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PART - II

SECTION - A

Q. No. 2.

1. Introduction:-

United States of America (USA) is a federation as powers between the central government and the states' government are distributed. Powers between Washington DC and the states are distributed through constitution. Federal system of government has many strengths like distribution of power and legislatures for each states. It comes with some limitations like backwardness in a state or over growth of other state which will ultimately affect the representation of the states in the center. The system comes with the system of checks and balances which does not allow any branch to have excessive powers. This lead to the decentralization of power, and does not give absolute power to any branch. As Aristotle said; "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." ~ Aristotle

This does not allow any branch to exercise excessive powers and an environment of accountability prevails.

II. Strengths and Weaknesses of the U.S Federal System of Government:-

U.S has federal system of government which has strengths but weaknesses are there as well.

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1. Strengths of the U.S Federal System of Government:-

The federal system of government of the U.S comes with many strengths and some of these strengths are as follows;

i- Better Legislation by the States:-

Federation allows the states to legislate on their own. As legislation on regional level takes place it will be better than the legislation for that state on federal level. They allow the states to do better legislations for them.

ii- Bi-cameralism at National Level:-

Bicameralism means having two houses for the legislation at the national level. As the representation in the lower house of the Congress is based on population and the upper house of the Congress is based on equal representation of the states. Unlike United Kingdom, bicameral legislature in the U.S allow the equal representation of states, so the sense of equality prevails.

iii- Better Implementation of Policies:-

Due to decentralization, many powers are given to the states through constitution. States can implement the policies more effectively than the federal government. The better implementation of the

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policies lead to the better writ of the state at gross root level.

2. Weaknesses of the U.S Federal System of Government:-

Although the U.S federal system of government has many strengths, but it also has some limitations which are as follows;

i- Division Among the States:-

The system allow~~ea~~ each state to exercise its powers but this can lead to the division among the states which can ultimately affect the cohesion of the country. For instance, some states have young population and some have older, so at the end the states with younger population can perform ~~and~~ better than the later ones. It can create a division within the country.

ii- Deadlock between the Federal Government and the states' governments:-

The system can lead to the dead lock between the governments of the states and the federal government at some matters. This can lead to the divide ~~in~~ in the country. The dead lock could be on any matter.

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III. System of Checks and Balances:-

The U.S has 6 three main pillars; the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. There a system of checks and balances among the 03 organs which enhances the process of accountability and does not allow any organ to exercise excessive powers. The system of checks and balances ~~was~~ was given by Montesquieu, which emphasized on the seperation of powers. The system ~~does not~~ allows the organs to have powers to keep a check on the other organs. The system of seperation of power prevents the concentration of power in one organ. The system of checks and balances and seperation of power is is follows;

i- Executive's Checks over Legislature:-

- (a) The president can veto any bill.
- (b) The president can request for any legislation.

ii- Executive's Checks over Judiciary:-

- (a) The president appoints the judges
- (b) The president can grant pardon to any prisoner.

iii- Legislature's Checks over Executive:-

- (a) Legislature can overturn the veto by 2/3rd majority.
- (b) Consent of legislature is required for the appointment of judges.

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iv. Legislature's Checks over Judiciary:-

- ① Appointment of judges requires consent of the legislature.
- ② The process of impeachment of judges refers to the legislature.

v. Judiciary's Checks over Executive:-

- ① Chief Justice to be the head during the process of impeachment of the president.

vi. Judiciary's Checks over Legislature:-

① Judicial review:

- Judges can strike down any law which would be contrary to the Constitution.

IV. Conclusion:-

To conclude, the U.S federal system of governance comes with many strengths including decentralization. The system also has some limitations including the division among the states but the strengths overshadow the weaknesses. Moreover, the system of separation of power, and checks and balances is very crucial for preventing concentration of power in one organ. This system prevails the culture of accountability which is extremely important for a country to flourish.

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SECTION - B

Q.No. 5

I. Introduction :-

Pakistan came into being on 14 August, 1947 but the process of getting independence was long. After the fall of Mughal Empire, Britishers were all over there and no one thought that after 90 years Muslims would have their own homeland. The process of getting independence from the Britishers was not at all because Britishers were holding the Muslims responsible for the War of Independence 1857. Many people worked for gaining independence and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was one of them. He emphasized on the education of the Muslims and took such steps which helped the Muslims in gaining independence. Although some people were criticizing them for being pro-Britisher but that was the need of the hour. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan brought a lot of changes in the Muslims through his education emphasisation.

II. Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the Development of Muslim Political Thought and Identity :-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized on the modern education and learning English language. He was the first one who gave the concept of two nations

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but the concept was on the basis of language rather than religion. Some of the works of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the Muslims of the British India are as follows;

1. Educational Contributions:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized on ~~the~~ gaining modern scientific language. He started Gulshan School which was providing modern education to the people. Moreover, he laid the foundation of M.A.O school, which later became M.A.O College. Quaid-e-Azam, later on, gave it the status of a 'university'. These institutions were providing modern education to the people of the British India.

Critics of these institutions have the opinion that the step of giving such education was ^{there} merely to give the Britishers led education. They also criticize that the role of Sir Syed was just to facilitate the Britishers to extend their rule by reforming education their way. But there was a need of such education at that period of time in other's point of view.

2. Practical Contributions:-

After the War of Independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote a Rasala named "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind". The purpose of this was to tell the Britishers

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about their weaknesses and those laws which lead to the war. He sent an English copy of that document to the Crown of the Britain. This resulted in some soft behavior of Britishers to avoid any revolt in the future.

Critics of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan say that this was done just to facilitate the Britishers for prolonging their rule in the India. Moreover, they have an opinion that Sir Syed worked as an agent of Britishers in British India.

Supporters of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan have the opinion that this was done to reduce the difference between the rulers and the muslims.

3. Learning of English Language:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasized on learning English language because to mitigate the differences from the Britishers and to get modern education. He requested the muslims of the British India to learn English language to address the issues of differences.

Critics of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan say that he emphasized on learning the foreign language i.e. English language just to make the muslims a subject to be ruled by the Britishers. Moreover, learning of their language would help the Britishers to extend their rule by strengthening the roots.

Supporters of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan have an

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opinion that without learning English language, it was not possible to get modern education because ~~the~~ ~~so~~ most of the scientific research was in English language.

4. Aloopness from the Politics:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan requested the muslims of the British India to temporarily step back from the politics because ^{their} participation in the politics was enhancing the differences between the muslims and the Britishers. To mitigate the differences muslims had to step back from the politics.

Critics of Sir Syed emphasize that this was done to change the mentality of the muslims as a subject. Moreover, they have an opinion that aloopness from politics helped Hindus to strengthen their roots in the politics of the British India.

Supporters of Sir Syed said that it was a need of the hour to step back from the politics because it was enhancing the already existed differences.

5. Language based Nationalism:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first one in the British India who talked about two nations. Although it was based on language but the idea of the two nations was there, which became the base of ~~the~~ Pakistan later on.

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Critics of Sir Syed had ~~the~~^{an} opinion that nationalism was there on the base of religion rather than ~~the~~ language. Moreover, they have an opinion that religion-derived nationalism is the base of Pakistan, not the language-derived nationalism.

III. Conclusion:-

To conclude, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a pure leader of the Muslims of the sub-continent. He done different things which may seem pro-Britishers but that was the need of the hour. He worked on the education of the Muslims, ~~and~~ contributed with his practical steps to gain Pakistan. Moreover, he was the first who used the notion of two nations. He worked with his heart and mind in the creation of Pakistan.



Q.No.7

1. Introduction:-

Formation of Pakistan was a ^{result of} long struggle of the Muslims of the British India. The journey of the ~~All~~ All India Muslim League (AIML) is full of ups and downs throughout the history. 1937 provincial elections was also one of the steps in the journey of the independence. Muslims generally and AIML particularly

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faced some bitter consequences as a result of the elections. AIML failed to win the elections because AIML secured only 25% of the seats allocated to the Muslims. However Congress formed the government and this development was a sign for difficult years to come for AIML and the Muslims of the British India.

11. 1937 Provincial Elections in British India:-

Elections were held in British India in 1937. AIML was considering itself as the sole political party of the Muslims and Congress was considering itself as the sole representative body of the Hindus. Results of the elections was not in the favour of AIML as the party managed only to win 25% of the seats which were reserved for the Muslims. It was a set back for the Muslim League because it was considering it-self as the sole representative body of the Muslims. While Congress, on the other hand, managed to win 700+ seats out of 1715 seats, and became the majority party. Congress formed the government after the elections.

1. Consequences for the Muslim League:-

As the result of the elections was not in the favour of AIML, it was a big blow for the Muslim League. Leaders of the Muslims knew that some hard years are coming their way and they

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have to face bitter consequences in the government of the Congress. On the other hand, Congress' leaders were happy after gaining power, and they were considering it as a victory over the Muslims.

III. Atrocities faced by Muslims During Congress Regime:-

1937 provincial elections resulted in the victory of Congress. Congress ministries were formed and that was the period when Congress started to impose their policies over the people of the British India.

- ① Before the elections, Urdu was considered as the language of court but Congress ~~replaced~~ replaced ~~Urdu~~ Urdu with Hindi. This was the sign that Congress is going to change things a lot.
- ② "Banday-Matram" became the national anthem of the India.
- ③ Flag of ~~the~~ India changed. Congress made their flag as the national flag of the British India.
- ④ Banned Cow slaughtering. Before the elections there was not a ban on the slaughtering of ~~the~~ cows but Congress imposed this law on the Muslims.
- ⑤ Muslim's quota and reserved seats were abolished. Before the elections, there was a specific quota for the Muslims but Congress abolished it after came into power.

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IV. AIML's Response to the Congress Regime:-

AIML was not happy at all because Congress was imposing ~~their~~ laws of Hindus to all the population. Quaid-e-Azam went to Britishers ~~to~~ to tell them the story, but they were busy in World War II. Britishers asked Quaid and AIML to help Britishers in the World War II and AIML asked them to look after the Congress ministries.

V. Abolishment of the Congress Ministries:-

Britishers asked Congress to help them in World War II, but Congress and Gandhi denied to help. Moreover, Congress asked them to give full control of India to the locals. Britishers were not going to do that. So the Crown abolished the Congress Ministries in 1939. This was a historical day for the Muslims in general and AIML in particular.

1. Response of Congress to the Abolishment:-

Congress was not happy at all. They started different movements as a protest to this action of the Crown. Congress was blaming AIML for this action.

2. Response of AIML to the Abolishment:-

Muslims and AIML were happy because a tough period of time finally ended in 1939. Muslim

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League enjoyed the step taken by the Crown and celebrated the day as "Day of Deliverance".

VI. Conclusion:-

To conclude, journey to get independence from the Britishers was full of ups and downs. 1937 provincial elections was not a good experience for AIML. However, muslims and AIML faced many brutal policies of congress after the elections. But Muslim League and the muslims were confident to get independence, and at the end muslims got independence. Although the opposition of Congress was there, but AIML hold the nerves and got a seperate homeland i.e. Pakistan.

