



FOUR YEAR PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

2002-06



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT PARLIAMENT HOUSE ISLAMABAD



FOUR YEAR PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

2002-06



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Allah Almighty says:

"And those who answer the call of their Lord and establish worship, and whose affairs are a matter of consultation and who spend of what We have bestowed on them (for others)" 42:38



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank various departments and wings of the National Assembly Secretariat to make this publication possible, with special thanks to Mr. Zia-ul-Haq, Secretary, Mr. Karamat Hussain Niazi, Special Secretary, Ch. Muhammad Rafique, Additional Secretary(A), Mr. Mukhtar Haider Shah, Joint Secretary (A) and Mr. Anjum Mughal, Director General Public Relations for their encouragement and support. We would also like to thank Mr. Naveed Anjum from Automation Centre for supporting us with his technical expertise.

Compiled by:

Razia Sultana, Director Research

Muhammad Mohsin Iqbal, Research Officer

Ch. Pervaiz Akhtar, Research Officer

Nighat Paristan, Research Officer

Onsia Zafar, Research Officer

Sardar Ali Haidery, Research Officer



It is my belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct set for us by our great law-giver— the Prophet (peace be upon him) of Islam. Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of truly Islamic deals and principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations

Speech at Shahi Darbar, Sibi, 14th February 1948.



MESSAGE OF THE HONOURABLE SPEAKER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

By the grace of Allah Almighty, the fourth parliamentary year of the present government has successfully come to an end, and we are well on our way into the fifth parliamentary year. The year has been eventful and the House remained involved in the legislative business despite certain turbulences within. The year has been successful and we may take satisfaction in the fact that besides undertaking other legislative business, The Protection of Bill Women (Criminal Laws Amendments) Act, 2006 controversy came to an end during the year. This speaks of the quality of goodwill and prudence with which the Honourable Members of the National



Assembly were disposed to during the controversy. On taking a stand to put the controversy to rest, the elected Members displayed their strong commitment to democratic values and to the upholding the supremacy of the Parliament as a focal point for discussions on national issues. I would like to state here that the fourth parliamentary year has won laurels for us and certain new traditions have also been established. The Parliament has done exceedingly well under the circumstances as legislative business was carried out successfully and some landmarks were also made in our parliamentary history. I extend my gratitude to all my colleagues in the Parliament for their co-operation and the role they played in this connection. I wish to express my deep gratitude to Gen. Pervez Musharraf the President of Pakistan, Shaukat Aziz the Prime Minister and all party leaders and Members of the Assembly whose sagacity, statesmanship and strategy put the sitting Parliament on the road map of stronger democratic lines. Here, I would also like to commend the efforts of the National Assembly Secretariat for its support and efforts in the smooth working of the Parliament. I hope that the Members of National Assembly will enjoy reading this Special Edition of the National Assembly Handbook, and appreciate the efforts made in its production.

Pakistan Zinda Baad.

(Ch. Amir Hussain)



MESSAGE OF THE HONOURABLE DEPUTY SPEAKER

I am delighted to know that the Young Research Officers of the National Assembly are publishing a special issue of the National Assembly Handbook at the completion of the fourth Parliamentary year under the patronage of Secretary National Assembly, which aims to highlight some important events and activities undertaken in the 12th National Assembly of Pakistan



All the healthy interests dedicated to pen and paper must be commended and admired. I, therefore, extend my heartiest felicitation to the Secretary National Assembly Mr. Zia ul Haq and his team for the outstanding efforts made in this connection.

It is hoped that the Members National Assembly and other prestigious readers of this special issue would be able to benefit from the useful information given in this handbook about the completion of fourth parliamentary year of the 12th National Assembly of Pakistan as laid out in a comprehensive and concise form.

I pray and trust that this special issue would prove to be a useful document for its readers.

(Sardar Muhammad Yaqub)



وزارة الشؤون المحلية والإسكان



FOREWORD

A principal claim for parliamentary systems, which today make up the majority of democracies, is its responsiveness and flexibility. It is therefore essential that the Parliament should have a close and productive relationship with different institutions and factions to position the Parliament as a strong and dynamic institution. Institutions need to share information and experiences to develop consistent and sustainable relationships with their partners. In that spirit, that this report has been prepared. It gives me great pleasure to bring out the special issue of the handbook at the completion of fourth Parliamentary Year, in which an attempt has been made to include information on all major activities of the House. This Special Issue contains brief introduction to our Parliamentary History, a glimpse on the past major events regarding Parliamentary Democracy and an introduction to the National Assembly of Pakistan. It is hoped that the contents of this report would be useful and of interest to all.

Zia ul Haq
Secretary
National Assembly of Pakistan



وزارة الشؤون المحلية والإسكان



Contents

BRIEF HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT HOUSES IN PAKISTAN.....	1
BRIEF PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF PAKISTAN	2
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	12
Constitutional Role	12
Legislative Procedure.....	12
Composition	13
INTER PARLIAMENTARY RELATION	14
Outgoing Pakistan Parliamentary Delegations	14
Incoming Parliamentary Delegations to Pakistan.....	17
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.....	20
DETAIL OF DELEGATIONS.....	20
PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDSHIP GROUPS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	24
COMMITTEE SYSTEM	25
Detail of the meetings of Standing Committees and their Sub-Committees	25
SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARLIAMENT ON KASHMIR.....	28
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.....	31
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.....	33
OVERVIEW OF THE 12 TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S PERFORMANCE	34
Resolutions.....	34
Government Bills	34
Private Member's Bills	34
Questions.....	35
Motions Under Rule 69.....	35
Calling Attention Notices.....	35
Question of Privilege.....	36
Adjournment Motions	36
Motions Under Rule 241.....	36
RECORD OF LEGISLATION	37



First Parliamentary Year	37
Second Parliamentary Year	37
Third Parliamentary Year	38
Fourth-Parliamentary Year	38
REFERENCE	39



BRIEF HISTORY OF PARLIAMENT HOUSES IN PAKISTAN

The Parliament of Pakistan viz the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan- met on August 10,1947 in the old Sindh Assembly Building at Karachi. On August 11,1947,Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah,the founder of Pakistan,was elected unanimously as its first President. It was in this venue that the Objectives Resolution,which now serves as the ground norm of Pakistan, was passed. In 1956,the first Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was adopted in Karachi at the same Sindh Assembly building. Sindh Assembly building in Karachi and Provincial Assembly chamber in Dhaka were used for National Assembly sessions.

After the promulgation of the Second Constitution of 1962,National Assembly sessions used to be held both at Dhaka and Rawalpindi. The Parliament was unicameral. At the first session of the Parliament at the Ayub Hall,Rawalpindi,the Martial Law, imposed in 1958,was revoked.

From 1972 to May,1986 onwards,the State Bank Building in Islamabad functioned as the National Assembly of Pakistan. The Interim Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in April 1972. The first bicameral legislature of Pakistan was born after the adoption of Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1973. It was again here that the Martial Law,imposed in July 1977,was revoked on December 30,1985.

The foundation stone of the Parliament House was laid on August 14,1974 by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and after its completion in May,1986 the Parliament- the National Assembly and the Senate- have acquired a permanent abode in the present Parliament House,Islamabad on May 29,1986.



BRIEF PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

The State of Pakistan was created under the Independence Act of 1947. The Act made the existing Constituent Assemblies, the dominion legislatures. These Assemblies were allowed to exercise all the powers, which were formerly exercised by the Central Legislature, in addition to the powers regarding the framing of a new Constitution, prior to which all territories were to be governed in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935.



The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on 10th August 1947 at Sindh Assembly Building Karachi. On 11th August 1947 Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected unanimously as the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan (Speaker).

On 14th August 1947, the Transfer of Power took place. Lord Mountbatten, Governor General of India, addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. The Quaid gave a reply to the address in the House, on which the principles of the State of Pakistan were laid. On 15th August 1947, Quaid-i-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan.

The foremost task before the first Constituent Assembly was of framing the Constitution for the nation. On 7th March 1949, the Objectives Resolution, which now serves as the grund norm of Pakistan, was introduced by the first Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and later adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 12th March 1949. The final draft of the Constitution was prepared in 1954. By that time, Muhammad Ali Bogra had taken over as the Prime Minister. However, just before the draft could be approved, the Assembly was dissolved by the then Governor General Ghulam Muhammad on 24th October 1954. The Prime Minister was, however, not





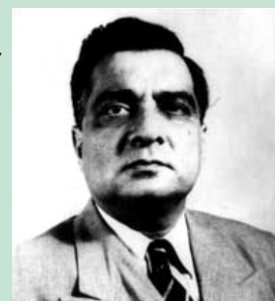
dismissed and was asked to run the administration, with a reconstituted Cabinet, until such time as the elections were held.

Maulvi Tamizuddin, President (Speaker) of the Assembly, challenged the dissolution in the Sindh Chief Court, and won the case. The Government in return, went to the Federal Court, where the famous judgment was given by the then Chief Justice Muhammad Munir, according to which Maulvi Tamizuddin lost the case.



The second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was created on 28th May 1955 under Governor General's Order No.12 of 1955. The Electoral College for this Assembly was the Provincial Assemblies of respective Provinces. The strength of this Assembly was 80 Members, half each from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. One of the major decisions taken by this Assembly was the establishment of West Pakistan (One Unit), with the aim to create parity between the two wings (East and West Pakistan). This Assembly also achieved its target by giving the first Constitution to the nation i.e. the Constitution of Pakistan 1956. Choudhary Muhammad Ali was the Prime Minister at that time. The draft of this Constitution was introduced in the Assembly on 9th January 1956 and was passed by the Assembly on 29th February 1956.

Under 1956 Constitution, Parliament was unicameral. Legislative powers vested in the Parliament, which consisted of the President and the National Assembly comprising 300 Members divided equally between East and West Pakistan. In addition to these 300 seats, five seats were reserved for women for each of the two wings, for a period of ten years: thus bringing the total membership of the House to 310. However, in the absence of any law to control the Political Parties and the problem of floor crossing, political instability perpetually ensued. Although the first general





election was scheduled for early 1959, President Sikandar Mirza abrogated the Constitution, dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies, and declared Martial Law, on 7th October 1958. He appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.



On 27th October 1958 General Muhammad Ayub Khan took-over as a second President of Pakistan. One of the first major steps taken by General Ayub Khan was the appointment of a Constitution Commission on 17th February 1960. The Commission submitted its report to the government on 29th April 1961. On the basis of this report a new Constitution was promulgated on 1st March 1962. General elections under the new Constitution were held on 28th March 1962 and elections to the special seats reserved for women were held on 29th May 1962. The first session of the third National Assembly was held on 8th June 1962 at Ayub Hall, Rawalpindi.

The Constitution of 1962 envisaged a Federal State with Presidential form of government, with National Assembly at the center and the Provincial Assemblies in the Provinces. The Legislatures, both at center and in provinces were unicameral. The Federal system had been curtailed by allowing the Provincial Governors to be appointed directly by the President. All executive authority of the Republic of Pakistan, under the Constitution, vested in the office of the President. President appointed his Cabinet members who were directly responsible to him.

The electoral system was made indirect, and the 'Basic Democrats', for both wings were declared Electoral College for the purpose of electing the Assemblies and the President. Basic democrats were 80,000 in number (40,000 from each East & West Pakistan). The total membership of the National Assembly was 156, one half of whom were to be elected from East Pakistan and other half from West Pakistan; also three seats were reserved for women from each province. The term of this Assembly was three years. The norm was established that if the President was from West Pakistan, the Speaker was to be



from East Pakistan and vice versa. One of the major achievements of this Assembly was the passage of Political Parties Act, 1962.



On 25th March 1969 the second Martial law was imposed and General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took-over as the President of Pakistan and Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA). He later issued a Legal Framework Order (LFO), under which the first ever-general elections were held on 7th December 1970. This was the first Assembly elected on the adult franchise and population basis. It consists of 313 members, 169 from East Pakistan and 144 from West Pakistan including 13 reserved seats for women (6 were from West Pakistan and 7 from East Pakistan).

The first session of the National Assembly, due to the delay caused by the separation of East Pakistan, was held on 14th April 1972 at the State Bank Building, Islamabad, in which all 144 Members from West Pakistan and two from former East Pakistan (Mr. Noor-ul-Amin and Raja Tridev Roy who had chosen to join Pakistan) participated. On 17th April 1972 an Interim Constitution was adopted by the National Assembly, which provided for a Presidential form of Government. Under this Constitution, the National Assembly was not to be dissolved earlier than 14th August 1973. The Interim Constitution dealt in detail with the distribution of powers between the Center and the Provinces.

The Assembly also formed a Constitution Committee on 17th April 1972 to prepare the first draft for framing a Constitution. The report of the Committee was presented with a draft Constitution on 31st December 1972. It was unanimously passed by the Assembly in its session on 10th April 1973 and was authenticated by the President on 12th April 1973. This Constitution, called the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, came into force on 14th August 1973. On the same day, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took oath as the Prime Minister, while Mr. Fazal Illahi Choudhary took oath as the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

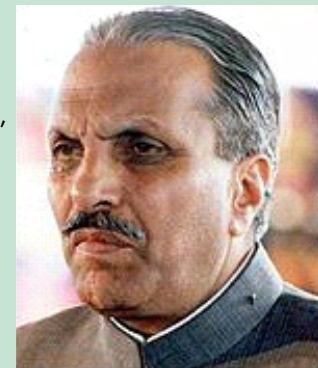




The 1973 Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government where the executive authority of the state vests with the Prime Minister. The President, according to the Constitution, is at the apex, representing the unity of the Republic. From 1947 to 1973, the country had a unicameral system of legislature. Under the 1973 Constitution, Pakistan adopted a bicameral system at the center, called The Parliament, composing the President, the National Assembly and The Senate. Originally, the general seats of the National Assembly were 200 with additional 10 seats reserved for women, bringing the total strength to 210. The newly created House i.e. the Senate had 45 members.

Later in 1985 through a Presidential Order (P.O. No. 14 of 1985), seven seats were added to the general seats and ten to the reserved seats for women in the National Assembly. Ten seats were exclusively reserved for minorities to be filled through a separate electorate system. Thus the total strength of the National Assembly reached to 237 members. Similarly the strength of the Senate was also increased from 45 to 87.

Despite the tenure of the Assembly being five years, as prescribed in the Constitution, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, on 7th January 1977 announced the holding of elections before time. Consequently, on 10th January 1977, he advised the President to dissolve the National Assembly. Elections were held on 7th March 1977. The opposition charged the government with rigging the elections to the National Assembly and thereafter boycotted the Provincial Assemblies elections. Since the opposition had not accepted the National Assembly elections result, they did not take oath. This resulted in a severe political crisis and Martial Law was imposed by the then Army Chief, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, on 5th July 1977.



On 24th December 1981, under Presidential Order (P.O. 15 of 1981) a Federal Council (Majlis-e-Shoora) was constituted by



the President. Its members were nominated by the President. The first session of this Council was held on 11th January 1982. In this way, limited and controlled political activities were resumed, as a result of which general elections were later held for the National and Provincial Assemblies on 25th February 1985, on non-party basis. On 2nd March 1985, the revival of Constitution Order (P.O.14 of 1985) was issued in which a large number of amendments were made in the Constitution.



The first session of the National Assembly was held 20th March 1985. Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo was appointed as the Prime Minister of Pakistan by the President (General Zia-ul-Haq). He received vote of confidence on 24th March 1985.

held for the National and Provincial Assemblies on 25th February 1985, on non-party basis. On 2nd March 1985, the revival of Constitution Order (P.O.14 of 1985) was issued in which a large number of amendments were made in the Constitution. The first session of the National Assembly was held 20th March 1985. Mr. Muhammad

Khan Junejo was appointed as the Prime Minister of Pakistan by the President (General Zia-ul-Haq). He received vote of confidence on 24th March 1985.

In November 1985, the 8th Constitutional Amendment was adopted by the Parliament. Besides changes in other Articles in the Constitution the significant Article 58(2)(b) was added, according to which the President acquired discretionary powers to dissolve the National Assembly. On 29th May 1988 the Assembly was dissolved by the President by using the power acquired under Article 58(2)(b).



The General elections for the eighth National Assembly were held on 16th November 1988. The first session was convened by the President on 30th November 1988. Mr. Miraj Khalid was elected as a Speaker National Assembly on 3rd December 1988. Mohatrama Benazir Bhutto was appointed as Prime Minister of Pakistan and took oath of the Office on 2nd December 1988. The Assembly was dissolved by the President,

Ghulam Ishaq Khan under Article 58(2)(b) on 6th August 1990.



The General elections for the ninth National Assembly was held on 24th October 1990. The first session was held on 3rd November 1990. Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan elected as Speaker National Assembly and he took oath on 4th November 1990. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 1st November 1990.



The Assembly was dissolved by the then President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, under Article 58(2)(b) on 18th April 1993. The dissolution of the National Assembly was challenged in the Supreme Court of Pakistan and after hearing the case the Assembly was restored by the apex court on 26th May 1993. The Assembly was dissolved on the advice of the Prime Minister on 18th July 1993.

The elections for tenth National Assembly was held on 6th October 1993. The first session was held on 15th October 1993. Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani took oath of the office of the Speaker National Assembly on 17th October 1993. Mohatrama Benazir Bhutto administered oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on October 19th 1993.

The Assembly was dissolved by the President Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari on 5th November 1996. The elections for eleventh National Assembly was held on 3rd February 1997. The first session was held on 15th February 1997. Mr. Illahi Bukhsh Soomro took oath of the office of the Speaker National Assembly on 16th February 1997. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan and Leader of the House on 17th February 1997. The new Assembly came into power with an overwhelming majority. The paragraph (b) of clause (2) of Article 58 was later on omitted from the Constitution vide 13th Amendment in the Constitution in April 1997.

It may be pertinent to note at this point that while, ostensibly, sixteen amendments have been made in the Constitution so far, the ninth and the eleventh Constitutional Amendments were, however, passed by the Senate alone and fifteenth by the National



Assembly alone, hence these amendments lapsed. The fourteenth Amendment in the Constitution empowered a check on floor crossing of legislators.



Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf, who was also Chairman Joint Staff Committee, took over the government from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and declared himself as Chief Executive through a Proclamation of Emergency, on 12th October 1999. Through Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO) issued on October 14th 1999, he held the Constitution in abeyance, suspended the Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies, Chairman and Deputy Chairman Senate, Speaker, Deputy Speaker National and Provincial Assemblies and dismissed the Federal and Provincial governments. The President Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Tarar, however continued in his office. Under PCO (order No. 6) 29th October 1999, (as amended by C.E. Order No.5, 4th July 2001), the National Security Council was established for the purpose to tender advice to the Chief Executive (later on President), on matters relating to Islamic ideology, national security, sovereignty, integrity and solidarity of Pakistan so as to achieve the aims and

objective as enshrined in the Objectives Resolution 1949.

Syed Zafar Ali Shah, MNA and Illahi Bukhsh Soomro, Speaker National Assembly, challenged the suspension orders in the Supreme Court. The Court in its judgment on 12th May 2000 validated the military takeover by giving three years time frame to the government, starting from 12th October 1999. The Court in its judgment asked the government to complete its agenda and then hand over powers to the elected government. The court also allowed the military government to bring necessary Constitutional Amendments, provided that those should not change the basic feature of Federal Parliamentary





democracy, independence of judiciary and Islamic provisions in the Constitution. The court reserved the right of Judicial Review and power of validity of any act or any action of the government, if challenged, in the light of State necessity.

On 20th June 2001, through a notification (C.E. Order No.1) the Chief Executive assumed the office of the President of Pakistan under President's Succession Order, 2001. On the same day, through another Order (C.E. Order No. 2, 2001), the President converted the orders of suspension of legislative bodies and their presiding officers, in to dissolution.

The elections for twelfth National Assembly was held on 10th October 2002. The National and Provincial elections were held



on the same day. A coalition government was, however, set up with Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali, the candidate of PML (Q) as the Prime Minister of Pakistan with the help of MQM, a number of independent candidates and 10 members of the Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali was elected the 21st Prime Minister of Pakistan by the newly elected National Assembly on November 21, 2002. President General Pervez Musharraf administered the oath to the new Prime Minister at the Aiwan-i-Sadr on November 23, 2002. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali has promised to continue President

Musharraf's economic and foreign policies, particularly in supporting the ongoing international war against terrorism.

On June 30, 2004 the President of Pakistan Muslim League (QA) Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain was elected leader of the house after securing 190 votes whereas his opponent ARD's Makhdoom Amin Fahim got 76 votes. With a 27-member Cabinet, Ch. Shujaat Hussain announced after taking oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan: "We will continue to pursue the policies of the



President with regard to good governance and economic development". Prime Minister Ch. Shujaat Hussain announced formation of a special parliamentary committee to resolve Balochistan crisis by initiating political dialogue and giving representation all parliamentary parties of the Senate in the committee and offered to act as a member of the committee to resolve the problem through talks. A notable contribution of the 22nd Prime Minister during his short tenure is the passage of the Defamation Act to protect the dignity, reputation and esteem of a person from any false and wanton accusation imposing enhanced punishments for libel.



Mr. Shaukat Aziz was elected Prime Minister by National Assembly on August 27, 2004, by a vote of 191 in the National Assembly of Pakistan, and was sworn in on August 28, 2004 easily won two seats with a great margin from Attock and Tharparkar in the by-elections.





NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly of Pakistan is the country's sovereign legislative body. It embodies the will of the people to let them be governed under the democratic, multi-party Federal Parliamentary System. The National Assembly makes laws for the Federation in respect of the powers enumerated in the Federal Legislative list and also for subjects in the Concurrent Legislative List. Through its debates, adjournment motions, question hour and Standing Committees, the National Assembly keeps a check over the Executive and ensures that the government functions within the parameters set out in the Constitution and does not violate the fundamental rights of citizens. The National Assembly, through its Public Accounts Committee, scrutinizes public spending and exercises control of expenditure incurred by the government.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a Federal State comprising four provinces of Balochistan, the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) the Punjab and Sindh; Islamabad is the Federal Capital with Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). These federating units offer a lot of diversity and variety in terms of languages, levels of social and economic development, population density and climatic conditions. The Members of the National Assembly are to be elected by direct and free vote in accordance with law.

Constitutional Role

Article 50 of the Constitution provides that the Parliament of Pakistan shall consist of President and the two Houses known as the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly has an edge over the Senate by legislating exclusively on Money matters. With exception to Money Bills, however, both the Houses work together to carry out the basic work of the Parliament, i.e. law making.

Legislative Procedure

The Bill relating to the Federal Legislative List or Concurrent Legislative List can be originated in either House. If the House passed the Bill through majority vote, it shall be transmitted to the other House. If the other House



passes it without amendment, it shall be presented to the President for assent.

In exercises of its constitutional role, the Parliament also has other very important duties to perform. The President, who is at the apex, is elected by members of both Houses of the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies. The Prime Minister, who heads the Cabinet and is meant to aid and advise the President in his functions, belongs to the National Assembly. He enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members of the National Assembly. Members of the Cabinet are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. In the formation of the Cabinet the major portion (75%), goes to National Assembly while the rest (25%) are taken from the Senate.

Composition

The National Assembly is one of the two Houses of Parliament, with a total membership of 342 out of which 272 are elected through universal adult suffrage, 70 seats are reserved including 60 for women and 10 for minorities. The break up of 342 seats is:

	<i>Punjab</i>	<i>Sindh</i>	<i>NWFP</i>	<i>Balochistan</i>	<i>FATA</i>	<i>Federal Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>General</i>	148	61	35	14	12	02	272
<i>Women</i>	35	14	08	03	-	-	60
<i>Total</i>	183	75	43	17	12	02	332



INTER PARLIAMENTARY RELATION

Parliamentary friendship groups have been established on the reciprocity basis with 44 Parliaments and Parliamentary exchange program has been revitalized. Pakistan is a member of many international parliamentary forums. It is a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) however its membership was suspended after the suspension of National Assembly in 1999. Pakistan is also the member of the SAARC Speaker's and Parliamentarian's Association, and is among the pioneer members in the establishment of Parliamentary Union of Organization of Islamic Countries Members (PUOICM) and Organization of Women Parliamentarian from Muslim Countries (OWPMC).

Outgoing Pakistan Parliamentary Delegations

2003

- Visit of Pakistan Parliament delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Russian Federation from 13th to 16th October 2003.
- Visit of Mr. Speaker to attend the Conference being held in Thailand from 17th to 19th November 2003.

2004

- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Turkey from 5th to 9th January 2004
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Kuwait from 25th to 28th January 2004



- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Morocco from 4th to 7th March 2004
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Japan from 2nd to 7th August 2004
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to European Parliament in Brussels from 3rd to 7th October 2004
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to China from 26th October to 5th November 2004
- Visit of delegation of Special Committee of Parliament on Kashmir led by Mr. Hamid Nasir Chattha, Chairman Special Committee of Parliament on Kashmir to attend the meeting of Contact Group on Kashmir Billed and International Kashmir Peace Conference and Round Table in New York and Washington from 19th to 29th September, 2004
- International PEACE Conference on Kashmir led by Raja Nadir Pervez, MNA to London on 25th October 2004
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker to India from 18th to 23rd December 2004
- Visit of Parliamentary delegation led by Dr. Syed Javaid Hussain, MNA to attend Asian Medical Parliamentarians Conference, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 13th to 14th December 2004



2005

- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to United Kingdom from 6th to 12th February, 2005
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Deputy Speaker to Participate in Conference of International Union of Parliamentarians for the Defence of Palestinian Cause held in Beirut from February 23 - 25, 2005.
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to attend the 112th Assembly of IPU held in Manila from April 3 - 8, 2005.
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Manila to Participation in the Seminar Advisory Council Meeting AAPP on 5th April, 2005
- Visit of 2 - Member, Pakistan Parliamentary delegation to Participate in the International Law on Environment and Institution of Sustainable from April 22 - 23, 2005
- Visit of delegation of Kashmir Committee led by Mr. Zahid Hamid, Minister of State for Defence to Netherlands, Brussels and Denmark from April 21 - 28, 2005
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Algeria from April 23 - 27, 2005
- Visit of delegation of Special Committee of Parliament on Kashmir led by Mr. Hamid Nasir Chattha, Chairman, Kashmir Committee to Portugal, Norway, Belgium and Germany from May 18 - 31, 2005



- Visit of Members of the Senior Advisory Council to Strasbourg from June 20 - 24, 2005
- Participation of delegation of Kashmir Committee in International Conference on Kashmir led by Mr. Muhammad Ijaz ul Haq, Minister for Religious Affairs to Washington from July 14 - 15, 2005
- Meeting of Drafting Committee of the Charter of Human Rights for Asian Nation led by Mr. Zahid Hamid, Minister of State for Defence to Cambodia September, 2005
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs to Sweden from October 9 - 16, 2005

2006

- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Australia from March 26 - 31, 2006
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Deputy Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Istanbul from 8th to 13th April, 2006.
- Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation led by Honourable Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan to Malaysia from 9th to 15th July, 2006

Incoming Parliamentary Delegations to Pakistan

2003

- Visit of European Parliamentary delegation from 26th to 31st October, 2003
- Visit of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) delegation from 10th to 17th December, 2003



2004

- Visit of Kyrgyz Parliamentary delegation Headed by H. E. Borubaev Altai Asylkanovich from 11th to 18th May, 2004
- Visit of Chinese Parliamentary delegation Headed by H. E. Tieying, Vice Chairman, National People's Congress, People's Republic of China from June 6 - 9, 2004
- Visit of Polish Parliamentary delegation Headed by H. E. Zdzislaw Kalamaga from 13th to 17th September, 2004

2005

- Visit of Canadian Parliamentary delegation Headed by H. E. Peter Milliken, Speaker House of Commons, Canada from 8th to 13th January, 2005
- Visit of 13 Members Norwegian Parliamentary delegation headed by H. E. Thorbjorn Jagland, Chairman, Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs from January 26 - 29, 2005
- Visit of Sri Lanka Parliamentary delegation led by H. E. W. J. M. Lokubandara, Speaker, Parliamentary of Sri Lanka from 13th to 20th February, 2005
- Visit of Turkish Parliamentary Friendship Group led by Mr. Mehdi Eker, Chairman, Turkish Pakistan Friendship Group from 21st to 25th March, 2005
- Visit of Malaysian Parliamentary delegation Headed by Speaker, House of Representative of Malaysia from July 19 - 23, 2005
- Visit of 5 Members Australian Parliamentarian delegation from September 25 - 29, 2005



2006

- Visit of Romanian Parliamentary delegation Headed by H. E. Grigore Craciunescu, President of Romanian Pakistan Parliamentary Friendship Group, Chamber of Deputies of Romania from 2nd to 6th April, 2006
- Visit of French Parliamentary delegation Headed by H. E. Claude Birrauk, President France Pakistan Parliamentary Friendship Group from 13th to 20th May, 2006
- Visit of Maldivian Parliamentary delegation led by Speaker, People's Majlis of Maldives from 24th to 28th May, 2006
- Visit of Members of the Friends of Pakistan Group in European Parliament on 23rd May, 2006
- Visit of the 8 Member of Ethnic Affairs Committee of National People's Congress Headed by H. E. Kui Fulin, Member of Standing Committee of National Assembly People's Congress of China from 2nd to 5th November, 2006



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Detail Of Delegations

From 6th April,2003 To November,2006

#	Subject	Name
1.	5 th Session of the Council of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Members (PUOICM) from 17- 18 January, 2003	Three Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker
2.	Executive Council Meeting of Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP) in Beijing (China) from 24 -25 January, 2003	Three Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker
3.	Parliamentary Conference on the WTO in Geneva (Switzerland) from 17-18 February, 2003	Two Members of delegation.
4.	Regional Workshop onParliamentary Advocacy for the Prevention of Violence against Women in Dhaka (Bangladesh) from 18-19 March, 2003	Three Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
5.	108 th Conference f the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) at Santiago, Chile from 6-12 April, 2003.	Eight Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
6.	Regional Seminar on Parliament and the Budgetary Process in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 26-28 May 2003.	Four Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
7.	Inaugural Meeting of the International Parliamentarians Union for Soil (Korea) from 28 -31 August 2003.	Five Members of delegation.
8.	109 th Assembly of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) at Geneva (Switzerland) from 1-13 October 2003.	Four Members of delegation.
9.	4 th World Forum of Parliamentarians on Habitat in Berlin (Germany) from 12-14, 2003.	Three Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker.
10.	United Nations Convention to combat desertification (UNCED) on 2-3 September, 2003	One Member of delegation.
11.	Cancun Session of the Parliamentary Conferenceon the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Cancun, Mexico from 9-12 September 2003.	Three Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
12.	4 th General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliament (AAPP) from 31 st August to 4 th September 2003 in Manila (Philippines).	Three Members of delegation.
13.	International Muslim Young Leaders Conference Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 14 -16 September, 2003	One Member of delegation.
14.	Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary delegation to Russian Federation from October 13-16, 2003.	Eight Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
15.	United Nations from 24 th November to 7 th December, 2003	One Member of delegation.
16.	The International Media Pakistan Organization Conference in Bangkok on 6-7 December, 2003	One Member of delegation
17.	5 th International Conference of New or Resources Democracies Ulonbatar (Mongolia) from 10-12 December 2003.	One Member of delegation.



18.	110 th Assembly of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) at Mexico form 18-24 April, 2004	Five Members of delegation led by Mr.Speaker.
19.	Executive Council Meeting the Association of Asian Parliament for Peace in Manila (Philippines) from 20 th June 2004.	Two Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker.
20.	South Asian Round table on ICPD 4-6 August 2004 in Katmandu.	One Member of delegation
21.	50 th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPA) held in Canada from 1-9 September 2004.	Four Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
22.	Peace need Women and Women need Justice	
23.	3 RD session of the Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the International Criminal Court (ICC)	
24.	Meeting of the Secretaries of the CPA Branches	
25.	111 th Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly being held at Geneva (Switzerland) from September 28 th to October 1 st , 2004.	Four Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
26.	6 th International Summit on Transnational Crime to be held from 13-15 October 2004 at Monaco.	Three Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker.
27.	Participation in the Study Group on the Role of Parliament in Conflict Affected Countries Colombo (Sri Lanka), 25 th to 29 th October, 2004	One Member of delegation.
28.	CPA/WHO Regional Workshop for Parliamentarians held in Singapore 8 th to 10 th November 2004.	Two Members of delegation.
29.	1 st India Region CPA Conference to be held in Hyderabad (India) from 17-22 November 2004.	Two Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker.
30.	CPA Membership for the year, 2004.	
31.	Brussels Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO from 24-26 November, 2004	
32.	Role of Parliaments in the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention from 26-28 November 2004.	
33.	Role of Parliaments	
34.	3 rd Session of Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the rule of law on December 6-7, 2004 Wellington, New Zealand.	One Member of delegation.
35.	CPA (UK Branch) Seminar & Workshop on Corruption, Human Rights and Opposition Party Politics to be held on 23 rd to 29 th January 2005.	Two Members of delegation
36.	7 th Session of Council of Parliamentary Union of OIC Member States in Beirut to be held form 9-10 February 2005.	Two Members of delegation.
37.	49 th Session of the UN Commission on the status of women from 28 th February to 11 th March 2005 at New York (USA).	Two Members of delegation.
38.	54 th Session on Parliamentary Practice and Procedure at Westminster London (UK) from 7-18 March 2005.	One Member of delegation.



39.	49 th Session of the UN Commission on the status of women from 3 rd March 2005 at New York (USA).	One Member of delegation.
40.	112 th Assembly of Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) from 3-8 April 2005 in Manila (Philippines).	Seven Members of delegation.
41.	Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP) Senior Advisory Council Meeting to be held in Manila (Philippine) from 5 th April, 2005.	One Members of delegation.
42.	Parliamentary Panel within the Framework of the WTO Public Symposium To be held in Geneva, 22 nd April 2005.	Two Members of delegation
43.	17 th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Seminar to be held in South Africa from 29 th May to 4 th June 2005.	One Member of delegation
44.	Parliament Staff Development Workshop 20 th June, 2005	Miss Nighat Paristan, Research Officer.
45.	(AAPP) Senior Advisory Council Meeting on 5 th April 2005 in Manila (Philippines).	Ch. Amir Hussain, Speaker, Accompanied by spouse.
46.	Parliamentary Panel within the Framework of the WTO Public Symposium 22 nd April 2005 in Geneva.	Three Members of delegation.
47.	2 nd Inter Parliamentarians for Social Services (IPSS) in Seoul (Korea) from 24 -26 August, 2005.	One Member of delegation
48.	51 st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPA) in Fiji from 1-10 September 2005.	Two Members of delegation.
49.	2 nd World Conference of Conference of Speakers of Parliaments in UN Headquarters, New York from 7-9 September 2005.	Two Members of delegation.
50.	113 th Assembly of the Inter Parliamentary Union and related Meetings in Geneva from 17-19 October 2005.	Five Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
51.	An information Seminar on implementing the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women at IPU Headquarter in Geneva on 20 th October 2005.	Two Members of delegation.
52.	6 th General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliament for Peace in Pattaya City, Chon Buri Province in Thailand from 19-24 November, 2005.	Three Members of delegation.
53.	Hong Kong Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO Forum in Hong Kong from 12-15 December 2005.	Two Members of delegation.
54.	Participant in the Inaugural Session of the Afghan Parliament on 19 th December 2005.	Three Members of delegation.
55.	2 nd India and Asia Region CPA Conference in New Delhi (India) from 16-20 December 2005.	Two Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker.
56.	Participation of delegation of the Kashmir Committee in Fund Raising Event (for Earthquake Victims) Brussels on 14 th January 2006.	Six Members of delegation.
57.	Kashmir Committee delegation in Seminar on Kashmir at the Hague from 30-31 Jan, 2006.	Two Members of delegation.



58.	Kashmir Committee Delegation at Brunei, Darussalam on 14 th February 2006.	Two Members of delegation.
59.	Britton Word & CPA/WTO Workshop in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 27 th February to 1 st March, 2006	Two Members of delegation.
60.	Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary Delegation to Australia from 26 31 March 2006.	Six Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
61.	4 th Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians from 28 th March to 3 rd April, 2006 in Sri Lanka.	Three Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker.
62.	Visit of Pakistan Parliamentary Delegation to Istanbul (Turkey) from 8-13 April, 2006	Four Members of delegation led by Mr. Deputy Speaker.
63.	114 th IPU General Assembly in Nairobi, Kenya from 7-12 May, 2006	Seven Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
64.	CPA (UK Branch) in Belgium from 7 -19 May 2006.	One Member of delegation.
65.	Kashmir Committee delegation 9 th May, 2006 in Paris, Stockholm and Dublin	Five Members of delegation.
66.	7 th Workshop of Parliamentary Scholars and Parliamentarians from 29-30 July 2006 in UK (London).	Three Members of delegation.
67.	115 th IPU and related meeting from 13-18 October 2006 in Geneva (Switzerland).	Seven Members of delegation led by Mr. Speaker.
68.	5 th CPA Canadian Parliamentary Seminar from 22-27 October 2006 in Ottawa (Canada).	Two Members of delegation.
69.	An Information visit to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) from 22-27 October 2006 in Strasbourg.	Nil
70.	6 th International Conference for New York OR Restored Democracy from 30 th October to 1 st November 2006 in Doha (Qatar).	One Member of delegation.



PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDSHIP GROUPS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Friendship Groups are in existence in the National Assembly of Pakistan with Parliaments of the following countries:

#	Country Name	#	Country Name	#	Country Name	#	Country Name
1.	Algeria	12.	Republic of Korea	23.	Bhutan	34.	Philippines
2.	Australia	13.	Democratic People Republic of Korea	24.	Iraq	35.	Russian Federation
3.	Bangladesh	14.	Malaysia	25.	Jordan	36.	Saudi Arabia
4.	China	15.	Morocco	26.	Kuwait	37.	Senegal
5.	Egypt	16.	Romania	27.	Kyrgyzstan	38.	South Africa
6.	France	17.	Syria	28.	Lebanon	39.	Sudan
7.	Hungary	18.	Turkey	29.	Libya	40.	Sri Lanka
8.	Indonesia	19.	United Kingdom	30.	Mauritius	41.	Tajikistan
9.	Iran	20.	Kazakhstan	31.	Maldives	42.	Tunisia
10.	Japan	21.	Azerbaijan	32.	Nepal	43.	United Arab Emirates
11.	Germany	22.	Belgium	33.	Niger	44.	Zimbabwe



COMMITTEE SYSTEM

While recognizing the Committee System, the committees have been empowered to go into all matters of the Ministry. A matter can be remitted to a Standing Committee by the Speaker or the Assembly suo moto and without moving any motion. The Committees have also been empowered to invite or summon before it any member or any other person having a special interest in relation to any matter under its consideration and may hear expert evidence and hold public hearing.

Detail of the meetings of Standing Committees and their Sub-Committees

#	Name of Standing Committee	Name of Chairman/ Chairperson	Nos. of Meetings held during last 3 years		
			2004	2005	2006
1.	Cabinet Secretariat	Mr. Ahmed Raza Manika	5	5	4
2.	Commerce	Mr. Iqbal Muhammad Ali Khan	6	6	5
3.	Communications	Brig. (R) Zulfiqar Ahmed Dhillon	4	7	10
4.	Council of the Chairmen	Ch. Amir Hussain, Speaker	1	-	-
5.	Culture, Sports & Youth Affairs	Rai Azizullah Khan	6	-	8
6.	Defence	Ch. Shujaat Hussain	1	6	6
7.	Defence Production	Ms. Fiza Junejo	2	1	2
8.	Economic Affairs & Statistics	Mr. Rasheed Akbar Khan	10	2	4
9.	Education	Begum Tehmina Dasti	-	8	7
10.	Environment	Miss Farzeen Ahmed Sarfraz	5	5	5
11.	Finance & Revenue	Mr. Anwar Ali Cheema	7	15	13
12.	Food, Agriculture & Livestock	Makhdom Syed Ahmed Alam Anwar	-	11	9
13.	Foreign Affairs	Dr. Farooq Sattar	-	6	6
14.	Government Assurances	Haji Khuda Bux Nizamani	7	8	11



15.	Health	Dr. Hajra Tariq Aziz	11	6	6
16.	Housing & Works	Ch. Ghias Ahmed Mela	3	5	3
17.	Industries, Production& Initiatives	Malik Niaz Ahmed Jakhar	5	2	1
18.	Information & Broadcasting	Mr. Muhammad Tahir Shah	-	5	2
19.	Information Technology & Telecom.	Mr. Muhammad Tahir Shah	5	4	3
20.	Interior	Sardar Talib Hassan Nakai	12	11	9
21.	Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas	Pir Muhammad Aslam Bodla	5	4	3
22.	Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis	Maulana Muhammad Noor-ul-Haq Qadri	4	3	3
23.	Law, Justice & Human Rights	Rai Mansab Ali Khan	18	9	6
24.	Local Government & Rural Development	Maulana Hamid-ul-Haq Haqqani	11	6	8
25.	Minorities	Mr. Akram Masih Gill	-	5	5
26.	Narcotics Control	Dr. Nisar Ahmad	3	5	4
27.	Parliamentary Affairs	Mr. Riaz Fatyana	-	4	9
28.	Petroleum & Natural Resources	Dr. Noorjehan Panezai	5	9	6
29.	Planning and Development	Sardar Bahadur Ahmed Khan Siyar	9	-	4
30.	Population Welfare	Ms. Gul-e-Farkhanda	2	5	6
31.	Port & Shipping	Maulana Muhammad Khan Sherani	-	2	2
32.	Privatization & Investment	Syed Muhammad Asghar Shah	4	3	4
33.	Railways	Sardar Tufail Ahmad Khan	8	15	15
34.	Religious Affairs, Zakat and Usher	Pir Muhammad Shah Khagga	3	4	7



35.	Rules of Procedure & Privileges	Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dreshak	12	7	5
36.	SAFRON	Sardar Fateh Muhammad Muhammad Hassani	-	-	4
37.	Science & Technology	Mr. Rehman Naseer Chaudhry	5	2	7
38.	Social Welfare & Special Education	Ms. Bushra Rehman	2	6	7
39.	Special Committee on Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan Niazi	6	1	-
40.	Textile Industries	Ch.Nazir Ahmed Jatt			4
41.	Tourism	Mrs. Meena Ehsan Leghari	2	8	2
42.	Water & Power	Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Maitla	6	8	9
43.	Women Development	Begum Mehnaz Rafi	2	8	8



SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARLIAMENT ON KASHMIR

The miseries and injustice suffered by the hapless Kashmiri over the decades did evoke sympathies and support of the people from the adjoining areas. To espouse the cause of Kashmiris as well as to extend solidarity, a Kashmir Committee, headed by Allama Iqbal was constituted in early nineteen thirties. Subsequently, another Kashmir Committee comprising Ch. Ghulam Abbas, Maulana Maudoodi and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, was formed in late nineteen fifties. The present Special Committee of the Parliament on Kashmir is the biggest Parliamentary Kashmir Committee ever constituted. The first Kashmir Committee of the Parliament, headed by late Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, comprised 21 Members, whereas the second one, led by late Muhammad Sarwar Khan, comprised 26 Members.

The present Kashmir Committee, comprising 49 Members 36 MNAs and 13 Senators, is headed by a veteran politician, Ch. Hamid Nasir Chattha, MNA, who was the Speaker National Assembly, Provincial Minister as well as Federal Minister during 80s and early nineties. Soon after its constitution in mid 2004, the Committee formulated four Sub-Committees on different aspects of its mandate/Terms of Reference to recommend the functions/activities the Committee should perform. On their recommendations, the Kashmir Committee approved its Charter of Functions.

The Committee has the representation of all major parliamentary parties. Thus, it is in touch with all major political parties of the country, which helps it in evolving a consensus on the Kashmir issue. The Committee is also keeping a close liaison with the Kashmiri Leadership and has held quite a few meetings with the Kashmiri Leaders, representing various political parties of AJK and the Occupied Kashmir. To express solidarity with Kashmiris and to further strengthen bonds between Pakistanis and Kashmiris, the Kashmir Committee held its first meeting outside Islamabad, at Muzaffarabad. The Members of the Committee also visited the Kashmir refugee camps and distributed relief goods.



Since the Committee is a parliamentary Committee, it is independent of the Government. The Committee monitored the working of the Ministries/organizations, relating to the Kashmir issue and advised them, if required. At times, they were called for briefing on different aspects of the issue. All Pak Missions abroad have been asked to send quarterly reports on Kashmir. All Officers posted abroad by the Foreign Office get a briefing from the Chairman, Kashmir Committee before leaving the country. Material on Kashmir is also given to them.

Since the main function of the Committee is the projection of the Kashmir issue, it has been the focus of its activities. The Committee has arranged quite a few talk shows etc on different TV channels. It has also published the following publications on Kashmir: -

- i. Kashmir Committee
- ii. Flames of Freedom
- iii. The Kashmir Issue At a Glance
- iv. Commitments of Indian Leaders on Kashmir
- v. Summary of Report of delegation of European Parliament
- vi. Draconian Laws in IOK
- vii. Kashmir A Flashpoint

Three brochures have been translated into French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic. Literature on Kashmir has been distributed among the Foreign Missions in Islamabad, the Pak Missions abroad, libraries, universities/colleges and research institutes of the country. The Committee has by now held five seminars: two at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, one at the University of Punjab, Lahore and two in Post-Graduate Colleges of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. To keep the young generation aboard on the issue, the Committee has held two annual national essay competitions among the students of universities and colleges and distributed prizes among the winners.



It is also active to observe the Kashmir days, such as the Solidarity day. Because of the coordination and persuasion by this Committee, political parties, social organizations and people from all walks of life come out of their homes on the Kashmir days, especially the Solidarity Day (5th February).

The Kashmir Committee held meetings with foreign delegations, which visited Pakistan and briefed them on the Kashmir Issue. It also hosted a Parliamentary delegation of the Kashmir Committee of the British Parliament and took it to AJK to visit the refugees' camps there.

To project the Kashmir issue abroad, the Committee has participated in various international conferences abroad as well as sent delegations to different countries. Because of the efforts of Foreign Office and the Kashmir Committee, the Kashmir issue has got significant projection abroad. The international human rights organizations, including the Amnesty International, the Human Rights Watch and others have strongly denounced the human rights violations, perpetrated by the Indian Security forces in the Occupied Kashmir. A delegation of the European Parliament called Kashmir as “the most beautiful prison in the world”. The European Parliament has also appointed its Rapporteur on Kashmir.



PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Under Article 171 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, Auditor General of Pakistan submits Annual Audit Reports to the President who causes them to be laid before the National Assembly. For detailed scrutiny, these reports are referred to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The functioning of the PAC is governed by Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 1992 framed under clause (2) of Article 67 of the Constitution. In Pakistan, Parliamentary control over public finance is exercised in two stages: the 'proposals stage' and the 'results stage'. The first stage occurs when the government comes forth with a proposal for National Assembly's approval. The government must get the financial sanction of the Public Representatives (National Assembly) to give effect to its policies and programmes. The second stage relates to the control of the money spent and the manner of its spending. This is the stage where the PAC comes into the picture when it examines the accounts of the Federal government as compiled by the accounting authorities and the reports of the Auditor General of Pakistan on these accounts. This process provides the Public Representatives the responsibilities to keep a check on public expenditure.

The PAC consists of 19 Members to be elected by the National Assembly and the Minister for Finance is its ex-officio, {Rule 183}. The present PAC was constituted on 3rd November 2003 with the election of its Chairman. It is the 12th Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee (PAC). It inherited nine Audit Reports pending for its examination. The PAC took up Auditor General Report for the year 2000-2001 for its examination, which was the latest at that time. Whereas for the remaining Auditor General Reports of past eight years, it formed 4 Sub-Committees. The report which is under examination of PAC contain the largest number of paras i.e. 6000. Whereas the normal Auditor General's reports as an



average contain 1200-1500 Audit Paras. PAC has now completed 98% examination work on the Auditor General's report 2000-2001.



HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Meeting the international standards of effective public service delivery, a Human Resource Management (HRM) Wing has been established in the National Assembly Secretariat. Without recruiting new employees for the Wing, the services of existing strength have been utilized to run the Wing. In an about 07 month's time, the HRM Wing has arranged/coordinated several training programmes for the officers/officials of National Assembly Secretariat at national and international level. Some of these training programmes highlight:

- Two batches of Officers/Officials have been receiving 06 Month's training of English Language at the National University of Modern Languages (NUML).
- 03 batches consisting of 90 Officers/Officials have been imparted the basic computer training in coordination with the Pakistan Computer Bureau (PCB).
- About 50 Private Secretaries, Stenographers, and Steno typists have been given the training of Short Hand by utilizing the services of the Reporters of this Secretariat.
- 11 Officers from the Committee Wing have been given the opportunity of training at Information Services Academy.
- Some Officers have been sent abroad for short term training programmes in coordination with the Economic Affairs Division.

It is worth mentioning that the above-mentioned training have been arranged either free of cost or otherwise maximum discount has been ensured. The example of NUML can be quoted in this context, which is charging the same fee from the National Assembly Secretariat that is being charged from the Armed Forces' trainees.

OVERVIEW OF THE 12TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLYS PERFORMANCE

Parameter	1 st Parly. Year	2 nd Parly. Year	3 rd Parly Year	4 th Parly. Year
No of working days	131	130	132	132
Bills/Ordinances Passed	02	17	18	05

Resolutions

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Total received	570	1476	1534	1458
Admitted	337	779	736	873
Passed	11	19	15	07
Disallowed	47	69	58	
Lapsed/ Under Process	186	28	725	

Government Bills

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Total Bills/ Ordinances Introduced/ Laid	20	25	41	53
Bills Passed	02	17	18	05
Bill Pending	17	22	41	88
With drawn	01	03	03	

Private Members Bills

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Total Bills Received	13	58	75	54
Bills Introduced	Nil	10	01	16
Bills Passed	Nil	Nil	Nil	01



Questions
November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2006

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Received	7,289	12,008	10,476	10,318
Answered	1,928	2,462	2,101	2,325
Disallowed	1,028	2,025	2,343	2,030
Under process but lapsed	2,769	6,379	4,536	3,956
Admitted but lapsed	1,037	1,116	1,111	1,869

Motions Under Rule 69
November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2006

Motions Under Rule 69	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Received	69	106	61	49
Discussed	04	05	22	05

Rule 69; Procedure regarding the initiation and carrying out of discussion on a matters of public importance

Calling Attention Notices
November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2006

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Received	619	1,034	611	556
Statements made on	52	104	80	47
Referred to Committees	01	04	03	11
Lapsed	566	873	528	



Question of Privilege November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Received	155	146	162	158
Brought before the House	31	46	71	60
Referred to Privilege Committee	11	28	30	24
Ruled out of Order	11	05	Nil	--
Matters to be resolved in the Chief whips office	02	--	Nil	
Withdrawn	08	04	03	
Dropped in the House due to absence of movers	--	03		
Not pressed	04	--	01	
Held Inadmissible/ Disallowed	72	47	35	
Reserved Ruling	--	04	23	
Deferred	06	06	11	
Resolved in Speakers Chamber	02	08	Nil	
Lapsed	42	41	42	

Adjournment Motions November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Received	297	447	668	998
Inadmissible	166	233	415	
Brought before the House	20	69	127	183
Discussed in the House	01	47	09	43
Deferred	02	01	11	
Ruled out of Order	03	08		
Lapsed	111	134	110	

Motions Under Rule 241 November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2006

	Year One (November 15, 2002 - November 15, 2003)	Year Two (November 15, 2003 - November 15, 2004)	Year Three (November 15, 2004 - November 15, 2005)	Year Four (November 15, 2005 - November 15, 2006)
Received	279	377	503	428
Admitted but lapsed	265	204	333	263
Disallowed	14	36	14	
Discussed in the House	01	01	05	13
Lapsed	264	136	156	



RECORD OF LEGISLATION

First Parliamentary Year November 16, 2002 - November 16, 2003

#	Title	Passed on
1.	The Removal From Service (Special Powers) Amendment) Act 2003	April 21, 2003
2.	The Finance Act, 2003	June 14, 2003

Second Parliamentary Year November 16, 2003 - November 16, 2004

#	Title	Passed on
1.	The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 2003	December 29, 2003
2.	The National Security Council Act, 2004	April 7, 2004
3.	The Finance Act, 2004	June 24, 2004
4.	The Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2004	July 19, 2004
5.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2003	July 29, 2003
6.	The Non -Performing Assets and Rehabilitation of Industrial Undertakings (Legal Proceedings) (Amendment) Act, 20 04.	August 13, 2004
7.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2003	August 13, 2004
8.	The Defamation (Amendment) Act, 2004	August 19, 2004
9.	The Antiterrorism (Amendment) Act, 2004	August 20, 2004
10.	The Export Control on Goods, Technologies, Material and Equipment related to Nuclear and Biological Weapons and their Delivery Systems Act, 2004	September 14, 2004
11.	The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act, 2004	September 23, 2004
12.	The President to Hold another Office Act, 2004	October 14, 20 04
13.	The Gawadar Port Authority (Amendment) Act, 2004	October 14, 2004
14.	The Injured Persons (Medical Aid) Act, 2004	October 15, 2004
15.	The Contempt of Court Act, 2004	October 18, 2004
16.	The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2004	October 18, 2004
17.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2004	October 26, 2004



Third Parliamentary Year
November 16, 2004 - November 16, 2005

#	Title	Date Passed
1.	The Corporate and Industrial Restructuring Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2004	March 03, 2005
2.	The Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act, 2003	March 03, 2005
3.	The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Act, 2004	March 11, 2005
4.	The Export Development Fund (Amendment) Act, 2004	March 17, 2005
5.	The Decorations (Amendment) Act, 2004	April 13, 2005
6.	The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2004	April 13, 2005
7.	The Pakistan Navy (Amendment) Act, 2004	April 14, 2005
8.	The Illegal Dispossession Act, 2003	April 14, 2005
9.	The Federal Public Service Commission (Second Amendment) Act, 2004	April 21, 2005
10.	The Members of Parliament (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2005	April 21, 2005
11.	The Foreign Private Investment (Promotion Protection) (Amendment) Act, 2005	May 05, 2005
12.	The Safeguard Measures (Amendment) Act, 2005	May 05, 2005
13.	The Pakistan Electric Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Act, 2005	May 16, 2005
14.	The Press, News Papers, News Agencies and Books Registration (Amendment) Act, 2005	May 18, 2005
15.	The Finance Act, 2005	June 17, 2005
16.	The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Act, 2005	September 09, 2005
17.	The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources Act, 2005	September 22, 2005
18.	The National Institute of Oceanography Act, 2005	September 22, 2005

Fourth-Parliamentary Year
November 15, 2005 - November 16, 2006

#	Title	Date Passed
1.	The Pakistan Telecommunication (Reorganization) (Amendment) Act, 2005	December 14, 2005
2.	The Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan Act, 2005	December 14, 2005
3.	The Finance Act, 2006	June 21, 2006
4.	The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act, 2005	August 24, 2006
5.	The Protection of women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act, 2006	November 11, 2006



REFERENCE

Constitution of Pakistan

Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 1992

Pakistan Chronology 1947-1997, Printing Corporation of Pakistan

The Gazette of India, Extra Ordinary, Part 1st New Delhi 26th July, 1947

Begum Shaista Ikramullah Suhrawardy - Constituency 23, East Bengal.

Archives of:

- a. Daily Jang
- b. Daily Nawa-e Waqt
- c. Daily News
- d. Daily Nation
- e. Daily Dawn
- f. Weekly Akhbar-e Jahan
- g. Weekly Family

www.ghazali.net

www.storyofpakistan.com

Suggested readings

1. A Revisionist History of Pakistan, Shahid Javed Burki, Vanguard Book Ltd. Lahore
2. Studies in the History of Indo-Pakistan, University of Punjab, Lahore
3. Pakistan, Ian Talbot, Vanguard Book Ltd. Lahore



4. A history of peoples of Pakistan, J. Hussain, Oxford University Press, Karachi
5. Pakistan and the challenge of history, Akhtar Aman, Universal Book, Lahore
6. The constitutional history of Pakistan, Muhammad Jahangir Bader, Lahore
7. The Gazettes of Pakistan
8. 1947;Constitutional history of Pakistan, M.G. Hussain, Kausar Brothers, Lahore
9. A short history of Pakistan, I.H.Qureshi
10. Pakistan, Masud Ahmed, Research society of Pakistan, Lahore
11. Constitutional history of Indo- Pakistan, Abrar Hussain Bukhari
12. A history of Pakistan, Gankovsky
13. A history of Pakistan, M.A.Aziz, Lahore
14. The proceeding of the Pakistan History, Canberra
15. Road to Pakistan, Hakim Muhammad Saaid
16. History of India and Pakistan, Muhammad Tariq Awan, Lahore
17. History of Pakistan, Rafiullah Shahab
18. Pakistan, Omar Nauman