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Q 1: Nature and extent of US and UK's President and Prime Minister:

INTRODUCTION:

The nature and extent of the US President and UK's Prime Minister stem from the fundamental differences in their perspective political system. The presidential system in USA and parliamentary system in United Kingdom are profoundly distinct in their roles, powers and how the heads exercise their authorities. Below is given the comparative discussion regarding the nature and extend of UK's and US political system and how the president of the USA is the strongest man in the world through the level of his office.

Nature of USA's System

1- Executive Powers:

The US president is the head of the state and head of the government as well, combining ceremonial and executive functions. He oversees all the bureaucratic appointments by sports systems too. He can issue executive orders which have the force of law.

2- Legislative Powers:

The President of the USA has power of veto for any bills passed by Congress, which can only be over-ridden by a two-third majority in both issues. The president can recommend legislations too.

3- Commander in Chief:

Direct the armed forces and overseas national defense. Although congress declares war, the president has discretion in deploying troops and conducting any military operation.

4- Diplomatic Power:

The President of the USA can negotiate treaties and sign executive agreements. He appoints the ambassadors and represent the

US foreign relations.

5- Judicial Power:

The President of the USA has the inherent power by virtue of American constitution to appoint the federal judges, including the judges of Supreme court with the confirmation of Senate. He can also pardon and reprieves the federal offenses.

Powers of UK's President

The ^{Prime Ministers} president of United Kingdom functions within a parliamentary system and derives authority from their roles as the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. Currently two major powerful parties are present in United Kingdom namely the Labour party and the Conservative party. Their powers are dynamic and based on conventions and precedents.

Key Powers of UK's Prime Minister:

Following are

Key powers of UK's PM:

1. Executive Leadership:

The Prime Minister of UK leads the government and oversees the functioning of the cabinet, directs governmental policies and administration for the smooth running of the government.

2. Legislative Role:

He influences legislation and oversees the control over parliamentary majority and ensures the party discipline and can pass law effectively.

3. Foreign and defense Policy:

Represents the UK in international affairs and negotiates treaties. He underlines the defense policies with the formal approval of monarch.

4. Appointment powers:

He can appoint the members of the cabinet and other key governmental officials and recommend individuals for peerages, honors and appointment to public offices.

5- Ceremonial Role:

While not being the head of the state, this role belongs to the prime minister often represents UK on the world stage.

What makes the President of USA the Stronger Man:

1. Leverage of Separation of powers:
The President of the USA is independent of the legislature, whereas the UK's Prime minister is dependent on the support of parliamentary majority.

2. Unified leadership:
The President of the USA has two roles in one package. He at the same times act as the head of the state as well as head of the government. Whereas UK's Prime minister serves only as head of the government.

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3- Fixed term:

The US president has fixed term of four years whereas the tenure of UK's PM depends upon maintaining parliamentary confidence.

4- Global influence:

As the leader of the world most powerful nation US president has influence globally as compared to UK's Prime minister-

5- Direct mandate:

The US President is elected through the electoral college, giving them a direct mandate from the people. The UK Prime minister is indirectly elected as the leader of the majority party.

Conclusion:

Where both the President of USA and UK's PM exercise a considerable role within their system, the authority of USA's president is more concentrated and autonomous. This stems from their independent mandate, unified executive role and greater control over foreign and military policy.

Q4: | If it is the political system of China or its economy that made it the hegemon in 21st century?

INTRODUCTION:

The emergence of China as the hegemon in the 21st century is a result of the interplay between its political system and economic growth, both of which have been instrumental in elevating its global stature. By understanding the relative contributions of each provides a nuanced perspectives of its rise.

The Role of China's Political System:

China's authoritarian political system dominated by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has provided a stable and

centralized decision making governance structure with long term planning and rapid implementation of policies. Key aspects include:

1. Centralized Decisionmaking:

The CCP control over all state apparatus ensures policy continuity and coordination, enabling China to pursue ambitious goals of infrastructure, development technological advancements and global influence. Example include:

- The flagship program
of CPEC (BRI)

2. State Driven Development:

The state plays a central role in directing resources and shaping the economy, particularly through state owned enterprises and targeted industrial policies. Strategic structure include technology, defense, energy fostering global competitive edge.

Example includes:

The AI governance
Model of China

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3 Political Stability:

The political stability has attracted foreign investment. The absence of electoral cycles and opposition has provide a base for long term policies.

4- Soft power and Diplomacy:

The political system of China has assertive foreign policy that allow the expansion of its influence in international organizations and among developing nations through the initiatives like the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

The Role of China's

Economy:

China's economic transformation is arguably the cornerstone of its rise as a global hegemon. Its economic policies and rapid growth have made it the second-largest economy in the world, with significant global influence. Key factors in the economic trajectory includes following one:

1. Export Oriented:

Since economic reforms of China in 1978, China has leveraged its manufacturing capabilities to become the 'world factory' dominating global trade. Integration into World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 has further translated its pace into acceleration.

2. Technological advancement

Heavy investment in Research and development along with healthcare has brought China to the pinnacle of success in AI and EVs such as (BYD).

3. Infrastructure development

China has extensive domestic infrastructure and global projects of BRI is the one that is contributing a lot to China's progress - It has built relationships with Pakistan, (Asia), Africa and Europe -

4. Financial Influence:

China has the largest foreign currency reserves and lending practices have made it a major player in global finance. Yuan is increasingly used in international trade.

5 Consumer market

Within a population of over 1.4 billion the state of China represents one of the largest and fastest growing consumer markets in the world, attracting global business and strength.

6- Resilience from COVID-19

The centralized political system has allowed to weather global crises after 2008 financial crisis and then COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion:

China's hegemony cannot be simply attributed to its political system or economy, rather, it is the synergy between the two that has propelled its rise. The political system has provided stability, direction and authority needed for long-term planning.

Q.5:

Introduction:

The trajectory of Muslim nationalism in the Indian subcontinent, culminated in the creation of Pakistan in 1947. It was all shaped by the complex integrity of socio-political conditions and ideology and leadership of Muslims. The passage below will delve deep into how these factors contributed to the evolution of Muslim nationalism and ultimately made the Hindu-Muslim separation inevitable.

Socioeconomic Conditions of the Subcontinent:

The socioeconomic conditions of Muslims under the colonial rule was not stable and that has created the cultural divides that profoundly impacted Hindu-Muslim relations.

1) Religious and Cultural Differences

Muslims and Hindus represented distinct world views. Their divergent cultures, practices, norms and social structure made them different and hold - varied aspect of separation -

2. Britishers colonial policies

The colonial policy of "Divide and Rule" exacerbated Hindu-Muslim tensions. By emphasizing communal identities in governance and administration, the British deepened the divisions between the two communities - Muslims also faced disparities in English education.

3 Economic Disparities-

As Muslims were not educated as much as Hindus were, this laid the foundations of economic disparities between Hindus and Muslims. Lack of jobs, trade and super taxes lead to fueling resentment among Muslims. And after 1857 motiny, more strict policies were implemented against them.

4. Political Marginalization:

The introduction of representative institutions such as Indian Council Act 1861, and Government of India Act 1919 created a system where Muslims felt excluded and politically deprived and Muslims concerns remained neglected.

5. Rise of Hindu Rivalist Movements:

Movements like Arya Samaj, advocating cow protection and promoting Hindi language alienated Muslims. Such efforts intensified fears of cultural and religious assassinations. Hindu national rhetoric and actions were perceived as threats to Muslims identity and survival.

Ideology and Leadership of Muslims:

1) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh movement:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan formed educational institutions to bring the Muslims of subcontinent under one umbrella of progress via

attainment of contemporary education. He was the pioneer of sowing the seed of two-nation theory.

2- Allama Iqbal's vision -

Allama Iqbal's 1930's address at Allahabad articulated the idea of a separate muslim homeland for muslims. He argued that not only religiously they are separate from Hindus but also culturally.

3- Two Nation Theory.

As water and fire cannot stay together, same was the case of Muslims and Hindus. Both were opposite to each other and their ideological opposition became the bedrock of the demand for Pakistan.

4- Leadership of Father of the Nation Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Jinnah's leadership was pivotal for addressing the grievances of muslims. He was staunch proponent of muslim's separatism and thus, after Lahore Resolution 1940, he called for a separate state.

Role of Muslim League:

All India Muslim League under the leadership of Jinnah became the primary vehicle of Muslims nationalism. The party served as an opposition of Hindu led Congress and advocated for the rights of Muslims.

Conclusion:

There is no denying the fact that the course of Hindu's separation and Muslim nationalism was lead by both social and political conditions and leadership of Muslims. Strict British policies and economic disparities among Muslims further exacerbated the situation. Then the visionary leadership of Sir, Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah showed the Muslim the path towards achievement of separate nation. As it was said;

سے لے کر اڑوں سال لڑکس اپنی ہے لہذا پر روتی ہے
 لہذا مشکل سے ہوتا ہے وطن میں دیہہ و پیرا

Q 8

Write the note on the following:

a Gerrymandering:

Gerrymandering is the manipulation of electoral district boundaries to favour a specific political party or a group. It is often done to maximize the influence of the party in power.

Origin:

The term originated from Governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts who approved a redistricting plan in 1812 that resembles a salamander.

Types of Gerrymandering:

Partisan Gerrymandering:

It is a type of Gerrymandering that benefits a political party.

Radical Gerrymandering: It dilutes the voting power of racial minorities

Incumbent Gerrymandering: It protects the sitting legislators-

Techniques:

Cracking:

Splitting a group voters across district to dilute their power-

Packing:

Concentrating a group's voters in one district on to limit their influence elsewhere-

Impacts:

- 1- It undermines democratic principle-
- 2- Reduces overchoice and competition
- 3- Distorts representation in legislatures

→ Efforts are made by countries to have independent commissions to draw district lines to ~~draw~~ ^{ensure} fairness

b) Dog Whistling:

Dog whistling refers to the code used to convey a specific message to a targeted group while appearing innocuous to the general public.

Purpose: It allows the politicians and the audience to communicate controversial and decisive ideas without overtly stating them.

Origin: The term is originated from a high pitched whistle only dog can hear, symbolizing communication understood by selected audience.

Characteristics-

- Ambiguity of words or phrases that have different meaning for audience-

- Plausible deniability that the speaker can deny the controversial interpretation.

Example: word: 'law and Order' in politics appeals to those

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who favour stricter policies-

Impacts: Positive impacts include the base and rally discreetly. Negative impact fuels division, perpetuates stereotypes and erodes trust in public discourse.

Criticism:

It is generally viewed as manipulative, dishonest and damaging to social cohesion.