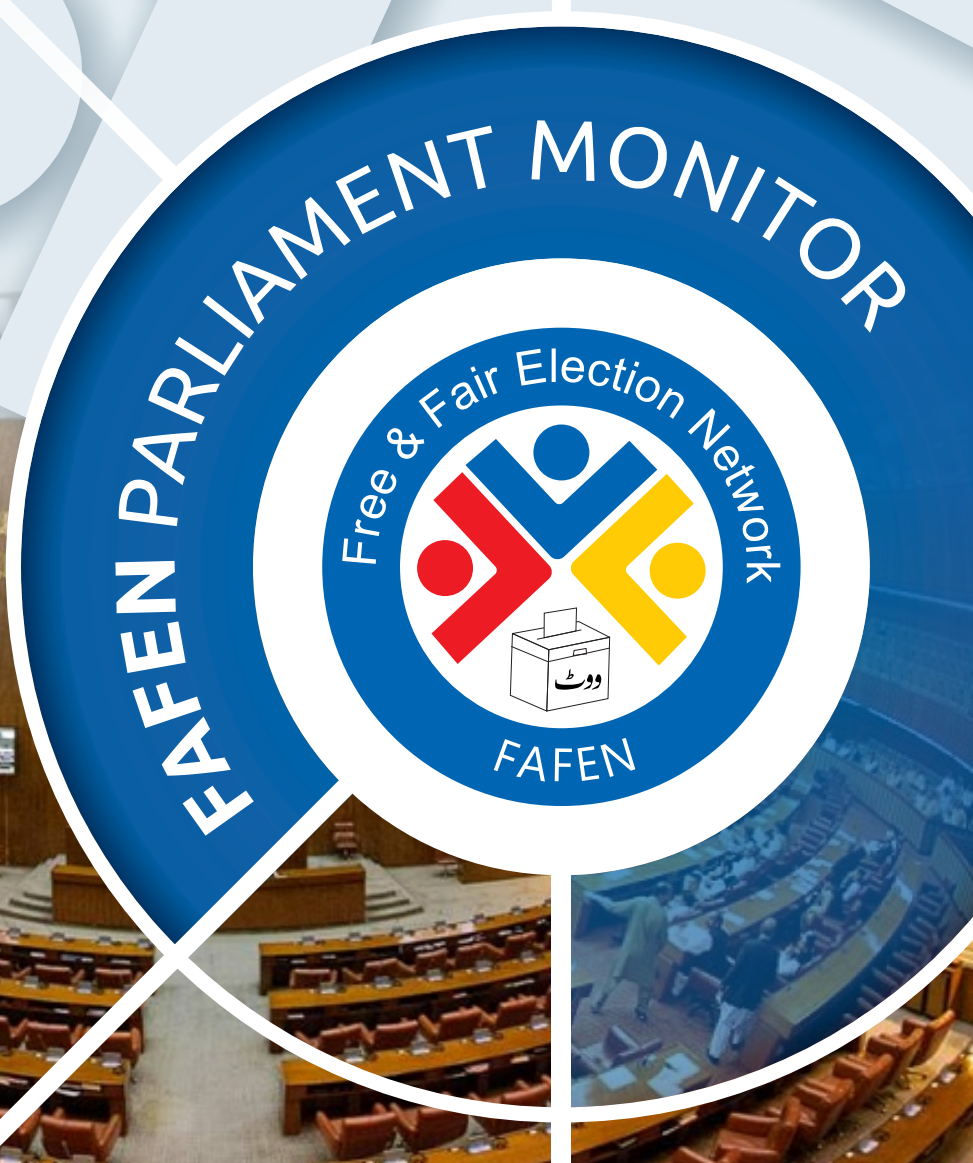


ANNUAL

# PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL 2018-19

THE SENATE OF PAKISTAN - SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENTARY YEAR



# ABBREVIATIONS

ANP	Awami National Party
BAP	Balochistan Awami Party
BNP-M	Balochistan National Party (Mengal)
IND	Independent Member
JI	Jamaat-e-Islami
JUI (F)	Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Islam (F)
MQM	Mutahidda Qaumi Movement
NP	National Party
PkMAP	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML-F	Pakistan Muslim League (Functional)
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
AM	Adjournment Motion
CANs	Calling Attention Notices
PO	Points of Order

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Senate Legislative Output Falls During 16th Parliamentary Year

- House Transacts 78 Percent Business, Passes 20 Government and Six Private Members' Bills

With the post-election change in its leadership and membership, the Senate struggled during the 16th parliamentary year to maintain the higher standards of productivity and efficiency set during the previous term (2015-18). The Upper House of the Parliament faltered on maintaining the pace of producing legislations, overseeing executive, transacting committee business and maintaining order during the outgoing parliamentary year that concluded on March 11, 2019, if compared with the preceding year. However, the House improved on the counts of punctuality and respect for time.

Senate's legislative productivity during its 16th parliamentary year remained half of what it was during the preceding year. The House passed only 26 legislative pieces – 20 government and six private – during the outgoing parliamentary year as compared to 50 legislations – 33 government and 17 private – passed during the previous year. This decline may partly be attributed to the numerical minority of the incumbent Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) in the Senate.

On government-sponsored legislation, Senate mainly disposed of business that was initiated by the previous government. The current government introduced only seven bills in the House. Within this set of seven bills, three were initiated by the previous government during its tenure but had lapsed with the expiry of the term of 14th National Assembly. Government also withdrew one bill after its introduction saying it required a review by the cabinet.

The approved government-sponsored legislations dealt with providing constitutional and legal framework to FATA's merger with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; introducing institutional reforms in health infrastructure; improving mechanism to tackle human-trafficking; granting legal charter to educational institutions; and introducing further reforms to electoral framework. The private members' bills passed by the House pertained to further criminalizing the child abuse; provision of day-care facility to working women; professional training for students; abolition of interest on private loans; provision of financial relief for victims of natural disaster; and protection of workers' rights.

The Senate also registered some decline on the counts of efficiency and institutionalization during the year. The House transacted more than three quarters (78 percent) of its agenda during the reporting year compared to 98 percent business transacted during previous year. The House took up 38 out of 49 private members' bills, 40 out of 41 government bills, 31 out of 53 resolutions, 49 out of 62 Calling Attention Notices, 31 out of 42 Adjournment Motions, and 15 out of 42 Motions under Rule 218 coming on the orders of the day. Also, the House took up 92 out of 99 committee reports, 16 out of 19 statutory reports, and 45 motions under Rule 194 (1) for extending the committee reports' deadlines. Around one quarter of business coming on the agenda remained unaddressed due to absence of the concerned lawmakers or due to adjournment of sittings without transacting the business in full.

The productivity of Senate's Committees also showed a certain degree of decline during the reporting year as compared to previous year. A number of committees – standing, functional and special – submitted 92 reports to the plenary during 16th year against 228 reports presented last year.

The Senate's oversight of executive and public representation also showed some numerical decrease during reporting year if compared with the previous year. The lawmakers adopted 30 resolutions, debated 14 motions under Rule 218, and asked 745 questions during 16th parliamentary year whereas they had adopted 69 resolutions, debated 73 motions and submitted 1,538 questions during previous year.

One reason behind the fall in numbers is the fact that the House met for lesser number of hours during the reporting year as compared to the previous one. Overall, the House held 76 sittings during the year- 29 fewer than previous year. On an average, each sitting in 16th year met 15 minutes less than an average sitting during 15th year.

The 16th year, however, registered a marked improvement in Senate's punctuality. The House sittings began with an average delay of less than a minute. Last year, the sittings had recorded an average delay of six minutes. As many as 59 out of 76 sittings started on their scheduled time during 16th year while the maximum delay witnessed in the commencement of proceedings for a single sitting was 13 minutes.

On the attendance count, the official records do not suggest any remarkable difference between average attendance of lawmakers per sitting between two years. On an average, 64 lawmakers attended each Senate sittings during the reporting year. This number stood at 66 for the previous year. As many as 13 sittings had to be adjourned or suspended due to lack of quorum during 16th year whereas this number was only one during the previous year. The instances of disorderly conduct also registered a surge since the preceding year when six instances of protests were recorded whereas FAFEN observer noted 39 incidents of walkouts or protests during outgoing year.

## خلاصہ

# سینیٹ کاسولہواں پارلیمانی سال: قانون سازی سبست روی کاشکار رہی

■ ایوان اپنا تین چوتھائی ایجنڈا نمٹانے میں کامیاب رہا

■ ۲۰ حکومتی اور چھ نجی قانونی مسودات کے ساتھ تیس قراردادوں کی منظوری دی گئی

سینیٹ کاسولہواں پارلیمانی سال ۲۰۱۵ء سے ۲۰۱۸ء کے دوران قائم کردہ پارلیمانی معیارات کو برقرار رکھنے کی جستجو سے عبارت تھا۔ گیارہ مارچ ۲۰۱۹ء کو مکمل ہونے والے اس برس کے دوران ایوان کی قیادت میں تبدیلی کے ساتھ ساتھ ۵۱ نئے اراکین نے بھی حلف لیا۔ پندرہویں پارلیمانی سال کے مقابلے میں قانون سازی، حکومتی کارکردگی کی نگرانی، کمیٹیوں کی کارروائی اور نظم و ضبط کے اعتبار سے اس برس سینیٹ کی کارکردگی روبہ زوال رہی البتہ وقت کی پابندی کے معاملے میں گزشتہ برس کی نسبت بہتری دیکھنے میں آئی۔

قانون سازی کے حوالے سے سولہویں پارلیمانی سال کے دوران سینیٹ نے گزشتہ برس کی نسبت نصف قانونی مسودات منظور کیے۔ اس برس ۲۰ حکومتی قانونی مسودات اور چھ نجی قانونی مسودات منظور کیے گئے جبکہ گزشتہ برس ۳۳ حکومتی مسودات اور ۱۱ نجی مسودات منظور کیے گئے تھے۔ منظور شدہ قانونی مسودات کی تعداد میں اس کمی کی وجہ موجودہ حکومتی جماعت پاکستان تحریک انصاف کی سینیٹ میں عددی اقلیت ہو سکتی ہے۔

حکومتی قانون سازی میں زیادہ تر قانونی مسودات گزشتہ حکومت کے دور میں لائے گئے تھے۔ موجودہ حکومت کی طرف سے فی الحال سات قانونی مسودات ایوان میں لائے گئے ہیں جن میں سے بھی تین مسودات گزشتہ حکومت کے دور میں قومی اسمبلی میں پیش کیے جا چکے تھے لیکن قومی اسمبلی کی مدت کی تکمیل کے باعث ضائع ہو گئے تھے۔ مزید برآں، موجودہ حکومت نے اپنا جمع کرایا ایک بل اس بنیاد پر واپس لے لیا کہ اسے فی الحال موجودہ کابینہ کی منظوری حاصل نہ تھی۔

منظور شدہ حکومتی قانونی مسودات قبائلی علاقہ جات کے خیبر پختونخوا میں انضمام، صحت کے شعبے میں ادارہ جاتی اصلاحات، انسانی سمگلنگ سے نمٹنے کے طریقہ کار میں بہتری لانے، اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں کو قانونی چارٹر فراہم کرنے، اور انتخابی قانون میں مزید اصلاحات متعارف کرانے سے متعلق تھے۔ اسی طرح منظور شدہ نجی قانونی مسودات میں تحفظ اطفال، ملازمت پیشہ خواتین کے بچوں کے لیے ڈے کیئر کی سہولت کی فراہمی، طلباء کے لیے پیشہ وارانہ تربیت، نجی قرضوں پر سود کی ممانعت، آفت زدگان کے لیے مالی امداد اور ملازمین کے حقوق کے تحفظ کی تجاویز دی گئیں تھیں۔

سینیٹ کی مجموعی کارکردگی میں بھی گزشتہ برس کی نسبت کمی دیکھنے میں آئی۔ سولہویں پارلیمانی سال کے دوران ایوان اپنے ایجنڈے پر شامل تین چوتھائی امور نمٹانے میں کامیاب رہا جبکہ اس سے پچھلے برس یہ شرح ۹۸ فیصد رہی تھی۔ سینیٹ نے طے شدہ ایجنڈے پر شامل اکتالیس حکومتی قانونی مسودات میں سے چالیس، ۴۹ نجی قانونی مسودات میں سے ۳۸، ۵۳ قراردادوں میں سے ۳۱، 62 توجہ دلاؤ نوٹسوں میں سے ۴۹، ۳۰، ۳۱، 31، ۳۱ تحریک زیر قاعدہ ۲۱۸ میں سے ۹۹، ۱۵ کمیٹی رپورٹوں میں سے ۱۹، ۹۲ قانونی رپورٹوں میں سے ۱۶ کو نمٹایا۔ بقیہ ایک چوتھائی ایجنڈا اراکین کی غیر حاضری یا نشستوں کے بے وقت مؤخر کیے جانے کے باعث نمٹایا نہ جاسکا۔

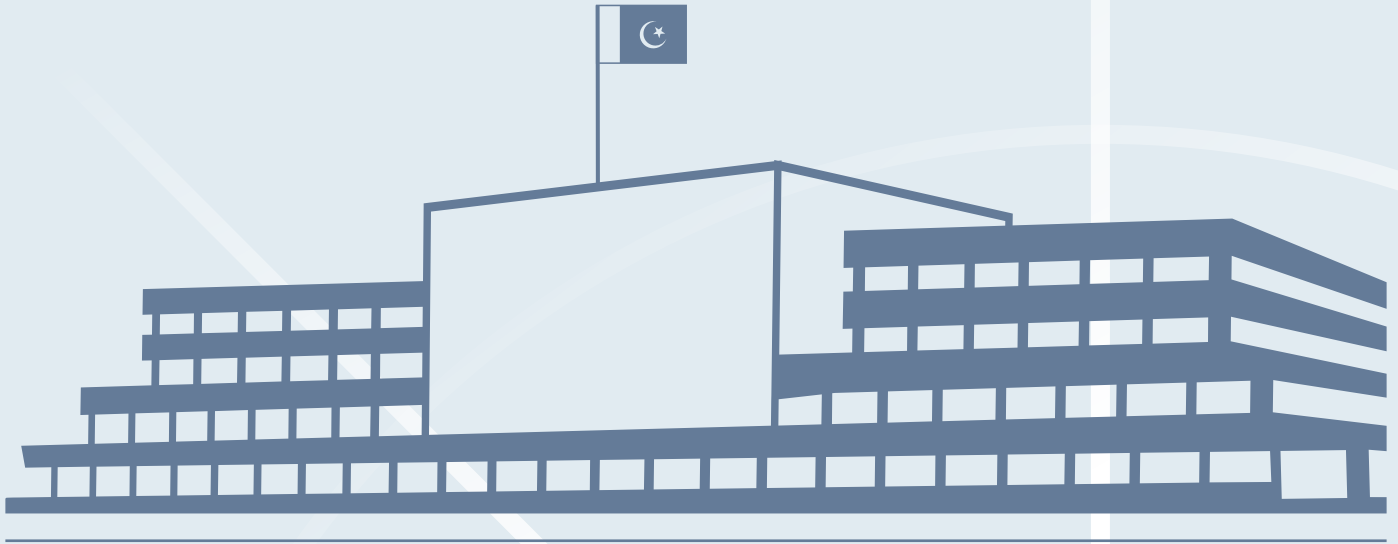


سینیٹ کی کمیٹیوں کی کارکردگی بھی زوال کا شکار رہی۔ اس برس سینیٹ کی مختلف قائمہ کمیٹیوں، فنکشنل کمیٹیوں اور خصوصی کمیٹیوں نے ۹۲ رپورٹیں ایوان میں پیش کیں جبکہ گذشتہ برس یہ تعداد ۲۲۸ تھی۔ حکومتی کارکردگی کے جائزے اور عوامی نمائندگی کے ایجنڈے میں بھی عددی گراؤ دیکھنے میں آئی۔ ایوان نے اس برس تیس قراردادیں منظور کیں، چودہ تحریک زیر قاعدہ ۲۱۸ پر بحث کی اور ۴۵ سوالات پوچھے۔ دوسری جانب، پندرہویں پارلیمانی سال کے دوران ۶۹ قراردادوں کی منظوری دی گئی تھی، ۳۷ تحریک زیر بحث آئیں تھیں، اور ۵۳۸ سوالات پوچھے گئے تھے۔

ایوان کی کارروائی کا دورانیہ بھی گذشتہ برس کی نسبت ایک تہائی کم رہا جو کہ کارکردگی کے اعداد و شمار میں کمی کا ایک سبب ہو سکتا ہے۔ سولہویں پارلیمانی سال کے دوران ایوان کی ۶ نشستیں ہوئیں جبکہ پندرہویں پارلیمانی سال کے دوران ۱۰۵ نشستیں منعقد کی گئیں تھیں۔ اوسطاً اس سال کی ہر نشست کا دورانیہ گذشتہ برس کی نسبت پندرہ منٹ کم تھا۔

سولہویں پارلیمانی سال کے دوران سینیٹ نے وقت کی پابندی کو خاصا ملحوظ خاطر رکھا۔ اوسطاً، ہر نشست اپنے مقررہ وقت سے محض ایک منٹ کی تاخیر سے شروع ہوئی۔ گذشتہ برس، یہ اوسط چھ منٹ رہی تھی۔ اس برس ۶۷ میں سے ۵۹ نشستیں اپنے مقررہ وقت پر شروع ہوئیں جبکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ تاخیر کا دورانیہ محض تیرہ منٹ رہا۔

ایوان میں اراکین کی حاضری کے اعتبار سے پندرہویں اور سولہویں پارلیمان سالوں کے دوران کوئی واضح فرق مشاہدے میں نہیں آیا۔ سولہویں پارلیمانی سال میں فی نشست اراکین کی حاضری کی اوسط ۶۴ رہی جبکہ گذشتہ سال کے دوران یہ اوسط ۶۶ تھی۔ تاہم اس سال ۱۳ نشستوں کی کارروائی کورم کی کمی کی وجہ سے التوا کا شکار رہی۔ گذشتہ برس محض ایک نشست کورم کی کمی کی وجہ سے ملتوی کرنا پڑی تھی۔ مزید برآں کارروائی کے دوران احتجاج اور واک آؤٹ کے واقعات میں بھی گذشتہ برس کی نسبت اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا۔ سولہویں پارلیمانی سال کے دوران احتجاج یا واک آؤٹ کے 39 واقعات پیش آئے جبکہ گذشتہ سال ان واقعات کی تعداد محض چھ تھی۔



## PROCEEDINGS DURATION AND ATTENDANCE

This section gives the details of the schedule and duration of sessions as well as the members' attendance and participation of members. It also reviews the presence of key members – Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition, Speaker and Deputy Speaker – and the time they spent on the floor of the House.

1

Total Sessions

12

Total Sitzings

76

Total Duration

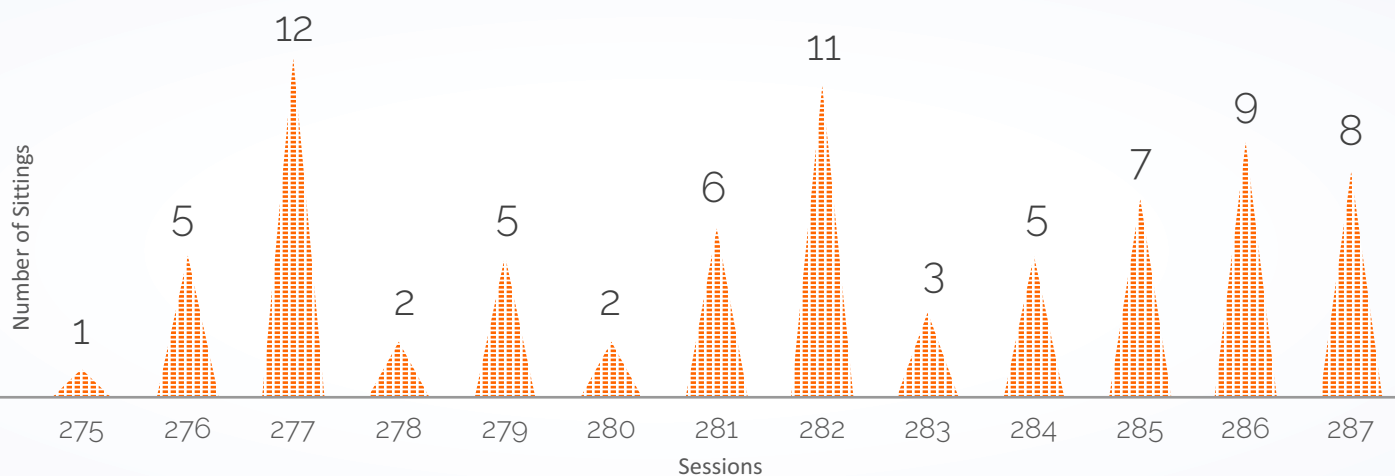
234

Hours and four minutes

## DURATION AND ATTENDANCE

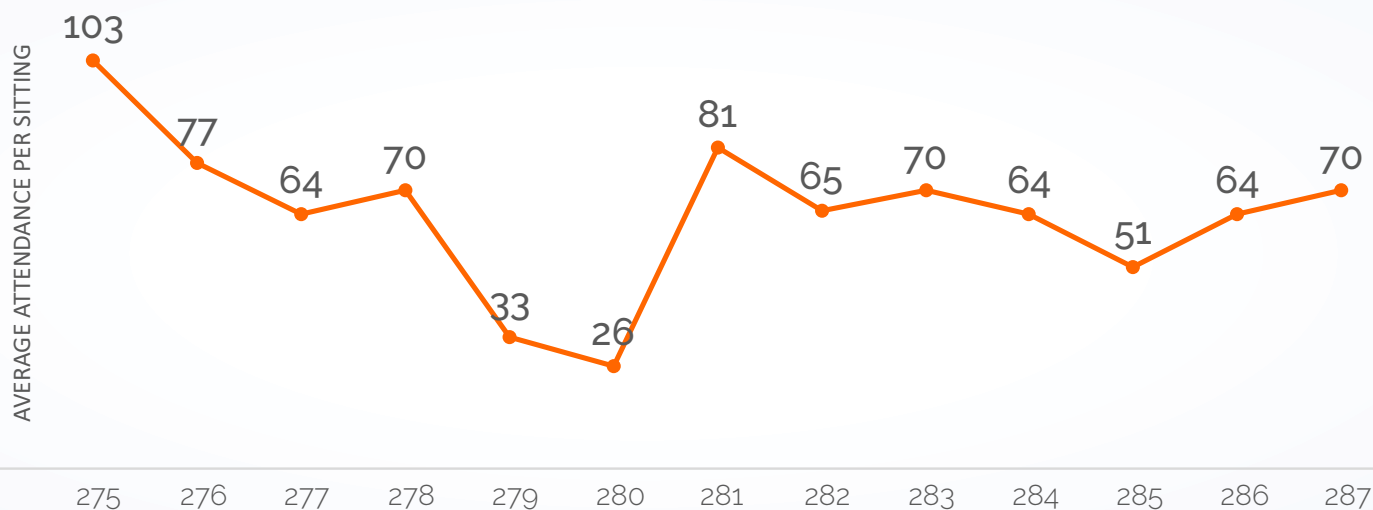
The Senate convened 12 sessions, comprising 76 sittings and 113 working days during the 16th parliamentary year. Constitutionally, the House is required to complete at least 110 working days including the days of actual sittings, joint sittings of the Parliament and a break-period of up to two days between two consecutive sittings. The cumulative duration of the proceedings held during the reporting year was 234 hours and four minutes.

### SESSIONS AND SITTINGS



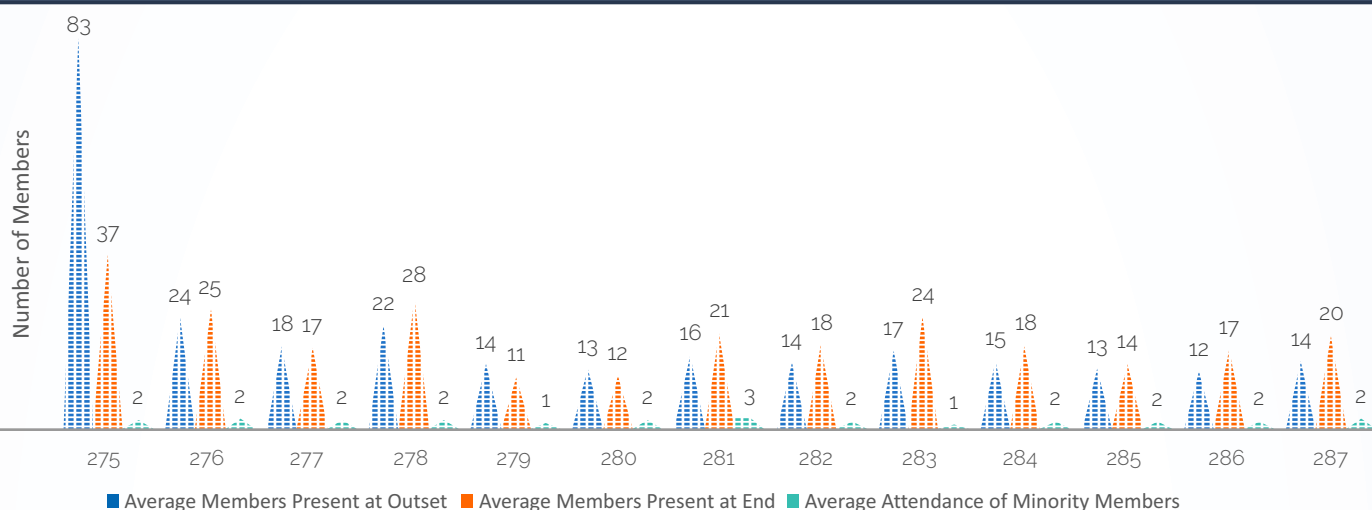
Each Senate sitting, on an average, commenced with a delay of nearly one minute and continued for three hours and five minutes. According to headcounts conducted by FAFEN at commencement and adjournment of sittings, an average 16 (15%) lawmakers were present at the outset and 18 (17%) at the adjournment of each sitting. The official attendance records, however, suggest that an average 64 (62%) lawmakers attended each sitting during the year. The highest attendance, 103, was recorded during single-sitting 275th session (first session during the year) when newly-elect lawmakers took the oath of membership. The lowest attendance, an average 26 members per sitting, was observed during 280th session held during the week before General Election 2018. Following graph shows the average session attendance during 16th year.

### Average Session Attendance





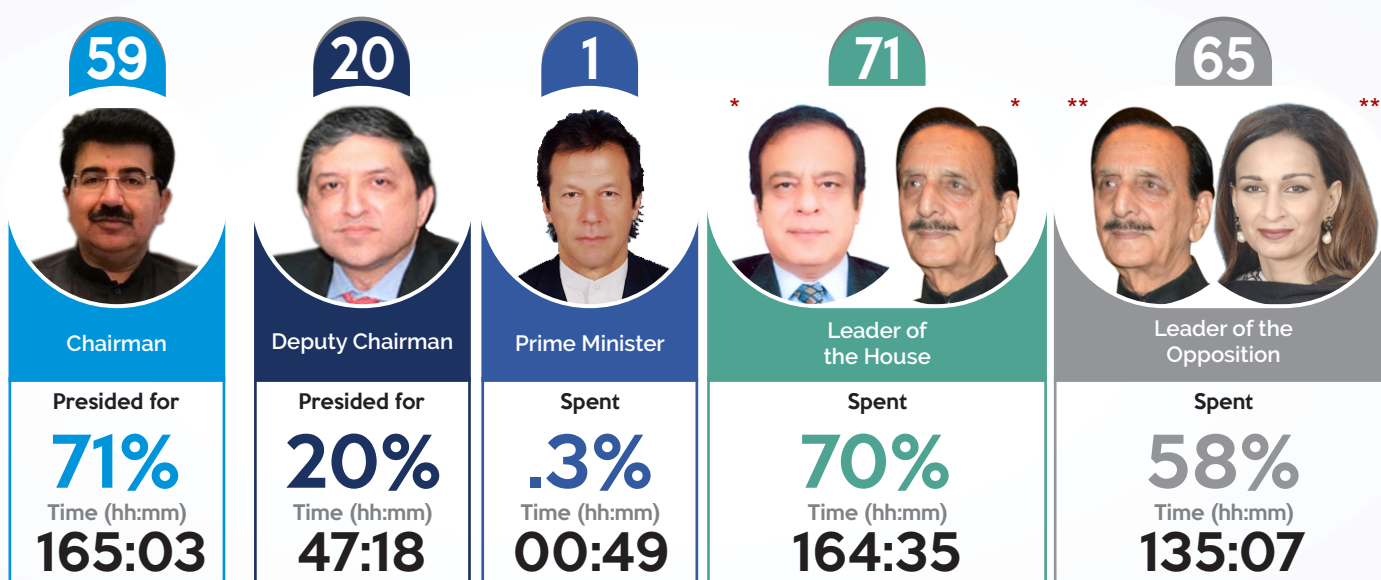
## MEMBERS ATTENDANCE AT OUTSET AND ADJOURNMENT OF SITTING



The incumbent Senate Chairman attended a total of 60 (79 percent) sittings during his first year in the office (including a sitting held before his election as Chairman). He presided over 165 hours and three minutes (71 percent) of the proceedings. On the other hand, the Deputy Chairman attended 21 (27%) sittings and chaired 47 hours and 18 minutes (20 percent) of the proceedings. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, the members of the Panel of Presiding Officers presided over the proceedings for four hours and 37 minutes (two percent). The remaining 15 hours and 15 minutes (7%) were consumed in suspension of the proceedings due to various reasons including prayer breaks, lack of quorum, or absence of the ministers.

The Senate leadership changed following the formation of a new federal government after General Election 2018. For first 27 sittings during the year, PML-N held the office of the Leader of the House and PPPP the officer of the Leader of the Opposition. Following Prime Minister's election in August 2018, new treasury party PTI replaced PML-N in the officer of the Leader of the House while PML-N substituted PPPP in the office of the Leader of the Opposition.

## KEY MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE



\* Raja Zafar Ul Haq was the Leader of the House from 275th to 280th session while Shibli Faraz is the Leader of the House since 281st session.

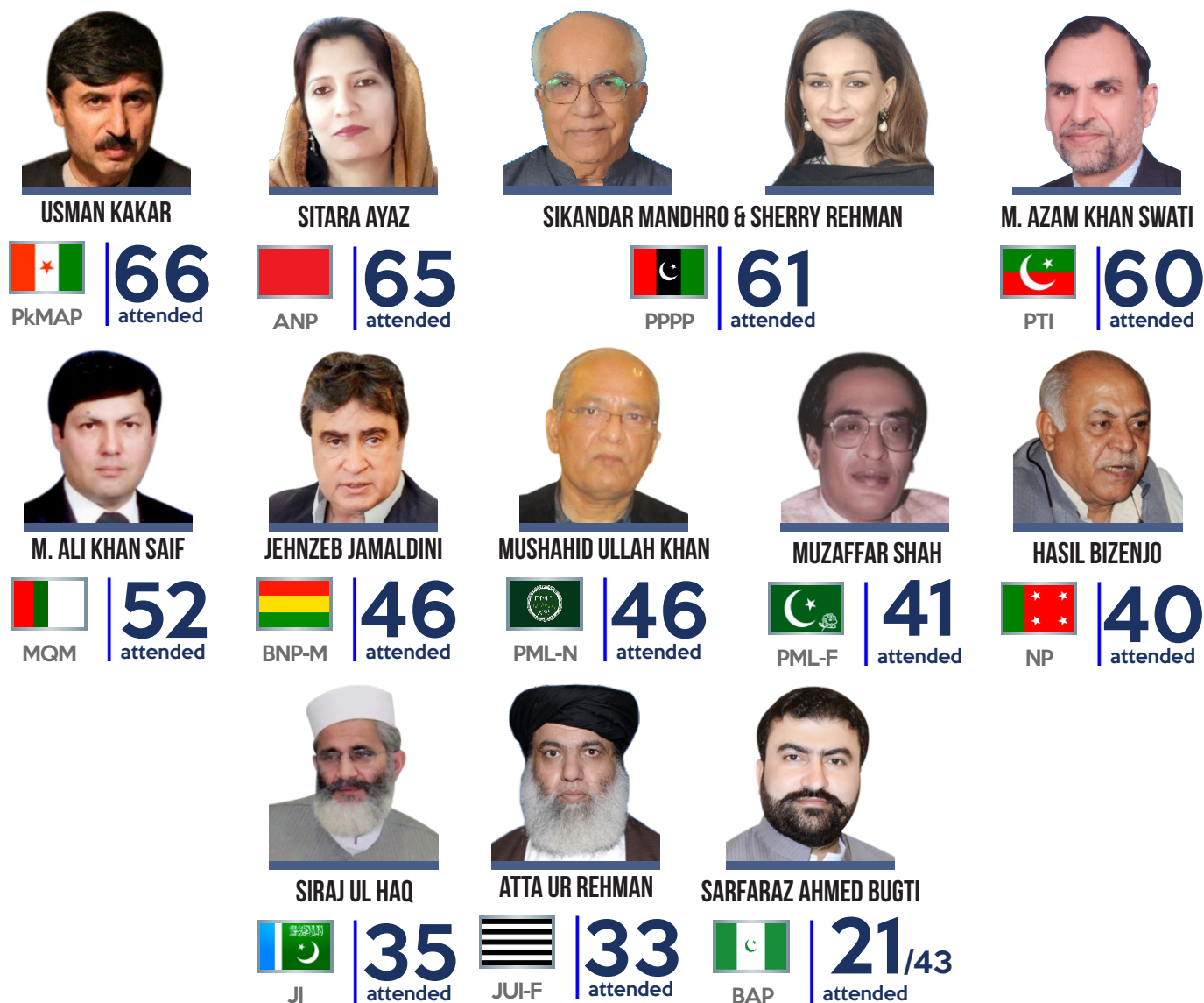
\*\* Sherry Rehman was the Leader of the Opposition from 275th to 280th session while Raja Zafar Ul Haq is the Leader of the Opposition since 281st session.

Cumulatively, the two Leaders of the House attended 71 out of 76 sittings for 164 hours and 36 minutes (70 percent of the annual plenary proceedings). Individually, the PML-N Leader of the House attended 22 out of 27 sittings staying in the House for 45 hours and 27 minutes (58 percent proceedings of first 27 sittings) while the PTI Leader of the House attended all 49 sittings held since his notification in the office and stayed in the House for 119 hours and nine minutes (77 percent proceedings of later 49 sitting). Similarly, both Leaders of the Opposition attended 65 out of 76 sittings for a total of 135 hours and seven minutes (58 percent of the annual plenary proceedings). Individually, the former PPPP leader attended 23 sittings for 51 hours and 40 minutes (65 percent proceedings of first 27 sittings) while the later PML-N leader attended 42 sittings for 83 hours and 27 minutes (54 percent proceedings of later 49 sittings).

The current Prime Minister attended the Senate proceedings only once for 49 minutes (in first sitting of 281st session) whereas the former premier belonging to PML-N (who was in office during first three months of 16th parliamentary year) did not attend any sitting. The Rules of Procedure and the Conduct of Business in the Senate 2012 require the Prime Minister to attend the Prime Minister's Zero Hour at least once a week when the House is in session

Among the parliamentary leaders, the PkMAP leader was the most regular as compared to his counterparts. He attended 66 out of 76 sittings and was closely followed by ANP leader who attended 65 sittings. Following figure shows the attendance of the leaders of the parliamentary parties represented in the House.

## PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS ATTENDANCE



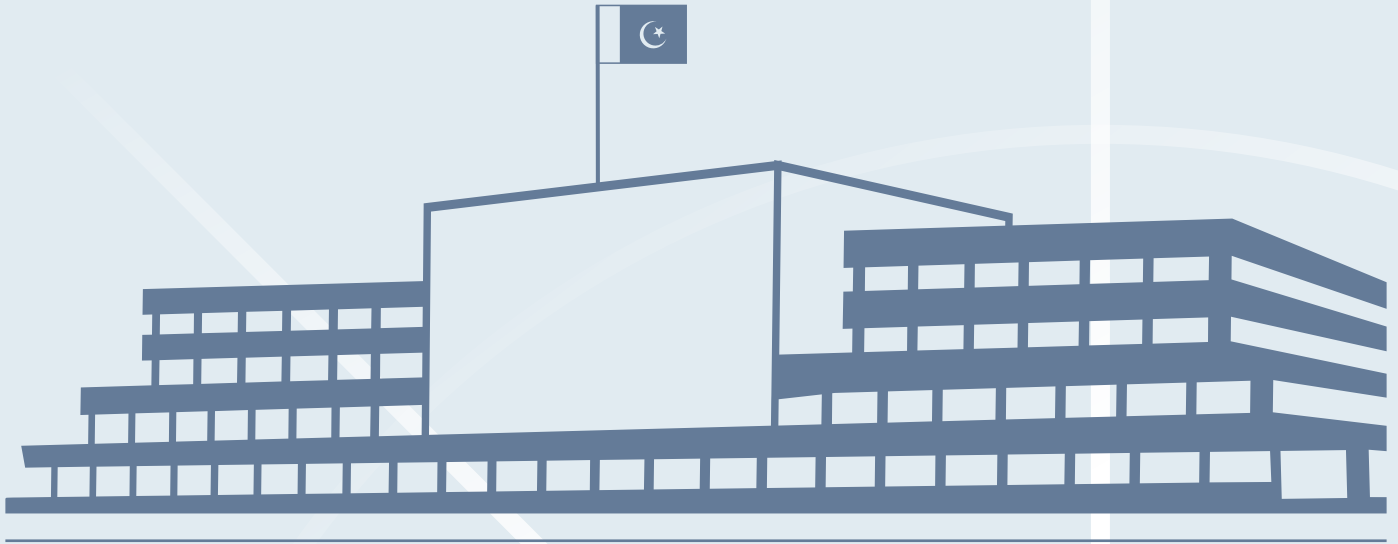
The incumbent Leader of the House Shibli Faraz was most regular member in the House. He attended 73 (96 percent) out of 76. On the other hand, the incumbent Federal Minister for Law and Justice and MQM lawmaker Dr. Muhammad Farogh Naseem remained the least regular by attending only 16 (21 percent) sittings. Following is a complete list of lawmakers along with the number of sittings they attended during the year.

## SENATORS' ATTENDANCE

Name	Party	No. of Sittings Attended	Total Sittings
Syed Shibli Faraz	PTI	73	76
A. Rehman Malik	PPPP	67	76
Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq	PML-N	67	76
Gul Bashra	PKMAP	66	76
Kesho Bai	PPPP	66	76
Lt General (R) Abdul Qayyum	PML-N	66	76
Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar	PKMAP	66	76
Samina Saeed	PTI	66	76
Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh	MQM	65	76
Muhammad Javed Abbasi	PML-N	65	76
Sitara Ayaz	ANP	65	76
Begum Najma Hameed	PML-N	64	76
Nuzhat Sadiq	PML-N	64	76
Sherry Rehman (Vice: Abdul Latif Ansari)	PPPP	64	76
Kalsoom Perveen	PML-N	63	76
Faisal Javed	PTI	62	76
Muhammad Tahir Bizenjo	NP	61	76
John Kenneth Williams	PTI	60	76
Lt General (R) Salahuddin Tirmizi	PML-N	60	76
Muhammad Akram	NP	60	76
Muhammad Azam Khan Swati	PTI	60	76
Muhammad Sadiq Sanjrani	Independent	60	76
Sana Jamali	Independent	60	76
Fida Muhammad	PTI	59	76
Ghous Muhammad Khan Niazi	PML-N	59	76
Abida Muhamamd Azeem	Independent	58	76
Sajjad Hussain Turi	Independent	58	76
Shamim Afridi	Independent	58	76
Anwar Lal deen	PPPP	56	76
Mushtaq Ahmed	JI	56	76
Behramand	PPPP	55	76
Gianchand	PPPP	55	76
Mir Kabeer Ahmed Muhammad Shahi	NP	55	76
Nauman Wazir	PTI	55	76
Mir Muhammad Yousaf Badini	Independent	54	76

Name	Party	No. of Sittings Attended	Total Sittings
Rukhsana Zuberi	PPPP	54	76
Moula Bux Chandio	PPPP	53	76
Nighat Mirza	MQM	53	76
Muhammad Ali Khan Saif	MQM	52	76
Pervaiz Rashid	PML-N	52	76
Robina Khalid	PPPP	52	76
Dr Sikandar Mandhro	PPPP	51	76
Mian Raza Rabbani	PPPP	50	76
Dilawar Khan	Independent	49	76
Dr. Ashok Kumar	NP	49	76
Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan Musakhel (Late)	PkMAP	49	53
Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen	Independent	49	76
Mehar Taj Roghani	PTI	48	76
Muhammad Ayub	PTI	48	76
Dr. Asif Kirmani	Independent	47	76
Haji Momin Khan Afridi	Independent	47	76
Dr. Jehanzeb Jamal dini	BNP-M	46	76
Mushahid Ullah Khan	PML-N	46	76
Khushbakht Shujat	MQM	45	76
Muhsin Aziz	PTI	45	76
Prof. Sajid Mir	PML-N	45	76
Naseeb Ullah Bazai	Independent	44	76
Syed Muhammad Ali Shah Jamot	PPPP	44	76
Ahmed Khan	Independent	43	76
Asad Ashraf (Vice: Nehal Hashmi)	Independent	43	76
Imamuddin Shouqeen	PPPP	42	76
Liaqat Khan Tarakai	PTI	42	76
Mirza Muhammad Afridi	Independent	42	76
Rana Maqbool Ahmed	Independent	42	76
Asad Junejo	Independent	41	76
Aurangzeb Khan	Independent	41	76
Kohda Babar	Independent	41	76
Muhammad Talha Mehmood	JUI-F	41	76
Syed Muzafar Hussain Shah	PML-F	41	76
Anwar ul Haq Kakar	Independent	40	76
Khanzada Khan	PPPP	40	76
Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo	NP	40	76
Mustafa Nawaz Khokhar	PPPP	40	76
Sassui Palijo	PPPP	39	76
Islamuddin Shaikh	PPPP	38	76

Name	Party	No. of Sittings Attended	Total Sittings
Syed Muhammad Sabir Shah	Independent	38	76
Agha Shahzaib Durrani (Vice: Agha Shahbaz Khan Durrani)	PML-N	37	76
Molvi Faiz Muhammad	JUI-F	37	76
Mushahid Hussain Syed	Independent	36	76
Hidayat ullah	Independent	35	76
Siraj Ul Haq	JI	35	76
Taj Muhammad Afridi	Independent	35	76
Atta ur Rehman	JUI-F	33	76
Molana Abdul Ghafoor Haideri	JUI-F	32	76
Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan Nasir (Vice: Iqbal Zafar Jhagra)	PML-N	32	76
Chaudhary Tanvir	PML-N	31	76
Ayesha Raza Farooq	PML-N	30	76
Hillal ur Rehman	Independent	30	76
Musadik Masood Malik	Independent	30	76
Kamran Michael	Independent	29	76
Quratulain Marri	PPPP	29	76
Shaheen Khalid Butt	Independent	28	76
Sadia Abbasi (Disqualified due to Supreme Court verdict)	PML-N	27	44
Saleem Mandviwalla	PPPP	27	76
Dr. Shahzad Waseem (Vice: Ch. Mohammad Sarwar)	PTI	26	34
Hafiz Abdul Karim	Independent	26	76
Haroon Khan (Disqualified due to Supreme Court Verdict)	PML-N	25	44
Seemee Ezdi (Vice: Saadia Abbasi)	PTI	24	24
Farooq Hamid Naek	PPPP	23	76
Saleem Zia	PML-N	21	76
Sarfaraz Ahmed Bugti (Vice: Mir Nematullah Zehri)	BAP	21	43
Rana Mehmood ul Hassan	Independent	20	76
Rahila Magsi	PML-N	18	76
Muhammad Farogh Nasim	MQM	16	76
Ch. Muhammad Sarwar (Resigned as Senator after being nominated as Governor Punjab)	PTI	14	33
Manzoor Ahmed Khan Kakar (Vice: Sardar MuhammadAzam Khan)	BAP	14	17
Walid Iqbal (Vice: Haroon Khan)	PTI	14	24
Mir Nematullah Zehri (Resigned as a Senator after being elected to the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan)	PML-N	1	27



## PARLIAMENTARY OUTPUT

This section deals with the legislative business, resolutions and documents presented before the House during the session.

2

Passed Bills

26

Total Resolutions

53

Reports

92

Amendments to  
Rules

1



## LEGISLATION

The legislative business of the Senate during 16th parliamentary year comprised 90 legislative proposals, including 41 government and 49 private members' bills. The government legislative agenda included seven money bills and as many presidential ordinances. Constitutionally, the money bills do not require Senate's approval; however, the House may debate and make recommendations on these bills. Moreover, the ordinances once laid in the House are treated as bills introduced in the House. The House passed 20 government bills while 12 government bills did not proceed beyond the committee review stage. One bill was withdrawn by the government and the remaining one government bill was once deferred on minister's request and was not included on the agenda again.

Of 49 private members' bills, the House passed six bills while rejected one. As many as 31 did not proceed beyond the committees' review till 287th session. Moreover, six legislative proposals were deferred on movers' request; two were dropped due to absence of the concerned members and one was withdrawn by their respective movers. Furthermore, two bills remained unaddressed despite appearing on Orders of the Day.

The male lawmakers initiated most of the 16th year's legislative business as they sponsored 33 private members' bills in individual capacity. A PTI lawmaker sponsored nine private members' bills and as many by two PPPP lawmakers; seven bills by two MQM lawmakers, seven by three Independent lawmakers and one by a JI lawmakers. One bill was jointly sponsored by two JI lawmakers.

As many as 14 bills were sponsored by female lawmakers individually of which nine were sponsored by two PPPPP lawmakers, three by an MQM lawmakers one each bill by a lawmaker from PTI and PML-N. An ANP and PPPPP lawmakers sponsored one bill jointly while

As many as 38 government legislative agenda items appeared on 'Orders of the Day' on the name of male ministers individually and three in the name of female Ministers.

## PASSED GOVERNMENT BILLS

### 1. The Supreme Court and High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Federally Administered Tribal Areas) Bill, 2018 Government

<b>Mover:</b>	Abdul Qadir Baloch	<b>Introduced in the Senate on:</b>	January 23, 2018
		<b>Passed by the Senate on:</b>	April 13, 2018

The bill provided for extending the jurisdiction of Supreme Court and Peshawar High Court to Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).

### 2. The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Bill, 2018

<b>Mover:</b>	Ahsan Iqbal		
<b>Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:</b>	May 11, 2018	<b>Passed by the Senate on:</b>	May 11, 2018

The bill sought to curb the migrants' smuggling by providing a mechanism for cooperation among agencies responsible for curbing human trafficking within and outside the country.

### 3. The Institute for Art and Culture Bill, 2018

<b>Mover:</b>	Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman		
<b>Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:</b>	May 11, 2018	<b>Passed by the Senate on:</b>	May 11, 2018

This bill provided for the legal framework for establishment of the Institute of Art and Culture which would impart education, teaching, research, trainings and offering scholarships in the art and culture studies.

#### 4. The Institute of Science and Technology Bahawalpur Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill provided for the legal framework for establishment of the Institute of Science and Technology in Bahawalpur.

#### 5. The Sir Syed (Center for Advanced Studies in Engineering) Institute of Technology, Islamabad Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill sought to provide to grant the degree awarding status to the Sir Syed (Center for Advanced Studies in Engineering) Institute of Technology, Islamabad.

#### 6. The Establishment of the Federal Bank for Cooperatives and Regulation of Cooperative Banking (Repeal) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Miftah Ismail

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill sought to repeal the Establishment of the Federal Bank of Cooperatives and Regulation of Cooperative Banking Act as it had become redundant.

#### 7. The House Building Finance Corporation (Repeal) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Miftah Ismail

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill was aimed to repeal the House Building Finance Corporation Act, 1952 after dissolution of House Building Finance Corporation.

#### 8. The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Chaudhry Mahmood Bashir Virk

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill sought to amend the Federal Employees Benevolent and Group Insurance Fund Act, 1969 and provide additional monthly benevolent grant and lump sum grant to the family members of deceased employees who died during service in a security related incident.

#### 9. The Islamabad Healthcare Regulation Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Saira Afzal Tarar

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill proposed to establish healthcare regulatory authority to regulate public and private health sectors. The authority will ensure provision of quality health care services, safety of patients and banning quackery.

## 10. The Health Services Academy (Restructuring) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Saira Afzal Tarar

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill proposed to restructure the Health Services Academy to enhance its status as a degree awarding institution.

## 11. The Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2017

**Mover:** Mumtaz Ahmad Tarar

**Introduced in the Senate on:** April 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill proposed to amend the Women in Distress and Detention Funds Act, 1996 in light of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010.

## 12. The Juvenile Justice System Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Mumtaz Ahmad Tarar

**Introduced in the Senate on:** April 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bills was aimed to provide protection to children by devising criminal justice system for juveniles and also proposed special procedure for judicial proceedings of children who commit an offence.

## 13. The Islamabad Capital Territory Child Protection Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Mumtaz Ahmad Tarar

**Introduced in the Senate on:** April 11, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill was aimed to protect the rights of children from all forms of violence within the jurisdiction of Islamabad Capital Territory as a constitutional as well as international obligation.

## 14. The Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Rana Muhammad Afzal

**Introduced in the Senate on:** April 12, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 15, 2018

The bill provided for payment of the gas infrastructure development cess to the federal government by the Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations through Federal Board of Revenue.

## 15. The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Muhammad Tallal Chaudry

**Introduced in the Senate on:** May 15, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 15, 2018

The bill proposed to protect persons from trafficking especially women and children who are more vulnerable. It suggested to provide assistance to the victims of trafficking and charges against the criminals involved in trafficking.

## 16. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Chaudhry Mahmood Bashir Virk

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 25, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 25, 2018

The amendment provided for the merger of Federally Administered Tribal Area with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by redistributing the seats of National and Provincial Assemblies among federating units.

## 17. The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Chaudhry Mahmood Bashir Virk

**Transmitted from National Assembly to Senate on:** May 25, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 25, 2018

The bill provided for the elections of provincial and federal bar councils at a uniform schedule. It also proposed the revision of bar councils' membership at provincial level.

## 18. The West Pakistan Juvenile Smoking (Repeal) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Aamer Mehmood Kiyani

**Introduced in the Senate on:** May 24, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** September 18, 2018

The bill aimed to repeal the Juvenile Smoking Ordinance, 1959 in light of the decision made by the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan proposing to repeal obsolete and redundant legislations.

## 19. The West Pakistan Prohibition of Smoking in Cinema Houses (Repeal) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Aamer Mehmood Kiyani

**Introduced in the Senate on:** May 24, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** September 18, 2018

The bill aimed to repeal the West Pakistan Prohibition of Smoking in Cinema Houses Ordinance, 1960 in lights of the decision made by the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan proposing to repeal obsolete and redundant legislations.

## 20. The Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Ali Muhammad Khan

**Introduced in the Senate on:** August 31, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** November 16, 2018

The bill authorizes the Election Commission to constitute a bench comprising two members. The original Elections Act 2017 provided for a bench comprising at least three members. Practically, it meant that the Commission – comprising Chief Election Commissioner and four members – may constitute only one bench at a time making it difficult to hear and dispose of large number of complaints, petitions, or appeals.

## PASSED PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS:

### 1. The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018

**Movers:** Sassui Palijo and Sitara Ayaz

**Referred to Functional Committee on Human Rights:** May 08, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 11, 2018

The bill aimed to make the punishment for child abuse stringent by increasing the imprisonment period up to 20 years and fine up to one million rupees.

### 2. The Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, 2017

**Mover:** Muhammad Azam Khan Swati

**Introduced in the Senate on:** November 06, 2017

**Passed by the Senate on:** May 14, 2018

The bill provided for redefining the term 'workmen' in the Industrial Relations Act, 2012 to include the persons acquired by an establishment without direct hiring and through a contractor.

### 3. The National Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2017

**Mover:** Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh

**Introduced in the Senate on:** August 21, 2017

**Passed by the Senate on:** August 27, 2018

The bill aimed to provide financial assistance to the victims of natural disasters especially floods.

### 4. The Day Care Centers Bill, 2018

**Mover:** Quratulain Marri

**Introduced in the Senate on:** November 12, 2018

**Passed by the Senate on:** March 04, 2019

The bill proposed to set up day-care centers at public and private organizations to facilitate working mothers.

### 5. The Federal Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2017

**Mover:** Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh

**Introduced in the Senate on:** October 23, 2017

**Passed by the Senate on:** January 21, 2019

The bill provided for amending the Federal Universities Ordinance, 2002 to make it mandatory for the university students to complete an internship with special focus in the field of science, technology, IT and commerce.

### 6. The Islamabad Capital Territory Prohibition of Interest on Private Loans Bill, 2017

**Mover:** Siraj Ul Haq

**Introduced in the Senate on:** August 28, 2017

**Passed by the Senate on:** March 04, 2019

The bill provided for prohibition of charging interest on private loans.

## RESOLUTIONS

The Senate's annual agenda included 53 resolutions during the 16th parliamentary year. As many as 38 of these resolutions were part of the regular agenda while remaining 15 were moved as supplementary agenda without being included on the Orders of the Day. The government initiated four resolutions while the private members sponsored 39 resolutions. The remaining ten resolutions were jointly moved by the government and the private lawmakers.

The House adopted 30 (57 percent) of 53 resolutions while one resolution was rejected and seven resolutions were dropped due to absence of the concerned movers. As many as three resolutions were kept pending on the request of the movers while remaining 12 resolutions were never taken up during the proceedings.

Out of 39 private members' resolutions, eight were sponsored by PTI lawmakers, six each by PML-N and PPP, five by MQM, four by JUI-F, two each by JI and NP, and one each by ANP and PkMAP. Moreover, the independent lawmakers also initiated four resolutions.

The male lawmakers sponsored 44 resolutions and female lawmakers eight resolutions while one resolution was jointly sponsored by male and female lawmakers. Following table shows the distribution of the resolutions disaggregated by their sponsors.

Type of Resolutions	Sponsored by Female lawmakers	Sponsored by Male Lawmakers	Jointly Sponsored by Male and Female Lawmakers	Total
<b>Private Members' Resolutions</b>	4	35		39
<b>Joint Resolutions</b>	4	5	1	10
<b>Government resolutions</b>		4		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>

Through resolutions, the House condemned incidents of terrorism inside and outside the country, condoled over the demise of sitting for former parliamentarians, expressed its opinion on international events including blasphemous cartoon contest, Indian atrocities in Occupied Kashmir, and made recommendations to the government on issues relating to governance, health, inflation, economic situation and workers' rights.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

The senators proposed only one amendment to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate 2012. Moved by the Leaders of the House and the Opposition, the amendment was adopted and incorporated in the rules. The amendment proposed to amend the Rule 158 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate, 2012 in order to make provision for constituting separate standing committees for various divisions of a ministry. Earlier, the Rules provided for a single committee to be constituted for each ministry, irrespective of the number of divisions of departments in the ministry.

## REPORTS

### Senate Committee Reports

Senate standing and functional committees scrutinize the matters referred to them by the House including legislative proposals and are also empowered to examine suo moto their relevant functioning of the government departments. They report their deliberations, recommendations and decisions to the plenary periodically or as and when directed.

During 16th parliamentary year, Senate's Orders of the Day listed 99 reports of various Senate standing and functional committees scrutinize the matters referred to them by the House including legislative proposals and are also



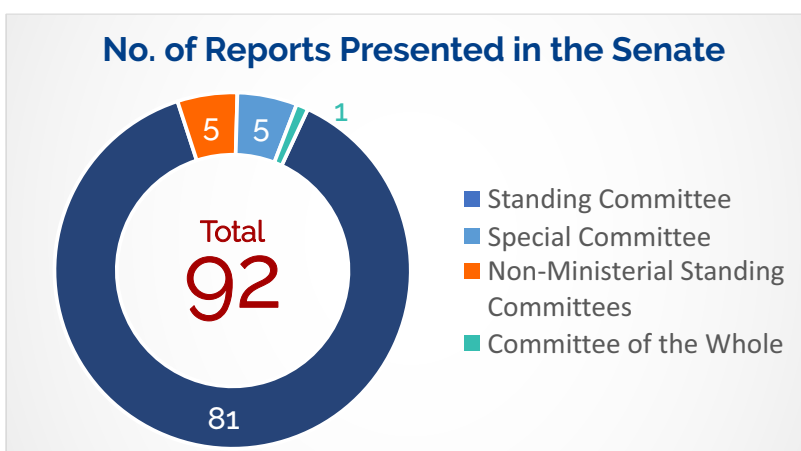
empowered to examine suo moto their relevant functioning of the government departments. They report their deliberations, recommendations and decisions to the plenary periodically or as and when directed.

During 16th parliamentary year, Senate's Orders of the Day listed 99 reports of various House committees for presentation before the plenary. Of these, 92 reports were presented by the respective Committee chairpersons or their members while remaining seven reports remained unaddressed during the proceedings.

During 15th parliamentary year, Senate committees had presented 228 reports to the House. Following table shows the number of various types of committee reports presented in the Senate.

As many as 35 out of 92 reports were on the legislative proposals and 30 on Points of Public Importance, 10 on Matters Arising out of Government's Replies during Question Hour, five on Questions of Privilege and the remaining 12 on matters raised under through other parliamentary interventions and referred by the House to the committees.

Senate Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs presented the highest number of reports, 12, in the House and was followed by the Standing Committee on Interior and Standing Committee of Petroleum which presented 11 reports each. Following table shows the number of reports presented to the House by the Standing Committees during last year.



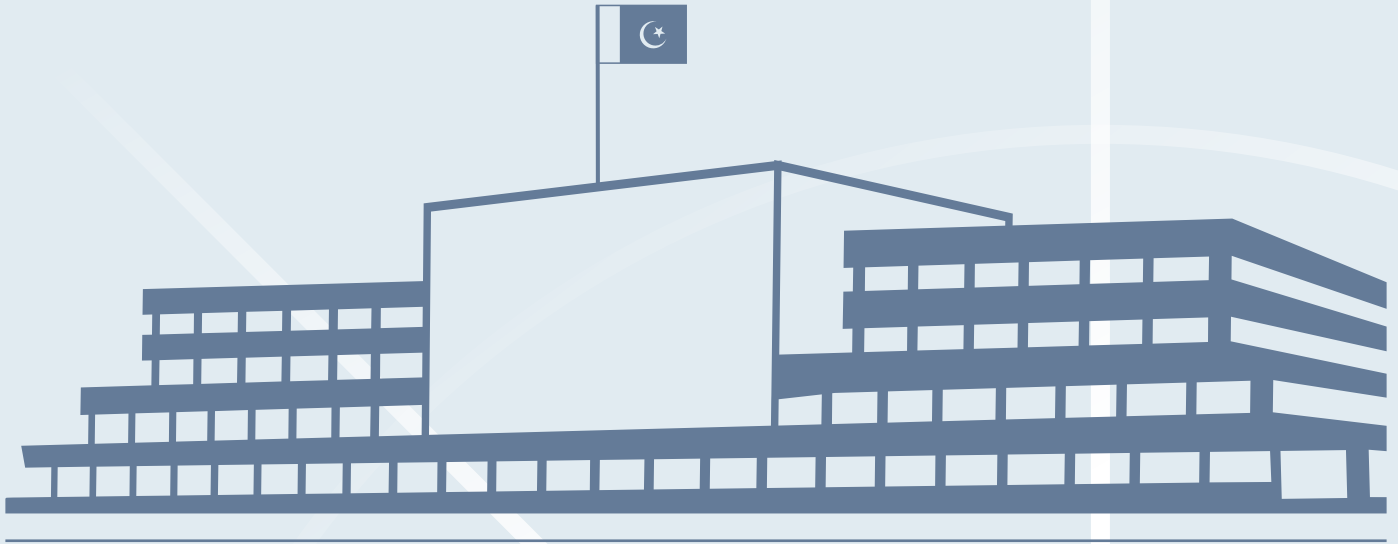
Name of the Committee	Number of Reports Presented in the Senate
Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs	12
Standing Committee on Interior	10
Standing Committee on Petroleum	9
Standing Committee on Law and Justice	6
Standing Committee on Aviation	5
Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting, National History and Literary Heritage	5
Standing Committee on Federal Education and Professional Training	4
Standing Committee on Human Rights	4
Standing Committee on Maritime Affairs	4
Standing Committee on National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	4
Standing Committee on Water Resources	3
Standing Committee on Commerce and Textile Industry	2
Standing Committee on Information Technology and Telecommunication	2
Standing Committee on Parliamentary Affairs	2
Standing Committee on Capital Administration and Development Division	1
Standing Committee on Climate Change	1
Standing Committee on Communications	1
Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs	1
Standing Committee on Interior	1
Standing Committee on National Food Security and Research	1
Standing Committee on Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development	1
Standing Committee on Power	1
Standing Committee on Religious Affairs and Inter-Faith Harmony	1

## STATUTORY REPORTS

There are certain documents and periodical reports mentioned in the Constitution or the Statutes of the Parliament which the government is required to lay before the Senate. During 16th parliamentary year, a total of 19 statutory documents and reports appeared on agenda of the Senate of which 16 were presented. These documents included the Authenticated Copy of the Presidential Address to the Parliament, Quarterly and Annual Reports of the State Bank of Pakistan's Central Board of Directors, Audit Reports and Annual Reports of the Federal Public Service Commission and National Commission on the Status of Women.

## MOTIONS FOR EXTENSION IN TIME FOR REPORT:

The reports of the Committees are to be made within the time either fixed by the House or 60 days from the date when a matter is referred to the Committee. However, the House may, on a motion for extension of time moved before the expiry of time under Rule 194, allow that the time for presentation of the report be extended. During the 16th Parliamentary Year, a total of 50 motions seeking extension in the time for presentation of the committee reports appeared on the agenda. The House adopted 45 such motions while four were not taken up and one was deferred.



## REPRESENTATION, RESPONSIVENESS AND GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

This section gives statistical as well as qualitative overview of non-legislative interventions in the House – Questions, Adjournment Motions (AM) or any other motions – for the oversight of government and to articulate issues of public interest and importance.

3

Total Questions

745

Call Attention  
Notices

62

Adjournment  
Motions

42

Motions under  
Rule 218

42

## MOTIONS UNDER RULE 218

The lawmakers submitted 42 Motions under Rule 218 to highlight various issues of public importance. The House debated only 14 (35%) of these motions. As many as 11 motions were not taken up and 12 were deferred on the request of the mover (s) or the government, four were dropped due to absence of the concerned lawmakers and one was referred to the relevant committee.

The lawmakers belonging PML-N sponsored eight motions and were followed by PTI (six), PPPP (five), JUI-F (four), NP (3), PkMAP & MQM (two each), JI & BNP-M (one each). As many as 10 motions were jointly sponsored by the lawmakers belonging to two or more parliamentary parties in the Senate.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

The Senate rules permit the lawmakers to move the House for adjournment of the scheduled business in order to discuss any definite and urgent issue of public importance. However, such an adjournment and the subsequent discussion is subject to the permission of the Chairman who decides the admissibility of the Adjournment Motion according to the rules.

The lawmakers submitted 42 Adjournment Motions during 16th parliamentary year and the Chair admitted eleven of these motions for discussion during the proceedings. Only two AMs were debated in the House. Of the remaining, 18 motions were rejected for being in contravention of the rules governing the Adjournment Motions, eight were dropped due to the absence of the movers two were referred to the relevant committees and three were deferred.

As many as 17 AMs were individually submitted by lawmakers belonging to MQM, ten by PPPP, two by PML-N, one by JI and one by an independent lawmaker. The remaining 11 AMs were jointly sponsored by lawmakers belonging to different political parties. The AMs moved in the House mainly highlighted the issues relating to Pakistan's foreign relations, religious affairs, tension with India, environment, economy and governance.

## CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

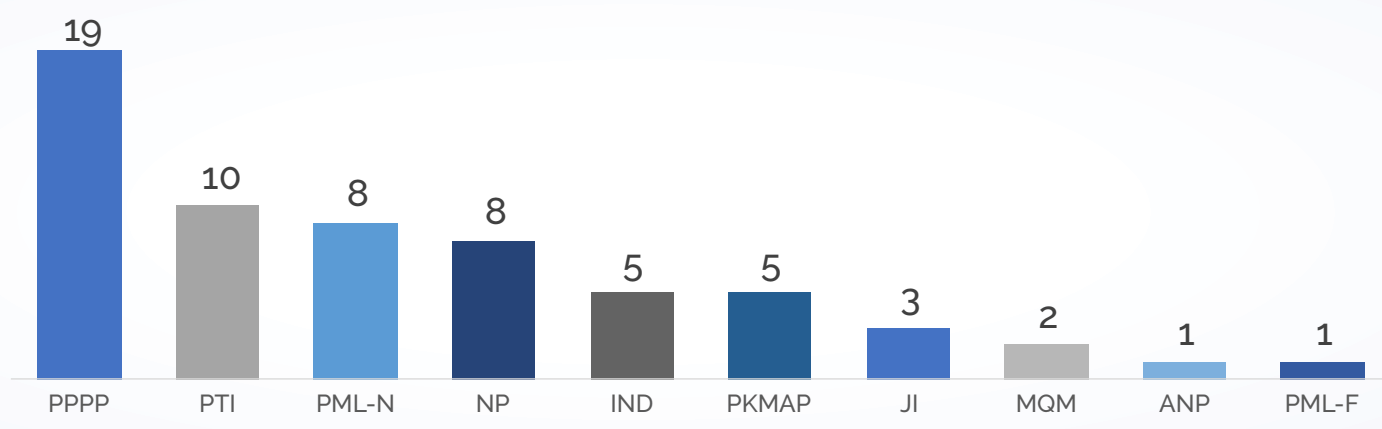
The lawmakers submitted 62 Calling Attention Notices (CANs) seeking response from 25 government ministries or departments on issues of public importance during 16th parliamentary year. The government responded to 46 (75 percent) CANs while eight were deferred due to absence of the movers or concerned ministers. The House also referred a CAN to relevant Standing Committee while another CAN was withdrawn by its mover. The House did not take up the remaining six notices during the proceedings. A gender disaggregation of the CAN sponsors shows that male lawmakers sponsored 39 CANs and female lawmakers 16 CANs. The remaining seven CANs were jointly submitted by male and female lawmakers.

Through these CANs, the legislators highlighted various issues of public importance mainly related to the governance, government employees, financial and economic affairs, parliamentary affairs, water crisis, electricity and gas load-shedding, natural resources, China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), health, elections, economic affairs, law and order, education, energy crisis, and foreign affairs. Following table shows the number of CANs disaggregated by their status and movers.

Sponsor Type	Status of CANs					Total CANs
	Responded by Government	Deferred	Unaddressed	Referred to Committee	Withdrawn	
<b>Sponsored by Male Lawmakers</b>	28	7	3		1	<b>39</b>
<b>Sponsored by Female Lawmakers</b>	13		2	1		<b>16</b>
<b>Sponsored by Male and Female Lawmakers</b>	5	1	1			<b>7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>

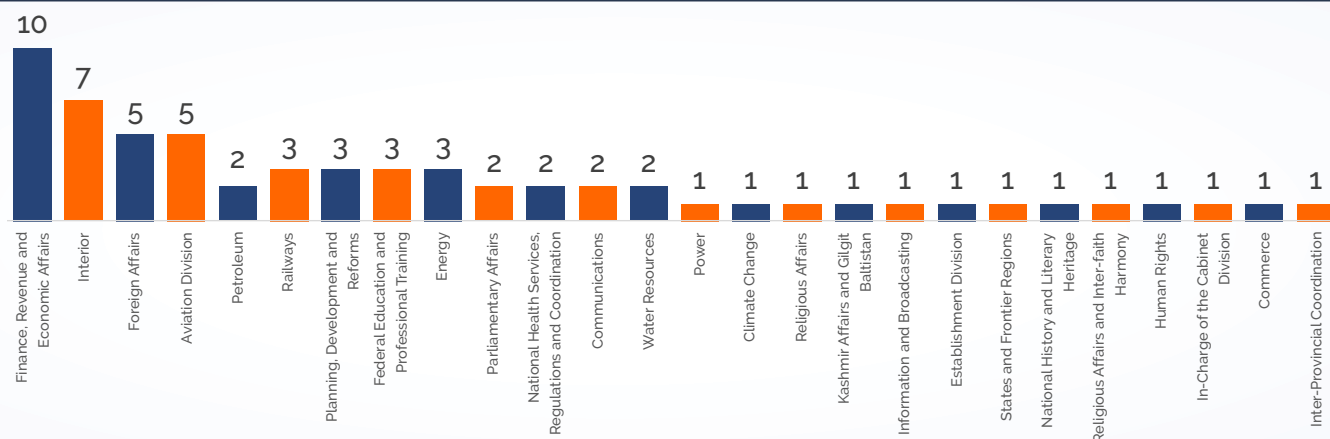
A party-wise analysis of the CANs shows that lawmakers belonging to PPPP submitted 19 CANs during the reporting year and were followed by PTI (ten), PML-N and NP (eight each), PKMAP (five), JI (three), MQM (two), ANP and PML-F (one each). Five CANs were sponsored by individual lawmakers.

### CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES BY PARTY



The Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs was quizzed the most through CANs and received 10 notices seeking its response on various economic issues. The Ministry of Interior followed with seven CANs. Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Aviation Division received five CANs each. Following table shows the number of CANs addressed to various ministries during the year.

### CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES BY MINISTRY

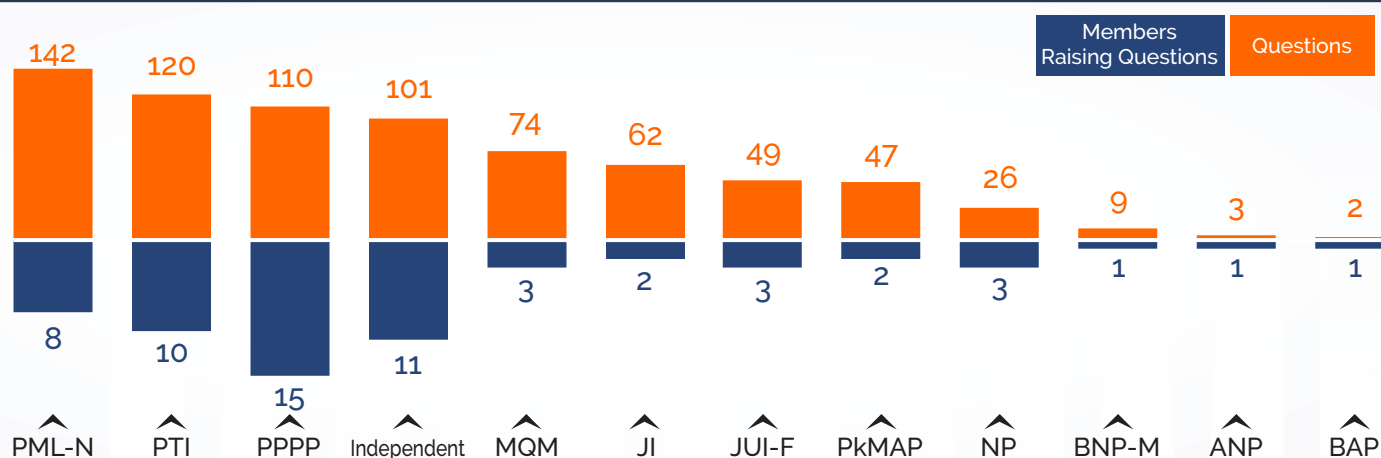


## QUESTIONS

As many as 60 lawmakers including 49 men and 11 women exercised their right to ask questions from the government during the reporting year. They asked a total of 745 questions, including 730 Starred Questions and 15 Unstarred Questions. According to the rules, the Starred Questions require oral as well as written replies while unstarred questions require only written replies.

A majority of the questions (624 or 84 percent) were submitted by male lawmakers while the remaining 121 or 16 percent by female lawmakers. The lawmakers who submitted questions belonged to 10 parliamentary parties. The members belonging to PML-N asked 142 questions, PTI asked 120 questions, PPPP 110 and Independent 101. Following figure shows the number of lawmakers who asked questions and the number of questions disaggregated by the parliamentary parties.

### QUESTIONS BY PARTY



More than a quarter of the questions (211 or 28 percent) were addressed to three ministries including the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs and the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination. As many as 85 questions were addressed to the Ministry of Interior, 75 to the Ministry of Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs and 51 to the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination. The Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan, President Secretariat and Establishment Division received only one questions each and remained the least quizzed departments of the year. Following table shows the number of questions addressed to various ministries or departments of the government.

### QUESTIONS BY MINISTRY

Ministry/Department	No. of Questions
Interior	85
Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs	75
National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	51
Aviation Division	33
Energy	30
Foreign Affairs	27
Housing & Works	24
Commerce and Textile	23
Petroleum	23
Railways	23



Ministry/Department	No. of Questions
Railways	23
Water Resources	22
Power	21
Communication	19
Law and Justice	19
Federal Education and Professional Training	17
Federal Education and Professional Training	15
Energy (Power Division)	14
Information, Broadcasting, National History and Literary Heritage	14
Science and Technology	14
Maritime Affairs	13
Cabinet Division	12
Planning, Development and Reforms	12
Energy (Petroleum Division)	11
Industries & Production	10
Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development	10
Capital Administration and Development Division	9
Climate Change	9
Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony	9
Prime Minister's Office	8
Information and Broadcasting	7
Defence	6
Housing and Works	6
Inter-Provincial Coordination	6
National Food Security and Research	6
Planning, Development and Reform	6
Establishment Division	5
Industries and Production	5
Climate Change Division	4
Communications	4
Narcotics Control	4
Postal Services	4
Religious Affairs and Inter Faith Harmony	4
States and Frontier Regions	4
Statistics	4
Human Rights	3
National History and Literary Heritage	3
Parliamentary Affairs	3
Information Technology and Telecommunication	2
Prime Minister's Office	2
Privatization	2
Establishment Division	1
Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan	1
President Secretariat	1

## POINTS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Under the Senate rules, the Chair may allocate time for raising points of public importance by the members after the completion of regular agenda appearing on the Orders of the Day.

The Chair gave the floor to members for raising points of public importance on 354 occasions for a cumulative duration of 23 hours and one minute that makes up ten percent of the total proceedings. Last year, the lawmakers were allowed to raise Points of Public Importance at 452 occasions.

As many as 81 (78 percent) lawmakers used Points of Public Importance to raise issues related to the budgetary and monetary matters, health, inter-provincial coordination, agriculture, development and infrastructure projects, distribution of water and natural resources among provinces, violations of human rights including children's rights, law and order, extremism, unemployment, inflation, education, corruption in public departments.

**Number of Points of  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE  
RAISED**

**354**



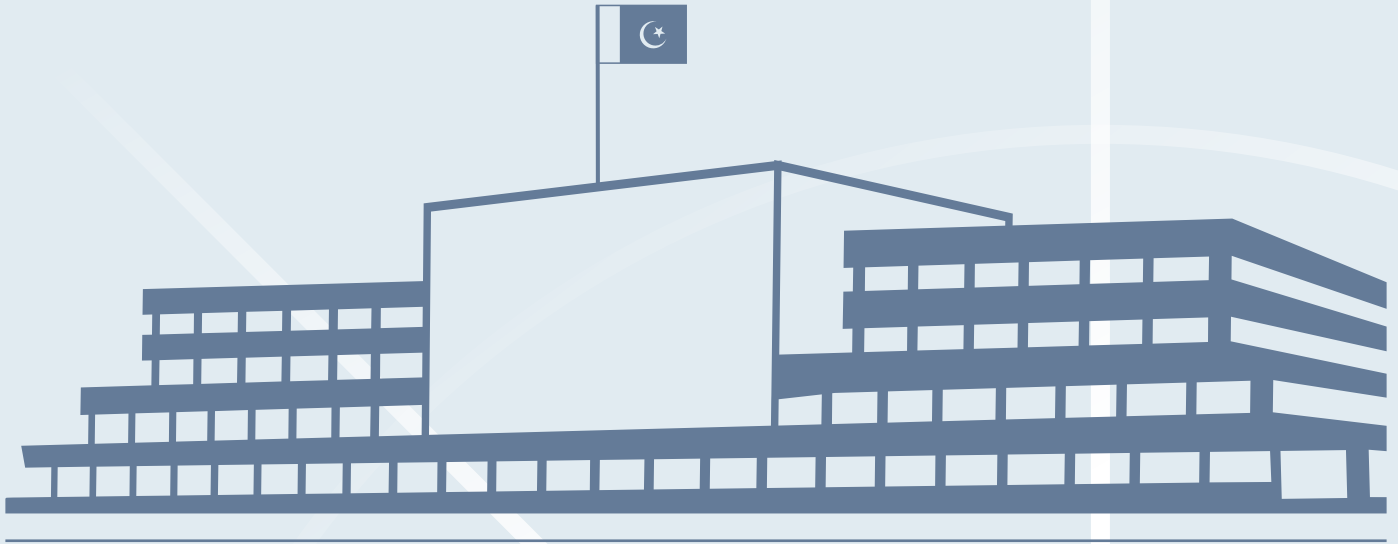
**Members rising Points of  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**81**



**Total Time  
CONSUMED**

23 Hours and one minute  
(10 percent of total time)



## ORDER AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION

The orderly conduct of the proceedings and their institutionalization is important for an efficient and productive legislature. This section includes details of points of order, privilege motions and protests observed in the House during the year.

4

Pointing of  
Quorum

18

Protest &  
Walkouts

39

Points of  
Order

214

## QUORUM

A quarter of total membership of the Senate constitutes the quorum to run the proceedings. According to the Senate Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, the condition for quorum can be checked only when any lawmaker draws attention of the Chair towards the quorum.

Unlike the last year when the question of quorum arose only twice, the lawmakers pointed out the quorum 18 times during 16th parliamentary year. PML-N lawmakers pointed out the quorum five times, PkMAP lawmakers four times, PPPP lawmakers three times, ANP lawmakers twice, and NP and PTI lawmakers once each. Moreover, the independent lawmakers also identified the lack of quorum on two instances.

On ten occasion, lack of quorum led to the adjournment of the proceedings while on three occasions, proceedings were temporarily suspended until the requisite number of lawmakers came to the House. On four occasion, the proceedings resumed after the quorum was found complete upon headcount whereas Chair ignored the identification of quorum at one instance.

## PROTESTS AND WALKOUTS

The Senate witnessed 38 incidents of walkout and a protest during the reporting year as compared to six incidents in last year. These walkouts or protest were instigated by various reasons including the ministerial absence to respond to parliamentarians' questions, Chair's refusal to allow members to raise Points of Order, use of objectionable words by lawmakers or ministers, and other political controversies.

As many as 12 out of 38 incidents of walkouts and a protest were observed during the period between 276th session and 280th session when PML-N was in the government while the remaining 26 instances were witnessed during PTI's tenure between 281st session and 287th session.

## POINTS OF ORDER

In Senate, members with the permission of the Chair may raise any matter relating to the interpretation or enforcement of the Senate rules or the Constitutional provisions regulating the House business through Points of Order (PO). However, the Chair may disallow any member from raising a PO if he is asking for information or explaining his position through PO. The House Rules disallow the members to debate or conduct discussion on decision on the Point of Order.

During the year, the lawmakers spoke on 214 Points of Order consuming 16 hours and 17 minutes (seven percent) of the proceedings. The highest number of POs (21) were raised during first sitting of 287th session that consumed four hours and thirty minutes of the sitting time. Through Points of Order, lawmakers highlighted various issues including but not limited to the promulgation of ordinances, government's budgetary proposals, national security, enforcement of laws and government policies, electricity and gas load-shedding, foreign policy, media and press freedom, supremacy of the Constitution, and parliamentary strengthening and sanctity.

**Number of  
POINTS OF ORDERS**

**214**



**Members raising  
POINTS OF ORDERS**

**65**



**Time consumed on  
POINTS OF ORDERS**

**16 Hours and 17 minutes  
(7% of total time)**

## 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 25,500 followers on Twitter and around 143,000 on Facebook, FAFEN is considered one of the most reliable sources of electoral and parliamentary information in the country.

### Free and Fair Election Network

[www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org)



*This report is based on direct observation of the proceedings of the Senate of Pakistan conducted by Free and Fair Election Network. Every effort has been made to keep this report, which deals with on-floor performance of the Members, accurate and comprehensive. Errors and omissions are excepted.*