

Political science Papper 2

Q3a)

1) Introduction:

The Guardian Council is a powerful constitutional body in Iran which aims at keeping checks on Iranian parliament to ensure that all laws passed through the legislative body are within the ambit prescribed by Islam.

2) Cursorry glance at the Guardian Council:

The ~~constit~~ guardian council constitutes of 12 members who are elected for a time-period of 6 years. In Iran the Guardian-council wields considerable power and influence and has a significant role in the country's political and legal system.

Out of the 12 members, 6 are to be composed of Islamic faqihis (Islamic law experts), who are conscious of the present needs and issues of the day. These members are directly selected by the supreme leader of Iran.

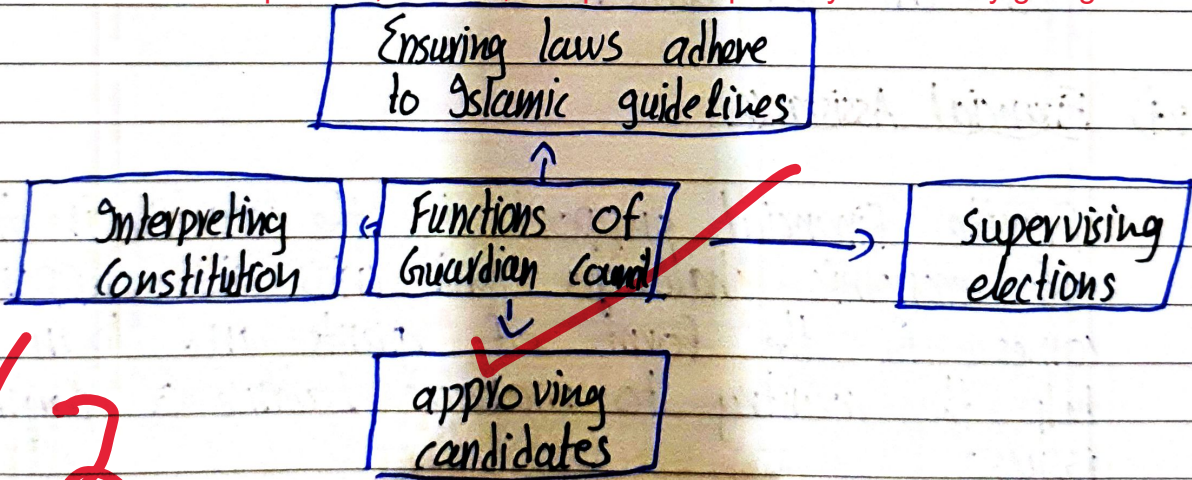
The remaining 6 members comprise of professionals

specializing in different areas of law. They are elected by the parliament from among the Muslim jurists nominated by the Head of the judicial Power (who, in turn, is also appointed by the supreme leader:

The Guardian council is charged with interpreting the constitution, approving candidates for elections and also supervising the elections. It also ensures that any laws passed must adhere by the Islamic principles.

short answer.

discuss the composition, election, and powers separately in detail by giving subheadings;



3
10

fig 1

overview of the functions of Guardian Council

b) 1) Introduction:

IFIs play a significant role in Pakistan's economic development and financial stability. These institutions are global organizations that aim to provide assistance to countries like Pakistan to support their economic growth, poverty reduction, and infrastructure development.

2) Role of IFIs in Pakistan:

IFIs play a vital role in improving the country's economic outlook. Some of its chief roles are as follows:

2.1) Financial Assistance:

Provide financial support to the country in time of economic challenges and crisis. This support comes in the form of grants and loan to help the country to manage balance of payment issues.

2.2) Economic advise:

Offers policy advise to the government of financial and economic contours. Assist the government in devising effective policies that foster economic sustainable growth.

2.3) Infrastructure Development:

Provide help to support the country's infrastructure projects, such as energy, transportation. This support comes in the form of funds and rendering technical expertise.

2.4) Institutional Reforms:

Supports and encourages institutional reforms in the country's public sector, financial system and regulatory environment to enhance governance, transparency and accountability.

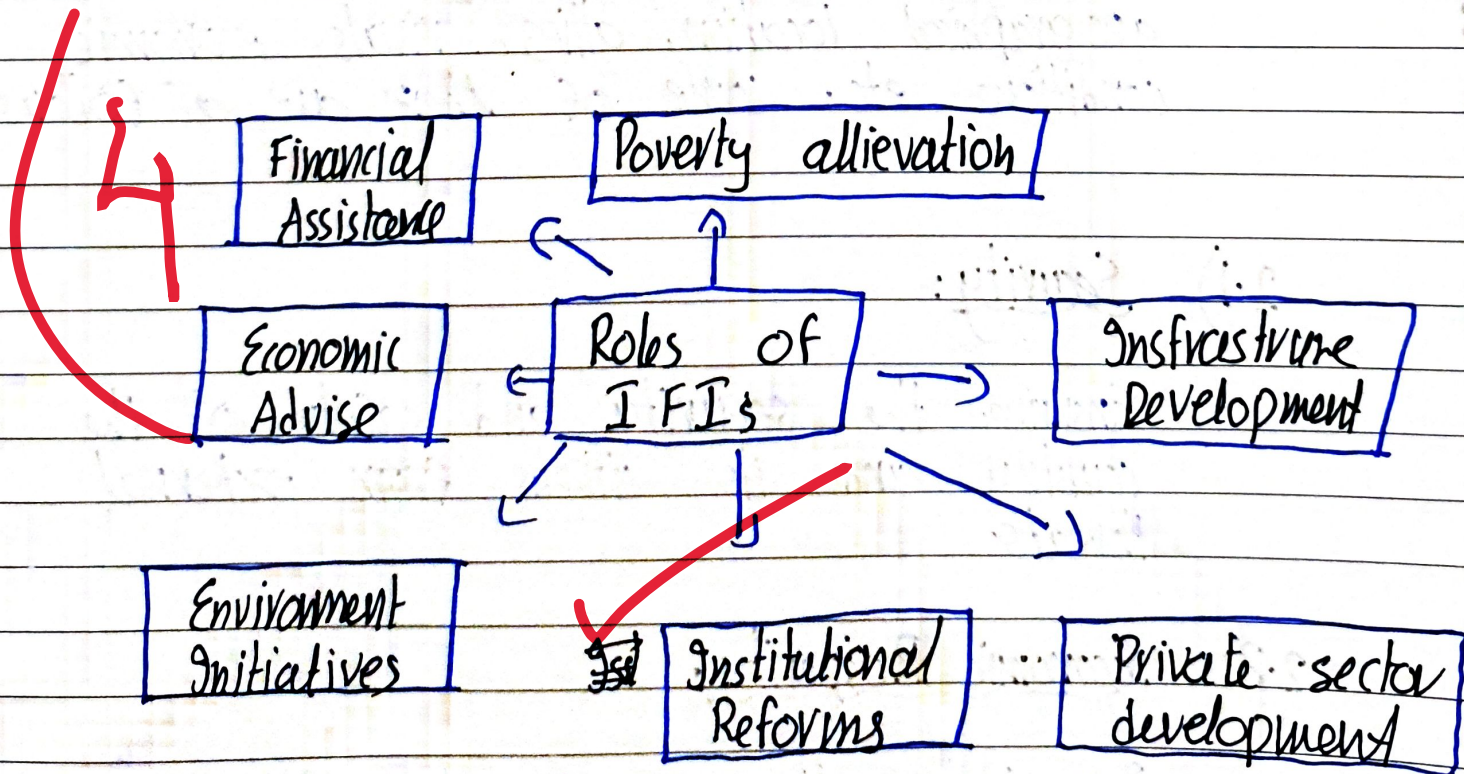


Fig 2: Overview of IFIs' roles

(Q.8) a) i) Introduction:

National Interest refers to the set of objectives, principles and policies that a nation considers essential for its well-being and prosperity. It revolves around the ✓ priorities and concerns that a country's government and leadership believe are necessary for the nation's survival and values.

2.2) Constituents of National Interests:

determined by
National Interests ~~compose~~ on many factors including but not limited to a country's geographical location, allies, rivals, economic conditions etc. some of ✓ these are as follows:

2.1) Security:

Ensuring the security and safety of the country and its citizens from external threats.

2.2) Economic Prosperity:

Pursuing policies that enhance economic growth, job creation, trade etc.

2.3) Foreign Policies:

Formulating Policies that enhance diplomatic ties with other nations, promoting peace to advance country's interest on global stage

2.4) Humans rights:

Upholding the main principles of human rights and promoting them

2.5) Enhancing Global Influence:

Seeking to have a valuable say in the matters pertaining to regional and global issues and affairs.

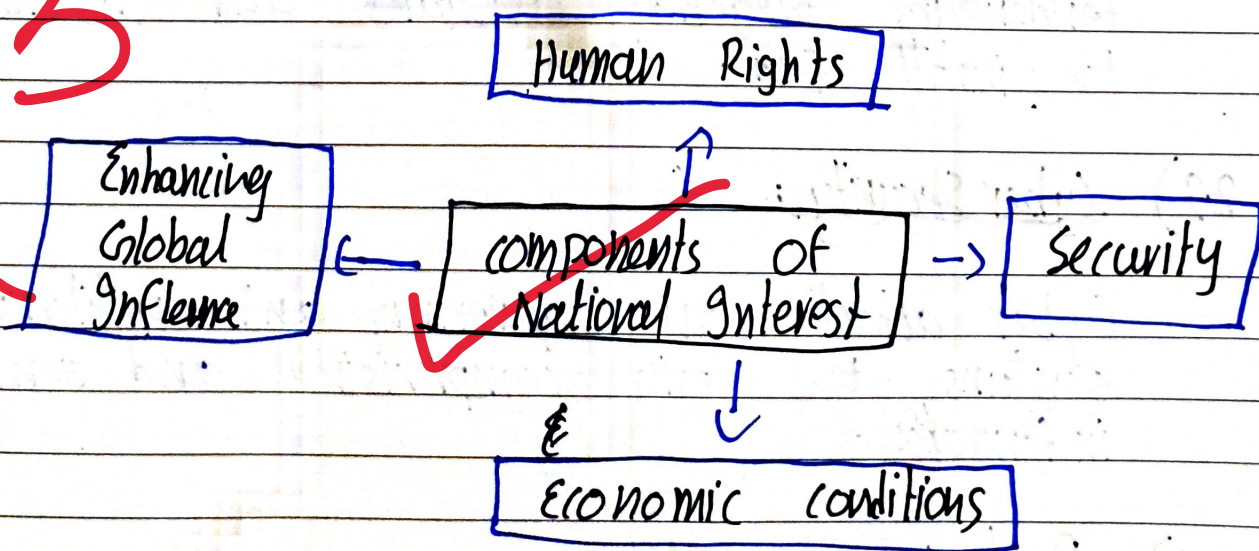


Fig 1: Shows determinants of National Interests

add more arguments and be comprehensive.



b) 1) Introduction:

Non-traditional security threats refers to the threats that pose a danger to the well-being of the country, but ~~not~~ don't arise from customary military aggression. Unlike the conventional military confrontations between states, non-traditional security threats encompass a broader range of issues resulting from complex and interconnected causes.

2) Examples of Non-Traditional security Threats:

Some examples pertaining to this type of security threats are as follows:

2.1) Terrorism:

Acts of terrorism executed by extremist tendencies, targeting civilians and infrastructures to instill fear.

2.2) Cyber Security:

Cyber attack on government and military systems to gain compromising and sensitive information.

2.3) Pandemics:

These outbreak of infections

diseases such as 'Covid 19', that have serious implications on public health and economic.

2.4) Economic Crisis :

Economic downturns or financial crisis that can negatively impact trade and social-well-being.

2.5) Energy In security :

Reliance on unstable energy sources, energy price volatility and the potential for energy-related conflicts.

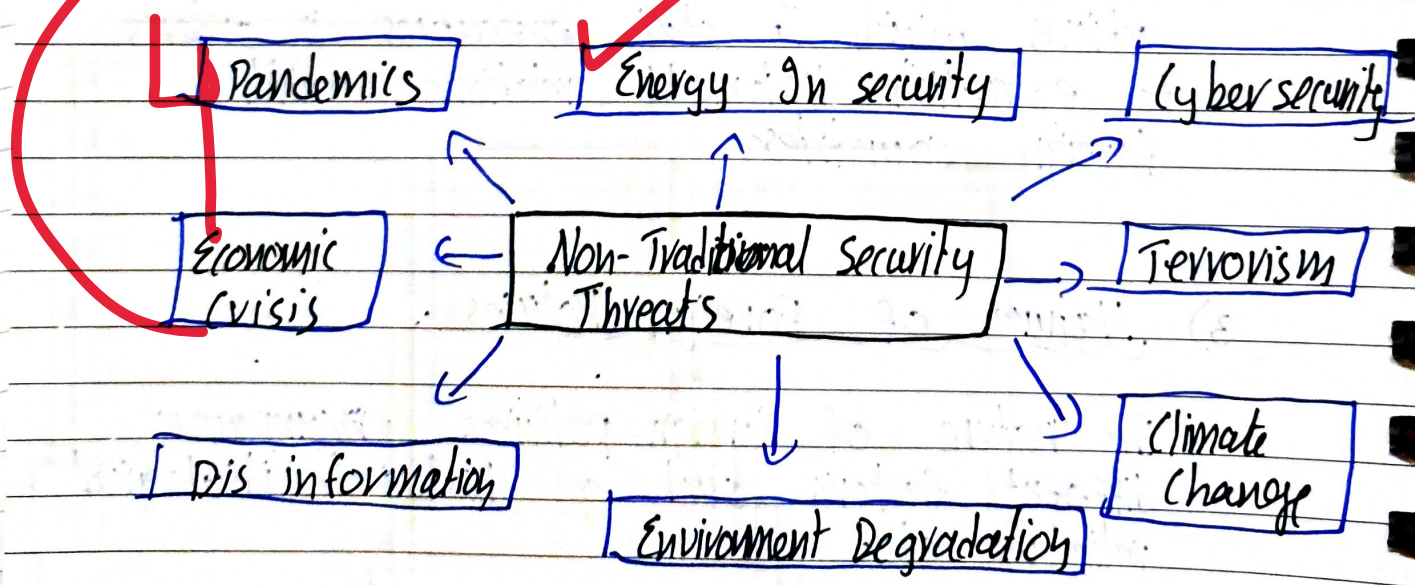


fig 2: Non Traditional Threats

Q7) 1) Introduction:

The Foreign Policy of a country holds vital importance. The significance of a meticulous and strong foreign Policy to the well-being and prosperity of a country is an established Axiom. The situation is not different in the case of Pakistan. The chequered history of the country has witnessed many swift changes in the Foreign Policy.

2) What is Foreign Policy:

Foreign Policy is a collection and a combination of Policy, Policy makers, objectives and actions, which a state executes in order to establish diplomatic relations with foreign countries.

3) Nature of Foreign Policies:

The nature of foreign policies encompasses different factors such as historical, ideological, religious etc.

4) Nature of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

Since inception, Pakistan's Foreign Policy revolved around its security. Pakistan faced a plethora of security challenges when it was established, and, unfortunately, with the passage of time the nature of security challenges grew more complex. Hence, the country had no alternative but to construct a foreign Policy that assures security.

However, with security always under limelight, some of the other important matters, such as economy was neglected, this inturn created a massive economic crisis. Therefore, a need arose to ameliorate the financial situation, and the rendering the country to resile from its customary security-driven policies to a more economic oriented Foreign Policy.

5) Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

Following are the key determinants that have steered Pakistan's foreign Policy:

5.1) History with India:

Pakistan's relationship with India, since their inception, can be characterised with numerous conflicts, sever wars, cross border

firing and a feeling of mutual hatred harbouring within. The two nuclear countries have fought wars and one of the most ~~important~~, if not the foremost, important issue of Kashmir remain unresolved. So the F.P of the country was shaped in view of the perpetual Indian threat.

5.2) Geographical location:

The geographical location of Pakistan holds great importance. Fortunately, for Pakistan, it resides next to a genuine contender of global power and also composes one of the largest economies of the world, China. China needs to access central Asian states as well as the middle east, in order to enhance its trade. Pakistan acts as a gateway to China and can provide effective and short-distance trade routes to China. This factor was also considered to develop a Foreign Policy towards China, one that is ~~based~~ based on establishing cordial ~~and~~ ties with this global giant. ~~which~~

5.3) Security and Military strength:

The gravity of security threats, as a fore mentioned ~~are~~ are also factored in when conceiving a Foreign Policy. As a result Pakistan formulated a Foreign Policy

to establish cordial ties with military hubs so that it could easily buy military and defense equipment, in a bid to bolster the country's resistance against foreign aggression.

3.4) Non-state Actors:

Initially Pakistan supported non-state organisation that fought for independence. A major reason for support was to provide assistance to Kashmiri freedom fighting elements against India. However, after 9/11, Pakistan had to revise from its earlier stance and declare them as terrorists in an attempt to show support ~~against~~ for the war against ~~the~~ terror that subsequently followed.

3.5) World Public Opinion:

The opinion of the general world public matters and this is factored in to shape a policy that excludes a softer and democratic imbued image of the country. An example of this is how Pakistan, employed the much debated climate issue and associated with the floods ~~the~~ the country faced in order to strengthen its stance and

Persuade the countries to provide funds.

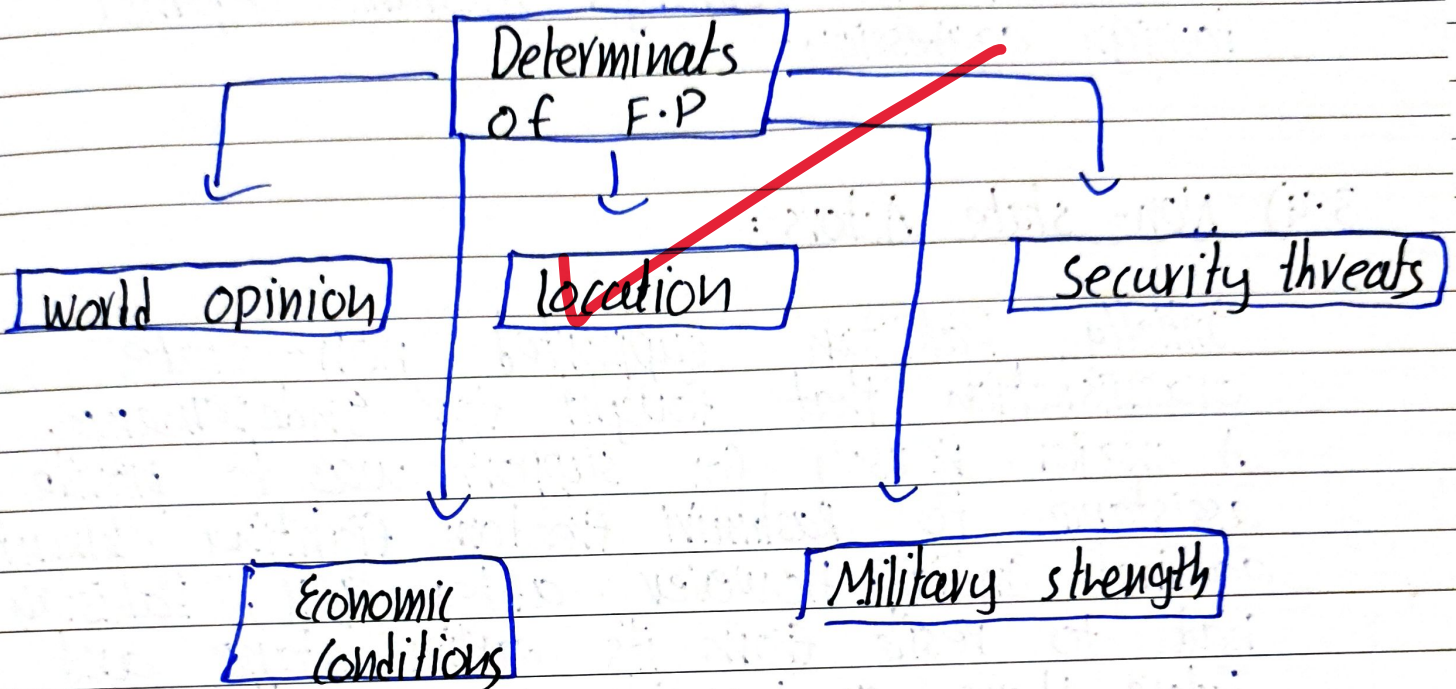


fig 1 Overview of F.P.

add more options in this part.

6) Analysis:

In view of the contemporary situation of the country, the foreign policy, which primarily encompassed security concerns, was somewhat effective. Pakistan has averted threat of major security breaches, although some security element remains at large but it can easily be dealt with. The economic prospects, however, do not look very good and

this was the second part of the answer and you have missed it.

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there is a dire need to revisit the F.P in order to mitigate the economic crisis.

7) Conclusion:

As above mentioned, the F.P is determined by sundry factors and has immense significance to the prosperity of the country. With slight revamping of F.P Pakistan can be easily steered Position itself on the path of success and prosperity.

improve the paper presentation, references, headings quality and the no of arguments.

the description of headings should be atleast