

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
conting

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.

B) Legislative powers of UK PM and USA president

Write full sentences

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 Congress
- Executive orders
- Special sessions
↓
proclamation 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

Financial policy

• Chancellor of Exchequer prepares budget under his guidance

• No power over budget

D) Judicial powers of UK PM and USA president

UK PM

- Select the names of judge and approves

USA president

- endorse and appoint supreme Court judges

These are judicial powers of both.

E) Emergency powers of UK PM and USA president

UK PM

Not declare emergency

USA president

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

Add and highlight references against these arguments

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

Add more arguments in this part

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 'stagnation' and 'political deadlock' as called by Francis Fukuyama.

V CONCLUSION

Both UK PM and USA president hold paramount powers. Their powers range from executive + 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

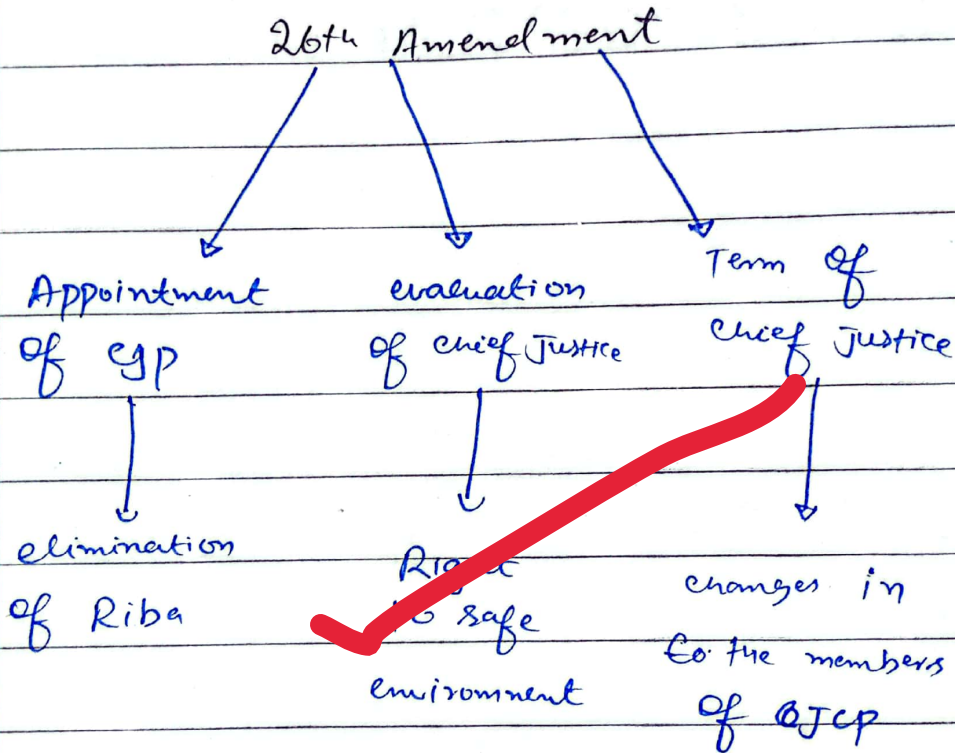
I INTRODUCTION

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 26th 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

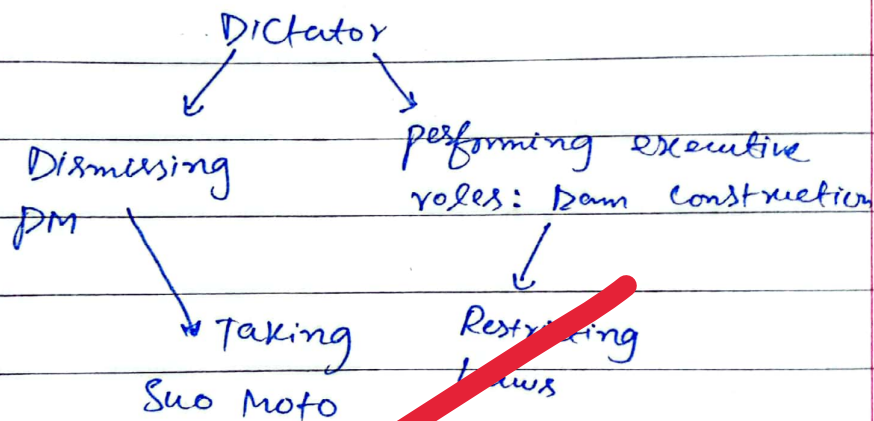
Executive was
weak against judiciary because it
has to bear the Suo Moto of
Judiciary.

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 26th 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 ^{not} strengthened the judiciary against executive and legislature. Hence, it is a threat to judicial independence of judiciary.

A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages

V CRITICAL ANALYSES

This amendment has removed the extra powers of judiciary.

Judiciary legalised martial law by taking Sumras

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 a 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) Fiery speeches of political leaders

Recep Tayyip Erdogan

↓
fiery speeches promote
populism in Turkey. 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's 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 launching a populist leader. Hence, media plays and propaganda, among all of them, play a major role in promoting populism.

09

SECTION II

Question

05

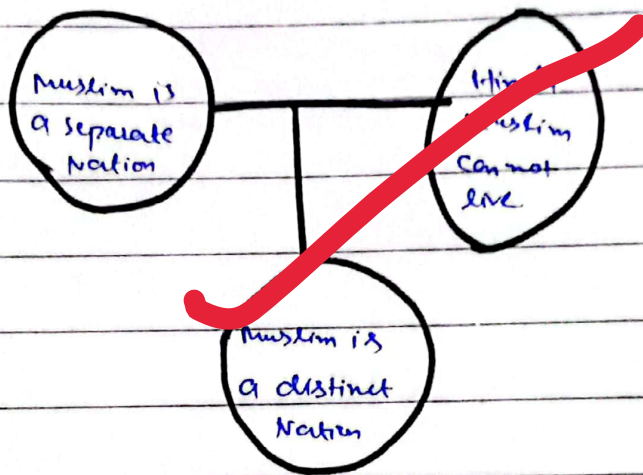
→ Muslim Nationalism was a result of leadership ^{and Ideology} or socio-political conditions

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 Muslims as Qom. 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
 - Liaquat 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 preserving Muslim Nationalism. Lala Hunter has credited Muslim leadership like Sir Syed for developing separate Muslim Consciousness.