

SECTION A

ANSWER # 2

1. INTRODUCTION:

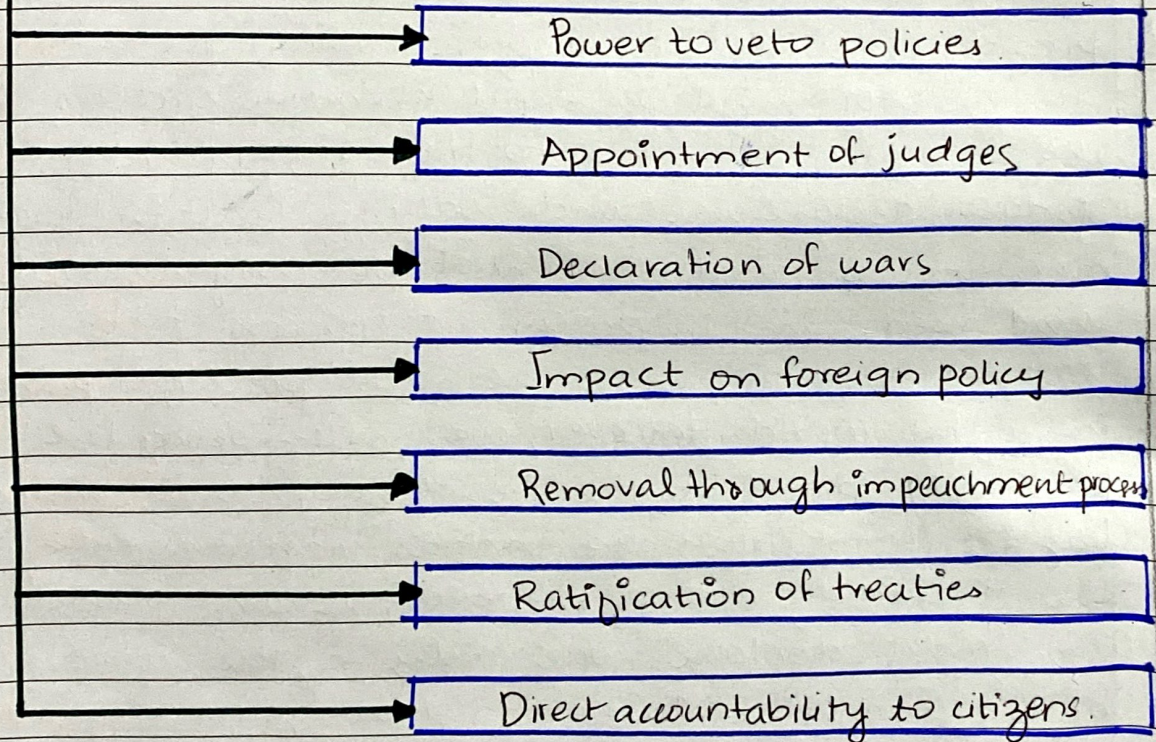
The US president is considered as the most powerful executive in the world. The president has several powers which give him the title of most powerful executive such as he has the power to veto treaties, appoint judges, declare war and ratify treaties. Moreover, the US president cannot be easily removed and needs an impeachment process to be removed making him the most powerful president of the world. However, even after being the powerful president, the President of US is constrained by the constitution as congress can override the power of veto of treaties of US and president can only declare war only by the approval of the congress. Moreover, although the president has the authority to appoint the judges, the senate constraints his power through its constitutional role of advice and consent, requiring confirmation of all judicial appointments. In this way, the powers of President of US are constrained by the constitution through checks and balance system in United States.

2. US PRESIDENT AS MOST POWERFUL EXECUTIVE IN THE WORLD:

The US president is the most power-

but executive in the world in following ways:

Powers of the president of United States.



2.1 POWER TO VETO POLICIES:

The most important power of the US president is that the president can veto policies forwarded by the senate. The senate forms policies while president has the right to object on the recommended policies through the veto power.

2.2 APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES:

The president of US has an impact on

judiciary as he appoints the judges of courts of United States. The appointment of judges by the president gives him an impact on the judiciary system of the United States making him the most powerful president in the world.

2.3 **DECLARATION OF WARS:**

The president of United States has the power to declare war and also has a strong impact on the military of the country. He is also the commander of military. This dual power of the president of US makes him the most powerful president in the world.

2.4 **IMPACT ON FOREIGN POLICY:**

The president of US has a direct impact on the foreign policy and foreign treaties of the United States. He negotiates the foreign treaties on behalf of US and hence has a major role in the foreign policy of United States making him the most powerful president of the world.

2.5 **REMOVAL THROUGH IMPEACHMENT PROCESS:**

The president of US can only be removed through the impeachment process. The impeachment process is a rigid process with the demand of evidences and support to remove

the president of United States. As the impeachment process is a difficult process, it is difficult to remove the president of US before the end of his tenure.

2.6 **RATIFICATION OF TREATIES:**

The president has the power to ratify the treaties of United States which makes him the powerful president in the world.

2.7 **DIRECT ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS:**

The president of United States is directly elected by the people of United States. This gave the power to president of US to be directly accountable to the citizens of US and not any other power in the US. This has made the president of US most powerful president of the world.

3 **WAYS US PRESIDENT IS POWERFUL EXECUTIVE YET CONSTITUTIONALLY CONSTRAINT:**

Congress can override President's veto.

Declaration of war done only after approval of congress.

Appointment of judges after approval of senate

Checks and balance through judiciary.

3.1 **CONGRESS CAN OVERRIDE PRESIDENT'S VETO:**

Although the president of US can veto bills passed by the congress, the congress can override the bills countering the power of president through constitutional constraints.

3.2 **DECLARATION OF WAR DONE ONLY AFTER APPROVAL OF CONGRESS:**

The president hold the power to deploy forces for the war but the final decision to declare wars remain with the congress. In this way the power of US president is ~~can~~ countered by the constitutional constraints in United States.

3.3 **APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES AFTER APPROVAL OF SENATE:**

Although the US president hold the power to appoint judges, the judges can only be appointed after the approval of senate. In this way the power of appointment of judges is constrained by the US constitution.

3.4 CHECKS AND BALANCES THROUGH JUDICIARY:

The actions and decisions of the president of US are checked by the judiciary, giving judiciary the power to check and balance the powers of US President. In this way, the powers of the US president are constrained through US constitution.

4. CONCLUSION:

The President of US holds the most powerful executive in the world. The US president of US has the power to veto bills, ratify treaties, deploy war and appoint judges. Although the president of US is the most powerful executive in the world, his powers are countered by the US constitutional constraints such as the power of US Senate to override the veto of the president by 2/3rd majority. Moreover, the power of appointment of judges of US president is constitutionally ~~to~~ countered by the power of the senate to approve the appointment of the judges. In this way, although the president of United States is the most powerful executive in the world, his powers are constitutionally constrained through US constitution.

SECTION B

ANSWER # 4

1 INTRODUCTION:

India is the world's largest democracy with approximately 1.4 billion population in the country. Although the Indian democracy is world's largest democracy, it is faced with persistent governance challenges such as corruption, elite culture, lack of minority rights and discrimination on the basis of caste, wealth and religion. There are several strengths of the Indian democracy such as fair elections, inclusion of citizens, accountability of political parties and support to minority and majority in country. However, there are also some of the weaknesses such as dynastic and elite politics, politics on the basis of religion, fake media and election campaigns and manipulation of public opinion. Hence, although India is the world's largest democracy, it faces persistent governance challenges with several strengths and weaknesses of democracy.

2 INDIA AS THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEMOCRACY:

India is considered as the world's largest democracy as it is the voice of almost 1.4 billion population of India. The elections select the representative of the

country with the support of the 1.4 billion individuals of the country. Due to this reason, India is considered as world's largest democracy in the world.

3 **GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIAN DEMOCRACY:**

Elite culture

Discrimination on basis of caste, wealth and religion

Lack of minority rights in India

Corruption

3.1 **ELITE CULTURE:**

India suffers from the issue of elite culture in the country. The backward areas of the country are primarily governed by the elites. These underdeveloped areas hold no information of their rights and politics leading to governance challenge.

3.2 **DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF CASTE, WEALTH AND RELIGION:**

The Indian culture holds the discrimination of individuals on the basis of caste, wealth and religion which give rise to the governance related challenges in country.

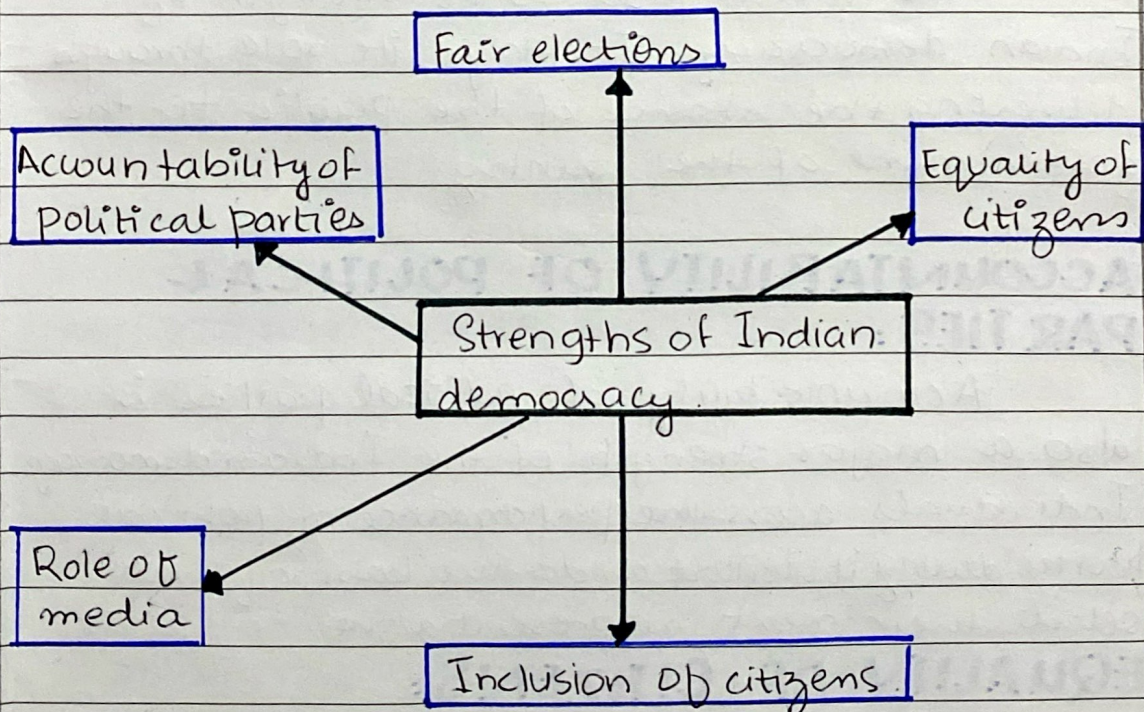
3.3 LACK OF MINORITY RIGHTS IN INDIA:

India lacks the support of minority rights. The minority communities of India such as Muslims, Sikhs and Kashmiris do not get their rights which results in the governance challenges in the country.

3.4 CORRUPTION:

The Indian government is majorly faced with corruption and this corruption is found in every sector of the country. This results in the rise of the governance challenges in the country.

4 STRENGTHS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY:



4.1 **FAIR ELECTIONS:**

The strength of Indian democracy is its fair elections. The elections are held to select the representative of the country. The elections are done with least corruption which is the major strength of the Indian democracy.

4.2 **INCLUSION OF CITIZENS:**

The Indian democracy promotes the inclusion of all the citizens in the democratic process regardless of their status or religion. This gives the strength to the Indian democracy by becoming the representation of 1.4 billion citizens of the country.

4.3 **ROLE OF MEDIA:**

The media also is the strength of Indian democracy. It plays its role through delivering the stance of the public to the government of the country.

4.4 **ACCOUNTABILITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES:**

Accountability of political parties is also a major strength of the Indian democracy. Individuals assess the performance of political party during its tenure and on the basis of that select their next representative.

4.5 **EQUALITY OF CITIZENS:**

Indian democracy promotes the equality of citizens by promoting the

voting rights for all the individuals of the country strengthening the Indian democracy.

5 WEAKNESS OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY:

Minorities are not given their rights.

Dynastic politics hindering democracy.

Politics on the basis of religion.

Fake media and election campaigns.

Manipulation of public opinion.

5.1 MINORITIES ARE NOT GIVEN THEIR RIGHTS:

One of the weakness of Indian democracy is that the minorities are deprived of their rights in the country. The minorities such as Muslims, Sikh and Kashmiri face major deprivation of rights posing the weakness of the Indian democracy.

5.2 **DYANASTIC POLITICS HINDERING DEMOCRACY:**

The major dyanasty of the Indian politics donot give chances to new leaders of the country hindering the true implibication of democracy in the country.

5.3 **POLITICS ON THE BASIS OF RELIGION:**

The politics in India is done on the basis of the religion in country. For instance, the government of Modhi, try to take votes of Indian Hindus by taking steps against muslims deprecating the rights of minorities.

5.4 **FAKE MEDIA AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS:**

Fake media and election campaigns are also a major weakness of the Indian democracy. The media try to manipulate the public deprecating the democracy in the country.

5.5 **MANIPULATION OF PUBLIC OPINION:**

The manipulation of public opinion is one of the major weakness of the Indian democracy. The political parties try to manipulate the public to get the chunk of votes.

However, during the process, many rights of minorities are depreciated and many fake campaigns are done in the country posing the weakness of Indian democracy.

6. CONCLUSION:

Indian democracy is the world's largest democracy with the representation of 1.4 billion citizens of the country. Still the governance of India is faced with major governance issues such as elite culture and corruption. There are several strengths of the Indian democracy such as fair elections and equality for all. However, there are also some weaknesses of Indian democracy such as the inequality and deprivation of rights of minorities and the manipulation of the public opinion.

ANSWER # 6

1. INTRODUCTION:

The global south organization like BRICS serve as a challenge to the organizations like United Nations and IMF due to various steps taken by the BRICS Organization in the contemporary world. For instance, BRICS ~~court~~ acts as a challenge to UN and IMF by making efforts to make a common currency and giving loans and grants without any conditions like as of IMF. Moreover, BRICS expansion is also a challenge to UN and IMF as it is resulting in the increased strength of the organization. In addition to it, the creation of common trade routes among the BRICS member countries also pose a challenge to the organizations such as UN and IMF.

2. BRICS AS A CHALLENGE TO UN AND IMF:

Creation of new currency by BRICS to counter economic issues

Unity of states under banner of BRICS compared to UN.

Loans and grants to member countries without any conditions

Expansion of BRICS compared to the stability of UN

Active member countries of BRICS compared to traditional UN members

Creation of common trade routes through BRICS challenge to UN

2.1 CREATION OF NEW CURRENCY BY BRICS TO COUNTER ECONOMIC ISSUES:

The BRICS initiative to create a new currency and efforts of dedollarization is one of the major challenge to UN and IMF. The UN and IMF deal in dollar. The efforts of the BRICS organization to

create new currency serve as a challenge for the United Nations and IMF.

2.2 **UNITY OF STATES UNDER THE BANNER OF BRICS COMPARED TO UN:**

The member countries of BRICS are strongly united under the banner of BRICS. However, the countries remain in continuous conflict in UN and IMF. Moreover, the power structure of UN also impact the unity of the UN organization. Therefore the unity of states in BRICS pose as a challenge to the UN and IMF.

2.3 **LOANS AND GRANTS TO MEMBER COUNTRIES WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS**

BRICS initiative to provide loans and grants to member countries without any condition is a challenge to IMF. The IMF gives loans to the developing countries but pose some conditions also on the developing countries. However as BRICS tend to provide loans to the countries without any conditions, countries will prioritize BRICS more than IMF posing as a challenge to UN and IMF.

2.4 **EXPANSION OF BRICS COMPARED TO STABILITY OF UN:**

UN is the stable organization as compared to the BRICS organizations. The members

in UN do not increase nor in the IMF. However, the expansion of BRICS has become a challenge to the UN and the IMF as it is increasing the strength of BRICS organization.

2.5 **ACTIVE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF BRICS COMPARED TO TRADITIONAL UN MEMBERS:**

The members in countries in BRICS are actively participating for the success of the organization. However, the members of UN and IMF are mostly inactive other than some major developed countries. This is increasing the strength of BRICS posing a challenge to UN and IMF.

2.6 **CREATION OF COMMON TRADE ROUTES THROUGH BRICS ; A CHALLENGE TO UN AND IMF:**

BRICS initiative to create common trade routes among member countries is increasing the strength of the BRICS organization posing a challenge to the UN and IMF.

3 **CONCLUSION:**

BRICS is a comparatively new organization as compared to UN and IMF. However, the recent initiatives of BRICS such as creation of common currency and trade routes have posed a major challenge to the UN and IMF in contemporary world.