

DEMOCRACY
REPORTING
INTERNATIONAL



TRAINING OF TRAINERS ON PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES

MARCH 20-22, 2017

Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS), Islamabad

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Parliamentary Studies - A Vision of the Honourable Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan Sardar Ayaz Sadiq

- i. On Monday, February 9th, 2015, Honourable Speaker National Assembly/ President PIPS Board of Governors Sardar Ayaz Sadiq made the historic launch of Parliamentary Studies Programme at Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) where leadership of 25 leading national universities and Chairman Higher Education Commission (HEC), signed declaration and reiterated the commitment to introduce parliamentary studies as a new discipline.
- ii. The Parliamentary Studies (PS) Programme envisioned by the Honourable Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq envisages a phase-wise introduction of the discipline.
- iii. Ms Marriyum Aurangzeb, MNA, steered working committee comprising PIPS, independent Consultants Mr Aziz Nishter and Higher Education Commission to study the similar models in reputable universities in UK and western nations and parliamentary democracies like Australia to chalk out a phased wise introduction of said discipline first as elective courses in existing social sciences and law degrees.
- iv. It will be followed gradually with introduction of Certificate and/or Diploma, BS degree in Political Science and Parliamentary Studies/or BS in Law and PS, and last but not the least a Masters in Parliamentary Studies.
- v. The Honourable Speaker envisioned introduction of PS as a new discipline as part of **National Assembly Strategic Plan 2015-18 as it aims** to markedly help develop a qualified pool of young graduates appropriately equipped with relevant knowledge and expertise to serve the Parliament and legislators effectively and efficiently.


- vi. The Honourable Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq deputed PIPS to support, monitor and facilitate the universities to introduce the new discipline.
- vii. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Parliamentary Studies has been introduced and now 17 universities has already commenced offered courses in same.
- viii. PIPS Training of Trainers (ToT) March 20-22, 2017 is engaging the faculty members of universities to attend a Teachers Orientation at the Institute regarding the vision, concept and key aspects of the PS Programme launched by the National Parliament in the able leadership of Sardar Ayaz Sadiq, Hon Speaker.
- ix. Rationale and Proposed Activities: Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) is closely supporting as well as monitoring the progress in various universities regarding the PS initiative. We have already provided concept paper, draft degree structure as well as Institute's publications on parliamentary business including the key role of legislation, oversight, representation and budget analysis.
- x. PIPS has planned to hold a three-day Training of Trainers (ToT) in Feb-March 2017 for 30 faculty members, many of whom have already been nominated by universities from all four provinces. The Institute is implementing the imperative ToT with teachers who will then work as focal persons to conduct courses on Parliamentary Studies as well as overseeing the implementation of smooth, gradual and sustainable introduction of discipline of PS in respective universities.
- xi. ToT will allow teachers to have first-hand interaction with the Honourable Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq who has envisioned this whole concept of parliamentary studies.

- xii. There will be interactive sessions with Hon Chairman Senate of Pakistan Senator Mian Raza Rabbani as well as seasoned Members of Parliament in addition reputed names in academia Mr Rasul Baksh Rais (LUMS), Dr Saeed Shafqat (FC College), Dr Syed Jaffar Ahmad (Unv. Of Karachi) and Dr Mahboob Hussain (Univ. of Punjab).
- xiii. PIPS has invited 35 faculty members from around 25 concerned universities including Quaid e Azam University Islamabad; Fatimah Jinnah Women University RWP; Ripah University, COMSATS; SZABIST Karachi; Baluchistan University Quetta; Gujrat University; University of Peshawer; University of Punjab, Lahore; Bahria University, Isbd; University Law College Quetta; Bahria University, Isbd; Hazara University; Kinnaird College University Lahore; University of Bahawalpur; NUST, Islamabad; IIU, Islamabad; Capital University of Technology, Islamabad; AJK University Muzaffarabad; BZU Multan; Karakorum University, GB; Iqra University Peshawer; School of Law QAU; GC University Faisalabad; BUITEMS Quetta; Sardar Bahadur Khan University Quetta; PIDE, National School of Public Policy and University of Education, Lahore.
- xiv. **Declaration signed by VCs on Feb., 9, 2015 at PIPS– Launch of Parliamentary Studies Programme**

Honourable Speaker, MPs, VCs, Deans and leaders of academic and parliamentary institutions signed the following Declaration in wide applause from more than 170 participants of the historic event in PIPS auditorium, that was covered live by PTV and many other private tv channels:

***We,** the leaders and Vice Chancellors of universities and institutions of higher education from all over the country, met under the able leadership of Honourable Sardar Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker, National Assembly at the Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services in Islamabad, to Launch the Parliamentary Studies Programme on Monday Feb., 9, 2015.*

***Reaffirming** our solemn commitment towards commencement of academic programme in parliamentary studies as well as including the discipline in existing social sciences and law degrees during 2015-16.*

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- xv. **Accomplishing Quaid's Pluralistic Parliamentary Democracy:** It goes without saying that the initiative to launch Parliamentary Studies Degree Programmes with the dawn of the new era will InshAllah prove to be a watershed towards fulfillment of a long-standing dream of the Pakistani nation to establish and consolidate a pluralistic parliamentary democratic state in the country.
- xvi. It will indeed provide the impetus towards a more robust, effective and efficient Parliament, which accomplishes the aspirations of an all-inclusive emancipation as envisioned by the Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah for every member of the Pakistani society.



Welcome Message from the Executive Director Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services

Dear Distinguished Faculty Members!


It is my privilege to welcome all respected faculty members of country's leading social science universities at the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS). We are really grateful to all universities for sending their timely nominations for this first of its kind Training of Trainers on Parliamentary Studies for members of faculty.

I take the opportunity to inform all participants that on Monday, February 9th, 2015, Honourable Speaker National Assembly/ President PIPS Board of Governors Sardar Ayaz Sadiq made the historic launch of Parliamentary Studies Programme at Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) where leadership of 25 leading national universities and Chairman Higher Education Commission (HEC), signed declaration and reiterated the commitment to introduce parliamentary studies as a new discipline.

The Parliamentary Studies (PS) Programme envisions a phase-wise introduction of the discipline by first commencing elective courses in existing degrees of social sciences and law. It will be followed gradually with introduction of Certificate and/or Diploma, BS degree in Political Science and Parliamentary Studies/or BS in Law and PS, and last but not the least a Masters in Parliamentary Studies.

The introduction of PS as a new discipline will markedly help develop a qualified pool of young graduates appropriately equipped with relevant knowledge and expertise to serve the Parliament and legislators effectively and efficiently.

We acknowledge UKAID for their support to PIPS in engaging the faculty members of twenty two universities to attend this Training of Trainers/Teachers at the Institute regarding the vision, concept and key aspects of the PS Programme launched by the National Parliament. With more than 40% of its human capital within the youthful population, Pakistan is experiencing significant challenge in terms of effective assimilation of this human resource in the existing labor force. Lawmakers have special role to play.



With wide-ranging legislative and oversight powers, public legitimacy and technical expertise at hand, legislators require quality-oriented professionals to assist them in law making, oversight, budget scrutiny and representation. Introduction of Parliamentary Studies as a new discipline is not only an endeavor to develop insights about Constitutional and Parliamentary Nature of our State but also caters to consolidate professional cadre of experts who can serve the Parliament to play an effective and efficient role in working for well-being of the people of Pakistan. PIPS has tried to engage the best brains of the country to share the key aspects that needs to be highlighted in the said courses at the universities.

I wish the distinguished participants all the best and pray for their success in our common cause.

Profound Regards,

Zafarullah Khan
Executive Director
Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services

Acronyms

ED	Executive Director
FPSC	Federal Public Service Commission
HEC	Higher Education Commission
IT	Information Technology
MP	Member Parliament
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MNA	Member National Assembly of Pakistan
NA	National Assembly of Pakistan
PS	Parliamentary Studies
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TOT	Training of Trainers
TV	Television
UK	United Kingdom

Concept Note

On Monday, February 9th, 2015, Honourable Speaker National Assembly Sardar Ayaz Sadiq made the historic launch of Parliamentary Studies Programme at PIPS auditorium in presence of more than 170 luminaries from Members of the Parliament, VCs from 25 universities, Members of PIPS BoG, academia, diplomats, CSOs, partners, electronic/print media and parliamentary officials from Senate and the National Assembly of Pakistan.

Members of PIPS Board of Governors Honourable Speaker Provincial Assembly of Balochistan Mir Jan Muhammad Khan Jamali, Senator Dr Saeeda Iqbal, MNAs Ms Marriyum Aurangzeb and Ms Ayesha Raza Faoq and Executive Director, PIPS Mr Mahmood Salim Mahmood; Speaker Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly Hon. Wazeer Baig, diplomats, partners, mediemen and senior management officials of Senate and National Assembly also graced the occasion.

The Vice Chancellors, Deans and Head of Departments of over 25 universities from all over Pakistan signed the declaration to commence parliamentary studies degrees in their universities. VCs and Leadership of University of the Punjab, University of Balochistan, Fatimah Jinnah Women University, Allama Iqbal Open University, Bahria University, International Islamic University, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, NUST, Bahuddin Zikriya University Multan, Islamia University Bahawalpur, SM Law College Karachi, University of Sargodha, Foundation University, Jinnah Muslim Law College Islamabad, SZABIST University Karachi, Riphah University Islamabad, COMSATS, Karakorum International University, Gilgit Baltistan, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services, National School of Public Policy and University of Gujrat as well as Mr Mukhtar Ahmad, Chairman HEC, signed the landmark Declaration of launching parliamentary studies programme during 2015-16 steered by the Honourable Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan.

Vision Statement

The founding fathers of Pakistan envisioned a federal parliamentary democracy, which has gradually nurtured into a strong tradition and remains the bedrock of our State that aims to ensure emancipation of our entire people. However, it is direly felt that there is an imperative need in our country to produce qualified personnel appropriately equipped with relevant knowledge and expertise to serve the Parliament and legislators effectively and efficiently.

In 2014, the Honourable Speaker National Assembly Sardar Ayaz Sadiq envisioned that launching of Parliamentary Degree Courses as well as including the discipline, in existing social sciences and law degrees, will go a long way in consolidation of democratic tradition in Pakistan especially among the youth. It will also help the country to gradually build an indigenous human resource

pool, which is well-equipped with technical expertise is assessing and drafting legislation; understanding parliamentary rules; functions and working of committees, techniques of oversight; budget analysis and preparation of parliamentary researches. This will gradually diminish country's present dependency on international donors and consultants for parliamentary support and Pakistan will be self-sufficient in having an indigenous community of parliamentary experts.

Academic Programme on Parliamentary Studies and Role of Universities

The Parliament of Pakistan and its entire leadership recognizes the key role of universities and academic institutions in fostering the initiative of introducing degree and academic programmes in parliamentary studies, which can cater to the above mentioned needs on sustainable basis. The proposed Programmes may have different modules to meet short-term as well as long term needs of training and skill-development ranging from an 8 week certificate course, a semester-long diploma course and a four years BS in Politics and Parliamentary Studies as well as a two-year Masters degree in Parliamentary Studies to be offered in due course. The Parliament has received an over-whelming response from numerous national universities who have expressed their strong desire to start the parliamentary studies programmes.

Ms Marrirum Aurangzeb, MNA, and Member of PIPS Board of Governors steered the initiative to study academic programmes offered by universities in model democracies like UK and South Africa to design the proposed degree programmes. Meanwhile a working paper was also developed by PMU at National Assembly and Mr Aziz Nishtar, a renowned Legal Expert at the Improving Parliamentary Performance Project, EU. In July 2014, the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS), the Parliament's own exclusive first of its kind research and training facility, prepared a comprehensive draft **degree structure of a four years BS in Political Science and Parliamentary Studies** that was also endorsed by universities and the Higher Education Commission.

Parliamentary Studies' Degree Programmes

A core working group comprising Higher Education Commission HEC, IIUI, Bahria University law school and PIPS held detailed deliberations throughout December 2014 and January 2015 to formulate concrete recommendations, in which it was proposed that recognized universities, academic institutions and PIPS will launch numerous Parliamentary Studies Programmes in 2015-16.


No	Programme/Degree Title	Duration/credit hours	Target Audience
1.	Certificate course in Parliamentary Studies	8 weeks	Interested Members of the Parliament (MPs), officers and officials at the Parliament, lawyers, media-men, academia and members of civil society
2.	Post Graduate Diploma in Parliamentary Studies	4 month (one semester/ 18 cr hours)	MPs, officers and officials at the Parliament, media men, members of civil society; computer literacy and Bachelor's degree holders will be preferred
3.	BS in Politics and Parliamentary Studies	4 years (8 semesters/135 cr hr)	FA/FSc passed students
4.	MA in Parliamentary Studies	2 years (4 semesters)	University students with completed BA/BSc

Elective courses in parliamentary studies will also be introduced in existing degree programmes of political science and law while the Higher Education Commission (HEC), wherever required, will facilitate necessary additions in curriculum by convening earliest meetings of its respective National Curriculum Committees in which representatives from the Parliament and Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) will be invited to present the said courses. In addition Degree structure of various social science disciplines will be deliberated by HEC panel of experts from various universities, Parliament and PIPS to formulate from time to time revised curriculum for proposed degrees.

Declaration signed by VCs on Feb., 9, 2015 at PIPS– Launch of Parliamentary Studies Programme

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We, the leaders and Vice Chancellors of universities and institutions of higher education from all over the country, met under the able leadership of Honourable Sardar Ayaaz Sadiq, Speaker, National Assembly at the Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services in Islamabad, to Launch the Parliamentary Studies Programme on Monday Feb., 9, 2015.



***Reaffirming** our solemn commitment towards commencement of academic programme in parliamentary studies as well as including the discipline in existing social sciences and law degrees during 2015-16.*

Accomplishing Quaid's Pluralistic Parliamentary Democracy

It goes without saying that the initiative to launch Parliamentary Studies Degree Programmes with the dawn of the new year 2015 will InshAllah prove to be a watershed towards fulfillment of a long-standing dream of the Pakistani nation to establish and consolidate a pluralistic parliamentary democratic state in the country. It will indeed provide the impetus towards a more robust, effective and efficient Parliament, which accomplishes the aspirations of an all-inclusive emancipation as envisioned by the Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah for every member of the Pakistani society.

List of Participating Universities and Institutions

1. School of Politics & International Relations (SPIR) Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
2. COMSATS Islamabad
3. Riphah Institute for Public Policy
4. Bahria University, Islamabad
5. International Islamic University, Islamabad
6. Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi
7. American Institute of Pakistan Studies
8. National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Islamabad
9. University of Education, Lahore
10. Government College University, Lahore
11. Government College University, Faisalabad
12. University of Sargodha
13. Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
14. Islamia University of Bahawalpur
15. Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore
16. University of Sindh Jamshoro
17. University of Gujrat
18. Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, Karachi
19. University of Baluchistan, Quetta
20. University of the Punjab, Lahore
21. Law College, University of Peshawar
22. University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad
23. Lahore University Management Sciences, Lahore
24. Pakistan Study Center, University of Karachi
25. Centre for Public Policy and Governance, Lahore
26. Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services

Programme Agenda

DAY 1 Monday, 20th March, 2017		
No.	Session Name	Time/Facilitators/Resource Person
1.	Opening Session – Welcome Address by the Executive Director PIPS Mr. Zafarullah Khan – Introductions by the Participants – Program Objectives and Context Setting Address by Chief Guest Honourable Sardar Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan.	09:30 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. Moderators: – Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka, Director Research & IT – Representative of UKAID Venue: Mock Room Level Zero
Tea Break and Group Photo (Cafeteria Level One – Photo at Lawns)		
2.	Comparative Political and Parliamentary Systems - Presidential vs Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism and Role of MPAs in different Parliaments	11:35 a.m. – 01:00 p.m. Dr. Saeed Shafqat, Director, CPPG, FC College, Lahore
Lunch and Prayers Break (01:00 p.m. – 02:00 p.m.)		
3.	Constitution, Parliament and State Building – an indigenous narrative	02:00 p.m. – 03:30 p.m. Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka, Director Research & IT

DAY 2 Tuesday, 21th March, 2017		
No.	Session Name	Time/Facilitators/Resource Person
4.	Why Parliamentary Studies – Significance of Constitution and Parliament by Guest of	09:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

	Honour, Honourable Chairman Senate Senator Mian Raza Rabbani	Venue: Mock Room Level Zero
Working Tea and Group Photo		
Lunch and Prayers Break (01:00 p.m. – 02:00 p.m.)		
5.	Drawing the boundaries of Parliamentary Studies: Theory and Functionality	02:00 p.m. – 03:30 p.m. Executive Director PIPS Mr. Zafarullah Khan

DAY 3 Wednesday, 22th March, 2017		
No.	Session Name	Time/Facilitators/Resource Person
6.	Day 2 Recap	09:30 a.m. – 09:45 a.m. Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka Director Research and IT with Participants
7.	Parliament and Contemporary Issues	09:45 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Panel Discussion Two – Dr. Rasul Baksh Raes – Dr. Mehboob Hussain
Working Tea Served		

8.	Institutional Sociology of the Parliament and understanding Parliamentary tools	11:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Panel Discussion – One <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ms. Romina Khursheed Alam, MNA – Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja, MNA
9.	Parliament Studies and Contemporary Issues – Interaction with Faculty Presentations from participating universities	12:00 p.m. – 12:30 p.m. Prof. Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmad, University of Karachi
10.	Action Planning – Group Work-Part One Parliamentary Studies in Pakistani Universities– Opportunities and Challenges (SWOT)- Interactive session with faculties from participating universities	12:30 p.m. – 1: 30 p.m. Group Work supervised by Executive Director PIPS Mr. Zafarullah Khan
11.	Certificate Award Ceremony presided by Chief Guest Honourable Ms. Marriyum Aurangzeb, State Minister for Information, Broadcasting and Heritage and Member PIPS BoG	1:30 p.m. Venue: Mock Room Level Zero
Lunch and Prayers (01:45 p.m.)		

Proceedings of Day One: Monday, 20th March, 2017

OPENING SESSION



Honourable Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan Mr. Sardar Ayaz Sadiq inaugurated the Three-day “Training of Trainers (TOT) on Parliamentary Studies” on March 20, 2017 at the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS). He was welcomed by the Executive Director PIPS Mr. Zafarullah Khan.

The inaugural session commenced with the National Anthem and recitation of verses from the Holy Quran. Thirty three faculty members from 25 national level universities/institutions took part in training. The participating universities included both public as well as private universities.

Mr. Zafarullah Khan, Executive Director PIPS while presenting his welcome remarks on the occasion, highlighted “the availability of reading material” as the major concern of faculty teaching the parliamentary studies courses. However, he was pleased to share that not only that Parliament and its entire proceedings and processes since August 10, 1947 till date are 100% documented e.g. verbatim of proceedings, questions asked on the floor of the house, legislative bill introduced, issue oriented policy debates, etc.; but these are readily available in public domain.

Furthermore, it is the only discipline whose primary sources are 100% in public domain. So, it’s

not difficult to design multiple courses in parliamentary studies according to availability of sources and market evaluation. He gave numerous innovative ideas on how parliamentary studies can be clubbed with other disciplines for which sky is the limit. He quoted the example of course of history in which teachers can incorporate the entire paradigm of national history of parliamentary growth that consists of working of Honourable Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as a parliamentarian for 39 years and republican model privileged by Allama Dr Muhammad Iqbal in the



construction of religious thought. Iqbal believed that in contemporary era “*ijmah*” and “*ijtihad*” are only possible through legislative institutions.

Besides, in the courses related to defense and security, teachers can analyze the role of Parliament on security with respect to counter terrorism, national security policy framework, and number of in camera briefings. Deliberating on the realm of law he suggested law departments to do a

comparative analysis of legal templates used for ordinances and statutes by colonial power, civil and military. There exists great exposure and opportunities in legislative drafting in Ministry of Law and Justice as well as secretariats of assemblies. In International Relations, the courses like parliamentary diplomacy can be introduced to study the role of Parliament in pursuing the objectives of foreign policy of Pakistan.

Apart from these fields of theoretical domain, Parliament needs a great assistance from youth in practical realms like media, translation, press gallery, legal socialization, policy research, etc. He assured the participants that the revision of job criteria in federal parliaments and provincial assemblies will create thousands of job opportunities for fresh graduate. Regardless of the fact that nearly all universities were the creation of parliament through either federal or provincial charter none of them teaches the courses on parliamentary studies which is a matter of regret in his opinion. Lastly, He expressed his gratitude for the contribution of Director Research & IT Mr. Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka in the operationalization of Parliamentary Studies Programme since January, 2015.

Honourable Speaker National Assembly Sardar Ayaz Sadiq then made his inaugural address. Honourable Speaker National Assembly initiated

his speech by recalling the start of his career as an elected representative in 2002 when he was advised by his seniors Member of National Assembly to give supreme importance to two documents: 1973 Constitution and Rules of Procedures and Business of the House. He also shared his practical experience of reading the Constitution and realization that he must have to take initiative for his fellow parliamentarians and parliamentary staff for better understanding of this document. Paying tribute to the contributions and status of teachers, he thanked the faculty members for their contribution in this PIPS National ToT on parliamentary studies programme. He advised them to realize their duties because of the higher status in society and become role models for the coming generations.

He candidly shared his experiences with the participants. He informed that when he was elected again to the Parliament again in 2013, he got the opportunity to fulfil his dream of educating the parliament. After the interaction with the staff of the National Assembly, he realized that there is no such thing like organogram, job description and promotion system, which primarily worked on the basis of personal like and dislike. The National Assembly Secretariat solved the 43 out of 55 court cases regarding the promotions in his leadership through talking to the affectees by himself and solving their grievances. He shared his experience

of facing immense political pressure in the hiring after which he asked the Secretariat to define the eligibility criteria for every job on the basis of seniority and fitness. He also informed the participants that National Assembly Secretariat took the initiative of proper, regular, revised and department specific courses for every grade and engaged Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) in it. He made the recruitment through FPSC compulsory.



He also engaged the 30-32 national and international partner organizations to route all contributions in governance and parliamentary sector through National Assembly and PIPS rather than Economic Affairs Division Furthermore, he informed faculty members about the strategic plan/road map formulated after comprehensive discussion and consultation by a committee of MNAs and officers at the Parliament. It consisted of day-to-day activities, short, medium and long range plans. Likewise he set the trend of hiring

local consultants instead of foreigners because locals have deeper knowledge of ground realities and understanding of local systems and functions. He also highlighted that Parliament of Pakistan is now a green Parliament (using 1 Megawatt solar energy) and the first to establish the SDG'S Secretariat in the world. The Honourable Speaker proudly shared that the National Assembly is completely digital and all information is publically available e.g. debates, rulings, order of the day, etc.

He appreciated the speaker of British House of Lords who provided him insights into the parliamentary courses offered by universities in UK. In collaboration with NA Secretariat, Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services and HEC, it was modified according to national needs and a certificate course as well as four years degree structure was designed. After which PIPS has been engaging with universities all over Pakistan to provide them with essential publications and assistance and this training was conceptualized accordingly. He emphasized that the young generation who aimed to join politics must be



aware of their responsibilities. Hon Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq informed that a legislative Council with the objective to provide legislative support to



private members is now set up since Dec 2016. Unlike previous government, he was of the view that this Parliament, was to encourage participation of their private members in legislative and non-legislative business of the House respectively. He took the initiative of giving private member's bill to at least complete the first reading and let the standing committees discuss and decide the fate of the bill e.g. Thalassemia Act, etc.

He concluded with the resolve to work harder with deep sincerity to avoid the status quo Parliament.





SESSION TWO

Comparative Political and Parliamentary Systems - Presidential vs Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism and Role of MPAs in different Parliament

The second session of day one was conducted by Dr. Saeed Shafqat, Director, Centre for Public Policy, FC College University, Lahore. With extensive experience in the realm of public policy, Dr. Shafqat was one of the finest expert to share his views on “Comparative Political and Parliamentary Systems - Presidential vs Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism and Role of MPAs in different Parliament.” He opened his address by detailed account on concept and importance of political system. He identified seven types of political systems which were:

1. Authoritarian System - could be civil or military but not “personalized dictatorship”;
2. Single Party Rule;
3. Democratic Unitary;
4. Democratic Federal – Presidential;
5. Democratic Parliamentary;
6. Theo- Democratic Systems– where the centrality of religion is recognized and superiority established(Iran)– Saudi Arabia(Monarchy, with similar dispensation but not quite alike);
7. Dictatorships – North Korean Style.

Furthermore he highlighted the three types of Federalisms:

1. **HOLDING TOGETHER:** The Indian Case, where the federating units are being

kept together through, legal, political, cultural means- author of Indian constitution Ambedkar concerned with ‘unity of India’– to ‘hold it together’

2. **GETTING TOGETHER:** The American case, where units voluntarily get together and decide to share powers with the federation—it is the unit that is empowering the federation.
3. **PUTTING TOGETHER:** Coercive, non-democratic, fall of communism and central European and Asian states—Is Pakistan moving in that direction?



Progressing ahead, he provided a comprehensive analysis on “Centrality of Power Sharing” and identified the seven conditions that affect Power Sharing dynamics. These were:

- Degree of division of executive power

- Balance of power between executive and legislative
- Degree of fragmentation in the party system
- Degree of disproportionality between votes and seats in parliament
- Degree of pluralism or corporatism
- Degree of division of power in state structure
- Degree of division of legislative power

In this respect, there are eight burdens on power sharing system in Pakistan

1. Colonial History;
2. Cultural – Traditional Order – Caste, Clan and Tribe;
3. Legal Framework provided by British Raj 1860-1935;
4. Religion and Belief: Its salience in day to day life and varying visions for the political system;
5. Low Levels of Education;
6. Low Level of Economic Development, small middle class;
7. Hegemonic Institutions, Bureaucracy, Military and Judiciary;
8. Global Framework of neo-liberal economic order: Inequality Dependence and Rising Media.

In his view democratic elites pre-requisite for building and sustaining democracy. He defined Non- Consensual Elites as “the political, religious, business, military, judicial and bureaucratic. However in Pakistan, these are the

ones who have little or no faith in substantive democracy and only follow and want procedural democracy. Prior to 1971 Pakistan remained and experimented only Unitary solutions– Break up, pays colossal structural and psychological price and moves towards Federalism– 1973 Constitution- a new beginning but Elites still not fully ready– insecurity syndrome over takes federal spirit. As today 18th Amendment is being resisted, ineffectively utilized and undermined in the name of ‘security threat’ and as a result of democratically elected elites with undemocratic dispensations.

At the end of the session, he outlined the following recommended tasks for provincial legislatures and MPA’s

- How is Legislative leadership different from other leaders?
- Make Provincial Legislature a forum of deliberative, consultative democracy and pivot of Regulation– Not Rubber Stamp of Ordinances
- Recognize and draw lines Between Federal Domain of Policy and Provincial Domains– Social sector and Law and Order Provincial and hence policies formulation and ownership.
- Redefine Province- Local Government relationship, empower local governance
- Re-think and re-imagine Local Government Act 2013
- Building state-citizen trust by protecting rights, providing services and instituting responsibilities—changing attitudes?

SESSION THREE

Constitution, Parliament and State Building – Pakistan’s Indigenous Narrative

The third and the last session on Monday, March 20, 2017 was conducted by PIPS Director Research & IT Mr. Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka on “Constitution, Parliament and State Building – Pakistan’s Indigenous Narrative.” His speech revolved around the concepts of Parliament, Government, Constitution, good governance as well as legislative and non-legislative parliamentary tools.

Articulating the conceptual evolution of “Parliament/Shura” in Islam, he told the participants that the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) laid the foundation of state of Medina where Shura (Parliament) comprised of companions and statesmen based on consultation, justice, equality and accountability which met regularly and dealt with the matters pertaining to law making, mutual goods of the Ummah (nation) and accountability of state machinery and public office holders. He holds a view that the governing system of the Righteous Caliphs was the true manifestation of democratic government system. Furthermore, he eloquently narrated the vision of beloved Muhammad Ali Jinnah which is



“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 true Islamic ideals and principles. Our Almighty Allah has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the State shall be guided by discussions and consultations. ” (Speech at Sahi Darbar, Sibi on February 14, 1948)

State consists of Parliament, Federal Government, Provincial Assemblies and government and institutions which can levy cess while Parliament consists of President, Senate and National Assembly. It’s the responsibility of the government to ensure the state building. The goals of the state building should be:

1. Legitimate (inclusive) politics;
2. People’s security;

3. Access to justice;
4. Employment generation and livelihoods support;
5. Accountable revenue management and service delivery.

The four functions of Parliament are:

- Legislation;
- Oversight;
- Taxation;
- Public Welfare;

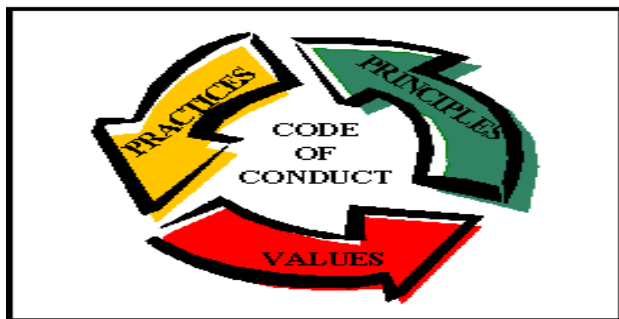


Figure 1: Relationship among Parliament, State and Constitution

The Government is like the management of the country. It is made up of:

- **The Prime Minister:** The Leader of the House in the National Assembly, is elected through a majority vote. The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government.
- **The Cabinet:** The Prime Minister's team of Ministers from either National Assembly or Senate.

▪ **Bureaucracy and Government officials:**

Experts in their respective fields, also termed as government officials. They are expected to work in a transparent and accountable manner to implement the decisions of the Cabinet as they remain under public scrutiny of Parliament.

Addressing the nature of Constitution (preamble and articles 1-7), Mr Zaka stated that it is a “Social Contract” between State of Pakistan and us “proud Pakistanis.” It is a written/traditional instrument embodying basic principles and laws of a nation, state, and certain rights to the people in it. Constitution define the hierarchy of role as

1. Allah sovereign power;
2. People and Parliament (vice)
3. State Institutions (managers);
 - i. Parliament
 - ii. Government
 - iii. Judiciary
4. Government Bureaucracy (Civil Servants);

The next section comprehensively covered the entire working of National Assembly including summoning, sitting, prorogation, classes of legislative and non-legislative tools. Legislative business is classified into two classes:

- Government business which include Bills, resolutions, amendments and other motions introduced or initiated by a Minister.

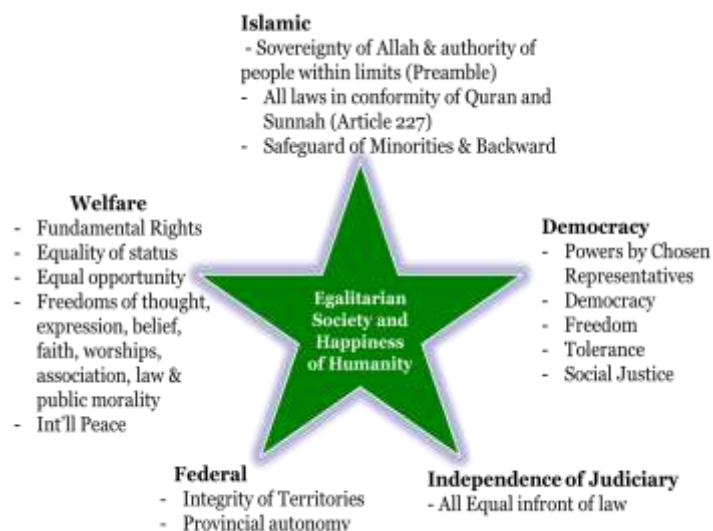


Figure 2: Nature of Constitution

He explained the bill and its types in detail. A Bill is a legislative statement, which becomes an Act of parliament if passed by both Houses and duly assented by the President. Following are the types of Bills:

- **Government Bills:** Introduced by a minister and passed by simple majority.
- **Private Member's Bill:** Introduced by any Member of the House & passed by simple majority.
- **Constitution Amendment Bill:** A bill intending amendments in the Constitution requires two-thirds majority of both Houses to pass it and also that of other

Houses (in some cases). It can originate in either House.

- **Money Bill:** A government bill dealing with matters of revenues and expenditures; it originates in the Assembly. It is sent to the Senate within seven days. It is the prerogative of National Assembly to pass the bill with or without incorporating recommendations of the Senate.
- **Ordinances by President**

Following are the Non-legislative or Parliamentary oversight tools:

- Question Hour (Rule 69-86)
- Matter of Public Importance (Rule 87)
- Calling Attention Notice (Rule 88-94)
- Qs of Parliamentary Privileges (Rule 95)
- Adjournment Motion (Rule 109-117)
- Parliamentary Committees
- Point of Order

He conducted an engaging activity where participants presented their aspirations about Pakistan and compared it with Constitution's Nature as envisioned by Parliament. He ended with the Quaid's message given in the speech to All India Muslim Students Conference, Jalandhar on November 15, 1942

"I insist you to strive. Work, work and only work for satisfaction with patience, humbleness and serve thy nation".

Day One Closing



Visit to Parliament of Pakistan



FACULTY MEMBERS OF 22 UNIVERSITIES ATTENDING TRAINING PROGRAM AT PIPS VISITING THE "GALI-E-DASTOOR" AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ISLAMABAD ON MARCH 20, 2017.



FACULTY MEMBERS OF 22 UNIVERSITIES ATTENDING TRAINING PROGRAM AT PIPS VISITING MONUMENT OF THE UNSUNG HEROES OF DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE CONSTRUCTED AT THE LAWN OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ISLAMABAD ON MARCH 20, 2017.

Proceedings of Day Two: Tuesday, 21st March, 2017

SESSION FOUR

Why Parliamentary Studies – Significance of Constitution and Parliament



Honourable Chairman Senate, Senator Mian Raza Rabbani graced the second day of the training of trainers on March 21, 2017. Mr. Zafarullah Khan, ED, PIPS acknowledged the passion of Honourable Senator to not only examine what is the status of democracy in the educational “jungle,” of Pakistan, but how democracy is taught and how Parliament is represented in our curriculum and classrooms. He mentioned that PIPS had taken this initiative, it started in 2015 where many universities pledged to initiate either a certificate course or a diploma or a degree program related

to parliamentary studies. He then highlighted the problems that were identified in the first day of the training by the participants such as many universities announced the program but they had very little number of students who showed interest and how various courses could be embedded in the existing disciplines like law, political science, international relations. He then related to the similar type of course that was conducted in Sheffield University, United Kingdom where honourable speaker of the house governors goes to that university to deliver lectures and quite amazingly in terms of

assessment students are asked to come to house to either prepare a report of the committee or similar activities which are then graded. He said that maybe in the long term they can also explore similar kind of things. He said that the purpose is to spread the information to the entire federation and maybe we will be able to achieve this goal. With this he invited Honourable Chairman Senate, Senator Mian Raza Rabbani to share his ideas.



Senator Mian Raza Rabbani stated that he felt privileged to be present at PIPS to have an opportunity to share his thoughts with the academia and the brain of Pakistan. He congratulated PIPS for picking up the threads which were left some while ago for trying to introduce parliamentary studies at the various universities. According to him the most pertinent issue was lack of interest of students for joining the course on Parliamentary studies but to him it was not a surprise in fact he was

surprised to see there still were few students who wanted to join this program. He highlighted the basic reason for lack of interest was the baseless propaganda where Parliament and politicians have been demonized so the young generation believes that the institutions of Parliament are redundant, politicians are corrupt, there is lack capacity and Parliament is nothing more or less than a debating society, where parliamentarians come for their TA/DA, and perks; drink tea for 1 Rupee. He said that he was amazed when in 2015 the senate of Pakistan for the first time celebrated constitution day and passed the resolution unanimously that the constitutional history of Pakistan should be made part of the curriculum. He shared that Senate wrote to four Chief Ministers and Prime Minister for the same. He said that almost a year passed and there was no response so in the Senate they thought that they would undertake an exercise themselves and perhaps make it a little more easier for the provincial and federal governments by suggesting something and if they have a working paper before them that would be so much easier to put together as curriculum but he was amazed by reading those books that were taught to students where majority of the books had omitted some of the crucial struggle towards the constitution making of Pakistan.

The books glorified periods of martial law and showed that without martial law the state would have withered away and had martial law not been imposed we would not have known Pakistan as it exists today. Hon Chairman Senate said that what was further surprising was a question that was asked in the text book regarding the advantages and the disadvantages of democracy and dictatorship. It had 11 advantages of dictatorship and 8 advantages of democracy. He mentioned that state sponsored propaganda through the electronic and print media, FB is portraying democracy as something which cannot to be touched with even a barged pole therefore the mindset of the younger generation is one which is attuned to be critical. He suggested that we need to initiate this process from the matric level so that the thinking of the youth begins to change from the very start. He said that he wanted the young generation to be able to decide for themselves that whether democracy is useful or harmful. He believed that Pakistan's future does not lie with military dictatorship, gone are those days, Pakistan's future lies with participatory federalism. That is what Pakistan was, that is what Quaid e Azam had envisaged Pakistan to be, a federal state. He mentioned to the participants that the Muslim league resolutions were always talking about Muslim dominated

provinces for having autonomy, so the concept of federalism is embedded in Pakistan from its very creation therefore military dictatorship or dictatorship in presidential form is an antithesis to the creation of Pakistan.



He mentioned that after not been able to succeed in convincing the federal and provincial government to introduce at that level they undertook an exercise themselves. He said that they introduced 2 programmes in the Senate. They entered into MOU's with 8 universities in Islamabad and introduced 2 internship programs where by 45 boys and girls who come to the senate for the period of three months in summers and in winters in the senate of Pakistan and they work in the senate and in the committees, in the legislative department, research department, with Senators so that they get an orientation to what the Parliament is and they can undergo a complete long course here at PIPS so that they may know what the parliament is. He mentioned that he met those

students before and after this program and saw a vast change in them, they realized the amount of work that goes into before a bill or a notion comes out, there is a lot of work that is required, a lot of research, and a lot of major issues get talked about. Then he mentioned about the clerks of Parliament, who are graduate and post graduate students. For total transparency in their selection, IBA conducted their test throughout the country. These clerks are hired for a period of a year and a half and if in the conclusion of the year and a half there are vacancies available within the secretariat of senate these clerks will be passed through an examination and if they qualify then they will be eligible for permanent career in the secretariat. He said that these two endeavours are bringing positive results. He said that he was pleased to see that London school of economics had a separate school where not only students but parliamentarians from various parliaments are invited and are given courses and studies.

Hon Chairman Senate shed some light how work being done at Parliament can be incorporated in the parliamentary course. He said that Parliament needs to be transparent; it needs to reach out to people. Parliament needs to make it practically feasible that people

actually feel the benefits of the democracy because only if people feel the benefits of the democracy they will be fighting for it, otherwise we'll have them locked up in their homes criticizing democracy and not coming out in the streets to defend it.



Lastly he mentioned few steps senate has taken where by all minutes including the minutes of finance committee are posted on the website of the senate of Pakistan also all the rules including the rules of appointment and the rules related to financial matters are placed on the website. He highlighted a common misconception regarding the pays and allowances of the senate and of the members of the senate so to tackle that they have put each and every detail about the pays and allowances of the chairman, the deputy chairman and the members on the website in order. He said that in order to provide transparency, for the first time in 2017 budget

of Senate was placed in the house for the members to go through it, for the media to go through it and a debate was held in the house on the expenditure incurred by the Senate and subsequently it was approved by the senate . Hon Chairman Senator Mian Raza Rabbani was proud to share that they have also introduced the **system of public petitions**, which is on their website, where any citizen of Pakistan can make a complaint. If it falls within the

parameters laid down it is referred to the relevant standing committee, which would take it up with the relevant federal or provincial government or the department of concerns and then it will inform the petitioner as to what the outcomes would be. He concluded the session by wishing the participants with good luck and offered them assistance from the senate.



SESSION FIVE

Drawing the boundaries of Parliamentary Studies: Theory and Functionality

Mr Zafarullah Khan, Executive Director talked about the boundaries for parliamentary discipline. He asked a question from the participants regarding how many of them had seen the Constitution of Pakistan? How many of them had read it? He mentioned that many people only know a fraction of the constitution; they do not know that the sovereignty must be exercised by the chosen representatives of the people!

Mr Zafarullah Khan said that there must be some literature regarding the Parliament and we must preserve the history of the parliament. Even if we do not have a book, we can plan a day in the parliament house from where we can come to know its history. He showed and discussed **Symbols of Parliament**.



He asked the participants about what came into their minds after looking at those logos? He thoroughly discussed the evolution of NA and Senate logos with participants. He mentioned that the Parliament started working on 10th August 1947, 4 days before its independence of Pakistan and the moment it started working it had its own logo - **Majlise Dastor saz Pakistan**. He mentioned that the moment we adopted our constitution on 23 March 1956 we became Republic and the National Assembly adopted its own logo, Parliament from day one had its “own symbol then in the 60s the emblem changes where the emblem,” of executive is gifted to the Parliament. He mentioned that the emblem of government is different from the Parliament. He said that in the new era of democracy Pakistani nation for the first time exercised its right of adult franchise on 7th December 1970; Parliament came up with its independent logo again. He informed the participants that the current emblem of National Assembly, which was finally designed in 2007 has three loud messages that emanate strongly which are citizens right to be governed according to the commands of the constitution, sovereignty, and equality.

The Executive Director PIPS also discussed the formation of House of Federation in Pakistan and evolution of its own emblem and the difference between emblem created in military era which had logos of provincial “governments” and afterwards emblem contains images. He discussed how symbolism has played to undermine sovereignty or supremacy of the parliamentary institution.

Mr Zafarullah Khan also explained the 2 major concepts in parliamentary studies which were sovereignty versus notion of supremacy. He said that Religion resides in many constitutions of the world so it is not an alien concept, but how we exercise this concept matters a lot. Within the Muslim country Pakistan was the first country to codify free notion of sovereignty through the objective resolution, that sovereignty belongs to Almighty ALLAH alone, but it will be exercised by the chosen

representatives. Supremacy is the modern democratic notion. Next importance of constitution was discussed as both in the creation of parliament and the custodian of the parliament. He discussed who is supreme? Within the trichotomy structure who enjoys final say? Then State society relationship was discussed. He said that Parliament is brain and brain has to send message but we are not able to decode the message of Parliament. Then Pakistan conflict resolution model was looked upon. The concept of theory and action was also explained by ED to the participants. Responsibilities and expectations from parliamentarians within constituency and cabinet was also highlighted. In the end, ED, PIPS, discussed the importance of teaching this course to students.

Video and website was shown

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN JOURNEY OF LOGOS



1948



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

27th March, 1956

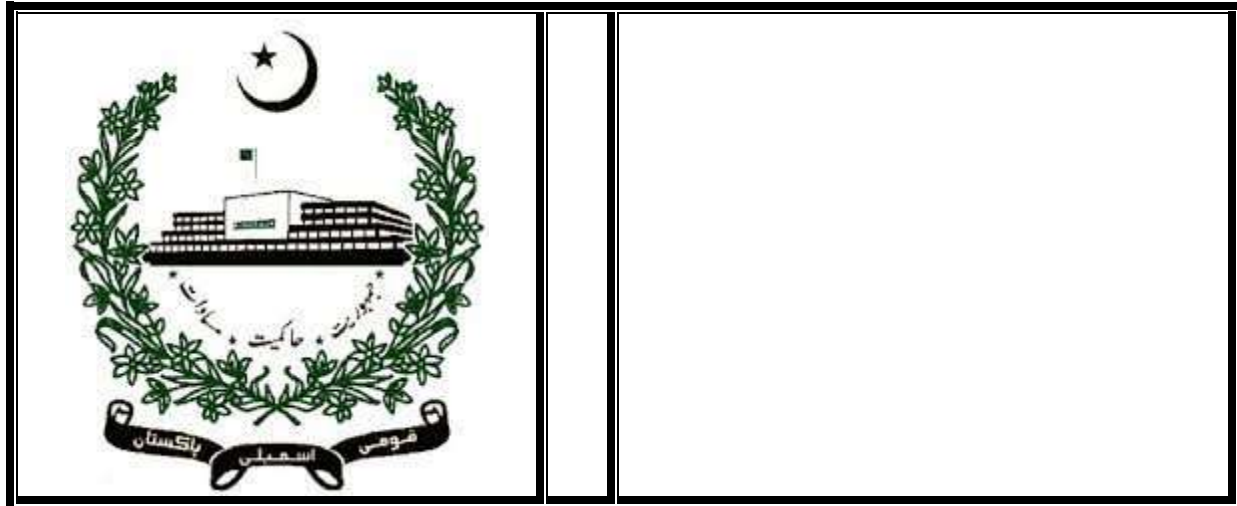


NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

JANUARY 1967

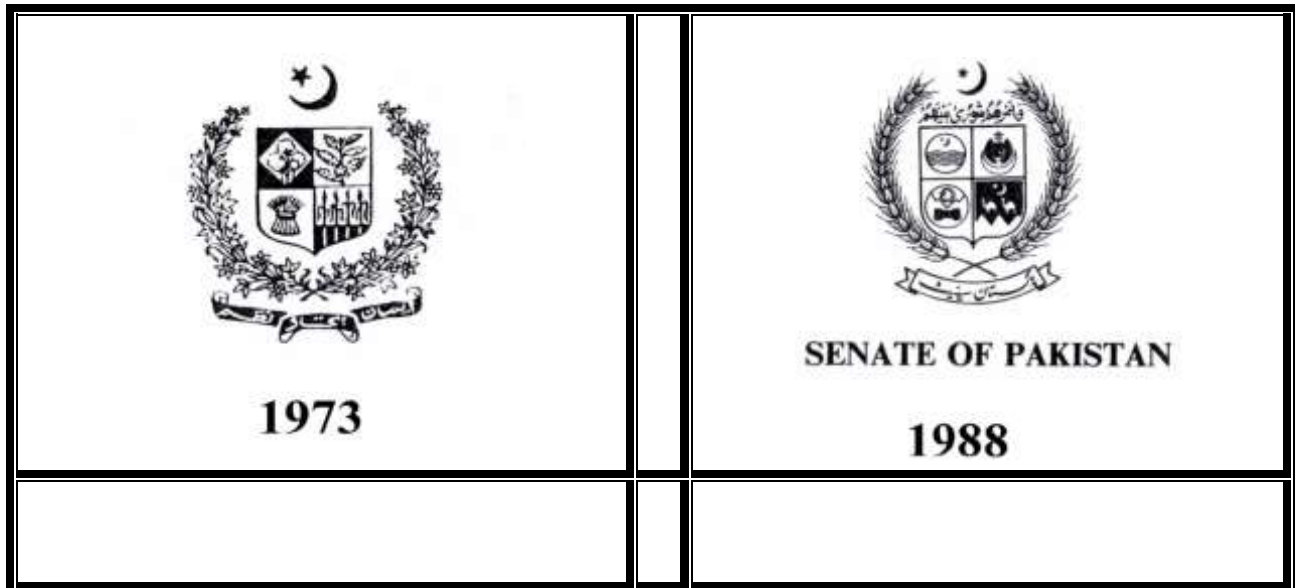


1972-1975



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

JOURNEY OF LOGOS



SENATE OF PAKISTAN



1995

SENATE OF PAKISTAN



2015

Proceedings of Day Three: Wednesday, 22nd March, 2017

SESSION SEVEN

Parliament and Contemporary Issues

The day started with Mr. Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka, Director Research and IT, introducing the first panelist, Dr. Mehboob Hussain, Associate Professor, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of Punjab, Lahore. He completed his Post Graduate research for the department of History from Royal Holloway, University of UK. With more than two decades of teaching and research experience, he is an expert of topics such as modern political history, state building and politics in Pakistan. He has written many books which are published widely.

Mr. Zaka also introduced Dr. Rasool Bakhsh Raees and said that it is our profound privilege to have him with us. Mr. Raees is a professor at Lahore University of Management Sciences since 2002. He also took some time off and worked at Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, from August 2013 to December 2014. Dr. Raees has his doctorate in political science from University of California, Santa Barbara. Before joining LUMS, he was associated with Quaid-e-Azam University,

Islamabad. He is also an author of numerous books and publications.

Dr. Mehboob started his talk by expressing that he felt proud talking in the presence of Dr. Rasool Bakhsh Raees as Dr. Raees was his teacher. He said that the earlier talk of Mian Raza Rabbani reminded him of an incident when Quaid-e-Azam visited Aligarh University. The Principal told Mr. Jinnah that there is a resemblance between us, you are making history and I am teaching history. Similarly, the way Hon Chairman Senate Senator Mian Raza Rabbani delivered his knowledge and shared his experience, it appeared as if he was the making Parliamentary history and we are here to learn from his experiences and teach that.

He quoted a famous saying that “Parliament can do anything, except create a man as a woman, and a woman as a man.” He said that the question that inspired him towards his MPhil research on Parliament was that why the Parliament of Pakistan is not considered as it can do anything like every other Parliament in the world?

He apprised that all other institutions such as judiciary and bureaucracy, a lot of books and secondary data are available but for Parliament, there is a lack of proper data sources which you can rely on for your research. Being a student of history, he said that he likes to look at everything in a chronological order. He first looked at Parliament of 70s because it was after the separation of East Pakistan when this Parliament gained strength and has worked under both presidential form and parliamentary form of government, before and after the 1973 Constitution, and initiated the bicameral legislative system.

He emphasized that according to his research hypothesis, Parliament is not able to perform effectively because other powers such as military, judiciary and bureaucracy influence and hinder its activities. His hypothesis was modified by dividing the study into two parts of history i.e. before and after the 1973 Constitution. Before, the Parliament was so sovereign and powerful that it provided power to other state institutions and determined the role of all other institutions, but after 1973, Parliament attempted to implement all the laws and surrendered its powers to other lower institutions.


Huntington gave a theory named “Political Orders in Changing Society” in which he claims that chronological factor is crucial in institution building. The older the institution with stronger history, the more powerful it is. Robert E. Woodrow has given the theory of a functional term that whenever an institution is assigned a function, it only moves forward after the completion of that particular function / task allocated to it. Max Weber, who has worked on the concept of Charisma, has highly emphasized the role of good leadership in institution building. Difference, durability, autonomy, complexity and sovereignty are the five indicators on which his thesis was based. The executive in Pakistan is so powerful that it takes away all powers from the Parliament. Executive makes the popular decisions itself but forwards the unpopular decisions to other institutes e.g. separation of East Pakistan. Executive forwarded it to Parliament, Parliament referred it to judiciary and judiciary sent it back to parliament, in short no one was willing to make the unpopular decision. Some other issues include attendance, working relationships between members of different political parties, attitude and seriousness of parliamentarians regarding certain issues, and average frequency of bills passed by the Parliament.

The solution, as proposed by Dr. Raees, is that the institution of Parliament can be stronger if it is supported by the masses. Other issues include the internal democracy within political parties and balance of power between Parliament and Executive.

Dr. Rasool Bakhsh Raees started by mentioning that the topic of the day includes the word, “contemporary issues” which the organizers have probably intentionally left open and broad for the speakers, giving everyone an opportunity to speak on any issue they deem important. The democratic transition that took place in the Western world from monarchies to the people was through the agency of the Parliament. Theoretically, individuals are sovereign. The right to elect their representatives lies with the people. So the power that the representatives have is not inherent, it is just borrowed for the time they are representing the people. Lords theory of civil government is all about these issues. Some of the American States have recall elections of the governors. Same is true for the impeachment by a President or the judges of the Supreme Court. Lockwood said that if the government does not function according to their wishes, they have right to rebel and they have right to revolution. Dr. Rasool asked who is then the power? He explained this by saying

that it is not the executive but rather it is the people and the people’s representatives in the Parliament, so their sovereignty is transferred to the Parliament. Sovereignty is manifested, symbolized or embodied by the institution of the Parliament. Then what is the relation with the executive? Executive is created by the judiciary and Parliament and is accountable to it. Theoretically it is a parliament that can make, remake, remove or destroy the executive. Wherever you have mature democratic institutions and where Parliament is sovereign, in a sense that it expresses and symbolizes the sovereignty of the people, executive will have to be answerable to it.

The first issue that Dr. Rasool Bakhsh discussed was the accountability of the executive. According to him, our system has morphed into not a parliamentary democracy but rather into a prime-ministerial democracy. The three reasons that he highlighted were: 1) the sociological factor as only a specific class gets elected as MNAs or MPAs. 2) The role of dynastic political parties. 3) Political culture of the country. I would have expected the Parliament to do something about international image, progress, standing, future, governance, education, environment, and justice, rule of law or accountability. He emphasized that without



taking care of these three issues, he doesn't see
any changes likely to happen.

SESSION EIGHT

Institutional Sociology of the Parliament and understanding Parliamentary tools

Ms. Shaza Fatimah Khawaja, youngest Member of the National Assembly started her address by expressing her delight over the presence of Dr. Raees in the panel who also happened to be her teacher and mentor. According to her, the major purpose of this initiative by Hon. Speaker National Assembly Sardar Ayaz Sadiq is to inculcate importance of Parliament in the young minds. Considering the youth bulge and 64% of population under the age of 30, it is a dire need to give these young people a positive idea about the Parliamentary politics and the role parliament has in their everyday lives. Weakness lies in the development of democratic institutions. Research surveys by organizations such as UNDP indicate that only 2% of the youth in Pakistan are interested in any kinds of social or political activities. This shows how isolated, insulated and polarized our society has become.

She expressed her views on the Parliamentary studies program and said that it is a very important step where we want to start teaching young people about the importance of politics and Parliament in their lives. The bad image of a politician and politics needs to be changed.

She also discussed how they went to universities like NDU and experienced that the students did not ask them any political questions. The students were solely concerned with the issues in the country, such as Hindu-marriage bill or child marriage bill etc., and issue based politics is what they are looking for. She assured that these issues and many others are discussed on the floor of the House and the image presented by the media is not exactly the true image. She also mentioned the book of Executive Director on the legislations passed by the Parliament on human rights. The only problem is the lack of awareness and knowledge about the parliament.

She became an MNA at the age of 25 years and realized the great difference between electoral politics and the parliamentary politics and everything was quite an alien and new for her. So that's what we need to educate about how Parliament works so that younger people interested in entering politics have a better exposure before they enter the Parliament itself.

Ms. Romina Khushid Alam, MNA, highlighted that even though she is a non-Muslim Pakistani, she was not elected on the minority seat, rather on the reserved seat. She wanted to start from

issues for non muslims, but gradually her duties covered everything and her major work includes engagement of youth. The reports published by foreign organizations on Pakistani youth show a very harsh image with zero tolerance. Thus, they gathered and collected first hand data on young

students and their emotions about parliament. The hunger of learning is definitely there. She concluded by saying that if we strive towards strengthening each other, many problems can be solved.


SESSION NINE

Parliament Studies and Contemporary Issues – Interaction with Faculty Presentations from participating universities

Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmad, Professor at University of Karachi, thanked the organizers for inviting him. He told the audience that he had jotted down some of the major research areas that the faculty members can take up if interested. The things we mostly teach in subjects like political science are mostly theoretical knowledge. He said that now we need to search how we can incorporate the applied aspect of parliamentary functioning into our course outlines, especially at the MPhil level. More courses can be designed and approved by HEC on Constitution.

Creating a bibliography related to Parliament is one of the suggestions given by him for the faculty members. Another research area proposed by him is the “Lighter Side of the House.” Role of women parliamentarians in law making also needs to be studied in greater depth. A history should be written on Pakistan’s

Parliament and provincial assemblies. E.g. one of the students from Jamshoro has started his research on Sindh Assembly. There should be research on functioning of our Parliament. How this institution works? What are the functional aspects of both the Houses? What are their rules of business? How are the bills initiated? How are the readings conducted? All these aspects can be studied in detail. A good organization always keeps revising its functions and roles. A comparative study with other Parliaments of the world is also a very important research area. Every country has a different story and both Houses have a different evolutionary history. Thus studying and comparing them with Pakistan can be very interesting. Another study area can be the Question Hour of the Parliament which is a very important part of Parliamentary functioning e.g. Question Hours of 1 fiscal year,



how many Starred/ Unstarred questions, timely
responses, delayed answers, supplementary
questions etc.

Certificate Award Ceremony



Monitoring and Evaluation Summary

Sr. No	Participant Name/ Institute	What are the most significant skills and/ or knowledge you gained from the workshop?	Your ideas about Parliamentary studies. What additional PIPS support would you require in performing effectively your responsibilities as academic leaders to teach Parliament and Constitution?	What did you not learn in this Course that you were expecting to learn (if any):	Additional comments/ feedback about three day proceedings.
1.	Dr. Bashir Ahmed/ University of Education, Lahore	The detailed knowledge of Mr. Zafarullah Khan, Chairman Senate's clarity of thought, Speaker N.A's commitment is great, Dr. Rasool Bukhsh's thought provoking lecture were the main attractions.	It's wonderful initiative. It still needs to formally develop final curriculum at different levels so that a unified curriculum may be applied in all over the country.		This has been an excellent exercise which successfully did the work. The participants were fully facilitated. PIPS delegations should also visit various universities to have direct contact with the faculty and the students being offered Parliamentary Studies.
2.	Shahzad Iqbal/ American Institute of Pakistan Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Introduction to the working of both the houses through their Chairs. b) Visit to the Parliament and observation of the session. c) Introduction to the website and discussion on different 	PIPS is a leader in introducing this discipline and has made the topic more meaningful for the students having lust for social sciences particularly political science.		As the programme is thought provoking and can lead to more duration courses which could be equated to degrees. Panels scheduled should have been ensured as they were very important segment of the programme.

		parliamentary aspects.			
3.	Tahir Jamil/ G.C University, Lahore	It has revived my confidence over the functioning of Parliament in Pakistan.	PIPS must arrange a campaign in the undergraduates	I was expecting semi thematic insight in the legislative institutions.	There must be started a department in Parliamentary Studies.
4.	Muhammad Murtaza Noor/ Inter University Consortium for Promotion of Social Sciences	Ways for effective academia/ parliament linkages. Possibility of course on Parliamentary Studies	It is quite innovative step. Chalking out effective strategy and joint schedule for future programmes.	I think all the important aspects have been covered.	It was a nice experience.in order to get relevant faculty on board, PIPS may invite four nominations from each institution and decide itself keeping in view the requirements of the course. In this way the alternative candidates will also be available if the actual candidate cannot attend the course due to any unforeseen incident.
5.	Prof. Dr. Ashraf Khan/ B.Z University, Multan	Complete awareness about parliamentary procedures and affairs and understanding about democratic culture in the country.	There must be an integrated effort to finalize the proposed curriculum.	Almost done	In my opinion, 2 days are sufficient for the whole activity. A comprehensive debate was not generated on the content of the course. In my opinion apart from general discussion on issues of democracy and parliament, there must be content wise discussion to finalize the course.
6.	Muhammad Saleem Sheikh/ B. Z.	Strengthened my knowledge about the Parliamentary	The Parliamentary Studies must be commenced at Dept. of Pol.	We have learnt a lot from this	1. We learnt a lot from the lectured

	University, Multan	studies/ working of the Parliament.	Sc. or Law, with financial aid for purchase of relevant books/ materials of study and payment to the qualified faculty.	course	<p>delivered by Honorable faculty of various universities.</p> <p>2. The addresses of the Honorable Speaker N. A. and the Chairman Senate were highly knowledgeable.</p> <p>3. Such workshops must also be conducted in the future to improve the knowledge and experience of the teachers.</p>
7.	Zubair Safdar/ Public Policy, Riphah International University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts of Parliamentary studies, opportunities and strengths of course. - Importance and procedure of Parliament. 	PIPS in consultation with Parliament may voluntarily offer to start Diploma course (one semester) at a time in Pakistan in at least these 22 universities. This may help to commence admission with good voice.		Excellent. Programme was good but not accordance with given document.
8.	Zeeshan Fida/ Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	I learned about the daily proceedings of NA and the role played by the Parliamentary Committees which broadened my horizons. It will help me in my future research projects.	I think we need to maintain this link and can arrange another workshop for one day in order to evaluate what we have done here.	In my view, workshop covered diverse topics and I learned and enjoyed a lot while attending this workshop.	We need to maintain and strengthen this linkage. It will be of great help for young generation if PIPS can come to universities and deliver two or three lectures or if you can help arranging visit of prominent scholars

					in universities. It can strengthen political culture and change perception towards consolidating of democracy.
9.	Asia Karim/ Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	I have understood working of the Parliament and what is the spirit of Parliament. Helped a lot in developing course line.		I want to understand the constitution of Pakistan and I would love to attend any course if you offer.	
10.	Dr. Muhammad Gujrat/ Department of Pol. Science and IR, University of Gujrat	The concept, scope and importance of the discipline were very well elaborated.	Lack of adequate literature is a problem. So, PIPS should ensure a “Parliamentary Studies,” corner in the libraries of universities. Equally, an HEC approved scheme of studies should be provided.		Wonderful experience. Learned a lot
11.	Asma Hamid Awan/ Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore	Ideas for new research areas in particular from Dr. Jaffer’s session and Mr. Zafarullah Sb’s presentation, inter-governmental linkages, e.t.c.	We look forwards to sharing of some more resource material.	There should be some more focus on role of opposition parties.	Ample brainstorming done on initiating diploma, research, minor, major courses in parliamentary studies. A healthy initiative to bridge the gap between academia and political process. I would like to comment on Mr. Zaka’s positive approach about Pakistan. Without any hope and .emotional association with the state, no academic

					or political activity can yield results. Structures need to be well grounded and noted in hope.
12.	Dr. Gulshan Majeed/ University of Punjab, Lahore	I got here an opportunity to hear well known scholars. I realized that there is a vast gap of communication between students of universities and parliamentarians.	I, with the Chairperson of Dept. of Political Science, will try to organize a seminar in department regarding awareness of subject of Parliamentary Studies. We will invite representatives from PIPS for creating real awareness about subjects.	This course was highly informative in the true sense. It did clear concepts of the subject of Parliamentary studies.	The organizers of the Seminar did their best effort to deliver knowledge regarding subject. One significant effort should continue to assist universities regarding subject.
13.	Dr. Inayatullah Kalim/ COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad	Issues encountering our country at large here comprehensively been covered by the Honorable guest speakers which could further be assessed for desired results.	This process, started by PIPS, must be ensured to continue under PIPS supervision. For that matter, frequent interactive sessions should be arranged in future in order to not let this effort die.	I think within this short span of three days, the course contents were well-planned. However, comparative analysis could also be done with our system of government with the globe.	I offer myself for any assistance, support and contribution for uplifting a credible image of our Parliament. In short, I am honored to be a part of this session. The credit goes to Zafarullah Khan, ED PIPS, for organizing such a well thought out session of intellectual discourse. Organizing and bringing the most relevant personalities all over the country was a challenging one as well as a productive approach to broaden our perspective on the issues under discussion.
14.	Dr. Sohail Ahmad/	Formulation of an academic	I think P.S (Parliamentary		

	COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad	course	Studies) is an important discipline. We cannot enhance the understanding of our students without such kind of courses. I'd like PIPS to assist COMSATS in the process of launching a course of P.S by providing relevant literature in future as well.		
15.	Faheem Ullah Khan/ School of Politics & I.R, Quaid-i- Azam Univeristy, Islamabad	As I have been teaching Govt and politics of Pakistan, so nothing as such new for me. But obviously few infos like record of NA, Senate and views and opinions of learned scholars were valuable.	I would like PIPS to conduct such workshops and seminars within educational institute. Further sharing your research and any relevant material with us would be highly appreciable.	Nothing can be learned in one go, so not any disappointment. Expectations are met.	It's really an appreciating effort in a very positive direction. Its span should be expanded to the entire academic fraternity as well as students should continue in future as well.
16.	Sadia Rafique/ G. C. Univeristy, Lahore	The nature and significance of a new discipline "Parliamentary Studies" remained new for me.	Most importantly need to have resource material for the course. Activities and many more area oriented activities/ tours e.t.c.	Generally it was comprehensive, but few speakers and presenters were not interactive at all. In entire time it was optional to ask or ignite.	<p>Always it was dependent on the question response and style of the speaker, very traditional.</p> <p>Generally it was good, knowledge oriented and contains enough information.</p> <p>I got to know many new issues and topics related to P.S.</p> <p>At my institutional level, I made many new ideas through these 3 days learning, which will help me in new course, programme</p>

					or even may be in existing courses.
17.	Zoya Ashraf/ Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation of the programme (P.S) - Interest shown by Speaker NA, Chairman Senate and other legislators is overwhelming. - Research themes presented by Dr. Jaffer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance in conducting research already under process at BS Level (Kinnaird College). - Frequent training courses for concerned faculties and more towards practical approach 	It was enthusiastic and all inclusive	Well planned, well informed.
18.	Adnan Rahman/ University of AJ&K, Muzaffarabad	I learnt about the significance, syllabus and the economy of the Parliamentary Studies. It was really a very thought provoking and effective workshop as the theme.	This is really a very wonderful and relevant idea. This is the need of the hour. I think PIPS should continue to liaison, capacity building and refreshal courses of the pertinent of the workshop so that the focal persons of the respective Universities could play their potential role.	I have learnt many things that I was expecting. This is really a good story from my perspective.	I have so many take aways. In my point of view this is a really wonderful, well planned, well organized and well scheduled workshop.
19.	Dr. Ataullah Wattoo/ International Islamic University, Islamabad	Importance and concerns regarding the Parliamentary system in Pakistan and the world at large.	These studies are utmost important for the purpose of educating our society regarding the democratic process, rights and institutions.	More printed material should have been provided for research purposes.	It is a remarkable step in the way of disseminating social and democratic know how in the society. No doubt it is a commendable programme, however, there is always room for improvement which I would suggest there should be outreach programmes in the law

					Departments in various universities.
21.	Fazal Khalique/ International Islamic University, Islamabad	It was really well informed session with regards to different Parliamentary issues and analysis of systems across the world.	The masses must be well aware of their Parliament, proceedings, the role the chosen representatives play in the parliament. PIPS should keep up such seminars, conferences in collaboration with Universities as well.		These types of workshops revive our commitments towards the just cause, how responsive and effective role we can play to strengthen this important pillar of state (legislation) and streamline the matters in a positive way.
22.	Dr. Ghulam Mustafa/ G. C University, Faisalabad	I learnt a lot of things about the Parliament and procedure of legislature.	PIPS should arrange a training/ workshop in Parliament for the academic persons as well as students. Letter to the VCs to start PS as major subject in all BS disciplines.		It is very informative session and I learnt a lot of things and met expertise of the academia. It was very visionary and informative session. I congratulate Mr. Zafarullah and his entire team for the successful event.
23.	Prof. Razia Musarrat/ The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	Knowledge of the subject	To promote PS scholarships should be given to the students, equivalence of the subject with other disciplines and job opportunities are also required.		Appropriate to learn. The workshop was informative and provided opportunity to interact with Parliamentarians and scholars came from across the country. This type of activity should be continued in the future.
24.	Dr. Mughees Ahmed/ G. C. University,	Practical side of theories and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognition from HEC. - Equivalence from 		Satisfied with good experienced personalities. Good work but a lot to do.

	Faisalabad		HEC, FPSC, PPSC - Course books		
25.	Asiya Saif Alvi/ University of Sargodha	Effectively and practically got the knowledge about working of PIPS	- Reading materials - Related articles		The most effective facilitators were: Zafarullah Sahab, Dr. Jaffer Ahmed Sahab, Zaka Sahab.
26.	Farzad Ahmed Cheema/ University of Sargodha	This workshop introduced us to the concepts of Parliament which were previously lesser known.	PS is very interesting and informative field. PIPS is working very hard under the leadership of Zafarullah Sb and Zaka Sb. We need continuous guidance from PIPS.	Course formation	It should be a diploma for faculty even. Such programmes should be launched in Universities one by one. With continuous engagement of faculty and PIPS endeavors with the passage of time the knowledge about Parliamentary working will be enhanced and imparted to students.
27.	Nazia Malik/ Dept. of Govt. Public Policy, NUST, Islamabad	Basic parliamentary procedures and laws knowledge.	More than only teaching Parliamentary studies, I would like to have PIPS assistance for conducting research and development.	I was expecting to learn opportunities and methods for doing research too which was lacking in the workshop.	It would have been made more interesting by at least attending one of the committee's proceedings. Already distributed agenda of N.A or senate session then visiting and attending the session. After session a group discussion coordinated by workshop coordinators on the session hearing e.t.c.
28.	Summar Iqbal	Composed and articulated	Webinar lectures of		An informative, round-

	Babar/ School of Politics and IR, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad	argumentation based on facts with patience to disagree with decent voices amicably. Informative especially new research awareness in PS, new aspects and lenses to analyze the parliament.	accomplished parliamentarians/ frequent visits to universities/ document the feedback/ suggestions/ recommendations of academia and circulate (can be digitalized as well).		<p>learning, improvement in understanding of particular issues/ themes and broadening the scope of inquiry and application of new research techniques. Kindly keep such practices on annual basis at least if not after every 6 months. Give some work to do to participants so a productive publication could be done. Though a well-managed/ strictly followed timeline/ relevant and dynamic speakers it is, I feel addition of trip to the Parliament/ live session was very effective. Secondly, professors' lectures were too informative articulated and if we could invite one parliamentarian in each session as well with theme oriented session i.e. legal/ Foreign policy/ defense e.t.c.</p> <p>Give a task to all participants to produces one research paper on their own choice related to PS so a book could be compiled and as a unity and learning</p>
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					of the project as well.
29.	Dr. Manzoor Khan Afridi/ Dept of Politics and I.R, International Islamic University, Islamabad	I learned Pakistan's Parliamentary history with current focus. Also discussed comparative govt/ parliaments the practitioners (MPs) insight was so much useful.	PS is really significant to be taught and studied. PIPS could arrange foreign experts and for MPs to deliver lectures at universities. PIPS should establish a permanent and regular linkage with universities.	Assignment task (discussion and writing and then presenting) in groups style, like in a workshop.	Such kinds of programmes must be continued and regularly arranged in future, to know more about Govt/ parliaments. A good initiative and conduct by the team of PIPS.
30.	Dr. M. Akram Gilal/ Sindh Univeristy, Jamshoro	Learned a lot about how parliament works, knowledge about political and constitutional developments was another advantage that I gained by attending this 3 days workshops on Parliamentary studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies about political parties and their evaluations should be included. - Pre- requisite for the success of each political system should be made part of BS- Parliamentary studies. 		How political theories/ concepts actually work should be included in Parliamentary studies. This course should be made more practical. How theoretical concepts are actually followed in Pakistan Parliament should be included in the subject.
31.	Dr. Riaz Sheikh/ SZABIST, Karachi	Developed understanding about the concepts of Parliamentary Studies.	PIPS will have to coordinate with HEC, potential employees and share with universities so that students may be informed accordingly.	It was a good attempt but sky is the limit.	It was a good gathering and provided updated status about the programme. Since PS is totally a new concept, hence this session provided an understanding about the programme. This should continue in the future as well.

Sr. No.	Participant Name/ Institute	Knowledge of Subject	Style and Delivery	Responsiveness to Group	Producing a Good Learning Climate	Materials Provided for Reading and Publications
1.	Dr. Bashir Ahmed/ University of Education, Lahore	4	5	4	4	4
2.	Shahzad Iqbal/ American Institute of Pakistan Studies	5	5	4	5	4
3.	Tahir Jamil/ G.C University, Lahore	4	5	4	5	5
4.	Muhammad Murtaza Noor/ Inter University Consortium for Promotion of Social Sciences	5	5	4	5	5
5.	Prof. Dr. Ashraf Khan/ B.Z University, Multan					
6.	Muhammad Saleem Sheikh/ B. Z. University, Multan	4	5	5	5	4
7.	Zubair Safdar/ Public Policy, Riphah International University	5	5	4	4	5

8.	Zeeshan Fida/ Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	5	5	4	5	5
9.	Asia Karim/ Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	5	5	4	4	5
10.	Dr. Muhammad Gujrat/ Department of Pol. Science and IR, University of Gujrat	4	4	4	4	4
11.	Asma Hamid Awan/ Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore	5	4	4	5	5
12.	Dr. Gulshan Majeed/ University of Punjab, Lahore	4	5	4	4	5
13.	Dr. Inayatullah Kalim/ COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad	4	5	5	4	5

14.	Dr. Sohail Ahmad/ COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad	4	5	4	4	5
15.	Faheem Ullah Khan/ School of Politics & I.R, Quaid-i- Azam Univeristy, Islamabad	5	5	4	5	5
16.	Sadia Rafique/ G. C. Univeristy, Lahore	3	3	1	3	4
17.	Zoya Ashraf/ Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore	5	4	5	5	5
18.	Adnan Rahman/ University of AJ&K, Muzaffarabad	5	5	4	4	5
20.	Dr. Ataullah Wattoo/ International Islamic University, Islamabad	4	5	4	4	3
21.	Fazal Khalique/ International Islamic University, Islamabad	4	4	4	4	3
22.	Dr. Ghulam Mustafa/ G. C University, Faisalabad	5	5	4	5	5

23.	Prof. Razia Musarrat/ The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	5	4	5	5	5
24.	Dr. Mughees Ahmed/ G. C. University, Faisalabad	5	5	4	5	5
25.	Asiya Saif Alvi/ University of Sargodha	4	5	4	4	4
26.	Farzad Ahmed Cheema/ University of Sargodha	4	4	5	5	5
27.	Nazia Malik/ Dept. of Govt. Public Policy, NUST, Islamabad	4	2	4	4	3
28.	Summar Iqbal Babar/ School of Politics and IR, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad	4	4	4	4	3
29.	Dr. Manzoor Khan Afridi/ Dept of Politics and I.R, International Islamic University, Islamabad	4	4	3	4	4
30.	Dr. M. Akram Gilal/ Sindh Univeristy, Jamshoro	5	4	4	5	4

31.	Dr. Riaz Sheikh/ SZABIST, Karachi	3	4	4	3	5
	AVERAGE SCORE	4.379310345	4.482758621	4.034482759	4.379310345	4.448275862

Annex I - SWOT Analysis

IUCPSS	
STRENGTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market driven (Parliament, CCI, PIPS) • Availability of Primary Data 	OPPORTUNITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Parliament House (Speaker, Chairman Senate) • Willingness from Universities (Already signed MOU)
WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of trained faculty and experts • No secondary data 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New discipline • Recognition/approval by Board of Studies

Government College University, Lahore	
STRENGTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic culture is substantially placed in Pakistan • Freedom of Expression is more enhanced • It has a lot of archive for research • Most of documents available • Parliament and the PA are living and functional libraries 	OPPORTUNITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practical understanding of the working of Parliament • One can take politics as a career • The value of democracy will be more enhanced • Appropriate understanding of legislative process • Strengthening of civil society
WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suits very much in every branded.. • Overall there is some trust deficit for democracy 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not clearly connected with job market • To popularize this discipline. Job must be created in the colleges and university, can even be promoted at school level.

- It may face resistance by some academic circle who are not well-equipped

International Islamic University, Islamabad

STRENGTHS:

- University located in the federal capital
- Biggest student body is there (15000 male, 15000 female; 30,000 students)
- Beautiful building, big space

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services is in fact a symbol of pride, working efficiently assisting in Parliamentary matters.
- International Islamic University is well-known for its services in the field of Academia, and provides learned intellectuals to serve in different fields of the country.
- The Law department of the university has its unique position. The faculty provides education not only in law but also in Islamic matters. The faculty has more than 16 PhD members in law, both in male and female campuses.
- The main ambition of PIPS is serving in Parliamentary affairs, and our faculty is the best to provide quality education, assistance both in legal and Shariah matters.
- PIPS may arrange seminars, conferences in collaboration with our faculty – and can take help to consult in different legal matters from our learned scholars like Dr. Muhammad Munir, Dr. Muhammad Mushtaq, Dr. Aziz ur Rehman and others. Regards!
- We would love to start subject of Parliamentary Studies.
- Strongest faculty in Pakistan, more than 16 PhDs in Law and more than 20 PhDs in Shariah.
- Constitution is being taught till PhD.
- Student body not only comprises of all provinces but international students as well.

WEAKNESSES:

None

THREATS:

None

Government College University, Faisalabad**STRENGTHS:**

- Knowledge of Parliament
- Process of legislature
- Sensibility of citizens of Pakistan
- Continued
- Interest of faculty
- Advertisement
- Training
- Mechanize

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Parliament
- Organizations
- Academia
- To gain knowledge about law/policy making
- To understand government activities
- To resume the services in social and political field
- To maintain and achieve rights and duties
- To get job in law-making bodies
- To qualify CSS, PCS and other exams

WEAKNESSES:

- Expertise
- Lack of universities administrative interests
- Lack of students/public interest

THREATS:

- Degree recognition by HEC
- New title in social science
- Faculty training
- Recruitment
- Less market value like other social sciences
- No scope as compared to other subjects/disciplines
- Equivalence
- Not recognized by the HEC
- No job value
- Not existing in any list as published by HEC, FPSC or PPSC.
- Equivalence

- Course outline
- Curriculum by HEC

American Institute of Pakistan Studies

STRENGTHS:

- Relates with the governing echelons, the discipline will get more strength and will encompass not only the Parliamentary practices but will also cover difficult problems and their solutions

OPPORTUNITIES:

- With the growing culture of Parliamentary democratic system, it may be more interesting for those who could foresee their future in the politics
- With the increasing focus on democratic institution more people will be required and even there with adequate remunerations, the discipline will get roots, particularly the students going for social sciences

WEAKNESSES:

- Yet not introduced and as much will take time for acceptance

THREATS:

- Being a new discipline, the society may not be willing to accept.
- The discipline may not be considered compatible with reference to science subjects followed by financial management.

SZABIST, Karachi

STRENGTHS:

- Program is new and unique
- Program may be in demand subject to proper marketing
- For sure will increase parliamentary awareness among laymen/students
- Will create more opportunities for their future careers
- A new discipline will add up knowledge in existing academia
- It will help in future to recover or

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Program may be embedded in the existing social sciences disciplines especially pol. Science, IR, Public Administration, Sociology.
- NGOs working on civil and democratic rights may be invited to be a part of this discourse.
- Media, understanding about democratic culture
- More career opportunities in employment
- Employment for researchers
- Employment for teachers
- For early career students
- Introduction of new domain of study for students will create harmony

<p>eradicate complexities in mentioned area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will also enhance the international exposure of the students/researchers and many more 	<p>at national level.</p>
<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program has less understanding among masses • Students understanding has to increase • It will be a paper work only or filling the files • It will not be something extra academic instead only a commercial promotion • It will only be a public show of the elites that they are working which they are not. • I could not find any adjustability of the “area” at any level. • It will be wastage of time/stationery etc. • I feel mostly universities will not incorporate these programmes. • I still found discrepancies in course. 	<p>THREATS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small market • Lack of understanding in society • As democratic system is interrupted hence uncertainty will continue to exist • As it will misuse existing information so will raise more questions on the objectivity and functioning of the House. • Proceedings of House will be public in a way so will raise more criticism as well • Degree recognition etc. will be an issue.

Bahaudin Zakariya University, Multan	
<p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can give clear understanding of democratic process in the country • More helpful to privatize the community for sustainable democracy in the country 	<p>OPPORTUNITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be started as an elective subject or an optional. • It can be made more attractive with the trips of students to Parliament

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards provision of literate politicians to take part in the process of law making. 	
WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to lack of interest of the students, it is rather difficult to include such content which can attract students No other weakness can be identified at the moment 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest of students in the subject if started as a whole degree program Recognition as a subject for eligibility might be a problem Cannot be started as a full degree.

UG Law College, Multan	
STRENGTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Course being beneficial may be started at certificate or diploma level Be commenced as optional subject at Law Department 	OPPORTUNITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program being beneficial may be commenced at diploma level in Law departments and its BS program at Political Science department. It can also be offered as optional paper in the discipline of law.
WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job opportunities not available in required number Teaching material not available sufficiently Attention of the targeted audience not to be attained 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students response may be poor Faculty may not be available Books required may not be available Funds may not be sufficiently available.

Kinnaird College, Lahore

STRENGTHS:

- Widening economy of the subject
- Professional/academic assistance for the parliamentarians
- Amalgamations of theory vs practice
- Various unexplored areas will be discovered regarding parliamentary affairs, ethics and a history
- Gap can be bridged between the academic elite and the parliament
- Research areas can strengthen the working of Parliament
- Chances of building trust between academia, public and representatives
- Developing a “soft image” of Parliamentarians among student body as they generally mistrust them as power thirsty and crude
- Possibility of diploma, minor course program, general courses and some major courses in the department of political science
- Research opportunities at both the BS and MPhil level.
- Awareness seminars for students and then later students and faculty visits to field work for creating awareness especially among women on voting behaviors, parliamentary practices, importance of law, etc.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Job market/ economy of the subject is widening
- Opportunity to work in the house of the people
- Parliamentary skills (Administrative, leadership roles)
- Training female population of Pakistan for different stages of political participation from a prudent exercise of right to vote to becoming a part of legislative chambers or local government
- Developing an issues based approach towards politics
- Job opportunities in Parliament, government and non-governmental sector, research jobs.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying techniques 	
WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 years degree program may not be accepted by the wide ranging student body • Legalities of institution • Expert resource persons/faculty for a 4 years program • Developing an infrastructure for a new discipline • Availability of resource material 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of degree • Confusion with the degree of political science • Reluctance in the presence of already established disciplines • Legal aspects/trends/setup of universities that might not be welcoming for a complete degree program. • Fragmentation of students as there are already departments of political science, gender studies, sociology, economics, IR which face this issue of attracting “good” students.

Punjab University, Lahore	
STRENGTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Parliamentary studies, students can be properly trained regarding particularly political culture. • Functions of parliamentarians can be more transparent. 	OPPORTUNITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the introduction of Parliamentary Studies, students will get first-hand knowledge about the working of Parliamentarians in Parliament
WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orientation programmes regarding Parliamentary studies are not available 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students show their concern regarding availability of job opportunities and determined status of subject of Parliamentary

University of AJ&K, Muzafarabad

STRENGTHS:

- The leading university of AJ & K
- Have a very dynamic and active department of law which can either start a certificate course or embed the course in its syllabus of LLB or can even train the people
- The administration of UAJ&K is active, interested and ready to start the course of certificate, come in progress of any kind

OPPORTUNITIES:

- As AJ&K has highest literacy rate so people will rationalize it quickly and will respond early.
- The department of Law at UAJ&K has the expertise to start this program
- As the legislation of AJ&K has huge staff and MLA, so they can be easily trained by the university through some certificate programs etc.
- There is a great opportunity in AJ&K for this course.

WEAKNESSES:

- Availability of faculty
- Expertise in managing/merging the customized syllabus/Contents of the course with local context of AJ&K.
- We have some space issues nowadays which will be overcome within a year as new campus is in completion stage.

THREATS:

- Aptitude of the youth or interest in pursuing program of Parliamentary Studies.
- Since our university has very faculty social sciences, so we might face issue in getting faculty early but quite possible
- Issue of recognition of the program
- Might face some problem in establishing effective liaison with our legislators

Sindh University, Jamshoro

STRENGTHS:

- The program has capacity to develop youth equipped with knowledge about parliamentary practices.
- They will prove pivotal in inculcating democratic norms and values among masses and feudal led democratic system of the country.
- Good subject for political science and IR students

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Parliamentary Services is entirely a new discipline. Therefore, there might be good career opportunities in initial years which may motivate students/people to get degree in this discipline
- New subject so chances are to get jobs at earliest. However trials may be considered.
- **If job description at Cabinet Division explicitly ensures degree or certificate in PIPS, then students may be motivated.**

WEAKNESSES:

- Program is much similar with subjects of political science and IR
- Context of program is not explicitly differentiable
- Human resource (e.g. teachers and students) are missing (e.g. PhDs or Masters teachers)
- Practical activities may be a weakness, due to getting access to the parliamentary sessions
- Budget
- There is a strong likelihood that people with degrees in Parliamentary Studies may not find suitable jobs in the market.
- As a result universities in Pakistan may be unwilling to initiate this program.

THREATS:

- No proper allocation of jobs in market
- Having no awareness about outcome of program, e.g. procedure for example
- Students are more job-oriented, so they prefer only job.
- **Recognition of degree from HEC, and its equivalence with other degrees, e.g. political science and IR.**
- **I think many of topics including in Parliamentary Services are already part of other degree programmes such as International relations, Political Science and Pakistan Studies. Given this background, students may be unwilling to take Parliamentary Studies as their career.**

Riphah University, Islamabad

STRENGTHS:

- Formal academic awareness of constitution and parliamentary system to students
- Academic constitutional and procedural debate may lead to a smooth and more productive system
- A generation with complete know-how about democracy will be academically prepared
- Strong international democratic liaison may develop

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Senate / NA may offer budget to initiate the program to public sector

WEAKNESSES:

- Pure academician on parliamentary affairs may not be available in start
- Program announcement may not immediately attract the students
- Private universities may not have business aspect in terms of getting admission

THREATS:

- Complete understanding of constitution, federation and state is required by teacher, if not, then a confused generation may develop.
- Less admissions may lead to stop offering program especially in private sector, where all resources are generated by university itself.

University of Education, Lahore

STRENGTHS:

- These studies will train the young generations to stand for and fight for the democratic system.
- The reason is that this “studies” will work as a torch to enhance support in the youth.

OPPORTUNITIES:

- All is well.

WEAKNESSES:

- Do not think any weakness
- Will come up in the initiatives of this month

THREATS:

- There should not be any threat in teaching at university level the “Parliamentary Studies”.
- A new program (supply) always creates its job opportunity (demand). Faculty, capacity and the will may pose hurdles to initiate the program.

NUST**STRENGTHS:**

- Data availability
- Documented record, a preliminary requirement for R&D
- A good mix of law and policy for both discipline hungry students, specifically public policy and economics students
- Could also be mingled with other disciplines like cybercrime laws and IT techniques where SEECS institute could collaborate with Parliament and IT ministry.
- Energy centre of NUST could collaborate for energy policies
- Bioscience ASAB may collaborate for applies biochemical laws

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Being in Islamabad could be linked directly to the state institutions, like Parliament (both Houses), Secretariat and Ministries, etc.)
- **Largest market could also be the employees/staff of state/government/non-government institutions.**

WEAKNESSES:

- Currently the program/outlines shared lacks

THREATS:

- At NUST, mostly the marketability of the program

multidisciplinary approach

- In order to collaborate with NUST schools other than social science and humanities, there is a requirement to diversify and make it multidisciplinary focused.

matters.

- Ability to attract crème/excellent youth based on merit. Which this program may lack compared to science and technology, engineering and business/humanity
- Whereas, options of workshops/collaborations/certificate programs/electives at undergraduate level and MS in political science and Parliamentary Studies can be chalked out.

Fatima Jinnah Women University

STRENGTHS:

- Students are doing thesis on constitutional developments 18th amendment

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Students would get a strong base to study diplomacy
- It can be introduced as an optional course/subject
- In second step it could also be offered in summer courses

WEAKNESSES:

- It seems difficult to convince students of DDS to study PS
- It's difficult to introduce new discipline as yet there is no Pakistan Studies department in the university.

THREATS:

- Degree may not be recognized
- If we offer a degree, we may have a very small number of applicants

Law College, University of Peshawar

STRENGTHS:

- It will create a more clear perception about the Parliament

OPPORTUNITIES:

- There are really good opportunities for this subject in

and legislators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will bring political awareness among the youth • It will create transparency and accountability among the youth • It will clarify most of the misconceptions about the Parliament and its members 	the future. The students should be properly convinced about the opportunity of working with the legislators. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially it should be started at the BS level so that the students have some idea about the subject if they want to opt for this subject in their Masters.
WEAKNESSES: <div>None</div>	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a new subject, so in my opinion, this subject will not be opted by the bright students, but mostly by the left over students who cannot be enrolled in any other disciplines of choice will opt for this subject.

University of Gujrat	
STRENGTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative democratic stability in Pakistan would prove a strength to launch this program • The role of PIPS nad the Chairs of the House (speaker and Chairman Senate) is a strength 	OPPORTUNITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary studies can be adopted as a specialization in the ongoing programs of political science such as BS, MA, and MPhil. • Another option is to conduct research on the topics related to Parliamentary studies for BS, MA and MPhil theses. • A minor course on “Introduction to Parliamentary Studies” can be offered as a “general course”, (HEC Curriculum criteria) to the social sciences students.
WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-availability of “courses and scheme of studies” 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of job availability for the graduates of this

- Many disciplines have approved HEC schemes but not available for this discipline
- Equally, no literature is available

- disciplines
- We have to be very selective for taking courses on Parliamentary Studies. We already have some compulsory, foundation, and major courses on political science. So we can adopt only two-three courses in the existing scheme of studies.

University of Sargodha

STRENGTHS:

- Training of students (especially towards democratic process from an early age)
- Awareness
- My university is very strong in Management and Potentials to start Parliamentary Studies
- Very good leadership and management along with very good faculty can run the program effectively
- Frequent visits of students will be arranged to the Parliament

OPPORTUNITIES:

- More jobs will be created
- More awareness can be given to general public about Parliament
- The gap between masses and Parliamentarians will be reduced
- More interaction among political parties may be generated
- Jobs in big cities
- Gap between masses and parliamentarians will be reduced.

WEAKNESSES:

- Lack of infrastructure. In our university we do not have: rooms, faculty, environment or teaching facilities
- At this point of time this is a big threat even to our BS political science program.
- Without competing with all these weaknesses we cannot move forward
- More faculty for Parliamentary studies will be needed

THREATS:

- Lesser awareness about Parliamentary Studies among masses may affect enrolment in the program
- University of Sargodha is situated in an area where people do not give much importance to the social sciences. Therefore, we could not have proper number of students.
- People's lack of interest due to job opportunity.

- More building for classrooms needed

QAU	
STRENGTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of students • Cream of the country present in QAU • Equal representation of all regions/ethnic groups will help to widespread the message and develop parliamentary norms and values • Knowledge is economy that can shape the nation's destiny and such subject is potentially important for the awareness among citizens so they could know about their fundamental rights • How legislators make their bills as laws and how female members/ordinary people can be part of this legislation as well • It is directly behind to day-t-day life events/issues, so no matter what, if one has profession/interest, it has capacity to attract attention and help • Understanding the issues affecting their lives i.e. budget/terrorism/food/social profiling etc. 	OPPORTUNITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden the scope of inquiry (research avenues) and enhancement of multiple skills, ranging from issue-specific technicalities to its socio-anthropological aspects, political considerations to legal matters, foreign relations and domestic economics • A multi-disciplinary approach shall bring many other societal-level and state-level practices into consideration/study/research for a variable/beneficial/workable strategies for responding to a specific issue/problem. • QAU is a federal university where students come from across the country so it is probably one of the best opportunities to capitalize on this idea. • The progressive, moderate and democratic cum liberal environment is another great opportunity for this purpose. • QAU Alumni is holding very key and important positions in public sector which is obviously a great capital to be utilized in this regard. • QAU in terms of academics is number 1 university throughout and hence carrying great potential and capacity to serve this purpose better than anyone else. • Being in capital and close to parliament it can closely coordinate and work.
WEAKNESSES:	THREATS:

- Lack of political awareness/socialization and specific political culture is hindrance
- Populating of crime/accountability/rule of law are somehow essential for promotion of such situations in a society
- Less job opportunities
- Financial aspects must be taken into consideration because universities are facing serious financial constraints
- Active environment is required on part of PIPS and Parliament which is not there so far.

None

Annex II - Certificate Course of Parliamentary Studies

Duration: 8 weeks, 3 hr. class (10 am to 1 pm Monday to Thursday) – Friday will be a one and half hour Seminar Class (all participants taught parliamentary research and prepare a Master Essay of 5,000 words to be defended/presented in front of faculty. Course can be held on mornings, evenings and on weekends as per universities convenience. Participants will be evaluated through Class Participation, an MCQ test, a research paper, assignments and final presentation of the Seminar Paper.


Expected Participants: Members of the Parliament, Parliamentary officers and officials, media men, lawyers, members of civil society, professionals working on governance projects and students.

Eligibility: i. BA/BSc ii. Computer Literate

Guest Speaker Session in every week from seasoned Parliamentarians and Experts.

KEY MODULES:

1. State Building and Constitution in Pakistan
 - a. Goals of State Building,
 - b. Basis of Pakistani state as envisioned by Quaid eAzam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - c. Parliamentary History
 - d. Constitutional development.
2. Structure and Functions of Parliament
 - a. Senate and National Assembly of Pakistan
 - b. Functions: Representation, Oversight, Legislation, Budget analysis
3. Parliamentary Business (Rules of Procedure)
 - a. Legislative Business
 - b. Non-Legislative Business
4. Parliamentary Committees
 - a. Powers, Functions and Authorities
 - b. Types of Committees
5. Public Policy and Governance System in Pakistan and Rules of Business
 - a. Structure of Government of Pakistan
 - b. Rules of Business 1973 and amendments
 - c. Public Analysis, design and Implementation
6. Legislative Process, Drafting and Delegated Legislation
 - a. Language of the bill
 - b. Sections and Structure of the bill
 - c. Bill process and assessment

- 
7. Comparative Political and Parliamentary Systems
 - a. Presidential vs Parliamentary Democracy
 - b. Federalism
 - c. Role of MPAs in different Parliaments
 8. Parliamentary Diplomacy
 - a. IPU, CPA and other institutions
 9. SEMINAR on Issues of Contemporary Parliaments
 - a. Youth engagement with Parliament
 - b. Role of Women Legislators
 - c. Legislators as Conflict Managers
 - d. Gender Budgeting
 - e. Human Rights

Annex III - Bachelors of Science in Politics/Political Science and Parliamentary Studies

Rationale for BS (PPS) degree

The primary rationale of the programme Bachelors of Science in Politics/Political Science and Parliamentary Studies is to provide students with a solid grasp of the Pakistan political system in comparison with other political systems within the context of global forces, international conflicts, social movements, ideological systems and diversity and more importantly unveil its practical manifestation in the form of a dynamic Parliament that works to achieve the aspirations of a Nation. The objective is to prepare experts in politics as well as working of the Parliament who will be able to demonstrate at the completion of said degree programme understanding and knowledge of the structures, procedures, working and roles of key actors within the Parliamentary democracy in Pakistan. The degree will critically appraise academic and journalistic accounts of legislative behaviour and the capacity of the legislature to hold the executive to account. The 4 year Integrated Program for BS in Politics/Political Science and Parliamentary Studies seeks to achieve the following key objectives.

- i. It is designed to streamline the education of Politics/Political Science with a perpetual link with its practical manifestation of Parliamentary Studies and bring it in line with the international standard.
- ii. The graduate course is designed to broaden the knowledge of candidates in diverse fields of Politics and Parliamentary Studies; and at the same time enable them to develop in-depth knowledge in variety of disciplines and analytical frameworks pertaining to functions of representation, legislation, oversight and budget scrutiny that the Parliament is expected to ensure in a democracy.
- iii. The program focuses at the development of an educated community, which is equipped with basics of State structures and comparative political systems of the world and more importantly has grasp of key parliamentary areas of Constitution and Parliamentary authority, legislative and non-legislative business of the Parliament, accountability tools available to Members of the Parliament, legislative drafting, parliamentary research methodology, negotiation and consensus building and last but not the least parliamentary ethics and values .
- iv. The degree will enlighten students to modern concepts of gender mainstreaming, democracy audit and socio-political inclusion that remains the bedrock of an effective and delivering parliamentary democracy.

- v. The degree will develop students' research and analytical skills and enable them to demonstrate non-partisanship, which will promote a community and culture based on maxims of "live and let live," and "we agree to disagree," which are essence of a Parliamentary democracy based on social justice and fair play as envisioned by the father of the nation Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Course Aims

The course provides an overview of the government and politics of Pakistan. It examines the development of the Pakistan state, the impact of constitutional reforms, the nature of the Pakistan party system and ideological change, the electoral system and its consequences. It develops a critical understanding of Parliament through the theoretical framework of the Pakistan Political Tradition and the Parliamentary State. It will help students to apply this conceptual framework to explore how the contemporary Pakistan Parliament in practice works and situate this approach within a wider comparative and analytical literature on parliamentary institutions. Moreover, it is intended to give students an insight into key features of the Pakistan political system, to provide insight into the relative strength and positions occupied by the main parties, and to provide an understanding of the continuing relevance of the Pakistan politics.

Admission Criteria

Minimum Eligibility Criteria for Admission

Students are selected for admission based on the following factors:

1. **Academic Background (FA / FSc / A levels or any other HSSC recognized programme)**
2. **Performance in the Admission Test**
3. **Submission of a completed application form and supporting documents**
4. **Interview (if called)**

Structure of BS in Politics & Parliamentary Studies (BSPPS)

Category	Cr Hr
University / General Requirement	33
Prerequisite/ Supporting Course (Department requirement)	24
Compulsory (Core) credits – Politics 9, Parliamentary Studies	18
Research/Projects or 6 credit hours from electives	06
Electives- Political Science: 27, Parliamentary Studies: 27	54
TOTAL	135

University/General Education Requirement

The general education facilitate as a stable base for the curriculum, and will aid immensely in the appreciation and proper understanding of the different fundamental subjects thus expanding the mental horizon of the students. The main feature is its blend of core concepts and principles of different subjects with modern research methods.

Sr. No	Course Title	Cr Hr
1.	Basic Mathematics	3
2.	Computer Application-Lab	3
3.	English 1- Written Communication skills	3
4.	English 2 – Oral Communication	3
5.	Pakistan and Islamic Studies	3
6.	Principles of Management & Leadership	3
7.	Principles of Accounting	3
8.	Basic Concepts of Sociology and Psychology	3
9.	Introduction to Micro and Macro economics	3
10.	Language Proficiency	3
11.	Research Methods and Skills	3
	TOTAL	33

Prerequisite Course/ Department Requirements (24 credit hours- 8 Courses)

The prerequisite course is designed for the beginners with either no formal background or very little acquaintance with Political Science and Parliamentary studies. The objective is to give the students with a clear understanding of the basic concepts and terminologies used in Political Science and Parliamentary studies.

Sr. No	Course Title	Cr Hr
1.	Introduction to Political Science	3
2.	Constitutional development in Pakistan	3
3.	The Pakistan State – Federalism and state institutions	3
4.	Evolution of Parliamentary Democracy	3
5.	Parliamentary Authority and Functions	3
6.	Parliamentary Ethics and Values	3
7.	Principles of Parliamentary Research	3
8.	Introduction to Legislative Process	3
	TOTAL	24

Compulsory Courses- Politics (9 Credit hours – 3 Courses)

The compulsory course provide students with a solid grasp of the Pakistan political system and other political systems within the context of global forces, international conflicts, social movements, ideological systems and diversity. It focused primarily on politics features not only an international point of view, with modules discussing Western and Muslim political philosophies, but also a comparative analysis of the political systems of a diverse range of countries. This will aid immensely in the appreciation and proper understanding of politics as a subject area and thus cannot be eschewed from the core curriculum by choice.

Sr. No	Course Title	Cr Hr
1.	Introduction to Western Political Thought	3
2.	Comparative Politics: Political Systems of different countries: UK, USA, France, Russia, India, Malaysia, China, Iran and Turkey.	3

3.	Muslim Political Thought	3
	TOTAL	9

Compulsory Courses-Parliamentary Studies (9 credit hours – 3 courses)

Parliamentary Studies aims to provide students with a detailed knowledge of how Parliament works (in both theory and practice) and with the capacity to situate this knowledge against an understanding of similar institutions and against a set of broader themes and issues. Demonstrate knowledge of the structures, procedures and roles of key actors within the Parliament and especially Parliament of Pakistan. Critically appraise academic and journalistic accounts of legislative behaviour and the capacity of the legislature to hold the executive to account. Apply this conceptual framework to explore how the contemporary Pakistan Parliament in practice works and situate this approach within a wider comparative and analytical literature on parliamentary institutions. Moreover, it includes such courses as the development of the Parliamentary State, the composition, role and functions of Parliament, a comprehensive history of Parliament in Pakistan and the Parliamentary procedure. Such courses, mandatory in nature, aim to instill a concrete and conclusive appreciation of Parliamentary studies to create a stable foundation in the subject. It will also introduce students to international parliamentary organizations and their role in strengthening parliaments world over in oversight of executive as well as representation of their people.

Sr. No	Course Title	Cr Hr
1.	Parliamentary History of Pakistan - Pakistan Movement and Democratic Ideals of Pakistan	3
2.	Structure and functions of Parliament	3
3.	International Parliamentary Organizations	3
	TOTAL	9

Electives- Politics (27 Credit hours- 9 Courses)

Political Science curriculum also offers to the students the possibility to engage with the rest of the social science curriculum so that they can meaningfully benefit from a broad-based, inter-disciplinary education. Students are offered the opportunity to infuse a healthy dose of Economics, Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, or History into their political studies. The options in elective courses being offered in Politics are fashioned around the modern-day requirement of a diverse understanding of Politics, including the development and evolution of the Constitution of Pakistan, bureaucracy, familiarity with the election and voting procedure as well as the different political parties, a study of the relationship of Religion and Politics, and modules outlining the impact of International Relations. Courses on governance, political economy and the differing ideologies prevalent in contemporary politics are also offered. Moreover, it is intended to give students an insight into key features of the Pakistan political system, to provide insight into the relative strength and positions occupied by the main parties, and to provide an understanding of the continuing relevance of the Pakistan politics.

Sr. No	Course Title	Cr Hr
1.	Constitutional Development in Pakistan	3
2.	Local Governments in Pakistan	3
3.	Civil and Military Bureaucracy in Pakistan	3
4.	Political Parties and Elections in Pakistan	3
5.	Foreign Policies of Major Powers: USA, China and Russia	3
6.	Defence and Strategic Studies	3
7.	Elections and Voting Behaviour	3
8.	Religion and Politics	3

9.	Ethnicity and National Integration	3
10.	Federalism and Regionalism	3
11.	Local government in Pakistan	3
12.	International and Regional Organizations	3
13.	Issues in International Relations: Terrorism, Environment, Drug Trafficking, Ethnicity	3
14.	International Relations since 1945	3
15.	International Political Economy	3
16.	Strategies of Good Governance in Pakistan	3
17.	Comparative Ideologies	3
18.	Economics of Defense	3
19.	Contemporary International Relations	3
20.	Principles and Theories of Public Policy	3
21.	Theories of International Relations	3
22.	Foreign Policy of Pakistan	3

23.	International Trade	3
24.	Politics of Development	3
	TOTAL Electives Politics	27 out of 72

Electives- Parliamentary Studies (27 Credit hours- 9 Courses)

The elective courses offered in Parliamentary Studies include a wide array of subject areas to choose from. The diverse courses offered cater to the individual's educational needs and allows them to structure their degree. The main areas of study in the course listing encompass Parliamentary roles, duties and obligations, the relationship between the Parliament and its duties owed to its citizens, the differences between and the roles of legislature in non-democratic regimes. A module on global justice and human rights is also included.

Sr. No	Course Title	Cr Hr
1.	International Parliamentary Relations	3
2.	Role of legislatures in non-democratic regimes	3
3.	Parliament and citizens	3
4.	Theories and Principles of Legislative Drafting	3
5.	Budget Scrutiny at the Parliament	3
6.	Legislation for Social Change	3

7.	Introduction to Democratic Audit	
8.	Parliamentary Committees	3
9.	Negotiation skills and Conflict Management	3
10.	Parliamentary Scrutiny of Security Sector	3
11.	Gender Mainstreaming and the Parliament	3
12.	Advanced Legislative Drafting	3
13.	Advanced Parliamentary Research	3
14.	Non Legislative Business and Oversight of Executive	3
15.	Comparative Parliamentary Models: UK, India, German Bundetag, Turkey and Pakistan	3
16.	Legislative writing	3
17.	Politics of Reconciliation: Charter of Democracy to 18 th Constitutional Amendment	3
18.	Provincial and Legislative Assemblies of Pakistan	3
19.	Public Hearings and Petitions at the Parliament	3
20.	Role of Women Parliamentarians in Pakistan: 1947 to - date	3

21.	Public Policy and role of legislators	3
22.	Parliamentary Groups and Caucuses	3
23.	Parliament, Justice and Human Security	3
24.	Parliamentary Support Institutions and Initiatives: case studies of CRS, UK House of Commons, Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services, Canadian Centre, BPST Lok Sabha, Research and Library of South African Parliament and KPI Thailand	3
TOTAL Electives Parliamentary Studies (any 9 courses)		27 out of 72

Research/Projects/ Internship (6 Credit hours)

During the final year of the degree (semester 7-8), Students have to undergo 6-8 weeks internship at the National Parliament, any of the four provincial and legislative assemblies to write a Master Essay on a research topic in agreement with their Supervisor, addressing a specific problem related to their degree. It allows to produce an extended piece of written work on a topic of special interest to students. The option for the student is to gain practical experience as an intern to write an academic research paper or as an alternative they may opt to take two elective courses equivalent to 6 Credit hours from list of Electives given above.

Sr. No	Course Title	Cr Hr
1.	Research/Projects/ Internship or 6 credit hours from electives	6

Annex IV - Profiles of Facilitators

Honourable Senator Mian Raza Rabbani

Chairman, Senate of Pakistan

With more than four decades of experience as politician and constitutional lawyer, Honorable Chairman Senate of Pakistan Mian Raza Rabbani holds B.A. (Hons.) and LL.B. (Bachelor of Law) degrees. He was awarded the highest Civil Award of Pakistan, Nishan-e-Imtiaz for parliamentary services. He has been associated with Pakistan Peoples' Party since 1968, along with working as advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan. Currently he is the Chairman of the House of Federation of Pakistan, i.e. Senate.

He is also playing important role as Additional Secretary General of Pakistan Peoples Party as well as Parliamentary Leader of same party in the Senate of Pakistan. Some of his key legislative accomplishments include piloting of Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, Nineteenth Constitutional Amendment, and the 20th Constitutional Amendment.



Honorable MNA Marriyum Aurangzeb

Minister of State for Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage

Honorable MNA Marriyum Aurangzeb is a Pakistani politician and serving as a member of the National Assembly of Pakistan since 2013. She is currently heading the National Parliamentary Taskforce on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). She is also Member, Standing Committee examining the Climate Change Division, Member, Standing Committee on Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage and Chief Organiser of Youth Women Wing, Islamabad & Rawalpindi.

She holds MSc degree in Environment and Development from King's College London, London University and Master's degree in Economics from Pakistan. She specializes in strategic thinking and planning and development for environmental conservation, development and international agreements and Millennium Development Goals implementation.



Honorable MNA Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja

General Secretary of the Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF)

She is member of the National Assembly of Pakistan from Pakistan Muslim League (N). In this capacity she is also the elected General Secretary of the Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF) which constitutes 78 member of the parliament who are under the age of 40. YPF is cross-party forum concerned with various issues facing the nation at large and youth in particular. She is also the convener of Pakistan-Azerbaijan Parliamentary Friendship Group where her responsibility involves fostering friendly relations with the parliament of Azerbaijan through



regular meeting with ambassadors, briefings on foreign policies and exchange programs. The purpose is to promote Pakistan as a meaningful member of international community which in turn helps build Pakistan's economic and social ties with respective countries. She is also the Chairperson for Prime Minister's National Skills Development Program which aims to provide technical and vocational certifications through six months training to 50,000 youth per year. On the academic side, she is currently a faculty member at the Humanities and Social Science Department at the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) where she teaches courses on politics and international relations. She completed her undergraduate degree in Economics and Politics from LUMS and a Master's degree in International Relations from University of Warwick, UK.

Dr. Saeed Shafqat

Professor and Director Center for Public Policy and Governance

Dr Saeed Shafqat joined FCC in 2007 as a Professor and founding Director of the Centre for Public Policy and Governance. Besides working on preparation of postgraduate academic programs in Public Policy, he started the publication of Research and News Quarterly at CPPG. Since 2005, he has also been an Adjunct Professor at the School of International Affairs and Public Policy (SIPA), Columbia University (New York, USA). His research articles on culture, politics, security and various aspects of public policy, governance and civil service reform on Pakistan have been published in journals of international repute. Currently, he is the President of the Population Association of Pakistan (PAP), a professional association of demographers and interested social scientists. Dr. Shafqat is the elected president of PAP for 2009-10 (2-year term), and has the distinction of being the first non-demographer president. He is also the current Chairman of the Board of Governors at Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad.



Dr Shafqat is a founder member and former Chairman of the Department of Pakistan Studies (established 1973) at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. He has served as Chief Instructor and Warden, Pakistan Civil Services Academy during 1988-2001. Over this period, he imparted instruction and training to over 1,500 under-training officers (federal civil servants) who are now serving in different branches of government all over Pakistan. He has been President (1990) of Institute of Regional Studies Islamabad (and retains the distinction of being the only academic professional to head this research organization).

Dr Saeed Shafqat was a Fulbright Fellow for the year 1992-93, and has been the Director of Fulbright Seminar in Pakistan for the years 1991 and 1994. He was Visiting Professor at MAISON DES SCIENCES DEL'HOMME, Paris (France) in 2000, and has also been Adjunct Professor at the Lahore University of Management Sciences (Pakistan). He was Quaid-i-Azam Distinguished Professor and Chair of the Pakistan Center at SIPA, Columbia University during 2001-05. He is a regional member on the Board of Directors, Regional Center for Strategic Studies, Colombo, Sri Lanka. He has also held the post of Chief Executive of National Trust for Population Welfare (NATPOW), Islamabad during 2005-06, which is the principal institution of the Ministry of Population Welfare for liaison with NGOs on family planning, reproductive health and community development. From 2005-07, he was the Executive Director, National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), Islamabad, the premier national institute on demographic and population studies,

demographic and health surveys, training and capacity building. At NIPS, Dr Shafqat led a team of professionals who managed the conduct and successful completion of Pakistan Demographic & Health Survey 2006-07 (PDHS), funded by USAID. He was also instrumental in getting the PDHS 2006-07 Preliminary Findings Report published. He is a Consultant and Master Trainer, and has done consultancies on educational reform, governance, institution building, electoral reform and democracy for Asian Development Bank, UNDP, GTZ, DFID and USAID. In 2007, he conducted a training workshop on USAID-Pakistan Legislative Strengthening program.

His books include: Political System of Pakistan and Public Policy (1989); Civil- Military Relations in Pakistan (1997); Contemporary Issues in Pakistan Studies (2000, 3rd edition); New Perspectives on Pakistan: Visions for the Future (Oxford University Press, 2007). Currently, he is working on a monograph entitled “Assessing the Dynamics of Pakistan-US Relations in the First Decade of 21st Century and implications for the Future.” His research interests include Globalization, Security Demographics, Governance and Civil Service Reform.

Dr. Rasul Bakhsh Raees

Professor, LUMS

Dr Rasul Bakhsh Rais is Professor of Political Science in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, LUMS, Lahore since 2002. He took time off from LUMS and served at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad from August 2013 to December 2014. Dr Rais has Ph.D. in Political Science from University of California, Santa Barbara. Before joining LUMS, he remained associated with the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for nearly 22 years as Professor/Director, Area Study Centre and prior to that as Associate Professor in the Department of International Relations. He was Quaid-i-Azam Distinguished Professor of Pakistan Studies at Columbia University, New York for 3 years, 1991-94. He took Fulbright fellowship at Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, 1997-98, Social Science Research Fellowship at Harvard, 1989-90, Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in International Relations at the University of California, Berkeley, 1985-85. He is author of *Recovering the Frontier State: War, Ethnicity and State in Afghanistan* (Lanham: Lexington Books, 2008), *War Without Winners: Afghanistan's Uncertain Transition after the Cold War* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1996), *Indian Ocean and the Superpowers: Economic, Political and Strategic Perspectives* (London: Croom Helm, 1986), editor of *State, Society and Democratic Change in Pakistan* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1997) and with Charles H. Kennedy, *Pakistan 1995* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1996). He has published widely in professional journals on political and security issues pertaining to South Asia, Indian Ocean and Afghanistan. His current research interests are: Modernism, State and Challenge of Radical Islam in Pakistan.



Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmad

Director, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi

Dr. Syed Jaffar Ahmed (Pakistan) is professor of Politics, History and Research Methodology and director of the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

Dr. Ahmed did his M.A and M.Phil from the university of Karachi in political Sciences and Pakistan Studies respectively. Later, in 1993, he did his PhD in social and political Sciences from the University of Cambridge, UK. **Dr. Ahmed has written extensively on Politics, History and Constitution.** Apart from authoring two books including *Federalism in Pakistan: A Constitutional Study*, Dr.Ahmed has edited three books and has contributed numerous articles in research journals and edited works.



Dr. Mahboob Hussain

Associate Professor, Department of History & Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore

Dr. Mahboob Hussain is currently working as Associate Professor in the Department of History & Pakistan Studies in the University of Punjab. He completed his Postgraduate Research from the Department of History, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK, earned M.Phil degree from the University of the Punjab and did M.A. History with Gold Medal from University of the Punjab.



With more than two decades teaching and research experience, he specializes in topics such as modern political history, institution building, state and society, and politics of Pakistan. He has to his credit books in English as well as in Urdu languages including: *Students' Politics in Pakistan: A Study of Ayub Khan Era*, VDM, Germany, (2010), ISBN: 978-3-639-29317-3 *Manzal-e- Murad*, (Urdu) Majeed Book Depot, Lahore(2005) *Pakistan Studies*, (Urdu) Ravi Publishers, Lahore(2004) *Dahshat Gard Kon?*, (Who is the Terrorist)(Urdu) Ravi Publishers, Lahore(2001) *Pakistan Studies*, (Urdu), Khalid Book Depot, Lahore(1998). He has regularly contributed research papers to journals of national as well as international repute, and holds membership of prestigious academic/professional institutions.

Mr. Zafarullah Khan

Executive Director, PIPS

Mr. Zafarullah Khan joined as the Executive Director of Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services on Friday, May 20th, 2016. He possesses a rich experience spread over three decades in the fields of journalism, parliamentary democracy, civic education, Constitutionalism, and human rights.



He has a diverse professional background and served as Executive Director, Centre for Civic Education, Pakistan, (2004-2016); Correspondent Pakistan, Civil Society Yearbook prepared by the Centre for Civil Society, London School of Economics (2000-2006); Lead trainer Political Party Development Program, National Democratic Institute (NDI) (2004-2009); Moderator, International Academy for Leadership, Germany (October 2004-2006) and Project Coordinator, Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung Pakistan (2000-2004) where he worked in areas of civic education, democratic training, communication skills and human rights. He has worked as Communication consultant with (LEAD-Pakistan). Rockefeller Foundation funded project (1998- 99); Editor, State of Media and Press Freedom Report, Pakistan 1995- 2001. He has also been Bureau Chief of daily The Frontier Post (1991-96).

Mr Zafarullah Khan was awarded M.Sc. Media and Communications from London School of Economics & Political Science, the United Kingdom (1999-2000) where his areas of specialization included political communication, media for effective citizenship and cyber sociology. He also did M.Phil. in 1989-91 and M Sc in Pakistan Studies in 1987-89 from Pakistan's leading social sciences seat - Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad (1989-91). He has done his Graduation from the Government College, Lahore (1984-1986) with Political Science and History.


He has authored numerous publications on federalism, civic education, parliamentary democracy and Constitution. The Senate of Pakistan recently published his book, “Consistent Parliamentary Cord – Fundamental Rights of Citizens of Pakistan,” and a special publication on the Constitution Day on April 12, 2016. Mr Zafarullah Khan has also contributed chapters in various books

Mr. Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka

Director Research & IT, PIPS

Mr Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka is a member of the pioneering team of the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services, who envisioned and established the Research and Training Programmes in 2010. He is working as PIPS' Director (Research and Informational Services). He brings with him two decades experience in academia, research and parliamentary services. He holds an M. Phil. degree in International Relations and M.Sc in Strategic Studies with distinction from the top ranking Quaid e Azam University, Islamabad.





Mr Zaka was awarded Professional Legislative Fellowship by US State Department (Oct-Nov., 2015) for Washington; International Course on Legislative Research by US Congressional Research Service (2008) and an International Fellowship on Human Rights and Budget Analysis (April 18-29, 2008) held by US Budget Group and Asian Institute of Human Rights, Thailand. Mr Zaka has authored numerous publications for Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services on significant parliamentary topics. Mr Zaka steers PIPS team that was instrumental to commence Parliamentary Studies as a discipline in universities.

He started his full-time career as Lecturer, political science at FFCB (1996-2000) and Faculty at FFIMCS (2000-2003). Mr Zaka has also served on leading portfolios including Head, Deptt. of Social Sciences and Development Studies, Iqra University (2003-2006); Director, Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI) (2006-2007) and Legislative Capacity Advisor, Pakistan Legislative Strengthening Project, (PLSP) (2007-2010). Mr Zaka has supervised numerous MS dissertations in the fields of development studies, international relations, sociology, diplomatic and strategic studies, at reputable Pakistani universities.

Annex V - List of Participants

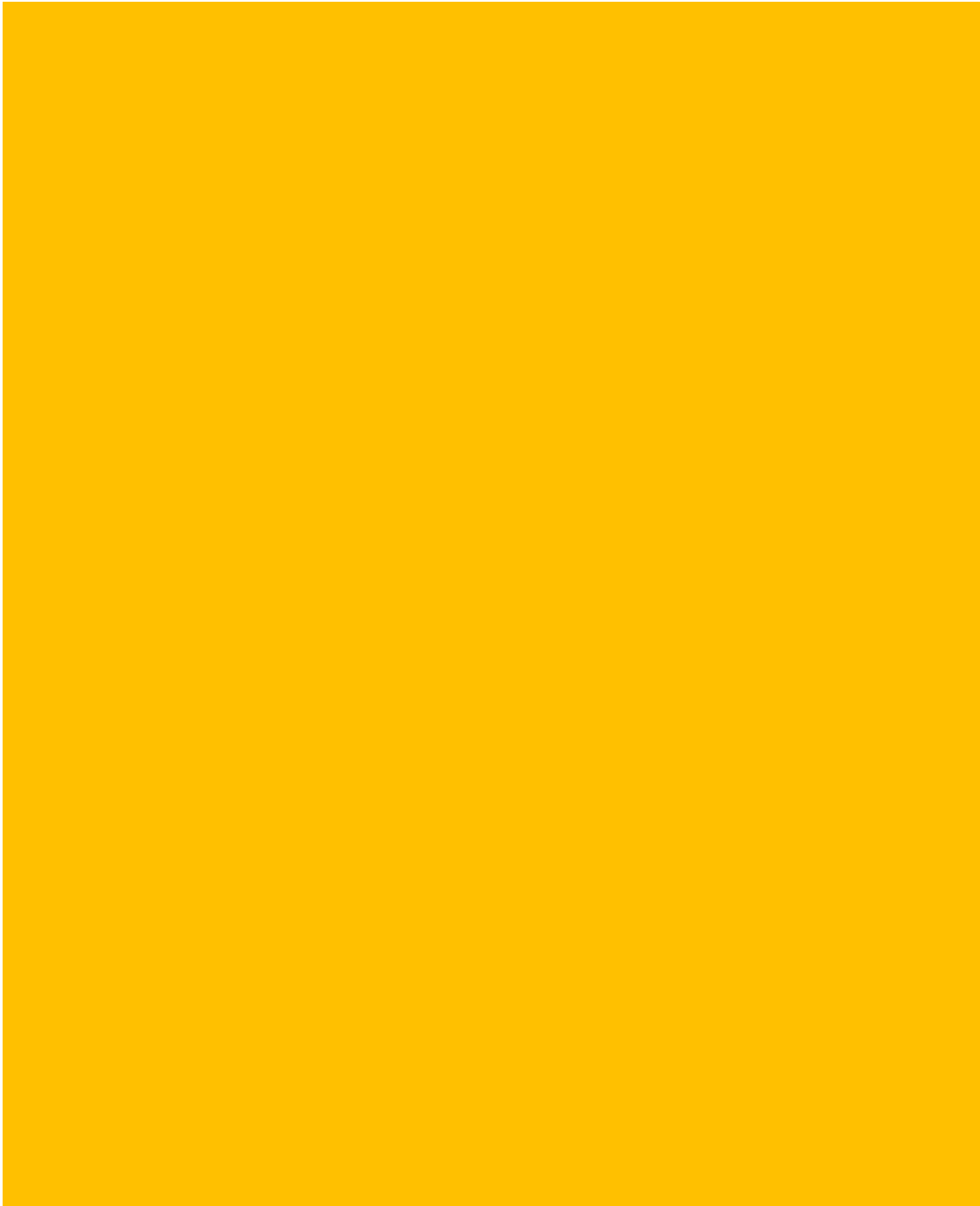
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