

Constitution and State Structure

Week-07

Structure of Government (Executive,
Legislature, and Judiciary)

Introduction

- Constitution defines the framework of the state
- Government structured into three organs:
 - Executive
 - Legislature
 - Judiciary
- Separation of powers ensures balance and accountability

Executive

- Responsible for implementation of laws
- Headed by the President (ceremonial) and Prime Minister (executive authority)
- Federal and provincial cabinets
- Functions:
 - Policy-making
 - Administration of state affairs
 - Maintaining law and order

Legislature

- Law-making body of the state
- Bicameral structure:
 - National Assembly
 - Senate
- Functions:
 - Passing laws
 - Approving budget
 - Oversight of executive through questions and committees

Judiciary

- Independent organ of the state
- Headed by the Supreme Court
- Includes High Courts, Federal Shariat Court, and lower courts
- Functions:
 - Interpretation of constitution and laws
 - Protection of fundamental rights
 - Ensuring justice and rule of law

Conclusion

- Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary are three pillars of the state
- Separation of powers ensures checks and balances
- Effective functioning of all three ensures stability, justice, and good governance