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BATCH: 076

POLITICAL SCIENCE B

Question:

The US President is often described as the most powerful elected executive in the world, yet constitutionally constrained?

Answer:

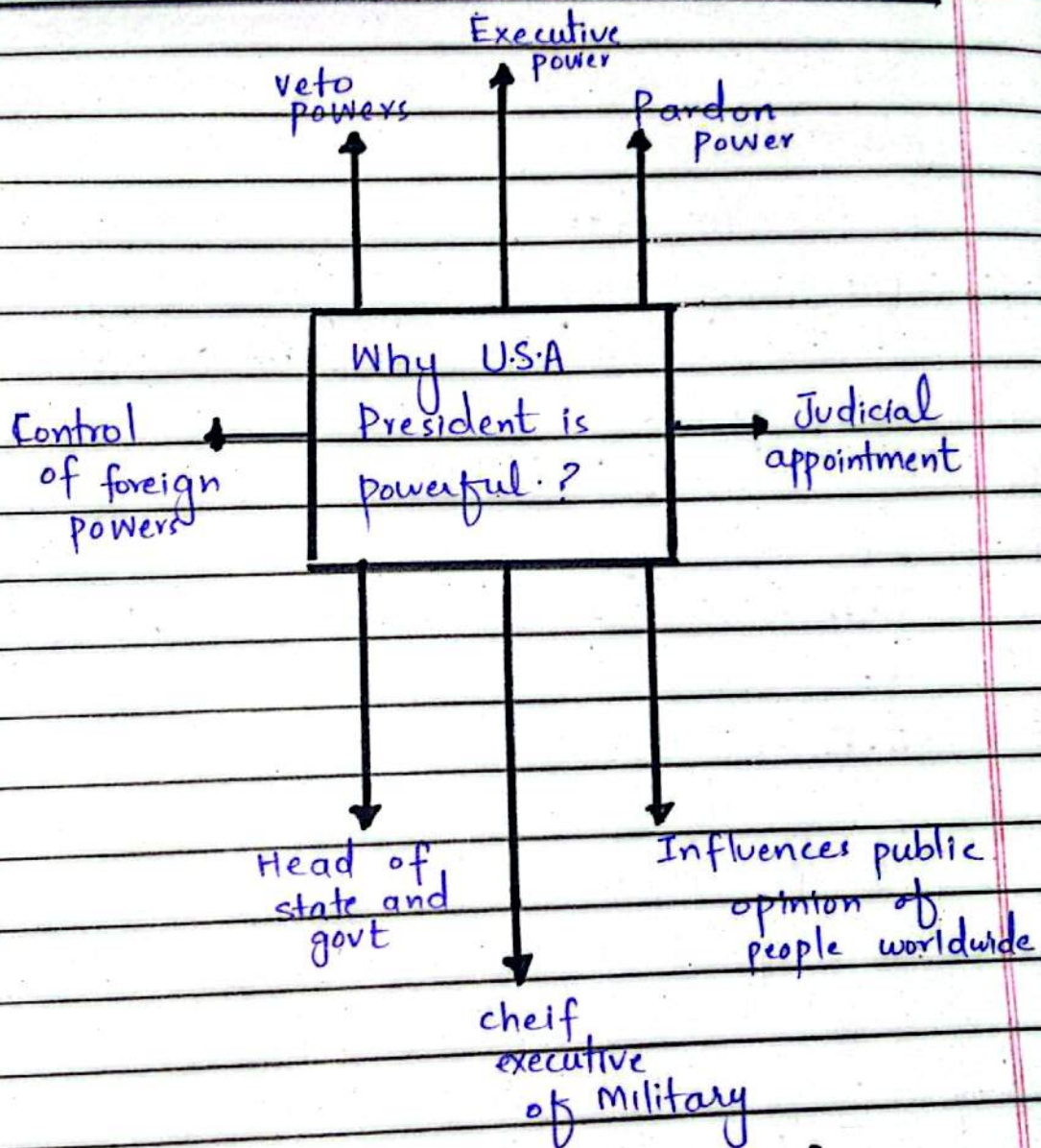
U.S President as the most Powerful Elected Executive in the World:

Introduction:

American president is the president of world. In the sense that his impacts are all over the world. He is head of the state, chief executive and commander in chief. In other words, he is the head of world largest economy and military power. According to the writer Diecy "American's President Job is the most powerful job an

this earth and no one can be compared to this Job." However, it is most powerful job but it is constitutionally constrained in order to limit its power.

POWERS OF U.S. PRESIDENT:



Head of State and Government:

President of United States is both the head of state as well as the head of government and hold most powerful job on the earth.

2 Executive Powers:

He is head of Cabinet. He also appoints the member of cabinet of his own choice. Also he can not be easily removed. However, impeachment can occur but it requires $2/3$ majority of senate and this process is very hard to happen.

3 Chief Executive of Military:

U.S president is chief Executive of military. He holds strong position and has hold over nuclear weapons. He can also order military actions such as drones and air strikes without declaration of war.

4 Judicial appointment:

He also has the authority for appointment of judges of supreme court.

5 Veto Power :

He also holds veto powers. He can veto any Bill passed by the senate. when it is sent for signatures. He can veto bill if it is not favoured by him.

6 Control of Foreign Powers:

US president has control over foreign affairs. He can sign multiple treaties in collaboration with senate. He deals and manages different foreign deals with international organizations as well as countries. For example NATO etc.

7 Powers to Pardon:

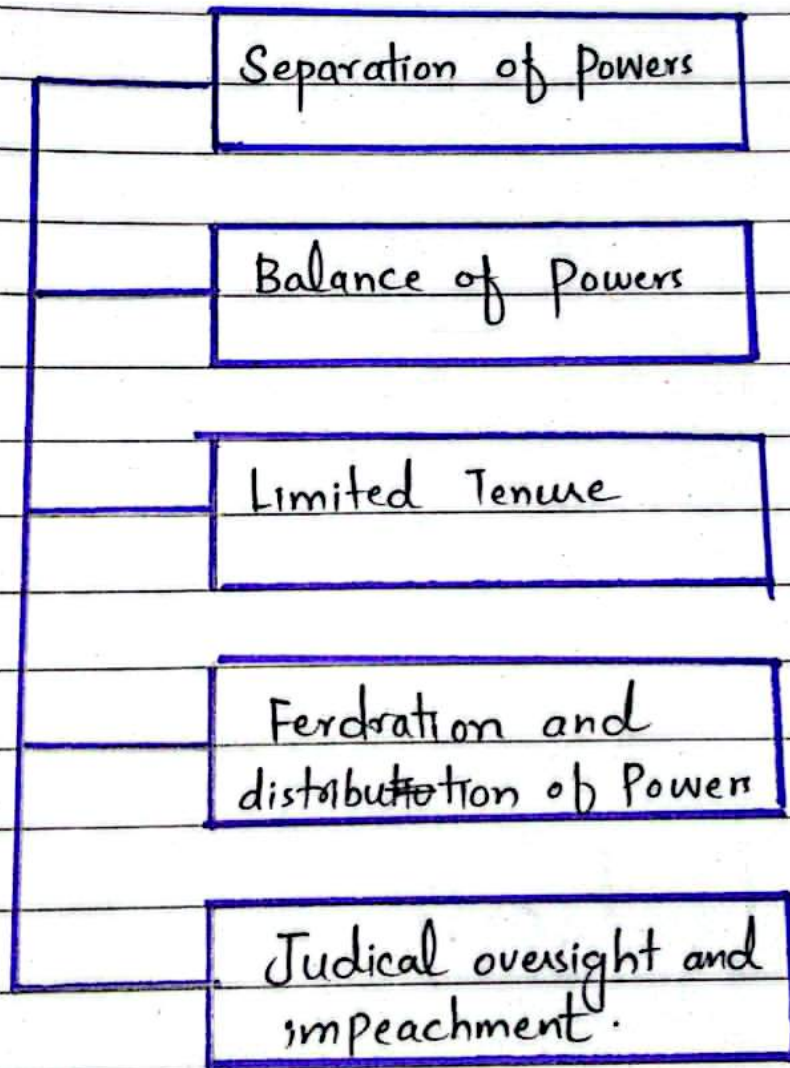
President hold the power to Pardon anyone. The American President Gerald pardon ex-President of United states who was impeached.

8 Influences Public Opinion:

American President is well known personality. He is known all

all over the world by everyone. U.S. president holds influence over a large population in the world. He shapes the public opinion of majority of people because of his popularity.

Constitutional Constraints on U.S President's powers:



1 Separation of Powers:

Powers are distributed among legislature, president/executive and judiciary. President cannot legislate. Legislature that is congress hold the legislative powers.

-2 Balance of Power:

In U.S. government system, powers are balanced among its branches.

All have hold over one another. If a Bill is veto by President, it can be passed if it is passed by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority.

-3 Limited Tenure:

The president of U.S. has limited Tenure "2 times for four years". This limits the dominancy and forever power control of U.S. president.

4 Federation:

Federation exists in America which divides the power among the center and states within U.S. This limits

the powers of United States president

Judicial Oversight and impeachment:

The executive order passed by President is overviewed by judiciary. If they considers it against constitutional and fundamental rights, so they can reject it. Also President can be impeached by congress and court supreme court if he is guilty of his actions.

Case Study:

Trumps Travel Ban 2017 was initially blocked by federal courts.

Conclusion:

United States' president is most powerful job on the earth. He hold alot of powers and is most popular president in the world. His powers can be witnessed in arresment of Venezuela President. Although, his powers are constrained and he remains accountable to law, people and institutions.

Section B

Question

The global South Organization like (BRICS) serves as challenges to United Nations and IMF? Explain with reference to various initiatives by BRICS?

Answer:

BRICS as an Organization of Global South:

BRICS also called as Global South Organization or "South-South Organization"

Introduction:

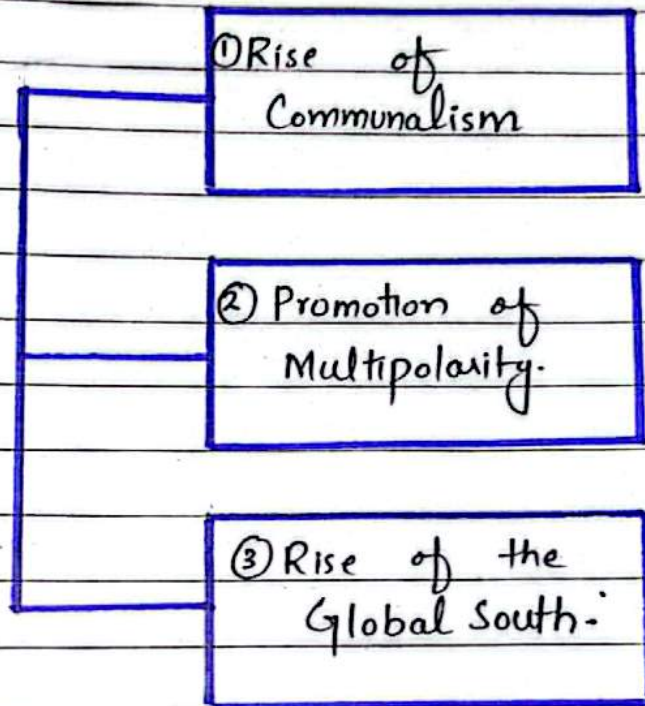
BRICS (BRIC) is the group of world rising economies such as Brazil, Russia, India and China. In 2006 it comprises of these four countries. Later in 2010 another country South Africa became its member and its name changed to BRICS. Now many other countries such as Ethiopia, Egypt, Iran and UAE are also its members and its name has changed to BRICS+. Also 40 plus countries are waiting to become its member. It is an economic and political organization whose

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focus is to rise influence of Global South and to decrease the influence of Global North.

Main Objective of BRICS:



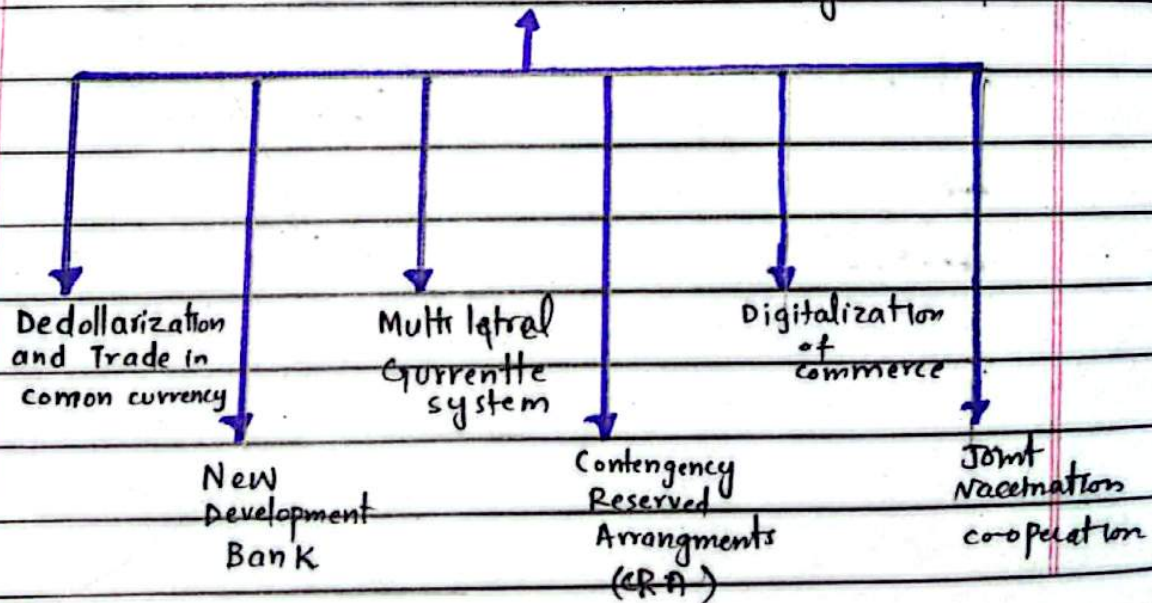
How BRICS serves as challenges to U-N and IMF:

As United Nations (UN) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) are international organizations and their

main purpose is to work for the betterment of world and to maintain economic, social, political balance within its member countries. However, these global organizations are highly under the influence of Global North and United States. BRICS as an organization is of Global South is emerging as a powerful organization. It is occupied by world's growing economies. Their mandate is to promote multipolarity and influence of Global South. Their initiatives are highly affecting IMF and UN and other organization of Global North as well. They also carried out many initiatives in order to weaken influence of Global North.

Initiatives by BRICS:

BRICS Initiatives to challenge IMF & UN



1 Dedollarization and Trade in Common Currency:

BRICS+ countries is posing serious challenge to US and IMF along with UN. As these organization run on the dollars and promotes trade in dollar but now China who did its 90-80% of trade in Yuan (Chinese currency). Also et Russia has did and is doing trade in Yuan. Many other countries of BRICS are following the same rule of using another currency. These countries are thinking to introduce a common currency as that of Euros of European Union.

2 NEW Developmental Bank:

(NDB) New Developmental Bank formed by BRICS is replacing (IMF) "International Monetary Fund" by providing loans over flexible conditions. As IMF provides loans at very rigid conditions. So the role of IMF is replaced gradually by NDB which serves as a continuous and serious challenge to International monetary fund.

3

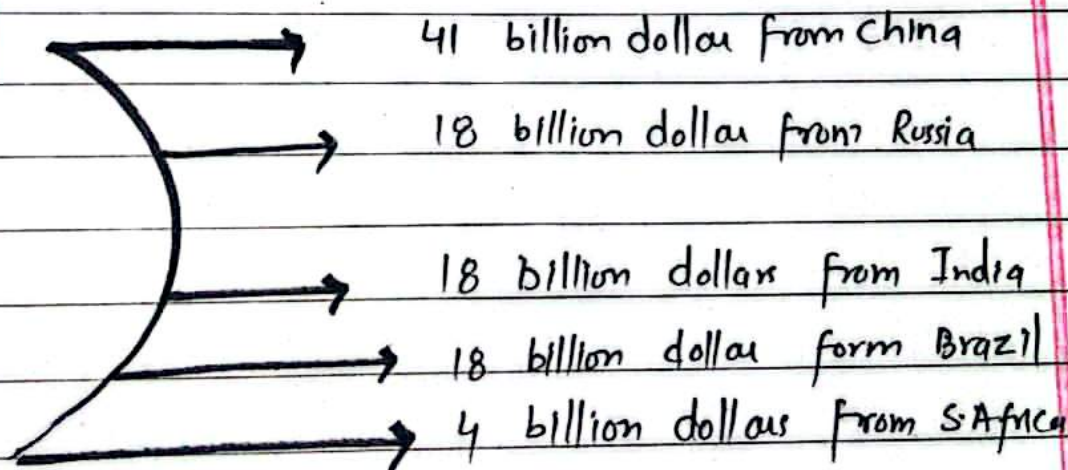
Multi-Lateral Currency System

"Multi-lateral currency system" is another initiative of BRICS. It provides currency to the countries who are about to invest in other countries. Thus reducing the influence of world Bank and United Nations.

-4

Contingency Reserved Arrangements (CRA):

This comprises of (100) Hundred Billion Dollars Fund. That can be utilized during the state of emergency situations.



Digitalization of Commerce:

These countries of BRICS are digitalizing commerce of public and

private sector in order to increase connectivity and reliance on international organizations of West

-6 Joint Vaccination Co-Operation:

During COVID, the condition in ~~South~~ South Africa get worsen. But UN and IMF as well as Global North was not ready to ~~supp~~ provide vaccination to them. For the purpose BRICS countries formed Joint vaccination cooperation to provide vaccines all over the world.

Conclusion:

BRICS influence on the world is increasing day by day and is replacing IMF and UN by multiple initiatives. such initiatives emerged. it as a popular organization around the globe. And BRICS is giving tough time to International monetary fund and United Nation. along with United states.

Question:

India is the world's largest democracy but faces persistent governance challenges. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses?

Answer:

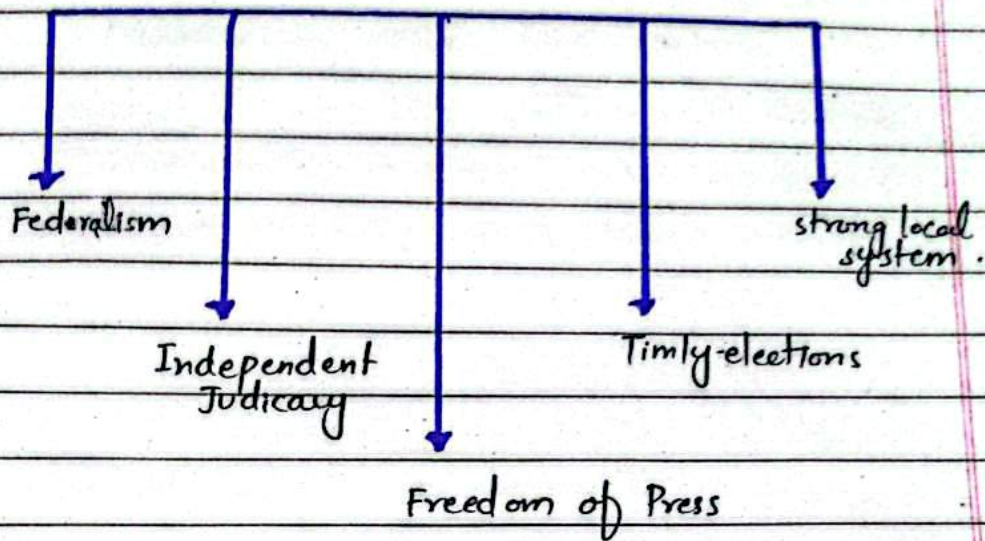
India as World's largest democracy:

Introduction:

India is the world's largest democracy comprising up of 900 million electorates. It is highly populated region and comprises of strong and powerful constitution. It involves federation and division of power between center and divisions. It also give equal representation along with freedom of speech. However, it also consist up of weaknesses such as sectarian issues, social inequality, Regional disparities along with money power, religious polarization and weakening of autonomous institutions.

Strengths of Indian

Democracy:



1 Federalism:

In Indian democracy, there exists federation. Powers are distributed within center and its divisions. Effective federalism runs governmental system and forms public policies and other management tasks.

2 Independent Judiciary:

Supreme court in India is independent and responsive. It holds strong evaluation system of law issued by legislature and implemented by executive -

3 Freedom of Press and Speech.

Media and press is free and hold the right of speech. It helps and make government accountable. The RTI (Right to information Act) makes government effective and helps in transparency.

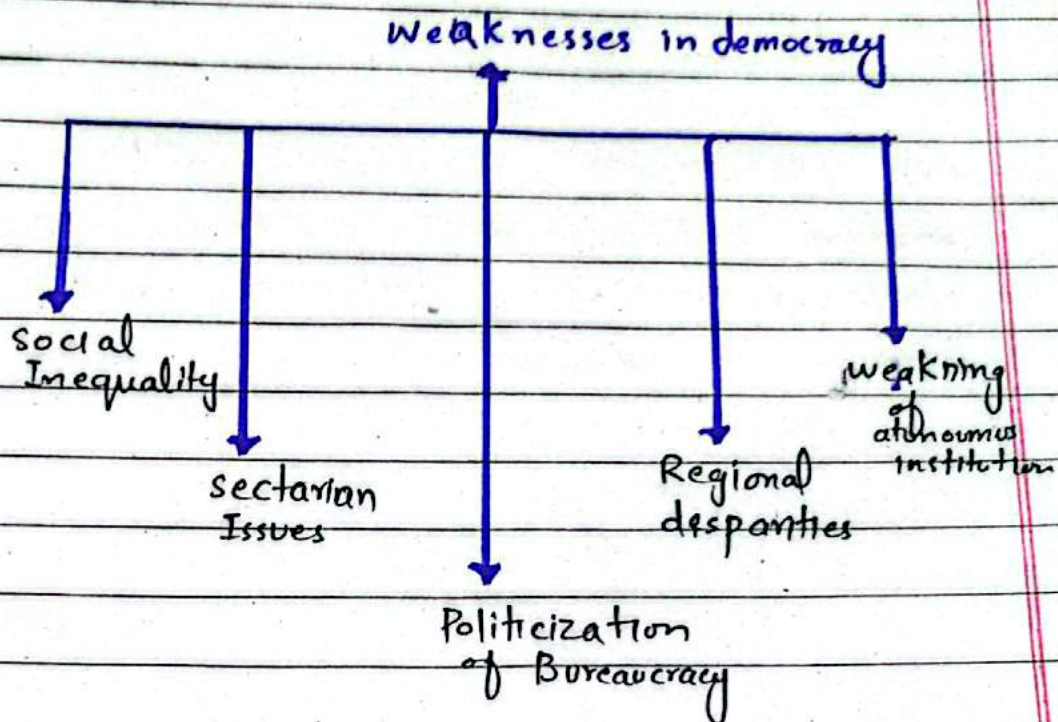
4 Timely Elections:

Election in India held fair and freely within due time over 75 years. It occurs according to the rules of constitution. Elections are held with in proper and organized manner.

5 Strong Local System:

Strong local system exists in India which makes government effective as people get easy access towards government and can raise their demands. This makes democracy transparent and effective system in India.

Weaknesses of Indian Democracy:



1

Social Inequality:

Despite world largest democracy, social issues such as poverty, inflation, discrimination still persist in the society which portrays the weakness of direct and constitutional democracy.

Sectarian Issues:

India's society is full of sectarian Issues. only higher class

Hindus enjoys privileges while other class that are in minority faces hurdles.

-3 Politicization of Bureaucracy:

The effective executive organ and civil services are politicized and money culture exist - which is big hurdle in achieving effective and transparent democracy.

-4 Regional Disparities:

Regional Disparities lies within region. Such as Kashmir issue, water issues and issues with shirilank regarding terrorism and different ideological basis results in disparities and marginalized treatment with such communities and minorities affecting the democracy.

5 Weakening of Autonomous Institutions:

Due to money culture

and domination of certain classes results in weakening of autonomous institutions and effects transparency and accountability leaving faults in governmental system in democracy.

Conclusion:

Indian democracy as largest democratic system comprises of many strengths that makes democracy accountable and stronger. Although many social and economic issues exist which effect it badly and overall weakens democracy.
