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OR Q: NO: OR

US-President As The
Most Powerful President

A: Introduction:

The United States of America has the most powerful executive in the world due to his powerful authorities as an executive. He has the power even to veto the Congress and Senate proposed bills. His powers and executive orders are various which he practices making treaties with other states and nominating the judges.

B: US-President Executive Powers:

a: Veto power over Houses:

US-president has the power of veto to overturn

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a: bill. Obama Veto - XL Keystone CM

b: File a Case Against Houses

If a Bill Isn't Proceeded:

A president of US can also involve judiciary if the houses are not following his orders according to the rules and regulations.

c: Treaties with Other States:

He can make treaties with other countries also independently which will later be ratified by Congress.

d: Nominates Ambassadors

& Creates Own Cabinet:

He nominates special appointees for their roles and makes his own cabinet to help him out.

e: Judges & Chief Justices
Nominations:

He also nominates chief justices and can appoint federal judges.

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f: Fixed Term:

He holds the executive authority for a fixed term of four (4) years.

g: President Can't Be Adjured Unless In High Treason Cases:

US-president powers cannot be taken for four years unless he is involved in a high treason case against the state.

Separation
of Powers Ensures
Absence of Tyranny.
↳ Montesquieu

US-Constitutional Articles
between Powers Division:
↳ Articles I to III
of the US constitution

C: $\bar{J}$ Constitutional
constraints on US-
President:

§ "Justice As
a Harmonized and
Non-Interference In
the State"
↳ Plato; Republic;
Chapter 17

a: Judicial Overview on
Executive:

Judiciary can
watch out the executive
orders of US-president
either they're aligned
to the constitution or
not.

For example:

↳ Madison vs
Marbury case

b: Impeachment on President:

The Houses can also

held impeachment cases
if his orders aren't
satisfactory or not aligned
to the constitution.

Forexample:

↳ Trump Impeachment
Trials

c: Two-Third Majority can
Overturn Executive Orders:

President orders
can also be vetoed
by house by making
a $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority at
a house.

Forexamples:

↳ Treaty of Versailles

d: ~~Executive Orders to~~
~~Conduct can also be~~
~~crippled by taking him~~
~~Against~~

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d: Misconduct or Abuse of Power Can Be Curtailed:

He is again bound by constitution to make the right use of his powers.

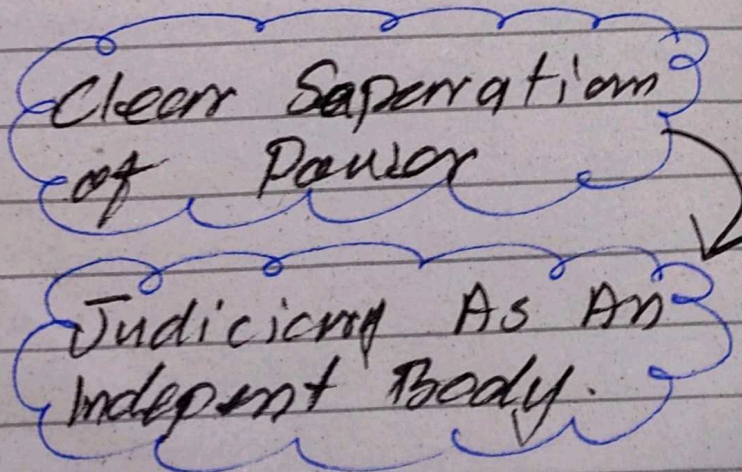
Forexample:

↳ Watergate Scandle

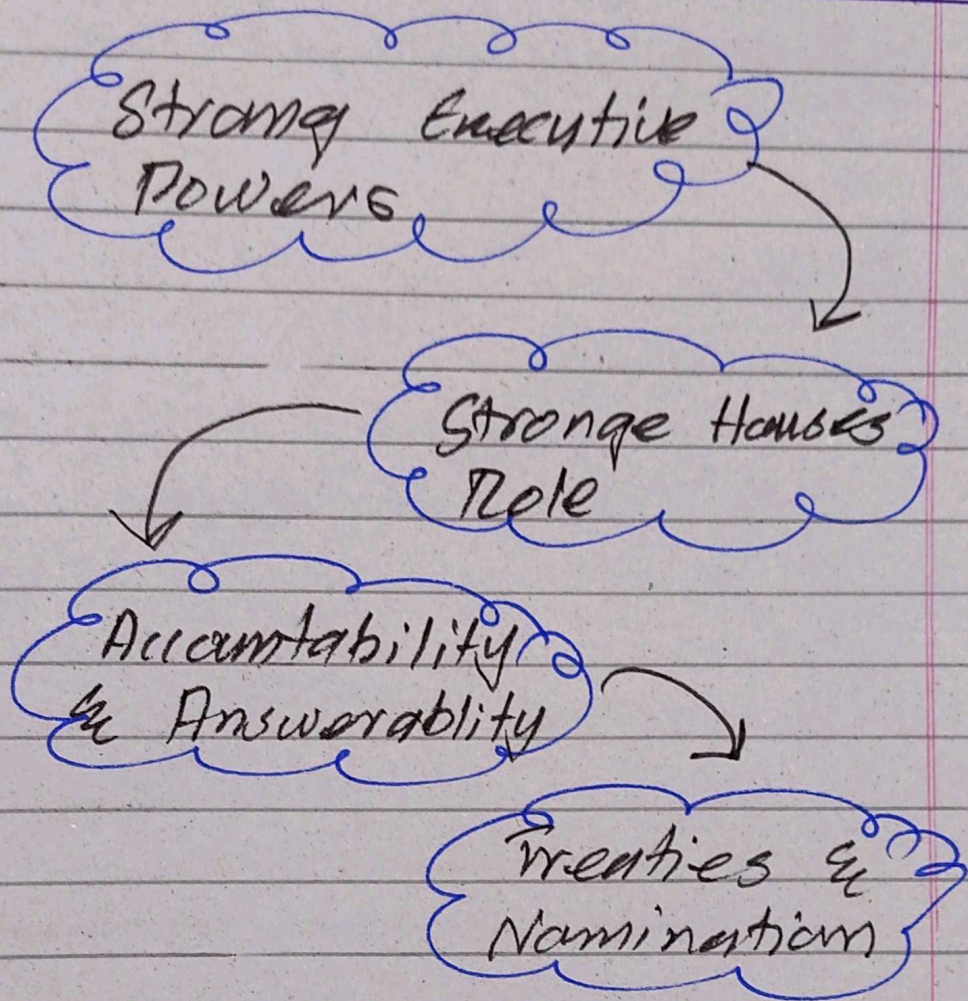
e: Unable To Declare a War:

President cannot declare a war on any country unless houses allow him to do so.

D: Critical Analysis:



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a: Separation of Power:

US political system has allowed the state to have a clear and fair division of powers.

b: Independent Judiciary:

Judicial independence ensures the prosperity and stops over-stepping of institutions.

c: Strong Presidential Powers:
The state has

empowered president
with inevitable authorities

d: Role of Senate &
Congress:

Separation of powers
has empowered senate and
Congress also to watch over
president and judiciary.

e: Accountability & Transparency:

Accountability is
a great feature of
US government due to
division of power.

f: Power of Treaties &
Direct Nominations:

President hold
power of making treaties
and key appointments
shows his significant
authority.

Conclusions:

US-president is
in reality a strong
executive of a country.
He can decide to make

treaties or annul
and can ~~eat~~ also
make special changes
in key appointments.
However, he is bounded
by constitutional powers
also to abide by.

05

Q: NO: 05

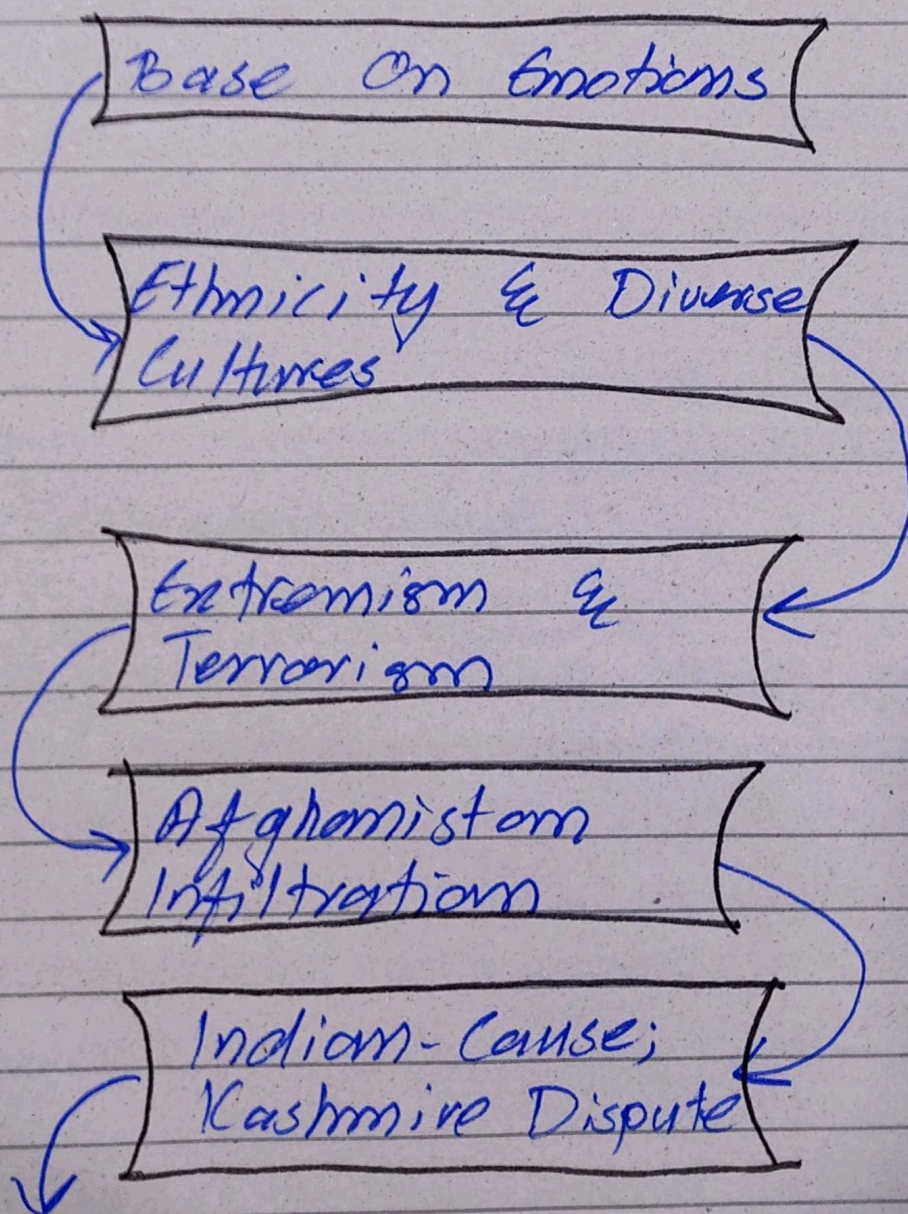
Pakistan's Foreign Policy

A: Introduction:

There are several
factors which shape Pakistan
foreign policy; both internal
and external. Pakistan's
foreign policy has been
driven as security-based
due various internal factors.
Those factors lead Pakistan
foreign policy from economy
orientation to security one.

Peace Within
& Peace Without.
↳ Quid-e-Azam

B: Pakistan Foreign Policy
as Security-Driven
Rather Than Economy:



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Secessionist Groups

Sectarianism
& Religious
Ideologies Divide

a: Foreign Policy Basis on Emotions:

Pakistan foreign policy is based on emotions rather than realism.

Forexample:

↳ China-Pakistan Friendship:

Sweeter than Honey, Higher than Himalayas.

b: Ethnicity & Cultural Diversity Leading to Security Threats:

Various ethnicities are living in Pakistan where some of them fight on an ethnic or cultural identity cult that leads to security driven foreign policy.

Forexample:

↳ Hazara, Pashtuns, Baluch & Sindhis

c: Rise in Terrorism:

Terrorism has led to the culture of weapons in a country making stability in danger.

Forexample:

↳ TTP, BLA, BLF & culture of Klashenkov

d: Afghan Infiltration:

Southern Balochistan and RP region has

suffered due to Afghan
planted mindsets and
anti-state factors.

For example:

↳ 24 million Refugees

e: Indian Unresolved Dispute
on Kashmir Territory With
Pakistan:

Unresolved Kashmir
issue has engaged the
focus of foreign policy
towards security growth.

f: ~~Sects~~ Secessionist
Groups:

Marginalized groups
has been demanding
for separate territory.

For example:

↳ BLA - Independent
Balochistan.

g: Divide In Religious
Groups & Sects:

Multifaceted religions

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and sects inhabit in Pakistan. Clash between them divert the energy of a state towards force.

C: Critical Analysis To Encounter The Challenges & Ensure Economic Growth As Key Part of Foreign Policy:

a: Resolution of Grievances:
Giving an year to resolve the issues from grand level ensures to divert foreign policy toward economic-driven one.

Cleavages
Between Heterogeneous
Groups, Destabilizes
Weak States.
↳ Lasswell

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b: Reduced gap of 18th Amendment Implementation:
Increasing provincial powers will ensure the devolved and distributed resources to the citizens.

c: Political Representation & Citizen Engagement:
Citizens will be empowered by participation in government practices which will in return to a diverted role of a state to focus on economic driven foreign policy.

Constitution of the Pakistan:
↳ Articles 17 & 34 ensures political participation of citizens.

d: Shift to Realist Foreign Policy Rather Than Emotional Reality and realism

ensure state's progress in today's world. There has to be a shift in foreign policy from traditional view to realist view.

e: Provincial Disputes Resolution:

Provinces clashes' resolution ensures state's overall effectiveness.

cc1: Article of the Pakistan Constitution: 153

↳ CC1 to ensure smooth talks on provincial issues.

f: Madrasahs Curriculum:

It is high time to ^{make} reforms in high number of madrasahs curriculum which will resultantly add up in the account of reduced extremism.

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↳ There are more than 35,000 madrassas in Pakistan.

Conclusions:

In short, several internal and external factors have impacted Pakistan foreign policy. It led to the shift making foreign policy security driven. However, challenge re-addressal will ensure to shift Pakistan foreign policy economy-driven.

08 Q: NO: 08

Pakistan Economic Condition

A: Introduction:

Pakistan has recovered from a very drastic phase and

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has moved forward towards growth. The recent positive changes are highly satisfactory with comparison to the previous years.

However, there is still dire need to bring reforms and ensure a further effective economic growth.

B: Current Economic Growth
Manifestation of Palcistom:

Economic Growth
Indicators Are Satis-
factory And It Is
Time To Move For-
ward.

↳ PM Shehbaz

a: Inflation Rate:

Palcistomi economy
experienced highest growth
in inflation. However, it

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is lowered down to
a minimal level.

↳ Inflation Rate in 2023:
38.4%

↳ Inflation Rate of Food in
2023:
48.1%

↳ Inflation Rate Now:
10.7%

Source:

Pakistan Economic
Survey

Government
Has Reduced The
Inflation Rate, The
Impact Shall Pass
On To The Common
Citizens.

↳ Finance Minister:
Anwarqzaib

b: GDP Growth:

Gross Domestic Product has been on positive trends and contributing positively.

↳ Targeted Growth:
4.5%

↳ Real Growth:
2.5%

↳ IMF Predicted Growth:
3.5%

c: Debt Management:

Pakistan's economy has been deeply reliant on internal debts and external debts. However, GDP growth and IMF success funding give the indicators of positive growth and debt management.

↳ IMF Recent Loan:

1.2 billion \$
in December, 2025

↳ Total Loans

5 to 6 trillion Rs

↳ Trade Deficite:

0.6 billions \$

↳ Budget Deficite:

4.5% of GDP

Source: Economic Survey
of Pakistan &
Ministry of Commerce.

d: Role of Ferreign Assistance:

Foreign aids and
Foreign Direct Investment
(FDI) play a pivotal
role in stabilizing the
economy of a country
and job creation.

Q.3

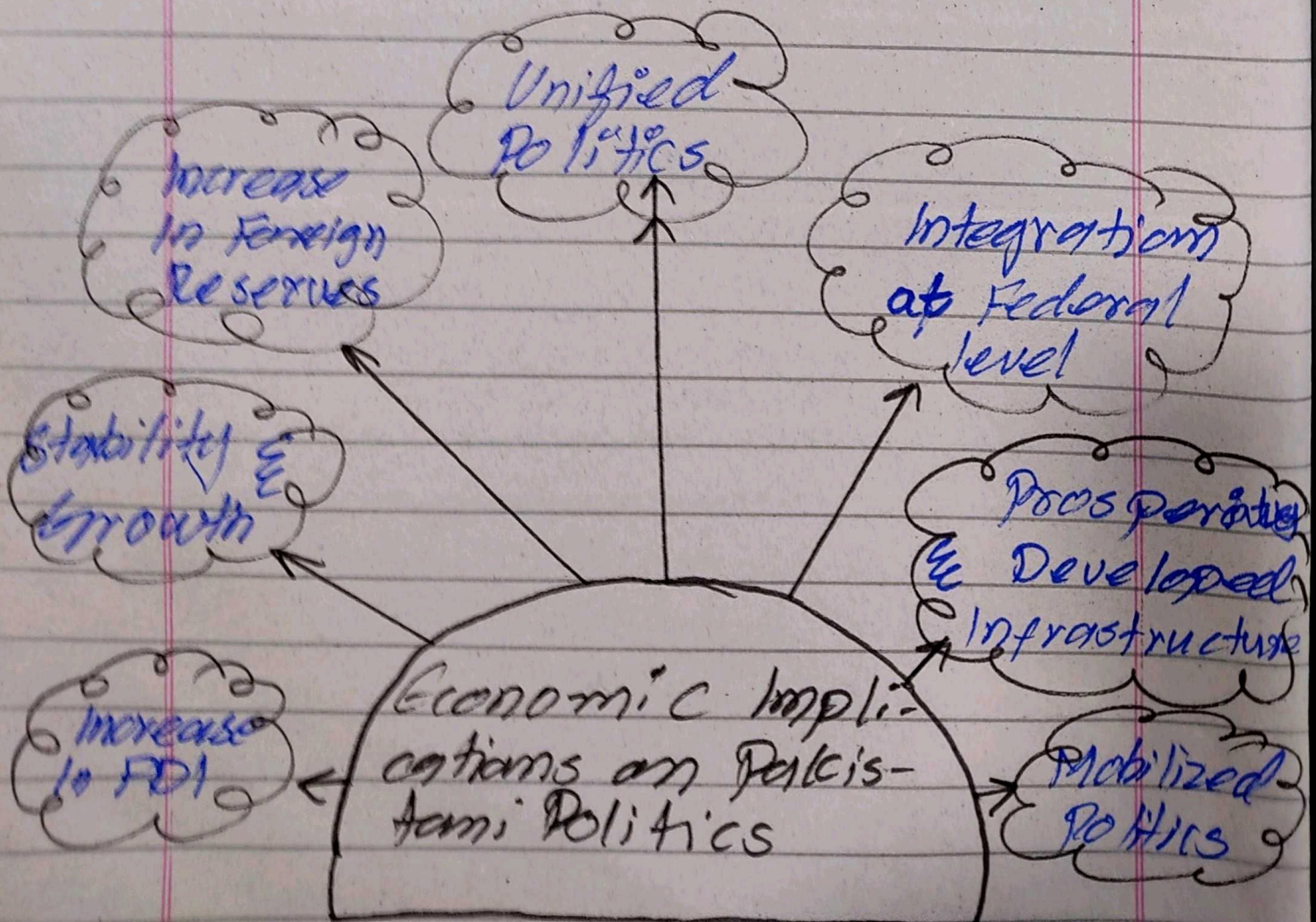
IMF Loan Approved in
December 2025:

1.2 billion \$

World Bank Funds
To Punjab Education
for Gender Parity:

48.1 million \$

C: Current Economic Conditions
Implication on Pakistan
Politics:



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a: Lack of Federal Fiscal & Integrations:

Stable economy guarantees unity and resolve the grievance of the provinces.

b: Stability & Growth:

Stable states are conditionally with stable economic growth and stable politics.

c: Attracts Foreign Investments

Stable economy ensures homogenous politics which leads to attract FDI. Hutchison Portol billion \$ Investment in logistics.

d: Increase in Foreign Currency Reserves:

Stable and prosperous political environment brings foreign currency to the door steps.

e: Unified & Uniformed Politics:

Similarly, it causes homogeneity among political parties and comes between them in policies.

f: Development & Infrastructural Growth:

Stable economy ensures infrastructural growth which leads to a less tensed politics in the country.

g: Mobilized Politics:

Stable economy and peaceful politics encourage participants more and more to trustⁱⁿ political institutions.

Conclusions:

To make a long story short, Pakistan economy has revived from

a very acute situation to suffer stage. However, there are reforms and further strategies required to sustain the economic growth and ensure political growth also.

Q : No : 04 :

Indian Governance

Issues

A: Introduction:

India is the counted the world largest and biggest democracy. However, it has been challenged by various governance challenges. These challenges hinder and impede demo-

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erotic process and progress. There can be specific strategies taken to address these hurdles.

B: Indian Governance Challenges:

a: Population Bomb:

India has excelled in population more than China as well which makes a huge challenge for governance to tackle them.

b: Minorities & Ethnicity Issues:

Recurring clashes between various groups make governance vulnerable to function properly.

c: Service Delivery Gap:

Mass population needs enough governance and bureaucratic capacity to equally serve the citizens all around the country.

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d: Red-top & Bureaucratic Resistance:

A huge machinery of Indian governance has caused severe bureaucratic resistance in services.

e: Elite Capture & Patronage in Governance:

Elite capture and clientelism in bureaucracy has further made governance vulnerable.

Case study:

↳ Initial Phase of New Provinces led to bureaucratic bottle-necks & public resistance.

c: Strengths of Indian Democracy:

○ No Military Coup

○ Separation of Power

○ Economic Stability →

○ Diversity & Integration →

○ Judicial Independence →

○ Strong Politics →

a: No Military Coups:

India has never experienced military take over on formal political parties and governments.

b: Strong & Clear Separation of Power:

There is a clear bounding of division of powers among the branches of state.

c: Economic Growth:

India is rising player in the region after China due to growth of economy.

d: Diversity & Integrations:

Indian houses has the greatest ministers that shows and proves variety of ethnicity under one roof.

e: Judicial Independence:

The judiciary of India is strong enough to watch and oversee any institution mis-stepping over.

Case study:

↳ Kesavananda Bharti:

Land reforms taken by government were overturned by judiciary and were given back to Bharti.

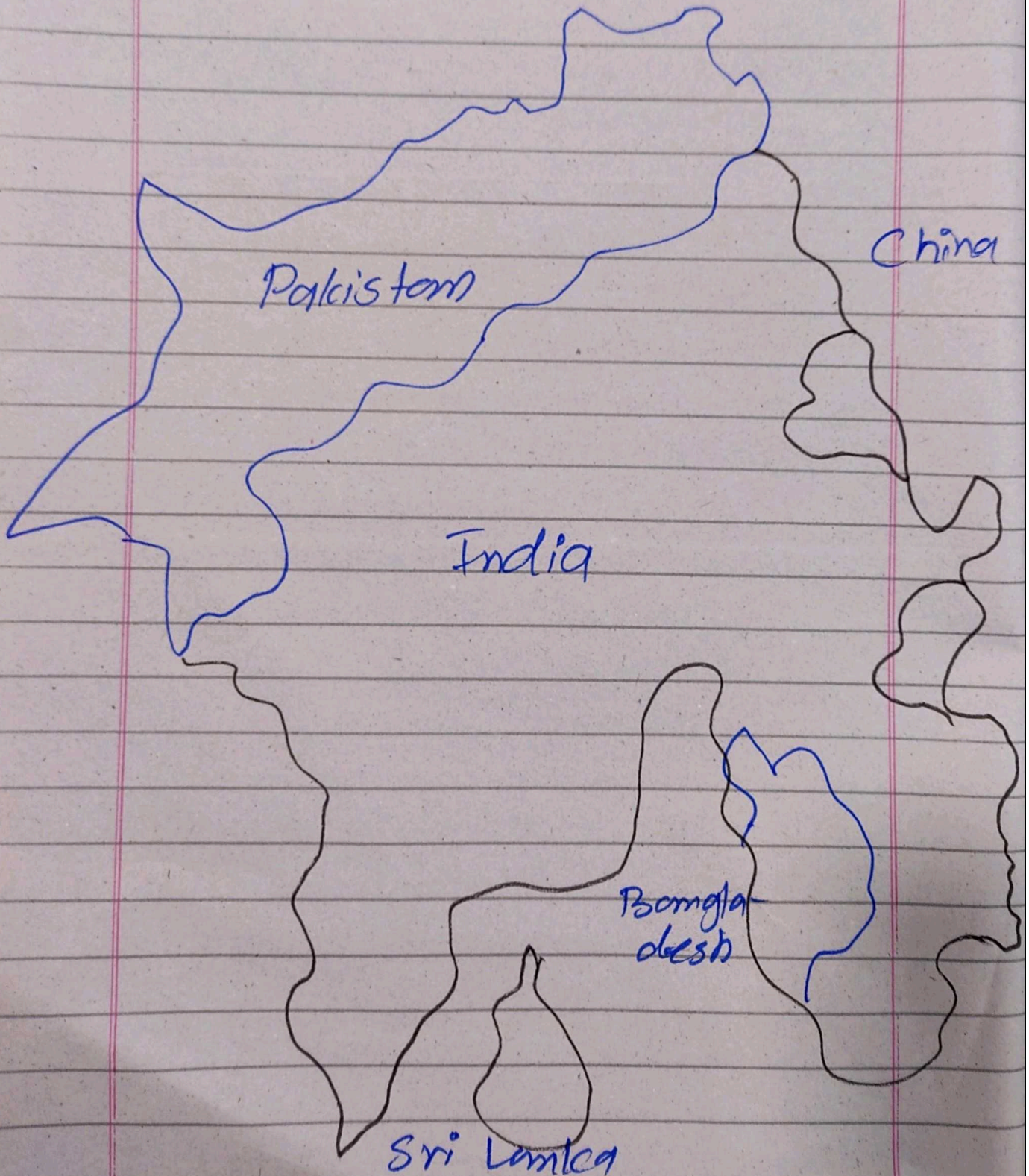
f: Strong political institutions

Strength of a democracy lies in the strength of political institutions as Indian ones where there ~~for~~ never experienced vote of

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no confidence.

D: Weaknesses of Indian
Democracy:



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a: Identity Politics &
Dynastic Politics:

Indian both houses
Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
have been dominated by
two major parties.

↳ BJP:

Calling itself a
party of diversity
and meritocracy.

↳ Congress:

It has been ruled
by a single family
since the inception of
India.

b: Class Divide:

Class divide still
persists in India which
has weakened the roots
of democracy.

c: Marginalized Representations
of Minorities:

Indian house though

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contain diversity, however,
majority of Hindu
population ~~and~~ suppresses
minorities.

Hindu Population

Vs

Muslim + Sikh + Buddhism +
Christians

d: Elite Capture:

Indian democracy has
been captured by a
small class of elites,
however, the masses live
in extreme poverty.

e: Ineffectivity in Crime
Control & Poverty Reduction:
It is high challenge
to alleviate crimes and
poverty given such a
huge population.

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f: Populus & Polarized Politics control:

Indian democracy lives around only two major political parties. They rule and exploit the resources, and other side does the same. Lack of pluralism weakens democracies.

Conclusion.

India being the largest democracy has various governance issues. Its democracy also has both pros and cons. However, effectivity & efficiency of a government is measured by its delivery of services and issues redressal.

The End.