



POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER II

SECTION-B

QUESTION 58

What are the main characteristics of the Iranian political system? How Iran affects country?

ANSWER:-

Political System of Iran:-

Institutions:-

Parliament of Iran is unicameral → Peoples assembly.

290 members are elected for 4 years directly by people.

Parliament makes law.

Cabinet implements the law.



President is head of state and is chosen directly by people to select members of cabinet

Members for parliament and cabinet are different.

Parliament can not pass vote of no confidence

Gardian Council:-

12 members are appointed for a period of 6 years.

6 of 12 members are directly appointed as Supreme leader.

Rest of 6 are indirectly appointed
HoJ is appointed by Supreme leaders.

Functions :-

People's assembly passes the law and it is sent to Gardian council. If Gardian council find any incompliance with shariyah law. It declares it null and void.

In Islam whatever election you are going to fight you need an approval from



Gauidian Council

It have authority to reject any member.

Assembly of Experts

Assembly of expert perform many junction major as:

They can remove supreme leader on basis of corruption or health.

Appoint new leader if old dies.

Tenure of supreme leader is life time.

Impacts on Socio-economic development:

1- Economic challenges

International sanctions policy due to Iran's nuclear program, have had significant impact on Iranian economy, limiting foreign investment and trade opportunities.

The political system's control over key sector has sometimes lead to inefficiencies and lack of competitiveness.

2- Limited political pluralism:-

The political system limited tolerance



for diverse political views may stifle innovation and the free exchange of ideas, potentially hindering socio-economic development.

3- Religious influence:-

The intertwining of politics and religion may influence social and cultural norms, affecting certain aspects of individual freedoms and societal progress.

4- Government control in key sectors:-

The government's involvement in the economy, particularly through entities like the IRGCs, can lead to a lack of competition and hinder private growth sectors.

5- Investment challenges:-

The political system's approach to foreign policy and international relations may impact Iran's ability to attract foreign investment, technology, and expertise, essential for sustainable development.



Social dynamics:-

Social and cultural policies influenced by the political system may shape social norms, affecting issues such as gender roles and cultural expression.

Conclusion:-

It is important to note that the relationship between the political system and socioeconomic development is complex, and various internal and external factors contribute to Iran's development challenges.



QUESTION 68

Write a comprehensive note on the power of Judicial Review and its limits in context of USA constitution?

ANSWERS

Following are discussed some powers of Judicial review in the US constitution:

origin and foundation:

The power of Judicial review, the authority of courts to review and potentially invalidate government actions that violate the constitution was established through the landmark case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803).

Chief Justice John Marshall asserted the Supreme Court authority to interpret the constitution and declare acts of congress unconstitutional.

Constitution as the supreme law:-

The US constitution is considered the supreme law of the land. All government actions,

including legislation and executive actions, must conform to its provision.

Judicial review ensures the preservation of the constitution's integrity and supremacy.

3- Interpretation of constitutional Ambiguities:-

Courts interpret the constitution, including provisions to ensure consistent application of its principles.

This power allows the Judiciary to adapt constitutional principles to contemporary circumstances.

4- Checks and Balance

Judicial review serves as a crucial check on powers of the legislative and executive branches. It prevents potential abuses and ensures that government actions adhere to constitutional principles.

This concept of check and balance is fundamental to the U.S. system of government and judicial review plays a key role in maintaining this balance.



∴ Limits of Judicial Review :-

1- Political question doctrine :-

The a court may refrain from deciding certain issues deemed "political questions" best left to other branches of government.

The doctrine acknowledge the separation of power and the judiciary's limited role in certain political matters.

2- Lack of standing :-

Court require parties to have legal standing to bring case. This means that plaintiff must demonstrate a direct and concrete injury resulting from the government action.

Courts do not decide abstract, hypothetical or generalized grievances.

3- Non-Justiciability :-

Certain issues are considered nonjusticiable, meaning they are not appropriate for judicial resolution. Examples include political questions, advisory opinions and cases involving foreign relations.



The Judiciary may refrain from intervening in matters where it lack jurisdiction or where a decision would be impractical.

Executive compliance:-

The executive branch is responsible for enforcing court decisions while the Judiciary can declare an action unconstitutional, it relies on the executive for implementation. Instances where the executive refuse to comply with court orders may pose challenges to the effectiveness of Judicial review.

Conclusion:-

The power of judicial review is a critical element of the US constitutional framework ensuring the supremacy of the Constitutional and protecting individual rights. The delicate balance between the branches of government is essential for the effectiveness functioning of the US constitutional system.

QUESTION 7:

Critically evaluate the national interest and major determinants of foreign policy of Pakistan.

ANSWER:-

- National Interest of Pakistan:-

1- Security and Territorial Integrity:-

Ensuring the security and territorial integrity of Pakistan is a primary national interest. Given its history of conflict with the neighboring countries India, concern about Kashmir and the ongoing terror issue. Bordering borders remain crucial factors.

2- Economic Stability:-

Economic stability and development are vital national interests. Pakistan seek foreign investments, trade partnership, and economic cooperation to address issues like poverty, unemployment and infrastructure development.

2. Strategic alliances:-

Building and maintaining strategic alliances are key to Pakistan's foreign policy. Historically, Pakistan has sought support of United States, China and other allies to bolster its geopolitical standing and address security concerns.

4. Energy security:-

Meeting energy demands is a significant concern for Pakistan. The country seeks energy partnership and collaborations to address power shortages and support economic growth.

5. Islamic Solidarity:-

Pakistan sees itself as an advocate for Muslim causes globally. It aims to foster strong ties with Muslim majority countries and contribute to initiatives that promote Islamic unity and address common challenges.

6. Diplomatic Influence:-

Pakistan aims to enhance its diplomatic influence on the global stage. Active participation in international organization and forums as well as fostering bilateral relations, serves this interest.



8 Major determinants of Pakistan foreign policy:-

1- India - Pakistan relation:-

The relationship with India is a central determinant. Historical tensions, especially of Kashmir have shaped Pakistan's approach to regional and global affairs. Normalising relations with India or addressing outstanding disputes significantly influence foreign policy.

2- US - Pakistan relation:-

Relation with United States have been pivotal. Historically, Pakistan has sought American support for military and economic aid. However, shifts in relationship, influenced by factors like the war on terror, have compelled Pakistan to diversify its relations.

3- CPEC:-

The CPEC is a game changer in Pakistan's foreign policy. The deepening economic and strategic partnership with China significantly influence diplomatic decisions and regional dynamics.



4- Afghanistan Situation:

Developments in Afghanistan directly impact Pakistan's security and stability. The Afghan peace process, refugee issues, and the presence of militant groups in the region are critical determinants.

5- Terrorism and Extremism:-

The global perceptions of Pakistan's efforts in combating terrorism and extremism affects foreign policy. International cooperation on counter terrorism measures and addressing concerns about safe havens for militants are crucial.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion Pakistan's foreign policy is intricately linked to its national interests which encompass security, economic development alliances and diplomatic influence. The major determinants include regional dynamics global power relations and internal considerations collectively shape the direction and priorities of Pakistan's engagement with the international community.