

SECTION-A

QNO 2

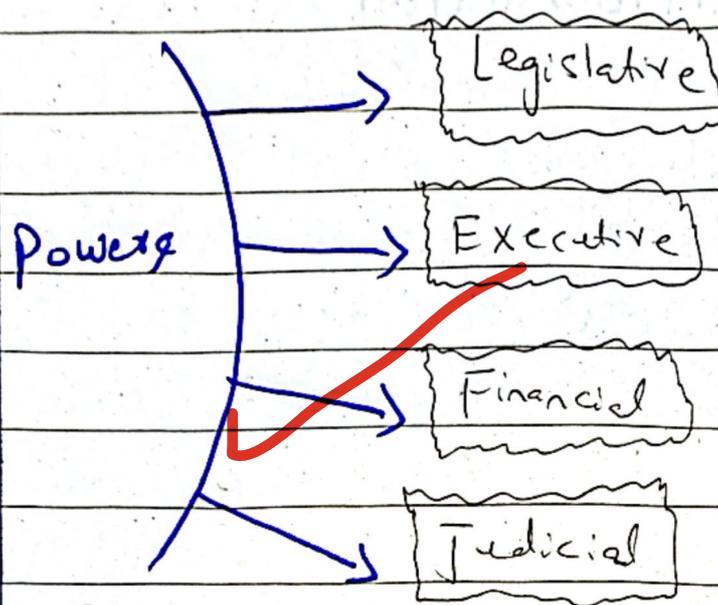
Introduction

The office of US President is regarded as one of the most powerful elected executives in the world. His executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers are vast and extensive. However, his powers are also constrained by congress and judiciary as per constitution.

US President as most powerful elected executive

US President enjoys vast legislative, executive,

financial and judicial powers which make it clear that he is one of the most powerful heads of executive in the world.



1) Executive Powers

US president has following executive powers;

a) Chief Administrator

US president is the chief administrator

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of the country. He appoints head of various departments with their approval of senate. He is their boss and they are his nominees. He supervises the working of all departments being a chief executive. He governs the country as per law and implements decisions of courts.

b) Issues executive orders

He issues executive orders which have force of law. These orders are binding on all the functionaries of the state.

g) Powers in Foreign Affairs
He is the

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top diplomat of the country. He represents the country in all international fora. He appoints and dismisses ambassadors and consuls. He can enter into treaty with any state later to be ratified by Senate. He can also enter into executive agreements with foreign states.

2) Legislative Power

Though US

Constitution is based on separation of power yet the principle of ^{checks and} ~~separation~~ ^{of} ~~power~~ ^{balanced} gives president some legislative power. He has following legislative powers;

i) He can summon

extra-ordinary session
of Congress

ii) He can send messages
to Congress regarding
legislation which must be
condemned by Congress

iii) He can veto a bill
passed by Congress. This
veto became pocket veto
during last ten days of
session of Congress.

3) Financial powers

He also enjoys
vast financial powers.

Budget is prepared by
Director in close coordination
with President. It is very
difficult to pass budget
without consent, support
and authorisation of
President.

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4) Judicial Power

President has the power to appoint judges to federal courts and nominate judges to Supreme Court. He also has the power of pardon, reprieve, remit and clemency of any criminals accused of federal crime.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

Constraints on powers of President as per constitution

Following are the constraints on powers of President by US Constitution;

i) All high-level appointments such as secretaries, ambassadors and judges done by President

are conditioned on
Senate's approval. They
need to be ratified by
Senate.

ii) All treaties negotiated
by president need to
be ratified by Senate.

iii) President cannot
declare ~~for~~ war on
other country. Congress
have the power. President
can only terminate it.

iv) President can be
impeached by Congress
for misconduct and
breach of Constitution.

this is the 2nd part of the answer. discuss it in detail as well by giving subheadings.....

Conclusion:

A ^{perusal} perusal of
powers of US president
proves beyond shadow of
any doubt that he is
the most powerful elected

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Executive in the world.
However, Constitution, with
System of checks and
Balances, constrained them
where it became draconian.

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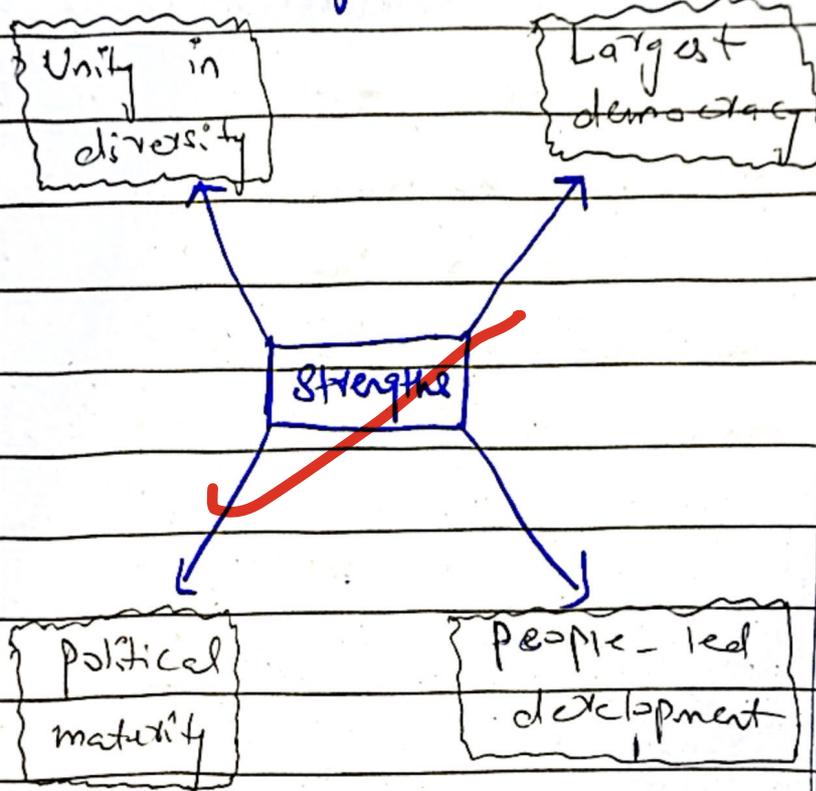
Strength and
Weaknesses of
Indian democracy

Introduction

India is
widely regarded as
World's largest democracy
but it faces many governance
challenges. Indian democracy
has its strengths and
weaknesses. In some respects, it
is a model for other

Countries, while, some of its features are playing his democracy.

Strengths of Indian democracy



A) Largest democracy

The biggest strength of Indian democracy is its distinction of being the largest

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democracy in the world.
India is the most populated
country of the world.
State having 1.4 billion
population with democratic
form of government is a
model for the world. Elections
are held regularly in
India. Democracy functions
every day in India in
the form of general, bye
and local bodies election.

B) Unity in diversity

India, like
Pakistan, is a heterogeneous
society having Hindus, Sikhs,
Muslims, Anglo-Indians, Dalits
and Untouchables. Constitution
abolished the caste system
and guaranteed rights
of every community. This has

resulted in unity in diversity.

c) Political maturity

Indian democracy, unlike Pakistan is more politically mature. Politicians don't fight on election's result. They don't make unfounded and unsubstantiated allegations of pre-poll and post-poll rigging. The losing party accepts its defeat with grace. This has been one of the strengths of Indian democracy.

d) People-led development

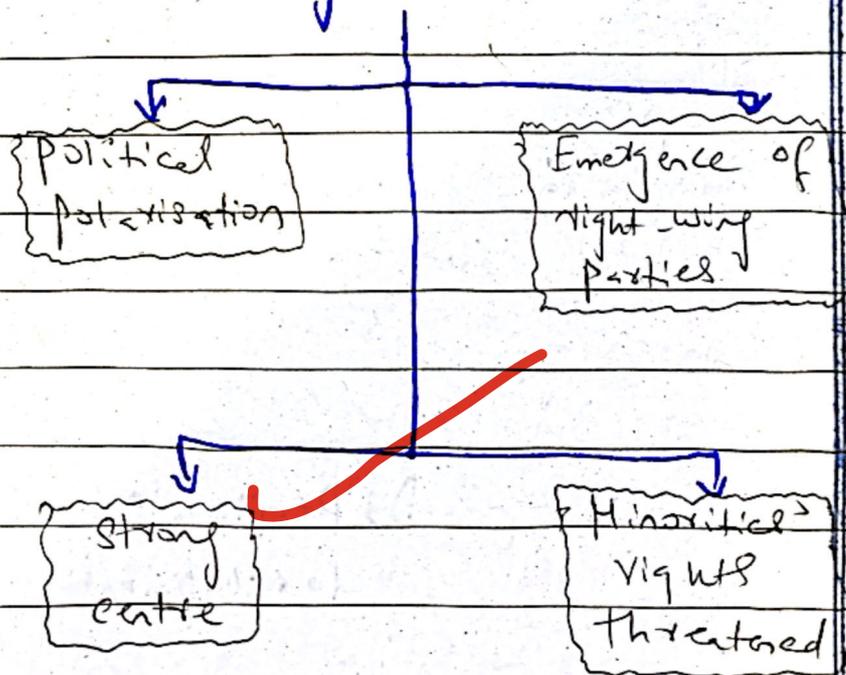
India is a democracy in which

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Politicians fight on pro-people agenda during elections. It has led to the emergence of sizeable number of middle class in India. India is now fourth (just surpassed Japan) largest economy of the world. This is due to pro-people policies.

Weaknesses of Indian democracy



A) Political Polarisation

Political Polarisation is a major challenge and weakness of Indian democracy. Opposition parties such as Congress, Asom Garmukh Party are treated like enemies not rivals by ruling party. Political has become us vs versus them. It is plaguing Indian democracy.

B) Emergence of Right-wing Parties

Emergence of right-wing parties is also threatening Indian democracy to its foundation. The rise of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) led by

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Narendra Modi has particularly upped the ante. It is a radical, secularist, anti-Muslim, caste and religious-based party. Its continued success in elections has challenged the secular face of India.

(c) Strong centre

India has a strong centre and federation. States are at the whims of centre. Residuary powers belong to centre. Centre can change the geographical boundaries of states with simple majority in parliament. Constitution-amending procedure is also flexible, unlike Pakistan. This is one of the weakness of Indian democracy.

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1) Minorities' rights threatened

in BJP-led

India, minorities' rights are threatened in India.

Muslims are persecuted on flimsy charges such as cow slaughter, offering prayers in public places.

Int'l Human Rights Commission has also documented abuses committed by BJP-supported mobs against minorities.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments

Conclusion:

India has the distinction of being the largest democracy of the world. Its democracy has number of strengths and weaknesses. The weaknesses are defining

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the secular nature of
Indian democracy.

Q NO 6

Introduction

In 21st century, many Global South organisational have emerged to challenge and counter organisational of Global North. The rise of BRICS, SCO and Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) is testimony to this fact. BRICS, in particular, has been the flagbearer of Global South. It has launched number of initiatives to counter UN and IMF.

Organisation of Global North

- i) G7
- ii) IMF (International Monetary Fund)
- iii) WR (World Bank)
- iv) EU (European Union)
- v) SWIFT

Organisation of Global South

- i) BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa)
- ii) AIIB
- iii) SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation)
- iv) SIPS

Emergence of Global South Organisation : BRICS

Recently, many organisations

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of global South have emerged to counter UN and IMF. Global South is led by Russia, China and Brazil. While, Global North is led by US and Europe.

Global South accuse US and Europe that they are weaponising organisation of North against South. They are maintaining their hegemony and checking their rivals with these organisation

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.....

Rise of BRICS

BRICS is a representative organisation of Global South. Its founding members were;

- i) Brazil
- ii) Russia

iii) India

iv) China

v) South Africa

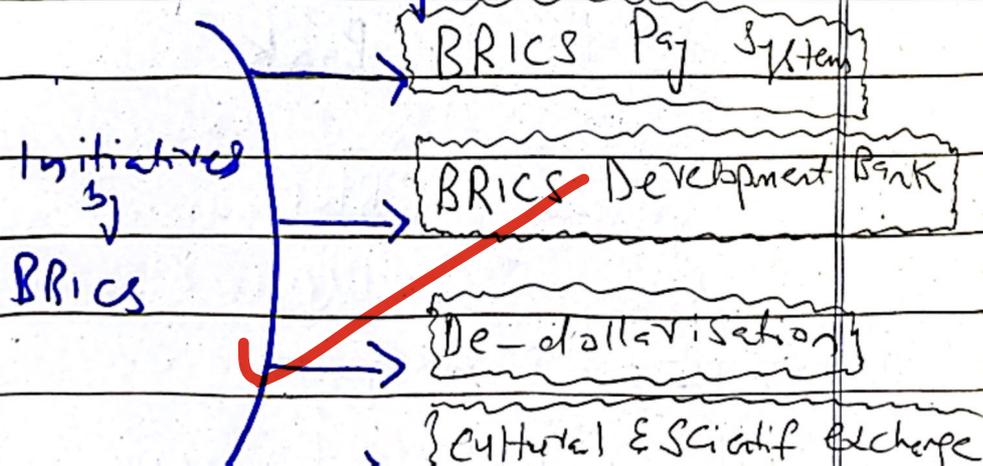
Now countries of Iran, UAE, Ethiopia and Belarus has also been added to

BRICS+.

BRICS comprises $\frac{1}{4}$ th of global population and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Global GDP.

As it has sizeable number of population and sound economic potential, it has launched many initiatives to counter Global North

Initiatives by BRICS



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A) BRICS Pay System

BRICS has launched its own Payment System, SIPS, to counter SWIFT, Europe-based electronic banking transaction system. After Ukraine war, US and Europe expelled Russia from SWIFT. They weaponised 'Swift' against Russia. Russia is currently using SIPS for its financial transactions. 46 countries are part of SIPS.

B) BRICS Development Bank

BRICS Development Bank was established in 2015. The largest capital belonged to China in

this bank. It is almost $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of total bank's capital. BRICS Development Bank gives loan to countries on easy and relaxed conditions. Unlike WB, and IMF, no hidden strings are attached with them. It is financing many mega infrastructure projects in Russia, India and Brazil.

C) De-dollarisation

BRICS has a mission: De-dollarisation. It is challenging hegemony of dollar in international market. For this purpose, it is promoting an alternative currency to dollar i.e., Yuan or RMB. It is also promoting currency swap

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Programs in which countries
can trade with each
other in their own local
or national currencies.

D) Cultural and Scientific exchange programs

BRICS is

also doing and sporadically
many cultural and scientific
exchange programs, with
cultural exchange programs,
people can experience culture
of another member country.

It helps in fostering soft
power of the country. with
scientific exchange programs,
scholarships are granted to
students of member
countries to study and
perform scientific

experiments like Joint-
Vaccine production

Conclusion

Many alternative
organisations have
emerged recently to
counter organisations of
Global North. Particular
among them is BRICS.
It has emerged as
a force of Global
South. It is currently
performing many initiatives
to bolster its image,
standing, potential and
counter organisations of
Global North

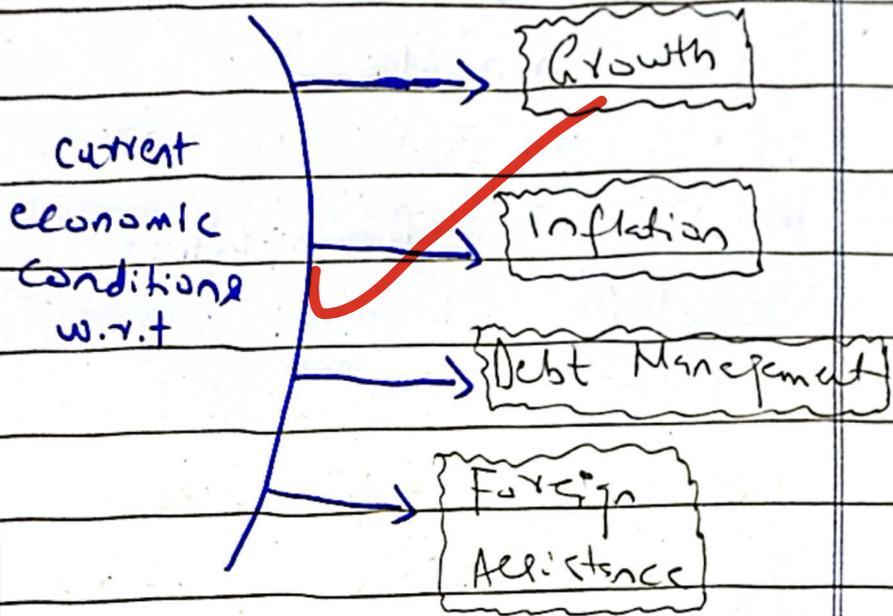
QNO8

Current Economic Condition & of Pakistan and its Political implications

Introduction:

The current economic condition of Pakistan is relatively stable after close escape from solvency. Macro-economic indicators somewhat stabilised but didn't improve substantially. Growth remained low. Stability of macro-economic indicators didn't went down to common people. As a result, it has many political implications.

Current economic conditions of Pakistan



A) Growth

The current economic growth is absolutely low.

Economic Survey of Pakistan 2025 → 2.6%

Quarterly report by PRS → 3.7%

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Every year, more than 6 million enter job market. Minimum 5-6% growth is required for it.

B) Inflation

Inflation rate has been reduced substantially since last year.

Last year \rightarrow 37%.

Current rate at PRS \Rightarrow 2.4%.

However, fruits of this reduction have not been completely to common people. Prices of essential commodities remain still high. Flood of 2025 also contributed to inflation as a result of loss of crops production.

C) Debt Management

Pakistan's debt-to-GDP ratio is 70%. It was 75% but now reduced to 70% because of tighter fiscal and monetary policy. Due to strict curb on expenditure and import, government was able to save money for debt obligations. Debt-to-GDP ratio is so high and needs to be reduced to manageable level.

D) Foreign assistance

Pakistan avoided bankruptcy largely due to IMF program and foreign assistance by brotherly neighboring and Gulf.

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countries, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar and China helped Pakistan in debt-repayment and take-over. Pakistan's economic health is fragile as it is dependent on these bail-out packages and take-over.

Political implications

The political implications of economic conditions are following:

i) Government had to repeatedly request Gulf countries for assistance and investment in Pakistan

ii) Due to lack of growth, unemployment increased. Unemployed

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Youth become a burden
on economy.

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