

# Political Science paper-II

(Part - II)

(Section - A)

Q. 3: Short notes

a) Guardian Council of Iran

Ans: Article 91 establishes a Guardian Council in order to examine the *capa* compatibility of the legislation passed by the Islamic consultative Assembly with Islam and the authority of the interpretation of the Constitution is vested with the Guardian Council (Article 98). So too are the enactment of ~~ex~~ ex post facto laws (Article 169)

Council of Guardian or Guardian council is a council empowered to vet legislation and oversee elections in Islam.



The 12-member council of Guardians is a body of jurists that acts in many ways as an upper legislative house.

Half its members are specialists in Islamic canon law appointed by the country's rahbar, or supreme leader. The other half are civil jurists nominated by the judicial council and appointed by the Parliament.

## Functions :

The council of Guardian reviews all legislations passed by the parliament to determine their constitutionality. If majority of the council does not find a piece of legislation in compliance with the constitution, then the council may strike it down or return it with revisions to the Parliament for reconsideration.

The council also supervises elections, even presidential elections. All the candidates must meet with its prior approval.



# Identity politics

Identity politics have created after 18th amendment. Regional inequalities and contested structure of federation. Most recently, the global and regional geostrategic imperatives have also played a significant role in creating diverse dimensions to the problems of "statehood".

## Systematic approach for provinces to generate revenue:

The systematic approach for provinces to generate revenue is missing. Resultantly, provinces are financially and administratively dependent on the centre for the long term. Even though it is against the genesis of decentralization, the federal government provides funds for rural development, roads, gender concerns, fertilizers and programs like BISP. Responsibility and resources should be devolved to each tier of government for better spending efficiency.



# The role of International Financial Institutions in Pakistan

Having sizeable lending capacity and unparalleled epistemic power, international financial institutions (IFI) are the world's most powerful international organizations.

One class of IFIs is primarily focused on lending for development projects and commands portfolios of hundreds of millions of dollars that can transform infrastructure and social services in low and middle income countries.

Another class is geared toward providing financial assistance to countries in economic crisis and has an active role in shaping their policy environments.

## The role of IFI's in Pakistan

The IFIs provide infrastructure projects and loans to ~~country~~ Pakistan. However, they impose harmful conditions on countries



in which most cases results in weakening the economies.

IFIs use prescriptions to achieve sustainable development.

In the name of lending IFIs exploit Pakistan. Pakistan

faces high inflation, a freefall of rupee, a shrinking production sector and the removal of social welfare spending. It is all under the dictation of IFIs.



## Section - B

Q.6 What are the issues and problems of federation in Pakistan after eighteenth amendment to the constitution? Suggest constitutional amendment to address these issues.

Federalism is a contrived system of political and economic management. It is created by a conscious decision to achieve shared political objectives. It aims at division of authority of state between a national government and the small administrative units.

Issues and problems of federation in Pakistan after eighteenth amendment:

Turning Pakistan from a semi-presidential to a parliamentary republic. The self-governing, legislative and financial autonomy was granted to the provinces.



Following issues and problems have arisen after 18th constitutional amendment in Pakistan.

### a) Financial distribution:

National Finance Commission (NFC) award, state expenditures and whether the possibility of an amicable agreement exists for the distribution of finances among the centre and the provinces.

### b) Devolving power to local government

It is challenging for the provinces to decentralize and devolve power to the local government. As local government system in Pakistan is not well organized and structured so distribution of power to it has become a challenge for provinces.



Q.7 Write down the major determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan. Was Pakistan able to save its national interests through these in 21st century? Critically evaluate.

Ans: Foreign policy consists of decisions and actions, which involve to some appreciable extent relations between one state and others.

(Prop: Joseph Frankel)

The environment in which the foreign policy of Pakistan operates is limited by obvious reason of security and economic weakness. The foreign policy of Pakistan is influenced by so many factors:

Ideology:

Pakistan is considered an Islamic ideology. ideological state. Islamic teachings are the core principles of foreign policy of Pakistan.



on defence than other developing countries. After the debacle of East Pakistan, the emergence of Taliban after Soviet's invasion of Afghanistan, proved an other point of concern for geography of Pakistan.

## Economic development

Trade is an important determinant of the foreign policy of Pakistan. Maintaining bilateral trade with the developed and developed world is very significant for Pakistan.

## Advancement in technology

Advancement in technology affects the military and economic capability of a state. From the very birth of Pakistan, it has established cordial relations with the western countries such for technological development.



# Security:

After the creation of Pakistan it faced so many problems. To cope with the problems, Pakistan was seeking help because of its poor economic and poor security conditions. India and Afghanistan appeared as a threat to Pakistan. Pakistan required a huge economic military aid. So, the foreign policy of Pakistan tilted towards security.

## Close relations with muslim world:

The support for pan-Islamism and united unity of muslim Ummah, ideological state Pakistan always promote relations with other muslim countries. One of the objectives of Pakistan is to establish friendly and cordial relations with muslim world.



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Is Pakistan able to achieve its national interest through its foreign policy in 21st century

Pakistan's foreign policy over the decades has proved disastrous for the country. It has had a profound negative impact on the South Asian region. Its foreign policy has had a consistently conservative formulation based on purely realist objectives, with no place for liberal ideals and goals.

Pakistan's foreign policy has been primarily focused on the high politics of strategic national security issues. Its realist core has been about security of its territory. Pakistan's physical security dominates its foreign policy priorities, with little consideration to overall national interests, diplomacy or its achievable resources.

The foreign policy of Pakistan has revolved around its neighbours to the East (India), the north west (Afghanistan) and the



These security challenges are not considered ~~new~~ mainstream. The methods and tools employed to address non traditional security challenges are evolving. It includes unconventional thinking. The 21st century presents new paradigms to security. Political military threats have been joined by security issues relating to energy, water, food, environment, climate change and z. diseases.



Q.8

# National Interest

## Definition:

The interest of a nation as a whole held to be an independent entity separate from the interests of subordinate areas or groups and also of other nations or supranational groups.

Any foreign policy which operates under the standard of the national interest.

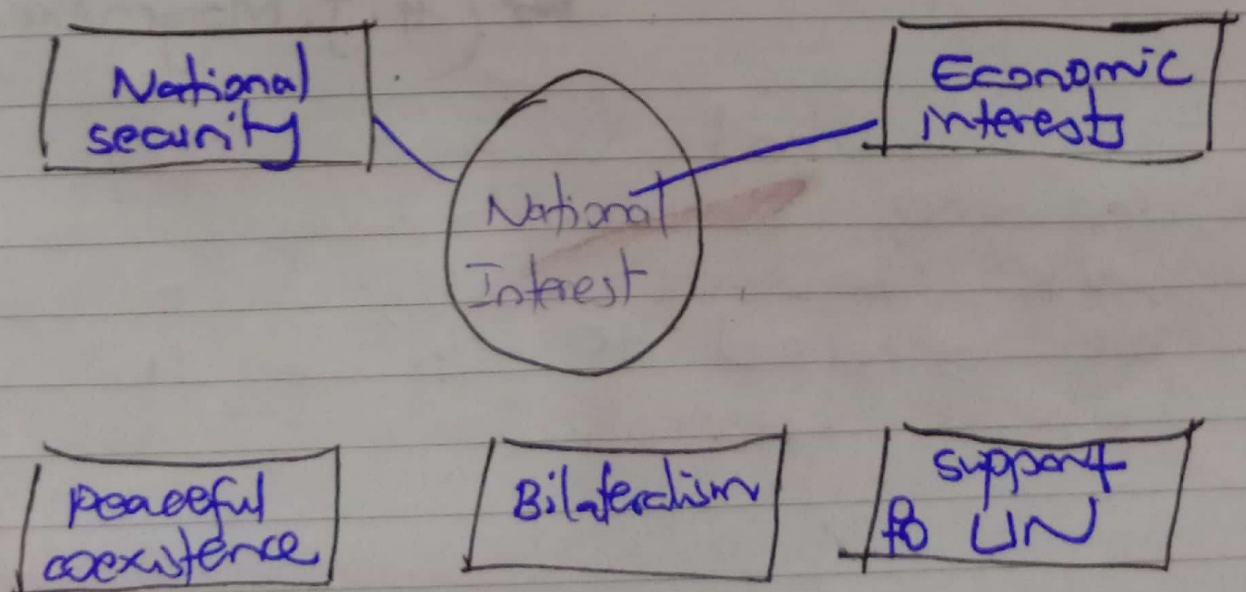
(H. J. Morganthau)

national interest largely determines their willingness to work toward goals that are perceived to be in the global interest.



As per realism, states exist within an anarchic international system in which they are ultimately dependent on their own capabilities or power to further their national interests. The most important national interest is the survival of the state.

National interests are national security, economic interests, peaceful coexistence with other states, bilateralism and support United Nations.





north east (China). It has also focused on the US and the Muslim world, particularly Saudi Arabia.

## From geo-politics to geo-economics

Pakistan's foreign policy has been conservative realist in both its worldview and in practice. Liberal ideas like free trade as envisaged by the theory of liberal interactionism have had no place or reflection in Pakistan's foreign policy. Consequently, Pakistan's foreign policy has made little contribution to the welfare and development of the majority of Pakistanis.

Recently, Pakistan has claimed to have shifted its foreign policy focus from geostrategy to geo-economy.



Q8

# Non traditional Security threats

## Definition :

Non traditional security threats are challenges to the survival and well being of peoples and states. These arise primarily out of non-military sources.

## Examples :

Climate change, resources scarcity, infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migrations, food shortages, people smuggling, arms drug trafficking etc.

South Asia is vulnerable to non traditional security threats more. Pakistan has



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Confronting many challenges which are deeply entrenched, non-traditional security threats.

The UN's Human Development report (HDR) of 1994.

This report highlighted the need for a shift from the exclusive stress on territorial security to focusing on people's security. Instead of seeking security from through armaments to gaining security through sustainable development.

It identified seven security essentials :-

