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Discuss the functions and organizational structure of Federal government of Pakistan including administrative relations between Federal ministers and Federal bodies such as commissions, authorities, boards and state owned enterprises.

In any democratic state the government is for the People and, by the People and to the People. Quaid-e-Azam said that

"Government should work to protect lives, property and religious faith of citizens, Society become prosperous at that time when government focus in the well being of its masses and poor."

He also said that

"Main aim of government is to serve people, by providing different ways to meet their end goal"

Organizational Structure and function of Federal government

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

In Pakistan government is divided in Federations and provinces. Due to size and more power Federation is idealized for policy making, decision making and different activities.

Hierarchy of Federal government

- i) Federal cabinet
- ii) Ministries
- iii) Divisions
- iv) Attached Departments
- v) Subordinate offices
- vi) Autonomous / Semi autonomous bodies
- vii) Boards and Commission

i) Federal cabinet and its functions

According to Article 90 of the constitution

"Federation should exercise the authority of government in the name of president. Federal cabinet comprising of Prime Minister and its cabinet (Ministers)"

Rule of Business 1973

Government devise rules and instructions regarding business in rule of business 1973 in order to run activities of business smoothly.

Rule of Business 1973 is under

Article 99 of the constitution

Article 99 of the constitution

"Rule of Business 1973, business of government is self contained administrative working of division. Division perform business task to run government smoothly."

ii) ~~Ministries~~

Pakistan Sectriate

Pakistan Sectriate consists of Ministries and its divisions. Ministries and divisions combinely form Pakistan Sectriate.

ii) Ministries

⊙ Different areas have different ministries. Ministries are under direct

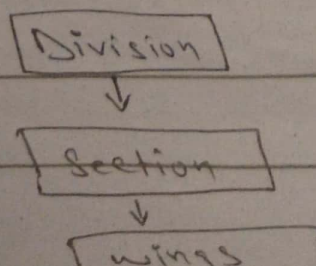
direct control of Prime Minister. Prime Minister establish ministries according to the need. Minister-in-Charge is head of ministries.

- ⊙ One minister can head more than one ministry
- ⊙ Minister not solely made policy, He has to consult with Prime Minister
- ⊙ Minister is answerable before Prime Minister
- ⊙ Ministries further divide into divisions.
- ⊙ One or more divisions combinely form one ministry

iii) Divisions

- ⊙ Business work of government is done by Divisions
- ⊙ Head of Division is known as Secretary
- ⊙ In case of financial division Secretary is also known as Principal Accounting officer

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- ⊙ Division is under the control of ministry
 - ⊙ Main function of government business is run by division.
 - ⊙ Secretary functions in policy formation
 - i) Secretary assists minister in policy formulation
 - ii) Secretary bring policy to cabinet for its legislation in assistance with minister
 - iii) keep the minister informed about the policy formation
 - ⊙ Working of division is reported to secretary then secretary report it to Prime Minister.
 - ⊙ No policy is formulated without permission of Prime Minister.
 - ⊙ Division is further divided into sections, and then two or more sections combinely form wings.
 - ⊙ Sections are functional units of division



iv) Attached Departments

- ① Head of attached department are Director Generals
- ① Director generals have less power to exercise in administration and finisery
- ① According to Rule of Business 1973 "Attached departments are directly linked with divisions, it help in policy implementation and programm execution."
- ① Attached departments have technical and expert staff
- ① Attached department is basically for policy implementation and programm execution

v) Subordinate office

- ① Subordinate office is another form of government from other than
 - Ministries
 - Divisions
 - Attached departments

v) Autonomous and Semi Autonomous bodies

- Autonomous and Semi-Autonomous bodies are headed by Governors
- These bodies are not under the influence of any political party and also have no influence of bureaucratic line
- Parliament rule these autonomous and semi autonomous bodies
- These bodies directly work under ministries and division
- These bodies have de-centralize system and flexibility
- There is no strict rules and regulations

vii) Board and Commission

- Top bureaucrats and commissioners govern these boards and commissions
- These commissions are not working under any political or judicial

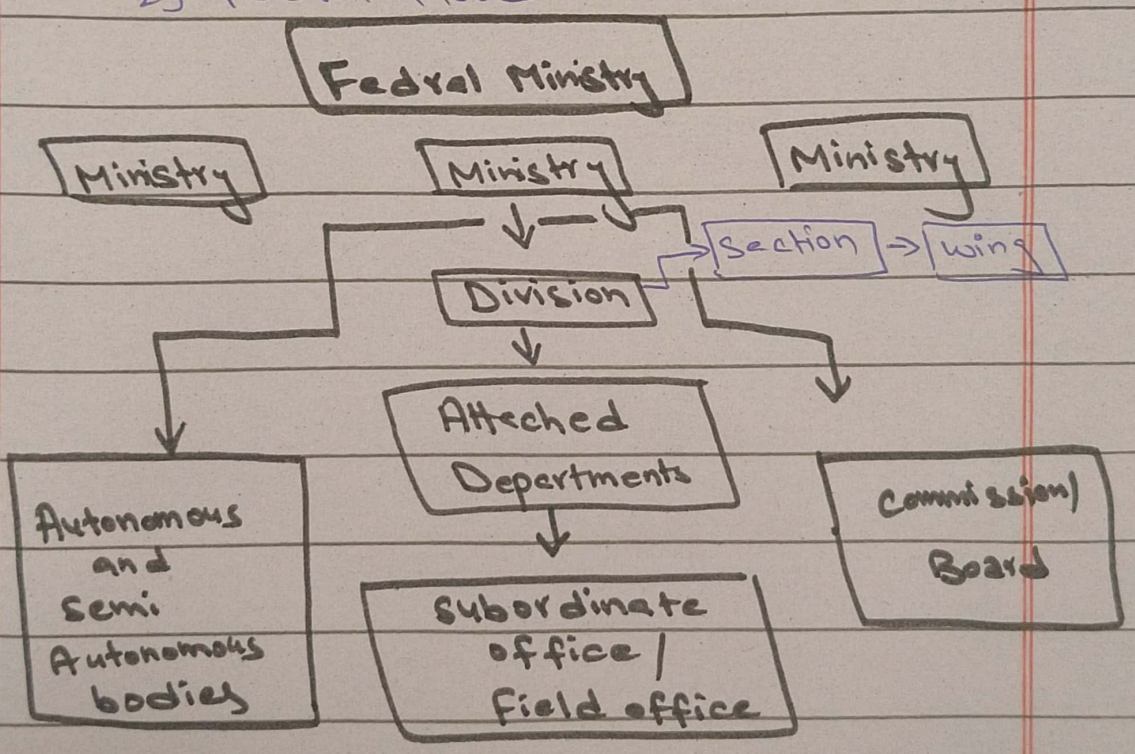
authority.

- ⑤ These Commissions and boards have their own Quasi judicial and legislative system
- ⑥ Boards and commission are independent in policy making and establishment of any public sector.
- ⑦ Members of commission work collectively as well as individually.
- ⑧ Members of commission enjoy the delegation of power given by chairman of commission
- ⑨ For example
Pakistan Atomic Energy Association have 8 members and 1 chairman these members work individually as head of different departments.
- ⑩ These boards and commission have their own rules and regulations. They can formulate their own rules independently.

- ① Commission have there own Quasi judicial system to resolve there own disputes and issues.
- ② Decision of Political parties, Courts orders are not bind on these Commissions

For example

- 1) Election commission of Pakistan
- 2) Fedral food commission



So, the organizational structure of Fedral government is hiberical and interlinked. Organizational structure is centralized. There is stronge relation between Fedral ministries and bodies.