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## Political Science - II Part - II

### SEC - A

#### Question NO. 02

#### The US Federal System of Government:

The US Federal System of Government is the first systematic written constitution of the world written in 1787 and implemented in 1789.

This system has its own strengths and weaknesses. The US follows Federalism which has a profound effect on the US political system. Following are some of the strengths and weaknesses of the Federal System of US.

#### Strengths of US Federal System

##### 1\* Prevention of Tyranny

As the Montesquieu proposes, the absolute power of the three pillars of the government with its checks and balances prevents Tyranny by division of power under the tricotomy of government functions.

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## 2\* Citizen participation

Federalism brings government closer to the people, allowing for greater public participation in local and state affairs.

## 3\* Decentralization of Power

The political powers are constitutionally divided between the centre (Washington DC) and the units (50 states).

## 4\* Dual Sovereignty

Both federal and state government have distinct sphere of authority and every American holds dual citizenship. This discourages authoritarianism.

## 5\* Local Autonomy

The concept of dual sovereignty ensures local governance and autonomy enhancing the administrative efficiency and citizen engagement.

## WEAKNESSES OF US FEDERAL SYSTEM

### 1\* Economic disparity

- The race-to-the bottom approach to compete with other states to attract

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new business growth, causes a social cost, (lowering taxes and regulations).

### \* Political Jeopardization

Due to system of checks and balances federal fails to respond to important national issues. e.g. President Roosevelt's efforts to combat the scourge of Great Depression was struck by the Supreme Court.

### \* Single National Policy

The US Federal system does not have a single policy on issues; instead they have 51 policies which creates conflict and confusion.

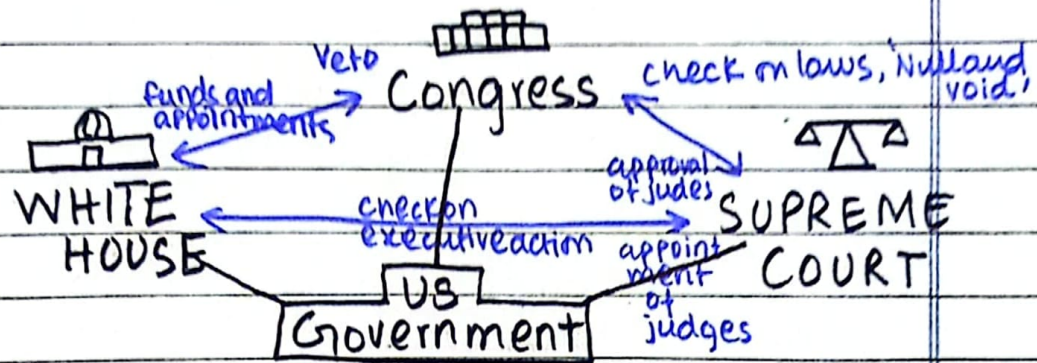
### \* Lack of Accountability

The overlap of boundaries among national and state governments makes it difficult to hold accountability for failed policies.

### \* Citizen's Ignorance

Critiques often argue that federalism cannot function well because citizens have very less knowledge on particular subject.

## The System of checks And Balances



The US Federal system of government balances the power concentration among the three pillars of the government i.e

- The legislature — The Congress  
law making body
- The Executive — The White House i.e  
President and  
Senate (the upper  
house)
- The Judiciary — The Supreme Court

### checks and Balances

- Executive checks on legislature
  - law making

The president has the right to veto

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any law (civil law) passed by the legislature by his **VETO Power**.

- The bill will be returned to congress for review and would now require  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  majority rather than simple majority from both houses.
- If it is passed by  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  majority again then President is bound to sign the bill, but this is a rare case.

## Legislative checks of Executive

### • Appointment of officials

The executive requires the approval of legislature (the congress) for the appointment of executives and judges, any appointment by the executive must be ratified by the Senate, 'the Senatorial Courtsey'

### • Foreign Policy:

But in case of foreign policy, there is no Senatorial Courtsey and must be ratified by Senate for approval e.g. the establishment of League of Nations after WWI under Treaty of Versailles 1919 was not approved by Senate.

## Judicial checks on Executive & legislature

### Approval of law and Ordinance

- If the congress pass a law and is signed by the president, would still require approval from the Supreme Court which could declare it Null and void.
- Supreme court could also exercise 'Judicial Review' and over turn the laws.
- Supreme court has also checks on executive actions and can take Suo-moto notices of executive activity.

## SEC-B

Q.No.8

Write short notes on

### a. Guardian council of Iran:

Iran is a Shiite theocratic democracy with unicameral parliament. The

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Parliament comprises of

- the Supreme leader
- The Guardian council — the highest political body
- The parliament — The People's assembly of (Shura'a)

- The executive body — President and his cabinet.

Supreme  
Leader



Head of  
Judiciary

b. ECO

ECO

The Guardian council consists of 12 members appointed by Iran's Supreme leader. It is the most powerful and influential body having powers over the approval of bills passed by the parliament, selection of candidates for parliamentary, presidential as well as the Assembly of Experts. Out of the 12 members of Guardian council, 6 are directly elected by Supreme leader.

• Overview

Established  
and the  
Seven members  
Afghan  
Kyrgyz  
and  
are led

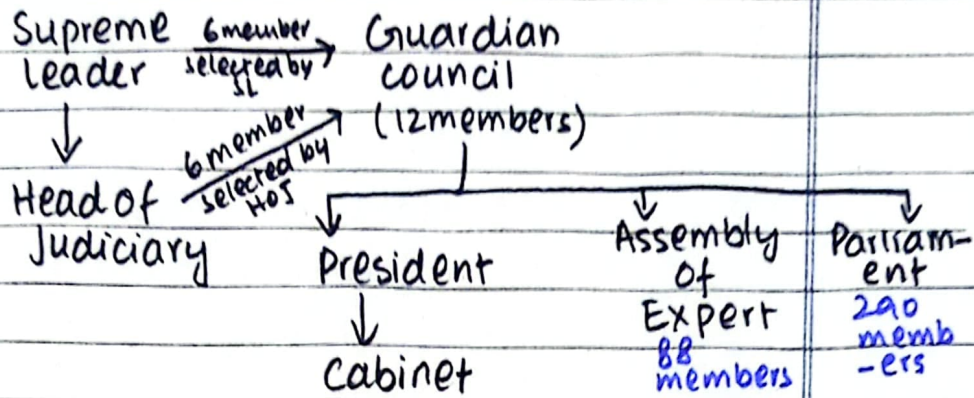
- Guardian could declare any law passed by Parliament 'Null and void' if found repugnant to Shariah's law.

• Objectives

It aims  
and  
members  
single  
within  
individual  
and

- Guardian selects Iran's Election Commission, the parliament (290 members), the president and Assembly of Experts.

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b. ECO

## Economic Corporation Organization

### • Overview:

Established in 1985 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, expanded to include seven more countries in 1992; Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Its head quarters are located in Capital of Iran, Tehran.

### • Objectives:

It aims to promote economic, technical and cultural cooperation among members states. It vows to create a single market for goods and services within the region. Key areas of collaboration includes the trade, transport, energy and cultural exchange with initiatives

Government  
action



like ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA) and regional connectivity projects such as -the ECO Silk Road.

- Despite its potential, it faces several challenges of members countries like political instability, diverse economic capacities and weak implementation of policies
- The ECO holds its 28<sup>th</sup> meeting on 3<sup>rd</sup> december 2024 of the Council of Ministers in Mashad Iran
- The meeting was themed at 'The year of Enhanced and Resilient ECO region through expansion of Intra-Regional trade!'

### Prospects of ECO:

ECO now only holds 2% of world's trade despite its economic diversness. The ECO's nominal GDP was only \$2.4 Trillion at the end of 2023. ECO has a much greater potential, which could be intensified through engaging in regional cooperation and fostering policy implementation of trade and connectivity.

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Q. NO. 7

## Consequence of 1937 Provincial elections

In 1937 congress formed ministries in 8 provinces out of the 11 provinces. The day when congress accepted offices a new chapter of strained Hindu-Muslim situation opened in the history of the India. DUNK with power, the congress did not only alienate the Muslims but also adopted such measures and policies which were directly sensibilities. In words of an Indian Christian, 'the Congress was at that time, the Indian counterpart of the Nazi party in Germany.' The period of less than two and a half years from July 1937 to October 1939, when congress ministries ruled eight out of the eleven Indian provinces was extremely crucial in history of Hindu Muslim relations.

### Congress Rule:

#### A. Refusal to form Coalition Government

The congressed refused to form coalition

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government with Muslim League. The Muslim League desired to be in government in UP and Congress put forward a conditional consent

1. Dissolving AIML parliamentary Board
2. AIML not to function as sepiate group
3. AIML members to express allegiance to the Congress.

This definitely was an attempt to subvert Muslim League existence. There no agreement was concluded.

### **B. Dictatorship of the Congress**

The outstanding constitutional feature of the Congress provincial government of 1937-39 was that they did not conform to the parliamentary govt. The Congress provinces were not autonomous and were not allowed to act independantly.

### **C. ANTI-MUSLIM policies of Congress**

#### **→ Three colored Flag**

Congress hoisted their three colored flag on all official and important buildings to show Congress was the sole representative of Indian people.

### → Bandy Mataram

Banda Matram song was introduced as a war cry against the Muslims.

The Hindu majorities in the legislature of the congress provinces insisted on commencing the days deliberation with recital of Band Matram.

### → Introduction of Hindi

- Congress raised the standard of Hindi as official language.

- Ever since 1885, Urdu was part of northern India but the prejudice Hindus sought to replace it.

- For Muslim this was a step towards the annihilation of their cultural identity.

### → Wardha Educational Scheme

- aimed at converting Muslims into Hindus through education and literature.

### → Discrimination in Services

- Policy of discrimination in services and new job recruitment further ignited the anger in Muslims.

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## Muslims's Reaction:

### Muslim League's Activism:

Muslim League reorganized the Muslim community to cope with the situation. They arranged sessions in Lucknow in October 1937. Prominent leaders like Fazl Haq, while Sikandar Hussain Haqat and Saadullah announced their support for Muslim League.

#### • Pirpur Report

A special committee was formed of 8 members to submit report on Congress cruelties time to time, under president-ship of Rajjisyed Muhammad of Pirpur.

#### • Sharif Report 1939

Muslim League deputed Mr. Sharief with members to investigate the injustices done under dictatorial rule of Hindus.

#### • Fazl Haq Report (Dec. 1939)

A.K. Fazl Haq published a pamphlet entitled 'Muslims sufferings under Congress rule', and highlighted indictments done by Congress on Muslims.

## Day of Deliverance:

In September 1939, Britain declared war against Germany, to gain favor British supported Muslims in constitutional making process and Congress expressed

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its utter disappointment and resigned their ministries on October 22, 1939.

Quaid e Azam announced to celebrate the day of deliverance.

### Conclusion:

K.K aziz writes

'Many writers are of the opinion that refusal to share power with League led to creation of Pakistan.'

Q No. 5

## The ALIGARH MOVEMENT

Introduction: Background

The War of Independence 1857 ended in disaster for the Muslims. The British choose to believe that Muslims were responsible for the anti-British uprising; therefore they made ~~him~~ them subject of ruthless punishment and merciless vengeance. After dislodging Muslim rulers from the throne, the new rulers implemented a new educational policy with drastic changes. The policy banned Arabic Persian and religious education in schools and made English medium of instruction as well as official language in 1835. This spawned a negative attitude amongst Muslims towards everything modern and western and a disinclination to make use of opportunities available under the new regime.

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Seeing this attitude of Muslims of despair and despondency, Sir Syed launched his efforts to revive the spirit of progress within Muslims community of India. He realized that modern education very important for regeneration of Indian Muslims. He tried to transform the Muslim outlook from a medieval one to a modern one. His efforts for Muslim revival are known as the Aligarh Movement in history.

### Political Efforts of Sir Syed in Aligarh Movement:

#### • Trinity of Ideas:

For the political upbringing of Muslims of India Sir Syed advocated three ideas

- Aloofness from Politics
  - Dedication to Education
  - Loyalty to British.
- He tried to remove the mis-understandings among Muslims and the British, for this wrote his famous article 'The Causes of India Revolt' in 1858.
- He also wrote 'The loyal Muhammadans of India' to quit the bridge between



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- the Muslims and the British, he sent 502 copies of 'The loyal Muhammadans of India' to UK parliament.
- In 1886, he formed 'British Indian Association' to commune between Muslims and British.
- He was made a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878
- In 1883, he proposed a 'Local Self Government Bill', he was the 1<sup>st</sup> Muslim who demanded separate electorate for Muslims.
- In 1888, he established 'United Indian Patriotic Association'
- He used the word 'My People' and Nation which laid the foundation of Two-Nation theory.

### Education Aspects of the Aligarh Movement:

- Times of London, title him 'the Prophet of Education'
- Sir Syed said  
'educate, educate, educate, cure the roots and the tree will flourish.'
- Sir Syed established various education institutes at Murdabad (1859) and Ghazipur (1863).

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- In 1864 he established 'The Translational Society' at Ghazipur which was shifted to Aligarh in 1869.
- In light of his inspiration from British education, he established Muhammad Anglo Oriental School (MAO) in 1875. Which was raised to college level in 1877 and then to a university in 1920.
- 1886 he also established the 'Muhammadan Educational Conference' to cater Muslim educational needs and act as political platform for Muslims.

### Religious Contribution of Sir Syed to the Aligarh Movement:

- Sir Syed wrote an essay on 'Life of Muhammad' and rebated against the William Muir's objectionable remarks on 'Life of Muhammad'.
- He wrote philosophical commentary called 'Tabaheen ul Kalam' on bible - to point out similarities.
- He wrote 'Rahe Sunnat wa Rahe Bidat' to let Muslims aware of the un-Islamic practices of the time.

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## Critical Analysis & Conclusion

All the efforts of Sir Syed for Muslim educational as well as political and religious were aimed at not only making Muslims spiritually strong but on political grounds as well. The political philosophy of cooperation, although, had some serious limitations but its broad aim was to revive the lost identity through minor steps. He didn't directly advocated to adopt western ways of life but rather he called for using the western education as a ladder to rise up to the lost glory, and on the way Muslims should also focus on their religious development as well ~~as~~ so they could preserve their unique Muslim identity.