

PART II

SECTION-A

Q: 02

⇒ Strengths and weakness
of USA federation and
system of checks and
Balances

I INTRODUCTION

The federal system of USA includes various strengths and weaknesses. The strengths include balance of power and equal relation between state and provinces. The system of checks and balances include

ALI legislative check on executive and the check of executive on legislature. In this way, it works in USA.

11 Strengths and weaknesses of USA Federal System

A. Strengths of USA Federation

i) Balance of power

The USA system properly divides power between center and states of USA. 50 states of USA are enjoying equal power due to federal system.

ii) System of Checks and Balances

The system of checks and balances is also present in the federation of USA. Executive and Judiciary have check on each other while Judiciary also includes check.

iii) Separation of power

In USA
federal system, power is separated
among three organs of state.
Judiciary, legislature and executive
include separate and distinct
powers.

III Weaknesses of USA Federation

i) Unequal representation of States in lower house

The States
have representation on the basis
of population. This creates unequal
balance and representation of
States in lower house. New York
has more seats than Maryland.

ii) Center has more power

Center can

create emergency without the approval of the state. This makes center more powerful in USA State.

ii

iii) State constitutions make states more powerful

State constitutions

create power in states. This makes them less dependent on center.

Resultantly, the deadlock between center and states occur.

iv System of checks and balances preventing concentration of power in USA

i) Legi Executive check on legislation prevent concentration of power in legislative branch

The president can veto the legislation. Pimp

Judiciary can

Ordered 40 vetos during his previous tenure. This is executive check on legislation

ii) Legislative check on executive

The president has to take ratification of Treaties from legislative parliament. Parliament refused to ratify "Obama's Paris climate accord"

2) Appointment approval from legislation

President need to take approval of legislation upon his appointments. Parliament ratifies all his appointments.

iii) Judicial check on executive

1) Impeachment of President

Judiciary can

can impeach president if
he is accused of illegal activities.

This is the check of judiciary
on executive

iv) Judicial check on legislation

1) power of judicial Review

Judiciary can
take judicial review of the
passed legislation of Parliament.
This power of judicial review
is judicial check on legislation

v) Executive check on judiciary

1) Appointment of judges

President
appoints & suggests the name
of judges on Supreme Court
This is executive check on

Judiciary of USA

V Critical Analysis

Francis Fukuyama
in his book "The political
order and political decay"
suggests that UK system is
more efficient than USA. USA
system results in political
deadlock between Judiciary
legislation and executive

VI CONCLUSION

The federal
system of USA includes many
strengths and weaknesses. Moreover
the system of checks and
balances of USA also promote
balance of power among different
organs of state.

SECTION - B

Q: 05

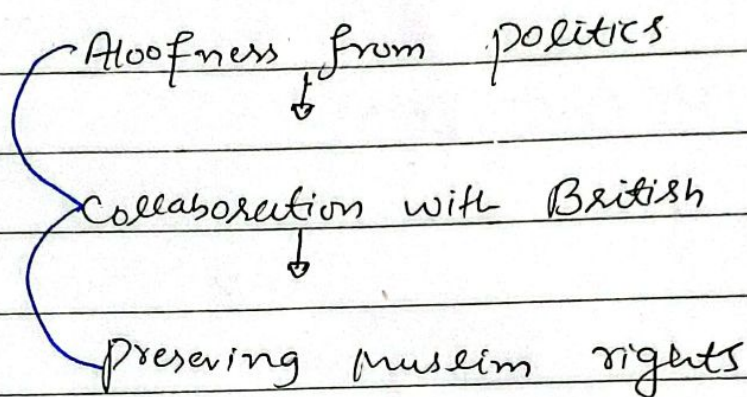
⇒ Role of Sir Syed
in the development
of Muslim political
Thought

I INTRODUCTION

Sir Syed played an important role in developing Muslim political thought by providing them education and preserving their distinct identity. Moreover, Sir Syed provided a political platform to Muslims and preserved their distinct identity by preventing their mixture of being with Hindus.

II Sir Syed: An Introduction

He was a judge in during colonial government. He started Ali Qash movement in India for strengthening Muslims. He believes in Holy Trinity of ideas



This was the summary of the philosophy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

iii Role of Sir Syed in developing Muslim political thought and Identity

i) Provided education to Muslims and awakened their consciousness

Sir Syed established many educational institutions

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Maabrasah Muradabad
Maabrasah Ghaziabad
Ali Garh University

These institutions

aroused the consciousness of Muslims by providing them education

ii) preserved National language of Muslims

During Urdu-Hindi controversy 1867, Sir Syed

worked for preserving the language of Muslims. Later, this became their identity in India

iii) prevented Muslim identity by detaching them to join Congress

Sir Syed feared that Congress is a Hindu-party and it would eradicate the identity of Muslims. He forbade Muslims to join Congress.

iv) provided a separate platform to Muslims

"All India Muslim British Association" was a platform to raise the political voice of Muslims provided by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

v) Remove misunderstanding between British and Muslims for strengthening Muslim against Hindus

Hindus were gaining incentives from British after 1857 war. Sir Syed wrote *Tabeen ul Klam* for removing misunderstanding between British and Muslims.

vi) Called Muslim *Quom* against Hindus

Hindus claimed that India had only one Hindu nation. However, Sir Syed rejected this claim and called Muslim *Quom* against Hindus.

vii) Laid the foundation of Two-nation Theory

Sir Syed

is credited with the foundation of two-nation theory. He was the first to propose this theory.

viii) preserved Religious identity of muslim

William Muir

Sir Syed

The life of Muhammad

Mutabar - Alimuddeen

raised suspicions

answered

In this way,

Sir Syed answered the suspicions against Islam for preserving the identity of Muslims.

ix) Strengthened muslims economically for preserving their status

Sir Syed educated muslims and made them able to get jobs. This strengthened the economic status of muslims which resulted in preserving their

identity in united India.

x) Strengthened Muslim Nationalism

Sir Syed is the chief architect of preserving the Muslim Nationalism by securing their religious identity and economic status.

iv) CONCLUSION

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is monumental figure in Muslim history who preserved Muslim identity in sub-continent by enhancing the status of Muslims through education and economic betterment. In this way, Sir Syed preserved the identity of Muslims in India.

Q: 06

⇒ Judicial Activism
is natural and corollary of
poor governance in Pakistan.
Agree or not?

I INTRODUCTION

Judicial Activism
is considered as a restriction in
the way of ensuring governance
in Pakistan. It restricts responsive
nature of official and suo moto
powers create problems. However,
many other problems like political
instability, political polarization
and weak political parties
are also responsible for poor
governance in the country.

II Judicial Activism: A natural corollary of poor governance in Pakistan

i) *Suo moto* power create problems

The *suo moto* power of supreme court creates problems for governance in Pakistan. It restricts the response of government to people.

ii) Judiciary can not perform administrative tasks

Administration is the field of executive. The active role of judiciary in administration results in poor management of tasks. This leads to poor governance in the country.

iii) Judicial Activism creates political deadlock in country

Judicial activism creates political deadlock between the various organs of State, resulting in poor governance. This is another challenge of judicial activism resulting in poor governance.

iv) Judicial activism undermines trust in executive branch leading to political chaos

The accomplishment of administrative tasks like Dam construction fund undermines trust in executive branch. This enhances executive branch to stand against judiciary. Resultantly, poor governance occurs in the country.

iii) Judicial Activism is not responsible for poor Governance

i) Political instability promote poor governance

The increasing political instability like widening rift between opposition and government results in poor governance in the country.

ii) Political polarization increases poor governance

Political polarization widens gap between the officials of state. This results in promoting poor governance in the country.

iii) ^{political} incompetent leadership increases poor governance

incompetent leaders also promote poor governance in the country. The incompetent leaders formulate irrational policies, resulting in misgovernance.

iv) Corruption results in poor governance

According to Corruption Perception Index, Pakistan stands at 137th position. This higher corruption increase poor governance because public remains deprived from enjoying proper facilities.

v) ^{leak} political parties

leak political

parties also promote poor governance in the country. Muhammad Waqar in his book "Political Conflict in Pakistan" argues that political parties of weak nature enhances poor governance in the country.

vi) Lack of rule of law results in poor governance

The officials accused of illegal activities are released without punishment. This results in enhancing the cycle of poor governance in the country. Deputy Commissioner Rawalpindi was released despite abducting a person. This enhances poor governance in the country.

IV CONCLUSION

Apart from judicial activism, many other factors are responsible for promoting poor governance in the country. Many internal problems of the country promote poor governance in the country. Hence, judicial activism is not solely responsible for poor governance in the country.

Q: 07

⇒ Consequences of 1937 elections for Muslim League and atrocities Muslims face during Congress regime

I INTRODUCTION

The consequences of 1937 elections, proved very dangerous for Muslim League. Congress attempted to eliminate the influence of Muslim and to disintegrate this party. Moreover, Congress rule, after 1937 elections, proved detrimental for Muslims. The Muslims had to face the atrocities unleashed by the Congress. Jallikattu Scheme, Band-Matram and ban on cow slaughter were the common practices of Hindu-dominated party. Hence, Congress rule was dangerous for both Muslim League and Muslims.

II Consequences of 1937 elections for Muslim League

A) Understanding 1937 elections: A

Timeline of pre 1937 elections

- 1906 Muslim League formation
- 1909 → Minto-Morley Reforms
- 1916 → Lucknow pact
- 1919 → Khilafat Movement
- 1927 → Simon Commission
- 1927 → Nehru Report
- 1929 → Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam
- 1932 → Cwal Table conferences
- 1937 → election

Resultantly, Congress party won these elections with majority

B) Consequence for Muslim League

i) Difficulty for Muslim League increased

After 1937

Date _____

Day

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elections, difficulty for the Muslim League increased. Because Congress wanted to disintegrate this party.

ii) Attempt to disintegrate Muslim League

Congress attempted to disintegrate Muslim League by attempting to disperse its members. It invited Muslim League members to join government of Congress

iii) Reduced influence of Muslim League

After gaining power, Congress forcefully started to mitigate the influence of Muslim League to assert its hegemony. This reduced the influence of Muslim League.

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iv) presented Congress as a single party representing Indian people

After winning elections of 1937, Congress presented itself as a single party representing the whole of India. This created a difficult situation for Muslim League.

III Atrocities faced by Muslims during Congress rule

i) Bande - Matram: A National Song was imposed on Muslims

This song was written by anti-Muslim poet. This hurt the feelings of Indian Muslims as it was entirely imposed on them without their consent.

ii) Ban on Cow Slaughter

Muslims were restricted to slaughter cow for

sacrifice because of Hindu government. This also enraged Muslims under Hindu rule.

iii) Warda educational Scheme: Imparting Hindu-led education to Muslim children.

This scheme was consisted of praising idols that were being taught to the children of Muslims in India. It was a form of religious violence against Muslims.

iv) Tiranga was made national flag.

The Tiranga was made the national flag of India which excluded Muslim representation. This also hurt the feelings of Muslims.

v) Religious violence against Muslims.

Extremist Hindus were restricting Muslims to pray in mosques. Moreover, ban on cow slaughter was also a religious violence on

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Muslims by Hindus.

IV Critical Analysis

Amartya Sen said:

"India is not a secular state by any definition"

Despite the 76 years of separation of India and Pakistan, the Muslims in India still facing the atrocities of similar nature which were faced during 1930s Congress rule. Ban on cow slaughter and religious violence is on peak in India.

V CONCLUSION

British 1937 Indian election was dangerous for Muslim League and Muslims as evidenced by the anti-Muslim policies of Congress. These policies hurt the Muslims. Moreover, Indian National Congress was asserting its hegemony during that period.