

Organization of Federal Govt. of Pakistan

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Legislative Branch

Executive Branch

Prime Minister

President

Cabinet Secretaries

The Supreme Court of Pakistan

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Organization of Federal Govt. of Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by the Constitution of Pakistan as a constituted governing authority of the four provinces of a proclaimed and established parliamentary democratic republic, constitutionally called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Organization of

The government is composed of; executive, legislative, and judicial, which all powers are vested by the Constitution in the Parliament, the Prime Minister and the Supreme Court

Organization of

The basic civil and criminal laws governing the citizens of Pakistan are set down in major "parliamentary" legislation (a term inherited from the United Kingdom), such as the Exit Control List, the Pakistan Penal Code, and the Frontier Crimes Regulations

Organization of

The Federal Government is Subject to the Constitution, the executive authority of the Federation shall be exercised in the name of the President by the Federal Government, consisting of the Prime Minister and the (Federal) Ministers, which shall act through the Prime Minister, who shall be the chief executive of the Federation

Organization of

By the Article 246th and Article 247th to the constitution, the Islamic Jirga (or Panchayat) system has become an institution for local governance

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch is known as the "Parliament", a term for legislature inherited from the United Kingdom. The legislative branch is bicameral, consisting of two houses

Legislative Branch

The National Assembly: The National Assembly is a lower house and directly people-elected 342-member National Assembly.

The Senate: The Senate is a upper house and the 104-senators are indirectly elected for six-year terms

Legislative Branch

The Parliament enjoys parliamentary supremacy. All the Cabinet ministers as well as the Prime Minister must also be members of Parliament (MPs), accordance to the constitution. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet officials are responsible to the Parliament collectively

Legislative Branch

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers are jointly accountable to the Parliament. If there is a policy failure or lapse on the part of the government, all the members of the cabinet are jointly responsible. If a vote of no confidence is passed against the government, then the government collapses and a new one must be formed

Executive Branch

By general definition, the executive branch of government is the one that has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy

Executive Branch

The division of power into separate branches of government is central to the republican idea of the separation of powers. The separation of powers system is designed to distribute authority away from the executive branch – an attempt to preserve individual liberty in response to dictatorial leadership throughout history

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, is the executive head of government of Pakistan, constitutionally designated as the Chief Executive (CE). Popularly elected by people in direct elections in the parliament, the Prime minister is responsible for appointing a cabinet as well as running the government operations

Prime Minister

Key administrative and military appointments in the Pakistan Armed Forces.

The Chairmen and other Members of the federal commissions and public institutions. Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.

The cabinet secretaries and directors in the administrative positions of the government

President

The President of Pakistan is part of the parliament. The official residence is located in adjacent to the parliament

President

The President of Pakistan is a ceremonial figurehead, a ceremonial head of state representing the unity of the country

President

Elected for a five-year term by an indirect elections, the electoral college consisting of members of the Senate and National Assembly and members of the four provincial assemblies, the president is eligible for reelection

President

No individual may hold the office for more than two consecutive terms.

The president may resign or be impeached and may be removed from office for incapacity or gross misconduct by a two-thirds vote of the members of the parliament

President

The President makes a variety of appointments.

Governors of Four Provinces

The Chief Justice (after concluding the consultation with the Prime Minister)

The Chief Election

Commissioner (Consultation required from the Prime Minister)

The Attorney General and Auditor General

President

The President, as Head of State also receives the credentials of Ambassadors from other countries, The Prime Minister, as Head of Government, receives credentials of High Commissioners from other members of the Commonwealth, in line with historical tradition

President

**The President is de jure the
civilian Commander in Chief of
the Pakistan Armed Forces**

Judicature Branch

The Supreme Court of Pakistan

Pakistan's independent judicial system begins under the British Raj, and its concepts and procedures resemble those of Anglo-Saxon countries

Judicature

The Supreme Court of Pakistan consisted of Chief Justice and Senior justices; all appointed by the President after concluding the consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan

Judicature

The Constitution does not fixed the number of justices of the Supreme Court, though it can be fixed by Parliament through an act signed by the President

Judicature

The judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, High Courts of Pakistan provincial level; District Courts in each district; anti-terrorism courts; and the *Sharia* courts; in all over the country; all courts inferior to Supreme Court

Judicature transfer

The Constitution grants powers to the Supreme Court the right to transfer any case, appeal or other proceedings pending before any High Court to any other High Court

Supreme Judicial Council

Misconduct of judges are highly in tolerated in the judicial branch, as it is mentioned in the constitution. Under the mainframe of the Supreme Judicial Council, the Article 209 conduct a full inquiring into the capacity or conduct of a Judge who is a member of the Council

Civil Service

The civil service of Pakistan is a permanent bureaucracy of the Government of Pakistan. The civil servants are the permanent officials of the government, occupying a respected image in the civil society

Civil Service

Civil servants comes from different departments (e.g. District Management Group, Civil servant domain, and FPSC) are awarded commission contracts by the ministers based on their experience, capability, and resourcefulness

Civil Service

Not all the employees of the Government of Pakistan are civil servants; other employees of the Government of Pakistan comes from the scientific institutions, state-owned corporations and commissioned military science circles

Civil Service

In the parliamentary democracy, the ultimate responsibility for running the administration rests with the elected representatives of the people which are the ministers, the ministers lay down the policy and it is for the civil servants to enforce it

Cabinet Secretaries

The Cabinet secretaries are the most senior, experienced, and capable officials in the country, having studied and trained first at the Civil Service Academy then pursuing further education at the specific academies

Last Topic - Constitutions of United States and its silent Features

Silent Features

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