



PAKISTAN INSTITUTE FOR PARLIAMENTARY SERVICES

DEDICATED TO PARLIAMENTARY EXCELLENCE

ISSN # 2414-8040

# Parliamentary Research Digest

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 08-09

AUG-SEP, 2018

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## Editorial

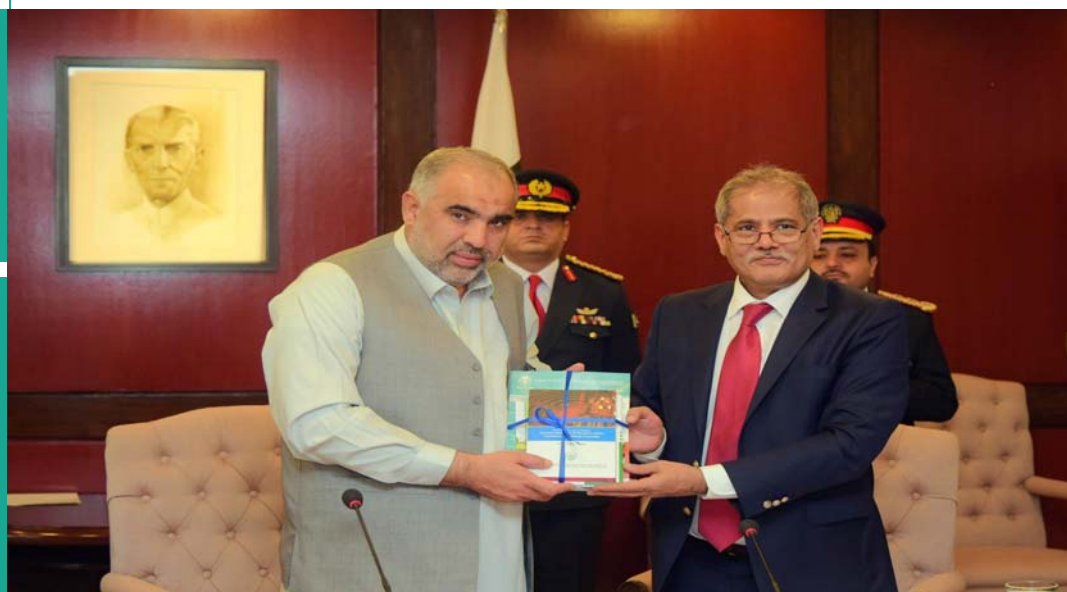
The month of August 2018 saw the commencement of elections of parliamentary leaders at the National and provincial Houses in wake of recently held general elections. The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services remained hectically committed to preparation of set of publications for the New Members' welcome after their oath taking. It will be now followed with orientation programmes in September-October that are being planned for Members elected in the National and Provincial Assemblies. Honourable Speaker National Assembly Mr Asad Qaiser paid his maiden visit to PIPS on August 27, 2018 appreciating the wholesome role of PIPS towards a knowledgeable and informed parliamentary leadership in the country.

This joint August-September 2018 Issue of PIPS Parliamentary Research Digest includes invaluable articles on FATA Merger Act, Energy Challenges and Way Forward in addition to continuation of series of articles that we committed about different Houses at start of new Parliamentary year. This issue covers History of Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and an opinion piece on rules of Sindh Assembly.

Meanwhile the Institute continues with renewed zeal to serve around 1254 individual MPs and committees at the Senate of Pakistan, National Assembly, four provincial assemblies as well as legislative assemblies of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan with legislative, research, capacity building and outreach services. We are grateful for words of appreciation and positive feedback we have received from MPs on our set of publications sent to them.

For any specific areas of importance that you want PIPS to send you research or briefing papers, don't hesitate to contact us at [research@pips.gov.pk](mailto:research@pips.gov.pk).

**Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka**  
D.G (Research and Legislation)

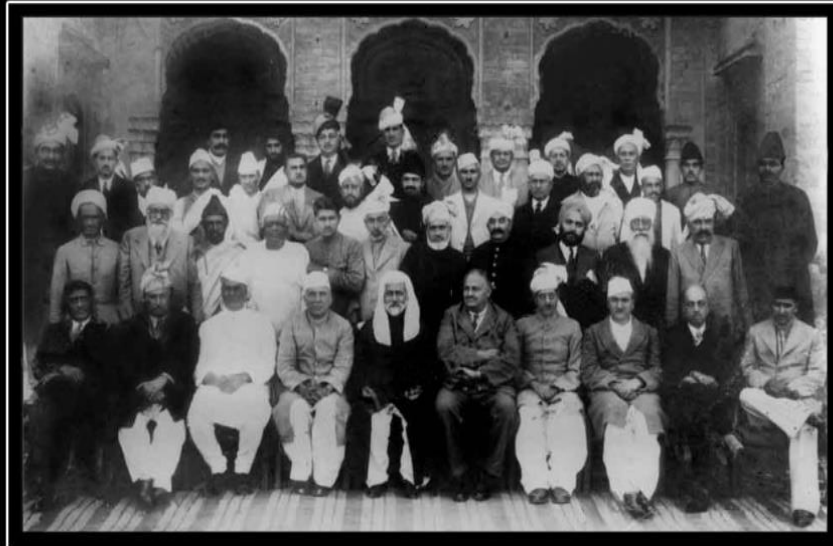


*On his maiden visit Executive Director, PIPS presenting set of publications to Honorable Speaker, National Assembly, President PIPS BoG Mr. Asad Qaiser on August 27, 2018*

## Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



## Members of the N.W.F.P. Legislative Assembly 1937



### First Row Sitting From Left:

- (1) Sheikh A. Hamid Khan (2) Khan Mohammad Sarwar Khan (3) Hon'ble Bhanju Ram Gandhi (4) Hon'ble Dr Khan Sahib (5) Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan  
(Secretary, L.A.) (Deputy Speaker) (Finance Minister) (Chief Minister) (Speaker)  
(6) S. Mohammad Aurangzed Khan (7) Hon'ble Khan Mohammad Abbas Khan (8) Hon'ble Qazi Atta Ullah Khan (9) R.B. Mehr Chand Khanna  
(10) K.S. Malikur Rahman Khan (Minister Industries) (Minister Education)

### 2nd Row Standing From Left:

- (1) Khan Faqira Khan (2) R. S. Prama Nand (3) Khan Abdullah Khan (4) Dr. C. C. Ghosh (5) L. Hakim Chand (6) K.S. Mohammad Attai Khan (7) Lieut Mohammad Zaman Khan  
(8) K. S. Abdul Majid Khan (9) S. Ajit Singh (10) S. Jagat Singh (11) K. S. Raja Abdur Rehman Khan

### 3rd Row Standing From Left:

- (1) S. Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar (2) Khan Hidayat-Ullah (3) L. Tek Chand (4) Khan Kamdar Khan (5) Khan Mohammad Afzal Khan (6) Khan Abdul Chaffoor Khan  
(7) Pir Mohammad Kamran (8) Mian Jafar Shah (9) L. Jamna Das (10) Pir Syed Jalal Shah (11) Khan Allah Dad Khan (12) Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (13) Mr. Pir Bukhish Khan

### 4th Row Standing From Left:

- (1) Arbab Abdur Rehman Khan (2) Arbab Abdul Chaffoor Khan (3) Raja Manochchr Khan (4) Khan Nasrullah Khan (5) Khan Samin Jan Khan (6) K. B. Sadullah Khan  
(7) K. B. Chaman Lal (8) Khan Faizullah Khan (9) Khan Zarin Khan

**OPINION****Fata Reforms Act 2018: Challenges and Opportunities**

**Marriam Mubashar**  
PIPS Associate

**Introduction**

Every Rock, Every Hill has its own story; similarly The Federally Administered Tribal Area has a long and rich history. In the nineteenth century the tribal areas witnessed the devastating effects of colonial engagement and were involved in a fanatic race of expansion between the two strongest imperial powers of that time i.e. The Tsarist Russia and The Colonial British. The region had a unique relation with British Raj since the enforcement of Durand Line but the Frontier province and Tribal areas that always resisted the external control became the part of Pakistan as a result of plebiscite in 1947. The struggle of tribal areas resulted in the evolution of Tribal system that exists today. Post-independence the Federally administered tribal area became the territorial part of Pakistan along with 4 other provinces. According to Article 1 and 2 of the 1973 Constitution, FATA was a part of Pakistan, however according to the Articles 51, 59 and 247 it was directly under the executive control of the head of state. Despite being the part of Pakistan the Supreme Court and High court had no jurisdiction over the region unless parliament of the State provides laws for them. The region was still ruled and the internal affairs were governed under the British made Frontier Crime Regulation (FCR) of 1901. The Indian independence got annulled and the newly established Pakistani government negotiated new terms with the tribal leader's extending rights and autonomy to the region which in return pledged loyalty to the State of Pakistan. The political terms between federal and administrative setup were formalized by orders of Governor General and formally finalized in the 1973 Constitution.

Due to some unfortunate series of events, FATA became the most important area in the global war on terror. The Soviet invasion in 1979 and the Soviet-Afghan war that lasted till ten years had a negative and long lasting impact on the northern tribal areas especially FATA that served hub for the Afghan Refugees and Mujahedeen's campaign against soviets in war of money, weapons and most importantly ideology. Post war impacts resulted in the transformation of social fabric where the tribes transformed into religious fundamentalisms, taliban fighters, affiliate groups of Islamic movement of Uzbekistan, and Al-Qaida found safe heavens in FATA. The region has remained a battleground for years and military operations did not bring any strategic long term success, the people are used to struggles and wars and have stamina to bear the adversity. This is why the tribal leaders never hesitated to engage in a dialogue with the federal government. The High court of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa declared FCR illegal as the law states three basic rights i.e. *Appeal*, *Wakeel* and *Daleel* not applicable to Fata residents. To counter this issue a FATA Reforms Committee was established in 2016 by the then Prime Minister, headed by Mr. Sartaj Aziz, the adviser to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs. It recommended integrating FATA into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province with each Agency becoming a separate District and Frontier regions integrated with the respective districts.

**FATA:**

The Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) is strategically located between the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and the settled areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. FATA has rich ethnic diversity and cultural heritage. The tribal area is amalgamated into one administrative unit with 6 frontier regions: FR Peshawar, FR Kohat, FR Bannu, FR Lakki Marwat, FR Tank, FR Dera Ismail Khan and 7 tribal agencies including: Aurakzai Agency, Bajaur Agency, Mohmand Agency, Khair Agency, Kurram Agency, North Waziristan Agency and South Waziristan Agency. According to the provisional figures of the 2017 census compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the population of Fata stands at five million as compared to 3.2 m of the 1998 census. The population of the seven

Federally Administered Tribal Areas has grown by 57 percent over the past 19 years despite the fact that most residents have moved to settled areas because of military operations against militants in the region. The overall literacy rate of FATA is 24%, which is dangerously low compared to other parts of the Country.<sup>1</sup> According to a 2009 cluster survey, around 1.6 million children were out of school in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.<sup>2</sup> The State's failure to provide basic services and economic opportunities, i.e. infrastructure, hospitals, irrigation facilities and electricity has exacerbated poverty, which in turn fueled the militancy. In the absence of proper courts and economic opportunities FATA has become a hub of black marketeering, weapons and drugs trade. The war on terror has further deteriorated the economic backwardness of the region as violence has reduced the economic opportunities, making the people even more susceptible to the militancy.

### **Fata Reforms Act-2018**

FATA was managed as a separate geographic and administrative unit as a special tribal area under separate Constitutional arrangements until President Mamnoon Hussain on May 31, 2018 signed the 25<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill seeking to merge Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This amendment was already passed in the National assembly, Senate and Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Its main aim remained to bring the people of tribal areas in the main stream.

### **Background:**

The idea of merging the tribal areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa came under consideration in FATA Reforms Committee in 2016. In November 2015 the then Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif constituted a six member committee headed by Sartaj Aziz, to assess the proper consolidated viable solution for the region. The Committee reckoned four possible options and one of them was integration of FATA into KP province because of the already developed infrastructure linkages between two along with sociocultural ties between the tribes and most importantly the locals supported this integration. It also suggested a transition period of five years that will help improve the security conditions in the region. The Constitution 30<sup>th</sup> amendment bill was tabled in the House on May, 15<sup>th</sup> 2017 as the Federal Cabinet approved the integration of FATA with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Bill finally sailed through the National Assembly on 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2018 with Amendments in seven articles of the Constitution. In the lower house, the bill was moved by Minister for Law and Justice Chaudhry Mahmood Bashir Virk. Two hundred and twenty-nine parliamentarians voted in favor of the constitutional amendment, while one voted against it. In Senate, 71 lawmakers voted in favor of the bill while five opposed the constitutional amendment. In its final phase the bill was passed by KP Assembly with two-thirds majority where 92 lawmakers voted in favor, while seven MPAs used their votes against the bill. Along with the 31<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment act the president of Pakistan also signed the Interim governance regulation. The 'FATA Interim Governance Regulation, 2018' is a set of interim rules that apply to the region until it merges with Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa within a time-frame of two years. It brought end to the Frontier Crimes Regulation in the tribal region and also incorporated some clauses from the Riway Act rejected in the assembly.

### **Constitutional Approach:**

**The FATA reforms bill, now passed as an Act of Parliament endorsed by the provincial legislature, made amendments in seven articles of the Constitution.** The main area of this amendment bill focused on merging the tribal areas in the provincial boundaries of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to facilitate institutional reforms and application of state laws to run day to day affairs.

<sup>1</sup> UNDP (2018). Pakistan Human Development Index Report. [http://www.pk.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/HDR/HDI%20Report\\_2017.pdf](http://www.pk.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/HDR/HDI%20Report_2017.pdf) [Accessed 12 Jul. 2018].

<sup>2</sup> Waterinfo (2018). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) - FATA. <http://waterinfo.net.pk/?q=node%2F881> [Accessed 12 Jul. 2018].



The first amendment was made in the article 1 of the Constitution which defines the territories of Pakistan, the paragraph C of sub-clause-2 under which FATA was placed as separate territory of the Country like the four provinces was omitted. The federally administered tribal areas now shall form part of the territory of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The clause-1 of the Article-51 was amended which defines the number of seats in the National Assembly as three hundred and forty-two. The bill reduced the number of seats from 342 to 326 and also replaced the table which gives the seats division between provinces and federal capital, given in the clause-3 with a new one with total 326 seats.<sup>3</sup>

It further added a new clause called “3A” after the clause 3 to give legal cover to the representatives who elected from FATA in general polls 2018. They will continue as member of the national assembly till dissolution of the National Assembly and thereafter this clause shall stand omitted. It also removed the word “Federally Administered Tribal Areas,” from clause-5 under which seats of the National Assembly were allocated on population basis. The Bill also changed Article-59 which dealt with Senate. It reduced the number of Senate members from 104 to 96. It omits the sub-clause (b) of the clause-1 of the Article-59 which gave 8 members to FATA thus FATA members are deleted. It also deleted the sub-clause (b) of the clause-3 of the same article which stated that 4 of the Senators elected from FATA shall retire after three years and 4 four after next three years.

Under Amendment to Article 106 of the Constitution, new clauses (1 A) and 1 (B) was inserted which dealt with number of seats of FATA in the KP Provincial Assembly. Out of total 21 seats, 16 seats are general, four for women and one for non-Muslim. However, elections of these seats shall be held within one year from now the general elections of 2018 are done. The Articles-246 which deals with tribal areas, the clause “C” which defines and names the federally administered tribal areas was omitted. A new clause “d” was inserted which stated that the laws applicable in these areas will remain applicable until repealed or changed by competent authority. Meanwhile, the Bill also omitted the Article 247 from the Constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan.

### **Significance of the FATA ACT**

FATA has always remained a special and excluded area when it comes to administration. The tribal region faced marginalization and severe security challenges because of mal governance and lack of legal protection. The landmark 31<sup>st</sup> Constitution amendment of Parliament is a source of coping all the problems faced by the people of FATA. As recommended by the FATA Reforms Committee the merger will result in socio-economic development, legal reforms and strengthening of law enforcing agencies.<sup>4</sup> It holds great importance as the administrative structure of the region will be improved now that it is amalgamated with KP as Tehreek-e-Insaf the party in power becomes the only political party to form government twice in the Provincial Assembly of Pakhtunkhwa. These results of General Elections, 2018 itself speak about the development in the Province. This will also help to restore the durable peace in all parts of FATA, rehabilitation of Temporarily Dislocated Persons (TDPs) and reconstruction of infrastructure, houses and shops. Now that it will be governed by Pakhtunkhwa’s government and not administered separately we can expect them initiating a major socio-economic development projects.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, the connectivity of FATA with CPEC will be ensured. The transition period of 10 years development may include mineral development program,

<sup>3</sup> National Assembly of Pakistan (2018). The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. [[http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1527169356\\_307.pdf](http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1527169356_307.pdf)] [Accessed 14 Jul. 2018].

<sup>4</sup> Safron (2016). Report of the Committee on FATA Reforms 2016. <http://www.safron.gov.pk/safron/userfiles1/file/Report%20of%20the%20Committee%20on%20FATA%20Reforms%202016%20final.pdf> [Accessed 18 Jul. 2018].

<sup>5</sup> Studies, I. (2018). FATA Reforms Committee Report: The Way Forward. <http://www.ips.org.pk/fata-reforms-committee-report-the-way-forward/> [Accessed 22 Jul. 2018].

cohesive plans for health and education, establishment of industrial zones and social transformation of the region.

### Political Parties Perspective:

The FATA Act also referred to as the Merger Bill was supported by a heavy majority in the National Assembly as well as Senate. The Bill was moved in the House by the then ruling party PML-N as it strongly supported and wanted to pass the bill in the House before the completion of their 5 years term. Along with PML N all major parliamentary parties were involved in the debate in National Assembly: Awami National Party (ANP), Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), Pakistan Muslim League N (PML-N), Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Pakhtunkhwa Mili Awami Party (PkMAP), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam F (JUI-F) and Qaumi Watan Party (QWP).

PMLN's then Minister of States and Frontier Region Abdul Qadir Baloch stated that the government was determined to implement FATA reforms and it would not allow anyone to scratch the credit for it. For PMLN there was no question on going back from FATA reforms but the biggest opposition turned out from their ally party. The Jamiat Ulema-I-Islam-Fazl (JUI-F) leader, Maulana Fazlur Rehman despite being a close ally of PML-N had some serious reservations. He also termed the reforms a conspiracy as the Riway Act was not approved by the Parliament. Another round of opposition was lead by PkMAP leadership Mahmud Khan Achackzai as he opposed the Bill on the floor of the House and proposed the formation of Judicial Council like body comprising of judges, generals and diplomats across the region. The Bill was supported by Pakistan's People's Party as the leader of opposition Syed Khurshid Shah said all the acts signed during British rule had become redundant and we are not bound by any decision made by them hence he declared 95% of people of the region wanted accession to Pakistan at the time of independence. Pakhtunwa's Nationalist Party ANP rejected the FCR in FATA and demanded the government to immediately merge the tribal regions with KP.<sup>6</sup> The major response was covered through KP's party in power *Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf* as they said that this merger has already been delayed as the party manifesto already suggested the only viable option of improving FATA's condition was to merge it with Pakhtunkhwa and administer under it. This was proved practically when the Bill was passed with huge margin in the KP Assembly as well.

### Opportunities and Benefits

The merging on FATA and tribal areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will result in positive social engagement, leaving no space for miscreants and militants; it will bring people to real peace and economic opportunities in tribal areas.<sup>7</sup> The merger will lead to major development in infrastructure, representation, application of state writ and promotion of rule of law. According to the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, FATA being a part of KP after such integration, will require its representation in the Provincial Assembly. Furthermore, post integration scenario will see a reduction in the Senate seats for FATA, which will be duly and adequately compensated through the creation of seats for FATA in the KP Assembly according to their population. The general number of seats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly will stand increased to 145 from 124. The number of Senate seats will be reduced from 104 to 96. The three main areas with regards to the future of the tribal areas include the power shift of legislative powers for the tribal areas from the President and governor of KP to the representative assembly; the FATA Act extends the jurisdiction of the superior courts to Fata and deciding the future of Fata by making it a mainstream part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The most important feature of this merger is the prevailing rule of law scenario in the region because the basic right of appeal and hiring a lawyer is granted to the people of FATA. The appellate jurisdiction lies to

<sup>6</sup> ISSI (2018). Fata reforms: an opportunity | Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad <http://issi.org.pk/fata-reforms-an-opportunity/> [Accessed 27 Jul. 2018].

<sup>7</sup> Aziz, A. (2017). Implementation of FATA reforms and challenges - Daily Times. <https://dailymtimes.com.pk/21235/implementation-of-fata-reforms-and-challenges/> [Accessed 26 Jul. 2018].

the Commissioner or Additional Commissioner, authorized by the Governor, within 30 days from the date of any decision given. The appellate authority shall dispose of the appeal within 60 days. An appeal against the order of the appellate authority can be filed before the Peshawar High Court within 30 days of such order. The extension of State's writ on the tribal areas is one thing every local tribesman is looking forward as the jurisdiction of High court will be applied on the region.

### **Challenges and Limitations**

The main challenge faced by this merging will be creating an environment of peace that will lead to positive implementation of the FATA reforms.<sup>8</sup> A dialogue between all the stakeholders and political party leaders is necessary so they can carry forward the process of implementation with a positive approach lying on the same page. The main responsibility lies on the entity of government, as time will tell how they will be able to fulfill the needs and demands of the people. The proper monitoring on the implementation of Reforms will be a challenge for the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and addressing the security threat in the region.

### **Conclusion**

The FATA Act is indeed a historic achievement of the Parliament of Pakistan, the PML N government as well as all political parties who supported or criticized the bill. It helped to improve legislation and enhance the reform to implementation phase where the incumbent federal and provincial government will have to continue the political ownership formulated in shape of the Act. Moreover, I believe that as the democratic political government sets up the state apparatus and implements the Act to run the affairs through civil institutions, area will be demilitarized. The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the civil administration will have to take all essential steps to do so. Hence, the decision of merging FATA with KP apparently seems to hold great potential but criticism and doubts also exist as some political parties have expressed the same. Only time will tell how political administration implements the FATA Act to its true spirits.

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<sup>8</sup> Rahimullah Yusufzai, R. (2018). Challenges of FATA Merger Bill. <http://ipr.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Challenges-of-FATA-Merger.pdf> [Accessed 25 Jul. 2018].

## OPINION

## Provincial Assembly of Sindh: Rules viz a viz Law Making and Oversight

Zainab Ali,  
PIPS Associate

**Abstract:** *Sindh has been a vital province of Pakistan. The Provincial Assembly of Sindh is of great significance throughout Pakistan's history as it was one of the first Provincial Assemblies to support and uphold the creation of the new country. The historic old chamber of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, located at the Court Road, Karachi, has the unique distinction that it hosted the momentous inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 on eve of creation of the new country on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947. As of date, the Sindh Provincial Assembly's importance is paramount, it, as a unanimous body creates legislation, sees through its implementation and keeps an eye on party in power's affairs. Its updated Rules of Procedures 2013 have introduced landmark provisions such as pre during and post budget debates and a much empowered committee system that allows to examine the expenditures, administration, delegated legislation, public petitions and policies of the department concerned and its associated bodies.<sup>1</sup> If Committee recommends and forwards same to department, it shall submit its report to the Committee within a period of two weeks. <sup>2</sup> The committee can propose amendments in a Bill. The paper deliberates the rules viz a viz law making and oversight in addition to unveiling certain aspects in its rules and procedures that can be enhanced, with the help of best practices followed by the Senate and the National Assembly of Pakistan.*

## Introduction:

Sindh has been a pivotal province of Pakistan since 1947. Resting in the south-east of the country, Sindh is home to a diverse group of cultures and languages as heritage to one of world's oldest civilizations. Not only is the province an industrial hub of the country, but also holds prominence as the second busiest port of Pakistan, Port Qasim, can be located in Sindh.<sup>3</sup> Sindh has played a strategic role in the Pakistan movement. Under the Government of India Act 1935, Sindh was made a separate province in the Indian Subcontinent, with an independent legislative Assembly. Consequently, Sindh Provincial Muslim League Conference held its first session at Karachi in October 1938 under the presidentship of M. A Jinnah.<sup>4</sup> The Provincial Assembly of Sindh holds historic significance in Pakistan's parliamentary history also because it was the Provincial Assembly of Sindh which passed the resolution to join Pakistan on June 26<sup>th</sup> 1947, becoming the first Provincial Assembly to do so.<sup>5</sup> The old Sindh Assembly Chamber hosted the momentous inaugural session of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 on eve of creation of the new country on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947. The father of the Nation Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah made his inaugural momentous address on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 that marks the core values of his vision and aspirations of people about Pakistan.

The Provincial Assembly of Sindh comprises of a total of 168 seats, including, 130 general seats, 29 seats reserved for women, and 9 for non-Muslims.<sup>6</sup> The term of the provincial assembly lasts for five years. The Speaker presides the House and regulates the day to day proceedings as the custodian.

<sup>1</sup> PAS Rule 167

<sup>2</sup> PAS Rule 167 (7)

<sup>3</sup> "Introduction." Port Qasim Authority. Accessed July 10, 2018. <http://www.pqa.gov.pk/introduction.php>

<sup>4</sup> Eijazuddin, Chaghtai. "Sindh's Role In Pakistan Movement." Dawn. Accessed July 09 2018. <https://www.dawn.com/news/871700>

<sup>5</sup> Hussain, Riaz. "The Sindh Muslim League: Formation, Problems and Role in the Freedom Struggle of Pakistan." Accessed July 10 2018. [http://www.nihcr.edu.pk/Latest\\_English\\_Journal/6.%20Sind%20Muslim%20League,%20Riaz%20Hussain%20Final%20and%20Revised.pdf](http://www.nihcr.edu.pk/Latest_English_Journal/6.%20Sind%20Muslim%20League,%20Riaz%20Hussain%20Final%20and%20Revised.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> "The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan." National Assembly (2012) Accessed 05 2018. [http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681\\_951.pdf](http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681_951.pdf)



Once a bill is passed with a majority, it is given to the governor for assent. The governor can dissolve the assembly with the advice from the Chief Minister of that government, who has the executive authority. At least three sessions of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh take place every year and the House in session for not less than seventy days. The main functions of the Assembly are to make laws and manage the purse of the Province, in addition, as per Article 130 (6) of the Constitution of Pakistan<sup>7</sup>, hold the cabinet of the provincial assembly accountable. The role of the Provincial Assembly of the Sindh<sup>8</sup> is to:

- i. represent people's will viz a viz their aspirations especially needs of masses
- ii. provide provincial government (executive) from amongst its Members
- iii. make new laws for the province of Sindh/amend/repeal old laws
- iv. Oversight of the Executives' policies, service delivery and public spending to scrutinize if they are effective, efficient and optimally utilize precious public resources
- v. authorize, scrutinize and approve budget
- vi. debate on issues of public importance

The Provincial Assembly of the Sindh is a place where members represent constituents' opinions, discuss issues of public importance and call on government to explain its actions. The Provincial Government of Sindh cannot impose new taxes without the approval of the Provincial Assembly.

The rules of procedure is the basic set of norms and practices to run day to day proceedings of the House, regulate and increase efficiency of the daily workings of the parliament. These rules originated in Britain's parliaments. One of the earliest written documents related to the rules and regulation of the parliament was written by Sir Thomas Smith published in 1583.<sup>9</sup> The rules and procedures have since then increased and different countries have specified different practices for their local parliaments. In Pakistan, rules of procedure for a provincial assembly are enacted by the respective assembly as per the Constitution of Pakistan Article 67 read with Article 127.<sup>10</sup> In addition articles 106-128 of the Constitution<sup>11</sup> have laid out processes including process of voting, provisions, powers of governor etc. Procedures play an active job in making sure that every member gets a chance to speak and no rights are violated. It works proactively to provide a healthy environment in which the best decisions for the region can be taken.

In this context, this study endeavors to explain the key rules governing the working of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh. The researcher aims at how the House caters for two of the primary functions of the Members, i.e law making and oversight of the government (executive).

### 1. Legislation:

Law is a system of binding rules that regulates the behavior of human beings. However, it is wrong to assume that laws once passed cannot be amended or changed. The changing needs of the society triggers the need for passage of new laws or to introduce amendments in the existing laws. Factors such as changes in social trends and norms, new technologies and emergency situations may require changes in the existing laws. The changes in laws may either be proposed by the treasury (government) benches or by the Private Members (members other than Ministers and parliamentary

<sup>7</sup> "The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan." National Assembly (2012) Accessed 05 2018. [http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681\\_951.pdf](http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681_951.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Provincial Assembly of Sindh at Work – Members booklet published by Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services, August 2018.

<sup>9</sup> Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Parliamentary Procedure." Encyclopædia Britannica. Accessed July 05, 2018. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/parliamentary-procedure>.

<sup>10</sup> "The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan." National Assembly (2012) Accessed 05 2018. [http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681\\_951.pdf](http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681_951.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> "The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan." National Assembly (2012) Accessed 05 2018. [http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681\\_951.pdf](http://na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1333523681_951.pdf)

secretaries). They can initiate a new legislative proposal, also termed as a bill. One of the main duties of the Members of a Provincial Assembly is to make or amend laws in light of the best interest of the Province. Because members are elected officials of the Province, legislation is the most democratic setup in introducing new rules and regulations into the community.<sup>12</sup>

**1.1 Private member's bill** is a bill introduced by a member of the Assembly that is not a part of the government.<sup>13</sup> A private member has to notify the secretary about introducing a bill 15 days before he/she has the intention to do so. The speaker has the authority to disallow the bill from getting introduced into the Assembly. A motion for leave to introduce the bill is noted in the List of Business for a day that is assigned for private members' business unless a similar bill of another private member has already been introduced and pending decision by the Assembly.

**1.2 Government bills** are bills that are introduced by the government in power. A written notice to the Secretary is needed before a Bill is introduced into the House. On the day the Bill is to be considered, the Minister moves the bill and it can be taken under consideration. A motion is presented to the House by the Speaker in relevance to the passing of the Bill. If a Bill, passed by the Parliament, for an amendment of the Constitution is received by the Assembly, it is circulated amongst the members and its copy to the relevant ministers.

**1.3 Consideration of a Bill:** After a Bill has been introduced in the Assembly it is published in the Gazette, and is referred to the concerned Standing Committee for a report. This report is presented in the House and copies of the Bills are distributed to every Member of the House with the modifications/recommendations made by the committee. On the day appointed for the Bill to be introduced, before the any discussion, a Member may move the Bill to be referred to the Council of Islamic Ideology for advice as to decide if any part of the Bill stands against the injunctions of Islam. In case any part is against the principles of Islam, the member in charge of the Bill may amend it, so that it is not, and give a motion for reconsideration. If the Bill stands clear from any parts that may be against Islam, Members of the Assembly can make motions related to the bill i.e take it into consideration, refer it to a select committee etc. However, only the principles of the Bills are discussed, not the details, nor any amendments. At this stage, when a member-in-charge moves the Bill to be taken into consideration, any member can either move an amendment for the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee or for a motion that the Bill be circulated to elicit opinions. Once the final report of a Select Committee is presented in the House, the member-in-charge can once again move for the Bill to be taken into consideration, or refer the Bill to the same Committee again either as a whole or with instructions to make certain additions. Again, any member of the House can make an amendment of the motion for consideration of the Bill by either rejecting their motion for consideration of Bill on specific grounds, or refer it to a select committee.

If a motion for consideration of a Bill is carried, the Speaker calls each clause separately of the Bill, and when amendments relating to the clause have been dealt with he moves on to the next clause. A proposed amendment for any part of the Bill is taken into consideration when a notice of two days before the relevant Bill/clause is to be considered. If the amendment requires the permission of the government before it is moved, a notice is sent to the department concerned and continues with the amendment once the decision is given. An amendment has to be relevant to the subject and cannot go against any previous decision made by the Assembly; the Speaker has a right to refuse an amendment which he may deem as meaningless.

**1.4 Passing of Bills:** Once a Bill has been considered clause by clause, and amendments are added, the Speaker can direct the Bill to be examined by a Drafting Committee to report what amendments

<sup>12</sup> Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Parliamentary Procedure." Encyclopædia Britannica. Accessed July 05, 2018. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/parliamentary-procedure>.

<sup>13</sup> "Legislation." Provincial Assembly of Sindh. Accessed July 05 2018.

<http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/rop/rlist/en>

of a formal character should be made in the Bill. When this report has been presented the member-in-charge may introduce a motion for the Bill to be passed. Once the motion that the Bill be passed is made, general provisions related to the Bill may be discussed. The member-in-charge may at any time withdraw the Bill. Once a Bill is passed by the Assembly with a majority, a copy of the Bill is sent to the Governor to be signed. If a Bill is returned to the Assembly by the Governor asking any clauses to be reconsidered, the secretary includes this reconsideration in the List of Businesses and on the day that the motion is fixed, the message is taken into consideration at once. Once the Bill is passed again, with or without an amendment, it is again presented to the Governor and he can give his assent within 10 days. When a Bill is assented, the secretary immediately sends it to be published in the official Gazette as an Act of the Assembly.

## 2. Oversight Tools

Parliamentary oversight can be defined as the “the review, monitoring and supervision of government and public agencies, including the implementation of policy and legislation.”<sup>14</sup> Oversight tools are those tools that the Assembly uses to make sure efficient policies of the government are not only drawn up, but are effectively implemented. This holds the government accountable and improves transparency in the government’s everyday operations. It prevents the government from over-stepping their authority and increases checks and balances in the parliamentary system. Different tools are used to perform these functions, and they vary in nature.

**2.1 Questions:** The first hour of every sitting, any member can ask and answer questions. The question must be given to the Speaker at least 15 days before it is to be answered, unless the minister the question is forwarded to allow a shorter amount of time.<sup>15</sup> The question handed to the Secretary should specify which minister it is addressed to. A written or verbal reply may be allowed, as per decision of the Speaker. The question addressed to the minister should relate to the public affairs in which he is connected to. If the question related to any department that doesn’t exist, it can be forwarded to the minister of law. The rules for the admissibility of questions are listed in the rule book of the Sindh Provincial Assembly, and the Speaker has the final say. Questions related to specific departments are allocated on specific days. If the Minister cannot respond to the question at that moment, they may present a reason why and can present an answer the next day. When a Minister answers the question, any member, with the permission of the Speaker, may ask a supplementary question.

**2.2 Call Attention:** With the permission of the Speaker, any member can call the attention of a minister relevant to any matter which involves law and order in the Province through a ‘Call Attention Notice’. Through this notice, a special question regarding public importance may be raised. This notice can be given in writing to the Secretary at least 48 hours before the beginning of the sitting. The question can be admissible if it is of urgent importance, and only one question per sitting is allowed. This notice can be included in the list of business and it is answered right after question hour. There can be no debate regarding the question answered, nor is a right of reply allowed.

**2.3 Standing Committees:** Standing Committees are committees linked with every ministry, in which eleven members are elected by the Assembly. These Committees are elected with the agreement of the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. Bills or any other subject matter in the Assembly may be referred to the related Standing Committees for their input and recommendation. This process ensures the involvement of not only the party in power but the others as well.<sup>16</sup> It is encouraging that updated Rules of Procedures of Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2013,

<sup>14</sup> Yamamoto, Hironori. “Tools of Parliamentary Oversight.” Accessed July 16 2018.  
<http://archive.ipu.org/PDF/publications/oversight08-e.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> “Questions.” Provincial Assembly of Sindh. Accessed July 05 2018.  
<http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/rop/rlist/en>

<sup>16</sup> “Committees.” Provincial Assembly of Sindh. Accessed July 05 2018.  
<http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/rop/rlist/en>

have authorized and empowered its Committees to examine the expenditures, administration, delegated legislation, public petitions and policies of the department concerned and its associated bodies.<sup>17</sup> This is an example that other provincial assemblies of the country can emulate. Committees in Sindh Assembly can recommend and forward its findings and recommendations to department, which shall submit its report to the Committee within a period of two weeks.<sup>18</sup> The Committees can also propose amendments in a Bill.

**2.4 Vote of No Confidence:** A member of the Assembly can give a notice to seek a vote of no confidence for the Chief Minister. No confidence depicts the opposition for the Chief Minister by the members of the Assembly. This resolution can be taken up any day and if a majority passes this resolution the Chief Minister along with the entire cabinet is dissolved.<sup>19</sup>

### 3. Way forward

The Provincial Assembly of Sindh has a very good handle on the Committee system as they have more authority to scrutinize policies. Moreover, this Assembly can entertain public petitions, and call for evidence from anyone. The new rules of procedure of the Assembly of Sindh are adequate, but can be made better when compared to the rules and procedures of other Assemblies in Pakistan.

**3.1 Matters of Public Importance:** Although the Provincial Assembly of Sindh does have Calling Attention notices, it does not, like the National Assembly, have a time dedicated for matters of public importance. In the National Assembly, the Speaker may allot last half an hour of a sitting on a private member's day to raise discussions on matters relevant to recent questions raised in the Assembly.<sup>20</sup> The matters take place in a focused environment and the notices specify content on which discussion is to be held. Since the Provincial Assembly is an institution that makes sure every problem of their respective Province is addressed, it's important to stay on top priority in every sitting. This will not only creates a healthier environment in the Provincial Assembly, but also ensure that every member of the assembly knows what is of rising concern in the Province, and debate upon how this matter may be solved.

**3.2 Sub Committees:** In the Senate and the National Assembly, a Committee can appoint no more than one Sub-committee, which consists of three members.<sup>21</sup> This sub-committee has the power like the whole Committee itself. It can examine any matter that may be referred to it, and is dissolved within two months. These Sub-Committees are important because if a certain Committee would like a particular number of people to take of an issue related to their own committee, it can create this subcommittee for their ease. In this way the issue within the Committee can be tackled in a much easier and efficient manner, while the rest of the Committee can continue working on what it was assigned to do. PA of Sindh should also revise their rules to incorporate the same provision.

**3.3 Council of Chairman:** In the National Parliament, a Council of Chairmen consists of all the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, which is headed by the Speaker/Chairman to discuss matters of importance related to committees. The Council provides a platform for the Chairmen of the committees to voice any challenges. It creates a single focal point where all relevant discussions regarding the committees can be discussed and best practices may be shared. This Council may also

<sup>17</sup> PAS Rule 167

<sup>18</sup> PAS Rule 167 (7)

<sup>19</sup> "Chief Minister." Provincial Assembly of Sindh. Accessed July 05 2018.

<http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/rop/rlist/en>

<sup>20</sup> "Rules Of Procedure And Conduct Of Business In The National Assembly." National Assembly of Pakistan.

Accessed July 14 2018. [http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/publications/rules\\_procedure.pdf](http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/publications/rules_procedure.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> "Rules Of Procedure And Conduct Of Business In The Senate, 2012." Senate of Pakistan. Accessed July 8 2018. <http://www.senate.gov.pk/uploads/documents/updatedrpcb%20upto%207-4-2017b.pdf>



be replicated in Provincial Assembly of Sindh, and all provincial assemblies to enhance working of committees.

**3.4 Governor's Address:** The President's address in joint sitting of *Majlis e Shoora*, i.e Senate and National Assembly includes an allotment of time for the discussion of the President's Address, a time of limit of these speeches, and a right of reply by the government amongst other things. Any thorough and detailed procedure of the Governor's address is missing when the rules of procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh talks about the subject. Governor's Address should be discussed by all the members of the Assembly, which generates a positive and healthy dialogue between the government and opposition.

**Conclusion:** Analyzing the working of the Assemblies of Pakistan is an important task as it encourages one to look at their working in a critical manner. This makes it easier to point out the strengths or the Assembly as well as the weaker areas on which work can be done upon. Through assessments like this study, a better grasp and view can be developed about the Provincial Assemblies, which creates unison and builds understanding. The Provincial Assembly of Sindh has rules of procedure similar to the other Assemblies of Pakistan, including provincial and National Assemblies. Not only is the legislation process thorough and precise, the oversight tools used are efficient in making sure the government (executive) is held accountable and made transparent.

Every Assembly can be made better by introducing or improving rules and working. By comparing the Provincial Assembly of Sindh to the Senate and National Assembly, minor gaps were identified. Addressing these minor flaws in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, by initiating the recommendations stated above, will result in a fruitful outcome, making the assembly more resourceful and capable.

## ANALYSIS

**Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy –  
Best practices and way forward for Pakistan**

**Ayesha Hafeez,**  
PIPS Associate

**Abstract:** *Importance of energy cannot be denied for any nation. It is an important part of our daily life activities. The energy production, which fulfills our energy needs without affecting the needs of future is quoted as sustainable energy. This further consists of two main categories i.e, affordable energy and clean energy technologies. This is one of the sustainable development goals (SDG's), as goal 7 of SDG discusses "Affordable and clean energy for all". This paper focuses on the situation of Pakistan's energy mix and the potential of energy sources we have in our country. Ongoing energy projects of Pakistan are also discussed including fossil fuels projects as well as renewable energy projects. The legal frame work regarding energy including policies, laws and acts are elaborated in addition with Pakistan vision 2025, international projects and international commitments are discussed. Best practices are presented where Germany as an example of developed country and India as an example of developing country discussed to seek way forward for Pakistan.*

**Key Terminologies:**

- **Sustainable energy** is the energy production which is responsible to fulfill our energy needs in present without affecting the supply in the future.
- **Renewable energy** is a source of energy that is not depleted by use, such as water, wind, or solar power.
- **Non-renewable energy** a natural resource or source of energy that is depleted by use, such as coal, gas, oil and other fossil fuel sources.

**Introduction**

Energy access is very important for daily routine life activities as it facilitates people by providing energy in affordable and useable forms. Different activities like transportation, lighting, cooling systems, heating and cooking purposes in addition with the water supply and cleaning systems, refrigeration, electronic appliances and many others like these require reliable, affordable and efficient energy source<sup>1</sup>. The total energy access has the potency to lessen energy poverty and transform lives of the people in developing countries including Pakistan. In addition to this, reliable energy source could help in inter societal corporation and socio-economic development of the country. Per capita electricity consumed is recorded as one of the most important economic welfare in the perspective of affordable energy. Efforts of government in coalition with public and private sector are required in formation of a strategy to provide energy access in an affordable manner to millions of poor people.

However, for securing affordable, reliable and sustainable energy services, a lot of challenges are confronted. According to International Energy Agency statistics 2012, Pakistan is one of the top 10 countries with a large population of people living without electricity. Energy access data base, 2016 provides the information that 51 million of our population has no access to electricity<sup>2</sup>. Though appreciable increase in power generation has taken place in recent years, yet our energy demands are increasing day by day and the increase in generation capacity also demands a well suited infrastructure of its transmission.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> European Commission, "Eurostat statistics explained" SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, October 2017, <[http://Eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/SDG 7](http://Eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/SDG%207)> ,accessed on August 29, 2018

<sup>2</sup> International Energy Agency, 'World Energy Outlook- Energy Access Database', 2016, < IEA, 'WEO- Energy Access Database', 2016> accessed on August 24, 2018

<sup>3</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, "Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan", Chapter 18/14, 2017-2018, <[http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_18/14-Energy.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_18/14-Energy.pdf)> accessed on August 17, 2018

## Pakistan's Energy mix

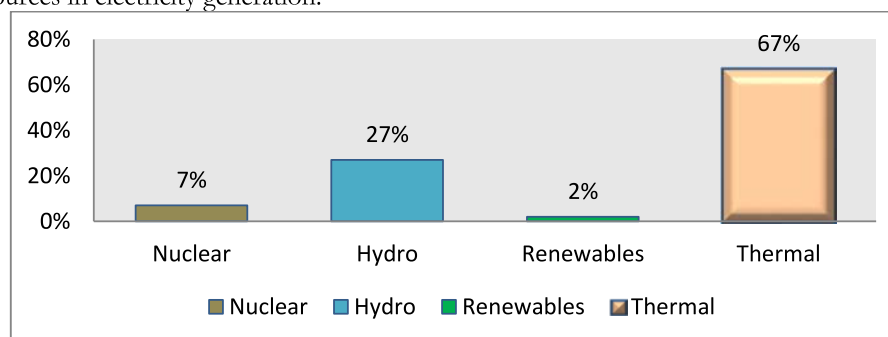
Pakistan is blessed with a variety of both the renewables and non –renewables as primary energy sources as shown in the table 1 below. We have the potential of hydrocarbons, water, biomass, solar, wind energy reserves. It's been observed in last years that the total contribution of hydro power energy had decreased as compared to fossil fuel sources like oil, gas, coal. Other renewable energy sources like wind, bio mass, solar share a very small proportion in the total energy mix of the country.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1: Primary energy sources of Pakistan.**

Non-renewable Energy sources	Renewable Energy sources
Oil	Wind
Gas	Solar
Coal	Hydropower
Nuclear	Biomass

Over 70 million tones oil equivalent (TOE) imparts share in our primary energy supply. 80% contribution of the oil and gas dominates energy sector of Pakistan. Usually from Middle East countries oil is imported, mainly from Saudi Arabia, gas is imported from Iran. LNG, LPG and coal is also consumed by Pakistan. Currently 4 power plants are working, having the capacity of 755MW megawatts. 3 plants are under construction. 1.9% is contributed by the nuclear power plants and 13% contributed from hydro power plants in the total installed capacity. Thus a very minor role is played by renewable energy.<sup>5</sup>

Crude oil fulfills 15% of our total energy requirements and the remaining 85% requirements are met by importing crude oil and petroleum products usually from Middle East. Coal and gas are considered to be cheapest sources in terms of electricity generation. Large indigenous coal reserves estimating about 186 billion tons are also present. Renewables, the clean energy sources, account for only 2% of total electricity generation till yet and further in upcoming years, it is expected to contribute more than it is contributing now. The contribution of hydel energy is 27% and it is observed that in last five years it has decreased significantly due to water shortage<sup>6</sup>. The graph below shows the comparison of shares of different renewable sources in electricity generation.



**Figure 1: July-February Fiscal Year 2018, Comparison of energy generation sources.<sup>7</sup>**

## Energy projects in Pakistan

In the energy sector of Pakistan, China-Pakistan economic corridor 'CPEC' can be considered as a quantum leap for development in this sector. Its total financial outlook is around US\$35 Billion, that includes power generation and transmission projects; which are listed below:

<sup>4</sup> Ameer Nawaz Khan, Toheeda Begum, "Energy crises in Pakistan-causes and consequences", Abasyn Journal of Social Sciences, pp.341-363, 2012, accessed on August 27, 2018

<sup>5</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, "Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan", Chapter-14, 2015-2016 < [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_14-Energy.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_14-Energy.pdf)>, accessed on August 27, 2018

<sup>6</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, "Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan", Chapter 18/14, 2017-2018, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_18/14-Energy.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_18/14-Energy.pdf) , accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

1. CPEC- 2620 MW energy priority projects,
  - ✓ Thar coal fired power plant of total 1320 MW, Sindh, Pakistan.
  - ✓ Quaid-e-Azam Solar park of 1000 MW at Bahawalpur, Pakistan
  - ✓ Coal Based power project at Gawadar, Pakistan.
2. CPEC- 2520MW energy actively promoted projects.
3. CPEC- 180 MW potential energy projects.<sup>8</sup>

Besides this, many government and private sector organizations like WAPDA, AEDB, PPIB, and PPDB are contributing in the total energy mix by implantation of ongoing small energy projects mainly of alternative energy. Government is also formulating a 5 year National Electricity plan that would provide a road map for the future power generation projects, pricing issues and also in setting high standards for power consumers.<sup>9</sup>

**Table 2: Hydro projects under WAPDA <sup>10</sup>**

S.No	Name of Project	Installed Capacity
1	Golden Gol HPP unit-1	35 MW
2	Tarbela 4 <sup>th</sup> Ext.Unit-1	470 MW
3	Neelum Jhelum Hydro Unit-1	242 MW
4	Tarbela 4 <sup>th</sup> Ext.Unit-2	470 MW
5	Neelum Jhelum Hydro Unit-2	242 MW
6	Golden Gol HPP unit-2	35 MW
7	Neelum Jhelum Hydro Unit-3	242 MW
8	Tarbela 4 <sup>th</sup> Ext.Unit-3	470 MW
9	Golden Gol HPP unit-3	35 MW
10	Neelum Jhelum Hydro Unit-4	242 MW

**Table 3: Wind, Solar, Bagasse power plants under AEDB <sup>11</sup>**

S.No	Name of Project	Installed Capacity
1	Bagasse Power plant	77 MW
2	Wind power plants	150 MW
3	Solar power plants	30 MW

**Table 4: Imported coal and LNG projects under PPIB and PPDB <sup>12</sup>**

S.no	Name of Project	Organization	Installed Capacity
1	PORT Qasim power project (Unit-1)	PPIB	660 MW
2	LNG based plants at Bhikki	PPIB	400 MW
3	LNG based plants at Balloki	PPDB	423 MW
4	LNG based plants at Haveli Bahadur Shah	PPDB	430MW
5	PORT Qasim power project (Unit-1)	PPIB	660 MW

<sup>8</sup> China Pakistan Economic Corridor, CPEC Energy projects, “Ministry of Planning, Development and Reforms”, Government of Pakistan, August 2018, <<http://cpec.gov.pk/energy>>, accessed on August 23, 2018

<sup>9</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey, “Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan”, Chapter 18/14, 2017-2018, <[http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_18/14-Energy.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_18/14-Energy.pdf)>, accessed on August 24, 2018

<sup>10</sup> Hydro water projects, Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority”, [www.wapda.gov.pk](http://www.wapda.gov.pk), August 2018, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>11</sup> Alternative Energy Technologies, “Alternative Energy Development Board” Ministry of Energy, Power Division, Government of Pakistan, August 2018, [www.aedb.gov.pk](http://www.aedb.gov.pk), accessed on August 23, 2018

<sup>12</sup> Power Projects, “Private Power and Infrastructure Board”, Ministry of Energy, power division, Government of Pakistan, August 2018, <http://www.finance.gov.pk>, accessed on August 20, 2018



## Legal framework of Pakistan

- 1- **National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2016:** Under this law authorities were made to improve energy efficiency and its conservation techniques. Under this act National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (NEECA) and Pakistan Energy Conservation Council were authorized.<sup>13</sup>
- 2- **Pakistan net metering policy for solar PV and wind projects, September 2015:** This policy was introduced in September, 2015 and under this policy solar PV and smaller wind generators under 1MW capacity are allowed to sell produced electricity to the national grid. The rates of this electricity shall also be the same as for off-peak electricity charge by utility companies.<sup>14</sup>
- 3- **National power policy 2013:** For energy efficiency, security and sustainability, it aims to incentivize energy sector for investments and to diversify energy mix as well as in promoting renewable energy sector.<sup>15</sup>
- 4- **Alternative and Renewable energy policy 2011:** The renewable energy policy of 2006 was modified to this medium term policy in 2011. It is currently in action and its main goals are to increase and encourage reliance on alternative fuels. It also designated alternative energy and development board 'AEDB' to play its role by different initiatives.<sup>16</sup>

## Pakistan vision 2025

25 goals in accordance to 7 pillars are under this vision. Pillar-IV deals with energy, water and food security. Its main goals regarding energy are:

- a) Reducing cost of energy per unit by over 25%.
- b) Double power generation to over 45,000 MW to provide affordable energy.
- c) Increase electricity access to 90% of population.
- d) Increase indigenous power generation sources contribution to over 50%.
- e) Promoting usage of energy efficient appliances to 80%.

## International projects and programs in Pakistan

Main supporters of energy sector of Pakistan are:

1. **Germany:** "Pakistan-German Renewable Energy Forum" PGREF, is promoting the advanced technologies of different renewables like solar, wind, hydro, biomas/biogas.
2. **ADB:** Asian Development Bank (ADB) launched a program on Access to clean energy in Pakistan. The aim of this program was to increase energy access to off grid communities.<sup>17</sup>
3. **JICA:** Japan international cooperation agency (JICA) has 6 projects in Pakistan regarding Japan electric power. This agency is also providing technical support in the promotion of energy efficiency techniques.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>13</sup> The National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, "National Assembly of Pakistan", 2016, <[https://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1429784984\\_590.pdf](https://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1429784984_590.pdf)>, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>14</sup> Net metering policy Pakistan, "National Electric Power Regulatory Authority", 2015, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>15</sup> National Power Policy, "Private Power and Infrastructure Board", Ministry of Energy, power division, Government of Pakistan, 2013, <http://www.ppib.gov.pk>, accessed on August 25, 2018

<sup>16</sup> Renewable Energy Policy for power generation, "Ministry of Energy, Power Division, Government of Pakistan", 2006, <http://www.finance.gov.pk>, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>17</sup> Asian Development Bank, "ADB to Help Improve Clean Energy Access, Efficiency in Pakistan", Text, Asian Development Bank, November 2016, <https://www.adb.org>, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>18</sup> Japan International Cooperation Agency, 'JICA 2016 Annual Report', 2016, <https://www.jica.go.jp/pakistan/english>, accessed on August 27, 2018

4. **WB Group:** World Bank group is running a project, “Pakistan Community – Based Renewable Energy Development in Northern Areas and Chitral”. The main goal of this program is to provide access to modern energy and helps in reduction of global emissions.<sup>19</sup>
5. **USAID:** From the year 2011 onwards, USAID has contributed more than 2,400 megawatts electricity to the national grid. It has also been supporting in the infrastructure, technical improvements and policy making to stabilize the energy sector.

### International commitments and SDG's priority

A global initiative named as “sustainable energy for all (SE4ALL)” was established in 2013 by the United Nations secretary general Ban Ki-moon. Pakistan is also a part of this UN's global initiative.<sup>20</sup>

### BEST PRACTICES

#### a. Germany- an example from developed countries

About the primary energy sources of Germany, a sharp decline in the consumption of petroleum products was observed since 1995. Still it is the one third of the total primary energy consumption. A viable share is observed for renewables and coal consumption has also been decreased during last 10-15 years.<sup>21</sup> In comparison with the developed countries, Germany's electric supply system is more efficient, secured and reliable. The power failure rates of Germany are lowest among the world. The total share of renewables is considerably more than the primary energy consumption. This is due to the incentives provided by the German Renewable energy law 2000.

### Laws and policies for energy in Germany

The best thing about Germany's energy policy is that they have both energy and environmental related sectors therefore their policies are inter-linked. Most prominently, the German Renewable Energy Sources Act of 2000 aims at considerably increasing the contribution of renewable energies in the electricity generation mix. This law induces the expansion of renewables on wider scale. This act was revised in 2014 enabling more energy transformation and supporting clean technologies like solar and wind to enter into market efficiently. Some of the amendments done during the revision were:

- a- Reduced costs by focusing more on the renewable cheap technologies like wind power and solar energy.
- b- Discourage increased rise in electricity prices.
- c- Marketing of electricity generated by new large scale installations.
- d- Implementation of a pilot project for joint capacity of solar and photovoltaic between the years 2018-20.<sup>22</sup>

The German energy law primarily aims at ensuring security of supply and aligning the grid expansion with the spatial distribution of power generation. The grid expansion is therefore based on the projected expansion of generation facilities as capacity of the transmission network must be designed according to the future power production. The spatial distribution of the renewable energy expansion has been planned in short, medium and long-term periods, and included into the respective load flow models.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>19</sup> The World Bank, “Final Report on Biomass Atlas” , <https://www.worldbank.org>, 2016, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>20</sup> Pakistan Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis, “Sustainable energy for all and Ministry of Finance - Implementation and Economic Reforms Unit (IERU), 2014, 15, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>21</sup> Key World Energy Statistics, “International Energy Agency” pp. 48-57,2010, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>22</sup>Renewable energy Dossier, “Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy”, August 2018, <https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Dossier/renewable-energy.html>, accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>23</sup> European Union Legislation, “Accountable multilevel governance by the open method of coordination”, 2007, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1943815X.2015.1125373>, accessed on August 27, 2018

## Energy policy in German Federal states

Due to different energy supply paths, geographic conditions, and economic and demographic structures in the States, each subnational State sets different priorities. Their objectives, time frames, organizational structures, and commitments to the national goal differ immensely with regard to the expansion of renewables. Therefore, Energy concept 2050 is the latest step for which the political collaboration is being done within different political parties for a clean, reliable and affordable future energy supply. This coalition treaty between the political parties formulated guidelines for future energy supply. The three main aspects of this concept are:

- a- Renewable energy promotion.
- b- Energy efficiency promotion.
- c- Run time extension of nuclear power plants.<sup>24</sup>

### b. India-an example from developing countries

The total energy generation in the Country has been increased to 1306.614 BU billion units during 2018. The major increase is observed in renewable sector, which is about 23.48%.<sup>25</sup> Private sector as compared to central and state sectors is contributing more. 45.2% of total installed capacity is contributed by private sector. Coal is considered a major thermal source of energy contributing 57.3% and a good average of 20.1% is added by renewables in the total installed capacity this year.<sup>26</sup>

Electricity Act, 2003 focuses on providing power to consumers, protection to their interests and to introduce competition. The Act provides for transmission access, power trading, rural electrification, national electricity policy, open phase distribution access and penalties for theft of electricity.

The Energy Conservation Act (EC Act) 2001 has the goals related to energy efficiency and conservation. Some of them are:

- 1- Awareness and training for the efficient usage of energy and its conservation.
- 2- Promotion of research and development in the field of energy conservation.
- 3- Certification and testing facilities of energy consumption equipment and appliances.
- 4- Formulation and implementation of pilot projects for promotion of efficient energy use.
- 5- Central government and energy bureau are enjoined by the act to take steps to facilitate and promote energy efficiency in the state.<sup>27</sup>

The energy policy of India adopted by government in 2006 sets forth several policy choices that government should consider. Primarily they are comprised of four strategies. They are explained as under;

- 1- **Energy diversification and efficiency:** To meet energy demand, coal usage is emphasized which could fulfill needs of future even beyond 2030. Policy also recommends increased use of traditional and alternative sources like LNG, oil and renewable energy. In particular focuses on increasing nuclear and hydro power energy production.
- 2- **Regulatory intervention, increasing market competitiveness, and pricing:** To achieve energy diversification, the policy highlights the liberalization of certain energy sectors. Like market based production contracts of coal, international trade etc. Regulatory solutions were introduced to increase investment in energy production.

<sup>24</sup> Generation Overview, "Government of India, Ministry of Power", <https://powermin.nic.in/sites/default/files/uploads/ecact2001.pdf>, accessed on August 26, 2018

<sup>25</sup> Ibid

<sup>26</sup> Power Sector at a Glance All India, "Government of India, Ministry of Power", August 2018, [http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/Integrated%20Energy%20Policy\[1\].pdf](http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/Integrated%20Energy%20Policy[1].pdf), accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>27</sup> Energy Conservation Act, "Government of India, Ministry of Power", 2001, accessed on August 20, 2018

- 3- **Energy security:** Two sets of security challenges were identified which are, (a)- Supply, technical and market risks and (b)- Geopolitical risks. To overcome them, production and importation should be increased in addition to diplomatic relationships with other countries.
- 4- **Climate change and environmental accountability:** It suggests the government should implement clean development mechanism to reduce GHG emissions established under Kyoto protocol. The policy also recommends increasing energy efficiency, promotion of mass transportation, development of renewable energy, expeditious nuclear energy development, and clean coal technology development as key measures to mitigate climate change.<sup>28</sup>
- 5- **Integrated Energy Policy (IEP):** The integrated energy policy of India has many good recommendations like,
  - a- Focus on efficiency improvement.
  - b- Demand side Management (DSM).
  - c- Energy Pricing.
  - d- Research and development on alternative energy forms.
  - e- Equity in energy availability.
  - f- Energy service companies.<sup>29</sup>

### Way forward for Pakistan

To overcome the energy crises in Pakistan, Government of Pakistan needs to revise its energy policy. The revised policy must encounter the current issues in the energy sector and should have an established plan for future. Some of the policy options could be as follows:

- i. Sustainable energy policy should be made so that it could deal with the energy efficiency and renewable energy both at the same time. This would also be effective to meet the energy crises of Pakistan.
- ii. Potential of renewable energy options must be investigated for their efficient use so that other options for energy production must be taken under consideration.
- iii. Like Germany's short, mid and long term objectives, planned targets for energy distribution (longitudinal-spatial distribution); supply and generation should be set for the next decades.
- iv. The performance against these targets must be monitored properly.
- v. Wind and solar panels should be preferably promoted more in the remote areas where electricity transmission is not easily possible.
- vi. The CPEC has potential of a major breakthrough in the energy sector with its different renewable energy programs providing clean energy.
- vii. Hydro power projects including large and small dams should be constructed as soon as possible so that they could serve as reservoirs for water and electricity.
- viii. Focus must be on research and development in the energy sector. Universities should conduct these applied research fields so that academia could feed in to public planning and industry.
- ix. Private sector should be encouraged to contribute in energy sector.

<sup>28</sup> Integrated Energy Policy, "India Environment Portal Organization", August 2018, [http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/Integrated%20Energy%20Policy\[1\].pdf](http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/Integrated%20Energy%20Policy[1].pdf), accessed on August 20, 2018

<sup>29</sup> Integrated Energy Policy, "India Environment Portal Organization", August 2018, [http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/Integrated%20Energy%20Policy\[1\].pdf](http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/Integrated%20Energy%20Policy[1].pdf), accessed on August 20, 2018



## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

### Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- A Brief History

**Mr. Attaullah Khan,**  
Special Secretary to Hon Speaker,  
Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

#### A Brief History of KP<sup>1</sup>

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), formerly known as the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP), was inaugurated as a province on April 26, 1902 in historical 'Darbar' in Shahi Bagh in Peshawar held by Lord Curzon. The NWFP was detached from Punjab in 1901 and was declared as a Chief Commissioner Province. The first Chief Commissioner of the NWFP was Harold Deane. He was followed by Ross-Keppel in 1908.

The Province of NWFP then comprised only five districts, Peshawar, Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and D.I.K. The Malakand which consisted of three princely states of Dir, Swat, Chitral were included in it (now 34 Districts). The NWFP also included the four Tribal Administered Agencies, Khyber, Kurram, North and South Waziristan (now merged with KP).

#### N.W.F.P LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

In 1930, the Simon Commission emphasized the essential need for uniform control over the settled districts and over the tribal tracts. They proposed to meet the political aspirations of the Province, by creating a local legislature. In December 1930, The Government of India showed willingness giving the NWFP a form of government. Simon Commission recommended that a *legislative council* should be established. On recommendation of Simon Commission Frontier Legislative Council was established and inaugurated by the Viceroy "The Earl of Willingdon" on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1932. Sir Ralph Griffith was selected as Governor on the 18<sup>th</sup> April. On 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1932, first meeting for the purpose of administering oath to the Council Members and for address of the Viceroy was held in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

#### Composition of Frontier Legislative Council

Total Members	40
Elected members	28
Nominated members	12

The communal proportion was elected 22 Muslims, 5 Hindus and one Sikh. The nominated Members comprised 5 Europeans, One Muslim, and one Sikh official and 4 non official Muslims and one Sikh non-official.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffur Khan, Khan of Zaida a nominated member was appointed as President of the Council on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1932 and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Khan, an elected member, was unanimously elected as Deputy President on 19<sup>th</sup> May, 1932.

On 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1936, in view of sudden death of Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffur Khan, Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan Kundi was elected as President on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1936.

On 14<sup>th</sup> March 1936 Khan Habibullah Khan was elected as Deputy President. The Governor R.E.H. Griffith extended the term of the Council up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 1937 under the Government of India Act, 1919.

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<sup>1</sup> Errors and omissions are accepted in this article.

**Council Business.**

- Total sessions      11
- Total sittings.      105

**Questions**

A total of 1800 questions were asked by 28 members. Which includes 274 questions by Mr. Pir Baksh Khan, 240 by R.B. Mehr Chand Khanna and 195 by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

**Resolutions**

Sixty-eight resolutions were discussed during council sessions. In which 15 were withdrawn, 17 lost and 36 were carried.

**Bills**

A total of 22 Bills were introduced. Governments share was fifteen and number of private member bills was seven. One private member bill lapsed owing to the absence of mover.

**Committees**

The legislative Council had the following Committees.

1. The Public Accounts Committee.
2. The Finance Committee
3. The Reserved Subjects Committee
4. Transferred Subject Committee.

**NWFP Legislative Assembly (1937-1945)**

In 1937, the Government of India Act 1935 was enforced in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and NWFP Legislative Assembly was formed. Under the Government of India Act, 1935 the name of the Council was changed as NWFP Legislative Assembly.

**Composition**

- General seats                      9
- Sikh seats.                              3
- Mohammedan seats.              36
- Land lords.                            02
- Total Seats                            50

First general election took place between 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> February 1937 with 179,529 voters. This was around 14 per cent of the total population. The turnout rate was 72.8 per cent. Congress won 19 seats, Hindu-Sikh Nationalist party captured seven and the Independent Party won two seats. The remaining twenty-two successful candidates were independents. First session of provincial legislature was held on 14<sup>th</sup> April, 1937 in the Memorial Victoria Hall Peshawar. Session was presided by Khan Sahib Abdul Majid, as Acting Speaker. Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan was appointed the first Chief Minister on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1937. MALIK KHUDA Bakhsh Khan, was elected as the first Speaker On 15<sup>th</sup> April 1937 and Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Khan elected as Deputy Speaker.

Dr. Khan Sahib, the opposition leader, with the help of Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party and of Hazara Democratic Party, got strength to put a No-Confidence Motion on 3 September 1937; it was passed by 27 votes to 21. Dr. Khan Sahib was appointed as New Chief Minister.

On 10<sup>th</sup> November, 1937, the NWFP Assembly was suspended and Governor's Rule was enforced till 24<sup>th</sup> May 1943. The Governor's Rule was revoked on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1943. Sardar Aurangzeb was elected as Chief Minister (25<sup>th</sup> May 1943 to 14<sup>th</sup> March 1945). Sardar Bahadar Khan became Speaker of legislative Assembly and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan became Deputy Speaker. Again Vote of no Confidence was moved against the Chief Minister on 12 March 1945. Dr. Khan Abdul Jabbar Khan became Chief Minister for second time. The assembly was dissolved on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 1945 for general election.

The opening ceremony of the present Assembly building was conducted on 17 March 1939 and the first session was held on the same day.

### **NWFP Legislative Assembly (1946 -1951)**

The general election was held from 1<sup>st</sup> to 14 February 1946 and list of successful candidate was published on 20<sup>th</sup> February 1946. First session was summoned on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1946, under the Chairmanship of Sardar Bahadar Khan. Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan was elected as Speaker (unopposed) and Lal Girdheri Lal as Deputy Speaker (unopposed) on 13 March 1946 (Mr. Lal remained Deputy Speaker up to 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1947).

### **Referendum in NWFP**

In July 1947 referendum in NWFP was held to know whether the people want to join Pakistan or want to that the part of NWFP remains with India. The Residents voted in favor of Pakistan. During the tenure of this Assembly, Pakistan came into being on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947. At that time Congress was in power in the Province. The Congress government was dismissed under orders from Governor General Jinnah. Abdul Qayyum Khan was put in charge of a minority government on 23 August 1947. The Assembly was dissolved on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1951.

### **NWFP Legislative Assembly (1952 -1955)**

First General Election on the basis of adult franchise was held on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 1951. The number of members was increased from 50 to 85 (82 Muslim, 2 Women, 1 General seat). First Session of the Assembly was summoned on 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1952. Allah Nawaz Khan was elected as Speaker on 10<sup>th</sup> January 1952 and Mr. Farid Khan as Deputy Speaker. Mr. Farid Khan was later on included in the Cabinet on 25<sup>th</sup> August 1953. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan became Chief Minister and remained as such till April 1953 when he was inducted in the Center as Federal Minister for Communication. Sardar Abdur Rashid was appointed as Chief Minister on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1953. He remained as such till 18<sup>th</sup> July 1955. On the invitation of the Governor, Sardar Mahadar Khan took oath as Chief Minister on 29<sup>th</sup> July 1955-13<sup>th</sup> October 1955.

### **West Pakistan**

On 14<sup>th</sup> October, 1955, the Provincial Status of NWFP abolished and the Country was divided into two provinces i.e. East Pakistan and West Pakistan. The present Assembly building was declared as Peshawar High Court.

In 1958, Martial Law was imposed by Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan. In 1959 Election of Basic Democracy (B.D) system was held. In 1962, and then in 1965 elections were held for West Pakistan Assembly.

**NWFP Provincial Assembly (1972-1977)**

Through West Pakistan dissolution order 1970, the NWFP was restored and the status of Assembly was raised from Legislative Assembly to Provincial Assembly through the presidential order known as legal framework order 1970. Election was held on 7<sup>th</sup> December, 1970. Interestingly seats of the Provincial Assembly were reduced to 42 out of which two seats were reserved for women. First session of the Assembly was summoned on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 1972 in the hall of Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, University Town Peshawar.

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan was elected as Speaker and Arbab Saifur Rehman, as Deputy Speaker on 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 1972. On the appointment of Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak as Governor of the Province, the office of the Speaker became vacant on 15<sup>th</sup> June 1973. Consequently Mr. Muhammad Hanif Khan was elected as Speaker (unopposed) on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1973. He continued in office till 8<sup>th</sup> April, 1977. On 13<sup>th</sup> January 1977, Assemblies were dissolved for next election.

**NWFP Provincial Assembly (March- July 1977)**

After general election on 10<sup>th</sup> March 1977, Provincial Assembly was summoned on 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1977 for administering oath. Mr. Saifur Rehman Kiyani Advocate was elected as Speaker and Rahim Dad Khan as Deputy Speaker on 8<sup>th</sup> April and remained as such till 4<sup>th</sup> July 1977. On 5<sup>th</sup> July 1977, General Zia ul Haq imposed Martial Law in the Country and consequently Assemblies were dissolved.

**NWFP Provincial Assembly (1985 -1988)**

General election was held on non-party basis on 28<sup>th</sup> February 1985. First session was summoned on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1985. Raja Amanullah Khan from Haripur and Mr. Ahmad Hassan Khan from Dir were elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker (unopposed) respectively on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1985.

In 1987, a new building was constructed for High Court. The present Assembly building was vacated and the Assembly Secretariat was shifted from Pakistan Academy for Rural Development to its parent building. On 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1988, the Assembly was dissolved, and general election was announced.

**NWFP Provincial Assembly (1988 -1990)**

On 19<sup>th</sup> September 1988, general election was held. Election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1988. Syed Masood Kausar was elected as Speaker and Mr. Abdul Akbar Khan, as Deputy Speaker. The Assembly Continued till 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1990.

**NWFP Provincial Assembly (1990 -1993)**

General election was held on 27<sup>th</sup> October, 1990. First session of Assembly was summoned on 7<sup>th</sup> November, 1990. Mr. Habibullah Khan Tareen from Haripur was elected as Speaker and Arbab Saifur Rehman as Deputy Speaker on 7<sup>th</sup> November, 1990.

Assembly was dissolved on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1993. Although Peshawar high Court restored the Assembly, but the Supreme suspended the order of the Court and validated the dissolution order.

**NWFP Provincial Assembly (1993-1996)**

General election was held on 9<sup>th</sup> October, 1993. First session of Assembly was summoned on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 1993. Mr. Hidayatullah Khan was elected as Speaker and Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan as Deputy Speaker on same day. Governor Rule was enforced 25<sup>th</sup> February, 1994 and was revoked on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1994. Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan Deputy Speaker resigned on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1994, consequently Mr. Allauddin was elected as Deputy Speaker. Mr. Abdul Akbar Khan was elected as Speaker.



The Assembly was dissolved on 12 November, 1996.

### **NWFP Provincial Assembly (1997 -1999)**

General election took place on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1997. First session was held on 19<sup>th</sup> Feb 1997. Speaker and Deputy Speaker were elected on very next day Mr. Hidayatullah Khan, as Speaker and Mr. Haji M. Adeel, as Deputy Speaker on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 1997.

On 12<sup>th</sup> November, 1999 Chief of Army Staff, dismissed the elected government and suspended the Assemblies. In 2002, the chief Executive of Pakistan issued Legal Frame Work order 2002. The number of seats in the Assembly was increased to 124 (99 General seats, 22 women seats and 3 reserved for minorities).

### **NWFP Provincial Assembly (2002-2007)**

Election for Provincial Assembly and National Assembly were held on 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2002. First Session was summoned on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2002. Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker was held on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2002. Mr. Bakht Jehan Khan and Mr. Ikramullah shahid elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively.

In the wake of no confidence motion against Mr. Ikramullah shahid, he resigned from the office of Deputy Speaker on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2006. Mr. Bakht jehan Khan(Speaker) resigned on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2007.

On the advice of Chief Minister, on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2007, the Assembly was dissolved by the Governor.

### **NWFP(KP) Provincial Assembly (2008-2013)**

General Election was held on 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2008. First session of Assembly was summoned on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2008. On next day Speaker and Deputy Speaker were elected. Mr. Kiramatullah khan and Mr. Khush Dil Khan elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. Mr. Ameer Haider Khan Hoti Elected was elected as the Chief Minister.

The name of the Province was changed from NWFP to *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa* in the 18th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan with a unanimous 90 votes on 15 April 2010.

### **Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2013-2018)**

General Election was held on 13<sup>th</sup> May 2013 followed by election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2013. Mr. Asad Qaiser and Mr. Imtiaz Shahid were elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively. Mr. Pervaiz Khattak was elected as the Chief Minister on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2013. A landmark achievement of Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is establishment of e-governance system for Members of Parliament by Mr. Asad Qaiser, Speaker KP Assembly in 2015. Assembly hall is first of its kind in Commonwealth countries with E-governance mechanism in place. By introducing e-parliament system assembly saved up to 90 percent cost on paper and stationary items. True commitment of Honorable Speaker and secretariat made KP Assembly a role model for others to follow.

KP Assembly is keen to lend support to any Parliament who wants to establish an e-parliament system. Currently with the consultation of KP Assembly, National Assembly, Sindh Assembly and Punjab Assembly are developing this system which is indeed an honor for KP Assembly to help modernizing Parliaments of Pakistan.

On 29 May 2018 Assembly stood dissolved.

This Assembly also takes the pride in sharing and creating history by providing training on parliamentary best practices to nearly all its MPAs in Pakistan and abroad under the leadership of honorable Speaker Mr. Asad Qaiser that started in 2015 and ended in 2018.

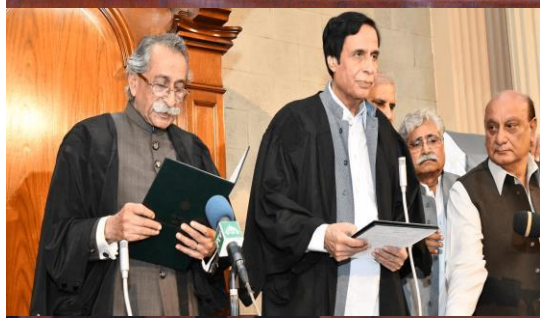
### **Capacity Building (Foreign Visits)**

The Hon'ble Speaker of KP Assembly Mr. Asad Qaisar envisioned launching a project that would strengthen both the KP Assembly secretariat and its Members. The project included capacity building of Parliamentarians and exposure-opportunity to foreign Parliaments to exchange best practices and develop parliamentary proceedings of KP Assembly.

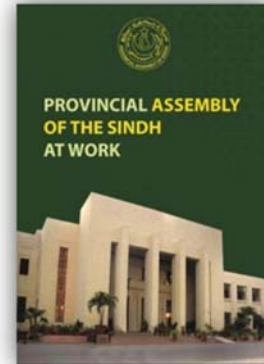
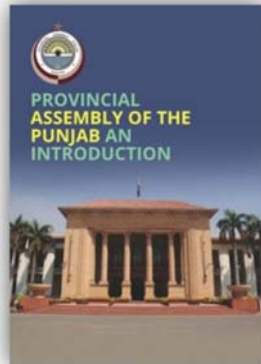
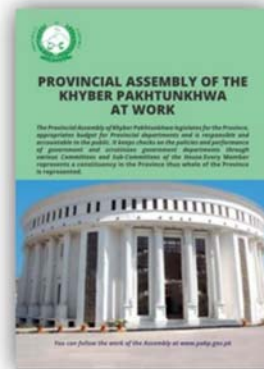
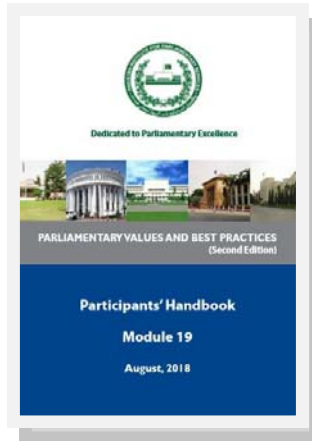
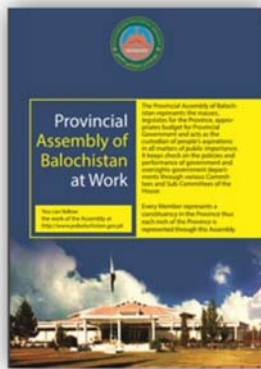
Mr. Speaker believed that lack of knowledge and modern skills in the parliamentarians would be a major challenge in running Assembly and Government smoothly. In this parliament more than 30% elected members were serving for the first time and thus had limited exposure to governance and legislation. Most of the Honorable Members of the House not only were new to assembly but to politics and had little understanding of their role as a Parliamentarian. The House composed of mostly young Members i.e. less than 40 years of age, in politics.

In order to fulfill honorable Speaker's vision of Capacity building several workshops and trainings were arranged locally and globally. The local workshops were aimed to guide honorable MPAs about the role of an MPA, legislative process and develop understanding of communication and IT skills. These workshops and visits were arranged in collaboration with organizations such as PIPS, UNDP, British Council, PILDAT and FAFEN.

**Oath taking Ceremony of newly elected Honorable Speakers and Deputy Speakers of National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh, respectively.**







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