

PART # II SECTION # A

Q#2 Answer:

Introduction:

The PM of UK and US are head of govt of their countries. US president is the chief executive and head of the state as well. He has power of appointments and conducting foreign policy. He can also veto bill and grant pardon. On the other hand, UK's PM is only head of the government having power of conducting foreign policy and administration of state through appointment. He also has powers of legislation as he enjoys majority in parliament. However, US president is more powerful as he enjoys direct representation and cannot be easily removed from the office while UK's PM can be removed through vote of no confidence.

A) Nature and extend of powers of US president:

1) Executive powers:

- US president is the head of the state of USA
- He is the chief administrator
- He also heads all the military services as a chief commander.
- He conducts foreign policy through appointment of ambassadors, which he shares with congress.
- He also receive ambassadors of other countries.
- He makes appointment of members to different federal department.

2) Financial powers:

- Federal Budget is prepared by Secretary of exchequer and presented to the congress
- Congress pass it easily if president enjoys majority or passed with certain amendment recommended by senate.

3) Legislative powers:

- The Vice president head the Senate
- President also enjoys power of veto, which be overridden through 2/3rd majority.
- Sent opinion regarding law making to congress, but not abiding by congress.
- Campaign & in makes to legislate on specific issues.

4) Judicial powers:

- Grant judicial pardons
- Appointment of judges of supreme court.

B) Nature and Extent of Powers of Prime Ministers of UK:

1) Executive powers:

- foreign policy of the state

is conducted through Sect. of Foreign Affairs under the PM.

- War and peace with nation occur through defense ministry under PM.
- Appl. of department of executive branch is done by PM through King

2) Legislative Powers:

- Every law must be passed by cabinet headed by PM.
- PM enjoys majority in parliament so no law can pass which does not enjoy support of PM.
- Can introduce any bill in the parliament through its members or members of cabinet.

3) Judicial powers:

- Can grant pardon through its ministry of Home Affairs
- Appointment of judges of court

4) Financial Powers:

- Budget is formed by minister of exchequer.
- Can easily pass budget, due to majority in the parliament
- Set the agenda of expenditure for each department.

Why US president is more powerful than prime minister of UK?

1) US president cannot be removed through VONC:

The UK's PM can be removed from office through VONC. He must enjoy support of parliament to remain in power. However, US president doesn't need support of congress to remain in power he can't be removed by congress easily.

Enjoys direct support of its people.

US president is directly elected by its people. Therefore, he enjoys greater support and popularity among his people. While UK PM is indirectly elected through Parliament, he lacks direct support and popularity of people.

UK PM's cabinet must be part of Parliament while US president have no such condition:

It is by law abiding by UK's PM that he must select his member of cabinet ~~through~~ from the member of parliament. While US president can made any expert part of his cabinet he is not under any such law.

4) Power of veto of US President:

The president have power to veto any legislative bill. The UK PM have no such power, law making is the domain of parliament can pass any bill even if PM have no consent over it.

5) Head of the state as well as head of the government:

The President serves both as HOS and HOG while PM only serves as HOG and the King enjoy powers of HOS.

Conclusion:

The US president and UK PM have powers across executive, legislative and judicial spheres. However, US president is more powerful than UK PM as he enjoys direct support and

have power of veto. Also, he is the
HOG and HOS as well and cannot
be easily removed from his office
as compared to PM who can
be removed through VONC.

Q4 Answer:

Introduction:

The rapid rise of China after the reform of 1970s has made it a global super power. The rise can be attributed to its socio-political and economic system. The economy has played an integral role in its rise while political system has also contributed to its rise of becoming hegemon of 21st century. The political system has ensured stability, efficient policy making and centralized planning. However, economy is the main driver of China becoming global hegemon. The economy has made it global manufacturing

hub, create dependence on its supply chain and allow for expansion of its ~~econo~~ military power. Thus, Economy has played main role in its expansion to become global hegemon, supplemented by its political system.

A) Role of political system of China to become global hegemon:

i) Ensured political stability:

For economic development of any nation, political stability is essential. The political system of China has ensured stability which lead to economic rise and in turn a global hegemon.

ii) Efficient policy making:

The political system of China has managed to achieve efficient

policy making. They have ensured that the needs of people and interest of China is served in an efficient way. The one party system and committee system of NPC plays an integral role in this policy making.

i) Centralized policy making:

The policies are made at central level allowing greater efficiency and continuation of policies. This attracts FDI and leads to economic boom, allowing to become a hegemon.

iv) Control over corruption:

The political system has achieved complete control over corruption. This has led to an open door for economic rise, allowing to become a global superpower.

B) Role of Economy of China in making it a global hegemon:

i) Made China Global Manufacturing Hub:

The economic rise of china has made it a global manufacturing hub. This has led to greater economic boom and need for raw material. To fulfill its need, China expands its foreign policy to feed its booming economy, leading to become a global hegemon.

ii) Create Supply Chain Dependence on China:

As it became a manufacturing hub, the global economy is dependent on its supply chain. It sustains economies of countries across the globe not only through exports but

also through its exports, creating dependence. This also added to its rise as a hegemon.

iii) New economic corridors:

The economy of China has allowed it to create new economic corridors like Belt and Road Initiative. These corridors will revive the new Silk route and enhance its trade with global north and south. Hence, leading to become a new hegemon.

iv) Input for ~~economic~~ military expansion:

The economic rise has opened doors for military expansion. As military expansion requires a lot of budget, the economic boom has ensured it. The defense budget has reached \$250 billion.

in FY22-23. Moreover, expansion of nuclear and missile tech is also on the rise.

1) Reforming of global financial system:

The economic might of China has enabled it to push for reforms of global financial system. It is an integral part of BRICS. Along with BRICS, it is using its own fintech to overcome hegemony of dollar and create an alternative. Thus, these reforms will lead to its rise as a hegemon.

2) Economy has allowed it to use debt traps:

The economic growth of China has allowed it to utilize its finance to not only make loans to developing countries but also

utilize it to achieve foreign policy objectives. For example, its takeover of Hambantota ^{sea} port and Uganda's airport through use of debt diplomacy.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the economy of China has played a vital role in its rise as a global hegemon through creating dependence on its supply chain, economic coercion and use of debt diplomacy. However, its political system has also added to it through ensuring stability, efficient policy making and control over corruption.

#5 Answer:

Introduction:

The rise of Muslim Nationalism can be attributed to both the socio-political conditions

of subcontinent as well as the role played by ideology and leadership of Muslims. However, the socio-political conditions was the main driver of it. The subjugation faced by Muslims in post-war of independence era, followed by behaviour of Hindus has paved path to rise of muslim nationalism. Resistance of Hindus to partition of Bengal, Hindi-Urdu controversy and lack of representation of muslim in services played a greater role in creation of muslim nationalism. Moreover, the Nehru report and attitude of congress ministerial strengthen that muslims are separate nation in the subcontinent, leading to rise of Muslim Nationalism.

A) Role of Socio-Political Conditions of sub-continent in course of Muslim Nationalism

i) History of rule of Muslims and downfall after 1857 war:

The Muslims have ruled Indian sub-continent for centuries with the rise of English in the subcontinent, Muslims were the one who lost their glory. Their history of rule remained integral to them. Hence, over the time they try to achieve that glory leading to rise of Muslim Nationalism.

ii) Subjugation of Muslims after war of independence:

After the war, Muslims were considered the main culprit. Britishers used every means to subjugate them. Hindus utilized this opportunity and gain a lot from Britishers while Muslims were pushed to the wall. These sense of subjugation later turn to nationalism, trying to win freedom for themselves.

iii) Resistance of Hindus to Partition of Bengal:

When Britishers try to divide Bengal on administrative basis, Hindus rejected the plan and stand against them. The partition would have given a separate province for Muslims, allowing greater opportunities in administration. However, due to opposition of Hindu segment, it was taken back in 1911. This fuel the course of Nationalism of Muslims in Indian subcontinent.

i) Hindi-Urdu Controversy 1867:

Hindus stand against Urdu being the official language. Even though Urdu was also an Indian language, but just because it was majorly spoken by Muslims, they stand against it. This made Urdu central to Muslim Nationalism.

v) Lack of role Muslim in civil services and mainstream politics:

The Muslims of India were kept out of mainstream politics. They were not given their due proportion in civil services as well. Moreover, due to lack of literacy their role in politico-economy of India was dwindling with each passing day. This deprivation fueled Muslim nationalism in sub-continent.

vi) Nehru Report: A turning point:

When Nehru report came, Muslims understand the mindset of Hindu dominated Congress. The report got out of the part of Lucknow 1916, rejecting separate electorate and a Federal India, which have autonomous provinces.

This led to believe that Muslims in united India will be subjugated and they start demanding a separate nation/state on the basis of Muslim nationalism.

vii) Role of Congress in Ministries of 1937:

During Congress ministries, the Congress adopted an anti-Muslim approach. They imposed ban on cow slaughtering, ban on Aseri, and procession during nizam. They also made waste material compulsory and introduce Anti-Muslim bills. This prejudiced role of Congress fueled Muslim nationalism and paved path to a separate nation.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, indeed the political and social

conditions of subcontinent paved
the course of Muslim nationalism.
The subjugation of Muslims,
Hindi-Urdu controversy and
Congress behaviour during its
rule not only strengthened Muslim
nationalism but also paved
path to achieving a new homeland
on basis of Muslim nationalism.
