



PERFORMANCE OF YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS

May 2013 – June 2016

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN



FREE AND FAIR ELECTION NETWORK

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YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO NA AGENDA

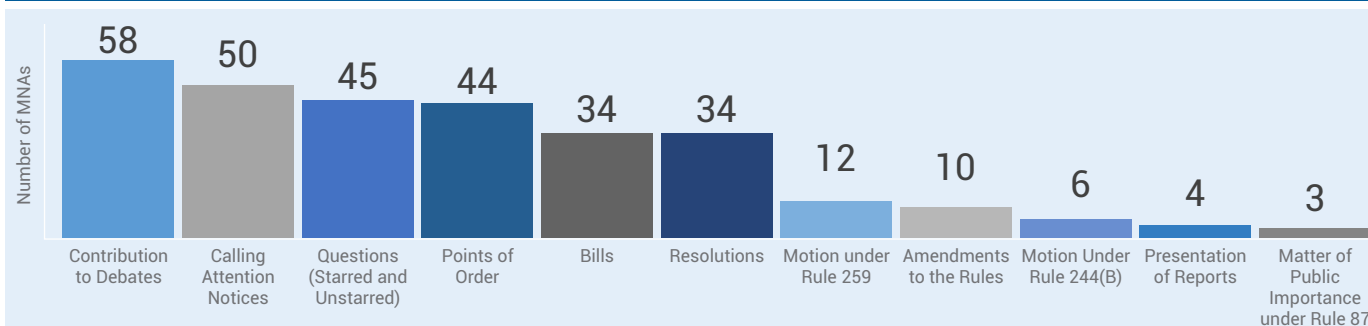
- MQM legislators top young parliamentarians' performance chart
- Aliya Kamran of JUI-F most regular, Hamza Shehbaz least regular among young MPs
- Four PML-N lawmakers with no contribution in NA proceedings

The proportion of young population in Pakistan is the second highest in the world and this has started to reflect in Parliament where an increasing ratio of young members are being elected to represent the youthful population. Seventy-eight (23%) of the total 342 Members of the National Assembly are currently the members of Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF).

The performance trends show that young lawmakers mostly contribute agenda in collaboration with their senior colleagues. They actively participated in legislation and representation of public issues through various parliamentary tools, including Calling Attention Notices.

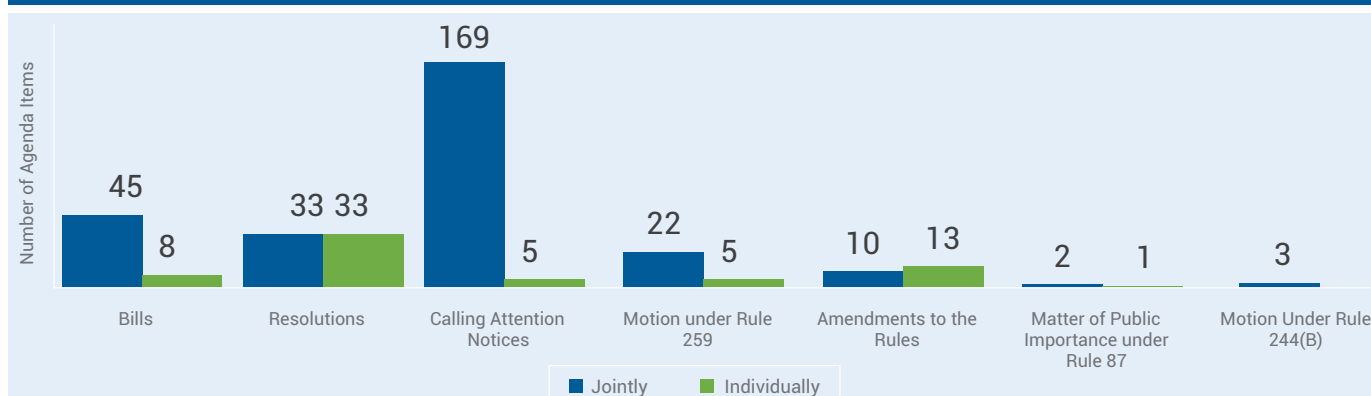
Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF), a platform established to assist and develop future political leadership of the country defines "young parliamentarians" as "all members who are 40 years of age or under at the time of election".

INTERVENTIONS SPONSORED BY YOUNG LAWMAKERS

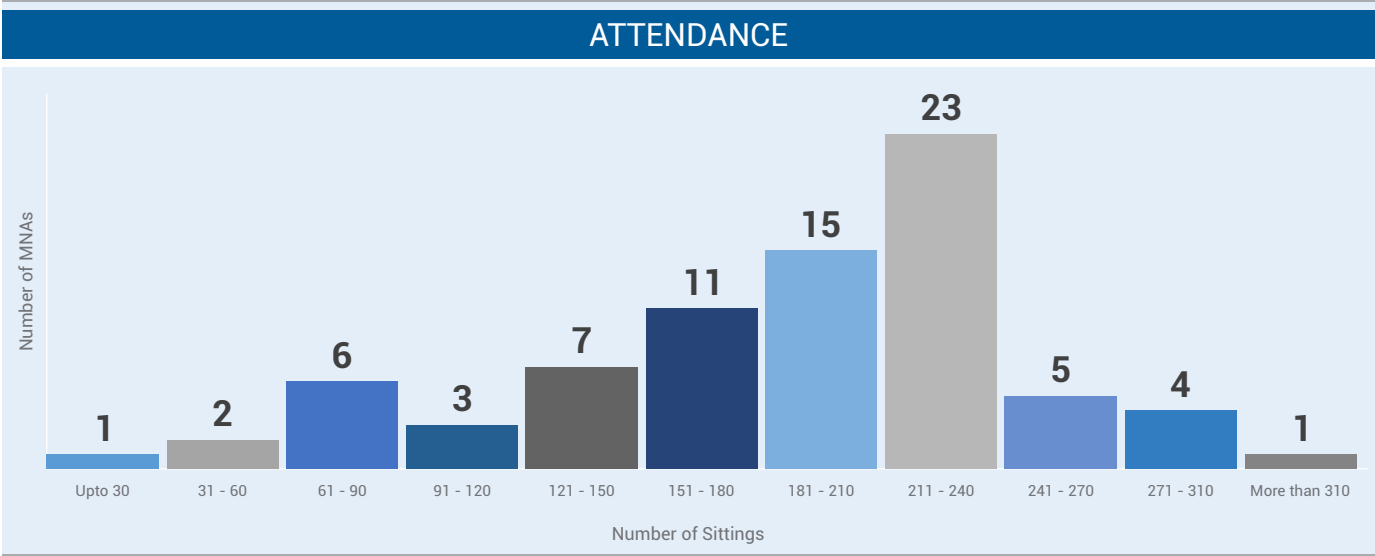


The young lawmakers hailing from MQM remained more active than their counterparts from other parliamentary parties. Young members from MQM introduced 26 Private Member's bills, submitted 27 resolutions, proposed 11 amendments to Rules of Procedures, asked 823 Questions, sponsored 18 Motions under Rule 259 and raised 35 Calling Attention Notices (CANs).

NATURE OF SPONSORSHIP FOR AGENDA ITEMS



Of the entire agenda sponsored by the young parliamentarians, 32% was submitted by MQM, 23% by PPPP and 14% by PML-N. In addition, eight percent of the entire agenda was moved by young lawmakers from PTI, three percent by JUI-F, two by independents, one percent by NPP while 17% agenda was jointly sponsored by young members from various parliamentary parties. Four of the 78 young lawmakers did not participate in the proceedings throughout three parliamentary years. All four of these members hailed from the ruling party PML-N.



The National Assembly met in 306 regular sittings during the three parliamentary years while both Houses of the Parliament had 23 joint sittings, adding to a total of 329 sittings. On an average, every young lawmaker attended 185 of the total 329 sittings. Aliya Kamran – a JUI-F member from Balochistan – was the most punctual young member, attending 327 (99%) sittings. Hamza Shehbaz Sharif of PML-N topped the other end of the spectrum, remaining the least regular among young lawmakers and appearing in only 30 (9%) sittings. His contribution to the parliamentary business was also limited to one Point of Order throughout the three parliamentary years spanning over 33 sessions. There were 20 young lawmakers who attended less than half of the 329 sittings. Attendance details for young members is summed up in the chart below.

BACKGROUND

The 14th National Assembly has a large number of young legislators, including several first-time comers. A Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF) was established in 2003 consisting of members of National Assembly who were of 40 years of age or under at the time of their election to the House. The purpose of the Young Parliamentarians Forum is to provide young parliamentarians with a platform where they can share and develop ideas, improve their legislative and leadership skills, and form inter-regional and inter-party networks.



YOUNG LAWMAKERS BY EDUCATION

40

Bachelors

19

Masters

6

Others

5

Matric

4

Intermediate

3

Middle

1

Primary

Presently, YPF comprises 78 members from amongst the Members of National Assembly elected in General Elections 2013. As many as 58 YPF members have been elected to the National Assembly for the first time. The average age of YPF members is 36 years while seven MNAs are under 30 years of age. Among major parliamentary parties, MQM has highest percentage (33%) of young lawmakers followed by PTI (30%), PPPP and PML-N (22% each). Out of 19 parliamentary parties, including independents, only nine have young lawmakers. The lawmakers belonging to smaller parties JI, PkMAP, PML, ANP PML-Z, APML, QWP-S, BNP-A, AJIP and AMLP are all above 40 years of age.



PARTY AFFILIATION OF YOUNG LAWMAKERS

42

PML-N

10

PPPP

10

PTI

8

MQM

4

IND

1

JUI-F

1

PML-F

1

NP

1

NPP

Majority of these lawmakers practice agriculture as their profession and hold Bachelor's degree. Thirty-one of the 78 young members stated themselves as agriculturists, 13 owned different businesses, seven were professionals with private jobs and six young women parliamentarians were housewives.



YOUNG LAWMAKERS BY PROFESSIONS

31

Agriculturist

13

Businessman

7

Professional

6

Housewife

6

Others

4

Politics

2

Social Worker

2

Lawyer

2

Teacher

1

Doctor

1

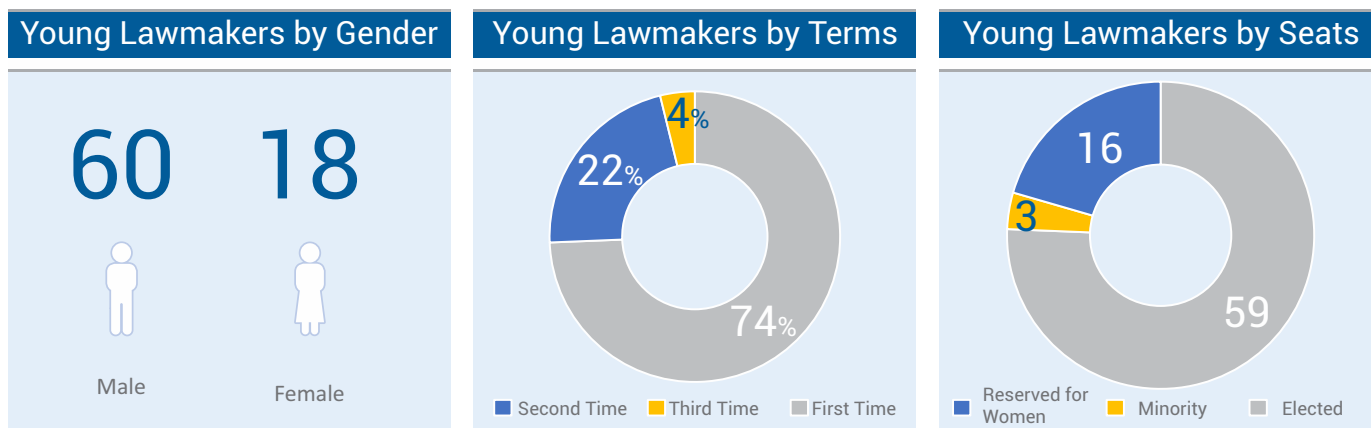
Student

2

Landlord

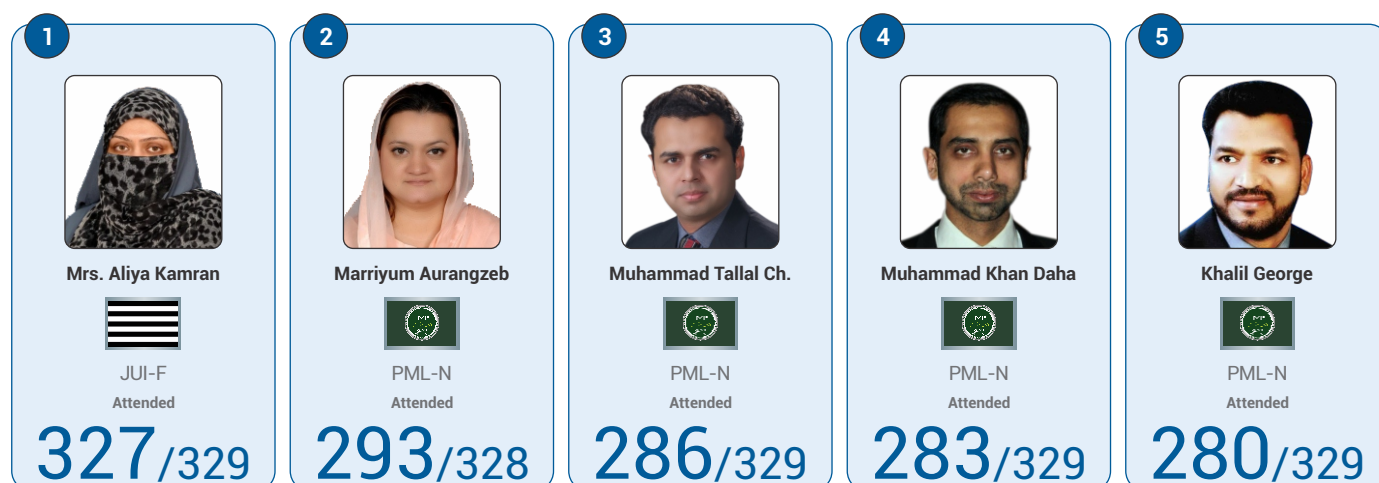
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Labor

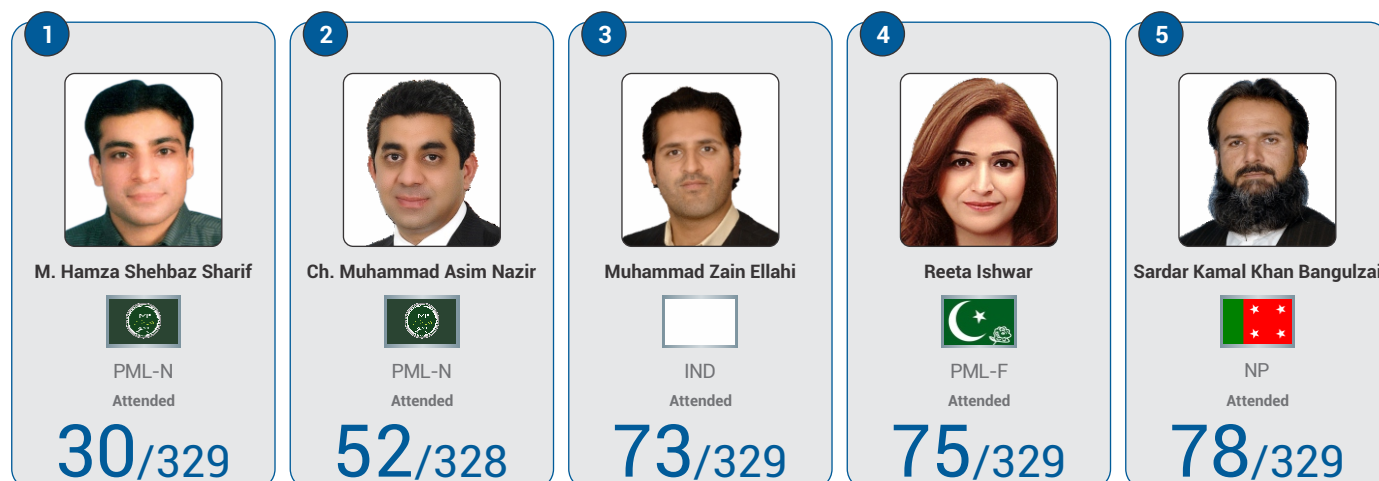


Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has analyzed the on-floor participation of the young lawmakers of the National Assembly who are also members of YPF. FAFEN directly observes the parliamentary proceedings of the Lower House of the Parliament and has complete database of the parliamentary interventions since 2008. The young parliamentarians report includes performance records of lawmakers from first to thirty-third session held during three parliamentary years of the National Assembly. The lawmakers' participation in legislative, oversight and representative functions of the House have been included in this report.

5 MOST REGULAR



5 LEAST REGULAR



INTERVENTION-WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

LEGISLATION

The young lawmakers introduced 53 private member bills during the three parliamentary years of the National Assembly. Of these bills, eight were moved solely by young lawmakers while for remaining bills they partnered with lawmakers of above-40 years of age. Nearly 44 percent or 34 of the total 78 young lawmakers actively participated in legislation by sponsoring bills.

The legislative efforts by the young members reflected greater political currency and hence, greater responsiveness to public issues. Most favourite thematic areas for legislation among the young lawmakers remained human rights especially for marginalized groups such as women, religious minorities and children, and electoral and judicial reforms.

The legislation moved or co-sponsored by young lawmakers included 13 Constitutional Amendments that sought to address issues like security, representation of non-Muslims in legislatures, right of dual nationals to contest elections, setting up High Court Bench in Sibi, declaring regional languages as national languages of Pakistan, process to appoint caretaker government, women representation in cabinet and taxation through Statutory Regulatory Orders (SROs).

PRIVATE MEMBER BILLS INTRODUCED BY PARTY



The young lawmakers also sponsored 12 amendments to Criminal Laws. These amendments focused on increasing punishments for different offences like frauds related to banking cheques, violence against women, children, cannibalism, false investigations by police and extortion.

Besides amendments in criminal laws, these lawmakers also moved four bills to protect children against corporal punishment, sexual violence, underage employment and underage marriages. Similarly, three separate bills seeking to prevent torture, custodial death and custodial rape perpetrated by public servants, control narcotics substances and make provisions to criminalize acid and burn related violence were also introduced by young lawmakers.

The election-related issues were third most favorite legislative area for young lawmakers. The bills to provide for local government system in Islamabad, amendments to Representation of People Act and other election laws were moved in the National Assembly and referred to the relevant committee for further deliberations. The amendments in the National Accountability Act and a new National Conflict of Interest Bill were also introduced.

The bills seeking to increase the number of judges in Supreme Court, to amend Civil Servants Act for speedy settlement of pension cases and to amend Code of Civil Procedure for early dispute resolution were also introduced by these lawmakers.

Moreover, an amendment to Pakistan Army Act and bills to set up commissions for promotion of minority education and rights, to end the practice of bridal gifts and dowry were brought before the House by young lawmakers in collaboration with their senior counterparts.

Four bills for institutional development of NADRA, Services Tribunals and National Commission on Status of Women, and amendments in Drug Regulatory Authority and Bait-ul-Mal laws to stop spread of

fatal diseases and control crimes related to drug manufacturing and selling were also sponsored by young lawmakers.

As many as 26 bills were sponsored by MQM, 10 by PML-N, five each by PTI and JUI-F and two by PPPP while remaining bills were moved jointly by different parliamentary parties.

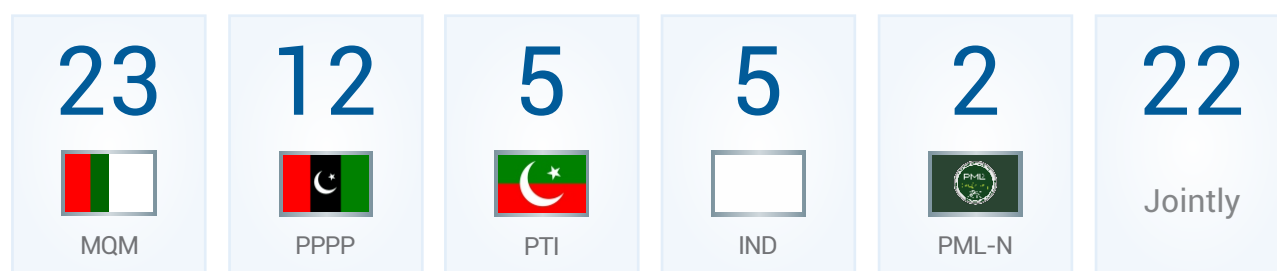
RESOLUTIONS

Through resolutions, a legislature, elected party/parties or a lawmaker expresses an opinion, makes recommendations, or conveys a message on a specific and important issue.

During three parliamentary years, the young lawmakers supported 66 resolutions in the National Assembly. Out of 78 young lawmakers, 29 showed interest in employing this specific parliamentary tool to raise a public concern and make recommendation on it.

Out of 66 resolutions sponsored by young lawmakers individually or in collaboration with colleagues, half (33) were adopted, one was dropped while the remaining 33 resolutions were not addressed by the House. These resolutions addressed issues like energy crisis, international events, unemployment, health problems and incidents of violence and terrorism.

RESOLUTIONS BY PARTY



The young lawmakers belonging to MQM took lead in resolutions as well and sponsored 24 resolutions of which seven were adopted by the House. Three young PTI lawmakers sponsored five resolutions of which only one was adopted while others remained unaddressed. Two young lawmakers of PPPP sponsored 12 resolutions of which three were adopted. A young lawmaker of PML-N and an Independent legislator also sponsored two resolutions each. The remaining 22 resolutions were sponsored jointly by lawmakers belonging to different parliamentary parties.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

The National Assembly conducts its proceedings under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. These rules are evolutionary and the House continues to change them according to the need and challenges of time. The members may move to amend these Rules.

During the reporting period, 10 young lawmakers moved 23 amendments to the Rules, 13 individually and 10 jointly with their senior colleagues. Majority of these amendments (17) were sponsored by MQM lawmakers while JUI-F moved four amendments and PPPP two.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES BY PARTY



The House approved only one of these amendments and rejected four others while 10 were referred to the Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges. The remaining eight amendments were not taken up by the House.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

Calling Attention Notice is a parliamentary tool to draw attention of the government towards the issues of public importance. Among 78 young lawmakers, 50 used the tool of CAN to reflect the issues of their constituents in the Lower House during the reporting period.

The young lawmakers submitted 174 Calling Attention Notices (CANs) during the reporting period. All of these CANs except five were submitted jointly by young and senior lawmakers.

CANs BY PARTY



Through these CANs, the lawmakers raised issues of governance, energy, education, health, law and order and foreign affairs impacting the overall population, including youth. However, 11 CANs were related to the matters that directly affect youth, including the use of drugs and steroids, reduction in university grants, increase in fees, lacking facilities at educational campuses, establishment of new universities, spread of breast cancer, education expenses of industrial workers' children and unemployment.

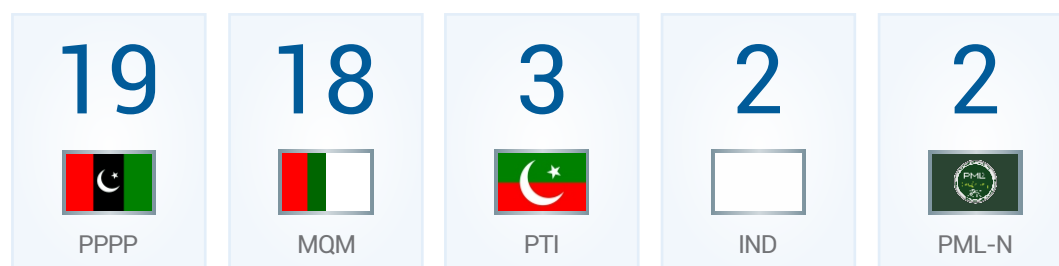
PPPP lawmakers sponsored 51 CANs followed by PML-N (41), MQM (36) and PTI (18) while JUI-F submitted 10 CANs, JI eight, Independents four, NPP, AMLP and APML two each. The government made statement on 133 of 174 CANs while remaining the notices were not addressed by the House.

MOTIONS UNDER RULE 259

Any Minister or a member may give notice of a motion that any policy, situation, statement or any other matter may be taken into consideration under Rule 259 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly. This is another tool for parliamentarians to raise the issues of public importance in the House.

Twenty-three young parliamentarians submitted 27 Motions under Rule 259 on different issues, including energy crisis, privatization, performance of cricket team, foreign relations, unemployment etc.

MOTIONS UNDER RULE 259 BY PARTY



However, only three of these motions were taken up and debated in the House. These motions were related to increasing costs of agricultural inputs, gas load-shedding in Islamabad and eradication of polio in the country.

PPPP lawmakers brought 13 motions, MQM seven, PTI three and PML-N two while an Independent lawmaker also submitted two Motions under Rule 259.

QUESTIONS

Questions allow the lawmakers to conduct executive oversight by seeking information from the ministries. The Starred Questions are replied in writing as well as orally on floor of the House while only written reply is required for Unstarred Questions.

QUESTIONS BY PARTY



As many as 45 out of 78 young parliamentarians used questions to oversee the executive's performance during last three parliamentary years. These lawmakers asked 2,059 questions including 1,109 Starred Questions during the reporting period. These questions were addressed to 35 ministries and departments of the federal government. The government responded to 1,531 questions while 406 others were not replied to and 122 remained pending due to transfer to other ministries or departments.

POINTS OF ORDER

The Points of Order may be raised in relation to the business before the House and should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution which regulate the business of the Assembly. The Speaker may allot last half an hour of the sitting for raising the matters concerned to the Government. However, practically, the National Assembly rarely makes distinction between Points of Order and Points of Government Concern.

POINTS OF ORDER BY PARTY



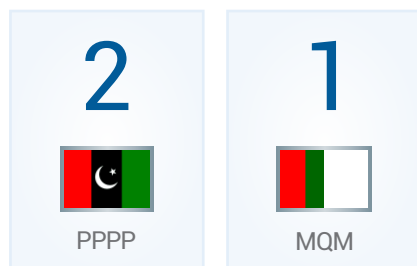
Like most of the seasoned and senior parliamentarians, majority of young lawmakers also continued to wrongly use points of order to raise and discuss issues concerning their constituencies or political developments. Twenty-three young lawmakers raised 264 Points of Order during the reporting period. They spoke on various subjects ranging from political events to foreign affairs.

As many as 59 Points of Order were raised by PTI, 58 by MQM, 56 by PPPP and 57 by young lawmakers of PML-N. The young lawmakers of JUI-F, NPP and NP raised six, five and three Points of Order respectively.

MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE UNDER RULE 87

Three MQM and PPPP young lawmakers raised Matters of Public Importance under Rule 87 related to performance of National Accountability Bureau (NAB), tax collection and renewable energy. The House only took up one matter moved by PPPP lawmaker regarding NAB performance.

MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE BY PARTY



MOTIONS UNDER RULE 244(B)

The young lawmakers belonging to PTI and MQM jointly with senior lawmakers submitted Motions under Rule 244(B) seeking constitution of special committees to probe into matters of non-payment of taxes by parliamentarians and writing off loans. The House discussed the Motion regarding probe into parliamentarian's tax records while the Motion seeking probe into loan write-offs was rejected.

MOTION UNDER RULE 244(B) BY PARTY



LIST OF YOUNG PARLIAMENTARIANS

Sr. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
1.	Aaisha Gulalai	NA-325 KP-IV	PTI
2.	Abdul Rehman Khan Kanju	NA-155 Lodhran-II	PML-N
3.	Alam Dad Laleka	NA-189 Bahawalnagar-II	PML-N
4.	Ali Muhammad Khan	NA-10 Mardan-II	PTI
5.	Amjid Ali Khan	NA-72 Mianwali-II	PTI
6.	Aqibullah	NA-13 Swabi-II	PTI
7.	Azhar Qayyum Nahra	NA-100 Gujranwala-VI	PML-N
8.	Babar Nawaz Khan	NA-19 Haripur	PML-N
9.	Bilal Rehman	NA-36 Tribal Area-I, Mohamand Agency	IND
10.	Ch. Bilal Ahmed Virk	NA-136 Nankana Sahib-II cum-Sheikhupura (Old Sheikhupura-VI)	PML-N
11.	Ch. Jaffar Iqbal	NA-106 Gujrat-III	PML-N
12.	Ch. Muhammad Asim Nazir	NA-77 Faisalabad-III	PML-N
13.	Ch. Muhammad Shahbaz	NA-79 Faisalabad-V	PML-N
14.	Ch. Nadeem Abbas Rebera	NA-143 Okara-I	PML-N
15.	Dawar Khan Kundi	NA-25 D.I.Khan-com-Tank	PTI
16.	Dr. Nisar Ahmad	NA-81 Faisalabad-VII	PML-N
17.	Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	NA-88 Jhang-cum-Chiniot (Old NA 87 Jhang-II)	PML-N
18.	Ghulam Rabani Khar	NA-177 Muzaffargarh-II	PPPP
19.	Ibadullah	NA-31 Shangla	PML-N
20.	Ihsan Ur Rahman Mazari	NA-210 Kashmore (Old Jacobabad-III)	PPPP
21.	Imran Khattak	NA-5 Nowshera-I	PTI
22.	Imran Zafar Leghari	NA-233 Dadu-II(Old Dadu-III)	PPPP
23.	Isphanyar M. Bhandara	NA-336 Non-Muslim-IV	PML-N
24.	Jam Kamal Khan	NA-270 Awaran-cum-Lasbela	PML-N
25.	Jamshaid Ahmad Dasti	NA-178 Muzaffargarh-III	IND
26.	Junaid Akbar	NA-35 Malakand Protected Area	PTI
27.	Khalil George	NA-338 Non-Muslim-VI	PML-N
28.	Kiran Imran	NA-277 Punjab-V	PML-N
29.	Lal Chand Malhi	NA-340 Non-Muslim-VIII	PTI
30.	Leila Khan	NA-286 Punjab-XIV	PML-N
31.	Maiza Hameed	NA-290 Punjab-XVIII	PML-N
32.	Makhdoom Saeed-uz-Zaman	NA-218 Matiari-cum-Hyderabad (Old Hyderabad-I)	PPPP
33.	Makhdoom Syed Ali Hassan Gillani	NA-183 Bahawalpur-I	PML-N
34.	Makhdoom Syed Mustafa Mehmood	NA-195 Rahim Yar Khan-IV	PPPP
35.	Malik Muhammad Afzal Khokhar	NA-128 Lahore-XI	PML-N
36.	Marriyum Aurangzeb	NA-298 Punjab-XXVI	PML-N
37.	Marvi Memon	NA-321 Sindh-XIV	PML-N
38.	Mir Dostain Khan Domki	NA-265 Sibi-cum-Kohlu-cum-Dera Bugti-cum-Hernai	PML-N
39.	Mir Shabbir Ali Bijarani	NA-209 Jacobabad-cum-Kashmore (Old Jacobabad-II)	PPPP
40.	Mohammad Salman Khan Baloch	NA-239 Karachi-I West	MQM
41.	Mohsin Shah Nawaz Ranjha	NA-65 Sargodha-II	PML-N
42.	Mrs. Aliya Kamran	NA-332 Balochistan-III	JUI
43.	Mrs. Mahreen Razaque Bhutto	NA-311 Sindh-IV	PPPP
44.	Muhammad Ali Rashid	NA-254 Karachi-XVI East-cum-Malir	MQM
45.	Muhammad Hamza Shehbaz Sharif	NA-119 Lahore-II	PML-N
46.	Muhammad Khan Daha	NA-157 Khanewal-II	PML-N

Sr. No.	Name	Constituency	Party
47.	Muhammad Muzammil Qureshi	NA-253 Karachi-XV East	MQM
48.	Muhammad Tallal Ch.	NA-76 Faisalabad-II	PML-N
49.	Muhammad Uzair Khan	NA-69 Khushab-I	PML-N
50.	Muhammad Zain Ellahi	NA-59-Attock-III	IND
51.	Murad Saeed	NA-29 Swat-I	PTI
52.	Nasir Iqbal Bosal	NA-109 Mandi Bahauddin-II	PML-N
53.	Nauman Islam Shaikh	NA-198 Sukkur-cum-shikarpur-I (Old Sukkur-I)	PPPP
54.	Rana Umar Nazir Khan	NA-99 Gujranwala-V	PML-N
55.	Reeta Ishwar	NA-319 Sindh-XII	PML-F
56.	Rida Khan	NA-283 Punjab-XI	PML-N
57.	Romina Khurshid Alam	NA-295 Punjab-XXIII	PML-N
58.	Sajid Ahmed	NA-257 Karachi-XIX Malir-cum-Malir	MQM
59.	Sajid Hussain Turi	NA-37 Tribal Area-II, Kurram Agency	IND
60.	Sajid Nawaz	NA-3 Peshawar-III	PTI
61.	Salman Hanif	NA-138 Kasur-I-cum-Lahore	PML-N
62.	Saman Sultana Jafri	NA-317 Sindh-X	MQM
63.	Sardar Kamal Khan Bangulzai	NA-268 Kalat-cum-Mastung	NP
64.	Sardar Kamal Khan Chang	NA-224 Badin-cum-Tando Muhammad Khan-I (Old Badin-I)	PPPP
65.	Sardar Muhammad Irfan Dogar	NA-134 Sheikhpura-IV	PML-N
66.	Sarzameen	NA-23 Kohistan	PML-N
67.	Shahjehan Munir Mangerio	NA-320 Sindh-XIII	NPP
68.	Shaza Fatima Khawaja	NA-302 Punjab-XXX	PML-N
69.	Shazia Marri	NA-235 Sanghar-cum-Mirpurkhas-cum-Umerkot (Old Sanghar-II)	PPPP
70.	Sohail Shoukat Butt	NA-130 Lahore-XIII	PML-N
71.	Sufyan Yousuf	NA-247 Karachi-IX Central	MQM
72.	Surriya Asghar	NA-288 Punjab-XVI	PML-N
73.	Syed Ali Raza Abidi	NA-251 Karachi-XIII South-cum-Karachi East	MQM
74.	Syed Ayaz Ali Shah Sheerazi	NA-238 Thatta-II	PML-N
75.	Syed Muhammad Ashiq Hussain	NA-145 Okara-III	PML-N
76.	Syed Muhammad Saqlain Bukhari	NA-182 Layyah-II	PML-N
77.	Syed Waseem Hussain	NA-220 Hyderabad-II (Old Hyderabad-III)	MQM
78.	Zeb Jaffar	NA-274 Punjab-II	PML-N

ABOUT FAFEN

- FAFEN is one of the most credible networks of civil society organizations working for strengthening citizens' voice and accountability in Pakistan since 2006.
- FAFEN has harnessed information technology for real-time monitoring, facilitation and technical backstopping of partners for effective and result-based program delivery.
- FAFEN is the only civil society group to have been invited by the Judicial Commission to present the evidence of illegalities and irregularities documented through the course of General Elections 2013 Observation. The systemic and procedural issues identified by FAFEN have been acknowledged by the commission in its detailed findings.
- FAFEN's recommendations for electoral reforms have contributed to the work of Parliamentary Committee for Electoral Reforms.
- FAFEN's advocacy for parliamentary transparency, accountability and reforms has shaped public discourse on parliamentary reforms. Improved citizens' access to parliamentary information including daily public release of parliamentarians' attendance records can be directly attributed to FAFEN's work.
- FAFEN deployed 18,000 and 40,000 non-partisan and trained observers for the systematic observation of general election 2008 and 2013, respectively, largest citizens' observation ever undertaken in Pakistan.
- FAFEN's evidence and recommendations for reforms have improved the quality of public and political discourse on elections, its issues and need for reforms. Leading political parties and media houses extensively use FAFEN's election findings and analysis to build a case for reforms.
- With more than 17,000 followers on Twitter and around 72,000 on Facebook, FAFEN is considered one of the most reliable sources of electoral and parliamentary information in the country.

Free and Fair Election Network
www.fafen.org

