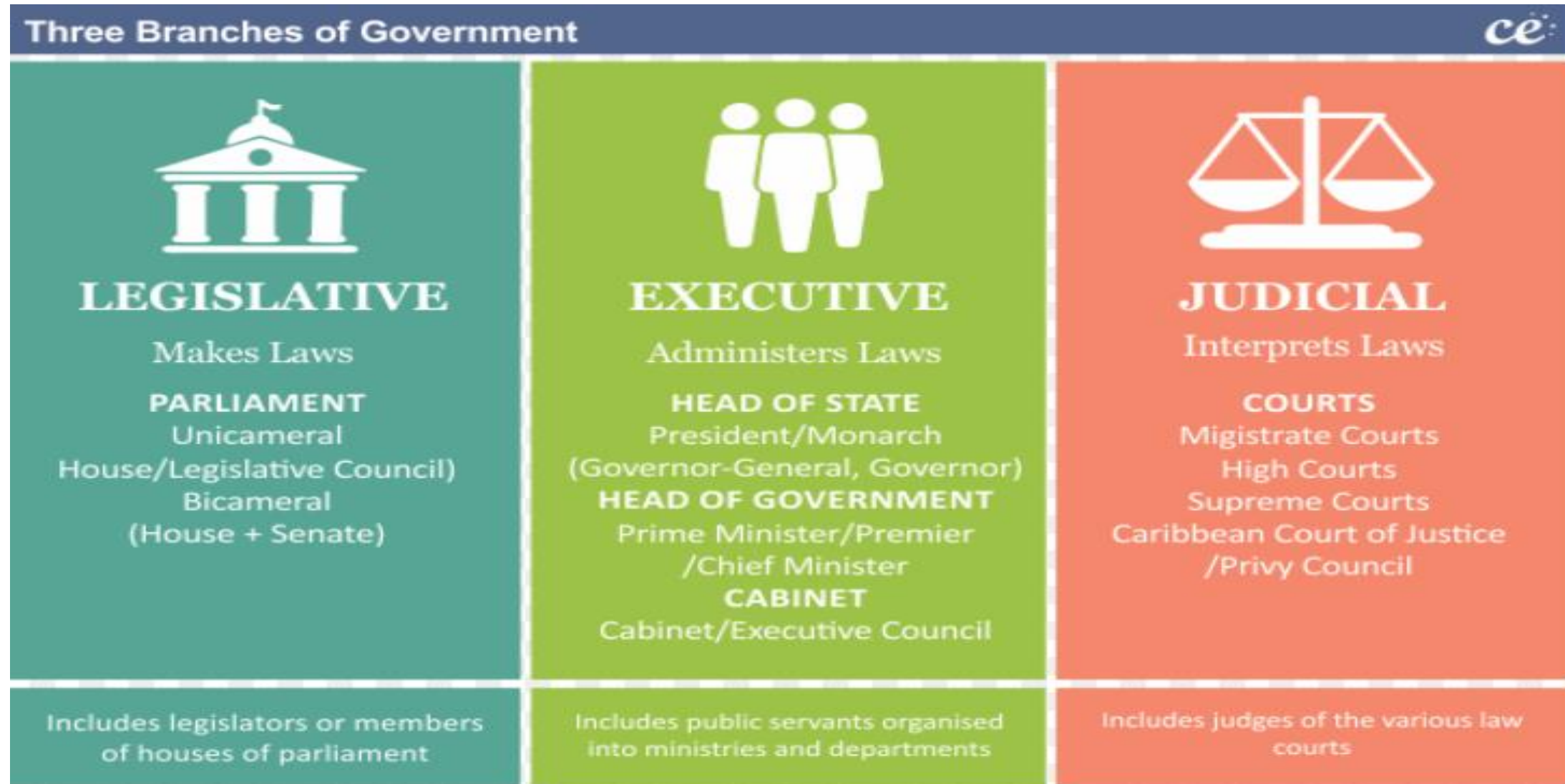


Executive Branch of Government

Three Branches of Government



Executive

- The legislature enact the laws and the executive implements them.
- In modern time of democracy, unlike ancient times (monarch), executive has no power to make laws and punish those who violates those laws.
- The laws are now made by the legislature, the executive implement them and judiciary awards punishment for the violation of the laws.

Executive consists of :

The work of the executive branch of the government is performed by two distinct sets of people:

- i) Politicians;
- ii) Permanent officials

Permanent officials known as **bureaucracy**. The political control of a state's affairs is under the direction of a broadly constituted group of politicians who are elected directly i.e. political leaders of the political party that get the majority seats in the Parliament..

Types of Executive

➤ Broadly speaking, there are three types of executive:

- i) **Parliamentary executive** consisting of Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and Junior Ministers;
- ii) **Presidential executive** consisting of the President and his Cabinet;
- iii) **Hybrid system** that includes elements of parliamentary and presidential executive and it is found in France;
- Within the liberal democracies, governments tend to be either parliamentary or presidential.

Executive-Legislative Relations

In parliamentary system:

1. Legislatures select executive leadership.
2. executives can be removed by votes of no confidence and new elections may be necessitated, and
3. executive and legislative powers are combined—not separated—in order to forge a working partnership between the two branches of government.

[Grigsby, 2014, p.244]

- Citizens in parliamentary systems elect members of the parliament, but the parliament itself names the country's executive leader (PM).
- No confidence motion:

Executive-Legislative Relations

In presidential system:

1. Executives and legislatures are elected in distinct, separate elections for fixed terms of office;
2. Executives cannot be removed by votes of no confidence; (can impeach)
3. Executive power is separated from legislative power.

In a presidential system, as in the United States, both presidents and members of Congress/parliament are elected in distinct, separate elections, and the powers of both institutions remain separate

The U.S. Presidential System: The Executive



- Executive authority resides with **President**, and some extent with **vice president** and **cabinet**.

US presidents power and responsibilities include:

- Serving as commander of the country's military forces and state militias.
- Granting pardons, except in disputes involving impeachment.
- Negotiating treaties, in consultation with the Senate.
- Appointing, in consultation with the Senate, ambassadors, Supreme Court justices, and other officials.
- Making a State of the Union address to Congress.
- Proposing laws to Congress for consideration.
- Convening and adjourning Congress.
- Approving or disapproving laws passed by Congress.
- Receiving foreign officials and ambassadors.
- Ensuring that the country's laws are implemented.

(Grigsby, 2014, p. 245)

“Constructive No Confidence” in Germany



- Germany has president and Chancellor (the equivalent of prime minister)
- The **chancellor** of Germany is as strong as a British prime minister. The chancellor, too, is head of the largest party in the lower house (Bundestag). Once in the office the chancellor can be ousted only if the Bundestag votes in a replacement cabinet.
- Germany's parliamentary system is unique in that the German legislature cannot cast a no-confidence vote unless it also agrees on whom to name as a new chancellor (called constructive vote of no confidence).

(Roskin et al., 2016, p. 251; Grigsby, 2014, p. 254)

“Cohabitation” in France



- President Charles de Gaulle of France (1958–1969) designed a **semi presidential** system that has both a working president and a prime minister. (as have Russia and China).
- The president was elected directly for seven years (now reduced to five) and a parliament elected for five years. If both are of the same party, there is no problem.
- The president names a like-minded **premier**, who is the link between president and parliament.
- In 1986 and again in 1993, though, a Socialist president, François Mitterrand, with two years left in his term, faced a newly elected parliament dominated by conservatives. The constitution gave no guidance in such a case. Mitterrand solved it by sharing some power with prime minister.



“COHABITATION” IN FRANCE

- Mitterrand solved the problem by naming opposition Gaullists as premiers and letting them dismantle many Socialist measures. Mitterrand reserved for himself the high ground of foreign policy.
- The French called the arrangement “cohabitation,”. In 1997, the reverse happened: Gaullist President Jacques Chirac called parliamentary elections early, lost them, and had to face a Socialist-dominated National Assembly.
- The solution was cohabitation again; Chirac named Socialist chief Lionel Jospin as premier. Cohabitation works, and the French accept it. France thus handled the problem of deadlock that is common in the United States. The 1993 Russian constitution incorporated a French-style system with both president and premier, and it produced executive-legislative deadlock, no longer the case under Putin, who controls both the executive and the Duma.

(Roskin et al., 2016, p. 252)

The British Parliamentary System: The Executive



- Executive authority in the British system is in the hand of prime minister and the cabinet.
- The prime minister is selected by the House of Commons.

The “Presidentialization” of Prime Ministers

- Parliamentary systems tend to “presidentialize” themselves. Prime ministers with stable majorities supporting them in parliament start acting like presidents, powerful chiefs only dimly accountable to legislators. They know they will not be ousted in a vote of no confidence, so the only thing they have to worry about is the next election, just like a president. This tendency is strong in Britain and Germany.
- Increasingly, elections in parliamentary systems resemble presidential elections. Technically, there is no “candidate for prime minister” in parliamentary elections. Citizens vote for a party or a member of parliament, not for a prime minister. But everybody knows that the next prime minister will be the head of the largest party, so indirectly they are electing a prime minister. For these reasons, virtually all European elections feature posters and televised spots of party chiefs as if they were running for president. As in U.S. elections, personality increasingly matters more than policy, party, or ideology.

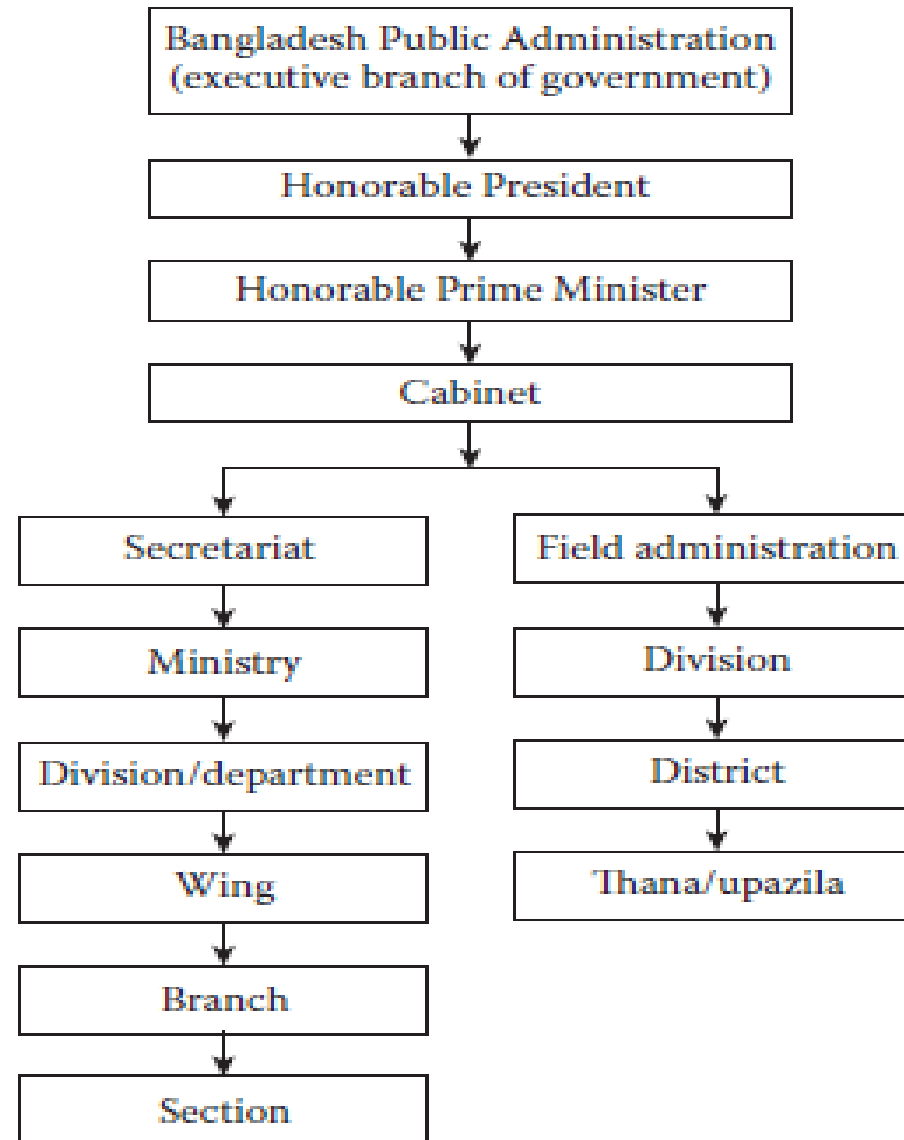
Coalition Government

- If no party has a majority, however, a government is formed by a **coalition** of parties, each of which gets one or more ministries to run. Sometimes the coalition partners quarrel over policy and threaten to split up.
- This weakens the hand of the prime minister, as he or she knows that any major policy shift could lead to new quarrels.

Cabinet

- Chief executives are assisted by cabinets. A cabinet member heads one of the major executive divisions of government called a **department** in the United States and a **ministry** in most of the world.
- The former is headed by a **secretary** and the latter by a **minister**. Cabinets range in size from a compact 15 in the United States to 20 or more in Europe.
- What is the right size for a cabinet?
 - That depends on how the system is set up and what citizens expect of it.
- In parliamentary systems like those of Britain and Germany, ministers are drawn from parliament and keep their parliamentary seats
- President Bush 41 named four members of Congress to his cabinet; Presidents Clinton and Obama named three each.

Figure: Structure of Bangladesh Public Administration



BUREAUCRACIES

- The term **bureaucracy** has negative connotations: the inefficiency and delays citizens face in dealing with government.
- The great German sociologist Max Weber, who studied bureaucracy, disliked it but saw no way to avoid it. **A bureaucracy is any large organization of appointed officials who implement laws and policies. Ideally, it operates under rules and procedures with a chain of command.**
- Another definition of bureaucracy—or “civil service”—is that it is the *permanent* government. Much of what we have studied might be called the “temporary government” of elected officials who come and go. The **career** civil servants often stay with one agency. They take orders from elected officials, but they also follow the law and do things “by the book.” They usually know a lot more about their specialized areas than their new politically appointed boss, who wants to redo the system with bold, new ideas. (Roskin, 2012, pp. 265-266)

CLASSIC WORKS ■ WEBER'S DEFINITION OF BUREAUCRACIES

Max Weber (1864–1920) was the first scholar to analyze bureaucracy. His criteria for defining bureaucracy included the following:

1. Administrative offices are organized hierarchically.
2. Each office has its own area of competence.
3. Civil servants are appointed, not elected, on the basis of technical qualifications as determined by diplomas or examinations.
4. Civil servants receive fixed salaries according to rank.
5. The job is a career and the sole employment of the civil servant.

6. The official does not own his or her office.
7. The official is subject to control and discipline.
8. Promotion is based on superiors' judgment.

Weber felt he was studying a relatively new phenomenon. Some of the above characteristics could be found in imperial China, but not all. Like the nation-state, bureaucracies started in Western Europe around the sixteenth century but were reaching their full powers, which Weber distrusted, only in the twentieth century.

Bangladesh Civil Service Structure

Cadre and Non-Cadre

- **Cadre services** were those which were constituted under law with a number of positions, a distinct hierarchy, and well-defined functions for each steps in the hierarchy. Recruitment to the cadre services is normally made through the public service commission on the basis of open competitive examinations and /or interviews.
- On the other hand **Non-cadre** services were mostly based on positions with no definite structure of mobility either horizontally or vertically.
- Members of the **cadre** service could move from one department to another, whereas the **non-cadre** personnel had to serve in the particular department to which they were originally recruited.

Bangladesh Civil Service Structure

Different Class

- Services and civil post in government were divided into four classes (I, II, III, IV) in terms of grade, pay, position. These divisions is based on responsibility, nature of work (e.g. administrative, executive, clerical and messengerial).
- Cadre services apply the rank-in-person method based on closed career and status. Non-cadre positions follow the rank-in-position method based on functional requirements. Cadre positions have a defined line of hierarchy and have higher vertical and horizontal mobility, line authority, and prestige than do non-cadre positions

Bangladesh Civil Service Structure

Gazetted officer and non-gazetted

All class I and some class II employees were treated as gazette since their appointment, posting, transfer, promotion, retirement were to be notified in the official gazettes.

There is recruitment on many posts by attached department/semi-government organizations/autonomous bodies which are done by those organizations themselves and those are also termed as government officers but their entry into government service is not notified in Gazette.

*** Gazette is the official paper or journal issued by the state or government.**

Reference

- Roskin, M. G., Cord, R. L., Medeiros, J. A., & Jones, W. S. (2014). **Political Science: An Introduction** (12th Edition). Upper Saddle River: Pearson. (Chapter 14)