

(SECTION-A)

QUESTION : 02

1. INTRODUCTION

Federal system of government is suitable for heterogeneous communities as it devolves power from center to provinces. Federalism in USA is the decentralization of power from federal government to 50 states. All the states feel autonomy in certain subjects. However, this comes with certain challenges and strengths. Moreover, the power at the center is further regulated in USA through the system of check and balance. This system prevents any one body of the state or country to dominate. This is how federalism works in USA.

2. FEDERAL SYSTEM OF THE USA2.1 POWER AT CENTER :

Federal government has absolute command over defense, communication, and foreign policy. All the states agree upon it as well because federal govt. represent the interest of all 50 states.

2.2 POWER AT THE STATE LEVEL:

Federal government voluntarily dissolve its powers to provinces or 50 states. This includes, education, healthcare and sanitation, transport, local govt., and commerce of their state. These powers are transferred completely and not subsidiary powers.

Federation of USA

CENTER

- Defense, communication
Wars, treaties, Policies

STATES

- Education, health,
Local govt., Commerce

3. FEDERATION IS A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

3.1 STRENGTH OF US FEDERATION

(i) GRASSROOT DEMOCRACY PREVAILS:

In federation, democracy flourishes from grassroots level because of local governance system. Along with it, local communities also engages in collective development. This uplift a society.

(ii) AUTONOMY OVER HUMAN DEVELOPEMENT:

States in the USA can spend as per their need for the upliftment of population. The system of Federation makes center to refrain from interfering in state's subject. Hence, the development in states would be on equity bases.

(iii) LEGISLATION AUTONOMY MAKES PEOPLE COMFORTABLE

States under Federation can draft their own laws, depicting diversity of culture. For instance, not all states of the US allow Bisexual marriage. Likewise, Most states of USA has gun laws but California and New York, Maryland do not allow its citizens to keep arms. Interestingly, such stance depicts the mindset of state as a whole - not of whole Federation.

3.2 WEAKENESS OF FEDERATION OF THE US

(i) VETO POWER OF PRESIDENT:

veto power of the US President can make a decision taken by millions of null and void. Such one sidedness is a weakness because the will of states' citizens put down by one person.

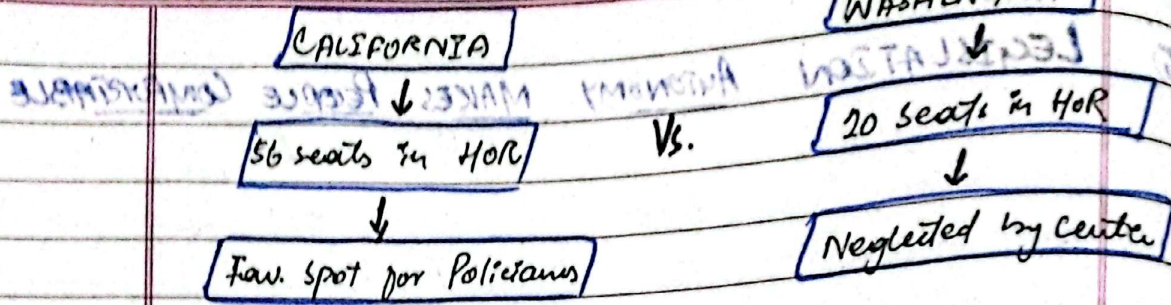
Majority states voted for legislation



legislation Null & Void ← President vetoed

(ii) FEDERATION FAVOURS POPULATION:

The division of representation makes discrimination among states. The states with more population have more representation hence, more influence at the center as compared to small states.



(ii) JUDICIAL REVIEW :

It is a very lengthy and rigid process to propose changes in policies or drafting a new one. It takes months and hundreds of representatives backed by millions of votes. Once the bill pass, judicial review with simple majority can neglect the plight of millions. Such is the elite capture of US politics according to many analysts.

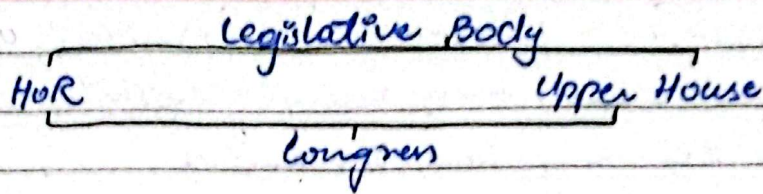
4. SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCE IN USA

At center the power is distributed systematically to preserve the tenets of democracy in the USA.

4.1 LEGISLATIVE BODY :

(i) Functions:

The function of US legislative body (ii) is to draft legislations, bills, propose amendments. Legislation body is composed of House of Representatives (HOR) and Senators, collectively known as Congress.



(ii) CHECKS OF LEGISLATIVE BODY OVER EXECUTIVES:

Legislators can keep a check on Executive through impeachment. This power dominates legislators over executive body of USA.

- Example: Richard Nixon was impeached for Water-gate Scandal.

(iii) CHECKS OF LEGISLATIVE BODY OVER JUDICIARY:

Legislation can be challenged in the US, but the legislation that are being passed with 2/3rd majority cannot be challenged. Likewise, Judiciary can not do judicial review over Amendments.

- Example: SC of USA has never vetoed any Amendment of the Constitution.

4.2 EXECUTIVE BODY

(i) FUNCTIONS:

Executive branch includes President and his cabinet along with selected government's officials such as bureaucrats. Their function is to implement the laws.

(ii) CHECKS OF EXECUTIVE OVER LEGISLATIVE:

Executive body can not legislate any law but the

Constitution of USA grants President of USA veto power over every legislation. Due to this, any law is halted.

- Example: Trump promised to cancel abortion rights and multiple genders.

(iii) CHECK OF EXECUTIVE OVER JUDICIARY:

President of USA is sole responsible for the appointment of Supreme Court Judge. In this way, it is believed that judicial body is influenced by the executives.

4.3 JUDICIAL BODY

(i) FUNCTIONS:

Its main function is to interpret law in its true sense. Along with it, Judicial body is also responsible for providing justice.

(ii) CHECKS OF JUDICIAL BODY OVER LEGISLATURES

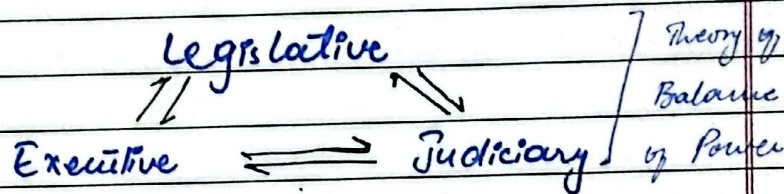
Judicial body is empowered with law interpretation as well as judicial review. This enables the SC to halt any law or null and void.

- Example: A Supreme Court (SC) Judge in 18th century interpreted the 'communication' power in US constitution, and decided that transport and mail is used for communication too, hence it will come under Federal.

(iii) CHECK OF JUDICIARY OVER EXECUTIVE:

Judicial body can put a check on executive powers. Either it is through cabinet or president, judicial body can go against the executives for violating the constitution.

- Example: Nixon tried to pardon himself using 'Pardon Power', but Justice of that time barred him on the grounds that Pardon power cannot be used for high criminal charges such as treason.



3. CONCLUSION

In a summary, the constitution guarantees check and balance system. Through it, the organs of government keep a check on one another. It prevent any one to dominate the government. Furthermore, considering the Federal structure of USA, this become important. Federation in US, has divided powers between states and center, making viable working of a country.

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(SECTION-B)QUESTION: Q51. INTRODUCTION

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a reformer for the Muslims of India. He, through his ideas, reformed the Muslims' political thought. Syed knew that there were many mis-conceptions among Muslims, and to counter it education must prevail. Therefore, he focused on socio-economic reform through prioritising education. Resultantly, a separate identity of the Muslims formed. The same identity along with political development led to the creation of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947.

2. SIR SYED AHMED KHAN (1817-1898)2.1 BACKGROUND:

He was an intelligent person with degree of Lincoln College. At very young age, he started working in EIC as clerk, and with the passage of time climbed the ladder of career achievement. He retired as a Judge.

2.2 HIS APPROACH:

Lane poole has wrote for Sir Syed that, "Education, education, and education was the only out for Sir Syed." Sir Syed realised that Muslims detest Western culture and education. So, he contributed through his educational reforms.

3. ROLE OF SIR SYED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM POLITICAL THOUGHT AND IDENTITY

3.1 EDUCATIONAL UPLIFTMENT OF MUSLIMS:

Muslims were in need of a medium to get western education, but had no option. Actually, Hindus were sidelined with Britishers and Muslims left alone after war of Independence. Hence, Sir Syed formed Scientific Society through which western literature was translated into Muslims language for understanding. This enhanced their wisdom.

3.2 BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN RULERS AND RULED:

Britishers considered Muslims for the war of Independence of 1857. Upon which, Sir Syed cleared misconception. 'The Causes of the Indian Revolt' wrote to let Britishers know the cause of mutiny. Then

'Loyal Mohammedans of India' was published. Its aim was to compare similarity between Christianity and Islam. This eased down the polarisation.

3.3 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION :

At first, Syed instructed Muslims to ban from politics as they were unaware of democracy. He emphasized upon education. But, once the students of Aligarh coming out, he proposes a separate political party for Muslims. Resultantly, All India Muslim League (AIML) formed, 1906.

3.4 PROVIDING IDEOLOGY TO MUSLIMS :

Sir Syed was the first one to realize the difference between Hindus and Muslims. Hindi-Urdu controversy of 1864 became its manifestation. Resultantly, he was convinced that Hindus and Muslims are not homogeneous society. The same idea became Two-State Theory.

3.5 SELF - CONSCIOUSNESS :

Muslims were not conscious and lost. Sir Syed knew that Muslims were in great peril because the rule of Britishers was very harsh for Muslims. Syed awakened the Muslims through educational reforms; gave them a purpose in life.

3.6 SIR SYED CLEARED MIS CONCEPTION:

Muslims were of the view that Britishers will go one day after loot and plunder. Sir Syed cleared this. Syed told Muslims that Britishers are not invaders but rulers of India hence, Muslims must evolve. They needed to accept reality.

3.7 THE INCLUSION OF NATIONALISM IN MUSLIMS:

The fire of nationalism is also the product of Syed's Scientific Society. When Muslims educated themselves, their approach to deal things changed. They became virtuous. The unjust by Britishers and Hindus became visible to them and this time, they know how to revolt without raising weapon.

3.8 THE ART OF DIPLOMACY LEARNT:

Muslims learnt the art of diplomacy and achieved many things. For instance, a delegation went to Simla in 1906 that formed AIML. Likewise, a delegation under Mowlana M. Ali Johar, former student of Aligarh, went to London with a delegation to propose the preservation of Khilafat after WWI.

SIR SYED CONTRIBUTION

Forming Political Thought

Diplomacy
Tolerance

Political participation
Nationalism

- Formation of AIML

Forming Identity

Consciousness

Hindus vs. Muslims

Education

Self-knowing

- Ideology of Pakistan

4.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the sole reason that Muslims were managed to get themselves out of the pit of discrimination. His efforts not only gave Muslims an identity, but also make them aware of politics. Their political thought made with time. This resultantly, benefited Muslims in 20th century in many events. In the creation of Pakistan, Sir Syed was the first one put a foundation for it.

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QUESTION : 07

1. INTRODUCTION

Muslims in sub-continent realized that they were a different nation by all various of laws, but the time period after 1937 elections put the final nail in the coffin of Hindu-Muslim unity. Muslims were disintegrated because of the lack of leadership for a decade. The congress with landslide won the election and imposed stringent measures upon Muslims. The years 1937-39 were worst for the Muslims as they witnessed the future of themselves, if British were to go without dividing India.

2. ELECTIONS OF 1937:

India's constitution of 1935 made it clear to have elections. During this time, Jinnah rejoined League's leadership, while congress was very strong due to multiple grassroots level leadership.

3. CONSEQUENCES OF 1937 ELECTION

2. (i) ON HINDUS

Hindus or Congress won with landslide victory. Almost, all the seats for Hindus as well as for Muslims

won by Congress. Seven out of eleven provinces came under Congress. This was a breakthrough for them.

(ii) ON MUSLIMS:

Muslims faced a decisive loss. Hardly some seats won by AIML. However, Muslims performed well in Muslim minority provinces such as Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(iii) RESTRUCTURING AIML:

Jinnah was very disappointed by the loss. He proposed restructuring the party, rewriting objectives, and working at grassroots levels. This made AIML active again, whose result was seen in 1945 elections.

(iv) BRITISH INDIA ALL TOGETHER:

British India saw major political shift. After all, the continent that only witnessed selection witnessed elections. The Indians, for the first time, were at the helm of affairs in British India. The dual houses at the center gave Hindus and Muslims participation for the future of India.

4. ATROCITIES OF CONGRESS RULE ON MUSLIMS

4.1 CONGRESS WAS NOT READY TO RECONCILIATE AIML:

Congress was lethal at this time wanted to destroy League. Muslim League had ~~the~~ close majority in Bengal and Assam. Congress was not ready for coalition. It rather suggested Muslims to divide their party into Congress or they will create coalition with other party. Nehru said, "there are only two representatives of British India: Britishers and Congress."

4.2 WARDHA SCHEME OF GANDHI:

A scheme drafted by a Muslim for the persecution of Muslims. Wardha scheme made Hindi a language of medium. Further, Brahmans will teach children in temples. Bow-down against Gandhi's portrait became necessary. Athar was banned, and Muslims dealt as inferior.

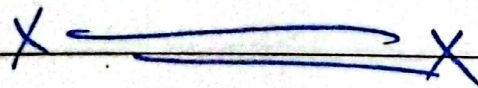
4.3 RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS:

Muslims were not allowed to have government jobs or even private because of their religion.

The supporters of Congress used to disturb congregational prayers by throwing pig in the mosque. The cow slaughter was also banned. This, resultantly, formed religious-driven nationalism.

5. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, Congress won 1937 election, and had been very strict to their opposition. Muslims were persecuted and discriminated on the basis of their religion. They were considered impure. This created rifts between two communities that lived in harmony for centuries. However, the tyrant rule of Congress was somehow bounced-back. Muslims regrouped and restructured themselves, and the religious-driven nationalism arise. Owing to this, Muslims performed better in the 1945 election that led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.



QUESTION : 08

(a)

GUARDIAN COUNCIL OF IRAN1. CONCEPT OF GRAND COUNCIL:

Grand council is considered the most supreme body of Iran in government. It constitutes of 22 members, selected for six years. Grand council is directly under the supreme leader of Iran, making it run the government.

2. FUNCTIONS OF GC OF IRAN:

- i) It is a watchdog of elections.
- ii) Every legislation needs to be passed from GC.
- iii) Every candidate for contesting elections must have consent from GC.
- iv) It selects members of Assembly of Experts (AoE).
- v) Implementation of Shariah law is monitored by GC too.
- vi) The will of Supreme leader is manifested through GC of Iran.

3. GC MEMBERS COMPOSITION:

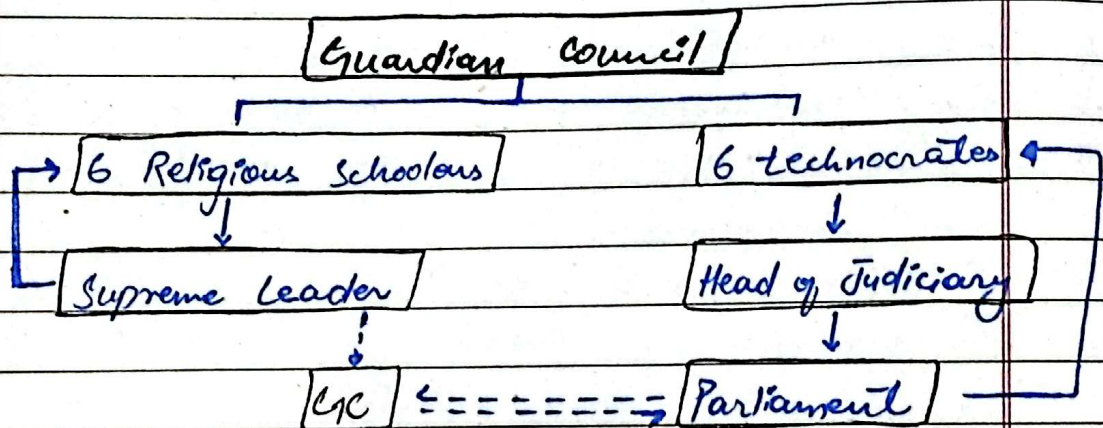
There are total 22 members in it, 6 are religious scholars and 6 are technocrats. They are selected by Supreme Leaders - directly and indirectly - for 6 years.

3.1 HOW MEMBERS OF CJC ARE SELECTED:

The Supreme leader of Iran has authority to directly select 6 scholars into cjc. The other 6 members are selected by Head of Judiciary as they are technocrats. They are considered indirectly elected because Head of Judiciary (HoJ) is directly appointed by Supreme leader.

3.2 INFLUENCE OF SUPREME LEADER IN CJC

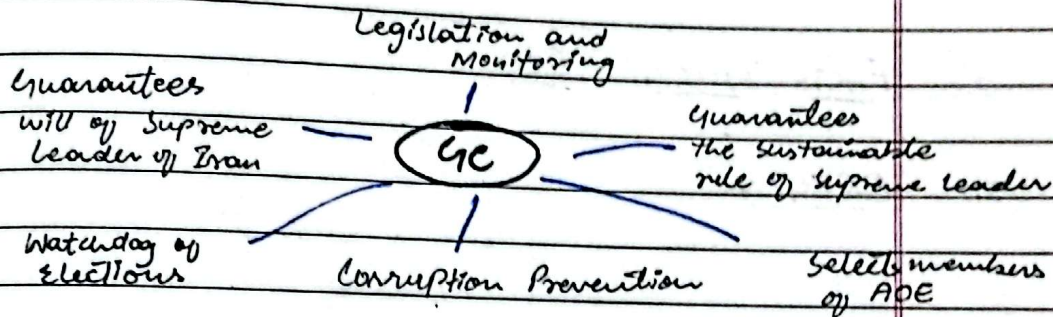
The decisions of cjc are influenced by Supreme leaders. After all all the members in the system are the product of Supreme leader's will.



The list of 6 technocrats by HoJ sent to Parliament, and the parliamentarians must pass through CJC's verification. Not to forget that CJC is under Supreme leader. That is CJC as whole is the product of Supreme leader's will.

4. SIGNIFICANCE OF GC:

- i) Major economic and security decisions are approved by them.
- ii) They monitor the efficiency of other departments.
- iii) The Assembly of Experts that is also selected by GC is kept in check; because AOE has power to remove Supreme leader.



5. CRITICISM FOR GC:

- i) The structure was rejected by Khomeini when the first constitution was under process. Such an idea is GC of Iran.
- ii) GC made Supreme leader not an elected but selected individual.
- iii) GC own members are not public representatives but the product of power.
- iv) The only threat to Supreme leader is of AOE, but that too is controlled by GC.
- v) The complex structure of dependency made the government of Iran look elected but it is selected by the king pin - Supreme leader.

DAY _____ DATE _____

b) ECO

1. WHAT IS ECO:

It is inter-governmental organisation between countries with the aims of economic cooperation in different fields. It stands for Economic cooperation organization and its function is to boost economy of its member states through trade.

2. FACTS ABOUT ECO

2.1 ORIGIN:

It was formed in 1985 after the Treaty of Izmir. Regional cooperation for development was its predecessor that dissolved before its formation.

2.2 MEMBER STATES:

Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey made it, making these three primary members of ECO. Apart from them, CARs and Azerbaijan is also in it. This makes total 10 members of ECO. (CARs: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan)

2.3 LAST SUMMIT:

16th summit happened in 2023 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

2.4 HEADQUARTERS:

Tehran, Iran.

2.5 GLOBAL TRADE:

Global trade of ECO members is around \$ 1 Tr.

3. CHALLENGES FOR ECO:

3.1 GEOPOLITICS:

Pakistan rely heavily upon USA for exports and IMF's node, while Turkey is a part of NATO. This makes situation tense because Iran is sanctioned by USA and EU. Trade with Iran becomes hard due to the geopolitics, making ECO merely a platform.

3.2 POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN PAKISTAN:

For CARs, Pakistan is an important country to reach warm waters. However, the political instability in the country has made the focus on ECO a secondary objective to achieve.

3.3 SECURITY CONCERNS:

After the arrival of Taliban government, the region has become vulnerable with respect to security. CARs, needs to cross Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan to enter Pakistan. While, relation of Pak-Afghanistan are at nadir amid resurgence of terrorism.

4. POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO UTILIZE ECO

4.1 REGIONAL COOPERATION TO FIGHT TERRORISM:

Regional cooperation is important because terrorism has become an issue for Iran, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Pakistan. Defense cooperation could be a way-out.

4.2 LOWER DOWN TARIFFS AND TRADE IN LOCAL CURRENCY:

Trade needs to be strengthened by all means. The world has been shifting to dedollarization hence, ECO can embrace it too. This will not only promote harmony in the region, but also solve energy crisis of Pakistan.

4.3 EXPANDING ECO:

ECO must not be a lost cause. It should expand. For instance, including China in it would be a major breakthrough because all the countries in ECO are major trade partners of China. Similarly, adding Afghanistan in it will empower central government so they too can participate in counteracting terrorism. In this way, ECO can be a prosperous forum for economic cooperation.