



FAFEN Parliament Monitor



PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF PUNJAB

Fifth Parliamentary Year

APRIL 9, 2012 - APRIL 8, 2013

Free and Fair Election Network
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Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN)

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This report is based on direct observation of Punjab Assembly proceedings conducted by **PATTAN Development Organization**, a member organization of FAFEN

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List of Abbreviations

AM	Adjournment Motion
CAN	Calling Attention Notice
IND	Independent Member
MMAP	Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal Party
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PMLF	Pakistan Muslim League (Functional)
PMLN	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PMLZ	Pakistan Muslim League (Zia-ul-Haq)
PO	Point of Order
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf
PW	Parliament Watch
QoP	Question of Privilege

Executive Summary

As the Punjab Assembly grappled with the question of creating new provinces in the fifth parliamentary year, it passed bills to set up universities and curtail the trend of protracted litigation in disposing of land cases as part of the reforms package the provincial government announced for women, besides adopting the federal laws on the subjects devolved to the provinces under the 18th constitutional amendment. Overall the focus of legislation was education, women empowerment and the matters related to land and property.

In the nine sessions comprising 44 sittings in the fifth parliamentary year, the proceedings were marked by late starts, low attendance, absence of Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, members' low participation, repeated agenda and frequent tussles between the treasury and the opposition benches. Besides a shoe-throwing incident in the 38th session, the house business continued to be marred by frequent instances of using unparliamentary language and brawls in the house.

The provincial assembly passed 39 bills – 24 seeking amendments in the existing laws and the rest new pieces of legislation – and adopted 14 resolutions in the fifth parliamentary year. Of the amendment bills, seven were passed to incorporate the federal laws on the subjects devolved to the provinces after 18th amendment. Creation of new provinces and continuity of democracy were among the important issues on which resolutions were adopted.

The Punjab Assembly passed various bills to safeguard and protect the rights of women as part of the Punjab Women Empowerment Package introduced by the provincial government on the eve of International Women's Day on March 8, 2012. The assembly passed four bills to establish universities – three universities for women in Faisalabad, Sialkot, and Bahawalpur – and an Information Technology University in Lahore.

Besides the legislation to establish universities for women at various places, the house passed the Punjab Partition of Immovable Property Bill and amended the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1967 to curtail protracted litigation over partition of land and property, especially the cases involving women. Protecting women's rights of inheritance, the two bills discourage lengthy litigation in the way of their share in joint property and call upon the respective departments to resolve such cases within six months.

The Punjab Assembly also passed the Punjab Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Bill 2012. The legislation, an amendment to the federal law, provides protection to the working women against any sexual harassment, intimidation or harm to them at the public and the private working places.

Following the Supreme Court's ruling about the age and qualifications of vice chancellors in the case of University of Health Sciences' vice chancellor, the Punjab Assembly passed five bills to amend the laws of various universities to evolve a uniform procedure for the appointment of vice chancellors, nomination of pro-vice chancellors, and rationalizing the emergency powers of vice chancellors.

The Lahore Canal Heritage Park Bill 2012 was another legislation by the provincial assembly on the direction of Supreme Court. Declaring the green belts on both sides of the canal in Lahore as “public trust” in the case of Lahore Canal Bank Road Widening Project, the court had advised the provincial government to enact legislation to preserve it as a “heritage park”.

The Punjab Metro Bus Authority Bill, passed amid reservations by the opposition benches, provided for construction and maintenance of mass transit system in the major cities of Punjab starting from Lahore. The house also amended the Provincial Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1965 to exempt the buses of Metro Bus Service from the route permit. School buses were also extended the same facility.

However, the outgoing assembly failed to give a new local government system to the province as the Punjab Local Government Bill 2012, introduced in the assembly on June 7, 2012, was not passed. As in the four years, the house continued to amend the Local Government Ordinance 2001 in the fifth parliamentary year to delay the holding of local government elections – a constitutional requirement.

Though the Right to Information Bill was approved by the Punjab cabinet on March 11, 2013, it was not introduced in the assembly. PMLN and PPP – the two major parties in the Punjab Assembly – had agreed in the Charter of Democracy that legislation about access to information will be made.

The resolutions on creating new provinces highlighted the tense relations between the ruling parties – PPPP and PMLN - in the center and the Punjab. The National Assembly passed the government-backed resolution on May 3, 2012 calling upon the Punjab Assembly “to present a bill in the Punjab Assembly to amend the Constitution in accordance with Article 239(4) of the Constitution...for passage which would have the effect of altering the limits of province of the Punjab, thereby creating Province of Janoobi Punjab.”¹

However a week later on May 9, 2012 the Punjab Assembly adopted two resolutions calling for restoring the status of Bahawalpur as province and called upon the federal government to “establish Janoobi Punjab province...and also setting up a national commission that shall immediately decide all important issues.” The main opposition parties in the Punjab Assembly – PPPP and PML – backed these two resolutions.

The resolution on restoring the Bahawalpur province was seen as a move to counter the National Assembly's resolution for the new province in Southern Punjab.

But when the National Assembly Speaker constituted a 14-member commission on the direction of the President in August 2012, the ruling party in Punjab Assembly – PMLN – introduced a resolution rejecting the commission formed at the national level. Terming the commission on new provinces as contrary to the spirit of the earlier adopted resolutions, the house rejected that. Unlike the two earlier resolutions about new provinces unanimously passed by the Punjab Assembly, the third was passed amid strong opposition protest as pandemonium broke in the house.

As the chief of Pakistan Awami Tehreek Tahirul Qadri questioned democracy and the role of the elected representatives in January 2013, the treasury and opposition benches showed political maturity and unanimously adopted two resolutions to show their resolve to foil any bid to sabotage elections. They called upon the democratic forces to join hands against elements conspiring against democracy and urged the federal government and Election Commission of Pakistan to take all possible measures for smooth and timely holding of elections.

Punjab Assembly is the largest legislature in the country with 371 members. But attendance of the legislators remained low as, on average, only 28 members were present at the outset, 54 at the time of adjournment, and a maximum of 86 members at one time during the proceedings of each sitting in the fifth parliamentary year.

Lack of quorum was pointed out 30 times leading to adjournment of sitting on six occasions. Members belonging to opposition parties (PPPP and PML) were observed to be more active in pointing out lack of quorum – 27 occasions.

The Chief Minister remained absent from 97% of the proceedings held during the fifth parliamentary year. He attended only four sittings of the 38th session and did not attend any other session. The Leader of the Opposition comparatively attended more sittings than the Chief Minister. He was present in 12 sittings and attended 12% of the proceedings of 44 sittings.

MPAs' participation in the assembly business also remained low. Only 42% of the total members participated either by submitting agenda or taking part in debates, or in both ways. Low attendance of members may also be one of the factors in this respect.

The ratio of participation of female MPAs remained greater than their male colleagues. The members on reserved seats – reserved women seats and reserved minority seats – participated more actively vis-à-vis their directly elected colleagues.

The legislators, especially on the opposition benches, enquired about the performance, working and status of various ministries and departments of the provincial government through starred questions. A total of 903 starred questions were asked of which 877 questions (97%) were replied either orally or in written form. The bulk of the questions, 67% of the total, came from the members belonging to PPPP and PML.

Twenty-three calling attention notices highlighting the law and order issues especially of robbery, dacoity and murder in the province were also raised. Again the members on the opposition benches raised the bulk of such issues through notices.

In order to discuss the matters of urgent public importance, the members submitted 92 motions to

¹ Resolution in favor of Janoobi Punjab province. Retrieved April 15, 2013 from the website of National Assembly of Pakistan: http://na.gov.pk/en/resolution_detail.php?id=62

adjourn the assembly's regular proceedings. Education, health, land and property, law and order, corruption, and agriculture were some of the broad areas about which adjournment motions were submitted. Of the 92 motions, 77 were submitted by the opposition members.

Points of order, a parliamentary intervention to draw the Chair's attention about any breach of assembly's rules, were raised by the members to make speeches and rejoinders and consumed 8% of the proceedings' time. On average, 11 points of order were raised in each sitting.

The provincial assembly also witnessed 13 instances of walkout, five protests, and one boycott during the fifth parliamentary year. Most of the protests were about members' unparliamentary behavior and the issue of new provinces. A shoe-throwing incident was observed in the 12th sitting of 38th session. This incidence continued to cast its shadow on the following sittings and the members staged protests and walkouts over unparliamentary behaviours.

1. Session Time, Members' Attendance and Participation

This section deals with the duration and the number of sessions Punjab Assembly held during the fifth parliamentary year along with overall attendance of the legislators and the presence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the parliamentary leaders. This section also reviews maintenance of quorum and members' participation.

As the Punjab Assembly Secretariat does not make public the information about members' attendance and the time they spent in the assembly, FAFEN observers conduct a headcount of members at the start, at the end, and at the time when maximum members are present in each sitting.

The proceedings were marked by late starts, low attendance, absence of the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, and members' low participation in parliamentary business. None of the 44 sittings started at the stipulated time. Quorum was pointed out 30 times leading to ringing of bells or suspension or adjournment of sitting. The Chief Minister did not attend 97% and the Leader of the Opposition 88% of the proceedings held during the fifth parliamentary year.

As many as 216 MPAs (58% of total membership) did not participate in the house business. The members on reserved seats – women and minorities – participated comparatively better than the directly elected members.

1.1 Sessions' Duration

Spread over 44 sittings, the Punjab Assembly held nine sessions during the fifth parliamentary year – from April 9, 2012 till it was dissolved on March 20, 2013. The house met for 110 hours and six minutes in the fifth year.

The 38th session was the longest with 15 sittings followed by the 43rd session with 14 sittings. Four sessions – 37th, 41st, 44th, and 45th – each lasted one sitting only.

On average, each sitting lasted two hours and 30 minutes and started an hour and 20 minutes late. The 41st session, a single sitting session, was the least delayed whereas the 45th session, also a single sitting session, was the most delayed, starting two hours and 50 minutes behind schedule.

Table 1.1: Sessions' Duration

Session	Date	Number of Sittings	Delay		Total Time	
			Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
37th	9th May, 2012	1	2	20	1	15
38th	5th June, 2012 -- 23rd June, 2012	15	1	18	47	25
39th	10th July, 2012 -- 19th July, 2012	4	1	25	9	30
40th	27st August, 2012 -- 29th August, 2012	3	1	50	3	50
41st	14th September, 2012	1	0	25	1	5
42nd	5th November, 2012 -- 10th November, 2012	4	1	13	12	20
43rd	13th December, 2012 -- 7th January, 2013	14	1	6	31	6
44th	21st January, 2013	1	2	10	1	27
45th	26th February, 2013	1	2	50	2	8
Total		44 sittings			110 hours and six minutes	

1.2 Members' Attendance

Punjab Assembly is the largest legislature in the country with the membership of 371 MPAs. The minimum members required to conduct the house business are 93 (1/4th of the total strength 371). If there are less than 93 members at any time during the proceedings, any member can draw the Chair's attention towards this fact, according to Chapter II, Section V of the Rules of Procedure of the Punjab Assembly. The Chair suspends the sitting and orders the bells to be rung for five minutes and if there is still no quorum, the sitting is adjourned for 15 to 30 minutes. If on a fresh count being taken after the expiry of the said period, it is still found that there are not required number of members, the Chair adjourns the sitting.

On average only 28 members (8% of the total membership) were present at the outset, 54 (15%) at the time of adjournment, and a maximum of 86 (23%) members at one time during the proceedings of each sitting.

In the single sitting 41st session, only 12 lawmakers were present at the start and 32 when it was adjourned. Similarly, on average only 19 MPAs were present at the beginning and 32 at the end of the 43rd session.

Table 1.2: Members' Attendance

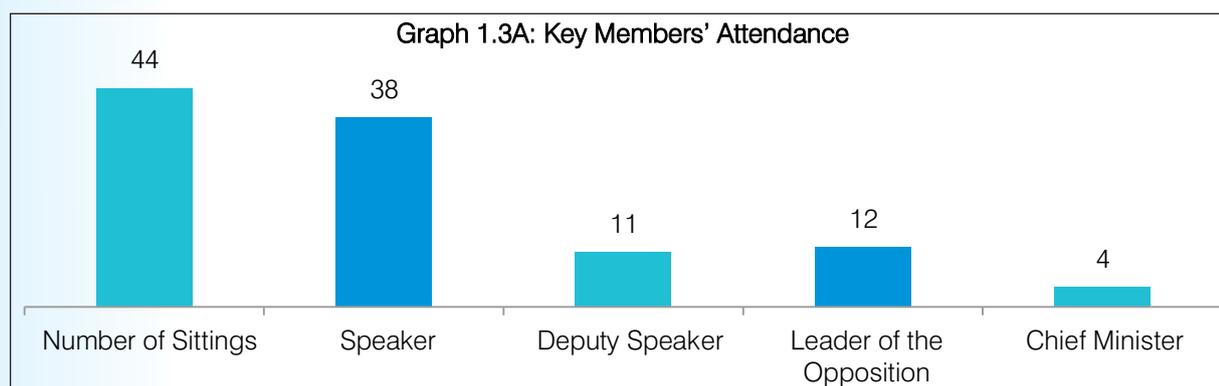
Session No.	Members Present at the Outset	Members Present at the End
37th	115	225
38th	30	63
39th	20	26
40th	21	101
41st	12	32
42nd	36	55
43rd	19	32
44th	41	71
45th	51	44
Average	28	54

1.3 Key Members' Attendance

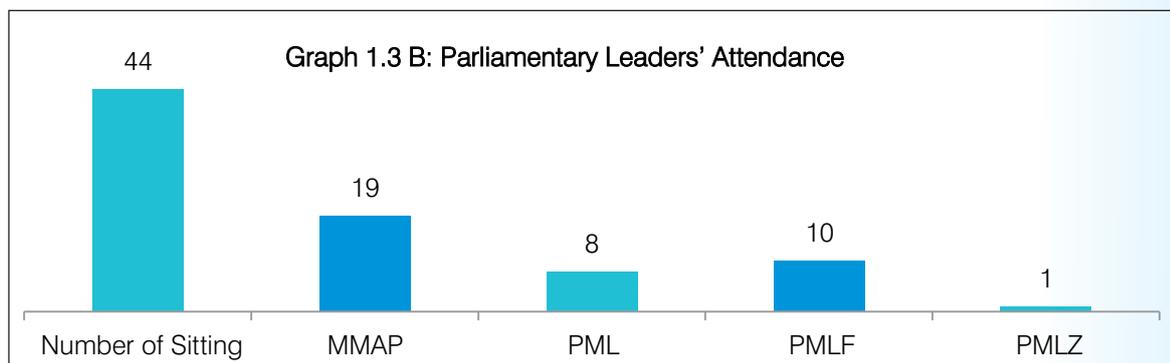
Attendance of the key members – Chief Minister, Leader of the Opposition, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and the parliamentary leaders – is of special importance since they have leadership roles necessary for giving the house direction.

In the fifth parliamentary year, the Chief Minister attended only four of the 44 sittings (3% of the total proceedings). He attended these sittings in the 38th session, and did not attend any other session throughout the year. Though the Leader of the Opposition attended eight sittings more than the Chief Minister in the fifth parliamentary year, he remained in the house for 12% of the total proceedings time.

Out of the total 44 sittings, the Speaker was present in 38 and chaired 73% of total proceedings during the fifth parliamentary year. Attending 11 sittings, the Deputy Speaker chaired 15% proceedings while the remaining 12% proceedings were chaired by the members of the Panel of Chairpersons.



The parliamentary leader of MMAP attended 19 sittings whereas those of PMLF and PML attended 10 and eight sittings respectively. The parliamentary leader of PMLZ was present in only one of the 44 sittings held during the year.



1.4 Quorum

The quorum was pointed out 30 times during the 44 sittings held in the fifth parliamentary year. It was pointed out in all but two single sitting sessions – 37th and 44th. The Speaker called the bells to be rung on 16 occasions, suspended the proceedings four times, adjourned the sitting six times, and ignored the quorum on four occasions. The quorum was ignored during the 40th session when the opposition lawmakers were protesting over not nominating members to the commission on new provinces.

The lawmakers on the opposition benches – PPPP and PML – pointed out lack of quorum on 27 occasions. The PMLN lawmakers brought to the Speaker's notice lack of quorum twice. An independent member also pointed out quorum once in this duration.

Female legislators pointed out quorum more times than their male counterparts.

Table 1.4: Quorum

Session No.	Member who Pointed out Quorum	Party	Chair's Action
Session-45	Single male	PML	Called the bells to be rung
Session-45	Single male	PML	Adjourned the sitting
Session-43	Single male	PPPP	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PPPP	Adjourned the sitting
	Single female	PPPP	Called the bells to be rung
			Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Adjourned the sitting
Single female	PMLN	Adjourned the sitting	
Session-42	Single female	PPPP	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Suspended the sitting
	Single female	PPPP	Adjourned the sitting
	Single male	PPPP	Adjourned the sitting
Session-41	Single male	PMLN	Suspended the sitting
Session-40	Single male	PPPP	Ignored the quorum
	Single female	PML	
	Single female	PPPP	
	Single male	PPPP	Ignored the quorum
Session-39	Single female	PML	Called the bells to be rung
	Single male	PPPP	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PPPP	Called the bells to be rung

Session No.	Member who Pointed out Quorum	Party	Chair's Action
Session-38	Single female	PML	Suspended the sitting
	Single male	PPPP	Suspended the sitting
	Single female	PPPP	Called the bells to be rung
	Single male	Ind.	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Called the bells to be rung
	Single female	PML	Called the bells to be rung

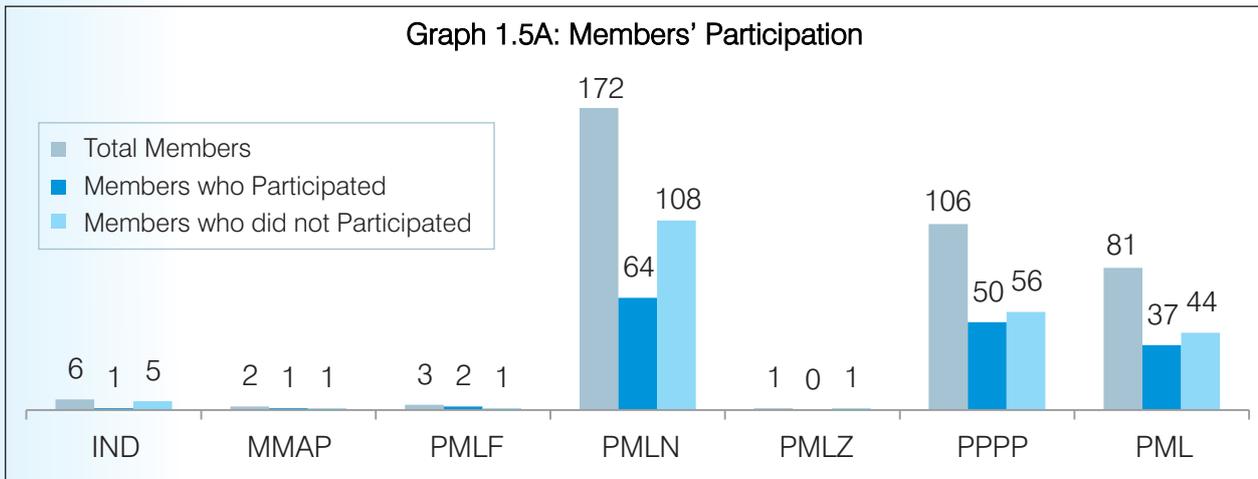
1.5 Members' Participation

Members' participation has been classified into three categories: legislators who submitted agenda, those who took part only in the debates, and the members who both sponsored agenda items and participated in debates.

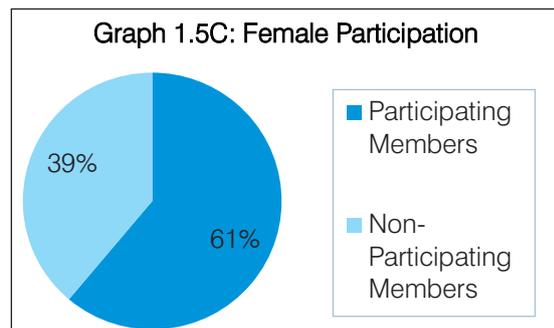
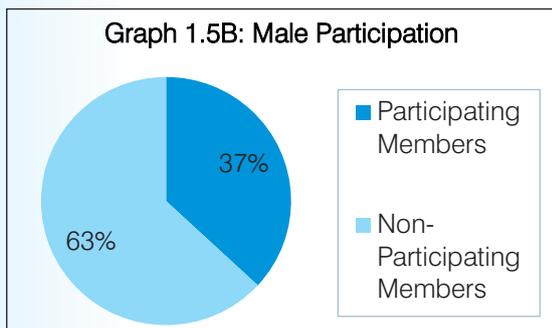
Overall 155 MPAs – 42% of the total membership – participated either by submitting agenda, taking part in debates, or in both ways. Fifty-seven members (15%) submitted agenda, 43 (12%) took part only in debates, and 55 members (15%) submitted agenda as well as participated in debates.

PMLN, PPPP and PML are the three major parties in the Punjab Assembly, comprising 97% of the house strength. Only 37% (64 of the 172) PMLN members participated in the proceedings during the fifth parliamentary year, followed by 47% of the opposition PPPP and 46% of PML lawmakers.

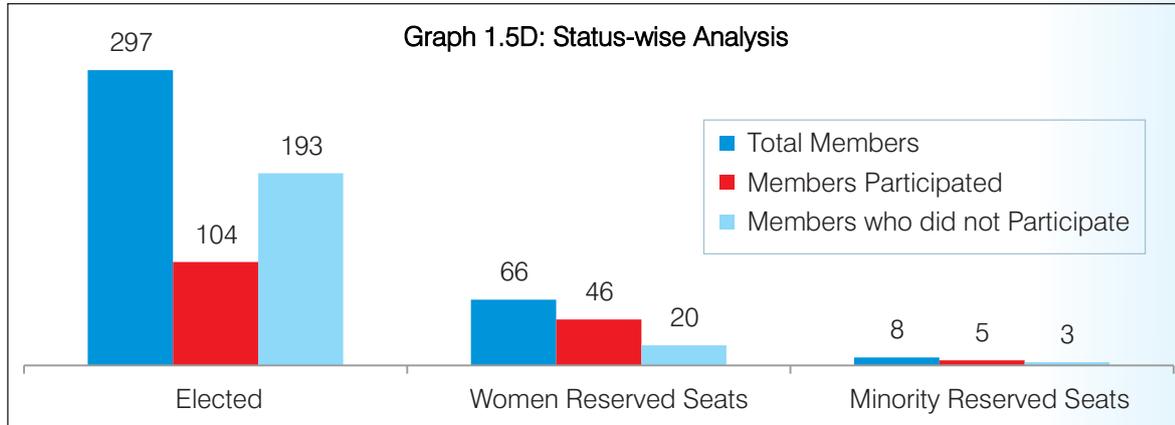
One of the two MMAP legislators and two of the three PMLF lawmakers participated. Of the six independent lawmakers in the Punjab Assembly, only one took part in the proceedings in the fifth parliamentary year. The only PMLZ MPA did not participate in the proceedings throughout the year.



It was observed that female MPAs were more active than their male colleagues. Their participation was 61% as 46 of the 75 female lawmakers took part in the proceedings in the fifth year. The male lawmakers' participation stood at 37% as 109 of the total 296 participated either by submitting agenda or taking part in the debates.



The members on the reserved seats – women and minorities – participated more actively than their colleagues who made their way to the assembly after contesting elections. Seventy percent of the women on reserved seats and 63% of the members on the minority seats participated whereas 35% of the directly elected members took part in the proceedings.



2. Executive Oversight

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

The oversight of the executive is mainly carried out through questions during question hour and the calling attention notices. This section reviews the questions submitted and the notices tabled during the fifth parliamentary year.

The lawmakers may seek answers of their questions in the written or oral form, referred to as unstarred and starred questions. After the oral response of a question during the question hour, the members may enquire more details through supplementary questions. In the fifth year, the lawmakers asked only starred questions. On average, 21 questions were asked in each sitting.

Through calling attention notices, lawmakers, particularly those on the opposition benches, brought to the house's attention incidents of robbery, dacoity, murders, and other law and order related issues.

2.1 Questions and Responses

Lawmakers submitted 903 starred questions in the fifth parliamentary year of which 877 questions (97%) were replied. Bulk of the questions, 67%, came from the opposition benches while the members from the treasury benches asked 33% of questions.

Of the total submitted questions, 232 were taken up on the floor of the house during the question hour while 645 questions received written replies. Twenty-six questions remained unanswered. Members also asked 502 supplementary questions, on average 11 per sitting, in the fifth parliamentary year.

2.1.1 Session-wise Breakup

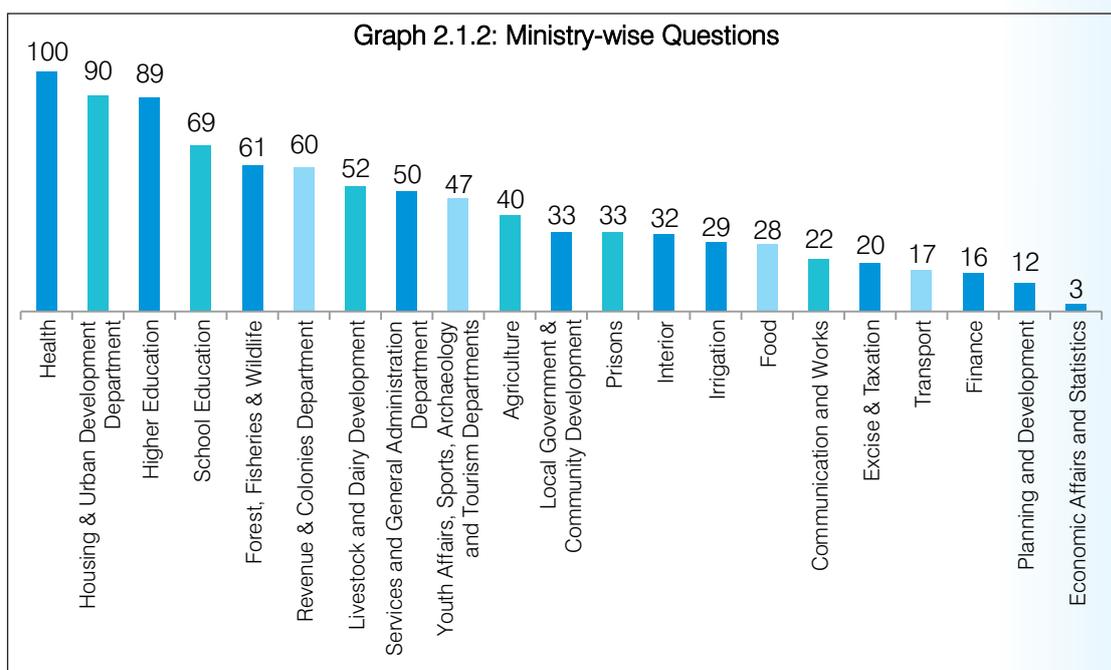
In the 43rd session, 122 questions were asked followed by 266 supplementary questions. However, in the 45th session only two questions were asked. The question hour was suspended in the single sitting of 37th session to administer oath to the newly elected members.

Table 2.1.1: Session-wise Questions

Session	Starred Questions	Starred Questions Taken up	Supplementary Questions
37th			
38th	123	31	65
39th	126	42	100
40th	70	8	6
41st	32	5	0
42nd	112	15	46
43rd	398	122	266
44th	20	7	17
45th	22	2	2
Total	903	232	502

2.1.2 Ministry-wise Breakup

Legislators sought replies from 21 ministries/departments of the provincial government in the fifth year. The lawmakers asked the most questions – 100 – from the Ministry of Health, followed by the department of Housing and Urban Development, 90, higher education 89, and school education, 69. The subjects of health and education have been devolved to provinces after the passage of the 18th amendment.



2.1.3 Questions and Responses

Of the 903 starred questions submitted, 877 (97%) were replied. As many as 232 (26%) questions were replied orally on the floor of the house along with the written responses whereas 645 (71%) starred questions were not taken up on the floor of the house and replied in written only. Only 26 questions (3%) did not receive replies.

Table 2.1.3: Questions and Responses

Ministry/Department	Total	Fully Answered	No Response
Health	100	100	-
Housing & Urban Development Department	90	88	2
Higher Education	89	89	-
School Education	69	69	-
Forest, Fisheries & Wildlife	61	56	5
Revenue & Colonies Department	60	57	3
Livestock and Dairy Development	52	52	-
Services and General Administration Department	50	50	-
Youth Affairs, Sports, Archaeology and Tourism Departments	47	31	16
Agriculture	40	40	-
Local Government & Community Development	33	33	-
Prisons	33	33	-
Interior	32	32	-
Irrigation	29	29	-
Food	28	28	-
Communication and Works	22	22	-
Excise & Taxation	20	20	-
Transport	17	17	-
Finance	16	16	-
Planning and Development	12	12	-
Economic Affairs and Statistics	3	3	-
Total	903	877	26

2.1.4 Gender-wise Breakup

Female MPAs were observed to be more active in submitting questions compared to their male counterparts. Thirty of the 75 female members (40% of their total strength) asked questions whereas only 21% of the male lawmakers in the provincial assembly submitted questions.

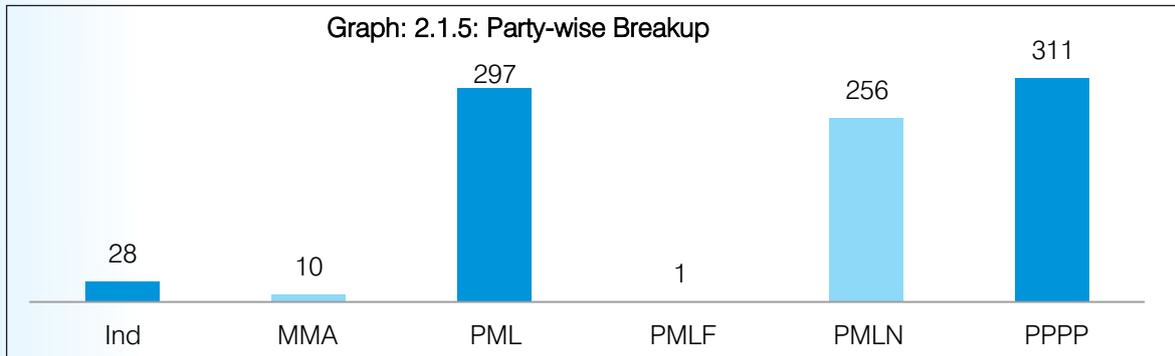
These 30 female legislators elected on the reserved seats submitted 41% of the total questions during the fifth year. None of the nine directly elected female MPAs asked any question in the fifth parliamentary year.

Table: 2.1.4: Gender-wise Questions

Party	Female Members who Raised Questions	Questions Raised	Male Members who Raised Questions	Questions Raised
PPPP	8	106	26	205
PML	10	153	17	144
PMLN	12	112	15	144
Ind.	-	-	1	28
MMA	-	-	1	10
PMLF	-	-	1	1
Total	30	371	61	532

2.1.5 Party-wise Breakup

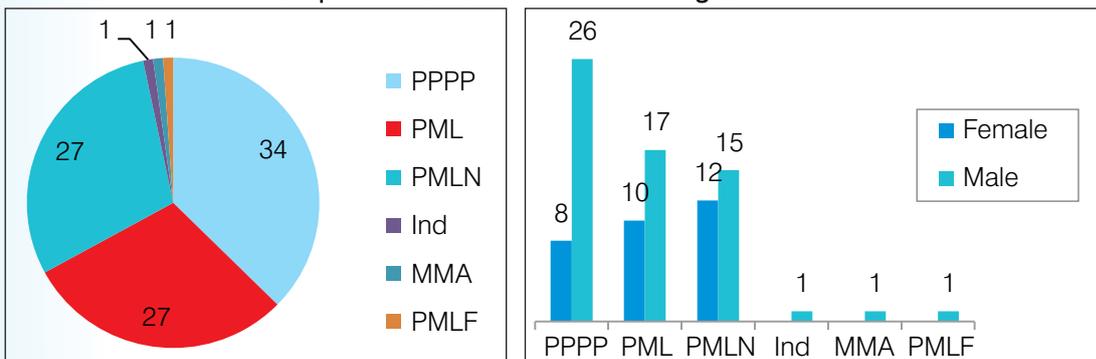
Most of the questions were submitted by the lawmakers of two main opposition parties in the Punjab Assembly – PPPP, 311, and PML, 297. The PMLN lawmakers on the treasury benches submitted 256 questions. An independent lawmaker also submitted 28 questions, more than the questions of two smaller parties – MMA, 10, and PMLF, 1, in the fifth year.



2.1.6 Members Raising Questions

Only 91 of the 371 members in the Punjab Assembly submitted the 903 questions. Of them, 34 belonged to the main opposition party PPPP, and 27 each to the PML and the PMLN. Only one member each from PMLF, MMA and an independent member submitted questions.

Graphs: 2.1.6 A&B: Members Raising Questions



2.2 Calling Attention Notices

According to section 62, Chapter IX of the Rules of Procedure of Punjab Assembly, a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, call the attention of the Chief Minister to any matter involving the law and order situation in the province through a calling attention notice.

Twenty-three CANs were submitted in the house during the fifth year. Most of the notices were about the incidents of robberies, dacoities and murders in the province. Of these, 11 were taken up, 10 not taken up, and two remained pending.

Sixteen of the notices were submitted in 43rd session, two each in the 39th, 42nd and 44th sessions, and one in the 38th session.

Members on the opposition benches – PPPP and PML – tabled 17 of the notices. The PMLN lawmakers submitted three, independents two, and an MMAP member submitted one calling attention notice.

Table 2.2: Calling Attention Notices	Status
Details of robbery of Rs1.7 million and torture on the robbed family	Taken Up
Details of robbery of Rs3.5 million in an advocate's house	Taken Up
Injury of a police constable by firing for offering resistance during robbery	Taken Up
Detail about robbery of Rs50 million in Mianwali	Taken Up
Details about the robbery of Rs 2.5 million in Okara	Taken Up
Details of torture on family during robbery of Rs 2 million in Gulberg, Lahore	Taken Up
Murder of an innocent citizen in police encounter at Ghalib Market, Gulberg, Lahore	Taken Up
Torture on 25 years old bus conductor by SHO and his two colleagues, at Thana Phool Nagar (Kasur)	Taken Up
Abduction and murder of a resident in Rawalpindi	Taken Up
The death of a citizen over property dispute in Lahore	Taken Up
Dacoity of gold worth Rs50 million and hurting one in a jewelers' outlet at Karim Block, Allama Iqbal Town, Lahore	Taken Up
A twelve-year old child vendor was shot to death for charging money for balloons	Not taken up
Robbery of Rs.0.6 million and murder of a young grower for offering resistance	Not taken up
Details of murder of two women and a man by firing of unknown men	Not taken up
Dacoity and gang rape in a house	Not taken up
Illegal detention of a citizen and its details	Not taken up
Murder of ASI who was on his duty at the main gate of Choung Training Center by two unknown motorcyclists who later fled from the scene	Not taken up
Murder of Superintendent Audit, Gujranwala by dacoits for offering resistance during dacoity	Not taken up
Robbery of Rs0.8 million and firing for offering resistance	Not taken up
A citizen's murder for offering resistance during dacoity in District Kasur	Not taken up
Murder of a senior lawyer outside the gate of Lahore High Court by unknown motorcyclists	Not taken up
Dacoity of Rs3.5 million at the residence of an advocate, at <i>Kahana</i> , Lahore	Pending
Illegal arrest of a resident of Phool Nagar and false accusation of possession and selling of opium, at Sadar Police Station Phool Nagar (District Kasur)	Pending

3. Representation and Responsiveness

A legislature's responsiveness means members' collective actions on issues of public interest that are raised and discussed on the floor of the house through different interventions. This section includes the analysis of adjournment motions.

The members, especially those on the opposition benches, submitted adjournment motions to discuss a number of issues ranging from education to health to corruption. Two adjournment motions, on average, were tabled in each sitting.

3.1 Adjournment Motions

A motion to adjourn the assembly's business for discussing a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker, according to the Rule 80 (Chapter XI) of the Rules of Procedures of Punjab Assembly. The relevant minister is required to respond to the issues raised by members at the end of the debate.

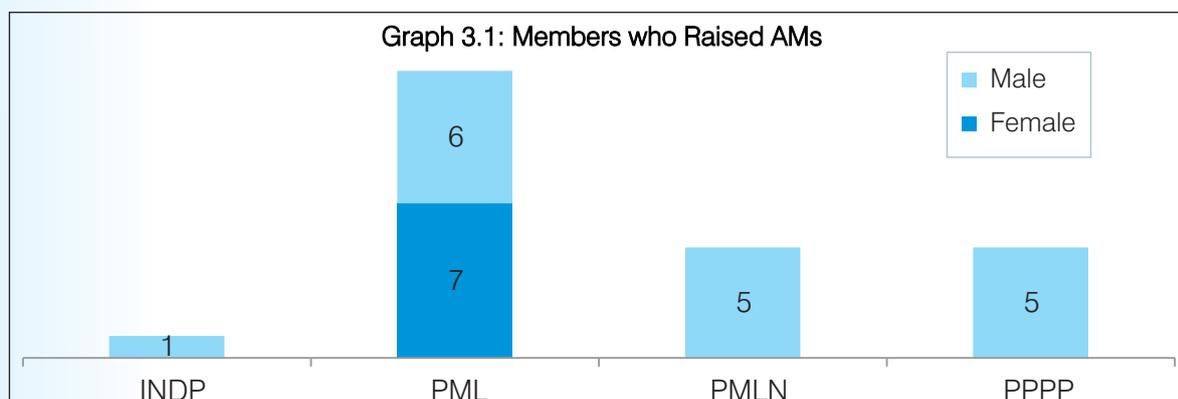
The members submitted 92 adjournment motions in the fifth parliamentary year. Of these, 63 were disposed of, 27 remained pending, while two were not taken up.

Table 3.1: Adjournment Motions

Members who raised Adjournment Motions	Total	Disposed of	Pending	Not Taken Up
Single Male	60	37	22	1
Single Female	26	21	5	-
Joint Male and Female	5	4	-	1
All Female	1	1	-	-
Total	92	63	27	2

Most of the adjournment motions, 77 out of 92, were raised by the opposition legislators. Of the 77 adjournment motions, 69 were tabled by PML lawmakers and the rest eight by the PPPP legislators.

Twenty-four MPAs – 17 male and seven female – raised the 92 adjournment motions. Thirteen of these members belonged to PML, five each to PPPP and PMLN, and one was an independent member.



Half of the adjournment motions were raised about three broad areas; education, health, and land and property.

a. Education

Most of the adjournment motions (23) were raised about education related issues. Lawmakers called for debate on the medical colleges closing the Allied Health Sciences program, the Punjab Medical College Faisalabad not awarding degrees to successful graduates of the dental department as it was not recognized by the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council, private schools demanding annual funds, and the students' woes after the online admission system of Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) Lahore malfunctioned.

The motions also raised the issue of closure of 6,200 schools in the province, shortage of teachers, non-registration of below 13 years students for 9th grade by the BISE Lahore, refusal of admission to

students with concession marks, and charging of additional Rs100 as processing fee for examination by the Lahore Board, among other issues.

b. Health

Fifteen adjournment motions were about health related issues. Members raised the issues of import of hazardous clinical waste, supply of 'synthetic' milk, sale of fake, substandard and unregistered drugs, unhygienic environment in the Holy Family Hospital in Rawalpindi, sale of unhygienic food in Sheikhpura, provision of contaminated drinking water in the public hospitals etc.

c. Land and Property

The legislators raised eight adjournment motions to debate the illegal possession of schools, people not getting alternative plots whose land was acquired for building the Government College University in Faisalabad, sale of government land through fake documentation, illegal allotments, and cancellation of legally allotted plots.

d. Law and Order

Seven adjournment motions were sponsored to discuss the law and order situation. Illegal sale of liquor, theft of 27 important files from the office of Advocate General Punjab, loss of 130 expensive and historically important cannons from the *Mal Khana* of district Jhang, sale of fake stamp papers, and poor law and order situation in Burewala were some of the issues the lawmakers wanted to debate on adjournment motions. They also drew the house's attention towards human trafficking, especially of women.

e. Corruption

Six adjournment motions were tabled during the fifth parliamentary year to discuss the instances of corruption and embezzlement in various government departments.

f. Agriculture

Members brought to the house's notice the illegal sale of fertilizer in Sadiqabad, sharp increase in the fertilizers' rates, miseries of farmers in Pakpattan because of water fee collection without supply and provision of farm inputs at higher prices, and devastation of fertile agricultural land in district Layyah through four adjournment motions.

g. Government Employees

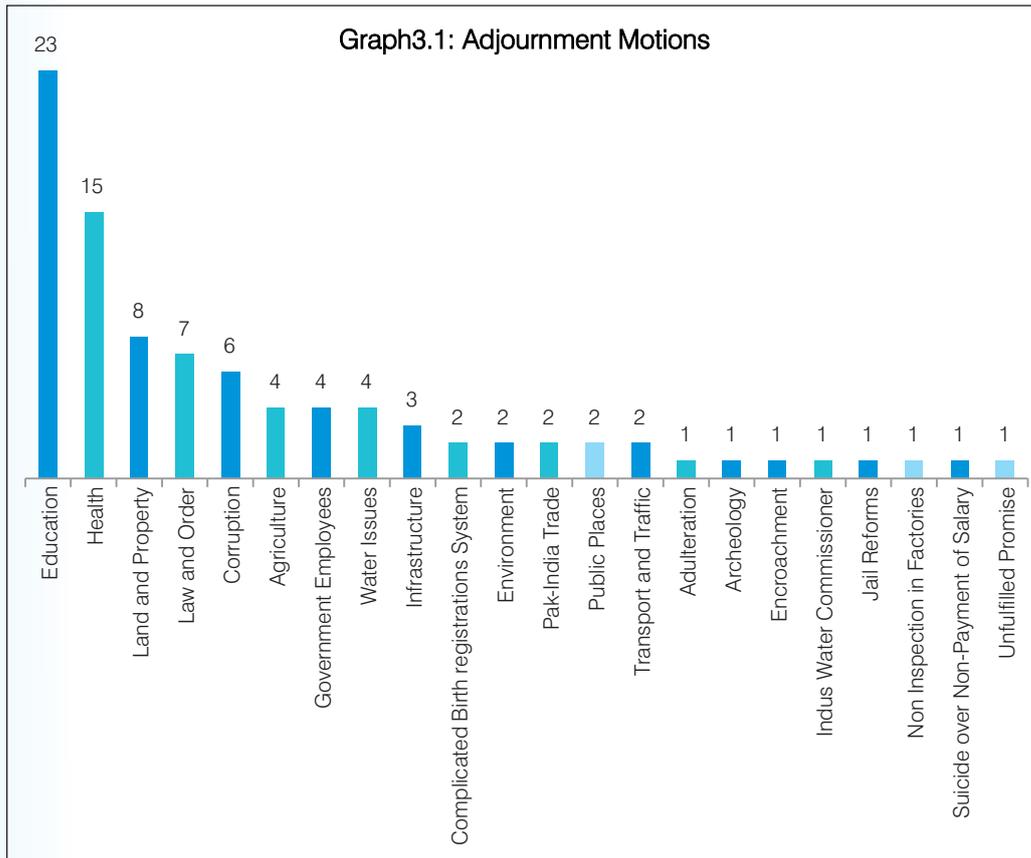
Four adjournment motions were raised to discuss the Punjab government not increasing conveyance allowance, service of 49,000 employees of National Program for Family Planning and Basic Health not regularized, not granting permanent status to traffic wardens, and getting back government vehicles used by the retired police officials and judges.

h. Water

Members raised the issues of lack of planning by WASA to stop wastage of underground potable water, unavailability of clean water as WASA lacks facilities to get the water samples tested, shortage of water, and supply of unhygienic water in Dinga (Gujrat).

i. Miscellaneous

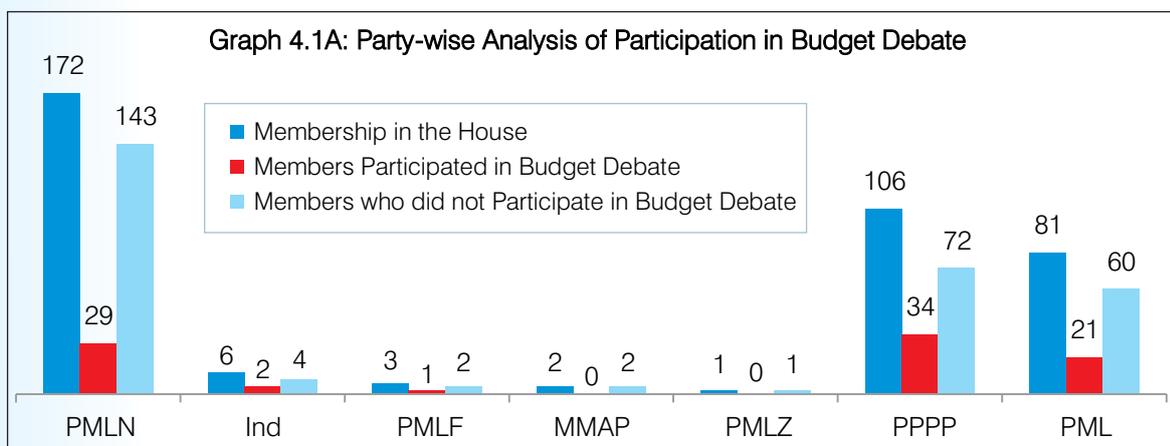
The MPAs also raised adjournment motions to discuss a host of issues including the dilapidated conditions of roads in Lahore, consequences of trade with India, encroachments, sale of substandard meat at higher prices in Rawalpindi, illegal use of public places for marriage ceremonies and other functions, complicated *challan* (booking) process, role of former Indus Water Commissioner over water negotiations with India, neglecting of tombs by the archaeology department, jail reforms, merit violations, environment degradation, among other issues.



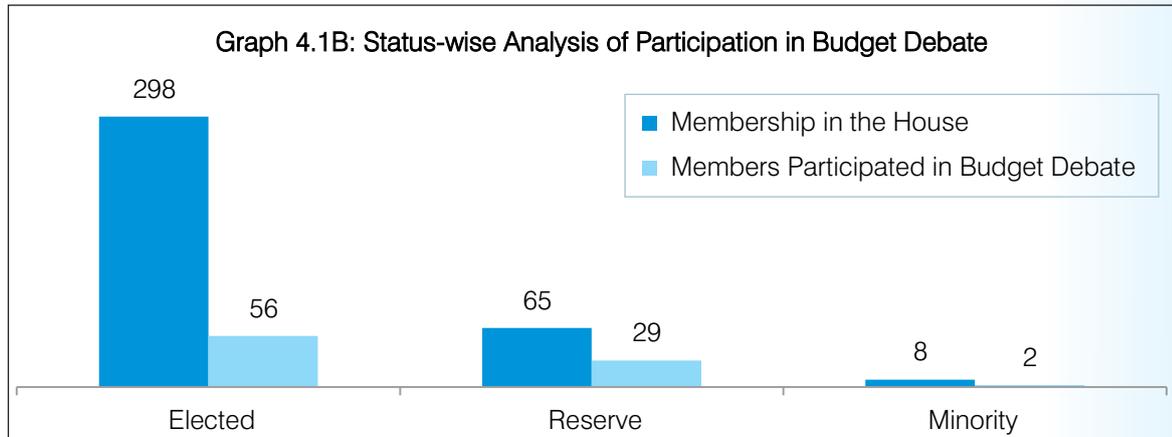
4. Budget

Low attendance and lackluster debate marked the budget session that spanned over five sittings in the fifth year. In Punjab Assembly at least four days are allocated for debate on budget. The finance bill was passed during the 13th sitting of the 38th session. Less than 1/4th of the total membership (23%) took part in the budget debate.

Only 32% of the 106 PPPP legislators, the main opposition party in the Punjab Assembly, expressed their views during the budget debate. Similarly 17% (29 out of 172) MPAs of the ruling PMLN took part in the debate. Twenty-six percent (21 out of 81) members of PML and one out of three belonging to the PMLF took part in the debate on budgetary proposals.



Female legislators were more active than their male counterparts, as nearly two-fifths (29) of the total 75 female members took part in the budget debate in contrast to only one-fifth of the 296 male members. In other words, 80% of the male lawmakers did not take part in budget debate. Two out of eight minority members (on reserved seats) participated in the budget debate.



5. Assembly Output

This section reviews the output of Punjab Assembly in the form of legislation and resolutions adopted in the fifth parliamentary year.

Education, land and property, government servants, finance and revenue, and transport were some of the areas about which legislation was enacted during the fifth year. Of the bills passed, 62% were amendment to the existing laws whereas the rest were new legislation. Seven amendment bills were passed to incorporate federal laws on the subjects devolved to provinces after passage of the 18th amendment.

The provincial legislature also expressed its stance or made recommendations on important issues by adopting resolutions. Creation of new provinces, democracy, and attack on anti-polio workers were some of the issues on which Punjab Assembly adopted resolutions.

5.1 Legislation

Lawmaking is the core function of any legislature. Legislation comes in the form of government and private bills. This section evaluates the presentation and passage, and subject-matter of the legislation made by Punjab Assembly during the fifth parliamentary year. Only government bills were passed in this period.

5.1.1 Passed Bills

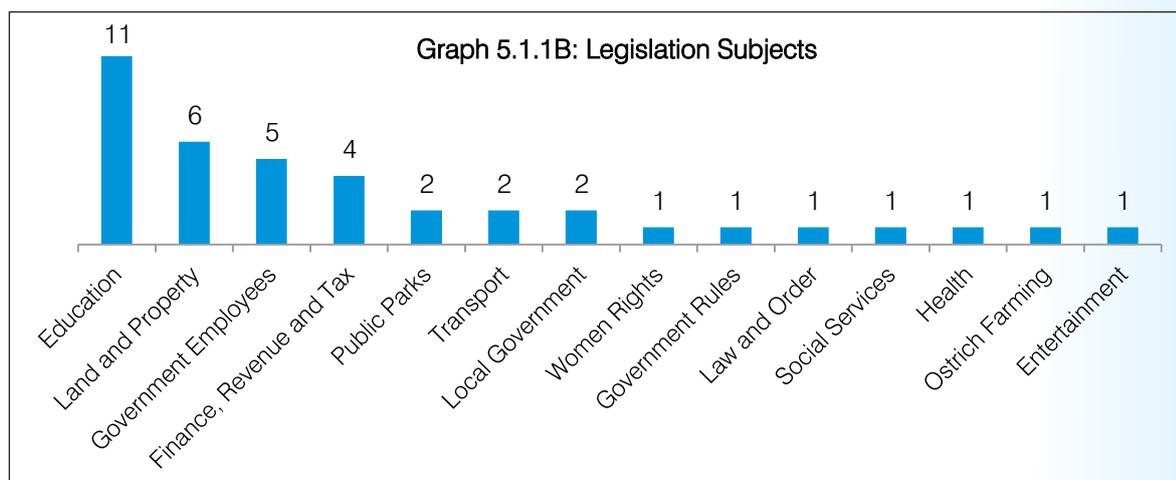
The Punjab Assembly passed 39 bills, all of them introduced by the government, during the fifth year. Twenty-four of them were amendments in the existing laws. As many as seven amendment bills were necessitated by the devolution of subjects to the provinces under the 18th amendment, seeking changes in the language and wording of the existing laws to implement them in the province.

Table: 5.1.1A: Bills Passed During the Fifth Parliamentary Year

Sr. No.	Name of Bill	Subjects
1	The Government College Women University Faisalabad Bill 2012	Education
2	The Government College Women University Sialkot Bill 2012	
3	The Government Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur Bill 2012	
4	The Information Technology University of the Punjab Bill 2012	
5	The King Edward Medical University (Amendment) Bill 2012	
6	The University of Health Sciences Lahore (Amendment) Bill 2012	
7	The University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Bill 2012	
8	The Women University Multan (Amendment) Bill 2012	
9	The Public Sector Universities (Amendment) Bill 2012	
10	The Punjab Agricultural Universities (Amendment) Bill 2012	
11	The Punjab Curriculum Authority Bill 2012	
12	The Defence Housing Authority Rawalpindi Bill 2013	Land and Property
13	The Disposal of Land by Development Authorities (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill 2012	
14	The Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons Laws (Repeal) (Amendment) Bill 2011	
15	The Punjab Housing and Planning Agency (Amendment) Bill 2012	
16	The Punjab Partition of Immovable Property Bill 2012	
17	The Settlement Commissioners (Validation of Orders) (Repeal) Bill 2011	
18	The Punjab Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2011	Government Employees
19	The Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability (Amendment) Bill 2011	
20	The Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation (Second Amendment) Bill 2012	
21	The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill 2012	
22	The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act 2013	
23	The Punjab Finance Bill 2012	Finance, Revenue and Tax
24	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill 2012	
25	The Punjab Revenue Authority Bill 2012	
26	The Punjab Sales Tax on Services Bill 2012	
27	The Lahore Canal Heritage Park Bill 2012	Public Parks
28	The Parks and Horticulture Authority Bill 2011	
29	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2012	Transport
30	The Punjab Metrobus Authority Bill 2012	

Sr. No.	Name of Bill	Subjects
31	The Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Bill 2012	Local Government
32	The Punjab Local Government (Fourth Amendment) Bill 2012	
33	The Punjab Court of Wards (Amendment) Bill 2012	Government Rules
34	The Punjab Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Bill 2012	Women Rights
35	The Punjab Public Defender Service Act 2007 (Repeal) Bill 2011	Law and Order
36	The Punjab Social Services Board (Amendment) Bill 2012	Social Services
37	The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues (Amendment) Bill 2012	Health
38	The Punjab Animals Slaughter Control (Amendment) Bill 2012	Commercial Farming
39	The Punjab Motion Pictures (Amendment) Bill 2012	Entertainment

More than half of the passed bills were about education, land and property, and the affairs of the government servants. Public parks, transport, local government, women rights, government rules, law and order, social services, health, ostrich farming, and finance and revenue were the other areas about which the Punjab Assembly passed bills.



Details of passed bills, according to the broad area of legislation, are explained below.

a. Education

1. The Government College Women University, Faisalabad Bill 2012

This bill provides for establishing the Government College Women University in Faisalabad as there is no public sector women university in the division.²

2. The Government College Women University, Sialkot Bill 2012

This bill seeks to establish the Government College Women University Sialkot for promotion of higher education among female students in the Gujranwala Division.³

3. The Government Sadiq College Women University, Bahawalpur Bill 2012

This bill seeks the establishment of Government Sadiq College Women University in Bahawalpur as there is no public sector women university in the division.⁴

² The Government College Women University, Faisalabad 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/cee999e6-42be-4f45-bff4-4dc617d92223>

³ Government College Women University, Sialkot 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/4b82d8f6-4862-491b-acca-952c426c9be8>

⁴ The Government Sadiq College Women University, Bahawalpur Bill 2012. Retrieved from the official website of Punjab Assembly: www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/bills/bill_2012_7.doc

4. **The Information Technology University of the Punjab Bill 2012**

This bill seeks to provide for establishing the Information Technology University of the Punjab to expand the base of engineering knowledge through original research and by developing technology to serve the needs of society. Such a university was needed as there was no technology university in the province, according to the bill's statement of objects and reasons. The bill, originally introduced as 'the Punjab Technology University Bill', was later renamed as 'the Information Technology University of the Punjab Bill' on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Education.⁵

5. **The Women University Multan (Amendment) Bill 2012**

This bill amends the Women University Multan Act 2010 to incorporate the Government Postgraduate College for Women Multan in the university.⁶

6. **The Punjab Curriculum Authority Bill 2012**

This bill seeks to establish curriculum authority to supervise curricula, textbooks and maintenance of standards of education in Punjab. The legislation on this subject was necessitated as the subject of education was devolved to the provinces after 18th amendment.⁷

7. **The University of Health Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Bill 2012**

This bill amends the University of Health Sciences Lahore Ordinance 2002 in light of the Supreme Court order in the case of appointing the university's vice chancellor. The Supreme Court observed that the office of vice chancellor falls in the category of officers and an officer of the university shall retire from the service after completing 25 years' service or on superannuation at the age of 60 years under section 47 of the University of Health Sciences Lahore Ordinance 2002.

The court ordered the provincial government to legislate on the enhancement of age limit for vice chancellor and make appointments on the seats of pro-vice chancellor and chief executive on permanent basis within three months, for which this legislation was made.⁸

As identical provisions existed in the laws of various other universities, a uniform procedure for the selection of vice chancellors and nomination of pro-vice chancellors was required and the provisions relating to emergency powers of vice chancellors needed to be rationalized. In this backdrop, following amendments were made in the laws of respective universities.

These amendments proposed that a person up to 65 years of age may apply for the position of vice chancellor. Moreover, provisions for creating the office of pro-vice chancellor to perform the functions of vice chancellor in his absence were incorporated. The emergency powers of vice chancellor were overhauled, rationalized and harmonized through these amendments.

8. **The King Edward Medical College University (Amendment) Act 2012⁹**

9. **The Public Sector Universities (Amendment) Bill 2012¹⁰**

10. **The Punjab Agricultural Universities (Amendment) Bill 2012¹¹**

11. **The University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Bill 2012¹²**

⁵ The Information Technology University of the Punjab Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.gov.pk/laws/2518.html>

⁶ The Women University Multan (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/2f2699f6-5a98-4ddc-8ebf-8a0c1aa871e8>

⁷ The Punjab Curriculum Authority Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.gov.pk/laws/2513.html>

⁸ The University Of Health Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/9969d95d-131a-4e6e-a796-fa0961ed6e38>

⁹ King Edward Medical College University (Amendment) Act 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab:

[http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/King%20Edward%20Medical%20University%20\(Amendment\)%20Bill%202012.doc.pdf](http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/King%20Edward%20Medical%20University%20(Amendment)%20Bill%202012.doc.pdf)

¹⁰ The Public Sector Universities (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/b0389614-1246-4979-a64e-e93c3dc6e9ed>

¹¹ The Punjab Agricultural Universities (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: [http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/Agricultural%20Universities%20\(amendment\)%20Bill%202012.doc.pdf](http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/Agricultural%20Universities%20(amendment)%20Bill%202012.doc.pdf)

¹² The University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Bill, 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/85a890a3-0c14-424e-9612-174b902be5bf>

b. Land and Property

1. The Defence Housing Authority Rawalpindi Bill 2013

The bill establishes the Defence Housing Authority (DHA), Rawalpindi, to give legal cover to the housing projects of the DHA Islamabad in the jurisdiction of Punjab. According to the bill's statement, the authority will implement "schemes and projects of land development for the welfare of the bereaved families of martyrs, war injured, disabled and other persons of the defence forces to boost their morale and to provide financial security in recognition of their selfless services for the defence of the nation."¹³

2. The Disposal of Land by Development Authorities (Regulation) Bill 2012

This bill seeks to amend the Disposal of Land by Development Authorities (Regulation) Act of 1998 to give the Punjab Housing and Town Planning Agency (PHATA) the status of a "development authority".¹⁴

3. The Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons Laws (Repeal) (Amendment) Bill 2011

After the passage of the 18th amendment, the bill amends the Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons Laws (Repeal) Act 1975 making it possible for the provincial government to administratively take over the matters related to evacuee property "attached to charitable, religious or educational trusts or institutions". It inserts a new section 1-A to define the board of revenue as the Punjab Board of Revenue and the government as the Punjab government.¹⁵ It also amends the sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the act.

Under clause 6 of the article 270AA of the constitution, after the passage of the 18th amendment the provinces can amend or repeal the ordinances, orders, rules, bye-laws, regulations and notifications, and other legal instruments having the force of law which were part of the Concurrent List.

4. The Punjab Housing and Town Planning Agency (Amendment) Bill 2012

According to the bill, the Housing and Physical Planning (H&PP), an attached department of the government, was reorganized as Punjab Housing and Town-Planning Agency (PHATA) under the Punjab Housing and Town Planning Agency Ordinance 2002. Many employees of the government were transferred to the PHATA. This bill aims to provide similar protection to government employees serving in PHATA as available to its employees in the other similarly placed organizations.¹⁶

5. The Punjab Partition of Immovable Property Bill 2012

This bill calls for curtailing the delays in disposing of the property cases involving joint owners, especially women. The aim is to discourage protracted litigation in the matters of property transfer.¹⁷ According to the bill's statement, the cases of property partition should be decided within six months. In 2012 the Punjab government announced a package for women empowerment promising legal reforms, including legislation to end protracted litigation in the matters property.

6. The Settlement Commissioners (Validation of Orders) (Repeal) Bill 2011

This bill seeks to repeal the Settlement Commissioners (Validation of Orders) Act of 1972 as the subject on which this law was enacted has been devolved to the provinces under the 18th amendment.¹⁸

¹³ The Defence Housing Authority Rawalpindi Bill 2013. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/1ae12ef4-7d8b-442b-82ba-f4160c2c3300>

¹⁴ The Disposal of Land by Development Authorities (Regulation) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/4dda4b1a-3bb0-4117-a658-6aff76f5e67b>

¹⁵ The Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons Laws (Repeal) (Amendment) Bill 2011. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/1a4c8b1f-a8c3-4225-9fb0-513d27bb33f7>

¹⁶ The Punjab Housing and Town Planning Agency (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/293fcd20-7134-4626-90f4-10b363622893>

¹⁷ The Punjab Partition of Immovable Property Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/c5060820-9280-4e07-82fc-139ee07a807a>

¹⁸ The Settlement Commissioners (Validation of Orders) (Repeal) Bill 2011. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/6f90ddc3-8e70-435d-a1bd-c3dc9342c696>

c. Government Employees

1. The Punjab Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2011

This bill seeks to amend the Punjab Civil Servants Act 1974 to ensure that civil servants get benefits of a promotion from the day it was notified even if they don't take charge of the higher post because of death or reaching the age of superannuation.¹⁹

2. The Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability (Amendment) Bill 2011

This bill seeks to amend the Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability Act 2006 to exclude the members of the police force from the purview of the PEEDA Act 2006 and to bring them within the ambit of the Police Order 2002, which stipulates a system of effective punishments for the police force and provides for rule-making power.²⁰

3. The Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation (Second Amendment) Bill 2012

The Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation was established under the Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation Act 2004 to provide a house to its contributing members on their retirement. The house was to be provided to the government servants on no profit no loss basis if they agree to certain deduction from their monthly salaries. However the amendment in the law promises to provide either "house or plot" on retirement depending upon their option, as it cites financial constraints as a reason to add 'plot' besides 'house' as the contributory receipts were not sufficient enough to meet the infrastructure development expenses of a house.²¹

4. The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act 2012

This bill proposes to further amend the Punjab Public Service Commission Ordinance 1978 to cap the age limit for the commission's chairman and members below 65 years. Moreover no serving government official will be appointed the PPSC head. In addition, the service duration of PPSC chief and other members will be three years and no extension will be granted.²²

5. The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act 2013

This bill amends the Punjab Public Service Commission Ordinance 1978 to remove ambiguity about appointing women and other persons from private sector as members of the commission. But more importantly by amending the section 4 of the ordinance, the bill authorizes the government to appoint a member as chairman of the commission for the 'residual period' of his service which should not be less than six months, instead of appointing him for three years.²³

d. Finance, Revenue and Tax

1. The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill 2012

It seeks amendments in the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1967 to provide mechanism for early disposal of land partition cases by revenue officers, making it mandatory for them to commence proceedings for the partition of land upon sanctioning of inheritance mutation and without application from any of the parties.

According to the bill's statement, co-owners possessing joint holding do not pay due share in profit of joint holding to other co-owners and the weaker co-owner, especially females, who want to get their share partitioned face lengthy litigation under the existing procedure.²⁴

¹⁹ The Punjab Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2011. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/c6850f7f-c677-47e6-88d5-30d387356eb3>

²⁰ The Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability (Amendment) Bill 2011. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/d9a43f69-26c1-4f34-b79b-605aa3c76e38>

²¹ The Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation (Second Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/3679d89f-bbb8-44f5-81fb-13e0c6b03487>

²² The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/067bbac2-1efa-4feb-9573-03096865b0d6>

²³ The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act 2013. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/8d0bfb8c-f94b-4955-a8d4-1f9afb6da636>

²⁴ The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/2dbadbc4-0c83-4789-899f-6f49c5bdd486>

3. The Punjab Revenue Authority Bill 2012

This bill seeks the establishment of Punjab Revenue Authority to regulate the matters related to fiscal and economic policies, administration, management, levy and collection of taxes, duties and other levies, and the enforcement of tax system.²⁵

4. The Punjab Sales Tax on Services Bill 2012

This bill provides for levying a tax on services provided, rendered, initiated, originated, executed, received or consumed in Punjab.²⁶

e. Public Parks

1. The Lahore Canal Heritage Park Bill 2012

The legislation seeks to convert the greenbelt along the canal in Lahore into a park²⁷, as directed by the Supreme Court in the case of Lahore Canal Bank Road Widening Project (LCBRWP). Declaring the green belts on both sides of the canal as 'public trust', the apex court had advised the provincial government to enact legislation to preserve it as a 'heritage park'.

Several environmentalist groups had challenged the expansion of canal bank road project saying that it would result in deterioration of the city's environment. The Supreme Court set up a mediation committee to suggest a compromise solution and it was one of the proposals to declare the green belt a protected park. Ultimately, the court allowed the government to expand canal bank road, directing the provincial government to implement the committee's proposals.

2. The Parks and Horticulture Authority Bill 2011

The bill provides for establishing the Parks and Horticulture Authority for the regulation, development and maintenance of public parks, greenbelts and green areas in Punjab and regulation of billboards, sky signs and outdoor advertisements to promote open and unrestricted views.²⁸

f. Transport

1. The Punjab Metro Bus Authority Bill 2012

The bill seeks to establish the Punjab Metro Bus Authority for constructing, operating and maintaining mass transit system in the major cities of Punjab, starting from Lahore, to provide safe, efficient and comfortable urban transportation system.²⁹

2. The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2012

This bill amends the Provincial Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1965 to remove institutional barriers in setting up Metro Bus Service, exempting it from route permit. School buses were also extended the same facility.

g. Local Government

1. The Punjab Local Government (Fourth Amendment) Bill 2012

This amendment in the Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 allowed the government to delay holding of local elections for another eight months.³⁰

2. The Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Bill 2012

This bill amends the Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 to create Tehsil Municipal Administrations (TMAs) at all newly created tehsils in the province.³¹

²⁵ The Punjab Revenue Authority Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: [http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/PRA%20Bill%20\(f\)%20\(19.5.2012\).doc.pdf](http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/PRA%20Bill%20(f)%20(19.5.2012).doc.pdf)

²⁶ The Punjab Sales Tax on Services Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/dde6709e-1bdf-408c-9878-f06756be3e95>

²⁷ The Lahore Canal Heritage Park Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.gov.pk/laws/2539.html>

²⁸ The Parks and Horticulture Authority Bill 2011. Retrieved from the official website of Punjab Assembly: www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/bills/bill_2011_36.doc

²⁹ The Punjab Metro Bus Authority Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/Punjab%20Metrobus%20Authority%20Bill%202012.doc.pdf>

³⁰ The Punjab Local Government (Fourth Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/3ce78315-c209-444e-b039-e88e7240689d>

³¹ The Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the official website of Punjab Assembly: www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/bills/bill_2012_2.doc

h. Miscellaneous

1. The Punjab Protection against the Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Bill 2012

The legislation was passed to adopt the federal law by the provincial government with amendments to enhance protection for working women. After 18th amendment, this subject was devolved to the provinces and the act was required to be adapted by the provincial assembly.³²

2. The Punjab Social Services Board (Amendment) Bill 2012

After the 18th amendment, the Governor was not left with any authority to act in his individual capacity. The Governor is bound to act on the advice of the Chief Minister or the Cabinet. In order to clarify this position and to avoid any litigation on the subject, it was felt appropriate to replace the word "Governor" occurring in section 4 of the Punjab Social Services Board Ordinance 1970, with the words "Chief Minister".³³

3. The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues (Amendment) Bill 2012

This bill provides for removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes. Originally in the federal ambit, the bill was passed after the subject was devolved to provinces under the 18th amendment.³⁴

4. The Punjab Public Defender Service Act 2007 (Repeal) Bill 2011

The Punjab Public Defender Service Act 2007 was neither implemented by the then government nor had its implementation been found feasible or in public interest, according to the statement of the repeal bill.³⁵

5. The Punjab Court of Wards (Amendment) Bill 2012

This legislation seeks to amend the Punjab Court of Wards Act 1903 in which the expressions 'Government', 'Provincial Government', and 'Board of Revenue' were repeatedly used. Furthermore, the Act empowered the Commissioner of a Division to make rules which might create an anomaly as there are eight divisions in the Punjab and eight set of rules were required in order to implement this Act.

The legislation proposes to substitute the term 'Provincial Government' with 'Government', among other changes and substitutions in the Act. It is proposed that instead of Commissioner, the Board of Revenue may have the power to make rules with the previous permission of the Government (Chief Minister/Cabinet).³⁶

6. The Punjab Animals Slaughter Control (Amendment) Bill 2012

This bill seeks to amend the Punjab Animals Slaughter Control Act 1963 for the commercial farming of ostrich. According to the bill's statement, commercial ostrich farming is among the world's fastest growing meat business serving global market for meat, leather, eggs, feathers and related products. The bill says it is an opportune time for Pakistan to capture its share in the international market by rearing ostrich commercially and launching its products both locally and in the international market.³⁷

³² The Punjab Protection against the Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/ca841cba-5d2d-4804-94c6-fcc1e7e21e16>

³³ The Punjab Social Services Board (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: [http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/\(26%20of%202012\)%20The%20Punjab%20Social%20Servies%20Board%20\(Amendment\)%20Bill%202012.doc.pdf](http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/(26%20of%202012)%20The%20Punjab%20Social%20Servies%20Board%20(Amendment)%20Bill%202012.doc.pdf)

³⁴ The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues (Amendment) Bill, 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/c3b28a96-e037-4a17-847b-05f2a94a4cf5>

³⁵ The Punjab Public Defender Service Act 2007 (Repeal) Bill 2011. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/d0f377e1-ba64-4365-9863-beb195ea2008>

³⁶ The Punjab Court of Wards (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the official website of Punjab Assembly: www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/bills/bill_2012_5.doc

³⁷ The Punjab Animals Slaughter Control (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab: <http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/index/showarticle/ref/cc0e4d7b-5639-4607-acbf-f6df5df874bc>

7. The Punjab Motion Pictures (Amendment) Bill 2012

This legislation seeks to amend the Motion Pictures Ordinance 1979 for implementing it in Punjab. The subject was devolved to the provinces after 18th constitutional amendment and the provinces were required to legislate on the subject as a constitutional requirement. This legislation authorizes the provincial government to impose censorship and regulate exhibition of films in Punjab.³⁸

5.1.2 Introduced Bills

Of the introduced bills in the fifth parliamentary year, four were about education, two each about government servants, local government, and housing and property, and one each about assembly privileges, livestock, religious affairs, and boilers and pressure vessels.

The Punjab Local Government Bill 2012, introduced in the assembly on June 7, 2012, was one of the bills which were not passed by the outgoing assembly.

Following bills were tabled but were not passed by the Assembly:

Table 5.1.2: Introduced Bills

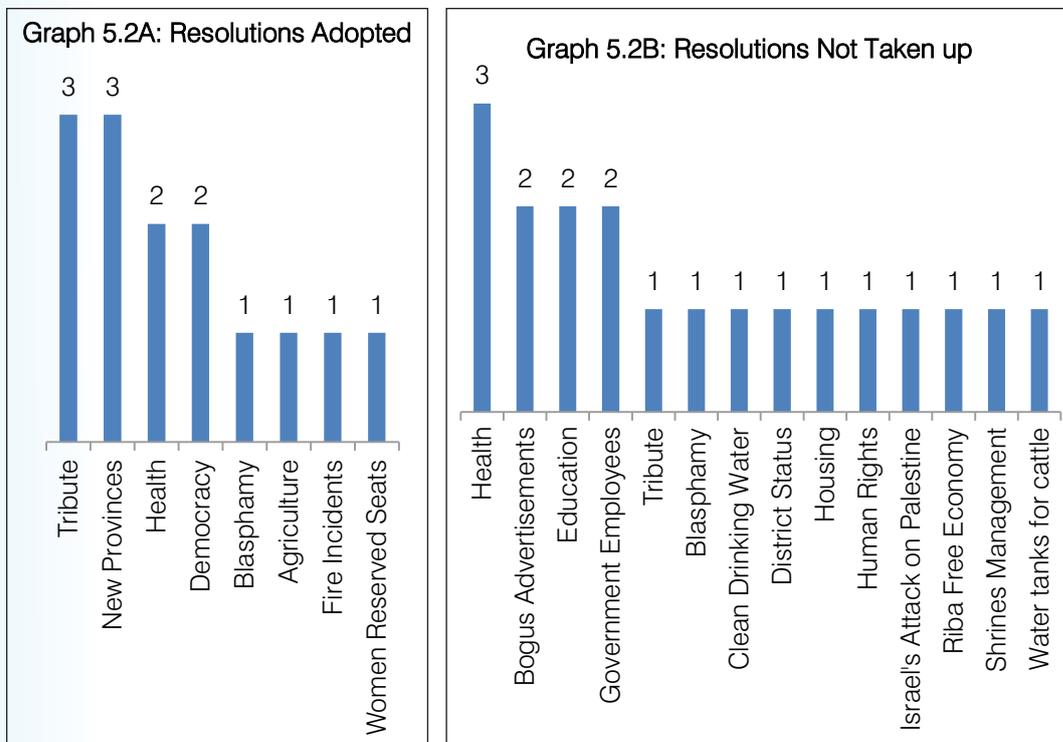
Sr. No.	Name of Bill	Area of Legislation
1	The Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Privileges (Amendment) Bill 2012	Assembly Privileges
2	The Punjab Boilers And Pressure Vessels (Amendment) Bill 2012	Factories and Industries
3	Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Engineering and Technology Multan Bill 2013	Education
4	The Lahore Garrison University Bill 2012	
5	The Punjab Private Education Commission Bill 2012	
6	The Punjab Technology University Bill 2012	
7	The Punjab Public Service Commission (Second Amendment) Bill 2012	Government Employees
8	The Punjab Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill 2012	
9	The Punjab Building Control & Housing Schemes Regulatory Authority Bill 2012	Housing, Land and Property
10	The Punjab Evacuee Trust Properties (Management and Disposal) (Amendment) Bill, 2012	
11	The Punjab Livestock Breeding Bill 2012	Livestock
12	The Punjab Local Government (Fifth Amendment) Bill 2012	Local Government
13	The Punjab Local Government Bill 2012	
14	The Punjab Zakat and Usher Bill 2012	Religious Affairs

³⁸ The Punjab Motion Pictures (Amendment) Bill 2012. Retrieved from the website of Punjab Laws – the official website of Government of Punjab:
[http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/\(29%20of%202012\)%20The%20Punjab%20Motion%20Pictures%20\(Amendment\)%20Bill%20012.doc.pdf](http://punjablaws.punjab.gov.pk/public/dr/(29%20of%202012)%20The%20Punjab%20Motion%20Pictures%20(Amendment)%20Bill%20012.doc.pdf)

5.2 Resolutions

The house expresses its opinion, makes recommendations or conveys a message on a specific and important issue through resolutions. Under section 114 of chapter XIII of Punjab Assembly's Rules of Procedures, members can move resolutions in the assembly.

The Punjab Assembly adopted 14 resolutions in the fifth year. Nineteen resolutions, on the other hand, were not taken up.



5.2.1 Adopted Resolutions

Eleven of the 14 resolutions were adopted unanimously in the fifth parliamentary year. A detailed explanation and analysis of the adopted resolutions according to thematic area follows:

- a. New Provinces
- b. Democracy
- c. Health
- d. Tribute
- e. Miscellaneous

a. New Provinces

The Punjab Assembly adopted three resolutions on the question of forming new provinces. The resolutions on creating new provinces highlighted the tense relations between the ruling parties – PPPP and PMLN - in the center and the Punjab. The National Assembly passed the government-backed resolution on May 3, 2012 calling upon the Punjab Assembly “to present a bill in the Punjab Assembly to amend the Constitution in accordance with Article 239(4) of the Constitution...for passage which would have the effect of altering the limits of province of the Punjab, thereby creating Province of Janoobi Punjab.”

However a week later on May 9, 2012 the Punjab Assembly adopted two resolutions calling for restoring the status of Bahawalpur as province and called upon the federal government to “establish Janoobi Punjab province...and also setting up a national commission that shall immediately decide all important issues.” The main opposition parties in the Punjab Assembly – PPPP and PML – backed these two resolutions.

The resolution on restoring the Bahawalpur province was seen as a move to counter the National Assembly's resolution for the new province in Southern Punjab.

But when the National Assembly Speaker constituted a 14-member commission on the direction of the President in August 2012, the ruling party in Punjab Assembly – PMLN – introduced a resolution rejecting the commission formed at the national level. Terming the commission on new provinces as contrary to the spirit of the earlier adopted resolution, the house rejected that. Unlike the two earlier resolutions about new provinces unanimously passed by the Punjab Assembly, the third was passed amid strong opposition protest as pandemonium broke in the house.

b. Democracy

The house unanimously adopted two resolutions on democracy. The Punjab Assembly adopted a resolution on January 3, 2013, when the chief of Pakistan Awami Tehreek Dr. Tahir ul Qadri was campaigning to “save state”, declaring the politicians, especially elected representatives, responsible for the social and economic ills of Pakistan. The house vowed to foil any bid to sabotage elections and urged all democratic forces to join hands against elements conspiring against democracy. The provincial assembly also urged the federal government and the Election Commission of Pakistan to take all possible measures to ensure smooth holding of general elections.

The house expressed similar views when it adopted another resolution on January 21, 2013 to show its support for the continuity and strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions. The provincial assembly demonstrated its commitment for the supremacy of law and constitution, reposed confidence on the election commission, and asserted that any conspiracy against democracy or democratic institutions would be thwarted.

c. Health

The Punjab Assembly adopted two resolutions in the 43rd session to condemn the killing of anti-polio workers in Karachi, Peshawar, and Charsadda. Paying tributes to the slain workers and demanding security for the workers engaged in polio eradication campaign, the provincial assembly called upon the federal government to immediately restore the temporarily halted anti-polio campaign.

The house also adopted a resolution seeking a compulsory clause in the Nikah Nama (marriage certificate) to confirm that both bride and bridegroom were thalassaemia free. It was tabled by a PML lawmaker.

d. Tribute

The provincial assembly adopted resolutions to pay tributes to Benazir Bhutto on her fifth death anniversary, and Cecil Chaudhry – a late war hero. Acknowledging the services of the former Group Captain, the house urged Pakistan Air Force to name a base after Cecil Chaudhry. The Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs informed the house that a copy of this resolution had already been sent to the Air Headquarters and the authorities would take a decision in this regard at an appropriate time.

The house also adopted a resolution to pay tributes to senior Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Bashir Ahmed Bilour, who was assassinated in Peshawar in a terrorist attack in December 2012.

e. Miscellaneous

Following the two worst industrial fire incidents in the country's history on September 11, 2012 – one in a garment factory in Karachi resulting in death of more than 289 people and the other in a shoe factory in Lahore killing more than 25 people – the provincial assembly unanimously adopted a resolution to express its grief and sorrow over the tragic incidents.

The house unanimously adopted another resolution in the same sitting and condemned the blasphemous movie that hurt the sentiments of Muslims all over the world.

The house also unanimously adopted resolutions regarding provision of electricity to the agricultural sector tube-wells on flat rates and to condemn the comments of chief of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, Imran Khan, about the reserved seats of women in the assemblies.

5.2.2 Resolutions Not Taken up

The Punjab Assembly did not take up 19 resolutions related to health, education, riba free economy, Israel's attack on Palestine and other issues. Ten of these resolutions were raised by PML members, six by PMLN, and three by the PPPP lawmakers. All these were tabled by the individual MPAs; 14 by female and five by male members.

a. Health

Three health related resolutions remained unaddressed in the fifth parliamentary year. These were about including necessary information on dengue in the educational curriculum at primary level, introduction of reproductive health related chapter for girls in the secondary and high school syllabus, and the provision of dispensary facility at all educational institutions. The three resolutions were moved by women lawmakers – two PMLN and one PPPP.

b. Bogus Advertisements

Two resolutions seeking ban on the advertisements of bogus *pirs*, *aamils*, doctors, and quacks on the electronic and print media were tabled but not taken up.

c. Education

The provincial assembly did not take up a resolution calling upon the government to establish 'Book Street' in the province, and another seeking the university status for the Queen Merry College of Lahore.

d. Government Employees

A PPPP male lawmaker sponsored a resolution recommending that all assistants attached with the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Assembly and the Chief Minister House should be upgraded from scale 14 to 16, like the assistant ministerial secretariat in the federal government. But it was not taken up. Similarly, a resolution calling upon the provincial and federal governments to verify the nationality of all the DMG and PCS officers and to dismiss the dual nationality holder officers remained unaddressed.

e. Miscellaneous

A resolution calling upon the federal government to take steps to enforce Riba free economic system in Pakistan and the resolutions about issues such as amendment in the laws to ensure the safety and future of widows and forced-out-of-homes wives and children, Israel's attack on Palestine, removal of illegal encroachment and construction of boundary wall around the shrine of Dulla Bhatti Shaheed, establishing of an IT university in Faisalabad after the name of Arfa Karim Randhawa – the youngest Microsoft Certified Professional, installing of water treatment plants in Sargodha, extension of Journalist Housing Societies in Rawalpindi and Lahore, construction of water tanks for cattle along water channels, and granting of district status to Bhalwal (Sargodha) were not taken up by the provincial assembly.

6. Order and Institutionalization

This section deals with the order and institutionalization of MPAs which is important for an efficient and productive legislature. It analyzes points of order, their subject and the time consumed by these, conduct of the members in the house, and the instances of protests, walkouts and boycotts.

6.1 Points of Order

The points of order, according to section 209 of Chapter XVIII of the Rules of Procedure, are related to interpreting or enforcing rules which regulate the business of the assembly, and are supposed to draw the Speaker's attention to the perceived breaches in the parliamentary discipline. The legislators, however, use points of order to express views on non-procedural issues.

As many as 488 points of order, on average 11 per sitting, were raised during the fifth parliamentary year and consumed eight hours and 59 minutes - 8% of the proceedings' time. These points of order were used to make speeches and rejoinders and did not contribute to any assembly output.

The highest points of order were raised in the 38th session, 177, followed by 43rd session, 171.

Table 6.1: Points or Order

Session No.	POs Raised	Time Consumed (Minutes)
37th	5	15
38th	177	72
39th	26	53
40th	24	50
41st	6	10
42nd	61	97
43rd	171	203
44th	9	19
45th	9	20
Total	488	539 (8 hours and 59 minutes)

6.1.1 Issues Raised Through Points of Order

The legislators talked about a number of issues on points of order. FAFEN has categorized them into 61 themes in order to assess the priorities of the members.

Assembly related affairs, education, new provinces, agriculture, health, law and order, dual nationality, terrorism, and power outages were some of the issues the members raised through points of order. The lawmakers also interrupted the house proceedings to criticize the government, government departments, opposition, Speaker, political parties, and their colleagues on points of order. Further, the points of order were used to offer *Fateha* and condolence, conveyance of gratitude, and to extend congratulations.

As many as 197 or 36% of the total points of order were raised to discuss the business of the house, decorum, parliamentary discipline, parliamentary affairs, ministerial absence, privileges of the chairperson, members' perks and privileges and role of parliamentarians. At least 145 points of order were on business of the house.

The members raised 45 points of order to offer *Fateha* and condolence, and conveyance of gratitude and congratulations. Besides offering *Fateha* to the nine KP police personnel who were killed while on training in Lahore, eight soldiers who lost their life when the Army camp in Gujrat was attacked, and former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on her fifth death anniversary, the house offered *Fateha* to the industries' fire victims in Karachi and Lahore, former Imam Kaba, former Jamat-e-Islami chief Qazi Hussain Ahmad, former singer Mehdi Hasan, and former parliamentarians Fauzia Wahab, Bashir Bilour, and Sheikh Ijaz Ahmad, among others. The legislators also extended congratulations to the newly elected colleagues through points of order.

The lawmakers used 41 points of order to criticize the government, public departments and officials, and their colleagues in the provincial legislature.

A couple of members highlighted the woes of 10th grade students as they faced problems in online registration. The legislators also criticized the private schools and colleges for charging high fee and demanded to enact effective legislation to regulate the private educational institutions. An MPA highlighted the fact that the committee report about Rang Mahal Mission High School Lahore was not presented before the house. Overall, 24 points of order were raised to discuss the education related affairs.

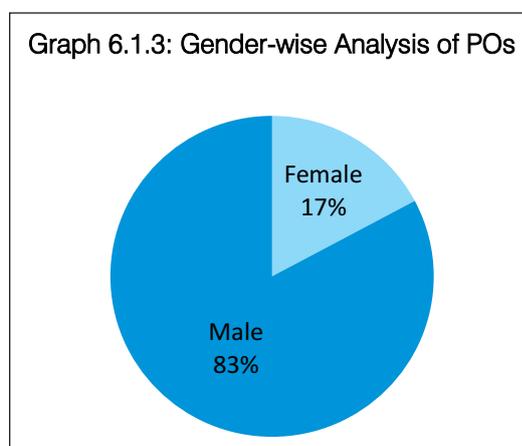
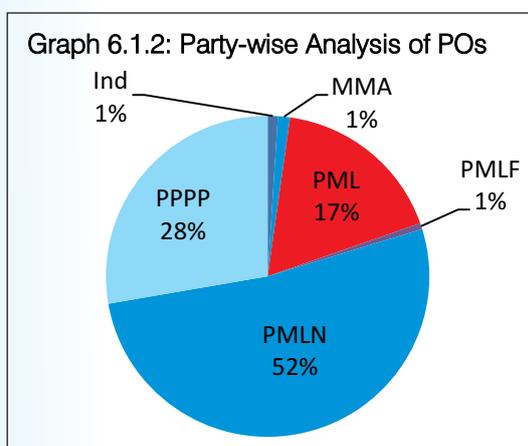
The members also used points of order to debate the issue of new provinces. The opposition members demanded creation of a new province of Southern Punjab and urged the Speaker to nominate members to the commission formed by the National Assembly Speaker. The government members, while terming the commission contrary to the resolutions adopted by the Punjab Assembly, opposed the demand.

Young doctors' protests and violence, killing of anti-polio workers, lack of stadiums in Jaranwala (Faisalabad), power outages, petroleum prices, police excesses, Arslan Iftikhar's case, dual nationality, development funds, women and minorities' rights, terrorism etc. were the subject of remaining points of order.

6.1.2 Members Raising Points of Order by Party and Gender

Fifty-two percent of the total points of order were raised by the PMLN members followed by their colleagues from PPPP (28%), and PML (17%). The legislators from MMA, PMLF and independents each raised one percent of the total points of order.

The male members, 80% of the 371 members, raised 83% of the total points of order during the fifth parliamentary year.



6.2 Questions of Privilege

The 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.

Nine MPAs from the opposition benches raised 10 questions of personal privilege during the fifth year. Eight of these were tabled in the 38th session while one each was tabled in the 40th and the 43rd session.

As many as nine questions of privileges were about misbehavior of government officials. Eight of the 10 QoPs submitted were taken up and sent to the privilege committee while two remained pending.

Table 6.2: Questions of Privilege

Members who Raised QoP	Party	Issue raised	Status
Single male	PPPP	The CDA, according to a news story, has declared me defaulter of Rs39,419. The dues are for Room 14 of Hostel, which I never used.	Referred to Privilege Committee
Single male	PPPP	Misbehavior of ASP	
Single male	PPPP	Misbehavior of DSP and SHO Model Town (Burewala) Police Station	
Single female	PML	Misbehavior of police officials	
Single male	PML	Misbehavior of principal of Services Institute of Medical Sciences	
Single male	PPPP	Misbehavior of SP, Jaranwala	
Single male	PPPP	Misbehavior of XEN Wapda, Multan	
Single male	PPPP	Misbehavior of District Coordinator National Programme, Sargodha	
Single male	PPPP	Misbehavior of engineer of Irrigation Department	Pending
Single male	PPPP	Misbehavior of Additional Secretary Industries and Deputy Chief Technical	

6.3 Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts

Thirteen instances of walkout, five protests, and a boycott were staged during the fifth parliamentary year which consumed three hours and 31 minutes (3%) of the proceedings' time. Only in the single sitting of the 41st session, no walkout, protest or boycott took place. However most the protests, walkouts and boycott were staged in the 38th session.

Most of the protests were about members' unparliamentary behavior and the issue of new provinces. The PPPP lawmakers walked out of the house when they were not allowed to discuss the death of seven newborns in a fire incident in the Services Hospital Lahore.

Members not getting permission to ask supplementary questions and speak on point of order, agenda setting at the eleventh hour, especially including bills, and loud talk were some of the issues that led to protests.

The PPPP and PML lawmakers walked out of the house for ten minutes in the 38th session over attacks on the houses of their leaders in Punjab over power outages in the province.

A PML female member, angry over the derogatory language of a PML forward-bloc member, hurled her shoe at him in the 12th sitting of 38th session. She was responded by a PMLN female legislator in the same manner, unleashing chaos in the house. This incident continued to cast its shadow on the following sittings as protests and walkouts were staged over unparliamentary behaviour.

An MMAP MPA walked off the house in 43rd session when he was not allowed to present a resolution on Kalabagh Dam. Similarly, a PMLN lawmaker staged a five-minute walkout as his adjournment motion was not taken up.

Table 6.3: Protests, Boycotts and Walkouts

Session	Party	Reason	Protest/Boycott/Walkout	Time (Min.)
37th	PPPP PML	Loud talk from treasury benches as a member was speaking on a point of order	Protest	15
38th	PML	For not granting permission to ask supplementary questions	Walkout	5
	PPPP	The members were not allowed to discuss the death of seven newborns in a fire incident in the Services Hospital, Lahore	Walkout	10
	PPPP	Death of seven newborns in a fire incident in the Services Hospital, Lahore	Protest	5
	PPPP	Claiming that his question of privilege was not taken up during the last session	Walkout	5
	PPPP PML	Attacks on houses of PPPP and PML parliamentarians	Walkout	10
		Use of unparliamentary language against women legislators	Walkout	10
	PPPP PML	Use of unparliamentary language against women legislators and the decision made by speaker over this issue	Walkout	15
	PML	Use of unparliamentary language against women legislators from the opposition benches	Walkout	5
	PMLN	Against the female legislator who hurled a shoe at a PML member	Walkout	5
PMLN	Over the shoe-throwing incident and tussle with the opposition members	Boycott	15	
39th	PMLN	After his adjournment motion was not taken up	Walkout	5
40th	PPPP PML	Issue of new provinces	Protest	36
	PPPP PML	Issue of new provinces	Walkout	31
	PPPP PML	Issue of new provinces	Protest	35
42nd	PML	Unparliamentary behavior demonstrated by the law minister	Walkout	5
	PML PPPP	Inclusion of bills on agenda at the eleventh hour	Protest	10
43rd	MMAP	For not being allowed to present a resolution regarding Kalabagh Dam	Walkout	10
	PPPP	The Speaker didn't allow the member to speak on Point of Order	Walkout	45

6.4 Members' Conduct

The members are required to comply with a certain standard of behavior while assembly proceedings are undergoing.

However the following violations of the rules were observed during the Punjab Assembly sessions during the year. Though the list does not indicate the frequency or the severity of these violations, many of the listed behaviours were observed and recorded on multiple times:

- Moving/walking around frequently.
- Applauding or referring to strangers present in the galleries (other than foreign delegations).
- Making a noise.
- Using offensive expressions or abusive language.
- Show throwing at the members.
- Using mobile phones in the house.
- Eating/drinking during proceedings.
- Delivering written speeches without the Speaker's permission.

Disclaimer: The data cited in this report is based on direct observation of the Punjab Assembly's proceedings during the fifth parliamentary year. Every care has been taken to maintain accuracy. To intimate any errors and omissions, please write to House 169A, St 20, F11/2, Islamabad - 051-8466120.

About **FAFEN**

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

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

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

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