

A  
Tribute to

# WOMEN LEGISLATORS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY & SENATE OF PAKISTAN

2017 - 2018



**FREE AND FAIR ELECTION NETWORK**

[www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org) | [www.openparliament.pk](http://www.openparliament.pk)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Women MPs Contribute 39% Parliamentary Business during 2017-18

In collaboration with their male counterparts, women lawmakers contributed 39% of parliamentary business in the National Assembly and Senate during 2017-18. Comparison of the on-floor performances of women and men lawmakers in both Houses of the Parliament shows that women members actively participated in the proceedings through regular attendance and substantive contribution to parliamentary business, particularly in the National Assembly during the reporting periods – May 2017 to February 2018 for the National Assembly and March 2017 to March 2018 for the Senate.

**Women legislators attend 67% NA sittings and 64% Senate sittings**

Currently, women constitute 20% of the Parliament with 19 seats in the Senate and 70 in the National Assembly. These women parliamentarians contributed 36% of the business transacted by both Houses of the Parliament in their respective parliamentary years. They also supported their male counterparts in sponsoring a three-percent additional agenda.

**PML-N's Kiran Haider remains most regular lawmaker by attending 100 percent NA sittings, while PkMAP's Gul Bushra attends 92 out of 100 Senate sittings**

The parliamentary Orders of the Day included a total of 5,654 agenda items during the reporting period. The percentage of women's contribution to parliamentary business in the National Assembly was equivalent to that of men, i.e. 49%. In the Senate, women sponsored 15 percent parliamentary business individually and three percent jointly.

The women lawmakers of the National Assembly initiated 31 (32%) out of 98 bills on their own and 22 (22%) bills in collaboration with their male colleagues. Women lawmakers exclusively sponsored 36 (50%) of 72

resolutions in the National Assembly and collaborated with their male counterparts for moving 16 additional (22%) resolutions. The women lawmakers in the Senate sponsored 13 (9%) of 145 bills on their own and five in partnership with male lawmakers, and moved 15 (15%) of 99 resolutions.

Women parliamentarians also kept a close vigil on the government by asking questions and raising Calling Attention Notices. They asked 1,595 (50%) Questions and moved 64 (86%) Calling Attention Notices (CANs) in the National Assembly. Whereas, in the Senate, the Questions and CANs moved by them amounted to 241 (16%) and 26 (25%). Moreover, they sponsored 36 (80%) Motions under Rule 259 in the National Assembly and 48 (42%) Motions under Rule 218 in the Senate.

**Muddasir Sehar Kamran, Sherry Rehman and Rubina Khalid sponsor highest number of resolutions in Senate**

**Aisha Syed sponsors eight while Shireen Mazari seven resolutions in the National Assembly**

On average, a woman lawmaker sponsored 23 agenda items individually in both Houses of Parliament whereas a male lawmaker sponsored on average 10 agenda items. In the National Assembly, a woman lawmaker introduced on average 25 agenda items, in comparison to six by her male colleague. In the Senate, a woman lawmaker sponsored on average 17 agenda items as compared to 21 agenda items per male lawmaker.

The National Assembly held 75 sittings while the Senate held 100 sittings during their respective reporting periods. In the National Assembly, a woman lawmaker attended on average 50 (67%) sittings whereas a male lawmaker attended on average 42 (56%) sittings. In the Senate, a woman lawmaker attended on average 64 (64%) sittings whereas a male lawmaker attended on average 59 (59%) sittings.

# BACKGROUND

## Women Representation: World Average

The best form of democracy is when men and women have equal opportunities in life and gender equality acts as a litmus test to judge the level of inclusivity in a political system. Despite women comprising more than half of Pakistan population, they continue to be drastically under-represented in the leadership cadre of political parties. The present quota of women seats in Parliament and Provincial Assemblies is 22 percent, which was announced before the General Election in 2002. Earlier, the 1973 Constitution provided for 10 seats for women for 10 years which were later increased to 20 in 1985. However, their representational quota lapsed in 1988 after three General Elections in 1977, 1985 and 1988.

The 60 seats reserved for women in the National Assembly and 17 in the Senate, although not proportionate to their population, is a step forward for women representation in the mainstream politics of Pakistan. The reservation of seats is in accordance with Article 34 of the Constitution and in sync with Pakistan's international commitments on women's political emancipation. Globally, Pakistan ranks at 89th position in the world's democracies having 20.5 per cent representation of women in the Lower House and 18.3 per cent in the Senate.

In South Asia, however, Pakistan ranked at 3rd position as far as representation of women in Parliament is concerned.

Countries	Lower or Single House			Upper House or Senate		
	Total Members	Women Members	%	Total Members	Women Members	%
Nepal*	165	6	3.60%	---	---	---
Afghanistan	249	69	27.70%	68	18	26.50%
Pakistan	342	70	20.50%	104	19	18.30%
Bangladesh	350	71	20.30%	---	---	---
India	542	64	11.80%	245	27	11.00%
Bhutan	47	4	8.50%	25	2	8.00%
Maldives	85	5	5.90%	---	---	---
Sri Lanka	225	13	5.80%	---	---	---

Source: IPU Website: <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

Currently, there are 70 women Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) in Pakistan – 60 on reserved seats, nine on general and one on a minority seat. This makes up for 20.46 percent of the total representation of women in the House of 342. The seats reserved for women are filled on the basis of total number of general seats won by a political party and those independent candidates who may duly join such political party within three days of the publication in the official Gazette of the names of the returned candidates. According to this proportionate system about 60 reserved seats, PML-N had sweeping majority in 2013 General Elections with a total of 35 women seats in the National Assembly, followed by PPPP (8), PTI (6), MQM (4), JUI-F (3) and one each of PML-F, JI, NPP and PkMAP.

Of nine elected women MNAs, five won seats from Sindh on PPPP tickets while four PML-N women remained winner in Punjab. Overall, 39 women MNAs belong to the province of Punjab, followed by Sindh (19), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (8), Balochistan (3) and one is elected on the reserved seat for minority. Similarly, there are 19 women Senators – 17 on the reserved seats and two on general seats. This makes up for 18.26 percent of the total representation in the House of Federation, which comprise 104 members. Of 19 women Senators, five each belong to PPPP and PML-N, followed by MQM (3), ANP (2) and one each of PML, PTI, BNP-A and PkMAP. Six women Senators belong to the province of Sindh, followed by four each from Punjab, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and one from the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Overall, 89 women make up for 20 per cent of the total membership of the two Houses of the Parliament. Three women MNAs- two elected on the reserved seats and one on general seat – have luckily become part of the Federal Cabinet and serving as State Ministers in the Ministries of Information Technology and Telecommunication; Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage and National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination.

Similarly, three other women MNAs elected on reserved seats, are serving as Parliamentary Secretaries at the Capital Administration and Development Division; Petroleum & Natural Resources and States & Frontier Regions. While, three women Senators are serving as Chairpersons of as many Standing Committees, including Federal Education and Professional Training, Foreign Affairs and Human Rights.

\*Partial result as on January 1, 2018

# METHODOLOGY

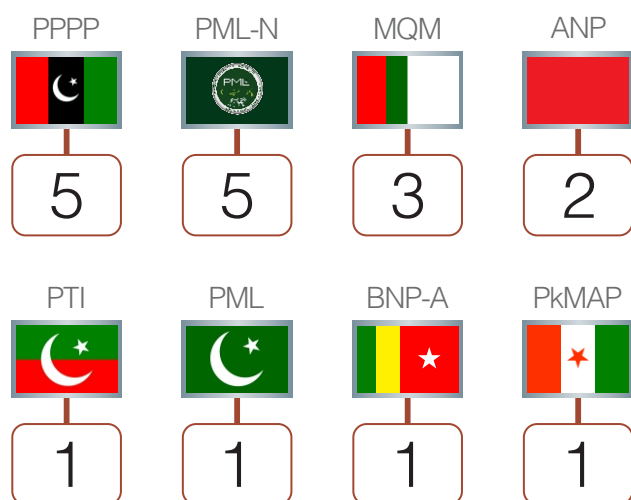
The data used in this report is based on direct observation of the Senate and National Assembly proceedings by Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN). It attempts to gauge performance of women Members of Parliament in National Assembly from May 2017 to February 2018 and in Senate from March 2017 to March 2018. This report is based on contribution of women lawmakers (elected on general and reserved seats) in various parliamentary interventions during aforementioned reporting period. The section-wise detail given in this report includes contribution of women lawmakers in legislation, resolutions, motions, calling attention notices, adjournment motions and questions. The section on attendance of women members is based on the attendance records available on the official websites of both Houses. Furthermore, the individual performance of each women lawmaker being a part of this report is available on TDEA-FAFEN's online parliamentary portal <http://openparliament.pk/>.

# REPRESENTATION

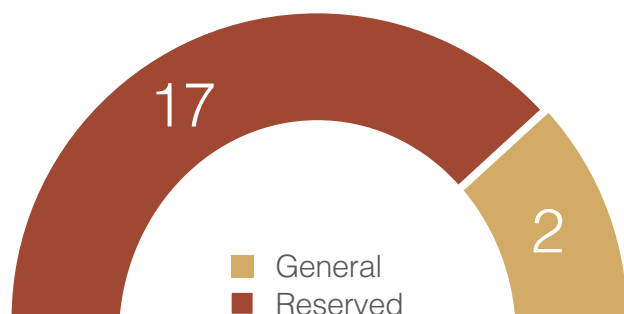
## SENATE

There are 19 women Senators – 17 on the reserved seats and two on general seats. This makes up for 18.26 percent of the total representation in the House of Federation, which comprise 104 members.

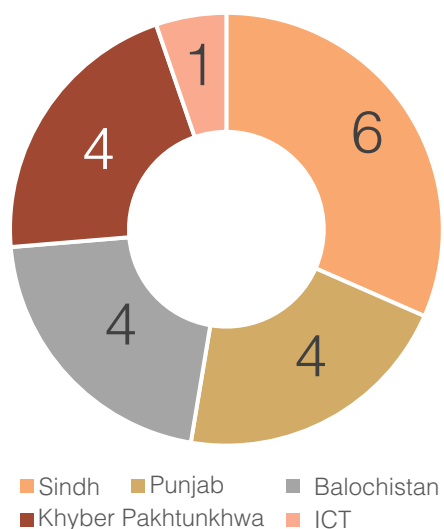
### Women Seats by Party



### Women Seats by Type



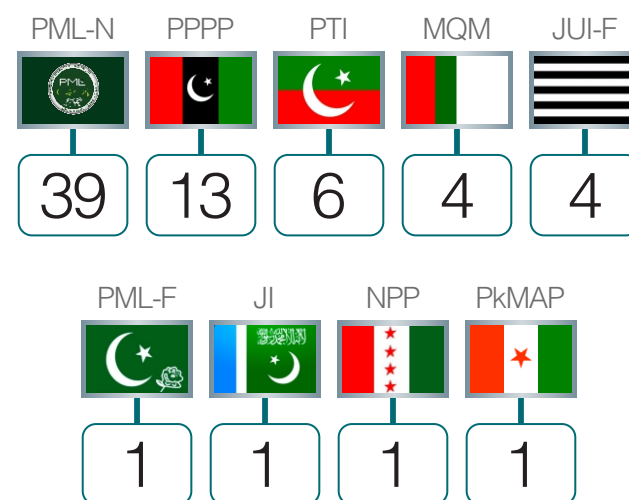
### Women Seats by Region



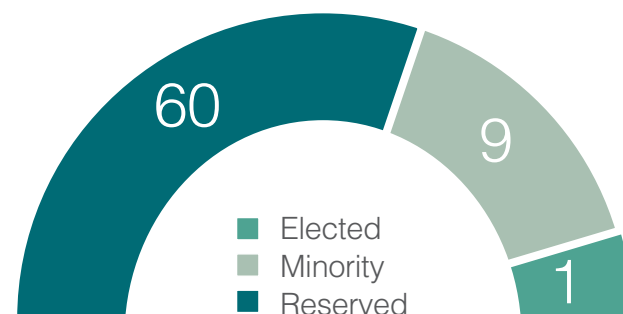
## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Currently, there are 70 women Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) in Pakistan – 60 on reserved seats, nine on general and one on a minority seat. This makes up for 20.46 percent of the total representation of women in the House of 342.

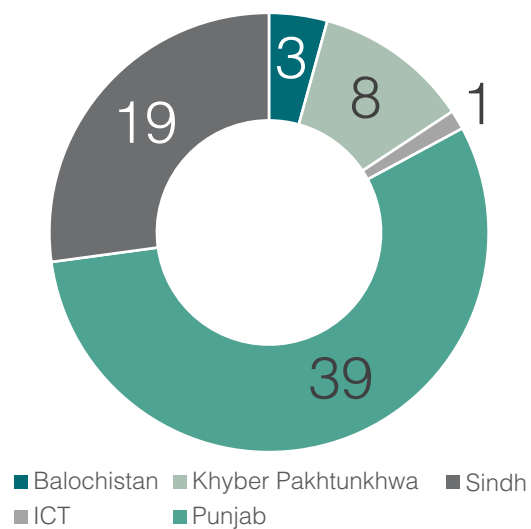
### Women Seats by Party



### Women Seats by Type



### Women Seats by Region

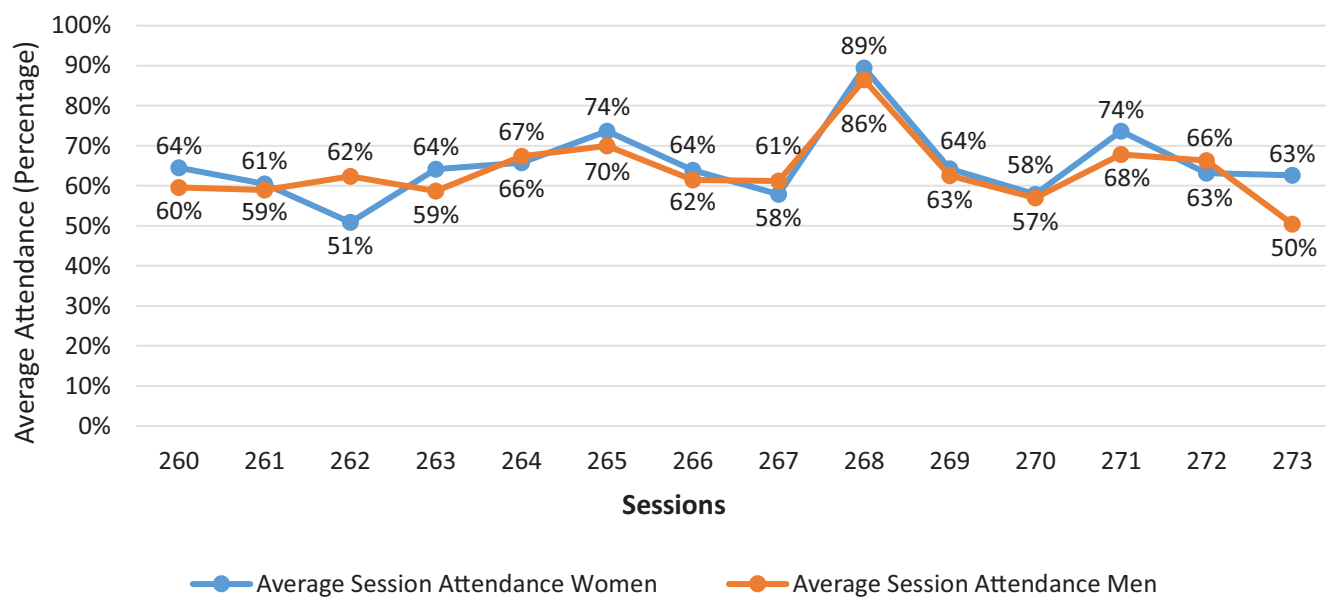


# ATTENDANCE

The National Assembly held 75 sittings and the Senate 100 sittings during their respective reporting periods. In the National Assembly, a woman lawmaker attended an average 50 (67%) sittings whereas a male lawmaker attended an average 42 (56%) sittings. In the Senate, a woman lawmaker attended an average 64 (64%) sittings whereas a male lawmaker attended an average 59 (59%) sittings.

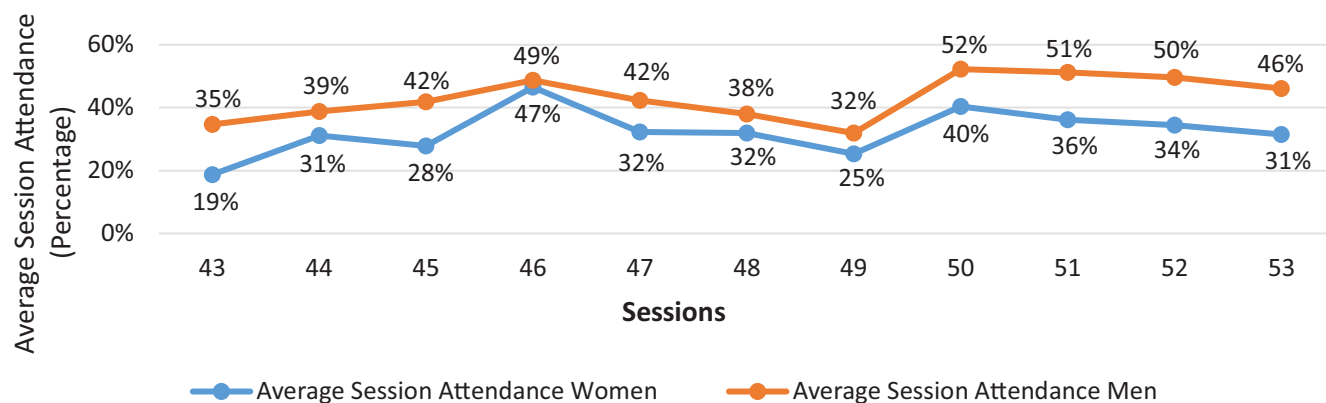
On an average, 64 lawmakers including 12 (64% of total female membership in the Senate) women and 52 men (61% of total male membership in the Senate) attended a Senate sitting. Similarly, 144 lawmakers including 24 (34% of total female membership in the NA) women and 121 (44% of total male membership in the NA) attended a National Assembly sitting on an average.

## Average Session Attendance in Senate



The most regular woman lawmaker in the National Assembly belonged to PML-N who attended 100% sittings while 55 (79%) women lawmakers attended 38 (50%) or more sittings. The most regular women lawmaker in the Senate attended 92 out of 100 sittings and belonged to PkMAP while 13 (68%) women senators attended more than half of the sittings.

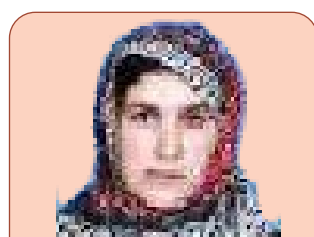
## Average Session Attendance in National Assembly





# ATTENDANCE

## SENATE



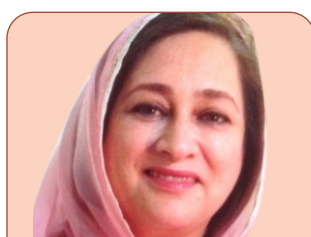
Gul Bashra (PkMAP)

Attend: **92/100** | 92%



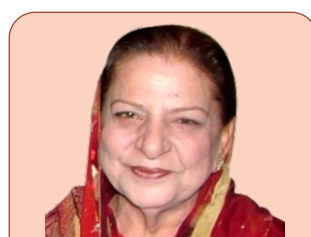
Nuzhat Sadiq (PML-N)

Attend: **91/100** | 91%



Samina Saeed (PTI)

Attend: **90/100** | 90%



Najma Hameed (PML-N)

Attend: **83/100** | 83%



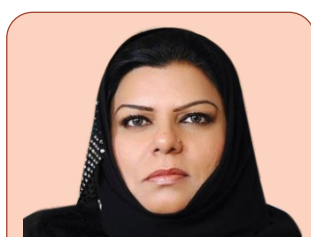
Rubina Khalid (PPPP)

Attend: **83/100** | 83%



Kalsoom Perveen (PML-N)

Attend: **82/100** | 82%



Sehar Kamran (PPPP)

Attend: **81/100** | 81%



Sitara Ayaz (ANP)

Attend: **74/100** | 74%



Khalida Parveen (PPPP)

Attend: **73/100** | 73%



Nighat Mirza (MQM)

Attend: **69/100** | 69%

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



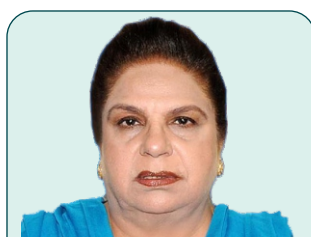
Kiran Haider (PML-N)

Attend: **75/75** | 100%



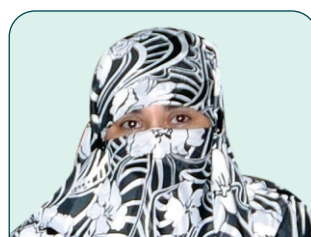
Tahira Bukhari (PML-N)

Attend: **74/75** | 98.7%



Surriya Jatoi (PPPP)

Attend: **73/75** | 97.3%



Naeema Kishwar (JUI-F)

Attend: **73/75** | 97.3%



Shahida Rehmani (PPPP)

Attend: **72/75** | 96%



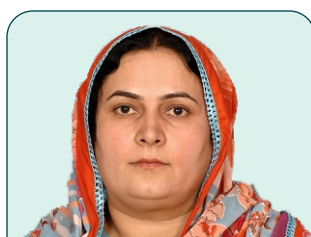
Mussarat Ahmadzeb (PTI)

Attend: **71/75** | 94.7%



Dr. Fouzia Hameed (MQM)

Attend: **70/75** | 93.3%



Naseema Hafeez (PkMAP)

Attend: **69/75** | 92%



Nafeesa Inayatullah (PTI)

Attend: **69/75** | 92%



Shaheen Shafiq (PML-N)

Attend: **69/75** | 92%

# AGENDA CONTRIBUTION

An important indicator of lawmakers' commitment towards their parliamentary duties is their contribution to the parliamentary business. The government members as well as the private members may contribute to the parliamentary business by sponsoring legislation, resolutions, calling attention notices and motions for debate on public issues.

Despite their far lower representation than men, the women lawmakers contributed more than one-third to the parliamentary business during the reporting period. The parliamentary sessions transacted an agenda comprising 5,654 interventions – 3,511 raised in the National Assembly and 2,143 in the Senate – of which women lawmakers sponsored 2,049 (36%) interventions.

The percentage of the women contribution to the National Assembly's agenda is equivalent to that of men i.e. 49%, while two percent agenda items were jointly sponsored by women and men lawmakers. In the Senate, women lawmakers contributed 15% agenda on their own and an additional three percent in partnership with their male colleagues.

Comparing the average agenda items per lawmaker, a woman lawmaker in the National Assembly sponsored an average 25 agenda items against six by a male counterpart. Similarly, a woman lawmaker in the Senate contributed an average 23 agenda items against 21 submitted by a male lawmaker.

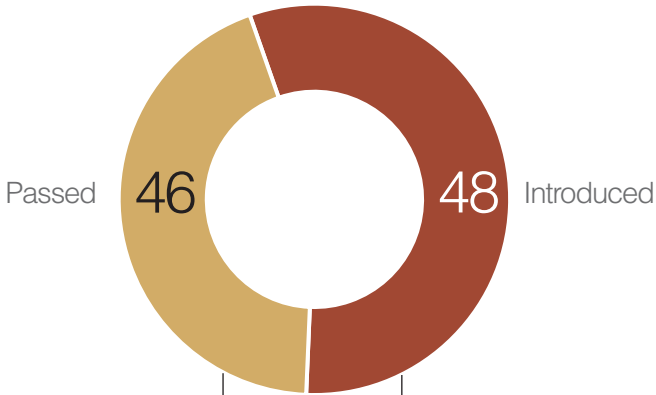
Below are the details of the agenda contributed by the women:

## LEGISLATION

The lawmakers, both the government members and private members, sponsored 243 legislative bills in the National Assembly and the Senate during the reporting period. Women lawmakers sponsored 44 (26%) of these bills on their own while they also partnered with their male colleagues to move an additional 27 (16%) bills. Women individually sponsored 31 bills in the National Assembly and 13 in the Senate. Moreover, they collaborated with men in moving 22 bills in the National Assembly and five in the Senate.

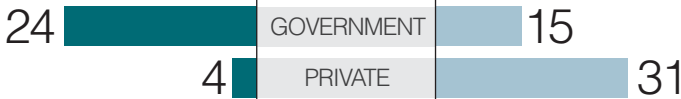
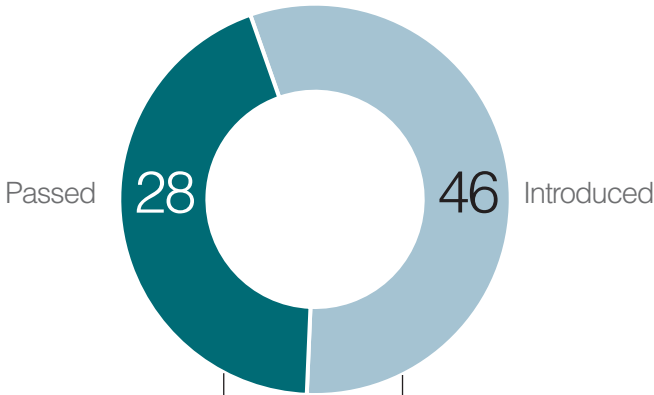
### SENATE

Bills by Gender



### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Bills by Gender





# LEGISLATION

## PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



Total Bills: 13

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Article 5)	Jointly	Introduced
The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Redistributive Land Reforms Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in section 489F)	Individually	Not Taken Up
The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 160)	Jointly	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 198)	Jointly	Introduced
The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014	Individually	Passed
The General Statistics (Reorganization) (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Passed
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 51)	Jointly	Rejected
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 224)	Jointly	Introduced
The Pakistan Rights of Persons with Disability Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced



Total Bills: 11

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Redistributive Land Reforms Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 160)	Jointly	Introduced
The General Statistics (Reorganization) (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Not Taken Up
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 224)	Jointly	Introduced
The Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new Sections 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E, 6F, 6G, 6H and 6I, Ordinance XIV of 1979)	Jointly	Introduced
The Tour Operators and Travel Agents (Regulation) Bill, 2018	Jointly	Not Taken Up
The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Deferred
The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2018	Jointly	Introduced

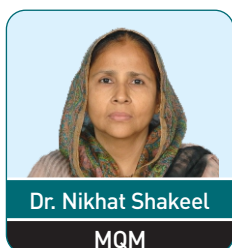
# LEGISLATION



Dr. Fouzia Hameed  
MQM

Total Bills: 11

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Article 5)	Jointly	Introduced
The Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2016	Individually	Not Taken Up
The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Redistributive Land Reforms Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 160)	Jointly	Introduced
The Right to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The General Statistics (Reorganization) (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Section 20 and 30, Ordinance XIII of 2002)	Jointly	Introduced
The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Passed



Dr. Nikhat Shakeel  
MQM

Total Bills: 11

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Redistributive Land Reforms Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 160)	Jointly	Introduced
The General Statistics (Reorganization) (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 51)	Jointly	Rejected
The Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Not Taken Up
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 224)	Jointly	Introduced
The Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new Sections 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E, 6F, 6G, 6H and 6I, Ordinance XIV of 1979)	Jointly	Introduced
The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Deferred
The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2018	Jointly	Introduced

# LEGISLATION



Aisha Syed  
JI

Total Bills: 6

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Publication of Laws of Pakistan Bill, 2017	Jointly	Withdrawn
The Gas (Theft Control and Recovery) (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Rejected
The Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Dropped
The West Pakistan Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Withdrawn
The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new Section 10-A, Ordinance VII of 2000)	Jointly	Introduced



Nafeesa Inayatullah  
PTI

Total Bills: 5

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Islamabad Examination Commission for Elementary Education Bill, 2017	Individually	Rejected
The Right to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 25 A)	Jointly	Introduced
The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Section 2 and 3, Ordinance LIX of 2002)	Individually	Introduced
The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Section 2 and Schedule II of Act XXI of 2012)	Individually	Introduced



Naeema Kishwar  
JUI-F

Total Bills: 5

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Dropped
The Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in section 41 and 211, Act XXXIII of 2017)	Individually	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 91)	Individually	Rejected

# LEGISLATION



Total Bills: 3

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Section 2, Act XXXIII of 1997)	Individually	Introduced
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 198)	Jointly	Introduced



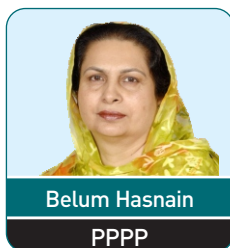
Total Bills: 2

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Islamabad Healthcare Regulation Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Health Services Academy (Restructuring) Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced



Total Bills: 2

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Rejected
The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Passed



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Pakistan Courier and Logistics Regulatory Authority Bill, 2017	Individually	Not Taken Up



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The National Assembly Secretariat Employees Bill, 2018	Jointly	Introduced

# LEGISLATION



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Acid and Burn Crime Bill, 2017	Individually	Not Taken Up



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment in Article 51 and 59)	Individually	Dropped



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The National Assembly Secretariat Employees Bill, 2018	Jointly	Introduced



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Trade Organizations (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Dropped



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Pakistan Rights of Persons with Disability Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Right of Access to Information Bill, 2017	Individually	Passed

# LEGISLATION



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The National Assembly Secretariat Employees Bill, 2018	Jointly	Introduced



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Compulsory Drug Test of Students Bill, 2018	Individually	Not Taken Up



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Minorities Access to Higher Education Bill, 2018	Individually	Not Taken Up



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Prevention of Drugs in Educational Institutions Bill, 2018	Individually	Not Taken Up



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Pakistan Rights of Persons with Disability Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced



# LEGISLATION

## PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS IN SENATE



Sehar Kamran  
PPPP

Total Bills: 8

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Article 228)	Individually	Introduced
The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Islamabad Restriction on Employment of Children Bill, 2017	Individually	Referred to Committee
The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of Article 228)	Individually	Referred to Committee
The National Civic Education Commission Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of section 364A of PPC and Schedule II of Cr.P.C)	Jointly	Introduced
The Islamabad Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) (Amendment) Bill, 2018	Individually	Dropped
The Islamabad National Hospital Bill, 2017	Individually	Withdrawn



Rubina Khalid  
PPPP

Total Bills: 4

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Criminal Laws (Amendment) (Protection of Rights of Transgender Persons) Bill, 2017	Individually	Introduced
The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Dropped
The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendments of sections 375 and 377)	Individually	Dropped



Samina Saeed  
PTI

Total Bills: 2

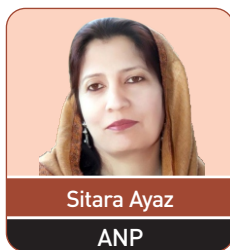
Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced
The Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Passed

# LEGISLATION



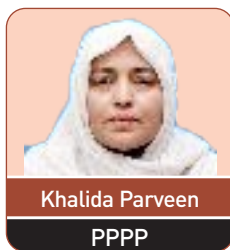
Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The National Commission on the Status of Women (Amendment) Bill, 2017	Individually	Passed



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Members of Parliament (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2018	Individually	Introduced



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Constitution (Amendment), Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new Article 25B)	Jointly	Rejected



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2017	Jointly	Introduced



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Right of Access to Information Bill, 2017	Individually	Passed

# LEGISLATION



Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Companies Profits (Workers' Participation) (Amendment) Bill, 2018	Jointly	Dropped

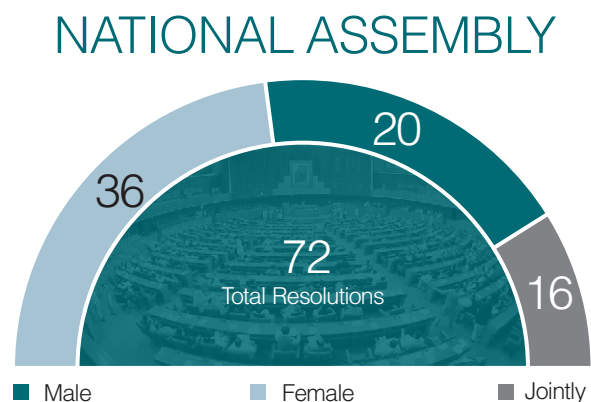
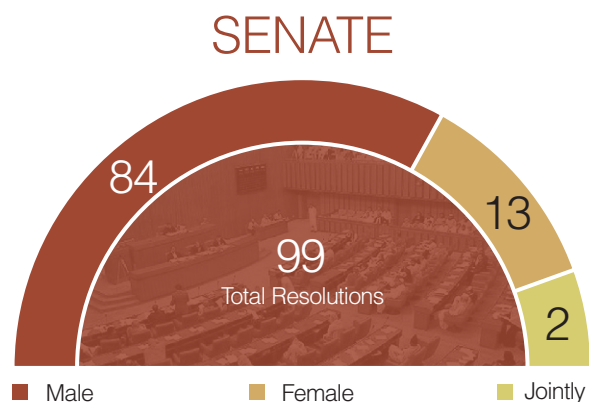


Total Bills: 1

Bill Name	Sponsor	Status
The Constitution (Amendment), Bill, 2017 (Insertion of new Article 25B)	Jointly	Rejected

# RESOLUTION

Through resolutions, lawmakers express an opinion, make recommendations, or convey a message on a specific and important issue. During the reporting period, women lawmakers sponsored 49 resolutions individually and 18 in partnership with men. They moved 36 resolutions in the National Assembly and 13 in the Senate on their own.



## SENATE

In the Senate, women lawmakers of PPPP, including Muddasir Sehar Kamran, Sherry Rehman and Rubina Khalid sponsored the highest number of resolutions.

**Muddasir Sehar (PPPP)**  
6

**Sherry Rehman (PPPP)**  
3

**Rubina Khalid (PPPP)**  
2

**Sassui Palijo (PPPP)**  
2

**Kalsoom Perveen (PML-N)**  
2

**Khalida Parveen (PPPP)**  
2

**Sitara Ayaz (ANP)**  
2

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In the National Assembly, Aisha Syed sponsored eight and Shireen Mazari seven resolutions.

**Aisha Syed (JI)**  
8

**Dr. Shireen Mazari (PTI)**  
7

**Shahida Rehmani (PPPP)**  
5

**Naeema Kishwar (JUI-F)**  
5

**Khalida Mansoor (PML-N)**  
5

# AMENDMENT TO THE RULES

The National Assembly and the Senate are empowered by the Constitution to frame their own Rules of Procedure to govern their proceedings. These rules are evolutionary and can be amended from time to time.

During the reporting period, the lawmakers proposed 15 amendments to the National Assembly's Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, 2007 and 14 amendments to the Senate's Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, 2012. Women lawmakers sponsored eight amendments in the National Assembly and two in the Senate. The Senate amendments were moved in partnership with male lawmakers.

## SENATE



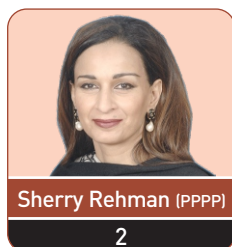
### Referred to Committee

- In rule 64, in sub-rule (2) for the full-stop occurring at the end a colon shall be substituted and thereafter the following proviso shall be added, namely:- "Provided that the Member in whose name the item stands may make a statement, not exceeding five minutes, on the facts given by the Minister"
- In rule 93, in the existing proviso for the full-stop occurring at the end a colon shall be substituted and thereafter the following second proviso shall be added, namely:- "Provided further that the mover may make a statement, not exceeding five minutes, after the statement by the Minister concerned"



### Referred to Committee

- In rule 64, in sub-rule (2) for the full-stop occurring at the end a colon shall be substituted and thereafter the following proviso shall be added, namely:- "Provided that the Member in whose name the item stands may make a statement, not exceeding five minutes, on the facts given by the Minister"
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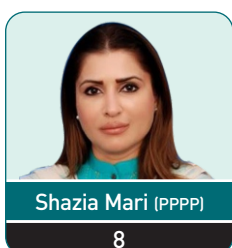
# AMENDMENT TO THE RULES



## Referred to Committee

- In rule 64, in sub-rule (2) for the full-stop occurring at the end a colon shall be substituted and thereafter the following proviso shall be added, namely:- “Provided that the Member in whose name the item stands may make a statement, not exceeding five minutes, on the facts given by the Minister”
- In rule 93, in the existing proviso for the full-stop occurring at the end a colon shall be substituted and thereafter the following second proviso shall be added, namely:- “Provided further that the mover may make a statement, not exceeding five minutes, after the statement by the Minister concerned”

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



## Referred to Committee

- In Rule 200, in sub rule(1), the proviso shall be added, namely:- “Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members
- In Rule 206, the proviso shall be added, namely:- Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members
- In Rule 208, in sub rule(1), the proviso shall be added, namely:- Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members
- In Rule 210, the proviso shall be added, namely:- Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members
- In Rule 212, the proviso shall be added, namely:- Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members
- In Rule 244A, in sub rule(1), the proviso shall be added, namely:- Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members
- In Rule 244B, the proviso shall be added, namely:- Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members
- In Rule 244C, in sub rule (2), the proviso shall be added, namely:- Provided that one fourth of the total strength of the Committee shall be comprised of women members



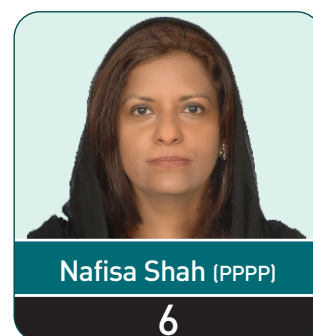
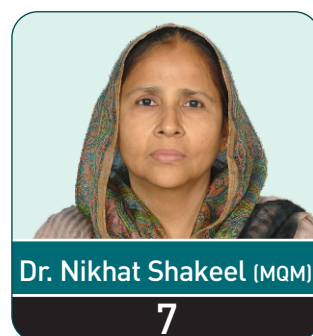
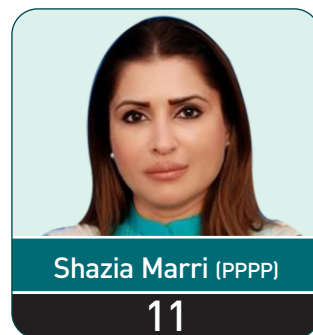
# CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

Calling Attention Notice (CAN) is a parliamentary tool to draw the government's attention towards the issues of public importance. Women lawmakers in the National Assembly submitted 25 CANs individually and 39 in collaboration with men. Similarly, the women senators submitted 19 CANs individually and seven in collaboration with men.

## SENATE



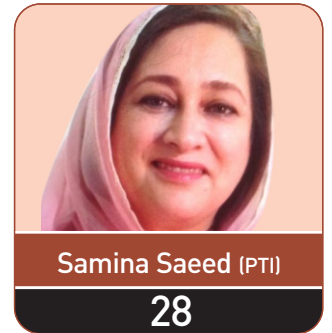
## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



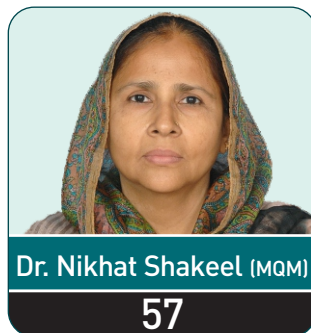
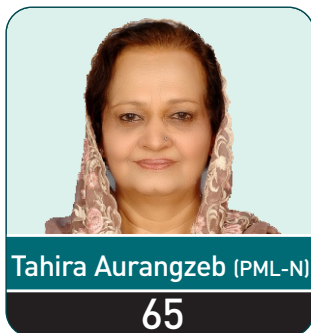
# QUESTIONS

Questions allow the lawmakers to conduct the oversight of the executive's performance by seeking information from the ministries. Women lawmakers kept an effective check on the executive by asking 1595 questions in the National Assembly and 241 in the Senate.

## SENATE



## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



# MOTIONS

The lawmakers may scrutinize the government policies, statements or issues of public importance in the Parliament through Motion under Rule 218 in the Senate and Motion under Rule 259 in the National Assembly. These motions are made part of the parliamentary agenda on private members' day. On government days, the lawmakers may move for adjournment of the proceedings to discuss an urgent matter of public importance. Women lawmakers in the Senate submitted 17 Motions under Rule 218 individually and 31 in collaboration with men. Similarly, women lawmakers in the National Assembly sponsored 27 Motions under Rule 259 on their own and nine in collaboration with men. Women senators submitted 24 Adjournment Motions individually and 21 in partnership with their male colleagues. The lawmakers in the National Assembly, however, did not move any Adjournment Motion during this period.

## MOTION UNDER RULE 218



## MOTION UNDER RULE 259



# MOTIONS

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS



Sherry Rehman (PPPP)  
27



Sehar Kamran (PPPP)  
12



Sassui Palijo (PPPP)  
6



Gul Bashra (PKMAP)  
2



Samina Saeed (PTI)  
2



# About FAFEN

- § FAFEN is one of the most credible networks of civil society organizations working for strengthening citizens' voice and accountability in Pakistan since 2006.
- § FAFEN has harnessed information technology for real-time monitoring, facilitation and technical backstopping of partners for effective and result-based program delivery.
- § FAFEN is the only civil society group to have been invited by the Judicial Commission to present the evidence of illegalities and irregularities documented through the course of General Elections 2013 Observation. The systemic and procedural issues identified by FAFEN have been acknowledged by the commission in its detailed findings.
- § FAFEN's recommendations for electoral reforms have contributed to the work of Parliamentary Committee for Electoral Reforms.
- § FAFEN's advocacy for parliamentary transparency, accountability and reforms has shaped public discourse on parliamentary reforms. Improved citizens' access to parliamentary information including daily public release of parliamentarians' attendance records can be directly attributed to FAFEN's work.
- § FAFEN deployed 18,000 and 40,000 non-partisan and trained observers for the systematic observation of general election 2008 and 2013, respectively, largest citizens' observation ever undertaken in Pakistan.
- § FAFEN's evidence and recommendations for reforms have improved the quality of public and political discourse on elections, its issues and need for reforms. Leading political parties and media houses extensively use FAFEN's election findings and analysis to build a case for reforms.
- § With more than 18,000 followers on Twitter and around 100,000 on Facebook, FAFEN is considered one of the most reliable sources of electoral and parliamentary information in the country.

[www.openparliament.pk](http://www.openparliament.pk) | [www.parliamentfiles.com](http://www.parliamentfiles.com)



Free and Fair Election Network  
[www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org)