

Question :-

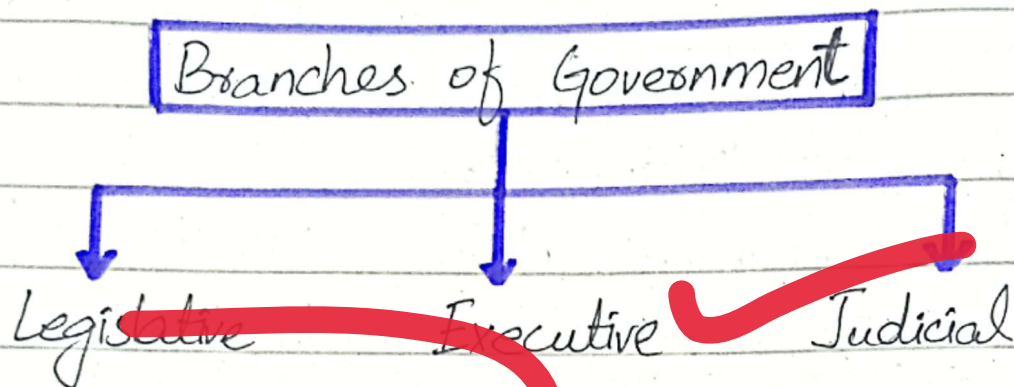
Explain Multi-level governance in Pakistan and their role in policy making and implementation?

1) Introduction :-

In Pakistan, the governance system is structured around three distinctive branches. Each of these branches plays a crucial role in policy making processes and its implementation, ensuring a balance of powers and maintaining integrity of state's functioning. The legislature is responsible for formulating laws and setting policies. The Judiciary ensures that these laws are constitutionally sound and uphold justice. While Executive is tasked with the implementation and enforcement of these laws. Together, these branches create a system of checks and balances that maintains rule of law and democratic governance in country.

2) Defining Multi-level governance in Pakistan:-

In Pakistan, the government is divided into three branches, with distinct powers and functions:-



2.1) Explaining structure and role of "Legislative" :-

The legislature is the law-making body of the government, responsible for passing laws, approving budgets, and making decisions on national issues. Pakistan has a bicameral legislature, which means it has two houses:-

- i) **National Assembly** (Lower House)
Elected members represent constituencies across Pakistan.

ii)

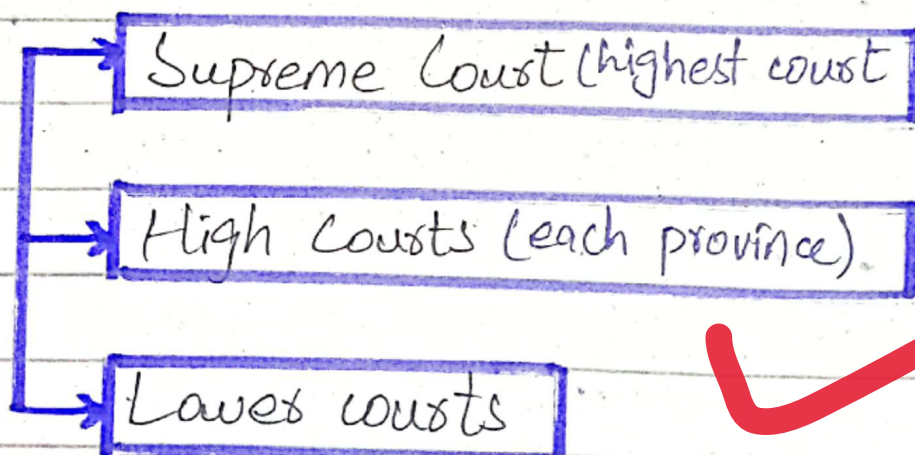
Senate (Upper House)

represents four provinces and territories, with members elected by provincial assemblies.

Example :- "The 18th Amendment" to the Constitution (2010) is a major legislative Act passed by legislature.

2.2) Explaining structure and role of "judiciary" :-

The judiciary interpret laws, ensures justice and acts as a check on the powers of executive and legislature. The structure of judiciary is as follows:-

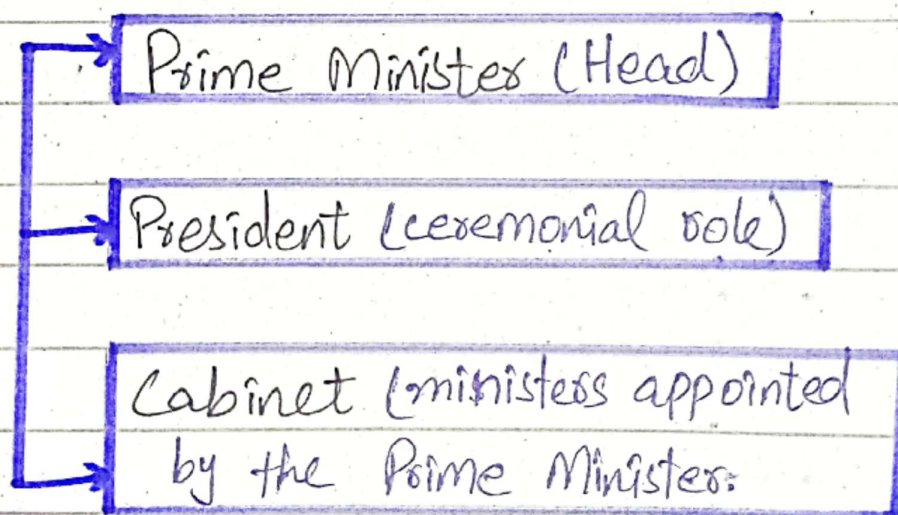


Example :- "Lahore High Court"

Judgement on Corruption Cases (2007)”; where Supreme Court actively intervened in corruption cases.

2.3) **Explaining structure and role of “Executive”.**

The executive is responsible for enforcing laws, managing public policy and running day-to-day government affairs. The structure of executive branch is as follows:-



Example:- **“Ehsas Emergency Cash Program”** during COVID-19 pandemic by the then Prime Minister.

provided financial relief to those affected by it especially, daily wage earners and low-income families.

3) Role of "judiciary": Policy Interpretation & Accountability

The judiciary ensures that laws and policies adhere to Constitution and protects Citizens' fundamental rights. It also holds the executive and legislature accountable for policy violations.

i) Judicial Review:-

Courts can strike down laws or policies that conflict with the Constitution.

Example:-

The Supreme Court declared parts of the **National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO)** unconstitutional in 2009.

ii) Ensuring Accountability:-

Courts investigate the misuse of authority in policy implementation.

Example:- The judiciary's role in

monitoring the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board to ensure better water supply following public legislation.

iii) Protection of Fundamental Rights:-

The judiciary ensures that policies respect citizens' fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Example

The Supreme Court recognized environmental protection as part of the fundamental right to life, influencing environmental policies in Pakistan.

4) Role of Legislative: Policy Formulation:-

The legislative branch (National Assembly, Senate and provincial assemblies) is primarily responsible for formulating laws and policies.

i) Drafting & Approving Legislation:-

The legislature initiates, debates and approves laws that form the basis of government policies.

Example

The **Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016**, passed by Punjab Assembly, laid groundwork for addressing domestic violence and women's rights.

ii) Addressing National Issues:-

Legislators deliberate on public issues and formulate policies accordingly.

Example

In 2021, the National Assembly passed the **Electric Vehicle Policy**, promoting sustainable transportation and addressing environmental concerns.

iii) Monitoring Implementation:-

Legislators hold the executive accountable for implementing policies through questioning, debates and reports.

Example The National Assembly held the Ministry of Health accountable for delays in implementing the **Sehat Card** program.

5) Role of executive: Policy Implementation-

i) Enforcing Laws and policies:-

The executive is responsible for translating laws passed by legislature into actionable programs and services.

Example

The executive branch implemented Benazir Income Support Program (**BISP**), ensuring financial assistance to underprivileged families.

ii) Rule-Making and Regulations:-

Ministries issue rules, regulations and guidelines for implementing policies.

Example

The State Bank of

Pakistan issued policies for regulating digital payments and fintech services under executive guidance.

iii) Crisis Management:-

During emergencies, the executive develops and executes action plans to address crisis.

Example

The National Disaster Management Authority (**NDMA**), under executive control, coordinated relief efforts during the 2022 floods in Pakistan.

Good

Analysis is good, give apt references

6) Conclusion:-

Multi-level governance
You have got potential
Good luck!

in Pakistan is a complex yet essential framework that involves interplay of federal, provincial and local governments in policy making and implementation. To strengthen governance, there is a need for improved intergovernmental collaboration and delineation of roles and responsibilities, contributing to nation's socioeconomic development.