

PART-II**(SECTION-A).****Q. NO. 02.****US Federal System of Government**

The United States of America ~~was~~ came into existence after the 1776 year of independence. Constitutionally, it is a federal state with separation of powers amongst Federal and the 50 units (known as states). These states function independent of the center's intervention. However, there are some points of consideration in the system of government that need to be discussed.

Important Features of the US

1. Constitution

1. It is a federal state with Centre and 52 independent states.

2. Principle of separation of powers among organs of the Government must be followed.

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3. Presidential system should prevail.
4. Check and balance of state institutions.
5. Fundamental rights secured.
6. Dual citizenship (US and state).

The strengths of US Constitutional Federal system are:

1. Division of Powers between states

and Federal Center:

The powers of government are divided among center and state governments. This division of powers ensure better policy legislation and prevents centralization of powers.

2. System of checks and Balance

It is pertinent to observe that all organs of the government have separate powers. However, each organ practices control over the others. This prevents corruption and maintains check and balance of state institutions.

3. Clear demarcation of powers via

legislative lists:

The constitution of the US provides clear demarcation of powers amongst center and the 50 independent states. The constitution provides three lists for this purpose.

- central legislative list: (conferring powers to center) known as union list.
- state legislative list: (conferring powers of the states) known as state list.
- concurrent list: (Powers shared by both; states and center).

4. Separate Governments:

Due to the presence of separate governments at state levels, the conflicts of over power are avoided.

5. Separation of Powers:

As perceived by Western political thinkers Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, US observes a clear separation of powers among legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government while maintaining check and balance among them as well.

Weaknesses of the US Federal

Systems-

1. Overlapping responsibilities:

The responsibilities of states and Center often overlap as given via the concurrent list. This can lead to delays and redundancy in state and center's businesses.

2. Resource Inequality:

The distribution of resources among states are not proportionate. This unequal resource allocation exacerbates inequality and disparities in services.

3. Complex Government Structure:

The structure of Government in US is multi-tiered. This complex government hierarchy leads to struggle of citizens in understanding the responsibilities of the Center and State Governments.

4. Institutional Conflicts:

The system of checks and balance allows state organs to interfere in the business of one

another. This intervention of state institutions can lead to conflicts among state organs - thereby hampering smooth functionality of government machinery.

What is the system of Check and Balance in the US?

The system of check and balance in the US allows legislature, executive and judiciary to hold one another accountable for their actions.

The structure can be illustrated as:

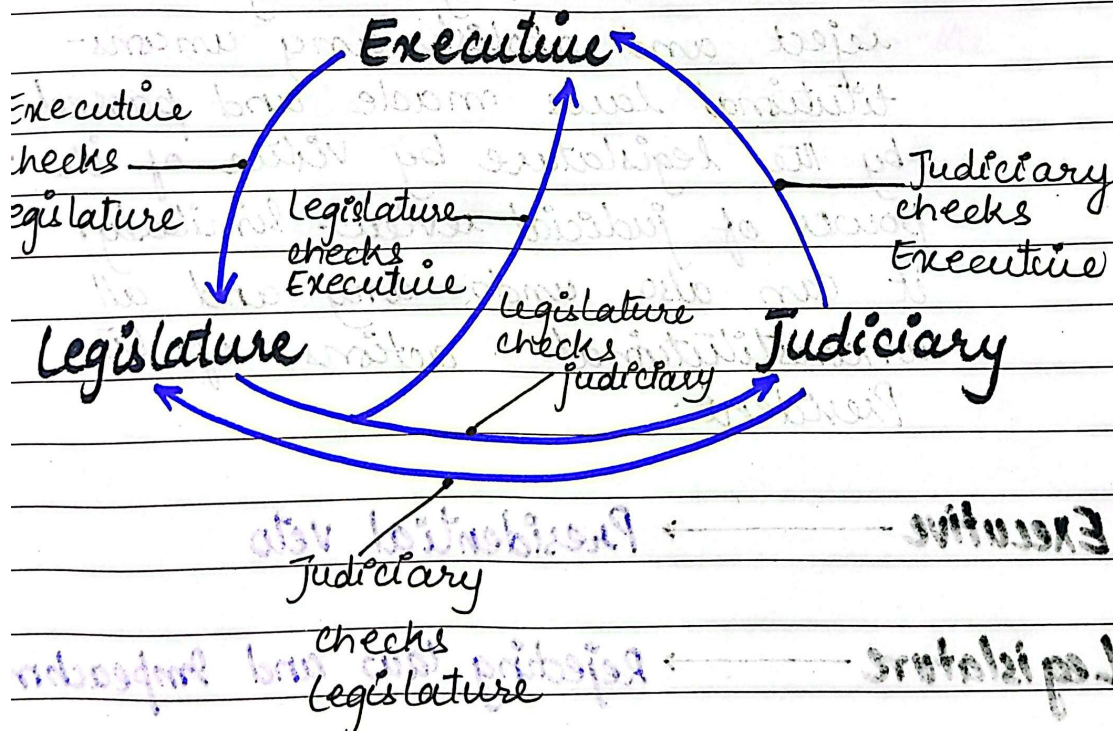


Figure :- Check and Balance in US Government Organs.

1. President of the US checks the legislature through presidential veto in approving legislations.
2. Legislature checks the President and the judiciary. ~~the~~ President can be held accountable via impeachment and similarly legislature can also impeach judicial officials.
3. Judiciary checks legislature and Executive. Being the custodian of the constitution, judiciary can reject and abolish any unconstitutional laws made and passed by the legislature by virtue of its power of judicial review. Similarly, it can also undo any and all unconstitutional actions of the President.

Executive → Presidential veto

Legislature → Rejecting law and Impeachment

Judiciary → Judicial Review of laws or any unconstitutional acts of legislature and executive.

CONCLUSION.

The United States of America is undoubtedly one of the strongest countries in the world. However, the federal system of government that has been constitutionally implemented in the country has its fair share of strengths and shortcomings. Despite this critique, it is pertinent to note that the system of checks and balance opens a new realm of prospects and challenges for the country's governance. Thus, the Federal system of government in the US is strong yet not perfect.

[SECTION: B]

Q. NO. 04.

Party Systems in France and Germany: A Comparison.

The political party system is one of the most significant assets in determining the political upheaval or advancement in ~~the~~ country.

France and Germany both operate with the incorporation of parties, yet they have their own specific realms of functionality.

Part**Variations in Political Structure****France : Germany.**

Semi-Presidential system with strong executive control

Parliamentary system with a Chancellor as head of the government.

President has significant powers that can influence party dynamics.

Parties are central and based on coalition building

Political parties often
revolve around
important political
leaders

Proportional representation
on merit.

Differences in Electoral System.

France

Germany

Two-round systems
for presidential
and legislative elections

Single-mixed elections
of bolts

Strategic alliances lead
to binary political
competition in parlia-
ment.

Always proportional
representation in
legislature.

Small parties struggle
to gain representation.

Coalition government
is established.

Contrasts in Party Dominance.

France

Germany

Fragmented unstable
party systems

Stable multi-party
systems with domin-
ation of a few ones

Frequent realignment
of parties due to

Fewer instances of
fragmentation.

new competitions

Voters often switch parties and resort their support to other parties

Emergence of new parties is rare

Dissimilar role of coalitions.

France

: Germany

Often short-lived informal coalitions

Coalitions are requisite to form government due to proportional representation.

Public Trust in Parties.

France

: Germany

Lower trust in political parties with citizens often seeking alternatives outside traditional party politics.

Higher party trust among public due to their stability.

Anti-establishment sentiments exist.

Parties operate on democratic values.

Comparative Analysis

France and Germany, both hold prominent place on the globe. However, they possess certain variations in their party politics that need to be considered.

Germany's party system functions on multi-party system of coalition. Major political parties in France are the social democratic party, Christian democratic party etc. These parties form political alliances to establish coalition governments in the country. ~~to~~ Beside this, the country also bears an incline towards capitalists. The role of money is quite visible in shaping political dynamics of the country.

However, in France it is quite the opposite. The country revolves around certain major parties to form the government. By virtue of the two-rounds of election, the President can contribute towards influencing the party dynamics in the country. Due to a number of reasons, the trust of public has also diminished ~~during these~~ on the existing parties leading to party fragmentation.

CONCLUSION:

Like any other country, the political parties' framework in France and Germany is shaped by their political frameworks and electoral systems. France's system is characterized as influential, personalization, fragmentation & volatility. However, Germany's system is characterized as being stable, institutionalized and based on proportional representation. These differences highlight how political influence and cultures impact the evolution of party dynamics in France and Germany.

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Q. NO. 05.

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

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a pivotal role in shaping the Muslim thought and fostering independent Muslim identity in the British-India. His contributions were multidimensional, focusing on education, economic and political uplift, inclusion in governance and establishing an identity for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

1. Educational Reforms:-

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was well aware of the fact that in order to develop the Muslims of the subcontinent need to be educated. He was keen to convince Muslims to pursue the education of the West.

Sir Syed explicitly emphasized Muslims to learn English and focus on scientific education. This would lead them to secure jobs in British administration.

2. Laid Down the foundation of

Aligarh Institute of Education:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Aligarh Muslim School under the name of Madrasah ul Uloom, in 1857. This was later transformed to Aligarh College in 1970s and finally transitioned to Aligarh Muslim University. The institution's core focus were English education, technological and scientific education. This would lead to identification of Muslims in the international world.

3. Political Awakening of the

Muslims:

Sir Syed was a leader of great insight. He was aware that

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in order to be noticed, Muslims needed to come forward and try secure government jobs and opportunities in British administration. He further warned Muslims to stay away from politics, especially avoid contacts with Indian National Congress as this will only lead to further exploitation and marginalization of Muslims of the subcontinent.

4. Realization of a separate identity of Muslims.

Although Sir Lyed Ahmed Khan did not believe in the two-nation concept for Muslims and Hindus, he realized that the two could not live together and their coexistence would lead to further marginalization of the Muslims.

Thus, he emphasized Muslims to earn the loyalties of the British and strengthen their footing in the sub-continent.

5. Aligarh Institute: Home to Visionary Leadership.

The most prominent contributor of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the establishment of Aligarh Institute. Decades later, this institute nurtured strong and visionary leaders including the Jauhar brothers and the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. These leaders later translated the illusion of Pakistan into a reality.

Some shortcomings of the Contributions of Sir Syed:

1. Blind loyalty to the British administration led to Muslim's overdependence on the British.
2. His movements were focused on nurturing the elite classes of Muslims, ignoring the marginalised Muslim communities.

3. He avoided direct political mobilization of Muslims and focused on education and social reforms. Critics argue that this limited his immediate political impact.

Long-term impacts:

1. It led to foundation of Muslim political thought and a separate identity translating to reality in the shape of Pakistan.
2. Institutional legacy in the shape of Aligarh Muslim University.

CONCLUSION:

The contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan towards political well-being and recognition of Muslims are unparalleled. He emphasized the need of education and political uplift for Muslims to compete on the political grounds with India. Despite minor criticisms, his vision and reforms played a crucial role in shaping the Muslim political thought in South Asia.