



# FAFEN Parliament Monitor

National Assembly of Pakistan  
**March 2011- March 2012**

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

328.1

FRE Free and Fair Election Network

FAFEN Parliament Monitor: Annual Appraisal of the 13th National Assembly  
Fourth Parliamentary Year (March 2011 to March 2012). - Islamabad: FAFEN, 2012.

All rights reserved. Any part of this publication may be  
produced or translated by duly acknowledging the source.

1st Edition: July 2012. Copies 3,000

ISBN: 978-969-9657-09-2

FAFEN is governed by the Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA)

TDEA-FAFEN Secretariat:

224-Margalla Road, F-10/3,

Islamabad, Pakistan

Email: [secretariat@fafen.org](mailto:secretariat@fafen.org)

Twitter: @\_FAFEN

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



This report is based on direct observation  
of National Assembly proceedings conducted  
by CPDI-Pakistan, a member organization of FAFEN.



# FAFEN Parliament Monitor

National Assembly of Pakistan  
**March 2011- March 2012**

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

# Abbreviations

AM	Adjournment Motion
ANP	Awami National Party
ASF	Airport Security Force
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BNPA	Balochistan National Party (Awami)
CAN	Calling Attention Notice
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CIA	Central Investigation Agency
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
DCO	District Coordination Officer
ECP	Election Commission Pakistan
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority
ETPB	Evacuee Trust Property Board (Pakistan)
FAFEN	Free and Fair Election Network
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
HEC	Higher Education Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISI	Inter-Services Intelligence
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Company
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MMAP	Mutihida Majlis-e-Amal Party
MNA	Member National Assembly
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPP	National Peoples Party
ORGA	Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PIAC	Pakistan International Airlines Cooperation
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PMLF	Pakistan Muslim League (Functional)
PMLN	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PO	Point of Order
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
PPPS	Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao)
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programmes
PSQCA	Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PW	Parliament Watch
SC	Supreme Court
SECP	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan
STEAP	Supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan
UN	United Nations
US	United States
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
Fours Years at a Glance	11
<b>Session Time and Members' Participation</b>	<b>12</b>
1.1 Duration	12
1.2 Key Members' Attendance	13
1.3 Members' Attendance	14
1.4 Members' Participation	14
1.5 Non-participating Members	15
1.6 Order of the Day	17
<b>Order and Institutionalization</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1 Points of Order (POs)	19
2.1.1 Members raising Points of Order by party and gender	20
2.1.2 Members raising Points of Order by province	21
2.1.3 Issues Raised Through Points of Order	22
2.2 Members' Conduct	22
2.3 Protests	23
2.4 Questions of Privilege	23
<b>Representation and Responsiveness</b>	<b>24</b>
3.1 Matters of Public Importance	24
3.2 Adjournment Motions	24
3.3 Motions under Rule 259	24
3.4 Amendments in Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business	25
4.0 Budget	25
4.1 Budget Session Overview	25
4.2 General Debate	26
4.2.1 Participation	26
4.2.2 Participation by gender	27
4.3 Debate on Demands for Grants	28
4.4 Cut Motions	29
<b>Executive Oversight</b>	<b>30</b>
5.1 Questions	30
5.1.1 Government's Responses to Starred Questions	30
5.1.2 Questions by Gender	31
5.1.3 Questions by Ministry	31
5.1.4 Questions by Province	32
5.1.5 Questions by Party	35
5.1.6 Documents and Annexes by Province	39
5.1.7 Documents and Annexes by Ministry	39

5.2	Calling Attention Notices	40
5.2.1	Issues Raised through CANs	41
5.2.2	CANs by gender	44
5.2.3	CANs by province	45
	<b>Parliamentary Output</b>	<b>47</b>
6.1	Legislation	47
6.2	Private Members' Bills	47
6.2.1	Private Members' Bill (Gender- Wise)	48
6.2.2	Private Members' Bills (Party-Wise)	48
6.2.3	Performers: Private Members' Bills	49
6.2.4	Passed Private Members' Bills	49
6.2.5	Introduced Private Members' Bills	49
6.2.6	Private Members' Bills Not Taken Up	53
6.3	Government Bills	54
6.3.1	Passed Government Bills	54
6.3.2	Government Bills Not Taken Up	57
6.3.3	Introduced Government Bills	58
6.4	Resolutions	59
6.4.1	Adopted Resolutions	61
6.4.2	Resolutions Not Taken Up	62
	<b>Annexures</b>	<b>64</b>
	Annexure I: Issues Raised Through Points of Order	66
	Annexure II: Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts	70
	Annexure-III: Details of Cut Motions	72
	Annexure-VI: Detailed Analysis of Questions by Ministry	74
	Annexure-V: Calling Attention Notices Taken Up and Not Taken Up	75
	Annexure-VI: Government Assurances/Responses to Calling Attention Notices	78
	<b>Glossary</b>	<b>83</b>

## Foreward

This report is based on the information gathered through direct observation of the National Assembly proceedings under the Parliament Watch (PW) of Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN). A robust observation methodology has been applied for collecting both process oriented and output-oriented information on various types of parliamentary business that falls within the purview of this project. The purpose of this report is to provide means of independent and neutral information about the parliamentary processes and outputs. It is an effort to evaluate the parliamentary performance in a replicable, impartial and objective manner, enabling informed interaction between the constituents and their representatives. This report includes key findings of the 13th National Assembly's proceedings during the fourth parliamentary year (March 2011 - March 2012). The report also includes FAFEN's recommendations for improvement in parliamentary procedures.

**Executive Council**  
**FAFEN**





## Executive Summary

National security, political instability, civil-military relations, executive-judiciary tension, and the energy crisis largely defined the agenda for the 13th National Assembly during its fourth parliamentary year that ended on March 16, 2012. The year was particularly tumultuous for Pakistan as well as for the legislature in terms of agenda-setting that was difficult and critical.

The ongoing energy crisis with its usual symptoms of shortages and rising prices of fuel and electricity led to public agitations across the country during the year, causing loss of life, and damage to property and businesses. Debate regarding Pakistan's role in the war on terror, and its implications on national sovereignty in terms of respecting international borders began anew after the killing of Osama bin Laden in a covert American operation close to the Pakistan Military Academy in Abbottabad, and the deaths of Pakistani soldiers in a NATO air raid on a border post in Mohmand Agency. The Memogate scandal in November 2011 brought the executive-military confrontation to its peak, culminating in the resignation of the Pakistani ambassador to the United States, a move seen in some circles as proof of the military's overbearing intrusion in national politics. Furthermore, the adoption of the 20th Amendment, validating the election of 28 lawmakers previously suspended by the Supreme Court in response to the judicial verdict declaring all bye-elections held after the adoption of the 18th Constitutional Amendment unconstitutional in April 2010 brought the executive judiciary tension to a head.

The response by the Lower House to the above mentioned issues (among others) was swift and categorical in most cases, e.g. 343 parliamentary interventions were taken in response to gas and electricity outages and increasing tariffs. However, its actions were not matched by the executive in terms of their enforcement, deepening a public perception of parliamentary ineffectiveness.

Various instances of political unanimity between the treasury and the opposition were observed throughout the fourth parliamentary year in terms of items brought on the Agenda; although low in percentage, 6% of all Agenda was moved by Members belonging to various parties. The opposition and the treasury benches in collaboration sponsored two Resolutions, 11 Calling Attention Notices and one Private Members' Bill. In addition, the passage of the federal budget 2011-12, important legislations such as the 20th Constitutional Amendment and the adoption of Resolutions on matters of national security and democracy etc. took place through collaborations between the various political parties as well.

The passage of two landmark pro-women legislations also took place through consensus. These bills on preventing acid crime and protecting women's rights, including the right to inherit property, are additionally significant because they were moved by female Private Members. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill 2010 (earlier tabled as the Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill 2010) was passed on May 2011, while the Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Bill 2011 was passed in November 2011.

On the other hand, despite consensus, the timeliness of parliamentary actions differed across issues as the

### INTRODUCTION

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a nationwide coalition of 42 civil society organizations working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Currently, FAFEN is implementing its Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP), covering 120 districts in Pakistan and 200 out of 272 geographical National Assembly constituencies.

Launched in 2008, the Parliament Watch (PW) aims at generating objective and statistically sound information about parliamentary performance to foster informed engagement between the constituents and their elected representatives. Universal access to information about national legislative processes is an essential component of democracy. A society cannot be truly democratic until constituents know about the person they are voting for, and whether or not these representatives are fulfilling their responsibilities. Since there is a dearth of publicly accessible information about political decision-making processes, e.g. parliamentary deliberations, the PW is an effort to bridge this gap. This report aims to contribute towards creating a more informed citizenry and an increasingly responsible Parliament.

legislation of acid throwing, for example, took a year and six months in its passage, unlike the 20th Amendment Act that was passed in a day.

The PW employs direct observation as one of the tools to evaluate parliamentary proceedings with the following indicators:

- 1. Transparency:** Government accountability requires transparency in decision-making and policy implementation. Transparency refers to the amount and quality of information available to the public as well as timely and clear information communicated within legislative bodies themselves. Inclusive and strong decisions can only be made when all legislators are well informed about parliamentary proceedings.
- 2. Participation:** Active and responsible participation of all Members is crucial for the business of Parliament to be meaningful. Their participation can be judged through various indicators, like attendance of parliamentary leaders and other Members, and their active involvement in parliamentary discussion and activities.
- 3. Responsiveness, Representation and Oversight:** Parliament's responsiveness means Members' collective actions on the issues of public interests which are raised and discussed on the floor of the House through legislation, Resolutions or any other Agenda item. The responsiveness of Government to the public is measured in terms of parliamentary oversight and effective implementation of policy decisions. Parliament's executive oversight function is mainly carried out through Questions and parliamentary committees.
- 4. Parliamentary Output:** Parliamentary output primarily appears in the form of legislation and Resolutions. The quantity and quality of such output is indicative of Parliament's efficiency. Considering legislation on matters of national significance through careful debate and discussion is arguably a Parliament's chief function. Legislation appears in the form of "Government Bills" and "Private Members' Bills."
- 5. Order and Institutionalization:** Order and institutionalization of Members are important for an efficient and productive Parliament. Order may be measured, for example, by the conduct of Members and the Speaker's effective management of parliamentary business. Institutionalization refers to Members' understanding and compliance with rules of procedure for parliamentary

Further instances of consensus are the passage of two treasury sponsored bills; the National Assembly Commission on the Status of Women Bill 2012 for promoting social, economic, political and legal rights of women and the Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Bill 2010.

Another interesting alliance developed among the women legislators belonging to all parliamentary groups when they introduced the Political Parties Order (Amendment) Bill in the 38th session, with clauses for ensuring at least minimum levels of representation of women in all political parties.

Bipartisanship was also observed between the opposition and the coalition legislators against treasury backed Agenda. Members belonging to PMLN and MQM jointly submitted a Resolution in the 30th session opposing the Income Tax Ordinance that the treasury was contemplating to introduce in an effort to reform the General Sales Tax mechanisms. The Resolution was never introduced as the government agreed to withdraw the Bill.

Enhanced capacity of political organization to negotiate and navigate is evident in light of the above disposal of Agenda through consensus whether it was sponsored by the treasury or the opposition. However, the approval of Agenda on issues of public importance remained time-consuming.

The political fragmentation and growing differences might have distanced the political stakeholders throughout the year, but the treasury and the opposition parties took unanimous positions on critical matters such as the annual budget for the 2011-2012, United States' increased pressure on Pakistan for doing more against extremism, role of military in politics and legitimization of Members elected in by-elections declared unconstitutional by the country's apex court.

The diverse political ideologies manifested by 10 parliamentary parties sitting on both sides of the aisle also mediated reconciliation on issues that had the potential of disrupting the democratic process such as the memogate controversy when it passed a pro-democracy Resolution endorsed by all political parties otherwise at loggerheads.

While Pakistan's security and political parties' institutional interest inspired unanimous and urgent parliamentary actions, issues of public interest such as weak governance, institutional corruption, unemployment and increasing poverty remained on the backburner and low on the Assembly's priorities. Political unanimity dwindled on matters of public importance with 83 of 107 bills appearing on the Agenda during fourth year are still pending, 69

of 77 Resolutions on the agenda were not taken up, 21 of 122 Calling Attention Notices were not taken up, 612 of 2,545 Questions were not answered and one of five Adjournment Motions was not debated.

The unattended Agenda of the Lower House largely focused on issues that are relevant to public wellbeing such as employment, public health and growing inflation. The Charter of Child Rights Bill, the Pakistan Food Security Bill and the Senior Citizens Welfare Bill were some of the Private Member's Bills that were not taken up by the House. Similarly, 11 Resolutions on energy-related issues, 10 on health and five on education, remained unaddressed. The House also did not take up seven Calling Attention Notices on the energy-related issues, three on Pakistan Railways and one on Pakistan International Airlines.

Balochistan related issues, such as the lack of security in the province, widespread sectarian violence, missing persons and the alleged human rights abuses were another challenge for the House. In August 2011 the National Assembly decided to send an All-Party Special Committee to Karachi and Balochistan to investigate the incidents of violence in both areas; however the 17-Member committee failed to meet regularly. In October 2011, joined by other parliamentarians, an MNA from Balochistan affiliated with the PPPP staged a sit-in outside the National Assembly entrance against sectarian killings in the province. In February 2012, the House passed a Resolution condemning a US congressional hearing; ironically highlighting the same issues in the province brought to the public's attention by both the local media and elected representatives; terming it an interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Issues of other federating units were also reflected in the Agenda throughout the year, such as demands for new provinces fueled by a lack of administrative outreach and effective delivery of social services, as well as socio-economic and ethno-linguistic factors. MQM Members introduced a Private Member Bill in the 38th session calling for the creation of two new provinces; South Punjab and Hazara, traditionally strongholds of the PPPP and PMLN respectively, with next to no MQM presence. The Karachi centered party's championing of the erstwhile Sooba Hazara province movement (begun afresh after the post-18th amendment renaming of KP) coincided with ongoing MQM-ANP tensions in the provincial capital, while the support for South Punjab province is reflective of the traditional alliance between the PPPP and the MQM; the former being the main campaigner for its creation; as well as possible vote-bank expansion.

Despite the various important Assembly outputs delivered during the year, the National Assembly only attended to 40% of the Agenda items on the Orders of the Day for a variety of reasons. The foremost of these is lack of sessions; the Assembly met for only 103 days (in 11 sessions) throughout the year, less than the constitutionally mandatory 130 days (see Article 54(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan). In addition, the average duration of these sittings was far too low at less than three hours to effectively dispose of Agenda. Furthermore, erroneous usage of procedural functions in the regulatory framework also led to mismanagement of time, and hence low disposal of Agenda.

The legislators raised Points of Order (officially to be used exclusively to indicate any violation in conduct of business of the House) mostly to speak on various issues that consumed 5,358 minutes (31%) of the total time otherwise allocated to formal agenda. A total of 219 Members raised 1,275 Points of Order during the parliamentary year. The Members generally raised more than one issue through a single Point of Order.

According to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, the Chair can allot the last half an hour of any sitting, except Friday, to raise a matter which is not a Point of Order. Legally, the time allocated for matters which are not Points of Order for 103 sittings during the year should not have exceeded 3,090 minutes (51 hours and 30 minutes). However, 1,275 Points of Order consumed 89 hours and 18 minutes

FAFEN observations of the National Assembly proceedings are recorded on a standardized form based on the objective rules of parliamentary procedure.

This information is included in the PW database maintained at the FAFEN Secretariat. The analysis is compiled in the form of daily fact-sheets and session-wise reports, which are disseminated to the general public, media, civil society organizations, Parliamentarians, political parties and other relevant organizations and institutions. The PW also produces thematic reports such as participation of women Members, role of minority Members in the Parliament etc.

This report is an analysis of the performance of the 13th National Assembly during its fourth parliamentary year (March 2011 to March 2012). During this period, 11 regular sessions and one joint session of the two Houses were held. However, the report covers only the regular sessions.

extra, otherwise assigned for disbursement of regular Agenda.

Apart from the duration of sittings and optimum usage of allotted time, the legislators' interest and potential for delivering effective outputs in line with mandates is manifested through their presence and participation in the Assembly, across gender, party and region. Attendance of Members of political parties and key figures such as the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition and the Speaker, as well as Agenda items brought to represent the public, respond to matters of public interest, and oversee the performance of the executive are the indicators through which the MPs commitment can be judged.

Public perception of being a friendly opposition was put to rest by PMLN Members by providing extensive executive oversight through raising 68% of all Questions during the year, most of which were directed towards the Cabinet Secretariat, and the Ministries of Finance and Revenue, and Petroleum and Natural Resources. On the other hand, nine of the party's total 90 Members in the Assembly did not participate in the proceedings at all during the year. It was however, the ruling party with the most number of non-participating Members (24) relative to total strength in the House (124). On this count, the MQM was the only parliamentary party all of whose Members participated in the Assembly's proceedings throughout the year.

The interest of a sizable proportion (17%) of Members remained generally low in the proceedings of the Lower House, as 60 of a total of 349 Members (seven by-elects were during the fourth year) belonging to seven parties did not participate in any Parliamentary business throughout the year. Among them were 13 women and 47 men – 24 belonging to PPPP, 14 to PML, nine to PMLN, five to ANP, two to PMLF and one each to MMAP and NPP. Four Independent Members also completely abstained from participating in any Assembly business throughout the year.

Prominent non-participating Members were Nazar Muhammad Gondal, former Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture; Ghulam Farid Kathia, former State Minister for Education; Jam Mir Muhammad Yousaf, former Chief Minister of Balochistan; Rana Asif Tauseef, former State Minister for Privatization; Mrs Zubaida Jalal, former Federal Minister for Education in the 12th National Assembly; and Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi, Parliamentary Leader of NPP.

Another indicator of Members' interest is their attendance. On average 74 Members were present at the beginning and 80 at the adjournment of each sitting which was less than the 1/4th of the total Membership (86 Members) required for meeting Quorum. Though the Quorum was visibly lacking, it was not pointed out throughout the year.

A gender-wise analysis of the fourth year places women Members ahead of their male counterparts in terms of participation in various parliamentary businesses. Sixty-five or 86% of 77 women parliamentarians accounted for more than half of the Agenda conducted during the year. In comparison, male Members, who constitute 77% of the National Assembly, seemed less active in asserting and raising public voices.

In terms of provincial disaggregation of Member participation, 23% Members belonging to general and reserved seats from KP did not participate in the proceedings through the year. The highest representation came from FATA with all of its 11<sup>1</sup> Members contributing to the assembly proceedings. Similarly, all minority Members participated in the proceedings.

Although the executive's responsiveness to the Assembly remained weak as 22% of all Questions were unaddressed, ministerial presence in the House improved compared to the third parliamentary year – perhaps mainly because of the Prime Minister maintaining his tradition of attending Assembly sittings regularly by being present in 83 out of 103 sittings throughout the year.

On the other hand, his counterpart from the PMLN, the Leader of the Opposition, could only make it to 43 sittings.

Conspicuous, however, has been the absence of the Speaker of the National Assembly, who did not chair 57% of the sittings, although she might be conducting official business in her chambers. The Deputy Speaker chaired 81% of the sittings.

---

<sup>1</sup> National Assembly has 12 seats allotted to FATA representatives but election on NA-42 South Waziristan Agency never took place during the entire term for security reasons

Based on the findings of its observation, FAFEN recommends that:

1. National Assembly sittings should be open to citizen observers, who should be given accreditation through a standardized process. FAFEN takes this opportunity to reiterate its request for permanent accreditation to observe the proceedings. FAFEN had to acquire ad-hoc measures to observe the sessions held during the fourth parliamentary year.
2. The National Assembly should consider keeping a public record of parliamentary business similar to that presented in this report so that the constituents can be informed about the performance of their elected representatives. The National Assembly's website has made a section for "House debates" but the debates are not up-to-date.
3. Complete information (and relevant documents) about the National Assembly business should be available to all Members, especially regarding the progress of legislation, CANs and other key policy decision-making processes. Such information should also be available to the public on the National Assembly's website.
4. Transcripts of all substantive discussions on policy matters – especially debates on legislation – should be available on the National Assembly's website immediately after it takes place. During the fourth parliamentary year, a total of 29 bills were passed. The information regarding the voting and the readings is still not updated on the Assembly's website.
5. The National Assembly Secretariat should keep record of the actual time spent by the Members in the Assembly, especially about lack of Quorum. This information should be available to the public. On average, 74 Members were present at the beginning and 80 at the adjournment of each sitting.
6. No vote should be allowed by the Chair, especially on legislation, when the House lacks Quorum. The issue of lack of Quorum has persisted for a long time. It seems that the opposition and treasury have reached an unwritten understanding of not raising this issue.
7. Efforts should be made to understand and address why 60 Members of the National Assembly did not participate actively in the sessions.
8. All Ministers (or a designated representative of each ministry and the cabinet) must be required to be present during Question Hour. All Questions must be responded to within the stipulated timeframe. Transcripts of all Questions, including the ones that the National Assembly Secretariat finds inadmissible, and responses should be made available to the Members and public. During the fourth parliamentary year, only 400 out of the total 1,271 Starred Questions were answered by the relevant ministries.
9. The Chair should be responsible for ensuring that business planned on the Orders of the Day is accomplished during each sitting or at least during a full session, particularly with regard to consideration of Legislation Resolutions and CANs. These policy matters are among the primary methods for elected Legislators to represent their constituents' needs and concerns. Sixty percent of Agenda items were left unaddressed primarily due to excessive use of Points of Order.
10. Additional orientation and training for the Parliamentarians is needed regarding their fundamental responsibilities, especially to their constituents. They should also be trained on basic parliamentary procedures, particularly those that are commonly misused, such as Points of Order. A total of 1,275 Points of Order were raised, which consumed 31% of total time during the year. None of the Points of Order raised attracted the formal ruling of the Chair.
11. The National Assembly Secretariat should develop a publicly accessible mechanism to track Government assurance given to the Assembly and progress made in this regard. A total of 90 brief statements/assurance were given on Calling Attention Notices.
12. A full-day sitting should be allotted to issues related to constituencies at least once in a session as the current half an hour of each sitting allowed for this purpose by the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business is inadequate, compelling the Members to raise constituencies' issues on Points of Order.

## Four Years at a Glance

The following table illustrates the four-year performance of the 13th National Assembly

Agenda Items	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Number of Sessions	11	9	9	11
Number of Sittings	100	107	109	103
Sitting time	Not Available	242 hours and 43 minutes	348 hours and 43 minutes	292 hours and four minutes
Number of Participating Members	Not Available	262	294	283
Number of Non-participation Members	Not Available	78	54	60
Number of Treasury Bills Introduced	14	17	17	13
Number of Treasury Bills Passed	4	29	30	25
Number of Private Members' Bills Introduced	36	54	17	40
Number of Private Members' Bills Passed	1	3	1	3
Number of Questions on Agenda	3,461	3,541	3,580	2,545
Number of Questions Answered	2,870	2,878	2,823	1,896
Number of Resolutions Presented	67	64	79	77
Number of Resolutions Adopted	15	15	12	8
Number of Adjournment Motions Raised	6	10	8	5
Number of Calling Attention Notices on Agenda	108	105	114	122
Number of Calling Attention Notices Taken Up	Not Available	87	102	101
Number of Points of Order Raised	683	957	1,228	1,275
Debate on Budgetary Proposals	Not Available	Not Available	2,282 minutes	2,059 minutes
Cut Motions	Not Available	Not Available	660	470

## Session Time and Members' Participation

This section deals with the duration of National Assembly sessions during the fourth parliamentary year, the attendance of Members, their participation, and maintenance of Quorum [at least 1/4th (86 Members) of the total Membership]. The participation of legislators is recorded when they take part in the proceedings or submit an Agenda item.

FAFEN observers witnessed that the Quorum was noticeably lacking in various sessions, but was not pointed out. It is possible that Members deliberately refrained from pointing out the lack of Quorum, which would have resulted in the suspension of proceedings.

As the National Assembly Secretariat does not make information about Members' attendance and the time they spent in the Assembly public, it is difficult to ascertain how much time was actually spent by a Member in the House, and hence if Quorum was maintained. To this end, FAFEN conducts a headcount of Members at the start and the end of each sitting.

According to Rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure, Members can seek leave from attending the sitting(s) of the Assembly; however, the average number of officially absent Members as shared by the National Assembly Secretariat is less than the average number of Members present at the start and end of each sitting as recorded by FAFEN observers. This suggests the possibility that some Members were absent without submitting leave applications.

This section also reviews the presence of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, parliamentary leaders, and chief whips in the House, and the overall attendance of the legislators.

### 1.1 Duration

A total of 11 sessions took place in the National Assembly during the fourth parliamentary year, excluding the one joint session (10th) of the parliament. The House met for 109 days during the third parliamentary year while it met for 103 days during this year. During both years, the House met for less than the mandatory 130 days per annum as per Article 54(2) of the Constitution.

The second session of the year (31st) was the budget session, while the fifth (34th) was a requisitioned one. On average, each session lasted 26 hours and 33 minutes. The total duration of 11 sessions was a little over 12 days (292 hours and four minutes). In these sessions, each sitting on average was delayed by 52 minutes and lasted an average two hours and 50 minutes.

Sittings in the third parliamentary year began nine minutes earlier on average, and were of a longer duration as well – three hours and 12 minutes.

Spread over 17 sittings the 31st session which was the longest during the year was collectively delayed by a total of 16 hours and 27 minutes. The requisitioned 34th session was the shortest since it was prorogued prematurely by the Deputy Speaker.

Sr. No.	Date	Session No.	Late Starts		Total Time	
			(Hours)	(Minutes)	(Hours)	(Minutes)
1	11th April, 2011 -- 12th May, 2011	30th	14	32	55	49
2	3rd June, 2011 -- 23rd June, 2011	31st	16	27	75	45
3	21st July, 2011 -- 22nd July, 2011	32nd	0	46	5	42
4	1st August, 2011 -- 12th August, 2011	33rd	8	32	19	49
5	12th September, 2011	34th	1	54	2	20
6	3rd October, 2011 -- 18th October, 2011	35th	11	13	31	0
7	14th November, 2011 -- 25th November, 2011	36th	5	12	24	28
8	15th December, 2011 -- 6th January, 2012	37th	10	6	35	44
9	12th January, 2012 -- 19th January, 2012	38th	5	39	11	8
10	1st February, 2012 -- 14th February, 2012	39th	12	3	23	6
11	14th March, 2012 -- 16th March, 2012	40th	2	25	7	13
<b>Total</b>			<b>Average 52 minutes late</b>		<b>292 hours and four minutes</b>	

## 1.2 Key Members' Attendance

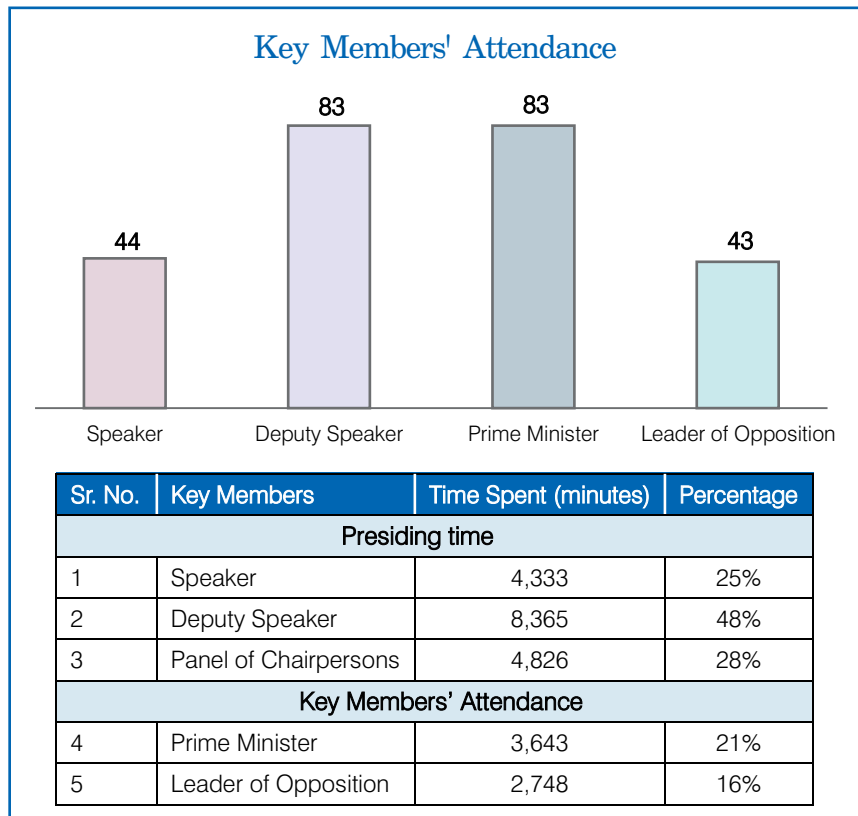
Attendance of key Members like the Prime Minister, Speaker etc. is of especial importance since they have leadership roles necessary for giving the House direction, and for increasing the effectiveness of any implementation or adoption of legislation. Most key Members attended lesser number of sittings per session on average during this year than the previous one.

The Prime Minister and the Deputy Speaker attended eight sittings per session on average during the fourth parliamentary year while the Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition attended four each. In the third parliamentary year, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Speaker had attended 10 and nine sittings on average per session, while the Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition had attended seven and five respectively.

The Prime Minister was present in the House for a little over fifth of the total sessions' time. However, he had spent slightly more time (25%) in the previous parliamentary year. The Leader of the Opposition remained in the House for 16% of the total time – just as it was in the third year.

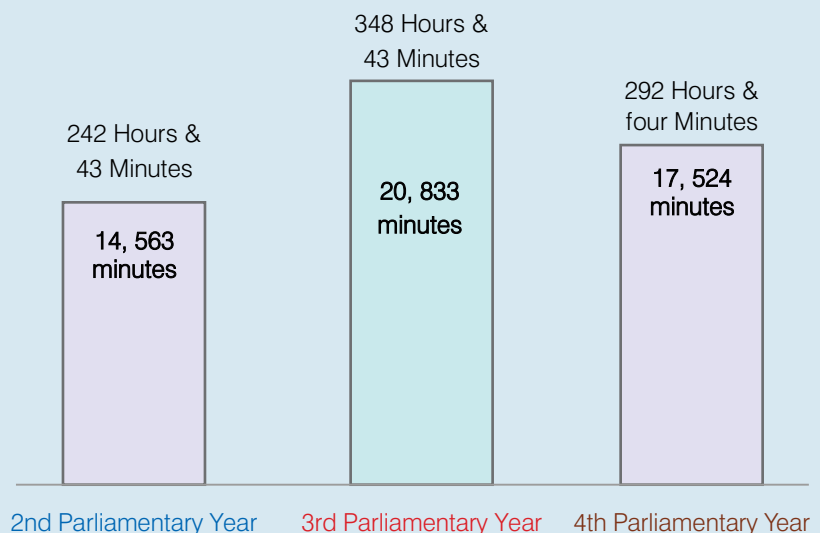
A quarter of the total sessions' time was presided over by the Speaker, the custodian of the House, whereas 36% was chaired by her in the previous year. The Deputy Speaker presided over nearly half (48%) of the sessions' time, more than the 38% last year.

On average, the Prime Minister spent 35 minutes in the House per sitting, 12 less than the last year. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker spent 42 and 81 minutes per sitting on average. The Leader of the Opposition was present for 27 minutes on average per sitting, less than the 31 minutes recorded last year.



### Comparison with second and third parliamentary years

The National Assembly held fewer sittings and met for lesser period of time in the fourth than the third parliamentary year. Compared to 109 sittings and meeting for 348 hours and 43 minutes in the third parliamentary year, the House held 103 sittings lasting 292 hours and four minutes. The House met for 79 sittings, totaling 242 hours and 43 minutes during the second year.





### 1.3 Members' Attendance

Since the National Assembly Secretariat does not provide information to public about the attendance of Members, FAFEN conducts a headcount of parliamentarians at the beginning and end of each sitting. During the fourth parliamentary year, attendance remained low with an average of 74 Members present at the beginning and 80 at the adjournment of each sitting – which was less than the 1/4th (86 Members) of the total Membership required for meeting Quorum.

Members may seek leave to be absent from a sitting under rule 40 of the rules of procedure of the National Assembly. A total of 688 leave applications were submitted during the fourth parliamentary year, according to information shared by the National Assembly Secretariat. According to FAFEN's observation, average number of Members present at the start and end of each sitting were more than the average seven absent Members who submitted leave applications per sitting. This suggests the possibility that some Members were absent without submitting leave applications. According to Article 64 of the Constitution, the House may declare the seat of a Member vacant if he/she remains absent for 40 consecutive days without leave.

Session No	Members present at the outset	Members present at the end
30th	60	71
31st	60	56
32nd	73	80
33rd	70	79
34th	117	76
35th	63	73
36th	42	63
37th	48	62
38th	133	152
39th	94	93
40th	53	80
<b>Average</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>80</b>

### 1.4 Members' Participation

The business of a legislature can only be meaningful with the active and responsible participation of its Members. During the year, approximately 17% of Members did not take part in any parliamentary business.

Eighty five percent parliamentarians participated in the Assembly's proceedings throughout the year. Members' participation has been categorized in the following ways: MPs who have only submitted Agenda items on the Orders of the Day (e.g. Calling Attention Notices, Questions, Bills, Resolutions); MPs who only participated in the parliamentary debates (Points of Order, Adjournment Motions, etc.); and MPs who submitted Agenda items and took part in the debates as well.

Keeping in mind the process followed by the National Assembly Secretariat, various trends of participation can be identified at the time of submitting Agenda items. It was observed that the listing of Agenda items for Private Members' days was ambitious, making it almost impossible to take up all items in a single sitting.

Since the PPPP and PMLN hold more seats than other parliamentary parties, most of the National Assembly business during the reporting period was contributed by their Members. However, all Members of the MQM took part in the proceedings.

Some PML Members marked their presence effectively by submitting Agenda items for the Orders of the Day, and by participating in debates.

ANP parliamentarians actively took part in the proceedings. The participation of the MMAP and the PMLF Members was rather low. However, certain groups of Members in these parties were observed to be relatively active in bringing forth issues to the floor of the House.

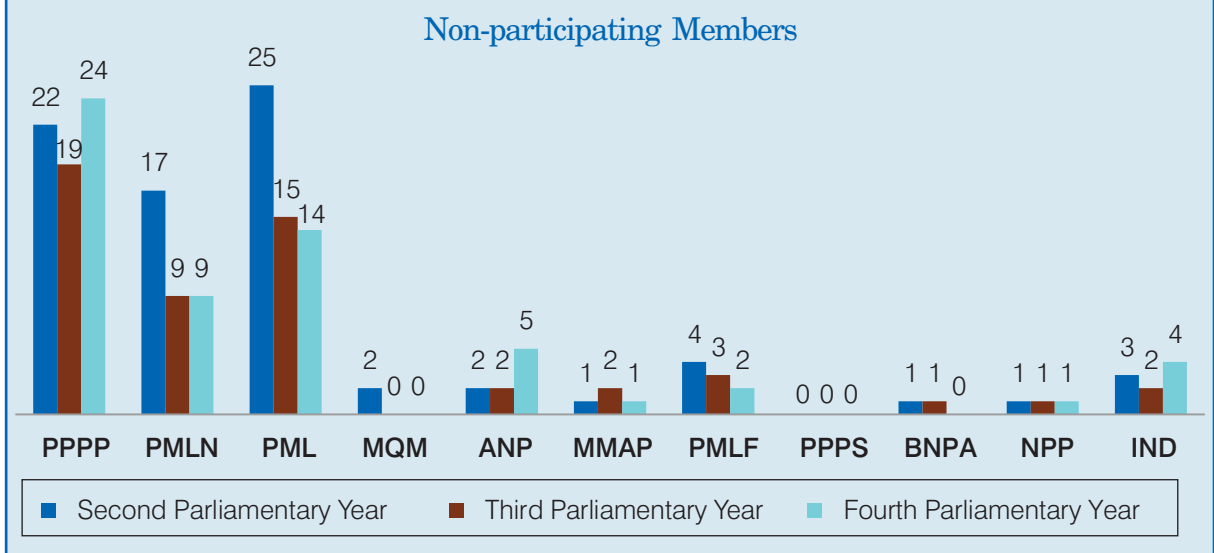
The participation of women Members in proceedings was similar to that of male Members. Additionally, women parliamentarians elected on reserved seats were observed to be more active than their female colleagues who had been directly elected on general seats.

The total membership of the National Assembly according to article 51 of the Constitution is 342. During the course of the parliamentary year, some of these seats became vacant due to the death or resignation of MPs. Six by-elections were held during the year in NA-168 Vehari-II, NA-9 Mardan-I, NA-148 Multan-I, NA-149 Multan-II, NA-195 RY Khan-IV, and NA-141 Kasur-III. Furthermore, two reserved seats for women – PML and PPPP – were also filled. These MPs have also been included in the evaluation of Members' participation during the year. Overall 349 MPs' participation has been evaluated.

Sr. No.	Party	Members Who Only Submitted Agenda Items	Members Who Took Part in Debates	Members Who Participated in Debates as well as Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Only Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items And Participated in Debates	Total Number of Members in Assembly by Party
1	ANP	0	4	5	0%	29%	36%	14
2	BNPA	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%	1
3	IND	1	6	8	5%	32%	42%	19
4	MMAP	1	3	3	13%	38%	38%	8
5	MQM	0	1	24	0%	4%	96%	25
6	NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
7	PML	8	13	16	16%	25%	31%	51
8	PMLF	1	3	0	17%	50%	0%	6
9	PMLN	7	18	59	8%	20%	64%	92
10	PPPP	5	49	52	4%	37%	40%	131
11	PPPS	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>349</b>

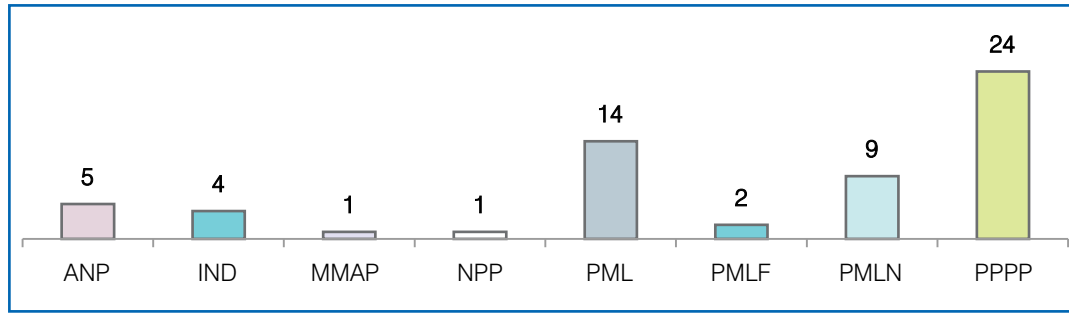
#### Comparison with second and third parliamentary years

The participation of Members in the parliamentary business decreased from 84% during the third year to 83% in the fourth year. However, it was more than the 77% in the second parliamentary year. The number of parliamentarians not taking part in the House proceedings also went up to 60 from 54 in the third year. Seventy-eight Members did not participate during the second year.



### 1.5 Non-participating Members

In the fourth parliamentary year, 60 legislators, among them 13 women and 47 men, did not take part in any parliamentary business throughout the year. The highest number of legislators not taking part in the proceedings belonged to PPPP - 24 or 19% of the total party strength of 126 in the House. Similarly, the breakdown of others staying away from Assembly business was: PMLN (nine out of 90), PML (14 out of



50), ANP (five of 12), PMLF (two out of five), and MMAP (one out of eight). Among single-Member parties, the PPPS and BNPA took part in the proceedings while the NPP did not. Thirty-eight legislators from Punjab out of 183; 10 from Sindh out of 75; 10 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa out of 43 and two out of 17 from Balochistan did not take part in the proceedings.

Sr. No	Non-participating Members	Constituency	Party	Province
1	Arbab Muhammad Zahir	NA-4 Peshawar-IV	ANP	KP
2	Masood Abbas	NA-6 Nowshera-II	ANP	KP
3	Moulana Muhammad Qasim	NA-10 Mardan-II	MMAP	KP
4	Khanzada Khan	NA-11 Mardan-III	PPPP	KP
5	Muhammad Nawaz Allai	NA-22 Battagram	PML	KP
6	Istiqbal Khan	NA-28 Buner	ANP	KP
7	Muzafer-ul-Mulk	NA-29 Swat-I	ANP	KP
8	Lal Muhammad Khan	NA-35 Malakand	PPPP	KP
9	Ch. Ghias Ahmed Mela	NA-65 Sargodha-II	PML	Punjab
10	Sumera Malik	NA-69 Khushab-I	PML	Punjab
11	Tariq Mahmood Bajwa	NA-75 Faisalabad-I	PPPP	Punjab
12	Malik Nawab Sher Waseer	NA-76 Faisalabad-II	PPPP	Punjab
13	Rana Asif Tauseef	NA-80 Faisalabad-VI	PML	Punjab
14	Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	NA-87 Jhang-II	PML	Punjab
15	Saima Akhtar Bharwana	NA-90 Jhang-V	IND	Punjab
16	Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan	NA-91 Jhang-VI	PML	Punjab
17	Usman Ibrahim	NA-95 Gujranwala-I	PMLN	Punjab
18	Rana Nazir Ahmad Khan	NA-99 Gujranwala-V	PMLN	Punjab
19	Ch. Tassadaq Masud Khan	NA-100 Gujranwala-VI	PPPP	Punjab
20	Ch. Liaqat Abbas Bhatti	NA-103 Hafizabad-II	PML	Punjab
21	Muhammad Tariq Tarar	NA-108 M.B.Din-I	PPPP	Punjab
22	Nazar Muhammad Gondal	NA-109 M.B.Din-II	PPPP	Punjab
23	Rana Abdul Sattar	NA-112 Sialkot-III	PMLN	Punjab
24	Sumaira Yasir Rasheed	NA-115 Narowal-I	PMLN	Punjab
25	Muhammad Tariq Anis	NA-116 Narowal-II	PPPP	Punjab
26	Muhammad Hamza Shahbaz Sharif	NA-119 Lahore-II	PMLN	Punjab
27	Ch. Bilal Ahmed Virk	NA-136 Nankana Sahib-cum-Sheikhupura (Old Sheikhupura-VI)	PMLN	Punjab
28	Saeed Ahmed Zafar	NA-137 Nankana Sahib-II (Old Sheikhupura-VII)	IND	Punjab
29	Mazhar Hayat Khan	NA-138 Kasur-I	PMLN	Punjab
30	Sardar Aseff Ahmad Ali	NA-140 Kasur-III	PPPP	Punjab
31	Muhammad Saddique Khan Baloch	NA-154 Lodhran-I	PML	Punjab

Sr. No	Non-participating Members	Constituency	Party	Province
32	Muhammad Akhtar Khan Kanju	NA-155 Lodhran-II	IND	Punjab
33	Hamid Yar Hiraj	NA-157 Khanewal-II	PML	Punjab
34	Ch. Iftikhar Nazir	NA-159 Khanewal-IV	PPPP	Punjab
35	Ghulam Farid Kathia	NA-161 Sahiwal-II	PPPP	Punjab
36	Muhammad Salman Mohsin Gillani	NA-165 Pakpattan-II	PMLN	Punjab
37	Rana Zahid Hussain Khan	NA-166 Pakpattan-III	PMLN	Punjab
38	Asghar Ali Jutt	NA-167 Vehari-I	PPPP	Punjab
39	Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan Leghari	NA-174 Rajanpur-I	PML	Punjab
40	Muhammad Mohsin Ali Qureshi	NA-176 Muzaffargarh-I	PPPP	Punjab
41	Arif Aziz Sheikh	NA-183 Bahawalpur-I	PPPP	Punjab
42	Khadija Aamir Yar Malik	NA-184 Bahawalpur-II	PPPP	Punjab
43	Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan Mahar	NA-201 Ghotki-II	IND	Sindh
44	Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi	NA-211 Naushero Feroze-I	NPP	Sindh
45	Pir Syed Saddaruddin Shah Rashdi	NA-216 Khairpur-II	PMLF	Sindh
46	Pir Syed Fazal Ali Shah Jeelani	NA-217 Khairpur-III	PPPP	Sindh
47	Ghulam Ali Nizamani	NA-224 Badin-I	PPPP	Sindh
48	Arbab Zakauallah	NA-229 Tharparkar-I	PML	Sindh
49	Rafiq Ahmed Jamali	NA-232 Dadu-II	PPPP	Sindh
50	Muhammad Jadam Mangrio	NA-234 Sanghar-I	PMLF	Sindh
51	Roshan-ud-Din Junejo	NA-236 Sanghar-III	PPPP	Sindh
52	Jam Mir Muhammad Yousaf	NA-270 Awaran-cum-Lasbella	PML	Balochistan
53	Khurshid Begum Saeed	Reserved for Women	ANP	KP
54	Malik Mehrunnisa Afridi Advocate	Reserved for Women	PPPP	KP
55	Rukhsana Bangash	Reserved for Women	PPPP	Punjab
56	Farzana Raja	Reserved for Women	PPPP	Punjab
57	Samina Mushtaq Pagganwala	Reserved for Women	PPPP	Punjab
58	Tanzila Aamir Cheema	Reserved for Women	PML	Punjab
59	Surraiya Jatoi	Reserved for Women	PPPP	Sindh
60	Zubaida Jalal	Reserved for Women	PML	Balochistan

## 1.6 Orders of the Day

The Orders of the Day were made available for each sitting to Members of the National Assembly as well as posted on the official website of the National Assembly of Pakistan [www.na.gov.pk].

In each of the total 103 sittings during the year, an average of six Agenda items were not taken up. In all 975 Agenda items, including CANs, Questions, Adjournment Motions, Resolutions, and Questions of Privilege etc. were on the Agenda, of which 60% remained unaddressed during the year.

The most items were on the Agenda of the 30th session – 222, and the least in the 34th session (three), requisitioned by the Opposition and prorogued within a single sitting. Seventy two percent of the Agenda in the budget (31st) session was taken up, followed by more than half each in the 38th and the 40th sessions. On the other hand, more than half the Agenda in the 30th, 35th and 39th sessions was not taken up, as well as at least 60% each in the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 36th and 37th sessions.

Session	Sittings	Items on Orders of the Day	Items taken up by the House	Average No. of items taken up by the House	No. of items not taken up by the House	Average No. of items not taken up by the House
30th	19	222	92	5	130	7
31st	17	50	36	2	14	1
32nd	2	7	2	1	5	3
33rd	10	55	16	2	39	4
34th	1	3	0	0	3	3
35th	12	145	71	6	74	6
36th	10	124	46	5	78	8
37th	13	196	47	4	149	11
38th	6	71	40	7	31	5
39th	10	91	39	4	52	5
40th	3	11	6	2	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>6</b>

## Order and Institutionalization

This section deals with Order and Institutionalization of Members which is important for an efficient and productive legislature. It includes the Points of Order raised and the time consumed in discussing them. FAFEN also observes the conduct of Members in the House and the instances of protests, walkouts and boycotts. This section also reviews the Questions of Privileges raised during the fourth parliamentary year.

### 2.1 Points of Order (POs)

A Member can raise a Point of Order only to point out any violation of the Rules and Procedure of the House, or to seek enforcement of certain rules required to regulate the business. The Chair is required to give a ruling on these issues. However, Members instead raised issues of their constituencies, other national matters or personal privileges despite the fact that the regulatory framework does not allow them to raise these matters through Points of Order. On the other hand, it is possible that this very lack of adequate space in the regulatory framework compelled the Members to raise constituency related issues through Points of Order.

On average, 115 Points of Order consuming 53 minutes per sitting were raised in the fourth parliamentary year. The Chair did not give formal ruling on any of the 1,275 Points of Order raised by 219 Members during the year. Unless the Chair gives a formal ruling on a Point of Order, speeches and rejoinders do not contribute to any Assembly output. These Points of Order consumed 5,358 minutes (31%) of the total time the National Assembly met during the year.

In the third and second parliamentary years, 1,316 and 1,124 Points of Order were raised. Due to the excessive use of Points of Order, it was observed that most of the regular Agenda was not taken up.

Session	Number of Sitting	Points of Order	Total Session Time	Total Time Consumed by POs (Minutes)	Average Time Consumed per Sitting	Session Time Consumed in POs (Minutes)
30th	19	212	3,349	1,092	57	33%
31st	17	108	4,545	462	27	10%
32nd	2	28	342	78	39	23%
33rd	10	88	1,189	287	29	24%
34th	1	12	140	127	127	91%
35th	12	164	1,860	595	50	32%
36th	10	173	1,468	666	67	45%
37th	13	183	2,144	1,106	85	52%
38th	6	110	668	288	48	43%
39th	10	150	1,386	474	47	34%
40th	3	47	433	183	61	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>17,524</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31%</b>

#### Top Ten Members raising Points of Order

The table shows the ten legislators who raised the most number of Points of Order during the year. Four out of the ten belonged to PPPP.

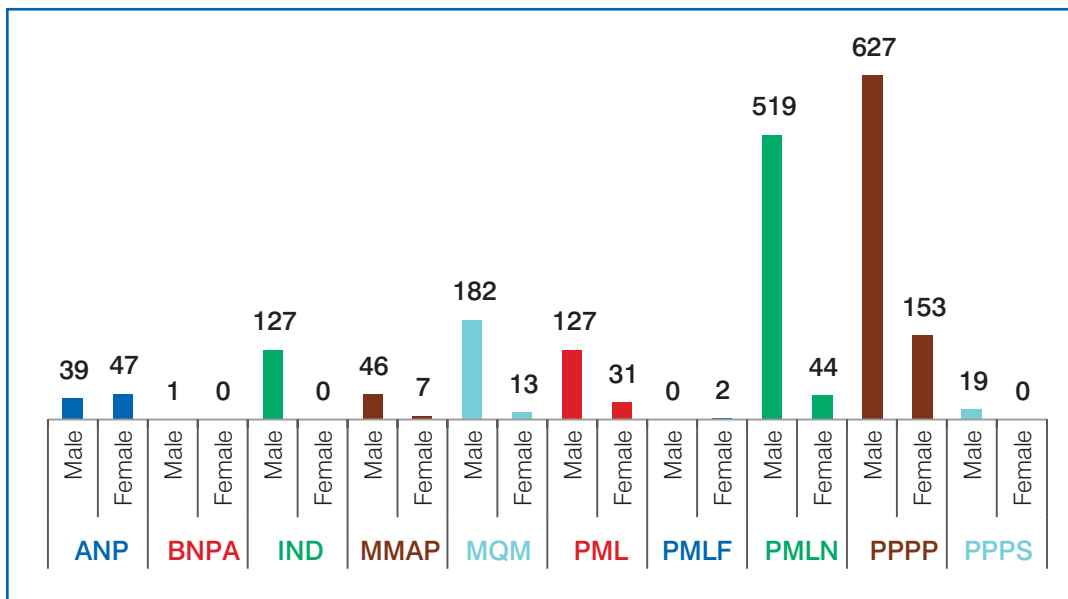
Sr. No	Name of Members	Party	Points of Order
1	Syed Khurshid Ahmed Shah	PPPP	54
2	Ch Nisar Ali Khan	PMLN	35
3	Bushra Gohar	ANP	24
4	Syed Naveed Qamar	PPPP	19
5	Syed Haider Abbas Rizvi	MQM	19
6	Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao	PPPS	19
7	Laiq Muhammad Khan	MMAF	18
8	Nadeem Afzal Gondal	PPPP	17
9	Nawab Muhammad Yousuf Talpur	PPPP	17
10	Syed Asif Hasnain	MQM	16

**2.1.1 Members raising Points of Order by party and gender**

Members of the ruling PPPP and the opposition PMLN understandably raised the most Points of Order given the majority of seats occupied by them in the Assembly; followed by Members of the MQM, PML, and the Independents.

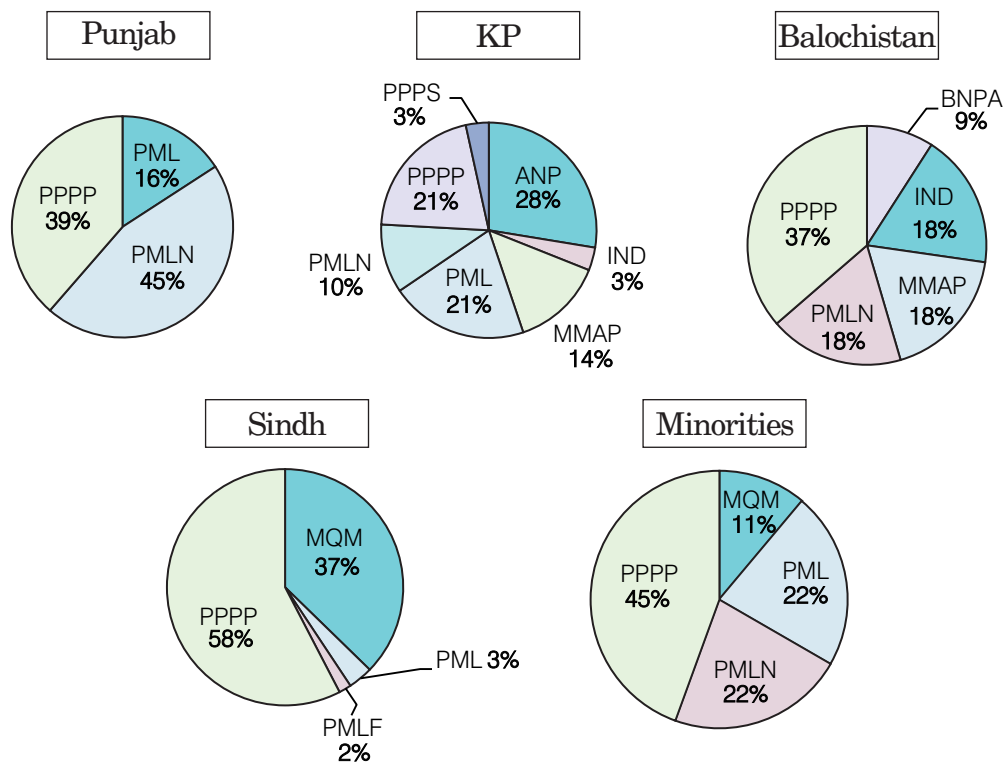
It was noted that parties raised Points of Order on same issues such as the energy crisis, law and order, Balochistan and Karachi, media, minority rights, and agriculture. The single legislators representing BNPA, NPP and PPPS respectively raised one, two and 19 Points of Order during the year. The BNPA parliamentarian talked about Balochistan. Independents raised 127 Points of Order.

ANP is the only party whose female legislators raised more Points of Order – 47 – than their male counterpart 39.



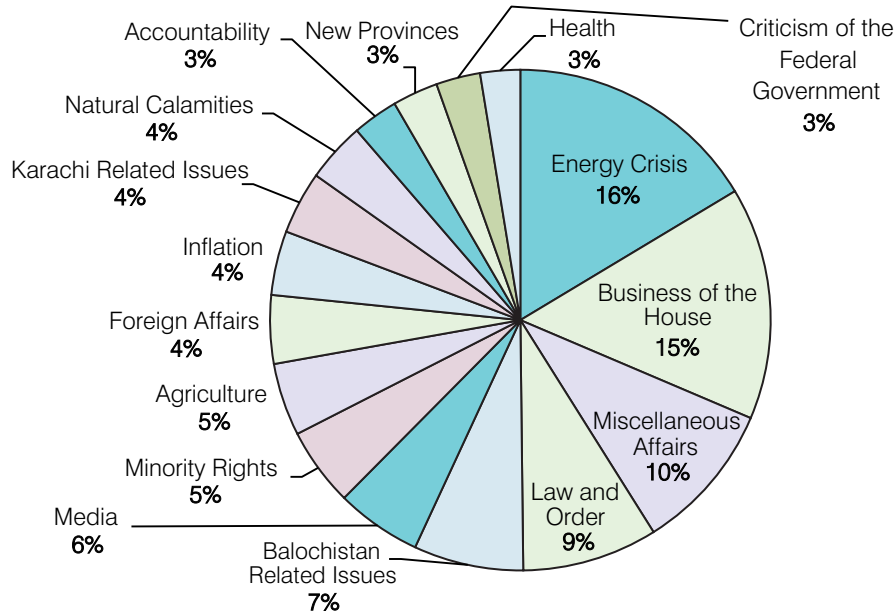
**2.1.2 Members raising Points of Order by province**

Out of 219 parliamentarians who raised Points of Order, 101 were from Punjab, 59 from Sindh, 29 from KP, 11 from Balochistan, nine from FATA, and one from ICT. All nine Points of Order from FATA were raised by Independents, while the single Point of Order from ICT was raised by a PMLN Member.



### 2.1.3 Issues Raised Through Points of Order

As the legislators talk about number of issues by raising Points of Order, FAFEN has categorized them into 156 themes in order to assess the priorities of the Members. These included energy crisis, law and order, Balochistan, Karachi related affairs, minority and women rights, foreign affairs, inflation and new provinces. The following graph shows the issues that Members seemed most concerned with as they are subject of at least 3% each of the total Points of Orders raised.



Mostly legislators raised more than one issue through a single Point of Order.

Members interrupted the business of the House to complain about energy crisis, including power outages and load-shedding of gas, through 178 Points of Order. Legislators spoke on 163 Points of Order either to complain about not including their submitted Agenda items on Orders of the Day or to seek permission to take part in the discussions on Agenda items submitted by colleagues.

Issues related to the law and order (excluding incidents of terrorism) appeared in 98 Points of Order, while legislators raised 77 Points of Order to highlight issues related to Balochistan.

Members used 57 Points of Order to highlight the plight of minorities, including Hindu and Christian communities in Sindh and Punjab. Similarly, irrespective of their party affiliations Members from southern Punjab and rural Sindh raised 51 Points of Order on agricultural issues.

Relations with the United States and India remained the subject of 48 Points of Order. Through 45 Points of Order attention of the House was drawn towards to growing inflation in the country. As the issues related to Karachi were discussed through 44 Points of Order, another 43 debated the devastation caused by floods in 2010 and efforts made for rebuilding the lives of the displaced people. The debate over the new provinces was subject of 32 Points of Order as the legislators criticized the government's performance through 31 Points of Order.

Other issues raised included health (28), kidnapping for ransom cases and women rights (27 each), education and FATA (26 each), and the role of ECP and by-elections (24).

See Annexure-I for a complete picture of the parties and the issues raised by Members through Points of Order.

## 2.2 Members' Conduct

Members are required to comply with a certain standard of behavior during the session. Some actions are prohibited under the Assembly rules, ranging from walking around during a sitting to making inflammatory speeches.

The following violations of the rules were observed during the National Assembly sessions during the year. Though the list does not indicate the frequency or the severity of these violations, many of the listed behaviors were observed and recorded in almost every sitting:

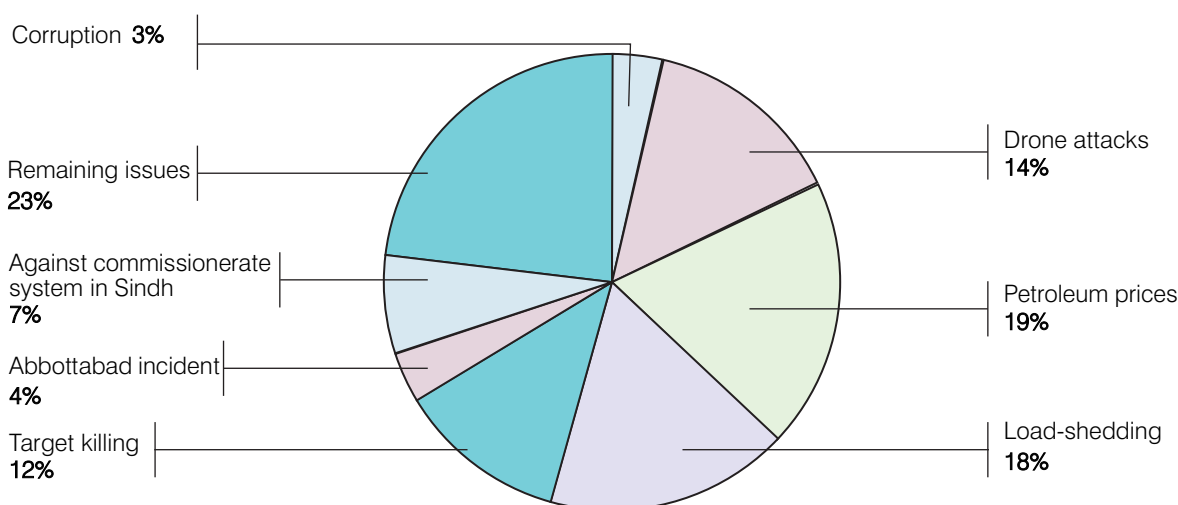
- Moving/walking around frequently.
- Moving between a Member who is speaking and the Chair.



- Applauding or referring to strangers present in the galleries [other than foreign delegations].
- Making noise.
- Making running commentaries.
- Using offensive expressions or abusive language.
- Using mobile phones in the House.
- Eating/drinking during proceedings.

## 2.3 Protests

A total of 57 protests were witnessed in the 11 sessions during the fourth parliamentary year – on average, five Protests per session. These protests consumed 41 hours and 11 minutes, 14% of the overall duration. Most of the protests were about increase in prices of petroleum products, power outages, drone attacks and target killings in Balochistan and Karachi. There were two protests each over the US operation in Abbottabad to kill Osama bin Laden and the memogate.



### 2.3.1 By party

While there were 10 protests by Members of two or more parties, of the remaining 47 more than half (25) were made by PMLN Members, eight by the MQM, five by ANP, four by the PPPP, three by Independents, and two by the PML. One protest against the devolution of the Ministry for Minority Affairs was made by two minority Members of the PMLN and PML. A minority PMLN Member was also part of a protest against kidnapping of minorities in Sindh. Another minority PML legislator protested over Easter and Good Friday not being official holidays. See Annexure-II for details

## 2.4 Questions of Privilege

Questions of Privilege are concerned with the rights or privileges of the Assembly or any of its Members. In the latter case, they are known as Points of Personal Privilege. Under Rule 95 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, "A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a Question involving a breach of privilege either of a Member or of the Assembly or of a Committee thereof." Privilege Motions are not placed on the Orders of the Day.

### 2.4.1 Submission of Questions of Privilege

Three male Members – two belonging to the PMLN and one Independent – were allowed to move Privilege Motions during the year, which were sent to the Standing Committee on Rules of Procedures and Privileges. During the third parliamentary year six Privilege Motions were moved while in the second year, Members had moved 12 Privilege Motions (11 personal and one committee privilege).

Party Affiliation of Mover	Nature of Privilege Motion			Ministry/Division/Official Concerned	Status
	Personal Privilege	Assembly Privilege	Committee Privilege		
PMLN	✓	-	-	Eight armed men attacked the Member's office in Gujranwala	Referred to the CRPP
PMLN	✓	-	-	Wrong reports of government spending 30 thousand pounds for the treatment of a PMLN Member from NA-149 Multan-II	Referred to the CRPP
IND	✓	-	-	Permission to speak to a public gathering during the visit of KP Governor to the Members' constituency was not granted by political administration.	Referred to the CRPP

## Representation and Responsiveness

Parliament's responsiveness means Members' collective actions on the issues of public interests that are raised and discussed on the floor of the House through Resolutions or any other Agenda item. This section includes the Resolutions which appeared on the Orders of the Day, Adjournment Motions debated by Members, Matters of Public Importance, Motions under Rule 259, and the budget session held during the year.

### 3.1 Matters of Public Importance

According to Rule 87 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly, the Chair may allot the last half hour of a sitting on a Private Members' Day (Tuesday in the National Assembly) for raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance.

Only three Matters of Public Importance were on the Agenda during the fourth parliamentary year. One of them on the energy crisis was not taken up while two others on the Afghan Transit Trade Agreement and the state of human rights were taken up. All these matters were raised jointly by male and female Members.

### 3.2 Adjournment Motions

Five Adjournment Motions were presented in the House during the fourth parliamentary year, all by PMLN legislators, and except one all were taken up. Two each of the Adjournment Motions were about energy issues and railways, while one related to parliamentarians' privileges.

Two groups of parliamentarians – one comprising only male members and the other both men and women – raised Adjournment Motions about gas load-shedding and increasing prices of electricity. Both were taken up.

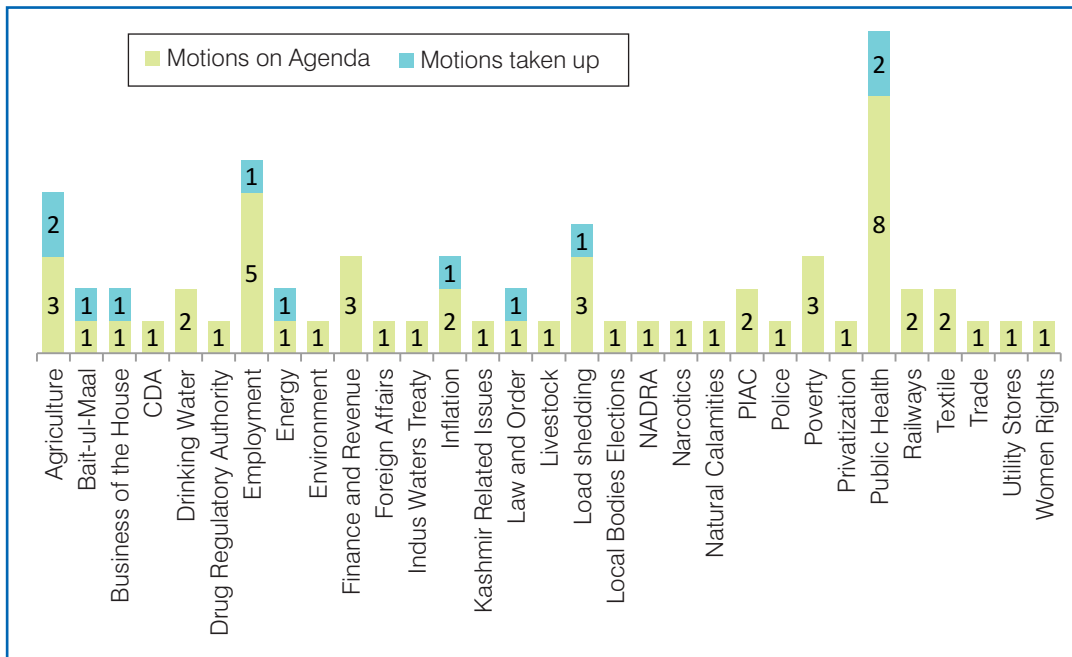
Two groups of male PMLN parliamentarians raised an Adjournment Motion about the performance of the railways, which was not taken up. Through Adjournment Motion, a PMLN legislator complained about the government providing wrong information about expenditures on his treatment.

Sr. No.	Issue Raised in Adjournment Motions	Issues	Gender of Member	Party Affiliation	AM was taken up
1	Gas load-shedding in the country particularly in Punjab and Federal Area	Energy	All Males	PMLN	Yes
2	Deteriorating condition of Pakistan Railways	Railways	All Males	PMLN	No
3	Increase in the prices of electricity	Energy	Jointly Male and Female	PMLN	Yes
4	Giving wrong information to the House regarding government expenditures on his health	Perks and Privileges of Members	Single Male	PMLN	Yes
5	Statement of closure of railway by Minister of Railway and about poor condition of Railway.	Railways	All Males	PMLN	Yes

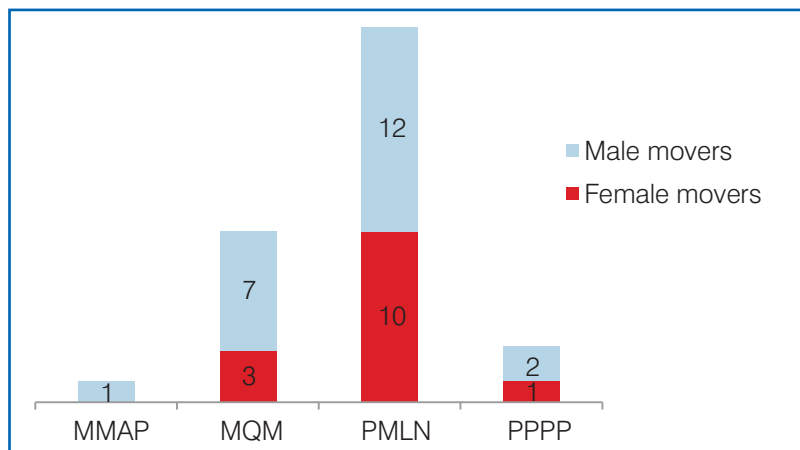
### 3.3 Motions under Rule 259

Members may give notice of a motion that any policy, situation, statement or any other matter may be taken into consideration under rule 259 of the rules of procedure of the National Assembly.

Fifty five Motions under rule 259 on the agenda during the fourth parliamentary year were moved by 36 Members on 31 different themes including agriculture, employment, inflation, load-shedding and law and order. It is evident from the graph, 80% of the Motions were not taken up during the year, including those regarding access to clean drinking water, local bodies' elections, the performance of Pakistan International Airlines and railways, natural calamities, trade and women's rights.

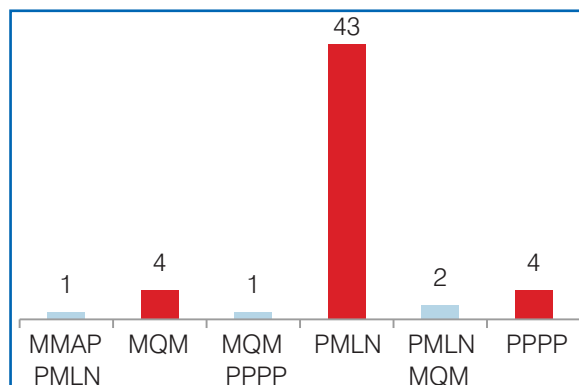
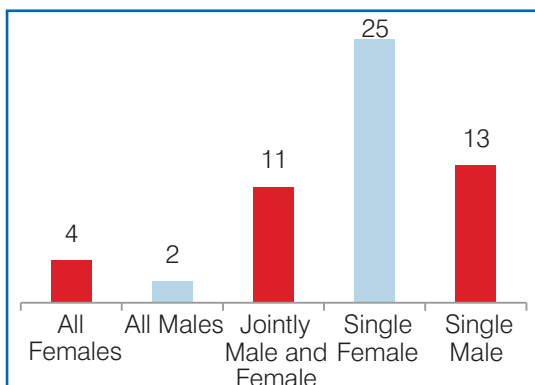


The PMLN tabled 43 of the 55 Motions under Rule 259 on 25 of the total thematic areas; Members of the party remained silent on natural calamities, local bodies' elections, NADRA, employment, drinking water and the drug regulatory authority. Legislators of the ruling PPPP tabled only four Motions, two of which were about agriculture and one each about load shedding and energy. MQM parliamentarians tabled four Motions on public health, local bodies' elections, natural calamities, and NADRA. They also tabled two Motions along with PMLN Members on drinking water. One Motion each was tabled jointly by MQM and PPPP Members on the Drug Regulatory Authority.



Of the 36 movers of the Motions, 14 were female and 22 male. Of the 14 female legislators, ten belonged to PMLN, three PPPP and one MQM. Similarly, most of the male movers (12) also belonged to the PMLN.

Twenty five of the 55 motions were tabled singly by female legislators – 22 of them belonged to PMLN and three MQM. Thirteen were tabled singly by nine PMLN and four PPPP male parliamentarians. Eleven Motions were moved jointly by groups of male and female members, nine by Members of the PMLN, one by MQM and PMLN Members, and one by the MQM and PPPP Members. Two Motions were tabled by all male groups, one by MMA and PMLN Members, and one by MQM Members. All female groups moved four motions – three by PMLN and one by MQM and PMLN Members.



### 3.4 Amendments in Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

Under Rule 293, parliamentarians can propose amendments in the Rules of Procedure. Eight amendments were proposed by Members in the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly; six by PPPP Members which were all taken up, and one each by PMLN and MQM Members which were not taken up.

The Minister for Religious Affairs proposed six amendments in the Rules of Procedure in the 10th sitting of the 30th session. An amendment was proposed in rule 154 calling for giving Members the right to move for considering a proposed bill in a joint sitting if it is not passed in the Lower House with the changes made by Senate. Amendments proposed in rules 170, 175, 200 and 202 were focused on the language to ensure greater clarity. An addition was proposed in rule 244C to empower parliamentary committees to make rules for regulating their procedures.

Amendments proposed by PMLN and MQM legislators in Rules 239 and 175 respectively related to the Agenda and notices of Committee meetings, and Resolutions respectively were not taken up.

## 4.0 Budget

The budget is one of the most important policy documents. Tabled every year in the parliament, it is here that ideas are translated into implementable policies prioritized by the allocations of funds.

### 4.1 Budget Session Overview

The budget 2011-12 was passed after discussions lasting more than 34 hours amid strong dissent by the opposition Members and protests on issues such as drone attacks and the Abbottabad incident.

The Finance Bill was presented in the first sitting of the 31st session in a 43-minute speech by the Finance Minister. A total of 137 demands for grants – proposals of funds allocated to various Ministries/Departments – were made, which were strongly resisted by the opposition, who expressed disapproval by tabling 471 Cut Motions against 54 of these demands. All Cut Motions were voted out by the House.

The most calls for reductions in the proposed funds were directed towards the Ministries Foreign Affairs (54), Interior (39), Water and Power (36) and the Cabinet Secretariat (32), with the opposition accusing the Ministries of corruption and incompetence. The Ministry of Defence also came under fire for the Abbottabad incident of May 2011, largely seen as a security lapse.

Both the budget debate and protests, walkouts and boycotts during the 31st session were characterized by irrelevant issues. Out of a total of 245 issues raised during the debate on budget, only 53 pertained to the actual provisions of the budget. At least 67% issues raised by each political party in the Assembly were unrelated to the budget.

Similarly, the House witnessed seven protests/walkouts/boycotts during the budget session. Apart from expressing Members' reservations on the budget, the legislators of PMLN, PML and PPPS protested against the May 2 Abbottabad incident, drone attacks, and the devolution of the Ministry of Minorities Affairs.

A PPPP Member from Balochistan also declared a boycott of the budget session if his demands were not met.

A little over a fifth of the total Membership of the Assembly (139 out of 341) took part in the budget debate. As many as 55% (50 out of 91) Members of PMLN; 35% (45 out of 127) PPPP Members; 22% (11 out of 51) PML Members; 68% (17 out of 25) of MQM Members; 31% (four out of 13) of ANP Members; 38% (three out of eight) of MMAP Members; and 20% (one out of five) of the PMLF Members actively took part in the debate on budgetary proposals. The sole Member of PPPS, along with seven Independents, also marked their participation by expressing views on the budget.

Men outnumbered women in the budget debate three to one, as 36 female and 103 male parliamentarians took part in it. Relative to their strengths in the House, however, slightly more women (46% of total 77 women in the Assembly) participated in the budget debate than their male counterparts (39% of total 264 men in the Assembly). At least a fifth of the PMLN, PPPP, PML, MQM and ANP Members who participated in the budget debate were women. No female Members of the PMLF, MMAP or the female Independents took part in the debate.

The absence of parliamentary leaders from the National Assembly during the budget session was particularly noticeable. The Leader of the Opposition was only present during three sittings, while the

parliamentary leader of PML attended less than half of the session sittings (7, or 39%). The MQM parliamentary leader was present in less than one-third of the session sittings (5, or 31%). The parliamentary leaders of the MMAP, PMLF and BNPA attended three sittings each, while the ANP parliamentary leader attended only one sitting.

The Prime Minister attended 17 sittings for 895 minutes or 20% of the total session time. The Speaker chaired the proceedings for 1,991 minutes, while the Deputy Speaker presided over the session for 978 minutes. The remaining 1,534 minutes were chaired by Members of the Panel of Chairpersons

The attendance of Members remained low during the entire budget session. Since the National Assembly Secretariat does not make attendance records of its Members public, FAFEN conducts a headcount of Members at the beginning and end of each sitting and documents the actual time spent on the floor of the House by Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition. During the session, on average 60 Members were present at the start of each sitting and 56 at the end. A total of 212 Members (62% of total House strength) were present during the 16th sitting when the Finance Bill 2011 was passed. The passage of the Bill took 165 minutes.

The National Assembly met for 75 hours and 45 minutes during 17 sittings of 31st session. Each sitting lasted an average of four hours and 12 minutes, with an average 58 minute delay in starting. The Quorum was pointed only once during the session – in the last sitting – by a PMLN male parliamentarian, immediately after a female PPPP Member moved a Resolution on maintaining decorum in the House and paying respect to women parliamentarians.

## 4.2 General Debate

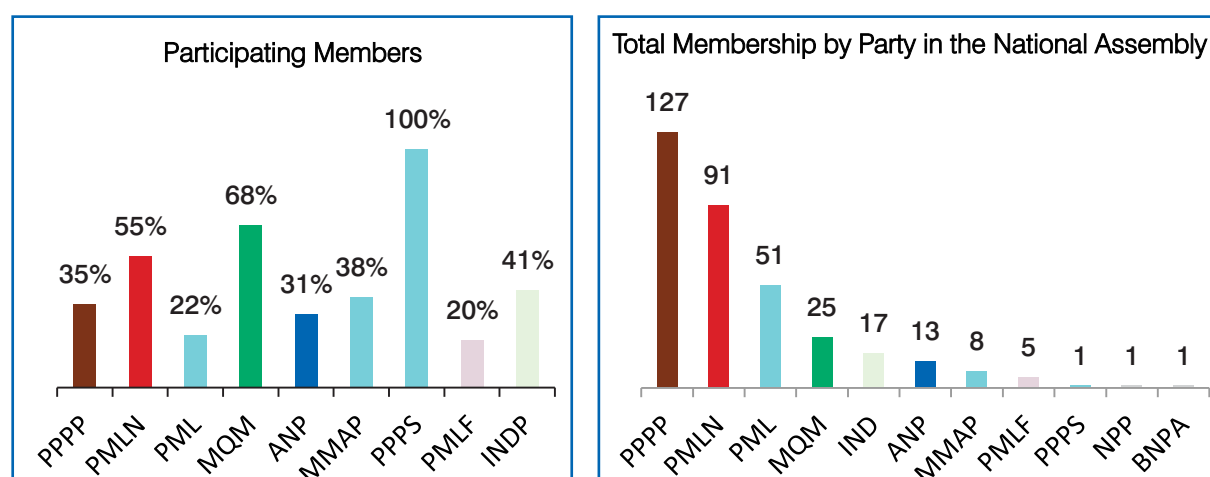
Under Rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly, on the days allotted for general discussion on budget, the Assembly may discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no Motion can be moved at this stage nor can the budget be submitted for the vote of the Assembly.

The budget debate and voting on demands for grants and cut motions consumed 16 sittings of the session. The debate was initiated by the Leader of Opposition.

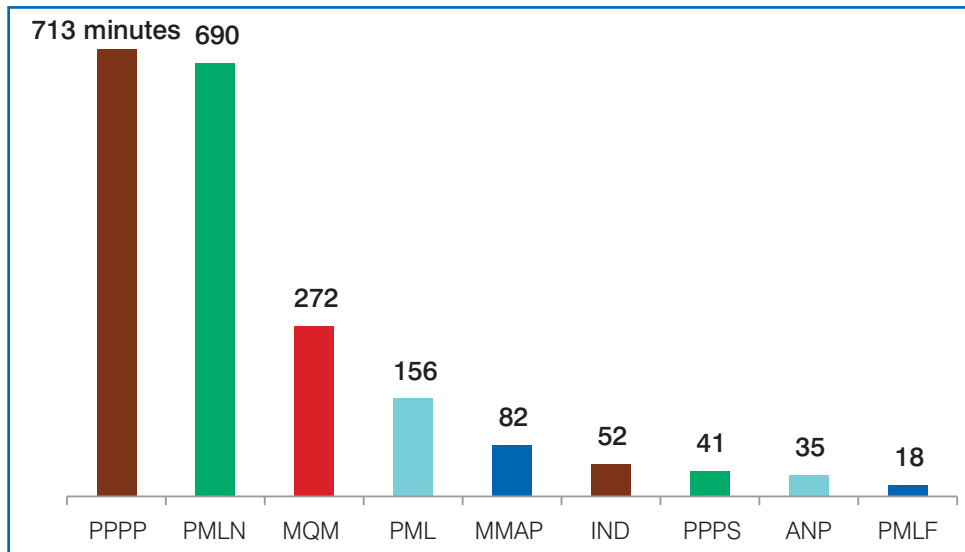
### 4.2.1 Participation

More than half the PMLN legislators took part in the budgetary debates, followed by over a third of the ruling PPPP and more than a fifth of the major coalition partner PML.

Overall MQM Members were the most vocal relative to total party strength in the House. More than two thirds of the MQM Members participated in the budget debate, followed by over two fifths of the Independents. The only Member of PPPS in the House also marked his participation by expressing views on the budgetary proposals.



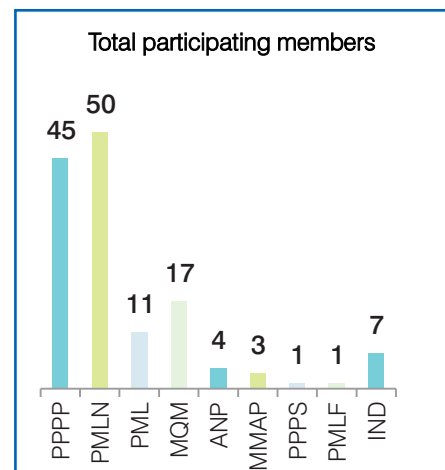
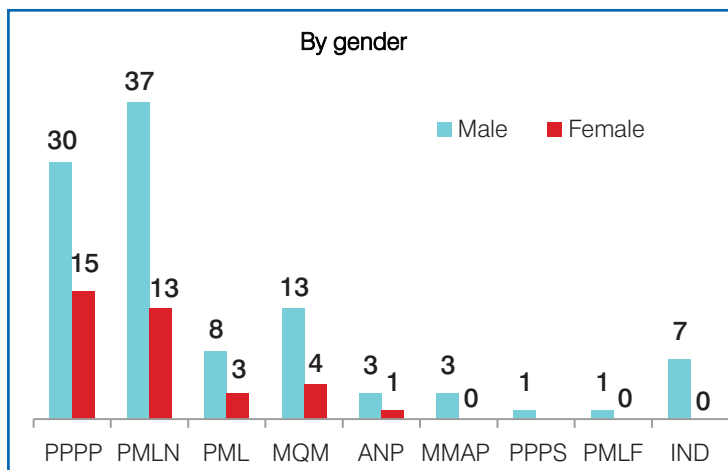
The budget debate lasted 34 hours and 19 minutes. More than two third of the debate time – more than 11 hours each - was taken up by 45 PPPP and 50 PMLN legislators. They were followed by 17 MQM Members who spoke for 13% (four hours and 32 minutes).



#### 4.2.2 Participation by gender

Thirty six women and 103 men participated in the budgetary debates. Although more than a quarter of these 139 participating Members were women, they constitute less than one-fourth of the total strength of the House. The remaining three quarters of participating Members were men who otherwise represent 77% of the total MNAs in the House.

Across party lines, 15 female PPPP Members took part in the budget debate, followed by 13 PMLN, four MQM, three PML and one female ANP legislator. None of the female Members belonging to the PMLF and the MMAP took part in the budget debate. A single female Independent also stayed away from the debate.



#### 4.2.3 Participation by political party

While taking part in the budget debate legislators preferred to talk about a host of other issues. Out of a total of 245 issues raised during the debate, only 53 pertained to the actual provisions of the budget. At least 67% issues raised by each political party in the Assembly were unrelated to the budget. These issues are listed in the table below.

Issues Raised	PPPP	PMLN	PML	MQM	ANP	MMA	PMLF	PPPS	IND	Total
Budget	16	21	3	8	2	1	1	0	1	53
Economy	6	4	5	4	0	1	1	0	1	22
Law and Order	5	9	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	18
Energy	3	8	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	18
Agriculture	6	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	11
Corruption	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	10
Water Reservoirs	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	10
Performance of the Government	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Drone Attacks	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	8
Defence	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Miscellaneous Affairs	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Balochistan Related Issues	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Criticism on the Opposition	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Terrorism	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Communications	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
BISP (Benazir Income Support Programme)	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Business of the House	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Development Works	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Flood Affectees	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Education	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Devolution of Ministries	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Employment	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Welfare of the Citizens	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Housing and Works	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Industries	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Foreign Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Religious Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
FATA Related Issues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Foreign Funding	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Governance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan International Airlines	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
War on Terror	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Foreign Affairs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Load Shedding	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Media	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Natural Calamities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pak-Afghan relations	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Provincial Autonomy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Railways	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Minority Rights	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abbottabad Incident	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Welfare of Citizens	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bait-ul-maal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trade	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>245</b>

### 4.3 Debate on Demands for Grants

Members discuss and vote on the budget allocations (demand for grants) for various Ministries/Divisions. Budget allocation for each Ministry/Division is made through separate and individual demand for grants, which must contain a statement of the total grant proposed, as well as a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

A total of 137 demands for grants were made in the budget 2011-12. Fifty five Members aired their views on these demands for grants – 11 from the PPPP, 34 from PMLN, four from MMAP, two from PML, and one each from MQM and PPPS. In addition, four Independent Members also contributed to the debate on the demand for grants. The focus of the debate remained on the funds granted to the Cabinet Division, Interior, Petroleum and Natural Resources, Communication, Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Water and Power.

The debate on the demand for grants for the Ministries/Divisions was beset by accusations of corruption within various departments, such as the National Accountability Bureau, the Capital Development Authority and the Ministry of Interior.

#### **4.4 Cut Motions**

Members register their disapproval of the budget through Cut Motions, which reduce the amount of funds allocated to the Ministries/Divisions by a token amount. Traditionally the legislators on the opposition benches move Cut Motions.

Members moved 471 Cut Motions against 54 of the total 137 demands for grants in the budget 2011-12, all of which were ruled out by majority vote.

The Cut Motions were introduced against the demands for grants for the Cabinet, Cabinet Division, Foreign Affairs, CDA, Establishment Division, National Accountability Bureau, and divisions/departments of the Ministries of Interior, Petroleum and Natural Resources, Information and Broadcasting, Water and Power, Communication, Foreign Affairs etc. The largest number of Cut Motions (54) was introduced against the demand for grants for Foreign Affairs Division, followed by 39 against the Interior Division. An additional 36 Cut Motions were introduced against demands for Water and Power Division, and 32 against demands for the Cabinet. See Annexure-III for details of Cut Motions



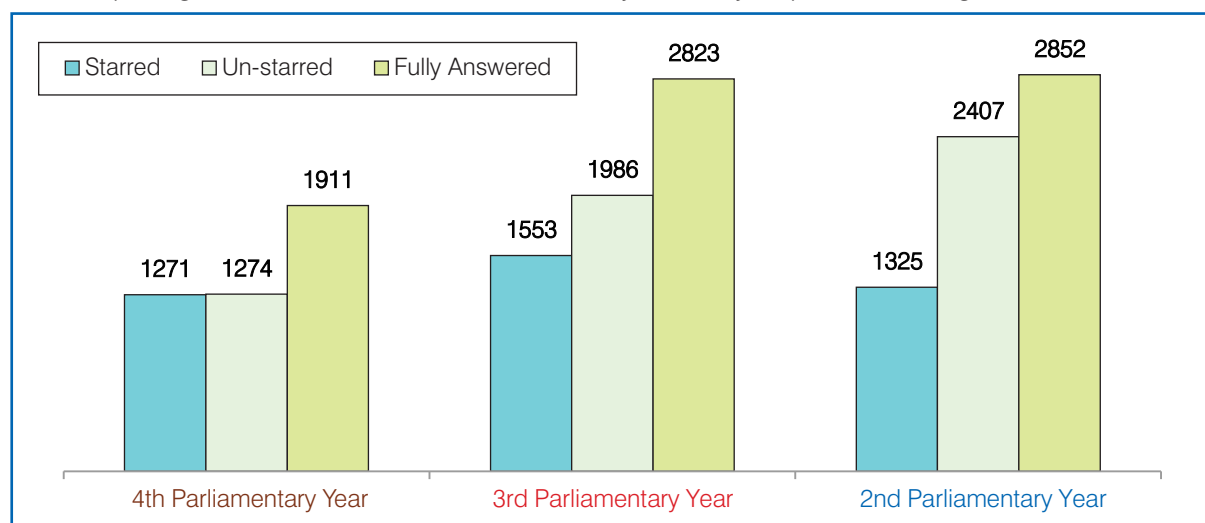
## Executive Oversight

The oversight of executive is one of the legislature's core functions through which it asserts itself as a representative body. It is necessary for the accountability of the executive's actions and ensuring the implementation of policies and decisions made on the floor of the House. It is carried out through Questions and Calling Attention Notices, under Rules 69 and 88 respectively of the Rules of Procedure.

### 5.1 Questions

Legislators asked 2,545 Questions in the fourth parliamentary year. Out of them - 1,271 of them were Starred Questions (written reply is read out by the relevant minister) and 1,274 Unstarred Questions (requiring only written replies). There were fewer Starred Questions on the Agenda during the fourth parliamentary year compared to the third and the second years. Similarly the number of complete replies to these Questions by the relevant Ministries was also lower than the previous two parliamentary years.

When the answers are read out by the relevant Minister in the House, they not only make everyone aware of the government's actions but also highlight the issues of national or constituency level. On the other hand Un-starred Questions do not get the attention of all MPs since they remain a matter between the Member putting the Question and the relevant ministry, who only responds in writing.



#### Top Ten Performers

The following table shows the top ten legislators who asked the most Questions during the fourth parliamentary year. Eight out of 10 Members were affiliated with the PMLN while two belonged to the MQM. Of the eight PMLN legislators asking the most Questions, five are women.

Sr. No	Name of Members	Party	Questions
1.	Nisar Tanveer	PMLN	105
2.	Shireen Arshad Khan	PMLN	100
3.	Tahira Aurangzeb	PMLN	93
4.	Shagufta Sadiq	MQM	90
5.	Shaheen Ashfaq	PMLN	89
6.	Khalida Mansoor	PMLN	85
7.	Tasneem Siddiqui	PMLN	84
8.	Rana Mahmood-ul-Hassan	PMLN	79
9.	Salah-ud-din	MQM	
10.	Qudsia Arshad	PMLN	78

#### 5.1.1 Government's Responses to Starred Questions

Legislators asked fewer Questions during the fourth parliamentary year and the number of replies by Ministers was similarly low. Members asked 1,271 Starred Questions in nine of the 11 sessions held during the year, of which 400 (less than a third) were answered by Ministers.

Question Hour was not held during the 34th (requisitioned by the Opposition – PMLN) and 38th sessions, while none of the Starred Questions appearing on the Agenda during the 31st (budget) and 32nd sessions were answered.

Lack of interest in Question Hour is also evident from the fact that even in sessions during which the most answers were given by Ministers, they remained less than half of the total Questions on the Agenda; 47% in the 39th and 37% in the 40th sessions. Fewer than 40% of Questions on the Agenda were answered in each of the remaining sessions in which Question Hour was held. Session wise, the highest number of Starred and Unstarred Questions on the Agenda were witnessed during the first session (30th) of the fourth parliamentary year. For further explanation of the answers, the legislators asked 481 Supplementary Questions throughout the year.

Session	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Supplementary Questions	Starred Questions actually taken up
30th	450	413	308	148
31st	27	32	0	0
32nd	22	18	0	0
33rd	50	52	5	6
34th	0	0	0	0
35th	93	98	56	33
36th	184	192	150	54
37th	262	308	143	80
38th	0	0	0	0
39th	108	115	95	51
40th	75	46	32	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>400</b>

### 5.1.2 Questions by Gender

Men and women parliamentarians asked roughly the same number of Questions during the fourth parliamentary year (49% and 51% of the total 2,545 respectively). On average, each female parliamentarian submitted 17 Questions in contrast to five submitted by each male parliamentarian.

Gender	No. of Members	Percentage of Total Members	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Total Questions	Percentage of Total Questions
Men	258	77%	580	676	1,256	49%
Women	76	23%	691	598	1,289	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 5.1.3 Questions by Ministry

A number of Ministries including Women Development, Minority Affairs, Sports, Environment, Health, Food and Agriculture, Labour and Manpower, Education, Tourism, Social Welfare and Special Education, Livestock and Dairy Development, and Culture were devolved to the provinces after the 18th amendment. Therefore fewer Questions were addressed to them at the federal level in the fourth parliamentary year.

The data reveals that 11% of the total submitted Questions were directed to the Cabinet Secretariat, followed by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue (10%), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (9%), Ministry of Water and Power (8%), and the Ministry for Interior (7%).

The Ministries of Human Rights, Sports, Privatization, Textile Industries, Professional and Technical Training, Women Development, Defense Production, Local Government and Rural Development and Natural Harmony responded to all Questions put forward by the parliamentarians. Other Ministries such as Religious Affairs, Postal Services, Information and Broadcasting, Science & Technology, Foreign Affairs and Narcotics Control responded to at least 90% of the Questions addressed to them.

The admissibility of Questions in the Assembly is subject to the satisfaction of the conditions laid down in Rule 78 of the Rules of Procedure. The term 'no response' has been used for all Questions which were either declared 'not applicable' by the Chair or were not answered by the Ministries. The term 'partially answered' is used for Questions not fully answered. See Annexure-IV for detailed analysis of Questions

### 5.1.4 Questions by Province

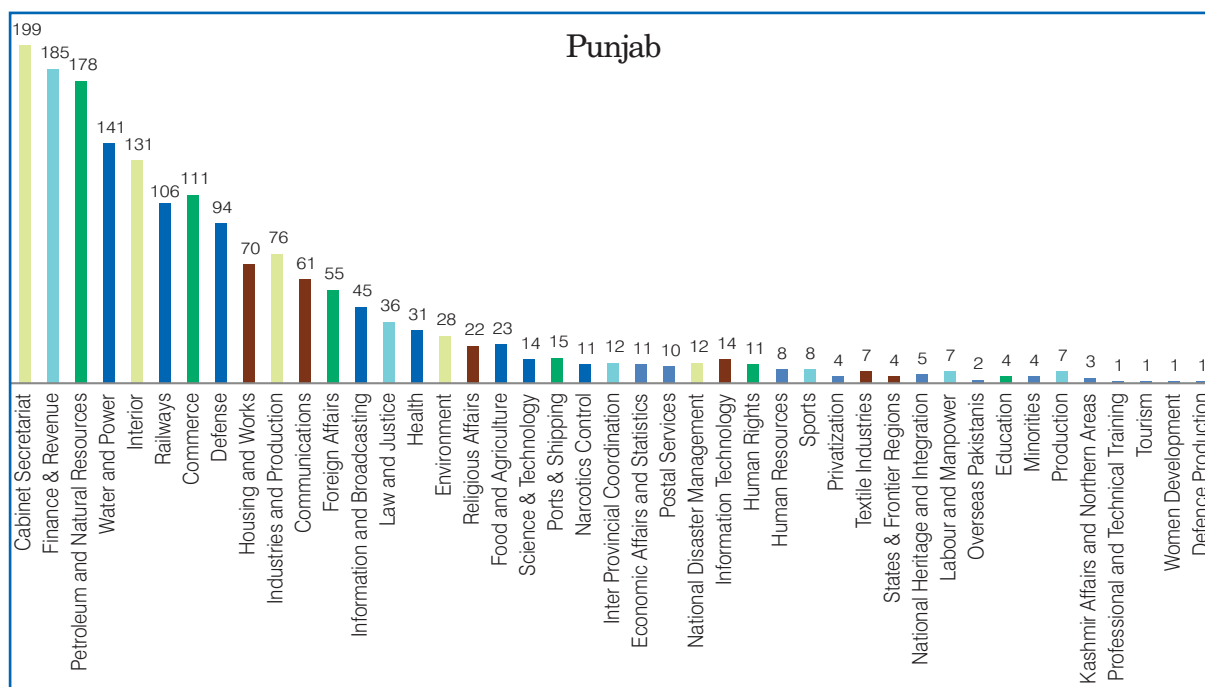
Most of the Questions were asked by the legislators from Punjab and Sindh as collectively they have 258 seats in the Assembly.

Seventy percent of the total 2,545 Questions asked during the year were brought on the Agenda by legislators belonging to Punjab which has 183 seats in the House of 342. Similarly the legislators from Sindh, who have 75 seats in the National Assembly, asked 23% of the Questions. The parliamentarians from KP and Balochistan having 43 and 17 seats asked 3% Questions each.

Ten minority Members on ten reserved seats asked 1% of the total Questions, while Members from FATA asked only five Questions throughout the year, all of which were Unstarred (requiring only written responses).

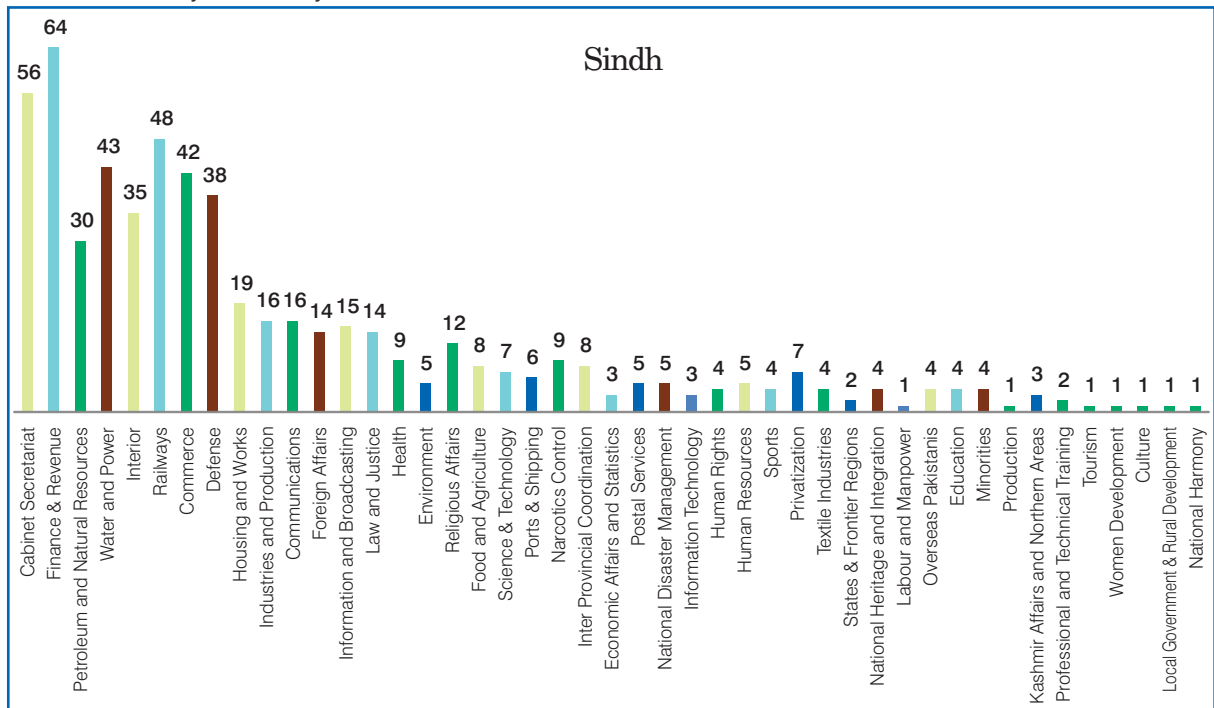
Region	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Total	Questions Fully Answered	Questions with No Response	Questions Termed Not Applicable	Questions Partially Answered	Total
Balochistan	8	68	76	46	26	4	-	76
FATA	-	5	5	2	3	-	-	5
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20	68	88	59	28	1	-	88
Minorities	6	17	23	20	3	-	-	23
Punjab	942	827	1,769	1,354	404	4	7	1,769
Sindh	295	289	584	430	148	5	1	584
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,545</b>

Out of 1,769 Questions, Members from Punjab, belonging to the PML, PMLN and PPPP, addressed the most (199) to the Cabinet Secretariat, followed by 185 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, and 178 to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.



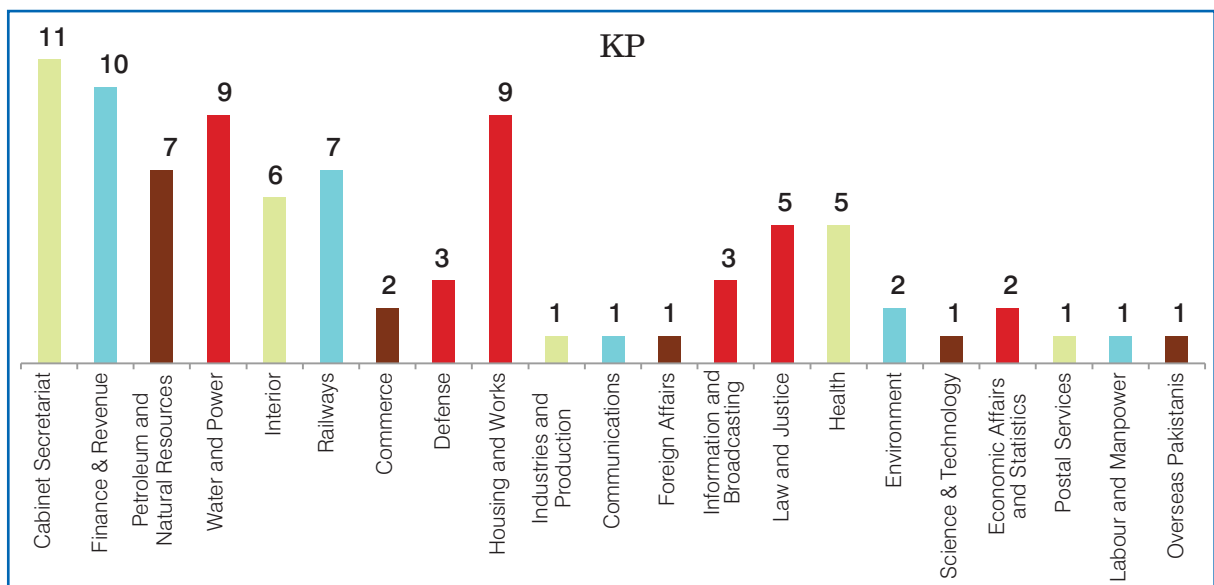
Punjab		
PML	Starred Questions	5
	Unstarred Questions	4
PMLN	Starred Questions	892
	Unstarred Questions	769
PPPP	Starred Questions	45
	Unstarred Questions	54
Total	Starred Questions	942
	Unstarred Questions	827

Members from Sindh, belonging to the MQM, PPPP and PML, submitted 584 Questions during the year, of which 64 were addressed to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, 56 to the Cabinet Secretariat, and 48 to the Ministry of Railways.



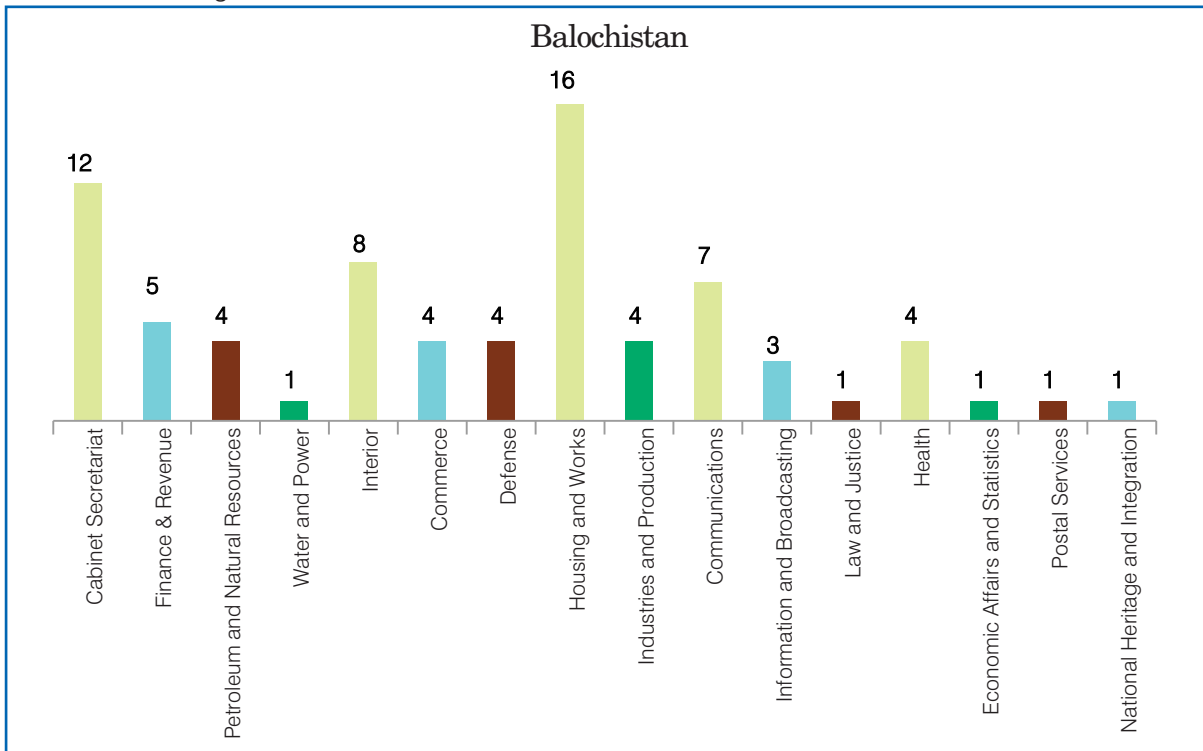
Sindh		
MQM	Starred Questions	260
	Unstarred Questions	230
PML	Starred Questions	20
	Unstarred Questions	16
PPPP	Starred Questions	15
	Unstarred Questions	43
Total	Starred Questions	295
	Unstarred Questions	289

Belonging to various political parties as well as Independent Members from KP submitted 88 Questions during the fourth parliamentary. Of them, 11 were directed towards the Cabinet Secretariat, 10 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, and nine each to the Ministries of Water and Power, and Housing and Works.



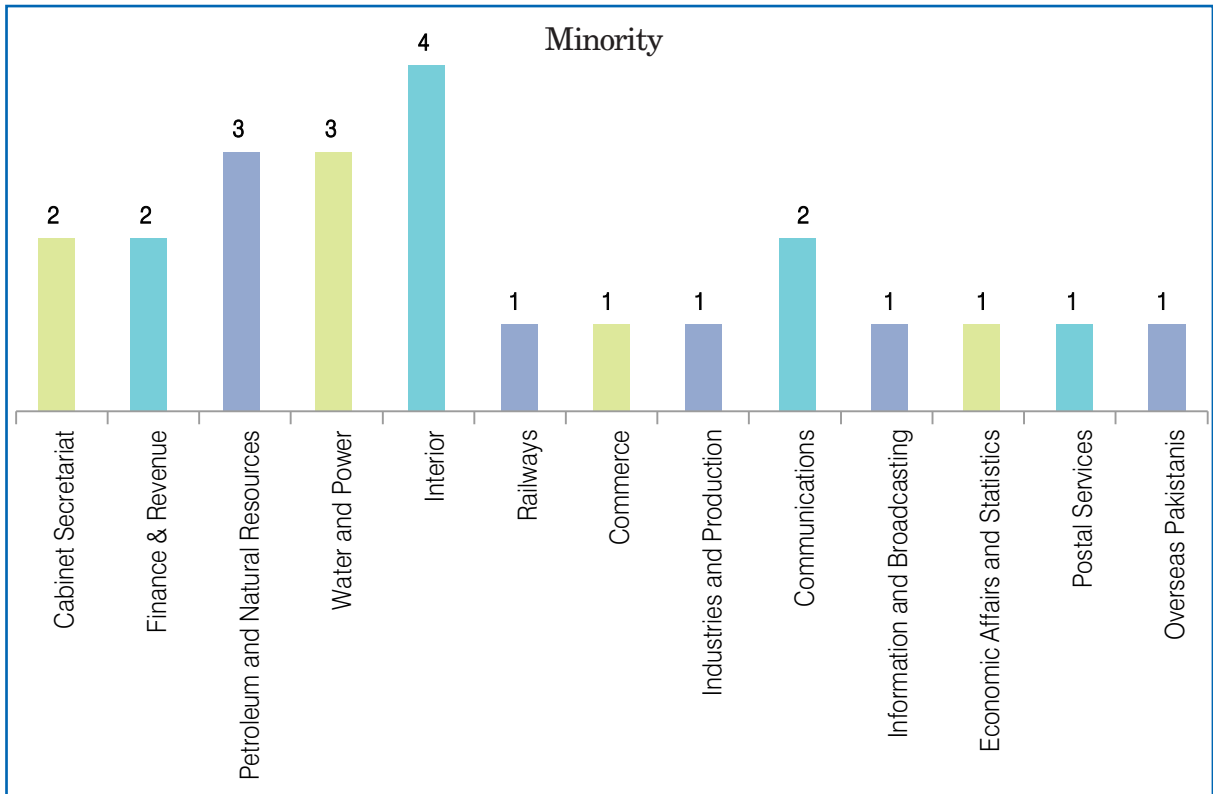
KP		
ANP	Starred Questions	3
	Unstarred Questions	10
IND	Starred Questions	-
	Unstarred Questions	10
MMA	Starred Questions	3
	Unstarred Questions	13
PML	Starred Questions	3
	Unstarred Questions	-
PMLN	Starred Questions	11
	Unstarred Questions	34
PPPP	Starred Questions	-
	Unstarred Questions	1
Total	Starred Questions	20
	Unstarred Questions	68

Out of 76 Questions asked by Members from Balochistan, belonging to the MMA, PMLN, PPPP as well as Independent Members, 16 were addressed to the Ministry of Housing and Works, 12 to the Cabinet Secretariat, and eight to the Interior.



Balochistan		
IND	Starred Questions	-
	Unstarred Questions	31
MMA	Starred Questions	3
	Unstarred Questions	23
PMLN	Starred Questions	5
	Unstarred Questions	13
PPPP	Starred Questions	-
	Unstarred Questions	1
Total	Starred Questions	8
	Unstarred Questions	68

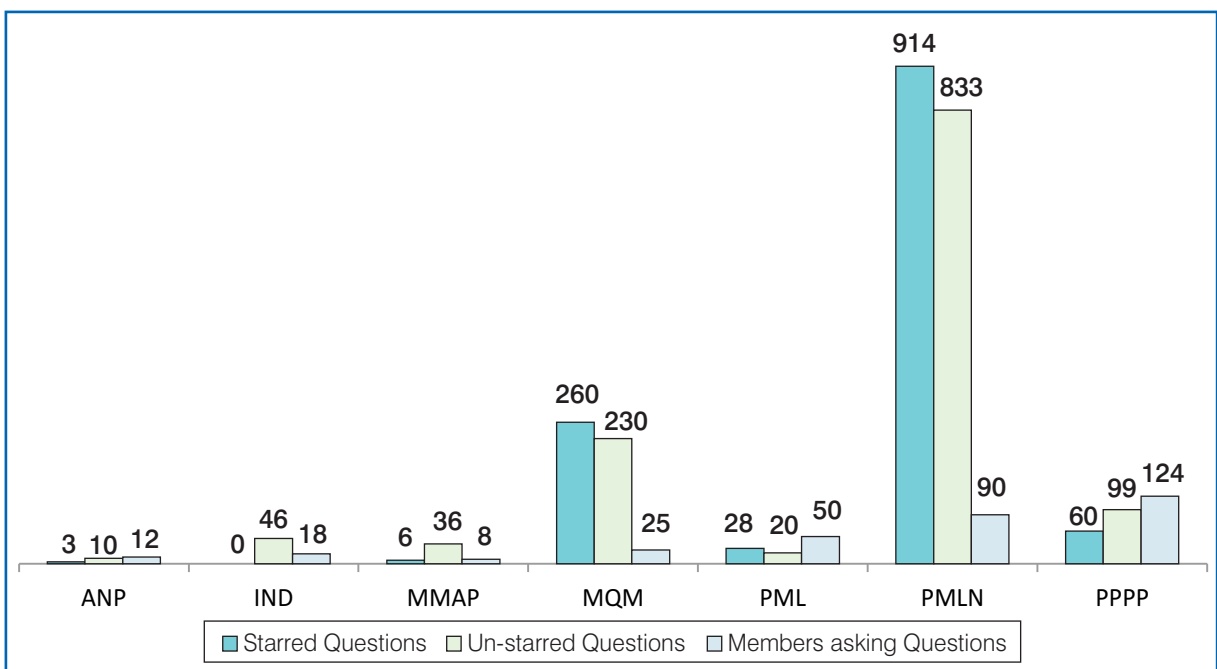
Minority Members belonging to PMLN submitted 23 Questions during the year. Four were addressed to the Ministry of Interior, and three each to the Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Resources, and Water and Power.



Only five Questions submitted by FATA Members during the year were addressed to the Ministry for States and Frontier Regions.

### 5.1.5 Questions by Party

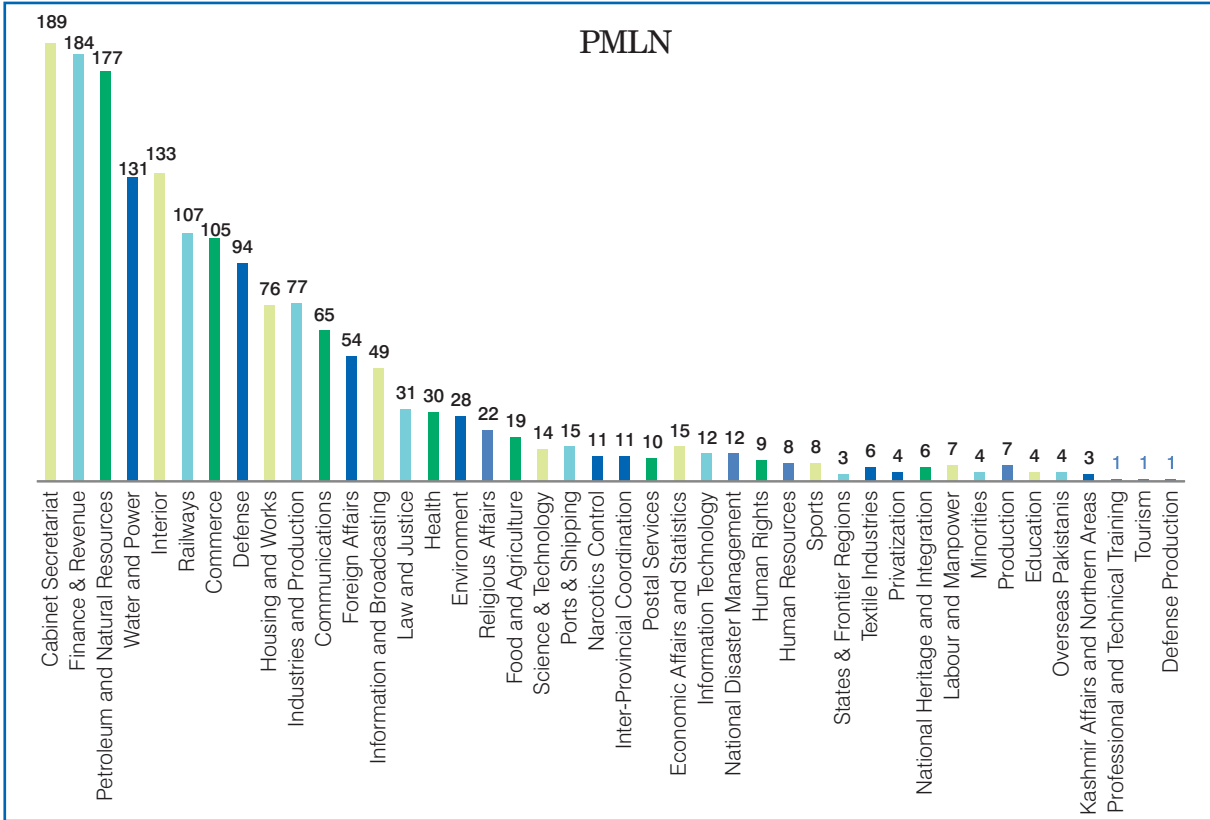
As the main opposition party in the House, the PMLN legislators asked most of the Questions, more than half – 1,747, - of the total 2,545. MQM legislators asked 490 Questions, followed by the PPPP parliamentarians who asked 225 Questions. The legislators of ANP only asked 13 Questions throughout the year. The legislators of smaller parties – PMLF, PPPS, NPP and BNPA – did not submit any Question throughout the fourth parliamentary year.



Legislators of PMLN, PPPP, MMAP and the Independents addressed most of the Questions during the year to the Cabinet Secretariat. MQM and PML were more interested in knowing the matters concerning the Ministry of Water and Power. Interestingly the Ministries of Education and Minorities only received eight Questions each throughout the year.

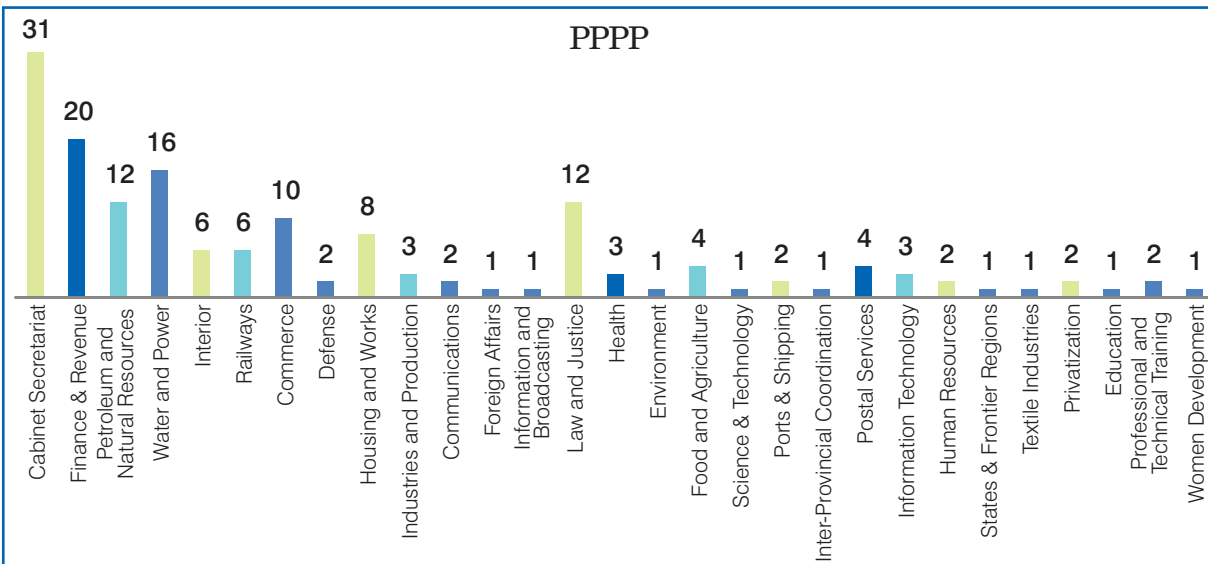
**PMLN**

PMLN Members asked 69% of the total Questions during the year. Of them, 11% each were addressed to the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, while 10% were directed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. PMLN legislators asked Questions about all Ministries save the Women Development, Culture, Local Government and Rural Development, and National Harmony (which now deals with minority affairs).



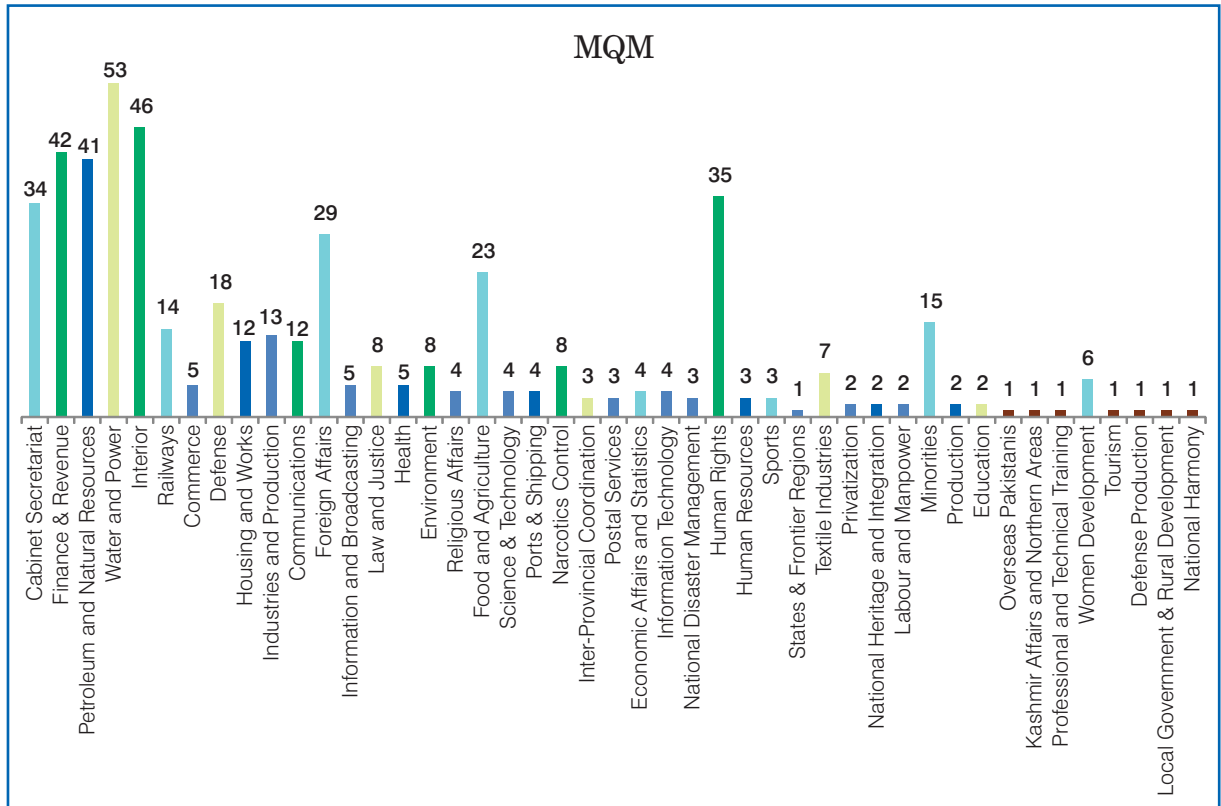
**PPPP**

The legislators from the ruling PPPP asked 6% of the total Questions. Like their PMLN colleagues, they directed most of their Questions to the Cabinet Secretariat, followed by 20 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, and 12 to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.



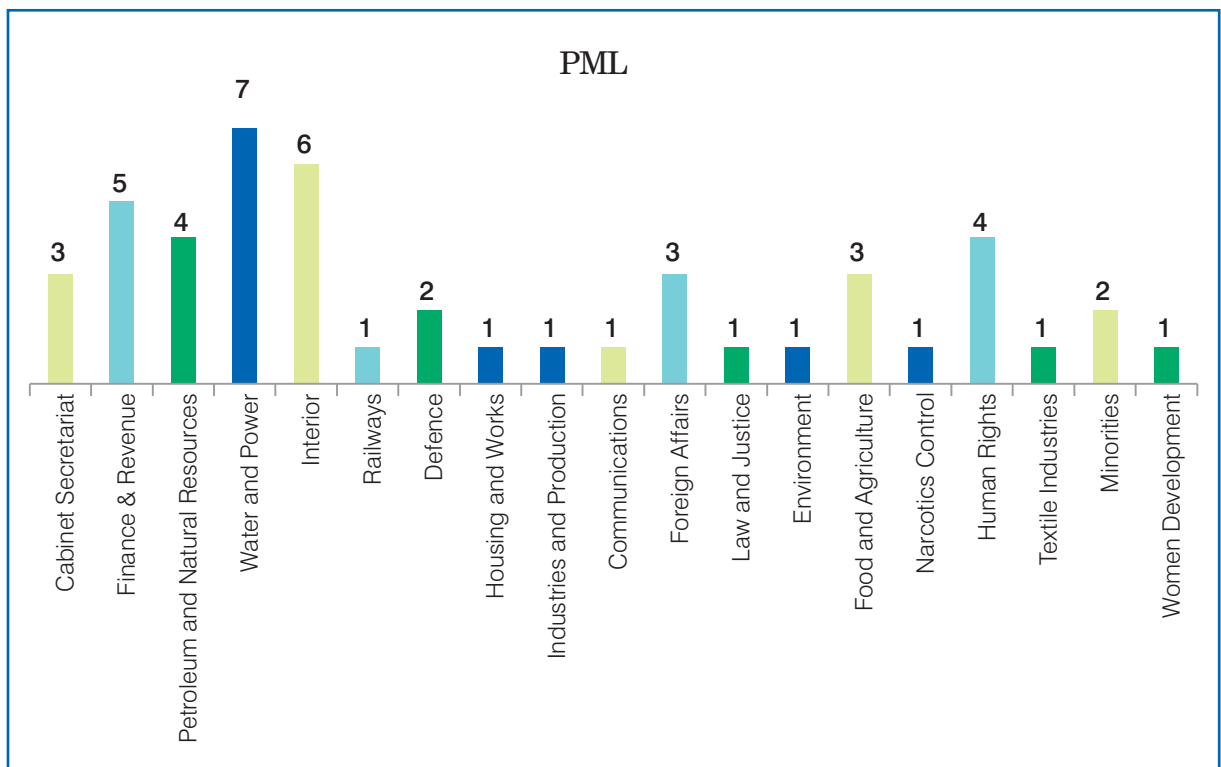
## MQM

MQM Members in the House submitted 490 Questions during the fourth parliamentary year, with the most (11%) addressed to the Ministry of Water and Power, followed by the Ministries of Interior, Finance and Revenue (9% each) and Petroleum and Natural Resources (8%).



## PML

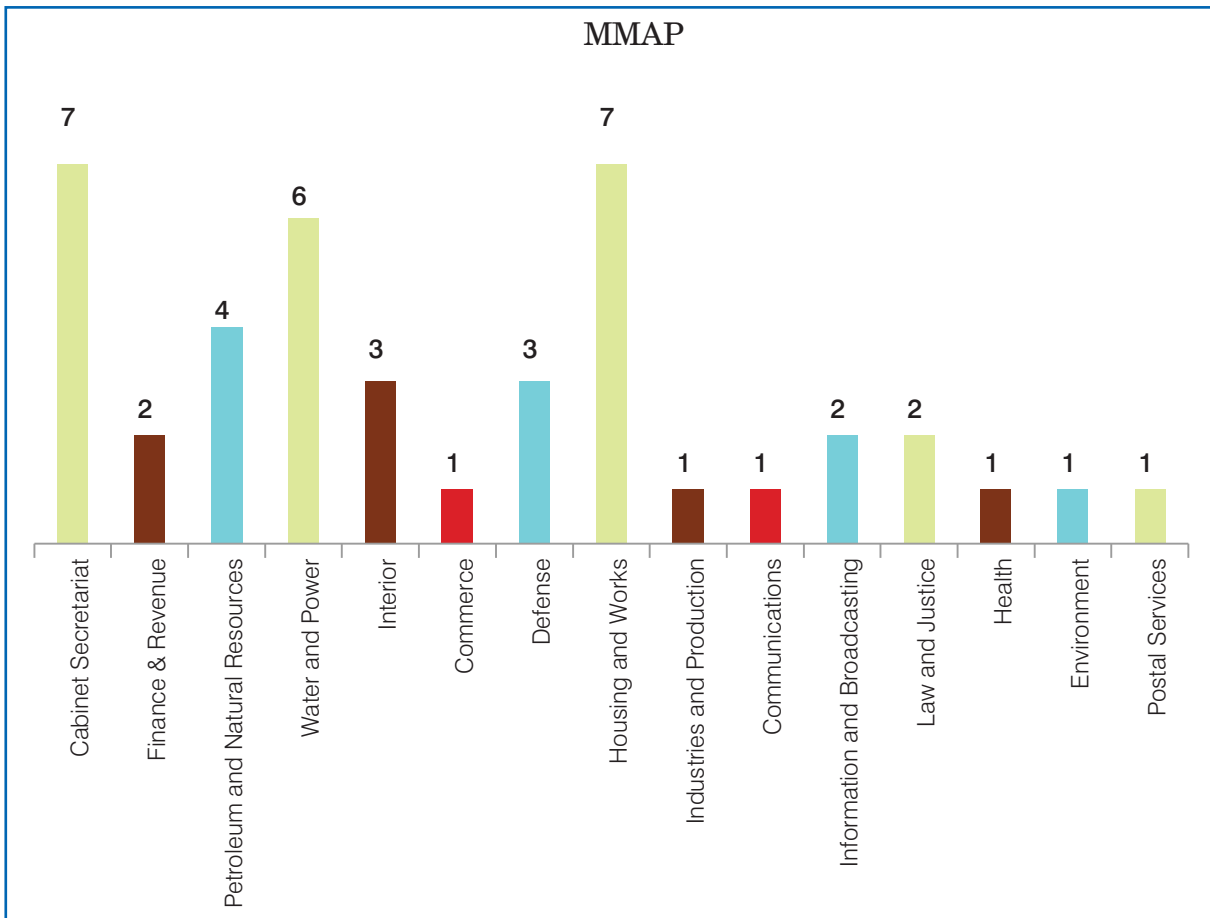
PML Members, a coalition party, submitted 48 Questions during the year, of which seven were addressed to the Ministry of Water and Power, followed by the Ministry of Interior (six), Finance and Revenue (five) and Petroleum and Natural Resources as well as Human Rights (four each).





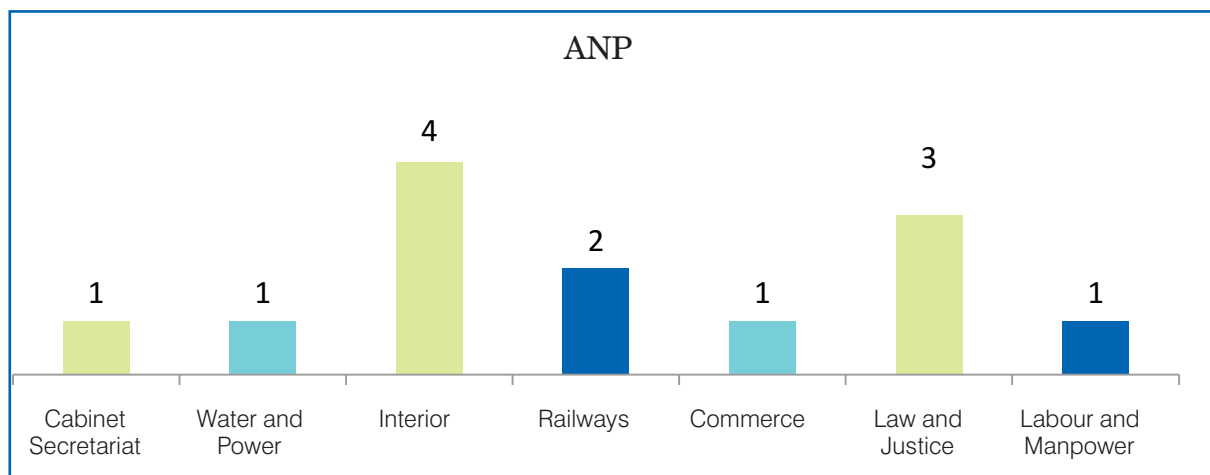
## MMAP

Members of the MMAP submitted 42 Questions during the year with seven each addressed to the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Industries and Production, six to the Ministry of Water and Power and four to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.



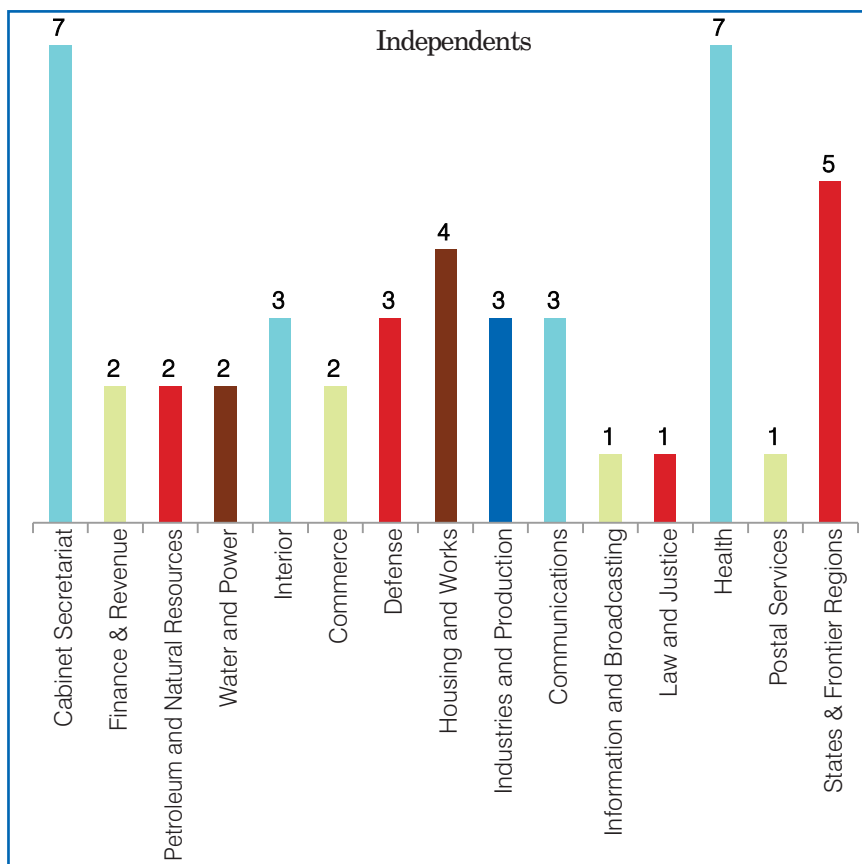
## ANP

ANP Members in the House submitted 13 Questions during the year, of which four were addressed to the Ministry of Interior, and others to the Ministries of Law and Justice (three), Railways (two), and Commerce, Water and Power, Labour and Manpower (one each). One Question was also addressed to the Cabinet Secretariat.



## Independents

Independents also marked their presence in the Assembly by submitting 46 Questions – seven each to the Cabinet Secretariat and Ministry of Health, and five to the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions.



### 5.1.6 Documents and Annexes by Province

Questions asked by Members from Punjab and Sindh led to the most documents and annexes being presented to the House, which were placed in the library. A total of 131 documents were presented to the House and 234 annexes were sent to the library in response to Questions asked by the Members from Punjab. Similarly, responding to Questions from the Sindh Members, 39 documents were presented in the House along with 89 annexes placed in the library.

Region	Annexures to the Library	Documents to the House	Total
Balochistan	6	8	14
FATA	1	-	1
KP	12	1	13
Minorities	4	1	5
Punjab	234	131	365
Sindh	89	39	128
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>526</b>

### 5.1.7 Documents and Annexes by Ministry

The Cabinet Secretariat provided the most number of documents to the House, 32, followed by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue (19) and the Ministry of Commerce (13). Similarly the Cabinet Secretariat also placed most annexes in the library, followed by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue (21), and the Ministries of Commerce, and Interior (13 each).

Ministry	Annexures to the Library	Documents to the House	Total
Cabinet Secretariat	55	32	87
Finance & Revenue	36	21	57
Commerce	27	13	40

Ministry	Annexures to the Library	Documents to the House	Total
Petroleum and Natural Resources	25	10	35
Interior	16	13	29
Communications	18	9	27
Industries and Production	19	8	27
Information and Broadcasting	17	8	25
Water and Power	13	11	24
Housing and Works	13	5	18
Railways	9	9	18
Defence	11	6	17
Foreign Affairs	11	1	12
Narcotics Control	8	4	12
Postal Services	5	5	10
Economic Affairs and Statistics	6	2	8
Law and Justice	3	5	8
Science & Technology	6	2	8
Health	7	-	7
Religious Affairs	5	2	7
Food and Agriculture	3	2	5
Human Rights	4	1	5
National Disaster Management	3	2	5
Sports	3	2	5
Environment	3	-	3
Human Resources	1	2	3
Inter Provincial Coordination	2	1	3
Labour and Manpower	3	-	3
Overseas Pakistanis	2	1	3
Minorities	1	1	2
Production	2	-	2
Professional and Technical Training	2	-	2
States & Frontier Regions	2	-	2
Women Development	2	-	2
Information Technology	1	-	1
Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	1	-	1
National Harmony	1	-	1
Ports & Shipping	-	1	1
Privatization	-	1	1
Culture	-	-	-
Defense Production	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-
Local Government & Rural Development	-	-	-
National Heritage and Integration	-	-	-
Textile Industries	-	-	-
Tourism	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>526</b>

## 5.2 Calling Attention Notices

Rising prices of petroleum products and natural gas, excessive electricity billing, increased public debt, and delay in developmental works/projects due to lack of funds etc. were some of the issues highlighted through 122 Calling Attention Notices submitted by 134 parliamentarians during the fourth parliamentary year.

According to Rule 88 of the Rules And Procedure of the National Assembly, a Calling Attention Notice draws the attention of a Minister towards any matter of urgent public importance. Through this notice, any Member can request a Minister to pay attention to a particular matter of national importance and take necessary steps. No Member can give more than one notice for any sitting. Further, not more than two such matters can be raised at the same sitting. On the appointed day, with the Chair's permission, the Member presents the matter before the House to which the relevant Minister gives answer in the shape of a brief statement or asks for time to make a statement at a later hour or date.

Members expressed their concern over energy crises – power outages and fuel shortages - by bringing in 22 Calling Attention Notices.

Members also highlighted the rising prices of petroleum products and the sale of petrol on the black market.

Although Pakistan has faced massive natural calamities in the last one decade, only one CAN regarding preventive measures against floods was taken up. Violence against women and the practice of barring them from casting votes were brought to the House's attention through four CANs.

As many as 15 of the total submitted CANS were submitted jointly by Members of two or more parties, of which four each were addressed to the Ministries of Interior and Communications, three to the Ministry of Water and Power, two to the Cabinet Secretariat and one each to the Ministries of Minorities, and Industries and Production.

Legislators worked together across the party lines to raise concerns through CANs on issues such as construction of roads and dams, increased incidents of dacoities and kidnappings, increased electricity tariff and not using solar energy domestically.

Eighty three percent of the 122 submitted CANs were taken up on the floor of the House and responded to by various Ministries. The government's assurances on 14% of the CANs taken up during the year came from the Cabinet Secretariat, followed by the Ministries of Finance and Revenue (13%), Water and Power (10%), Petroleum and Natural Resources (9%), and the Interior and Communications (8% each).

Thirty nine women and 95 men parliamentarians submitted the 122 CANs. Of the women legislators, 34 were elected on reserved seats. At least three quarters of all CANs submitted by all male groups (25), all female groups (four) or jointly submitted by male and female legislators (93) were taken up by the House.

Six CANs were submitted by Minority Members (who have ten reserved seats in the House).

Understandably Members from Punjab submitted the most CANs (62), followed by Sindh (44), KP (eight), Balochistan and FATA (six each), and the ICT (two).

The PMLN submitted the most (50) CANs, followed by 34 by the ruling PPPP, 21 by the MQM, 15 by the PML, seven by Independents, four by the MMAP, two by the ANP and one by the PPPS (represented by a single Member in the Assembly).

### Top Ten Performers

Calling Attention Notices are often raised jointly by more than one Member of the House. The following table shows the top ten parliamentarians moving the CANs individually or in collaboration with colleagues during the fourth parliamentary year. Like the top parliamentarians using the Question Hour for executive oversight, this list also has eight legislators from the PMLN.

Sr. No	Members	Party	CANs
1.	Nisar Tanveer	PMLN	50
2.	Raja Muhammad Asad Khan	PMLN	42
3.	Nighat Parveen Mir	PMLN	41
4.	Malik Shakir Bashir Awan	PMLN	34
5.	Yasmeen Rehman	PPPP	33
6.	Nawab Abdul Ghani Talpur	PPPP	29
7.	Shireen Arshad Khan	PMLN	25
8.	Muhammad Pervaiz Malik	PMLN	24
9.	Chaudhary Muhammad Barjees Tahir	PMLN	23
10.	Abdul Majeed Khan Khanan Khail	PMLN	22

### 5.2.1 Issues Raised through CANs

Rising prices of petroleum products as well as natural gas, excessive electricity billing, increased public debt, delay in developmental and rehabilitative works/projects due to non-release of funds etc. were some of the issues highlighted by Members through 101 CANs that were taken up on the floor of the House out of a total 122 submitted during the fourth parliamentary year.

The government's assurances on 14% of the CANs taken up during the year came from the Cabinet Secretariat, followed by the Ministries of Finance and Revenue (13%), Water and Power (10%), Petroleum and Natural Resources (9%), and the Interior and Communications (8% each).

#### Cabinet Secretariat

The 14 CANs responded to by the Cabinet Secretariat included notices on development work, including slow progress of rehabilitating the flood victims. The Secretariat also provided answers to CANs on increase in power tariff and overbilling.

Members also submitted CANs regarding the devolution of subjects to the provinces after the 18th amendment such as the drug regulatory authority and the National Commission for Human Rights.

Parliamentarians also drew the House's attention towards the theft of several thousand passports from the office of a travel agency in Karachi, difficulties faced in monitoring cyber content, closure of forensic medicine departments in medical colleges, and investment by overseas Pakistanis.

#### Finance and Revenue

Taxation, increased public debt, and not releasing funds and loans targeted towards areas hit by natural disasters as well as general development schemes were the subjects of 13 CANs responded to by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue.

Members drew the House's attention towards revenue loss because of tax evasion, failure of the Federal Board of Revenue to expand the tax network, and increased public debt. In addition, CANs about International Monetary Fund loans, and increased printing of currency notes by the State Bank of Pakistan were submitted during the year.

Members also highlighted the increased prices of commodities during the last nine months of the fiscal year and the staff of the National Education Foundation not getting salaries for seven months.

CANs were submitted regarding the lack of compensation to individuals robbed of cash and gold kept in the National Bank in Malakand Division, Karachi and Hyderabad not getting uplift funds, earthquake-hit people not getting agricultural loans in Galliat region, stoppages of 1,300 development schemes due to reduction in funds for flood relief.

#### Water and Power

Out of ten responses by the Ministry of Water and Power, four were about water reservoirs in Pakistan and India.

Members highlighted the unavailability of funds for the construction of Diamer-Bhasha Dam and delay in the construction of Munda Dam. Members also drew attention to possible stoppage of water to Pakistan in case of alterations on the designs of Bagliar and Kishan Ganga dams in India. The low water levels in Tarbela Dam, resulting in reduced power generation and the closure of 11 productive units was also the subject of a CAN. Members also submitted CANs on excessive electricity billing and lack of solar power usage in households.

#### Petroleum and Natural Resources

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources responded to nine CANs on increase in the prices of LPG, CNG, and petroleum products, increase in explosions in LPG and CNG cylinder fitted vehicles, not exploring gas reserved in the country and the shortage of petrol and its sale on the black market in Punjab.

#### Communications

The Ministry of Communications responded to eight CANs during the year. These included the poor condition of the Ubaro–Pano Aqil and Peshawar-Torkhan National Highways as well as the bridges and Super Highways. It also included a notice on the tragic school bus accident on the Islamabad-Lahore Motorway near Kalar Kahar in which 31 students and four teachers were killed. Legislators also wanted to know why the National Highway Authority was not making payments to contractors as it was delaying construction of roads. Robberies on G.T Road and national highways were also brought to the House's notice.

Increased accidents on the Motorway, particularly that of a school bus on the Motorway at Kalar Kahar, increased incidents of dacoities and recovery of non-licensed weapons and burglars on the G.T. road and the National Highways, closure of several road construction projects due to non-payment of outstanding dues to contractors by the National Highway Authority, and delay in construction on the Gandhi D. I. Khan road were additional issues highlighted through submitted CANs.

### **Interior**

The Ministry of Interior responded to eight CANs which highlighted a number of diverse issues. These included increasing use of Sheesha in colleges and restaurants, problems faced by overseas Pakistanis due to issuance of machine readable passport for five years instead of ten, lack of law to regulate the private hostels, environmental hazards caused by illegal slaughterhouses, terrorist attacks on passenger vehicles in Parachinar, increase in kidnappings and the recovery of abducted children from a fake NGO in Lahore.

### **Defence**

All seven CANs responded to by the Ministry of Defence were about the Pakistan International Airlines. Members wanted to know about purchasing new aircraft without repairing the ground fleet and old planes, increase in fares, expensive advertising despite flight delays, as well as technical faults in the aircraft, and a loss of Rs 97 billion to the national airline.

### **Industries and Production**

Out of six CANs responded by the Ministry of Industries and Production, four were regarding increased prices of urea fertilizer due to the gas shortage. Members also submitted notices about rising palm oil prices, and the failure of the government to improve the cottage industry.

### **Housing and Works**

High prices of planned flats for government employees as well as illegal occupation of existing government employees' quarters by unentitled personnel, delay in constructing residential projects and the employees of Pakistan Public Works Department not getting salaries were the subjects of four CANs responded to by the Ministry of Housing and Works.

### **Human Rights**

Three of the total four CANs that received responses from the Ministry of Human Rights were about violence against women, including one about an international organization ranking the country as the fifth most unsafe place for women.

### **Law and Justice**

The Ministry of Law and Justice responded to two CANs the practice of barring women from casting votes in various parts of the country, and delay in preparing the electoral lists for the general elections in 2013.

### **Railways**

The Railways Department addressed two CANs during the year – closing passenger trains despite spending large amounts on Pakistan Railways restructuring, and the absence of level crossing in Gujranwala resulting in three deaths.

### **Miscellaneous**

The Ministries of Environment, Foreign Affairs, Health, Minorities, Information Technology, Narcotics Control, Commerce, National Disaster Management, National Regulations and Services, Planning and Development, Postal Services, Religious Affairs, and Science and Technology responded to one CAN each. These were regarding diverse

issues such as deforestation, US apprehension over Pak-Iran gas pipeline agreement, evening classes in medical colleges, illegal long distance calls, illegal allotment of plots to officers of Ministry of Minority Affairs, increased use of narcotics and drugs, floods, and unavailability of clean drinking water etc.

### **Ignored Issues**

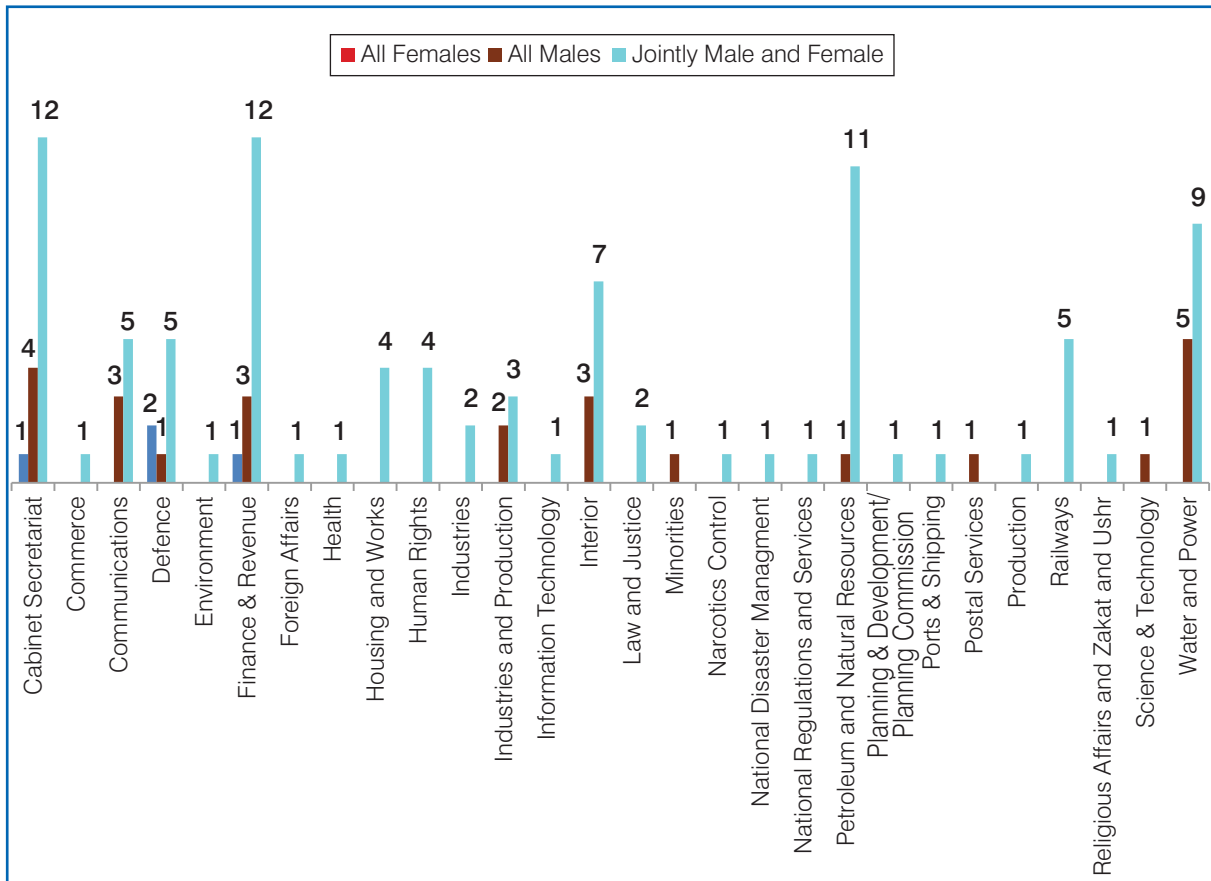
Child, women and human rights along with development funds, drinking water, elections, foreign affairs, corruption, education, environment, taxation, natural calamities and ties with India were not high on the parliamentarians' list of concerns. There was only one Calling Attention Notice on child rights, two on human rights and three on women rights. Similarly two notices each were brought to the House on development funds, elections, drinking water and taxation and one each on education, environment, foreign affairs, foreign trade, and natural calamities. See Annexure-V for issues taken up and not taken up during this year.

### 5.2.2 CANs by gender

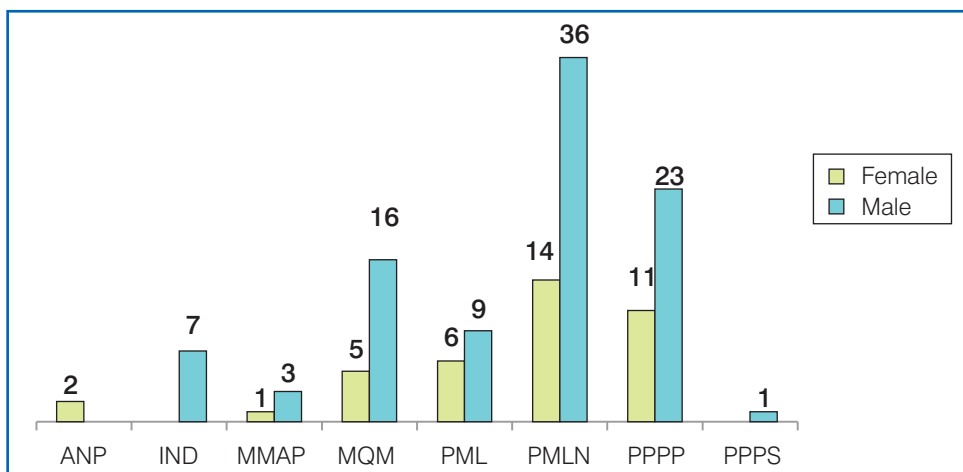
Over three quarters (76%) of the CANs during the fourth parliamentary year were submitted jointly by male and female Members, just a fifth by groups of all male Members, while only three CANs were submitted by groups of all female Members.

Among CANs introduced jointly by male and female Members, 12 each were directed to the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, followed by the Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Resources 11, Water and Power nine, and the Interior seven.

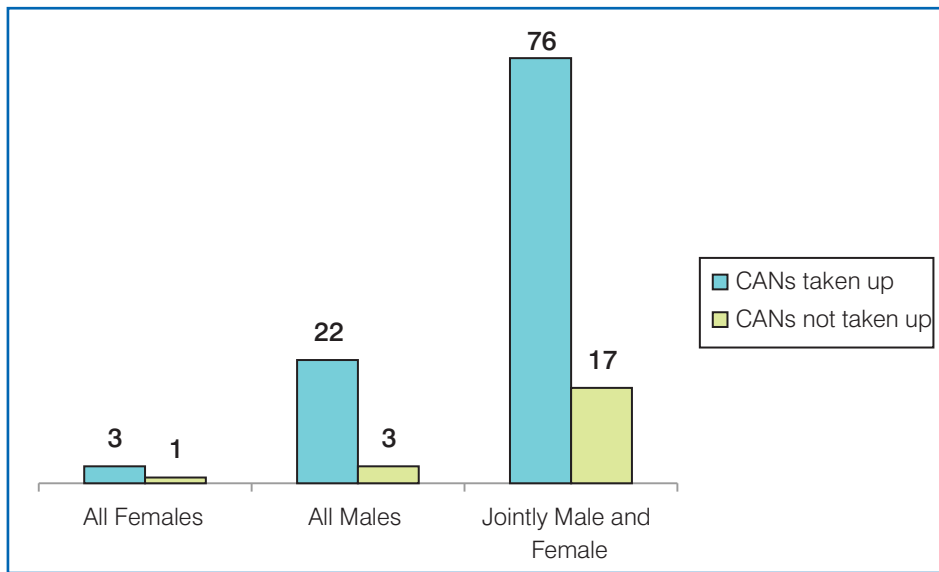
Groups of all male Members directed the most CANs - five – to the Ministry of Water and Power followed by the Cabinet Secretariat four, while two of the total four CANs submitted by all female groups of Members were directed towards the Ministry of Defence, and one each to the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance and Revenue.



Among 134 Members who raised issues of national importance through CANs, 39 were women and 95 men. Of the 39 female legislators, 14 belonged to PMLN, followed 11 PPPP, six PML, five MQM, two ANP and one MMAP. The single male Member of PPPS submitted one notice throughout the year. A single female Independent Member did not use the forum of Calling Attention Notice.



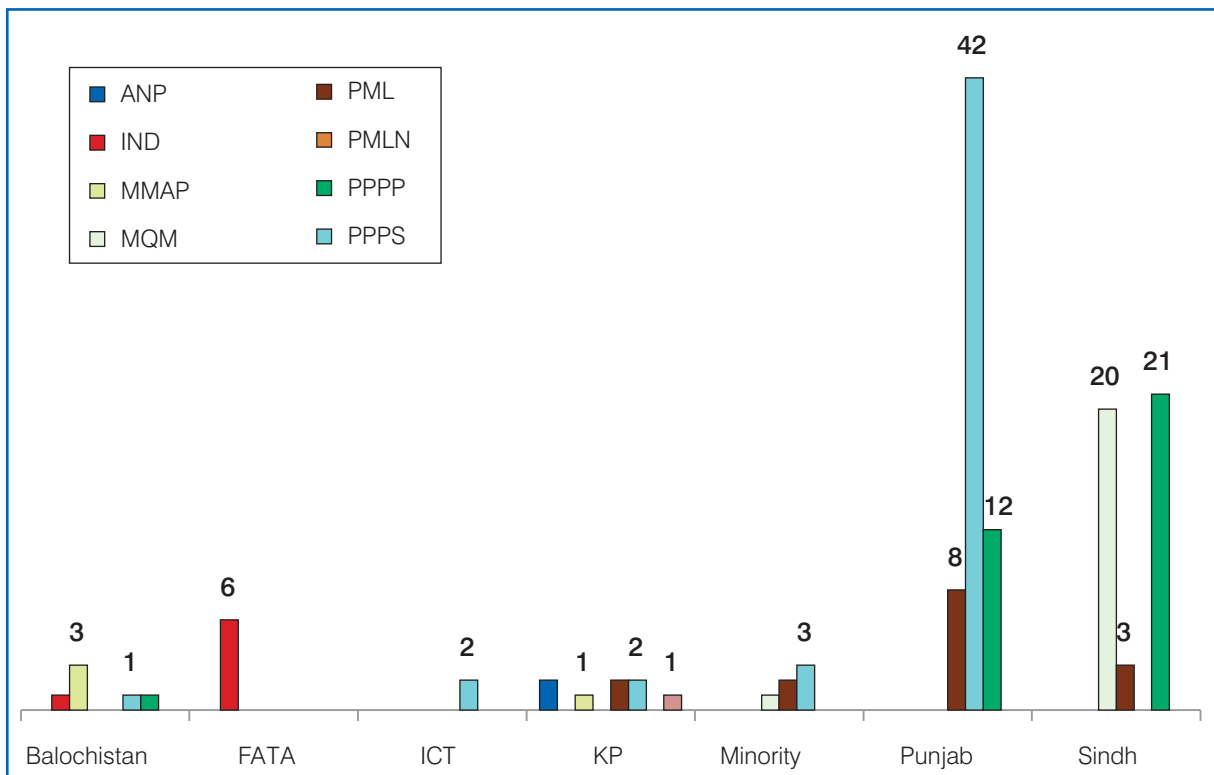
The highest proportion (88%) of CANs taken up by the House were submitted by groups of all male Members, followed by 81% submitted jointly by male and female Members. Three of four CANs submitted by all female groups of parliamentarians were also taken up during the year.



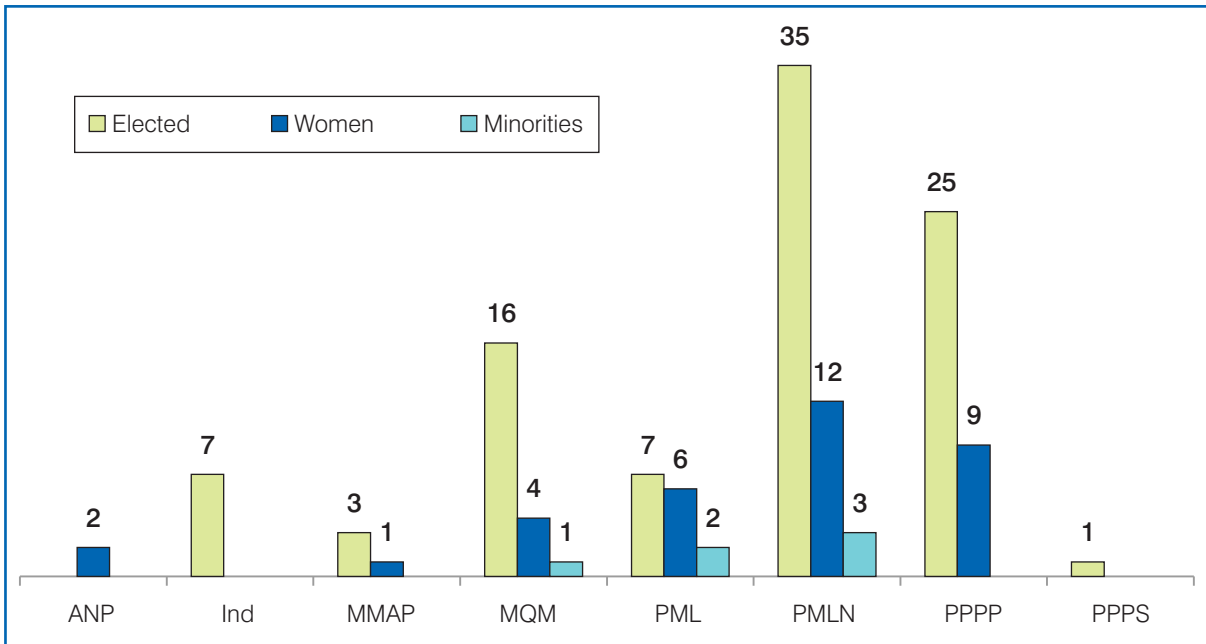
### 5.2.3 CANs by province

Out of 134 Members who raised issues through CANs during the year, 62 were from Punjab, 44 from Sindh, eight from KP, six from Balochistan, two from ICT and six from FATA. Six Minority Members also submitted Calling Attention Notices.

Sixty eight percent of the Members who submitted CANs from the Punjab were affiliated with the PMLN, and the remaining with the PPPP and PML. Roughly equal number of Members from the PPPP and MQM submitted CANs from Sindh, in addition to three PML Members. Minority Members who submitted CANs belonged to the PMLN, PML, and the MQM. Members from KP who moved CANs belonged to the ANP, MMAP, PML, PMLN and the PPPS. From Balochistan, CANs were moved by Members affiliated with the MMAP, PMLN and PPPP, as well as Independents.







### Government Responses to Calling Attention Notices

According to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, the concerned Ministry has to respond to the Calling Attention Notice. The Minister or the concerned Ministry or the official makes a brief statement regarding the issue.

As many as 101 assurances/responses came from the relevant Ministries on the floor of the House in response to the CANs which were taken up by the House. *See annexure-VI for government assurances/responses.*

## Parliamentary Output

Law making on matters of national significance through careful debate is the Parliament's most important function. In this section the National Assembly's outputs have been discussed in the form of Legislation, Resolutions, Adjournment Motions, and the Government's assurances on Calling Attention Notices.

### 6.1 Legislation

In the fourth parliamentary year, the National Assembly passed 28 out of 109 Bills appearing on the Orders of the Day. In other words, 26% Bills were passed compared to 34% in the third parliamentary year.

Seventy of the 109 Bills presented during the year were amendments to the constitution, criminal law, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Pakistan Penal Code, and other laws. Forty nine of these were presented by Government, and 21 by Private Members.

The passage of three Private Members' Bills, including those addressing the anti-women practices, in the fourth parliamentary year is a welcome break from the tradition of Government dominating the legislation. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2010, earlier introduced as the Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill 2010 calls for 14-year jail term and fines up to Rs one million for committing this crime. The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill 2008 provides protection from anti-women practices such as *wanni*, *sawara*, *badal-e-suhl* etc and depriving women of inheritance.

Minority rights were also addressed in the Hindu Marriage Bill 2011 which was presented by a Private minority Member belonging to the PML. The bill seeks to give legal cover and registration to marriages among people of the Hindu community, and formalizes the conditions under which persons belonging to the Hindu faith can marry. The bill is currently under review in the Standing Committee.

Given the imminent general elections in 2013, it is understandable that several amendments, both in the constitution and other laws, were about the Election Commission, its members and elections. Though presented to validate the election of 28 lawmakers through by-polls whose membership was suspended by the Supreme Court on the account of incomplete Election Commission, the 20th constitutional amendment helped finalized the mechanism for a consensus appointment of caretaker governments in the center and the provinces for holding polls. It also enhanced the term of ECP Members to five years.

The year also witnessed passage of the Gas Infrastructure and Development Bill 2011, the Private Power and Infrastructure Board Bill 2011 and the Petroleum Products (Petroleum Levy) (Amendment) Bill 2011. These were mostly about the taxation policy regarding private companies dealing in petroleum products, to facilitate foreign and private investment in the energy sector, import-export schemes with other countries and to curb the theft of oil and gas.

No Bills related to health were passed in the fourth parliamentary year. The President promulgated the Drug Regulatory Agency of Pakistan Ordinance 2012 in February, and it was presented in the House in March. The Ordinance was promulgated after the Supreme Court took *suo motu* notice of over 100 deaths in Lahore due to adverse effects of a drug for heart patients. The Ordinance was laid before the National Assembly in May 2012.

Only one Bill was presented jointly by legislators belonging to different political parties - the Political Parties Order (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of sections 10, 11 and insertion of new section 8A). All the movers were women Parliamentarians, belonging to Government, Opposition and Coalition parties – the PPP, PMLN, MMAP, ANP and PML.

Five out of seven Ordinances - the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (No. IV of 2011); the Federal Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (No. III of 2011); the Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (No. II of 2011); the National University of Modern Languages (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (No. I of 2011); and the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 2011 (No. V of 2011) - appearing on the Orders of the Day were presented in the House.

### 6.2 Private Members' Bills

Private Members' Bill are presented by Members who are not legislating on behalf of the government, and do not hold a government or ministerial office. Tuesdays are designated as Private Members' days in the National Assembly; when Private Members' business takes precedence over Government Business.

A total of 63 Private Members' Bills were presented on the Orders of the Day during the 11 sessions of

the fourth parliamentary year; an average of six Bills per session. Three Bills were passed by the House, 20 were not taken up, and 40 were introduced and sent to the relevant Standing Committees.

Of the Private Members' Bills presented during the fourth parliamentary year, 49 were amendments to the constitution, criminal law, the Pakistan Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and other Bills. A single repeal bill was also presented - the Civil Services (Qualification for Appointment as High Court Judge) (Repeal) Bill 2011, which was introduced in the House.

**6.2.1 Private Members' Bill (Gender-Wise)**

Female Members either individually or in groups sponsored 28 bills while their male counterparts submitted 30 bills. Five Bills were jointly introduced by male and female Members. The most number of Private Members' Bills were presented singly by male and female Members – 26 and 27 respectively. There are 77 female and 265 male parliamentarians in the House.

Almost one-third of the Bills were not taken up – whether presented jointly by groups of both genders, singly by female and male Members, or by groups of males or females. At least 63% of Bills presented by Members of both genders were introduced on the floor and sent to the relevant Standing Committees.

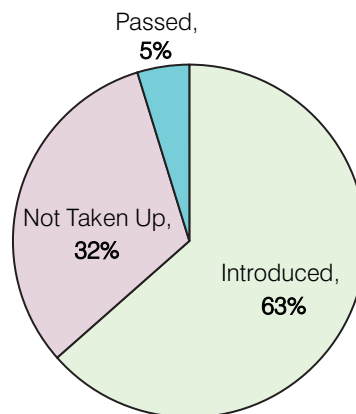
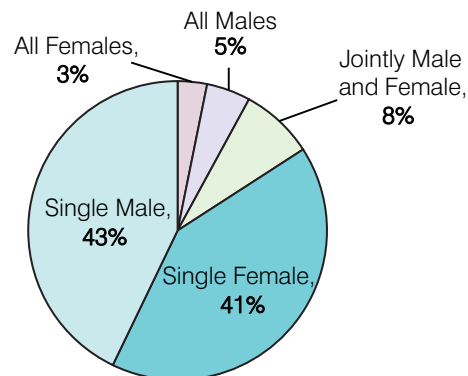
**6.2.2 Private Members' Bills (Party-Wise)**

PMLN Members presented the most Private Members' Bills – 24 – during the fourth parliamentary year. The PPPP followed with 23 Bills, the MQM eight and the PML seven.

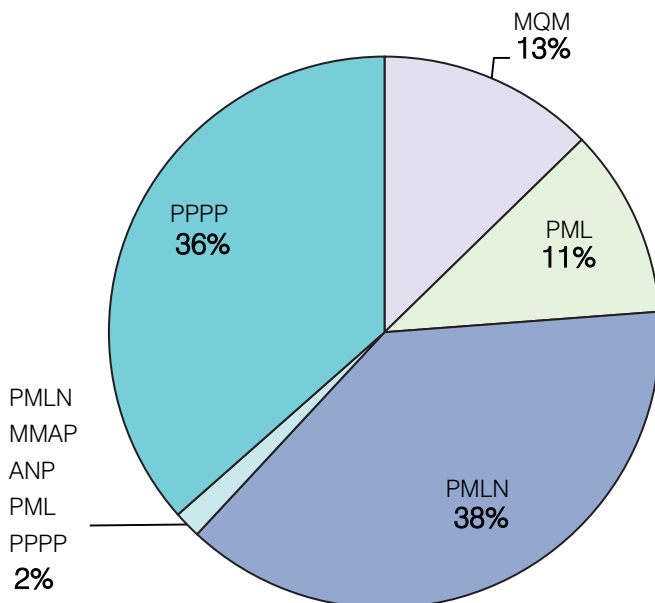
The Political Parties Order (Amendment) Bill 2012 was jointly presented by legislators of the PMLN, MMAP, ANP, PML and PPPP. All movers of the Bill were women as it was about women's representation in the political and legislative process. Other Private Members' Bills were presented by parliamentarian(s) belonging to a single party.

Most of the Bills introduced and sent to the Standing Committees for review were presented by the PPPP and PMLN Members - 18 and 15 respectively.

**Private Members' Bills by Gender**



**Introduced Private Members' Bills**



### 6.2.3 Performers: Private Members' Bills

Forty five legislators presented Bills in their private capacity in the fourth parliamentary year. Khuram Jehangir Wattoo authored the most Bills, 14, - ten of which were introduced and none were passed. He was followed by Tasneem Siddiqui who moved eight Bills, including one jointly with other Members. Of them seven Bills were introduced. Naseer Bhutta also moved eight Bills, including one jointly with other Members. Of them five Bills were introduced. Of the three Bills presented by Donya Aziz, two were passed during the year. These three Bills had originally been presented in previous years but were only taken up during the fourth parliamentary year.

Sr. No.	Name of Members	Party	Number of Bill
1.	Khuram Jehangir Wattoo	PPPP	14
2.	Naseer Bhutta	PMLN	8
3.	Tasneem Siddiqui	PMLN	8
4.	Qudsia Arshad	PMLN	5
5.	Syed Asif Hasnain	MQM	4
6.	Dr Donya Aziz	PML	3
	Dr Muhammad Ayub Sheikh	MQM	3
	Justice (R) Fakhar-un-Nisa Khokhar	PPPP	3
	S. A. Iqbal Qadri	MQM	3
	Sufyan Yusuf	MQM	3
	Imrana Saeed Jamil	MQM	3
	Parveen Masood Bhatti	PMLN	3
	Sheikh Salahuddin	MQM	3

### 6.2.4 Passed Private Members' Bills

Interestingly all three Private Members' Bills passed in the fourth parliamentary year were presented by female Members, all belonging to PML.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2010 addresses the regulations to govern the manufacture and supply of acid and the crime itself. According to the Bill, any crime that causes hurt to the victim through dangerous means or substances (including fire, heated substance, poison, corrosive substance or acid, explosive or arsenic substance) through contact with the human body (including inhalation or swallowing) is punishable by a prison term which may extend to the culprit's entire life, or a fine not less than Rs 500,000, or both.

Initially moved by a group of PML legislators in 2008, the Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill 2008 – providing protection against depriving women from inheriting property, forced marriages (including the practices of *badal e suhl*, *wanni and sawara*), and prohibiting the practice of marriage with the Holy Quran – was again moved by Dr Donya Aziz in the fourth parliamentary year. Another important amendment in the law was the insertion of a new section; 402D in the Code of Criminal Procedure; which bars the provincial government from suspending, remitting or commuting any sentence passed in a case of rape under Section 376 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

The Medical and Dental Council (Amendment) Bill 2009 (Amendment of sections 2,3,4,5 etc. and insertion of new sections 20A, 22A, 22B etc.) was passed to ensure the quality of medical education in the country, laying down procedure and conditions under which institutions may be recognized as universities and colleges. Additionally the Bill declares a penalty of rigorous imprisonment of between one to five years, and/or a fine of ten million rupees for establishing or running a medical or dental institution or college which is not recognized (under section 22A) or for which recognition has been withdrawn (in section 22B of the Bill).

### 6.2.5 Introduced Private Members' Bills

Forty Private Members' Bills were introduced and sent to the relevant Standing Committee in the fourth parliamentary year. These Bills reflected various concerns of national importance – minority rights, child rights, national wealth and economy, control of the manufacture and proliferation of weapons, citizens' access to information and public records, illegal land encroachment, and elections.

## a. Constitution

### *i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)*

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Insertion of new Article 63B) was introduced by a single male PML Member in the seventh sitting. The new proposed article 63B provides grounds for disqualification of all persons in the service of Pakistan or any other organization, including the armed forces and the judiciary, for possessing foreign assets (accounts, property, business etc.) as well as dual nationality either of the persons themselves, their spouse, or children. The Bill was introduced amid media reports that some of the legislators have dual nationality and foreign assets.

### *ii. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)*

The judiciary and the armed forces were subjects of three proposed constitutional amendments (to articles 193, 209 and 245) introduced in the seventh sitting. The first two amendments presented by a single male PMLN Member proposed reducing the minimum age limit for appointing high court judges from 45 to 40, and limit the period during which decisions must be taken on any references or complaints against judges to six months. The third amendment by a single male PPPP legislator seeks parliamentary approval to all treaties, agreements, memoranda of understanding or any other instrument relating to defence or cooperation in the field of defence, thus making the armed forces answerable to the elected representatives. In the aftermath of Pakistan's role in war on terror, the Bill's section 245 says no foreign intervention or violation of international boundaries is to be allowed except with the permission of the parliament.

### *iii. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)*

The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of Articles 1, 51, 106 and 239) was presented by a group of male MQM Members in the fourth sitting. Citing the inaccessibility of the Chief Executive, his Cabinet Members and the bureaucracy, including the law enforcing agencies, as the reason for lack of dispensing justice in far flung areas, the Bill calls for setting up new provinces. The Bill says new provinces are necessitated by cultural and social diversity and the administrative inconveniences of the current setup.

Another amendment in the constitution in article 193 proposed by a single male PPPP Member in the same sitting calls for omitting the rule requiring candidates for appointment as judges in high courts to have been civil servants for a period of ten years (article 193, clause 2, paragraph b of the constitution). Another Bill on the same subject was presented by a single male PPPP Member in the form of a repeal Bill; the Civil Services (Qualification for Appointment as High Court Judge) (Repeal) Bill 2011.

## b. Criminal Law

### *i. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)*

During the seventh sitting of the session, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Insertion of 377A, 377B and amendment of Schedule II) was presented by a single female PPPP Member to combat child-molestation.

### *ii. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)*

Presented by a single female PPPP Member, a new section 297A was proposed in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2011 in the fourth sitting. It was about punishable offences related to defiling, damaging or digging graves or burial places etc. A similar Bill had been presented in the 36th session by a group of male and female MQM Members but was not taken up.

### *iii. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)*

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Insertions of 297A, 297B) jointly by male and female MQM Members was introduced in the fourth sitting against exhuming, cooking, eating or selling human corpse for magic. The two amendments call for seven to ten years jail terms along with fine for anyone exhuming human corpse "without due permission from competent authority".

### *iv. 39th session (1st February 2012 – 14th February 2012)*

Two further amendments to criminal law were made in the fifth sitting. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of Schedule II), introduced by a single female PMLN Member, calls for amending section 320 to increase the punishment for rash driving and driving without license.

Similarly male and female PPPP legislators also moved two amendments (297A, 297B) in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012, seeking to keep the holy images and Quranic verses from any intentional or unintentional destruction, damage and defilement.

### **c. Code of Criminal Procedure**

#### ***i. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)***

Two Bills were introduced for amending the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Amendment of schedule II Act V of 1898) was introduced by a group of male PMLN legislators and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of sections 374 and 376) by a single male PPPP parliamentarian.

### **d. Pakistan Penal Code**

#### ***i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)***

Two amendment Bills were introduced on the Pakistan Penal Code in the seventh sitting. The first was an amendment in section 182, proposed by a single male PMLN legislator, calling for increase in jail term and fine for giving false information to a public servant (to two years and Rs 10,000). The second was inserting section 177-A, proposed by a single male MQM Member, which designates the refusal to or delay in filing the First Investigation Report (FIR) by an officer in-charge of a police station an offence punishable by a jail term which may extend to seven years and a fine which may extend to Rs 100,000.

Calling for removing death sentences for women of any age as well as children under the age of 15, the Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendments of section 53) was introduced by a single male PPPP legislator in the fourth sitting of the 38th session.

### **e. Emigration, Citizenship, Nationality**

#### ***i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)***

The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Amendment of section 5) was introduced in the fourth sitting to enable NADRA to maintain records of children whose parentage is not known for the purposes of proper enumeration and to facilitate them in getting proper citizenship registration documents.

On dual nationalities of some parliamentarians, a PMLN female legislator moved the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Amendment of section 99) in the same sitting. It calls for providing accurate information at the time of filing nomination papers and proposes that the Returning Officers should be duty bound to accurately scrutinize such nomination papers.

#### ***ii. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)***

A single female PMLN Member presented the Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Substitution of section 14, omission of section 15 and amendments of sections 14A, 16, 21) in the fourth sitting. The Bill, which was introduced, is about acquiring second nationality and/or citizenship and sharing the information with relevant authorities in Pakistan within 30 days.

Amendments were also proposed in the Representation of the People Bill 2011 – sections 12, 14 and 99 – by a single female PMLN Member, and sections 7, 12 and 42 by a single male PPPP legislator. The first Bill advocates amendments to enjoin the candidates for elective office to provide accurate information at the time of filing their nomination papers. It also proposes that it should be the duty of Returning Officers to accurately scrutinize such nomination papers. The second Bill seeks to set limits on election campaign expenses.

#### ***iii. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)***

The issue of official citizenship and identification documents of persons who do not have knowledge of their parentage was raised in three Bills – the National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of section 10) by a single male PPPP Member; the National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendments of section 2 and 9) by a single female PPPP Member; and the Passport (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of sections 2 and 13) by a single female PPPP Member. Introduced in the fourth sitting the Bills called for issuing proper identification and citizenship documents to persons (including minors and those above the age of 18) who do not have knowledge of their parentage, to enable them to live in the

same manner as other citizens of Pakistan. These documents are necessary so that they can enroll themselves in schools, open bank accounts, and for travel outside Pakistan.

#### **f. Minority Rights**

##### *i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)*

The Hindu Marriage Bill 2011 was introduced by a single male minority PML Member during the seventh sitting. It will give legal cover and registration to marriages among the Hindu community.

#### **g. Right to Information**

##### *i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)*

To safeguard the public's right to information to promote transparency and accountability, the Right to Information Bill 2011 was introduced by a single female PPPP legislator in the seventh sitting.

#### **h. Civil Servants**

##### *i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)*

The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Substitution of section 14 and insertion of section 16A) was introduced by a single male PPPP Member during the 12th sitting. It proposes to bar retired civil servants from being re-employed on any post under the federal government or any attached department.

#### **i. Capital Development Authority**

##### *i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)*

Presented by a single male PPPP legislator in the 12th sitting, the Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new section 46AA) is about land encroachment in the federal capital.

##### *ii. 33rd session (1st August 2011 – 12th August 2011)*

An amendment was introduced in the Capital Development Authority Bill 2011 in the second sitting by a single female PMLN Member to curb the practice of converting public parks into residential and commercial areas.

#### **j. Miscellaneous**

##### *i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)*

The Insurance (Amendment) Bill 2011] (Insertion of new section 120A) was introduced by a single female PMLN Member in the fourth sitting to offer social security to victims of road accidents through a National Insurance Scheme funded by the Bait-ul-Maal, increased insurance fee for vehicles, fees on issuance and renewal of driving licenses, and a fraction of the fines collected for traffic violations.

The De-weaponization of Pakistan Bill 2011 was presented in the 12th sitting to control the use and proliferation and manufacturing of lethal weapons, arms, ammunitions and weapons and to curb vandalism and violence against the life and property of the citizens of Pakistan. It was presented jointly by male and female MQM legislators.

Additionally an amendment was proposed in section two of the Control of Narcotics Substances Bill 2011 by a single male PMLN Member calling for deleting poppy straw from the list of narcotic substances.

##### *ii. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)*

The Political Parties Order (Amendment) Bill 2012 stands out as the only piece of legislation brought in jointly by women legislators from the treasury, including coalition partners, and the opposition benches in the fourth sitting. The Bill calls for ensuring women's representation in the political and legislative process. Proposing changes by inserting article 8A and sub-sections 2 and 3 (in Section 10) of the Political Parties Act, it also calls upon every political party to make a selection of minimum of ten percent women candidates for elective offices for general seats, and that every political party shall have a minimum of 33% quota for women in the party's elected general council and in any associated party committees and forums at the federal, provincial and local levels.

*iii. 39th session (1st February 2012 – 14th February 2012)*

The Pakistan Sports Board Bill 2012 was introduced by a single female PMLN Member in the fifth sitting to enhance the performance of various sports boards by putting in place a proper system of appointments and to promote election processes within these organizations.

## **6.2.6 Private Members' Bills Not Taken Up**

Twenty Private Members' Bills were not taken up by the House in the fourth parliamentary year. Again, the majority of these were constitutional amendments – the most notable being the proposed 20th amendment calling for new provinces. Unfortunately the Bills on child and women rights, senior citizens, food security and the right to information were not taken up.

### **a. Constitution**

*i. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)*

The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of Articles 1, 51, 106 and 239), calling for creating new provinces, was presented by four groups of MQM legislators in the fourth sitting – two by all-male groups, one by a single male Member and one jointly by male and female Members. Since the bill was the same, only one was introduced.

*ii. 39th session (1st February 2012 – 14th February 2012)*

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of Articles 1, 51, 59 and 106) was presented by a single male PPPP Member in the fifth sitting. A single male PMLN Member also proposed amendments (of Articles 48, 51, 91etc.) in a Bill which was not taken up.

### **b. Code of Criminal Procedure**

*i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)*

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendment of Schedule II, Act V of 1898), presented by a single male PMLN Member in the 10th sitting, was not taken up.

### **c. Emigration, Citizenship, Nationality**

*i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)*

The Emigration (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Amendment of section 22) was presented by a single male PMLN legislator during the fourth sitting. This Bill was presented for the second time in the 10th sitting, but was not taken up.

### **d. Women, Child, Human and Minority Rights**

*i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)*

The National Commission on the Status of Women (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Amendment of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11) was presented by a single female PMLN Member in the seventh and the 10th sittings but was not taken up.

*ii. 39th session (1st February 2012 – 14th February 2012)*

The Charter of Child Rights Bill 2009 presented by a single female PML legislator in the 10th sitting lays down the definition of a child as any person under the age of 18 years. It asks the federal and provincial governments to respect and safeguard the rights of a child regardless of his/her own, parents' or legal guardians' race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or any other status. These rights include the physical and mental well-being of a child and safety from any harm. The Bill also provides for parental and/or legal guardian's accountability. The child's relationship with the parent or any other person and its effect on the child is held as a factor in determining the child's best interests. It was not taken up.

### **e. Right to Information**

*i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)*

The Right to Information Bill 2011 presented in the seventh sitting by a single female PMLN Member was not taken up.



## f. Miscellaneous

### i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)

The Federal Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Amendment of section 3) was presented by a single female PMLN Member but was not taken up in the seventh sitting. It calls for "effective discharge of the FIA's duties" and appointing a senior officer of the Police Service of Pakistan as its head.

### ii. 39th session (1st February 2012 – 14th February 2012)

The Pakistan Food Security for Poor Peoples' Bill 2012 presented by a single female PMLN Member in the 10th sitting seeks to ensure food security for the people living below the poverty line and the families which are unable to meet their food requirements according to minimum health standards. The Senior Citizens Welfare Bill 2012 was also presented but not taken up in the same sitting. It was presented by an all-female group of PMLN legislators.

## 6.3 Government Bills

Government Bills are presented by Ministers and/or other officials on behalf of the government. The government business is conducted on all working days of the week except Tuesdays, when private business takes precedence. The Bill is introduced by a Minister, in accordance with the provisions of rule 120, after giving written notice, accompanied by a copy of the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons signed by the Minister.

In the fourth parliamentary year, out of the 45 Government Bills presented in the House, 25 were passed, nine were not taken up and the remaining 11 were introduced and sent to the relevant Standing Committees. Twenty one of the Government Bills presented during the year were amendments to the constitution and existing laws, while three were ordinances, one of which about industrial relations was later passed as a Bill.

Twenty five Government Bills related to energy, human and women rights, education, and trade unions were presented by the relevant ministers and passed. Nine Government Bills, including those on the service structure of health personnel, drug regulation, energy and power and price control, were not taken up during the year.

### 6.3.1 Passed Government Bills

Out of 25 passed Government Bills, 14 were amendments to the constitution and existing laws and 11 were new Bills. It included the 20th constitutional amendment that helped validate the election of 28 lawmakers whose membership was suspended by Supreme Court as the by-elections under the 18th Amendment were held by an incomplete Election Commission. More importantly it provided for an independent Election Commission and a neutral interim government set-up to oversee polls. Bills related to energy, human rights and women rights, education, and trade unions were presented by the relevant Ministers and passed.

## a. Education

### i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)

The National Vocational and Technical Education Commission Bill 2008 was passed in the 19th sitting to establish a federal level institution for policy formation, regulation and coordination in matters relating to technical and vocational training. This institution is expected to work for reducing unemployment by promoting technical skills among the public.

### ii. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)

The National University of Modern Languages (Amendment) Bill 2011 was passed in the 11th sitting in response to disturbances and incidents of indiscipline in the university. Appropriate amendments and improvements were made in the National University of Modern Languages Ordinance 2000 (XVIII of 2000).

### iii. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)

The Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University Islamabad Bill 2011 was passed in the third sitting to establish the Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University in Islamabad for imparting education in health and other sciences.

## **b. Energy and Power**

### ***i. 33rd session (1st August 2011 – 12th August 2011)***

The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment Bill) 2010 passed in the ninth sitting aims to strengthen the enforcement role of the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority to regulate the power sector.

### ***ii. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)***

The Private Power and Infrastructure Board Bill 2010 was passed to elevate the Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB) to a statutory institution to inspire private and public sectors' confidence in its authority, credibility, and efficiency. Furthermore, changing the status of the board was deemed necessary to avoid legal complications and for a more proactive role in private sector power investments and generation.

An amendment in criminal law during the 12th sitting aims to ensure the smooth supply of oil and gas by creating a comprehensive legislative instrument which can help curb oil and gas theft by providing adequate punishments etc.

### ***iii. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)***

The Gas Infrastructure and Development Bill 2011 passed in the eighth sitting provides for imposing and collecting cess tax on natural gas for developing the infrastructure for providing gas to consumers, bridge the demand supply gap and facilitate various gas import projects with Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and India. It also included Liquefied Natural Gas import and Liquefied Petroleum Gas supply enhancement projects in both public and private sectors.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2011 passed in the fourth sitting aims to ensure smooth supply of oil and gas. The Bill passed by the National Assembly in the 35th session was sent to the Senate. It was passed again during the 36th session with the Senate's recommendations.

### ***iv. 39th session (1st February 2012 – 14th February 2012)***

Earlier passed in the 35th session, the Private Power and Infrastructure Board Bill 2011 was passed again in the House after it was given go ahead in the Senate.

## **c. Elections**

### ***i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)***

Presented in the sixth sitting the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2011 made the National Identity Card issued by the National Database Regulatory Authority (NADRA) mandatory for casting votes. The Bill makes the disclosure of secret information by an employee of the Election Commission an offence punishable by imprisonment for five years, or fine up to five million rupees, or both. It also calls for adopting local commission system for recording evidence for speedy trial of election petitions by the election tribunals.

### ***ii. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)***

The Delimitation of Constituencies (Amendment) Bill 2011 was passed in the 11th sitting. It was about a proposed amendment regarding the delegation of powers of the Chief Election Commissioner to 'two or more' members (if required by the circumstances) as recommended by the Senate. However, a member proposed that this be changed to 'three or more' on the day of the bill's passage during the 11th sitting. The bill was consequently passed with this additional amendment in clause 3, section 5.

### ***iii. 39th session (1st February – 14th February 2012)***

The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill 2012 (Amendments of Articles 1, 51, 106 and 239) was passed in the 10th sitting.

Though presented to validate the election of 28 lawmakers through by-polls whose membership was suspended by the Supreme Court on the account of incomplete Election Commission, the 20th constitutional amendment helped finalized the mechanism for a consensus appointment of caretaker governments in the center and the provinces for holding polls. It also enhanced the term of ECP Members to five years.

According to the article 224A clause 1 of the amendment, in case the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in the outgoing National Assembly do not agree on any person to be

appointed as the caretaker Prime Minister, within three days of the dissolution of the National Assembly, they shall forward two nominees each to a committee to be immediately constituted by the Speaker of the National Assembly. If the committee is also unable to finalize the name of the caretaker prime minister within three days, the names of the nominees will be referred to the Election Commission for final decision within two days. Similar provisions were made for caretaker governments in the provinces in clause 2.

#### d. Women and Human Rights

##### *i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)*

The Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Bill 2010 was passed in the 10th sitting, transferring the fund from the Human Rights Wing to the Ministry of Human Rights, functional since November 2008.

##### *ii. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)*

Aimed at establishing an independent national commission to protect the human rights, the National Commission for Human Rights Bill 2011 was passed during the fifth sitting.

##### *iii. 38th session (12th January 2012 – 19th January 2012)*

In the sixth sitting, the National Commission for Women Bill was passed. The need for a commission for the rights of women was advocated by the Women's Parliamentary Caucus, which has a cross-party representation of women parliamentarians. The National Assembly's Standing Committee on Human Rights also took initiatives to promote establishment of an effective and autonomous women's commission.

#### e. Finance, Revenue, Economy and Statistics

##### *i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)*

The General Statistics (Reorganization) Bill 2011 passed in the 15th sitting aims to unify the three data collecting departments and technical wings of the Statistics Division into an autonomous Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

##### *ii. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)*

The Banks (Nationalization) Amendment Bill was passed in the eighth sitting.

##### *iii. 39th session (1st February 2012 – 14th February 2012)*

The State Bank of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill 2011 was passed in the sixth sitting. It gave statutory status to the Monetary Policy Committee of the State Bank to facilitate the central bank's autonomy in performing its essential functions in the changing financial environment.

#### f. Consumer Protection

##### *i. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)*

The Islamabad Consumers Protection (Amendment) Bill 2012 passed in the eighth sitting provides for summary trials<sup>2</sup> of cases of profiteering, hoarding, black-marketing, adulteration, selling of expired items of food and other items unfit for human consumption, or charging in excess of the prices fixed by the competent authority, by a special magistrate.

#### g. Taxes

##### *i. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)*

The Petroleum Products (Petroleum Levy) (Amendment) Bill 2010 was passed in the 10th sitting. It is to the levy or tax payable to the government by companies dealing in petroleum products.

#### h. Industry

##### *i. 40th session (14th March 2012 – 16th March 2012)*

Passed in the first sitting the Industrial Relations Bill 2012 consolidates and rationalizes the law on

<sup>2</sup> "A mock trial is held: a jury is selected and, in some cases, presented with the evidence that would be used at a real trial. The parties are required to attend the proceeding and hear the verdict that the jury brings in. After the verdict, the parties are required to once again attempt a settlement before going to a real trial." See Spiegel, S. Arthur (1985-1986), Summary Jury Trials, 54, pp. 829, and Lambros, Thomas D. (1985-1986), Summary Jury Trial – An Alternative Method of Resolving Disputes, 69, pp. 286

forming trade unions and federations of trade unions, and regulates relations between employers and workers.

#### **i. Law**

##### ***i. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)***

The Islamabad High Court (Amendment) Bill 2011 passed in the fourth sitting increases the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Islamabad High Court due to excessive workload. This means that the Islamabad High Court will only take cases worth at least one hundred million rupees.

The Anti-Dumping Duties (Amendment) Bill 2009 was passed in the eighth sitting. An amendment was made to section 64 to empower an existing tribunal to entertain, if needed, appeals against the decisions of the National Telecommunications Corporation.

#### **j. Air Carriage**

##### ***i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)***

In the 18th sitting, the Carriage by Air Bill 2010 was passed to consolidate laws and conventions on international and domestic carriage by air.

##### ***ii. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)***

The Carriage by Air Bill 2011 was passed in the eighth sitting again after it had returned to the House after approval and recommendations from the Senate.

### **6.3.2 Government Bills Not Taken Up**

Two amendments to existing laws, two Ordinances, and five Bills were not taken up during the fourth parliamentary year.

#### **a. Health**

##### ***i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)***

In the backdrop of doctors and nurses' strikes in the federal capital, the Career Structure for Health Personnel Scheme Ordinance 2011 detailing service structure, regularization of contracts and salaries of health personnel was not taken up during the first sitting.

##### ***ii. 40th session (14th March 2012 – 16th March 2012)***

The President promulgated the Drug Regulatory Agency of Pakistan Ordinance 2012 in February for setting up a national drug regulator. The ordinance was promulgated after the Supreme Court took suo motu notice of over 100 deaths in Lahore because of adverse effects of a drug for heart patients. It aims to streamline the regulation, manufacture, import, export, storage, distribution and sale of therapeutic goods and devices (including medicines). However, it was not taken up in the third sitting.

#### **b. Energy and Power**

##### ***i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)***

Presented in the ninth sitting the Pakistan Energy Efficiency and Conservation Bill 2011 was not taken up. It sets down formation of a national energy conservation authority - ENERCON - to stipulate mechanisms and procedures for effective conservation and efficient use of energy.

#### **c. Right to Information**

##### ***i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)***

The Right to Information Bill, presented by the former Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting during the 17th sitting, was not taken up.

#### **d. Chartered Accountants**

##### ***i. 40th session (14th March 2012 – 16th March 2012)***

The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill 2012 was not taken up in the third sitting. It covers both the education and the post-qualification behaviour of chartered accountants, and lays down penalties for professional misconduct.

## e. Price Control

### i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)

During the 12th sitting, the Price Control and Prevention of Profiteering and Hoarding (Amendment) Bill 2010 (amendment of sections 2, 4 and 6) was presented but not taken up. It was withdrawn for further amendments.

## f. Law

### i. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)

The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill 2011 seeks to review the duration of legal practice before which an advocate can not join the Supreme Court. Presented in the first sitting it was not taken up.

## g. States and Frontier Regions

### i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)

An amendment to the Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) was presented by the Federal Minister for States and Frontier Regions in the first sitting. The Bill proposes an increase in the maintenance allowance of ex-rulers of all merged and acceding states (and their dependents) due to inflationary pressure. This Bill was not taken up.

## h. Defense Housing Authority

### i. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)

Presented in the 12th sitting the Defence Housing Authority Bill 2007 was not taken up. This Bill covers the acquisition of land for housing needs of personnel belonging to the armed forces and their families, as well as the general public.

### 6.3.3 Introduced Government Bills

Eleven Government Bills were introduced and sent to the relevant Standing Committees during the fourth parliamentary year. These included Bills on the control of biological weapons, enhancement in the powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, changes in the ranking system of the Airport Security Force, inclusion of some additional traffic violations in the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, and the restructuring of Railways.

## a. Education

### i. 40th session (14th March 2012 – 16th March 2012)

The National Institute of Science and Technical Education (Islamabad) Bill 2012 was introduced in the second sitting to give it the status of degree awarding institution.

## b. Elections

### i. 36th session (14th November 2011 – 25th November 2011)

The Members, Election Commission (Oath of office, term, salary, allowances, perks and privileges) Bill 2011 was introduced in the sixth sitting. It fixed the term of office of the ECP members to two years. However after the passage of the 20th amendment, the term of ECP members has been extended to five years.

## c. Proliferation of WMDs

### i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)

The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (Implementation) Bill 2011 was introduced in the 11th sitting. The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC) was adopted in 1972. Pakistan has signed and ratified this convention in 1974. Article IV of the Convention requires all states parties to take, in accordance with their constitutional processes, any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in the convention, within their territories, under their jurisdiction or control anywhere. The introduced Bill is to enable Pakistan to meet its international obligations to combat bio-terrorism and take all

necessary legislative, regulatory and administrative steps to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including biological weapons and their delivery systems and related technologies as per resolution 1540 of the United Nations Security Council adopted in April 2004.

#### **d. Finance, Revenue, Economy and Statistics**

##### *i. 30th session (11th April 2011 – 12th May 2011)*

The Companies (Amendment) Bill 2011 was introduced in the ninth sitting. It aims to improve the earnings of all companies listed in Pakistan.

##### *ii. 35th session (3rd October 2011- 18th October 2011)*

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Regulation and Enforcement) Bill was introduced in the eighth sitting. This Bill provides for enhancing the powers, functions and duties of the SECP since its regulatory jurisdiction has expanded. The Companies (Amendment) Bill 2011 was also introduced to bring stability to the market price of shares by repurchase of undervalued shares on the stock market by listed companies<sup>3</sup>.

#### **e. Railways**

##### *i. 40th session (14th March 2012 – 16th March 2012)*

The Federal Minister for Railways presented the Transfer of Railways (Amendment) Bill 2012 in the first sitting for the restructuring of Pakistan Railways as recommended by the Cabinet Committee.

##### *f. Traffic Rules*

##### *i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)*

The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2011 presented by the Interior Minister in the ninth sitting calls for including some traffic violations, accepted internationally as hazardous and potentially dangerous, in the list of declared traffic violations in the 12th section of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance 1965.

#### **g. Airport Security**

##### *i. 37th session (15th December 2011 – 6th January 2012)*

The Airport Security Force (Amendment) Bill 2011 was introduced in the second sitting which redesigns existing ranks within the ASF to avoid disparity between similar ranks in other security forces. This was necessary because there was confusion regarding protocol and chain of command due to the discrepancy in ranking systems of various security forces.

### **6.4 Resolutions**

Under Rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, “any Member or a Minister may move a Resolution relating to a matter of general public interest, provided that the number of Resolutions to be moved by a private Member in the same session shall not exceed five.”

A total of 77 Resolutions were submitted during the fourth parliamentary year. Eight Resolutions were taken up by the House, four each by Government Members and Private Members. But only one of the adopted Resolutions was originally on the Agenda. One of the Resolutions debated by the House was not adopted while 68 were neither debated nor taken up. By contrast, of the 89 Resolutions submitted in the third parliamentary year, 12 were adopted.

Resolutions	Number
On the Orders of the Day	71
Not On the Orders of the Day	6
Total Resolutions	77
Adopted by the House	8

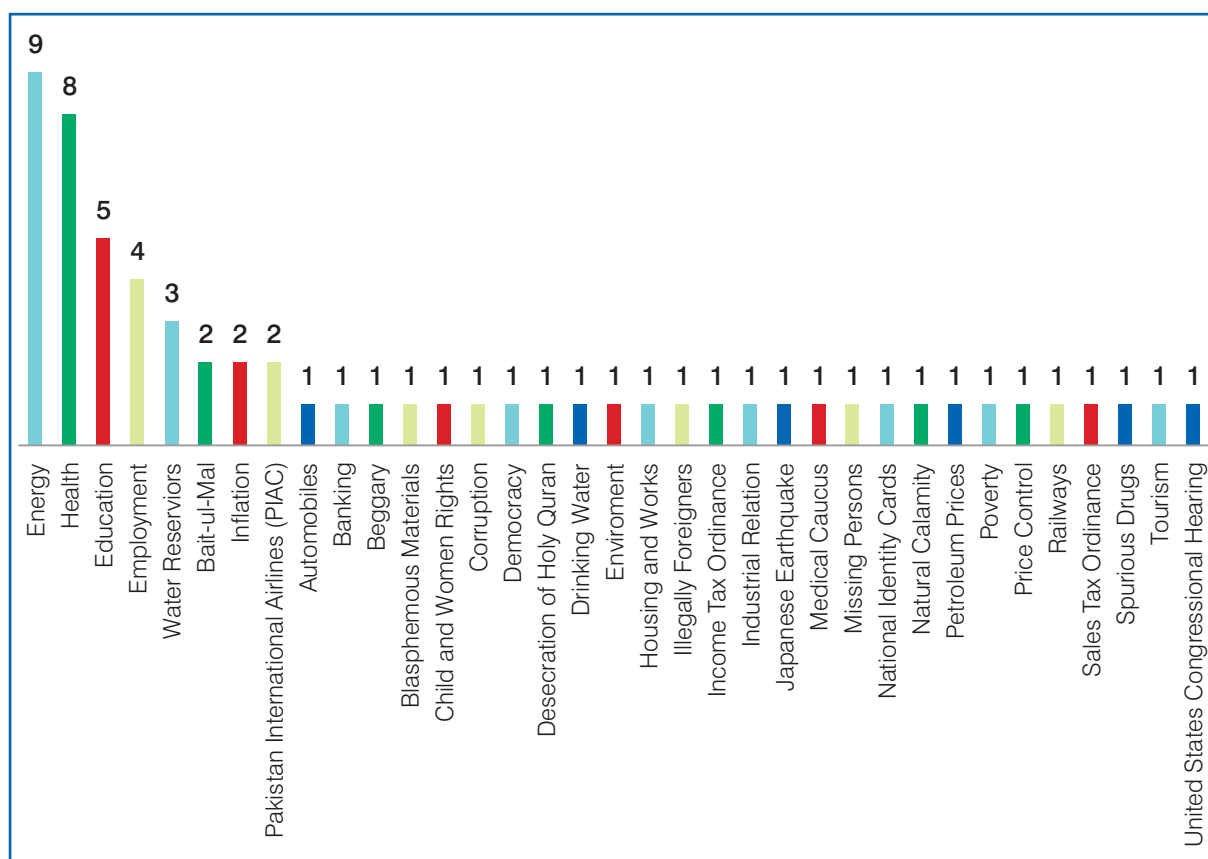
<sup>3</sup> Companies (2012), The Business Dictionary, “A company that offers its securities (stock/shares,bond/loans etc.) for sale to the general public; typically through a stock exchange”, retrieved on May 20, 2012 from <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/public-company.html>.

### Top Ten Performers (Resolutions)

The following table illustrates the top ten legislators who sponsored Resolutions either individually or in collaboration with their colleagues.

Sr. No	Name of Members	Party	Resolutions
1	Shireen Arshad Khan	PMLN	8
2	Mian Marghoob Ahmad	PMLN	3
3	Belum Hasnain	PPPP	3
4	Hamayun Saifullah Khan	PML	2
5	Khalida Mansoor	PMLN	2
6	Shaheen Ashfaq	PMLN	2
7	Tahira Aurangzeb	PMLN	2
8	Nisar Ali Khan	PMLN	1
9	Nadeem Ehsan	MQM	1
10	Nahid Shahid Ali	MQM	1

Health, education, employment, environment, energy, water reservoirs and drinking water were the subject of several Resolutions presented in the House. These included ensuring that free treatment was being provided at state run health facilities, construction of new water reservoirs, halting the rise in LPG prices, provision of stipends to girl students etc. However, none of these Resolutions were taken up.



Moreover the legislators failed to highlight several issues of national importance. No Resolutions were presented on the Abbottabad operation of May 2 in which US Navy SEALs killed Osama bin Laden in a covert mission led by CIA operatives. Similarly the NATO attack on Salala check-post in Mohmand Agency on November 26, 2011 killing 24 Pakistani soldiers was also not brought to the House's attention through Resolutions.

Other important issues that were not given sufficient attention through Resolutions were the Memogate scandal, foreign affairs, and the situation Balochistan. While there was a Resolution condemning the US congressional hearing on the province on February 8, 2012, there were none regarding the grievances of the Baloch peoples.

Out of the 71 Resolutions on the Orders of the Day, 40 were submitted singly by female Members, 23 singly by male Members and ten jointly by male and female Members. Segregated groups of both genders submitted two Resolutions each.

Gender	Resolutions
All Females	2
All Males	2
Jointly Male and Female	10
Single Female	40
Single Male	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>

Overall 66 of the 77 Resolutions were moved by legislators from Punjab. The PMLN legislators submitted the most, 60, Resolutions. The ruling PPPP legislators submitted eight Resolutions, followed by MQM five, and ANP and MQM one each. PMLN and MQM parliamentarians also submitted two Resolutions jointly.

Parliamentary Party	KP	Punjab	Punjab Sindh	Sindh	Total
ANP	1	--	--		1
MQM	--	--	--	5	5
PML	1	--	--	--	1
PMLN	--	60	--	--	60
PMLN MQM	--	--	2	--	2
PPPP	--	6		2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77</b>

#### 6.4.1 Adopted Resolutions

Eight Resolutions were adopted during the fourth parliamentary year. All these Resolutions except one were submitted by male Members of the House.

The first session of the fourth parliamentary years saw the adoption of a Resolution offering condolences for the victims of the Japanese earthquake in its second sitting. The Resolution was moved by a PPPP legislator.

Two Resolutions were adopted in the 36th session. During the second sitting, a PPPP legislator submitted a Resolution to extend the Industrial Relations Ordinance 2011 for 120 days, which was adopted. Since the passage of the 18th amendment in the constitution, all labour related issues have devolved to the provinces. The ordinance on the formation of trade unions as well as employer-employee relations and applicable to the whole of Pakistan was promulgated earlier to overcome any possible legal lacuna.

The only adopted Resolution submitted by a female PPPP legislator in the eighth sitting of the same session was about gender equality and women rights in health and education. The Member noted that most instances of maternal mortality and morbidity are preventable, adding that preventable maternal mortality and morbidity is a health and human rights challenge requiring effective promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls, in particular their right to life, to be equal in dignity, to education, to be free to seek, receive and impart information, to enjoy the benefit of scientific progress, to freedom from discrimination, and to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health. The legislator called for maternal health to be declared a basic human right.

An ANP parliamentarian submitted a Resolution on democracy in the third sitting of the 38th session. The Resolution said the future of Pakistan and the well being of its people was in the continuation and strengthening of democratic institutions and constitutionalism for resolving national issues. This was the only Resolution that was on the Agenda during all 11 sessions held during the fourth parliamentary year.

The 39th session witnessed the adoption of three Resolutions, all submitted by Private Members. During the second sitting, a PMLN legislator submitted a Resolution calling for reducing petroleum prices, suggesting forming a Committee of the House to make recommendations within one week.



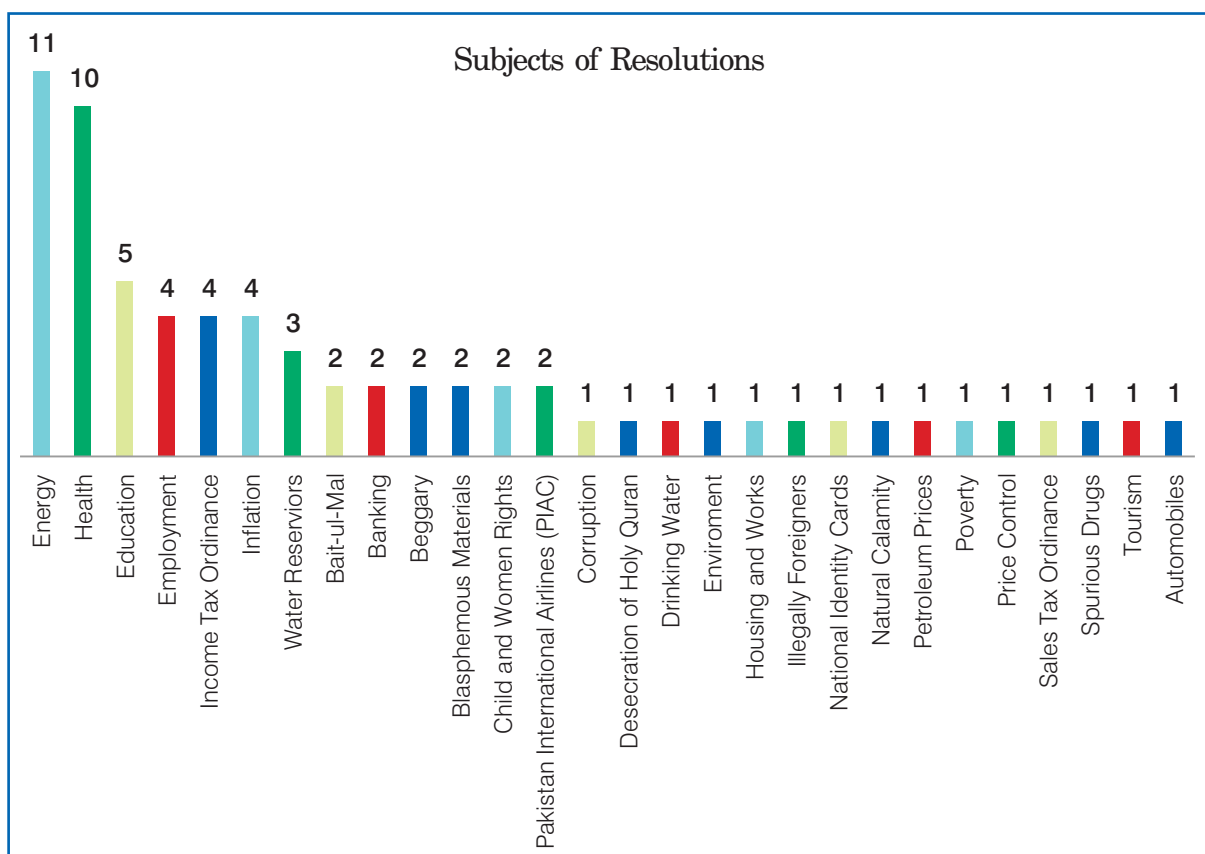
In the fifth sitting, an MQM Member submitted a Resolution for establishing a medical caucus. The Member suggested that the caucus comprising parliamentarians who are medical doctors should be formed to promote health and medical care issues.

In the ninth sitting of the 39th session the Leader of the Opposition submitted a Resolution against the US congressional hearing on Balochistan. A Sub-Committee of the US House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs held a hearing on February 8, 2012 on Balochistan. The Resolution termed the hearing an interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

A PMLN legislator submitted a Resolution on missing persons in the first sitting of the 40th session. The Resolution registered his concern about the plight of the families of persons missing for long periods without any intimation as to their whereabouts. He noted that this was causing grave allegations against state agencies. He called upon the government to ensure prevalence of the rule of law and to implement the observations of the Supreme Court as well as the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry on Enforced Disappearances for enacting legislation to resolve the problem of missing persons. He also asked the government to devise a comprehensive framework law to regulate the role and functioning of the intelligence and security agencies. The Member suggested formation of an eight-member Special Committee to monitor progress in this regard. The Special Committee, after meetings with representatives of the families of missing persons and victims of terrorism, and briefings by the concerned intelligence and security agencies, should submit its recommendations to the House within two months.

#### 6.4.2 Resolutions Not Taken Up

Sixty-eight Resolutions not debated nor taken up in the House during the fourth parliamentary year were about several issues of national importance. More than a fifth of Resolutions were about energy, followed closely by health. Resolutions were also submitted regarding education, employment, inflation and water reservoirs.



Additionally the House also debated but did not adopt a Resolution calling on the government to reduce the Railways deficit. It was submitted by a single male PMLN Member.

Fifty six of the Resolutions not taken up by the House were submitted by PMLN Members, five by the PPPP, four by the MQM, two by PMLN and MQM jointly and one by PML.

# Annexures

## Annexure I: Issues Raised Through Points of Order

Issues	ANP		BNPA		IND		MMAP		MQM		PML		PMLF		PMLN		PPP		PPPS		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18th Amendment	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	1	-	15	1
19th Amendment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	0
20th Amendment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	5	0
Abbottabad killing of Osama Bin Laden	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	13	0
Accountability	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	4	8	1	-	-	27	5
Action/ Implementation Committee of Parliament	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
Afghan refugees	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	0
Agriculture	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	31	1	-	-	50	1
ANP and MQM Relation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
All-parties conference (APC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	0
Assassination of Punjab Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Austerity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1
Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0
Balochistan Related Issues	-	2	1	-	8	-	3	1	6	-	4	2	-	-	21	-	26	3	-	-	69	8
Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	2
Budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	-	-	7	3
Business Advisory Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	1	-	10	1
Business of the House	3	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	9	0	13	3	0	0	35	3	66	23	2	0	133	30
Cabinet	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
Capital Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0
Charter Of Democracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Child Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	0	3
Closure of Parachinar Road	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Commissioner ate System	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
Communications	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	9	-	1	-	23	0
Compensation to Diamer Bhasha Dam affectees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	0
Competition Commission Of Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Decorum of House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	7	3	1	0	18	3
Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	6	0
Corruption	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	2	1	-	19	3
Law and Order	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	2	10	0	8	1	0	0	25	0	36	3	0	0	92	6
Criticism on Opposition	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Criticism of General Pervaiz Musharraf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	12	0
Criticism of the Federal Government	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	22	2	2	0	0	0	27	4
Criticism on colleague(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	1

Issues	ANP		BNPA		IND		MMAP		MQM		PML		PMLF		PMLN		PPPP		PPPS		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Criticism on Security Agencies	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	0
Criticism on Sindh government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	0
Criticism on the House	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	0
Criticism on the President	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	0
Criticism on the Punjab Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	0
Cyber Issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Performance of the Federal Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	2
Democracy	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	8	2	-	-	16	2
Development Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	7	1	-	-	22	1
Development Works	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	7	2
DG ISI visit to US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Dictatorship	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	0
Disaster Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	0
Dr Afia Siddiqui Case	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	0
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Drone Attacks	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	1	2	-	-	-	19	1
Economy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	0
Elections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	10	1	8	0	0	0	23	1
Education	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	-	20	6
Employment Issues	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	6	2	1	0	20	4
Energy Crisis	7	3	0	0	9	0	6	0	23	0	6	2	0	0	78	2	41	1	0	0	170	8
Engineering Council Issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Faisalabad Issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
FATA related issues	1	3	-	-	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	22	4
Request for Fateha	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	7	2	0	0	20	2
Finance and Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	8	1
Natural Calamities	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	27	5	-	-	38	5
Food Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	1
Foreign Affairs	1	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	12	1	12	3	1	0	40	8
Foreign Interventions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
President's visit to America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	1
Gilgit-Baltistan Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Good Governance	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Hajj Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	-	-	12	1
Hazara Province Issue	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Health	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	11	-	-	15	13
Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	0
Housing and Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	7	1
Human Rights	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	2
International Monetary Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	0
Industries and Production	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	16	0
Inflation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	0	0	0	18	1	10	1	0	0	42	3

Issues	ANP		BNPA		IND		MMAP		MQM		PML		PMLF		PMLN		PPPP		PPPS		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Interior (Internal Affairs)	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	2
Inter-party relations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	0
Inter-Provincial Autonomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0
Judiciary-Executive relations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Role of Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	10	0
Karachi Related issues	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	42	2
Kashmir Affairs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Kerry-Lugar Bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Kidnapping	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	12	2	-	-	25	2
Labour Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	8	0
Libraries	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Media	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	6	1	2	1	-	-	10	5	14	15	2	-	39	22
Mehran Bank scandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Members' Attendance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Members' Perks and Privileges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Memogate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	4	2	-	-	13	4
Military Operation in Tribal Areas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Militancy	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Ministerial Absence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Minority Rights	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	7	1	-	1	11	1	22	6	-	-	45	12
Miscellaneous Affairs	4	5	-	-	7	-	1	-	10	3	5	5	-	-	27	2	29	6	1	-	84	21
Missing persons' cases	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Mukhtaran Mai's Case Verdict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	0
Murder of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	0
Murder of Shahbaz Bhatti	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
National Accountability Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	-	9	4
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
National Security Affairs	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	1
NATO Attacks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
New Provinces	2	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	7	2	-	-	4	-	7	1	1	-	27	5
National Finance Commission Award	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
National Reconciliation Ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	0
Outdoor Advertisements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Overseas Pakistanis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
Public Accounts Committee (PAC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	2
Pakistanis held Hostage by Pirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	0

Issues	ANP		BNPA		IND		MMAP		MQM		PML		PMLF		PMLN		PPPP		PPPS		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	7	1
Peace and Harmony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0
Performance of Punjab Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Pharmacists Issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0
Pakistan International Airlines (PIAC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	9	1
Police	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	11	1
Privatization	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	0
Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	1	-	-	13	3
Ransacking of PMLN office in Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Raymond Davis Case	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	5	0
Religious Affairs	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	-	-	9	5
Rule of Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Sacking of Mari Gas employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Sectarianism	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
Smuggling	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
State Bank of Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
Student Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
Supremacy of the Parliament	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	0
Swat an Malakand Issue	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	8	0
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	1
Telecommunication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Terrorism	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	12	-	2	-	19	2
Textile Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Transparency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	0
Tribute to Late Benazir Bhutto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	11	2
Tribute to Late Begum Nusrat Bhutto	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	-	8	3
Utility Stores	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Political Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	3
War on terror	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0
Water and Power	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	-	-	14	1
Water for irrigation	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	0
Defence Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Wheat procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	0
Women Rights	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	13	0	0	4	23
ZAB judicial murder Reference case	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0
Zulfiqar Mirza Issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>29</b>
					<b>7</b>				<b>2</b>		<b>7</b>				<b>9</b>		<b>7</b>				<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

## Annexure II: Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts

Sr. No.	Session No.	Sitting No.	Party	Reason for the Protest/ Walkout/Boycott	Time of Protest/ Walkout/Boycott	
					Hours	Minutes
1	36th	10th	PMLN	Against corruption in the country	2	5
2	36th	4th	PMLN	Against corruption in the country	0	10
3	30th	4th	PMLN	Against drone attacks	0	37
4	30th	3rd	A Male Independent Member	Against drone attacks	0	3
5	30th	8th	PMLN	Against drone attacks; Increase in the prices of petroleum	0	13
6	31st	8th	A Male Independent Member PML A Male Member of PML A Male Member of PPPS	Against drone attacks; Non-responsiveness of the government over the Abbottabad incident; Extrajudicial killing in Karachi	0	17
7	30th	4th	PMLN	Against no actions or policies being devised by the government for halting drone attacks in FATA	0	37
8	30th	3rd	A Male Independent Member	Against no actions or policies being devised by the government for halting drone attacks in FATA	0	3
9	33rd	2nd	MQM	Against not debating the issue of target killing in Quetta and Karachi	0	10
10	31st	9th	MQM	Against target killing in Karachi	0	55
11	30th	6th	PMLN	Against the acceptance of the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2011	0	15
12	38th	6th	A Male PMLN Member	Against the arrangements made for the Prime Minister to attend the Supreme Court's hearing, which caused havoc for the general public	1	51
13	33rd	8th	ANP	Against the Commissionerate System in Sindh Province	0	5
14	33rd	7th	A Male Member of PPPP	Against the Commissionerate System in Sindh province	0	5
15	33rd	7th	ANP	Against the Commissionerate System in Sindh province	0	5
16	33rd	9th	Two Male Members of PPPP and ANP	Against the Commissionerate System in Sindh Province	0	14
17	33rd	1st	MQM JUI PMLN	Against the current situation of the Country	0	17
18	31st	16th	Two Minority Members of PMLN Two Minority Members of PML	Against the devolution of the Ministry of Minorities	0	3
19	33rd	4th	PMLN	Against the condition of Pakistan Railways; Against load-shedding	0	2
20	40th	2nd	MQM	Against extortion in Karachi	1	10
21	40th	3rd	MQM	Against extortion in Karachi	0	50
22	30th	13th	PMLN	Against the government on different issues	Sloganeering	
23	39th	5th	A Male Member of PML	Against the involvement of people of Chitral in Karachi incidents	0	10
24	37th	7th	PMLN	Against load-shedding	0	29
25	35th	4th	PMLN JUI	Against load-shedding	1	14
26	30th	12th	ANP	Against load-shedding in KP	1	33

Sr. No.	Session No.	Sitting No.	Party	Reason for the Protest/ Walkout/Boycott	Time of Protest/ Walkout/Boycott	
					Hours	Minutes
27	35th	1st	PMLN	Against load-shedding; Increase in the prices of petroleum	0	5
28	35th	3rd	A Male Member of PPPP	Against load-shedding; Increase in the prices of petroleum	0	30
29	35th	3rd	PMLN	Against load-shedding; Increase in the prices of petroleum	0	30
30	35th	3rd	PMLN	Against load-shedding; Increase in the prices of petroleum	0	9
31	35th	2nd	A Male Member of PPPP	Against load-shedding; Increase in the prices of petroleum; Killing of Hazara Community in Quetta	1	53
32	35th	2nd	PMLN MQM	Against load-shedding; Increase in the prices of petroleum; Killing of Hazara Community in Quetta	0	12
33	36th	9th	PMLN	Against the Memogate scandal Shortage of fertilizer in the country	0	30
34	36th	3rd	PMLN	Against the removal of Speakers security	0	4
35	37th	9th	PMLN	Against the shortage of gas	0	25
36	36th	4th	MQM	Against the Sindh Information Minister accompanying the former provincial interior Minister to London	2	2
37	31st	1st	PMLN	Chanted slogans against the budget speech	0	50
38	31st	5th	PMLN	Delay in flight leading to suspension of tour of PMLN leader to Balochistan	0	8
39	35th	11th	A Male Member of PPPP	Improper preparation of Parliamentarian for Legislation	0	51
40	37th	9th	MQM	Increase in the prices of petroleum	0	20
41	30th	8th	PML-N	Increase in the prices of petroleum; Against drone attacks	0	13
42	37th	12th	A Male Member of PPPP	Issue of new provinces	1	0
43	37th	12th	ANP	Issue of new provinces	1	30
44	35th	9th	PMLN MQM	Members of the MQM and PMLN got into a brawl, after one of the MQM Members raised some concerns over the law and order situation in Punjab on a Point of Order	0	10
45	30th	11th	A Male Independent Member	No attention of government towards closure of Parachinar Road	2	35
46	30th	16th	PMLN	Non-responsiveness of the government over the Abbottabad incident	0	36
47	30t	11th	A Minority Member of PML	Not granting leave to Christian employees in public sector on account of Good Friday and Easter	Till the end of sitting	
48	32nd	1st	MQM PMLN	Not taking up the agenda of the Opposition	0	2



Sr. No.	Session No.	Sitting No.	Party	Reason for the Protest/ Walkout/Boycott	Time of Protest/ Walkout/Boycott	
					Hours	Minutes
49	39th	6th	A Male Member of PMLN	Over the issue of non-allocation of development funds	0	28
50	37th	10th	PMLN	Over the issue of non-allocation of development funds	0	11
51	39th	1st	MQM	Price hike in petroleum commodities; Against target killing in Karachi	0	5
52	39th	1st	PMLN	Price hike in petroleum commodities Against target killing in Karachi	0	13
53	38th	3rd	PMLN PPPS	Protesting the Resolution which was adopted during the sitting	0	24
54	40th	1st	A Minority Member of PMLN MQM ANP	Rise of kidnapping cases of minorities in Sindh	0	2
55	32nd	2nd	MQM	Target killing in Karachi	0	4
56	31st	4th	ANP	Target killing of Pakhtoons in Karachi	2	56
57	35th	11th	A Male Member of PMLN	The Speaker didn't allow the Member to speak on Point of Order	0	40

### Annexure-III: Details of Cut Motions

Sr. No	Demands for Grants		Number of Cut Motions introduced against Demand for Grants	Cut Motions Accepted
	Amount of Funds	Purpose		
1	Rs 776,302,000	Foreign Affairs Division	54	0
2	Rs 457,138,000	Interior Division	39	0
3	Rs 3,770,603,000	Capital Administration And Development Division	36	0
4	Rs 361,138,000	Water And Power Division	35	0
5	Rs 182,510,000	Cabinet	32	0
6	Rs 34,136,040,000	Development Expenditure of Water and Power Division	31	0
7	Rs 195,100,000	Petroleum and Natural Resources Division	22	0
8	Rs 963,568,000	Defence Division	20	0
9	Rs 325,662,000	Information And Broadcasting Division	20	0
10	Rs 4,776,021,000	Islamabad	13	0
11	Rs 2,804,998,000	Cabinet Division	11	0
12	Rs 45,692,126,000	Development Expenditure of Cabinet Division	9	0
13	Rs 11,452,081,000	Pakistan Rangers	9	0
14	Rs 1,353,327,000	Establishment Division	7	0
15	Rs 49,925,000	Prime Minister's Inspection Commission	7	0
16	Rs 856,570,000	Passport Organisation	7	0
17	Rs 1,990,275,000	Other Expenditure of Establishment Division	6	0
18	Rs 546,579,000	Prime Minister's Secretariat	6	0
19	Rs 2,280,731,000	Other Expenditure of Communications Division	6	0
20	Rs 9,283,085,000	Foreign Affairs	6	0
21	Rs 629,974,000	National Accountability Bureau	5	0

Sr. No	Demands for Grants		Number of Cut Motions introduced against Demand for Grants	Cut Motions Accepted
	Amount of Funds	Purpose		
22	Rs 50,000,000,000	Other Development Expenditure of Cabinet Division Outside PSDP	5	0
23	Rs 456,031,000	Information Services Abroad	5	0
24	Rs 282,250,000	Geological Survey	5	0
25	Rs 5,630,624,000	Frontier Constabulary	5	0
26	Rs 5,403,800,000	Development Expenditure of Interior Division	5	0
27	Rs 205,554,000	Emergency Relief and Repatriation	4	0
28	Rs 6,241,901,000	Other Expenditure of Cabinet Division	4	0
29	Rs 295,214,000	Federal Public Service Commission	4	0
30	Rs 3,815,418,000	Development Expenditure of Defence Division	4	0
31	Rs 1,969,124,000	Other Expenditure of Interior Division	4	0
32	Rs 2,140,318,000	Federal Government Educational Institutions in Cantonments and Garrisons	3	0
33	Rs 325,542,000	Press Information Department	3	0
34	Rs 2,972,841,000	Other Expenditure of Information and Broadcasting Division	3	0
35	Rs 76,098,000	Other Expenditure of Petroleum and Natural Resources Division	3	0
36	Rs 43,340,000	Development Expenditure of Petroleum and Natural Resources Division	3	0
37	Rs 1,071,287,000	Pakistan Coast Guards	3	0
38	Rs 4,432,228,000	Atomic Energy	2	0
39	Rs 579,000	Capital Outlay on Land Reforms	2	0
40	Rs 677,351,000	Development Expenditure of Capital Administration and Development Division	2	0
41	Rs 3,278,003,000	Communications Division	2	0
42	Rs 2,522,290,000	Airports Security Force	2	0
43	Rs 578,825,000	Meteorology	2	0
44	Rs 30,304,000	Development Expenditure of Federal Government Educational Institutions In Cantonments And Garrison	2	0
45	Rs 1,699,172,000	Other Expenditure of Foreign Affairs Division	2	0
46	Rs 117,314,000	Directorate of Publications, Newsreels And Documentaries	2	0
47	Rs 54,390,000	Development Expenditure of Information And Broadcasting Division	2	0
48	Rs 24,080,413,000	Civil Armed Forces	2	0
49	Rs 22,350,000,000	Capital Outlay on Development of Atomic Energy	1	0
50	Rs 171,999,000	Development Expenditure of Communications Division	1	0
51	Rs 648,540,000	Survey Of Pakistan	1	0
52	Rs 495,000,000,000	Defence Services	1	0
53	Rs 285,000,000	Capital Outlay on Works Of Foreign Affairs Division	1	0
54	Rs 63,901,000	Stationery And Printing	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>471</b>	<b>0</b>

## Annexure-VI: Detailed Analysis of Questions by Ministry

Ministry	Starred Questions	Un-starred Questions	Total	Questions Fully Answered	Questions with No Response	Questions Termed Not Applicable	Questions Partially Answered	Total
Cabinet Secretariat	90	190	280	224	51	4	1	280
Finance & Revenue	169	97	266	207	57	2	-	266
Petroleum and Natural Resources	126	96	222	182	38	-	2	222
Water and Power	115	82	197	151	46	-	-	197
Interior	40	144	184	79	104	1	-	184
Railways	86	76	162	136	26	-	-	162
Commerce	122	38	160	118	42	-	-	160
Defense	53	86	139	99	39	-	1	139
Housing and Works	9	105	114	48	65	-	1	114
Industries and Production	67	31	98	86	10	2	-	98
Communications	52	35	87	75	12	-	-	87
Foreign Affairs	51	19	70	63	7	-	-	70
Information and Broadcasting	24	43	67	62	5	-	-	67
Law and Justice	11	45	56	28	28	-	-	56
Health	24	25	49	38	11	-	-	49
Environment	29	6	35	21	13	-	1	35
Religious Affairs	14	20	34	33	-	-	1	34
Food and Agriculture	26	5	31	28	3	-	-	31
Science & Technology	21	1	22	20	-	2	-	22
Ports & Shipping	8	13	21	15	6	-	-	21
Inter-Provincial Coordination	12	8	20	17	3	-	-	20
Narcotics Control	11	9	20	18	2	-	-	20
Economic Affairs and Statistics	8	10	18	15	2	1	-	18
Postal Services	6	12	18	17	1	-	-	18
Information Technology	12	5	17	13	4	-	-	17
National Disaster Management	16	1	17	10	7	-	-	17
Human Rights	12	3	15	15	-	-	-	15
Human Resources	3	10	13	7	6	-	-	13
Sports	4	8	12	12	-	-	-	12
Privatization	7	4	11	11	-	-	-	11
States & Frontier Regions	3	8	11	8	3	-	-	11
Textile Industries	11	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
National Heritage and Integration	2	8	10	5	4	-	1	10
Labour and Manpower	5	4	9	8	1	-	-	9
Education	1	7	8	1	7	-	-	8
Minorities	8	-	8	6	2	-	-	8
Overseas Pakistanis	5	3	8	6	-	2	-	8
Production	2	6	8	7	1	-	-	8
Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	2	4	6	3	3	-	-	6
Professional and Technical Training	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	3
Tourism	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2
Women Development	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Culture	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Defence Production	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Local Government & Rural Development	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
National Harmony	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,545</b>

## Annexure-V: Calling Attention Notices Taken Up and Not Taken Up

Sr. No	Issues taken up by the House	Issues not taken up by the House
1	Negligence of CDA to repair roads and streets of various sectors in Islamabad	Downfall of Machine Tool Factory Karachi
2	Refraining women from casting their votes in the recent by-polls in many parts of the country	Failure of the Higher Education Commission (HEC) to ensure proper ranking (rating) of Universities
3	Purchase of new aircrafts by PIA in violation of Rules and Regulations resulting in loss of billions of rupees	Stealing of 70 billion rupees during the last three years as a result of increase in the prices of gas by OGRA enabling the brokers to pick up extra stock of gas companies
4	closure of gate No. 2 of Ghazi Brotha Project due to cracks therein	Failure of the FBR to expand tax network as identified by the Minister for Finance in his Budget Speech, 2011
5	Increase in the fares of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA)	Slow work on the construction of warehouses etc. at Wahga Border hindering trade activities and export from Pakistan
6	Excessive electricity bills throughout the country, particularly issued by KESC in Karachi	Spending of billions of rupees on getting aircrafts on lease instead of repairing its grounded fleet and mismanagement in this process
7	Abundance of obscene web-sites on inter-net	Non-revalidation/release of funds for PWP-I and surrendered funds for PWP-II for the year 2010-11 despite approval of development schemes by the Cabinet Division
8	Non-existence of any law to regulate private hostels, putting security situation in the federal capital at risk	Recent increase in the prices of diesel, petrol and kerosin oil
9	Printing of currency notes on day to day need basis by the State Bank of Pakistan just to shoulder the Government	Non-maintenance of Government Quarters in Islamabad by the CDA
10	Terming the economy of Pakistan vulnerable by IMF	Non-availability of urea fertilizer and its high prices in the country
11	Increase in the Public debt of the Government by 82% amounting to Rs. 10.996 trillion in violation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act, 2005, for the last four years	12% increase in the tariff of electricity
12	Delay in the construction of residential projects initiated by the Housing Foundation in Sectors G-13, G-14 and Bhara Kaho, Islamabad resulting increase in the construction expenses	Non-release of Rs. 5 billions to the flood victims in Sindh, collected for the relief of flood affectees last year
13	Non-filing of income tax returns by more than 42% tax payers for the year, 2011, entailing substantial revenue loss	Increase in the prices of urea fertilizer by Rs. 106/- per bag
14	Recent increase in the prices of petroleum products and levying 10% surcharge on CNG	Increase in the petroleum levy by Rs. 2.98 to Rs. 9.52 per litre
15	Increase in the number of quacks damaging health of the people in the Islamabad Capital Territory	Deteriorating condition of Pakistan Railways resulting in loss of billions of rupees to national exchequer
16	Non-release of funds to the Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad for hiring the houses for its employees	Increase in the tariff of electricity by more than Rs. 2/- per unit
17	Non-exploring gas reserves in the country	Theft of copper worth millions of rupees from a goods train at Lahore Railway Station
18	Non-holding meeting of Federal Drug Regulatory Agency	Non-payment of pension and salaries to the employees of Pakistan Railways
19	Issuance of machine readable passport to its citizens for a period of five years instead of ten years creating difficulties for Pakistanis abroad	Increase in incidents of car lifting in Islamabad/Rawalpindi
20	Increase in the price of Palm Oil by Rs. 7 per Kg	Transfer of 45 billions rupees of Telecom Companies to the Government account
21	US apprehension over the Pak-Iran Gas pipeline agreement	Rapid spread of the disease of jaundice in Islamabad
22	Spending of billions of rupees on getting aircrafts instead of repairing its grounded fleet	Closure of CNG stations for 3 days in a week in the Punjab
23	Increase upto 14% in the prices of CNG	Recovery of twelve abducted children from the custody of a fake NGO in Lahore.
24	Leasing out the land of the Pakistan Post worth billions of rupees	Many-fold increase in the prices of commodities during the last nine months of the current fiscal year
25	Slow progress/discontinuation of development works in education as well as road sectors by the Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority (ERRA) in the earthquake affected areas	Increase in the incidents of theft of vehicles in the country particularly in Islamabad

Sr. No	Issues taken up by the House	Issues not taken up by the House
26	Increase in the incidents of explosion of LPG and CNG cylinders fitted in the vehicles	Reduction in power generation of hundreds of megawatts in Thermal Power Station, Jam Shoro, resulting in further power disruption in Sindh
27	Pakistan's position amongst the top five countries where women are unsafe as report by an International Organization	Purchase of electric transformers by WAPDA at high rates and their non-availability
28	Non-release of funds for development of Karachi and Hyderabad during the last four years	Increase in the tariff of electricity
29	Increase in the current account deficit to \$2.1 billions during the first five months of the 2011-12 fiscal year	Increase in the prices of fertilizers and withdrawal of subsidy thereon in the fiscal year 2010-2011
30	Closure of forensic medicine departments in Medical Colleges	Shortage of petrol and its sale in black market in the Punjab
31	Increase in the domestic violence against women throughout the country, particularly in the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	Load shedding for long hours in Karachi
32	Non-writing-off agricultural loans of Earthquake affectees of Galyat by the National Bank	Non-payment of salaries to the employees of Pak P.W.D., for the last three months
33	Double tariff of electricity particularly in the evening hours	Increase in the incidents of kidnapping in the country, particularly in Islamabad
34	Illegal slaughter houses in Islamabad creating environmental hazards	
35	Increasing use of narcotics and involvement of drug addicts in this crime	
36	Delay in the preparation of the new electoral list for the next general election	
37	Non-availability of urea fertilizer and its huge prices in the country	
38	Payment of huge amount to the electronic media for expensive advertisements by PIA despite delay of PIA flights and increasing technical faults in the aircrafts	
39	High prices of the flats to be constructed for government employees in Islamabad under the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme	
40	Non-payment of electricity bills by 132 Government Departments	
41	Delay in the PIA flights specially Hajj flights	
42	The preparatory steps taken on the reported likelihood of having yearly floods in Pakistan	
43	The difficulties being faced by Overseas Pakistanis about investment in Pakistan	
44	The grounded PIA Aircrafts creating problems for the pilgrims	
45	Accident of school children bus on Motorway at Kalar Kahar due to negligence of Motor-way police	
46	Dilapidated condition of the bridges and Super Highway from Karachi to Punjab	
47	Increasing incident of dacoities on G.T road and National Highways in the country	
48	Increase in the incidents of violence against women in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and other parts of the country	
49	Discontinuation of 115 passenger trains of Pakistan Railways despite spending billions of rupees on its restructuring	
50	Non-return of the pledged gold to the residents of district Swat by the National Bank of Pakistan despite waiving off their loans	
51	Non-release of billions of rupees collected for the relief of flood victims last year	
52	Increasing accidents on Motor-ways in the county	
53	Criteria/formula of NEPRA for the fixation of rates of electricity resulting in excessive billings	
54	Delay in construction of Munda Dam	
55	Failure of Government to improve cottage industry	
56	Delay in construction work on Gandhi D.I. Khan Road	
57	Non-spending the amount of revenue on the welfare of locals and ignoring them in appointments in Oil Fields and Industries in District Ghotki	

Sr. No	Issues taken up by the House	Issues not taken up by the House
58	Non-payment of salary to the staff of National Education Foundation for the last seven months	
59	Construction of dams on rivers flowing from India to Pakistan resulting in stoppage of water	
60	Non-registration of arms licenses by the DCO Gujranwala issued by Ministry of Interior	
61	Non-availability of funds for the construction of Bhasha-Diamer Dam	
62	Dilapidated condition of Ubaro-Panoaqil National Highway road in Sindh	
63	Commencement of evening classes in medical colleges	
64	Illegal occupation of government quarters in Islamabad by the non-entitled departments like WAPDA, PTCL, Police etc.	
65	Unrest in the Engineers' community due to their service structure and delay in the election of Pakistan Engineering Council	
66	Supply of contaminated water to the people, below the standard set by the Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA) resulting in diseases and deaths	
67	Closure of several projects for construction of roads worth billion of rupees because of non-payment of outstanding dues to contractors by the National Highway Authority	
68	Attack on passenger vehicles in Parachinar, Khurram Agency by terrorists killing innocent persons	
69	Letting through 3 lac cusec water from Tarbela Dam and closure of its 11 productive units	
70	Rapid increase in number of hoardings in green areas and parks of Islamabad, damaging their beauty	
71	Illegal allotment of plots to the officers of Ministry of Minorities Affairs and others by Chairman Evacuee Trust Property Board (ETPB)	
72	Increase in the prices of fertilizer by Rs.570/- per bag	
73	Stoppage of 1300 development schemes under PSDP due to non-availability of funds	
74	Dilapidated condition of Peshawar-Torkham National Highway	
75	Non-payment of difference in Hajj expenditures to the pilgrims who had deposited money for the performance of Hajj last year, but had not withdrawn the same, and intend to perform Hajj this year	
76	Rapid deforestation throughout Pakistan	
77	Non-availability of clean drinking water to the general public in all parts of the country particularly in Islamabad	
78	Increase in the prices of fertilizers and non-release of the subsidy thereon announced in the fiscal year 2010-2011	
79	Non-existence of level-crossing at Attowa, Gujranwala resulting in death of three persons	
80	Loss of Rs. 97 billions to PIA., for the last three months	
81	Increasing use of Sheesha in Colleges and Restaurants in Islamabad	
82	21.7% increase in the trade deficit in the preceding months	
83	Violations of human rights in the country	
84	Increasing grey trafficking i.e., long distance calls made through illegal means in the country	
85	Theft of passports from the office of Karachi Travel Agents Association and non-action by the government despite lapse of a period of one week	
86	Problems of thousands of employees of National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) as a result of its devolution, particularly in Islamabad	

Sr. No	Issues taken up by the House	Issues not taken up by the House
87	Non-provision of facility of solar power for domestic use in Pakistan	
88	Increase in number of incidents of Child abuse in Pakistan particularly in Islamabad	
89	Increase in the prices of L.P.G.	
90	Leasing out land worth of Rs.25 arb for Rs.54 crore by the KPT	

### Annexure-VI: Government Assurances/Responses to Calling Attention Notices

Sr. No	CANs Taken Up	Ministry Concerned	Brief Statement
1	Negligence of CDA to repair roads and streets of various sectors in Islamabad	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told that though Rs 1483 million last year and Rs 1500 million have been allocated this year for the construction of roads in Islamabad, not a single penny has been released.
2	Abundance of obscene websites on internet	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was informed that more than 3,000 websites have been blocked but it is not possible to block all sites.
3	Non-release of funds to the Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad for hiring houses for its employees	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told a letter has been sent to the Ministry Finance regarding house rent of employees of Education Department in Islamabad.
4	Non-holding meeting of Federal Drug Regulatory Agency	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told that after the passage of 18th amendment the drug regulatory authority has been transferred to provinces.
5	Slow progress/discontinuation of development works in education as well as road sectors by the Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority (ERRA) in the earthquake affected areas	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was informed that though 80% work has been completed in earthquake-hit areas, lack of funds is slowing down rehabilitation efforts. However the House was told that more money would be released soon.
6	Closure of forensic medicine departments in medical colleges	Cabinet Secretariat	The government denied the news regarding closure of forensic medicine department in medical colleges.
7	Double tariff of electricity particularly in the evening hours	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told that the shortage of electricity is almost 30%. Moreover when Pakistan would be able to generate 35,000 megawatt electricity in 2020 from different projects, then it will be able to sell it Rs 5 per unit.
8	The difficulties being faced by Overseas Pakistanis about investment in Pakistan	Cabinet Secretariat	The government gave assurance to provide more tax relaxations to overseas Pakistanis planning to invest in the country.
9	Non-release of billions of rupees collected for the relief of flood victims last year	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told that Rs 34 billion have been disbursed among flood-hit people. The government said Rs 43 billion would be spent on the flood relief by December 2011.
10	Criteria/formula of NEPRA for the fixation of rates of electricity resulting in excessive billings	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told that Chairman NEPRA cannot increase the price of electricity without consultation of Members of Parliament.
11	Rapid increase in number of hoardings in green areas and parks of Islamabad, damaging their beauty	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was given assurance against hoardings in the green areas.
12	Theft of passports from the office of Karachi Travel Agents Association and non-action by the government despite lapse of a period of one week	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told a case has been registered and a probe was under way.
13	Problems of thousands of employees of National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) as a result of its devolution, particularly in Islamabad	Cabinet Secretariat	The House was told that any decision about the NCHD future would be determined by the Council of Common Interest (CCI). The House was informed that the Commission, established in 2002, has been rejected by provinces except Sindh.
14	21.7% increase in the trade deficit in the preceding months	Commerce	The House was told that during May to July 2010, Pakistan's exports have increased by 28.2% and imports by 16.1%.
15	Accident of schoolchildren bus on Motorway at Kalar Kahar due to negligence of Motorway police	Communications	The House was told that 33 people died in the tragic incident. In a bus with capacity for 57 people, 112 were traveling in it.

Sr. No	CANs Taken Up	Ministry Concerned	Brief Statement
16	Dilapidated condition of the bridges and Super Highway from Karachi to Punjab	Communications	The House was told that the paperwork for opening a tender of Rs 3.1 billion for constructing Super Highway from Karachi to Punjab has been completed.
17	Increasing incident of dacoities on G.T. Road and National Highways in the country	Communications	The House was told in the last three years Motorway Police has recovered 689 vehicles, 250 non-license weapons, 5,704 bullets and arrested 1389 burglars.
18	Increasing accidents on Motorways in the county	Communications	The House was told that the rate of incidents on Motorway has decreased. Additionally the government was planning to introduce a Motorway Vehicles Registration Bill in the parliament.
19	Delay in construction work on Gandhi D.I. Khan Road	Communications	The House was told that the construction work was continuing on Gandhi D.I. Khan Road, which was damaged during the floods.
20	Dilapidated condition of Ubaro-Panoaqil National Highway road in Sindh	Communications	The House was told a Chinese company would construct 28 kilometers of the road, as the Government was negotiating with another company for the construction of remaining 62 kilometers.
21	Closure of several projects for construction of roads worth billion of rupees because of non-payment of outstanding dues to contractors by the National Highway Authority	Communications	The House was told that projects of worth Rs 602 million are finished. Rs 18.5 million were cut down. The ministry has received Rs 14.5 million, while Rs. 202 million is still pending. China has also promised to give 200 million dollar for development projects.
22	Dilapidated condition of Peshawar-Torkham National Highway	Communications	The House was told that a tender of Rs 150 million was opened but the road project scheduled to start in 2010 will be initiated by the end of 2012.
23	Purchase of new aircrafts by PIA in violation of Rules and Regulations resulting in loss of billions of rupees	Defence	The House was told no new aircraft were being purchased for PIA. After repairing, the old planes will be sold for buying the new ones.
24	Increase in the fares of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA)	Defence	The House was told that the prices of petroleum product were increased after they went up in the international market, which also led to increase in fares of PIA.
25	Spending of billions of rupees on getting aircraft instead of repairing its grounded fleet	Defence	The House was told during Hajj season two planes were acquired on lease from Burma. Tenders for purchasing new planes were advertised.
26	Payment of huge amount to the electronic media for expensive advertisements by PIA despite delay of PIA flights and increasing technical faults in the aircrafts	Defence	The House was told Rs 77 lac 52 thousand were spent on ads of PIA July-Sept. There were plans to purchase to purchase six more aircraft.
27	Delay in the PIA flights specially Hajj flights	Defence	The House was told steps were being taken to improve the performance of PIA.
28	The grounded PIA Aircrafts creating problems for the pilgrims	Defence	The House was told six out of 103 flights were delayed because of technical reasons.
29	Loss of Rs 97 billion to PIA., for the last three months	Defence	The House was told that PIA's revenue is Rs 6 billion, due to increase in oil prices but the profit margin is very less.
30	Rapid deforestation throughout Pakistan	Environment	The House was told that forests on 41 acre land have been destroyed.
31	Printing of currency notes on day to day need basis by the State Bank of Pakistan just to shoulder the Government	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that the State Bank has printed Rs 446 billion currency notes during the year 2010-11.
32	Terming the economy of Pakistan vulnerable by IMF	Finance & Revenue	The House was told this year Pakistan did not take any loan from IMF.
33	Increase in the Public debt of the Government by 82% amounting to Rs. 10.996 trillion in violation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act, 2005, for the last four years	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that the Government debt stood at Rs 10.996 trillion out of which 40% has been paid.
34	Non-filing of income tax returns by more than 42% tax payers for the year, 2011, entailing substantial revenue loss	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that last year 3.1 million taxpayers paid Rs 1,558 billion in tax. In the first seven months of this year, 3.3 million people have paid Rs 972 billion in taxes.
35	Non-release of funds for development of Karachi and Hyderabad during the last four years	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that though Rs 6 billion and Rs 87 million were allocated for uplift projects in Karachi and Hyderabad, so far Rs 3 billion and Rs 21 million funds have been released.
36	Increase in the current account deficit to \$2.1 billion during the first five months of the 2011-12 fiscal year	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that because of the floods the current account deficit has increased, though the government was trying to reduce it.



Sr. No	CANs Taken Up	Ministry Concerned	Brief Statement
37	Non-writing-off agricultural loans of Earthquake affectees of Galyat by the National Bank	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that the Ministry of Finance and Revenue has released funds for affectees of Galyat, and soon these funds will reach ZTBL.
38	Non-return of the pledged gold to the residents of district Swat by the National Bank of Pakistan despite waiving off their loans	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that during war on terror, cash and gold was looted from the National Bank in Malakand Division. The Government assured that the amount would be paid to the residents of Swat
39	Non-payment of salary to the staff of National Education Foundation for the last seven months	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that the National Education Foundation has been transferred to Provincial Government, but the Provincial Governments were not accepting the institute. The Government assured that the foundation's employees would not face any problem.
40	Supply of contaminated water to the people, below the standard set by the Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA) resulting in diseases and deaths	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that 20% people were not getting clean drinking water, and the provincial governments were asked to ensure supply of clean drinking water.
41	Stoppage of 1300 development schemes under PSDP due to non-availability of funds	Finance & Revenue	The House was told that though Rs 280 billion were allocated for development projects, because of the floods the allocation was reduced to Rs 100 billion
42	US apprehension over the Pak-Iran Gas pipeline agreement	Foreign Affairs	The House was told that the UN has imposed restriction on purchase of Iranian oil, whereas there is no such restriction on purchase of gas.
43	Commencement of evening classes in medical colleges	Health	The House was told that the Prime Minister will take the final decision regarding the commencement of evening classes in medical colleges.
44	Delay in the construction of residential projects initiated by the Housing Foundation in Sectors G-13, G-14 and Bhara Kahu, Islamabad resulting increase in the construction expenses	Housing and Works	The House was told that the Government was constructing flats for lower public servants at Kurri Road. The Supreme Court has taken <b>Suo moto</b> action against Bhara Kahu project and the case has been sent to National Accountability Bureau.
45	High prices of the flats to be constructed for government employees in Islamabad under the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme	Housing and Works	The House was assured that the Government would make an effort to reduce the price of Prime Minister Housing Foundation flats in G-13/1 and G-13/4.
46	Illegal occupation of government quarters in Islamabad by the non-entitled departments like WAPDA, PTCL, Police etc	Housing and Works	The House was told that the 776 Government Employees have illegally occupied houses. Action has been initiated against them as the issue has also been sent to the Standing Committee.
47	Pakistan's position amongst the top five countries where women are unsafe as report by an International Organization	Human Rights	The Government rejected the report.
48	Increase in the domestic violence against women throughout the country, particularly in the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)	Human Rights	The House was told that last year 732 cases of violence against women were registered only in Punjab, whereas 10 were registered in Islamabad.
49	Increase in the incidents of violence against women in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and other parts of the country	Human Rights	The House was told that the rate of crime against women was high in Punjab. Benazir Centers have been set up to combat crimes against women.
50	Violations of human rights in the country	Human Rights	The House was told that necessary actions have been taken for protecting human rights in the country.
51	Increase in the prices of fertilizers and non-release of the subsidy thereon announced in the fiscal year 2010-2011	Industries	The House was told that there was Rs 228 sales tax on a single fertilizer sack. The House was further informed that 200,000 ton fertilizer has been imported.
52	Increase in the price of Palm Oil by Rs. 7 per Kg	Industries and Production	The House was told that the Punjab Government has been asked to take notice of the increase in the price of palm oil despite having stock of 480,000 ton palm oil.
53	Non-availability of urea fertilizer and its huge prices in the country	Industries and Production	The House was told shortage of urea was because of unavailability of gas.
54	Failure of Government to improve cottage industry	Industries and Production	The federal Government maintained that the cottage industry was not in its domain.
55	Increase in the prices of fertilizer by Rs.570/- per bag	Industries and Production	The House was told that the increase in the price of fertilizer is due to shortage of gas.
56	Increasing grey trafficking i.e., long distance calls made through illegal means in the country	Information Technology	The House was told that with assistance of telephone operators, people make illegal long distance calls. PTA monitors after every six months.
57	Non-existence of any law to regulate private hostels, putting security situation in the federal capital at risk	Interior	The House was told that the private hostels of Islamabad come under the domain of the Planning Division of CDA, and their security was responsibility of police.

Sr. No	CANs Taken Up	Ministry Concerned	Brief Statement
58	Issuance of machine readable passport to its citizens for a period of five years instead of ten years creating difficulties for Pakistanis abroad	Interior	The House was told that NADRA has issued special cards to overseas Pakistani, which can be used as passport in several countries. The Government was also discussing to increase the validity of passport to ten years.
59	Illegal slaughter houses in Islamabad creating environmental hazards	Interior	The House was told that the Government would build a new slaughterhouse in Islamabad.
60	Non-registration of arms licenses by the DCO Gujranwala issued by Ministry of Interior	Interior	The Government assured that it would verify if DCO did not register arms licenses.
61	Attack on passenger vehicles in Parachinar, Kurram Agency by terrorists killing innocent persons	Interior	The House was told that the issue has been discussed with army officials, and they have been instructed to improve the security of the area.
62	Increasing use of Sheesha in Colleges and Restaurants in Islamabad	Interior	The House was told that for providing sheesha to children less than 18 years of age, a penalty of Rs 1,000 for such an act for the first time and Rs 300,000 for second time has been imposed.
63	Refraining women from casting their votes in the recent by-polls in many parts of the country	Law and Justice	The Government assured the House that legislation would be introduced against the practice of barring women from voting, especially in few areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
64	Delay in the preparation of the new electoral list for the next general election	Law and Justice	The House was given assurance that new electoral rolls were being prepared transparently. The House was told that the number of voters has crossed eight crores.
65	Illegal allotment of plots to the officers of Ministry of Minorities Affairs and others by Chairman Evacuee Trust Property Board (ETPB)	Minorities	The House was told that the stay order against these allotments has been issued.
66	Increasing use of narcotics and involvement of drug addicts in this crime	Narcotics Control	The House was told that the Prime Minister has provided Rs 60 million for construction of a 10-bed hospital in order to treat the drug addicted.
67	The preparatory steps taken on the reported likelihood of having yearly floods in Pakistan	National Disaster Management	The House was told that dams should be made in order to avoid floods. The Kalabagh Dam can only be built through consensus, and it's necessary to build small dams as well as Basha Dam. The Government was making efforts to extract water from the affected areas of Sindh.
68	Increase in the number of quacks damaging health of the people in the Islamabad Capital Territory	National Regulations and Services	The House was told that action has already been taken against 33 quacks. The Government was planning to bring law against quackery.
69	Recent increase in the prices of petroleum products and levying 10% surcharge on CNG	Petroleum and Natural Resources	The House was told that prices of oil products have been increased by OGRA.
70	Non-exploring gas reserves in the country	Petroleum and Natural Resources	The House was told that to find new reserves of gas in the country, 130 licenses have been issued.
71	Increase up to 14% in the prices of CNG	Petroleum and Natural Resources	The House was told that there was lack of two thousand million cubic feet in our country. The House was informed that the increase in price will only be applicable on CNG stations.
72	Increase in the incidents of explosion of LPG and CNG cylinders fitted in the vehicles	Petroleum and Natural Resources	The House was told that the Government would take action against people who have installed outdated 3-4 CNG cylinders in their vehicles.
73	Non-spending the amount of revenue on the welfare of locals and ignoring them in appointments in Oil Fields and Industries in District Ghotki	Petroleum and Natural Resources	The House was told that the Government was supporting the families of 200 employees.
74	Increase in number of incidents of Child abuse in Pakistan particularly in Islamabad	Petroleum and Natural Resources	The House was told that out of the 6,590 juvenile beggars arrested from Islamabad, 725 were sent to protection centers.
75	Increase in the prices of L.P.G.	Petroleum and Natural Resources	The House was told that the LPG prices were determined by OGRA. Pakistan is extracting 13000 metric tons of LPG daily.
76	Non-availability of clean drinking water to the general public in all parts of the country particularly in Islamabad	Planning & Development / Planning Commission	The House was told that the provision of clean water in Islamabad was CDA's responsibility. There are several filtration plants in Islamabad.
77	Leasing out land worth of Rs25 arb for Rs.54 crore by the Karachi Port Trust	Ports & Shipping	The Government told the House that in 1990 the Karachi Port Trust judicially allotted land to the poor.
78	Leasing out the land of the Pakistan Post worth billions of rupees	Postal Services	The House was told that the Government was leasing out the land of Pakistan Post thorough proper tender and the money would be spent on the welfare of the employees.
79	Discontinuation of 115 passenger trains of Pakistan Railways despite spending billions of rupees on its restructuring	Railways	The House was told that due lack of funds 53 trains were discontinued.

Sr. No	CANs Taken Up	Ministry Concerned	Brief Statement
80	Non-existence of level-crossing at Attowala, Gujranwala resulting in death of three persons	Railways	The House was told that there are 3,815 railway crossings in the country. On 2,382 railway crossings there are people hired to perform their duties.
81	Non-payment of difference in Hajj expenditures to the pilgrims who had deposited money for the performance of Hajj last year, but had not withdrawn the same, and intend to perform Hajj this year	Religious Affairs and Zakat and Ushr	The Government maintained that Hajj expenditures have been reduced this year and assured that the people who have paid additional charges would be compensated.
82	Unrest in the Engineers' community due to their service structure and delay in the election of Pakistan Engineering Council	Science & Technology	The House was told about holding elections for Pakistan Engineering Council and the matter of the service structure of engineers would be taken up with the Prime Minister.
83	closure of gate No. 2 of Ghazi Barotha Project due to cracks therein	Water and Power	The Government maintained that the news regarding Ghazi Barotha project are fake and the gate has not been closed.
84	Excessive electricity bills throughout the country, particularly issued by KESC in Karachi	Water and Power	The Government assured to reduce load-shedding with the passage of time.
85	Non-payment of electricity bills by 132 Government Departments	Water and Power	The Government assured that the public departments would pay their electricity bills.
86	Delay in construction of Munda Dam	Water and Power	The House was told that the tenders for the Munda will open on June 15 and funds for the project will be allocated in the coming budget.
87	Construction of dams on rivers flowing from India to Pakistan resulting in stoppage of water	Water and Power	The House was told that the Government would go to the International Court if India made alterations in the designs of Baglihar and Kishanganga dams.
88	Non-availability of funds for the construction of Bhasha-Diamer Dam	Water and Power	The House was that the Government has allocated Rs 50 billion for constructing Diamir Basha Dam, which will be built in eight years.
89	Letting through 3 lac cusec water from Tarbela Dam and closure of its 11 productive units	Water and Power	The House was told that the 11 units were closed down due to the dead level of water.
90	Non-provision of facility of solar power for domestic use in Pakistan	Water and Power	The House was informed that ten million people are using solar energy in Pakistan.

## GLOSSARY

### **Adjournment Motion**

A Motion to adjourn the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance.

### **Adjournment Debate**

If more than one-sixth of the total Membership of the Assembly rise in favor of the Adjournment Motion, the Speaker shall announce that leave is granted and the Motion shall be taken up for discussion in the same Session for not more than two hours on such day or as soon as possible, within three days after the leave is granted, as the Speaker may fix.

### **Amendments**

A Motion to amend an earlier Motion before that earlier Motion is put to the Assembly for its decision.

### **Amending Act**

An Act of Assembly whose sole purpose is to modify another Act or Acts.

### **Assembly**

National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly

### **Assent**

Refers to the power of the President to assent the Bill passed by the Assembly or return the same to the Assembly for reconsideration.

### **Bi-cameral**

A Parliament that consists of two Houses. The Parliament of Pakistan is bi-cameral. It consists of an Upper House (Senate) and a Lower House (National Assembly). The legislative bodies in provinces are unicameral, i.e. consist of one House.

### **By-elections**

Occurs when a seat in the National Assembly or Provincial Assembly becomes vacant during the lifetime of a National Assembly or Provincial Assembly (i.e. between general elections) due to death, resignation, unseating or disqualification of a Member.

### **Chairperson**

In relation to a sitting, any person who is presiding at that sitting.

### **Calling Attention Notice**

A notice by which a special Question of public importance involving law and order may be raised.

### **Chair**

The Presiding Officer at a meeting of the House or a Committee.

### **Chamber**

The place where the Assembly meets to transact its business.

### **Committee**

A Parliamentary committee constituted under Rules of Procedure, comprising of various Members of Parliament.

### **Constitution**

Means the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.

### **Deputy Speaker**

When the office of Speaker is vacant or Speaker is absent or is unable to perform his functions due to any cause the Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker of the House.

### **Division Bell**

The Speaker orders a Division to be held by uttering the word "Division" and directing that the Division bells be rung for five minutes to enable Members not present in the chamber to return to their places. Immediately after the bells stop ringing, all the entrances to the Members lobby are locked and the staff posted at each gate is not allowed any entry or exit through these gates until the Division has concluded.

### **Election**

The process of choosing a representative by vote.

### **Finance Bill**

The Bill introduced each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the provincial government for the next financial year, and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.

**Leader-of-the-Opposition**

"Leader of the Opposition" means a Member who, in the opinion of the Speaker, is the leader of the majority of Opposition Members for a certain time period.

**Legislation**

The process of crafting law.

**Legislative Process**

The processes by which Bills are approved by Assembly.

**'List of Business'**

The 'List of Business' includes the business scheduled for an Assembly sitting. The 'List of Business' is called 'Orders of the Day' in the National Assembly. The lists of businesses are to be brought before the Assembly for consideration and decision at its sitting on any day.

**Member**

A Member of the Assembly and for purposes of moving or opposing a Bill, an amendment, a Motion or a Resolution, includes a Minister.

**Member-in-Charge**

In the case of Government Bill, a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary acting on behalf of the Government and in the case of a private Member's Bill, the Member who has introduced it or any other Member authorized by him in writing to assume charge of the Bill in his absence.

**Minister**

May refer to the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister or a Minister of State, or a Parliamentary Secretary in respect of any function delegated or entrusted to him by a Minister.

**Motion**

A proposal made by a Member or a Minister relating to any matter, which may be discussed by the Assembly and includes an amendment.

**Mover**

The mover of a Bill, a Resolution, a Motion or an amendment of a Bill, a Resolution or a Motion and in the case of a Government Bill, a Resolution, a Motion or an amendment, a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary acting on behalf of the Government.

**Opposition**

The party or parties who do not belong to the governing party.

**'Orders of the Day'**

"Orders of the Day" means the list of business to be brought before the Assembly on any day.

**Parliament House**

"Parliament House" means the building which is used for the purpose of sittings of the Assembly.

**Point of Order**

Relates to the interpretation or enforcement of Parliamentary rules of business or articles of the Constitution that regulate the business of the Assembly. The mover of a Point of Order raises a Question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

**Private Member**

A Member who is not a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary.

**Private Member's Bill**

A proposed law introduced by a Private Member.

**Proceedings**

The actions taken by the House or by a committee, the most important parts of the proceedings are the decisions that are taken.

**Quorum**

Quorum is the minimum number of Members of Assembly necessary to conduct the business of the Assembly. Under Article 55(2) of the Constitution 1/4th of the total Membership of the Assembly is required for Quorum.

**Question Hour**

A time fixed under the rules for asking and answering Questions.

**Resolution**

A Motion for the purpose of discussing and expressing an opinion on a matter of general public interest.

**Speaker**

The Speaker of the Assembly, including the Deputy Speaker or any other Member acting as the Chairperson on a particular sitting or number of sittings.

**Sergeant-at-arms**

Appointed by the Speaker to keep order in the House, if required.

**Starred Question**

A Question that requires an oral answer in addition to a written reply.

**Standing Committee**

A sub-unit of Assembly established in a permanent fashion to aid the parent Assembly in accomplishing its duties. A standing committee is granted jurisdiction over a particular area of legislation by the Assembly.

**Senate**

The Upper House of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) known by that name.

**Sitting**

A meeting of the Assembly or that of a Committee on a day.

**Sub-committee**

A Committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, appoint a sub-committee, for a specified function arising out of the matter referred to the Committee.

**Table**

The Table of the House.

**Unstarred Question**

"Unstarred Question" means a Question for a written answer

*We wish to extend our acknowledgment to the National Assembly Website for material contributions presented in the Glossary.*

# About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA), FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliament Watch
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan in 200 National assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.



## **FAFEN Secretariat**

224-Margalla Road, F-10/3, Islamabad

(P) 051-22 11 026

(F) 051-22 11 047

(E) [secretariat@fafen.org](mailto:secretariat@fafen.org)

(t) @\_FAFEN