicitly stating them.

Examples:

- Phrases like "law and order" might appeal to voters concerned about crime but could also subtly signal support for policies targeting specific minority groups.
- References to "traditional values" might resonate with groups opposing progressive social changes.

Implications:

- Deepens social and political divisions by exploiting implicit biases.

Dated:

- Allows politicians to deny controversial intent, fostering ambiguity.
- Erodes transparency and accountability in political discourse.

Criticism:

Dog whistling is often criticized for being manipulative and undermining honest public debate, as it targets emotions and biases rather than promoting informed discussions.