



A Comparative Study of Administrative Substitution for the Head of State - Country in the Legal System of Iran, the United States and France

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Abstract

The head of state_country is the highest political and administrative position in all the states including Islamic Republic of Iran, United States of America and France Republic. In this article The Chief Administrative Officer is sometimes called the Head of Administration or the Chief Business Officer. This professional is at the top of the hierarchy and oversees most administrative duties within your business. Since there can be several causes for any responsible in order not to be able to do the duties and authorities including death, deposal and abdication of any responsible position, It has been announced in public law as a practical and significant solution which is administrative suretyship. An Administrator provides office support to either an individual or team and is vital for the smooth-running of a business. Their duties may include fielding telephone calls, receiving and directing visitors, word processing, creating spreadsheets and presentations, and filing. It has been stated that a "suretyship" is the generic term given to contracts in terms of which one person (the surety) agrees to answer for some existing or future liability of another (the principal) to a third person. This method in political systems is used to fill the in charged positions of the head of the state_country when they are not in their positions due to any asserted reason.

So the lawmakers of all of the countries have predicted some rules to cover this matter by representing a succession for several political positions especially for the head of the state_country position. In this article, the writer has researched the resemblances and differences of the causes of the appointment in the succession of asserted position for being in charge and its limitations in the charge course of the succession s administrative position of the state_country head in these three states of Islamic Republic of Iran and United States of America and France Republic.

The finds of this research is that there are so many deficiencies and problems in appointments and its results for state_country head succession of Iran such as having unlimited time in Iran's leadership position succession period, encountering some political limitations for the authorities and responsibilities of this state state_country



head succession and being conciliar in leadership position succession period that these all matters must be removed or at least amended in next Iran's constitution revision. This concept in general is a tool that is implied to transfer the duties and authorities of a political or administrative post to a third person because of voluntary or involuntary reasons. In this subject there have been some codes approved in some countries constitutions including Iran, American and France that have been used in the state_country head succession time situation when its causes are seen. In this article, It has been researched that what similarities and differences are in the reasons, posts and the he limitations of the state_country head succession period between these three countries.

This succession can be a solution for political crisis as well. Crises come in many shapes and forms. Conflicts, man-made accidents, and natural disasters chronically shatter the peace and order of societies. The new century has brought an upsurge of international terrorism, but also a creeping awareness of new types of contingencies – breakdowns in information and communication systems, emerging natural threats, and bio-nuclear terrorism – that lurk beyond the horizon. At the same time, age-old threats (floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis) continue to expose the vulnerabilities of modern society.

In times of crisis, citizens look at their leaders: presidents and mayors, local politicians and elected administrators, public managers and top civil servants. We expect these policy makers to avert the threat or at least minimize the damage of the crisis at hand. They should lead us out of the crisis; they must explain what went wrong and convince us that it will not happen again.

This is an important set of tasks. Crisis management bears directly upon the lives of citizens and the wellbeing of societies. When emerging vulnerabilities and threats are adequately assessed and addressed, some potentially devastating contingencies simply do not happen. Misperception and negligence, however, allow crises to occur. When policy makers respond well to a crisis, the damage is limited; when they fail, the crisis impact increases. In extreme cases, crisis management makes the difference between life and death.

Keywords: Administrative substitution, Head of state – country, Causes, Authorities, Restrictions.

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