



## **FAFEN Parliament Monitor**

Annual Appraisal of the 13th National Assembly  
Third Parliamentary Year  
March 2010 to March 2011

Free and Fair  
Election Network

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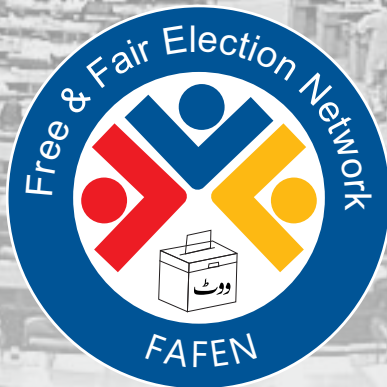
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This report is based on direct observation  
of National Assembly proceedings conducted  
by CPDI-Pakistan, a member organization of FAFEN.





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

# Foreword

This report is based on the information gathered through direct observation of the National Assembly proceedings under the Parliament Watch Project (PWP) 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 third parliamentary year (March 2010 - March 2011).

The report also includes FAFEN's recommendations for improvement in parliamentary procedures.

**Executive Council**  
**FAFEN**

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## List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANP	Awami National Party
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
BNPA	Balochistan National Party (Awami)
CAN	Calling Attention Notice
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CJ	Chief Justice
CRBC	Chashma Right Bank Canal
CSS	Central Superior Services
CRPP	Committee on Rules of Procedures and Privileges
DAP	Di Ammonium Phosphate
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IND	Independent/s
IRSA	Indus River System Authority
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Company
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LERP	Layari Expressway Resettlement Program
LHC	Lahore High Court
LHWs	Lady Health Workers
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MD	Managing Director
MMAP	Mutihida Majlis-e-Amal Party
MPs	Members of the Parliament
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NHA	National Highway Authority
NICL	National Insurance Company Limited
NPL	Non-Performing Loan
NPP	National Peoples Party
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
PARCO	Pak-Arab Refinery Limited
PASSCO	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PCSIR	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PEPCO	Pakistan Electric Power Company
PERA	Public Employees Retirement Association
PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PMLF	Pakistan Muslim League (Functional)
PMLN	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PO	Point of Order
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
PPPS	Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao)
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PSO	Pakistan State Oil
QoP	Question of Privilege
SCBA	Supreme Court Bar Association
SIA	Special Investigation Agency
SNGPL	Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited
TB	Tuberculosis
TCP	Trading Corporation of Pakistan
UK	United Kingdom
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USA	United States of America
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WHO	World Health Organization



## Introduction

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a coalition of 42 civil society organizations. Established in 2006 with a primary mandate of educating voters and monitoring elections, FAFEN has emerged as a credible election observation group. It conducted the country's first statistically valid audit of draft electoral roll in 2007.

The network mobilized 264 long-term observers for monitoring the pre-election processes and around 19,000 neutral and trained mobile observers for the February 18, 2008 general elections. Besides, it also conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs), the biggest effort ever made in the world.

Governed by the Trust for Democratic Education Accountability (TDEA), a legal entity registered in 2008, FAFEN is working to promote all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan including, but not limited to, elections.

FAFEN implements robust programs 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 also monitors political and electoral violence and promotes active citizenry through civic education activities across the country. Currently, FAFEN is implementing the Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP) in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.

In 2008, FAFEN launched the Parliament Watch Project (PWP) aimed at generating objective and statistically-sound information on parliamentary performance and to foster informed engagement between the constituents and their elected representatives.

To observe the parliamentary proceedings, a distinctive direct observation methodology was developed and implemented for parliamentary oversight in National Assembly, the Senate and the four Provincial Assemblies.

Universal access to information on national legislative processes is an essential component of democracy. A society cannot be truly democratic until constituents know about the candidate they are voting for and his performance. Since information on political decision-making processes, such as parliamentary deliberations, is not easily available to public, PWP is an effort to bridge that gap.

Since there is a dearth of publicly accessible information about political decision-making processes – parliamentary deliberations – the PWP is an effort to bridge this gap. This report aims to contribute towards creating a more informed citizenry and an increasingly responsible Parliament.

Using a robust methodology based on the

The PWP 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 discussions 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. 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:** It 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.
- 5. Order and Institutionalization:** Order and institutionalization are important for an efficient and productive Parliament. Order may be measured, for example, by the conduct of Members and the optimal utilization of time. Institutionalization refers to Members' understanding and compliance with rules of procedure for parliamentary business.

parliamentary Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, the National Assembly proceedings are observed. The observers attend the sittings to directly observe the proceedings and collect information about parliamentary business on a standardized checklist. The data gathered is analyzed together with that acquired from other parliamentary sources to prepare various outputs.

Since 2008, PWP has released a total of 167 Daily Factsheets on sittings of the National Assembly. The purpose of Daily Factsheets, which are released on the day the sittings are held, is to provide media and other interested stakeholders vital statistics about parliamentary inputs and outputs promptly, and to encourage informed public discourse on parliamentary performance.

As many as 17 session-wise reports have been produced (16th – 34th sessions), which include the budget sessions (23rd and 33rd). These reports were released immediately after the adjournment of each session. FAFEN has released two thematic reports on female MNAs' participation in the National Assembly.

FAFEN has also started observation of the sittings of the provincial assemblies – Sindh, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan – and the Senate. Soon, FAFEN will start releasing daily and session reports about the proceedings of these assemblies.

## Executive Summary

This annual report reviews the performance of 13th National Assembly in the third parliamentary year (March 2010 to March 2011). During this period, 10 regular sessions of the Lower House and two joint sessions of the Parliament were held. However, the report covers only the regular sessions.

Marked by the passage of the historical 18th Amendment, the parliamentary year also witnessed improvement in terms of Members' participation in the proceedings, lawmaking, and utilisation of session time. The Lower House held more sittings in the third parliamentary year than the second..

But the Quorum – one-fourth of the total Membership necessary to conduct the business of the House – was visibly lacking throughout the year. It was only pointed out twice in the third parliamentary year and thrice in the preceding year.

The parliamentarians continued to use Points of Order to raise issues other than the business of the House during the parliamentary year. Just as it was in the second year, the Chair never gave a formal ruling on any of the Points of Order. Unless a formal ruling is given, these Points of Order do not lead to any Assembly output.

Though the number of Calling Attention Notices went up in the third year, the number of Questions – an accountability tool allowing the parliament to hold the executive accountable – decreased.

Women parliamentarians accounted for almost half of the parliamentary agenda conducted during the parliamentary year. They were actively involved in the parliamentary business and submitted more Questions than their male counterparts, collaborating in moving Calling Attention Notices, Resolutions, Motions under Rule 259 and Private Members' Bills.

The key findings include:

### Transparency

1. Despite repeated requests for official accreditation for its observers, FAFEN has so far been unable to secure formal authorization from the relevant authorities to observe parliamentary proceedings. The National Assembly Secretariat has yet to demonstrate that it ascribes importance to independent observation and appraisal of parliamentary proceedings. FAFEN observers were instead forced to seek ad hoc accreditation.
2. Copies of the Agenda (Orders of the Day) were always available to the Legislators, FAFEN observers and media persons. The Agenda items on the Orders of the Day were not taken up completely during the year. A large number of items were included in the Agendas, but perhaps due to shortage of time, many of them remained unaddressed till the end of each sitting. The Agenda for Private Members' Days (every Tuesday when the National Assembly is in session) was almost always too heavy to deal with in a single sitting. Resolutions and Bills submitted by individuals or groups of Members remained major items on the Agendas for the Private Members' Days.
3. Information on the parliamentary calendar, draft Legislation under consideration, Members' attendance, maintenance of a Quorum and other important matters remained partially or entirely unavailable to FAFEN observers and the public.

4. As many as 652 documents and annexures were placed in the library in response to the Questions asked by the Parliamentarians during the third year, while 657 were placed in the second year.

## Participation

1. The National Assembly held 109 sittings during the third parliamentary year and met for 348 hours and 43 minutes. The average time of each sitting was three hours and 12 minutes. The proceedings remained suspended for 28 hours and nine minutes due to breaks for prayers, food and other reasons. As compared with the previous year, the House spent 30% more time in executing regular Agenda. The Speaker was not present during 38 out of the 109 sittings whereas the Deputy Speaker was not in the House during 24 sittings. The Speaker chaired 36% of the sittings' time; the Deputy Speaker presided over 38% while the remaining 26% was chaired by Members of the Panel of Chairpersons. The Speaker attended 47 sittings during the second year, while the Deputy Speaker was present in 61.
2. The Prime Minister maintained his tradition of attending most of the sittings, 97, remaining in the House for 5,115 minutes (25% of the total time). The leader of the Opposition was present in 48 sittings, spending 3,427 minutes (16% of the total time) in the House. On average, the Prime Minister attended each sitting for approximately 47 minutes, and the leader of the Opposition for 31 minutes.
3. The parliamentary leader of the single-Member party, PPPS, attended most of the sittings during the third parliamentary year, 84 out of the 109 sittings (77%), followed by the PML 38 (35%), PMLF 36 (33%), MQM 27 (25%), MMAP 23 (21%) and ANP 18 (17%). The parliamentary leader of NPP was present only for two sittings.
4. The Chief Whip of the PPPP attended 104 out of the 109 sittings (95%), followed by PMLN 102 (94%), PML 91 (83%), ANP 68 (62%), MQM 56 (51%), MMAP 53 (49%) and PMLF 34 (31%). The Chief Whip of BNPA attended seven sittings.
5. As many as 234 Members applied for leave from parliamentary sessions. On average, seven Members applied for leave from each sitting. However, many Members who were technically "present" actually left the chamber to conduct other businesses. As the National Assembly Secretariat does not share information on the Members' attendance and actual time spent by them in the House, it is difficult to ascertain how many Members completely or partially attended a particular sitting.
6. Lack of Quorum was visible in a majority of the sittings, especially at the start and the end of a sitting. Surprisingly, this was pointed out only five times during the last two years – twice in the third and thrice in the second year.
7. The participation of Members in the parliamentary business improved from 77% during the second year to 84% in the third. The number of parliamentarians not taking part in the House proceedings also came down to 54 in the third year from 78 in the second year.
8. The lack of Quorum was especially notable during sittings held in the evenings (National Assembly usually holds sessions in the evening on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays).
9. Since the National Assembly Secretariat does not provide information to the media and public on attendance of Legislators, FAFEN conducts a headcount of Members at the start and end of each sitting. During the third parliamentary year, an average of 72 Members was present at the start and 80 at the end of each sitting.
10. Women Parliamentarians participated more in discussions than their male counterparts. Their active participation was evident from the number of Private Members' Bills, Questions, Resolutions, Motions and Calling Attention Notices they submitted.
11. Some Minority Members also actively took part in the parliamentary discussions, raising issues about minorities' rights through Points of Orders, Calling Attention Notices and Resolutions.
12. Most of the Agenda or parliamentary discussion was dominated by the PMLN and PPPP Members, probably due to their large representation in the National Assembly. The single-Member parties – the NPP and the BNPA – seemed less interested in raising their issues. However, the PPPS, another single-Member party, participated in almost all the Agenda items.

## Representation, Responsiveness and Oversight

1. A total of 130 Calling Attention Notices appeared on the Orders of the Day during the third parliamentary year, compared to 120 CANs presented during the second parliamentary year.
2. During the third year a total of 20 CANs related to the Cabinet Secretariat, 15 each to the Ministries of Health, Finance and Revenue, and 11 to the Ministry of Water and Power. In the second parliamentary year, 120 CANs were taken up by the House.

3. According to the Orders of the Day, out of 136 Members who moved 130 CANs, 37 were women (28.7%). Of these notices, 100 CANs (77.5%) were tabled by joint groups of male and female Members, 21 (16.3%) were sponsored by groups of only male Members, one was sponsored by a single male Member while seven were put forward by groups of female Members (5.4%). In total, women submitted 108 CANs (82%) and men submitted 122 CANs (94.6%).
4. A total of 54 PMLN Members, 29 PPPP, 23 PML, 19 MQM, four ANP, one Member each of the MMAP and the PPPS, and five Independents put forward CANs.
5. As many as 3,359 Questions were put forward during the Question Hour. A total of 1,553 Starred and 1,986 Unstarred Questions were asked during the year. The Questions posted by Members decreased from 3,732 during the second parliamentary year to 3,359 in the third year, registering an 10% decrease. In the second parliamentary year 1,325 were Starred Questions while the remaining 2,407 were Unstarred ones.
6. Women Parliamentarians showed more interest in putting forward Questions than their male counterparts. They asked 1,818 (about 51%) out of the total 3,359 Questions, while during the second year they sponsored 52% of the total 3,732.
7. A total of 2,823 Questions raised during the year were fully answered by the Treasury, while 708 Questions received no response.
8. Almost two-thirds of the Questions (2,915) were put forward by Members of the PMLN and the PPPP.
9. A total of eight Adjournment Motions were raised during the third year, while 10 were moved during the second year. Like the previous year, the debates held on Adjournment Motions during the third year were often observed digressing from the actual subject. The parliamentary year witnessed discussions and deliberations on the incursion of International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) inside Pakistan, Dr Aafia Siddiqui's case, increase in the prices of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and items of daily use, law and order, and the assassination of Federal Minister for Minorities. These Adjournment Motions were debated for 865 minutes (4% of total time).

## Output

1. In the third parliamentary year, the National Assembly passed 31 out of 91 Bills (34%) which appeared on the Orders of the Day. During the second year the House achieved a legislative output of 25% by passing 33 out of 129 Bills.
2. A total of 16 new Government Legislations and 14 bills seeking Amendments were passed by the House.
3. Thirty two Private Member's Bills were tabled on the Orders of the Day during the year. Of these, 17 were introduced and one Bill was passed by the House. The House passed five Private Members' Bills during the second year.
4. In the third parliamentary year, the House passed the landmark Legislation - the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill 2010. The House took only 15 hours to pass 102 Amendments in the constitution. A total of 23 Members (20 male and three female) were given the floor to speak on the constitutional amendment Bill. Out of them, six Parliamentarians belonged to PML, five to PPPP, four represented PMLN, three were from MQM, as many from ANP, and two Independents. Each Member spoke, on an average, for 18 minutes on the Bill. Female Parliamentarians sought more Amendments to the Bill than their male counterparts.
5. The Finance Bill 2010-11 was presented in the 23rd session. A total of 16 sittings were dedicated to debate on the Budget during this 86-hour long session.
6. Only one-third of the Members (114) took part in the General Debate on the Budget, which lasted 38 hours and two minutes spanning 13 sittings (4th to 16th sittings). On average, every Member spoke for 20 minutes on budgetary proposals. However, it was observed that several Parliamentarians took this opportunity to deliberate on other issues.
7. A total of 183 Demands for Grants were made by the Finance Minister. Forty nine Parliamentarians - 44 from the Opposition and five from the Treasury - spoke about the Demands for Grants and Cut Motions. The Opposition Members introduced 660 Cut Motions against 41 Demands for Grants (22% of all Demands). No Cut Motions were accepted; all were ruled out by a majority vote.
8. A total of 79 Resolutions appeared on the Orders of the Day during the year. Most of the Resolutions appeared on the Agenda for the Private Members' Day. Some of the issues addressed in the Resolutions were submitted by more than one Member, but in different sittings. FAFEN counted each Resolution, even if the subject was the same, to account for the effort of each Member. There were 64 Resolutions that appeared on the Orders of the Day for the second year.
9. The House adopted 12 Resolutions during the year. Ten of these Resolutions were sponsored by female Members, either individually (six) or in collaboration with other female or male counterparts (four).

10. The National Assembly dedicated an entire session to discuss the devastation caused by the floods. A total of 36 Members (30 male and six female) took the floor. These included 12 PPPP Members, 10 from PML, nine representing PMLN, four from MQM and one ANP Member. It was however, observed that the Parliamentarians digressed from the debate. Around 55% of the session time was consumed by debate on flood situation, while other issues, protests and breaks consumed the remaining time. For instance, the House took 262 minutes or 30% of the session time to debate a statement by MQM leader Altaf Hussain.
11. A total of 68 Motions under Rule 259 appeared on the Orders of the Day, mostly on Private Members' days. Some Motions were submitted by more than one Member, but in different sittings. This report counts each Motion, even if the subject is the same, to acknowledge the effort of each Member. Two-thirds (66.7%) of the Members involved in submitting Motions under Rule 259 were women.
12. A total of 14 Matters of Public Importance appeared on the Orders of the Day; all were jointly moved by male (10 or 3.8% of the total 263) and female Members (12 or 15.6% of the total 77).

### Order and Institutionalization

1. While the National Assembly registered a significant improvement in its core function of Legislation during the third parliamentary year, more Points of Order were raised in the third year (1,316) than the second (1,124). The Chair did not give formal ruling on any of them during the two years.
2. As many as 212 Parliamentarians raised 1,316 Points of Order during the year, which consumed 4,687 minutes (22%) of the total time.
3. The opportunity to raise Points of Order was frequently used by both the Treasury and the Opposition Members to deliver long speeches on political issues. Unless the Chair gives a formal ruling on a Point of Order, speeches and rejoinders do not contribute to any Assembly output.
4. The National Assembly witnessed 59 instances of protests, boycotts and walkouts by the Members during the year. These consumed a total of 1,329 minutes (6% of the total time).
5. A total of seven Questions of Personal Privilege raised during the year were sent to the Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges. During the second year, Members moved 12 Questions of Privilege.

### Comparison Analysis (second and third year)

Agenda Items	Third Parliamentary Year	Second Parliamentary Year
Legislative Output	34% (31 out of 91)	25% (33 out of 129)
Private Members' Bills Passed	1	5
Resolutions	79	64
Non-participating Members	54	78
Sittings	109	107
Calling Attention Notices	130	120
Questions	3,359	3,732
Document and Annexures	632	657
Adjournment Motions	8	10
Questions of Privilege	7	12
Leave Applications	234	200
Speaker's Attendance	Present in 71 sittings	Present in 47 sittings
Deputy Speaker's Attendance	Present in 85 sittings	Present in 61 sittings
Prime Minister's Attendance	Present in 97 sittings	Present in 71 sittings
Leader of the Opposition's Attendance	Present in 48 sittings	Present in 41 sittings
Points of Order	1,316	1,124
Chair's Ruling on POs	None	None
Quorum	Twice	Thrice



## Recommendations

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

1. The National Assembly sittings should be open to citizen observers who apply for accreditation through a standardized process. FAFEN takes this opportunity to reiterate its request for permanent accreditation to observe all Assembly proceedings. FAFEN had to acquire ad-hoc measures to observe the sessions held during the third parliamentary year.
2. The Assembly should consider keeping a public record of parliamentary business similar to that presented in this FAFEN report so that constituents can be informed over time about the performance of their elected representatives. Recently, the National Assembly's website has been updated with the House debates, but these debates are available there after the session is adjourned. The information regarding the House debates should be made public as soon as the sitting is adjourned.
3. Complete information (and relevant documents) about all Assembly business should be available to all Members, especially regarding the progress of Legislation, Calling Attention Notices, and other key policy decision-making processes. Such information should also be available to the public on the Assembly's website and/or at the Assembly's Secretariat.
4. Transcripts of all substantive discussion in the Assembly on policy matters – especially debate on Legislation – should be available on the Assembly's website immediately after it takes place. Mostly vital pieces of Legislation are passed without the necessary three readings of the bill. During the course of the third parliamentary year, a total of 31 bills were passed. The information regarding the voting and the readings is still not updated on the Assembly's website.
5. The Assembly Secretariat should keep record of actual time spent by Members in the Assembly chamber and especially whether there is a Quorum. This information should be publicly available. FAFEN has made repeated attempts to get the attendance document of the Members. Low Members' attendance was observed during the third year. On average, 72 Members were present at the outset, and 80 were present at the end of each sitting.
6. No vote should be allowed, especially on Legislation, without a Quorum. The issue of lack of Quorum has persisted for a long time. It seems the opposition and the treasury has reached an unwritten understanding of not raising this issue.
7. Efforts should be made to understand and address why 54 Members of the National Assembly did not participate during the third parliamentary year.
8. All Ministers (or a designated representative of each Ministry and the Cabinet) must be required to be present during Question Hour. Transcripts of all questions, including the ones that the Assembly Secretariat finds inadmissible, and responses should be made available to Members, and to the public. During the third parliamentary year, only 492 out of the total 1,553 starred questions on the Agenda were answered by the relevant ministries.
9. The Chair should be responsible for ensuring that business planned in 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 constituents' needs and concerns. Most of the Agenda during the year was left unaddressed primarily due to excessive use of Points of Order.
10. Additional orientation and training of Members is needed regarding their fundamental responsibilities, especially to their constituents as well as basic parliamentary procedures, particularly those that are commonly misused, such as Points of Order. A total of 1,136 Points of Order were raised, which consumed 22% of total time during the third parliamentary 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 assurances given to the Assembly and progress made in this regard. As many as 206 assurances/responses were given by the treasury during discussions on various Agenda items. Out of these, 101 assurances were given on CANs; 20 on Budgetary Proposals; four on Adjournment Motions; and 81 responses came from the Government on issues raised by Members through Points of Order.
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 Business is inadequate, compelling the Members to raise constituency issues on Points of Order.

## 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.



## Participation

This section deals with the duration of National Assembly sessions during the third 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 a Member is recorded when he or she takes part in the proceedings of the House, or submits an Agenda item. It 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 total membership of the Assembly.

FAFEN monitors observed that the Quorum was noticeably lacking, as it was only pointed out twice during 109 sittings. It is possible that Members deliberately refrained from pointing out the lack of Quorum, which would have resulted in the suspension of proceedings.

None of the sittings started at the stipulated time. On average, each sitting started 43 minutes late.

As the National Assembly Secretariat did not make information public about Members' attendance and the time they spent in the Assembly, it is difficult to ascertain how much time a Member actually spent in the House. Members' leave applications, however, did suggest that the majority of them remained present, at least technically, in most of the sittings. FAFEN conducts a headcount of Members at the start and the end of each sitting.

### 1.0 Duration and Attendance

The National Assembly held 109 sittings and met for 348 hours and 43 minutes during the year. The average time of each sitting was three hours and 12 minutes. The proceedings were suspended for 28 hours and nine minutes due to breaks for prayers, food and other reasons.

During the second parliamentary year, the National Assembly met for 242 hours and 43 minutes in 79 sittings<sup>3</sup>.

Session	Sittings	Total Session Time		Total Break Time	
		Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
Twentieth	15	38	35	4	21
Twenty First	4	21	7	3	0
Twenty Second	10	40	3	4	27
Twenty Third	21	85	38	8	11
Twenty Fourth	3	13	53	1	40
Twenty Fifth	15	44	41	2	57
Twenty Sixth	9	21	47	0	0
Twenty Seventh	12	26	29	0	58
Twenty Eighth	10	27	20	1	45
Twenty Ninth	10	29	10	0	50
<b>Total Time</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>348 hours and 43 minutes</b>		<b>28 hours and 09 minutes</b>	

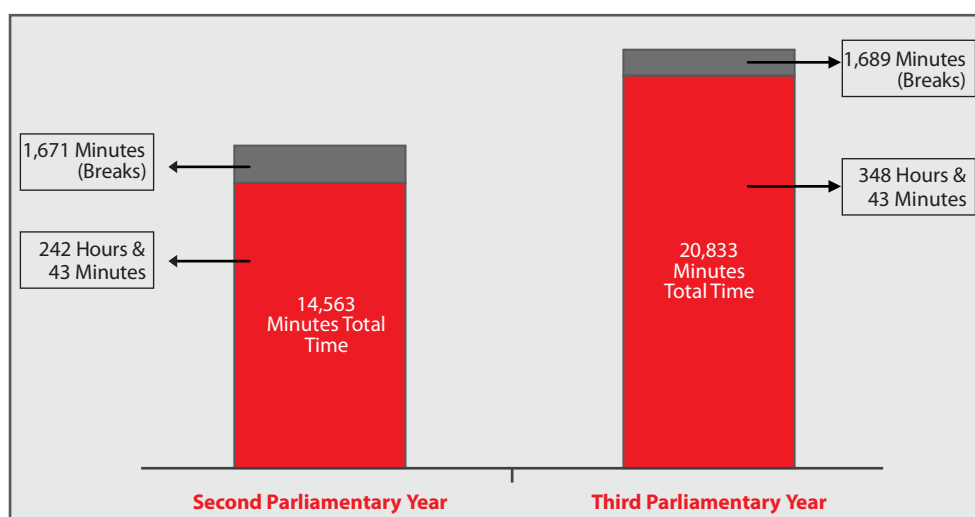
On average each sitting started 43 minutes behind the schedule. Similarly, the National Assembly met for 10.9 sittings a session during the year.

Session	Sittings	Total Session Time		Average Delay (Minutes)
		Hours	Minutes	
Twentieth	15	38	35	44
Twenty First	4	21	7	56
Twenty Second	10	40	3	31
Twenty Third	21	85	38	35
Twenty Fourth	3	13	53	36
Twenty Fifth	15	44	41	44
Twenty Sixth	9	21	47	42
Twenty Seventh	12	26	29	51
Twenty Eighth	10	27	20	51
Twenty Ninth	10	29	10	51
<b>Total Time</b>		<b>348 hours and 43 minutes</b>		<b>43 minutes</b>

<sup>3</sup> Information about the duration of the sittings during 13th, 14th and 15th sessions of the National Assembly was not available

## 1.1 Comparison with the Second Parliamentary Year

The National Assembly held more sittings and met for longer period of time in the third than the second parliamentary year. The House met for 79 sittings<sup>4</sup>, totaling 242 hours and 43 minutes during the second year. In the third year, it held 109 sittings and met for 348 hours and 43 minutes, registering a 30% increase in the number of sittings and total time. The proceedings of the second year were suspended for breaks, protests and other reasons for 27 hours and 51 minutes<sup>5</sup>, while they were suspended for 28 hours and nine minutes during the third year.



## 1.2 Quorum

Under Clause (2) of Article 55 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly 2007, at any time during a sitting, a Member may draw the Chair's attention to the fact that less than one-fourth of the total membership of the Assembly is present. The Chair can then either suspend the business of the Assembly until at least one-fourth of the membership is present, or the bells are rung for five minutes to call Members into the chamber. If Quorum is not filled even on resumption of the proceedings after suspension, or when the bells stop ringing, the Chair shall adjourn the sitting until the next working day, provided that the suspension of the business of the sitting would not be for more than one hour.

The Quorum was observed to be lacking in most of the sittings during the year. Surprisingly, the lack of Quorum was only pointed out twice, by two female Parliamentarians.

During the second parliamentary year, the lack of Quorum was pointed out thrice.

Session No	Sitting No	Duration of Suspension	Gender	Party
Twenty Eighth	Seventh	35 Minutes	Female	PPPP
Twenty Third	Second	17 Minutes	Female	PML

## 1.3 Key Members' Attendance

Attendance in sittings is crucial for Members to perform their legislative roles. In general, Members' attendance, including those holding important positions, was low throughout the year.

The Speaker was not present during 38 and the Deputy Speaker was absent from 24 out of the total 109 sittings. The Speaker chaired 36% of the proceedings during the year, the Deputy Speaker 38%, and the Members of the Panel of Chairpersons chaired the remaining 26% of the proceedings.

The Prime Minister maintained his tradition of attending most of the sittings, 97, for a total of 5,115 minutes (25% of the total time). The Leader of the Opposition was present in 48 sittings for 3,427 minutes (16% of the total time). On average, the Prime Minister attended each sitting for approximately 47 minutes, and the Leader of the Opposition for 31 minutes.

<sup>4</sup> Information about the duration of the sittings during 13th, 14th and 15th sessions of the National Assembly was not available

<sup>5</sup> ibid



## 1.4 Parliamentary Leaders

The parliamentary leader of the single-Member party, PPPS, attended most of the sittings, 84 out of the 109 (77%). The parliamentary leader of the PML attended 38 sittings (35%), followed by PMLF 36 (33%), MQM 27 (25%), MMAP 23 (21%), ANP 18 (17%), and the NPP two sittings.

## 1.5 Chief Whips

A Chief Whip's primary task is to ensure the presence and discipline of his fellow party Members in the House.

The Chief Whip of the PPPP attended the 104 sittings, followed by the PMLN 102, PML 91, ANP 68, MQM 56, MMAP 53, PMLF 34 and the BNPA's Chief Whip attended seven sittings.

## 1.6 Leave Applications

A total of 231 Members appealed for leave to be absent from at least one sitting during the third year. Eighty-seven of these Members belonged to the PPPP, 57 PMLN, 39 PML, 17 MQM, nine ANP, six MMAP, three PMLF and one each belonged to the PPPS and the BNPA. Eleven Independents also requested for leave during the year.

A total of 200 Members applied for leave to be absent from various sittings in the second year.

Parliamentary Party	Members Who Applied for Leave
PPPP	87
PMLN	57
PML	39
MQM	17
IND	11
ANP	9
MMAP	6
PMLF	3
BNPA	1
PPPS	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>

## 1.7 Members' Attendance

Since the National Assembly Secretariat does not make public information about the attendance of Members, FAFEN conducts a headcount of Legislators present at the beginning and end of each sitting. On average during the third parliamentary year, 72 Members were present at the beginning and 80 at the adjournment of each sitting.

Session	Average Members Present at the Outset	Average Members Present at the End
Twentieth	72	82
Twenty First	131	129
Twenty Second	45	53
Twenty Third	80	97
Twenty Fourth	109	88
Twenty Fifth	57	59
Twenty Sixth	64	101
Twenty Seventh	87	82
Twenty Eighth	65	72
Twenty Ninth	68	57

## 2.0 Members' Participation

During the year, approximately 16% of Members did not take part in any parliamentary business.

A total of 294 Members participated in the proceedings during the year. Members' participation has been divided into three categories: MPs who have only submitted Agenda items on the Orders of the Day (e.g. Calling Attention Notices, Questions, Bills, Resolutions, etc.); MPs who only participated in the parliamentary debates (Points of Order, Adjournment Motions, etc.); and MPs who submitted Agenda items as well as took part in the debates.

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, MQM's all Members took part in the House proceedings.

Some PML Members marked their presence effectively by submitting Agenda items for the Orders of the Day, and by participating in debates. On the other hand, within the same party another group of Members was either observed to be absent from the parliamentary sessions, or kept quiet the entire year.

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.

Women Parliamentarians elected on reserved seats were observed to be more active than their female colleagues who had been directly elected on general seats.

A total of seven by-elections in National Assembly constituencies were held during the year (NA-100 Gujranwala-VI, NA-184 Bahawalpur-II, NA-155 Lodhran-II, NA-68 Sargodha-V, NA-235 Sanghar/Mirpurkhas/Umerkot, NA-61 Chakwal-II, and NA-167 Vehari-I). The Members who either left their constituency seat or took oath during the year have also been included in evaluating the participation of Members. The election for NA-42 Tribal Area-VII is still pending.

Party	Members Who Participated in the Third Parliamentary Year						Total Members in Assembly by Party
	Members Who Brought Agenda Items	Members Who Took Part in Debates	Members Who Participated in Debates and Brought Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Brought Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Brought Agenda Items and Participated in Debates	
ANP	2	2	7	15%	15%	54%	13
BNPA	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
IND	3	4	9	17%	22%	50%	18
MMAP	1	2	3	13%	25%	38%	8
MQM	0	1	24	0%	4%	96%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	8	5	24	16%	10%	47%	52
PMLF	0	3	0	0%	50%	0%	6
PMLN	10	11	64	11%	12%	68%	94
PPPP	11	34	65	9%	26%	50%	129
PPPS	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>348<sup>6</sup></b>

As many as 13 out of 17 Members elected from Balochistan participated in the proceedings. Thirty-eight of 43 KP Members marked their presence in the National Assembly. A total of 152 out of 189 and 68 out of 76 Members from Punjab and Sindh respectively took part in the proceedings. All the 11 FATA Members brought forth their concerns by either submitting Agenda items or by participating in debates. All ten Minority Members actively took part in the proceedings.

<sup>6</sup>The participation of those Members who have either left their constituency seat or who have been elected through by-elections held during the third parliamentary year has also been included.

Sr. No.	Province	Members Who Brought Agenda Items	Members Who Took Part in Debates	Members Who Participated in Debates and Brought Agenda Items	Total	Total Members in the National Assembly During Year
1.	Balochistan	0	5	8	13	17
2.	FATA	2	3	6	11	11 <sup>7</sup>
3.	ICT	0	0	2	2	2
4.	KP	4	12	22	38	43
5.	Minority Members	0	2	8	10	10
6.	Punjab	22	31	99	152	189
7.	Sindh	7	9	52	68	76
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>348</b>

## 2.1 Non-Participating Members

Fifty-four Members did not participate in the proceedings throughout the year. Some of them did not even attend any of the sittings. In parliamentary parties, 29% of the total PML Members (15 out of 52) neither submitted any Agenda item nor did they speak on any issue during debates in the House. Nineteen PPPP Members (15% of total party strength) and nine PMLN Members (10% of total party strength) also did not take part in any parliamentary business. Two Members each of the MMAP and the ANP also did not participate in any way during the year. Among smaller parliamentary parties, three out of six Members of the PMLF took part in the parliamentary business. The single-Member parties, BNPA and the NPP, did not participate in the proceedings during the year.

Sr. No.	Parliamentary Parties	Total Members of the Party	Members of the Party who did not Participate	Percentage of Members Without Participation
1.	MQM	25	0	0%
2.	PPPS	1	0	0%
3.	PMLN	94	9	10%
4.	IND	18	2	11%
5.	ANP	13	2	15%
6.	PPPP	129	19	15%
7.	MMAP	8	2	25%
8.	PML	52	15	29%
9.	PMLF	6	3	50%
10.	BNPA	1	1	100%
11.	NPP	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>348</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16%</b>

<sup>7</sup> The election on National Assembly Constituency, NA-42 (FATA) is still pending.

Four out of 17 (24%) Members from Balochistan, 37 out of 189 (20%) from Punjab, eight out of 76 (11%) from Sindh and five out of 43 (12%) Members from KP remained silent in the National Assembly during the year.

Region/Area	Total Number of Members	Members Without Participation	Percentage of Members Without Participation
Balochistan	17	4	24%
FATA	11 <sup>8</sup>	0	0%
ICT	2	0	0%
KP	43	5	12%
Punjab	189	37	20%
Sindh	76	8	11%
Minority	10	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16%</b>

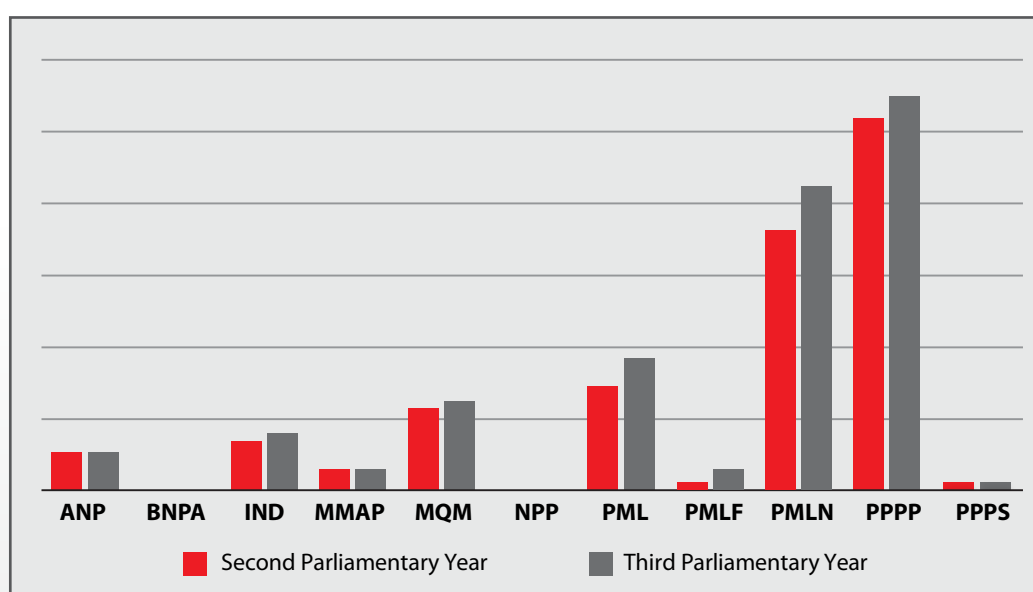
A gender-wise breakdown shows that 46 male and eight female Members did not participate in parliamentary proceedings. In terms of proportion, 17% male and 11% female Members failed to register their presence in the Assembly.

Gender	Total Number of Members	Members Without Participation	Percentage of Members Without Participation
Men	275	46	17%
Women	73	8	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16%</b>

## 2.2 Comparison with Second Parliamentary Year

The participation of Members in the parliamentary business improved from 77% during the second year to 84% during the third year.

A party-wise comparison shows that more Members were active during the third year – 32 more than the second year (262). The number of Parliamentarians not taking part in the House proceedings also came down to 54 in the third year from 78 in the second year.



<sup>8</sup> The election on National Assembly Constituency, NA-42 (FATA) is still pending

## Order and Institutionalization



Order and institutionalization are important for an efficient and productive Parliament. Order may be measured, for example, by the conduct of Members and optimal utilization of time. Institutionalization refers to Members' understanding and compliance with rules of procedure for parliamentary business.





## Order and Institutionalization

This section deals with the issues raised through Points of Order and the time consumed by them. It also reviews the conduct of Members in the House, the instances of protests, walkouts and boycotts, and the Questions of Privileges raised during the third parliamentary year.

### 3.0 Points of Order (POs)

A Member can raise a Point of Order 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.

FAFEN's data reveals that the Members raised a total of 1,316 Points of Order during the year. The Ministers or the Chair responded to 121 Points of Order, but none of these attracted the Chair's formal ruling. For the Government's responses, see section 16.0.

Though more Points of Order were raised in the third (1,316) than the second year (1,124), the Chair did not give formal ruling on any of them during the two years. Due to excessive use of the Points of Order, it was observed that most of the regular Agenda was not taken up.

#### 3.1 Issues Raised Through Points of Order

The Members interrupted the business of the House to raise 151 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 discussions on Agenda items submitted by others.

Issues related to the energy crisis appeared in 128 Points of Order, while Legislators raised 81 Points of Order to highlight the law and order (excluding terrorism related incidents), particularly in their respective constituencies. Parliamentarians spoke about the devastation caused by floods in 2010 throughout Pakistan by raising 64 Points of Order. Members used 43 Points of Order as an opportunity to talk about breach of their privileges. As many as 31 Points of Order were used to criticize colleagues, the President, the Prime Minister or the performance of the Federal Government.

Issues regarding the Government employees, unemployment and the Government's recruitment policy were raised through 42 Points of Order. Through 28 Points of Order attention of the House was drawn towards matters related to Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIAC). Various issues related to Balochistan were also brought to the floor of the House through 41 Points of Order.

A total of 24 Points of Order were raised to highlight the plight of the minorities, including Hindu and Christian communities in Sindh and Punjab. Similarly, irrespective of their party affiliations Members from southern Punjab and rural Sindh raised 24 Points of Order on agricultural issues.

Through 22 Points of Order the Members spoke about the war on terror and its effects on the people of Pakistan. A total of 18 Points of Order were raised to speak on the Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill 2010.

Other issues raised included constitutional matters with reference to the proposed constitutional changes (25); the print and broadcast media (22); FATA related issues (22); communications (18); and governance (16).

Sr. No.	Issue Raised	Points of Order
1.	Business of the House	151
2.	Energy	128
3.	Law and Order	81
4.	2010 Floods	64
5.	Members' Perks and Privileges	43
6.	Employment	42
7.	Balochistan Related Issues	41
8.	Performance of the Government	31
9.	Miscellaneous	31
10.	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIAC)	28

11.	Constitutional Reforms	25
12.	Minorities	24
13.	Agriculture	24
14.	Media	22
15.	Terrorism	22
16.	Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Issues	22
17.	Communications	18
18.	The Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill, 2010	18
19.	Governance	16
20.	Request for <i>Fateha</i>	16
21.	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Attacks	15
22.	Education	15
23.	Kashmir Issue	15
24.	Foreign Relations	14
25.	Elections	14
26.	National Assembly Secretariat	13
27.	Raymond Davis Case	13
28.	Drone Attacks	12
29.	Hazara Province Issue	11
30.	Condolences for Deceased Member(s)	11
31.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	11
32.	Health	10
33.	Dr Aafia Siddiqui's Case	10
34.	Petroleum Products	10
35.	Corruption	9
36.	Pak-US Relations	9
37.	Supremacy of the Parliament	9
38.	Democracy	8
39.	Development Funds	8
40.	Railways	8
41.	Kalabagh Dam	8
42.	18th Constitutional Amendment	8
43.	Natural Calamities	8
44.	Water Management	7
45.	Pak-Afghan Relations	7
46.	Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	6
47.	Housing and Works	6
48.	Quorum	6
49.	Decorum of the House	6
50.	Hajj Issues	6
51.	Karachi Killings	6
52.	Gilgit-Baltistan Issues	5
53.	Industries	5
54.	United Nations	5
55.	Inflation	5

56.	Police Excesses	5
57.	Performance of the Punjab Government	5
58.	Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal	4
59.	Sports	4
60.	Environment	4
61.	Military Operation in the Tribal Areas	4
62.	Land and Revenue	4
63.	Government-MQM Relations	4
64.	Taxation	4
65.	Legislation	4
66.	Languages	3
67.	Bhasha Dam	3
68.	Ports and Shipping	3
69.	Judiciary	3
70.	Women's Rights	3
71.	Swat and Malakand Issue	3
72.	Sectarianism	3
73.	Pak-India Relations	3
74.	Presidential Address to the Parliament	3
75.	Culture	3
76.	Religious Affairs	3
77.	RGST Bill	3
78.	Benazir Bhutto Assassination	3
79.	Textiles	3
80.	Trade	3
81.	Dictatorship	2
82.	Chitral Related Issues	2
83.	Students Rights	2
84.	Criticism of Colleague(s)	2
85.	NGOs	2
86.	Budget	2
87.	Grants to Members	2
88.	Naturalization	2
89.	Benazir Income Support Program	2
90.	Ministerial Absence	2
91.	Foreign Aid	2
92.	National Accountability Bureau (NAB) Ordinance	2
93.	Supreme Court Bar Association Elections	2
94.	Blasphemy Law	2
95.	NICL Scam	2
96.	Inter-Provincial Harmony	2
97.	Rule of Law	2
98.	NADRA	2
99.	Youth Affairs	2
100.	Provincial Autonomy	2
101.	PMLN and MQM Relations	2

102.	Local Governments	2
103.	Cabinet	1
105.	Information and Broadcasting	1
106.	Prisons	1
107.	Smuggling	1
108.	Child Rights	1
109.	Criticism of Government	1
110.	Campus Violence	1
111.	Automobiles	1
112.	Population	1
113.	Utility Stores	1
114.	Steel Mills	1
115.	Chinese Premier's Visit	1
116.	Privatization	1
117.	Sugar Crisis	1
118.	Security of VIPs	1
119.	Criticism on the President	1
120.	Contempt of Court	1
121.	Austerity Measures	1
122.	PML- PMLN relations	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,316</b>

### 3.2 Time Consumed

More than half (212) of the total membership raised 1,316 Points of Order during the year, consuming 4,687 minutes, 22% of the total time. None of them attracted the Chair's formal ruling. The opportunity was frequently used by both the Treasury and the Opposition Members to deliver long speeches on political issues. Since the National Assembly's rules and procedures do not allow Parliamentarians to raise issues about their constituencies, they use this Agenda item for the purpose.

Session	Points of Order	Time Consumed
Twentieth	356	918
Twenty First	49	79
Twenty Second	79	254
Twenty Third	26	180
Twenty Fourth	35	283
Twenty Fifth	226	735
Twenty Sixth	102	556
Twenty Seventh	132	632
Twenty Eighth	182	603
Twenty Ninth	129	447
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>4,687 Minutes</b>

### 3.3 Members Raising Points of Order (by Province)

Of the 212 Parliamentarians who raised Points of Order, 97 were from Punjab, 49 Sindh, 30 KP, 10 Balochistan, nine FATA,



and one from ICT. Of them, 79 Members were from PPPP, 57 PMLN, 26 PML, 22 MQM, 13 Independents, eight ANP, five MMAP and one Member each from the PMLF and PPPS. All the Minority Members raised Points of Order.

Province	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	FATA	Balochistan	Punjab	Minority	Sindh	ICT	Senators	Total
ANP	8								8
IND	1	9	2	1					13
MMAP	3		1					1	5*
MQM					1	21			22
PMLF						1			1
PMLN	3		1	49	3		1		57
PML	5		2	15	2	2			26
PPPP	9		4	32	4	25		5	79*
PPPS	1								1
<b>Total</b>	30	9	10	97	10	49	1	6	212
<b>%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Five PPPP and an MMAP Senator in their capacity as Ministers also raised Points of Order during the third parliamentary year

### 3.4 Female Members Raising Points of Order (by Party)

A total of 41 female Members (53.2% of 77) participated in raising Points of Order during the year. All six female Members from MQM, 15 PPPP, 10 PMLN, seven PML, two ANP and one Independent female Parliamentarian raised Points of Order. The female Members of the MMAP and PMLF did not raise any Point of Order.

Party	Female Members Raising Points of Order	Total Female Members in Party	Percentage of Party's Female Members Who Raised Points of Order	Number of Points of Order Raised by Party's Female Members
ANP	2	3	67%	15
IND	1	1	100%	2
MMAP	0	1	0%	0
MQM	6	6	100%	16
PML	7	13	54%	72
PMLF	0	1	0%	0
PMLN	10	20	50%	31
PPPP	15	32	47%	63
<b>Totals</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>199</b>

### 3.5 Issues Raised by Female Members

Women Parliamentarians raised a total of 199 Points of Order during the year, including 23 about not including their submitted Agenda items on the Orders of the Day or seeking permission to take part in discussions.

They drew the attention of the House to issues related to natural calamities, including earthquakes and floods, energy crisis, perks and privileges of Members and public sector employment.

Sr. No.	Issue Raised	Total Points of Order	PPPP	PMLN	PML	MQM	ANP	IND
1.	Business of the House	23	9	1	10	2	1	0
2.	Natural Calamities	12	4	2	5	0	1	0
3.	Energy	9	4	4	0	0	1	0
4.	Perks and Privileges of Members	9	2	1	6	0	0	0
5.	Public Sector Employment	8	1	1	4	1	1	0

6.	Miscellaneous	8	5	1	2	0	0	0
7.	Media	7	2	3	0	2	0	0
8.	Law and Order Situation	7	1	1	3	2	0	0
9.	Performance of the National Assembly	5	3	0	0	1	1	0
10.	Request for Fateha	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
11.	Constitutional Affairs	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
12.	Health	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
13.	Pakistan International Airlines Affairs	4	1	0	2	1	0	0
14.	Assassination of Punjab Governor	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
15.	Education	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
16.	FATA Issues	3	0	0	1	0	2	0
17.	Foreign Affairs	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
18.	Minorities	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
19.	Performance of the Government	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
20.	Police Violence	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
21.	Sports	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
22.	Women's Rights	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
23.	Agriculture	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
24.	Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
25.	Balochistan Issues	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
26.	Benazir Income Support Program	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
27.	By-Elections	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
28.	Communications	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Culture	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
30.	Kerry Lugar Bill	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
31.	Gilgit-Baltistan	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
32.	Governance	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
33.	Hazara Province Issue	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
34.	Kashmir Issue	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
35.	NICL Scam	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
36.	Rule of Law	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
37.	The Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill 2010	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
38.	Development Funds	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
39.	Water for Irrigation	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
40.	Automobiles Industry	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
41.	Budget 2009-10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
42.	Cabinet	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
43.	Child Rights	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
44.	Contempt of Court	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
45.	Decorum of the House	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
46.	Dr Aafia Siddiqui's Case	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

47.	Drone Attacks	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
48.	Employee Rights	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
49.	Environment	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Food Security	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
51.	Hajj Issue	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
52.	Housing	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
53.	Human Rights	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
54.	Judiciary	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
55.	Karachi Law and Order	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
56.	Labour Laws	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
57.	Land and Revenue	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
58.	Local Governments	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
59.	NADRA	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
60.	Naturalization	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
61.	NGOs	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
62.	OGDCL	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
63.	Pak-India Relations	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
64.	Prisons	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
65.	SCBA Elections	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
66.	Sectarianism	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
67.	Smuggling	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
68.	Steel Mills	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
69.	Supremacy of Parliament	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
70.	Taxation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
71.	Technology	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
72.	Youth Affairs	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>199</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>

#### 4.0 Members' Conduct

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

The following violations of the rules were observed 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.
- Delivering written speeches without the Chair's permission.

## 5.0 Protests, Boycotts, and Walkouts

A total of 59 instances of protests, boycotts and walkouts were observed during the year, consuming 1,329 minutes (6% of total time). On most of the occasions, the Chair took notice of protests, boycotts and walkouts, and persuaded the Members to maintain decorum of the House. However, in few cases the Chair and the Treasury benches were not bothered.

During the second parliamentary year, FAFEN documented 32 protests, boycotts and walkouts.

Sr. No.	Reason	Party Affiliation	Minutes
1.	Comments allegedly made by Lahore High Court Chief Justice on Hindus "being the prime source of funding for terrorist activities"	ANP and PPPP	2
2.	PML Members accused PMLN of rigging the PP-111 Gujrat by-election	PML	51
3.	FATA is neglected in the Constitutional Reforms Package	Single IND Member	3
4.	Increase in POL prices	PMLN	15
5.	Non-inclusion of Minority issues in Constitutional Reforms	Single PML Member	10
6.	Non-representation of any Minority Members in Constitutional Reforms Committee	Single PML Member	2
7.	Protest against the proposal of renaming NWFP	Single PML Member	2
8.	Renaming NWFP as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	PMLN Members	3
9.	Speaker's permission to speak on the Point of Order	Single MMAP Member	3
10.	Law and order in the country	PMLN, PML and PPPS	5
11.	Delay in wheat harvesting	Single PPPP Member	5
12.	Non-provision of funds to FATA	Single IND Member	3
13.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	MQM	5
14.	Increase in electricity prices in Karachi	MQM	33
15.	Illegal possession of a Member's property	MQM	5
16.	Non-allotment of funds to the Minority Members	PML	3
17.	The Chair giving inadequate time to one of the PML Member	PML	5
18.	The termination of contract employees from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	PML	15
19.	The Government is not implementing the orders of the Supreme Court	PMLN	5
20.	Lack of protection and inadequate allocation of funds for Minorities	PMLN	5
21.	Reservations over the budgetary proposals	PMLN	8
22.	Rejection of party's Cut Motions regarding grants to the Interior Ministry	PMLN	5
23.	Electricity crisis in Balochistan	PMLN	3
24.	Non-acceptance and non-inclusion of demands/Cut Motions in the Budget	PMLN	5
25.	Derogatory comments against Parliamentarians made by the President of the Supreme Court Bar Association	PPPP	5
26.	Delay in procurement of wheat	PPPP	5
27.	Suicide attacks on a religious procession in Lahore on September 1, 2010	PML, MQM, PPPS and an IND Member	5
28.	The 24th session was called to discuss the devastations caused by the floods, but no debate had yet taken place	PML	5
29.	Suicide bombings in Quetta	Single PPPP Member	28
30.	Speech made by the Chief Whip of ANP	PMLN	3
31.	The plight of FATA people due to militancy and military operation in the region	IND	3
32.	Government's failure to facilitate flood affectees	PML	10

33.	Not being taken into confidence on the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) Ordinance	PMLN	18
34.	Not being taken into confidence on the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) Ordinance	PMLN, PML	5
35.	Stopping the development funds for KP	PMLN,PML	5
36.	Passage of the Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill 2010	PMLN	65
37.	Passage of the Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill 2010	PMLN	125
38.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	MQM	10
39.	Rising unemployment	ANP	5
40.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	MQM	150
41.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	MQM	194
42.	Several of party's Adjournment Motions not taken up by the House	PML	9
43.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	MQM	124
44.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	MQM	5
45.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	PMLN	205
46.	Reformed General Sales Tax Bill 2010	PMLN, MQM, ANP	3
47.	Kidnapping of people by Government agencies in Balochistan	IND Member	10
48.	Allegations made against the Government by the Opposition	Single PPPP Member	5
49.	Kidnapping of Members of minority communities in Sindh	Single PMLN Member	5
50.	Not permitted to present a Private Member's Bill	Single PPPP Member	3
51.	Failure of Government in protecting the rights of the minorities in Sindh and Balochistan	PMLN	10
52.	Increase in the price of petroleum products	MMAF	12
53.	Increase in the price of petroleum products	MQM	8
54.	Speaker's permission to speak on the Point of Order	PMLN	3
55.	Tussle between the Members of MQM and PMLN	MQM and PMLN	10
56.	Non-allocation of funds to KP	ANP	55
57.	No action or policies being devised by the Government to stop drone attacks in FATA	Single IND Member	5
58.	Increase in the prices of petroleum products	PML, PMLN, MQM	12
59.	Killing of the Federal Minister for Minorities	All Parliamentary Parties	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,329 Minutes</b>	

## 6.0 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 in the National Assembly 2007, "A Member may, with the consent of the Chair, raise a Question involving a breach of privilege either of a Member or of the Assembly or of a Committee thereof."

### 6.1 Submission of Questions of Privilege

A total of seven Members – four PPPP, two PML and an Independent – were allowed to move Privilege Motions during the year.

These Motions submitted by male Members were sent to the Standing Committee on Rules of Procedures and Privileges. During the second parliamentary 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		
PML	√			Misbehavior of DPO, Layyah	Referred to the committee
PPPP	√			Misbehavior of EDO Health, Layyah	Referred to the committee
PPPP	√			Defamation by Media	Referred to the committee
PPPP	√			Misbehavior of G.M. PASSCO	Referred to the committee
PML	√			Misbehavior of In-charge Punjab Seed Corporation, Khanewal	Referred to the committee
PPPP	√			Misbehavior of M.D. Sui Northern Gas and M.D. Pakistan State Oil	Referred to the committee

## Representation and Responsiveness

Parliament's responsiveness means Members' collective actions on the issues of public interests which are raised and discussed on the floor of the House.





## Representation and Responsiveness

This section includes Adjournment Motions, Matters of Public Importance, Motions under Rule 259, and details of the budget session held during the year.

### 7.0 Adjournment Motions

Through an Adjournment Motion, Legislators seek to adjourn the routine business of the National Assembly for a two-hour debate on any matter of recent occurrence and urgent importance. At the end of the debate, the concerned Minister is required to respond to the issues raised by Members.

Under Rule 109 (Chapter XIII) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, "a Motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussion on a definite matter of an urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Chair."

#### 7.1 Adjournment Motions by Session and Duration

Almost four percent of the total time of the National Assembly proceedings was spent in discussing the eight Adjournment Motions. Legislators spoke on these Motions for a total of 14 hours and 25 minutes.

Sr. No.	Adjournment Motions	Session	Time
1.	Bomb blast in Special Investigation Agency (SIA) building in Lahore	20 <sup>th</sup>	52 Minutes
2.	MNAs development funds	20 <sup>th</sup>	Two Hours
3.	Non-release of Dr Aafia Siddiqui from prison in the USA	25 <sup>th</sup>	Two Hours and 30 Minutes
4.	The incursion of ISAF forces into Pakistan	25 <sup>th</sup>	One Hour and 39 Minutes
5.	Increase in the prices of electricity and LPG	27 <sup>th</sup>	Six Minutes
6.	Increase in the prices of items of daily use	28 <sup>th</sup>	One Hour and 52 Minutes
7.	Law and order situation in the country	29 <sup>th</sup>	One Hour and 25 Minutes
8.	Murder of Mr Shahbaz Bhatti, Federal Minister for Minorities Affairs	29 <sup>th</sup>	Four Hours and One Minute
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 Hours and 25 Minutes</b>	

#### 7.2 Adjournment Motions (by Party and by Gender)

Out of eight Motions debated in the House, only one was submitted jointly. Opposition Members belonging to PMLN and PML jointly tabled the Adjournment Motion regarding the bomb blast in the Special Investigation Agency building in Lahore.

One Adjournment Motion was moved jointly by male and female Members.

Sr. No.	Issue Raised in Adjournment Motions	Gender of Members	Party Affiliation
1.	Bomb blast in Special Investigation Agency (SIA) building in Lahore	All Males	PMLN, PML
2.	MNAs development funds	Single Male Member	MQM
3.	Non-release of Dr Aafia Siddiqui from prison in the USA	All Males	PMLN
4.	The incursion of ISAF forces into Pakistan	All Males	PMLN
5.	Increase in the prices of electricity and LPG	Single Female	PML
6.	Increase in the prices of items of daily use	All Males	PMLN
7.	Law and order situation in the country	Joint Male and Female	PMLN
8.	Murder of Mr. Shahbaz Bhatti, Federal Minister for Minorities Affairs	Single Male	PPPP

## 8.0 Matters of Public Importance

Under Rule 87 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, the Chair may allot, before taking up the last Calling Attention Notice, half an hour of a sitting on Private Members' Day for discussion on a matter of urgent public importance. This includes matters that have been the subject of a recent Question, Starred or Unstarred.

### 8.1 Matters of Public Importance on Orders of the Day

Out of 13 Matters of Public Importance present on the Orders of the Day, the House took up only two. One was about the increase in "fatal diseases due to the emission of harmful radiation from mobile telephone towers installed in densely-populated areas," and the other was about "rapid increase in the ratio of poverty in the country".

The House did not take up 11 Matters of Public Importance presented on the Orders of the Day either because of the shortage of time or because of more pressing issues that required urgent attention. All the Matters of Public Importance were put forth jointly by ten male and 12 female Members.

### 8.2 Issues Raised in Matters of Public Importance

Among the 13 Matters of Public Importance, at least nine were related to public health. Other issues raised were about child labor, poverty, energy crisis, and Afghan Transit Trade Agreement.

Sr. No.	Theme	Matters of Public Importance
1.	Public Health	Spread of fatal diseases from emission of radiating waves/signals from mobile telephone towers installed in densely populated areas
2.		Illegal sale of kidneys and other human organs
3.		Increase in the number of TB patients aged 15-49 years old. The challenge posed by the disease deserves the Health Ministry's utmost attention since the infectious disease is a leading cause of deaths in Pakistan.
4.		Increase of quackery and malpractice in medical industry
5.		Rapid increase in breast cancer cases
6.		Growing trend of smoking in public places
7.		Increase in number of TB patients
8.		Increase in child and maternal mortality
9.		Sale of unhygienic and substandard drinking water by bottling companies
10.	Child rights	Increase in child labor
11.	Economy	Increase in poverty
12.		Illegal sale of duty free items passing through Pakistan under Afghan Transit Trade Agreement
13.	Energy	Energy crisis

## 9.0 Motions under Rule 259

Under Rule 259, “any Minister or a Member may give notice of a Motion that any policy, situation, statement or any other matter may be taken into consideration. No Question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate unless any Minister or a Member, with the consent of the Chair, moves a substantive Motion immediately after in appropriate terms, in which case a Question shall be put.”

A total of 54 Motions were introduced under Rule 259 during the year. Out of these, only six were taken up and debated by the House. Many of the issues highlighted in the Motions had already been debated by Members through other means such as Points of Order.

Sr. No.	Taken Up	Not Taken Up
1.	This House may discuss human rights violations in occupied Kashmir	This House may discuss the impact on the economy of the writing off of loans by the nationalized banks
2.	This House may discuss the law and order situation prevailing in the country	This House may discuss the increase in the price of sugar in the country
3.	This House may discuss the performance of the Federal Flood Commission	This House may discuss the adverse effects on the health of people because of the non-availability of clean drinking water
4.	This House may discuss the performance of the Pakistan Cricket Board with reference to match fixing scandal of Pakistan cricket team	This House may discuss the constant deficit in Pakistan Railways
5.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of mass devastation of life and property caused by the recent floods in the country	This House may discuss the constant losses in Pakistan International Airlines
6.	This House may discuss the steps being taken by the Government to improve agriculture in the country	This House may discuss the decrease in production of pulses in the country
7.		This House may discuss environmental pollution in Islamabad Capital Territory
8.		This House may discuss the increasing rate of poverty in the country
9.		This House may discuss the Kashmir policy of the Government
10.		This House may discuss the performance of Ministry of Housing and Works with reference to the Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation
11.		This House may discuss the performance of Motorway Police
12.		This House may discuss the performance of the police in Islamabad Capital Territory
13.		This House may discuss the performance of postal services in the country
14.		This House may discuss the performance of the National Disaster Management Authority
15.		This House may discuss the general rise in prices in the country
16.		This House may discuss the privatization policy of the Government
17.		This House may discuss the problems and difficulties faced by Hujjaj during Hajj season
18.		This House may discuss the problems arising out of the adulteration of edible items in Islamabad Capital Territory
19.		This House may discuss the problems arising out of the adulteration in edible items in the country
20.		This House may discuss the problems arising out of exorbitant fees being charged by private doctors
21.		This House may discuss the problems being faced by the general public due to poor financial condition of Pakistan Railways
22.		This House may discuss the problems being faced by the industries due to load shedding of natural gas
23.		This House may discuss the rapid decrease in the profit rate on National Savings Certificates

24.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of Afghan Transit Trade Agreement
25.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of closure of trains in the country
26.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of continuous increase in the prices of oil and gas
27.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of excessive electricity bills
28.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of increases in the price of electricity
29.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of the increasing number of illegal <i>Kachi Abadis</i> in Islamabad Capital Territory
30.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-availability of free medical facilities to patients in the hospitals of the Islamabad Capital Territory
31.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-construction of houses for Government servants and homeless persons as announced by the Prime Minister
32.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-establishment of a Regulatory Authority to monitor the expenditures of private hospitals in Islamabad Capital Territory
33.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-fixation of maximum upper limit of fees by the private educational institutions in Islamabad Capital Territory
34.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of the non-holding of local bodies elections
35.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of not making a 100% increase in the salaries of Government servants
36.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-payment of a Benevolent Fund to the Federal Government employees on their retirement
37.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-presentation of the Pay and Pension Committee report
38.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of non-supply of clean drinking water to the residents of Islamabad Capital Territory
39.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of recent increase in the prices of petroleum products
40.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of supply of unclean drinking water from Rawal Dam and Simly Dam to Islamabad Capital Territory
41.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of the rapid increase in the number of beggars in the country
42.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of the sale of harmful water in the Islamabad Capital Territory
43.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of the transport system in Islamabad Capital Territory
44.	This House may discuss the steps being taken by the Government to control the increasing prices of LPG in the country
45.	This House may discuss the steps taken to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to the citizens
46.	This House may discuss the tourism policy of the Government
47.	This House may take into consideration the situation arising out of unemployment in the country
48.	This House may discuss the situation arising out of fast spread of hepatitis disease

### 9.1 Submission of Motions under Rule 259 (by Party)

All the Motions under Rule 259 were put forth by single parties. The PMLN accounted for 61% of them, the PPPP 26% and the MQM 13%.

The National Assembly dedicated an entire session to discuss the devastation caused by floods in 2010, as 36 Members discussed massive displacement of the people, their rehabilitation, and reconstruction of infrastructure.

A total of 30 male and six female Members took part in the discussion on floods - 12 PPPP, 10 PML, nine PMLN, four MQM and one ANP. During the third sitting of the session, the Prime Minister spoke on the issue for almost an hour (57 minutes). The Leader of the Opposition addressed the same sitting for 35 minutes.

Though the session was called to discuss the devastation caused by floods, it was also observed that the Parliamentarians often digressed from the topic. For instance, the House took 262 minutes to debate a statement of MQM leader Mr Altaf Hussain during the session. Around 55% of the session time was consumed by the debate, while the remaining time was taken up by other issues, protests and breaks.

Sr. No.	Issues	PMLN	PPPP	MQM	Total
1.	Energy	5	1		6
2.	Health	4	1		5
3.	Economy	2	2		4
4.	Employment	3	1		4
5.	Agriculture	2		1	3
6.	Drinking Water	1	1	1	3
7.	Housing and Works	3			3
8.	Inflation	3			3
9.	Natural Calamities	2	1		3
10.	Railways	2		1	3
11.	Communications		1	1	2
12.	Law and Order		1	1	2
13.	Poverty	1		1	2
14.	Aviation		1		1
15.	Education		1		1
16.	Elections			1	1
17.	Environment	1			1
18.	Hajj Affairs	1			1
19.	Human Rights		1		1
20.	Kashmir	1			1
21.	Postal Services		1		1
22.	Security Agencies	1			1
23.	Sports	1			1
24.	Tourism		1		1
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>61%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 9.2 Motions under Rule 259 on Orders of the Day (by Gender)

Some Motions were submitted by more than one Member, but in different sittings of National Assembly sessions. In this report each Motion is counted, even if the subject is same, in order to acknowledge the effort of each Member.

As many as 12 Motions were jointly sponsored by male and female Members, and eight were moved by groups of female Members. Individual male and female Parliamentarians moved 35 and 13 Motions respectively.

Compared to 25 (36.8%) Motions submitted by male Members, female Parliamentarians moved 55 (80.9%).

Gender of Members	Motions under Rule 259 on the Orders of the Day	Percentage
Jointly by Male and Female Members	12	18%
Jointly by All Female Members	8	12%
Single Female Member	35	51%
Single Male Member	13	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 9.3 Gender-Wise Members Raising Motions under Rule 259 (by Party)

Two-thirds of the Members involved in submitting Motions were women. Of them, 14 were from the PMLN, four PPPP and two Parliamentarians from MQM.

Parliamentary Party	Male Members	Female Members	Total	Percentage of Female Members
PMLN	5	14	19	74%
PPPP	4	4	8	50%
MQM	1	2	3	67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>67%</b>

## 10.0 Budgetary Proposals

On the days allotted for general discussion of the Budget, according to Rule 188, the Assembly may discuss the Budget as a whole or any Question of principle involved therein. However, no Motion can be moved at this stage. And nor can the Budget be submitted for the vote of the Assembly.

The Budget presentation, debate on proposals, and voting on demands for grants and Cut Motions consumed 16 sittings of the 23rd session. The debate was initiated by the Leader of the Opposition.

### 10.1 Participation of Members in the General Debate on Budget

A total of 114 Members spoke about the budgetary proposals. Out of them, 37 each belonged to PPPP and PMLN, 16 PML, 11 MQM, four ANP, two PMLF, and one Member each of MMAP and PPPS. Five Independents also took part in the discussion on Budget. Legislators of the BNPA and NPP did not take part in the general debate.

Party Affiliation	Members Addressing the Budget Session	Percentage of the Total Members	Time Taken	Party's Representation Percentage in Parliament
PPPP	37	32.70%	621 minutes (10 hrs, 21 min)	37.10%
PMLN	37	32.70%	766 minutes (12 hrs, 46 min)	26.50%
PML	16	14.20%	430 minutes (7 hrs, 10 min)	15.60%
MQM	11	9.70%	217 (3 hrs, 37 min)	7.40%
ANP	4	3.50%	55 minutes	3.80%
PMLF	2	1.80%	36 minutes	1.50%
MMAP	1	0.90%	72 minutes (1 hr, 12 min)	2.10%
PPPS	1	0.90%	40 minutes	0.30%
IND	5	4.40%	45 minutes	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2, 282 minutes (38 hrs, 2 min)</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 10.2 Participation of Members (by Gender)

A total of 33 out of 77 (43%) female Parliamentarians actively took part in the debate on the Budget. By contrast, 81 out of 263 male Legislators (31%) took part in the debate.

Party Affiliation	Male Members	Female Members	Total	Percentage of Female Members
PPPP	26	11	37	30%
PMLN	26	11	37	30%
PML	10	6	16	38%
MQM	7	4	11	36%
ANP	3	1	4	25%
MMAP	1	0	1	0%
PMLF	1	1	2	50%
PPPS	1	0	1	0%
IND	5	0	5	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>30%</b>



### 10.3 Demands for Grants

According to Rule 183 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, a separate demand may be made with respect to the grant proposed for each Ministry or Division.

A total of 183 demands for grants were raised during the session. As many as 49 Members - 35 from PMLN, nine PML, four PPPP and one from ANP - spoke on demands for grants.

### 10.4 Cut Motions

Any Member, according to the rules, may move a Cut Motion to reduce the amount of funds budgeted in any of the following ways: (a) "that the amount of the demand be reduced to Rs.1," representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand (such a Motion may be known as "Disapproval of Policy Cut"); (b) "that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount" (such a specified amount may be either a lump-sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand); and (c) "that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs.100" in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government.

A total of 660 Cut Motions were introduced against 41 grants. However, all the Cut Motions were ruled out by majority.



## Government Oversight

The parliamentary oversight over the executive is one of the core functions of the Parliament. It is a mean to hold the executive accountable for its actions and ensuring that it implements the policies and decisions made on the floor of the House.



## Government Oversight

The oversight of the executive is mainly carried out through Questions and Calling Attention Notices. This section includes a detailed analysis of the Questions and Calling Attention Notices which were either taken up by the House or were left unaddressed during the third parliamentary year.

According to the regulatory framework of the National Assembly, it is mandatory that a Calling Attention Notice receives a brief statement from the relevant Ministry. Similarly, Members can put forth Questions and request for an oral or a written reply from the ministries.

### 11.0 Questions

Out of the total 3,539 Questions asked during the third parliamentary year, 1,553 were Starred Questions requiring oral-cum-written answers and 1,986 were Unstarred Questions requiring only written replies. In the second parliamentary year, out of total 3,732 Questions, 1,325 were Starred Questions while the remaining 2,407 were Unstarred Questions.

Under Rule 69 (Chapter IX) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, "the first hour of every sitting, after the recitation from the Holy Quran, and taking oath by Members, if any, shall be available for asking and answering of Questions: provided that there shall be no Question Hour on Tuesdays."

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

The government responded to 32% (492 out of 1,553) of the Starred Questions in ten sessions (in which Question Hour was held) during the year. On average, approximately 49 Starred Questions were taken up in each session.

Of the 251 Starred Questions asked during the 20th session, only 73 (29%) were answered by the relevant ministers. A total of 16 Starred Questions were put forward during the 21st session, out of which four were responded.

In the 22nd session, Members raised 159 Starred Questions. Of these, 51 were taken up. In the 23rd session, the Treasury responded to 47 (76%) of the 62 Starred Questions. But in the 24th session none of the 49 Starred Questions was answered.

In the 25th session, the Ministers replied to 91 out of 252 Starred Questions (36%). In the 26th session, 199 Starred Questions were raised, and the government responded to 63 (32%) of them. In the 27th session the government responded to 67 (32%) out of 208 Starred Questions. Out of 191 Starred Questions asked during the 28th session, 62 (32%) were answered. In the 29th session, 34 Starred Questions (20%) out of 166 received responses.

Sessions	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Supplementary Questions	Starred Questions actually taken up
Session-20	251	347	221	73
Session-21	16	17	11	4
Session-22	159	264	136	51
Session-23	62	72	108	47
Session-24	49	53	0	0
Session-25	252	373	229	91
Session-26	199	226	105	63
Session-27	208	220	190	67
Session-28	191	197	89	62
Session-29	166	217	63	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>492</b>

#### 11.2 Starred, Unstarred and Supplementary Questions (by Party)

As many as 492 (31%) out of the total 1,553 Starred Questions were taken up by the House.

Seventy percent of the Starred Questions were submitted by the PMLN Members – 1,086. The PPPP submitted 224 Starred Questions, followed by MQM 117, PML 99, MMAP 14, and ANP ten. Three Starred Questions were submitted by Independents.

During the third parliamentary year, out of the 1,986 Unstarred Questions, the PMLN asked the most, 1,287, followed by the PPPP 318, MQM 231, PML 154, MMAP 42, Independents 37 and ANP Legislators asked four Unstarred Questions.

Supplementary Questions are asked in continuity with the Starred Questions. PMLN Members asked the most number of Supplementary Questions, 385, followed by PPPP 238 and the MQM 231.

Party	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Supplementary Questions	Starred Questions actually taken up
ANP	10	4	15	4
IND	3	37	71	-
MMAP	14	42	2	3
MQM	117	142	231	34
PML	99	156	205	34
PMLN	1,086	1,287	385	360
PPPP	224	318	238	57
PPPS	-	-	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>492</b>

### 11.3 Government Response to Questions (by Province)

According to the information available on the National Assembly website, 2,823 (80%) out of 3,539 Questions asked by Members were "fully" answered, whereas 708 (20%) remained unanswered.

Out of 2,690 Questions asked by Members from Punjab, Ministers responded to 2,182, whereas 504 Questions received no response. Members from Sindh submitted 550 Questions, out of which 429 were answered and 118 remained unanswered. The official record shows that nine of 32 Questions submitted by the Members from Balochistan received no response from the concerned ministries.

Out of the 148 Questions raised by Members from KP, 100 were answered by the government while 48 got no response. The Members from FATA asked 14 Questions and ten of these were answered by the Treasury.

Out of 38 Questions asked by Members from Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), 10 remained unanswered. The relevant ministries responded to 51 out of 67 Questions asked by Minority Members during the year.

The term "no response" has been used for all the Questions which had been either declared "not applicable" by the Chair or were not answered by the ministries. The term "partially answered" has been used for the Questions which were not "fully" answered.

Region	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Total	Fully Answered	Partially Answered	Questions With No Response	Questions Termed Not Applicable	Total
Punjab	1,283	1,407	2,690	2,182	3	504	1	2,690
Sindh	210	340	550	429	1	118	2	550
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	39	109	148	100	-	48	-	148
ICT	7	31	38	28	-	10	-	38
Balochistan	4	28	32	23	-	9	-	32
FATA	1	13	14	10	-	4	-	14
Minorities	9	58	67	51	1	15	-	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,539</b>

### 11.4 Breakup of Questions and Responses (by Ministry)

The data reveals that 10% of the total Questions submitted were related to the Ministry of Water and Power, 8% each to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and the Cabinet Secretariat, 7% to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources and 6% to the Ministries for Interior and Health.

The ministries of Livestock and Dairy Development, Culture, Narcotics Control, Special Initiatives, Local Government and Rural Development, Inter Provincial Coordination, and Planning and Development – responded to all the Questions put forward by Members.

Ministry	Fully Answered	No Response	Not Applicable	Partially Answered	Total
Cabinet Secretariat	231	48		1	280
Commerce	136	10			146
Communications	96	20			116
Culture	30				30
Defence	121	25			146
Economic Affairs and Statistics	23	4			27
Education	97	26	2	1	126
Environment	57	10			67
Finance and Revenue	244	37			281
Food and Agriculture	99	10			109
Foreign Affairs	79	11			90
Health	180	42			222
Housing and Works	87	61		1	149
Human Rights	11	3			14
Industries and Production	154	8			162
Information and Broadcasting	41	5			46
Information Technology	6	1			7
Inter Provincial Coordination	3				3
Interior	129	76			205
Labour and Manpower	39	2			41
Law and Justice	22	36			58
Livestock and Dairy Development	28				28
Local Government and Rural Development	5				5
Minorities	4	2			6
Narcotics Control	22				22
Overseas Pakistanis	11	1			12
Petroleum and Natural Resources	173	65			238
Planning and Development / Planning Commission	2				2
Population Welfare	9	2			11
Ports and Shipping	28	2		1	31
Postal Services	16	9			25
Privatization	14	4			18
Railways	130	12			142
Religious Affairs	47	2	1		50
Science and Technology	16	1			17
Social Welfare and Special Education	38	5			43
Special Initiatives	9				9
Sports	60	3			63
States and Frontier Regions	14	4			18
Textile Industry	22	7		1	30
Tourism	35	7			42
Water and Power	224	141			365

Ministry	Fully Answered	No Response	Not Applicable	Partially Answered	Total
Women Development	17	1			18
Youth Affairs	10	4			14
Zakat and Ushr	4	1			5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,539</b>

### 11.5 Party-Wise Breakdown of Questions

PMLN Members asked 2,373 Questions. PPPP Members followed with 542. The two parties' Members occupying 64% of the seats in the Assembly asked 82% of all the Questions that appeared on the Agenda. Each PMLN Member submitted on average of 26.3 Questions, whereas a PPPP Member on average asked 4.4 Questions.

Parliamentarians of the PPPS, PMLF, NPP and the BNPA did not ask any Question during the entire year.

Party	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Total	Members	Average Questions per Member
ANP	10	4	14	13	1.1
IND	3	37	40	18	2.3
MMAP	14	42	56	8	7.0
MQM	117	142	259	25	10.4
PML	99	156	255	50	5.1
PMLN	1,086	1,287	2,373	91	26.3
PPPP	224	318	542	127	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>Total Questions 3,539</b>		

### 11.6 Ministry-Wise Questions

PPPP Members submitted 67 Questions relating to the Ministry of Water and Power, 50 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 37 to the Cabinet Secretariat.

PMLN Members asked 233 Questions related to the Ministry of Water and Power, 203 to the Cabinet Secretariat and 175 to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

PML Members submitted 46 Questions related to the Ministry of Water and Power, 20 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 16 each to the Cabinet Secretariat.

The MQM Parliamentarians submitted 26 Questions to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, 22 to the Ministry of Railways and 18 to the Ministry of Health.

Members of the MMAP raised 13 Questions concerning the Ministry of Health, nine about the Ministry of Water and Power and five about the Cabinet Secretariat.

Independent Members submitted seven Questions each to the Ministries of States and Frontier Regions, and Housing and Works.

ANP Members asked six Questions about the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, followed by two about the Cabinet Secretariat.

Ministries	ANP	IND	MMAP	MQM	PML	PMLN	PPPP	Total
Water and Power		2	9	8	46	233	67	365
Finance and Revenue	6	2	2	26	20	175	50	281
Cabinet Secretariat	2	3	5	14	16	203	37	280
Petroleum and Natural Resources		3	5	8	12	180	30	238
Health		3	13	18	13	137	38	222
Interior	1	2	4	17	13	143	25	205
Industries and Production		1	2	18	7	116	18	162
Housing and Works		7	1	9	7	107	18	149



Ministries	ANP	IND	MMA	MQM	PML	PMLN	PPP	Total
Commerce			1	7	14	105	19	146
Defence		1		11	11	98	25	146
Railways				22	7	95	18	142
Education	1			12	6	84	23	126
Communications		6	2	15	8	65	20	116
Food and Agriculture				11	4	73	21	109
Foreign Affairs		1		5	11	57	16	90
Environment			6	4	9	37	11	67
Sports				5	4	45	9	63
Law and Justice						36	22	58
Religious Affairs				4	1	43	2	50
Information and Broadcasting	1			4	7	24	10	46
Social Welfare and Special Education		1		3	5	25	9	43
Tourism			1	5	3	30	3	42
Labour and Manpower	1			3	3	27	7	41
Ports and Shipping				1	3	22	5	31
Culture				3	3	22	2	30
Textile Industry				3	6	19	2	30
Livestock and Dairy Development				4		22	2	28
Economic Affairs and Statistics				2		22	3	27
Postal Services				3	2	19	1	25
Narcotics Control			4	1		14	3	22
Privatization				1	1	13	3	18
States and Frontier Regions		7		1	4	3	3	18
Women Development					6	11	1	18
Science and Technology				3		13	1	17
Human Rights	1			1		10	2	14
Youth Affairs					2	8	4	14
Overseas Pakistanis				2		6	4	12
Population Welfare			1	1		6	3	11
Special Initiatives				1		6	2	9
Information Technology						7		7
Minorities	1					5		6
Local Government and Rural Development		1		2		1	1	5
Zakat and Ushr						3	2	5
Inter Provincial Coordination				1	1	1		3
Planning and Development / Planning Commission						2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>3,539</b>

## 11.7 Questions (By Gender)

Women Parliamentarians asked more Questions than their male counterparts. Out of 3,539 Questions that appeared on the Orders of the Day, 1,721 (49%) were submitted by male MPs and 1,818 (51%) by female MPs.

With a total of 77 (23%) women in the House of 340, on average each of them asked 24 Questions. On the other hand, 263 male Members (77% of 340) put forward an average of approximately seven Questions each.

During the second parliamentary year, 1,807 Questions (48.42% of the total) were submitted by male Members, while 1,925 Questions were put forth by female Members (51.58%).

Gender	Members	Percentage of Total Members	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Total Questions	Percentage of Total Questions	Average No. Questions per Member
Men	263	77%	679	1,042	1,721	49%	7
Women	77	23%	874	944	1,818	51%	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10.4</b>

## 11.8 Questions (By Region)

Members from Punjab submitted 2,690 (1,283 Starred and 1,407 Unstarred) Questions, followed by 550 (210 Starred and 340 Unstarred), 148 (39 Starred and 109 Unstarred) and Members from Balochistan asked 32 Questions (four Starred and 28 Unstarred).

Members from Punjab, who have 54% of the seats in the Assembly, submitted 76% of the total Questions, whereas the Sindh Members, who have 23% of the Assembly seats, raised 16% of the Questions. Members from the KP, who have 13% of the Assembly seats, submitted 4% and Members from Balochistan, who represent 5% of the Assembly, submitted 1% of all Questions.

Ten Minority Members and 11 FATA Members submitted 67 and 14 Questions respectively. The two Members representing the Federal Capital asked 38 Questions.

The average comes to 18.1 Questions per Member from Punjab, 9 Questions per Member from Sindh, 4.2 Questions per Member from KP, 2.2 Questions per Member from Balochistan, one Question per Member from FATA and 19 Questions each for two Members from ICT.

Region		ANP	IND	MMAP	MQM	PML	PMLN	PPPP	Total
Balochistan	Starred		2				2		4
	Unstarred		16				12		28
FATA	Starred		1						1
	Unstarred		13						13
ICT	Starred						7		7
	Unstarred						31		31
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Starred	10		14		9	6		39
	Unstarred	4	8	42		21	34		109
Punjab	Starred					90	1,062	131	1,283
	Unstarred					128	1,154	125	1,407
Sindh	Starred				117			93	210
	Unstarred				142	5		193	340
Minorities	Starred						9		9
	Unstarred					2	56		58
Total	Starred	10	3	14	117	99	1,086	224	1,553
	Unstarred	4	37	42	142	156	1,287	318	1,986
		14	40	56	259	255	2,373	542	3,539

### 11.9 Ministry-Wise and Province-Wise Questions

Members from Punjab asked the most Questions (254) about the Ministry of Water and Power. They also submitted 222 Questions each about the Ministries of Finance and Revenue and the Cabinet Secretariat.

Similarly, Sindh Members asked 47 Questions related to the Ministry of Water and Power, 44 to Ministry of Health, and 43 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue.

Members belonging to KP asked 52 Questions (36%) about the Ministry of Water and Power. Balochistan Members submitted most of their Questions to the Ministry of Water and Power (seven). ICT Parliamentarians submitted seven Questions about the Ministry of Law and Justice, while the FATA Members asked the same number of Questions from the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions

The ten Members representing minorities asked nine Questions about the Ministry of Housing and Works. They also submitted six Questions each to the ministries of Education and the Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Ministry	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Minority	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Water and Power	7			52	5	254	47	365
Finance and Revenue	2		2	9	3	222	43	281
Cabinet Secretariat	1	1	4	13	8	222	31	280
Petroleum and Natural Resources	5		1	6	6	197	23	238
Health	1	2	1	17	3	154	44	222
Interior	1	2	5	9	3	155	30	205
Industries and Production	1		1	3	2	129	26	162
Housing and Works	2	1	2	7	9	103	25	149
Commerce			1	4	3	116	22	146
Defence	1				3	111	31	146
Railways	2		2		5	105	28	142
Education			3	3	6	84	30	126
Communications	7		1	5		78	25	116
Food and Agriculture				1		90	18	109
Foreign Affairs	1			1	2	75	11	90
Environment			1	6		50	10	67
Sports			1		1	53	8	63
Law and Justice			7		1	34	16	58
Religious Affairs						45	5	50
Information and Broadcasting				1	1	37	7	46
Social Welfare and Special Education	1				1	31	10	43
Tourism				2		35	5	42
Labour and Manpower			1	1	1	30	8	41
Ports and Shipping					2	25	4	31
Culture						27	3	30
Textile Industry						27	3	30
Livestock and Dairy Development						23	5	28
Economic Affairs and Statistics			1			24	2	27
Postal Services			3			19	3	25
Narcotics Control				4	1	15	2	22
Privatization						15	3	18
States and Frontier Regions		7	1			9	1	18

Ministry	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Minority	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Women Development						18		18
Science and Technology						13	4	17
Human Rights				1		11	2	14
Youth Affairs						13	1	14
Overseas Pakistanis						8	4	12
Population Welfare				1	1	6	3	11
Special Initiatives				1		6	2	9
Information Technology						7		7
Minorities				1		5		6
Local Government and Rural Development		1				2	2	5
Zakat and Ushr						3	2	5
Inter Provincial Coordination						2	1	3
Planning and Development / Planning Commission						2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>3,539</b>

### 11.10 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 151 documents were presented to the House and 361 annexes were placed in the library in response to the Questions asked by Members from Punjab. Similarly, responding to Questions from Sindh Members, 26 documents were presented to the House by the respective ministries, and 64 annexes were placed in the library.

Region	Documents to the House	Annexure to the Library	Total
Punjab	151	361	512
Sindh	26	64	90
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	17	26
Balochistan	2	7	9
ICT	1	6	7
Minorities	0	7	7
FATA	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>652</b>

### 11.11 Documents and Annexes (by Ministry)

The Ministry of Finance and Revenue provided the largest number of documents to the House, 22, followed by 18 by the Ministry of Interior and 14 each by the ministries of Water and Power, Industries and Productions and the Cabinet Secretariat. The largest number of annexes placed in the library, 51, were submitted by the Cabinet Secretariat, 46 by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 40 by the Ministry of Commerce.

Ministry Concerned	Documents to the House	Annexure to the Library	Total
Finance and Revenue	22	46	68
Cabinet Secretariat	14	51	65
Commerce	11	40	51
Interior	18	27	45
Industries and Production	14	24	38
Health	4	31	35

Ministry Concerned	Documents to the House	Annexure to the Library	Total
Petroleum and Natural Resources	13	20	33
Defence	10	19	29
Housing and Works	6	20	26
Water and Power	14	11	25
Foreign Affairs	5	18	23
Sports	6	16	22
Information and Broadcasting	3	18	21
Communications	9	10	19
Education	5	14	19
Railways	5	12	17
Food and Agriculture	1	13	14
Religious Affairs	3	9	12
Postal Services	1	9	10
Tourism	4	6	10
Environment	3	6	9
Law and Justice	3	5	8
Social Welfare and Special Education	2	5	7
Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis	3	3	6
Science and Technology	1	5	6
Culture	1	4	5
Population Welfare	1	3	4
Narcotics Control	0	3	3
Special Initiatives	0	3	3
States and Frontier Regions	0	3	3
Economic Affairs and Statistics	1	1	2
Human Rights	2	0	2
Women Development	0	2	2
Youth Affairs	0	2	2
Information Technology	0	1	1
Local Government and Rural Development	0	1	1
Minorities	0	1	1
Overseas Pakistanis	1	0	1
Planning and Development / Planning Commission	0	1	1
Ports and Shipping	1	0	1
Privatization	1	0	1
Textile Industry	0	1	1
Inter Provincial Coordination	0	0	0
Livestock and Dairy Development	0	0	0
Zakat and Ushr	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>652</b>

## 12.0 Calling Attention Notices (CANs)

This section highlights the efforts of Members in raising matters of public interest through Calling Attention Notices. FAFEN also observed the responses given by the concerned ministries (see section 15.0).

Under Rule 88 (Chapter XI) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, "A Member may call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date: Provided that no Member shall give more than one such notice for any one sitting."

There were 120 CANs on the Orders of the Day issued for the sittings during the second parliamentary year. Out of these, 87 CANs were taken up by the House. While during the third parliamentary year, 130 CANs were listed on the Orders of the Day, out of which 102 were taken up.

### 12.1 Issues Raised in Taken Up CANs

The table illustrates specific issues and the language used by Members in the 102 CANs that were taken up by the House. The prevailing energy crisis was an important theme of CANs, including the increase in the prices of petroleum products, LPG, and Sui gas. Another issue raised through CANs was public sector employment.

Sr. No.	Issues
1.	Reluctance of Government to give autonomy to the State Bank of Pakistan
2.	19% increase in the fares of PIA for Hajj 2010
3.	Acute shortage of petrol in the country, particularly in southern Punjab
4.	Acute shortage of water in southern Punjab
5.	Adverse effect of export of cotton yarn on the Textile and Cottage Industry
6.	Ban on mobile phone service in D.I. Khan and Tank districts for the last 10 months
7.	Black marketing of bags of <i>atta</i> at Utility Stores
8.	Borrowing of millions of rupees from two commercial banks by the Capital Development Authority(CDA) to give financial cushion to the investment made in stock exchange in violation of rules
9.	Breach in Hunza Lake, resulting in wastage of water
10.	Business being done through Afghan Transit Trade
11.	Cancellation of a multi-billion contract for toll collection on the Motorway by the National Highway Authority (NHA), in violation of the PPRA rules
12.	Clearance of <i>lacs</i> of cell phones from Quetta Airport without paying customs duty/taxes, resulting in loss of Rs 470 million to the national exchequer
13.	Closure of Chashma Right Bank Canal (CRBC)
14.	Suicides due to unemployment, price-hikes and poverty
15.	Confiscation of 800 containers of rice in Kenya, which had been exported from Pakistan
16.	Conversion of green belts adjacent to the office buildings of the Federal Capital Islamabad into parking lots, depriving pedestrians of walkways and posing environmental hazards
17.	Corruption of bank employees and middle men in the issuance of Watan Cards to the flood affectees
18.	Cutting of trees, resulting in damage to the environment
19.	Damage to the historical archeological site of Mohenjo-Daro due to construction of a road
20.	Delay in the announcement of results of the Central Superior Services (CSS) examinations, and violation of principle of merit-based selection
21.	Delayed distribution of textbooks to the students of Government schools just before the commencement of their examinations
22.	Deteriorating condition of Pakistan Railways
23.	Difficulties being faced by pensioners in getting their pensions
24.	Dilapidated condition of roads in Islamabad Capital Territory
25.	Discontinuation of gas supply to factories in Punjab

26.	Establishment of Masroor Cantonment Board and extension in the limits of Manora Cantonment Board, Karachi
27.	Expected collapse of Qadirpur Gas producing field due to delay in installation of compression plants
28.	Financial crisis of Pakistan State Oil (PSO), due to non-recovery of dues of billions of rupees outstanding against its different clients
29.	Government's failure to control load-shedding, system losses and high energy tariff in the country
30.	Grant of waivers to PIA in purchase of equipment by Civil Aviation Authority endangering lives of passengers
31.	Import of hi-tech scanners from China
32.	Importance of threat posed by increasing use of narcotics by the youth in the country
33.	Importing of 95,000 tons of outdated and substandard sugar from India and packing thereof in the bags of Thailand and Brazil by the officials of TCP
34.	Imposition of ban on construction and cultivation within the radius of two kilometers of Nelour Factory, Islamabad Capital Territory
35.	Increase in cases of swine flu
36.	Increase in cases of tuberculosis (TB) in the country
37.	Increase in cases of gastro/skin diseases and dengue fever after floods
38.	Increase in the import of medicines, i.e. Ephedrine and Amphetamine, over and above the sanctioned quota
39.	Increase in the prices of commodities/Consumer Price Index
40.	Increase in the prices of electricity
41.	Increase in the prices of electricity <i>(The issue was raised during different sittings of NA)</i>
42.	Increase in the prices of essential commodities at utility stores
43.	Increase in the prices of ghee, oil and other essential commodities at utility stores in the country
44.	Increase in the price of LPG
45.	Increase in the price of LPG by Rs10 per k.g. <i>(The issue was raised during different sittings of NA)</i>
46.	Increase in the price of petroleum products
47.	Increase in the price of urea fertilizer
48.	Increase in the tariff of KESC
49.	Increase of more than Rs 140 billion in the circular debt of PSO, resulting in its poor financial condition
50.	Inordinate delay in completion of Karachi Mass Transit Project
51.	Irregularities in the purchase of land worth Rs 750 million for the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Islamabad Capital Territory
52.	Israeli attack on the Freedom Flotilla carrying relief goods for the Palestinians
53.	Kidnapping and thrashing of Mr Umer Cheema, Reporter of Jang Group
54.	Lack of buses providing transport to Federal Government Schools/Colleges
55.	Massive increase in the cancellation and change of booking charges by PIA
56.	Monopoly of foreign airlines over Pakistan's civil aviation
57.	Non-availability of funds for on-going development projects under the control of ERRA in districts Shangla, Kohistan, Batgram, Abbotabad and Mansehra
58.	Non-completion of construction work on Hasanabdal-Mansehra Expressway
59.	Non-completion of road projects worth billions of rupees due to non-payment of outstanding dues to contractors by the National Highway Authority
60.	Non-existence of a policy to check the high school fees being charged by private schools in Islamabad Capital Territory
61.	Non-fixation of prices of wheat by the Government for the current year
62.	Non-inclusion of new taxpayers into the tax net, resulting in a greater tax burden on the current taxpayers
63.	Non-initiation of tax reforms, and non-resolution of the problem of circular debt in the energy sector
64.	Non-payment of pensions to the retired Railways employees for the last two months
65.	Non-payment of salaries to 2000 employees of the Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad Capital Territory



66.	Non-publication of names of those persons and departments against whom tax exceeding ten million rupees is outstanding, and non-recovery of that amount from those defaulters
67.	Non-reduction in transport fares in Islamabad Capital Territory despite decreased prices of petrol and diesel
68.	Non-release of funds for development projects in earthquake affected districts, Shangla, Kohistan, Batgram, Mansehra and Abbottabad
69.	Non-release of funds under Layari Expressway Resettlement Programme (LERP)
70.	Non-repatriation of Pakistanis stranded in Libya and obstructed at Egyptian border
71.	Non-utilization of the huge funds available for rehabilitation of flood affectees
72.	Non-utilization of incinerators by the private hospitals of Islamabad Capital Territory and dumping of their waste in the nearby areas/nullahs, resulting in environmental pollution
73.	Payment of tax by only 35% of traders, and recovery of only 700 million rupees from 36 expensive markets
74.	Poor condition of Super Highway passing through Sindh
75.	Poor performance by Pakistan hockey team during World Cup in India
76.	Poor performance of PEPCO after its detachment from Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA)
77.	Power cut-offs, over-billing and increase in power tariff
78.	Prices of DAP fertilizer by Rs 600 per bag
79.	Prices charged for medicines by pharmaceutical companies
80.	Privatization of resorts, hotels and motels in Northern Areas
81.	Proposed change in the Zoning Regulations in respect of Zone-III
82.	Rapid increase in the number of polio cases, and ineffectiveness of polio vaccines
83.	Refusal of visas to 300 Sikh pilgrims on the occasion of their founder's day in Pakistan
84.	Return from USA of the delegation of Members of the National Assembly because they were compelled to pass through the scanner at Reagan International Airport
85.	Sacking of 4,500 employees of KESC
86.	Sale by PIA of its profitable routes to the USA, Europe and London to Turkish Airlines
87.	Shifting of NADRA Swift Centre from Narang Mandi to Muridke
88.	Shortage of gas in the country leading to massive industrial shutdown
89.	Shortage of Ph.D. teachers in the country leading to crisis in universities
90.	Shortage of urea fertilizer, and increase in its price
91.	Sluggish recovery of dues by the Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO) exposing energy sector to circular debt
92.	Spread of pollen and other allergens and allergies
93.	Spot fixing by some Pakistani cricketers in the UK
94.	Spread of Hepatitis B and C, waterborne and skin diseases
95.	Strike of Federal Government School teachers
96.	Termination of support staff at Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PSCIR)
97.	Transport problems of students in Islamabad Capital Territory
98.	Unavailability of books/material in Urdu/English in the market as well as in the universities on the subject of women studies of B.A. level and the resultant problems of the students
99.	Unchecked import, manufacturing and sale of unregistered syringes, resulting in the spread of deadly diseases such as AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and hepatitis
100.	Unprecedented rise in Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) of banking sector to Rs. 494 billion at the end of third quarter of the current fiscal year
101.	Unscheduled load shedding in the country
102.	Non regularization of ad-hoc doctors and nurses working in hospitals under the administrative control of Ministry of Health

## 12.2 CANs Not Taken Up

A total of 28 CANs were not taken up during the year, possibly due to a shortage of time or ambitious Agenda for the Orders of the Day. These were about education, health, energy, ICT, and finance and revenue.

Sr. No.	Issues
1.	7% increase in the prices of petroleum products approved by OGRA
2.	Blatant use of plastic bags, which is a health hazard
3.	Borrowing of 1.5 billion rupees daily from the State Bank of Pakistan by the Government
4.	Corruption in the issuance of Watan Cards to the flood victims, and the difficult payment procedure
5.	Corruption in Competition Commission of Pakistan, worth millions of rupees
6.	Criteria/formula of NEPRA for the fixation of rates of electricity resulting in excessive billing
7.	Exploration of hydrosulfide, a poisonous gas, by Pakistan Oil Field from Mianwali, Tehsil Pindigheb, district Attock, and plans to pass it on to main plant through a 30 km long ordinary pipeline instead of processing it at the place of its extraction
8.	Increase in the number of the patients of AIDS/Hepatitis-C in the country
9.	Increase in the price of electricity
10.	Increase in the prices of medicines charged by pharmaceutical companies
11.	Increase in the prices of POL products by OGRA
12.	Increase in the rate of interest by the State Bank of Pakistan resulting in price-hikes, the fiscal deficit and the reduction in growth rate
13.	Increase in Sui gas tariff
14.	Load shedding during the time of water supply by Cantonment Board in Rawalpindi
15.	Matchfixing scam of Pakistan Cricket Team in UK
16.	Non-availability of facilities to the laborers of Port Qasim at par with those of Karachi Port
17.	Non-availability of medicines in Federal Government Services Hospital and Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences
18.	Non-facilitation of growers/farmers to obtain the benefits of insurance despite deduction of 1.3% premium
19.	Non-payment of benevolent fund and group insurance to Government servants on their retirement
20.	Non-payment of compensation in lieu of golden handshake by PIA to the employees of Midway Hotel for several years
21.	Non-spending of the amount of revenue set aside for the welfare of locals, and ignoring them in appointments in Oil Fields and Industries in district Ghotki
22.	Non-writing off of loans of farmers in Sindh by ZaraiTariqiati Bank Ltd and House Building Finance Corporation after the floods in years 1988, 1996, 2002 and 2010
23.	Piling up of solid waste in Sector H-10, Islamabad Capital Territory by the CDA
24.	Rising trend of violence against women in the country
25.	Sale of meat of sick and dead animals in Islamabad Capital Territory
26.	Spread of waterborne and other infectious diseases in the flood victims
27.	Suspension of gas supply to 260 industrial, commercial and domestic consumers by the Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd. (SNGPL) for using gas-run electricity generators during power outage
28.	Tender for maintenance and construction of Motorway M-9

### 12.3 Breakdown of CANs (by Ministry)

A total of 136 Members called attention of 25 ministries. They moved 20 CANs on the matters about the Cabinet Secretariat, followed by 15 each about the ministries of Finance, Revenue, Planning and Development, Economic Affairs and Statistics, and Health. A total of 11 were directed to the Ministry of Water and Power and 10 to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources.

Sr. No.	Ministry	CANs
1.	Cabinet Secretariat	20
2.	Finance, Revenue, Planning and Development, Economic Affairs and Statistics	15
3.	Health	15
4.	Water and Power	11
5.	Petroleum and Natural Resources	10
6.	Education	9
7.	Defence	7
8.	Communications	7
9.	Interior	6
10.	Industries and Production	6
11.	Foreign Affairs	4
12.	Sports	3
13.	Commerce	3
14.	Human Rights	2
15.	Railways	2
16.	Environment	1
17.	Food and Agriculture	1
18.	Ports and Shipping	1
19.	Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit -Baltistan	1
20.	Narcotics Control	1
21.	Tourism	1
22.	Religious Affairs	1
23.	Science and Technology	1
24.	Textile Industry	1
25.	Environment	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>

### 12.4 CANs (by Gender)

According to the Orders of the Day, 136 Members moved 130 CANs. Of them, 37 were women.

Of the total CANs, 100 were jointly moved by groups of male and female Parliamentarians, 21 were sponsored by groups of only male Members, and eight were put forward either individually or by groups of female Legislators.

In total, women participated in submitting 108 (82%) and men took part in submitting 122 CANs (94.6%).

Members Introducing CANs	CANs	Taken up	Not Taken Up
Jointly by Male and Female Members	100	81%	19%
Jointly by Female Members	7	100%	0%
Jointly by Male Members	21	86%	14%
Single Male Member	1	0%	100%
Single Female Member	1	0%	100%

About half (48%) of the 77 women Legislators participated in Assembly proceedings through CANs, whereas 38% (99) of the 263 male Members participated likewise.

Parliamentary Party	Male Members	Female Members	Total	Female Members
ANP	3	1	4	25%
IND	5	0	5	0%
MMAP	1	0	1	0%
MQM	15	4	19	21%
PMLN	39	15	54	28%
PML	16	7	23	30%
PPPP	19	10	29	34%
PPPS	1	0	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>27%</b>

Among CANs introduced jointly by male and female Members, a total of 16 were directed to the Cabinet Secretariat, followed by the Ministry of Health (15) and the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Planning and Development, Economic and Statistics (10).

Of the 21 CANs introduced by groups of male Members, most were about the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Planning and Development, Economic and Statistics (5), followed by the Ministry of Water and Power (3), and one CAN by a single male Member was directed to the Ministry of Defence.

Groups of female Members posted their concerns primarily to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (2 CANs each), followed by the ministries of Religious Affairs, Industries and Production, Human Rights, Defence and the Cabinet Secretariat (one CAN each).

Ministry	Joint Male and Female Members	Male Members Jointly	Female Members Jointly	Total
Cabinet Secretariat	16	3	1	20
Health	15			15
Finance, Revenue, Planning and Development, Economic Affairs and Statistics	10	5		15
Water and Power	8	3		11
Education	6	1	2	9
Petroleum and Natural Resources	6	2	2*	10
Defence	6	1*		7
Communication	4	3		7
Industries and Production	5		1	6
Interior	4	2		6
Foreign Affairs	3	1		4
Sports	3			3
Commerce	3			3
Environment	2			2
Railways	2			2
Human Rights	1		1	2
Ports and Shipping	1			1
Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan	1			1
Narcotics Control	1			1

Tourism	1			1
Food and Agriculture	1			1
Science and Technology	1			1
Textile Industry		1		1
Religious Affairs			1	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>130</b>

\* 1 CAN regarding the Ministry of Defence introduced by a single male Member.

\* 1 CAN regarding the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources introduced by a single female Member

## 12.5 Members Raising CANs (by Province)

Out of 136 Members who raised issues through CANs during the year, 71 were from Punjab, 38 Sindh, 13 KP, one Balochistan, two ICT and four Parliamentarians were from FATA.

Party	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT	FATA	Minorities	Total
PPPP	9	19					1	29
PMLN	47		2		2		3	54
PML	14	1	6				2	23
ANP			4					4
MQM		18					1	19
IND	1					4		5
PPPS			1					1
MMAF				1				1
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>136</b>

## Output

It 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.



## Output

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

### 13.0 Legislation

In the third parliamentary year, the National Assembly passed a total of 31 out of 91 Bills (34%) which appeared on the Orders of the Day. Whereas, during the second year the House achieved a legislative output of 25% by passing 33 out of 129 Bills.

#### 13.1 Government Bills on Orders of the Day

Out of the 28 Government Bills on the Orders of the Day, the National Assembly passed 16. A total of nine Bills were introduced and sent to respective Standing Committees for deliberations.

Sr. No.	Government Bills on the Orders of the Day	Bills Debated	Status of Bills at the End of the Parliamentary Year		
			Introduced	Passed	Not Taken Up/ Withdrawn
1.	The National Vocational and Technical Education Commission Bill 2008				✓
2.	The Gwadar Port Authority Bill 2010		✓		
3.	The Sea Carriage Shipping Documents Bill 2010		✓		
4.	The Carriage by Air Bill 2010		✓		
5.	The Securities Bill 20 10		✓		
6.	The Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill 2010		✓		
7.	The General Sales Tax Bill 2010		✓		
8.	The Pakistan Energy Efficiency and Conservation Bill 2011		✓		
9.	The Private Power and Infrastructure Board Bill 2010		✓		
10.	The Pakistan Academy of Letters Bill 2010		✓		
11.	The Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University Islamabad Bill 2011				✓
12.	The National Commission for Human Rights Bill 2010				✓
13.	The National Defence University Bill 2009	✓		✓	
14.	The Alternative Energy Development Board Bill 2010	✓		✓	
15.	The Finance Bill 2010	✓		✓	
16.	The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority Bill 2010	✓		✓	
17.	The Islamabad High Court Bill 2010	✓		✓	
18.	The Islamabad High Court Bill 2010	✓		✓	
19.	The Benazir Income Support Program Bill 2009	✓		✓	
20.	The Competition Bill 2009	✓		✓	
21.	The Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
22.	The Degree Awarding Status to Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi Bill 2010	✓		✓	
23.	The National Disaster Management Bill 2010	✓		✓	
24.	The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (Re-organization and Conversion) Bill 2009	✓		✓	
25.	The Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
26.	The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Bill 2010	✓		✓	
27.	The Recognition and Enforcement (Arbitration Agreements and Foreign Arbitral Awards) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
28.	The Pakistan Institute of Fashion and Design Bill 2009	✓		✓	
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>



### 13.2 Government (Amendment) Bills on Orders of the Day

There were 31 Government Bills on the Orders of the Day seeking Amendments to various clauses of the existing laws. The House passed 14 of them. The National Assembly did not take up 13 of the amendment Bills, whereas four Bills were introduced and sent to respective Standing Committees for deliberation.

Sr. No.	Government (Amendment) Bills on the Orders of the Day	Bills Debated	Status of Bills at the End of the Parliamentary Year		
			Introduced	Passed	Not Taken Up/ Withdrawn
1.	The Finance(Amendment) Bill 2010		✓		
2.	The Islamabad Rent Restriction (Amendment) Bill 2010		✓		
3.	The Pakistan Coinage (Amendment) Bill 2010		✓		
4.	The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Bill 2010		✓		
5.	The Registration (Amendment) Bill 2010				✓
6.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2009				✓
7.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2011				✓
8.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill 2009				✓
9.	The Guardians and Wards (Amendment) Bill 2009				✓
10.	The Islamabad Consumers Protection (Amendment) Bill 2010				✓
11.	The Islamabad High Court (Amendment) Bill 2011				✓
12.	The National University of Modern Languages (Amendment) Bill 2011				✓
13.	The Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill 2010				✓
14.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2009				✓
15.	The Press, Newspapers, News Agencies and Books Registration (Amendment) Bill 2008				✓
16.	The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2009				✓
17.	The Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Bill 2010				✓
18.	Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
19.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
20.	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels (Amendment) Bill 2009	✓		✓	
21.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2008	✓		✓	
22.	The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
23.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
24.	The Federal Board of Revenue (Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
25.	The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
26.	The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
27.	The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill 2008	✓		✓	
28.	The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (Amendment) Bill 2007	✓		✓	
29.	The Pakistan Engineering Council (Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
30.	The State Bank of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill 2010	✓		✓	
31.	The West Pakistan Regulation and Control of Loudspeakers and Sound Amplifiers (Amendment) Bill 2007	✓		✓	
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>

### 13.3 Private Members' Bills

A total of 32 Private Member's Bills appeared on the Orders of the Day. Of these, only one Bill was passed by the House, while 17 were introduced.

FAFEN has categorized Private Members' Bills into 19 broader themes. Six Bills appearing on the Agenda dealt with criminal law, followed by four about economy, three employment, and two each were about public health, family law and the Constitution.

Sr. No.	Theme	Total
1.	Criminal Law	6
2.	Economy	4
3.	Employment	3
4.	Constitution	2
5.	Public Health	2
6.	Housing	1
7.	Aviation	1
8.	Telecommunication	1
9.	Family Law	2
10.	Oversight	1
11.	Prisons	1
12.	CDA	1
13.	Naturalization	1
14.	Political Parties	1
15.	Price Controls	1
16.	Access to Information	1
17.	Women's Rights	1
18.	Dispute Resolution	1
19.	Treason	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

Female Parliamentarians submitted 27 Bills either independently or jointly with other female or male Legislators. A total of 17 Bills were moved by female Members; nine were jointly sponsored by male and female Members; and one was sponsored by more than one female Member. Single male Members introduced four Bills, while one was sponsored by more than one male Parliamentarian.

Sr. No.	Private Members' Bills	Gender of Members	Status
1.	The Pakistan Private Hospitals, Clinics and other Private Healthcare Units Regulatory Authority Bill 2010	Joint Male and Female	Introduced
2.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2010		
3.	The Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) (Amendment) Bill 2010		
4.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill 2010		
5.	The National Assembly Secretariat (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Bill 2010		
6.	The Imports and Exports (Control) (Amendment) Bill 2010		
7.	The Abolition of Discretionary Quotas in Housing Schemes Bill 2011		
8.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2011		
9.	The Civil Aviation Authority (Amendment) Bill 2011	All Females	Rejected
10.	The Compulsory Blood Test of the Relatives of Thalassaemia Patients Bill 2010		Not Taken Up

11.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2010	Single Female	Introduced
12.	The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill 2010		
13.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill 2010		
14.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2010		
15.	The Political Parties Order (Amendment) Bill 2010		
16.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2010		Not Taken Up
17.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2010		
18.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill 2009		
19.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2010		
20.	The General Clauses (Amendment) Bill 2010		
21.	The Prison (Amendment) Bill 2010		
22.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill 2008		
23.	The Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation (Amendment) Bill 2008		
24.	The Right to Information Bill 2010		
25.	The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill 2008		
26.	The Privatization Commission (Amendment) Bill 2009	Passed	
27.	The Price Control and Prevention of Profiteering and Hoarding (Amendment) Bill 2010	Taken Back	
28.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2010	All Males	Not Taken Up
29.	The High Treason (Punishment) (Amendment) Bill 2010	Single Male	Introduced
30.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2010		
31.	The Pakistan Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill 2010		
32.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2010		Rejected

### 13.4 Ordinances

Under Article 87 of the Constitution, the President has the power to enforce laws in the country by promulgating Ordinances, as long as both the National Assembly and the Senate are not in session. These Ordinances are valid for 120 days, during which the Government is bound to lay them before the Parliament in the form of Bills to seek its approval in the next session.

A total of eight Ordinances were promulgated during the third year.

Sr. No.	Ordinances
1.	The Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Ordinance 2010
2.	The Islamabad Capital Territory Consumers Protection (Amendment) Ordinance 2010
3.	The Price Control and Prevention of Profiteering and Hoarding (Amendment) Ordinance 2010
4.	The Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Ordinance 2010
5.	The Recognition and Enforcement (Arbitration Agreements and Foreign Arbitral Awards) Ordinance 2010
6.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance 2010
7.	The Central Law Officers (Amendment) Ordinance 2010
8.	The Benazir Income Support Program Ordinance 2009

### 13.5 Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments

During the third parliamentary year, the National Assembly passed two landmark Legislations – the 18th and the 19th Amendments in the Constitution. A special committee on Parliamentary Affairs, with representation from all parties in the House, was formed to discuss the Amendments in the Constitution.

After 15 hours debate, the House approved 102 Amendments in the Constitution. A total of 23 Parliamentarians participated in the debate - six Members were from PML, five PPP, four PMLN, three each from MQM and ANP, and two Independents.

After the introduction of the Bill in the House, most of the Amendments were unanimously approved by two thirds majority. However, only six Amendments were debated.

Sr. No.	Articles of the Bill	Gender of Members Who Opposed Article of the Bill	Party	Vote Count	
				For	Against
1.	Amendment of Article 3 of the Constitution	Male	PML	264	20
		Male	PML		
		Female	PML		
		Female	PML		
		Female	PML		
2.	Substitution of Article 17 of the Constitution	Female	PML	278	6
3.	Amendment of Article 25 of the Constitution	Female	PML	265	4
4.	Substitution of Article 51 of the Constitution	Female	PML	276	4
5.	Amendment of Article 172 of the Constitution	Male	PMLN	281	1
6.	Amendment of Fourth Schedule to the Constitution (Legislative List)	Female	PML	270	1

Four PML Legislators opposed the amendment to rename the NWFP as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. On this issue, they were supported by three PMLN Parliamentarians from Hazara Division. Five of these MPs staged a token walkout when the voting was taking place on renaming the NWFP. A female Parliamentarian of PML proposed an amendment about women representation in the Parliament, and also opposed the amendment about waiving the party-election condition within political parties.

During the 27th session, the National Assembly passed the Nineteenth Amendment mainly to address the issue of judges' appointment under Article 175A of the Constitution. After a brief discussion, the House passed the Nineteenth Amendment in a single sitting.

## 14.0 Resolutions

Under Rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly 2007, "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."

The House passed 12 (13%) of the 89 Resolutions submitted during the year. Most of them were placed on the Agenda on Private Members' days. Half of the Resolutions were deferred or not taken up by the House.

Out of 89 Resolutions, 79 appeared on the Orders of the Day. The National Assembly also debated 10 Resolutions which did not appear on the Agenda.

Some of the issues addressed in Resolutions were submitted by more than one Parliamentarian, but in different sittings. FAFEN has counted each Resolution, even if the subject is same, in order to account for the effort of each Member.

Resolutions	Number	Percentage of Total
On the Orders of the Day	79	
Not On the Orders of the Day	10	
Total Resolutions	89	
Adopted by the House	12	13%

### 14.1 Resolutions on the Orders of the Day

Out of the 79 Resolutions on the Orders of the Day, only two were discussed and adopted by the House. As Parliamentarians submitted Resolutions on the same subject in different sittings, a total of 52 have been listed in the following table.

Sr. No.	Resolutions
1.	Government should take strict action, including removal from service against those Government officers having dual nationality
2.	Government should take immediate steps to decrease the Railways deficit
3.	Government should take immediate arrangements for free and complete medical treatment of the patients in all the Federal Government Hospitals
4.	The Government should take immediate steps to provide clean drinking water to the people in the country
5.	Government should take immediate steps to control the incidents of violations of human rights in the country
6.	The Government should take steps to develop and promote agriculture in the country
7.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to construct a new Khushalgarh Bridge in place of old and dilapidated bridge over Indus River
8.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to grant stipends to all the unemployed educated individuals in the country
9.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to provide interest free loans to farmers for the promotion of agriculture
10.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps in order to increase the funds of Bait-ul-Mal for immediate support of helpless children, women, patients and disabled persons
11.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to plant maximum number of trees in the country
12.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to construct new water reservoirs to remove the shortage of water in the country
13.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to enhance the exports of textile
14.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take effective steps to end quackery from the country
15.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate action against the foreigners who are staying illegally in Islamabad Capital Territory
16.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to introduce integrated medical curriculum in all medical colleges and universities
17.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to construct two-way road from Kohat to Rawalpindi via Jand, Fatehjang to link the southern districts of NWFP and adjacent Tribal Agencies with province of Punjab
18.	This House resolves that Pakistan should extend its extradition treaties with other countries
19.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to lower the price of sugar
20.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to establish new medical colleges in the country

21.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to provide electricity to all the areas of the country within five years
22.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to do away with load shedding of gas in the country
23.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to ensure transparency in the use of internal and external aid for flood affectees
24.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to provide interest free loans to small farmers of flood affected areas
25.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take pragmatic steps to control the incidents of target killings in the country
26.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to restore educational increments of all Federal Government servants
27.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to improve deteriorating standard of Sports Federations in the country
28.	This House expresses its pleasure and appreciation on the extraordinary performance of Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi in the U.S. Open Tennis Tournament and also acknowledges that he has touched new heights in International Tennis and thereby promoted the name and prestige of Pakistan
29.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to install at least one filtration plant at each union council level to provide clean drinking water in the country
30.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to end load shedding throughout the country
31.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to encourage participation of female athletes in national and international sports events
32.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to reconstruct the bridges and roads destroyed due to recent floods
33.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate measures for making the selection procedure of cricket and hockey teams' players transparent
34.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to promote good governance and corruption free culture in all the Government institutions
35.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate measures against the defective construction of Gwader Highway
36.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to lay railway tracks from Rawalpindi to Murree
37.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to repair the worn out lanes specified for heavy traffic on all motorways in the country
38.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should establish Burn Units in each major city of the country to provide free of cost treatment facilities to the affected patients
39.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to reduce prices of petroleum products in the country
40.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps for making double payment of the amount of G.P fund to the Federal Government employee, instead of paying interest to them
41.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to the citizens
42.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to provide free of cost treatment facilities to the hepatitis patients in the country
43.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to promote domestic tourism in the country
44.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to evolve a long lasting and integrated prices formula for POL products in the country
45.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to export Pakistani manpower to Saudi Arabia and all the Gulf states
46.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to construct more Government women hostels in the Federal Capital for working women
47.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in order to rescue the industries of the country
48.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to monitor fees of all private schools, colleges and universities
49.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to eliminate terrorism in the country
50.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to abolish all duties and taxes on medicines in the country
51.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take steps to monitor fees of all private schools, colleges and universities in Islamabad Capital Territory
52.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to activate price control authorities in Islamabad Capital Territory

## 14.2 Subject Matter of Resolutions

Out of the 52 Resolutions which appeared on the Orders of the Day, seven were about energy, five on health and four each on communications, education and sports.

Sr. No.	Theme	Resolutions	Percentage
1.	Energy	7	13%
2.	Health	5	10%
3.	Communications	4	8%
4.	Education	4	8%
5.	Sports	4	8%
6.	Employment	3	6%
7.	Foreign Affairs	3	6%
8.	Natural Calamities	3	6%
9.	Railways	2	4%
10.	Drinking Water	2	4%
11.	Human Rights	2	4%
12.	Agriculture	2	4%
13.	Inflation	2	4%
14.	Law and Order	2	4%
15.	Citizenship	1	2%
16.	Environment	1	2%
17.	Industries	1	2%
18.	Governance	1	2%
19.	Social Welfare	1	2%
20.	Tourism	1	2%
21.	Women's Rights	1	2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 14.3 Members Raising Resolutions (by Gender and Party)

More than half (52%) of the Members who moved Resolutions were female Parliamentarians (27). Ten percent of the total male and 35% of the total female membership submitted Resolutions.

Among 27 women movers, 13 were from PMLN, seven PPPP, two each from PML, MQM and ANP, and one was from MMAP.

Parliamentary Party	Male Members	Female Members	Total	Percentage of Female Members Moving Resolution
ANP	0	2	2	100%
IND	1	0	1	0%
MMAP	2	1	3	33%
MQM	2	2	4	50%
PMLN	14	13	27	48%
PML	3	2	5	40%
PPPP	3	7	10	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52%</b>

#### 14.4 Members Raising Resolutions (by Province)

A total of 79 Resolutions which appeared on the Agenda were proposed by 51 Legislators. Out of them 33 were from Punjab, 10 Sindh, four KP, two Balochistan and one Member was from FATA. One Minority Member also marked his participation by moving this Agenda item.

Parliamentary Party	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	Minority Members	Total
ANP			2				2
IND					1		1
MMAP			2	1			3
MQM		4					4
PMLN	26			1			27
PML	4					1	5
PPPP	3	6					9
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>

#### 14.5 Resolutions on Orders of the Day (by Gender)

Women Members were involved in sponsoring 75 Resolutions (94.9%) either independently or jointly with male or female colleagues. A total of 46 Resolutions were put forth by individual female Members (58%), and 29 were co-sponsored jointly by male and female Members (28%). Only two Resolutions were put forward by single male Members, while two other Resolutions were sponsored by more than one male Member.

Gender of Members Introducing Resolutions	Resolutions	Percentage
Jointly by Male and Female Members	22	28%
Jointly by All Female Members	7	9%
Single Female Member	46	58%
Jointly by All Male Members	2	3%
Single Male Member	2	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 14.6 Resolutions Taken Up (by Gender)

Out of the 12 Resolutions adopted by the House during the year, 10 were sponsored by female Parliamentarians either individually (six) or in collaboration with other female or male counterparts (four). Two Resolutions were jointly put forth by more than one male Member.

Of the 12 Resolutions, two appeared on the Orders of the Day, while the remaining 10 were not part of the regular Agenda.

Sr. No.	Resolutions	Gender of Members
1.	Resolution on House affirms its commitment to strengthening the true and genuine democratic system and democratic institutions	All male Members
2.	Resolution on land reforms	
3.	Resolution barbaric massacre of <i>ahmadis</i> at two different places of worship in Lahore	Joint male and female Members
4.	Resolution on naked act of aggression and state terrorism by the Israeli Government	
5.	Resolution on Kashmir issue	
6.	Resolution on target killings in the country	
7.	Resolution on young parliamentarians' forum	Single female Member
8.	Resolution on improving the standard of sports federations	
9.	Resolution on restoring educational increments of all federal government servants	
10.	Resolution that government should take steps to construct more government hostels for serving women in the federal capital	
11.	Resolution that the government should take steps to decrease the railways deficit	
12.	Resolution on condemn the decision of the united states to support a permanent seat for India on the Un Security Council	



## 15.0 Government Responses to Calling Attention Notices

According to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly, 2007, the concerned Ministry has to respond to a Calling Attention Notice. The Minister or the official of the concerned ministry will make 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.

Sr. No.	Calling Attention Notice	General Theme	Brief Statement
1	Shortage of urea fertilizer and increase in its price in the country	Agriculture (1)	The price of urea has been increased due to gas load shedding.
2	Increase in the price of DAP fertilizer by Rs 600 per bag	Agriculture (2)	DAP price has increased but not by Rs 600 per bag. A total of 370,000 MT DAP fertilizer has been brought into the market.
3	Increase in the price of urea fertilizer	Agriculture (3)	Approximately 0.4 million ton urea is being imported; we are putting subsidy on fertilizers to keep their prices affordable.
4	Non-fixation of support price for wheat for the current year	Agriculture (4)	Minister for Food and Agriculture is not present in the House. He will brief the House on the issue.
5	Establishment of Masroor Cantonment Board and extension in the limits of Manora Cantonment Board, Karachi	Aviation	The Defence Minister said due to increase in population in the surroundings of the airport in Karachi, a total of 2,345 incidents of bird-strikes with airplanes have occurred, and that is why the limits of Manora Cantonment Board have been extended.
6	Business being done through Afghan Transit Trade	Commerce (1)	The Government has received a profit of two billion dollars through Afghan Transit Trade.
7	Confiscation of 800 containers of rice in Kenya exported by Pakistan	Commerce (2)	The containers have been stopped on the international border. Pakistan's High Commissioner in Kenya is already working on the issue.
8	Importation of 95,000 MT outdated and substandard sugar from India and packing thereof in the bags of Thailand and Brazil by TCP.	Commerce (3)	The quality of sugar imported from India would be checked before bringing it into the market. FIA is going to probe this issue.
9	Non-completion of road projects worth billions of rupees due to non-payment of outstanding dues to the contractors by the National Highway Authority	Communications (1)	The payments for development schemes are being released.
10	Non-release of funds under Layari Expressway Resettlement Programme (LERP)	Communications (2)	87 percent construction of Lyari Expressway has been completed; the remaining work has been halted due to 6,500 houses coming in the way of the project.
11	Damage to the historical archeological site of Mohenjo-daro due to construction of road through it.	Communications (3)	This road is two miles away from the ancient monument.
12	Dilapidated condition of roads in Islamabad Capital Territory	Communications (4)	The Government has already initiated several projects in the capital and the dilapidated roads of the city will be improved.
13	Non-completion of construction work on Hasanabdal-Mansehra Expressway	Communications (5)	The road between Hasanabdal and Mansehra is about 110 kilometers long. The project would cost Rs 25 billion. For the first phase, a road of 60 kilometers is going to be made, which would cost Rs 2 billion.
14	Poor condition of Super Highway passing through Sindh	Communications (6)	There are nine tenders for reconstruction of Sindh Highway; Rs90 million are required for its reconstruction. We will start work on it from next month.

15	Cancellation of a multi-billion contract for collection of toll on motorway, by the National Highway Authority (NHA) in violation of the PPRA rules	Communications (7)	There are a total of 27 toll plazas on the motorway, and they generate revenue of Rs 25 million per year. There has been no cancellation of contracts for collection of toll on the motorway.
16	Non-reduction in the fares of transport in Islamabad Capital Territory despite decrease in the price of petrol and diesel	Communications (8)	The local authorities in Islamabad deal with transport fares.
17	Transport problems of students in Islamabad Capital Territory	Communications (9)	Nine more buses are being purchased to facilitate the students of Islamabad Capital Territory.
18	Grant of waivers to PIA in purchase of equipment by Civil Aviation Authority endangering lives of passengers	Defence (1)	There is no chance of privatizing PIAC. The Government is trying to make PIAC self-sustaining.
19	Kidnapping and thrashing of Mr Umer Cheema, reporter of Jang Group.	Defence (2)	A judicial commission has been set up for probing the incident.
20	Monopoly of foreign airlines over Pakistan's civil aviation	Defence (3)	According to the Air Traffic Agreement between 24 countries, flights pass through their countries and Pakistan, there is no such monopoly.
21	Unavailability of funds for on-going development projects under the control of ERRA in districts Shangla, Kohistan, Batagram, Abbottabad and Mansehra.	Development (1)	ERRA has been given a total of Rs20 billion for the development of Shangla, Kohistan, Abbottabad, Batagram and Mansehra districts. Rs 14 billion have been released while the remaining funds would be released soon.
22	Non-release of funds for development projects in earthquake-affected districts of Shangla, Kohistan, Batagram, Mansehra and Abbottabad	Development (2)	Due to the devastation caused by recent floods, all the development funds were put on halt. These would be released soon.
23	Irregularities in the purchase of land worth Rs 750 million for the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Islamabad Capital Territory	Education (1)	The case of irregularities in the purchase of land is in the Supreme Court and it cannot be debated in the House.
24	Strike by teachers of Federal Government Schools	Education (2)	On February 10, 2011, the Prime Minister directed promotion of teachers to higher grades.
25	Delayed distribution of textbooks to students of Government schools just before the commencement of their examinations	Education (3)	It is true that books are not distributed on time. A detailed response will be given in the next sitting.
26	Delayed distribution of textbooks to students of Government schools just before the commencement of their examinations	Education (4)	Free books are being provided to the students of Government Secondary Schools, 114 books have been published out of 118.
27	Lack of buses in the federal Government schools/colleges	Education (5)	It is difficult to provide transport facility to 0.2 million students of 450 schools/colleges in Islamabad, but we are trying our best to handle it. Currently there are 129 buses for students and another eight would be purchased.
28	Non-existence of a policy to check the high school fees being charged by private schools in Islamabad Capital Territory	Education (6)	The tuition fees of private institutions are very high as compared to Government institutions. The Government has formed PERA to control the high fees and low salaries of teachers in private schools.
29	Non-payment of salaries to 2,000 employees of the Federal Directorate of Education in Islamabad Capital Territory	Education (7)	This issue has existed since 2005, as salaries of 267 computer lab employees and 471 classroom employees are pending. However, the Government has started paying their salaries and is taking necessary steps to solve this issue.
30	Shortage of PhD teachers in the country leading to crisis in universities	Education (8)	Eight thousand students have been sent abroad to pursue their PhD degrees. As many as 800 have come back while others too would eventually return to serve their country.
31	Unavailability of books/material in Urdu/English in the market as well as in universities on the subject of women studies at BA level, and the resultant problems of students	Education (9)	No complaint from educational institutions regarding unavailability of books has been received.

32	Delay in the announcement of results of CSS examinations and violation of principle of selection by merit therein	Education (10)	The results were challenged in the High Court. Now the case is in Supreme Court and these results will be announced in the coming days.
33	Sacking of 4,500 employees of KESC	Employment (1)	Sacked KESC employees have been reinstated.
34	Termination of support staff of Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PSCIR)	Employment (2)	Fifty-two employees were sacked. They were inducted through illegal means.
35	Increase in the tariff of KESC	Energy (1)	KESC needs to increase its production, but the increase in tariff rates can only be done by NEPRA.
36	Increase of more than Rs 140 billion in the circular debt of PSO resulting in its poor financial condition	Energy (2)	The Government has given Rs 90 billion to PSO in order to pay off the debt while Rs 300 billion have been transferred to WAPDA's account.
37	Acute shortage of petrol in the country, particularly in Southern Punjab	Energy (3)	Floodwater has entered the Oil Refinery because of which it has been shut down causing delay in supply. The matter will be resolved soon.
38	Acute shortage of water in Southern Punjab	Energy (4)	The provinces are being provided their share of water according to their needs and requirements. IRSA is the authority which makes these decisions; the Federal Government is not involved in such decision-making.
39	Discontinuation of gas supply to factories in Punjab	Energy (5)	Due to shortage of gas, its supply to industries in Punjab has been stopped. The demand is very high, whereas there is a huge shortage on the supply side.
40	Financial crisis of Pakistan State Oil (PSO) due to outstanding dues of Rs 96 billion against its clients	Energy (6)	Outstanding dues will be collected from PSO's clients as soon as possible. PSO will not be privatized.
41	Increase in price of electricity in the country	Energy (7)	Rs 90 million are going to be added in the development budget of the energy sector which would help improve its performance.
42	Increase in the price of electricity in the country	Energy (8)	The increase in the price of electricity is due to the hike in fuel prices. The Government is trying to resolve the matter.
43	Increase in the price of LPG by Rs10 per kg.	Energy (9)	The price of LPG increased by Rs 2 per kg and not Rs 10 per kg. The Government had to opt for this raise as PARCO has ceased to function. Due to the recent devastation caused by floods the supply of gas was halted. The production rate of gas is Rs 55 per kg.
44	Increase in price of petroleum	Energy (10)	The increase in the price of petroleum products is in line with rates in the international market.
45	Non-initiation of tax reforms and non-resolution of problems of circular debt in the energy sector	Energy (11)	Rs 90 million are to be added in the development budget of the energy sector.
46	Poor performance of PEPCO after its detachment from WAPDA	Energy (12)	In 2007, water and power were separated from each other; The Government is also planning to divide PEPCO for the facilitation of the people.
47	Power cut off, overbilling and increase in tariff	Energy (13)	A committee has been formed to inquire about overbilling and increase in electricity tariff. The gas load shedding is because of its shortage.
48	Sluggish recovery of dues by the Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO) exposing energy sector to circular debt	Energy (14)	PEPCO's loans have to be returned by allotting of private equities, those who are unable to return these, their electricity connections are terminated.
49	Unscheduled load shedding in the country	Energy (15)	Due to shortage of water, the Government has to resort to load shedding. However, the Government is trying to resolve the issue.
50	Cutting of trees resulting in damage to environment	Environment (1)	The Government is bringing a law to stop the unchecked felling of trees. Rs 15 billion are being provided to the four provinces and AJK under a four-year plan.

51	Imposition of ban on construction and cultivation within the radius of two kilometers of Nelour Factory	Environment (2)	The people living in the suburbs of this factory have obtained a stay order from the Supreme Court.
52	Privatization of resorts, hotels and motels in Northern Areas	Environment (3)	The Ministry of Environment has not privatized any of the hotels in Northern Areas.
53	Difficulties being faced by the pensioners in getting their pension	Finance and Revenue (1)	The Government has introduced measures to make collection of pension smooth.
54	Inordinate delay in completion of Karachi Mass Transit Project	Finance and Revenue (2)	The project is going to cost around 1.5 million dollars. A Japanese company, JICA, has prepared the feasibility report of the project.
55	Payment of tax by only 35% of traders and recovery of only Rs 700 million from 36 posh markets in the country	Finance and Revenue (3)	75% of the traders did not pay their tax dues, yet the Government collected Rs 704 billion by covering only 34% of the market.
56	Reluctance of Government to give autonomy to the State Bank of Pakistan	Finance and Revenue (4)	There is no truth in the news that the Government is not willing to give autonomy to the State Bank of Pakistan.
57	Unprecedented rise in Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) of banking sector to Rs 494 billion at the end of the third quarter of the current fiscal year	Finance and Revenue (5)	80% of the private banks are under the control of the Board of Governors. The Government has no role in obtaining and waiving off loans.
58	Clearance of <i>lacs</i> of cell phones from Quetta Airport without paying customs duty/taxes resulting in loss of Rs 470 million to the national exchequer	Finance and Revenue (6)	The Government is taking necessary steps to stop such illegal smuggling into the country.
59	Non-publication of names of persons and departments against whom tax exceeding Rs 10 million is outstanding and non-recovery of this amount from those defaulters	Finance and Revenue (7)	The State Bank has a list of those who have got their loans waived off; many of the private TV channels did not pay their taxes.
60	Non-repatriation of Pakistanis stranded in Libya and obstructed at Egyptian border	Foreign Affairs (1)	There are 18,000 Pakistanis in Libya, of whom 354 have reached Lahore. The Government is trying to arrange passports and food for the Pakistanis still in Libya.
61	Israeli attack on the Freedom Flotilla carrying relief goods for the Palestinians	Foreign Affairs (2)	The Israelis attacked and arrested three Pakistani journalists who were on the Freedom Flotilla that was carrying relief goods for the Palestinians. The Government has strongly condemned this act.
62	Refusal of visas to 300 Sikh pilgrims on the occasion of their Founder's Day in Pakistan	Foreign Affairs (3)	There is no restriction on the Sikhs performing their pilgrimage. A total of 3,000 Sikhs have been given permission to visit Guru Nanak.
63	Increase in import of medicines, i.e. Ephedrine and Amphetamine over and above the sanctioned quota	Health (1)	Medicines such as Ephedrine and Amphetamine are banned in Pakistan.
64	Increase in the price of medicines by pharmaceutical companies	Health (2)	The price of medicines has not been raised in 2011. There is a committee that monitors prices of medicines. We have established a committee which is investigating the matter of price hike. Thirty-seven shopkeepers have been fined by drug controllers.
65	Rapid increase in the number of polio cases and ineffectiveness of polio vaccines	Health (3)	The Government wants a polio-free Pakistan. This mission is being pursued under the supervision of the Prime Minister's Secretariat.
66	Unchecked import, manufacturing and sale of unregistered syringes resulting in spread of deadly diseases like AIDS and Hepatitis	Health (4)	Pakistan needs 1.2 billion syringes whereas the country has capacity of manufacturing only 0.7 billion syringes in the country.
67	Increase in cases of gastro/skin diseases and dengue fever after floods	Health (6)	There are 75 healthcare centers in the country that have facilities to treat patients suffering from gastrointestinal diseases.

68	Non-regularization of ad-hoc doctors and nurses working in hospitals under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health	Health (7)	The ad-hoc doctors and nurses working under the administrative control of the Ministry of Health would be made permanent.
69	Non-utilization of incinerators by the private hospitals of Islamabad Capital Territory and their dumping of waste in nearby areas/nullahs resulting in environmental pollution	Health (8)	There is no system in place to take care of hospital waste in Islamabad Capital Territory. An incinerator is being installed at the PIMS Hospital.
70	Rapid increase in cases of tuberculosis (TB) despite allocation of budget in billions	Health (9)	Tuberculosis is increasing continually; the Lady Health Workers (LHWs) can play an important role in combating the disease. The patients should also complete their medical treatment.
71	Spread of Hepatitis B and C, water-borne and skin diseases	Health (10)	Hepatitis is highly contagious and spreads rapidly. The Government spent Rs 2.5 million last year on launching different prevention campaigns.
72	Spread of pollen and other allergens in Islamabad Capital Territory	Health (11)	The Government has formed many allergy centers in the capital, and trees that produce pollen are being felled.
73	Swine flu in the country	Health (12)	The Government is making necessary arrangements for controlling swine flu in the country.
74	Borrowing of millions of rupees from two commercial banks by the CDA to give financial cushion to the investment made in Stock Exchange in violation of rules	Housing and Works (1)	The Capital Development Authority usually seeks loans and also repays them. All of these actions are legal and occur under proper laws.
75	Proposed change in the Zoning Regulations in respect of Zone-III, Islamabad Capital Territory by the CDA to favor land holders and politicians	Housing and Works (2)	CDA is not favoring any particular person. Every citizen has to seek permission from the authorities for construction works.
76	Adverse affect of export of cotton yarn on the textile and cottage industry	Industries (1)	Last year 72 million kg of thread was exported. However, this year the export of thread has decreased to 63 million kg.
77	Black-marketing of bags of <i>atta</i> at Utility Stores	Industries (2)	During the month of Ramadan, the Government facilitated the general public by providing one <i>lac</i> and 30 thousand tons of <i>atta</i> at subsidized rate.
78	Shortage of gas leading to massive industrial shut down	Industries (3)	Due to load shedding of electricity, the industries have suffered. The Government is working to resolve this issue.
79	Increase in prices of <i>ghee</i> , oil and other essential commodities at Utility Stores	Industries (4)	During Ramadan, a subsidy of Rs 3 billion was given on 12 essential commodities. This subsidy was however, withdrawn after Ramadan and this resulted in prices of essential commodities going up.
80	Increase in the prices of commodities/consumer price index	Inflation (1)	The Government is trying to bring down the consumer price index.
81	Non-inclusion of new taxpayers into the tax net resulting in more tax burden on the current taxpayers	Inflation (2)	In 2007, a total of Rs 1 million has been received from taxpayers, which has risen to Rs 1.7 million now, due to the inclusion of new taxpayers.
82	Breach in Hunza Lake resulting in wastage of water	Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan	The Government is taking necessary steps in this regard.
83	Ban on mobile phone service in D I Khan and Tank districts for the last 10 months	Law and Order (1)	The ban was imposed on mobile phone services in D I Khan and Tank because of security reasons.
84	Import of hi-tech scanners from China	Law and Order (2)	The Government has imported scanners from China and they have been installed on Kashmir Highway and Rawat. Pakistan has also placed an order for three more scanners.
85	Increase in use of narcotics by youth	Narcotics Control	According to a 2006 survey, only 0.6% youth were involved in drugs. This year the Government is implementing the policy against drugs.

86	Closure of Chashma Right Bank Canal (CRBC)	Natural Calamity (1)	Because of floods, the Chashma Canal has been damaged. The Prime Minister has taken notice of the issue. The water channel of the canal would be opened on October 18.
87	Non-utilization of huge funds for rehabilitation of the flood-affected people	Natural Calamity (2)	The Federal Government has announced Rs 60 billion for flood victims, of which Rs32 billion have been distributed while the remaining amount would be disbursed through Watan Cards.
88	Corruption of bank employees and middle men in issuance of Watan Cards to the flood-affected people	Natural Calamity (3)	The Watan Cards are being made available through NADRA. The people are registered by NADRA officials and then allotted the cards.
89	Shifting of NADRA Swift Centre from Narang Mandi to Muridke	Natural Calamity (4)	Due to the recent devastation caused by floods, the NADRA Swift Center had to be shifted from Narang Mandi. It will start operating soon.
90	Return of the delegation comprising Members of the National Assembly after they were compelled to pass through the scanner at Reagan International Airport, US	Perks and Privileges of Members	The Embassy of Pakistan in the US was not aware of this visit by the delegation. The issue is on the Government's priority list.
91	Expected collapse of Qadirpur gas producing field due to delay in installation of compression plants	Petroleum and Natural Resources	Qadirpur gas producing field is the second largest company in the country. The Government has bought compression plants and the installation will be completed soon.
92	Massive increase in cancellations and change in booking charges by PIA	PIA (1)	There has been no cancellation or change in booking charges in the past seven days.
93	Sale of its profitable routes to US, Europe and London to Turkish Airlines by PIA	PIA (2)	The Government has set up a committee to investigate the matter.
94	Incidents of suicides due to unemployment, price-hike and poverty	Poverty	The Benazir Income Support Program has been initiated especially to fight poverty.
95	Non-payment of pensions to the retired employees of Railways for the last two months	Railways (1)	The railway pensioners were paid around Rs 600 million last year while this year the Government has paid Rs550 million.
96	Deteriorating condition of Pakistan Railways	Railways (2)	At the start of this year, the Government announced Rs13.6 billion for Railways, of which only Rs1.5 billion were given.
97	19% increase in the fares of PIA for <i>Hajj</i>	Religious Affairs	The fares of PIA for <i>Hajj</i> have been raised to SR3600 from SR3200. These can only be decreased by giving subsidy.
98	Conversion of green belts adjacent to office buildings in Islamabad into parking lots depriving pedestrians of walkways and posing environmental hazard	Social Sector (NGOs, etc.)	None of the green belts have been converted into parking lots.
99	Spot fixing by some Pakistani cricketers in UK	Sports (1)	The Scotland Yard has investigated the issue of spot fixing and has delivered a report to the relevant authorities.
100	Poor performance by Pakistan hockey team in the World Cup in India	Sports (2)	The Government has ordered an inquiry in the bad performance of Pakistan hockey team in the World Cup.
101	Government's failure to control load shedding, system losses and high tariff	Water and Power	During this year, the load shedding of electricity has reduced. A total of 1750 mega watt electricity has been produced, and in the coming six months 1000 mega watt electricity would be produced.



## 16.0 Government Responses on Points of Order

As mentioned earlier, Members used Points of Order as an opportunity to deliver long speeches on political topics, and raise issues about their constituencies and other issues. Since the National Assembly's regulatory framework doesn't allow Members to bring forth their constituencies' issues, they use Points of Order.

These speeches cannot be counted as an Assembly output. FAFEN has counted the rejoinders by the Treasury as outputs, as these are assurances/responses given by the Government on the floor of the House.

Although there is no compulsion upon the Government to respond, it responded to 83 Points of Order (6.3%) out of the total 1,316.

Sr. No.	Issue	Response by	Response/Assurance
1.	A female PML Member said the Sindh police baton-charged the procession taken out by employees of Karachi Water Management Board.	Prime Minister	The Prime Minister said the Government did not believe in solving problems through violence.
2.	A PMLN Member from NA- 82 emphasized the Government should take note of the sectarian riots on 12 <i>Rabi Ul Awal</i> in Faisalabad.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker told the House the President has ordered a judicial inquiry.
3.	A PML Member on the reserved seat said the pay scale of Supreme Court judges and other officials have been increased and asked if this was not political corruption.	Prime Minister	The Prime Minister stated the increments have been given as the High Court officials also have the same pay structure.
4.	The PML Member from NA-27 asked if Pakistan is ever going to be a corruption-free nation.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The Minister informed the House the Government is working to eliminate corruption through enforcement of law.
5.	An MQM Member from NA-253 said after the announcement of constructing Basha Dam, a committee was formed to work on rehabilitation of the displaced people but no action has been taken as yet.	Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan	The Minister assured that a plot of 1 <i>kanal</i> will be allotted to each of the displaced families. He added the Government has also announced an amount of Rs 40 million for the rehabilitation of displaced people.
6.	An ANP Member from NA-16 raised the issue that police are harassing Pakhtuns in Punjab, especially in Lahore.	Minister for Interior	The Minister responded no one would be arrested on account of his/her ethnic identity.
7.	A minority PPPP Member said a statement of Lahore High Court Chief Justice regarding Hindus funding terrorism has hurt the feelings of the Hindu community in Pakistan.	Federal Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister stated the statement has been misinterpreted and a clarification would be issued.
8.	A female PPPP Member asked if the Government was going to provide funds from the <i>Bait-ul-Mal</i> for the treatment of conjoined girls.	Special Assistant to Prime Minister for Social Sector	The Minister informed the house that <i>Bait-ul-Mal</i> is working on rehabilitation of homeless and hapless children.
9.	The PML Member from NA-203 said despite the assurance given by the Interior Minister, a police case has been registered against him.	Minister for Interior	The Minister informed the House regarding his talks with the IG Police to resolve the issue.
10.	The Parliamentary Leader of the PML asked the Interior Minister to respond on the issue raised by his colleague from NA-203.	Minister for Interior	The Minister said the matter is sub-judice, and the Government will not politically victimize anyone.
11.	The PMLN Member from NA-56 requested the House should be informed regarding the 17th Amendment of the Constitution.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The Minister assured the House the Constitutional Committee is working regularly and it will start showing progress soon.
12.	The PML Member from NA-89 said elections of National Assembly Cooperative Housing Society should be held.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The Minister said he will talk to the ICT- Chief Commissioner and brief the House.
13.	The PMLN Member from NA-49 raised the issue of police violence against Bhara Kahu residents, who demonstrated against the increase in fares of public transport.	Minister for Interior	The Minister stated that the Government did not give any instructions for violence against demonstrators.

14.	The ANP Member from NA-13 congratulated the Speaker on completing two years in office.	Speaker	The Speaker said it indicates continuity of the system and democracy.
15.	The MQM Member from NA-242 said the Business Advisory Committee had decided that one CAN each would be moved by the Opposition and Treasury benches in each sitting. He added that his CAN about kidnapping for ransom was not taken up.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker stated one CAN each would be introduced by Treasury and Opposition benches and this practice would be ensured in future.
16.	A female PPPP Member said the brother of the Speaker has died. <i>Fateha</i> should be offered for the departed soul.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The House offered <i>Fateha</i> .
17.	The PPPP Member from NA-217 said Pakistan International Airlines has abandoned the Sukkur-Islamabad route.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister told the House the Managing Director PIA had assured Islamabad-Sukkur flights will continue.
18.	Another PPPP Member from NA-215 protested against the abandonment of Sukkur- Islamabad flights.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker assured the Managing Director PIA would be called to clarify.
19.	The PMLN Member from NA-84 said the unscheduled 22-hour load shedding in Faisalabad is destroying the textile industry.	Minister for Water and Power	The Minister told the House the entire country was facing electricity shortfall. He said the Government was trying to minimize the shortfall.
20.	The PML Member from NA-203 complained a police officer has written a threatening letter to him. The Government should take note.	Chairperson of Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure & Privileges	The Chairperson said the official would be called to the Privilege Committee meeting on 4 <sup>th</sup> April 2010.
21.	The PML Member from NA-88 asked why the Government has requested the United Nations to postpone the report on Benazir Bhutto's killing for another 15 days.	Minister for Water & Power	The Minister told the House the United Nations report would be made public in mid-April.
22.	The PML Member from NA-156 also asked why the Government has requested the UN to postpone its report on Benazir Bhutto's killing for another 15 days	Prime Minister	The Prime Minister said the Interior Minister would brief the House on the issue.
23.	An MQM Member from NA-251 said he had submitted a Calling Attention Notice on increasing incidents of kidnapping for ransom in Sindh, which was not taken up by the House.	State Minister for Interior	The Interior Ministry would seek a report from the Inspector General of Police (Sindh) on kidnappings for ransom in the province.
24.	The PML Member from NA-186 said Rs 20 million had been released for Members. Half of the amount has not been released by the Finance Ministry.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said the remaining amount has been transferred.
25.	The PMLN Member from NA-96 said the House should be briefed on Pakistan delegation's visit to the United States.	State Minister for Foreign Affairs	The Minister stated the Foreign Minister would brief the House in this regard.
26.	A PPPP Member from NA-217 said Islamabad-Sukkur flights have been abandoned.	Federal Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said PIA will continue to follow its previous schedule of flights to/from Sukkur.
27.	The Opposition Leader criticized the performance of the federal Government, and added the Parliament was not taken into confidence on Pak-US dialogue.	Minister for Housing and Works	The Minister said the Prime Minister had taken the Parliament into confidence on Pak-US dialogues. Pakistan is negotiating with the US as equal partners.
28.	The PMLN Member from NA-271 said a total of 100,000 Marri and Bugti tribes were displaced in 2006 due to the military operation. A special session should be called to discuss all Balochistan-related issues.	Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister said the equal rights would be given to the people of Balochistan.



29.	The PML Member from NA-186 said Iran was ready to give 2000 MW electricity at the rate of Rs 6 per unit.	Minister for Water and Power	The Minister said Pakistan is getting 39 MW of electricity for Gwadar. Another project of 100 MW of electricity with Iran has started. He stated it would take five years to get 1000 MW of electricity from Iran.
30.	The PMLN Member from NA-170 said the Government did not set a fixed rate for wheat. In NA-170 wheat was not purchased from farmers.	Minister for Food and Agriculture	The Minister clarified the Government was facing difficulties in purchasing wheat.
31.	The PML from NA-32 said the Lowari Tunnel project has been closed due to non-payments. The Government should take note of the issue.	State Minister for Communication	The Minister informed the House the payments for the Lowari Tunnel have been made, and work on the project has recommenced.
32.	A PML female Member said the Government should take note of the spurious medicines being sold in the country.	Minister for Health	The Minister said the Government would take definite action.
33.	An ANP female Member asked why there has been a restriction on a drama <i>Burqavaganza</i> held at PNCA.	Special Advisor to Prime Minister	The Minister assured the House the Government has not notified any restriction or ban on <i>Burqavaganza</i> .
34.	The PML Member from NA-186 said oil has been sold at Rs20 per liter to the NATO forces.	Special Advisor to Prime Minister	The advisor said NATO forces didn't purchase oil from Pakistan. He said the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources would brief the House on this issue.
35.	The MQM Member from NA- 250 said despite the ruling from the Speaker, the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources is not present to attend the proceedings.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker said the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources was present during the Question Hour.
36.	The PML Member from NA-31 said the provincial Government has withdrawn the security provided to him. He added he has received a number of death threats.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said the Government will provide adequate security measures.
		Prime Minister	The Prime Minister said he would instruct the Interior Ministry to look into this matter.
37.	The PML Member from NA-186 said the Parliament should abide by the decisions made in the Business Advisory Committee.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker said the decisions of Business Advisory Committee, which are made in consultation with all parties' representatives, be abided by.
38.	The PMLN Member from NA-271 said Gwadar region had been terribly affected by the Phet cyclone. Around 6000 houses have been destroyed. The Government should take note of this situation.	Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister said the Prime Minister had taken notice of the situation in Gwadar.
39.	The PMLN Member from NA-123 said the pension of retired Government officials should be increased.	Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister said the Government has already announced an increase in pension of retired officers.
40.	The PMLN Member from NA-123 said the <i>Devi</i> Hospital in Lahore has been shut down. The Government should take notice of the issue.	Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister said the Government is going to initiate new health projects in Lahore soon.
41.	The PMLN Member from NA-271 inquired about the progress on the Balochistan package.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The Minister said the work on the Balochistan package has started. A joint session would be held to brief the House.
42.	The Opposition Leader condemned the attacks conducted by NATO forces in the FATA region (May 17, 2010). He added the Government should devise new policies to stop such acts of violence.	Minister for Interior	The Minister said the Government has also condemned these attacks and the issue has been taken up with the relevant quarters.
43.	The Opposition Leader said the Government should take notice of Dr Aafia's case. A joint session of the Parliament should be called to discuss the issue.	Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister said the Government is trying to resolve this issue.
		Minister for Interior	The Government agrees with the Opposition on Dr Aafia's case.
44.	The Opposition Leader said the Government should have protested against the decision of the American court against Dr Aafia, but no action has been taken.	Minister for Water & Power	The Minister said the Government has taken up Dr Aafia's case with the American authorities and is trying to bring her back to Pakistan.

45.	The Opposition Leader said the Government should take notice of the devastation caused by the recent floods.	Minister for Water & Power	The Minister said all the details and work done for the flood-affected people can be presented in the House. The Government is trying to facilitate every affected citizen.
46.	The MMAP Member from NA-26 said Muslims are sacrificing their lives in occupied Kashmir and the Indian forces are oppressing them.	Prime Minister	The Prime Minister said the House has already passed a resolution regarding human rights violations in occupied Kashmir.
47.	The PML Member from NA-31 said the flood affected people have not received the money promised to them before Eid.	Special Advisor to Prime Minister	The advisor assured the Government is trying to solve this problem.
48.	The PMLN Member from NA-74 said the flood affected people did not receive tents and boats on time. He added that 90% of the people in his district have not received Watan Cards.	Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister said NADRA in coordination with the provincial revenue departments is working on the provision of Watan Cards.
49.	The PMLN Member from NA-160 said a parliamentary committee should be formed to probe the Hajj scam.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister informed the House a parliamentary committee has already been formed to investigate the issue.
50.	The PML Member from NA-238 said flood victims in his constituency have been neglected.	Minister for Labor and Manpower	The Minister said the Government was making efforts to help the flood victims.
51.	The PMLN Member from NA-271 said three Pakistan soldiers have been martyred in a NATO attack. The Government should take notice of this issue.	Prime Minister	The Prime Minister told the House that NATO has already apologized for the attack and added the Government would not tolerate such violations in future.
52.	A female Member of PML said the parliamentary secretaries of various Ministries are not present in the House.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said the Government would take action against the secretaries who are not present.
53.	The PML Member from NA-88 said the Standing Committee on Railways has presented a report on the Royal Palm issue.	Minister for Railways	The Minister said the Government would take action against the illegal usage of railway land.
54.	The female Member of PMLN said the Government should set a favorable price of sugarcane for farmers.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said the current price of sugarcane has been set at Rs200 per 40 kg, which is more than the previous year.
55.	The PML Member from NA-153 complained there have been several false media reports regarding his university degree.	Speaker	The Speaker said media should confirm reports before publishing them.
56.	The PMLN Member from NA-132 said the House should be briefed on the NAB Ordinance.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The Minister said the legislation on accountability was under discussion and it would be presented in the House.
57.	The Leader of the Opposition said the Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill 2010 was introduced at the time when only 22-25 Members were present in the House.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister clarified the Standing Committee sent the report on this Bill in 2009. If the Opposition thinks the restoration of these sacked employees is a mistake made by the Government, then the Government will continue to make such mistakes.
58.	The Opposition Leader said the duration of the 25 <sup>th</sup> session should be increased to discuss issues like devastation caused by floods, NATO attacks, kidnapping and torturing of a journalist (Mr Umer Cheema).	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said if the Opposition wishes to increase the duration of this session, the Government has no objection.
59.	The Opposition Leader said according to the Prime Minister legislation is done in consultation with all the Members, but this is not the case.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Minister for Religious Affairs	The Ministers said the Government believed in making decisions in a democratic manner.

60.	The PML Member from NA-88 said his Adjournment Motion regarding corruption was not taken up by House.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker said the PML has presented 11 Adjournment Motions. One of them has been put on the Orders of the Day, and the rest will follow.
61.	The Opposition Leader said the House should take note of the misbehavior by army men with a Federal Minister.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker and the Minister stated the matter would be investigated.
62.	The Opposition Leader asked the Government to take notice of rising prices of sugar, electricity and petroleum products, and drone attacks	Minister for Religious Affairs	Sugar crisis would be brought under control in a few days.
		Minister for Food and Agriculture	Utility Stores are selling sugar on subsidized price.
		Minister for Water & Power	The Government has increased oil prices because of the increase in international market.
63.	The PML Member from NA-186 said the Business Advisory Committee had decided the sittings would not be delayed for more than 15 minutes.	Speaker	The Speaker stated Ministers' presence should be ensured so that the proceedings of the House can start at the stipulated time.
64.	The PML Member from NA-88 said the House did not debate the Adjournment Motion about the price hike of oil and petroleum products.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said none of the regular agenda items was taken up during the previous sitting.
65.	The PML Member from NA-186 said sittings usually start after long delays. This shows the non-serious attitude of the House.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said Members who have to ask questions are usually not present at the start of the sitting.
66.	The Opposition Leader said the Government should take back the Reformed General Sales Tax (RGST) Bill.	Prime Minister	The Prime Minister stated that because of the reservations made by the Opposition, the Bill has been sent to the Standing Committee.
67.	The MQM Member from NA-243 said the issue of gas shortage should be resolved on a priority basis.	Minister for Water & Power	The Minister said the Government had to opt for drastic measures due to the shortage of gas.
68.	The PML Member from NA-186 said few Members submit questions, but they do not appear in the House to read them out.	Deputy Speaker	The Deputy Speaker stated this is the third time the Ministers are present but the people who are to ask the questions are not present.
69.	The PML Member from NA-31 said he had submitted some important questions regarding power crisis but they have not appeared on the Agenda.	Minister for Information and Broadcasting	The Minister said the Government does not play any role in determining the admissibility of questions.
70.	The Opposition Leader said the President should brief the House regarding his visit to the United States. He also asked for briefing on law and order in Karachi.	Minister for Foreign Affairs	The visit was successful and discussions on Afghanistan and other issues were held.
		Prime Minister	The Government is taking necessary steps to improve law and order in Karachi.
71.	The MMAP Member from NA-35 said the Resolutions passed during the in-camera session have not been implemented.	Minister for Interior	The Minister said the Government would take notice of the issue.
72.	The PMLN Member from NA-271 said the issues of Balochistan have not been taken seriously.	Minister for Interior	The Government is taking measures to address the issues regarding Balochistan.
73.	A PPPP Member from NA-170 said no action was taken against Raymond Davis.	Minister for Defence	The Minister said the Government is probing the issue, and will brief the House.
74.	A female Member of PML said the allowances for Members should not be increased.	Chairperson of Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure & Privileges	The chairperson said such matters should not be discussed in the Parliament.
75.	The PML Member from NA-89 said PTCL employees have not received their salaries. The Government should take note of the issue.	Special Advisor to Prime Minister	The advisor informed the House about the meeting with PTCL representatives, and added the issue has been resolved.
76.	An MQM Member from NA-242 said a committee should be formed to probe the issues of PIA.	Chairperson of Standing Committee on Defence	The chairperson said the Government has raised the issue of PIA in the Standing Committee on Defence.

77.	The PML Member from NA-88 said the Government should clarify if Raymond Davis had diplomatic immunity.	Prime Minister	The Prime Minister sympathized with the families of the people killed by Raymond Davis. He added his name has been put on the Exit Control List (ECL).
78.	The MQM Member from NA-249 said four Pakistanis have been in Somali prisons for nine months.	Minister for Interior	The Interior Minister said steps are being taken to bring the captured Pakistanis home.
79.	The PMLN Member from NA-49 said the educational institutions are closed due to non-payment of salaries to teachers.	Minister for Interior	The Interior Minister said the issue would be resolved.
80.	An Independent Member from NA-47 said that 10 locals of Darra Adam Khel had been kidnapped by Taliban.	Minister for Religious Affairs	The Minister said the federal Government would instruct the provincial Government to probe the matter.
81.	An MQM Member from NA-253 pointed towards the protest by the petroleum dealers in Karachi.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The Minister said the Government would try to resolve the problems faced by the petroleum dealers association.
82.	The PPP Member from NA-267 said the Government should take immediate notice of the problems in Balochistan.	Speaker	The Speaker said the Members should deliberate the Adjournment Motion regarding Balochistan.
		Special Advisor to Prime Minister	The advisor told the House the suggestions made by Members would be noticed and the problems of Balochistan would be resolved.
83.	The Opposition Leader said the Opposition requested for a session on 9th August 2010, but the Government did not call the session.	Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The Minister said the Government did not call the session on August 9, 2010 due to floods.

## 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.

**Out of Order**

Contrary to the rules of Parliamentary procedure, the expression may be applied to Motions, Bills or to any intervention which runs contrary to the rules of the House.

**'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.

**Seargent-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, 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 and 2011
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliamentary Watch Project
- 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 (STAEP) in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.

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