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Discuss the ways which the legislative and judicial interact with the bureaucracy. Explain why these interventions are necessary and useful? ~~in Pakistan?~~

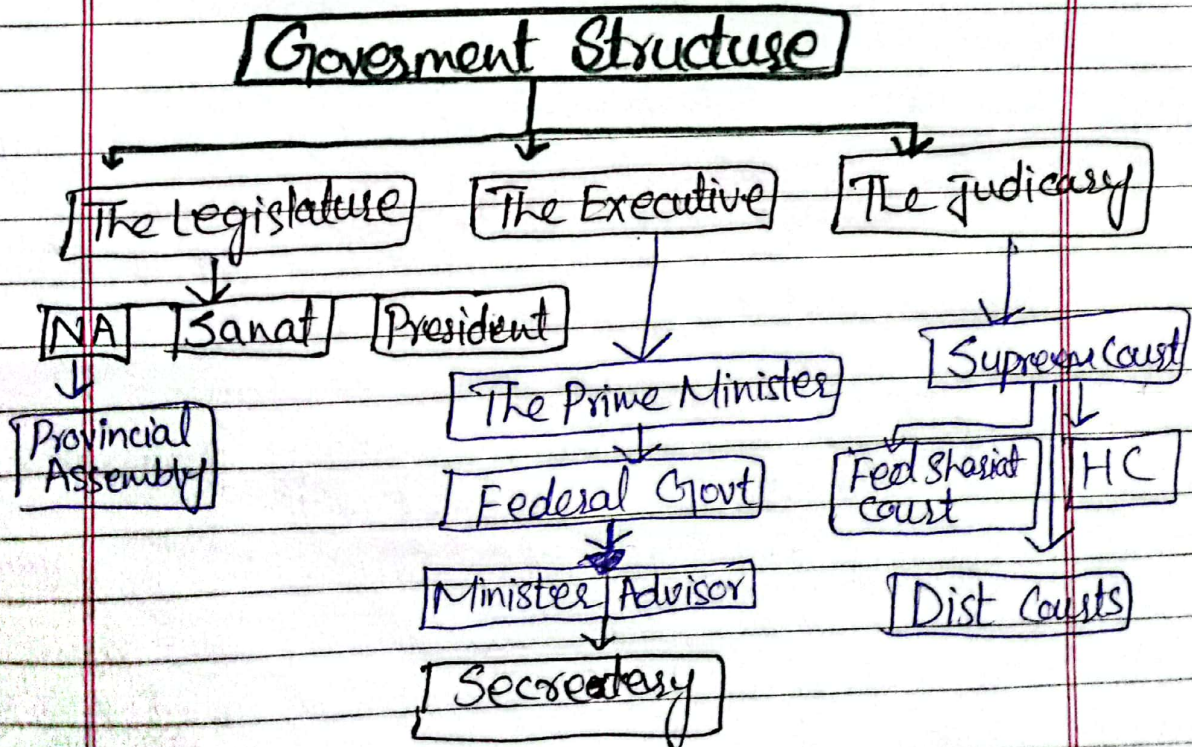
Introduction:

Bureaucracy is an approach that proposes a specific way to manage an organization (Max Weber). Pakistan, the government works trichotomy of Power: the lawmakers who makes the rules, the court who interpret the rules, and the executive who actually implement the laws. Bureaucracy lies under the executive branch which assist the executive to perform their duties and responsibilities. Judicial and legislative branches with the bureaucracy plays pivotal role in shaping the socio-political landscape. The ways which the legislative interact with the bureaucracy are by making laws, overseeing by parliamentary committees, and budgetary control. On the other side, Judicial branch may interact with bureaucracy through interpretation of laws, using the power of judicial review, and protection of rights. However, this intervention shedding the lights on the mechanisms employed to ensure the accountability,

upholding the rule of law and transparency, and effectiveness of bureaucracy. Therefore, for maintaining and enhancing the good governance, ~~it is~~ this interaction and intervention is necessary in every country.

Overview of government structure of Pakistan:

Pakistan has been governed by parliamentary form of government. The structure of government of Pakistan is based on trichotomy of power under the constitution of Pakistan 1973.



The ways which the legislative branch interact with Bureaucracy.

The ways which the legislature interact with Bureaucracy are as follows:

1) Legislative Branch : Law making:

Legislative branch is responsible for making the laws. The authority of bureaucracy is derived from laws passed by legislature. In legislature includes National Assembly, Senate, and President under the Article 50 of the constitution of Pakistan. These laws guide the action of bureaucracy and setting the framework within which they operate. Furthermore, the legislature firstly control the bureaucracy, therefore, tells them its duties.

For Instance:

The legislature ~~are~~ defines complete law for bureaucracy name is Civil Servant Act, 1973(1).

2) Legislative Branch oversight through Committees

The legislative branch is oversight bureaucracy by reviewing their activities and ensuring they align with legislative intent through committees. It consist of two type of committees: one is standing committees,

another is Public account committee.

i) Standing Committees:

Standing committees play the role of monitoring and oversight the ministries. These committees are eyes, ears, hand and even brain of legislatures. The committees can examine the expenditure, administration, delegated legislation, public petitions and policies of ministry concerned under the Rule 198. Each committee consists of ten members.

ii) Public Account Committee:

Public account committee has twelve members and finance minister is ex-officio member. This committee can examine accounts of corporations, autonomous, and semi-autonomous departments and also provides reports to Auditor General of Pakistan.

iii) Budgetary Control of Legislature:

The legislature of Pakistan controls the budget, determining the finance resources allocated to different departments. This control serves as a powerful tool for influencing bureaucratic priorities and actions.

The way Judicial branch interact with bureaucracy:

Judiciary in Pakistan is independent organ of state. The courts lie under Article (76) of the constitution. There are different types of courts which are divided as per its jurisdiction such as Supreme court, high court, District court, and Federal shariat court. These courts are not only guardian of ~~law~~ ^{constitution} but also protecting fundamental rights of an individual. The ways judicial branch interact with bureaucracy are as given below.

i) Judicial Branch: Interpretation and Judicial Review

Pakistan's court interprets laws and their decision set legal precedents. Courts can provide a check on power of bureaucracies by ensuring that they must be ~~act~~ ^{act} within its boundary of laws. Furthermore, it provide ^{forums} both for individual and groups to challenge bureaucratic decisions. It also provides original and appellate jurisdiction

under Article (184) and (185) of the constitution of Pakistan.

For Instance:

In 2014, government has appointed DG Food Authority other than grad-20 civil servant. Court has intervene and restrict ~~that~~ that action which ~~are~~ ^{was} not allign with Punjab Food Authority Act 2011. However, the government was backed from her decision.

ii) Protection of Rights:

The judiciary is responsible for the protection of rights of citizen which lies Art(8-28). If bureaucratic actions violate constitutional provisions, judiciary may protect citizen by using writ power. However, the high court exercise jurisdiction to issue writ in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-Warranto and Certiorari.

Habeas Corpus: It enables the high court to ensure that there is no illegal confinement.

Mandamus : Order of mandamus for enforcement of fundamental rights.

~~Appellate~~ **Prohibition** : To prevent any functionary to do any act.

Qua-Warranto : Under what authority who holding the office.

~~Habeas~~ **Certiorari** : To declare any act of any authority as illegal.

Why these intervention are necessary and useful? ~~in Pakistan~~

The ways which judiciary and legislative interacts with bureaucracy are necessary and useful in following reasons.

i) **Maintaining the Rule of Law:**

Pakistan being a democratic country, relies on the rule of law. The intervention of judiciary and legislative ensure the bureaucratic actions are align the ^{legal} principles, and promoting all people are equal in eyes of law.

ii) **Mandatory for Accountability:**

Due to the implementation

of good governance, it is necessary to bureaucracy accountability. The legislative oversight and judicial review not only ensure transparency but also preventing corruption.

iii) Protection of Rights:

Being a developing country, Pakistan ensures protection of ^{citizen} ~~an ind~~ is paramount. Legislature and judicial branch have potential to check and balance on bureaucratic decision for the protection of society.

iv) Effectiveness and Efficiency:

Effectiveness and efficiency are key indicators of good governance. By ensuring this intervention, it would achieve effectiveness and efficiency in bureaucracy. Furthermore, the results would be achieved in minimum time and resources.

v) Adaptability of laws:

Legislature can make laws to address evolving challenges while judiciary can interpret laws

in manness of its consistency with society. The bureaucracy is source to adopt and implement these laws. So, the policy making would align with these laws can achieve societal acceptance.

Conclusion:

A successful government needs competent bureaucracy through which it exercise its power. The interaction among trichotomy of power in Pakistan is essential for upholding the rule of law, ensuring accountability, protection of citizen rights and maintaining good governance. The progress of nation is dependent on effective and efficient bureaucracy. Moreover, the World Governance Indicators may only achieved with the interaction amongs these organs. Therefore, the social-economic progress of developed countries ~~are~~ have witnessed that the collaboration leads filled the vacume of underdevelopment.