

## Political Science, Paper - II

Q.1 Discuss the nature and extent of powers of US President and the PM of UK.....

### Outline

- 1- Introduction
- 2- An Overview of US President and UK PM
- 3- Powers and functions of US President
- 4- UK PM powers and Function
- 5- How US President "more powerful than UK PM.
- 6- Conclusion.

### Introduction :-

"First among equals" is UK Prime Minister as he is the leader of the lower house. He can advise King on important matters, can dissolve lower house and has budgetary powers. While US President which is the most powerful office of the world, he can pardon, veto the bills and can also appoint state officials.



## 2. An overview: UK<sup>PM</sup> and US president

In UK, the head of government is Prime Minister, he/she comes ~~etc~~ from lower house of Parliament (chairman of majority party) appointed by king. While in USA the head of state as well as Government is President, he is indirectly elected by people through electoral college.

UK, PM works in collaboration with Parliament, while US President works with his/her cabinet and upper house of Parliament.

UK's political system is unitary while in USA there is federation. The constitutional monarchy converted into democracy within thousand years.

Now, let us discuss powers and functions of both of them.

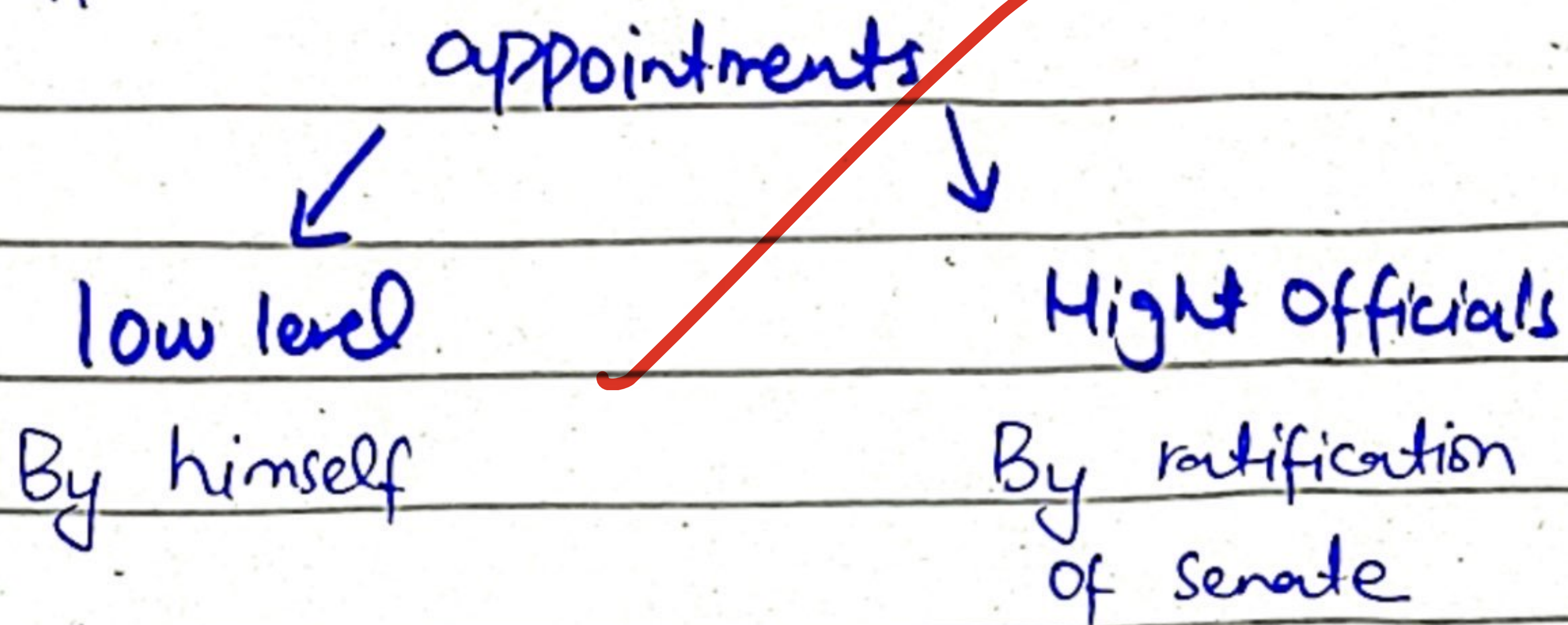
## 3. Powers and Functions of US President

US President powers are explained as follows:-



## Administrative Powers :-

US president appoint all important officials :-



### Appointment of ambassadors

President appoint ambassadors with the consent of senate.

### Appointment of Chief of Army staff

President appoint chief of Army staff ~~through~~ after senate ratification.

### Ratification of Important treaties

Important treaties are also ratified by senate.

Example :- Versailles treaty was

not ratified by senate

So US not signed the treaty.

## Executive Powers :-

President and his cabinet execute the laws which are passed by parliament.



## Legislative Powers

US President also has legislative powers, any law which is passed by Parliament must be ratified by President before its formulation.

## Executive orders :

US President can directly give orders without parliament approval and these orders must be implemented.

e.g. Trump in his previous term gave executive order to ban entry of 6-Muslim countries in USA.

## Patronage to other departments

US President also patronize other departments and can appoint fresh officials on the request of his political party.

## Power to Pardon

President has power to pardon the criminals according to his own will.

Example : Currently, Former President



has a list of people in which  
Dr name of Dr. Afia Siddique is  
also included.

#### 4- UK PM powers and nature of extent :-

UK PM has the following powers :-

##### (i) Executive powers

PM and his Cabinet has  
the power to execute the  
laws, his cabinet members are  
head of respective departments.

##### Example :-

PM Winston Churchill meeting  
with Roosevelt after WWII to  
execute peace in Europe.

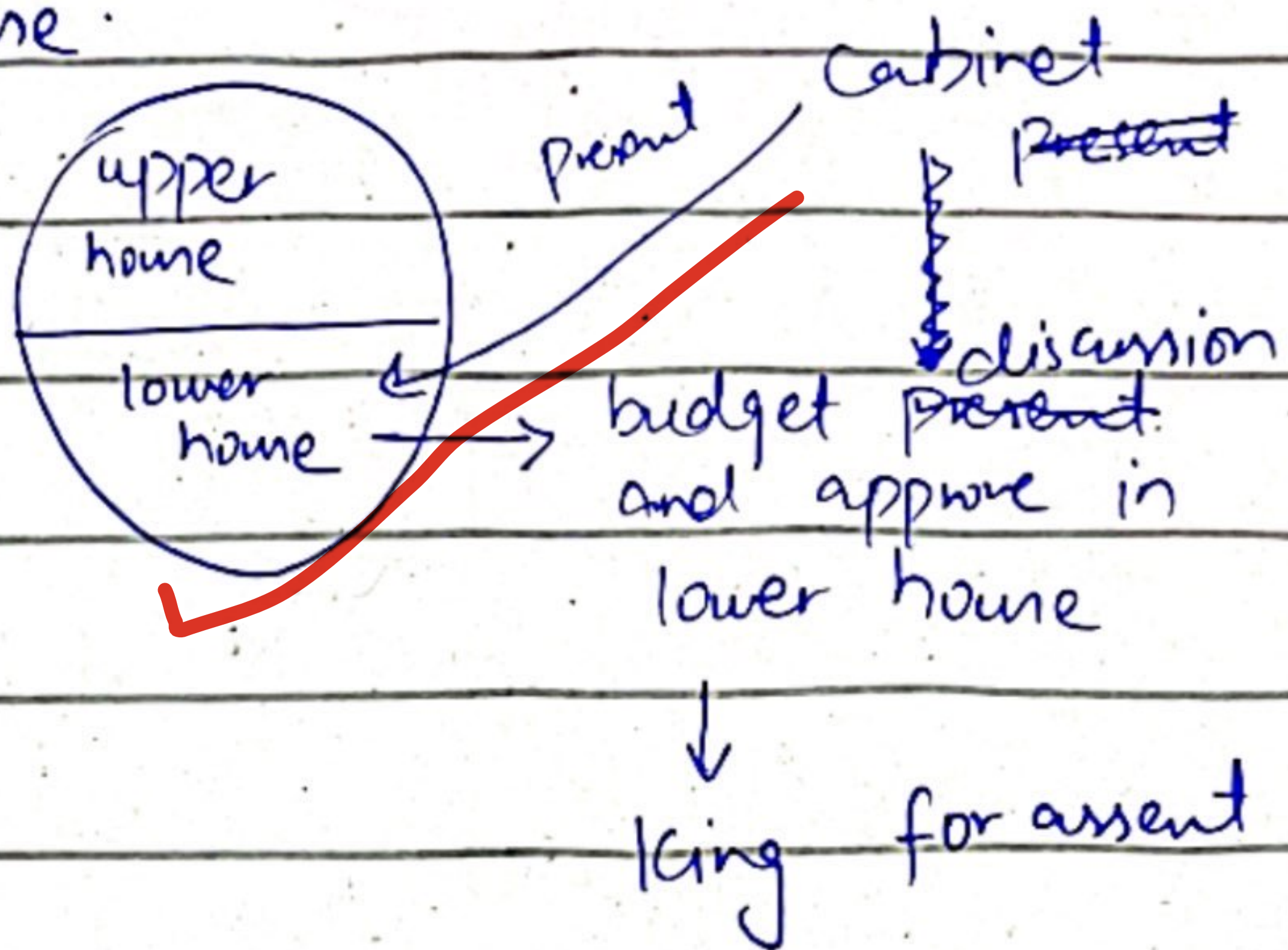
##### (ii) Legislative powers

PM, Party is in majority in  
Lower house (House of Commons), the  
consent of his party is essential  
to pass the bill. Indirectly his  
party moves the bill, after Parliament  
PM and then King's consent is  
taken.

→ Budget approval in the



Lower house:



PM advise King about appointments  
appointment of <sup>Chief of</sup> Army Staff

PM advise King for the appointment of Chief of Army Staff and with his consent, COAS is appointed.

appointment of Judges

PM appoint Judges of Supreme Court.

appointment of ambassador

The appointees are nominated by PM and his cabinet, King just signed it.

Ratification of important treaties

All important treaties like Congress of Vienna, League of Nations were signed by Queen on the advise of PM.



## Policy Determination

All policies are formulated and approved by PM and his cabinet.

Ramsey Muir called;

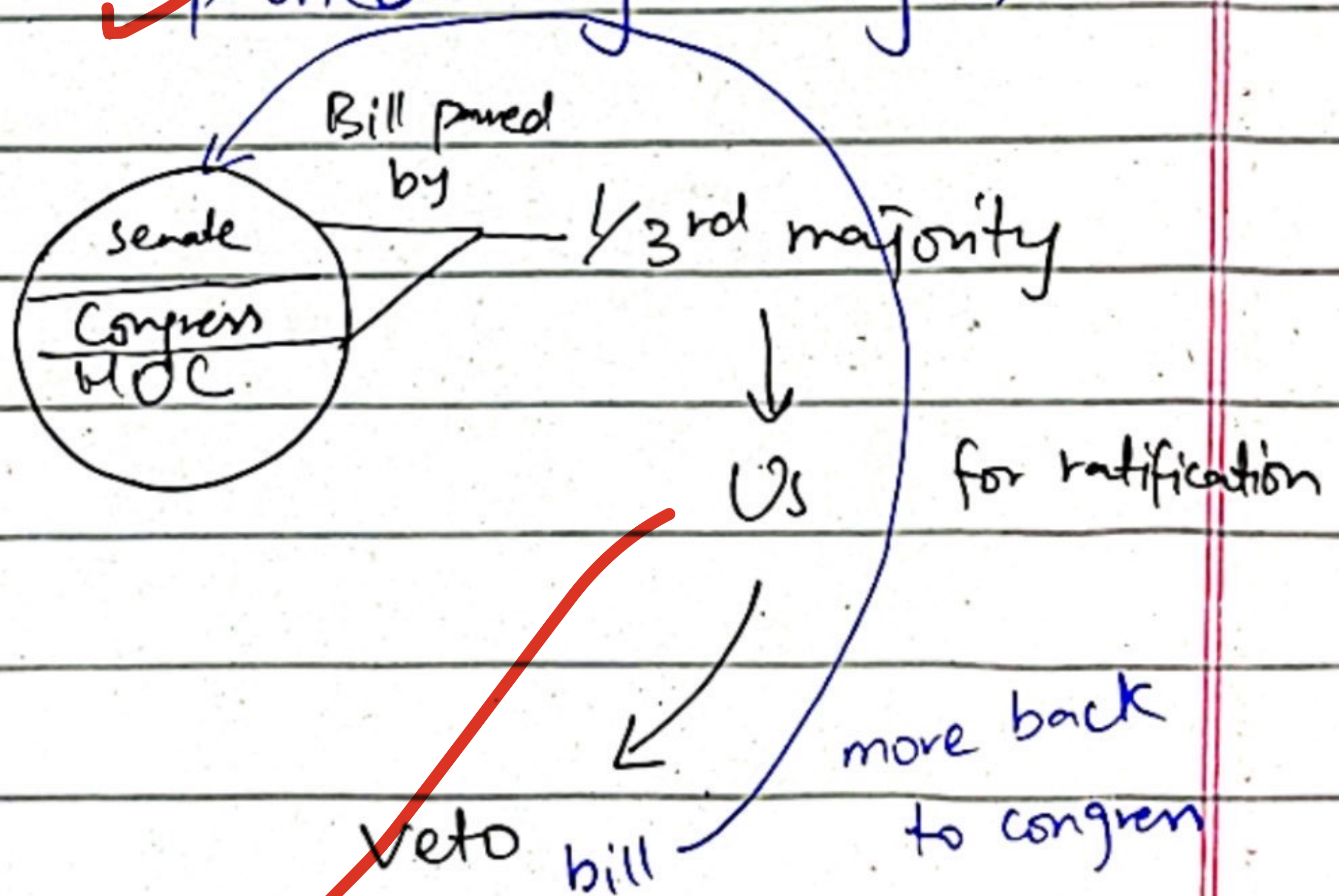
PM is the steering-wheel of the car.

5. How US president is more powerful than UK PM :-

US president is more powerful than UK PM due to his

### Veto Power

President of US can veto any bill passed by Congress

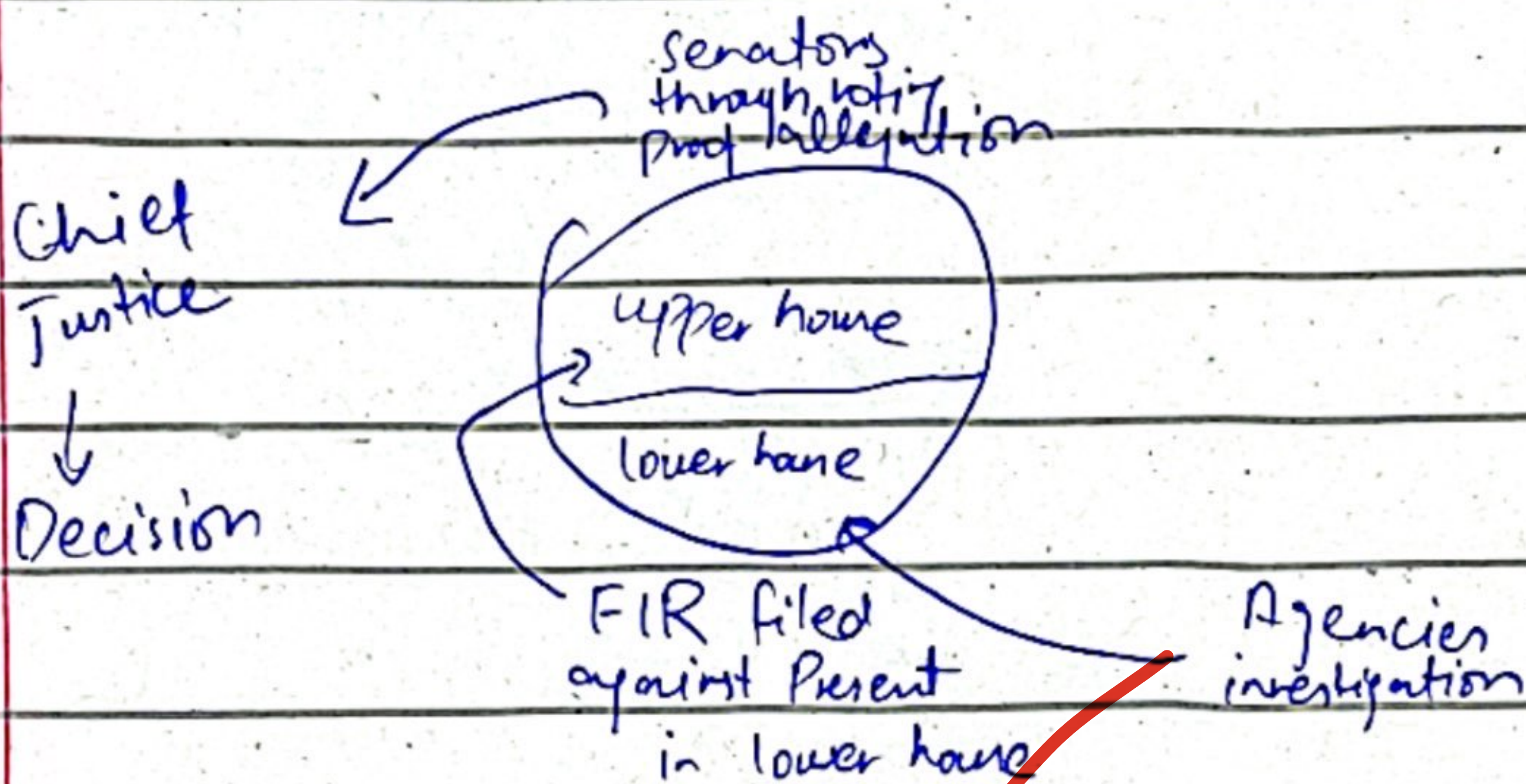


UK PM has no such authority, to reject the bill passed from legislature.



## Vote of no Confidence

US Parliament can't pass vote of no confidence to ouster president. Only if President conduct any mis-conducts like corruption, he can be impeached.



While in case of UK, if 2-3rd member of Parliament turn against PM, they can pass vote of no confidence against him.

→ President can pardon anyone on his consent while UK PM can't do this.

→ President can give executive orders while UK PM lack such power.

Hence, UK PM is less powerful than US President.







economy is the product of economic reforms made by its leader. Similarly, the political system with consistent policies has great contribution to track the economy of state and to make it hegemon in the 21st Century. Now, China is competing with USA and it is expected that in 2030s its economy will be wider than USA.

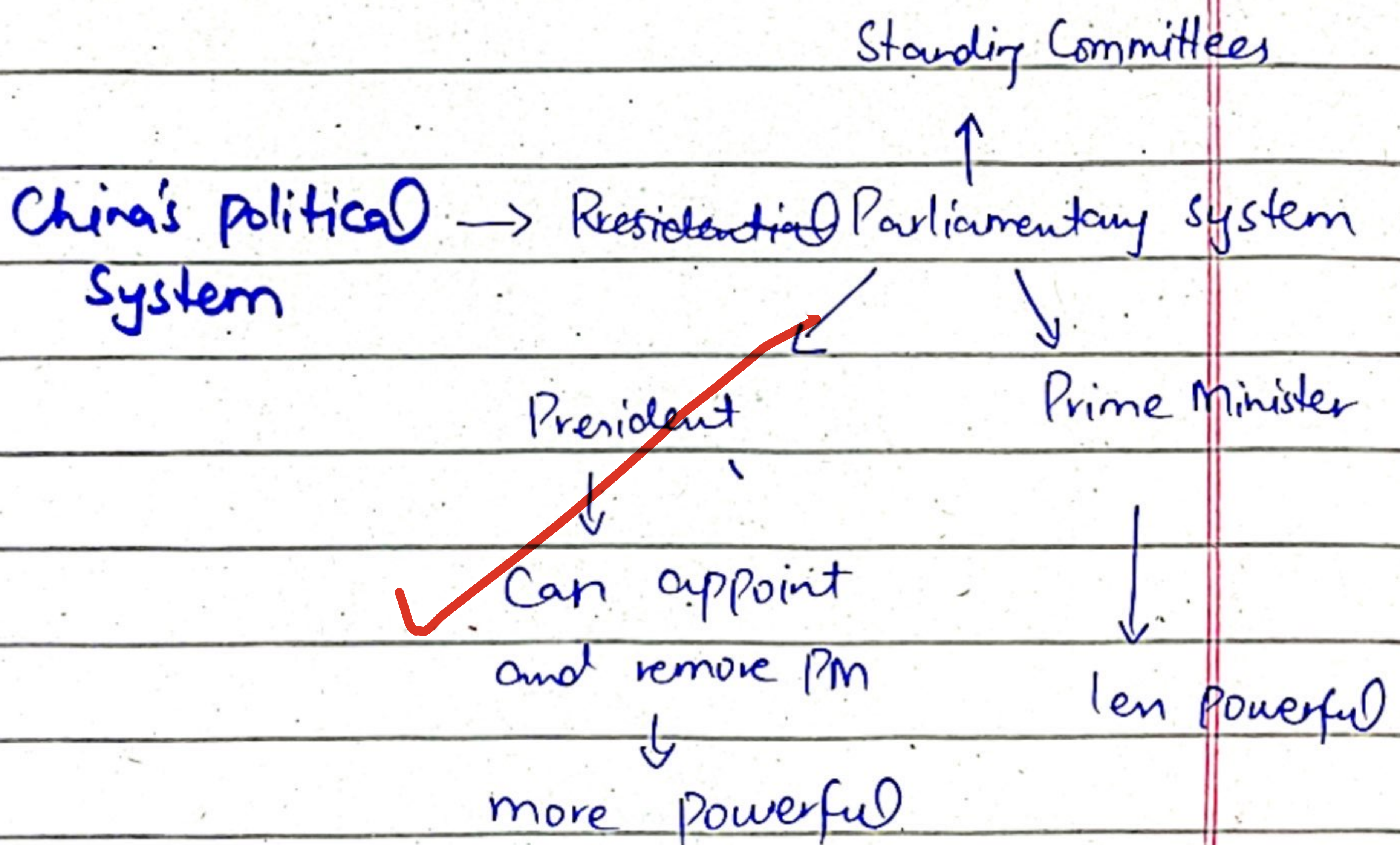
## 2. Political System of China

### An Overview

China's political system is based on single party with no opposition. And its parliament is the largest in the world with 3000 members. Different factions are present with same party as in PML-N two groups are present. When one faction is in government, the other become opposition. To increase the efficiency of Parliament there are 'Standing Committees' in China. These are elected by



parliament. These committees along with President pass laws throughout the year. However, <sup>Parliament</sup> can undo those laws. The term for Chinese President is 4 years and same is for Parliament, though standing committees continue working till the new standing committee is elected. So Chinese standing committees can also act as interim government.



3. Giant Economy is the consequence of China's political system. China's political system is based on Communist philosophy of Karl Marx.



It is somehow vague because in China everything is state controlled.

→ People have no right to own property.

→ People have no freedom of press.

→ Social media to economy everything is state-controlled.

Now the question is, if everything is state controlled then how China has made a huge progress in economy.

### ● Continuation of State policies

The state is ruled by single party, so its policies related to development are continuously work without delay.

President Xi Jinping came in power since in 2013 and he continued the policies of former president. For example, he started the BRI project which was the dream of China and extended China's relation with neighbouring states like Pakistan on previous terms and inaugurated



(4)

One of the Flagship project of China - CPEC. The completion of Karakoram highway <sup>was miracle of world</sup> and <sup>now industrial</sup> development at Gwadar port are ~~completed~~ are in process.

### ● Stable Government leave a line space between headings for neatness

Since there is one party system, so the government is stable. From 2013, to president Xi Jinping is in power, he is progressing his vision with full consistency and has taken China at peak of progress.

While in Pakistan there is third government, and every government pursue their own policies so Pakistan is less developed than its neighbour.

As in case of USA, Trump was "America first approach" while Joe Biden was "America is back" and now again Trump is in power. Trump relations with China were tensed, Joe-Biden <sup>were</sup> moderated. This directly impacted their trade relations.



Trump administration imposed high tariffs on Chinese products, resultantly China also imposed tariffs on USA products.

keep the description of a single argument brief and increase the no of arguments instead.

Biden administration established close ties with India and now Trump is in office. So their policies are dis-continuous while China is following same policies.

### ● China's economic policies

When Mao Deng made economic reforms, he opened China for the world.

### To attract Foreign investors

In early years of establishment of People's republic of China they was much poverty. Then the state opened China for world to attract investors, it provided job opportunities to locals. The financial condition of people was improved and the poverty also reduced.



## ● Economic Decision making

Government decentralized Economic-  
decision making. Now the  
companies are flourishing in  
China and China has become  
economic hub of the world. Maximum  
products in USA, Europe, Middle-  
East are imported from China.

## ● Privatization

In 1980's and 1985's China  
Privatized its maximum state  
owned companies. It lessened  
burden on state economy. Pakistan  
can learn from China to  
revolutionize its economy.

## ● Price Control

The government lifted the  
price control mechanism in 1980's  
and set-out for the market  
to decide the commodity prices.  
While in Pakistan, there is artificially  
controlled market price, which  
is another burden on state economy.



What outcomes have arisen from political reforms of economy? Now China has become hegemon in 21st century, 2nd leading economy in the world.

China's export in 2023 were \$ 3.51 trillion, making it the world's largest exporter of goods.

2ndly, its BRI project which is extended from Asia to Africa and Europe is connecting China with world through roads and rails net has placed China in central position of power.

Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, its political system of China which make its economy to compete in the world. The consistency of a leadership always protect a nation at a path of a progress. The developmental projects of China in middle East such as China's - KSA Aramco agreement is in the way of progress.



Q.3 The course of Muslim Nationalism was the result of socio-political conditions.....

### Outline

1. Introduction
2. A pathway towards Muslim Nationalism and separation of India
  - (a) - Socio-political conditions of subcontinent
  - (b) - Ideology of Muslims
  - (c) - leadership of Muslims
3. Critical analysis
4. Conclusion.

### Introduction :-

The course of Muslim Nationalism like nationalism in Europe was the consequence of ideological differences. Because ideology keeps Nations alive and in case of sub-continent, the socio-political conditions were harsher for Muslims and their leadership also played critical role to unite them as Ummah, but behind all of them was ideology.



## 2. A Pathway towards Muslim Nationalism and separation of India:-

### Definition of Nationalism

Nationalism is a political ideology it means nation must be congruent with state.

### Origin of Nationalism :-

Nationalism first time originated in Spain and later spread in Europe.

Many wars fought in Europe on this Nationalism, Jews holocaust in Germany was due to Nationalism.

### Muslim Nationalism in Sub-continent :-

In sub-continent the word Quam (Nation) was first time used by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and later professed by many leaders including Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal, Abu-al-Kalam Azad.

To promote Muslim Nationalism various movements started like:-

- Ali Garh Movement
- Deoband Movement



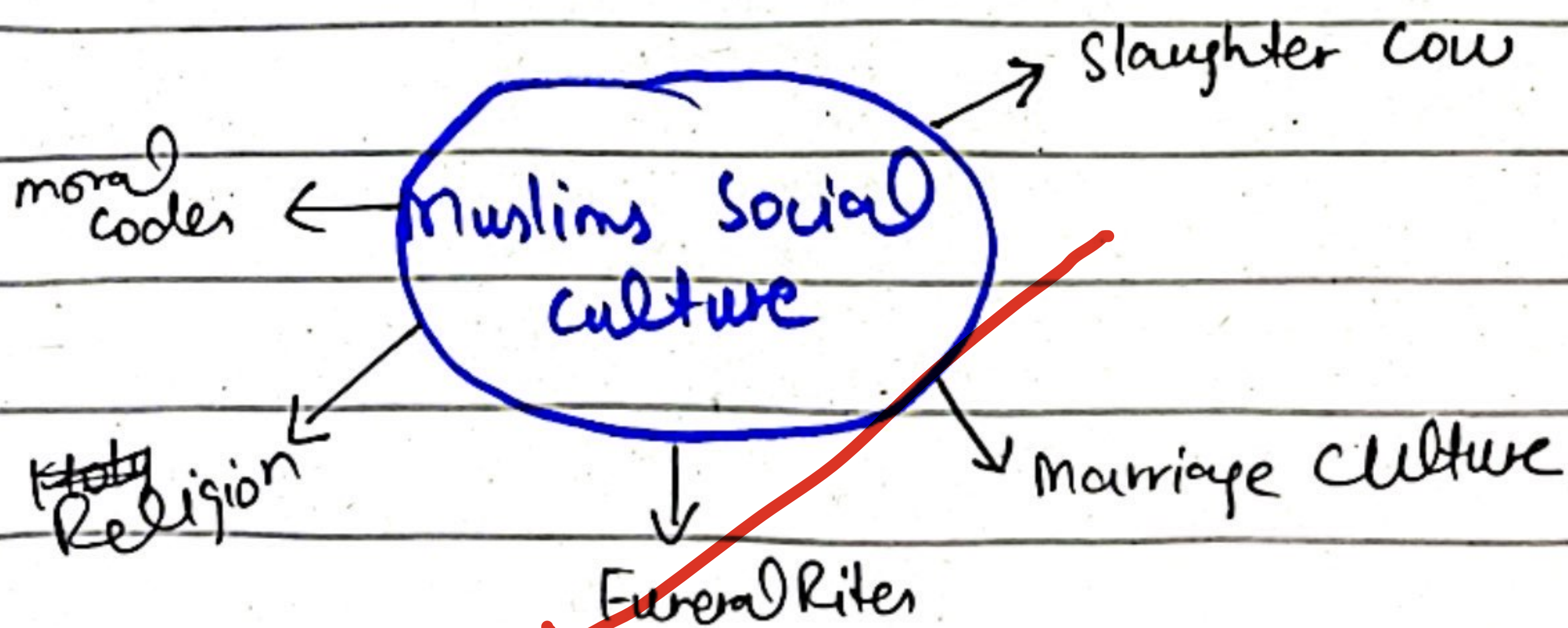
Then in 1906<sup>ce</sup> All India Muslim League<sup>ce</sup> was established to gather Muslims at one platform. Because Congress had become the national party of Hindus only. And finally through "Pakistan Movement" became Pakistan came into being in 1947.

Role of various factors to rise nationalism and the inception of Pakistan is as follows:-

### (a) Socio-political conditions of Subcontinent :-

After war of Independence, the hold of British on Sub-continent was completed. Now they started atrocities against Natives in revenge.

#### (i) Social conditions of subcontinent





All were different from Hindus and Britishers. Muslims were socially backward and Britishers launched programmes to further oppress them.

Ghandhi said;

The upper hand of Britishers oppression fell more strictly on Muslims than Hindus.

### Hindus Social Culture :-

- ① They worshiped cow
- ② Hindus were polytheist
- ③ Their religion was man-made
- ④ Their riter of funerals and marriage were quite different from muslims.

All these factors showed that Muslims and Hindus can't live together. Though they had lived for centuries in sub-continent but they were quite different from each other.

### Political conditions of Sub-continent

The political ideas of both Hindus and Muslims were also



different.

Muslims



Wanted to Follow  
Islamic teachings  
under democracy

**AIML**

Representative of Muslims

Hindus



wanted to establish  
Ram Raj under  
Hindutva.

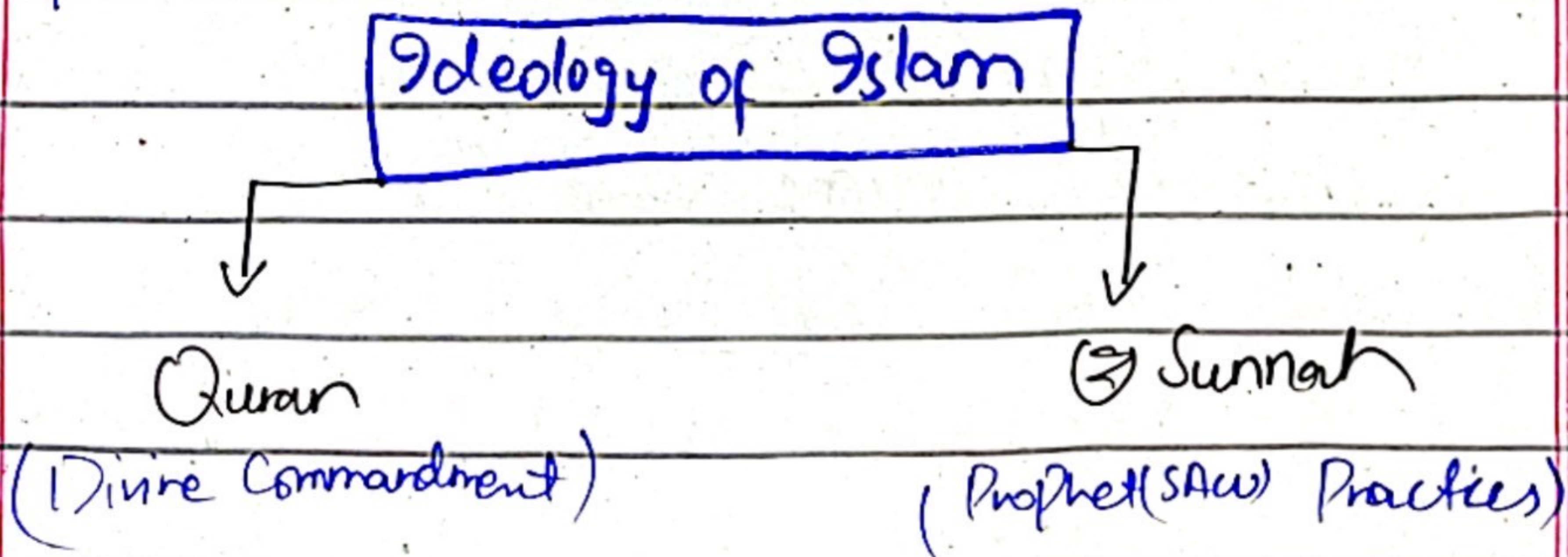
**Congress**

Representative of Hindus

Since, Hindus were in majority  
so they wanted to rule on  
Muslims. This factor also promulgated  
Nationalism among Muslims.

## (b) Ideology of Muslims

Muslims ideology is based on Islam,  
And in united India, Muslims were  
in minority. So they wanted a  
separate state in which they can  
practice their own believes.





The ideology of a nation direct its path in future. The ideology of Catholic and Protestant led the wars between Belgium - Holland, Polish - Russia in history. It was the ideology that led the unification of Germany and Italy.

And Muslims ideology was totally different from all the other minorities of India. So, it promoted Nationalism among Muslims.

### (c) Leadership of Muslims :-

Leadership also plays an important role to unite the nation at one forum. As in Sub-Continent, it was the leadership which oriented Muslims future :-

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said to Al-Beruni;

~~I am fully convinced~~

Muslims and Hindus are two

different nations and I

am fully convinced that

one day, Muslims will form

a separate state.



## Jinnah views :-

اپنی ملت پر قیاس اقوام مغرب سے نہ کر  
خاص ہے ترکیب میں قوم رسولِ مآبھی

Jinnah actually highlights, the  
nationalism of Muslims, that  
Muslim Ummah is distinguished  
from Western Nations.

In 1930, Jinnah gave historical  
speech in Allah Abad, he said;  
"I wish the north-western  
frontiers of India should be  
united to make a separate  
state of Muslims."

## Quaid-e-Azam views :-

Quaid-e-Azam led the Pakistan  
movement from 1940-1947 and  
finally succeeded to establish Pakistan.

He said;

"We don't want just a  
piece of land, but we  
want a state where we  
can make experiments of Islamic  
teachings."



### 3. Critical Analysis :-

It was the ideology of Muslims which forced them to struggle for a separate state. Neither the socio-political conditions of sub-continent nor the leadership, only the prement of religion and the belief set forth their course. As the slogan in Pakistan movement was

پاکستان کا مقصد ہے لا الہ الا اللہ

What does Pakistan mean? There is no God but Allah.

The wish to perform Islamic rituals was the leading cause of Hindu-Muslim separation.

### Conclusion :-

Therefore, it is obvious from above discussion that though political and social condition of Muslims was quite worsened which forced them to demand separate state but behind all differences the only factor was ideology. The ideological differences kept the two nations distinguished for centuries.



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Q.4 Discuss with arguments the balance of power .....

### Outline

- 1- Introduction
- 2- Pre - 26 amendment balance of power:
  - (a) Executive
  - (b) legislature
  - (c) Judiciary
- 3- Post - 26 amendment balance of power
  - (a) Executive
  - (b) legislature
  - (c) Judiciary
4. ~~Conclusion~~ Critical analysis
- 5- Conclusion.

### Introduction :-

The vacume which has created from 26- Amendment has disturbed the balance of power between executive, legislature and Judiciary. As before 26- Amendment, there was system of check and balance but the legislatures has disturbed only to protect their interest and to expand their rule.



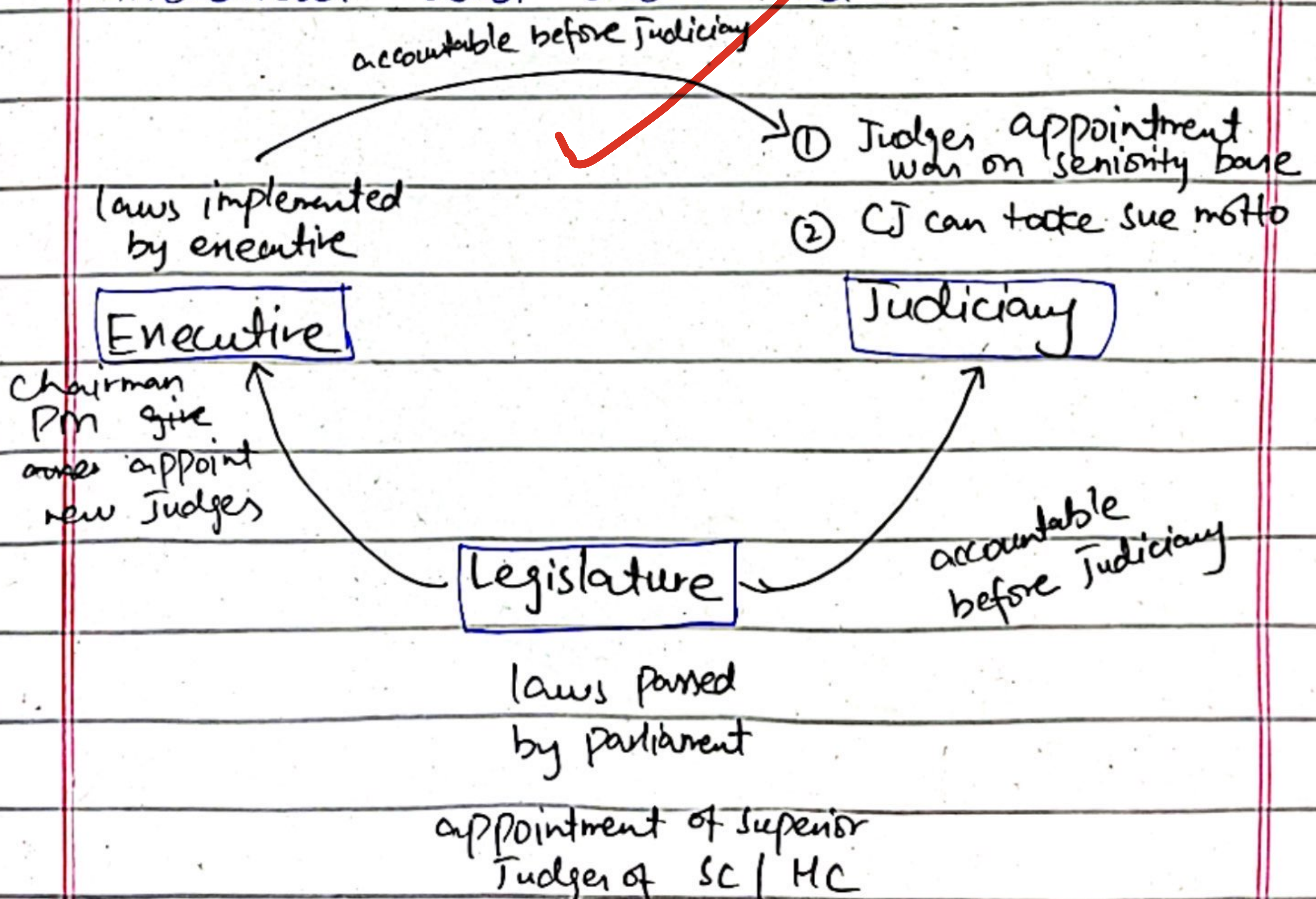
## 2. Pre-26 Amendment balance of power:

26 Amendment is basically related to Judiciary. Before this amendment the system of balance of power was that to make the Judiciary was independent.

18th Amendment was made to ensure the independency of Judiciary so that all tiers of state work independently without interference.

This amendment was done basically to strengthen democracy in state.

The balance of power before 26-  
Amendment was such that:



discuss this part in detail by giving subheadings



The powers and functions were balanced.

### Example :-

As in 2001, firing and killing of people in Sahiwal, Chief Justice of Pakistan *Suo Motto* when both legislature and administration was unable to do anything. So, Supreme Court was 'Custodian of Human Rights'.

→ Every law when passes from legislature, Supreme court takes action, and if it is in violation of human rights, it can declare it null and void.

→ Administrative inefficiencies like that of Election Commission were also checked by Supreme court of Pakistan.

→ The legality of every law and bill was ensured by Judiciary. Because the Supreme court was the last interpreter of state.



### 3- Post - 26 Amendment balance of power :-

#### 26. Amendment

Maximum Amendments have been made in Article 175 A of the Constitution.

According to which, the Supreme Judicial Commission of Pakistan is revised, total members are eight out of which four will be from Parliament, means the Commission is politicized.

As, this commission is related to Appointment of Judges.

#### Formation of Special Parliamentary Committee :- Special Parliamentary Committee

↓  
12 Members → 8 members from Parliament

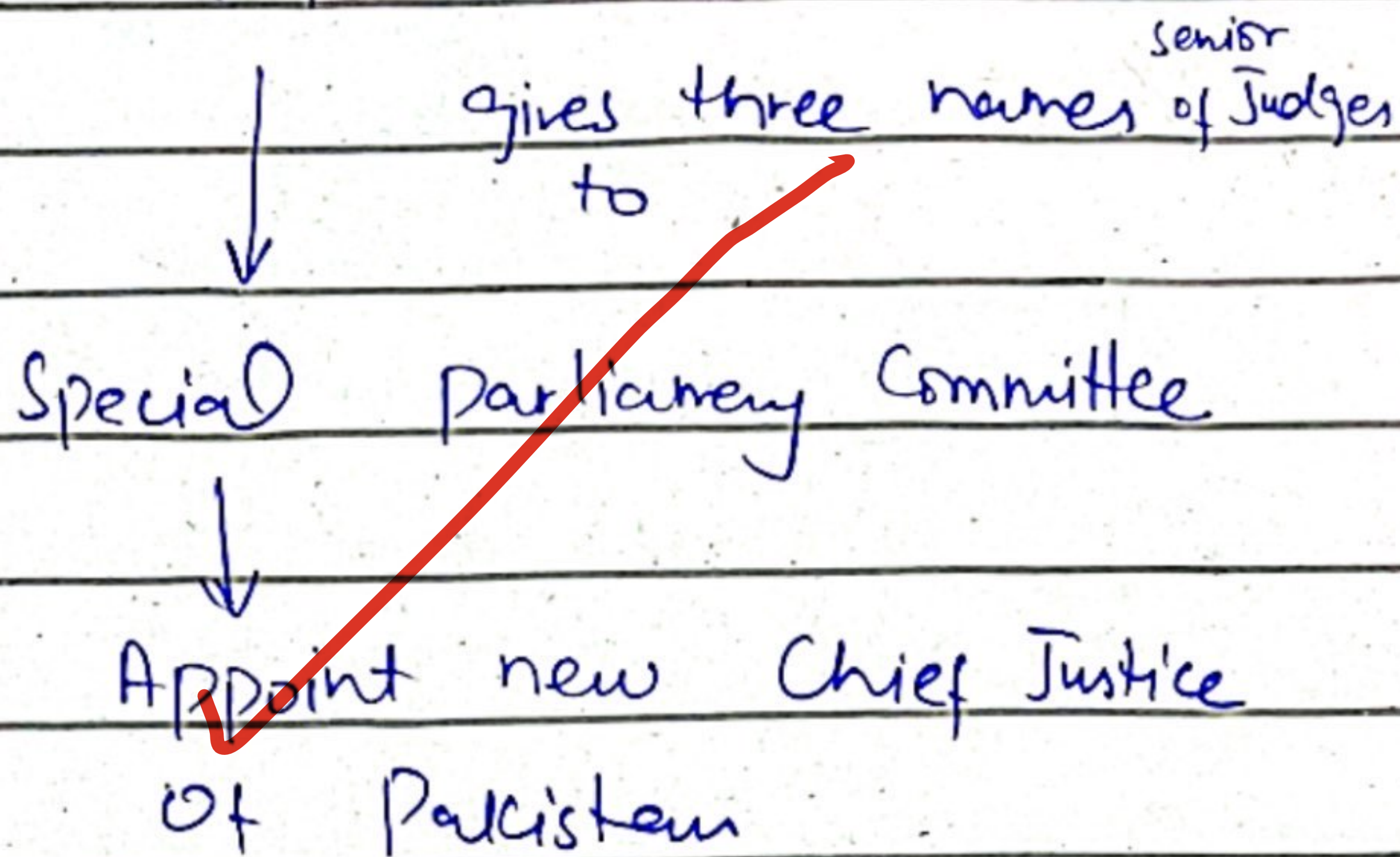
↓  
4 members from Senate

This Committee will appoint new Chief Justice of Pakistan.



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## Supreme Judicial Commission of Pakistan



## Formation of Constitutional Benches :-

According to this Amendment, Constitutional Benches will be established to deal with Constitutional matters.

The number and duration is regulated by Supreme Judicial Commission.

## Suo motto Action of Chief Justice

After 26- Amendment, the power of Chief Justice to carry out suo motto has been abolished.



## Retirement age of Judge of SC

The Retirement age of Supreme Court Judge has been increased to 63 - years age.

## Addition of Article 9A

9A is related to provide clean and healthy environment to citizens.

## Consequences :-

### Disturbance of Balance of power :-

Now maximum power has been given to legislature, Judiciary has become a toothless tiger. Its role will be compromised.

### Reasons

→ Duties of Judicial Judges will be compromised.

→ Political interests of ruling party

→ Political manoeuvring of Opposition.



→ It will promote the culture of Nepotism and favoritism, Judges will favour the political parties to procure seats in Judiciary. So, Justice will be denied for common citizens.

→ No Check on Legislature:-

There will be no check on legislature because the judges are already belong to the political party.

It is only for the preservation of rights of power elite. Common man is far behind from its benefits.

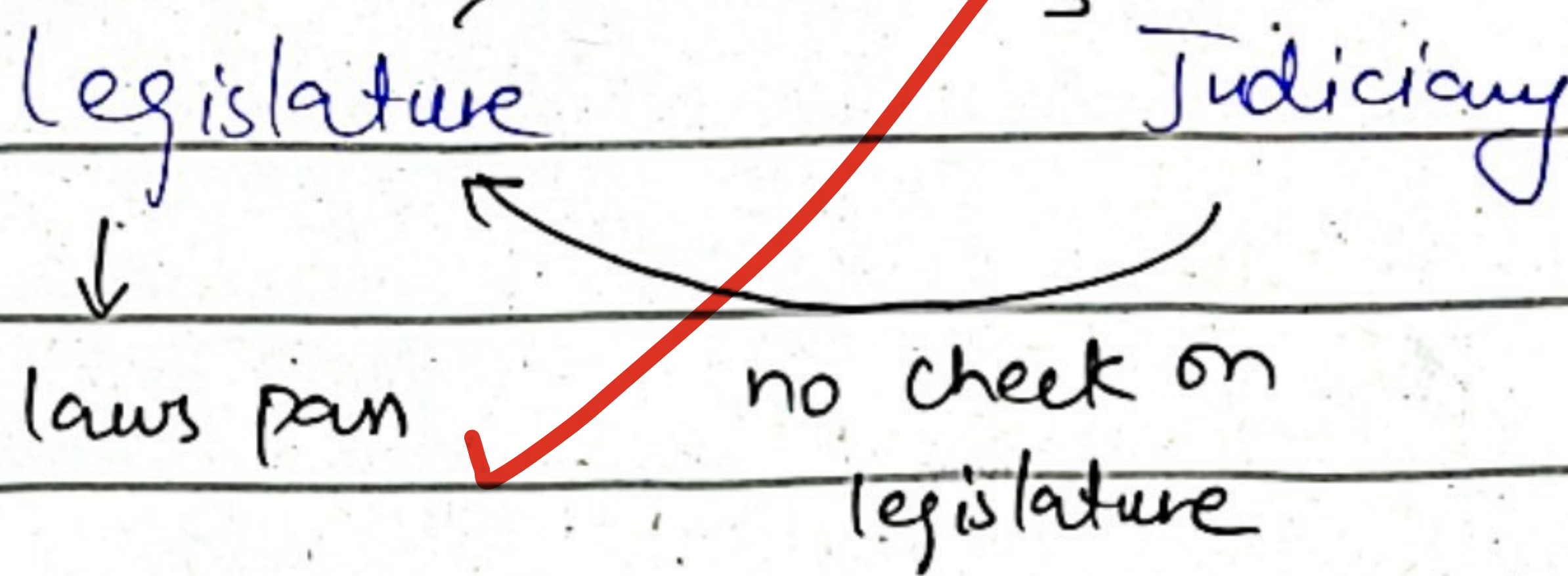
→ Violation of human Rights:-

The suo motto action was the guarantee of human rights protection. Now, violation of rights will not be checked by state institution.



## Effect on Governance

It will affect the governance of state and Judiciary also.



It will have negative impact on the life of common citizen.

### Critical analysis :-

The institution has become toothless tiger because its powers and functional abilities have been downsized.

→ One perspective is that like Gran the parliament wanted to control Judiciary through elected representatives.

→ But on the other hand, the sep system of separation of power and checks and balance has been compromised.

It is like state is moving towards totalitarian regime.



## Conclusion 8 -

In a nutshell, the balance of power which was present after ~~before~~ the 18th Amendment has been disturbed after 26th Amendment. The tight ~~lie~~ control of Parliament - specifically government - has resulted into stagnation of political evolution.