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Section A

Question No. 3

1- Introduction :

Populism - a political approach - aims to represent the interests of common people, against perceived elites, often emphasizing direct relation between leader and the populace. It is caused by different factors like economic crisis or inequality, nationalism, and globalization etc. Most common forms of populism worldwide can be explained in context of United States (US), Brazil and Spain etc.

2- Defining Populism :

Populism in political science is defined as:

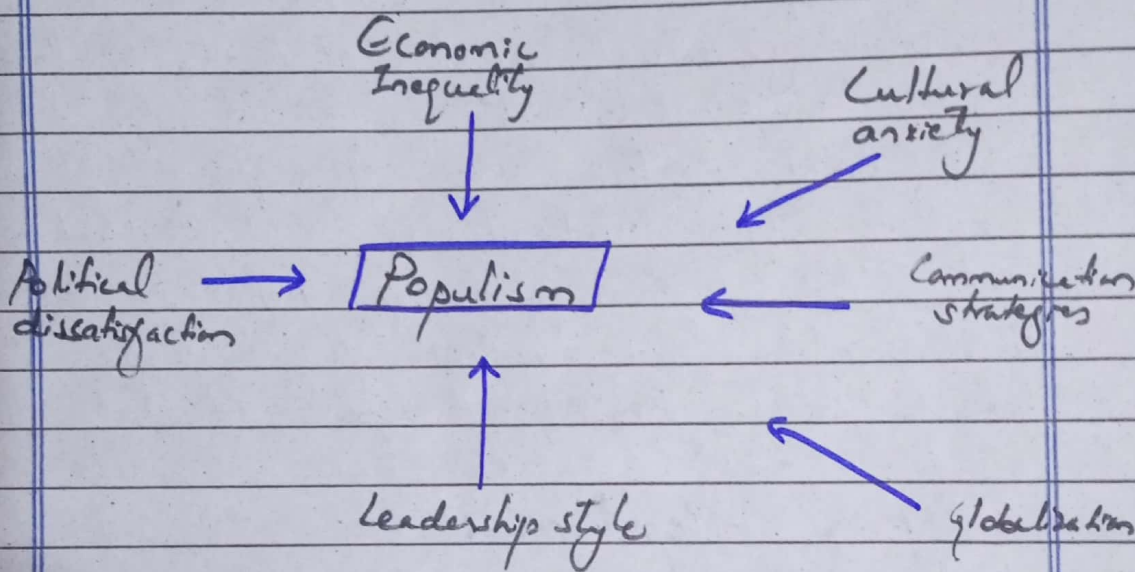
“an approach to highlight the interests of ordinary people and citizens.”

Populist movements typically frame issues in a way that pits the ordinary people against corrupt or out-of-touch establishment. The term can be associated with both right-wing and left-wing movements and is characterized by a focus on popular grievances and a rejection

of traditional political norms

3- Factors Influencing Populism:

Populism arises due to combination of factors, reflecting social discontent and a desire for change. Key factors include:



i- Economic Inequality

Populist leaders often emerge in response to economic disparities, ^{that} perceived neglect by economic and political elites, thereby fuel resentment among those experiencing financial hardships.

For Example:

In US, the 2016 Presidential Campaign of Donald Trump tapped into economic grievances, promising to address

job loss and economic decline in certain regions. His "Make US Great Again" slogan resonated with those who felt behind by globalization.

ii- Cultural Anxieties:

Identity concerns and cultural anxieties also contribute to populism. Nationalistic sentiments, fear of losing cultural identity and opposition to globalization may be exploited by populist leaders.

For Example

The Brexit vote in UK reflected cultural anxieties, with concerns about national identity, immigration and desire to regain control. The "Leave" campaign successfully capitalized on these sentiments.

iii Political Dissatisfaction:

Dissatisfaction with the political establishment is a driving force. Perceptions of corruption, a disconnect between political elites and the public, or a sense that traditional political systems are failing can lead to populist movements.

For Example:

The rise of "Five Star Movement" in Italy showcased political dissatisfaction.

iv. Leadership style :

Charismatic leaders often play crucial role in populism. Personalities who position themselves as champions of people and promise to break with the existing order can attract widespread support.

For Example :

A former Prime Minister of Pakistan is often praised for his strong leadership style.

v. Communication Strategy :

Populist leaders often use simple and rhetoric skill. Their clear and emotionally charged communication resonate with a broad audience, simplifying complex issues into easily understandable narratives.

For Example :

R. Duterte in Philippines used direct and confrontational communication. Similarly, Narendra Modi - Prime Minister of India - also used anti-Muslim communication to manipulate Hindus.

vi. Globalization and Economic Uncertainty :

Populism may also surge in the face of globalization's perceived negative effects. Economic uncertainty,

jobs insecurity and a sense that global forces are undermining national interests can fuel populist movements.

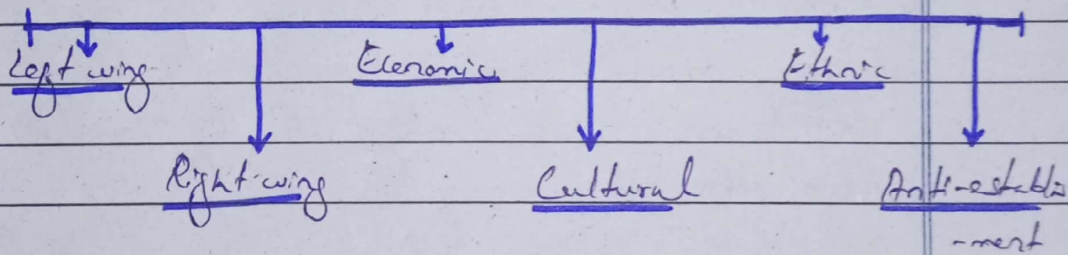
For Example:

The rise of right wing populist movements in Europe like Marine Le Pen's National Rally in France is linked with concerns about globalization.

4. Forms of Populism :

Populism can take various forms and its manifestation may differ based on ideological orientations and contexts. Some of the common forms are as follows:

Types



i- Left - Wing Populism:

It focuses on economic inequality, social justice and other disparities that are happening in the society. It gave an opportunity to the populist leader to gain momentum by taking advantage of the moment.

For Example :

In Spain, Pablo Iglesias, left wing populist champion advocated for wealth redistribution and progressive policies.

ii- Right Wing Populism:

Right Wing is the type of populism where a populist leader emphasizes nationalism, conservative values, and anti-immigration policies. Such type of leader often lead the citizens towards extremism.

For Example :

J. Bolsonaro - Presidency in Brazil was characterised by right-wing populism, combining a tough stance on crime with socially conservative ideologies.

iii. Economic Populism:

Economic populism emphasizes and prioritizes economic issues, often advocating for protectionist measures and anti-globalization policies. Most of them preach that international organizations are debt trap for underdeveloped world.

For Example:

Before Joe Biden, Donald Trump economic's populism in the United States, focused on job protection, trade tariffs and "America First" economic policy.

iv. Cultural Populism:

Cultural populism centers on cultural identity, often oppose perceived threats to national heritage and culture. They give importance to their culture and traditions.

For Example:

UK exit from Brexit was result of cultural populism.

v. Ethnic Populism:

It focus on the importance of a specific or particular ethnic group to preserve their identity,

For Example:

Viktor Orbán's leadership in Hungary is associated with ethnic populism.

vi. Anti-establishment Populism:

Anti-establishment populism challenges traditional political elites and institutions,

positioning itself as a voice against corrupt establishment. For example, The Five Star Establishment in Italy is one example.

Conclusion:

The factors and forms of populism are diverse adapting to each country's unique circumstances. It is crucial to recognize that its manifestations are shaped by a number of complex political, economic and cultural factors.

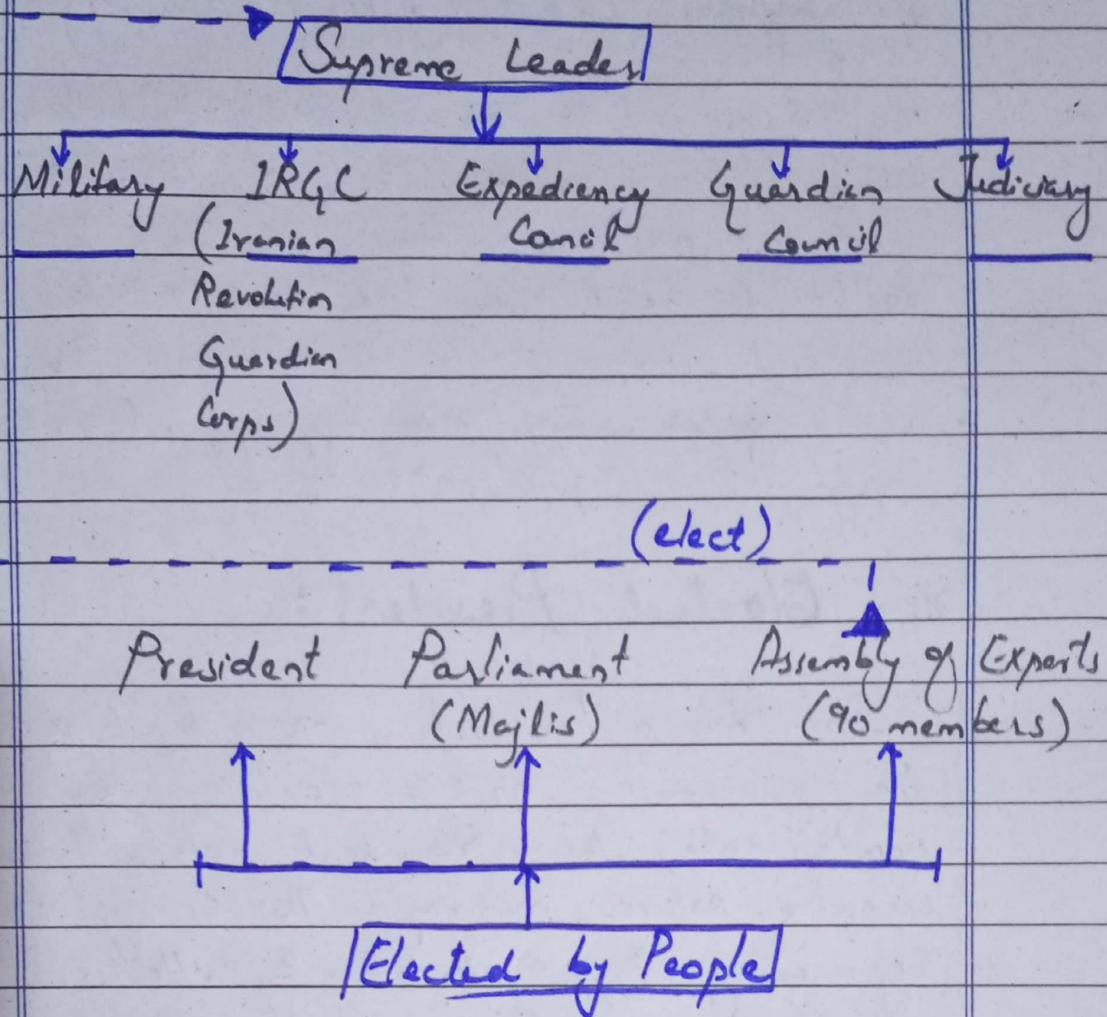
Section B

(Question No. 5)

1. Introduction:

The political system of Iran is a unique blend of theocratic and democratic elements. It has both elements of election and appointment. These features also influence the socioeconomic development in the country. The interplay between these factors continues to impact Iran's domestic and international dynamics.

2. Political System of Iran:



3. Key Features of Iranian Political System:

i- Islamic Republic:

Iran is officially known as Islamic Republic of Iran. This represents the integration of Islamic principles into its political structure. The Constitution is based on Shia Islamic Law and Shariah.

ii- Supreme Leader: As Head of State:

The Supreme Leader - currently Ayatollah Khomeini - a senior cleric holds the highest position in the country. This position is held for life and includes significant power such as overseeing the armed-forces, appointing key officials and influencing major policies.

iii- Elected President:

Iran has a President who is head of the government and is elected by popular vote. The President role includes executing policies, managing the economy and representing Iran internationally. However, the Supreme Leader's influence remains paramount. Currently, Ebrahim Raisi has held the position of President.

iv- Guardian Council: A powerful organ of Iranian political system:

Guardian Council is the most important organ of Iranian political system. It has 12 members, 6 are appointed by Supreme Leader while other 6 are appointed by Majlis. It has three important functions:

i- Overseeing legislatures in Iran's Consultative

State :

- Assembly and has power to veto it.
- ii. Supervision of elections
- iii. Approve and dismiss candidates for running the office.

v- Majlis :

The Iranian Parliament - Majlis - is elected through democratic process which people elect them. The Majlis plays a legislative role, but its decisions are subjected to approval of Guardian Council.

vi- Assembly of Experts :

The Assembly of Experts consist of ninety members. They are Islamic scholars, also elected by public. Its primary responsibility is to select and supervise the Supreme Leader. It holds significant influence in shaping the direction of the country.

vii- Judiciary :

Judiciary is influenced by Islamic law, and the Head of Judiciary is appointed by the Supreme Leader. The Judiciary plays a crucial role in

interpreting and implementing laws based on Islamic principles.

viii- Revolutionary Guard (IRGC)

The IRGC (Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps), a paramilitary force holds significant influence in Iran. It is tasked with protecting the Islamic system and the ideals of Islamic Revolution of 1979.

ix Constitutional Amendment:

Iranian political system has undergone constitutional amendments, reflecting the shifts in political dynamics. Notably, changes in balance of power between elected and unelected institutions have occurred over time.

x- Hybrid of Theocracy and Democracy:

The only hybrid political system in the world which shows both theocratic and democratic feature is Iranian political system. As it ensures both democratic process and the same time, it fully ensures the Shariah and law and did not allow its citizens to follow liberalism.

4- Impact of Iranian Political System on its Socio-Economic Development:

The impact of Iran's political system on its socio-economic development has been complex and influenced by combination of factors. The prominent are theocratic nature of governance, economic policies, geopolitical dynamics and external pressures. Some of the aspects are given below:

i. Economic Sanctions:

Iran has faced extensive economic sanctions, particularly due to its nuclear program and geopolitical stance. These sanctions have hindered foreign investments, international trade and economic development. The JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) in 2015 aimed to ease sanctions on Iran's nuclear program, but subsequent developments have led to uncertainties.

ii. Resource Dependency:

Iran possess significant oil and gas reserves and its economy heavily relies on these resources. The political system's centralized control over economy has at times impeded diversification efforts. Economic

dependency on oil makes Iran vulnerable to fluctuations in global energy markets.

iii. Instability and Investment Climate's Uncertainty:

Periods of political instability and tension with international community have created an uncertain investment climate. The influence of conservative elements in the political system has sometimes hindered economic reforms and modernisation efforts.

iv. Role of IRGC:

IRGC plays a significant role in Iran's economy in various sectors, including construction and energy. This dual role of IRGC in both military and economic sphere can impact the efficiency and competitiveness of certain industries.

v. Social Policies:

The political system of Iran adheres to Islamic principles influences social policies, potentially impacting gender equality and cultural dynamics. The death of young girl Mahsa Amini became controversial subject in the eyes of global media.

5. Conclusion :

While Iran has achieved notable advancements in certain sectors, its socio-economic development has been impacted by a combination of internal and external factors. These factors are shaped by its unique political system. It is crucial to consider all above factors to comprehend the broader context of Iran's socio-economic landscape.

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Question No. 6

1. Introduction :

The first and foremost duty of state is to ensure the rights of citizens. To implement its work effectively, government has divided the power among three institutions of state: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. Judiciary has power to exercise judicial review in US (United States), to interpret law. This power rests with Supreme Court. With this power, comes certain restraints to limit the misuse of judicial review.

2. Background of Judiciary in US :

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Article III of Constitution of US establishes the Federal Judiciary. Although the Constitution establishes the Supreme Court, it permitted Congress to decide how to exercise it. Congress first exercised this power in Judicial Act of 1789. This Act created a Supreme Court with six Justices. It has also established the lower federal court system.

3. Understanding the term "Judicial Review."

In Black Law dictionary, judicial review is defined as,

"When the judges let their personal opinion prevail over the legalities, they are said to be exercising judicial review."

It can also be defined as:

"When judges tend to encroach upon the domain of legislative or executive, they are said to be exercising judicial review."

4. Key Aspects of Judicial Review in US:

i- Madison - Marbury Case (1803):

The Court established the doctrine of Judicial Review in Madison - Marbury case. In this case, the court has to decide whether an Act of Congress or the Constitution was the Law of the land. The Judiciary Act of 1789 gave the Supreme Court original jurisdiction to issue writ of mandamus.

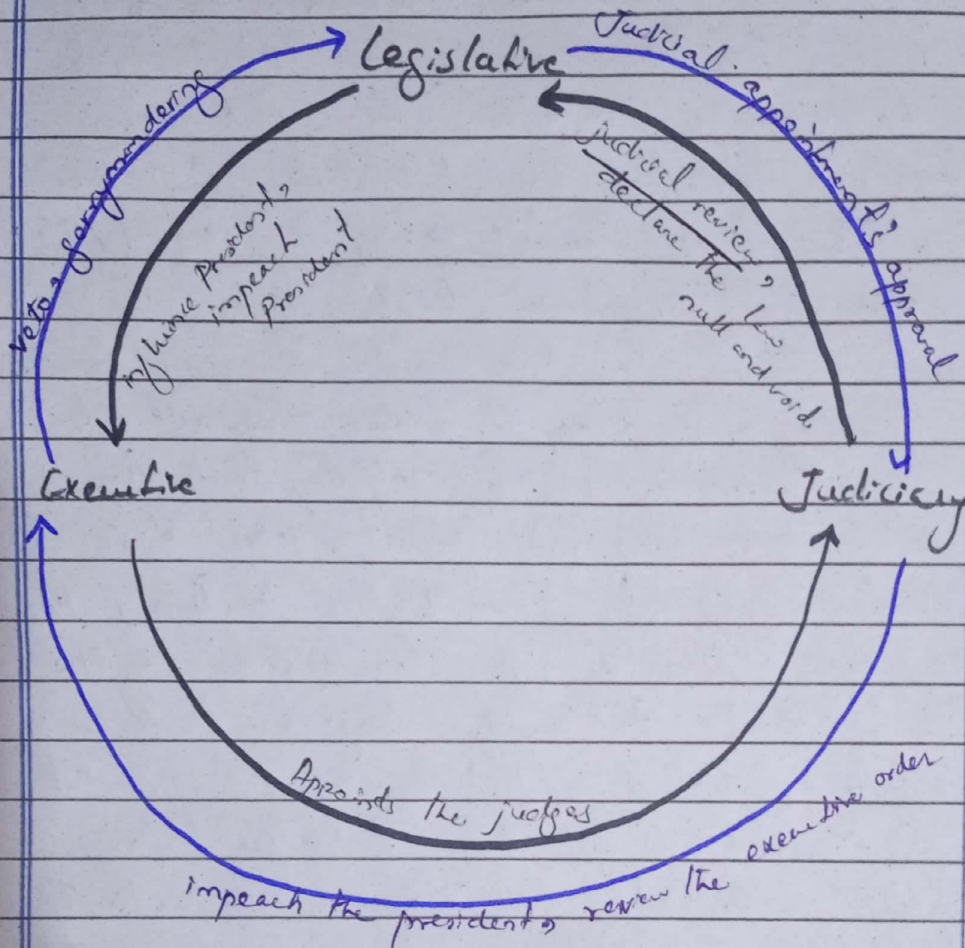
A suit was brought under this act, but the Supreme Court noted that the Constitution did not permit the Court to have original jurisdiction in this matter. Since, Article VI of Constitution of US held that an Act of Congress that is contrary to Constitution of Land could not stand. In the subsequent cases, the Court also established its authority to strike down the state laws found to be in violation of Constitution.

This case solidified the concept of judicial review. Chief Justice John Marshall argued that it was duty of judiciary to interpret the Constitution and to declare it null and void if deemed necessary.

ii- Check and Balances:

Judicial Review is a crucial element of system of checks and balances, ensuring that

no branch of government exceeds its constitutional authority. The judiciary acts as a check on both legislative and executive branch,



iii - Judicial Independence:

The independence of judiciary is a fundamental aspect of effective judicial review. Federal judges are appointed by President after confirmation from Senate for lifetime. This allow the judges of Supreme Court to make impartial constitutional amendments without being influenced by anyone.

iv- Principle of Stare Decisis :

The principle of stare decisis guides the court to follow precedents in the established previous cases. This ensures consistency and predictability in the application of judicial review.

v- Limits on Judicial Review in US :

To reduce the overuse or misuse of judicial review, constitution of US provides a framework of limitations on judicial review. They are as follows:

i- Political Question Doctrine :

Some issues are "political" and they are better left to the elected branches of executive or government. Courts may decline to review matter which are inherently political or involve non-judicial disputes.

ii- Constitutional Amendment :

The Constitution can be amended to overturn judicial decisions. This represents a democratic means by which people can alter the Constitution and limit the impact of Judicial Review. However, the process is

really extensive and requires approval of $2/3$ rd majority from both houses and $2/3$ rd approval of states.

iii- Legislative Response:

Congress has the power to alter the jurisdiction of federal courts to pass a new legislation in response to federal decision. This can influence the practical impact of a court ruling.

iv. Executive Compliance:

While the judiciary can relate and declare actions of the executive unconstitutional. The actual enforcement of court decision relies on the executive branch's compliance. The judiciary lacks an enforcement mechanism of its own.

v. Public Opinion and Social Change:

Public opinions and societal norms can shape the context within which judicial review or decisions are implemented. If there is a widespread disagreement with the decision, it may face challenges in its practical enforcement. Therefore, public opinion and societal norms play crucial role in influencing judicial review.

Political System of US

Legislative (Article I) Executive (Article II) Judiciary (Article III)

Judicial Independence
Power of Review
Principle of Stare Decisis

Restraints:

- Public Opinion
- Constitutional Amendment
- Checks and Balance
- Executive Compliance
- Legislative Response

Judicial Review
May

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6- Conclusion:

In summary, the power of judicial review in the US is a crucial element of its constitution. It provides a check on the actions of judiciary or other branches of government. However, it is not without limits and constraints.

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Question No. 4:-

1- Introduction:

Globalization has improved world connectivity in different spheres of life however, it has also impacted the civil society negatively. The relationship between globalization, politics, global civil society and regional politico-economic integration is complex and multifaceted.

2- Understanding the Term Globalization:

Term globalization is defined as:

“interconnectedness and interdependence of nations, economies, cultures and societies across the world.”

It is multifaceted phenomena driven by advancements in technology, communication,

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3. How Globalization has Weakened Global Civil Society?

Globalization has been associated with both positive and negative impacts on civil society. While it facilitated increased communication and collaboration, some argue that certain aspects of globalization have weakened the global civil society.

i- Erosion of Local Identities:

Globalization driven by economic and cultural integration can contribute to the erosion of local identities. This may diminish the influence of traditional civil society organizations rooted in local culture. There is a phenomena called Xenocentrism in which people prefer other cultures over their ethnic and local identities.

ii- Corporate Power:

The economic aspects of globalization often empower multinational corporations, which may overshadow the influence of civil society organizations. Corporations, driven by profit motives, may not align with social

and environmental goals advocated by civil society.

iii- Fragments of Movement:

Globalization can lead to fragmentation of civil society movements. While issues like environmentalism or human rights have gained global attention, the diversity of perspectives within global civil society can sometimes dilute the effectiveness of collective action.

iv. Limited Accountability in Global Governance:

Global governance structures like IMF (International Monetary Fund) often lack robust mechanisms for accountability to global civil society. Decisions made by these institutions have profound impacts on societies worldwide, but civil society may find it challenging to influence or to hold these entities accountable.

v. Challenges to Local Autonomy:

Global economic integration can lead to policies imposed by international organizations which may compromise the

autonomy of local governments. Civil society organizations working at the local level may face challenges in maintaining control over decision-making process.

4. Strengthening Regional Politico-Economic Integration:

Globalization has strengthened the regional politico-economic integration in the following ways:

i- Regional Blocs and Trade Agreements:

The intensification of regional politico-economic integration is a response to globalization. Countries form regional blocs and enter trade agreements to enhance economic cooperation, increase competitiveness and address global challenges respectively. For Example: G-20, AUKUS, BRICS, etc.

ii. Shared Governance Objectives:

Regional integration often involves shared governance objectives that address the specific needs of member states. This can strengthen the political ties and facilitate collaboration on issues

such as security, economic policies and social policies. For Example, Investments of China under BRI project in different countries including Pakistan.

iii- Political Cooperation:

Regional integration fosters political cooperation as seen in European Union, G-20, BRICS. Member states work together on common political goals, contributing to stability and conflict resolution within the region. For example, at G-20 Summit in India, member states have launched a shared corridor called "India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor."

iv- Regional Integrity:

Regional integration can enhance a sense of regional identity and "global" solidarity. This may provide a counterbalance to the perceived homogenising effects of globalization as region asserts their distinct political and "ideological" cultural characteristics.

5- Interaction and Nuances:

i- Dual Dynamics:

Globalization and integration are not

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mutually exclusive, they often occur simultaneously. Countries engage globally while also strengthening regional ties, creating complex interplay between these forces.

ii- Civil Society Engagement:

While globalization may pose challenges to traditional society, it also offers new avenues for global civil society engagement. The internet and social media enable transnational activism and resource across borders.

iii- Power Dynamics:

The impact of globalization and regional integration varies depending on the power dynamics within and among regions. More powerful nations may influence and shape these processes to their advantage, affecting the role of civil society.

6- Conclusion:

In conclusion, the relationship between globalization, politics, global civil society and regional integration is dynamic. While globalization may present challenge to local civil society, regional integration

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can be a response to globalization, offering opportunities for collective governance and identity building at regional levels.

