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PART-II

SECTION-A

QUESTION No-2

INTRODUCTION

The powers of the U.S. president and U.K. Prime Minister are defined by their respective political systems, reflecting key differences in governance. While both leaders hold significant roles in their countries, the scope and nature of their powers vary.

NATURE & EXTENT OF POWERS OF U.S. PRESIDENT

The U.S. president is the head of the state and government holding considerable powers outlined by the constitution. As the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, the president can direct military operations, though significant military actions require congressional approval. The president also has executive powers, including enforcing federal laws, issuing executive orders and appointing cabinet members and federal judges and other officials. The president play a key role in foreign policy, negotiating treaties with the senate approval and appointing ambassadors. Additionally, the

The President has veto power over Congressional legislation, which can only be overridden by a two-third ~~major~~ majority in both Houses of Congress.

NATURE & EXTENT OF POWERS OF U.K PM

The U.K Prime Minister is the head of the government, but the head of the state is the monarch. The Prime Minister leads the executive branch, directs government policies and represents the U.K internationally.

The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons and is responsible to Parliament and forming the cabinet. Unlike, the U.S president, his powers are more constrained by Parliament. While Prime Minister can propose laws and leads the executive branch, they must have the support of the majority in the House of Commons to govern effectively. The Prime Minister can also recommend appointments to key government positions, but the monarch formally makes the appointments.

COMPARISON: WHY U.S PRESIDENT IS MORE POWERFUL:

The U.S President is often considered more powerful than the U.K Prime Minister due to the following factors.

SEPERATION OF POWERS:

The U.S Political system is characterized by a strict separation of

Powers among executive, legislature and judicial branches, which means the president has no more autonomy in making decisions, especially in foreign policy and defense.

DIRECT ELECTION:

The U.S. President is directly elected by the people, which give him a strong-democratic mandate and legitimacy. In contrast, the U.K. Prime Minister is not directly elected. He is appointed as the leader of the majority party in the parliament.

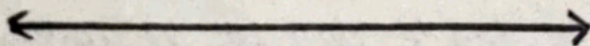
FIXED TERM:

The U.S. President serves a fixed four years term with limited re-election, providing a clear stable executive leadership.

The U.K. Prime Minister, however, can be removed by a vote of no confidence at any time.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the President of the United States holds more centralized and significant powers, particularly in foreign policy, and military matters, whereas the U.K. Prime Minister's power is more dependent on parliament and the political environment.



SECTION - B

QUESTION No. 4

INTRODUCTION:

China's rise as a global hegemon in the 21st century has been driven by both its political ~~and~~ system and economic model. The interplay of a centralized, authoritarian political structure and a hybrid economic system that combines market reforms with the state control has facilitated China's ascension as a global power. Understanding which of these has been more pivotal is essential to comprehending China's current position on the world stage.

ROLE OF CHINA'S POLITICAL SYSTEM:

China's political system, led by China's Communist Party (CPC), has played a crucial role in the country's rise to global prominence. The centralization of power within the party allows for strategic long-term planning without the delays and fragmentation seen in democracies. This political stability has enabled China to push forward ambitious initiatives, maintain social order, and enact reforms that support economic growth.

Notably, the leadership of Xi Jinping has reinforced the party's grip on power, pushing for a vision of national rejuvenation and solidifying China's global influence.

KEY EXAMPLES:

BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE (BRI)

China's political strategy to build global infrastructure links and foster economic ties with numerous countries

MADE IN CHINA POLICY

A policy designed to transform China into a global technology leader, driven by the party's strategic direction.

CHINA: HYBRID ECONOMIC MODEL:

China's economic model combines state control with elements of market capitalism, allowing the state to maintain significant influence over strategic sectors, such as energy, banking, and technology. Unlike western economies, where privatization is emphasized, China has successfully blended central planning with market forces, ensuring rapid industrialization, economic growth, and global integration.

KEY ELEMENTS:

STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES (SOE)

The government maintains control over large companies in sectors vital to national security and economic growth.

EXPORT LED GROWTH

China's early economic boom was fueled by becoming the world's leading exporting cheap goods globally. China's export

sector contributes around 20% to GDP (2024).

CHINA: ECONOMIC GROWTH AS PRIMER DRIVER:

China's political system has enabled its economic rise, it is the country's economic performance that has positioned it as a global hegemon. China's remarkable growth has lifted it to the status of world's second largest economy (\$19.9 trillion). Its focus on ~~the~~ manufacturing, technology, and infrastructure development has given it a competitive edge in the global market.

KEY EXAMPLES:

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS:

China has made significant strides in technology, with companies like Huawei, Alibaba, and Tencent becoming global players.

GLOBAL TRADE INFLUENCE:

China's role as the world's largest trading nation has made it indispensable to global supply chain.

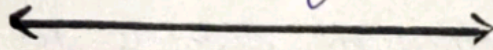
CHINA: POLITICAL INFLUENCE THROUGH ECONOMIC POWER:

China's growing economic influence has also translated into political power. The Belt and Road Initiative, alongside China's investments in international institutions, has bolstered its geo-political standing. By providing loans and infrastructure to developing

Countries, China extends its political influence while benefiting from increased trade and investments. Through BRI, China has established ties with countries in Asia, Africa and Europe cementing its global leadership. Further China's increasing role in organizations like United Nations, and World Trade Organization, alongside with BRICS and Shanghai Cooperation Organization, showcases its growing political influence.

CONCLUSION:

While both China's political system and economic model have contributed to its rise. It is the combination of the two that has made it a hegemon in the twenty first century. The centralized decision-making of the Communist Party, alongside China's robust economic growth and global trade dominance, has positioned the country as a leading power on the global stage.



QUESTION No. 8

PART-(a)

GERRYMANDERING

DEFINITION:

"Gerrymandering the manipulation of electoral constituencies to favor a particular political party, or incumbent"

The term originated from a combination of "Gerry" (Elbridge Gerry) a U.S. politician, and "salamander", due to the shape of a district he created in Massachusetts in 1812.

TYPES OF GERRYMANDERING:

1: PACKING:

Packing is a type of gerrymandering that concentrating opposition voters into a few districts to reduce their influence in others.

2: CRACKING:

It focuses on splitting opposition voters across multiple districts to dilute their voting power.

IMPACT ON DEMOCRACY:

Gerrymandering undermines the democratic principles of fair representation, often leading to disproportionate outcomes. It allows political parties to manipulate results, even when they do not win a majority of the popular vote.

LEGAL & POLITICAL RESPONSE:

Various legal challenges have been made to gerrymandering in the U.S., with mixed success. Some reforms such as independent redistricting commissions, aim to reduce partisan manipulation in districting.

PART (b)

DOG WHISTLING

INTRODUCTION:

Dog Whistling refers to the use of coded language or subtle phrases that communicate a specific message to a targeted group, while remaining ambiguous or benign to the general public. This tactic is often employed in political discourse to appeal to certain voters without openly expressing controversial or divisive ideas.

PURPOSE OF DOG WHISTLING:

The main goal of dog whistling is to rally a specific constituency by invoking shared beliefs or prejudices, without alienating broader, more diverse audiences. It allows politicians to signal their stance on sensitive issues without directly stating it, thus maintaining plausible deniability.

EXAMPLES OF ~~THE~~ DOG WHISTLING:

A classic example of dog whistling is the use of phrases "Law and order" or "Urban areas" in political speeches, which may subtly appeal to racial or socio-economic biases without overtly mentioning race or class.

IMPACT ON SOCIETY:

While effective in mobilizing certain groups, dog whistling can deepen societal divisions, perpetuate stereotypes, and undermine public trust in public discourse. It often manipulates voters' emotions without promoting constructive debate.

