

## Part II

### SECTION I

#### QUESTION 02

⇒

Powers of USA president  
and UK PM

### I INTRODUCTION

Both USA president and UK prime minister hold executive, judicial, legislative and financial powers. There is a huge difference between their powers. The veto power, and removal of officials make USA president more powerful than UK prime minister. Hence, USA president is more powerful than UK prime minister.

## II Powers of UK PM and USA President

→ UK PM

4 year term

Direct election

through political

parties

- Keir Starmer

→ USA

President

• 4 year term

• Indirect electoral college nomination

- Joe Biden / Trump coming

A) Executive powers of UK PM and USA president

USA constitution Section II

UK PM

- Appointing

Cabinet members

- Receive foreign

delegation

USA President

- Treaties approval

- Appointing officers

- Receive foreign

delegation

Both perform these

executive duties.

y: \_\_\_\_\_  
B) Legislative powers of UK PM and USA president

UK PM

- Steers the course of legislation
- answerable to legislature: Question/answer session on wednesday
- No veto power
- present and guide Bill
- NO executive order
- Controls house of Commons passed laws

USA president

- Not steers neither part
- Not answerable to legislature
- Veto power: 2/3 by Cong
- Executive orders
- Special sessions  
↓  
woodrow wilson used
- Messages  
→ Monroe doctrine was passed through message

These are the powers

of UK PM and USA president

C) Financial powers of UK PM and USA president

UK PM

defines financial policy

USA president

does not have direct

Margaret Thatcher

• No power over

financial policy

budget

• Chancellor of

Exchequer prepares

budget under his

guidance

D) Judicial powers of UK PM and USA president

UK PM

USA president

- select the

- endorse and

names of judge

appoint supreme

and approves

Court judges

These are judicial

powers of both.

E) Emergency powers of UK PM and USA president

UK PM

USA president

Not declare emergency

declare emergency

### III USA President more powerful than UK PM

A) No vote of no confidence against  
USA president

UK PM can be removed with vote of no confidence but USA president can be removed through vote of no confidence because it does not exist in USA constitution. Hence, USA president is more powerful.

B) Leader of govt and Head of State

UK PM → only head of government  
king → Head of state

Unlike this, USA president is both the head of state and head of government.

c) Can Remove the officials of legislature and his cabinet

USA president  
can because it does not provide  
harm to its own authority

→ UK PM → Removing cabinet

member



Vote of no-confidence



Ending Rule of

PM

However, the UK PM is not prone  
to this.

d) Not answerable to legislature

UK PM has to  
appear in Question answer session  
of legislature. While USA president  
is not prone to such evaluation

## IV CRITICAL ANALYSIS

In reality, UK PM is more powerful than USA president. USA president has to get ratification from Senate. This result in political decay and "political deadlock" as called by Francis Fukuyama.

## V CONCLUSION

Both UK PM and USA president hold paramount powers. Their powers range from executive to legislative. Moreover, in the conduct of powers, USA president is more powerful than UK PM. As A.V Dickey mentions:

"There is no office which can be compared with the office of USA president"

# Question

06

⇒ Balance of power between Executive, Judiciary and Legislative, prior and post 26th Amendment

## I INTRODUCTION

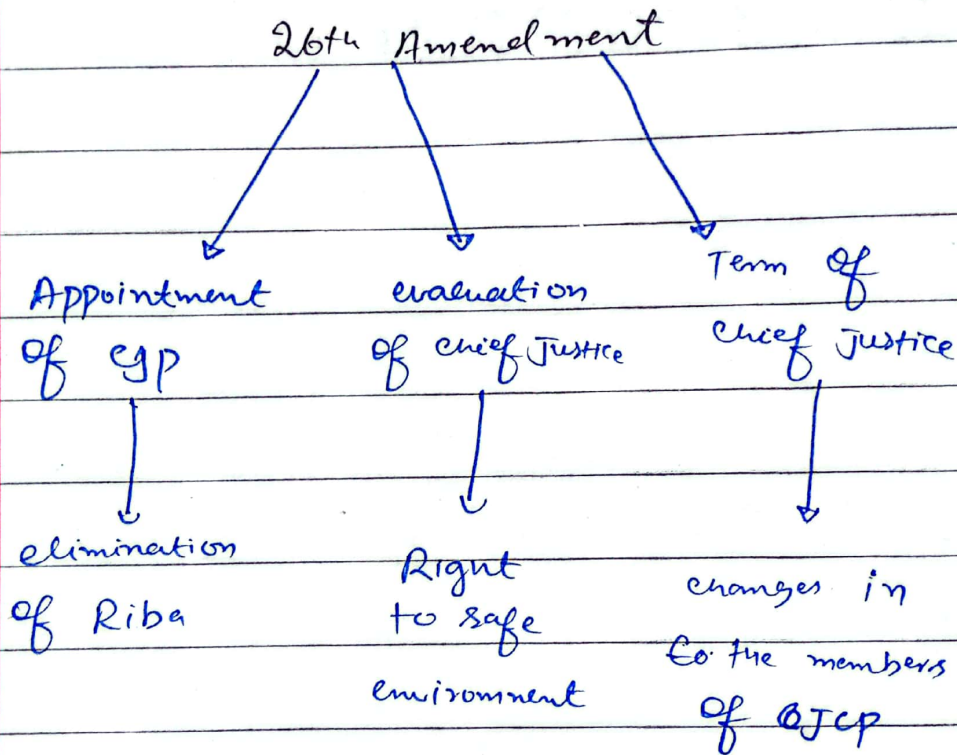
The 26th amendment has changed the balance of power between judiciary, executive and legislature. Prior to 26th amendment, the judiciary holds paramount powers. However, after passing 26th amendment, the powers of judiciary have been reduced significantly. The 26th amendment has shifted the balance of power in the hands of executive. Hence, 26th amendment has influenced the balance of power between the three pillars of the state.



## II An overview of 26<sup>th</sup> amendment

- Received the assent of president on 21, 2024. It introduced some major changes.

⇒ Changes introduced by



## III Balance of power prior to 26th amendment

A) Judiciary was powerful

- Powers  
↓  
- Suo Moto  
- No evaluation  
-

These things has made judiciary power. like it dismiss the executive head in Panama Case.

B) Executive was weak

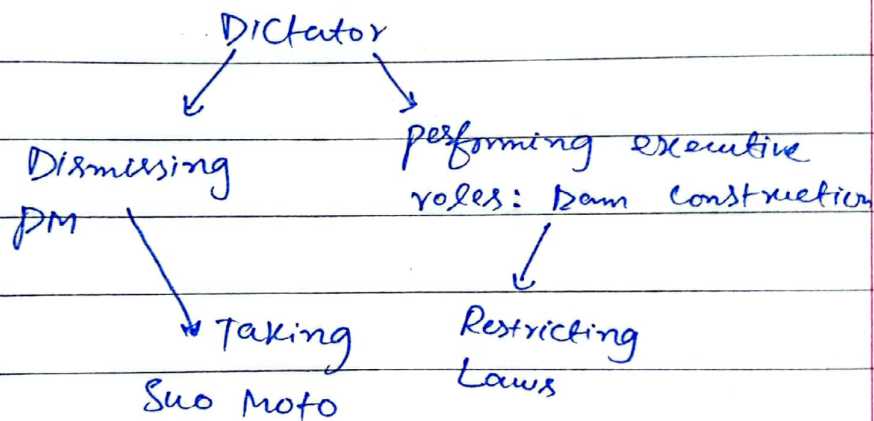
Executive was weak against judiciary because it has to bear the Suo Mot of judiciary.

C)

c) Legislature was weak

The suo moto power of judiciary against legislature has made legislature weak. It was difficult to pass the law.

d) Judiciary was a dictator



Before, 26th amendment judiciary was very strong and performing the role of a dictator.

## IV Post 26<sup>th</sup> amendment balance of power

A) Executive powerful

- Appointment of Chief Justice

by Judicial Commission

↓  
Holding (7) members of  
executive. This has made judiciary  
powerful against executive.

B) Executive and Legislative check  
on judiciary

The amendment of  
Article 175A has introduced performance  
evaluation of judiciary. The Parliamentary  
Committee holds the power of  
evaluating the performance of  
judiciary.

c) Judiciary became weak

175

↓  
→ Curtailed Suo Moto

power

The loss of Suo Moto has weakened the judiciary to a great extent.

d) No judicial check on executive and legislature

Suo Moto acted as a check on executive and judiciary. The curtailment of this check has <sup>not</sup> strengthened the judiciary against executive and legislature. Hence, it is a threat to judicial independence of judiciary.

## V CRITICAL ANALYSES

This amendment has removed the extra powers of judiciary.

Judiciary legalised  
marital laws by taking  
Suo motos

This amendment has ended the judicial activism.

## VI CONCLUSION

The 26th amendment has influenced the balance of power between executive and judiciary. It has shifted the balance of power in the favor of executive. It has strengthened executive and legislature against judiciary.

# QUESTION OF

→ Major role of political parties and their leaders, interest groups and media in modern day populism

## I INTRODUCTION

All three political parties, interest groups and media play role in enhancing populism. However, media plays a major role in enhancing the modern-day populism because of its wide range of appeal to audience. It has become a weapon of spreading populism. Hence media plays a major role in populizing the populism.

## II Role of political parties and their leaders in populism

A) personal Charisma of leaders  
promote populism

The personality  
of a leader plays an important  
role in promoting populism. Saddam  
Hussein became popular in Iraq  
due to his personality.

B) Ideologies of political parties  
promote populism

BJP → Extremist (Hindutva)  
Ideology

is playing  
an important role in promoting  
populism in India. This is a major  
cause behind the second term of  
Modi



c) Fiercy speeches of political leaders

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

↓  
fiercy speeches promote  
populism in Turkiye. Hence, the  
leaders promote populism.

### III Role of interest groups and lobbies in populism

A) Lobbies promote certain populist  
leaders

USA → Jewish → promote populist

leader helping towards  
Jews

In this way the  
lobbies promote populist leaders for  
their own interest.

B) Interest groups promoting populism  
by modifying public opinion

Interest groups

modified public opinion for promoting populism. USA interest group modify public opinion for promoting populist rhetoric.

#### IV Role of media and Propaganda in the promotion of Populism

A) Media promotes populist rhetoric

BJP → Media promote populist rhetoric of Modi claimed by Arundhati Roy

The social media promotes fake news and emotional speeches for promoting populism.

B) Media modifies public opinion

Media modifies public

Opinion through emotional speeches.

1

Trump populism

↳ resulted due to the modification of public opinion by media.

c) Favors populist due to its control over media

North Korean Dictator

↓  
controlling media

Thus, media does not criticize his policy rather it favors the policy of North Korean dictator. This accelerates populism

d) Act as a tool of gaining support in the hands of populist leader

Xi Jinping

↳ Chinese populist leader

Controls the media and media work for promoting the quality of its patron

E) Propaganda maligns public opinion and promote populist leader

⇒ BJP Propaganda against Muslims in India

resulting in promoting the BJP-led populism. Modi, BJP leaders has again secured term of PM.

F) Propaganda manipulates the image of opponent

The propaganda against opponent leader like BJP propaganda against Rahul Gandhi and Erdogan propaganda against his opponent maligns the opponent and paved the way for populist leader.

## Y CONCLUSION

Interest groups, lobbies, political parties and their leaders, and media, contribute in promoting modern-day populism. However, media and propaganda plays a major role in circulating populism and favoring a populist leader. Hence, media plays and propaganda, among all of them, play a major role in promoting populism.

# SECTION

## II

### Question

05

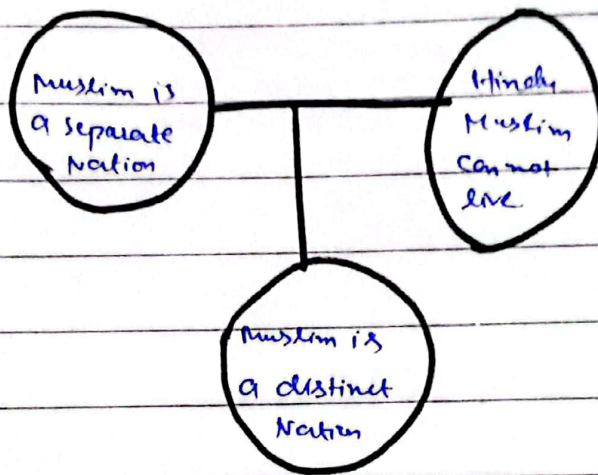
→ Muslim Nationalism was a result of leadership <sup>and Ideology</sup> or socio-political conditions

### I INTRODUCTION

The Muslim nationalism is the direct result of Muslim ideology and Muslim leadership. The leaders like Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah, Sir Syed and Quaid-e-Azam played a vital role in awakening the Muslim Nationalism. Hence, it is the result of ideology and Muslim leadership.

## II Role of Muslim ideology and Muslim Leadership in Muslim Nationalism

A) An overview of Muslim Ideology



B) Muslim Nationalism

- Two Nation Theory
- Separation from Hindus
- Independence
- Reviving lost glory of Muslims

c) Role of Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi  
in Muslim Nationalism

The struggle against  
Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi by Sheikh  
Ahmad Sirhindi resulted in preserving  
the exclusiveness of Muslims. This  
developed Muslim Nationalism

d) Role of Shah Waliullah

→ rejected mixing of  
Hindus and Muslims

This idea of  
Shah Waliullah also culminated  
in the formation of Muslim  
Nationalism.

e) Struggle of Syed Ahmad Shaheed

The struggle against  
Sikhs also preserved the exclusive  
nature of Muslims against Sikhs



This struggle also strengthened Muslim Nationalism.

F) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan: Founder of Two Nation Theory

The experience of Sir Syed in Urdu - Hindi controversy made him suspicious of Hindus. He referred Muslim as Qum. This word gave birth of separate Muslim nationalism

G) Nawab Salimullah Khan: The formation of Muslim League

Muslim League



Formed in 1906

This also resulted in strengthening Muslim nationalism. This provided a separate platform to Muslims.

h) Allama Iqbal coined the idea of a separate Muslim Homeland

Allama Iqbal at his Allahbad address presented the idea of separate Muslim State. This also awakened the Nationalism of Muslims.

Separate State



Muslim Nationalism

i) Quid-e-Azam: The Establishment of a separate state

Quid-e-Azam was a leader of Muslims who supported their nationalism and provided Muslims a separate state as desired by the Muslims of India. The Muslim Nationalism was immensely aggravated by the competent skills of Quid-e-Azam

## J) Other leaders

- Maulana
  - M. A. J. Jinnah
  - Maulana Shaukat
  - Ali Jinnah
- } Khilafat  
Committee
- Sir Zafarullah Khan
  - Liaqat Ali Khan

They also struggled for separate Muslim nationalism

## III CRITICAL ANALYSES

Apart from Muslim leaders, the culture of Muslims also played an important role in developing Muslim Nationalism as pointed out by K.K. Aziz in his book Nationalism.

## IV CONCLUSION

The leadership and distinct ideology of Muslims played a prominent role in developing separate Muslim Nationalism. Their distinctive leadership has preserved their exclusivity in India by promoting Muslim Nationalism. Lala Hunter has credited Muslim leadership like Sir Syed for developing separate Muslim Consciousness.