### **About FAFEN**

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 35 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 observe 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 ever PVT undertaken in the world;
- Conducted Pakistan's 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 Legislative Assembly elections in Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in national and provincial assembly constituencies of Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010.

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 Democratic Governance Program in 150 National Assembly constituencies in 108 districts across Pakistan. It implements a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under Parliament Watch Project an issues monthly reports on the state and performance of public institutions and updates on retail prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence in the country.

For more information visit www.fafen.org

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## **FAFEN PARLIAMENT MONITOR**

Annual Performance Appraisal of the **13th National Assembly** (March 2009-April 2010)



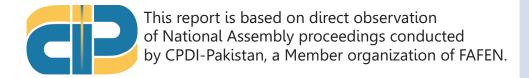
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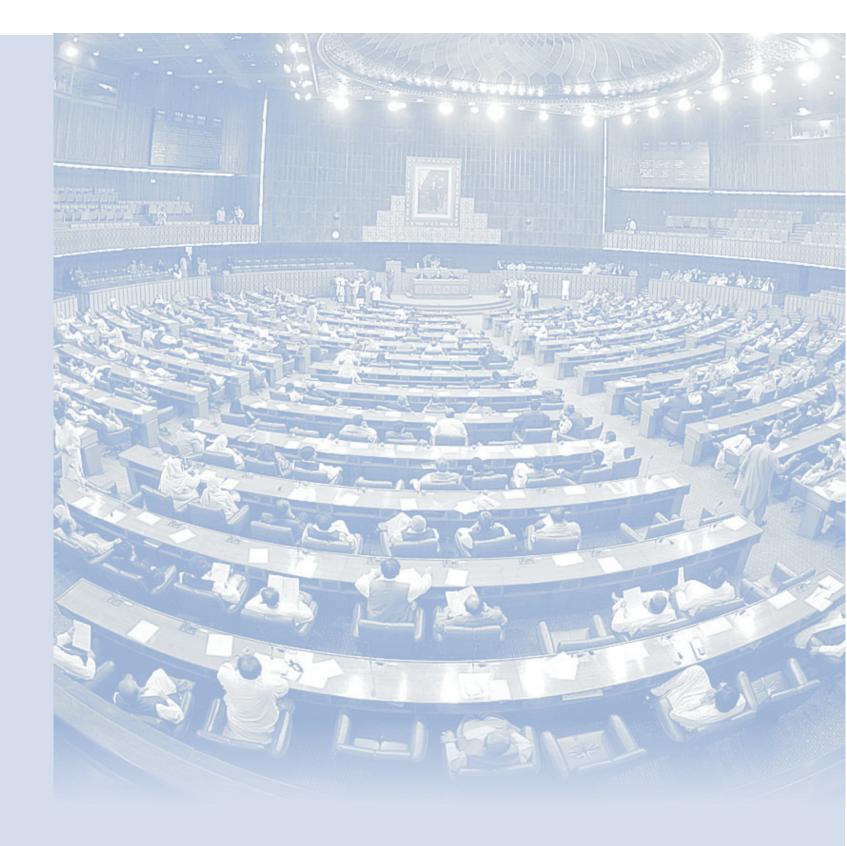
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### **Free and Fair Election Network**

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## **FAFEN PARLIAMENT MONITOR**

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GLOSSARY

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

ANP Awami National Party

BNP-A Balochistan National Party-Awami

BoG Board of Governors
CAN Calling Attention Notice

CDA Capital Development Authority

CNG Compressed Natural Gas

CVT Capital Value Tax

DAE Diploma of Associate Engineer

ECL Exit Control List

FATA Federally Administrated Tribal Areas

FM Foreign Minister

IDP Internally Displaced Person

INDP Independent

IRSA Indus River System Authority

PCSIR Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

PEMRA Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority

PEPCO Pakistan Electric Power Company

PERRA Pakistan Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority

PM Prime Minister

PMDC Pakistan Medical and Dental Council

PML Pakistan Muslim League

PML-F Pakistan Muslim League-Functional
PML-N Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz

POs Points of Order

POL Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants

PPPP Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians

PPP-S Pakistan People's Party-Sherpao
PTA Pakistan Telecommunication Authority

SC Supreme Court

SIM Subscriber Identity Module

TB Tuberculosis

WAPDA Water and Power Development Authority

WHO World Health Organization

# **FOREWORD**

This report is based on the information gathered through the 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 collection of 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 second parliamentary year (March 16, 2009-March 15, 2010). However, the last session of the National Assembly during the second parliamentary year continued till April 2, 2010. The report also includes FAFEN's recommendations for improvement in parliamentary procedures.

**Executive Council FAFEN** 

### **FAFEN Parliament Monitor**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a nationwide coalition of 35 civil society organizations working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Currently, FAFEN is implementing the Democratic Governance Programme in 150 National Assembly constituencies across 108 districts of the country, seeking to encourage and facilitate public actions and demands for greater transparency, accountability and responsiveness of public and elected institutions.

The Parliament Watch Project (PWP) is a part of the series of projects being implemented by FAFEN as part of the Democratic Governance Programme. Launched in 2008, the PWP aims at generating objective and statistically-sound information about parliamentary performance to foster informed engagement between the constituents and their elected representatives. Universal access to information about national legislative processes is an essential component of democracy. A society cannot be truly democratic until constituents know about the person they are voting for and his performance. Since there is a dearth of publicly accessible information about the political decision-making processes, such as parliamentary deliberations, the PWP is an effort to bridge this gap. This report will be a contribution towards creating a more informed citizenry and an increasingly responsible Parliament

FAFEN observations of the National Assembly proceedings are recorded on a standardized form based on objective rules of parliamentary procedure. This information is included in the PWP database maintained at the FAFEN Secretariat. The analysis is compiled in the form of daily fact-sheets and session-wise reports, which are disseminated to the general public, media, civil society organizations, parliamentarians, political parties and other relevant organizations and institutions. The PWP also produces thematic reports such as participation of women Members, role of minority Members in the Parliament etc. The PWP plans to observe the proceedings of the Senate and provincial assemblies in near future.

This report is an analysis of the performance of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan during its second parliamentary year (March 2009 to March 2010) the last session, however, continued till April 2, 2010. During this period, nine regular sessions of the National Assembly and three joint sessions of the two houses of the Parliament were held. However, the report covers only the regular sessions of the National Assembly, also called the Lower House. The key findings include:

### **Transparency**

- 1. FAFEN has so far been unable to secure formal authorization from the relevant authorities to observe the parliamentary proceedings and its observers have been denied official accreditation. 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 in most of the sessions during the year. An ambitious number of items had been placed on the Orders of the Day (agenda) but many of them remained unaddressed by the end of each sitting. The agenda for Private Members' Days (every Tuesday is a Private Members' Day when the National Assembly is in session) was almost always too heavy to deal within one sitting. Resolutions and bills submitted by individuals or groups of Members remained major items on the agenda for the Private Members' Days.
- 3. Information about the parliamentary calendar, draft legislation under consideration, Members'

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

- 1. Transparency: Government's 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 and the functions of the Parliament.
- 2. Participation: Only active and responsible participation of all the Members can make the business of Parliament meaningful. The participation can be judged through various indicators like attendance of Members and their active involvement in parliamentary discussions and activities.
- Responsiveness: Parliament's responsiveness means Members' collective actions on the issues of public interest which are raised and discussed on the floor of the National Assembly through legislation, resolutions or any other agenda item. 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.
- I. Parliamentary Output: Parliamentary output primarily comes in the form of legislations and resolutions. The quantity of such output is indicative of Parliament's efficiency. The quality of output is equally important. Considering legislation on matters of national significance through a careful debate and discussion is arguably a Parliament's chief and most important function. Legislation comes in the form of Government Bills and Private-Members' Bills.
- 5. Order and Institutionalization: Order and institutionalization of Members are important for an efficient and productive Parliament. Order may be measured, for example, by the conduct of Members and the Speaker's effective management of parliamentary business. Institutionalization refers to Members' understanding and compliance with rules of procedure for parliamentary business.

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- attendance, maintenance of quorum and other important matters remained partially or entirely unavailable to the FAFEN observers and the general public.
- 4. As many as 657 documents were placed before the House by the government in response to the questions asked by various Members during the Question Hour (The first hour of every sitting (except Tuesdays) after the recitation from the Holy Quran, and taking oath by Members, if any, is fixed for answering of questions).

### **Participation**

- 1. The National Assembly remained in session for a total of 242 hours and 43 minutes during 79 daily sittings in the second parliamentary year. None of the sittings, however, started at the stipulated time. Each sitting started an average of 48 minutes late.
- 2. The Speaker was not present in 32 out of the 79 sittings whereas the Deputy Speaker was not present in the House in 18 sittings. The Prime Minister maintained his tradition of attending most of the sittings. The Prime Minister attended 71 sittings (90%) whereas the Leader of Opposition was present in 41 sittings (48%).
- 3. As many as 200 Members submitted their leave applications to the National Assembly Secretariat expressing their inability to attend various sittings. On average, the speaker read out applications of 13 Members in each sitting seeking approval of the Members present for the grant of leave. However, many Members who were technically present in the sittings actually left the chamber before conclusion of the proceedings. As the National Assembly Secretariat does not share information about the Members' attendance and actual time spent by them in the House, it is very hard to ascertain how many Members completely or partially attended a particular sitting.
- 4. The quorum remained visibly lacking during majority of the sittings. Lack of quorum was especially observed at the beginning and end of each sitting. Quite surprisingly, the lack of quorum was pointed out only thrice during the entire year. It seemed that the treasury and opposition had reached some kind of an understanding under which quorum was not pointed out. The quorum remained lacking mostly during the morning sittings (National Assembly normally holds morning sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays).
- 5. On average, almost one-fourth of the Members (23 per cent) did not take part in the proceedings of the National Assembly. The participation was observed at its peak in the 20th session, when 60 per cent of the Members either brought agenda on the Orders of the Day or took part in the discussions.
- 6. The participation of the women Members in discussions was higher than their male counterparts. The women Members belonging to the PML-N, the PPPP, the PML and those elected on reserved seats, were particularly more active in bringing agenda items and participating in debates. Active participation of the women Members is evident from the number of Private Members' Bills, Questions, Resolutions, Motions and Calling Attention Notices submitted by them.
- 7. Some minority Members also actively took part in the parliamentary discussions. They, however, raised most of the issues through Points of Order, Calling Attention Notices and Resolutions.
- 8. Most of the agenda or parliamentary discussion was dominated by the Members of the PML-N and the PPPP, probably due to their large representation in the National Assembly. The single-Member parties -- the NPP and the BNP-A -- seemed less-interested in raising their issues. The PPP-S, another single-Member party, however, participated actively in the proceedings.
- 9. The PML Members generally followed the rules and procedures and their interventions remained focused on the government's performance. The MQM Members also actively took part in the discussions and mostly raised issues that were related to Sindh. Likewise, the ANP mostly raised issues related to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The PML-F Members appeared less active during the sessions, but their participation was marked with tabulations on Orders of the Day.

### **Representation and Responsiveness**

- 1. As many as 87, out of 120 Calling Attention Notices placed on the Orders of the Day, were discussed during the second parliamentary year. Out of these, 17 CANs were related to Ministry of Water and Power, 14 to Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 12 to Ministry of Health.
- 2. A total of 34 Members of the PPPP, 46 of the PML-N, 20 of the MQM, 27 of the PML, three of the ANP, one each of the MMAP and the PPP-S and four independents put forward the CANs. Some Members of the PPPP and the PML-N were particularly found active in putting up the CANs.
- 3. As many as 3,732 questions were put forward by the Members during Question Hour<sup>1</sup>. Out of these, 1,325 were starred (requiring oral replies) and 2,407 unstarred (requiring written replies) questions.<sup>2</sup>
- 4. The women parliamentarians showed more interest in putting up questions than their male counterparts. As many as 1,925 of 3,732 (about 52%) questions were put forward by women Members, who represent only 22% of the total number of MNAs.<sup>3</sup>
- <sup>1</sup> No Question Hour was held during the Budget (13th) Session of the 2nd Parliamentary Year.
- <sup>2</sup> ""Starred Question' means a question for an oral answer; "Unstarred Question' means a question for a written answer. See Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007, Chapter IX.
- <sup>3</sup> There are 76 women and 265 male Members of the National Assembly, for a total of 341 serving MNAs. Sixteen women were elected on general seats and 60 on reserved seats.

- 5. The Members held debates on 10 Adjournment Motions. During the debates, the Members were often observed to have leaned away from the actual subject. The parliamentary year witnessed discussions and deliberations on some vital issues like the Kerry-Lugar Bill, Indus Water Treaty and the energy crisis in the country.
- 6. More than one-third of the questions had been put forward by the PML-N and the PPPP Members. Ministry of Water and Power received largest number of 399 questions and it responded completely to 219 questions (69%).
- 7. As many as 210 assurances/responses were given by the treasury during discussions on various agenda items. Out of these, 64 assurances were given on 87 issues raised through the CANs. A total of nine assurances were given by the government in response to Adjournment Motions and eight to Resolutions. A total of 129 responses/assurances came from the government on the issues raised by the Members through Points of Order. However, the treasury responses to a number of Points of Order were merely of rejoinder nature.

### **Output**

- 1. The National Assembly passed 33 bills out of 77 discussed in the assembly during the second parliamentary year. This puts the legislation output percentage at 43 percent.
- 2. Out of 28 government bills passed in one year, 12 were new pieces of legislation and 16 were amendment bills seeking changes to the already approved laws.
- 3. The National Assembly passed only five Private Members' Bills -- two new legislations and three amendment bills. The Members had moved a total of 79 private bills 26 new laws and 53 bills seeking amendments to various laws. As many as 64 ordinances were laid before the House during the 2nd parliamentary year.
- 4. One-third (10) of the passed bills were related to economy (financial and economic affairs), three to legal affairs, two each to education, electoral and representation matters and women rights and one each to energy, defense, natural calamities, technology, health, public policy, engineering, agriculture and employment.
- 5. Important public interest laws that were passed by the National Assembly included Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Bill 2009, the Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act 2010 and Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2009. The last legislation was a Private Member's Bill.
- 6. During the second parliamentary year, 64 Resolutions were brought on the agenda, but only 16 could be taken up. Most of the Resolutions (58) were put forward by the Members in their private capacity and only nine were tabled by the government. Out of 16 Resolutions passed by the House, four were presented by the government and 12 by the Members individually. Most of the Private Resolutions could not be debated due to shortage of time and heavy agenda.
- 7. Most of the time the Quorum was lacking when vital legislations came to the National Assembly and were passed.

### Order and Institutionalization

- 1. As many as 198 Members raised a total of 1,124 Points of Order during the second parliamentary year. Ministers or the Chair responded to only 129 POs, but none of these attracted the Speaker's formal ruling.
- 2. The opportunity to raise Points of Order was frequently used by both treasury and opposition Members in delivering long speeches on burning political issues. The Opposition Leader alone raised 53 Points of Order during the year.
- 3. The Members generally raised more than one issue through a single Point of Order.
- 4. The Lower House witnessed a total of 32 instances of protests, boycotts and walkouts by the Members during the year. The Speaker on occasions was observed to put in an effort to resolve the issue, but at times was noticed not to pay any heed to the protesting Members. Most of the protests, boycotts and walkouts were staged by the Members over breach of their personal privileges or after a verbal clash with the Members of other parties on some political issue.
- As many as 12 Questions of Personal Privilege and one Question of Committee Privilege were raised during the sessions. Most of the Members complained about misbehavior of various government officials. Their motions were referred to the relevant standing committee.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings of its observation, FAFEN recommends:

- National Assembly sittings should be open to citizen observers who should be given accreditation through a standardized process. FAFEN takes this opportunity to reiterate its request for permanent accreditation for its observers to watch the Assembly proceedings.
- 2. The National Assembly should consider keeping a public record of parliamentary business similar to that presented in this report so that the constituents can get information about the performance of their elected representatives.
- 3. Complete information (and relevant documents) about National Assembly business should be available to all the Members,

- especially regarding the progress of legislation, the CANs and other key policy decision-making processes. Such information should also be available to the public on the National Assembly's website.
- 4. Transcripts of all substantive discussion in the National Assembly on policy matters especially debates on bills should be available on the National Assembly's website immediately after it takes place.
- 5. The National Assembly Secretariat should keep record of the actual time spent by the Members in the Assembly chambers and especially about quorum. This information should be publicly available.
- 6. No vote should be allowed by the Speaker, especially while carrying out the legislative business, if the House is without quorum.
- 7. Efforts should be made to understand and address why approximately one-fourth of the Members did not participate actively in the sessions.
- 8. All ministers (or a designated representative of each ministry and the cabinet) must be required to be present during Question Hour. All questions must be responded to within the stipulated timeframe. Transcripts of all questions, including the ones that the National Assembly Secretariat finds inadmissible, and responses should be made available to the Members, the public and for historical record.
- 9. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker 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.
- 10. Additional orientation and training of the MNAs 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.
- 11 The National Assembly Secretariat should devise a mechanism to document and make available to public on the National Assembly website the actual time spent by Members in the proceedings of the assembly session and committee meetings.
- 12 The National Assembly Secretariat should develop publicly accessible mechanism to track government assurances given to the Assembly and progress made against each assurance.
- 13 A full-day sitting should be allotted to issues related to constituencies at least once in a session as the existing 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.

Chapter

DURATION OF
SESSIONS AND
MEMBERS'
PARTICIPATION

### **DURATION OF SESSIONS AND MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION**

This part of the report deals with the duration of National Assembly sessions, attendance of the Members, maintenance of quorum in the House i.e. the presence of at least 1/4th (86 Members) of the total membership and participation level of the members. The participation of a member is measured when he or she takes part in the proceedings of the House or submits an agenda item that is also included on the Orders of the Day. The report analyses Members' participation in various types of parliamentary business.

Almost one fourth of the National Assembly Members did not take part in the proceedings of the House during the second parliamentary year. As the National Assembly Secretariat did not make information public on the Members' attendance and time spent by them in the Assembly, it is very hard to ascertain as to how much time a Member has actually spent in the House. The leave applications, however, did suggest that the majority of the Members remained present, at least technically, in most of the sittings.

The FAFEN monitors observed that the quorum remained noticeably lacking during a majority of the sittings, but the lack of quorum was pointed out by Members only thrice during all the 79 observed sittings. It seemed the Members had reached some understanding that refrained them from pointing out lack of quorum.

None of the sittings started at the scheduled time and each sitting started late by an average of 48 minutes.

The FAFEN observers can easily identify a group of active parliamentarians in every parliamentary party, who frequently submitted agenda items or raised Points of Order. On the other hand, there were dozens of MNAs whose names were called during the proceedings only at the time of approval of their leave applications. There are at least 42 Members whose names never appeared on Orders of the Day or during the process of leave applications' approval throughout the year.

The Prime Minister maintained a tradition of attending most of the sittings. He was present in 90% of the sittings and remained absent in just eight (10%) out of 79 total sittings held throughout the year. On the other hand, the Leader of Opposition missed 38 sittings (48%). The MNAs from Punjab and Sindh attended and participated in the proceedings more frequently as compared to their counterparts from Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

The National Assembly proceedings were mostly dominated by the PPPP and the PML-N Members. Among the parties with smaller representation, the MQM and the ANP Members were found to be relatively more active. The sole Member of the PPP-S was quite active, but the presence of other one-Member parties, the NPP and the BNP-A, was never felt in the Assembly during the reporting period.

### 1.0 Session Duration

The 13th National Assembly held a total of 79 sittings during the 2nd Parliamentary Year and met for 242 hours and 43 minutes. The average time of each sitting was three hours and four minutes. The proceedings of the Lower House remained suspended for 27 hours and 51 minutes due to breaks for prayers, food and other reasons.

**Total Session Time Total Break Time Total Sittings** Session No. Hours **Minutes Hours Minutes** Session 12 13 41 Hours 48 Minutes 56 Session 16 10 33 Hours 31 Minutes 2 Session 17 11 31 Hours 54 Minutes 3 10 Session 18 15 50 Hours 02 Minutes 5 49 Session 19 45 Hours 54 Minutes 15 4 19 Session 20 15 39 Hours 35 Minutes 4 35

**Table 1.0: Session Duration** 

### 1.1 Members' Attendance

The National Assembly Speaker attended 47 (53%) out of 79 sittings and the Deputy Speaker was present in 61 (77%) sittings. The figures given in the table below are indicative of the attendance of the key Members of the Lower House.

Table 1.1: Attendance of Key Members

Parliamentary Post	Attendance at Sittings			
Famamentary Fost	Number of Sittings Attended	Number of Sittings Not Attended		
Speaker	47	32		
Deputy Speaker	61	18		
Prime Minister	71	08		
Leader of the Opposition	41	38		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The information about the duration of the sittings during 13th, 14th and 15th Session was not available

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A total of 200 MNAs submitted leave applications during the 2nd Parliamentary Year. The party-wise breakup shows that 84 of these Members belonged to the PPPP, 42 to the PML-N, 36 to the PML, eight to the MQM, 10 to the ANP, four to the MMAP, four to the PML-F and one each to the PPP-S and the NPP.

Table 1.1.1: Party-Wise Breakup of the Members Who Submitted Leave Applications

Party	Number of MNAs who Applied for Leave
PPPP	84
PML-N	42
PML	36
MQM	8
ANP	10
PPP-S	1
PML-F	4
MMAP	4
NPP	1
BNP-A	0
Independents	10
Total	200

### 1.2 Quorum

The FAFEN observers documented lack of quorum in almost every sitting throughout the parliamentary year. However, the Members pointed it out only on three occasions -- during the 12th, 16th and 17th sessions.

**Table 1.2: Parties Pointed Out Lack of a Quorum** 

Session	Sitting	Parties which Pointed Out the Quorum
Session No. 12	Sitting-13	PMLN
Session No. 16	Sitting-3	PPPP
Session No. 17	Sitting-9	PML

### 1.3 Members' Participation (Trends)

During the 2nd Parliamentary Year, almost one-fourth (23%) of the Members of the National Assembly did not participate at all in any form of the parliamentary business whatsoever.

Various trends can easily be identified when it comes to the submission of agenda items on the Orders of the Day and participation in the parliamentary debates.

Two separate groups of Members belonging to the PPPP and the PML-N were observed to be more active in submitting agenda and participating in debates. It can be safely said that most of the National Assembly business during the reporting period was contributed by the PPPP and the PML-N Members.

Contrary to these active groups in two major parties, there were many Members in the same parties, who did not participate in the proceedings. Similarly, a group of Members belonging to the PML marked their presence effectively by coining agenda items on the Orders of the Day and by participating in debates and deliberations, whereas there was another group of Members within the PML that never came to attend sessions and did not contribute to any of the business that was conducted during the year.

The participation of the ANP, the MMAP and the PML-F Members remained rather low. However, certain select groups of Members in these parties were observed to be relatively active in bringing forth issues requiring immediate attention of the government. The MQM Members depicted maximum participation in the parliamentary proceedings as nearly all the party MNAs contributed through participation in the business conducted in the Lower House of the Parliament.

The participation of women Members in the National Assembly proceedings was proportionally similar to that of male Members. Among women representatives, a group of Members belonging to different political parties were observed to be more active than the rest of their colleagues.

A total of 262 Members participated in the Assembly proceedings during the second parliamentary year. Any Member, who tabled, independently or in collaboration with others, at least one agenda item and/or spoke at least once, on any agenda item or during debates is considered to have participated in the Assembly proceedings.

As many as 11 out of 17 Members elected from Balochistan participated in the Assembly business. A total of 10 out of 12 FATA Members brought forth their concerns by either coining agenda or participating in debates. There were 35 out of 43 KP Members, who marked their presence in the National Assembly through participation. Similarly, 135 out of 181 Members from Punjab participated in the business while 60 out of 75 Members of Sindh took part in the Assembly proceedings during the reporting period.

As many as nine out of total 10 minority Members marked their participation by either putting an item on agenda or by debating or deliberating over various issues that were discussed in the House.

Table 1.3: Members' Participation During the Parliamentary Year

Political Party	Total Number of Party MNAs	Total Number of Members Who Did Not Participate During the Whole Year	Percentage of Members Without Participation
ANP	13	2	15%
BNP-A	1	1	100%
INDP	17	3	18%
MMAP	7	1	14%
MQM	25	2	8%
NPP	1	1	100%
PML	54	25	46%
PML-F	5	4	80%
PML-N	90	17	19%
PPPP	126	22	17%
PPP-S	1	0	0%
Total	340	78	23%

A total of six (35%) out of 17 Balochistan MNAs did not participate in the Assembly proceedings during second parliamentary year. Similarly, 46 (25%) out of 181 MNAs from Punjab did not bother to submit any agenda or speak on any issue. Besides them, 15 MNAs (20%) from Sindh, eight (19%) from the KP and one minority Member (10%) also did not take part in any business. Two FATA Members (17%) also remained silent during the reporting period.

Table: 1.3.1: Members Who did not Participate (By Province)

Region/Area	Total Number of MNAs MNAs Who did not Participate		Percentage of the MNAs Who did not Participate	
Balochistan	17	6	35%	
FATA	12	2	17%	
ICT	2	0	0%	
KP	43	8	19%	
Punjab	181	46	25%	
Sindh	75	15	20%	
Minority	10	1	10%	
Total	340	78	23%	

The gender-wise breakup shows that 61 male and 17 women Members did not participate in the Assembly proceedings. In terms of proportion, 23% each of male and women Members failed to register their presence in the Assembly.

Table: 1.3.2: Members Who did not Participate (By Gender)

Gender	Total Number of MNAs	MNAs Who did not Participate	Percentage of the MNAs Who did no Participate	
Men	265	61	23%	
Women	75	17	23%	
Total	340	78	23%	

### 1.4 Members' Participation (Categories)

The Members' participation has been classified in three categories. The first category comprises the Members who only tabled agenda item(s) on the Orders of the Day. The second category includes those Members who did not table any item on the Orders of the Day, but participated in discussions and deliberations. The Members who tabled items on the Orders of the Day as well as participated in the debates have been placed in the third category.

### 1.5 Members' Participation (12th Session)

During the 12th Session of the National Assembly, some 19% of the Members submitted items on the Orders of the Day. Only 5% Members participated in debates on various agenda items, while 10% of the Members submitted agenda items on the Orders of the Day and actively took part in the discussions.

**Table 1.5: Members' Participation by Party** 

Political Party	Number of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates As Well As Brought Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items And Participated in Debates	Total Party MNAs
ANP	2	1	2	15%	8%	15%	13
BNP-A	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
INDP	4	2	0	24%	12%	0%	17
MMAP	0	2	0	0%	29%	0%	7
MQM	10	1	1	40%	4%	4%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	10	0	5	19%	0%	9%	54
PML-F	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	5
PML-N	15	2	14	17%	2%	16%	90
PPPP	21	10	11	17%	8%	9%	126
PPP-S	1	0	0	100%	0%	0%	1
Total	63	18	33	19%	5%	10%	340

### 1.5.1 Members' Participation by Gender

There were 63 Members who submitted items on the Orders of the Day, while 18 Members just took part in debates during the 12th Session. On the other hand, a total of 33 Members actively took part in the debates, besides introducing items on the Orders of the Day.

Among 63 Members whose items appeared on the Orders of the Day, 15 were women MNAs belonging to various political parties. Similarly, out of 18 Members who only took part in the debates, 17 were male and one was a woman. There were 15 women MNAs among those 33 Members who submitted agenda on the Orders of the Day and also took part in the debates.

Table 1.5.1: Members' Participation by Gender

Gender	Number of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates Besides Submitting Items on Orders of the Day
Men	48	17	18
Women	15	1	15
Total	63	18	33

### 1.5.2 Members' Participation in Discussions (By Province)

There were 63 Members whose items appeared on the Orders of the Day during the 12th Session. The province-wise breakup shows that there were 27 Members (15%) out of 181 Members from Punjab whose agenda items appeared on the Orders of the Day. Similarly, 11 (26%) out of 43 Members from the KP, 19 (25%) out of 75 MNAs from Sindh and one (6%) out of 18 Members from Balochistan also tabled agenda items during the 12th Session.

The data shows that Sindh has the highest percentage of representatives in terms of participation in parliamentary discussions as five (7%) out of its 75 MNAs took part in the proceedings during 12th session. As many as six MNAs (3%) from Punjab, three MNAs each from Balochistan and the KP and one FATA Member also took part in discussions during the 12th Session.

Among 33 Members who submitted items on the Orders of the Day and also participated in the parliamentary discussion, Punjab has the greatest representation with 23 Members (13%), followed by five Members from Sindh, four from the KP and one minority Member.

**Table 1.5.2: Members' Participation (By Province)** 

Region/Area	Number of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items And Also Participated in Debates	Total Number of MNAs by Province
Balochistan	1	3	0	6%	18%	0%	17
FATA	3	1	0	25%	8%	0%	12
ICT	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	2
KP	11	3	4	26%	7%	9%	43
Punjab	27	6	23	15%	3%	13%	181
Sindh	19	5	5	25%	7%	7%	75
Minority	2	0	1	20%	0%	10%	10
Total	63	18	33	19%	5%	10%	340

### 1.6 Members' Participation (13th Session)

During the 13th Session of the National Assembly, the agenda items of only 22 Members appeared on the Orders of the Day. Out of these MNAs, nine each belonged to the PPPP and the PML-N, two to the PML and one each to the ANP and the MMAP. Participation in the parliamentary discussions could not be recorded as the relevant information was not available.

Table 1.6: Number of Members Who Submitted Items on Orders of the Day (Party Affiliation)

Political Party	Number of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Total Number of Party MNAs	Percentage of Members Submitting Items on the Orders of the Day
ANP	1	13	8%
BNP-A	0	1	0%
INDP	0	17	0%
MMAP	1	7	14%
MQM	0	25	0%
NPP	0	1	0%
PML-F	0	5	0%
PML-N	9	90	10%
PML	2	54	4%
PPPP	9	126	8%
PPP-S	0	1	0%
Total	22	340	7%

### 1.6.1 Members' Participation by Gender

There were five women among 22 Members who had submitted items on the Orders of the Day during the 13th session.

Table 1.6.1 Members' Participation by Gender

Gender	Number of Members on the Orders of the Day
Men	17
Women	5
Total	22

### 1.6.2 Members' Bringing Items on Orders of the Day (By Province)

There was only one of the 75 Members from Sindh whose name appeared on the Orders of the Day during the 13th session. There were 16 (9%) out of 181 Members from Punjab and five (12%) out of 43 Members from the KP whose agenda items appeared on the Orders of the Day.

### 1.6.2 Members' Bringing Items on Orders of the Day (By Province)

There was only one of the 75 Members from Sindh whose name appeared on the Orders of the Day during the 13th session. There were 16 (9%) out of 181 Members from Punjab and five (12%) out of 43 Members from the KP whose agenda items appeared on the Orders of the Day.

Table 1.6.2: Members' Bringing Items on Orders of the Day (by Province)

Province	Number of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items	Total MNAs by Province	Percentage of Members
Balochistan	0	17	0%
FATA	0	12	0%
ICT	0	2	0%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5	43	12%
Punjab	16	181	9%
Sindh	1	75	1%
Minority Members	0	10	0%
Total	22	340	7%

### 1.7 Members' Participation (14th Session)

As many as 58 Members tabled agenda items on the Orders of the Day during the 14th Session of the National Assembly. The Members' participation in debates could not be recorded as the information was not available. The following table shows that the greatest number of Members belonging to the PML-N (30 Members) and the PPPP (14 Members) had submitted items on the agenda, and the greatest percentage (56%) of the Members from the PML-N contributed to the Orders of Day.

Table 1.7: Members' Submitted Items on Orders of the Day by Party Affiliation

Political Party	Number of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Total Number of Party MNAs	Percentage of the Members
ANP	2	13	15%
BNPA	0	1	0%
INDP	0	17	0%
MMA	0	7	0%
MQM	4	25	16%
NPP	0	1	0%
PMLF	0	5	0%
PMLN	28	90	31%
PML	8	54	15%
PPPP	16	126	13%
PPPS	0	1	0%
Total	58	340	17%

### 1.7.1 Members' Participation by Gender

There were 28 women among 58 Members whose agenda items appeared on the Orders of the Day during the 14th session.

Table 1.7.1 Members' Participation by Gender

Gender	Number of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items
Men	30
Women	28
Total	58

### 1.7.2 Members Bringing Items on Orders of the Day (By Province)

The largest number of 43 Members submitting agenda items on the Orders of the Day belonged to Punjab. It means that 24% of the Members (181) representing the province had placed agenda items before the House. A total of eight Members (13%) from Sindh, four Members (9%) from the KP and one minority Member also contributed to the agenda items during the session.

Table 1.7.2: Members Submitting Agenda Items by Province

Number of Members Who Tabled Items	Total Number of Members in Assembly by Province	Percentage
0	17	18%
0	12	17%
0	2	0%
4	43	26%
43	181	31%
10	75	23%
1	10	10%
58	340	27%
	Tabled Items  0 0 0 4 43 10 1	Tabled Items         by Province           0         17           0         12           0         2           4         43           43         181           10         75           1         10

### 1.8 Members' Participation (15th Session)

A total of 26% Members submitted items on the Orders of the Day during the 15th Session. The greatest number 36 Members of the PML-N and 25 of the PPPP contributed agenda items. However, the MQM took the lead in contributing the agenda items in terms of percentage as 52% of its MNAs submitted agenda items, followed by 40% of the PML-N and 20% of the PPPP. Despite presence of large number of agenda items on the Orders of the Day, there were only 14 Members who participated in debates and among them, there was only one Member who had also tabled items on the agenda.

Table 1.8: Members' Participation by Party Affiliation

Political Party	Number of Members Whose Names Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Also Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day and Also Participated in Debates	Total Number of Party MNAs
ANP	2	0	0	15%	0%	0%	13
BNP-A	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
INDP	3	0	0	18%	0%	0%	17
MMAP	0	2	0	0%	0%	0%	7
MQM	13	0	0	52%	0%	0%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	11	0	1	20%	0%	2%	54
PML-F	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	5
PML-N	36	1	0	40%	1%	0%	90
PPPP	25	11	0	20%	9%	0%	126
PPP-S	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
Total	90	14	1	26%	4%	0%	340

### 1.8.1 Members' Participation by Gender

There were 31 women among those 90 Members who had submitted items on the Orders of the Day during the 15th session. On the other hand, there were only three women among those 14 Members, who took part in debates. There was only one male Member who not only participated in debates but had also submitted an agenda item.

Table 1.8.1: Members' Participation in 15th Session by Gender

Gender	Number of Members Whose Items Were Present on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates As Well As Submitted Items on Orders of the Day
Men	59	11	1
Women	31	3	0
Total	90	14	1

### 1.8.2 Members' Participation in Discussions by Province

A little over one-fourth (26% or 90 out of 340 Members) of the Members submitted agenda items during the session. There were 25 (33%) out of 75 Members from Sindh; 51 (28%) out of 181 Members from Punjab; two (12%) out of 17 from Balochistan; two (17%) out of 12 from FATA and seven (16%) out of 43 Members from the KP whose agenda items found place on the Orders of the Day.

Table 1.8.2: Members' Participation in Discussions (By Province)

Region/Area	Number of Members Whose Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day and also Participated in Proceedings	Total MNAs
Balochistan	2	2	0	12%	12%	0%	17
FATA	2	0	0	17%	0%	0%	12
ICT	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	2
KP	7	2	0	16%	5%	0%	43
Punjab	51	7	1	28%	4%	1%	181
Sindh	25	3	0	33%	4%	0%	75
Minority	3	0	0	30%	0%	0%	10
Total	90	14	1	26%	4%	0%	340

### 1.9 Members' Participation (16th Session)

Table 1.8 illustrates FAFEN's observations regarding party affiliations of MNAs who participated in the Assembly proceedings during the 16th Session of the National Assembly.

About one-sixth (51 out of 340, or 15%) of the Members having affiliations to with different political parties participated in the proceedings by presenting items on the Orders of the Day during the 16th Session. Around 28% of the PML-N Members, 36% of the MQM Members, nine per cent of the PPPP Members, seven per cent of the PML and 14% of the MMAP submitted items on the Orders of the Day. An independent Member also submitted agenda to the Orders of the Day.

As many as 73 Members (21%) took part in proceedings during the 16th session. The data reveals that the greatest participation in terms of representation in the House was by the ANP as there were eight ANP MNAs (62%) out of 13 who participated in debates and other business, followed by 32% by the PPPP, whose 40 Members out of 126 present in the House took part in deliberations. There were four (24%) out of 17 Independents; the same percentage of Members of the PML-N and PML participated (11%); four (16%) out of 25 MQM Members and one Member (14%) out of seven MMAP Members who took part in proceedings.

There were a total of 38 Members who not only actively participated in the assembly business but also submitted agenda items on the Orders of the Day during the 16th session. Among them 14 Members belonged to the PML-N, 10 to the PPPP, six to the PML, five to the MQM and one each to the ANP, the PPP-S and Independents.

Table 1.9: Members' Participation in 16th Session by Party

Political Party	Number of Members Whose Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items On the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Proceedings	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items and Also Participated in the Proceedings	Total Number of Party MNAs
ANP	0	8	1	0%	62%	8%	13
BNP-A	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
INDP	1	4	1	6%	24%	6%	17
MMAP	1	1	0	14%	14%	0%	7
MQM	9	4	5	36%	16%	20%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	4	6	6	7%	11%	11%	54
PML-F	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	5
PML-N	25	10	14	28%	11%	16%	90
PPPP	11	40	10	9%	32%	8%	126
PPP-S	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%	1
Total	51	73	38	15%	21%	11%	340

### 1.9.1 Members' Participation by Gender

There were 15 women among 51 Members, who tabled agenda items during the 16th session. Out of 73 Members who took part in the proceedings, there were 61 men and 12 women. Among 38 Members who tabled items on the agenda and also participated during proceedings, there were 25 men and 13 women.

Table 1.9.1 Members' Participation in 16th Session by Gender

Gender	Number of Members Whose Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Also Submitted Agenda Items	
Men	36	61	25	
Women	15	12	13	
Total	51	73	38	

### 1.9.2 Members' Participation by Province

Over one-third of the total MNAs took part in the proceedings during the 16th Session. There were 31 (12%) out of 181 Members from Punjab who tabled agenda items during the session. Similarly, there were 15 (25%) out of 75 Sindh MNAs; three (7%) out of 43 KP MNAs; one (8%) out of 12 FATA MNAs and one (10%) out of 10 minority MNAs had submitted agenda items on the Orders of the Day.

**Table 1.9.2: Members' Participation by Province** 

Region/Area	Number of Members Whose Agenda Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates As Well As Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items and Also Participated in Proceedings	Total MNAs
Balochistan	0	5	0	0%	29%	0%	17
FATA	1	2	1	8%	17%	8%	12
ICT	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	2
KP	3	13	4	7%	30%	9%	43
Punjab	31	33	21	17%	18%	12%	181
Sindh	15	19	11	20%	25%	15%	75
Minority	1	1	1	10%	10%	10%	10
Total	51	73	38	15%	21%	11%	340

### 1.10 Members' Participation (17th Session)

There were only 31 Members (9%) out of total 340 MNAs who tabled items on the agenda during the 17th Session. Among them, 13 Members belonged to the PPP, 12 to the PML-N, four to the PML and two to the MQM.

There were 53 Members who took part in the proceedings without submitting any agenda item. Among these MNAs, there were 19 from the PPPP, 12 from the PML-N, nine from the PML, five from the MQM, two from the ANP, one each from the MMAP and the PPP-S and five Independents.

There were 40 Members who not only submitted items on the Orders of the Day but also took part in the assembly business. The data reveals that there were 21 PML-N MNAs (23%) out of its total 90 Members who submitted agenda items and also actively participated in the proceedings. There were only seven MNAs (6%) out of 126 PPPP Members, eight (15%) out of 54 PML Members, one (8%) of 13 ANP MNAs, one (4%) out of 25 MQM Members and two (12%) out of 17 Independents who actively participated during the session by both submitting agenda items and speaking on floor of the House.

Table 1.10: Members' Participation in 17th Session by Party

Political Party	Number of Members Whose Agenda Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	I ANA SIINMITTAA	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day and Participated in Proceedings	Total Party MNAs
ANP	0	2	1	0%	15%	8%	13
BNP-A	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
INDP	0	5	2	0%	29%	12%	17
MMAP	0	1	0	0%	0%	0%	7
MQM	2	5	1	8%	20%	4%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	4	9	8	7%	17%	15%	54
PML-F	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	5
PML-N	12	12	21	13%	13%	23%	90
PPPP	13	19	7	10%	15%	6%	126
PPP-S	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%	1
Total	31	54	40	9%	16%	12%	340

### 1.10.1 Members' Participation (By Gender)

A total of 40 Members submitted items on the Orders of the Day and also participated in the proceeding during the session. There were 31 Members, including 12 women, who only submitted agenda items on the Orders of the Day.

On the other hand, there were 54 Members, including nine women, who participated in the proceedings without submitting any agenda item.

Table 1.10.1 Members' Participation in 17th Session by Gender

Gender	Number of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items On the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who took Part in Proceedings	Number of Members Who Participated in Proceedings Besides Submitting Agenda Items on Orders of the Day
Men	19	45	20
Women	12	9	20
Total	31	54	40

### 1.10.2 Members' participation By Province

There were nine (12%) out of 75 Sindh MNAs who tabled items during the 17th session. Similarly, there were only two (5%) out of 43 KP MNAs, 19 (17%) out of 181 Punjab MNAs and one minority Member who submitted items on the Orders of the Day.

During the 17th session, 54 Members took part in the Assembly business. Among them, 28 Members were from Punjab, 12 from Sindh, seven from the KP, four from FATA, one from Balochistan and two representing minorities.

There were 40 Members who spoke on the floor of the House besides contributing to the agenda items. Among them, 30 Members were from Punjab, six from Sindh and two each from the KP and FATA.

**Table 1.10.2: Members' Participation By Province** 

Region/ Area	Number of Members Whose Agenda Items Were Carried on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Items on Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items And Also Participated in Debates	Total Number of MNAs
Balochistan	0	1	0	0%	6%	0%	17
FATA	0	4	2	0%	33%	17%	12
ICT	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	2
KP	2	7	2	5%	16%	5%	43
Punjab	19	28	30	10%	15%	17%	181
Sindh	9	12	6	12%	16%	8%	75
Minority	1	2	0	10%	20%	0%	10
Total	31	54	40	9%	16%	12%	340

### 1.11 Members' Participation (18th Session)

There was no participation at all of the Members belonging to the BNP-A and the NPP as they neither participated in the proceedings nor submitted any agenda item during the entire 18th session. The Members of the ANP, the MMAP and the PML-F also did not table any agenda item during the session.

The PML-N had the highest number of Members coining items on the agenda (14 out of 90), followed by 12 PPPP Members. There were five PML Members and three MQM Members whose items also found place on the agenda.

There were 74 MNAs who took part in debates and spoke on various issues during the session without submitting any item on the Orders of the Day. Among them, 34 Members belonged to the ruling PPPP, 13 to the PML-N, nine to the PML, five to the MQM, four to the MMAP, three to the ANP, one to the PML-F and five Independents.

A total of 40 Members marked their participation by taking part in the proceedings and tabling agenda items. Among them, there were 19 Members of the PML-N, 10 of the PPPP, seven of the PML, one each of the ANP and the PPP-S and two Independents.

Table 1.11: Members' Participation in 18th Session by Party

Political Party	Number of Members Whose Items were Placed on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Agenda on Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated During Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items And Participated in Proceedings	Total Number of Party MNAs
ANP	0	3	1	0%	23%	8%	13
BNP-A	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
IND	0	5	2	0%	29%	12%	17
MMAP	0	4	0	0%	57%	0%	7
MQM	3	5	0	12%	20%	0%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	5	9	7	9%	17%	13%	54
PML-F	0	1	0	0%	20%	0%	5
PML-N	14	13	19	16%	14%	21%	90
PPPP	12	34	10	10%	27%	8%	126
PPP-S	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%	1
Total	34	74	40	10%	22%	12%	340

### 1.11.1 Members' Participation (By Gender)

There were 34 Members 23 men and 11 women whose agenda items appeared on the Orders of the Day. Among 74 Members who participated in the parliamentary discussion there were 60 men and 14 women

Table 1.11.1 Members' Participation in 18th Session by Gender

Gender	Number of Members Whose Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day		Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Also Submitted items on Orders of the Day
Men	23	60	20
Women	11	14	20
Total	34	74	40

The highest number of 21 Members who submitted agenda items on the Orders of the Day was from Punjab. Besides them, there were nine Members from Sindh, two from the KP and two minority Members who also contributed to the agenda during the 18th session. Similarly, again the highest number of 30 Members who took part in debates was from Punjab, followed by 17 from Sindh, 10 from the KP, four from FATA, three from Balochistan and two minority Members. Among the 40 Members who tabled items and also took part in debates, 29 were from Punjab, six from Sindh, three from the KP and two from FATA.

Table 1.11.2: Members' Participation By Province

Region/ Area	Number of Members Whose Items Were Present on the Orders of the Day	IUUK Fait	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates Besides Submitting Items on Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Brought Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Orders of the	Total Number of MNAs
Balochistan	0	3	0	0%	18%	0%	17
FATA	0	4	2	0%	33%	17%	12
ICT	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	2
KP	2	10	3	5%	23%	7%	43
Punjab	21	38	29	12%	21%	16%	181
Sindh	9	17	6	12%	23%	8%	75
Minority	2	2	0	20%	20%	0%	10
Total	34	74	40	10%	22%	12%	340

### 1.12 Members' Participation (19th Session)

There were a total of 34 (10%) out of 340 Members whose items appeared on the Orders of the Day during the 19th Session. Among them, 12 Members belonged to the PPPP, 11 to the PML-N, six to the PML, three to the MQM and one Member each to the ANP and the MMAP.

During the 19th session, a total of 83 Members took part in parliamentary discussions. Among them, 39 Members were from the PPP, 13 from the PML-N, 10 from the MQM, four from the PML, five from the ANP, one Member each from the MMAP, the PML-F and the PPP-S and nine Independents. There were 58 Members who took part in debates besides submitting items on the agenda. Among them, 25 MNAs belonged to the PML-N, 20 to the PPPP, eight to the PML, three to the MQM and two to the ANP.

Table 1.12: Members' Participation by Party

Political Party	Number of Members Whose Names Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Agenda on Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day and Participated in Debates	Total Number of Party MNAs
ANP	1	5	2	8%	38%	15%	13
BNP-A	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
IND	0	9	0	0%	53%	0%	17
MMAP	1	1	0	14%	14%	0%	7
MQM	3	10	3	12%	40%	12%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	6	4	8	11%	7%	15%	54
PML-F	0	1	0	0%	20%	0%	5
PML-N	11	13	25	12%	14%	28%	90
PPPP	12	39	20	10%	31%	16%	126
PPP-S	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%	1
Total	34	83	58	10%	24%	17%	340

### 1.12.1 Members' Participation (By Gender)

The 45% of the Members who took part in proceedings and also submitted agenda items were women. The 24% of the Members who submitted agenda items but did not take the floor to speak were women. On the other hand, women comprised 16% of the Members who only participated in the proceedings with no items on the agenda with their names.

Table 1.12.1 Members' Participation by Gender

Gender	Number of Members Whose Items Were Present on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Items on Orders of the Day
Men	26	70	32
Women	8	13	26
Total	34	83	58

### 1.12.2 Members' Participation By Province

A total of 23 (13%) out of 181 Members from Punjab only tabled items on the Orders of the Day and did not take part in the proceedings. There were nine (12%) out of 75 MNAs from Sindh and one each from the KP and Balochistan whose items were there on the agenda but they did not take the floor to speak.

As far as participation in the proceedings are concerned, there were 31 MNAs from Punjab, 23 from Sindh, 12 from the KP, eight from FATA, four from Balochistan, one from Federal Capital and four representing minorities.

Among 58 Members who marked their participation both by submitting agenda items and speaking on the floor of the House, 41 were from Punjab, 11 from Sindh, five from the KP and one minority Member.

**Table 1.12.2: Members' Participation By Province** 

Region/Area	Number of Members Whose Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates As Well As Submitted Items on Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day And Participated in Proceedings	Total Number of MNAs
Balochistan	1	4	0	6%	24%	0%	17
FATA	0	8	0	0%	67%	0%	12
ICT	0	1	0	0%	50%	0%	2
KP	1	12	5	2%	28%	12%	43
Punjab	23	31	41	13%	17%	23%	181
Sindh	9	23	11	12%	31%	15%	75
Minority	0	4	1	0%	40%	10%	10
Total	34	83	58	10%	24%	17%	340

### 1.13 Members' Participation (20th Session)

There were only 26 (8%) out of 340 Members whose items were there on the Orders of the Day during the 20th session. Among them, 13 Members belonged to the PML-N, six to the PPPP, four to the MQM, two to the PML, one to the ANP and one Independent.

There were 91 Members who spoke on various issues during the proceedings of the House. Among them, 41 MNAs belonged to the PPPP, 16 to the PML-N, 10 to the MQM, nine to the PML, six to the ANP, three to the MMAP, one to the PPP-S and eight Independents.

Among the Members who spoke on various issues on the floor of the House besides submitting agenda items on the Orders of the Day, 25 Members belonged to the PPPP, 27 to the PML-N, nine to the PML, eight to the MQM, two to the ANP, one to the MMAP and four Independents.

Table 1.13: Members' Participation in 20th Session by Party

Political Party	Number of Members Whose Names Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Agenda on Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Agenda Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day and Participated in Proceedings	Total Number of Party MNAs
ANP	1	6	2	8%	46%	15%	13
BNP-A	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
IND	1	8	4	6%	47%	24%	17
MMAP	0	3	1	0%	43%	14%	7
MQM	4	10	8	16%	40%	32%	25
NPP	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1
PML	2	9	9	4%	17%	17%	54
PML-F	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	5
PML-N	13	16	27	14%	18%	30%	90
PPPP	6	48	25	5%	38%	20%	126
PPP-S	0	1	0	0%	100%	0%	1
Total	27	101	76	8%	30%	22%	340

### 1.13.1 Members' Participation by Gender

There were 19 men and eight women MNAs who only tabled items on the Orders of the Day and did not take part in the assembly proceedings. Among 101 Members who participated in the debates without submitting an agenda item, 90 were men and 11 were women. There were a total of 76 Members who took part in debates and also submitted agenda items on the Orders of the Day and among them; there were 48 men and 28 women.

Table 1.13.1: Members' Participation By Gender

Gender	Number of Members Whose Items Were Present on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Items on Orders of the Day
Men	19	90	48
Women	8	11	28
Total	27	101	76

### 1.13.2 Members' Participation (By Province)

Among the Members whose items were present on the Orders of the Day, 14 were from Punjab, nine from Sindh, two from the KP and one each from FATA and Federal Capital.

Among those 101 Members who participated in the proceedings, 41 were from Punjab, 23 from Sindh, 19 from the KP, nine from Balochistan, four from FATA and three representing minorities.

Similarly, among the Members who submitted items on the Orders of the Day and also took part in the proceedings, 41 belonged to Punjab, 19 to Sindh, six to the KP, four to FATA, one each to Balochistan and Federal Capital and four minority Members.

**Table 1.13.2: Members' Participation By Province** 

Region/Area	Number of Members Whose Items Appeared on the Orders of the Day	Number of Members Who Took Part in Debates	Number of Members Who Participated in Debates And Submitted Items on Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Submitted Items on the Orders of the Day	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Brought items on the Orders of the Day and Participated in Proceedings	Total Number of MNAs
Balochistan	0	9	1	0%	53%	6%	17
FATA	1	4	4	8%	33%	33%	12
ICT	1	0	1	50%	0%	50%	2
KP	2	19	6	5%	44%	14%	43
Punjab	14	43	41	8%	24%	23%	181
Sindh	9	23	19	12%	31%	25%	75
Minority	0	3	4	0%	30%	40%	10
Total	27	101	76	8%	31%	23%	330

# Chapter Calling Attention Notices

### **FAFEN Parliament Monitor**

### **Calling Attention Notices**

This part of the report highlights the efforts of the MNAs in raising matters of public interests through Calling Attention Notices (CANs). FAFEN observers also monitored the responses given by various ministers to the CANs, moved by the Members under Rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007.

### 2.0 Calling Attention Notices

Through a Calling Attention Notice (CAN), a Member or a group of maximum five Members can draw the attention of the concerned minister towards any matter of urgent public importance, particularly of recent occurrence. Under the rules, each mover can only ask one specific question on the subject matter and the concerned minister is bound to give reply to each question after making an opening and a brief policy statement. The CANs are always the first and last agenda items on the Orders of the Day and the Members are allowed to move only two CANs in a sitting.

### 2.1 Issues Raised Through CANs

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.

Through 20 CANs, the Members had highlighted the issues related to governance whereas 16 CANs were on energy-related issues. The Members moved 10 CANs on issues relating to health, nine to education, five to agriculture and another five on the issues related to economy.

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Issues Raised Through CANs	Number of CANs
Governance	20
Energy	16
Health	10
Education	9
Agriculture	5
Economy	5
Employment	4
Environment	4
Inflation	4
Development	3
Telecommunications	3
Drinking Water	3
Communications	2
Public Transport	2
Railways	2
Security	2
Sports	2
Water for Irrigation	2
Elections	1
Child Rights	1

**Table 2.1: Issues Raised Through CANs** 

Issues Raised Through CANs	Number of CANs	
Civil Aviation	1	
Corruption	1	
Foreign Affairs	1	
Fisheries	1	
Gilgit Baltistan	1	
Religious Affairs	1	
Housing and Works	1	
Human Smuggling	1	
IDPs	1	
Industry	1	
Labor Rights	1	
Media	1	
Narcotics	1	
NGOs	1	
Pak-India Relations	1	
Pak-US Relations	1	
PIA	1	
Ports and Shipping	1	
Prisons	1	
Trade	1	

### 2.1.1 Specific Issues Raised Through CANs

The CANs taken up by the House were related to the issues such as energy, governance, education, health, economy, environment, inflation, development, employment, agriculture and others. The following table illustrates the specific issues and the language used by the Members in the 87 CANs that were taken up by the House.

Sr. No.	Issues Taken Up			
1.	6% increase in the rate of electricity.			
2.	A number of deaths of patients as a result of irresponsible diagnosis by the doctors in hospitals.			
3.	Adverse effects on industry as a result of increase in price of electricity.			
4.	Affairs of Pakistan Mint Lahore.			

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Sr. No.	Issues Taken Up
5.	Arrest of Sindh fishermen by different departments of Balochistan.
6.	Average and over billing by the KESC to achieve targets.
7.	Breach in Hunza Lake resulting in wastage of water.
8.	Cancellation of establishment of Cadet College Project in D.I. Khan.
9.	Clearance of lacs of cell phones from Quetta Airport without paying customs duty/taxes resulting in loss of Rs470 million to the national exchequer.
10.	Closure of CNG stations due to non-supply of gas resulting in unemployment of almost half a million persons.
11.	Closure of CNG stations throughout the country, particularly in Islamabad.
12.	Closure of 50,000 power looms due to non-availability of cotton yarn.
13.	Condition of National Identity Card to purchase sugar at utility stores.
14.	Cutting of trees resulting in damage to the environment.
15.	Delay in taking administrative control of the road leading to Talagang, Mianwali, Chashma and D.I.Khan from Balkaser Interchange linking M-2 Indus Highway.
16.	Development of cargo transportation resulting in heavy damage to the roads and environment on plying of heavy cargo trucks thereon.
17.	Expected collapse of Qadirpur Gas Producing Field due to delay in installation of compression plants.
18.	Export of yarn and the resultant shortage for domestic consumption.
19.	Extreme mismanagement of Hajj arrangements in 2008 and 2009.
20.	Failure of the Audit Department in raising timely audit objection about Pakistan's embassies abroad.
21.	Flourishing medical quackery in the country.
22.	Frequent accidents of trains resulting in loss of lives.
23.	Human smuggling in containers resulting in deaths of more than 50 persons in Quetta.
24.	Illegal possession of an under construction hospital by Anti-Narcotics Force in Lyari, Karachi.
25.	III-planned construction in Zone-IV, Islamabad.
26.	Import of hi-tech scanners from China.
27.	Imposition of a ban on construction and cultivation within the radius of two kilometers of Nelour Factory.
28.	Cutting funds for Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).
29.	Imposition of CVT on apartments and other immovable properties.
30.	Improper security arrangements in the federal government educational institutions.
31.	Child abuse.
32.	Incidents of theft in utility stores and their warehouses and purchase of substandard wheat resulting in loss of crores of rupees.
33.	Increase in the charges of tube-wells electricity bills by MEPCO.
34.	Increase in the number of polio cases.
35.	Increase in the prices of commodities/Consumer Price Index.
36.	Increase in the price of electricity.
37.	Increase in the prices of food items.
38.	Increase in the prices of items of daily use.
39.	Increasing use of narcotics by youth.
40.	Innocent minor children prisoners in Adiala Jail, Rawalpindi, and non-availability of facilities for the children of prisoner mothers in different jails.
41.	Issuance of mobile phone SIMs by mobile phone companies to several persons on the same National Identity Card.
42.	Shortage of buses in the Federal Government Schools/Colleges.
43.	Water shortage in Islamabad.
44.	Loss of Rs. 55 million to Utility Stores Corporation during the month of May and June 2009 as a result of unlawful sale of sugar from its warehouses.
45.	Shortage of water and unconstitutional distribution of irrigation water by IRSA.
46.	Misappropriation of funds by Network Consumer Protection (NGO) in Islamabad.
47.	Mismanagement in the National Library of Islamabad due to the absence of Director General.

Sr. No.	Issues Taken Up
48.	No arrangement for disposal of waste in the hospitals of Islamabad.
49.	Non-existence of a policy to check the high school fees being charged by private schools in Islamabad.
50.	Not facilitating the IDPs of Waziristan and Khyber Agencies.
51.	No fixation of prices of wheat by the government for the current year.
52.	Non-implementation of Water Accord 1991 by IRSA.
53.	No issuance of equivalence certificate of Diploma in Associate Engineering (DAE) equal to the F.Sc by the International Islamic University, Islamabad.
54.	Non-payment of salaries to 2,000 employees of the Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad.
55.	No provision of relief to IDPs registered in District Mansehra.
56.	No purchase of paddy and rice on fixed prices by PASSCO.
57.	Non-recognition of degrees of Pakistani medical students studying in Cuba by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC).
58.	Non-release of funds for Karachi Circular Railway Project.
59.	Non-repair of water filtration plants in Islamabad.
60.	Non-utilization of incinerators by the private hospitals of Islamabad and dumping their waste in the nearby areas/nullahs resulting in environmental pollution.
61.	Out of turn appointment of Executive Director of Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical College.
62.	Poor performance of Pakistan hockey team during World Cup in India.
63.	Poor performance of PEPCO after its detachment from WAPDA.
64.	Presence of guards of Black Water in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the security of US officials.
65.	Projecting/promoting Indian culture and telecasting Indian films on electronic media and private T.V. channels.
66.	Refusal by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) to attest the degrees, result cards and certificates awarded by Al-Khair University (AJK), deprives a large number of students of admissions in educational institutions and jobs in Government and other organizations.
67.	Monopoly of foreign airlines over Pakistan Civil Aviation.
68.	Release of funds for development projects during the first quarter of the current financial year, lower than allocated in the budget.
69.	,
70.	Return of the delegation of NA Members because they were compelled to pass through the scanner at Reagan International Airport, US.
71.	
72.	Scrapping of two tenders in one week by Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP) to import sugar, resulting in loss of millions of rupees to national exchequer.
73.	Sharp decline in the exports during the first quarter of the current fiscal year.
74.	Shortage of essential food items such as sugar, flour, ghee etc. due to hoarding and black-marketing.
75.	Sluggish recovery of dues by the Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO) exposing energy sector to circular debt.
76.	Spread of diseases in Islamabad as a result of throwing waste into Korang Nullah.
77.	Spread of Hepatitis B and C, water borne and skin diseases.
78.	Spread of pollen and other allergic agents in Islamabad.
79.	Stoppage of Watershed Project, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa likely to affect 20,000 persons.
80.	Stopping women from polling votes in bye-elections.
81.	Substandard and unsatisfactory repair work of Super Highway between Hyderabad and Karachi.
82.	Supply of unhygienic water to the federal government hospitals.
83.	Swine flu.
84.	Railway engines becoming un-serviceable due to non-availability of spare parts.
85.	Unabated stone quarrying in Margalla Hills.
86.	Unscheduled load-shedding.
87.	Withdrawal of subsidy on tariff on electric connections for agriculture in District Mianwali, Punjab.

Free and Fair Election Network

The following table mentions the issues raised by the Members through the CANs which were not taken up by the House

Sr. No.	Issues Not Taken Up
1.	Acute shortage of fertilizers.
2.	Alleged corruption in the government institutions and public sector corporations.
3.	Allotment of more than 80 government houses by canceling the previous allotments to non-entitled employees.
4.	Ban on electricity connections as well as reduction in quota for agriculture tube wells from 3,500 to 2,100 in South Punjab by the MEPCO.
5.	Corruption of two and a half billion rupees in National Highway Authority.
6.	Devastation/land erosion at large-scale due to ill-conceived construction of spurs on the banks of Indus River.
7.	Dilapidated condition of Islamic Summit Minaret in Lahore and other historical places/monuments.
8.	Dumping of debris and other waste into Indus River System and then eventually to Tarbela Dam.
9.	Encroachment made by some embassies on roads and streets in the residential areas of Islamabad.
10.	Endangering lives by quacks/unregistered medical practitioners in Islamabad.
11.	Financial crisis of Pakistan State Oil (PSO) due to outstanding dues of Rs. 96 billion against its clients.
12.	Illegal possession of an under construction hospital by Anti-Narcotics Force in Lyari, Karachi.
13.	Inclusion of already paid electricity bills of 2006 in the bills for May 2009.
14.	Increase in the number of patients of hepatitis.
15.	Increase in the tariff of Sui gas.
16.	Increase of Rs. 10,000 in the fares of Umrah by PIA since 1st May 2009 despite reduction of prices of petroleum at international level.
17.	Indecent advertisements for free call system during late night by mobile phone companies.
18.	Loss of life due to illegal human-trafficking to Dubai, Iran and other countries.
19.	Misuse of quota allocated for disabled persons in jobs in government/private sector/industrial organizations.
20.	No re-developing of Jubilee Park in Islamabad's F-7 sector.
21.	Non-allotment of plots as compensation in lieu of acquired land, to the initial affectees of Lyari Expressway and Northern bypass.
22.	Non-availability of facilities for the laborers of Port Qasim at par with those of Karachi Port.
23.	Non-payment to growers/farmers of the benefits of insurance despite deduction of 1.3% premiums.
24.	Non-payment of benevolent fund and group insurance to government servants on their retirement.
25.	Non-provision of clean drinking water.
26.	Non-recovery of outstanding dues of millions of rupees by WAPDA from several persons and departments.
27.	Non-reduction of prices of daily use items despite decrease in the prices of petroleum and cooking oil at international level.
28.	Non-regularization of the services of a large number of contingent paid employees in the Cabinet Division.
29.	Poor performance of Pakistan cricket team.
30.	Poor condition of labour force working at brick kilns.
31.	Rapid increase in the prices of edibles before Ramadan.
32.	Smuggling of thousands of tons of tea in the country under the cover of Afghan Transit Trade, resulting in the loss of millions of rupees to the government exchequer.
33.	Suspension of supply of natural gas by Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd. (SNGPL) to textile mills and other industrial units in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa resulting in huge losses to the industry.

### 2.2 Government Responses

As many as 64 assurances came from the relevant ministries on the floor of the House in response to the CANs which were taken up by the House.

**Table 2.2: Government Responses to the CANs** 

Table 2.2: Government Responses to the CANs			
Specific Issue	General Theme	Assurances/Responses by the Government	
Arrest of fishermen of Sindh by different departments of Balochistan.	Fisheries	Trailer fishing is prohibited in 12-nautical mile jurisdiction of Balochistan and violators are fined. However, small boats are allowed.	
Imposition of Capital Value Tax (CVT) on apartments and other immovable properties.	Land and Revenue (1)	CVT rate is increased and there is no concession on 1,000 feet or higher apartments. Property transfer is also taxed and apartment deals are taxed in accordance with the market value of apartments.	
III-Planned construction in Zone-IV, Islamabad.	Land and Revenue (2)	Zone IV covers 17,000 acres of Islamabad, with 12,000 acres under CDA's possession and the remainder is for the public. The government would provide the report on the CDA land distribution.	
Substandard and unsatisfactory repair work of Super Highway between Hyderabad and Karachi.	Roads	The Super Highway from Karachi to Hyderabad is being renovated. The tenders for each 20 kilometers of the road have been given, out of which three have been completed and only one is left.	
Release of less funds for development projects during the first quarter of the current financial year than allocated in the budget.	Planning and Development (1)	Rs. 85 million have been released for uplift projects during this quarter. The government is concentrating on important projects so that the projects do not get delayed.	
Cancellation of establishment of Cadet College Project in D.I. Khan.	Planning and Development (2)	This is a provincial issue.	
Stopping women from polling votes in by-elections.	Women Rights/ Elections	In 2005, there were some complaints of bar on women voting, but there have been no complaints regarding disfranchising of women from voting since then. The government will initiate campaigns to motivate women to participate in elections.	
Innocent minor children prisoners in Adiala Jail, Rawalpindi, and non- availability of facilities to the children of prisoner mothers in various jails.	Child Rights (1) Prisons	The government is providing facilities to juvenile prisoners. There are teachers in the jails to teach them. There is no prisoner below the age of seven years. The government is setting up separate prisons only for women and children.	
Incidents of child abuse in the country.	Child Rights (2)	The cases of child abuse are on the rise, especially in Cholistan. Protection of children's rights is government's top priority. A bill on the issue is also expected to be moved soon.	
Return of the delegation of the MNAs because they were compelled to pass through the scanner at Reagan International Airport, US.	Foreign Affairs (1)	The Embassy of Pakistan in the US was not aware of this visit.	
Failure of the Audit Department in raising audit objection in time in respect of Pakistan's embassies abroad.	Foreign Affairs / Religious Affairs (2)	The Hajj arrangements were better this time than the previous few years.	
Issuance of mobile phone SIMs by mobile phone companies to several persons on the same National Identity Card.	Telecommunications (1)	The PTA chairman is out of the country. On his return, he will be asked to give a clear reply.  Mobile operators have issued more than 80 million SIMs out of which 8.25 million are not verified. As many as 2.9 million SIMs have already been blocked. Action has been initiated in this regard.	
Issuance of mobile phone SIMs by mobile phone companies to several persons on the same National Identity Card.	Telecommunications (2)	The PTA chairman is out of the country. On his return, he will be asked to give a clear reply.  Mobile operators have issued more than 80 million SIMs out of which 8.25 million are not verified. As many as 2.9 million SIMs have already been blocked. Action has been initiated in this regard.	

Specific Issue	General Theme	Assurances/Responses by the Government
Improper security arrangements at the federal government educational institutions.	Education (1)	The security of the education facilities is government's first priority. The government has placed heavy security outside educational facilities.
Non-issuance of equivalence certificate of Diploma in Associate Engineering (DAE) equal to the F.Sc by the International Islamic University, Islamabad.	Education (2)	The university has deferred this case and this issue is in a court of law.
Out of turn appointment of Executive Director of Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical College.	Education (3)	Dr Saleem has been appointed as the Executive Director of Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical College on temporary basis. A detailed report will be presented to the Prime Minister upon return of health minister from abroad.
Non-payment of salaries to 2,000 employees of the Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad.	Education (4)	This issue has been lingering on since 2005 and salaries of 267 computer lab employees and 471 classroom employees are pending. However, the government has started paying salaries.
Non-existence of a policy to check the high school fees being charged by private schools in Islamabad.	Education (5)	The tuition fees of private institutions are very high as compared to the government institutions, but the teachers get a very less amount of salary. The government has formed a body to control such discrepancies.
Mismanagement in the National Library of Islamabad due to the absence of Director General.	Education (6)	The government has ordered an inquiry.
Non-recognition of degrees of Pakistani medical students studying in Cuba by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC).	Education (7)	Cuba had provided scholarship to our students.  Degree is awarded to the students who fulfill the standard of WHO. A delegation will visit Cuba to sort out the issue.
Shortage of busses in the federal government schools/colleges.	Education (8)	It is difficult to provide transport facility to 0.2 million students of 450 schools/colleges of Islamabad.  However, the government is trying to handle the problem. Currently 129 buses are serving these schools and efforts are on to increase the number of buses.
Poor performance by Pakistan hockey team during World Cup in India.	Sports	The hockey team has performed very badly in the World Cup. An inquiry has already been ordered.
Spread of diseases in Islamabad as a result of throwing waste into Korang Nullah.	Environment (1)	The existing law will be implemented to stop the practice of throwing waste into Korang Nullah of Islamabad.
Stoppage of Watershed Project, NWFP, likely to affect 20,000 persons.	Environment (2)	The federal government will assist provinces. The project was started by Environment Ministry and Rs200 million funds had been approved.
Breach in Hunza Lake resulting in wastage of water.	Environment (3)	The government is taking necessary steps to resolve the problem.
Cutting of trees resulting in damage to the environment.	Environment (4)	A new law to stop unchecked tree cutting is on the anvil. The federal government is providing Rs15 billion to four provinces and the AJK for five-year plan.
Unabated stone quarrying in Margalla Hills.	Environment (5)	The government is making efforts stop the practice. There will be no complaints in this regard in near future.
Scrapping of two tenders in one week by Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP) to import sugar, resulting in loss of millions of rupees to national exchequer.	Economy (1) Agriculture	The government is taking necessary steps to overcome the sugar crisis. The prices of sugar have come down worldwide and the government will take advantage of this situation.

Specific Issue	General Theme	Assurances/Responses by the Government
Closure of 50,000 power looms due to non-availability of cotton yarn.	Economy (2) Agriculture	There has been 50% increase in the cotton sector and 6.3 million tons of cotton is expected to be exported.
Non-purchase of paddy and rice on fixed prices by PASSCO.	Economy (3) Agriculture	Financial corruption will be investigated. The government has achieved its target of rice purchase. In Sindh, April 15 is cutoff date for rice purchase.
Condition of National Identity Cards to purchase sugar at utility stores.	Economy (4)	The condition of producing CNIC to buy sugar at utility stores is to prevent hoarders from buying sugar on cheaper rates in bulk for black marketing.
Incidents of theft in utility stores and their warehouses and purchase of substandard wheat resulting in loss of millions of rupees.	Economy (5) Agriculture	The government is taking steps to stop thefts in utility stores. Cameras are being installed and security personnel deputed in the utility stores.
Imposition of ban on construction and cultivation within the radius of two kilometers of Nelour Factory.	Economy (6) Industry	The residents in the suburbs of Nelour Factory have got a stay order from the Supreme Court.
Affairs of Pakistan Mint, Lahore.	Economy (7) Industry	The government has already provided a funding of Rs10 million to the textile industry and more funding will be provided in near future.
Sharp decline in the exports of the country during the first quarter of the current fiscal year.	Economy (8) Trade	During the last year, exports have gone down; this is primarily because of power crisis and the instability prevailing in the country.
Increase in the prices of commodities/Consumer Price Index.	Economy (9)	The government is trying to bring down the Consumer Price Index.
Non-fixation of prices of wheat by the government for the current year.	Economy (10) Agriculture	The government is taking necessary steps to resolve the issue. A detailed report will be presented soon.
Misappropriation of funds by Network for Consumer Protection (NGO) in Islamabad.	NGOs	Network for Consumer Protection is registered with SECP and thus the issue relates to Economic Affairs. The Public Accounts Committee can examine such issues.
Imposition of cut on the funds of Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).	Development	The government has provided Rs120 billion for the public development programme; However the amount allocated was Rs421 billion, that's the reason issues of completions have emerged.
Withdrawal of subsidy on tariff on electric connections for agriculture in District Mianwali, Punjab.	Water and Power (1)	After the completion of new electricity projects, the government would withdraw subsidy on tariff on electric connections for the agriculture sector.
Shortage of water and unconstitutional distribution of irrigation water by IRSA.	Water and Power (2)	IRSA is an independent authority and has representation in all the provinces. The ministry makes decisions without any pressures. The government is taking necessary steps to resolve the issue.
Sluggish recovery of dues by the Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO) exposing energy sector to circular debt.	Water and Power (3)	A number of private companies are required to pay back loans to PEPCO. The electricity connections of those companies are being terminated which are unable to pay back. The government has provided Rs15billion subsidy.
Unscheduled load-shedding.	Water and Power (4)	It is due to shortage of water. However, the government is trying to resolve the issue and has launched many mega projects.
Poor performance of PEPCO after its detachment from WAPDA.	Water and Power (5)	In 2007, water and power were separated from each other. PEPCO is also going to be divided in both the sectors to avoid such issues.
Non-recognition of water filtration plants since long in Islamabad.	Water and Power (6)	Kak Filtration Plant is the ministry's responsibility whereas other plants are responsibility of the CDA.

Free and Fair Election Network

Specific Issue	General Theme	Assurances/Responses by the Government
Average and over billing by the KESC to achieve targets.	Water and Power (7)	No person working in the KESC has the authority of overbilling anybody.
Expected collapse of Qadirpur Gas Producing Field due to delay in installation of compression plants.	Water and Power (8)	Qadirpur Gas Producing Field is the country's second largest gas company. The compression plants have been purchased and are being checked by Sui gas company.
Closure of CNG stations, particularly in Islamabad.	Water and Power (9)	In winters, the demand of natural gas increases and as a result the CNG stations are closed two days a week.
Increase in the price of electricity.	Water and Power (10)	The increase in the price of electricity is due to the increase in the prices of fuel. The government is trying to take necessary steps to resolve the issue.
Increase in the charges of tube-wells electricity bills by MEPCO.	Water and Power (11)	Farmers are provided 25 per cent subsidy on agricultural electricity bills. Every MNA belonging to Multan Division has been given a quota of five tubewell connections.
Sale of meat of dead animals in Islamabad.	Health (1)	Two committees have been formed to provide hygienic meat to people. Health department is also ensuring that meat of dead animals should not be sold in the markets.
A number of deaths of patients as a result of irresponsible diagnosis by doctors in hospitals.	Health (2)	There have been a number of deaths recently in main hospitals of Lahore. Punjab Health Regulatory Authority is already doing a good job, the government is taking necessary steps to bring a new health policy.
Spread of Hepatitis B and C, waterborne and skin diseases.	Health (3)	The government has spent Rs2.5 million last year on launching different prevention campaigns and another Rs40 million have been added to improve the situation.
Increase in the number of polio cases in the country.	Health (4)	There were 117 polio cases last year and this year it has come down to 62, according to a recent report.
No arrangement for disposal of the waste in hospitals of Islamabad.	Health (5)	New instruments are being purchased for disposal of hospital waste in Islamabad.
Supply of unhygienic water to the federal government hospitals.	Health (6)	The hospitals of Islamabad are getting water from Simly Dam and the government is trying to provide clean water.
Spread of pollen and other allergic agents in Islamabad.	Health (7)	The government has established a number of allergy centers in the capital. Moreover, the trees causing pollen allergy are being cut.
Increasing use of narcotics by the youth.	Narcotics Control (1)	According to the survey of 2006, only 0.6% youth were involved in drugs. This year the government is implementing the policy against drugs.
Illegal possession of an under construction hospital by Anti-Narcotics Force in Lyari, Karachi.	Narcotics Control (2)	The government has acquired the building as it was unsafe to be made as a hospital. A new building is being built, for which the government has allocated Rs20 million.
Development of cargo transportation in the country resulting in heavy damage to the roads and environment on plying of heavy cargo trucks thereon.	Communication	The Government is taking necessary steps to solve the issue and in the near future there won't be such issues.
Frequent accidents of trains resulting in loss of lives.	Railways (1)	There are a total of 2,400 railway crossings and Rs5 million have been earmarked to improve the situation.
Presence of guards of Black water in the NWFP for the security of US officials.	Interior (1)	According to intelligence reports, Black Water does not exist in the country.

Specific Issue	General Theme	Assurances/Responses by the Government
Human smuggling through containers resulting in deaths of more than 50 persons in Quetta.	Interior (2)	Intelligence Bureau, the ISI and the FBI are jointly investigating the matter and the report will be presented to the Parliament.
Not facilitating the IDPs of Waziristan and Khyber Agencies.	IDPs	Out of a total 17,350 IDP families, only 3,000 (Waziristan) are left. An amount of 3,000 person family has been given, the government will assure their security.
Monopoly of foreign airlines over Pakistan Civil Aviation.	Civil Aviation	There is no such monopoly.

### 2.3 Ministry-wise Breakup of Members

The MNAs moved highest number of 17 CANs on matters related to the Ministry of Water and Power, followed by 14 on the issues concerning the Ministry of Finance and Revenue. Among the remaining CANs, 12 were related to the Ministry of Health and 11 to the Cabinet Secretariat. Through the CANs, the Members raised issues concerning 30 ministries.

**Table 2.3: Ministry-Wise Breakup of CANs** 

	Table 2.0. Inition y Wise Breakap of CANS			
Sr. No.	Ministry	No. of CANs		
1.	Water and Power	17		
2.	Finance & Revenue	14		
3.	Health	12		
4.	Cabinet Secretariat	11		
5.	Education	7		
6.	Interior	6		
7.	Petroleum and Natural Resources	6		
8.	Communications	4		
9.	Defence	4		
10.	Food, Agriculture & Livestock	4		
11.	Industries and Production	4		
12.	Information and Broadcasting	4		
13.	Environment	3		
14.	Railways	3		
15.	Commerce	2		
16.	Narcotics Control	2		
17.	Social Welfare & Special Education	2		
18.	Sports	2		
19.	Textile & Industry	2		
20.	Culture	1		
21.	Foreign Affairs	1		
22.	Housing and Works	1		
23.	Human Rights	1		
24.	Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	1		
25.	Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis	1		
26.	Law, Justice and Human Rights	1		
27.	Planning & Development/Planning Commission	1		
28.	Ports & Shipping	1		
29.	Religious Affairs and Zakat and Ushr	1		
30.	Special Initiatives	1		
	Total	120		

### 2.4 Region-Wise Breakup of Members

There were 136 Members belonging to different political parties who raised various issues on the floor of the National Assembly through the CANs during the reporting period. Among them, 77 MNAs belonged to Punjab, 39 to Sindh, 10 to the KP, one to Balochistan, two to the Federal Capital and four to FATA.

Table 2.4: Number of MNAs With Party Affiliation Who Moved CANs

Political Party	MNAs from Punjab	MNAs from Sindh	MNAs from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	MNAs from Balochistan	MNAs from ICT	MNAs from FATA	Minority MNAs	Total No. of MNAs
PPPP	14	19					1	34
PML-N	44				2			46
PML	18	2	6				1	27
ANP			3					3
MQM	1	18					1	20
INDP						4		4
PPP-S			1					1
MMAP				1				1
Total	77	39	10	1	2	4	3	136

### 2.5 Gender-Wise Breakup of Members

There were 42 women among 136 Members who had raised various issues through CANs. Out of a total of 265 male MNAs, 94 (35%) moved the CANs, whereas 42 women (56%) out of 75 women legislators participated in the assembly proceedings through the CANs.

The data reveals that the women Members of the PML-N were leading in terms of moving the CANs as there were 16 women (35%) among 46 PML-N Members who had moved CANs, followed by 13 women (62%) among the 34 PPPP MNAs who had moved the CANs. On the other hand, there were eight women (33%) out of 27 Members of the PML who had moved CANs.

Table 2.5: Number of MNAs Who Moved CANs By Party and By Gender

Gender	PPPP	PML-N	PML	ANP	MQM	INDP	PPP-S	ММАР	Total
Men	21	30	19	2	16	4	1	1	94
Women	13	16	8	1	4				42
Total	34	46	27	3	20	4	1	1	136

### 2.6 Party-Wise Breakup of Members

There were 86 CANs that had been moved by the Members of single party whereas 34 CANs were moved jointly by the Members belonging to different political parties.

The PML-N Members introduced highest number of 43 CANs, followed by 29 CANs by the PPPP MNAs, seven by the MQM Members, six by the PML and one by Independents.

Members of the Opposition PML-N and the ruling PPPP co-sponsored nine CANs through which they raised the issues relating to the ministries of finance and revenue, interior, Railways, sports, narcotics control and Cabinet Secretariat. The PML and the PPPP Members jointly moved three CANs, which were directed to the Ministry of Water and Power. The ANP and the PPPP Members together tabled one CAN directed to the Ministry of Interior, while some independents and the PPPP Members moved a joint CAN related to the Ministry of Communications.

Similarly, the PML-N and the PML Members jointly moved six notices, while the PML-N and the MQM moved one CAN directed to the Ministry of Textile and Industries. The PML brought two CANs with the PPP-S, two with Independents and one with the ANP Members. A total of 11 CANs were jointly tabled by Members of the PPPP, the PML-N, the MQM, the ANP, the MMAP and Independents.

**Table 2.6: Party-Wise CANs Concerning Various Ministries** 

Party or Parties	Concerned Ministry					
INDP	Foreign Affairs					
	Water and Power					
MQM	Finance & Revenue (4 CANs)					
IVIQIVI	Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis					
	Communications					
PML-N	Water and Power (7 CANs)					

Party or Parties	Concerned Ministry						
	Health (4 CANs)						
	Food, Agriculture & Livestock						
	Housing and Works						
	Information and Broadcasting						
	Petroleum and Natural Resources (4 CANs)						
	Textile & Industry						
	Industries and Production (3 CANs)						
	Communications						
	Railways (2 CANs)						
PML-N	Interior (2 CANs)						
	Cabinet Secretariat (4 CANs)						
	Education						
	Finance & Revenue (4 CANs)						
	Defense (2 CANs)						
	Environment						
	Special Initiatives						
	Sports						
	Commerce (2 CANs)						
PML-N, PPPP	Food, Agriculture & Livestock						
,	Interior						
PML-N, MQM	Textile & Industry						
	Petroleum and Natural Resources (2 CANs)						
PML-N, PML	Water and Power (3 CANs)						
	Cabinet Secretariat						
PML-N, PML, MQM	Information and Broadcasting						
PML-N,PML,MQM,ANP	Health						
	Finance & Revenue (2 CANs)						
	Railways						
PML-N, PPPP	Health						
	Sports						
	Cabinet Secretariat						
PML-N, PPPP, ANP, INDP	Communications						
PML-N, PPPP, ANP	Finance & Revenue						
PML-N, PPPP, MMAP	Religious Affairs and Zakat and Ushr						
	Water and Power						
	Ports & Shipping						
PML	Information and Broadcasting						
	Health						
	Industries and Production						
	Environment						

Party or Parties	Concerned Ministry					
PML, ANP	Cabinet Secretariat					
PML, INDP	Planning & Development / Planning Commission					
	Food, Agriculture & Livestock					
PML, PPPP-S	Finance & Revenue					
	Information and Broadcasting					
	Defense (2 CANs)					
	Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas					
	Environment					
PPPP	Culture					
	Water and Power (2 CANs)					
	Finance & Revenue					
	Interior (2 CANs)					
	Cabinet Secretariat (4 CANs)					
	Human Rights					
	Health (4 CANs)					
PPPP	Narcotics Control					
	Education (5 CANs)					
	Social Welfare & Special Education (2 CANs)					
	Food, Agriculture & Livestock					
	Finance & Revenue					
PPPP, PML -N	Narcotics Control					
PPPP, MQM, PML	Health					
PPPP, ANP	Interior					
PPPP, INDP	Communications					
PPPP, PML	Water and Power (3 CANs)					
PPPP, PML, MQM	Education					
PPPP, PML, MQM, ANP	Law, Justice and Human Rights					

# Chapter S QUESTIONS AND GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIVENESS

### **FAFEN Parliament Monitor**

### **QUESTIONS AND GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIVENESS**

Rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly states: 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.

The Members asked a total of 3,732 questions during the parliamentary year. Out of these, 1,325 were Starred Questions requiring oral answers whereas 2,407 were Un-Starred Questions requiring only written replies.

### 3.0 Government's Responses to Starred Questions by Session

The government responded only to one-third of the starred questions asked by the Members in eight sessions (in which Question Hour was held<sup>5</sup>) during the second parliamentary year. The treasury responded to 452 (34%) out of 1,325 Starred questions throughout the year. On average, approximately 56 starred questions were taken up in a session.

The Members asked a total of 546 questions, including 196 Starred Questions, in the 12th Session. Out of 196 starred questions, only 77 (39%) were answered by the relevant ministers. No starred questions were put forward during the 13th Session, in which the Members discussed security situation in Swat and Malakand region.

In the 14th session, a total of 158 questions were raised by the Members, out of which 75 were Starred Questions. Data about the government's responses to the questions is not available.

 $A total \ of 375 \ starred \ questions \ were \ tabled \ during \ the \ 15 th \ session, \ but \ no \ information \ is \ available \ about \ the \ government's \ responses.$ 

In the 16th session, the ministers came with the replies to 48 Starred Questions (45%) out of 106 questions submitted by the Members.

In the 17th session, a total of 114 Starred Questions were raised, and the government responded to 80 (70%) of them.

It was in the 18th session that the government came up with the highest responses to the Starred Questions as out of 152 Starred Questions asked by the Members, the ministers responded to 111 questions (73%).

 $A total \ of 128 \ Starred \ Questions \ were \ asked \ by \ the \ Members \ during \ the \ 19th \ session, out \ of \ which \ 64 \ (50\%) \ were \ answered.$ 

In the 20th session, a total of 72 questions (40%) received responses out of 179 Starred Questions submitted by the Members.

No. of Responses to Sessions No. of Starred **Percentage of Starred Questions Receiving** No. Questions **Starred Questions Government Response** 196 77 39% Session-12 Session-13 0 0 N/A Session-14 75 0 0% 375 0 Session-15 0% Session-16 106 48 45% Session-17 114 80 70% Session-18 152 111 73% Session-19 128 64 50% Session-20 179 72 40% 452 Total 1,325 34%

Table 3.0: Sitting-Wise Government Responses to Starred Questions

### 3.1 Province-Wise Breakup of Questions

According to the information, available on the official website of the National Assembly, out of 3,732 questions asked by the Members, 2,852 (76%) were fully answered whereas 752 (20%) remained unanswered.

Out of 2,706 questions raised by the MNAs from Punjab, the ministers responded to 2,101 questions whereas 506 questions received no response. The MNAs from Sindh had submitted 597 questions, out of which 442 were answered and 140 remained unanswered.

Official record shows that 36 of 49 questions submitted by the MNAs belonging to Balochistan received no responses from the concerned ministries.

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

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> No Question Hour was held in the 13th Session.

Table 3.1: Official Record of Government Responses to Questions by Province

Province	Number of Starred Questions	Number of Unstarred Questions	Total	Number of Questions Fully Answered	Number of Questions Partially Answered	Number of Questions With No Response	Number of Questions Termed Not Applicable	Total
Punjab	1,020	1, 686	2,706	2,101	14	506	85	2,706
Sindh	214	383	597	442	2	140	13	597
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	67	211	278	197	0	75	6	278
Balochistan	9	40	49	36	0	9	4	49
FATA	4	10	14	9	1	4	0	14
ICT	0	8	8	7	0	1	0	8
Minority MNAs	11	69	80	60	0	17	3	80
Total	1, 325	2,407	3,732	2, 852	17	752	111	3,732

### 3.2 Ministry-Wise Breakup of Questions and Responses

The data reveals that 11% of the total questions submitted by the Members were related to the Ministry of Water and Power, 8% to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, another 8% to the Cabinet Secretariat and 7% to the Ministry of Interior. There were five ministries which received even less than 10 questions.

It was the Cabinet Secretariat which gave response to maximum questions. It provided replies of 281 questions (90%) out of 311 questions. The Ministry of Finance and Revenue responded to 277 (87%) of 317 questions and the Ministry of Water and Power furnished 232 replies (58%) out of the total 399 questions. The Ministry of Interior provided answers to 179 (63%) out of 285 questions.

The Speaker declared 111 questions not applicable as they had not been addressed to the appropriate ministry.

Table 3.2: Ministry-Wise Breakup of Questions and Responses

Ministries	Number of Starred Questions		Total Number of Questions	Number of Questions Fully Answered	Number of Questions Partially Answered	Number of Questions With No Response	Number of Questions Termed Not Applicable	Total
<b>Cabinet Secretariat</b>	71	242	313	281	5	13	12	311
Commerce	91	40	131	122	1	6	2	131
Communications	57	77	134	111	0	18	5	134
Culture	11	26	37	35	0	0	2	37
Defense	66	96	162	125	3	34	0	162
Economic Affairs and Statistics	23	13	36	32	0	4	0	36
Education	35	173	208	131	0	50	27	208
Environment	28	26	54	46	0	8	0	54
Finance & Revenue	138	179	317	277	2	35	3	317
Food, Agriculture & Livestock	65	39	104	83	0	21	0	104
Foreign Affairs	19	52	71	61	0	10	0	71
Health	65	143	208	160	0	43	5	208
<b>Housing and Works</b>	18	185	203	90	0	109	4	203
Industries and Production	55	49	104	90	1	12	1	104
Information and Broadcasting	21	62	83	69	0	14	0	83
Information Technology	5	3	8	6	0	1	1	8
Interior	70	215	285	179	0	104	2	285
Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	0	4	4	3	0	1	0	4

Ministries	Number of Starred Questions	Number of Unstarred Questions	Total Number of Questions	Number of Questions Fully Answered	Number of Questions Partially Answered	Number of Questions With No Response	Number of Questions Termed Not Applicable	Total
Labour and Manpower	17	28	45	41	0	3	1	45
Law, Justice and Human Rights	10	55	65	35	0	30	0	65
Livestock and Dairy Development	11	11	22	17	0	3	2	22
Local Government & Rural Development	5	5	10	10	0	0	0	10
Minorities	5	5	10	8	0	2	0	10
Narcotics Control	13	9	22	22	0	0	0	22
Overseas Pakistanis	6	7	13	13	0	0	0	13
Parliamentary Affairs	7	13	20	14	0	4	3	21
Petroleum and Natural Resources	80	100	180	136	1	30	13	180
Planning & Development	2	3	5	5	0	0	0	5
Population Welfare	5	9	14	13	0	1	0	14
Ports & Shipping	15	15	30	28	1	1	0	30
Postal Services	3	19	22	20	0	0	2	22
Privatization	3	8	11	9	0	1	1	11
Railways	29	40	69	66	0	3	0	69
Religious Affairs and Zakat and Ushr	22	20	50	45	0	1	4	50
Science & Technology	16	6	22	22	0	0	0	22
Social Welfare & Special Education	17	25	42	40	0	2	0	42
Sports	20	53	73	67	0	4	2	73
Special Initiatives	4	15	19	19	0	0	0	19
States & Frontier Regions	14	6	20	16	0	4	0	20
Textile & Industry	17	8	25	24	0	1	0	25
Tourism	23	17	40	34	0	1	6	41
Water and Power	130	269	399	219	3	167	10	399
Women Development	4	11	15	11	0	1	3	15
<b>Youth Affairs</b>	4	16	20	11	0	9	0	20
Human Rights	4	2	6	5	0	1	0	6
Inter Provincial Coordination	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1,325	2,407	3,732	2,852	17	752	111	3,732

### 3.3 Party-Wise Breakup of Questions

The highest 2,264 questions were asked by the Members belonging to the PML-N and the PPPP Members raised 916 questions. Thus, the two parties which occupy 63% of the seats in the Assembly raised 85% of all the questions tabled during the parliamentary year.

On average, the PML-N and the PML Members submitted highest number of questions during the parliamentary year. A PML-N Member submitted an average of 25 questions whereas a PML Member raised an average of 23 questions. The PPPP Members raised a total of 916 questions with an average of seven questions per Member.

The 53 PML Members raised a total of 233 questions (90 starred and 143 unstarred), 25 MQM Members submitted 181 questions with an average of seven questions per Member while 13 ANP Members tabled 65 questions with an average of five questions each. As many as seven Members of the MMAP submitted a total of 14 questions with an average of two questions per Member. The Independents submitted 59 questions. The Members belonging to the PPP-S, the PML-F, the NPP and the BNP-A did not table any question during the year.

**Table 3.3: Party-Wise Breakup of Questions** 

Political Parties	Number of Starred Questions	Number of Unstarred Questions	Total	No. of Members	Average No. of Questions per Member
PPPP	308	608	916	126	7
PML-N	814	1,450	2,264	90	25
PML	90	143	233	53	23
ANP	27	38	65	13	5
MQM	70	111	181	25	7
INDP	10	49	59	17	3
MMAP	6	8	14	7	2
Total	1 ,325	2,407	3,732	340	11

### 3.4 Ministry-Wise Breakup of Questions Submitted by Parties

The PPPP Members submitted 113 questions concerning the Ministry of Water and Power, 71 related to the Ministry of Interior and 62 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue. The PML-N Members raised 219 questions related to the Cabinet Secretariat, 216 to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 203 to the Ministry of Water and Power. The PML Members submitted 38 questions on the issues related to the Ministry of Water and Power, 20 to the Ministry of Health and 18 to the Ministry of Interior.

The MQM also submitted most of their questions (29) related to the Ministry of Water and Power, followed by 13 to the Ministry of Health. The ANP Members raised most questions (8) to the Ministry of Interior, followed by seven questions to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue.

Table 3.4: Ministry-Wise and Party-Wise Breakup of Questions

Ministries	PPPP	PML-N	PML	ANP	MQM	INDP	ММАР	Total
Cabinet Secretariat	57	219	13	5	11	6	2	313
Commerce	30	89	3	1	7	1	0	131
Communications	38	76	3	1	11	5	0	134
Culture	16	18	1	1	1	0	0	37
Defence	49	92	7	1	8	5	0	162
<b>Economic Affairs and Statistics</b>	9	14	8	1	2	2	0	36
Education	44	134	15	2	11	2	0	208
Environment	17	25	9	0	2	0	1	54
Finance & Revenue	62	216	17	7	10	4	1	317
Food, Agriculture & Livestock	31	61	4	1	6	1	0	104
Foreign Affairs	24	39	6	1	0	1	0	71
Health	46	126	20	0	13	2	1	208
Housing and Works	58	127	2	5	9	2	0	203
Industries and Production	30	60	4	3	6	0	1	104
Information and Broadcasting	18	50	5	4	2	4	0	83
Information Technology	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	8
Interior	71	175	18	8	7	4	2	285
Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Labour and Manpower	13	27	4	0	1	0	0	45
Law, Justice and Human Rights	23	32	4	4	2	0	0	65

Ministries	PPPP	PML-N	PML	ANP	MQM	INDP	MMAP	Total
Livestock and Dairy Development	11	8	1	0	2	0	0	22
Local Government & Rural Development	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	10
Minorities	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	10
Narcotics Control	5	11	0	0	2	2	2	22
Overseas Pakistanis	5	5	0	0	2	1	0	13
Parliamentary Affairs	5	14	0	1	0	0	0	20
Petroleum and Natural Resources	30	128	15	3	2	2	0	180
Planning & Development	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	5
Population Welfare	3	7	2	0	1	0	1	14
Ports & Shipping	9	19	2	0	0	0	0	30
Postal Services	7	12	3	0	0	0	0	22
Privatization	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	11
Railways	17	39	3	2	8	0	0	69
Religious Affairs and Zakat and Ushr	16	28	0	0	6	0	0	50
Science & Technology	4	17	1	0	0	0	0	22
Social Welfare & Special Education	8	28	2	2	2	0	0	42
Sports	11	55	3	0	4	0	0	73
Special Initiatives	5	11	1	1	0	1	0	19
States & Frontier Regions	4	6	0	4	3	3	0	20
Textile & Industry	5	11	8	0	1	0	0	25
Tourism	9	24	3	0	3	0	1	40
Water and Power	113	203	38	4	29	10	2	399
Women Development	4	4	3	1	3	0	0	15
Youth Affairs	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	20
Human Rights	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	6
Inter Provincial Coordination	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	916	2,264	233	65	181	59	14	3,732

### 3.5 Gender-Wise Breakup of Members Who Raised Questions

Out of 3,732 questions raised in the Assembly during the reporting period, 1,807 (48%) had been submitted by the male Members and 1,925 (52%) by the women Members. With a total of 75 women MNAs (22% of 340 Members), it can be inferred that each woman Member put forward an average of 26.6 questions. The 265 male Members of the National Assembly (78% of the membership) put forward an average of approximately 6.8 questions each. Therefore, the women in the National Assembly asked almost four times more questions than their male counterparts.

**Table 3.5: Gender-Wise Submission of Questions** 

Gender	No. of Members	Percentage of Total Members	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Total Questions	Percentage of Total Questions	Average No. of Questions per Member
Men	265	78%	597	1,210	1,807	48%	6.8
Women	75	22%	728	1,197	1,925	52%	26.6
Total	340	100%	1,325	2,407	3,732	100%	11

### 3.6 Region-Wise Breakup of Members Who Raised Questions

The Members from Punjab submitted greatest number of 2,706 questions (1,020 starred and 1,686 unstarred questions), followed by 597 questions (214 starred and 383 unstarred questions) asked by the Members from Sindh. The Members from the KP submitted 278 questions (67 starred and 211 unstarred questions) and the Balochistan MNAs raised 49 questions (nine starred and 40 unstarred

The data shows that the Punjab MNAs, who have 54% seats in the Assembly, submitted 73% of the total questions whereas the Sindh MNAs, who have 23% of the Assembly seats, raised 16% of the questions. The Members from the KP, who have 13% of the Assembly seats, submitted 7% and 17 MNAs from Balochistan submitted 49 questions. Similarly, 10 minority Members submitted 80 questions and 11 FATA Members raised only 14 questions. The two MNAs representing Federal Capital raised eight questions. The average comes to 14.9 questions per Member from Punjab, 13.8 questions per Member from Sindh, 3.7 questions per Member from KP, 2.8 questions per Member from Balochistan and 1.6 questions per Member from FATA.

Table 3.6: 0	Questions	By Prov	/ince
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Region	No of MNAs	Number of Starred Questions	Number of Unstarred Questions	Total No. of Questions	Percent of Questions	Average No. of Questions per Member
Punjab	181	1,020	1, 686	2,706	72.50%	14.9
Sindh	43	214	383	597	16.00%	13.8
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75	67	211	278	7.50%	3.7
Balochistan	17	9	40	49	1.30%	2.8
FATA	12	4	10	14	0.40%	1.6
ICT	2	0	8	8	0.20%	4
Minorities	10	11	69	80	2.10%	10
Total	340	1,325	2,407	3,732	100%	11

### 3.7 Session-Wise Breakup of Documents Placed Before the House and Annexures in the Library

Most of the questions (271, or 10%) asked by the MNAs from Punjab were related to the Ministry of Water and Power. The Members from Punjab submitted 252 questions (9.3%) related to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 224 questions (8.3%) to the Cabinet Secretariat. Similarly, the Sindh MNAs raised 66 questions (11%) related to the Ministry of Water & Power, 61 questions (10%) to the Ministry of Interior and 40 questions (7%) to the Cabinet Secretariat. The MNAs belonging to the KP asked 34 questions (12%) related to the Ministry of Water and Power whereas the MNAs from Balochistan also submitted most of their questions relating to the Ministry of Water and Power and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. Most of the questions asked by the representatives from the Capital Territory and FATA were related to the Cabinet Secretariat. Minority Members submitted 17 questions to the Ministry of Water and Power, 11 to the Cabinet Secretariat and six to the Ministry of Housing and Works.

**Table 3.7: Ministry-Wise and Province-Wise Questions** 

Ministries	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Minority Members	Total
Cabinet Secretariat	224	40	32	2	2	2	11	313
Commerce	107	18	2	0	1	0	3	131
Communications	97	24	9	4	0	0	0	134
Culture	32	4	1	0	0	0	0	37
Defense	121	27	5	2	3	0	4	162
Economic Affairs and Statistics	20	9	4	2	0	0	1	36
Education	150	35	16	2	0	1	4	208
Environment	40	10	3	0	0	0	1	54
Finance & Revenue	252	35	23	4	0	1	2	317
Food, Agriculture & Livestock	80	16	6	0	1	0	1	104
Foreign Affairs	62	6	2	1 1	0	0	0	71

Ministries	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Minority Members	Total
Health	139	39	22	1	2	0	5	208
Housing and Works	134	34	29	0	0	0	6	203
Industries and Production	71	21	9	1	0	0	2	104
Information and Broadcasting	57	13	8	3	1	0	1	83
Information Technology	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Interior	193	61	22	4	0	1	4	285
Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Labour, Manpower	37	7	0	0	0	0	1	45
Law, Justice and Human Rights	46	14	4	0	0	0	1	65
Livestock and Dairy Development	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	22
Local Government & Rural Development	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10
Minorities	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Narcotics Control	12	4	4	2	0	0	0	22
Overseas Pakistanis	8	4	0	0	1	0	0	13
Parliamentary Affairs	16	2	1	0	0	0	1	20
Petroleum and Natural Resources	143	13	16	6	0	0	2	180
Planning & Development	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Population Welfare	10	2	1	0	0	0	1	14
Ports & Shipping	21	5	0	0	0	0	4	30
Postal Services	13	3	3	0	0	3	0	22
Privatization	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Railways	44	16	4	2	0	0	3	69
Religious Affairs and Zakat and Ushr	36	14	0	0	0	0	0	50
Science & Technology	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
Social Welfare & Special Education	32	6	3	0	0	0	1	42
Sports	60	11	2	0	0	0	0	73
Special Initiatives	14	2	2	1	0	0	0	19
States & Frontier Regions	8	5	4	0	3	0	0	20
Textile & Industry	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
Tourism	29	8	3	0	0	0	0	40
Water and Power	271	66	34	11	0	0	17	399
Women Development	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	15
Youth Affairs	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
Human Rights	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	6
Inter Provincial Coordination	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2,706	597	278	49	14	8	80	3,732

### 3.8 Ministry-Wise Breakup of Documents Placed Before the House and Annexures in the Library

A total of 240 documents were presented before the House and 417 annexures were placed in the Library in response to 3,732 questions. The largest number of 78 documents and 86 annexures were presented before the House and the Library in the 15th Session of the National Assembly.

**Table 3.8: Documents and Annexures By Session** 

Assembly Sessions	Number of Documents	Number of Annexures	Total Number of Documents and Annexures
Session -12	39	51	90
Session -13	0	0	0
Session -14	7	16	23
Session -15	78	86	164
Session -16	24	41	65
Session -17	19	34	53
Session -18	31	85	116
Session -19	24	48	72
Session -20	18	56	74
Total	240	417	657

### 3.8.1 Documents and Annexures (By Province)

A total of 181 documents were presented to the House and 320 annexures were placed in the Library in response to the questions raised by the Members from Punjab. In response to the questions asked by the MNAs from Sindh, 34 documents were presented to the House by the respective ministries besides placing 56 annexures in the Library.

**Table 3.8.1: Documents and Annexures By Session** 

Provinces	Number of Documents	Number of Annexures	Total
Punjab	181	320	501
Sindh	34	56	90
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	30	46
Balochistan	5	1	6
FATA	0	1	1
ICT	0	2	2
Minority	4	7	11
Total	240	417	657

### 3.8.2 Documents and Annexures (By Ministry)

The Ministry of Water and Power provided the largest number of 27 documents to the House, followed by 26 documents by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 25 by the Cabinet Secretariat. The largest number of 54 annexures placed in the Library were submitted by the Cabinet Secretariat, 43 by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue and 34 by the Ministry of Interior.

**Table 3.8.2: Documents and Annexures By Ministry** 

Sr. No.	Ministry	Number of Documents	Number of Annexures	Total
1.	Cabinet Secretariat	25	54	79
2.	Commerce	10	21	31
3.	Communications	10	17	27
4.	Culture	0	3	3
5.	Defense	2	11	13
6.	<b>Economic Affairs and Statistics</b>	6	2	8
7.	Education	11	25	36
8.	Environment	4	4	8
9.	Finance and Revenue	26	43	69
10.	Food, Agriculture and Livestock	2	10	12
11.	Foreign Affairs	10	9	19

Sr.	Ministry	Number of Documents	Number of Annexures	Total
No.				
12.	Health	5	21	26
13.	Housing and Works	9	20	29
14.	Industries and Production	8	10	18
15.	Information and Broadcasting	5	16	21
16.	Information Technology	0	0	0
17.	Interior	16	34	50
18.	Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	0	0	0
19.	Labour and Manpower	4	4	8
20.	Law, Justice and Human Rights	4	9	13
21.	Livestock and Dairy Development	1	3	4
22.	Local Government & Rural Development	1	2	3
23.	Minorities	0	1	1
24.	Narcotics Control	0	6	6
25.	Overseas Pakistanis	1	2	3
26.	ParliamentaryAffairs	2	1	3
27.	Petroleum and Natural Resources	14	9	23
28.	Planning and Development	3	1	4
29.	Population Welfare	1	3	4
30.	Ports and Shipping	2	0	2
31.	Postal Services	3	4	7
32.	Privatization	1	2	3
33.	Railways	2	4	6
34.	Religious Affairs and Zakat and Ushr	5	6	11
35.	Science and Technology	1	5	6
36.	Social Welfare and Special Education	4	4	8
37.	Sports	8	12	20
38.	Special Initiatives	1	8	9
38.	States and Frontier Regions	0	4	4
40.	Textile and Industry	2	0	2
41.	Tourism	3	5	8
42.	Water and Power	27	16	43
43.	Women Development	1	3	4
44.	Youth Affairs	0	3	3
46.	Human Rights	0	0	0
47.	Inter Provincial Coordination	0	0	0
77.	Total	240	417	<b>657</b>
	IVIAI	240	417	037

Free and Fair Election Network

# Chapter LEGISLATION

### **FAFEN Parliament Monitor**

### **LEGISLATION**

In this part of the report, the performance and working of the National Assembly has been reviewed in terms of legislative work during the second parliamentary year. Making laws regarding matters of national significance through careful debates and discussions is no doubt the Parliament's chief and most important responsibility. Legislation comes in the form of Government Bills, Private Members' Bills and Ordinances. The FAFEN observers have carefully monitored the legislation procedures and examined the stages followed in drafting and consideration of the bills by the Members of the National Assembly.

### 4.0 Legislation Summary

The National Assembly passed a total of 33 bills out of total 129 that appeared on the agenda during the second parliamentary year meaning thereby that the National Assembly succeeded in passing 25% of the legislations presented in the House. The National Assembly managed to pass 12 (44%) new Government Bills out of 26 presented in the House. Out of 24 bills seeking amendments to various laws, the Assembly approved 16 bills. A total of 26 Private Members' Bills were introduced and the Assembly passed only two (8%) of them, while there were 53 Private Members' (Amendment) Bills on the Orders of the Day, out which only three were passed.

The information gathered by FAFEN observers reveals that one-third of the approved legislation (10 Bills) dealt with financial and economic affairs. The Assembly passed six bills dealing with legal affairs, two bills each on education, elections matters and women's rights and one bill each on issues related to energy, defense, natural disasters, technology, health, public policy, engineering, agriculture and employment.

The most important new bills approved by the Lower House of the Parliament during the year were Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Bill, 2009 and Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010.

Area of Legislation	Number of New Government Bills Passed	Number of Amendment Bills Passed	Number of Private Bills Passed	Tota
Economy (Trade, Taxation and Finance)	5	5		10
Legal Affairs	1	2	3	6
Women Rights	1		1	2
Education		2		2
Electoral and Representation Affairs		2		2
Miscellaneous		2		2
Energy	1			1
Defense	1			1
Natural Disasters	1			1
Technology	1			1
Health	1			1
Public Policy		1		1
Engineering		1		1
Agriculture		1		1
Employment			1	1
Total	12	16	5	33

**Table 4.0: Summary of Legislative Business** 

### 4.1 Government Bills on Orders of the Day

The government brought 26 new bills on Orders of the Day and the National Assembly passed 12 of them. The House rejected six bills after a debate whereas no discussion could take place on the remaining eight bills.

Table 4.1: Government Bills on Orders of the Day

Sr.		Rille	Status of Bills at the End of the Parliamentary Ye			
No.	Government Bills on the Orders of the Day		Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Rejected/ Withdrawn	
1.	The National Defence University Bill, 2009				~	
2.	The Holders of Public Offices (Accountability) Bill, 2009.				<b>✓</b>	
3.	The Pakistan Institute of Fashion and Design Bill, 2009.				~	
4.	The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Bill, 2009				<b>~</b>	

Sr.		Bills		s of Bills a Parliame	ntary Year
No.	Government Bills on the Orders of the Day	Debated	Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Rejected/ Withdrawn
5.	The Carriage of Goods by Road Bill, 2010				~
6.	The General Statistics (Reorganization) Bill, 2010				<b>~</b>
7.	The NFC Institute of Engineering and Technology Multan Bill, 2009		•		
8.	The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Bill, 2010		<b>✓</b>		
9.	The Marine Insurance Bill, 2010		~		
10.	The Federal Value Added Tax Bill, 2010		<b>✓</b>		
11.	The Pakistan Council of Renewable Energy Technologies Bill, 2010		<b>✓</b>		
12.	The Gwadar Port Authority Bill, 2010		<b>✓</b>		
13.	The Plant Breeder's Rights, Bill, 2010		✓		
14.	The Arbitration Bill, 2009		<b>✓</b>		
15.	The Alternative Energy Development Board Bill, 2010	<b>&gt;</b>		~	
16.	The National Command Authority Bill, 2009.	~		~	
17.	The Public Defender and Legal Aid Office Bill, 2009	~		~	
18.	The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority Bill, 2010	<b>&gt;</b>		~	
19.	The Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Bill, 2008	<b>&gt;</b>		•	
20.	The Institute of Space Technology Bill, 2009	~		~	
21.	The Anti-Money Laundering Bill, 2009	~		~	
22.	The Competition Bill, 2009.	<b>~</b>		~	
23.	The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Bill, 2009	<b>~</b>		~	
24.	The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Bill, 2009	<b>~</b>		~	
25.	The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Bill, 2010	<b>~</b>		~	
26.	Finance Bill 2009	<b>~</b>		~	
	Total	21	80	12	06

### 4.1.1 Submission of Government Bills (By Party and By Gender)

Out of 26 Government Bills laid before the Assembly, 23 were introduced by the Members belonging to the PPPP and one each by the Members belonging to the MQM, the MMAP and an Independent.

There was only one woman Member who introduced a Government Bill.

Table 4.1.1: Submission of Government Bills (By Party and By Gender)

Government Bills	Members' Political Party	Gender of Member Who Introduced Bills
The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Bill, 2010	Independent	Male
The Pakistan Council of Renewable Energy Technologies Bill, 2010	MMAP	Male
The Gwadar Port Authority Bill, 2010	MQM	Male
The NFC Institute of Engineering and Technology Multan Bill, 2009		Male
The National Defence University Bill, 2009		Male
The Alternative Energy Development Board Bill, 2010		Male
The Holders of Public Offices (Accountability) Bill, 2009	PPPP	Male
The Pakistan Institute of Fashion and Design Bill, 2009		Male
The National Command Authority Bill, 2009		Male
The Public Defender and Legal Aid Office Bill, 2009		Male

Government Bills	Members' Political Party	Gender of Member Who Introduced Bills
The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Bill, 2009		Male
The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority Bill, 2010		Male
The Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Bill, 2008		Male
The Marine Insurance Bill, 2010		Male
The Federal Value Added Tax Bill, 2010	PPPP	Male
The Institute of Space Technology Bill, 2009		Male
The Carriage of Goods by Road Bill, 2010		Male
The General Statistics (Reorganization) Bill, 2010.		Male
The Anti-Money Laundering Bill, 2009		Male
The Competition Bill, 2009.		Male
The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Bill, 2009		Male
The Plant Breeder's Rights, Bill, 2010		Male
The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Bill, 2009		Male
The Arbitration Bill, 2009		Male
The Finance Bill, 2009		Female
The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Bill, 2010		Male

### 4.2 Government (Amendments) Bills on Orders of the Day

There were 24 Government Bills on the Orders of the Day seeking amendments to various clauses of the existing laws and the Assembly passed 16 of them. The Members rejected two amendment bills whereas six bills were not debated by the Members. Two of the amendment bills had been introduced as Private Members' Bills, but these were later listed as Government Bills in the official documents.

Table 4.2: Government (Amendments) Bills on Orders of the Day

Sr.		Bills Debated	Status of the Bills at the End of the Parliamentary Year		
No.	Government (Amendments) Bills on the Orders of the Day		Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Rejected/ Withdrawn
1.	The National Commission for Human Development (Amendment) Bill, 2010				~
2.	The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2010				•
3.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
4.	The Registration (Amendment) Bill, 2010		~		
5.	The State Bank of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2010		~		
6.	The Seed (Amendment) Bill, 2010		~		
7.	The Agricultural Pesticides (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
8.	The Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2009		~		
9.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009	~		<b>&gt;</b>	
10.	The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill, 2008	•		<b>~</b>	
11.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	~		<b>~</b>	
12.	The Federal Board of Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<b>✓</b>		<b>&gt;</b>	
13.	The National School of Public Policy (Amendment) Bill, 2010	<b>~</b>		<b>y</b>	
14.	The Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2010	~		<b>&gt;</b>	

Sr.		Bills		of the Bills at the e Parliamentary Year	
No.	Government (Amendments) Bills on the Orders of the Day	Debated	Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Rejected/ Withdrawn
15.	The Pakistan Naval Academy (Award of Degrees) (Amendment) Bill, 2009	~		~	
16.	The Modarba Companies and Modarba (Floatation and Control (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<b>~</b>		~	
17.	The Pakistan Engineering Council (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<b>&gt;</b>		~	
18.	The Pakistan Naval Academy (Award of Degrees) (Amendment) Bill, 2010	<b>~</b>		~	
19.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 2009	<b>&gt;</b>		~	
20.	The Guardians and Wards (Amendment) Act, 2008	<b>&gt;</b>		<b>✓</b>	
21.	The Election Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<b>&gt;</b>		<b>✓</b>	
22.	The Cotton Standardization (Amendment) Act, 2008	<b>~</b>		<b>✓</b>	
23.	The Anti-Dumping Duties (Amendment) Act, 2008	<b>✓</b>		~	
24.	Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2008	<b>~</b>		~	
	Total	16	6	16	2

### 4.2.1 Government Amendment Bills (By Party and By Gender)

Out of 24 Government (Amendment) Bills that were introduced in the House, 23 were tabled by the Members belonging to the PPPP and one by the MMAP Member.

There were three women Members among those who introduced these amendment bills.

Table 4.2.1: Government (Amendment) Bills By Party and By Gender

Political Party	Gender of Member Submitting Bill	Number of Amendment Bills
DDDD	Female	5
PPPP	Male	18
MMAP	Male	1

### 4.3 Private Members' Bills on Orders of the Day

There were 26 new Private Members' Bills on the Orders of the Day and the Assembly passed only two of them. Out of the remaining bills, 19 were referred to the relevant standing committees and five were not taken up by the House.

Table 4.3: Private Members' Bills on Orders of the Day

Sr.	Private Members' Bills on the Orders of the Day	Bills		s of Bills at the Parliamentary Year	
No.	Filvate Mellibers bills off the Orders of the Day	Debated	Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills not taken up
1.	The Cyber Crimes Bill, 2009				~
2.	The Child Rights and Protection Bill, 2010				<b>~</b>
3.	The Pre-Marital Compulsory Blood Testing Bill, 2009				>
4.	The Welfare of Federal Government Retired Employees Bill, 2009				<b>~</b>
5.	The Sovereignty of Pakistan Bill, 2009				~
6.	The Woman Honour Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
7.	The Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Bill, 2010		<b>~</b>		
8.	The Islamabad Capital Territory Preemption Bill, 2010		<b>~</b>		
9.	The Restriction on Re-Employment Bill, 2009		~		
10.	The Rights of Juvenile Offenders Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
11.	The Charter of Child Rights Bill, 2009		~		
12.	The Rehabilitation Authority for Victims of Violence and Abuse Bill, 2010		<b>~</b>		

Sr.	Private Members' Bills on the Orders of the Day	Bills		us of Bills at the ne Parliamentary Year	
No.	Trivate members bins on the orders of the bay	Debated	Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills not taken up
13.	The HIV/AIDS (Safety and Control) Bill, 2010		~		
14.	The Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill, 2009		<b>&gt;</b>		
15.	The Foreign Security Agency (Regulation of Operation) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
16.	The Compulsory Blood Test of the Relatives of Thalassaemia Patients Bill		<b>~</b>		
17.	The Pakistan Private Hospitals, Clinics and other Private Healthcare Units Regulatory Authority Bill, 2010		<b>~</b>		
18.	The Prevention and Control of Women Trafficking Bill, 2010		<b>&gt;</b>		
19.	The Pakistan Pharmacy Council Bill, 2009		~		
20.	The Senior Citizens Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
21.	The Protection of Children Bill, 2009		<b>&gt;</b>		
22.	The Disability Concessions Card Bill, 2009		<b>&gt;</b>		
23.	The Sovereignty of Pakistan Act, 2010		~		
24.	The Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Act, 2010		<b>&gt;</b>		
25.	The Removal from Service (Special Powers) Ordinance, 2000 (Repeal) Bill, 2010	•		~	
26.	Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2009	~		~	

### 4.3.1 Submission of Private Members' Bills (By Gender)

The data shows that most of the private Members bills were introduced by women Members. In fact, there was only one male Member among those who had introduced private Members bills. There were nine bills which were tabled by a single woman Member whereas five other bills were jointly moved by the male and female MNAs.

Table 4.3.1: Submission of Private Members' Bills (By Gender)

(2) donate.)						
Gender of Members Submitting Bills	Number of Private Members' Bills					
All Female Members	11					
Male and Female Members	5					
Individual Female MNA	9					
Individual Male MNA	1					

### 4.3.2 Submission of Private Members' Bills (By Party)

Of the total 26 Private Members' Bills, only one bill was co-sponsored by multiple parties whereas the remaining 25 were moved by Members belonging to a single party. The party-wise data shows that eight bills each were moved by the PPPP and the PML Members and seven by the PML-N Members. The ANP Members tabled two Private Members' Bills, and one bill was jointly ventured by the Members from the PML-N and the PML.

Table 4.3.2: Submission of Private Members' Bills (By Party)

Party	Number of Private Members' Bills
PML	8
PPPP	8
PML-N	7
ANP	2
PML-N and PML	1
Total	26

### 4.4 Private Members' (Amendment) Bills on Orders of the Day

There were 53 Private Members' (Amendments) Bills on the Orders of the Day, out of which only three were passed. The Speaker referred 35 bills to the concerned standing committees while the remaining 15 bills were not taken up by the House.

Table 4.4: Private Member's (Amendments) Bills on Orders of the Day

Sr.	Private Members' (Amendments) Bills on the Orders of the	Bills	Statu End of the	s of Bills a Parliame	
No.	Day'	Debated	Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Not Taken Up
1.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009				~
2.	The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 2009				~
3.	The Pakistan Environmental Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2009				~
4.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009				<b>~</b>
5.	The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2009				•
6.	The Privatization Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2009				<b>~</b>
7.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2008				<b>~</b>
8.	The Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 2008				~
9.	The Freedom of Information (Amendment) Bill, 2009				~
10.	The Disabled Persons (Employment & Rehabilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2009				<b>~</b>
11.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009				~
12.	The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Bill, 2009				<b>~</b>
13.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009				~
14.	The Pakistan Environmental Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2009				· ·
15.	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2009				<b>,</b>
16.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
17.	The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
18.	The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009		V		
19.	The Pakistan Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
20.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
21.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
22.	The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
23.	The Anti Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
24.	The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
25.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>✓</b>		
26.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
27.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
28.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
29.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
30.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
31.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009		~		
32.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010		~		
33.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010		~		
34.	The Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2010 The National Database and Registration Authority		<b>Y</b>		
35. 36.	(Amendment) Bill, 2009 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010		<b>V</b>		
37.	The General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 2010		,		
38.	, ,				
39.	The Prisons (Amendment) Bill, 2010 The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2010		<b>∀</b>		
40.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010		<i>y</i>		
40.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010				
	, ,		<b>∀</b>		
42.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>∀</b>		
43.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009 The Medical and Dental Council (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>∀</b>		
44.	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>y</b>		
45.	The Onio Mariage nestraint (Amendinent) bill, 2009	I	· •	I	<u> </u>

Sr.	ir. Private Members' (Amendments) Bills on the Orders of the Bills		Status of Bills at the of the Parliamentary Year		
No.	Day'	Debated	Bills Introduced	Bills Passed	Bills Not Taken Up
46.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
47.	The Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
48.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>~</b>		
49.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009		<b>✓</b>		
50.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 2009		<b>✓</b>		
51.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<b>~</b>		~	
52.	The Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2010	<b>✓</b>		~	
53.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<b>✓</b>		~	

### 4.4.1 Submission of Private Members' (Amendment) Bills (By Gender)

Women representatives introduced 47 out of 53 Private Members' (Amendment) Bills either independently or jointly with other women or male Members. Male Members tabled only six Private Members' (Amendment) Bills. Moreover, 24 Private Members' (Amendment) Bills were put forward by an individual woman MNA and 12 were co-sponsored by male and women Members. There were only five bills introduced by single male Member.

Table 4.4.1: Submission of Private Members' (Amendments) Bills (By Gender)

Sr. No.	Private Members' (Amendment) Bills	Gender Combination
1.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
2.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
3.	The Anti Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
4.	The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
5.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	1
6.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Submitted by Multiple
7.	The Pakistan Environmental Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Female MNAs
8.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
9.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
10.	The Pakistan Environmental Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
11.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
12.	The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Submitted by Multiple Male MNAs
13.	The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
14.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
15.	The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
16.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
17.	The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
18.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Joint Male and Female
19.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	MNAs
20.	The Privatization Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2009	IVIIVAS
21.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
22.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
23.	The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
24.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
25.	The Pakistan Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
26.	The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (Amendment) Bill,2009	
27.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
28.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Submitted by Individual
29.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Female MNA
30.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
31.	The Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
32.	The General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 2010	

Sr. No.	Private Members' (Amendment) Bills	Gender Combination			
33.	The Prisons (Amendment) Bill, 2010				
34.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2008				
35.	The Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 2008				
36.	The Freedom of Information (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
37.	The Disabled Persons (Employment & Rehabilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
38.	The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2010				
39.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010				
40.	The Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Submitted by Individual			
41.	The Medical and Dental Council (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Female MNA			
42.	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Terriale WIV			
43.	The Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
44.	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
45.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
46.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
47.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
48.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 2009				
49.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
50.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Submitted by Individual Male MNA			
51.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2009				
52.	The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	IVIAIC IVIIVA			
53.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010				

### 4.4.2 Submission of Private Members' (Amendments) Bills (By Party)

Out of 53 Private Members' (Amendments) Bills, 44 were moved by Members belonging to a single party whereas remaining nine bills were co-sponsored by the Members belonging to different parties. The PPPP Members introduced 23 bills—seven of them were co-sponsored with Members of other parties. The PML-N Members tabled 19 bills, out of which three were moved jointly with the MNAs of the PML, the PPPP, the MQM and the ANP. Similarly, the PML Members tabled 16 bills and eight of them were co-sponsored by the Members of the PPPP, the PML-N, the ANP, the MQM and the PPP-S.

Table 4.4.2: Submission of Private Members' (Amendments) Bills (By Party)

Sr. No.	Private Members' Bills (Amendment)	Parties
1.	The Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2010	ANP
2.	The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	MQM
3.	The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
4.	The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
5.	The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
6.	The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Bill, 2009	DM
7.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PML
8.	The Freedom of Information (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
9.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
10.	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
11.	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
12.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
13.	The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PML, PPP-S
14.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
15.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
16.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
17.	The Pakistan Environmental Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
18.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	PML-N
19.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
20.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
21.	The Pakistan Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
22.	The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (Amendment) Bill,2009	

Sr. No.	Private Members' Bills (Amendment)	Parties
23.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
24.	The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
25.	The Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PML-N
26.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill, 2009	1 1012-14
27.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
28.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
29.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
30.	The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PML-N, PML
31.	The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
32.	The Pakistan Environmental Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
33.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
34.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
35.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
36.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
37.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP
38.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
39.	The General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
40.	The Prisons (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
41.	The Disabled Persons (Employment & Rehabilitation) (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
42.	The Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2010	
43.	The Medical and Dental Council (Amendment) Bill, 2009	
44.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 2009	
45.	The Anti Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP, PML
46.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP, PML
47.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP, PML
48.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2008	PPPP, PML
49.	The Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 2008	PPPP, PML
50.	[The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP, PML -N
51.	The Privatization Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP, PML -N, PML, MQM, ANP
52.	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP
53.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP

### 4.5 Ordinances on Orders of the Day

The government laid a total of 64 Ordinances in the National Assembly during the 2nd Parliamentary Year.

Under Article 87 of the Constitution, the President of Pakistan has the powers to enforce laws in the country through promulgation of ordinances, provided the National Assembly or the Senate should not be in session. However, these ordinances are valid for a period of 120 days, during which the government is bound to lay them before the Parliament to seek its approval in the next session and to bring them in the form of bills. Legislation through ordinances is always considered a bad practice and a failure of the Parliament in performing its duties.

**Table 4.5: Ordinances Laid Before the National Assembly** 

Sr. No.	Ordinances Laid
1.	Petroleum Development Levy (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XV of 2009)
2.	The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority Ordinance, 2007 (No. XXXV of 2007)
3.	The Defence Housing Authority Islamabad Ordinance, 2007 (No. LI of 2007)
4.	The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXII of 2007)
5.	The National Command Authority Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXX of 2007)
6.	The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. IV of 2009)
7.	The National Vocational and Technical Education Commission Ordinance, 2009 (No. VI of 2009)
8.	The Benazir Income Support Programme Ordinance, 2009 (No. XIX of 2009).
9.	The Alternative Energy Development Board Ordinance, 2007 (No. LVI of 2007)
10.	The Dawood College of Engineering and Technology Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXIII of 2007)
11.	The Pakistan Army (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXVI of 2007)

Sr. No.	Ordinances Laid
12.	The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Ordinance, 2009 (No. XLVIII of 2009)
13.	The Islamabad Capital Territory Private Education Institutions (Regulation and Promotion) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LIV of 2007)
14.	The National Defence University Ordinance, 2009 (No. LV of 2009)
15.	The West Pakistan Regulation and Control of Loudspeaker and Sound Amplifiers Ordinance, 2009 (No. LVI of 2009
16.	The Institute of Space Technology Ordinance, 2009 (No. LVIII of 2009)
17.	The Alternative Energy Development Board Ordinance, 2009 (No. LX of 2009)
18.	The Benazir Income Support Programme Ordinance, 2009 (No. LXI of 2009)
19.	The National Vocational and Technical Education Commission Ordinance, 2009 (No. XVII of 2009).
20.	The Central Law Officers (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXV of 2009).
21.	The National School of Public Policy (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXVIII of 2009).
22.	The National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2009 (No. XLIII of 2009).
23.	The Competition Ordinance, 2009 (No. XLVI of 2009).
24.	The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XLVII of 2009).
25.	The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (Reorganization and Conversion) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXXVIII of 200
26.	The National Vocational and Technical Education Commission Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXXVI of 2009).
27.	The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. LIX of 2009).
28.	The National Reconciliation Ordinance, 2007 (No. LX of 2007)
29.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XXXVI of 2007)
30.	The National Commission for Human Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XXXVII of 2007)
31.	The Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XXXVIII of 2007)
32.	The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Ordinance, 2007 (No. XXXVIII of 2007)
33.	The National Defence University Ordinance, 2007 (No. XL of 2007)
34.	
	The Police Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLI of 2007)  The Institute of Space Technology Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLII of 2007)
35.	The Institute of Space Technology Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLII of 2007)
36. 27	The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLIII of 2007)
37. 38.	The Patents (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLIV of 2007)  The Anti-Manay Laundering Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLIV of 2007)
	The Anti-Money Laundering Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLV of 2007)  The National Patchese and Registration Authority (Second Amandment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLVIII of 2007)
39. 40.	The National Database and Registration Authority (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLVII of 2007)  The Politican Engineering Council (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLVII of 2007)
40. 41.	The Pakistan Engineering Council (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLIX of 2007)  The Intelligent of Property Organization of Polyieten Ordinance, 2007 (No. L. of 2007)
41. 42.	The Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan Ordinance, 2007 (No. L of 2007)  The Competition Ordinance, 2007 (No. L II of 2007)
42. 43.	The Competition Ordinance, 2007 (No. LII of 2007)  The National Disease Management Ordinance, 2007 (No. LIII of 2007)
	The National Disaster Management Ordinance, 2007 (No. LIII of 2007)
44. 45	The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan Ordinance, 2007 (No. LIV of 2007)  The Pagagnition and Enforcement (Arbitration Agreements and English Arbitral Average) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LIVIII of 2007)
45.	The Recognition and Enforcement (Arbitration Agreements and Foreign Arbitral Awards) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LVIII of 2007)
46. 47	The Pakistan Penal Code (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LIX of 2007)  The National School of Public Policy (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LIX of 2007)
47. 40.	The National School of Public Policy (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXI of 2007)
48. 40	The Islamabad Consumers Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXVII of 2007)  The Briss Control and Bray ortion of Braffic silva and Heaviling (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXVIII of 2007)
49. -0	The Price Control and Prevention of Profiteering and Hoarding (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXVIII of 2007)
50.	The Trade Organizations Ordinance, 2007 (No. LXXI of 2007)
51.	The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (Re-organization and Conversion) Ordinance, 2007 (No. XLVIII of 200
52.	The Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXI of 2009).
53.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXXII of 2009).
54. 	The Recognition and Enforcement (Arbitration Agreement and Foreign Arbitral Awards) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXXIII of 200
55.	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXXIV of 2009).
56. - <del></del>	The Islamabad Consumers Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No.XXXV of 2009).
57. - 0	The Price Control and Prevention of Profiteering and Hoarding (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XL of 2009).
58.	The Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XLII of 2009).
59.	The Civil Servants (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. XX of 2009)
60.	The Anti-Money Laundering Ordinance, 2009 (No. XXVII of 2009)
61.	The Public Defender and Legal Aid Office Ordinance, 2009 (No. V of 2009)
62.	Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Ordinance, 2009 (No. II of 2009)
63.	The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2007
64.	The West Pakistan Regulation and Control of Loudspeakers and Sound Amplifiers (Amendment) Ordinance, 20 (No. LVII of 2007)

# Chapter Chapter ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

#### **ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS**

Through an Adjournment Motion under Rule 109 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007, Members seek adjournment of 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 two-hour debate, the concerned minister or any responsible government Member is required to make a concluding speech to give response to the points raised by the Members in their speeches.

#### 5.0 Session-Wise Breakup of Adjournment Motions

Almost one-fifth of the total time of the National Assembly proceedings during the second parliamentary year was spent in discussion on adjournment motions. The National Assembly took up 10 Adjournment Motions for discussions and the Members spoke on these motions for 47 hours and six minutes -- 19% of the total time of the parliamentary proceedings throughout the year.

The Adjournment Motion on the situation in Swat and Malakand moved by a PPPP Member was discussed during the entire 13th Session.

Similarly, the Adjournment Motion on the Kerry Lugar Bill as passed by the US Congress to give financial assistance to Pakistan was discussed in the 16th Session for more than nine hours (542 minutes).

In the 18th Session, the Members debated for more than three hours (185 minutes) on the incident of a train accident at a railway level crossing at Mian Channu through an Adjournment Motion. In the same session, the MNAs consumed almost two hours (114 minutes) in holding a debate on the Adjournment Motion on the issue of body searches and scanning of Pakistan's MNAs at US airports.

Similarly, the MNAs held a debate for more than seven hours (454 minutes) on the Adjournment Motion on issue of construction of Baglihar Dam, Kishan Ganga Dam and Wullar Barrage by India in violation of the Indus Basin Water Treaty. The Adjournment Motion on the conviction of Dr Aafia Siddiqui consumed more than three-hour time.

In the 19th Session, the Members held a debate on the bomb blast incident in Karachi through an Adjournment Motion for more than eight hours (494 minutes). Through another Adjournment Motion, the MNAs debated the prevailing power crisis in the country for six hours (360 minutes).

In the 20th Session, the Members held debate on the Adjournment Motion on the incident of Lahore Bomb Blast for more than four hours (252 minutes). In the same session, the issue of the non-release of development grants for the MNAs was discussed for two hours (120 minutes) through an Adjournment Motion.

Sr. No.	Issue Raised	Session	Time Spent Deliberating
1.	Situation in Swat and Malakand Divisions	13 <sup>th</sup> Session	3 hours, 28 minutes
2.	U.S. Kerry Lugar Bill	16 <sup>th</sup> Session	9 hours, 2 minutes
3.	Bomb blast and arson in Boulton Market, Karachi	18 <sup>th</sup> Session	8 hours, 14 minutes
4.	Construction of Baglihar Dam, Kishan Ganga Dam and Wullar Barrage by India in violation of Indus Basin Water Treaty	18 <sup>th</sup> Session	9 hours, 4 minutes
5.	Body searches and scanning of Pakistanis at US Airports	18 <sup>th</sup> Session	1 hour, 54 minutes
6.	Collision of a passenger train with a school van at a railway level crossing in Mian Channu	19 <sup>th</sup> Session	3 hours, 25 minutes
7.	Conviction of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui in the U.S	19 <sup>th</sup> Session	3 hours, 17 minutes
8.	Energy crisis	19 <sup>th</sup> Session	6 hours
9.	Lahore Bomb Blasts	20 <sup>th</sup> Session	4 hours, 12 minutes
10.	National grants of MNAs	20 <sup>th</sup> Session	2 hours
Total 47 hours, 6 r			

**Table 5.0: Adjournment Motions by Session and Time Duration** 

#### 5.1 Party-Wise Breakup of Adjournment Motions

Out of 10 motions debated in the House, five were submitted jointly by the Members of different political parties whereas the remaining five motions had been tabled by the Members belonging to a single party. The opposition Members belonging to the PML-N and the PML jointly moved four Adjournment Motions whereas they co-sponsored an Adjournment Motion on the Karachi Blast with the ANP and the MQM Members. Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Babar Awan of the PPPP tabled the motion to discuss Swat and Malakand crisis. The PML-N Members submitted the motion seeking debate on the Kerry Lugar Bill and the Lahore Bomb Blast incident. The MQM Members submitted two Adjournment Motions one on the train accident in Mian Channu and the other on the issue of development grants of the MPs.

There were seven Adjournment Motions which had been moved jointly by male and women Members.

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Table 5.1: Submission of Adjournment Motions (By Party and By Gender)

Sr. No.	Issue Raised in Adjournment Motions	Gender of MNAs	Party Affiliations
1.	Situation in Swat and Malakand Divisions	A Male Member	PPPP
2.	Kerry Lugar Bill		PML-N, PML
3.	Bomb blast and arson in Boulton Market, Karachi		PML-N
4.	Construction of Baglihar Dam, Kishan Ganga Dam and Wullar Barrage by India in violation of Indus Basin Water Treaty Joint Male and		PML-N,PML, MQM, ANP
5.	Body searches and scanning of Pakistanis at US airports	Female	MQM
6.	Collision of a passenger train with a school van at a railway level		PML-N
7.	Conviction of Dr. Aafia Siddiqui in the U.S		PML-N, PML
8.	Power crisis		PML-N, PML
9.	Lahore Bomb Blasts	Only Male Members	PML-N, PML
10.	National Grants of MNAs	A Male Member	MQM

#### **5.2 Assurance by the Government**

The government offered following assurances during discussion on four Adjournment Motions. The motions were related to the Lahore and Karachi bomb blasts, conviction of Dr Aafia Siddiqui and the Kerry Lugar Bill.

**Table 5.2: Government Assurances on Adjournment Motions** 

1111		
Adjournment Motion	Assurances	
Bomb blast and arson in Boulton Market, Karachi	<ul><li>(i)The final report of Chehlum procession blast and Jinnah Hospital attack (in Karachi) will be submitted within three weeks.</li><li>(ii) The government is taking steps to compensate Bolton Market arson loss.</li><li>(iii) People behind market arson have been identified and would be brought to justice.</li></ul>	
Bomb blast at Special Investigation Agency (SIA) building, Lahore	<ul><li>(i) The culprits will be brought to justice.</li><li>(ii) There have been talks between the Presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan and we are sure the outcome would be very positive.</li></ul>	
Conviction of Dr Aafia Siddiqui in the US.	The government will continue efforts to bring back Dr Aafia Siddiqui: PM	
Kerry Lugar Bill	The government has explicitly told the US that no compromise will be made on national sovereignty and autonomy and the country's nuclear assets. A total of \$1.5 billion aid will be utilized in construction of schools, hospitals and on the agriculture development. There are no hidden motives behind the Kerry Lugar Bill.	

#### **5.3 Debates on Adjournment Motions**

No woman Member took part in the debate on the Adjournment Motion on the issue of the Swat deal struck between the Taliban and the NWFP (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) government. This silence might have been in line with the party policies, but it may have sent a negative message to the women and girls of Swat and other militancy-hit areas, since the deal included many clauses undermining the basic rights of women.

While discussing the motions on the issues of terrorism, building of water reservoirs by India and conviction of Dr Aafia Siddiqui, the PPPP Members repeatedly blamed the previous military regime of General (retd) Pervez Musharraf responsible for leaving the country in a state of turmoil.

In general, the opposition Members expressed strong discontent with the Kerry Lugar Bill and its implications for Pakistan. The government gave counter-arguments and assurances. The opposition Members belonging to the PML-N expressed their displeasure over the government's performance, while at other times they supported certain actions of the government.

**Table 5.3: Discussion on Adjournment Motions (By Party)** 

	lable 5.5. Discussion on Adjournment Motions (by Farty)
Political Party	Main Points Made in Discussions on Adjournment Motions
	Justice for the people of the NWFP (now KP), who have been victims of bomb blasts and war against
	terrorism, should be ensured.
ANP	The Karachi situation should be taken very seriously.
7	The "Pakhtoons" have played an important role in the Karachi s development.
	Pakhtoons are not given identity cards in Karachi. This issue should be resolved.
	We should identify those who handed over Dr. Aafia to the U.S. There is a need to check incidents of
	violence against women in Pakistan.
INDD	Pakhtoons are being targeted in Karachi.
INDP	Dr Aafia s case is a matter of national dignity. The government should clarify as to which law permitted
	it to handover Dr Aafia to the U.S.
	Dr Aafia s case should be taken up with the U.S. with dignity.
	Dr Aafia Case: There is a need to shun the policy of following dictator's footsteps.
	The government should see if the Kerry Lugar Bill has any effect on the country's independence.
	The Karachi Bomb Blast is the evidence of growing Talibanization in Karachi, which should be halted
MMAP	as soon as possible.  The issue of construction of dams was not taken up properly with India. A report should be submitted
IVIIVIAE	to the House in this regard.
	Construction of water reservoirs on Chenab and Jhelum Rivers is an economic war waged by India.
	We will have to build dams.
	Legal experts are taking stock of the Kerry-Lugar Bill. We will have to go through it carefully. The
	government has not consulted us on this Bill.
	The government should protect religious processions.
	Karachi Yaum-e-Ashur attack is a conspiracy against Pakistan. We will have to identify the hands
	behind this conspiracy.
	The law and order situation has deteriorated badly during the past few years. The government should
	take action to protect lives of citizens.
PML	The government is not taking the water issue seriously with India.
	The water issue with India should be resolved through dialogue, not war. The issue should be taken
	up with the U.S. government as well.
	Action should be taken against those Pakistani authorities who permitted India to construct reservoirs
	on our rivers.
	The Kerry-Lugar Bill should be rejected outright.
	The House should approve a resolution on the water issue.
	The Kerry-Lugar bill is against Pakistan's security interests.
PML-F	The U.S. should be sent a message that the people and the Parliament of Pakistan have rejected the
	Kerry-Lugar Bill.
	The government is not performing to the utmost potential and unable to control Karachi situation.  Pakhtoons are being targeted in Karachi in the guise of operation against terrorists.
	The government should take serious notice of the humiliation, meted out to Dr Aafia in the U.S.
	Former president Gen (retd) Pervez Musharraf should be tried for handing over Dr Aafia to the U.S.
	Dr Aafia Case: The U.S. is a tyrant and terrorist country
	Dr Aafia Case: the missing persons' issue needs to be looked into seriously. Secret agencies are
	picking up people even today.
	Lahore Bomb Blast: The government should take immediate steps for the security of important
	buildings.
	Israeli engineers are helping India construct dams on our rivers. We will have to take back our right.
	Lands are being rendered barren due to abandoning of Kalabagh Dam.
	The Kerry-Lugar Bill only safeguards the U.S. interests. The PM should step forward for the
	independent policies of country.  India has violated Pakistan's rights by building reservoirs on rivers. The issue should be taken up at
	the International Court of Justice.
	Scarcity of water for irrigation is a grave issue. The fertile land of Bahawalpur is turning into barren
	land due to non-availability of water.
	We are hapless in stopping drone attacks.
	rve are riapiess in stopping drone attacks.

Political Party	Main Points Made in Discussions on Adjournment Motions		
	The insulting Kerry-Lugar Bill was passed only after a green signal from the Pakistan government. Legislation should be passed to stop the government from accepting such humiliating aid.		
	The Ashur attack and arson (Karachi terror attack): The government supported the arsonists.		
	Nuclear war can be erupted on water issue. India is using water as war weapon.		
PPPP	Sindh is running short of water for irrigation. The issue should be resolved on permanent basis.		
	Before talking to India, provinces should talk to each other on water distribution issue. Punjab is stealing Sindh's water.		
The Karachi terrorism incident is a conspiracy. We should keep working for peace.			
PPP-S	India is using four million acre more water than it is allowed (under Indus Basin Treaty). The World Bank also did not play its role. The Aeembly should adopt a resolution on the issue.		
	The Kerry-Lugar Bill has been introduced to control Pakistan. The conditional aid should be rejected. We should also track as to where all the U.S. aid had gone during the previous regimes.		

# Chapter C RESOLUTIONS

#### **RESOLUTIONS**

Through Resolutions, the Parliament (or its Houses) expresses an opinion, makes recommendations, or conveys a message on a specific and important issue. Through Resolutions, the House can also commend, condemn, urge or request an action by the government. Resolutions can be moved both by ministers and by private Members.

Rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007 states: 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.

#### 6.0 Resolutions on Orders of the Day

The Lower House of the Parliament passed 16 (25%) out of the total 64 Resolutions submitted by the Members during the second parliamentary year. Most of the Resolutions were placed on the agenda for the Private Members Days. Half of the Resolutions were deferred or not taken up by the House. However, there were only eight (12.5%) resolutions on which the government came out with some assurances.

Out of 64 Resolutions, 60 were put on the Orders of the Day whereas the National Assembly debated four Resolutions which were not mentioned on the agenda. Two of these Resolutions were taken up in the 17th Session and one each in the 19th and the 20th Session. The government tabled nine Resolutions, out of which four were passed. The remaining Resolutions were introduced by the Members belonging to various parliamentary parties.

Resolutions Number | Percentage of Total On the Orders of the Day 60 Not on the Orders of the Day 4 **Total Resolutions** 64 Taken up by the House 32 50% Passed by the House 16 25% Passed by the House with Government Assurances 12.5% 8

**Table 6.0: Resolutions on Orders of the Day** 

#### **6.1 Themes or Subject of Resolutions**

The Members tabled Resolutions on 25 different issues or subjects. They tabled highest number of eight Resolutions each on the issues related to education and health and on municipal issues of Islamabad. There were six Resolutions on employment, four on energy, and three each on economy, environment, minorities, public transport, water and terrorism and two each on agriculture, communications, inflation, internal security and social welfare issues.

Sr. No.	Theme	Number of Instances	Percentage
1.	Education	8	12.5%
2.	Health	8	12.5%
3.	Employment	6	9.4%
4.	Energy	4	6.3%
5.	Economy	3	4.7%
6.	Environment	3	4.7%
7.	Minorities	3	4.7%
8.	Public Transport	3	4.7%
9.	Terrorism	3	4.7%
10.	Water	3	4.7%
11.	Agriculture	2	3.1%
12.	Communication	2	3.1%
13.	Inflation	2	3.1%
14.	Internal Security	2	3.1%
15.	Social Welfare	2	3.1%
16.	Blasphemy	1	1.6%
17.	Business of House	1	1.6%
18.	Human Rights	1	1.6%
19.	Language	1	1.6%
20.	Legislation	1	1.6%

**Table 6.1: Subjects of Resolutions** 

Sr. No.	Theme	Number of Instances	Percentage
21.	PIA	1	1.6%
22.	Pollution	1	1.6%
23.	Railways	1	1.6%
24.	Sports	1	1.6%
25.	Women Rights	1	1.6%
Total		64	100%

#### 6.2 Resolutions Approved by the House

The 16 Resolutions approved by the National Assembly were mainly related to unemployment, price hike, health and human rights issues.

**Table 6.2: Resolutions Approved by the House** 

Sr. No.	Resolutions Approved by the House		
1.	The government should control unemployment.		
2.	The government should control price hike.		
3.	The government should take steps to control T.B., AIDS and hepatitis.		
4.	Resolution on Shariah Nizam-E-Adl Regulation 2009		
5.	The government should take immediate steps to control violation of human rights.		
6.	Murder of Shazia Masih		
7.	The government should make arrangements to support destitute children and women.		
8.	The government should take steps against the sellers of spurious medicines.		
9.	Printing of sacrilegious and blasphemous caricatures of the Holy Prophet of Islam.		
11.	Attack on the GHQ		
12.	Women's Parliamentary Caucus		
13.	Protection of Minority Rights		
14.	Gojra Incident		
15.	Swat Situation		
16.	The House condemns the assassination of Dr. Sarfraz Naeemi		

The were 52 Resolutions which were not taken up by the National Assembly during the year.

**Table 6.2.1: Resolutions Not Approved by the House** 

Sr. No.	Resolutions Not Approved by the House	
1.	Resolutions Not Approved by the House	
2.	The government should implement laws to ensure equal opportunities of employment for women in public and private sectors.	
3.	The government should minimize water, air and noise pollution.	
4.	The government should take immediate action against the foreigners who are staying illegally in Islamabad.	
5.	The government should lower the growing deficit of the PIA.	
6.	The government should fix pension of all the federal government servants equal to their basic pay on retirement.	
7.	The government should strictly implement the allocated quota for women for jobs in all the government institutions.	
8.	The government should establish mass transit system in Islamabad.	
9.	The government should ensure admission of all the students who are applying for admission to Masters classes in Federal Capital colleges for current academic year.	
10.	The government should remove from service those officers having dual nationality.	
11.	The government should introduce compulsory vocational education up to matric level for education in modern skills.	
12.	The government should activate price control authorities in Islamabad.	
13.	The government should streamline public transport system in all rural and urban areas of Islamabad.	
14.	The government should control growing corruption and irregularities in WAPDA.	
15.	The government should take steps against the sellers of spurious medicines.	
16.	The government should take steps to protect fresh water streams (nullahs) in Islamabad from the disposal of industrial, commercial and domestic wastes	
17.	The government should grant stipends to all the un-employed educated individuals.	
18.	The government should improve deteriorating standard of sports.	

Sr. No.	Resolutions Not Approved by the House	
19.	The government should conduct teachers' training programmes for all primary, secondary and higher secondary school teachers in the Federal Capital.	
20.	The government should stop the purchase and sale of human organs.	
21.	The government should fix consultation fee of private doctors.	
22.	The government should reduce fares of public transport in Islamabad.	
23.	The government should install at least one filtration plant at each union council for supply of clean drinking water.	
24.	The government should increase per capita income.	
25.	The government should make recruitment on merit in all the government institutions.	
26.	The government should increase the budget for education to achieve high literacy rate.	
27.	The government should establish allergy centres in all the district headquarters hospitals having networking with the NIH, Islamabad.	
28.	The government should introduce Urdu as an official language.	
29.	The government should monitor fees of all private schools, colleges and universities.	
30.	The government should provide electricity in all the areas of the country within five years.	
31.	The government should stabilize the value of Pak Rupee against U.S. Dollar.	
32.	The government should make arrangements for free and complete medical treatment of the patients in all the federal government hospitals.	
33.	The government should impose complete ban on deforestation.	
34.	The government should decrease the Railways deficit.	
35.	The government should increase the basic salaries of all federal government employees in proportion to the price hike.	
36.	The government should construct a two-way road from Kohat to Rawalpindi via Jand (Fatehjang) to link the southern districts of the KP and tribal agencies to Punjab.	
37.	The government should end beggary.	
38.	The government should construct new water reservoirs to remove the shortage of water.	
39.	The government should provide free education.	
40.	The government should restore educational increments of all federal government servants.	
41.	Disapproval of the National Reconciliation Ordinance, 2007 (Ordinance No. LX of 2007).	
42.	The government should provide clean drinking water.	
43.	The government should develop and promote agriculture.	
44.	The government should enhance exports of textile.	
45.	The government should plant maximum number of trees.	
46.	The government should end medical quackery.	
47.	The government should construct a new Khushhal Garh Bridge over Indus River.	
48.	The government should provide interest-free loans to farmers for the promotion of agriculture.	
49.	The government should increase funds of Bait-ul-Maal for support of helpless children, women, patients and disabled persons.	
50.	The government should plant maximum number of trees.	
51.	The government should implement the decision of minimum Rs6,000 salary of the labourers.	
52.	The government should end load-shedding.	

#### **6.3 Government Assurances**

The government responded to the House on eight Resolutions. The following table provides details of the Resolutions on which some assurances or responses came from the government.

**Table 6.3: Government Assurances on Resolutions** 

Sr. No.	Resolutions Passed by the House	Assurances and Govt Responses
1.	The government should control unemployment in the country.	The government is taking necessary steps to eliminate unemployment from the country.
2.	The government should control price hike in the country.	The government is taking necessary actions to check the price hike.

Sr. No.	Resolutions Passed by the House	Assurances and Govt Responses
3.	Resolution on Shariah Nizam-e-Adl Regulation, 2009.	This House recommends that the President being part of the Parliament may be pleased to accord approval to the said Regulation in terms of provisions of Article 247 of the Constitution.
4.	This House is of the opinion that the government should take immediate steps to control the incidents of violation of human rights in the country.	The government is taking necessary steps to eliminate this curse from the country.
5.	This House condemns the murder of a domestic servant child Shazia Masih in Lahore.	An FIR has been registered on the orders of the prime Minister and both the Prime Minister and the President had announced Rs5 lakh each as compensation. The provisions of Child Protection Bill should be applied.
6.	This House is of the opinion that the government should take steps against the sellers of spurious medicines in the country.	The manufactures of spurious medicines would be brought to justice and actions would be taken against them.
7.	This House condemns the terrorist attack on the GHQ.	This House condemns the attack on the GHQ and pays tributes to the martyred soldiers.
8.	Women Parliamentary Caucus.	This House recognizes the contribution of all political parties in uniting women on a single platform.

#### 6.4 Region-Wise Breakup of Resolutions

There were 56 Members who proposed various Resolutions. The Members belonging to Punjab introduced 42 (75%) of the total Resolutions whereas Sindh MNAs presented eight (14.3%) Resolutions, KP MNAs three (5.4%) Resolutions, minority Members two Resolutions and one Resolution was moved by FATA Members. No Member from Balochistan and Islamabad Capital Territory proposed Resolutions.

**Table 6.4: Members Moving Resolutions (By Province)** 

Political Party	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	FATA	Minority	Total
PPPP	7	7	0	0	0	0	1	15
PML-N	31	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
PML	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
ANP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MQM	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
INDP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MMAP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	42	8	3	0	0	1	2	56
Percentage of Total	75%	14.3%	5.4%	0%	0%	1.8%	3.6%	100%

#### 6.5 Gender-Wise Breakup of Resolutions

There were 24 women among 56 MNAs who had moved various Resolutions in the House showing that only 12% of the total male Members and 32% of the women MNAs introduced Resolutions during the parliamentary year.

Among 24 women movers of the Resolutions, 15 (62.5%) belonged to the PML-N, seven (29.1%) to the PPPP and one each (4.2%) to the PML and the ANP.

These 24 women MNAs were involved in the introduction of 40 (61%) Resolutions out of the total Resolutions tabled in the House during the year (see Table 6.5.2). Of these all-women Resolutions, 33 were proposed by an individual woman Member and seven by a group. On the other hand, male MNAs introduced eight Resolutions -- six by individual Members. There were 16 Resolutions moved jointly by male and women MNAs.

**Table 6.5.1: Members Moved Resolutions (By Party and By Gender)** 

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Gender of MNAs	PPPP	PML-N	PML	ANP	MQM	INDP	ММАР	Total No. of MNAs by Gender
Male	8	17	3	0	2	1	1	32
Female	7	15	1	1	0	0	0	24
Total	15	32	4	1	2	1	1	56

Table 6.5.2: Number of Resolutions Moved Independently or Jointly (By Gender)

	No. of Resolutions by Women MNAs	No. of Resolutions by Male MNAs	No. of Resolutions Moved Jointly	Total
Individually	33	6	0	39
Jointly	7	2	16	25
Total No. of Resolutions	40	8	16	64
Percentage	61.2%	13.4%	25.4%	100%

#### 6.6 Party-Wise Breakup of Resolutions

The PML-N Members tabled the largest number of 32 (57.1%) Resolutions followed by 15 (26.8%) by the PPPP Members. The PML-N also co-sponsored one Resolution with their colleagues in the MQM. Similarly, the PML Members moved two Resolutions -- one individually and the other jointly with the PPPP, the PML-N, the MQM, the ANP and the MMAP. The ANP Members moved two Resolutions whereas the MMAP Members moved one Resolution.

**Table 6.6: Submission of Resolutions (By Party)** 

(2)					
Political Party	No. of Members Moving Resolutions	Percentage			
PPPP	15	26.8%			
PML-N	32	57.1%			
PML	4	7.1%			
ANP	1	1.8%			
MQM	2	3.6%			
INDP	1	1.8%			
MMAP	1	1.8%			
TOTAL	56	100%			

Chapter
POINTS OF
ORDER

#### **POINTS OF ORDER**

Under the Assembly rules, a Member can raise a Point of Order only to point out any violation of the rules and procedure or to seek enforcement of certain rules required to regulate the business of the House. The Speaker is required to give a ruling on it. However, the Members kept on raising the issues of their constituencies or some important national matters through the POs. The opportunity to raise POs was frequently used by both treasury and opposition Members to make long speeches on political issues which, according to the parliamentary experts, is a misuse of the POs. The Opposition Leader alone raised 53 POs during the proceedings.

The data reveals that the Members raised a total of 1,124 Points of Order during the reporting period. The ministers or the Chair responded to 129 POs, but none of these attracted the Speaker's formal ruling. A total of 198 Members, including five ministers belonging to the Senate, and one adviser to the Prime Minister, raised the POs.

#### 7.0 Issues Raised Through POs

The MNAs interrupted the business of the House to raise 119 POs either to complain about non-inclusion of their submitted agenda items on Orders of the Day or to seek permission to take part in the discussions on agenda items that had been submitted by other Members.

The MNAs raised the issues related to security, terrorism, military operations and abduction (missing persons) through 83 POs whereas 75 POs were raised to highlight general law and order (excluding terror incidents) situation, particularly in their respective constituencies.

The MNAs spoke on issues of the government employees, unemployment and the government's recruitment policy through 47 POs.

There were 46 POs through which the Members drew the attention of the House towards matters related to the government's foreign policy. Through these POs, the Members spoke on important matters such as Pak-U.S. relations, Dr. Aafia case, drone attacks, the Kerry-Lugar Bill and Pak-India relations with reference to the construction of water reservoirs on Chenab and Jhelum Rivers by India.

The Members used 44 POs as an opportunity to criticize fellow colleagues, the President, the Prime Minister the federal and Punjab governments. Punjab Law Minister and Governor remained targets of criticism of the Members who were speaking on the POs. Some Members severely criticized ex-president Gen (retd) Pervez Musharraf in their speeches when they were allowed to raise the POs.

The minority MNAs raised POs to highlight plight of the Hindu community in Sindh and Christians in Punjab. Some Muslim Members also spoke on minority issues. There were 39 POs related to the minorities.

Similarly, the Members hailing from South Punjab and rural Sindh, irrespective of their party affiliations, raised quite frequently the issue of water scarcity for irrigation. They raised 39 POs on the water shortage issue.

There were 37 POs through which the Members spoke on human rights issues and the rights of women and children. Massive displacement of population from Swat and Tribal Areas due to military operations was the topic of 33 POs.

The Members delivered political speeches by raising 31 POs, mostly related to by-elections which were held in different constituencies. In their speeches, the Members spoke in favour and against the PML-N for allegedly seeking support of a banned sectarian organization in the Jhang by-polls and barring of women from voting in Lakki Marwat. The Members also highlighted the issues of mismanagement during by-polls and made allegations of rigging while speaking on the POs.

The other issues raised were: constitutional matters with reference to the proposed constitutional changes through 29 POs; MNAs' perks and privileges (21 POs); agriculture (20 POs); Gilgit-Baltistan matters (20 POs) and Balochistan issue (17 POs).

Table 7.0: Number of POs Raised on Various Issues

Sr. No.	Issues	No. of Pos	No. of Government Responses
1.	Business of House	119	18
2.	Security, terrorism, missing persons and military operations	83	11
3.	Law and Order, police torture	75	3
4.	Energy	71	7
5.	Governance and Transparency	59	0
6.	Employment	47	7
7.	Foreign Affairs	46	12
8.	Criticism of colleagues, government, previous governments	44	4
9.	Minorities	39	3
10.	Water for irrigation	39	3
11.	Women, Child and Human Rights	37	1
12.	IDPs	33	2
13	Elections	31	0
14.	Constitutional Affairs	29	2

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Sr. No.	Issues	No. of Pos	No. of Government Responses
15.	Miscellaneous	22	0
16	Perks and Privilege of Members	21	11
17.	Agriculture and Livestock	20	1
18.	Gilgit Baltistan	20	4
19.	Balochistan	17	3
20.	Democracy	17	1
21.	Economy	16	0
22.	Land and Revenue	16	7
23.	Education	15	2
24.	Sports	15	1
25.	Communications	14	0
26.	Media	14	2
27.	Development	12	1
28.	Natural Disasters	12	0
29.	PIA	12	3
30.	Environment, Drinking Water and Wildlife	11	0
31.	Sectarianism	11	0
32.	Health	10	1
33.	Judiciary	10	1
34.	Railways	10	0
35.	Water reservoirs	9	0
36.	NRO	7	2
37.	Accountability	6	2
38.	Corruption	6	1
39.	Blasphemy	5	0
40.	Request for Fateha	5	1
41.	Language	5	0
42.	Religious Affairs	4	0
43.	Local governments	4	0
44.	NGOs	4	0
45.	Ports and Shipping	4	0
46.	Polygamy	3	0
47.	Defence	2	0
48.	Housing	2	0
49.	Ideology of Pakistan	2	0
50.	Political Victimization	2	0
51.	UN Report on BB Murder	2	2
52.	Mining	1	0
53.	Naturalization	1	1
54.	Population	1	0
55.	Prisons	1	0
56.	Telecommunications	1	0
Total		1,124	129

#### 7.1 Government Assurances

Although, there was no compulsion upon the government to respond to the issues raised through the POs, it gave responses to 129 POs (11%) out of 1,124 POs raised by the Members.

Table 7.1 Government's Response to POs

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
1.	There is no mosque in the Parliament Lodges.	Speaker	A mosque is under-construction in Parliament Lodges.
2.	The country is still struggling with the sugar crisis. People can still be seen queuing outside utility stores.	Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	A committee has been established to import sugar.

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
3.	Forty-three paisa markup per unit is being charged from electricity consumers. People are worried of load-shedding.	Federal Minister for Water and Power	PEPCO owed Rs4 billion circular debt when I took charge. Rs10 billion FATA debt is also an additional burden on the government.
4.	The PM has announced withdrawal of the NRO Bill. How can it be withdrawn when the standing committee had already approved it?	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The bill can be withdrawn by the Speaker or the concerned minister and there is no need for a Resolution.
5.	The government should have taken the House into confidence on Foreign Minister's visit to the U.S.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The FM had been briefed about the Parliament's opinion on the issue and the heads of all the parties had been taken into confidence before his departure to the U.S.
6.	The government should disclose the details of the Kerry-Lugar Bill.	Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs	The Opposition have the right to differ with the government. We will respond to all their queries and will not compromise on the independence and integrity of the country.
7.	Land should be allotted for Christian graveyards across the country.	Federal Minister for Minorities	The provision of land for minority graveyards will be ensured.
8.	Swat IDPs are facing enormous problems.	Prime Minister	The government is taking measures to resolve IDPs' problems.
9.	As many as 4,800 employees in the KP have not been reinstated yet.	Parliamentary Leader of the ANP	The sacked employees should meet the CM. Their problem will be resolved.
10.	The Parliament has not been taken into confidence on Pak-U.S. dialogue.	Federal Minister for Housing and Works	The Prime Minister has taken the Parliament into confidence on the Pak-U.S. dialogue. We are talking to the U.S. on equality basis.
11.	The nation is worried over the PM's statement regarding judges' reinstatement.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The PM (in his statement) had only described difficulties (in reinstating the judiciary).
12.	The agriculture minister does not answer questions in the House, but has time to inaugurate Sui Gas schemes.	Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture	Any minister can inaugurate a development project in any constituency.
13.	A PML Member said the agriculture minister is going to inaugurate Sui Gas schemes in a constituency.	Prime Minister	The opposition MPs are also provided funds for the first time in Pakistan's history. No other than MNA from that constituency should inaugurate an uplift project.
14.	Notice should be taken of violence against women in Swat and Faisalabad.	Speaker	Women Parliamentary Caucus should investigate the incidents.
15.	The pay scales of Supreme Court Judges and other officials have been increased. Is this not a political corruption?	Prime Minister	The increment has been awarded as the high court officials have the same pay structure.
16.	Dr Aafia's case was not taken up with the visiting U.S. Foreign Secretary.	Deputy Speaker	The case came under discussion during the PM-U.S. Foreign Secretary meeting.
17.	Anti Pakistan slogans by the Interior Minister of Sindh.	Presiding Officer (From the Panel of Chairmen)	The Sindh minister's statement has been reported out of context. He was talking about the time when BB was killed and Asif Zardari chanted slogan 'Pakistan Khappay'.
18.	Unscheduled 22-hour load-shedding in Faisalabad is destroying textile industry.	Federal Minister for Water and Power	I have talked to the representatives of Faisalabad industry during my visit to the city. The government is seriously trying to make up the shortfall. The representatives have assured me that they would not agitate.
19.	Bulletproof vehicles are being imported for ministers. Who will protect ordinary citizens?	Federal Minister for Interior	Pakistan faces war. Only four ministers are using bulletproof cars. We are spending even uplift funds on security.
20.	The President's speech against 'conspirators' is condemnable. He should have named the conspirators.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The President is jointly elected by the both Houses. The President will take the House into confidence on March 16.

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
21.	The government should not have accepted the Kerry Lugar Bill.	Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting	The U.S. aid will be spent in mostly in social sector.
22.	Notice should be taken about rising POL prices in Pakistan.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The government has taken a notice of the rising fuel prices in the country.
23.	Swat IDPs are in worst conditions. They are not provided electricity.	Federal Minister for Water and Power	We are providing electricity to 10 IDP camps.
24.	Tribute to those killed by terrorists in the GHQ attack. The attack is a conspiracy against the country.	Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting	Security issues are there, which will be dealt with. Army has done a wonderful job in Swat.
25.	Condemnation of the Oct 12, 1999 takeover by Army.	Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting	The government also condemns Oct 12, 1999 takeover by Army.
26.	Some TV channels remained off air for many hours on the orders of the President.	Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting	No TV channel was barred by the government from airing transmissions.
27.	An independent and autonomous accountability institution should be constituted.	Prime Minister	We want to bring an accountability bill in consultation with Opposition.
28.	The Gilgit-Baltistan polls were rigged.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The elections were held in a free and fair manner, as per media reports.
29.	The government is using tactics to manage win in the Gilgit-Baltistan elections.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	We have no intention to rig elections. Please report irregularities or threats, if any.
30.	No PML-N member will accept plots offered by Cabinet Division.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The government is not doing politics of plots.
31.	The claims made by the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources over the increase in gas prices have not been fulfilled.	Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources	We will welcome positive suggestions by Opposition.
32.	The Opposition has not been consulted on Federal Service Commission Bill.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The law minister was not present in the House when the bill was tabled.
33.	Screening at the US airports is an insult to the nation. Delegations should not been sent to the US until screening condition is called off.	Prime Minister	We want good relations with the US on equality basis. Screening is not acceptable and neither are drone attacks. We will not compromise on nuclear assets.
34.	The Dr Aafia Case should be taken up with the US.	Prime Minister	We will provide legal support to Dr Aafia.
35.	The government should implement judicial verdicts in letter and spirit.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The government is following judiciary verdicts and Constitution. There will be no clash between state institutions.
36.	Former president Pervez Musharraf should be tried for attempts to murder Nawaz Sharif. Former Punjab CM Pervaiz Elahi should tell the facts to the House in an incamera session.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	Pervez Musharraf s case is <i>sub-judice</i> . Therefore, the issue cannot be discussed.
37.	Humiliation of Pakistani cricketers by India (IPL issue).	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	We will follow the decision of Foreign Committee on the cricketers' issue.
38.	Asian Bank wants 43% increase in electricity bills. The government should not follow it.	Prime Minister	Opposition is playing its role of pointing out flaws. We are not disobeying the Constitution.

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
39.	The government has chosen a wrong way in the appointment of judges. The government should abide by the Constitution.	Prime Minister	We respect all decisions made by the judiciary.
40.	Former president Pervez Musharraf is the biggest looter in the country's history. He has no right to talk against President Zardari. Article 6 should be invoked against him.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	If a Pakistani court issues warrant against Musharraf, we will implement it.
41.	What is the government position on the NRO?	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The case is with Supreme Court. We want across the board accountability.
42.	Extra-judicial killings should be stopped and report on F-11 Islamabad shootout be presented in the House.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	A report will be submitted on F-11 shootout in three weeks.
43.	Middleman will benefit from PASSCO procurement of rice.	Federal Minister for Agriculture	PASSCO was assigned to procure 40% while provinces were meant to procure 60% of rice but it was not implemented. We will ensure procurement of rice at 50 centers being opened today.
44.	A PML-N Member said he had submitted an Adjournment Motion on the issue of screening of Pakistani people at the US airports, which should be debated upon from Wednesday (January 2010).	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The debate can start from tomorrow onwards.
45.	The PCSIR lands in Karachi and Lahore are being occupied.	Federal Minister for Science and Technology	No one will be allowed to occupy PCSIR lands. We have talked to the CMs of the concerned provinces.
46.	A question on today's agenda was not responded by the relevant minister in previous sitting, saying it was not related to his ministry.	Deputy Speaker	I will conduct an inquiry into the matter.
47.	It was decided that one each CAN by Opposition and Treasury will be included in each sitting. Opposition should be given equal time, otherwise it will be futile for us to participate in the proceedings.	Deputy Speaker	One CAN will be tabled by each Treasury and Opposition in each sitting. This practice will be ensured in future.
48.	Judiciary's independence should be ensured.	Prime Minister	We are following the course of law and will be doing so in dealing with judiciary.
49.	A PMLN member raised an issue that the Parliamentary Secretary for Health did not respond to the CAN raised regarding the rising cases of tuberculosis.	Speaker	The matter should be probed and report t be submitted to the House.
50.	The parliamentary secretaries on Defence, Information, Environment and other ministries are not present in the House.	Deputy Speaker	I will talk to the PM regarding the absence of the secretaries.
51.	The Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs criticized the media for 'trying' government.	Prime Minister	We are not restricting media freedom. We have struggled for it.
52.	The Federal Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said the media had reproduced the expunged words in reports.	Deputy Speaker	Media should be careful and not reproduce the expunged words.
53.	The Pakistan team negotiating with the US did not take into confidence the House before or after the visit.	State Minister for Foreign Affairs	Each and every decision on foreign policy is taken after taking all players into confidence. The Foreign Minister will brief the House on the US visit.

Sr.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
<b>No.</b> 54.	Islamabad Club offers membership to bureaucrats and not to the MNAs. A committee should be constituted on this issue.	Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting	I will present a report in the House after an inquiry.
55.	As many as 200 Junagarh citizens have applied for Pakistani citizenship in 30 years despite the fact that Junagarh had acceded to Pakistan.	Federal Minister for Interior	Junagarh citizens have been denied citizenship due to cases registered against them.
56.	The police have harassed and picked up women in Shikarpur	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	We condemn the women harassment incidents. I will talk to the Sindh CM to avoid such incidents in future.
57.	A Member of the PML (Shikarpur NA-203) complained that a case had been registered against him despite assurances given by the Interior Minister.	Federal Minister for Interior	The issue will be resolved as soon as possible.
58.	A Member of the PML (Shikarpur NA-203) complained that a police officer had written a threatening letter to him.	Presiding Officer (From the Panel of Chairmen)	The said official will be called in a privilege committee meeting on April 4.
59.	A Member of the PML (Lakki Marwat NA-27) talked about the ongoing alleged corruption in the country.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The government would eliminate corruption through the law.
60.	The Parliamentary Secretary (Science and Technology) has said that the standing committee, which had investigated the matter of cancellation of two recruitments, could do nothing against him. Action should be taken against him.	Deputy Speaker	An action would be taken against the secretary.
61.	The Finance Committee s meeting should be called again. Notice for previous meeting was too short to comply with. It should be received at least three days prior to the meeting.	Chairperson of the NA Standing Committee on Finance	The meeting of the Finance Committee was scheduled to be held in November. It was rescheduled due to a holiday. Six Members turned up to the meeting.
62.	There should be elections for the Members of the Board of Governors of National Book Foundation.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The government would review the elections/nominations for the NBF BoG so that the procedures are transparent
63.	The draft for the bill to repeal the 17th amendment has been prepared twice but not presented before the House.	Prime Minister	The constitutional committee will complete its work shortly.
64.	Around 100,000 Murree and Bugti tribespersons were displaced in 2006 due to military operation.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	We are restoring 1973 Constitution to provide rights to the Baloch people.
65.	The House should debate the issues of Black Water and Law and order.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The NA is already debating the Kerry-Lugar Bill. We can postpone the debate to discuss Black Water issue, if the Opposition desires so
66.	The Parliamentary Leader of the PML raised the question if the Interior Minister was helpless in the murder case registered against a PML Member in Shikarpur despite his assurances.	Federal Minister for Interior	The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> . The government will not politically victimize anyone.
67.	Why the government has requested the UN to postpone report on Benazir Bhutto killing for 15 days?	Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources	The UN report will come in mid-April.
68.	People are protesting outside the House on the missing persons' issue. What is the government doing in the Dr Aafia case.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The government is actively pursuing Dr Aafia's case. Her children have been brought to Pakistan. The PM has talked to the US Foreign Secretary. The government is also supporting her financially.

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
69.	The government should reduce fuel prices.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The government is taking many steps to improve the situation.
70.	The nuclear programme is being rolled back.	State Minister for Foreign Affairs	The nuclear programme will not be rolled back.
71.	Taliban are recruiting people in Buner district.	Federal Minister for Special Initiatives	There is no such recruitment underway in Buner district.
72.	The PML-N has also rigged the Gilgit-Baltistan polls in one constituency. There should be re-polling in certain constituencies.	Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting	The polls were held in a free and fair manner. There was no rigging.
73.	The Sindh Police displayed acts of violence against the protesting employees of Karachi Water Management Board.	Prime Minister	The government does not believe in solving problems through means of violence. We have had discussions with political party leaders, including the Opposition Leader and the Sindh CM. This issue would be resolved as soon as possible.
74.	Notice should be taken of the police firing on protesting people in Chillas on Diamer-Bhasha Dam site, in which three people were killed.	Federal Minister on Kashmir Affairs	A judicial inquiry has been ordered. The DPO and the DCO have been removed from their offices.
75.	Why Pakistan's delegation to India has been reconstituted on Indian demand?	Former Information and Broadcasting Minister	It is a success of the government that India has come to dialogue table. The secretary, Foreign Affairs, has changed the constitution of the delegation.
76.	Favouritism is being practiced in recruitments from Sindh.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	It is a provincial subject. Recruitments are being done on merit.
77.	Teachers' salaries should be increased.	Federal Minister for Education	Welfare of teachers is being taken care of in the new education policy.
78.	The Punjab government's support to a banned organization is condemnable. Their combined rallies have mocked the country's foreign policy and challenged military institutions. The Chief Justice should take a notice on this issue.	State Minister for Interior	A report has been called on the issue.
79.	A PML MNA alleged that fabricated cases were being registered against him.	State Minister for Interior	The matter is with the privilege committee and its decision will be implemented.
80.	All MNAs have been provided Rs10 million funds and rest of the promised Rs10 million have not been released by the Finance Ministry.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The remaining funds were released yesterday.
81.	NA Secretariat staff has not been given any bonus so far.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	Orders have been issued to provide bonus to the NA Secretariat and PTV employees.
82.	Iran is ready to give 2000 mw electricity on Rs6 per unit.	Federal Minister for Water and Power	We are getting 39mw electricity from Iran for Gwadar. Another project of 100mw electricity with Iran has been started. It will take five years to get 1,000mw electricity from Iran.
83.	The PIA has abandoned its operations on Sukkur-Islamabad route which is an injustice to the people of Sukkur.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The MD PIA had assured that Islamabad- Sukkur flights would not be stopped. We will call the PIA MD in the House.
84.	What is the progress in the case of the murder of former KP attorney general.	Federal Minister for Interior	The report would be presented in the House soon.

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
85.	A 12-year old Christian girl Shazia became a fatal victim of child labour/abuse in Lahore. Such incidents must be stopped.	Federal Minister for Minorities	An FIR has been registered on the orders of the Prime Minister and both the Prime Minister and the President have announced Rs5 lakh compensation. The Child Protection Bill should be applied.
86.	The 17th amendment still exists.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The constitutional committee is working on the matter and the result will soon be there.
87.	The government should not use official resources for the Gilgit-Baltistan election campaign.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	The President has assured the PML-N chief that state machinery would not be used in the Gilgit-Baltistan elections.
88.	Load-shedding should be ended at the earliest.	Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources	Load-shedding would finish by the end of this month. The gas shortage would be fulfilled after the- installation of Pak-Iran Gas pipeline.
89.	A Member of the PML raised a issue that the adjournment motion on FATA has not being discussed.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	We will respond to any adjournment motion submitted by any party.
90.	Why the government has requested the UN to postpone the report on Benazir killing for 15 days?	Prime Minister	The Interior Minister will brief the House on the issue.
91.	Police is not cooperating in the case of accident involving the vehicle of the Punjab chief secretary.	Federal Minister for Interior	The IG Punjab police had been ordered to investigate the case.
92.	A list of the names of those people who have got their loans written off should be presented in the house.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	It is a good suggestion. There should be across-the-board accountability.
93.	There is strike in Jamshoro city against daylight robberies.	State Minister for Interior	A report has been called from the Sindh IG and will be submitted to the House.
94.	A Member of the PPPP said the nation had expressed gratitude on the announcement of the Balochistan Package.	Prime Minister	The Ministry of Interior has been ordered to remove the names of Baloch leaders from the ECL.
95.	A Member belonging to the PPPP expressed gratitude on the announcement of the Balochistan Package.	Federal Minister for Interior	The names of Akhtar Mengal and Attaullah Mengal have been removed from the ECL on the directives of the Prime Minister.
96.	A PPPP Member protested against the PIA's decision of not to operate flights on Sukkur-Islamabad route.	Deputy Speaker	Please forward an application to me. I will call the MD PIA to clarify the position.
97.	A Member of PPPP from Mirpurkhas complained that the House was paying less-attention towards the issue of water distribution in the country.	Federal Minister for Water and Power	Water distribution will be made in a just and fair manner.
98.	A Member of the PML complained of low- attention towards water distribution	Federal Minister for Culture	Water distribution will be made in a just and fair manner. This decision would be implemented as soon as possible.
99	Thousands of people in Sindh are protesting over the scarcity of irrigation water and construction of a power plant on Chashma Jhelum Link Canal, which would further undermine the supply of water to Sindh. The Minister for Water and Power should not allow construction of this plant.	Federal Minister for Water and Power	Each province has its representatives in IRSA. All decisions had been made with the consent of the two representatives from Sindh. If there are any complaints in this regard, please take it to the Council of Common Interests.
100.	The sacked employees of Sui Gas in Punjab and the KP should be reinstated in accordance with the Presidential Ordinance	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The issue will be solved soon. The MD's handling of the issue is not right.
101.	There is a terrorist attack in Peshawar (Nov 13, 2009). Steps should be taken to avoid such damage.	Federal Minister for Interior	Law and order is a provincial subject. The federal government is proactively supporting the provincial government to curb terrorism.

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
102.	35 people were killed in Charsadda terror attack. Notice should be taken.	Prime Minister	This is a guerilla war. The provincial government alone can't do much. Army is doing well. We should maintain the spirit that we showed in Malakand.
103.	Is there any plan to install security scanners in big cities?	Federal Minister for Interior	Scanners will be installed soon
104.	There was no ANP Member in the House Business Advisory Committee meeting.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	There was no ANP Member in the meeting despite the fact that an invitation had been sent to the party.
105.	IDPs' rehabilitation should be paced up. They are facing difficulties due to recent rains.	Prime Minister	We are following a comprehensive policy to rehabilitate the IDPs. Operation was the last option in Swat.
106.	Will there be operation in Waziristan as well?	Prime Minister	We will conduct an operation in Waziristan as well.
107.	The Speaker's efforts in running the House are laudable.	Speaker	The completion of two years of the National Assembly is symbol of progress of the country on route to democracy and equal rights for the women.
108.	The brother of the Speaker has died. Fateha should be offered for the departed soul.	Former Provincial Finance and Revenue Minister	Former Provincial Finance and Revenue Minister offered Fateha on behalf of all the Members.
109.	Flights to Sukkur have been stopped. The PIA should be asked to give reasons.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The PIA will continue to follow the previous schedule.
110.	The LHC CJ statement about "Hindu funding" of the terrorism has injured the feelings of Pakistani Hindus.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The LHC CJ must have talked about Indian Hindus. We seek apology from the entire Hindu community of Pakistan.
111.	Will Bait-ul-Maal provide funds for the treatment of conjoined baby girls?	Special Assistant to PM	The Bait-ul-Maal would provide funds for the treatment of the conjoined baby girls. It is also working on rehabilitation of homeless and hapless children in the country.
112.	The government should take notice of 12 Rabi-ul-Awal riots in Faisalabad.	Deputy Speaker	The President of Pakistan has ordered a judicial inquiry.
113.	A PMLN Member asked that the Publishing of Quran Bill was still pending with the Standing Committee.	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	The government has not objected to the bill.
114.	The house of a journalist Azaz Syed has been attacked by unknown assailants. Police did not reach on time, despite repeated calls.	Federal Minister for Interior	The IG Islamabad has been instructed to conduct an inquiry.
115.	Fake cases are being registered in Layyah (NA-181) constituency as part of political victimization	Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower	Thorough investigation will be made. We will have no objection if a House committee does this job.
116.	A PML Member alleged that fake cases were being registered against him.	Federal Minister for Defence Production	We will sort out this issue.
117.	A treasury Member has abused an opposition colleague. This is shameful. This incident will cripple the House proceedings. The Member should be suspended for this act. The government should decide about it by tomorrow.	Deputy Speaker	We are looking into the matter. Such incidents should not take place in the House. A meeting has been called in which the matter would be decided.
118.	Elections of National Assembly Cooperative Housing Society should be held.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	I will talk to the Chief Commissioner, Islamabad, to resolve the issue.
119.	We condemn the terror attacks, especially on the GHQ and resolve to continue fighting terrorists.	Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs	We will continue working for the internal security of the country.

Sr. No.	Issue	Responded to by	Response/Assurance
120.	The report on the Islamabad Club issue is yet to come.	Deputy Speaker	The report is likely to come by the end of current session or the advent of next session.
121.	After the announcement of Bhasha Dam's construction, a committee was constituted for the rehabilitation of the displaced people, but no action has so far been taken.	Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	The displaced people will be allotted one Kanal of land. The government has also assured an amount of Rs40 million to be given to the affected people.
122.	An FIR should be registered against the police and compensation of Rs5 million for every person killed in the Chillas incident should be ensured.	Prime Minister	I announce Rs0.5 million for the families of every killed person and Rs0.1 million for every injured person in the Chillas firing incident.
123.	Spurious drugs are being sold in the country. Shifa Laboratory's tablet consignment has proved to be spurious. Action should be taken.	Federal Minister for Interior	The FIA and NAB are working on it.
124.	Police is harassing Pakhtoons in Punjab, especially in Lahore. Every Pushto-speaking man is considered to be a terrorist.	Federal Minister for Interior	No one will be arrested on the basis of race and ethnicity.
125.	Routine agenda be suspended to discuss the Constitutional Reforms Committee report.	Speaker	Regular agenda is suspended with the Members' consent.
126.	The people of Bara Kahu demonstrated against the increase in the transport fares. The police started firing on the protesting people.	Federal Minister for Interior	We did not give any instructions of firing on the local populace who were protesting against transport fare hike.
127.	The PM should take notice of the incident of beating of a NUML University teacher.	Federal Minister for Interior	The university registrar has resigned and the official who had thrashed the teacher has publicly apologized.
128.	A Member of the MQM said that he had submitted a Calling Attention Notice on increasing incidents of kidnapping for ransom.	State Minister for Interior	The MQM is also part of the Sindh Government. He should have asked question directly to the provincial government. Interior Ministry will seek a report from the IG on growing incidents of kidnapping for ransom in the province.
129.	The House is being run without quorum.	Deputy Speaker	I will send a notice to the Members. If next time such non-serious attitude is shown, we will adjourn the session.

#### 7.2 Party-Wise and Region-Wise Breakup of Members

Having 53% representation in the House, the Members from Punjab raised 92 POs (47% of the total POs). The Sindh MNAs raised 49 POs (24.4%) whereas the province has 21% representation in the House. The KP Members with 12% representation raised 29 POs (14.6%) whereas the Balochistan MNAs with 5% representation took the floor to raise 10 POs (5%). FATA Members make up 3.5% of the National Assembly, while they raised 4.5% of the POs. Minority Members raised eight POs (4%) while they are 3% of the total strength of the National Assembly.

**Table 7.2 Members Raising POs (By Province and By Party)** 

Party	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	FATA	Balochistan	Punjab	Minority	Sindh	ICT	Total
ANP	7							7
INDP	1	9	2	1				13
MMAP	4		3					7
MQM					1	21		22
PML-F						1		1
PML-N	4		1	44	3		1	53
PML	5		1	15	2	1		24
PPPP	7		3	32	2	26		70
PPP-S	1							1
Total	29	9	10	92	8	49	1	198
%	14.6%	4.5%	5%	47%	4%	24.4%	0.5%	100%

In general, the political parties raised POs almost equal to their proportion of representation in the National Assembly. The MQM was the only significant exception, with 7% of the Members in the Lower House, who put forward 11% of the POs. The PPPP Members raised 35% POs whereas they have 37% of the seats in the National Assembly. The PML-N, with 26.5% of the Assembly seats, put forward 27% of the POs. The PML, which forms 16% of the Assembly, raised only 12% of the POs. Single Member parties of the BNP-A and the NPP did not raise any PO throughout the year.

Table 7.2.1 Political Parties' Share in Proportion to Assembly Seats

Party	Total Members Involved in POs	Share of Members Involved in POs	Total Party Seats	Share of Seats
ANP	7	4%	13	4%
BNP-A	0	0%	1	0.3%
INDP	13	7%	17	5%
MMAP	7	3%	7	2%
MQM	22	11%	25	7%
NPP	0	0%	1	0.3%
PML-F	1	0.5%	5	1.5%
PML-N	53	27%	90	26.5%
PML	24	12%	54	16%
PPPP	70	35%	126	37%
PPP-S	1	0.5%	1	0.3%
Total	198	100%	340	100%

#### 7.3 Gender-Wise Breakup of Members

Out of 198 Members who raised POs, there were 49 women (25%). About one-third of the PML (33%) and the PPPP (29%) Members involved in raising POs were women. Similarly, 27% of the MQM Members and 23% of the PML-N Members raising POs were women.

Table 7.3: Members Raising POs (By Gender and By Party)

Party	Women	Men	Total	Percentage of Women Members Among Those Who Raised POs
ANP	1	6	7	14%
INDP	1	12	13	8%
MMAP	1	6	7	14%
MQM	6	16	22	27%
PML-F	0	1	1	0%
PML-N	12	41	53	23%
PML	8	16	24	33%
PPPP	20	50	70	29%
PPP-S	0	1	1	0%
Total	49	149	198	25%

The women Members from Punjab and Sindh were found to be most active compared to their male colleagues from the same province with regard to raising of POs. Almost one-third (31%) of the Members from these provinces who put forward POs were women. Similarly, 20% of Balochistan Members and 10% of KP Members involved in raising POs were women.

Table 7.3.1 Members Raising POs (By Gender and By Province)

Gender	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	FATA	Balochistan	Punjab	Minority	Sindh	ICT	Total
Male	26	9	8	64	8	33	1	149
Female	3	0	2	29	0	15	0	49
Total	29	9	10	93	8	48	1	198
Women as % of Total	10%	0%	20%	31%	0%	31%	0%	25%

Chapter C MOTIONS UNDER RULE 259

#### **Motions Under Rule 259**

Under Rule 259 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007, 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 Speaker, moves a substantive motion immediately after in appropriate terms in which case, a question shall be put.

#### 8.0 Motions Under Rule 259 on Orders of the Day

A total of 64 motions were introduced by the Members under Rule 259 during the second parliamentary year. Out of these, only three were taken up and debated by the House. Many of the issues highlighted in the motions had already been debated by the Members through other means provided in the Assembly rules.

**Table 8.0: Motions Introduced Under Rule 259** 

Sr. No.	Motions Taken Up By the House
1.	The bomb blast and subsequent arson in Boulton Market, Karachi.
2.	The situation arising out of the passage of the Kerry-Lugar Bill.
3.	Law and order situation.

Sr. No.	Motions Not Taken Up By the House
1.	Petroleum policy of the government.
2.	Privatization policy of the government.
3.	Steps being taken by the government to improve agriculture.
4.	Increasing poverty.
5.	Problems of farmers arising out of substandard fertilizer and spurious insecticides/pesticides.
6.	Shortage of accommodation for the government employees.
7.	Steps being taken by the government to improve standard of sports.
8.	Performance of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) with reference to its present deficit.
9.	Performance of Estate Office, Islamabad.
10.	Policy of the government with reference to establishment of more federal government hospitals.
11.	Deteriorating quality of postal services.
12.	Performance of Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).
13.	Adulteration in edible items.
14.	Manufacturing of substandard medicines.
16.	Non-observance of quota allocated for women in government service.
17.	Rate of profit on National Saving Certificates.
18.	Manufacturing of substandard and spurious medicines.
19.	Increasing corruption.
20.	Media policy of the government.
21.	Unscheduled and frequent load-shedding by different electricity companies under the control of WAPDA.
22.	Environmental pollution.
23.	Adulteration in edible items.
24.	Fast spreading of hepatitis disease.
25.	Problems faced by Hujjaj during Hajj season.
26.	Increase in the prices of sugar.
27.	Tourism policy of the government.
28.	Steps taken to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to the citizens.
29.	Non-establishment of more federal government hospitals in Islamabad.
30.	Rapid decrease in the rate of profit on National Saving Certificates.
31.	The government's failure to take effective steps to alleviate poverty.
32.	Performance of the government hospitals in Islamabad.
33.	Performance of Pakistan Railways.
34.	Health policy of the government.
35.	Deteriorating standard of education.

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Sr. No.	Motions Not Taken Up By the House
36.	Problems arising from non-existence of uniform education system.
37.	Alleviation of poverty.
38.	Rapid decrease in the number of livestock.
39.	Non-presentation of Pay and Pension Committee report.
40.	Performance of Ministry of Housing and Works with reference to Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation.
41.	Performance of Motorway Police.
42.	Spread of diseases due to non-availability of clean drinking water in the country.
43.	Situation arising out of devaluation of Pakistani currency in the international market.
44.	Textile policy of the government.
45.	Performance of Capital Development Authority (CDA) with special reference to development of residential sectors in Islamabad.
46.	Constant losses in PIA.
47.	Rapid decrease in the profit rate on National Savings Certificates.
48.	Performance of postal services in the country.
49.	Non-fixation of maximum upper limit of fees by the private educational institutions in Islamabad.
50.	Performance of Benazir Income Support Programme.
51.	Misuse of Afghan Transit Trade Agreement.
52.	Consistent losses of Pakistan Railways.
53.	Agriculture policy of the government.
54.	Steps taken by the government to control smuggling of narcotics.
55.	Rise in inflation.
56.	Non-supply of clean drinking water to the residents of Islamabad.
57.	Performance of Ministry of Social Welfare with reference to provision of shelter and security to the homeless young and old women.
58.	Performance of Planning Commission.
59.	Problems of working women

#### 8.1 Party-Wise Breakup of Members Who Raised Motions Under Rule 259

Out of 64 motions introduced under Rule 259, 55 (86%) were put up by the Members belonging to a single party whereas nine motions were submitted jointly by the Members belonging to different parties.

The PML-N Members introduced 37 motions (57.8%), followed by 17 motions (26.6%) by the PPPP Members.

Most of the motions (10) moved by the PML-N Members were on the economy-related issues. The other issues raised through Motion under Rule 259 were related to health, social welfare, planning and development, education, security and law and order, food and agriculture, women's development, commerce, sports, transport and communication.

Through these motions, the PML-N Members had sought debate on the government policies on petroleum and textile, the performance of the PIA, Estate Office Islamabad and the Planning Commission and the issues of National Saving Certificates, the prices of sugar, the losses of Pakistan Railways, and rising inflation.

Through six motions, the PML-N Members had expressed the desire to seek debate on health issues, including establishment of more federal government hospitals, manufacturing of substandard medicines, performance of government hospitals in Islamabad and non-supply of clean drinking water to the residents of Islamabad.

Through other six motions, the PML-N Members sought discussion on the issues related to social welfare, such as increasing poverty, increasing unemployment, the problems faced by Hajis during Hajj season, non-fixation of maximum upper limit of fees by private educational institutions in Islamabad, the performance of the Benazir Income Support Programme and Ministry of Social Welfare with reference to provision of shelter and security to homeless young and old women.

Similarly, the PML-N Members submitted four motions to discuss the shortage of accommodation for the government employees, unscheduled and frequent load-shedding by different power companies, the performance of Ministry of Housing and Works with reference to Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation, and the performance of the CDA.

The other motions submitted by the PML-N Members were on the issues, including deteriorating situation of the education system, law and order, increasing terrorism, smuggling of narcotics, agriculture policy, decrease in livestock, women's development, non-observance of quota allocated for women in government services, problems of working women, misuse of Afghan Transit Trade Agreement, standard of sports, and the performance of Pakistan Railways.

The PPPP Members submitted 17 Motions under Rule 259 to discuss the issues related to economy, health, security, law and order, social welfare, transport, communications, food and agriculture and planning and development.

The particular issues raised by the PPPP Members through Motions under Rule 259 included the government's privatization policy, the system of Zakat and Ushr, the performance of the SECP, the tourism policy, devaluation of Pakistani currency, losses in the PIA, rapid decrease in the profit rate on National Savings Certificates, adulteration in edible items, spread of diseases due to non-availability of clean drinking water, increasing terrorism, the bomb blast and arson in Boulton Market, Karachi, the government's failure to take effective steps to alleviate poverty, non-presentation of the Pay and Pension Committee report and the performance of Motorway Policy.

The MQM Members through one motion sought discussion on the media policy of the government.

Table 8.1.1: Issues Raised and Number of Motions Moved Under Rule 259 By Members Belonging to Single Party

Issues	PML-N	PPPP	MQM	Total
Commerce	1	0	0	1
Economy	10	7	0	17
Education	2	0	0	2
Food and Agriculture	2	1	0	3
Health	6	2	0	8
Planning and Development	4	1	0	5
Security/Law and Order	2	2	1	5
Social Welfare	6	2	0	8
Sports	1	0	0	1
Transport and Communication	1	2	0	3
Women's Development	2	0	0	2
Total	37	17	1	55
Percentage	57.8%	26.6%	1.6%	86%

#### 8.1.2 Issues Raised Jointly By Members

Out of 64 motions submitted under Rule 259, nine were moved jointly by Members of different parties. These motions were related to the problems of farmers arising out of substandard fertilizer and spurious insecticides/pesticides, law and order situation, environmental pollution, spread of hepatitis disease, health policy, alleviation of poverty, media policy and adulteration of edible items.

#### 8.2 Gender-Wise Breakup of Members Who Raised Motions Under Rule 259

Out of 64 Motions under Rule 259, 33 (51.6%) were submitted by the women MNAs, who make up 22% of the Assembly. There were 24 motions (37.5%) which were submitted by women MNAs individually whereas they jointly submitted nine motions (14%). The women Members belonging to the PML-N individually submitted 17 motions (26.6%).

On the other hand, the male Members of the Assembly submitted 17 Motions (26.6%) under Rule 259. Out of these, 16 motions were tabled by them individually and one jointly with other MNAs.

There were 14 motions (22%) introduced under Rule 259 jointly by male and women Members.

Table 8.2: Submission of Motions under Rule 259 (By Gender)

Jointly by					
Male MNAs	Jointly by Female MNAs	Jointly by Men and Female	Individually by Male MNAs	Individually by Female MNAs	Total
1	7	7	7	17	39
0	2	5	8	5	20
0	0	1	0	1	2
0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	1
1	9	14	16	24	64
1.5%	14%	22%	25%	37.5%	100%
	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 7 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9	1     7     7       0     2     5       0     0     1       0     0     0       0     0     0       0     0     1       1     9     14	1     7     7     7       0     2     5     8       0     0     1     0       0     0     0     1       0     0     0     0       0     0     1     0       0     0     1     0       1     9     14     16	1     7     7     7     17       0     2     5     8     5       0     0     1     0     1       0     0     0     1     0       0     0     0     0     1       0     0     0     0     1       0     0     1     0     0       1     9     14     16     24

Chapter C MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### **MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Under Rule 87 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007, the Speaker 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, including matters which have been the subject of a recent Question, starred or unstarred.

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

The House took up only seven Matters of Public Importance out of 19 present on the Orders of the Day. The issue of supply of contaminated water from Rawal Dam, increase in HIV/AIDS in the country, manufacturing and sale of substandard medicines, shortage of urea fertilizer, prevailing law and order situation and imprisonment of 18 Pakistan Army personnel in Indian jails since the 1965 war were amongst the issues discussed in the House.

The House did not take up 12 Matters of Public Importance presented on the Orders of the Day either because of the shortage of time or more pressing issues required urgent attention. The issues which were not taken up by the House included illegal sale of kidneys and other human organs; spread of fatal diseases due to emission of radiating waves/signals from mobile telephone towers installed in the densely-populated areas; rapidly increasing quackery; rise in the prices of medicines; alarming increase in child labour; growing trend of smoking at public places; illegal sale of duty free items passing through Pakistan under Afghan Transit Trade Agreement; closure of 50,000 power looms due to non-availability of yarn; decrease in the export of leather products, fruits and vegetables; and stranding of 800 Pakistani Umrah Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

Table 9.0: Matters of Public Importance Submitted by the Members

Sr. No.	Matters Discussed by the Assembly					
1.	Flow of sewage water of residential houses and poultry farms of the adjacent areas into Rawal Dam, causing contamination of water.					
2.	Increasing HIV/AIDS.					
3.	Manufacturing of spurious and sub-standard medicines and their sale.					
4.	Shortage of urea fertilizer.					
5.	Stranding of 800 Pakistani Umrah pilgrims in Saudi Arabia who were sent by tour operators without having their return tickets and completing other relevant documents.					
6.	Imprisonment of 18 Pakistani Army Personnel in Indian Jails since the 1965 war.					
7.	Law and order situation.					

Sr. No.	Matters Not Discussed by the Assembly
1.	Increase in the ratio of T.B. patients of the age between 15-49 years.
2.	Illegal sale of duty free items passing through Pakistan under Afghan Transit Trade Agreement.
3.	Increase in child labour.
4.	Closure of 50,000 power looms due to non availability of yarn.
5.	Installation of Rental Power Plants and its impact on electricity prices and the economy.
6.	Spread of fatal diseases from the emission of radiating waves/signals from mobile telephone towers installed in densely
	populated areas.
7.	Illegal sale of kidneys and other human organs.
8.	Decrease in the ratio of export of leather products, fruits and vegetables.
9.	Increase in medical quackery.
10.	A 50 to 70% increase in the prices of medicines has been observed in the country. The current prices are unaffordable to low income segments of the society and particularly beyond reach of the people living below the poverty line.
11.	There is a growing trend of smoking at public places.
12.	The agricultural sector demands uninterrupted electricity supply from 10pm to 6am to enhance the agriculture production and overcome food shortage in the country.

#### 9.1 Party - Wise Breakup of Members

There were 12 Matters of Public Importance submitted by the Members belonging to one party. These Members belonged to the PML-N, the PPPP and the PML. Besides this, there were seven Matters of Public Importance raised jointly by the Members belonging to the PML-N, the PPPP, the PML and the MQM.

The PML-N and the PPPP Members jointly raised seven issues through Matters of Public Importance whereas the PPPP and the PML Members submitted two such agenda items. Similarly, the Members from the PML-N, the PPPP and the MQM jointly submitted two Matters of Public Importance.

#### 9.2 Gender - Wise Breakup of Members

There were 16 matters on the Orders of the Day which were jointly submitted by male and women Members. On the other hand, three

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such items were brought on the Orders of the Day individually by male MNAs.

#### 9.3 Issues Raised in Matters of Public Importance

The Matters of Public Importance submitted by the Members have been classified in the following 10 categories with respect to the issues:

#### 9.3.1 Health (7 Items)

- A high level increase has been noted in the ratio of TB patients of ages between 15 and 49 years. 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.
- A 50 to 70% increase in the prices of medicines has been observed in the country. The current prices are unaffordable to low income segments of the society and particularly beyond reach of the people living below the poverty line.
- The number of AIDs (HIV positive) cases is rapidly increasing.
- Quackery and malpractices in healthcare profession are common and rapidly increasing.
- The manufacturing and sale of spurious and substandard medicines is a large-scale business and is flourishing in Pakistan. The drugs, which are fatal to human health, are available in the markets, hospitals and dispensaries. Illegal sale of kidneys and other human organs is going on in the country.
- There is a growing trend of smoking at public places.

#### 9.3.2 Economy (2 Items)

- In 1965, the Pakistan government signed the Afghan Transit Trade Agreement, according to which various items were to be imported by sea to Karachi and then transported to Afghanistan by road. No duty or tax is charged on these items by the Pakistan government. These duty free items passing through Pakistan under the agreement are now being sold illegally in the country.
- There has been an alarming decrease in export of leather products, fruits and vegetables.

#### 9.3.3 Water (1 Item)

■ Flow of sewage water from residential houses and poultry farms of the adjacent areas into Rawal Dam is contaminating water. The inflow of pollutants is contributing to the deteriorating quality of water. Rawal Dam has been supplying water to the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad for domestic use since its construction in 1962.

#### 9.3.4 Child Rights (1 Item)

■ There is an alarming increase of child labour in the country.

#### 9.3.5 Agriculture (2 Items)

■ The country is experiencing the worst shortage of urea fertilizer. The farmers use a large quantity of urea for crop production and the non-availability will lead to a cut down of crop production, especially wheat. The agricultural sector demands uninterrupted electricity supply from 10pm to 6am to enhance the agriculture production and overcome food shortage in the country.

#### 9.3.6 Energy (2 Items)

- Closure of 50,000 power looms in the country due to non-availability of yarn.
- Installation of rental power plants and its impact on electricity prices and the economy.

#### 9.3.7 Telecommunications (1 Item)

Fatal diseases are spreading due to emission of radiating waves/signals from mobile telephone towers installed in the densely-populated areas.

#### 9.3.8 Religious Affairs (1 Item)

■ Some 800 Pakistani Umrah pilgrims were stranded in Saudi Arabia as the tour operators, who had been officially registered with the Ministry of Hajj, sent the pilgrims without return tickets and relevant documents.

#### 9.3.9 Pak-India Relations (1 Item)

■ There are 18 Pakistan Army personnel in Indian jails since the 1965 war.

#### 9.3.10 Law and Order (1 Item)

■ The law and order situation in country.

#### 9.4 Members' Participants in Debates on Matters of Public Importance

■ There were 13 women and 11 male Members who participated in the debates on Matters of Public Importance which were taken up by the House. Among 24 Members who took part in debates, six belonged to the PPPP, 13 to the PML-N, three to the PML, one each to the ANP and the MMAP, and one independent.

Table 9.4: Participants in Debates on Matters of Public Importance

Category	Number of Members		
Male MNAs	11		
Women MNAs	13		
PPPP	6		
PML-N	13		

Category	Number of Members
PML	3
ANP	1
MMAP	1
Independent	1

# Chapter Chapte

#### PROTESTS, BOYCOTTS, AND WALKOUTS

There were 32 instances of protests, boycotts and walkouts observed during the 2nd parliamentary year. On most of the occasions, the Speaker took notice of the protests, boycotts and walkouts and persuaded the Members to maintain the decorum of the House. However, in few cases, neither the Speaker nor the Members took notice of protests by other Members.

The House witnessed two multi-party protests on the issues of harassment of MQM Members in Lahore and the suicide attacks on the GHQ. The Members stage token walkouts on these two occasions and returned to the House after five minutes. In the remaining 30 instances, the protests were held by the Members of a single party.

**Table 10.0: Issues (Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts)** 

Sr. No.	Issues
1.	Alleged "Mass Killings" of Baloch people in Karachi.
2.	Alleged rigging in Gujrat by-election.
3.	Alleged cheating in the election of the BOG of the National Book Foundation.
4.	The Kerry Lugar Bill.
5.	Murder of three Baloch nationalist leaders.
6.	Permission denied to speak on the GHQ attack issue.
7.	The government's decision to launch military operation in Waziristan.
8.	The harassment of the MQM Members in Federal Lodges, Lahore.
9.	The kidnapping of five people in Karachi and murder of two people in Hyderabad.
10.	Non-availability of ministers to respond to queries regarding load-shedding.
11.	Sugar Crisis in FATA.
12.	Women Protection Bill.
13.	Alleged rigging in Gilgit-Baltistan polls.
14.	Irregularities in Gilgit-Baltistan Elections.
15.	Some Members staged walkout when they were denied permission to speak.
16.	Neglecting FATA in amending the constitution.
17.	Nizam-e-Adl Regulation.
18.	On the LHC Chief Justice's remarks alleging Hindu financing of terror attacks in the country.
19.	Increase in oil price.
20.	Alleged "cheating" on the voting of Article 3 of the Finance Bill.
21.	A Member staged a walkout when the Speaker didn't allow him to raise PO.
22.	Violence on students in Multan.
23.	Misbehavior of a PPPP MNA.
24.	Burning of a Christian Church in Karachi.
25.	The NRO.
26.	Not providing opportunities to framers for wheat harvesting.

#### 10.1 Party and Region-Wise Details of Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts

There were 26 Members who lodged protests or staged walkouts or boycotted the proceedings during the parliamentary year. Out of these, nine Members belonged to the ruling PPPP, three to the PML-N, five to the PML, three to the MQM, two to the MMAP, one to the ANP and three Independents. Most of the PPPP Members lodged their protests in their individual capacity. PML-N's protests were collective party protests. Almost half of the Members involved in protests, boycotts and walkouts (12 out of 26) were from Punjab and seven were from Sindh.

Table 10.1: Members Involved in Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts (By Party and By Province)

Party Affiliations	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	FATA	Total
PPPP	4	4	1	0	0	9
PML-N	3	0	0	0	0	3
PML	4	0	1	0	0	5
MQM	0	3	0	0	0	3
ANP	0	0	1	0	0	1
MMAP	1	0	0	1	0	2
Independents	0	0	0	2	1	3
Total	12	7	3	3	1	26
Percentage	46.2%	26.9%	11.5%	11.5%	3.9%	100%

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#### 10.2 Conduct of Members

The Members are required to must comply with the accepted standards of behavior during the session vis-à-vis to their actions that are prohibited under the Assembly rules. These actions range from walking around during the session to uttering seditious or inflammatory comments in speeches.

The following violations of the rules were observed in the National Assembly sessions during the second parliamentary 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

- a. Moving/walking around frequently.
- Moving between a Member who is speaking and the Speaker.
- Applauding or referring to strangers present in the galleries [other than foreign delegations].
- Making noise. d.
- Making running commentaries.
- Using offensive expressions or abusive language.
- Using mobile phones in the House.
- Eating/drinking during proceedings.
- Delivering written speeches without the Speaker's permission

## Chapter **AMENDMENTS TO** THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND **CONDUCT OF** BUSINESS

### AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

#### 11.0 Proposed Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

The business of the House is conducted according to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007. The Members moved 12 motions seeking amendments to certain provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly 2007 during the second parliamentary year.

Table 11.0: Amendments Sought in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

Rule No.	Торіс				
Rule 17	Speaker's decision on a Point of Order				
Rule 18	Raising a matter which is not a Point of Order				
Rule 22	Power of the Speaker to suspend sitting or adjourn the Assembly				
Rule 70	Notice of questions				
Rule 72	Notice of admission of questions				
Rule 73	Limit of number of questions				
Rule 119	Introduction of Private Members' Bill				
Rule 133	Submission of a bill clause by clause				
Rule 182	National Assembly budget				
Rule 201	Committee functions				
Rule 227	Powers to take evidence or call for papers, records or documents.				
Rule 293 Notice for amendment to the rules					

The Following amendments to the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business were taken up by the House and sent to the respective committee.

#### Amendment to Rule 17 (Speaker to Decide Points of Order):

- (1) A Point of Order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles as to regulate the business of the Assembly and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.
- (2) A Point of Order may be raised in relation to the business before the Assembly at the moment: Provided that the Speaker may permit a Member to raise a Point of Order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another, if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the Assembly.
- (3) A Point of Order may not be raised before the Speaker has disposed off the earlier Point of Order.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of sub-rules (1), (2) and (3), a Member may formulate a Point of Order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is a valid Point of Order and, if so, give his decision thereon which shall be final.
- (5) No debate shall be allowed on a Point of Order, but Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear Members before giving his decision.
- (6) A Point of Order is not a point of privilege.
- (7) A Member shall not raise a Point of Order (a) to ask for information; (b) to explain his position; (c) when a question on any motion is being put to the Assembly; (d) which may be hypothetical; or (e) that Division Bells did not ring or were not heard.
- (8) There shall be no discussion on a decision on a Point of Order.

#### Amendment to Rule 18 (Raising a Matter Which is Not a Point of Order):

- (1) The Speaker may allot last half an hour of every sitting, except on Fridays, for raising a matter which is not a Point of Order. The Member shall be permitted to raise it, only after Speaker has given his consent and at such date as Speaker may fix.
- (2) The matter referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be primarily the concern of the government and it shall not raise more than one issue.

#### Amendment to Rule 22 (Power of Speaker to Suspend Sitting or Adjourn the Assembly):

In the case of a grave disorder arising in the Assembly, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, suspend any sitting for a time to be specified by him or adjourn the Assembly

#### Amendment to Rule 70 (Notice of Questions):

A clear 15-day notice of a question shall be given unless the Speaker, with the consent of the minister concerned, allows a question to be asked at shorter notice

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#### Amendment to Rule 72 (Notice of Admission of Questions):

No question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer until 10 clear days have expired from the day on which notice of admission of the question by the Speaker was given by the secretary to the minister.

#### Amendment to Rule 73 (Limit of Numbers of Questions):

Not more than two starred questions, including a short notice question and two unstarred questions from the same Member shall be placed on the list of questions for any one day:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to a question postponed or transferred from an earlier date or to another division.

#### Amendment to Rule 119 (Introduction of Private Member's Bill):

- (1) A motion for leave to introduce Private Member's Bill shall be set down in the Orders of the Day on private Members' day.
- (2) If a motion for leave to introduce a Private Member's Bill is opposed, the Speaker may without further debate put the question. When the leave is granted, the Member-in-charge shall move to introduce the bill forthwith, and the bill shall stand introduced. Copy of the bill shall be supplied to the Members: Provided that when the bill is opposed at its introduction, the Speaker may permit a brief statement to the mover and the minister opposing it.
- (3) Subject to these rules, the procedure adopted for the Government Bills shall also be followed for the Private Member's Bills.

#### Amendment to Rule 133 (Submission of a Bill Clause by Clause)

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill or any part of the Bill, to the Assembly clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, he shall put the question: That this clause (or, as the case may be, that this clause as amended) do stand part of the Bill.

#### Amendment to Rule 182 (Budget)

- (1) The Budget shall be presented to the Assembly on such day and at such time as the Leader of the House may appoint.
- (2) No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the government.

#### Amendment to Rule 201 (Committee Functions)

- (1) A committee shall examine a Bill, subject or matter referred to it by the Assembly or the Speaker and shall submit its report to the Assembly or to the Speaker, as the case may be, with such recommendations including suggestions for legislation, if any, as it may deem necessary. In the case of a Bill, the committee shall also examine whether the Bill violates, disregards or is otherwise not in accordance with the Constitution.
- (2) The committee may propose amendments which shall be shown in its report along with original provisions of the Bill: provided that the committee shall have no power of preventing the Bill from being considered by the Assembly.
- (3) If a committee does not present its report within the prescribed period, or the time allowed, the Assembly may consider the Bill, subject or matter referred to it, without waiting for the report upon a motion by any Member or by the minister concerned and such Bill, subject or matter shall be treated as withdrawn from the committee.
- (4) A committee may examine the expenditures, administration, delegated legislation, public petitions and policies of the ministry concerned and its associated public bodies and may forward its report of findings and recommendations to the ministry and the ministry shall submit its reply to the committee.
- (5) Public petitions may be presented on a Bill which has been introduced, or any matter connected with the business pending before the House, or any matter of general public interest which is primarily the concern of the government, provided that it is not one which falls within the cognizance of a court, nor shall it relate to a matter pending before any court or other authority performing judicial or quasi-judicial functions.

#### Amendment to Rule 227 (Powers to Take Evidence or Call for Papers, Records or Documents):

- (1) A Chairman shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records if such course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties: Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final: Provided further that the government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the defence, security or external relations of Pakistan, and, if the question arises whether the disclosure of a document would be prejudicial as aforesaid, the question shall be referred to the Speaker who shall, after perusing the document, decide whether or not the document should be produced before the Committee.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this rule, a witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall appear before the Committee and produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

- (3) A Chairman may invite or summon or allow appearing before the Committee any Member or any other person having a special interest in relations to any matters under its consideration and may hearing expert evidence and holding public hearings.
- (4) Subject to clause (3) of Article 66, a Committee shall have powers vested in civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) for enforcing the attendance of any person and compelling the production of documents.

#### Amendment to Rule 293 (Notice for Amendment of the Rules):

- (1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, seven clear days' notice of a motion for leave to amend these rules shall be given to the Secretary and the notice shall be accompanied by the amendment proposed.
- (2) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, circulate the notice to the Members.
- (3) The motion shall be included in the Orders of the Day on expiry of the notice period.
- (4) When the motion is reached, the mover shall read out the proposed amendment to the Assembly and ask whether the Member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the Speaker shall call such of the Members as may be in favour of leave being granted to rise in their seats, and, if the majority of the Members present does not so rise, he shall declare that the Member has not leave of the Assembly, or, if no objection is taken or such membership so rises, the Speaker shall declare that the member has the leave of the Assembly.
- 5) When a Member has the leave of the Assembly under sub-rule (4), he may move that the proposed amendment be taken into consideration and to such a motion any other Member may move as an amendment that the proposed amendment be referred to the Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges.
- (6) If the amendment to refer the proposed amendment to the Committee is carried, the matter shall be referred to the Committee.
- (7) After the proposed amendment has been referred to the Committee, the procedure in regard to a Bill similarly committed shall be, as far as may be, followed with such variation as the Speaker may consider necessary.
- (8) When the motion for consideration is carried, the Member who has given the notice may move that the amendment be adopted and the motion shall be put to the vote of the Assembly.
- (9) When the Assembly passes a rule or an amendment of a rule, it shall come into force at once.

#### 11.1 Party and Gender-Wise Breakup of Members

The Members belonging to the PPPP, the PML, the PML-N and the MQM moved motions proposing amendments to the existing Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly. There were four PPPP male Members who individually proposed amendments to the Assembly rules. Besides them, three women Members belonging to the PML also introduced amendments to the rules individually. There was a motion seeking amendment to the Assembly rules which was jointly moved by male and women Members belonging to the PML. The PML Members also co-sponsored two amendments with the PML-N Members and one with the MQM Members. There were two motions seeking amendments to the Assembly rules, submitted by the male Members of the MQM.

Table 11.1 Submission of Motions Seeking Amendments to Assembly Rules (By Party and By Gender)

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Sr. No.	Rule in Which Amendment Sought	Party Affiliation of Members Proposing Amendments	Gender					
1.	Rule 17	PPPP	Individual Male					
2.	Rule 18	PPPP	Individual Male					
3.	Rule 22	PPPP	Individual Male					
4.	Rule 70	PML	Individual Female					
5.	Rule 72	PML	Individual Female					
6.	Rule 73	PML	Individual Female					
7.	Rule 119	MQM	Individual Male					
8.	Rule 133	PPPP	Individual Male					
9.	Rule 182	PML	Jointly by Male and Female MNAs					
10.	Rule 201	PML-N, PML, MQM	Jointly by Male and Female MNAs					
11.	Rule 227	PML-N, PML	Jointly by Male and Female MNAs					
12.	Rule 293	MQM	Individual Male					

Chapter 2

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

#### **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, as they concern a single Member.

Under Rule 95 of the Rules and Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007, a Member, may with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a Member or of the Assembly or of a Committee thereof.

#### 12.0 Questions of Privilege Summary

Most of the Members pursued their personal and constituency-related issues through Questions of Privilege. As many as 12 Privilege Motions were raised by the Members during the year. There was only one Question of Committee Privilege, while the remaining 11 were raised as Questions of Personal Privileges. The Privilege Motions are not placed on the Orders of the Day.

#### 12.1 Subject/Issues of Questions of Privilege

A total of 12 Questions of Privilege were raised during the year; there was only one Question of Committee Privilege, while the remaining 11 were raised as Questions of Personal Privileges. None of the QoPs were not on the Orders of the Day. However, they were taken up by the House and directed to the Committee of Rules of Procedures and Privileges.

The PPPP Members were allowed to move three Privilege Motions. A PPPP Member complained about the misbehavior by the Executive District Officer Health, Okara. Another PPPP Member raised the matter of concern that the media had launched advertisement campaigns for defaming him in public. The third PPPP Member complained that a newspaper had published a story about the Parliament Lodges. All these motions were referred to the concerned committee for further action.

The PML-N Members moved two Privilege Motions on the basis of the newspaper reports allegedly defaming the MPs by referring to them as defaulters. Both of these motions were also sent to the relevant committee.

There were three PML Members who raised Privilege Motions. The first one was regarding police torture on the participants of a funeral procession of a Christian man killed by mob in Sialkot and the other against the DPO Shikarpur and DIG Larkana. The third motion was moved on misbehaviour by the Director Sui Northern Gas Company.

An MQM Member moved a Privilege Motion regarding misbehavior by Punjab police in Lahore Federal Lodges with some MQM Members.

An independent Member moved a Privilege Motion expressing concerns over the misbehavior by an official of the Education Department, Kohat.

There were two Privilege Motions tabled jointly by the Members of the MQM and the PML on the issue of misbehavior by PIA staff.

Table 12.1: Submission of Privilege Motions (By Party) and Their Subjects

Party Affiliation	Nature	of Privilege	Motion	Ministry/Division	Status	
of Mover	Personal Privilege	Assembly Privilege	Committee Privilege	Ministry/Division /Official Concerned		
PML, MQM	<b>~</b>			Misbehavior by PIA staff.	Referred to the committee	
PML	<b>~</b>			Police torture on the participants of a funeral procession of a Christian man killed by mob in Sialkot.	Referred to the committee	
PML-N, PPP, MMAP		Breach of Parliament's decorum on 4th November Session.		Referred to the committee		
PML	•			The DPO Shikarpur and DIG Larkana did not pay any heed to the MNA's requests.	Referred to the committee	
PML	~			Misbehavior by the director of Sui Northern Gas.	Referred to the committee	
INDP	•			Misbehavior by the Chairperson of Education Department of District Kohat.	Referred to the committee	
MQM	~			Police Violence in Lahore Federal Lodges.	Referred to the committee	
PML-N	V			A newspaper published a news story (Jan 13) saying the CDA had declared the MNA defaulter of Rs39,419.	Referred to the committee	

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Party Affiliation	Nature of	of Privilege Motion		Ministry/Division		
of Mover	Personal Privilege	Assembly Privilege	Committee Privilege	/Official Concerned	Status	
PML-N	~			A newspaper published a news story (Jan 28) that MPs are allotted plots in Kurri area, which is tantamount to defaming MPs.	Referred to the committee	
PPPP	V			A newspaper published a story (Jan 13) declaring most of MPs defaulter of Parliament Lodges dues.	Referred to the committee	
PPPP	<b>~</b>			Media has Launched defamation campaign by publishing advertisements.	Referred to the committee	
PPPP	<b>&gt;</b>			Misbehavior by the EDO Health, Okara.  Refer		

#### 12.2 Party and Gender-Wise Breakup of Members Who Raised Questions of Privilege

There were three women among 16 Members who had tabled Privilege Motions. The Members belonging to Punjab moved 50% of the total motions whereas the Sindh MNAs tabled 25% and the KP MNAs 18%.

Table 12.2: Submission of Privilege Motions (By Party and By Gender)

Party	Male	Women	TOTAL
PPPP	3	1	4
PML-N	4		4
PML	3	1	4
MQM	2		2
ММАР		1	1
INDP	1		1
TOTAL	13	3	16

#### **GLOSSARY**

#### **Adjournment Motion**

A motion seeking adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussion on a definite matter of an urgent public importance.

#### Amendment

"Amendment" means a motion to amend an earlier motion before that earlier motion is put to the Assembly for its decision.

#### Assembly

"Assembly" means the National Assembly.

#### **By-Elections**

A by-election is held when a seat in the National Assembly becomes vacant during the lifetime of a National Assembly (i.e. between general elections) due to death, resignation, unseating or disqualification of a Member.

#### Budget

The statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the federal government for a fiscal year which the federal government should lay before Assembly before the start of every financial year.

#### Chairperson

"Chairperson" in relation to a sitting means any person who is presiding that sitting.

#### Call Attention Notice

A notice through which a special question of public importance 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 business.

#### Committee

"Committee" means a Committee constituted under the rules.

#### Constitution

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 a Speaker.

#### Election

The process of choosing a representative by vote.

#### Finance Bill

The Bill introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the federal 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 commands the support of the majority of the Members in the Opposition.

#### Legislation

The law-making process.

#### Legislative Process

The process of approving bills.

#### 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

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

A Member who moves a Bill, a resolution, a motion or an amendment to 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 which do not belong to the government party or parties.

#### 'Orders of the Day'

The list of business to be brought before the Assembly on any day.

#### Parliament House

The building which is used for the purpose of sittings of the National Assembly and the Senate.

#### Point of Order

A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the Assembly rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the Assembly and shall raise 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 is 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**

The first hour 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 and includes a resolution specified in the Constitution.

#### Speaker

The Speaker of the Assembly and includes the Deputy Speaker or any other Member for the time being acting as a Chairperson.

#### Starred Question

A question for an oral answer.

#### Standing Committee

Standing Committee is a subunit 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.

#### Sitting

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

#### **Unstarred Question**

A question for a written answer.

