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Political Science P II

Mock # 7

Part - II

Answer 31

1. Introduction:

In the 21st century populism has become quite rampant. Populist leaders have rose in big democracies such as the United States and India. Populism is a name of a political movement where the populist try to make a difference between common people and elites. The populist claims to represented the unified "will" of the people" and stands against the enemy, often embodied current system- Liberal elites. The causes of populism range from economic issues, cultural causes,

Media landscape and political alienation. The populism materialise in different forms, these four types of populism, populist dictatorship, populist democracy, reactionary populism and politicians' populism. In the next section it would be understood what factors shape the phenomenon of populism.

2. What are the factors shaping populism?



Teacher's Signature

2.1 Economic Grievances:

In a state where exists high levels of economic inequalities certain segments of state can have resentment and frustration against others. When people feel left behind by the economic system. The perception can exist that the economic system is not benefitting them rather working against them. Then people could turn to populist leaders who would address the inequalities.

2.2 Cultural anxieties:

Fast paced changes in culture and demographic patterns could trigger anxiety among different groups.

This give populist leaders a chance to exploit these fears. Framing a narrative that the people are a threat to national identity, traditions or values. Immigration triggers such populist movements.

2.3 Media landscape shaping public opinion:

Media plays an essential role in shaping public opinion. Populist leaders usually communicate directly with their supporters through media. The media bypasses traditional channel and

frame the populist narrative. In some cases, the media can be delegitimized by the populist leader. While creating a "us vs them" narrative.

2.4 Political alienation of the people.

When people feel a sense of disillusionment towards the mainstream political parties and institutions can drive people towards populist leader. If citizens are of the opinion that political traditional elites are out reach and full of corruption. People become willing to support a leader who pose him/herself as an outsider.

3. What are various forms of Populism (with example)?

3.1 Populist Democracy:

Rodrigo Duterte in Philippines:

These are democratic leaders who possess populist trait. The example of such populism is found in Philippines, in term of Rodrigo Duterte. The leadership style involves strongman rhetoric, anti-establishment sentiment and a direct appeal to masses. Such an approach can lead to direct erosion of democratic norms.

3.2 Populist Dictatorship of Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela.

In recent years, leaders like Nicolas Maduro in Venezuela have been accused of resorting to populist tactics while consolidating power. Mr. Maduro's government has faced severe criticism for undermining democratic institutions and concentrating authority in Executive branch.

3.3 Reactionary Populism by Marine Le Pen in France.

Marine Le Pen, the leader of the National Rally party in France, is seen as an example of reactionary populism. Her entire political platform is characterized by opposition to immigration and skepticism of globalisation.

3.4 Political Populism in UK: Boris Johnson.

Boris Johnson the ex-PM of Britain has been associated with political populism. His "People's Government" rhetoric and promises of Brexit with resonated with a significant portion of the electorate, positioning him as a figure who champion the will of people against the perceived establishment.

4. Conclusion:

In conclusion, populism is an ~~evolti~~ evolving phenomena which takes place due to multiple reasons. The factors shaping populism include economic grievances, cultural anxieties, political ~~et~~ alienation of the people and mainstream media. Consequently, the combination of reason could materialise any form of ~~politi~~ populism. Thus, populism is a complex and evolving phenomena influenced by various factors and manifestations.

Section II

Ans 5:

1. Introduction:

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a constitutional, theocratic republic in which Shia Muslim clergy and political leaders vetted by clergy dominate the key power structures. The Government legitimacy is based on twin pillars of popular sovereignty and role of Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution. The Supreme Leader of Islamic Rule is the ruler and Commander-in-Chief of the country. The Iranian political system operates under the framework of a theocracy,

There is some political freedom and democracy in Iran. The impact of Iran's political system on socio-economic developments are multi-facet including concentration of power. In a single hand leads to political stability, Mix state and market oriented economic policies, social policies are based upon Islamic principles and international sanctions curtail economic development. Iran's political system is a unique blend of theocracy and democracy. In the proceeding sections the important features of Iranian political system would be mentioned.

2. What are the main characteristics of the Iranian Political system?

2.1 Supreme leader:

The Supreme leader in Iran has a very special status and is the highest authority in the country. The leader, however, is equal to rest of the people before the law. According, Article 110 of the constitution, the leader has the responsibility and authority to determine general policies of the country, supervise good performance of policies, issue decrees of national referendum and pardoned common criminals.

2.2. The president

As per Article 113 of Iranian constitution, the president is the second highest official in the country. The president as the chief executive is responsible for day to day running of the country. Does not have any command over foreign or domestic policy, army forces or security organs.

2.3 The Guardian Council:

One of the most powerful forces in Iran government is the Guardian Council. The body oversees the activities of Parliament. All legislation passed by Islamic Consultative Assembly must be sent to the Guardian Council, which has the power to overturn it if it is considered in violation of Iran's constitution.

2.4 The Assembly of Experts:

Unlike the Supreme Leader and the Guardian Council, the Assembly of Experts is directly elected by the people of Iran. The assembly has 86 members, all clerics who are elected for 8-year terms. The responsibility of the Experts are to appoint the Supreme Leader and monitor his performance.



2.5. Parliament (Majlis)

The Iranian Parliament is called the Islamic Consultative Assembly is an unicameral body comprising of 290 members, publically elected every four years. The majlis holds substantially less authority compared to non-elected such as Guardian Council and Supreme leader.

3. How does the political system affect the socioeconomic development of the country.

3.1 A stable government, power concentrated in a few hands.

The theocratic nature of Iran's government led by the supreme leader provide a stable political environment for years. However, concentration of power in a few had lead to silencing of political dissent and lack of pluralism.

3.2 Social policies based on Islamic principals:

The social policies are aligned with Islamic principles which influence various aspects of life such as education, media and cultural expression. There is on-going debate on balance between religious values and individual freedom.

Previously in 2022 there were multiple protest on the hijab rule of Iran.

3.3 A mixed economy.

The economic policies in Iran are influenced by both political and religious consideration. Therefore, government has pursued a mix state-led and market-oriented economic approaches. The international relations often affect Iran's economy.

3.4 International Sanction curtailing growth.

Iran's foreign policy is influenced by the supreme leader and it has faced challenges in establishing positive relation with some Western countries. due to ideology difference and geopolitical issues the ideological have compelled some countries to impose sanction on Iran. Thus, curtailing economic growth.

4. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Iran political system is of an unique kind. The blend of theocracy and democracy has characterised the political system of the country to have an ~~fit~~ all power Supreme leader, a president to take care.

of the day to day affairs, an assembly of experts to elect the supreme leader and a parliament. However, the political system of Iran has some negative effects on its socio-economic development such as sanction by foreign powers, internal rebellion against certain laws and concentration of power in a few hands.

Nonetheless, the political system of Iran have provided the country with a stable government which keeps a balance of worldly and religious principles in economy.

The inter-play of domestic policies and international shapes the trajectory of Iran.

ANSWER 6:

1. Introduction:

The judicial branch of or government decides whether the laws passed by the legislature are consistent with the constitution or not. If

the laws are against the basic principles of constitution they are considered null and void. The power of Judicial Review in the United States are extended to federal and executive action whose actions and decisions are nullified if they are in contradiction with the constitution. In USA Constitution, there is no provision in the constitution which may state the very basics of judicial review. However it was developed as a convention in the case of Marbury and Madison case 1803 and decision written by judge Marshall. In the next section, the power of US judicial review and limitation would be understood in detail.

2. ~~What~~ What are power of judicial review in USA constitution?

2.1 Keep a check of legislation following Constitution

The USA constitution gives the judges the power to maintain limited government and uphold rule of law by upholding supremacy of constitution.

2.2 Court as guardian of constitution:

The court has the power to invalidate most of the laws of federal and state government whenever found in conflict with the constitution. It can also abstrain federal and state officials from misbehaving in the constitution.

2.3 A source of check and balance:

The system of check and balance combines well with the power of judicial review. The power of judicial review stops the legislature to become totally supreme and executive to become a dictator.

2.4 Separation of power

within government:

The sole job of judiciary is to keep a check and balance between the other two organs of state. While upholding the civil liberties of the individuals.

2.5 Keep check on president:

US constitution vests more powers in the hands of president. It has been



established the prerogative of the president to keep confidential statement secret and yield to the need of the judiciary to enforce criminal justice. Judicial review, ^{review} orders of president and abstain ^{order} against constitution.

2.6 Protect ideologies:

The judicial review defends values of political ideology in USA. It acts as a defense against the skeleton of democracy in the constitution. In 19th and 20th centuries ideas self-governing market was flouted by US-elites. However, the judiciary did it best to defend constitution.

3. What are the limitations on the judicial review:

The judiciary has great judicial review powers. However, there are certain limitations to those powers. Those limitations include:

1. Court can strike down law against nature of constitution, but cannot do so in absence of case.
2. Every case cannot go under judicial review. A person cannot seek help against

a law unless they are affected by it.

3. Judiciary itself is not above the law.

4. Judges cannot involve themselves in legislative process because they can be impeached.

4. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the power of judicial review of the United States are unique. The other the constitution only have judicial review power to review the law are compliant to the constitutional provisions. The power of US judicial review are keep a check on legislative laws, court as a guardian of constitution, source of check and balance, separation of power, keep a check on president and protect constitution against ideologies. However, there are certain limitations to power of judicial review.

Answer 7:

1) Introduction:

Foreign policy of every country are based on its national interests. The interest are dependent upon cultural

and historical traditions, geography, economy, Political objectives and geo-strategic location.

Foreign policy is a mechanism national government to use to guide their diplomatic interactions and relationships with other countries. Pakistan is

primarily concerned with seeking peace and stability through international cooperation.

Since inception of Pakistan the foreign policy have Pakistan has had several twist and turns. Similarly, there are several challenges in front of independent foreign policy.

Despite challenges, Pakistan has maintained a neutral approach to its foreign policy.

2. What are major determinants of Pakistan's foreign policy: