Organization of Provincial and Local Govt. of Pakistan

Provincial Government of Pakistan Local Government of Pakistan

Provincial Government of Pakistan

Chief Minister

A Chief Minister, is the elected head of government of a province in Pakistan. The chief minister is the head of the provincial

The governor is the nominal head, or the "de jure executive" and does everything under the guidance of the chief minister

The chief ministers of the provinces are elected by the members of the legislature, and the majority party is invited to elect a leader, whose tenure lasts for five years

The administrative units of Pakistan consist of four provinces, one federal capital territory, two autonomous and disputed territories and a group of federally administered tribal areas

Below this top level, there are four more tiers of government, including 27 divisions, more than a 100 districts (*zillahs*), more than 400 sub-districts (*tehsils*), and several thousand union councils

Local Government of Pakistan

The Local Government Laws specifies two sets of functions to be performed by local governments Compulsory and Optional functions

In general the sets of functions for local governments in different provinces are more or less the same

For the three larger provinces, a common list for all urban councils containing compulsory and optional functions exists

The town committees, municipal committees, municipal corporations and metropolitan corporations (with the exception of Karachi) are supposed to perform the same functions

The Karachi Metropolitan Corporation has been given additional functions

Due to the lower extent of urbanization in Baluchistan a smaller list of functions exists for town committees

Union Councilors are expected to perform civil, welfare and development functions. The civil functions include the provision and maintenance of public ways, sanitation, conservancy, the slaughter of animals, maintenance of wells, water pumps and tanks

District Councils have optional and compulsory functions. Compulsory functions include the provision and maintenance of roads, bridges, public buildings, water supply, maintenance and management of hospitals

Many of the optional functions of District Councils are similar to those of town committees

In larger cities, local government looks after preventive health care, which is beyond the scope of smaller urban councils. Most urban local councils are involved in the maintenance of water and sanitation services

In smaller cities, even these compulsory functions have been unfulfilled by the local council because they either do not have the funds or know how to undertake the compulsory functions

In rural areas, the actual role of Union Councils and District Councils is even more limited than the role played by smaller urban councils. Some District Councils are involved in the development and maintenance of link roads and drainage

Union Councils have virtually no role in development or maintenance of services. The larger District Councils have a partial involvement in the provision of preventive and curative health care and in animal husbandry

Compulsory functions of urban councils

Urban Council will establish committees to perform certain Compulsory functions

A Committee shall be responsible for the sanitation of the Municipality

A Committee shall make adequate arrangements for the removal of refuse from all public roads and streets

A Committee shall cause public dustbins or other suitable receptacles to be provided at suitable places

A Committee shall provide and maintain in sufficient number and in proper situations, public bath-rooms

A Committee shall register all births and deaths within the limits of the Municipality and information

A Committee shall adopt measures to prevent infectious diseases and restrain infection within the Municipality

A Committee shall provide an adequate system of public drains in the Municipality

Optional functions of urban councils

Urban Council will establish committees to perform certain Optional functions

- Public health

- Health centers and maternity centers for the welfare of women, infants and children

- Establishment of hospitals and dispensaries as may be necessary;

- Maintenance and management of First Aid Centers and mobile medical aid units

-Pollution of air by the gases, dust or other substances

- Dhobi Gats, ferries etc
- Foods and drinks & milk supply
- Trees, parks, gardens and forests

Education:

- Hostels for students;
- Scholarships to bright students;
- Training of teachers;
- Promote adult education;
- Provide free schoolbooks
- Sale of schoolbooks and articles of stationery;
- Promote and assist educational societies;
- Educational plans; and
- Provide eatables for school children

- Establish, manage and maintain welfare homes, asylum orphanages, widow homes and other institutions for the relief of the distressed

-Provide for the burial and burning of paupers found dead within the Municipality at its own expense

- Adopt such measures as may be prescribed for the prevention of beggary etc

- Organize social service volunteers and adopt measures for the promotion of the welfare of backward classes, families of the persons weaving in Armed Forces, women and children

Next Topic - Organization of Provincial Govt. of Pakistan

Punjab Sindh Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Balochistan