

## Q a) Guardian Council of Iran

### Introduction:

Guardian Council is one of the important institutions of Iranian political system. It is a body of jurists with a special structure. It performs certain mandates to play role in the politics of Iran. In short, Guardian Council is a subsidiary legislative body of Iranian political system.

### The Guardian Council: Structure

The Guardian Council consists of 12-membered body. The appointment of its members is following:

i) Half of its members are appointed by the Supreme leader.

ii) The other half is nominated by the Supreme Judicial Council and appointed by the parliament.

## Constitutional Mandate of the Council.

The Council is given certain mandate to exercise its powers. These include,

- i) Veto power over legislation passed by the parliament.

- ii) Supervision of elections.

- iii) Approval and disqualification of all candidates seeking to run in local, parliamentary and presidential elections.

## Importance of the Council.

The Guardian Council of Iran is an important pillar of its political system. It is considered as an upper house of Iran.

The Council has its half members expert in the constitutional law. It enables the Council

to take part in the constitutional matters.

While, the other half members are experts of Islamic law. This assists in resolving religious matters. Besides, it also keeps check and balance of legislations upto Islamic jurisprudence.

Furthermore, it is a significant institution as it is given legislative, judiciary as well as electoral authority.

Conclusion:

The Guardian Council is the most prominent institution of Iran. With a small structure, it exerts its important powers more efficiently.

## b) International Financial Institutions And Pakistan.

### Introduction.

International financial institutions play important roles in states. There is an increased role of these institutions in Pakistan too. Major institutions are working in Pakistan since 1950's. They assisted the country's economy in difficult situations. Moreover, these institutions influence upon economic indicators and policies of Pakistan. In short, financial institutions have active role in Pakistan.

### International Financial Institutions in Pakistan.

Major international financial institutions in Pakistan are the World Bank, the International

Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, the European Investment Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Among these institutions Pakistan joined the IMF in 1950. It also became member of the World Bank in the same year.

Besides, Pakistan joined the World Trade Organisation in 1995. Hence, Pakistan is a member of the prominent international financial institutions.

## Role in Pakistan.

These institutions have diverse roles in Pakistan's financial system. From grants to ~~role~~ loans, these are part of Pakistan's economy. Besides, these institutions influence the policies and other economic decisions of Pakistan.

Increasing Financial Capacity by lending.  
International financial institutions had a role in enhancing financial capacity of Pakistan. Like the International Monetary Fund stood first in this cause. Pakistan borrowed its first ever bail out package from the IMF in 1958. Recently, the IMF has granted US \$3 billion as Stand-By Agreement to Pakistan. This shows, these institutions have leading role in the financial capacity of Pakistan.

Assistance in Balance of Payments issue.

The international financial institutions helps in resolving balance of payment problems Pakistan through loans, grants, special packages, bailouts and other financial schemes has

Survived from imminent economic collapses. In 2008, Pakistan averted a balance of payments problem by securing an \$11 billion IMF loan package. Hence, international financial institutions helps to save a country like Pakistan from balance of payment crises.

### Influences upon economic policies.

Certain objectives of international financial institutes influence upon policy-making and other decisions of a country's economy. In Pakistan, the IMF and the world Bank have deep impacts upon its economic decisions. The Structural Adjustment Programmes of the IMF has provisions for economic reforms. These SAPs must be followed in order to secure a loan from the IMF. Hence, the financial institutions have a leverage

up economic decisions of  
Pakistan.

Conclusion:

International Financial  
Institutions are the global  
platforms for economic matters.  
In Pakistan, these have a role  
in protecting the economy  
from deep financial crises.



# Muslim Nationalism And All India Muslim League.

## Introduction:

Muslim leaders struggled for a separate muslim identity in the sub continent. Their efforts later on caused rise of muslim nationalism in India. Muslim leaders through various interventions instilled a new spirit into muslim nationalism. Later on, that nationalism had deep impacts upon muslim politics. Muslims through the platform of All India Muslim League fought for their rights and independence. Thus, muslim nationalism is deeply present in development of muslim politics in India.

## Role of Muslim leaders in rise of Muslim Nationalism.

After the downfall of

Muslim rule in India, several Muslim leaders started to revive the glory and prestige of Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first leader who called Muslims a separate nation. He was the pioneer of 'Two Nation Theory'. He called Muslims and Hindus two separate nations. Furthermore, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took a leading role to educate the Muslims. Meanwhile, during his educational reforms, the Hindi-Urdu controversy began. Fighting for the cause of Urdu language gave another push to Muslim nationalism in India.

After Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, several other leaders had their role in Muslim leadership. During the Khilafat Movement, Molana Mohammed Ali Jinnah and his brother Molana Shokat Ali

Jahar Strived for protection of Khilafat in Ottoman Empire. Their leadership in India made the Muslims realization of their status. Later on, other muslim leaders emerged like Aban, Mohammed Iqbal. He was a great muslim philosopher through his writings and books instilled a new soul into muslim nationalism. He encouraged muslims to fight and strive for their rights.

### Implications upon politics of All India Muslim League.

All India Muslim League was founded as political platform for the Muslims of India. Prior to it, there was a political party, Indian National Congress. As the Muslims have realised their status and identity, they founded

a new political platform of their own. All India Muslim League was the largest political party representing the Muslims of India. At several occasions, Muslim League had advocated for the rights of the Muslims. Soon after its emergence, a simple deputation was set to the British government. The deputation under the leadership of Sir Agha Khan demanded separate electorate for the Muslims. It showed the standing of the Muslim League for a Muslim nation. Later on, the Muslim League realised that the Muslims are not secured under the British rule. It was experienced during the reign of Congress Ministries in 1937. The Hindu rule was challenging for the social, religious, political and economic conditions of the Muslims. That's why, the Muslim leaders realised that it was imposed to

live under the Hindu dominance. They demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims. It was achieved in the name of Pakistan in 1947. Hence, the rise of Muslim Nationalism gave a new direction to the politics of All India Muslim League.

### Conclusion:

In short, a number of muslim leaders had a key role in shaping the Muslim identity in the sub-continent. The birth of that muslim nationalism influenced upon the politics of the Muslim League. That, later on, culminated into a separate muslim homeland.