

Mock Exams (6)

Political Science II

Section - A

Q3

1) Introduction

Nations have achieved enormous success through its strong political system, as strong political system is the precursor to economic and social success.

This is due to the fact that these nations have widespread political culture.

Political culture refers to the shared belief, values and norms that shape the behavior and interaction of individuals within a political system. Unfortunately, the political culture of Pakistan has not evolved due to several reasons, such as lack of political participation, intolerance to dissent, inadequate political socialization,

and persistent extremism of certain political parties etc. However, in order to develop political culture in Pakistan, certain robust measures should be adopted.

2) Variables and reasons that hinder Political culture development in Pakistan

a) Lack of Political Participation.

Pakistan holds regular elections but there has been a ~~lot~~ lack of widespread political participation and civil engagement. This is highly attributed to low literacy rates and inadequate political education. On the other hand, ~~do~~ In developed nations citizens actively participate in public affairs and they hold strong public opinions which plays a pivotal role in guiding the actions of political leaders.

b) Intolerance to dissent :

Pakistan's political culture often struggles with tolerance for diverse political opinions. This is partly due to the historical division based on ethnicity and religion. For instance, nationalists in Pakistan follow Awami National Party (ANP), religious individuals follow religious parties, such as Jamaat e Islami and Jamiat Ulema Islam (JUIF) etc. This is their political right, however, when they become intolerant to one another that is where the ~~shoe~~ shoe pinches.

c) ~~Favoritism~~ Favoritism over rationalism

In addition to this, a very large segment of the society make political decisions on the basis of emotions rather than rational thinking. This eventually negatively impact the

Political system of the country.

c) Persistent extremism of certain Political Parties :

Politics of Pakistan is characterized by certain religious parties. Their huge fan following often compelled the government to discard progressive steps. For instance, ~~the~~ policies regarding use of "Contraceptives" and "child marriage" often face huge criticism. Such extremism hinders the growth of political culture.

d) Frequent military interventions

Development of political culture is a process rather than one time achievement. The institutions and democratic values need time to evolve. Unfortunately, the frequent military

interventions has stunted this growth in Pakistan.

e, lack of Women's Participation in Politics :

Women comprises more than half of the population of Pakistan. However, their participation is limited due to cultural and societal barriers. This has resulted in a lack of representation and consideration of women's perspective in policy making. After Fatima Jinnah and Benazir Bhutto no such influential political women leaders are found.

How to develop Political Culture in Pakistan

a, Through Political ~~Participation~~ ^{Socialization};

Political socialization is the orientation of political values, beliefs, and norms. It can be done through

the agents of socialization which include, family, religion, educational institutions, and political leaders.

b) Incorporating the values of pluralism.

Encouraging open dialogue, creating platforms for peaceful debates, and promoting cultural diversity and acceptance.

This can lead to a more inclusive political system which will then create a tolerable environment.

c) Enhancing the role of women in politics

Pakistan has reserved women quota in politics which is commendable. However, it needs to be uplifted. Such as providing and support to them along with challenging traditional gender roles. This can enhance

women's participation in politics .

d) With the help of mass media :

Mass media, traditional or non-traditional, is a tool used to spread awareness.

This approach should be incorporated to spread awareness among the masses regarding politics and public affairs.

Conclusion

Indeed the political culture in Pakistan has been remained underdeveloped since its inception. That is why the political system of Pakistan is not upto the mark. This is because of intolerance, lack of participation and extremism. However, measures such as political participation,

Unfortunately, the frequent military

encouraging women's role, and with the help of mass media, there is still a glimmer of hope.

X ————— X

Section - B

Q 7

Ans

Introduction

The Supreme Leader of Iran is the head of state and highest ranking in political and religious authority in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Supreme Leader is more powerful than the President of Iran and has certain powerful roles including appointments of many powerful posts in the military, the civil government and the judiciary.

Role of "Leader" in the 1979 Constitution of Iran

His role regarding appointments

- He inaugurates President and can also impeach him ~~and~~ together with the majority of Parliament.
- He appoints Chief Justice
- Commander in chief of all three, Navy, Army, and Airforce.
- Commander of Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)

~~His role regarding Foreign Policy~~
* Executive roles

- The Supreme leader can declare war and peace

- He can assume the command of Armed forces

~~his~~

- Supervision ~~of~~ over the proper execution of general policies.

Judicial Role

- He resolves differences between the three wings of the armed forces.

- Resolves the ~~no~~ problems which can not be solved by conventional methods, through the Nation's Expediency Discernment Council.

- Pardoning or reducing the sentences of convicts.

The Concept of 'Rahbar' in Iran's Constitution.

In Iran's constitution, the concept of Rahbar refers to the Supreme leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This post ~~is~~ was established by the constitution of Iran in accordance with the concept of the Guardianship of the Islamic jurist.

According to the constitution, the powers of the government in Iran are vested in the legislature, the judiciary, and the executive powers, functioning under the supervision of the Absolute Guardianship and the Leadership of the Ummah. That refers to the Rahbar, i.e., Supreme leader.

Conclusion

In short, the Supreme Leader holds the highest office in the Iran. He derived his powers from the constitution of Iran. This power includes the power of appointments and related to executive, legislative, and judiciary.

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