**Answer to the question no – (i)**

**(1)**

Why do people vote? Who are the voters, and who votes whom in the U.S. elections? How do you assess the U.S. Presidential election in 2020?

**Answer:**

An Economic theory of Democracy argued that people vote if the returns outweigh the costs. If the stakes seem important, citizens will go to the trouble of voting. Wealthier people are more likely to vote, as they generally possess the resources and time to participate in politics. Property owners fearing tax hikes are more likely to vote than renters not immediately hurt by the tax. Accordingly, the poor and uneducated in most cities are the least likely to vote. For instance, India. Education has the most significant impact on all the socio-economic factors impacting voter turnout. The more educated a person is, the more likely they are to vote as they better understand how the system works, how to influence the system, and why participation is essential. A person is more or less likely to vote depending on their occupation. Managerial or professional workers are more likely to vote, and the unemployed are less likely to vote. The 2020 United States presidential election was the 59th quadrennial presidential election. The Democratic ticket of former Vice President Joe Biden and U.S. Senator Kamala Harris defeated the Republican ticket of incumbent President Donald Trump and Vice President Mike Pence. Voters chose a joint ticket for president and vice president, which determines the presidential electors of the Electoral College. The Electoral College consists of 538 electors. A majority of 270 electoral votes is required to elect the President. (Senate 100+ representatives 435+ 3 for district of Columbia= 538). The Electoral College is widely considered to be undemocratic. It breaks the connections between popular will and electoral results but cannot be seriously reformed because 17 small states with five or fewer representatives are overrepresented. These states can block any constitutional change, which requires two-thirds of each house plus three-fourths o the state legislatures. The election saw a record number of ballots cast early and by mail due to the ongoing pandemic. As a result of many mail-in ballots, some swing states saw delays in vote counting and reporting; this led to major news outlets delaying their projection of Biden and Harris as the winners until four days later. Vote counting continues in several states. During the campaign, on election night and after the Democrats were declared winners, Trump and some Republicans made unsubstantiated claims to delegitimize the election. Officials in all 50 states have stated that there is no systematic fraud or irregularities in their state. The presidential election occurred simultaneously with elections to the Senate and the House of Representatives. Gubernatorial and legislative elections were also held in several states. For the subsequent election, the United States House will redistribute the seats among the 50 states based on the 2020 United States Census results, and the states will conduct a redistricting of Congressional and state legislative districts. In most states, the governor and the state legislature conduct the redistricting. Often, a party that wins a presidential election experiences a coattail effect that helps other candidates win elections. The election should be done correctly as per the law established in a country. There should be no change in the law and procedures to be followed in the election process. After all, the election result reflects the decisions made by the people and the responsibility of every voter in the country.

**Answer to the question no – (ii)**

**(2)**

Briefly assess dominant party and two-party systems.

**Answer:**

Dominant Party System:

Dominant party system is a political occurrence where a single political party continuously dominates election results over running opposition groups or parties. In contrast to one-party systems, opposition parties in dominant-party systems contest elections but do not have a chance. The dominant party is well organized and offers supporters many inducements such as jobs and payoffs. Most importantly, it controls media. Competing parties are deliberately kept weak. Some currently democratic nations had dominant parties, Indian Congress Party, Japan’s Liberal Democratic Party. The voters were fed up with the dominant parties and voted for regime change. Example: Putin’s United Russia Party is a dominant party system in today’s world.

Two Party System:

Two party system is a political party system in which two major political parties dominate the political landscape. Harold Laski argued that two party system checks autocracy, ensuring solid oppositions. Two-party systems have been observed in the US and UK, where two major parties have an equal chance of winning. Smith argued that the system divides the nation and has similar policies. The advantages of a two-party system are that they tend to be less extreme, support policies that appeal to a broader segment of the population and are generally more stable. The disadvantages of a two-party system are that they tend to ignore alternative views, stifle debate, and may not promote inter party compromise but simply partisan appeals to the population.

**(3)**

Which branch is the most powerful in the US government? Briefly explain.

**Answer:** There are three branches in the US government. They are:

1. Legislative Branch
2. Executive Branch
3. Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch is the most powerful in the US government. Congress may pass a proposed law that the president must sign to become a law. On this one, the president scores. However, if the president vetoes it, it is going back to Congress. It can override his veto if enough legislative people vote in favor of it. It works as far as the Supreme Court is concerned. They make a choice. The president cannot change it. Congress could override that decision, but it happened only a handful of times. They are unable to change the decision of the Court, but what they do is rewrite the law and try again. The Supreme Court is the country's god. No other power can change that decision once they decide a matter. Congress can try another law to get around the decision of the Court, but that new law is subject to review by the courts. Except for the Supreme Court, no one can overturn or change a Supreme Court decision.

**(4)**

What are the key challenges for Rohingya to build a united voice for a successful repatriation?

**Answer:** The key challenges for Rohingya to build a united voice for a successful repatriation are given below:

(1) Rohingya girls undergo the brunt:

Despite having crossed the border, several of them, along with their kids, Rohingya girls and women, face different traumatic conditions: lack of self-assurance, violence, very restricted mobility, or capability to talk up and affect choices of their companies.

(2) Clothes and tailoring vouchers:

As the camp situation forces many girls, especially those from girl-headed families, to transport outside the home, it is essential to make sure they have got entry to the clothing that helps them feel at ease and dignified. After having disbursed multi-purpose cloth to Rohingya women and men, an Oxfam survey revealed that plenty of them could not come up with the money to make abayas. Oxfam is offering families a tailoring voucher to cover the more outstanding charges as a result. We use nearby vendors from the host community as a part of the scheme.

(3) Solar lighting within the communities:

According to an Oxfam survey, the lack of privateness and worry of attack contribute significantly to girls remaining in their shelters. When asked whether they felt cozy on foot inside the camp, 29% of girls stated 'no,' compared with five% of men. Furthermore, over a third of ladies did no longer enjoy securing access to a water element, bathing facility, or latrines.

(4) Women refugees co-format hygiene facilities

The lack of enough latrines in a massively overcrowded camp like Cox's Bazar is a huge trouble, specifically for ladies, which results in deplorable hygiene practices, lack of privacy, and unsafety, developing the risk of sexual abuse and harassment. Hundreds of incidents of gender-primarily based violence are said each week.

(5) Helping increase girls' leadership in the camps:

From all of Oxfam's tests, it is far clear that community decision-making in the camps rests in the hands of a small number of guys. However, lady's conventional roles as careers and carriers for households suggest they are nicely placed to advocate for appropriate sanitation, water, feeding, and healthcare services.