

# Comparison of nigeria and iran's politics



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## **INTRODUCTION:**

### **Nigeria:**

Nigeria is authoritatively known as the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It is an elected sacred republic embodying 36 states and its Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The nation is found in West Africa and shares land outskirts with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its drift in the south lies on the Gulf of Guinea on the Atlantic Ocean. Nigeria is regularly alluded to as “ the Giant of Africa”, because of its extensive populace and economy. With around 174 million occupants, Nigeria is the most crowded nation in Africa and the seventh most crowded nation on the planet. The nation is possessed by in excess of 500 ethnic gatherings, of which the three biggest are the Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. Nigeria is Africa’s heading oil maker; more than a large portion of its kin live in neediness. Nigeria assumes a noticeable part in African affairs; has withdrawn troops from oil-rich Bakassi promontory to settle outskirts debate with Cameroon

### **Iran:**

Islamic Republic of Iran since 1980, is a nation in Western Asia. It is verged on the north by Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, with Kazakhstan and Russia over the Caspian Sea; on the east by Afghanistan and Pakistan; on the south by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; on the west by Iraq; and on the northwest by Turkey. Iran is home to one of the world’s most seasoned civilizations, starting with the shaping of the Proto-Elamite and Elamite kingdom in 3200 – 2800 BCE. Iran holds 9% of world oil saves; a discriminating shortage in jobs has hit the youthful, and international

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authorizations have severely influenced the economy in general. Iran's nuclear system incited the international group to force progressively intense authorizes in an offer to induce Tehran to halt uranium enhancement. An arrangement to limit uranium improvement was struck in November 2013.

## **EXECUTIVE SYSTEM:**

The executive is the piece of government that has sole power and obligation regarding the every day organization of the state. The executive limb executes or implements the law. The division of power into discrete limbs of government is integral to the thought of the partition of powers

### **Nigeria:**

The executive extension is partitioned into Federal Ministries, each one headed by a clergyman selected by the president. The president must incorporate no less than one part from each of the 36 states in his cabinet. The President's arrangements are affirmed by the Senate of Nigeria. In a few cases, an elected pastor is in charge of more than one service (for instance, Environment and Housing may be joined), or a priest may be supported by one or more clergymen of State.[1] Each service likewise has a Permanent Secretary, who is a senior civil servant. In Nigeria, the executives are made up of the president and his bad habit. In democratic administration, the executive's signs charge that have been agreed by the Nigerian national gathering's into law. They likewise name key people into the government. In the military period, the executive who essential are the head of state and his delegate authorizes laws by pronouncement.

**Iran:**

the Executive limb of government are three oversight bodies: 1) Assembly of Experts (Majles-e Khoebregan), a prevalently chose body accused of deciding the progression of the Supreme Leader, looking into his execution, and dismissing him if regarded vital; 2) Expediency Council or the Council for the Discernment of Expediency (Majma-ye- Tashkhis-e -Maslahat-e- Nezam) pushes supervisory power over the executive, judicial, and legislative extensions and determines legislative issues when the Majles and the Council of Guardians differ and since 1989 has been utilized to instruct national religious pioneers on matters with respect to national strategy; in 2005 the Council's powers were extended to go about as a supervisory body for the government; 3) Council of Guardians of the Constitution or Council of Guardians or Guardians Council (Shora-ye Negban-e Qanon-e Asasi) figures out if proposed enactment is both sacred and reliable to Islamic law, vets competitors in prominent elections for suitability, and directs national election

**FUNCTIONS OF EXECUTIVE SYSTEM:****Nigeria:**

The executive limb serves as the head of state, summoning the military and making political errands. Under the balanced governance system, the executive extension has the power of veto over the legislative limb, and the Vice President is the President of the Senate. Parts of the legal are designated by the executive limb, which can likewise issue pardons. Thusly, Congress can confirm that a President is unfit for office and evacuate him or

her, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gets to be leader of the Senate throughout denunciation processes.

Then again, we might quickly layout the particular functions of the executive arm of government in this way:

1. Budget Preparation
2. Initiation of advancement tasks
3. Execution and upkeep of the Constitution and laws made by the National Assembly
4. Preserving, securing and protecting the regional trustworthiness of the country, and guaranteeing strength and security, and
5. Carrying on the business of administration in all implications including directing international relations

### **Iran:**

The faqih, who practices numerous accepted executive functions, is chosen by a larger part vote of the Assembly of Experts, a 86-part assemblage of senior pastors who are chosen by well known vote at regular intervals. The Assembly assesses the work of the faqih in yearly gatherings; it can release the faqih on the off chance that he is considered no more qualified. The faqih is in charge of picking the leaders of the military services and the leader of the legal, setting general state approach, proclaiming war and peace, directing the military (counting control of insights and security offices), launching and managing corrections to the constitution, and administering a mixture of powerful parastatal establishments and associations. The executive extension is headed by the president, who in practice is the

second-most elevated government official. He is chosen in national elections at regular intervals and is restricted to two sequential terms. The constitution determines that the president must be a Shia Muslim. The current president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, was chosen in 2005. The president chooses a few vice presidents and 21 pastors who constitute his cabinet. Serves yet not vice presidents are liable to regard by parliament. The faqih can reject a president if two-thirds of parliament votes to arraign him.

### **SIMILARITIES AND DISSIMILARITIES BETWEEN BOTH EXECUTIVE SYSTEMS:**

As indicated by the Constitution of Iran, the President is the Head of the Government who hold the powers of the Executive after the Supreme Leader. The President is chosen for a term of 4 years by widespread suffrage. The obligations of the President incorporates

Implementation of the Constitution and for the activity of executive powers, aside from matter identifying with Supreme Leader

The President names and regulates the Council of Ministers

Coordinates government choices, and chooses government arrangements to be set before the lawmaking body

The executive limb likewise incorporates a cabinet containing a board of pastors chose by the President with the endorsement of the Legislature.

The Executive limb of the Government of Iran likewise contains three oversight bodies specifically

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- Assembly of Experts
- Expediency Council or the Council for the Discernment of Expediency
- Council of Guardians

The executives of Nigeria in any administration are generally saddled with the obligations of completing different government strategies. The executives protect and execute the constitutions that represent the elected republic of Nigeria. Under the executives (the presidency) there are typically 3 principle arms in particular:

- Head of service of the organization
- Secretary to the government

### **STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES:**

Both countries executive system has their own importance. The strengths of each executive system is that it manages all the administration work of the government bodies of both countries. The weaknesses of both countries are their strict rules regarding work which is mostly not followed and parties do not perform their duties honestly.