

FORMATION AND WORKING OF PUNJAB ASSEMBLY (2008-13)



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DECLARATION

I, Faisal Murad student of MPhil History Department Roll No.14, session 2015-17, hereby declare that the matter printed in this thesis titled “Formation and Working of Punjab Assembly 2008-13” is the result of my individual research, and that it has not been printed, published as research work, thesis or publication in any form for any other degree in any University, Research Institution etc. in Pakistan or abroad.

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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

I hereby recommend that this thesis prepared under my supervision by Faisal Murad, entitled “Formation and Working of Punjab Assembly 2008-13”, be accepted in partial fulfillment of requirements for degree of Master of Philosophy in History.

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ABBREVIATIONS

PAP	Provincial Assembly of the Punjab
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
PPPP	Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians
PML(N)	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PML(Q)	Pakistan Muslim League (Quaid)
DCO	District Coordination Officers
SI	Sub-Inspector
SHO	Station Headquarter Officer
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAO	Principal Accounts Officer

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Introduction

Legislature is one of the indispensable pillars of a state which is in charge of legislation, to supervise and to implement for the smooth functioning of state matters. In the emerging countries contradictory relations between different state organizations hamper political maturity. In spite of all main functioning its immature political system resulted in poor political ethnicity/customs. Pakistan being a federating unit consists of four units i.e. Punjab, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa.

Punjab being the most populous and due to its large area always played an important role in Pakistan and in the British India too. Even Punjab played a pivotal part in the World Wars in the shape of recruits in the British Army and financial support to British Government¹. Renowned historian and writer Wolpert reckoned the Punjab “Heartland of future Pakistan” and described Punjab as first significant capital letter of Pakistan². Owing to the well impinged base in the power system its elite prevailed the deciding process. This considered to be the monopolistic and tyrannical attitude of Punjab by other Federating units³. Punjab played an important role in getting independence from foreign rulers⁴.

Due to its large population Punjab got the biggest Provincial Assembly i.e. 371 members. On National level there are two houses, Senate and National Assembly while in provincial level there are unicameral house. Building of Punjab Assembly is historically important too. Construction of building started in 1938 and first session was held on 10th November 1938 in this building.

¹ Feroze Khan Noon. *From Memory* (Lahore: Ferozsons Publishers, 1966), 44.

² <file:///C:/Users/Personal/Downloads/Documents/5-Amarjit%20Singh%20Complete%20paper.pdf> retrieved on 12.10.2017.

³ Khalid Mahmood. *Pakistan Political Scene: 1984-1992* (Lahore: Rohtas Books, n.p.), 361.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 363.

Central object of this study is to cover up the period of 2008-2013. Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif was elected Chief Minister on 8th June 2008. Rana Muhammad Iqbal served as Speaker and Rana Mashood was Deputy Speaker. Assembly held 302 sittings. Last session of the said assembly was held on 26.2.2013.

Before Independence

Legislative history dated back to 1897, Punjab Assembly performed its services with different names i.e.

- **Council of the Lt. Governor of the Punjab**

(1897, 1910, 1913 & 1916)⁵

First Legislative Council formed under “the Indian Councils Act, 1861” which was altered by “the Indian Councils Act 1892”. Office tenure of the members was two years and under the Act council could thrash out the annual financial statement and could query about certain restrictions. There were officials and non-officials members in this council. Elections were introduced first time under Morley Minto Reforms and locals were given restricted role

- **Punjab Legislative Council**

(1921, 1924, 1927 & 1930)

Self Governing was initiated with the introduction of Montague Chemsford Reforms. Legislative Council was given better powers. One of the important characteristic of these reforms was Dyarchy (Double Government) system.

⁵ *The Punjab Parliamentarians: 1897-2013* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2015), 5-19.

- **Punjab Legislative Assembly**

(1937, 1946)

Under the Act of 1935 in place of Council, Assembly was constituted. Most members were elected in place of nomination and Assembly tenure was fixed for five years. Council Hall in Civil Secretariat was used of its meetings in 1937.

After Independence

- **West Punjab Legislative Assembly**

1947 to 1949

After independence West Punjab which was mostly Muslim population area became part of Pakistan with its west Punjab Legislative Assembly Division of Punjab into two provinces after independence resulted in the division of its Legislative Assembly which was established in 1946⁶. Mr Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari was appointed first speaker⁷ Maulvi Ahmad Jan Member of Legislative Assembly was the first who had the honour of recitation from the Holly Quran. First Premier of Punjab was Iftikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot⁸ This Assembly which was the first after independence was dissolved on 25 January 1949 which led to deterioration of political process in the province from the starting years of a newly built state.

- **Punjab Legislative Assembly**

(1951)

⁶ V.P Menon, *The Transfer of Power in India*, (Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 1957),, 388.

⁷ *The Punjab Parliamentarians: 1897-2013* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2015), 119.

⁸ *Dawn*, August 6, 1947.

In this tenure new name of Punjab Province was given in spite of West Punjab. After lifting of Governor Rule Mumtaz Khan Daultana became Chief Minister replaced by Feroze Khan Noon and after that Abdul Hamid Dasti served as Chief Minister.

- **Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan**

(1956, 1962, 1965)

Under West Pakistan Act 1955 all the area including provinces of Sindh, Punjab, North West Frontier, Balochistan, Capital area, States and Tribal Areas were integrated into one province⁹ i.e. West Pakistan. Dr Khan became first Chief Minister of West Pakistan, succeeded by Abdur Rasheed Khan and after that Nawab Muzafar Qazalbash headed the province as C.M. Adolescent political atmosphere and due to numerous changes in Governments consequently paved the way for military to intervene. In 1958 Maj. General Iskandar Mirza demolished democracy by imposing Martial Law while few weeks later Ayub Khan take over the rule and forbidden the political activities. General Ayub introduced and imposed Basic Democracy. Advisory Council was set up in the place of Legislative Assembly.¹⁰ Through Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) Ayub Khan barred well known political leaders from political process¹¹.

- **Provincial Assembly of the Punjab**

(1972, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002 & 2008)

⁹ The West Pakistan Constitutional Manual (Vol.I), (Lahore: Government Printing, 1958), 224-248.

¹⁰ Peter R. Blood, *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Pennsylvania: DIANE Publishing, 1996), 47, 49.

¹¹ Herbert Feldman, *Revolution in Pakistan: A study of the Martial Law* (London: Oxford University Press, 1967), 82.

West Pakistan Province was abolished on 1st July 2017 and all the four provinces restored¹². After the elections of 17th December 1970 Punjab Assembly comprised of 186 members. Due to political turbulence, war and fall of Dhaka its first meeting was held on 2nd May 1972.¹³ Members of this Assembly made oath three times i.e. first time after interim Constitution come into force secondly when new constitution of Pakistan 1973 was passed and thirdly when constitution of 1973 came into force.¹⁴ During this Assembly period, Punjab Assembly building got the honour to host 2nd Islamic Summit Conference in February 1974. World watch through media about all the heads of the Islamic states in this summit and Punjab Assembly was in the world headlines. To memorialize this historic event Summit Minaret has been erected in front of historic Punjab Assembly building. Governor dissolved this Assembly on 13th January 1977.

Through grown up franchise and independent vote new Assembly came into being according to Constitution of 1973. There were 257 members of the Assembly. Though this assembly had been elected for five years term but was disperse after a short period of about three months under the declaration of Martial Law on 5th July 1977¹⁵. In the early period of Martial Law two Advisory Councils were established in 1983 & 1984. Non-Party base elections were held for Provincial Assembly on 28 February 1985 which constituted 260 members Provincial Assembly of the Punjab. Its first sitting was on 12th March 1985 and was dissolved by Governor on 30th May 1988 due to political turmoil. One of historic even during this period was the Golden Jubilee celebration on 1-3 February 1988¹⁶.

¹² Province of West Pakistan (Dissolution) Order 1970 (PO 1 of 1970); see PLD 1970, Vol-XXII, Central Statues, Pages 218-219

¹³ *The Punjab Parliamentarians: 1897-2013* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2015), 205.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 206.

¹⁵ *Dawn*, July 6, 1977

¹⁶ *Golden Jubilee Punjab Assembly 1937-87* (Lahore: Punjab Assembly Secretariat, 1988), 50-165.

Keeping in view the Supreme Court decision and after the death of General Muhammad Zia ul Haq, party base elections were held on 19th November 1988. In less than two years Governor dispersed the assembly on 6th August 1990.¹⁷

New Assembly came into being after the elections of October 1990. During this period power tussle between Mian Manzoor Ahmad and Ghulam Haider Wyen (both from IJI) was going on and as a result for the first time in Punjab no-confidence movement was raised and passed against Chief Minister. Same Assembly was dispersed dated 29th May 1993 on the advice of Chief Minister. The Lahore High Court restored the same on 28th June 1993 which was again dispersed same day on the proposal of Chief Minister.

After General Elections of 1993 Manzoor Watto was re-chosen as Chief Minister but Mr Arif Nakai take the place of Chief Minister on September 1995. Manzoor Wattoo was reinstated by the order of Lahore High Court on 5th September 1995. Same Assembly was dissolved on 17th November 1996.¹⁸

Assembly of 1997 was set up after 1997 general elections. Mian Shehbaz Sharif was chosen as Chief Minister on 20th February 1997. Assembly remained suspended due to military hand over of the Government under the command of General Pervez Musharaf on 12th October 1999 and dissolved on 20th June 2001.

371 members Assembly was composed after general elections of 2002. Outgoing speaker Pervez Elahi was chosen as Chief Minister on 27th November 2002. There were differences between three tiers of state which was due to increasing terrorism acts and political strife. Emergency was imposed by General Musharaf on 3rd November 2007.¹⁹

15th Assembly was made up as a result of elections of February 2008. One of the main point of this era was that two foremost political parties i.e. PML(N) and PPPP form

¹⁷ http://www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/previous_members/1988-90.htm retrieved on 4.10.2017.

¹⁸ *The News*, November 18, 1996.

¹⁹ *The Nation*, November 4, 2007.

alliance Government in the Federal and Punjab. Dost Muhammad Khosa was nominated and elected as Chief Minister by the coalition Government on 12th April 2008. When Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif was elected from Bhakkar seat, he ascertained as Chief Minister on 8th June 2008 after the resignation of previous Chief Minister. Differences appear between the coalition Government on the issue of Judiciary. Disentitlement of Shehbaz Sharif from the parliament provoked these differences. Governor rule imposed by the President on 25th February add tension in this situation. Supreme Court on 31st March 2009 suspended its past decision and Punjab Government was restored. On 25th February 2011 alliance of Punjab Government ended. With the implementation of 18th amendment sitting days of Provincial Assemblies improved to 100 days which was previously 70 days²⁰. The said Assembly ended on 20th March 2013.

Questions

1. What and how was the configuration of Punjab Assembly
2. How was the contribution of Member of the Provincial Assembly in the field of Privilege Motions, Question, Resolutions and other
3. Which section/department of the Government was given more importance by the Assembly
4. How to improve the functioning of the Assembly
5. What are the hindrances in the efficiency of the Assembly

Objectives

1. To throw light on the conditions and evaluate the working
2. To stress upon the significant issues
3. To make it easy to understand for the common people to comprehend the process and working of Assembly
4. To find out the interest of the Members of the Assembly

²⁰ http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/report_constitutional_18th_amend_bill2010_020410_.pdf retrieved on 8.10.2017.

Concentration of the study:

Keeping in view the important of this study there are lots of aims of this study but important one is to represent working of Punjab Assembly as easy as I can for the masses and to show the importance of this institution. Moreover, to highlight the impact of the working of the representatives of the people of Punjab.

Methodology:

Analytical and illustrative methodology is being used in this study. Main source in this aspect is proceedings of Punjab Assembly while other sources like research papers, media reports are also utilized in this regard.

Focus of the Study:

Though much objectives are there like to convey to the public the role, importance, formation and overall procedure of the Legislative Assembly. Indispensable concentration is on the formation and working.

Literature Review:

“The Punjab Parliamentarians 1897-2013” throw light on the past of Punjab Assembly, detail of its Ministers, members. Though there is not much detail of political atmosphere, trend of masses but while reading it we can get glimpses of year-wise detail of different Governments.

“Punjab Assembly Decisions 2000-2014” illustrate constitutional development of the said period. It contained the decision of the Chair i.e. Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Presiding Officers etc. of Punjab Assembly.

Prof. Muhammad Siddique Qureshi in his work “Political Culture in Pakistan” underscore the culture and trends of politics in our country and express his views about surveillance of it. Landlords, engineered elections, influence of religion, mess up with

democracy was highlighted in different chapters and review of the politics of main politicians was also described.

Chapterization :

Introduction:

Characteristics of the research work and a plan to fulfill the objectives of this research is its part.

1. Formation and Working:

It deals with political atmosphere of 2008-13. Background, formation and working of this institution was briefly described and attempted to describe the whole in simplicity.

2. Questions:

It transacts with the important part of Assembly proceedings i.e. Questions. Important Questions and participation of the members were described.

3. Public Accounts Committee:

How important is this Committee and how it works was illustrated keeping in view the period.

4. Privilege Motions, Adjournment Motions and Legislation:

Here try to explain about Privilege Motions, Adjournment Motions and Legislative process, its procedure and working.

Conclusion:

After all working the result on which I reach is depicted here

Chapter 1

FORMATION AND WORKING OF ASSEMBLY

Formaion of the Assembly

Background:

Political constancy is the main need for the acquisition of building a great nation. The stableness in political scenario is important to modernizing the state. It is the misfortune (bad luck) of political system in Pakistan that it went through fluctuations and changes in its short democratic period.²¹ Cope of 1999 by Musharaf which removed the elected Govt. of Nawaz Sharif and end result of that cope was that a political Government was formed under the umbrella of dictatorship in the election of 2002. Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi who was Speaker of Punjab Assembly when the assemblies were dissolved by Musharaf became Chief Minister of the Punjab. There was rift between Pervez Elahi and Nawaz on several issues but main rift came in 1997, after Nawaz achieved a tremendous victory in Punjab during the year 1997. Pervaiz had been promised the post of Chief Minister in return for a big contribution in the election campaign but later Elahi was made Speaker while Shehbaz gained the post of Chief Minister.

During Musharaf regime democratic Pakistan was changed over into a dictatorship where one man was the decision making authority. Parliament was considered to be the rubber stamp during Musharaf period. Right to dismiss elected assemblies was in the hands of President. PML was the ruling was ruling party on whose shoulder was the hand of dictator²².

²¹ Muhammad Siddique Qureshi, *Political Culture in Pakistan* (Islamabad: Dost Publications, 2002), 5.

²² Pervez Musharraf, *In the Line of Fire: A Memoir* (London: Simon & ShusterUK Ltd., 2006), 164-180.

Ch. Pervez Elahi was the Chief Minister of Punjab Government and Cabinet of Punjab was like a puppet in the hands of Musharaf. Ruling Party PML often publicly describe its favoritism towards Musharaf and they openly said that they will elect Musharaf as President with uniform for ten times.

Main projects of Ch. Pervez Elahi as Chief Minister Punjab was Rescue 1122, Education Policy and special importance was given to Special Education while Special Education Department was set up on 1st October 2003, Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation was introduced first time in the province. An individual Department of Information Technology in the Province of Punjab was set up. Hunermand Punjab Programme²³ was newly introduced and a new Department for the training of Government Officers/Officials was established on 12.7.2002 with the name of Management and Professional Development Department by upgrading Punjab Institute of Human Resource Development.

General Elections of 2008:

General Elections dated 18 February 2008 were undoubtedly amongst the most tumultuous, even by Pakistani standards.²⁴ There were at least 25 suicide attacks in the tenure of Bibi's visit to Pakistan²⁵ and the polling day February 18, 2008. Benazir returned amid rumors that PPP had struck a deal with the dictator which is supported by world powers.²⁶ Pak Army was at the back seat surrounded by pointing fingers. A parliament whose term was to expire in about five weeks time elected General Musharaf as President.

²³ <http://pmlachievements.blogspot.com/> retrieved on 16.5.2017.

²⁴ *Dawn*, April 16, 2013

²⁵ Heraldo Munoz, *Getting Away with Murder: Benazir Bhutto's Assassination and the Politics of Pakistan* (New York City: W.W.Norton, 2013), 26.

²⁶ *Ibid*, 31.

Return of Benazir Bhutto paved the way for Nawaz Shrif²⁷. It was an amazing fact that in General Elections 2008 PPP, PML(N) and PML each polled about six million votes each while most seats in the Punjab were won by PML(N). Dismissing Chief Justice Iftikhar in March 2007 was the biggest mistake of Pervez Musharaf who was unable to settle it down.²⁸

After the expiry of 14th Assembly new elections were announced to run the Governments of National and Provincial level smoothly. Many political parties participated in the election campaign. About all political leaders with important personalities take part in the campaign to support the candidates of their party. Biradri & Cast Culture played a pivotal role in the election campaign. Private channels / media were much active²⁹. The comments on various aspects of elections in Pakistan, editorials and articles got momentum with the announcement of schedule on 29th November 2007.³⁰

Some of the main findings of Election Observation Teams are as under:-

- Polling staff was better trained
- Election Day management was at acceptable level.
- New electoral commodities were appreciated
- Use of I.T applications, web-based voter's list and polling scheme was hailed by the stake holders.
- Polling agents of the parties were not well organized and mostly appointed at the last moment.
- The media played a very vital role and the coverage was extensive and in-depth.

²⁷ V.Y. Belokrenitsky and V.N. Moskalenko, *A Political History of Pakistan: 1947-2007* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2013), 405-406.

²⁸ James J. Hekman, Robert L.Nelson and Lee Cabatingan, *Global Perspectives on the Rule of Law* (New York: Routledge 2010), 186-187.

²⁹ <https://www.dawn.com/news/802815> retrieved on 2.2.2017.

³⁰ Report General Elections 2008 (Vol.I) (Islamabad: Election Commission of Pakistan, 2008), 187.

- The variety of channels provided the public an opportunity to follow the results without time lag.
- Support extended to Government candidates through use of Local Government influence and Government funds.³¹

Many political parties take part in the General Elections of 2008 but according to the election results PML(N), PPPP and PML were the main parties. Highest figures of votes were achieved by PML(N) followed by PML and PPP³². Due to death of five contesting candidates in the following constituencies seats were left vacant during the Elections of 2008:-

- PP-99 (Gujranwala-IX)
- PP-70 (Faisalabad-XX)
- PP-141 (Lahore-V)
- PP-171 (Nankana Sahib-II)
- PP-154 (Lahore-XVIII)³³

The elections both to National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies were held simultaneously.³⁴

Table: Punjab Elections

S.No.	Category	Figures
1	Number of Seats	292
2	Registered Voters	44485896
3	No. of Polling Stations	36598
4	No. of Polling Booths	95735

Source: Report of Election Commission Volume-I

³¹ Ibid., 182-183

³² *Pakistan's General Elections 2008* (Pakistan Study Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore, 2008), 186-295.

³³ Report General Elections 2008 (Vol.I) (Islamabad: Election Commission of Pakistan, 2008), 32

³⁴ <http://beyondthehorizon.com.pk/history-elections-pakistan/> retrieved on 3.10.2017.

Table: Composition of Punjab Assembly³⁵

S.No.	Category	Number of Seats
1	General Seats	297
2	Seats reserved for non-Muslims	8
3	Seats reserved for women	66 ³⁶

Source: The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.

After the General Elections of 2008 PML(N), PPPP and PML were the foremost parties in the Provincial Assembly³⁷. 4466 candidates were nominated, 353 nominations were rejected by the R.Os. Valid nominated candidates were 4118 after disposal of appeals. There were 1807 candidates who withdrew their candidature. 20 retired from the contest so there were 2291 total contesting candidates in Punjab.

Table: Vote obtained by the main Political Parties

S.No.	Constituency	PMLN	PPPP	PML
1	PP 1 to 23	738803	565431	581542
2	PP 24 to 50	594918	327042	416508
3	PP 51 to 78	524106	628310	518038
4	PP 79 to 106	775831	444056	256729
5	PP 108 to 135	667118	550479	758120
6	PP136 to 167	827283	426379	285947
7	PP 168 to 197	530026	517168	588330
8	PP 198 to 226	327883	719999	712456
9	PP 227 to 255	347618	487929	561621
10	PP 256 to 283	356216	546389	675291

³⁵ The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, (Islamabad: National Assembly of Pakistan, 2012, 59.

³⁶ *Pakistan's General Elections 2008* (Pakistan Study Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore, 2008), 298-299.

³⁷ https://www.ecp.gov.pk/Documents/General%20Elections%202008/Results/PA_turnout.pdf retrieved on 22.10.2017.

11	PP 284 to 297	106673	320111	230818
	Total:	5796475	5533293	5585400

These figures show that in the northern and central Punjab (i.e. Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Jhelum, Sargodha, Bhakkar, Faisalabad, Lahore etc.) PML(N) was favorite and showed majority in getting vote while in southern Districts like Multan, Vehari, Okara, Lodhran, Khanewal, Rajanpur, Rahimyar Khan, Bahawalnagar and Bahawalpur PPPP and PML got majority votes in the election of Provincial Assembly.

PML(N) won 171 seats (138 general, 29 women, 4 non-Muslims), PPPP got 106 seats (85 general, 29 women, 2 non-Muslims) and PML gained 81 seats (63 general, 16 women and 2 non-Muslims) in the Punjab Assembly.

Table: Party Position in the Punjab Assembly

Sr. No.	Name of Party	General	Women	Non-Muslims	Total
1	PML(N)	138	29	4	171
2	PPPP	85	19	2	106
3	PML	63	16	2	81
4	PML(F)	2	1	-	3
5	MMA	2	-	-	2
6	PML(Z)	1	-	-	1
7	Independent	5	-	-	5
	Total:	296	65	8	369

Table: Women elected on General Seats

S. No.	Name	Constituency	Party Affiliation
1	Mrs. Zill-e-Huma	PP-8	PMLN
2	Mrs. Iffat Liaqat Ali Khan	PP-20	PMLN
3	Mrs Shazadi Umarzadi Tiwana	PP-38	PMLN
4	Mrs. Neelam Jabbar Chaudhry	PP-86	PPPP
5	Mrs. Nazia Raheel	PP-88	PMLN
6	Mrs. Shazia Ashfaq Mattu	PP-95	PMLN
7	Mrs Samina Waseem Butt	PP-135	PMLN
8	Mrs. Robina Shaheen Wattoo	PP-188	Independent

In the Assembly eight female members who were elected from the general seats, most of them relate to the PMLN, one was elected on the PPPP ticket and one became member independently.

Election of Speaker:

Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan had been elected unopposed on 11.4.2008.

Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan belongs to the family of politicians. Son of Rana Phool Khan who remained Member Provincial Assembly (MPA) for six times. He also performed as Minister in the Provincial Cabinet. His two cousins served as member National Assembly. Before holding the post of Speaker, he served as Minister Livestock & Dairy Development, Forest, Wildlife, Fisheries & Tourism. Rana Iqbal Khan was chosen on international forum as member of the executive committee of Commonwealth in 2011 for three years period. Before starting political carrier he served as professional lawyer. He started his political career as Markaz Council U.C Phool Nagar.

Election of Deputy Speaker

Rana Mashhood Ahmad Khan had been elected un-opposed as Deputy Speaker on 11.4.2008. Basically Rana Mashhod Ahmad Khan is a lawyer became politician.

Election of 1st Chief Minister:

After election and observance of oath taking of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, session was invited by Governor on 12 April 2008 for the election of Chief Minister Punjab.

On the day of election Sardar Dost Muhammad Khosa, MPA was the only candidate for the seat of Chief Minister Punjab. So he was elected Chief Minister and secured 263 votes. Dost Muhammad Khosa belong to a renowned political family of Southern Punjab. His father Sardar Zulfiqar Ali Khosa is a senior politician and a former Governor of Punjab. Before holding the post of Chief Minister Dost Khosa served as a U.C Nazim of Churratta, also served as Naib District Nazim of D.G. Khan.

Election of 2nd Chief Minister:

From the first day of holding the post of Chief Minister by Sardar Dost Muhammad Khosa it was crystal clear that Governing party will bring Mr Shehbaz Sharif as Chief Minister when he will win the election. So after winning the seats uncontested from Bhakkar and Rawalpindi, Shehbaz Sharif retained the post of MPA from Bhakkar i.e. PP-48 and elected as Chief Minister of Punjab on 8 June 2008³⁸. Shehbaz Sharif secured 265 votes out of 371 member's house and became the 21st Chief Minister of the Punjab.

Shehbaz Sharif basically a member of renowned political and Industrialist Sharif family. Fourth time member of Assembly and became Chief Minister unopposed. This

³⁸ *Pakistan's General Elections 2008* (Pakistan Study Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore, 2008), 414.

was his second term as Chief Minister. First he was removed by Musharraf regime. This time he was toppled when Governor Rule was imposed by President Zardari due to Supreme Court's decision of disqualification of Sharif brothers. Sharif brothers were exonerated when P.M Yousaf Raza Gillani reinstated the Judiciary after famous long march.

Governor Raj:

While Legislative Assembly of the Punjab was going smoothly there came a hurdle when Supreme Court in its decision disqualified the Sharif brothers. Keeping in view the decision of the apex court President Asif Zardari enforced Governor Raj on February 25 2009 in Punjab for two months period. Governor Raj was removed on April 2, 2009 when Judiciary was reinstated.

Separation of Coalition:

After General Elections 2008 Coalition Government of PPPP and PMLN was going smoothly but first PML parts its ways from PPPP in centre and on 25 February 2011 Nawaz Sharif excluded PPPP from Punjab Provincial Government. Reason behind this move was that in January PMLN made 11 demands which included investigation in corruption scandals, set up of independent election body. Corruption charges basically linked to President Zardari. Federal Government was given 45 days to act on the demands of PMLN which expired and PMLN separated its ways in Punjab.

Long March 2009:

Before the General Elections 2008 PMLN announced its manifesto through its Chief Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. One of the main point in the manifesto was restoration of Judiciary.

With its manifesto PMLN came to the election 2008 to get the vote of masses and after becoming second largest party in the general elections and gaining majority in the province of Punjab it was crystal clear that PLN will implement its slogans. Lawyers Associations and some other opposition parties like Jamat-e-Islami and Tehreek-i-Insaaf were among the supporters. But main were the Lawyer Associations and PMLN.

Government of the Punjab announced full support for Long March. Lawyers announced the date of Long March and Dharna i.e. 15 March 2008.

Background of this movement starts from Musharaf tenure on 3 November 2007 emergency rule was imposed and judges of the apex court were sacked by Musharaf. After the 2008 election PMLN Chief met Zardari for repeated time and tried to settle the issue. There came a famous Bhurban/Murree accord. But PPPP in the leadership of Zardari was unwilling to restore quickly but on the other hand PPP don't want to lose its main ally and coalition partner. So PPPP just want status quo i.e. to keep the situation in the same position. But PMLN committee with the issue and want to implements its slogan of the general elections.

Current dilemma is reported to have been sparked by the disqualification orders of Sharif brothers by the Supreme Court which resulted in President Zardari's enforcing Governor Rule on February 25, 2009 in Punjab for two months. PMLN's decision to march against Federal PPP Government who was a coalition partner in Punjab too was unprecedented step in the political history of Pakistan. It was considered publicly that enforcement of Governor Raj was to stop Long March. Despite rumors from some sections that Nawaz Sharif will not get out and lead the Long March, PML(N) leader Nawaz Sharif lead the Long March. PPPP and especially President Zardari was unable to

handle this situation and Government of Yousaf Raza Gillani in the early morning re-instate in an emergency Press Conference.

This was the victory of PMLN and Lawyers over PPPP Government and a new trend was set by reinstating Chief Justice.

Working of the Assembly

Historically, the Assembly's particular function boosted from its representative nature, its Members having been directly elected by the people of the province since British Era.

The Government is the party that enjoys the support and confidence of the majority members of Legislative Assembly; Bills to impose taxes or spend public money i.e. Money bills may only be authored in the Legislative Assembly.

There are four functions of the Legislative Assembly i.e.: (1) to represent the people; (2) to shape the administrative Government for the province; (3) to legislate; (4) and to endorse the Government's request for money.

1. Representing the People:

The Legislative Assembly is comprised by representatives elected by the public. The province is separated into three hundred and seventy one (371) constituencies with one member representing each constituency. Elections must be held every five years. Term of the Members of the Assembly is five year term under a system of ballot vote within each constituency.

The dominant Members elected to the Legislative Assembly are members of the key political parties. There have been a figure of Independent Members elected to the

Assembly in later years and there are representatives of minor parties too in the Assembly (i.e. PML(Z)). Members of parties vote along party lines unless the matter being voted upon is one which the parties allow Members to vote according to their consciences.

Members of the Assembly are elected to represent their electorates and are able to bring up issues of anxiety to their constituency and community.

2. Formation of Executive Government for the Province:

The leader of the party or parties which control a majority in the Legislative Assembly is commissioned by the Governor to shape a Government.

The Ministry comprises Members of legislature chosen from the party or parties commanding a majority in the Legislative Assembly. Thus said Executive Government remains in office for as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Assembly, from where the Ministers are selected.

3. Legislation:

The Assembly makes laws by considering bills which, if agreed to by the House, are then forwarded for approval to the Governor. Bills are considered after detailed discussion in the House and if further investigation is required, by referral to a committee of the House for inquiry and report.

The Legislative Assembly, as the seat of Government, is the House where money bills may be introduced. Whereas the majority of legislation presented into the Legislative Assembly is brought in by Ministers, all Members of the Legislative Assembly can introduce legislation. Bills introduced by Members who are not Ministers are considered as "Private Members' Bills".

4. Approval of the Government's request for money:

One of the basic roles of Assembly is to give sanction to the appropriation of monies. The Government must initiate any legislation appropriating money for expenses such as the annual Provincial Budget, or legislation imposing new taxes or levies, in the Legislative Assembly. As the seat of Government, the Legislative Assembly is able to give approval for any legislation appropriating money for the "ordinary annual services of Government".

5. Other Roles:

Other roles that the Legislative Assembly has are to examine the activity of the Government and keep it answerable to the people of the province, and advising Government on public policy. Overseeing is an important role of the legislature. To analyze the actions of administrative organs of Government.

The Legislative Assembly does this by:

- Discussion of motions and bills;
- Asking questions;
- Moving motions raising concerns or expressing opinions;
- Raising matters of public importance;
- Establishing committees to fine out and report on matters;
- Lodging petitions;
- Requiring reports to be presented to it, such as annual reports of Government agencies and departments; and
- Accountability of Public Accounts Committees

IMPORTANT TERMS

Summoning:

To call or to invite. The Governor of the Province may from time to time summon the Provincial Assembly at the specific place and time and prorogue the same. While a notification is to be published mentioning exact location, time and date in this regard.

Agenda:

A list of items to be discussed at a formal/official meeting/sitting of the Assembly

Prorogation:

When a parliamentary session ends this is called prorogation. A notification for the same shall be published

Quorum:

Members less than one fourth of whole members are essential for sitting. When it came to the notice of Speaker that there is no complete quorum, he will postpone the sitting and rang the bell and despite repeated bells and adjournment of the Assembly for fifteen to thirty minutes when there will be no quorum, the Chair shall adjourn the sitting.³⁹

Government Bill

A proper suggestion of a modern law by the Government to consider in the Legislative Assembly is called Government Bill.

³⁹ *Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2016), 7-8.

Bill:

A proposed legislation to be considered by a legislative assembly. This bill became Act when it is passed by the Assembly.

Private Bill:

It's a bill which only affects the benefit of an individual.

Resolution:

An official decision which is being made when an organization has voted about a decision.

Adjournment Motion:

A special procedure in which normal business of the assembly has been set aside to talk about the important nature issue.

Privilege Motion:⁴⁰

When a member undergo that privilege of him or house or any other member has been breached, he will present a motion in this regard which is called Privilege Motion

General Discussion:

A notice given from a Member or a Minister about any situation or policy which is to be discussed by the Assembly.⁴¹

Call Attention Notice:

Matter of public importance relating to law and order may be raised by a member in the Assembly. It is like a question addressing Chief Minister. Days of Monday and Thursday are specific days for it.⁴²

⁴⁰ <http://www.na.gov.pk/en/content.php?id=14> retrieved on 12.6.2017.

⁴¹ *Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2016), 134-135.

Amendment:

For the purpose of amendment in the rule member can give notice for fifteen days. Majority of the members which are present at the moment can approve the leave for the amendment of rules. It is the jurisdiction of the Assembly to proceed directly in the amendment or refer it to the concerned Standing Committee.⁴³

Zero Hour:

To draw the attention of the house on an public issue which is of an urgent nature last half an hour of the sitting shall be used for this purpose. Assembly office shall not deal with more than one notice of this nature for a sitting. In some members opinion main purpose of Zero hour is to stop raising point of order.⁴⁴

Session Detail⁴⁵

Parliamentary Year	Total Sessions	Total Days	Actual Sittings
1 st	12	80	60
2 nd	5	71	53
3 rd	6	101	72
4 th	13	102	72
5 th	9	60	44
Total	45	414	302

Total sessions days were 302 in which mostly sessions were summoned by the Governor i.e. 33 times and Mr Speaker summoned the session 12 times.

⁴² Ibid., 45.

⁴³ *Handbook for Parliamentarians* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2002), 46.

⁴⁴ *Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2016), 75.

⁴⁵ <http://www.pap.gov.pk/ext/verbatim.php?aid=19> retrieved on 22.9.2017.

Chapter 2

QUESTIONS

Divisions of Business

- Business relating to Government
- Business relating to Private members

Now question arose as to what is business relating to Government. It consists of resolutions, bills, adjournment motions, Privilege Motions etc. which is initiated by Ministers.

And on the other hand resolutions, bills, adjournment motions and Privilege Motions bring in by private members called private members business.

QUESTION

A question is that which is asked with the intention to obtain information for the purpose of civic concern and Minister of the concerned department is answerable. In the question hour information provided by the concerned Department was very informative. Some times problems faced by the departments were disclosed while Minister or Parliamentary Secretary answered these questions. There is a branch in the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab specially specially to arrange and get answeres from the departments. This branch is called Question Branch. Member submits their questions in the assembly in written shape after approval these questions were presented in the house after getting concerned information.

In the relating period i.e. 2008-2013 large quantity of questions were asked about diverse departments.

VARIETY OF QUESTION

There are four kinds of questions:

- Starred question
- Un-starred questions
- Supplementary questions
- Short notice questions

STARRED QUESTIONS

Starred question means questions for an oral answer.

UN-STARRED QUESTIONS

Such question of which answer is in written shape

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

When any Minister answered starred question, a MPA could inquire about relevant supplementary questions which may be necessary for the explanation of the answer.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

A speaker with the assent of the concerned Minister may allow a questions to be asked at short notice. When Speaker is satisfied about the public nature burning issue of the short notice question, he may admit the same.

In the concerned period lots of questions were asked relating to different department.

Keeping in view the huge amount of questions about different departments I am discussing here questions relating to some important departments. Here we discuss it in detail:

Department of Health⁴⁶

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Ms Rahila Khadim Hussain	14	Nil
Rai Aslam Khan	2	Nil
Abdul Raof Rana	1	Nil
Asif Mehmood Rana	14	Nil
Babar Hussain Rana	4	Nil
Muhammad Afzal Khan	2	Nil
Muhammad Iqbal Khan	1	Nil
Kashif Rahim Khan	2	Nil
Ms Riffat Sultana	2	Nil
Ms Sajida Mir	3	1
Ms Sakina Shaheen	2	Nil
Ms Samia Amjad	18	Nil
Ms Samina Khawar Hayat	8	Nil
Ms Samina Naveed	13	Nil
Atif Hussain Mazari	2	Nil
Fateh Muhammad Buzdar	1	Nil
Khalid Saleem Bhatti	15	Nil
Ms Semal Kamran	12	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	3	Nil
Shahjahan Ahmed Bhatti	2	Nil
Ms Umarzadi Tiwana Shehzadi	2	Nil
Shehriar Riyaz	1	Nil
Sheikh Ala-ud-Din	6	Nil
Shair Ali Khan	5	Nil
Syed Hasan Murtaza	4	Nil
Syed Zaaam Qadri	1	Nil
Ms Bushra Naawaz Gardezi	3	Nil

⁴⁶ Provincial Assembly Punjab Debates 2008-13, Vols. 8, 10, 11, 14,, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 32, 33, 39, 42, 43.

Tahir Ahmad Sindho	2	Nil
Tallat Yaqoob	3	Nil
Waseem Qadir	5	Nil
Ms Zamord Yasmen Rana	1	Nil
Ms Zobia Rubab Malik	11	Nil
Zulfaqar Ali	6	Nil
Ch Shehbaz Ahmad	1	Nil
Ch Tahir Mahmood Hindli Advocate	4	Nil
Ms Deeba Mirza	2	Nil
Eng. Qamar ul Islam	9	Nil
Ms Ghazala Rana	3	Nil
Javed Hassan Gujjar	1	Nil
Joil Amer Sahotra	2	Nil
Ms Khadeja Umar	11	Nil
Kh. Imran Nazir	1	Nil
Kh. Muhammad Islam	12	Nil
Ms Maizaa Hamees	6	Nil
Maj (Retd.) Zulfiqaar Ali Gondal	2	Nil
Ms Majida Zaidi	2	Nil
Syed Ahmad Mahmood Makhdoom	2	5
Jalal-ud-Din Dhakko	1	Nil
Malik Muhammad Amir Dogar	6	Nil
Malik Muhammad abbas Ran	2	Nil
Muhammad Waras Kallo	1	Nil
Mahar Sultan Sikanadar Bhaarwana	1	Nil
Naseer Ahmad Mian	5	Nil
Shafi Muhammad Mian	8	Nil

Mian Tariq Mahmood	1	Nil
Muhammad Afzal	4	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chauhan	10	Nil
Muhammad Hafeez Akhter Ch.	4	Nil
Muhammad Mohsin Khan Laghari	Nil	1
Naeem Akhter Khan Bhabbha	2	Nil
Muhammad Naved Anjum	24	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	13	Nil
Tariq Amen Hotayana	2	Nil
Ms Nargas Parvin Awan	3	Nil
Ms Nasem Lodhi	2	Nil
Ms Nazma Jawwad Hashmi	2	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasir Sheikh	24	Nil
Abdul Wahid Ch.	7	Nil
Ms Ayesha Javed	2	Nil
Alhaj Muhammad Ilyas Chinnioti	1	Nil
Ali Haider Noor Khan Niazi	5	Nil
Ms Amina Ullfat	11	Nil
Ms Anila Akhter Ch.	2	Nil
Ms Anjum Safdar	5	Nil
Ms Arifa Khalid Pervaiz	17	Nil
Asif Bashir Bhaggat	2	Nil
Ch Aamir Sultan Cheema	9	Nil
Ch Abdullah Yousaf Warraitch	1	Nil
Ch Ali Asghar Munda	2	Nil
Ch Irfan-ud-Din	1	Nil
Javed Ahmed Ch. Advocate	3	1
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	14	Nil

Ch Muhammad Zaheer-ud-Din	4	Nil
Ch. Moonas Elahi	1	Nil
Total		439

Sources: Assembly Debates

This Department comprises of lot of attached bodies/autonomous bodies like Drug Courts, Punjab Institute of Preventive Ophthalmology Lahore, Nishtar Hospital Multan, BV Hospital Bahawalpur, Lahore General Hospital, Services Hospital Lahore, Faisalabad institute of Cardiology, Pediatric Hospital/Institute Lahore Nursing School-cum-Hostel, Punjab Institute of Cardiology, Ganga Ram Hospital/RJMC Lahore, Punjab Rural Support Program, Model Chest Clinic Lahore, Children Complex Multan, Tuberculosis Sanatorium Sami, Mental Hospital, Bacteriological Laboratory, Food Laboratory, Drug Laboratory, Chief Chemical Examiner Labotary Punjab, Directorate of Nursing Services, Provincial Blood Transfusion, Central Medical EquipmentRepair Workshop Lahore, College of Nursing Punjab, College of Community Medicine Lahore, University of Health Services, Provincial Health Development Centre, Public Health Nursing School, King Edward Medical University Lahore, Medical Stores Depot, General Hospital Services

Above mentioned is the detail of questions relating to Health. Predominantly it include health amenities in the respective areas of the members. About Health many members want to know about different institutions in this department like Hassan Murtaza want to know about institute of Mental Health in the Punjab.⁴⁷ Ms Sajida Mir want to know about the condition of People Pharmacy in Punjab. Syed Ahmad Makhdom as the department about ratio of population on which BHUs/RHCs were established.

⁴⁷ PAP Debates 2008-13, Vols. 14.

Dr. Arifa Khalid want attention of the departmnet on the issue of Thelesimia patiens in Children Hospital, Lahore. Amina Ulfat discusses the issue of Anti Rabies vaccination and ask abou thte steps of departments about the complaints of increase in Private Hospitals fee. Member Naeem Akhtar is concerned about Hakeems in Government Hospitals. Very informative and important questions were raised by Dr Samiya Member. She asked about Blood Trnasfusion Centres. She was concerned about Drug Testing Labs in the Province. Ms Zubia Rubab was worried about condition of machiney in Government Hospitals. Ms Anjum Safdar want attention of the department over the issue of without licence medical stores. Ms Nighat Nasir asked about the number of private hospitals in Lahore. Ms Naveed Anjum want recruitment on merit in Hospitals. One member namely Ashraf Chohan wants to know about number of Private Medical Colleges in Punjb.⁴⁸ One of the important questions was asked from Mr Shafi Muhammad, he want to know about the detail of recycling of used syringes.

Some want to know about the exact figures of the dispensaries in the area, some want specific information about the institutions. It was very informative for the common people. While asking questions in the house member throw light on the problems and it is also helpful for the Department for the improvement of their working.

Some questions were very specific about the number of staff in a Hospital, about the utilization of C.T. Scan Machine, Nurses training, promotion of the staff, information about medical colleges and information about Drug Inspectors.⁴⁹

Department of Home⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Ibid., Vol.23.

⁴⁹ *Dawn*, September 7, 2011.

⁵⁰ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 10, 11, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 32, 40, 41.

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Muhammad Naved Anjum	12	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	7	Nil
Muhammad Yar Hiraaj	3	Nil
Ms Nasim Nasir Khawaja	1	Nil
Ms Nasim Lodhi	2	Nil
Ms Nazma Javad Hashmi	1	2
Ms Nighat Nasir Shaikh	11	Nil
Qaisar Iqbal Sindho	1	Nil
Ms Raheela Khadim Hussain	6	2
Rai Ijaz Hussain	Nil	2
Raja Abdul Hanif Advocate	2	Nil
Raja Hanif Abbassi Advocate	2	2
Rana Asif Mahmood	4	Nil
Rana Babar Hussain	3	Nil
Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan	2	1
Rana Tanver Ahmed Nasir	Nil	1
Rao Kashif Rahem Khan	1	2
Ms Riffat Sultana Daar	Nil	1
Ms Saghira Islaam	2	Nil
Ms Sajjida Meer	Nil	1
Ms Sakina Shaheen	3	Nil
Ms Samina Khawar Hayat	3	2
Sardar Khalid Salim Bhatti	2	Nil
Ms Semal Kamran	5	Nil
Ms Shabena Riyaz	1	Nil
Shafiq Ahmed Gujjar	7	Nil
Ms Shagafta Sheikh	2	Nil
Shahjehan Ahmed Bhatti	3	Nil
Shaukat Aziz Bhati	Nil	1
Shaukat Mehmood Basraa	2	Nil
Sheikh Ala-ud-Din	1	Nil

Sher Ali Khan	3	Nil
Syed Hassan Murtaza	4	Nil
Syeda Bushraa Nawaz Gardezi	11	1
Tahir Ahmad Sindhu	1	Nil
Tahir Iqbal Ch.	1	Nil
Ms Talat Yaqoob	1	1
Ms Ayesha Javed	5	1
Alhaj Muhammad Ilyas Chinioiti	1	2
Ali Haider Noor Khan Niazi	2	Nil
Ms Amina Jahangir	2	Nil
Ms Amina Ulat	8	Nil
Ms Anjam Safdar	2	Nil
Ms Arifa Khalid Pervaiz	4	1
Asif Bashir Bhagghat	1	Nil
Asif Manzor Mohal	4	Nil
Ch Amir Sultan Cheema	9	1
Ch. Abdullah Yousaf Waraitch	1	1
Ch Irfan ud Din	2	Nil
Ch Javed Ahmed Advocate	1	Nil
Ch. Muhammad Arshad	1	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asadullah	4	Nil
Ch Zaheer ud Din Khan	2	Nil
Enr. Qamr ul Islam Raja	3	Nil
Joice Rofin Jlias	Nil	1
Ms Khadija Umar	4	Nil
Khawaja Muhammad Islam	6	Nil
Ms Majida Zaidi	4	Nil
Maj. (Retd.) Adul Rehman Rana	1	Nil
Makhdom Syed Ahmed	2	Nil

Mahmood		
Malik Akhtar Hussain Naol	4	Nil
Malik Jehanzib Waran	5	Nil
Malik Muhammad Amir Dogar	2	Nil
Malik Muhammad Javed Iqbal Awan	1	Nil
Mian Muhammad Aslam Advocate	2	Nil
Mian Naser Ahmad	10	Nil
Mian Shafi Muhammad	3	Nil
Mian Tariq Mahmood	5	Nil
Muhammad Ajmal Asif	2	Nil
Muhammad Ijaz Shaffi	3	Nil
Muhammad Mohsin Khan Laghari	5	Nil
Ms Uzma Zahid Bukhari	3	Nil
Waseem Afzal Gonal	2	Nil
Wasim Qadir	4	Nil
Ch Zaheer ud Din	2	Nil
Ms Zamurd Yasmin Rana	3	1
Zia Ullah Shah	1	Nil
Ms Zobia Rubab Malik	6	Nil
Total		269

This Department owing to its massive structure consists of many attached bodies/autonomous bodies like Crises Management and Control Centre, District Public Safety Commission, Reclamation and Probation Department, Forensic Science Laboratory Punjab, Directorate of Monitoring, Child Protection, Baloch Levy D.G. Khan, Border Military Police D.G. Khan, Border Military Police Rajanpur, Elite Police,

Police Training Institutes, Punjab Constabulary, Qaumi Razakars Organization, Provincial Police, Emergency Services (Rescue 1122).

Lots of important questions were raised by the members in whom essential public issues were advanced. Many members were interested in questions about number of specific cases like theft, rape and dacoity.⁵¹ Syed Ahmad Mahmood want to know about the cases of kidnapping for ransome. Ms Sakeena Shahin want to know the deial of murder cases. Chaudhery Zaheer ud Din wantto know about the registered murder cases. Tariq Mahmood member want information regarding kidnap for ransome cases.⁵² One member Ms Talat wants information regarding the exact number of Women Police Stations in Punjab. Member Ijaz Shafi want attention of the department on the issue of waiting places and Bakhshi Khanaas. Mr Majid want detail of fire works factories in Punjab. Mr Shafique Khan wants to knowabout the steps taken against Afghans residing illegally. Ms Khadeja and other female members were worried about the cases of burning the women.⁵³ Some questions were regarding increase in crime rates in different areas of Punjab. Due to terrorist threats questions were moved to inquire about Bomb Disposal Squad.⁵⁴ Minority member Ms JoiceRofin wants information regarding minority quota in recruitment for police.

Department of Services and General Administration⁵⁵

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Malik Akhter Hussain Naul	1	Nil

⁵¹ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vol. 20.

⁵² *Ibid.*, Vol.23.

⁵³ <http://www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/questions/text/en/2009-02-18.pdf> retrieved on 12.5.2016

⁵⁴ *Dawn*, February 10, 2010.

⁵⁵ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 16, 20, 23, 32, 40, 41, 43.

Muhammad Javaid Iqbal Awan	1	Nil
Mian Naser Ahmad	12	Nil
Mian Tariq Mahmood	5	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chauhan	7	Nil
Muhammad Ijaz Shafi	1	Nil
Muhammad Hafeez Akhter Ch.	1	Nil
Muhammad Mohsin Khan Laghari	4	Nil
Muhammad Mueen watto	1	Nil
Muhammad Naveed Anjum	11	Nil
Muhammad Yar Hiraj	2	Nil
Nasim Nasir Khwaja	1	Nil
Nasim Lodhi	2	Nil
Nighat Nasir Sheikh	3	Nil
Qaiser Iqbal Sindho	1	Nil
Rahila Khadim Hussain	2	Nil
Rana Asif Mahmood	3	Nil
Rana Babar Hussain	3	Nil
Rana Munawar Hussain	1	Nil
Kashif Rahim Khan Rao	1	Nil
Ms Saghira Islam	1	Nil
Ms Sajida Mir	5	Nil
Ms Samena Amjad	14	Nil
Ms Samina Naved	2	Nil
Khalid Salem Bhatti	6	Nil
Ms Semal Kamran	7	Nil
Ms Shabena Riyaz	2	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	1	Nil
Shahjahan Ahmad Bhatti	2	Nil
Sheikh Ala ud Din	3	Nil
Ms Shamsa Gauhar	4	Nil
Shoukat Mehmood Basra	4	Nil
Shahriar Riaz	1	Nil

Sh Ala ud Din	4	Nil
Syed Hasan Murtaza	11	Nil
Tahir Iqbal Ch	1	Nil
Ayesha Javaid	1	Nil
Amina Ulfat	5	Nil
Asif Bashir Bhaget	1	Nil
Ch Abdullah Yousaf Waraitch	1	Nil
Ch Ihsan ul Haq Ahsen Nolatia	2	Nil
Ch Javed Ahmed Advocate	1	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	8	1
Ch Muhamma Tariq Gujar	1	Nil
Ch. Zaheer ud Din	6	Nil
Col (Retd.) Naved iqbal Sajid	1	Nil
Ijaz Ahmed Kaahloon	6	Nil
Engr. Javaid Akbar Dhilon	1	Nil
Engr. Qamar ul Islam Raja	5	Nil
Engr. Shehzad Ilahi	1	Nil
Ms Faiza Ahmad Malik	2	Nil
Muhammad Ishaque	2	Nil
Javaid Hassan Gujjar	1	Nil
Jaoil Aamir Sahotra	1	Nil
Kh. Muhammad Islam	2	Nil
Ms Majida Zaidi	1	Nil
Ms Tallat Yaqub	1	Nil
Tariq Mahmood Bajwa	1	Nil
Wasim Afzal Gondal	2	Nil
Zobia Robab Malik	8	Nil
Zulfiqar Ali	2	Nil
Total		195

This department consists lots of attached bodies i.e. Public Service Commission, Interprovincial Coordination Wing, Director General Protocol, Punjab Services Tribunal,

Chief Minister Inspection Team, Provincial Ombudsman, Public Policy and Change Management Wing, VIP Flight Maintenance Operation Cell, Anti Corruption Establishment, Special Judget Anti Corruption Courts, Official Language Committee, Group Insurance, Welfare Wing, Punjab Governments Servants Housing Foundation and Services and General Administration.

Many questions were raised by members in public interest. Most common questions were regarding detail of allotment policy in Government residential colonies, information about the working of Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation. Members like Samina Naveed asked about deputation policy. Some informative questions were raise dby Dr. Samia Amjad regarding posting/transfer policy of officers, detail of PPSC reports.⁵⁶ Issue of out of turn allotment of Government residences were raised by Ms Rahela Khadem. Ch Aamar Sultan Chema point out the issue of daily wager employees of the department. Ms Zubia Rabab asked for information regarding applications for financial assistance, scholarships and marriage grant. Enginer Qamar ul Islam want better use of extra land of Governor House through question.⁵⁷ Muhammad Yar Haraj and Ch Tariq want information about Task Forces in Punjab. Again minority MPA Ms Joil Aamir questioned about information regarding minority quota in Government service.

Department of Livestock and Dairy Development⁵⁸

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Mian Naser Ahmad	5	Nil
Mian Shafi Muhammad	2	Nil

⁵⁶ Ibid., Vol. 23.

⁵⁷ *The Nation*, March, 3, 2009.

⁵⁸ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 30, 31, 43.

Muhammad Ashraf Chauhan	2	Nil
Muhammad Khan Laghari	1	Nil
Muhammad Mohsin Khan Laghari	6	Nil
Muhammad Naved Anjam	11	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	2	Nil
Muhammad Tariq Amin Hotyana	1	Nil
Muhammad Yar Hiraj	1	2
Ms Nargis Faiz Malik	6	Nil
Ms Nargis Perven Awan	4	Nil
Ms Nasim Nasir Khwaja	1	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasir Sheikh	7	Nil
Ms Rahila Khadim Hussain	3	Nil
Rana Asif Mahmood	7	Nil
Rana Afzal Khan	1	1
Rana Munawar Hussain	4	Nil
Ms Saghira Islam	2	Nil
Ms Sajida Mir	3	Nil
Ms Samia Amjad	12	Nil
Ms Samina Khawar	1	Nil
Ms Samena Naveed	1	Nil
Sardar Amir Talal Gupaang	1	Nil
Sardar Atif Hussain Mazari	1	Nil
Khalid Salim Bhatti	6	Nil
Ms Semal Kamran	10	Nil
Ms Shabena Riyaz	4	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	2	Nil
Ms Shahjahan Ahmed Bhati	4	Nil
Shehzad Rasul Khan	1	Nil
Sh Ala ud Din	5	Nil
Shamila Aslam	2	Nil
Shaukat Aziz Bhatti	2	Nil

Shaukat Mehmod Basra	3	Nil
Shehzaid Umarzaid Tiwaana	1	Nil
Sher Ali Khan	6	Nil
Hasan Murtaza Syed	2	Nil
Ms Bushra Nawaz Gardaizi Syeda	1	Nil
Abdul Walid Ch	1	Nil
Ms Afshan Faroq	1	Nil
Ms Aisha Javaid	4	Nil
Ali Haider Nor Khan Niazi	4	Nil
Ms Amina Jahangir	2	Nil
Ms Amina Ulfat	8	Nil
Ms Anila Akhtar Ch	2	Nil
Asif Basher Bhaghat	3	Nil
C Amir Sultan Cheema	4	Nil
Ch Abdullah Yousaf	2	Nil
Ch Ali Asghar manda	2	Nil
Ch Ihsan ul Haq Nolatia	6	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	12	Nil
Ch Tahir Mahmood Hindli Advocate	1	Nil
Ch Zahir ud Din	11	Nil
Ijaz Ahmed Kahloon	4	Nil
Engr. Javaid Akbar Dhiloon	7	Nil
Eng. Qamar ul Islam	1	Nil
Ms Faiza Ahmad	2	Nil
Hafiz Qamar Hayaat Kathiaa	5	Nil
Javaid Hasan Gujjar	1	Nil
Ms Khadija Umar	10	Nil
Khwaja Muhammad Islam	2	Nil
Ms Madjia Zaidi	4	Nil
Maik Jahanzaib Warn	1	Nil

Khuram Ali Khan	1	Nil
Muhammad Javaid Awan	3	Nil
Ms Zobia Rubab malik	11	Nil
Ms Zamurd Yasmen Rana	1	Nil
Ms Uzma Zahid Bukhari	2	Nil
Ms Tallat Yaqob	4	Nil
Tahir Iqbal Ch	2	Nil
TOTAL		259

About this department one of the common questions which many members asked was that they want to know the detail of Veterinary Hospitals/Centres in the specific area.⁵⁹ Some want information about farm which are established for the increase of milk and meat production.

One very informative question was asked by Ms Uzma Zahid Bukhari. Question was “what was the basic purpose to establish Department of Livestock”. In the answer we came to know the main purpose of the department i.e.:⁶⁰

- To fulfil the demand of proper diet of the increase population through Milk, Meat and Eggs.
- Breeding of the high quality animals on Government Farms.
- Treatment of ill animals
- Technical consultancy of farmers
- Provision of medical facility to the animals on the doorstep of animal growers.

Dr Zamur Yasmin brought attention of the House to the issue of supply of dead animals in Lahore.

Department of Transport⁶¹

⁵⁹ Ibid., Vols. 19, 22, 30.

⁶⁰ Ibid., Vol. 30.

⁶¹ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 11, 16, 19, 32, 43.

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Ms Samina Khawar Hayaat	2	Nil
Ms Raheela Khaadim	2	Nil
Waseem Qadir	2	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasir Sheikh	3	Nil
Ms Amina Ulfat	1	Nil
Ms Zobia Rubab Malik	2	Nil
Shafique Ahmad Gujar	1	Nil
Ms Majidaa Zaidi	2	Nil
Muhammad Naved Anjum	2	Nil
Muhammad Ilyas Chinioti	1	Nil
Rana Asif Mahmood	2	Nil
Ms Anjam Safdar	1	Nil
Ms Khadija Umar	2	Nil
Ms Shabina Riyaz	2	Nil
Sheikh Ala ud Din	2	Nil
Shar Ali Khan	2	Nil
Ali Haidar Noor Khan	2	Nil
Engr. Qamar ul Islam	3	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	1	Nil
Dr Muhammad Ashraf Chohaani	2	Nil
Ms Seemul Kamran	1	Nil
Ms Nasim Lodhi	1	Nil
Khawaja Muhammad Islam	1	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	1	Nil
Syed Hassaan Murtazaa	1	Nil
Mian Naser Ahmad	1	Nil
Total	43	

Transport Department is important owing to its services provided to the masses like busses, wagons, road liners and transport addas etc. Many questions were asked by members about this department like Ms Arifa Khalid inquired through question about less number of busses on the route No.33 & 77.⁶² Mian naseer Ahmad asked for information regarding franchise bus service on different routes in Punjab. Mr Shaukat Aziz Bhati want to know the discretionary powers of District Road Transport Authority regarding issuing of route permits. Some members are curious about implementation of fitness certificates. Ms Majida Zaidi and Sheikh Ala ud Din want action against vehicles that are creating pollution. One member wants information about the busses working in coalition with Daewoo Bus Service and Chinese Company.

Department of Zakat and Ushr⁶³

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Ch Zaheer ud Din	3	Nil
Ms Deebea Mirza	1	Nil
Engr. Qamr ul Islam	1	Nil
Joil Aamir Sahotra	1	Nil
Ms Khadeja Umar	6	Nil
Kh Muhammadislam	7	Nil
Ms Maiza Hamed	1	Nil
Maj (Retd) Abdul Rehman Rana	2	Nil
Malik Akhter Hussain Nol	2	Nil
Ms Mehmoda Cheema	1	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chouhan	3	Nil

⁶² *Pakistan Observer*, August 18, 2011.

⁶³ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 8, 9, 16, 25, 32.

Muhammad Mohsin Khan Laghari	1	Nil
Muhammad Naveed Anjam	3	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	1	Nil
Tariq Amen Hotayaana	1	Nil
Ms Nargis Parvern Awan	1	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasir Sheikh	7	Nil
Abdul Wahid Ch	1	Nil
Ms Ayesha Javaid	3	Nil
Ali Haider Noor Khan Niazi	3	Nil
Ms Amina Ulfat	1	Nil
Asif Basher Bhahat	4	Nil
Ch Amir Sultan Chema	1	Nil
Ch Ihsan ul Haq Naulatia	2	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	5	Nil
Ms Rahela Khadim Hussain	1	Nil
Asif Mahmood Rana	1	Nil
Rana Babar Hussain	1	Nil
Muhammad Afzal Khan	4	Nil
Ms Sajeda Mer	1	Nil
Ms Samina Khawar Hayat	2	Nil
Ms Samina Naveed	2	Nil
Sardar Khalid Salim Bhatti	1	Nil
Ms Semal Kamran	5	Nil
Ms Shabena Riyaz	4	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	1	Nil
Shaukat Mahmood Basraa	2	Nil
Syed Hassan Murtaza	2	Nil
Ms Talat Yaqoob	2	Nil
Waseem Qadir	2	Nil
Ms Zubiaa Robab Malik	5	Nil
Total		101

Zakat is an important department to deal with the problems of common people. Mostly members want to know the detail of amount provided to their constituency.⁶⁴ There are lots of students who are getting education from the Zakat funded projects. Members are curious about the education criteria and detail of the institutions under working under Zakat fund. Zobia Rubab member asked about the information regarding Punjab Vocational Training Council and also asked for the information of Education scholarships and Jahez fund. Member Waseem Qadir gave a new idea via question that Government should establish factories from Zakat fund and provide employment to the poor people.⁶⁵ Amina Ulfat want information about treatment of women from Zakat fund who are suffering from breast cancer.

Department of Local Government and Community Development⁶⁶

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Malik Jaahanzaib Waran	2	Nil
Jalal ud din Dhakko	2	Nil
Muhammad Amir Dogar	1	Nil
Muhammad Javaid iqbal Awan	2	Nil
Malak Noshair Langrial	1	Nil
Mahar Ishtiaq Ahmad	2	Nil
Naseer Ahmad Mian	6	Nil
Mian Shafi Muhammad	8	Nil
Tariq Mahmood Mian	10	Nil
Muhammad Ashraaf Chohan	3	Nil
Muhammad Ijaaz Shafi	1	Nil
Muhammad Fiyaz	2	Nil

⁶⁴ *The Nation*, July 8, 2010.

⁶⁵ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vol. 25.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, Vols. 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 23, 30, 31, 32, 43.

Mohsan Khan Laghaari	4	Nil
Muhammad Naved Anjam	14	Nil
Siqlain Anwar Sipra	2	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	6	Nil
Ms Naseem Lodhi	3	Nil
Ms Nazima Jawad Hashme	1	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasar Sh	18	Nil
Ms Rahila Khadam Hussain	20	Nil
Haneef Abasi Advocate	2	Nil
Asif Mahmood Rana	12	Nil
Babaar Hussain Rana	10	Nil
Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan	5	Nil
Kshif Rahem Rao	1	Nil
Ms Riffat Sultaana Daar	1	Nil
Ms Sakeenaa Shaheen	6	Nil
Ms Saamia Amjed	3	Nil
Ms Sameena KhawarHayat	5	Nil
Ms Sameena Naved	5	Nil
Khalid Salim Bhatti Sardar	6	Nil
Ms Seemal Kamran	5	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	1	Nil
Ms Shah Jaahan Bhatti	8	Nil
Shehzaad Rasol Khan	1	Nil
Sh Ala ud Din	3	Nil
Ms Ayesha Javaid	6	Nil
Muhammad Ilyaas Chiniotii Alhaj	5	Nil
Ali Haidar Noor Khan Niazi	2	Nil
Ms Amina Ulfaat	8	Nil
Ms Anjam Safdar	5	Nil
Asaf Manzoor Mohol	1	Nil
Ch Aamir Sultan Chema	2	Nil

Adul Razzal Dhilloon	2	Nil
Adullah Yousuf Waratch Ch	1	Nil
Ch Ali Asghaar Munda	1	Nil
Ch Javaid Ahmed Advocate	10	Nil
Ch Muhammad Arshad	2	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	3	Nil
Ch Tahir Mahmood Hindli	4	Nil
Ch Zahir ud Din	3	Nil
Ms Deba Mirza	3	Nil
Engr. Qamr ul Islaam Raja	3	Nil
Ms Faraah Deba	2	Nil
Iftekhhar Ali	3	Nil
Ms Khadeeja Umar	5	Nil
Khalid Javaid Asgher Gharal	2	Nil
Kh Muhammad Islam	7	Nil
Ms Maeza Hameed	4	Nil
Akhter Hussain Nool	2	Nil
Ms Shmsa Gauhar	1	Nil
Shaukat Aziz Bhatti	1	Nil
Shukat Mehmood Baasraa	2	Nil
Shar Ali Khan	1	Nil
Hassan Murtaza Syed	10	Nil
Bushraa Nawaz Gardaizi Syeda	2	Nil
Ms Tallat yaqoob	1	Nil
Ms Uzmaa Zahid Bokhari	2	Nil
Wasim Afzal Gondaal	1	Nil
Wasim Qadir	9	Nil
Zamord Yasmeen Rana	3	Nil
Ms Zaib Jaffar	2	Nil
Ziaullah Shah	1	Nil
Ms Zobia Rubaab malak	12	Nil
Zulfaqar Ali	2	Nil

Total:	332
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Its attached departments/autonomous bodies/companies comprises Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project, Provincial Directorate, Punjab Local Councils Election Authority, Director of Katchi Abadies, Training Institute Lalamusa and Rural Workshop Programme

Members asked questions about it in detail like Mian Naseer Ahmad is worried about the political affiliation and interference in election of District Nazim, Lahore and ask about the removal of encroachments.⁶⁷ Member Waseem Qadir brought the issue of Cattles in the city through question and want their removal from the city. Most common question was about the construction of roads in the area of members. Amina Ulfat wants detail of action taken by the department on the issue of illegal plazas being erected in the city. Some members asked about the issue of sewerage and water supply in their respective area.

Department of Communications and Works⁶⁸

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Ms Majida Zedi	4	Nil
Malak Akhtar Hussain Mol	3	Nil
Malak Bilal Ahmad	2	Nil
Muhammad Javaid Iqbal Awan	2	Nil
Mahar Ishtiaq Ahmed	3	Nil
Naser Ahmad Mian	8	Nil
Mian Shafi Muhammad	1	Nil
Mian Tariq Mahmood	8	Nil

⁶⁷ Dawn, February 12, 2009.

⁶⁸ PAP Debates 2008-13, Vols. 10, 15, 16, 19, 23, 32, 35, 40.

Muhammad Abbas Ch	1	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chuhan	2	Nil
Ashraaf Khaan Suhna	1	Nil
Mohsin Khan Laghaari	2	Nil
Muhammad Naved Anjam	24	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	8	Nil
Taraq Ameen Hotyana	8	Nil
Muhammad Yar Haraj	3	Nil
Ms Nargas Faez Malak	6	Nil
Ms Nasem Lodhi	1	Nil
Ms Nighet Naasir Sheikh	14	Nil
Qamar Amir Chudhary	2	Nil
Ms Rahila Khaadam Hussain	4	Nil
Rai Aslam Khan	1	Nil
Raja Hanif Abbasi	5	1
Asaf Mahmood Rana	8	Nil
Babar Hussain Rana	4	Nil
Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan	3	Nil
Rana Tanver Nasar	3	Nil
Raoo Kashaf Rahem		Nil
Ms Riffat Sultana Daar	2	Nil
Ms Rubina Shaheen Wattoo	2	Nil
MsSajida Meer	4	Nil
Ms Saamia Amjad	1	Nil
Ms Saamina Khawaar Hayaat	5	Nil
Ms Samena Naveed	5	Nil
Amir Tallal Gupang Sardar	1	Nil
Ataf Hussain Mazaari Sardar	2	Nil
Ch Ali Asghar Munda	2	Nil
Ch Javid Ahmad Advocate	3	1
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	13	Nil
Awais Aslam Midhana	3	Nil

Zaheer ud Din Ch.	3	Nil
Ms Deba Mirza	4	Nil
Ijaz Ahmad Kahloon	2	Nil
Engr. Javaid Akbar Dhillon	1	Nil
Enr. Qamar ul islam Raja	13	Nil
Ms Faiza Ahmad Malak	1	Nil
Hafiz Qamar Hayaat Kathya	1	Nil
Ms Khadeja Umar	5	Nil
Muhammad Islaam Khwaja	12	Nil
Khuram Nawab	1	Nil
Maj (Retd.) Abdul Rahman Rana	2	Nil
Maj (Retd.) Zulfiqar Ali Gondal	2	Nil
Abdul Wahed Ch	3	Nil
Ms Ayesha Javaid	1	Nil
Muhammad Ilyas Chinioti Alhaj	9	Nil
Ali Haidar Noor Khan Niaazi	4	Nil
Ms Amina Ullfat	9	Nil
Ms Anila Akhtar Ch	1	Nil
Ms njum Safdar	3	Nil
Ms Arefa Khalid Pervaiz	3	Nil
Asif Bashir Bhaagit	2	Nil
Ms Asiaf Faroqi	1	Nil
Ch Amir Sultan Chema	13	Nil
Ch Abdullah Yousaf Waraitch	1	Nil
Khalid Salim Bhatti Sardar	7	Nil
Ms Semal Kamran	8	Nil
Ms Shabena Riaz	5	Nil
Shafiq Ahmad Gujar	1	Nil
Ms Shagafta Sheikh	3	Nil
Shah Jahan Bhatti	1	1
Sh Ala uddin	4	Nil
Ms Shamila Aslam	1	Nil

Shukat Aziz Bhati	4	Nil
Shukat Mahmood Basra	2	Nil
Sh. Mumtaaz Ahmad Hashmi	1	Nil
Shar Ali Khan	2	Nil
Hasan Murtaza Syed	16	Nil
Tahar Ahmad Sindho	1	Nil
Tahir Iqbal Ch	2	Nil
Ms Tallat Yaqoob	5	Nil
Taraq Mahmood Sahi	1	Nil
Wasim Qadir	4	Nil
Ms Zamard Yasmeen Rana	2	Nil
Ms Zaib Jaffar	2	Nil
Ms Zobias Rabab	7	Nil
Total	357	

Its attached departments/autonomous bodies/companies comprises Civil Works Chief Engineers, Director Planning & Design, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Director Building Research Station, Lahore, Chief Architect, Maintenance and Repairs, Tools and Plants, Sub.Project Management Unit, Directorate of Bridges, Land Acquisition and Construction Affairs, Road Research and Material Testing, Land Acquisition and Control Officers, Superintending Engineers/Project Director/Project Engineering Cell, Highways, Roads and Bridges,, Building and Structure, Suspense Chief Engineer Building Department. So the questions were relating to these bodies of the department.

Questions were relating to construction of Highways, construction of roads, repair and maintenance of Government Officers/Officials residences. Some members were interested in the issue of Ring Road and want information regarding machines,

vehicles and budget of different loops of the Ring Road.⁶⁹ Muhammad Tariq Amin Hotiyana wanted to know the allocation of amount for the south and north zones. While discussing about this department there came about complaints of poor construction and repair of different roads. Ms Nighat Nasir Sheikh want the answer of the reason of dealying in construction of Lahore-Kasur Road and Ms. Shabeena Riyaz is worried about the poor condition of Ravi Bridge.⁷⁰ Repair and construction of different Government buildings were also discussed.

Department of Education⁷¹

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Ijaz Ahmad Khan	8	Nil
Engr. Javaid Akbar	3	Nil
Engr. Qamar ul Islaam Raaja	21	Nil
Ms Fiza Ahmad Malak	4	Nil
Ms Fozia Bahraam	1	Nil
Ms Ghazaala Raza Raana	2	Nil
Hafiz Muhammad Qamr Hayaat Kathia	1	Nil
Irshaad Ahmad Khan	1	Nil
Javed Hassan Gujjar	1	Nil
Joice Rofin Julious	2	Nil
Ms Khadeja Umar	19	Nil
Khwaja Imran Nazir	2	Nil
Khwaja M. Islam	20	Nil
Ms Lala Muqaddas	2	Nil
Ms Maiza Hamid	3	Nil
Maj. (Retd.) Abdul Rahman	1	Nil

⁶⁹ Ibid., Vols. 16, 32.

⁷⁰ *Pakistan Observer*, January 21, 2011.

⁷¹ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 10, 11, 16, 19, 20, 22, 27, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 43.

Rana		
Maj. (Retd.) Zulfiqar Ali Gondal	1	Nil
Ms Majida Zaidi	4	Nil
Makhdum Syed Ahmad Mahmood	2	Nil
Malak Ahmad Yaar Hanjra	1	Nil
Malak Akhtar Hussain Nol	1	Nil
Malak Bilal Ahmed Kher	1	Nil
Malak Jahanzaib Warn	1	Nil
Malik Muhammad Amir Dogar	2	Nil
Malik Muhammad Javaid Iqbal Awan	3	Nil
Mian Muhammad Shafique	1	Nil
Mian Naseer Ahmad	5	Nil
Mian Shafi Muhammad	15	Nil
Mian Tariq Mehmood	14	Nil
Muhammad Abas Ch	3	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chohan	5	Nil
Muhammad Ijaz Shafi	2	Nil
Muhammad Fayyaz	5	Nil
Muhammad Hafeez Ch	9	Nil
Muhammad Jamil Shah	2	Nil
Rana Abdul Raouf	2	Nil
Rana Asif Mahmood	11	Nil
Rana Babar Hussain	2	Nil
Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan	1	Nil
Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan	1	Nil
Raana Munawar Hussain	2	Nil
Ms Riffat Sultana Daar	2	Nil
Ms Saghira Islam	2	Nil
Ms Saghira Islam	2	Nil

Sahibzadi Nargis Zafar	1	Nil
Sajida Meer	11	Nil
Ms Sakeena Shaheen Khan	1	Nil
Ms Samina Amjad	4	Nil
Ms Samina Khawar Hayat	9	Nil
Ms Samina Naveed	15	Nil
Sardar Amar Tallal Gupang	2	Nil
Atiaf Hussain Khan Mazari	6	Nil
Sardar Fateh MuhammadKhan Bozdar	1	Nil
Sardar Khalid Salim Bhatti	10	Nil
Muhammad Mohsin Laghari	2	Nil
Muhammad Naveed Anjum	34	Nil
Muhammad Safdar Gill	2	Nil
Muhammad Shafiq Khan	14	Nil
Muhammad Tariq Amin Hotyana	6	Nil
Muhammad Yar Haraaj	2	Nil
Nargis Faiz Malak	2	Nil
Nargas Parveen Awan	2	Nil
Nasim Nasir Khwaja	10	Nil
Ms Nasem Lodhi	6	Nil
Nazma Jawad Hashmi	6	Nil
Nighat Nasar Sh	32	Nil
Peer Kashif Ali Chishti	1	Nil
Qamar Amir Ch	4	Nil
Qazi Ahmad Saeed	Nil	1
Rahila Khadim Hussain	30	Nil
Raai Ijaz Hussain	2	Nil
Muhammad Aslam Khan Rai	1	Nil
Raja Haneef Abbasi Advocate	1	2
Ms Semal Kamran	7	Nil

Ms Shaheena Riaz	1	Nil
Ms Shafique Ahmed Gujjar	6	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sh.	4	Nil
Shahjehan Ahmad Bhatti	2	Nil
Ms Shamila Aslam	4	Nil
Ms Shamsa Gohar	4	Nil
Shokat Mahmood Basra	1	Nil
Shehriar Riaz	2	Nil
Sh Ala ud Din	8	Nil
Sh Mumtaz Ahmed Hashmi	1	Nil
Sher Ali Khan	12	Nil
Syed Hassan Murtaza	17	Nil
Zaem Hassan Qadri Syed	1	Nil
Bushra Nawaz Gardezi Syeda	7	Nil
Tahir Iqbal Ch.	2	Nil
Ms Tallat Yaqoob	6	Nil
Ms Uzma Zahid Bukhari	2	Nil
Wasim Qadir	12	Nil
Yahya Gulnawaz	1	Nil
Zaher ud Din Ch.	1	Nil
Zamard Yasmin Rana	1	Nil
Ms Zab Jafar	2	Nil
Ziaullah Shah	1	Nil
Ms Zobia Rabab Malik	27	Nil
Zulfiqar Ali	3	Nil
Abdul Wahed Ch.	2	Nil
Ahmad Ali Tolo	1	Nil
Ayesha Javed	5	Nil
Alhaj Muhammad Ilyas Chinioti	7	Nil
Ali Hader Noor Khan Niazi	1	Nil
Amna Ullfat	7	Nil

Ms Anjum Safdar	8	Nil
Ms Arifa Khalid Pervaiz	8	Nil
Asif Bashir Bhaghat	5	Nil
Ms Asifa Farooqi	1	Nil
Ch. Amir Sultan Chema	25	Nil
Ch Ali Asghar Munda	5	Nil
Irfan ud din Ch	3	Nil
Ch Javaid Ahmad Advocate	Nil	1
Ch. Muhammad Arshad	2	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asadullah	11	Nil
Ch. Tariq Gujjar	1	Nil
Moonis Ilahi Ch.	1	Nil
Shafique Ahmad Gujar	1	Nil
Tahir Mahmud Hindali	6	Nil
Zaheer ud din Ch.	5	Nil
Col (Retd.) Navid Iqbal Sajad	1	Nil
Ms Deba Mirza	1	Nil
Ijaz Ahmad Kahloon	1	Nil
Total	669	

Its attached departments/autonomous bodies/companies comprises Libraries, Directions Colleges, Arts Colleges, Professional Colleges, Inspection Colleges, Professional Technical Universities, General Universities Colleges Institution, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell, Punjab Education Assessment System, Chief Minister Monitoring Force & Cell, Inservice Teachers Training, Elementary Teachers/Training College, Direction (Elementary Education), Direction (Secondary Education), Program (PMIU), Science Education Project, Primary, Secondary Education, Special Education

Department, Directorate of Special Education, School for Handicapped, Literary Department, Sports Department, Directorate General Sports and Punjab Sports Board.⁷²

Most members were curious about the condition of Educational Institutions in their respective constituencies.⁷³ While some particular and information question were also brought before the House like Mian Naseer Ahmad want to know about the number of Syndicate Members of Punjab University, Rana Munawar Ghaus want to know about the detail of High Court Judges who are nominated for the Syndicates in the Universities of the Province. Ms Shagira Islam is curious about the establishment of new universities. Mr Aamir Sultan wants to know about the steps taken by Education Department for the promotion of research work in Punjab University. Mst. Sajida Meer asked about the establishment of Regulatory Authority to check Private Educational Institutions.

Department of Irrigation and Power⁷⁴

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Ms Maisa Hamid	1	Nil
Syad Ahmad Mahmood	1	Nil
Malak Ahmad Khan Lungrial	Nil	2
Malak Ahmad Yar Hanjra	1	Nil
Malak Akhtar Hussain Nol	1	Nil
Bilal Ahmad Khar	1	Nil
Jehanzaib Waran Malik	1	Nil
Malak Muhammad Javaid Iqbal Awan	4	Nil
Mehmooda Chema	1	Nil

⁷² *Dawn*, January 20, 2010.

⁷³ *The News*, September 18, 2009.

⁷⁴ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 11, 19, 21, 26, 43.

Mian Rafique	Nil	3
Muhammad Shafique Mian	1	Nil
Naser Ahmad Mian	1	Nil
Mian Muhammad Shafi	5	Nil
Mian Tariq Mahmood	3	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chohan	5	Nil
Muhammad Ijaz Shafi	Nil	3
Muhammad Hafiz Akhar	1	Nil
Muhammad Mohsan Khan Laghari	2	Nil
Muhammad Naved Anjum	2	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	3	Nil
Muhammad Tariq Amin Hotiana	1	Nil
Ms Nargas Fez	3	Nil
Ms Naseem Lodhi	3	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasar Sh.	8	Nil
Ms Rahila Khadam Hussain	4	Nil
Abdul Rahman Raana	1	Nil
Asif Mahmood Rana	1	Nil
Rana Afzal Khan	2	Nil
Munawar Hussain Rana	2	Nil
Rao Kashif Rahem	Nil	3
Ms Sajida Meer	1	Nil
Ms Samina Khawar Hayat	1	Nil
Aamir Talaal Gopang	1	Nil
Fateh Muhammad Khan Bozdar	1	Nil
Asaf Bashir Bahagat	3	Nil
Ch Aamar Sultan Cheema	10	Nil
Ch Abdullah Yousaf Warrayatch	3	Nil

Ali Asghar Monda	1	Nil
Muhammad Asad Ullah Ch	1	Nil
Tahar Mahmood Hindli Advocate	1	Nil
Chaudhary Zaheer ud Din	3	Nil
Col (Retd.) Naveed Iqbal Sajad	1	Nil
Ijaz Ahmad Kahloon	2	Nil
Engineer Qamar ul Islaam	3	Nil
Ms Fayyiza Malak	1	Nil
Ghulaam Sarwar	1	Nil
Hafi Qamar Hayaat Kathya	2	Nil
Iftikhar Ali	1	Nil
Ms Khadeeja Umar	6	Nil
Muhammad Islam Khwaja	5	Nil
Ch. Abdul Waheed	1	Nil
Ms Aamina Ulfat	1	Nil
Ms Aneela Akhtar Chaudhary	4	Nil
Sardar Kaamil Gujjar	3	Nil
Khalid Saleem Bhatti	5	Nil
Ms Simal Kamraan	5	Nil
Shafique Ahmad Gujjar	1	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	2	Nil
Sheikh Ala ud Din	6	Nil
Shokat Mahmood Basraa	3	Nil
Shahzaadi Umarzadi Tawana	1	Nil
Syed Hasan Murtaza	3	Nil
Bushra Nawaz Gardaizi Syeda	3	Nil
Tahar Ahmad Sindhu	Nil	3
Tahar Iqbal Chaudhary	1	Nil

Talaat Yaqob	3	Nil
Ms Tayeba Zamir	Nil	1
Ms Uzma Zahad Bokhari	3	Nil
Ms Zobiya Robab	8	Nil
Total	187	

Its attached departments/autonomous bodies/companies comprises Engineering Academy, Lahore, Chief Engineer (Water Treaty Implementation Cell), Chief Engineer (Planning and Review), Chasma Right Bank Canal, Canal Irrigation (SR), Research Institute, Drainage, Greater Thal Canal,⁷⁵ Chashma Right Bank Irrigation Project 67 & 68 Stage II, Canal Division, Taunsa Sharif, Canal Irrigation (Executive), Moghalpura Irrigation Workshop, Irrigation Dams, Superintending Engineers, Tubewells, Director Land Reclamation, Water Logging and Salinity Control, Director Design, Chief Engineer (Flood Cell), Director Hydrology, Programme Monitoring & Implementation Unit for Canals Operation and daily Discharge Data, Chashma Right Bank Canal D.G, Khan, Grant in Aid to Rajanpur (Hill Torrents), Grant in Aid to D.G. Khan (Hill Torrents), PWD Secretariat Irrigation and Power Department, Canal Irrigation, Electricity-Hydral and Flood Control.

One of the common questions was number and information about Drains, Canals and Rajbas. Some members want information regarding desilting campaign. While giving answer to a question of Malik Javed Iqal Awan, member, house was informed that Lift Irrigation Scheme had recently been started. Some members like Khawaja Islam want to know about the progress in constructing Small Dams in Punjab. It came to know that Irrigation Research Institute Anarkali, Lahore is performing an important role in this field. Rao Kashif Rahim want to know about a sub-department namely PEDDA and

⁷⁵ *Daily Times*, December 14, 2009.

information regarding financial help of World Bank and Japan Bank. Punjab Irrigation Authority was also discussed on the question of Rana Asif Mahmood. One member is worried about the less water approved by IRSA for Punjab. Provision of water for the irrigation of land in Cholisting was also discussed. While talking about canal irrigation systems incidents of water theft was discussed and preventive measures adopted for it was disclosed.⁷⁶ Some members like Amina Ulfat and Ch Abdullah Yousaf Warraitch asked about the number of employees and funds of Irrigation Workshop Mughalpura, Lahore.

Department of Mines and Minerals⁷⁷

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Alhaf Muhammad Ilyas Chinioti	2	Nil
Ali Haider NoorKhan Niazi	1	Nil
Asif Bashir Bhaghat	3	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	3	Nil
Ch Zaheer ud Din Khan	1	Nil
Muhammad Shafique Khan	1	Ni
Ms Naseem Lodhi	1	Nil
Rana Asif Mahmood	1	Nil
Rana Munawar Hussain	1	Nil
Sardar Khalid Saleem Bhatti	4	Nil
Sheikh Ala ud Din	2	Nil
Sher Ali Khan	1	Nil
Syed Hassan Murtaza	1	Nil
Zobia Rubab Malak	2	Nil

⁷⁶ *Daily Nawa-i-Waqt*, January 15, 2010.

⁷⁷ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 20, 35.

Zulfiqar Ali	1	Nil
Total:	25	

Its attached departments/autonomous bodies/companies comprises Mines Labour Welfare Commissionerate and Headquarters Establishment, Inspectorate of Mines. So the important questions on the issues were reserves of coal and salt in the province,⁷⁸ issue of confirming daily wages, contracts of digging sand. Muhammad Ilyas Chinioti asked about the reserves of Iron in Chiniot. Mostly members want to know about the condition of minerals in their respective area and especially in the whole province.

Department of Industry, Commerce and Investment⁷⁹

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Hafiz Qamar Hayat Kathiya	1	Nil
Ms Khadija Umar	3	Nil
Khwaja Muhammad Islam	7	Nil
Ms Majida Zaidi	2	Nil
Malak Akhtar Hussain Nol	2	Nil
Mahr Ishtiaq Ahmed	1	Nil
Mian Muhammad Shafique	1	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chohan	5	Nil
Muhammad Mohsin Khan Laghari	2	Nil
Muhammad Naveed Anjum	10	Nil
Muhammad Shafeeq Khan	1	Nil
Muhammad Tariq Amin Hotiyana	2	Nil
Ms Nargas Fez Malak	1	Nil
Ms Nasem Lodhi	6	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasar Sheikh	6	Nil

⁷⁸ *Daily Times*, April 5, 2011.

⁷⁹ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vols. 15, 16, 32, 35.

Rai Safdar Abbas Bhatti	1	Nil
Rana Asif Mahmood	5	Nil
Ms Saghira Islam	1	Nil
Ali Haider Noor Khan Niazi	4	Nil
Amjad Ali Mayo	Nil	1
Ms Amina Ulfat	2	Nil
Ms Anila Akhtar Ch	4	Nil
Ms Anjam Safdar	1	Nil
Asaf Bahir Bhaghat	3	Nil
Ch Aamir Sultan Cheema	1	Nil
Ch Ali Asghar Manda	1	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ullah	3	Nil
Ch Muhammad Zaheer ud Din	Nil	1
Ch Zaheer ud Din Khan	3	Nil
Ijaz Ahmad Kahloon	1	Nil
Engr. Qamar ul Islam	6	Nil
Ms Fyeza Ahmad Malik	1	NIL
Ms Sajida Mir	1	Nil
Ms Samia Amjad	2	Nil
Sardar Khalid Saleem Bhatti	8	Nil
Seemal Kamran	9	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	1	Nil
Shahid Mahmood khan	1	Nil
Sher Ali Khan	1	Nil
Syeda Bushra Nawaz Gardezi	1	Nil
Tahir Iqbal Chaudhary	1	Nil
Mr Wasim Qadir	2	Nil
Ms Zobia Rubab Malak	8	Nil
Zulfaqar Ali	1	Nil
Total		126

Its attached departments/autonomous bodies/companies comprises Punjab Prices and Supply Board, Inspectorate of Boilers, Grant in Aid to Punjab Small Industries Corporation, Punjab Industries Estates Development Management Company, Government Press Bahawalpur, Controller Printing and Stationery, Purchase of Stationery Stores and Government Press Lahore.

Many questions were raised by the members. Some asked about detail of companies providing mineral water. Some want information about industrial estates. One of the important subordinate department was TEVTA, so members want information on different aspect of this institution i.e. information about contract servants, detail regarding Chairman of this institution, number of Technical Institutions.⁸⁰ Problems of Consumer Courts were discussed in detail. Food Stamp Scheme was also discussed on the question of Ms Semal Kamraan.

Department of Revenue and Colonies⁸¹

MPA Name	Questions Starred	Questions Unstarred
Ms Majia Zaii	1	Nil
Malik Adil Hussain Utra	1	Nil
Major (Retd.) Abdul Rehman Rana	2	Nil
Malik Bilal Ahmad Kher	1	Nil
Malik Jahanzeb Waran	7	Nil
Malik Muhammad Aamir Dogar	8	Nil
Malik Muhammad Javed Iqbal Awan	1	Nil
Mian Muhammad Kazim Ali		1

⁸⁰ Dawn, February 19, 2011.

⁸¹ PAP Debates 2008-13, Vols. 10, 11, 20, 22, 30, 31, 32, 38, 43.

Pirzada		
Mian Muhammad Naveed Anjum	1	Nil
Mian Naseer Ahmed	17	Nil
Mian Shafi Muhammad	8	Nil
Mian Tariq Mehmood	5	Nil
Muhammad Ajmal Asif	1	Nil
Muhammad Ashraf Chohan	15	Nil
Muhammad Fayyaz	8	Nil
Muhammad Feroz Joiya	2	Nil
Muhammad Hafeez Akhtar Chauhdary	1	Nil
Muhammad Mohsin Khan Leghari	3	Nil
Muhammad Naveed Anjum	17	Nil
Muhammad Shafiq Khan	4	Nil
Muhammad Tariq Amin Hotyana	2	Nil
Muhammad Yar Hiraj	13	Nil
Ms Nargis Faiz Malik	8	Nil
Ms Nasim Lodhi	18	Nil
Ms Nighat Nasir Shaikh	28	Nil
Qamar Aamir Chaudhary	1	Nil
Qazi Ahmad Saeed	Nil	1
Ms Raheela Khadim Hussain	12	Nil
Rai Muhammad Aslam Khan	1	Nil
Rana Asif Mehmood	9	Nil
Rana Babar Hussain	4	Nil
Rana Muhamad Afzal Khan	6	Nil
Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan	1	Nil
Rana Rizvi	2	Nil
Rao Kashif Rahim Khan	2	Nil
Ms Saghira Islam	1	Nil
Abdul Waheed Chaudhry	5	Nil

Ms Aisha Javed	2	Nil
Al-Haj Muhammad Ilyas Chinioti	8	Nil
Ali Haider Noor Khan Niazi	4	Nil
Ms Amna Ulfat	6	Nil
Ms Anela Akhtar Chaudhary	2	Nil
Ms Anjum Safdar	2	Nil
Ms Arifa Khalid Pervez	5	Nil
Asad Ashraf	1	Nil
Asif Bashir Bhaghat	2	Nil
Ch Aamir Sultan Cheema	10	Nil
Ch Ali Asghar Manda	2	Nil
Ch Ehsan-ul-Haq Ahsan Nolatia	2	Nil
Ch Irfan ud Din	4	Nil
Ch Javed Ahmad Advocate	1	Nil
Ch Muhammad Asad Ulah	17	Nil
Ch Muhammad Ayaz	1	Nil
Ch Tahir Mehmood Hundli Advocate	2	Nil
Ch Zaheer ud din	7	Nil
Col (Retd.) Naveed Iqbal Sajid	2	Nil
Ejaz Ahmad Kahloon	8	Nil
Enr. Qamr ul Islam Raja	13	Nil
Ms Faiza Ahmad Malik	5	Nil
Javed Hassan Gujjar	1	Nil
Joel Aamir Sahotra	1	Nil
Ms Khadija Umar	16	Nil
Khalid Javed Asghar Ghurial	3	Nil
Khawaja Muhammad Islam	20	Nil
Ms Maiza Hameed	10	Nil
Maj. (Retd.) Abdul Rehman Rana	Nil	1
Maj (Retd.) Zulfiqar Ali Gonda	2	Nil

Ms Sajida Mir	9	Nil
Ms Samia Amjad	12	Nil
Ms Samina Khawar Hayat	6	Nil
Ms Samina Naveed	4	Nil
Sardar Athar Hassan Khan Gorchani	1	Nil
Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Buzdar	2	Nil
Sardar Kamil Gujjar	8	Nil
Sardar Khalid Saleem Bhatti	18	Nil
Ms Semal Kamran	18	Nil
Ms Shabina Riaz	2	Nil
Shafiq Ahmad Gujjar	3	Nil
Ms Shagufta Sheikh	5	Nil
Shahaan Malik	Nil	2
Shehzad Rasool Khan	3	Nil
Shaukat Mahmood Basra	8	Nil
Sh Ala ud Din	14	Nil
Syed Hassan Murtaza	33	Nil
Syeda Bushra Nawaz Gardezi	4	Nil
Tahir Iqbal Ch.	4	Nil
Ms Talat Yaqoob	3	Nil
Tariq Mehmood Sahi	1	Nil
Ms Uzma Zahid Bukhari	5	Nil
Waseem Qadir	12	Nil
Ms Zobia Rubab malik	11	Nil
Zulfiqar Ali	9	Nil
Total		583

Its attached departments/autonomous bodies/companies include Land Management, Consolidation of Land Holding District, Forest Reserve and Grazing Land, Land Reclamation and Protection, Colonization, Land Record, Tax Management, Board of Revenue, District Administration, Divisional Administration, Circuit House, Relief

Measures, Directorate of Katchi Abadies, Settlement and Rehabilitation Organization, Implementation of Jinah Abadies and Punjb Privatization Board.⁸²

Mostly commonly asked questions relating to this Department was information regarding Government land in Punjab, detail of allotment of Government land to the tenants, current detail of land record in the specific area of the member.⁸³ Some important informative questions were raised from membes like Ms Uzma Zahid and Sardar Khalid Saleem Bhatti asked about the issue of allotment of 12-1/2 Acre land to the Lambardars in Punjab. In answering this question Minister concerned gave very informative answer that how much important is this allotment for Government machinery. Ms Arifa Khalid and Ch Asadullah questions about crises management and preventive measures in emergency situation. Some members want information about the licence issuance authority of Stamp papers selling. Ms Sajida Mir want information regarding Ghori Paal Scheme of the Department. Sheikh Ala-ud-Din and Shaukat Basra questioned about possession of land mafia on Government land in Mauza Harbanspura, Lahore. Some want to know about the procedure of appointing Lambardars.⁸⁴ Few members want to know about the compensation given to the flood affectees in the specific districts.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Parliamentary year	Notices	Admited	Disallowed	Answered
1 st	3214	2733	481	1002
2 nd	3406	2806	600	1468
3 rd	2315	1943	372	1735
4 th	3041	2837	204	1897
5 th	817	646	171	893
Total	12793	10965	1828	6995

Source: Assembly Debates

⁸² <http://www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/downloads/pac-reports/pac2010-2011.pdf> retrieved on 12.10.2017.

⁸³ <http://www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/questions/text/en/2009-02-02.pdf> retrieved on 7.10.2017.

⁸⁴ <http://www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/questions/text/en/2010-10-05.pdf> retrieved on 10.5.2017.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Parliamentary year	Notices	Admitted	Disallowed	Answered
1 st	157	134	23	29
2 nd	46	28	18	9
3 rd	51	41	10	22
4 th	22	18	4	95
5 th	12	12	Nil	Nil
Total	288	233	55	155

Source: Assembly Debates

To analyse the questions here we discuss over all detail of mostly discussed and less discussed departments in the question i.e.

Department with the Highest number of Questions

S.No.	Name of thee Department	Total Questions
1	Education	669
2	Board of Revenue	583
3	Health	439
4	Housing Urban Development and Public Helath Engineering	353
5	Livestock and Dairy Development	259
6	Home Department	269

Source: Assembly Debates

Department with the Least number of Questions

S.No.	Name of te Department	Total Questions
1	Information Technology	1
2	Law & Parliamentary Affairs	3
3	Public Prosecution	5

Source: Assembly Debates

So while going through the questions in the tenure some department were very important for the members and they frequently asked questions about these departments like Education, Board of Revenue, Health and Housing Urban Development and Public Health Engineering Departments. This indicates that public related issues and problems

were there and on the other hand member on the behalf of the masses want to know the working and procedure of the departments.

Keeping in view the debates and other data it came to notice that Mst Nighar Nasir Sheikh, Mr Naved Anjum, Ms Zobia Rubab and Chaudhary Asad Ullah remained up in asking questions. They frequently and in the huge quantity asked question about different departments. While on the other hand there were some members who were not active and asked few questions in this tenure those contained Rana Mashood Amad Khan, Mst. Nazia Raheel, Allah Rakha and Mian Shafee Muhammad. This attitude show their least interest in the Assembly process.⁸⁵

⁸⁵ *Daily Nawa-i-Waqt*, August 21, 2002.

Chapter 3

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Management of successful public programmes needs an operational managerial set up. It also required a distinct description of powers and tasks at the same time harmonization among numerous levels of Government with clear cut delineation of powers and responsibilities together with linkages and coordination at and between various tiers of Government. The public required that executives of the programmes and subordinates will carry out their jobs with full consideration of the general accepted values like sincerity, transparency and financial correctness. This anticipation provides the basis of the concept of accountability that is nature in the government-electorate relationship⁸⁶.

When someone is to be held answerable this mean he should provide adequate explanation and validation for the utilization of resources delegated to him. As a result Government officials and Government bodies are answerable for the supervision of public finances, delegated powers and outcome.

The accountability process pointed out the cases where public interest was not appropriately protected because of misappropriation, losses and indiscretion⁸⁷. Needed action has then to be instigated and on the other hand urgent recovery of loss done to Government exchequer is required. Productive remodeling of the mechanism for better management should be implemented for better results. Then perfection and cautiousness can be predictable in the future. In short liability has to be seen as an important move towards high-quality governance.

⁸⁶ <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/public-accounts-committee/history-of-committee/> retrieved on 8.10.2017.

⁸⁷ McGee – *Report of the Study on Public Accounts Committees held in Toronto, Canada, May 28-31, 2001.*

Because Legislature is the authority for the allotment of funds for the programmes and operations of Government, it has the right to look into the way in which the funds have actually been utilized and review the measures being adopted to improve matters.

The Legislature's overseeing of the financial dealings of the Provincial Government and implementation of accountability are exercised by the Public Accounts Committees of Assembly.⁸⁸ This required reliable information on the consumption of public resources so that the Principal Accounts Officers (PAOs) concerned can be called upon for the clarification. This important information is provided through the government's Audit Report, Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts and the Audit Reports compiled annually under the authority of the Auditor General.⁸⁹

There are two Public Accounts Committees appointed by the Assembly under Rule 176 of the Rule of Procedure, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab 1997.

Under the aforesaid rule, each Public Accounts Committee consists of thirteen members and the Finance Minister Punjab is the ex-officio member of each PAC. After constitution of the PAC its Chairman is elected by its members, under rule 151 read with rule 188 of the Rule of Procedure, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab 1997.

The PAC-I meets during the first fortnight of the month and the PAC-II meets during the second fortnight of the month under provision of rule 179 of the Rules *ibid*.

The business (Reports from Auditor General and Appropriation Accounts of Government) is referred to the Public Accounts Committees under rule 177 of the rules *ibid*. Usually, if the report of Auditor –General of Pakistan for a specific year (e.g. 2003-

⁸⁸ <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/278030318> The Role of the Public Accounts Committee in Enhancing Government Accountability in Malaysia retrieved on 10.10.2017.

⁸⁹ <http://pac.na.gov.pk/sites/default/files/reports/PAC-Final-16-12-2013.pdf> retrieved on 28.10.2017.

04) is referred to the PAC-I the report of Auditor-General of Pakistan for the subsequent year (e.g. 2004-05) is referred to the PAC-II.

A brief introduction of the Public Accounts Committees is as under:

Introduction & Function of PAC

According to the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the payments from the Provincial Funds needs endorsement of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab. While approving huge sums of the tax-payers money, the Assembly has the authority to satisfy itself that the moneys so granted were headed to the intended purpose and were spent sensibly and in accordance with law and rules. The Assembly oversees disbursement through its Public Accounts Committees, on the basis of Financial Accounts, Appropriation Accounts and Audit Reports prepared by the Auditor-General, and laid in the Assembly under orders of the Governor.

The Public Accounts Committee has to examine the accounts showing appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for expenditure of the Government, the Annual Finance Accounts, the reports of Auditor General of Pakistan and such other matters as the Speaker and Finance Minister may refer to it.

While examining these accounts, the Public Accounts Committee has to satisfy itself that the money shown in the accounts as having been disbursed was legally available for, applicable to the service or purpose to which it was applied or charged and the expenditure conforms to the Authority which governs it and every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions under the rules.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/public-accounts-committee/role/> retrieved on 8.10.2017.

The Committee also examines the statements of accounts showing income and expenditure of semi autonomous and autonomous organization, the Audit of which may be conducted by the Auditor General of Pakistan.⁹¹

In case of excess expenditure, the Committee looks into while keeping in view the fact of each case, the circumstances leading to such excess expenditure and makes such recommendations it may deem fit.⁹²

However, following problems are consistently being faced by the PAC:-

- Non-reconciliation of Accounts.
- Non-serious attitude of the Departments.
- Non-production of record by the Departments.
- The Departmental replies in working papers are usually prepared at lower levels with primary objectives of defending and protecting even the clearly erring officials.
- There are obvious attempts at passing on the blames on those who had since retired or expired or alternative junior officials.
- Lack of appreciations of the accountal procedure on account of the Administrative Department.

The Committee, however, focuses on the following objectives during consideration of Audit Reports:-

- The programmes and policies of the Government are efficiently and effectively implemented.

⁹¹ http://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1061&context=soss_research retrieved on 10.9.2017.

⁹² <file:///E:/MPhil/Thesis/PAC%20material/The-Role-of-the-Public-Accounts-Committee-in-Enhancing-Government-Accountability-in-Malaysia.pdf> retrieved on 6.9.2017.

- The Administrative machinery is working within the constitutional/legal and regulatory frame work in performing its responsibilities.
- To point out the weakness and deficiencies in the existing systems, procedure and arrangements and suggest remedial measures.
- To highlight the areas of management which need immediate attention and guidance of the Provincial Assembly.

The PACs scrutinize the Accounts and Audit Reports in their formal meetings with the Principal Accounting Officers (PAOs) i.e. the heads/secretaries of the government departments. Prior to appearing before a PAC, a PAO is required to provide working papers to the members of the Committee through the Assembly Secretariat. These contain his detailed explanations against the audit observations in each para of the Audit Report pertaining to the departments and organizations under his administrative and financial control. A standard format has been developed for these working papers, which provide for the incorporation of audit comments also on the latest arguments and facts put forward by the PAOs in response to each audit para. For appropriation Accounts, the necessary comments on departmental explanations are provided by the Accountant General or the Director Accounts (Works), as the case may be.

In the PAC meeting, the irregularities highlighted in each audit para are taken up for discussion with the PAO concerned in the presence of the representatives of the Auditor General and the Finance Department. Normally, the PAOs are expected to be fully briefed about the correct facts and the bases on which the explanations and defence have been put forward in the working papers. More often than not, however, they have to rely on the active assistance of their subordinates for arguing their case. This requires that the concerned officials travel to Lahore from all over the province with the relevant

record and files for the purpose of attending “pre-PAC” meetings within the departments, and then accompanying the PAOs to the Committee meetings also.

The Appropriation Accounts are taken up by the PAC for discussion with the PAOs concerned and their explanations are considered for the differences between the authorized grants and the actual expenditure. The Committee is required to satisfy itself, *inter alia*, that the disbursements recorded in the Accounts were made out of legally authorized grants, that the expenditure conformed to the authority which governed it and that the money was spent with due regard to promptness, correctness, economy, effectiveness and efficiency. If any expenditure is shown to have been incurred in excess of the authorized grant, the PAC is required to examine the circumstances leading to such excess before making its recommendations. The experience in receipt years has been that most of the major departments challenge the accuracy of the figures of actual expenditure, and in some cases even of the amounts of the grants, printed in the Accounts. This requires postponements of the examination till the figures are reconciled.

No formal procedure has been developed for the discussion of the Finance Accounts with any particular officer of the Government, except for the PAC calling for explanatory “briefs” from the Finance and the Auditor General’s departments. The Committee members usually consider these Accounts on their own before formulating such comments as appear relevant to them for inclusion in the Committee’s Report.

It should be clear from the above description that the disposal by the PACs of any particular year’s Accounts and Audit Reports involves considerable effort and resources on the part of both the Committees as well as the PAOs & the departmental concerned, to say nothing of the concentrated pressure brought to bear on the Audit and Accounts Departments. These latter have to verify record, reconcile figures, study the latest

departmental explanations/excuses and formulate their comments within relatively very short time before the PAC meetings. Normally, it is possible to deal with no more than 30-40 audit paras in a sitting. Many of these paras have to be kept pending for further clarification or for report on earlier directives of the Committee. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of Audit paras awaiting examination and settlement keeps on growing. The situation is aggravated by the periodical interruption in the PAC work, caused by dissolution of the Assembly, or delays in constitution the PACs.

Process of Audit Paras

Included as it deals with

- Inspection of Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs)/Formations;
- Issuance of Observations;
- Initial replies from the Auditees;
- Discussion with management/DDOs/Auditees;
- Preparation of audit & inspections Reports;
- Issuance of Audit & Inspections Reports to t Audittee/Administrative Secretary/Accounts Officers (AOs) etc.
- Annotated replies from Principal Accounts Officers (PAOs)
- Arrangements of Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) meetings;
- Verifications of compliance;
- Preparation/Issuance of Proposed Draft Audit Report to PAO;
- Receipts of replies from PAOs;
- Holding of Special DAC meetings;
- Verification of Compliance;

- Preparation and submission of Draft Audit Reports of Auditor General of Pakistan for consideration;
- Approval of Auditor General of Pakistan;
- Printing of Draft Audit Report;
- Submission to the Governor;
- Presentation of Audit Report in PAC;
- Holding of Meetings of PAC for discussion of Audit Reports with PAOs, Auditor General of Pakistan will help PAC;
- Preparation of recommendations of PAC;
- Submission of recommendations/reports of PAC to the respective Assemblies.

Factors/Results of Poor Accounting System

- Weak Governance;
- Inadequate Financial Management System;
- Inadequate Internal Controls;
- Poor Budget execution;
- Lack of Accounting Skills and poor infrastructure;
- Duality of control in District Accounts Offices;
- Poor data reliability;
- Weak Civil Service;
- Severely reduce the effectiveness of Public Expenditures;
- Weaken overall macro economic management;
- Undermine the investors confidence;
- Encourage tax evasion, loan defaults and non-payments of bills;
- Permit public enterprises to generate large losses.

Role of PAC⁹³

- PAC do adopt a declaration that illustrative role and responsibilities of the Committee and comprises a list of issues that the committee is to examine, report and assess on to the legislature, and follow up with the administration.
- There should automatic referral of both the Public Account and the Auditor's Report as soon as they come available.
- PAC should be allowed to meet whether the legislature is in session, or not
- Chairman should play a primary role in all aspects of committee work and contribute in the questioning of witnesses and in other committee negotiations.
- A Steering Committee should be appointed in order to plan the overall work of PAC for the compilation of Committee reports..
- One clerk, who gives first priority to these duties, should be assigned to serve each PAC.
- Provision of research assistance should be available for PAC.
- Proper reward should be made to members of PAC for participation in the meetings;
- All PAC meetings for hearing testimony should be open to the press and if practicable, to the public except when evidence of a particularly sensitive nature is to be given.
- In camera meetings for briefings, review of progress and planning future work should be held.
- Committee should keep brief, formal minutes of proceedings.
- Sufficient regular meetings of PAC should to carry out their responsibilities.

⁹³ <http://www.pap.gov.pk/uploads/downloads/pac-reports/pac2000-2001.pdf> retrieved on 2.10.2017.

- A proper line of action should be adopted for questioning the witnesses that allow fruitful lines of questioning to be taken to their conclusion and allow all interested members of PAC sufficient chance to participate.
- PAC should concentrate their attention on noteworthy issues of managements and financial administration rather than on isolated, unimportant, individual dealings.
- An essential annual report indicating concluding statement, recommendations for the Government and findings should be prepared.
- It is essential that PAC reports should be arrived at through a consensus of all members of the committee.
- Legislatures should set aside time to debate the reports of PAC at least annually.
- An operational procedure should be adopted to follow up the recommendations of PAC with administration
- Auditor's reports should be released to members of the legislature and to the public as soon as they are available, regardless of whether they have tabled in the legislature.
- Wherever possible and appropriate audit reports should incorporate responses by the audited organizations to the auditor's comments and recommendations.
- Legislature should clearly establish auditors as officers of the legislature.
- Provisions should be made for a review of the auditor's budget by a representative group of legislators including the PAC members before it is presented to the legislature for approval.
- A Committee comprising representatives of all recognized parties together with a minister be given responsibility for approving the auditor's budget for appointing and considering the reports of the auditor's auditor, for presentations to the

legislature, and for such other duties regarding the operations of the audit office as considered appropriate.

- Auditors or members of the audit staff should attend all hearing of PAC to act and to advice their expert opinion to the Committee.
- Auditors should be utilized as advisors while preparing reports and agendas in brief.
- General subjects, format and report's style should be discussed by the Auditors with PAC.
- For the proper utilization of Audit offices and to act upon recommendations of the Committee PAC should issue proper instructions to the auditors.

Improving the Transparency

The Public Scrutiny of the Govt. activities, revenue and expenditure is reduced because of:-

- Lack of timeliness of review of accounts and audit reports by PAC.
- Lack of open PAC proceedings.
- There is a little information on Govt. follow up to PAC.
- PAC reports need to be publicly disseminated.

Glimpse of the Previous PACs

Name of Assemblies	Periods
1 st Punjab Legislative Assembly	15.08.1947 to 25.01.1949
2 nd Punjab Legislative Assembly	07.05.1951 to 14.10.955
3 rd Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan	14.10.1955 to 22.03.1956
4 th Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan	19.05.1956 to 07.10.1958

5 th Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan	09.06.1962 to 08.06.1965
6 th Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan	09.06.1965 to 25.03.1969
7 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	02.05.1972 to 13.01.1977
8 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	09.04.1977 to 05.07.1977
9 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	12.03.1985 to 03.05.1988
10 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	03.11.1988 to 06.08.1990
11 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	05.11.1990 to 28.6.1993
12 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	18.10.1993 to 17.11.1996
13 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	18.2.1997 to 12.10.1999
14 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	25.11.2002 to 18.11.2007
15 th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab	20.03.2008 to 20.03.2013

Except for the first Assembly (15.8.1947 to 25.01.1949) all other Assemblies appointed their Public Accounts Committees during their respective tenures mentioned above.

In addition to the Public Accounts Committees of the Provincial Assemblies mentioned above, the Government also appointed Ad hoc Public Accounts Committees during the periods when the Assembly was not in existence, as mentioned below:-

- 1st Ad hoc Public Accounts Committee 08.10.1958 to 08.06.1962
- 2nd Ad hoc Public Accounts Committee 25.05.1969 to 18.04.1962
- 3rd Ad hoc Public Accounts Committee 05.07.1978 to 19.02.1985
- 4th Ad hoc Public Accounts Committee 20.10.2000 to 25.11.2002

Helping Departments of Public Accounts Committee

There are some other departments of the Government who are part of the accountability procedure and with the help of those departments PACs complete its function properly. Representatives of these departments attended the PAC meetings mostly and helped a lot in this regard. The functions of those departments are mentioned below:-

Auditor General of Pakistan

It is the responsibility of the Auditor General on behalf of the Federation and Provinces to maintain the accounts and audit all the receipts and expenditures in accordance with Article 169(a) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 and reports thereon were presented to the Provincial Assembly under Article 171 (ibid). Classifications of Audit observations/paras are as under:-

- Audit observation
- Advance Para
- Proposed Draft Para
- Draft Para

Audit Paras were based either on public loss by way of fraud/negligence or procedural lapses. The procedural lapses could be classified as under:-

- Misclassification
- Incompetent sanctions
- Advance Drawals
- Excess payments
- Excess payments
- Savings

- Irregular re-appropriation
- Irregular Purchases
- Improper Accountal
- Levies not applied on payments

It is the big responsibility of the Auditor General to check the withdrawal of money from the Federal and Provincial Consolidated Funds. The Accountant General Punjab admits the expenditure and authorized withdrawal from the Provincial Consolidated Fund. This is the beauty of the system of check and balance. The public money is managed by the concerned Finance Department of the province and the budgetary allocation and budgetary preparation is also done by the Finance Department. For this purpose there are Principal Accounting Officers ensures that the money is spent in a transparent manner taking it their prime responsibility. Above all the prime function of accountability is done by the Auditor General of Pakistan who sees that public funds are used according to the rules and regulations and if there is any irregularity, they bring it in the notice of Principal Accounting Officer to be settled at the level of DAC or make it a part of Audit Reports if the matters are not settled and send it to the President/Governors to be laid in the House for discussion by the Federal and Provincial PACs. It is the responsibility of the respective PACs to point out the irregularities. In brief the Auditor General of Pakistan performs its duties independently under the law to safeguard the money of tax-payers according to the international standards of accountancy and audit.

Finance Department

Finance Department played coordinating and monitoring role in the implementation of the PAC directives/recommendations through Quarterly Review

Committee chaired by Addl. Chief Secretary Punjab. The Finance Department also assisted the Committee by providing expert advice in the interpretation of Financial Rules & Regulations, instructions and policy of the Government on matters arising during the course of discussion in the meetings of Committee. Finance Department avoided to regularize the draft paras/advance paras/PDPs until such paras were not considered by the PAC.

Accountant General Punjab

Appropriation Accounts were compiled by A.G. Punjab in accordance with the provision of Section 5(a) of the Controller General of Accounts (Appointment, Functions and Powers) Ordinance, 2001. Its objective is to present Audited Accounts of expenditure incurred from Provincial Consolidated Fund during the fiscal year in the form of a separate Appropriation Accounts for each Grant specified in the schedule of Authorized Expenditure authenticated under Article 123 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It was submitted through the Auditor General of Pakistan to the Governor Punjab along with Audit Report prepared under section 7 of the Auditor General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance 2001 read with Article 171 of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Director General Accounts (Works)

This department is accountable for compilation of monthly Accounts (Works portion only) of the Public Works Divisions under Provincial set up and preparation of report of Appropriation Accounts and its submission to the Accountant General, Punjab for its incorporation in the Accounts of the Government of the Punjab.

Director General Audit (Works)

This department would:-

- Audit all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Federation and of each Province and to ascertain whether the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it;
- Audit all transactions of the Federation and of the Provinces relating to Public Accounts;
- Audit all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets and other subsidiary accounts kept by order of the President or of the Governor of a Province in any Federal or Provincial department; and
- Audit, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the accounts of any authority or body established by the Federation or a Province and in each case to report on the expenditure, transactions or accounts so audited by him.

We could describe functions of D.G. Audit (Works) as under:

- Local Audit of Federal & Provincial Public Works Departments/Agencies.
- Performance Audit of Federal & Provincial Works Projects.
- Certification Audit of Foreign Aided Projects.
- Special Audit (On directives of Public Accounts Committee, Auditor General of Pakistan and on request of Administrative Departments).
- Certification of Accounts (Federal & Provincial Public Works Departments/Agencies).

Director General Audit (Civil & Revenue Receipts)

D.G. Audit (Civil & Revenue Receipts) worked under the provision of Article 168-171 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 and the Auditor General of Pakistan Ordinance, 2001 and conducted the Audit of the Civil Departments of Government of the Punjab, The said department also conducted the Certification, Regularity Audit, Performance Audit and Special Studies.

Director General Audit, DERA Punjab

It was relating to Social Action Programme (SAP-I) Phase-II which was started from 1st July 1996, The programme was finance by he Federal and Provincial Governments with the assistance of the Donors (World Bank and Asian Development Bank). This programme was aimed to address the basic social services in the country and to increase practical access to and use of social services in fields like Population Welfare, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, Primary Health, Elementary Education and National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. SAP was implemented under close supervision of the Line Departments of the concerned Governments and was monitored and evaluated by the donors from time to time.

Director General Audit (Commercial)

The said department conducted the Audit of Public Sector Ventures, Government of the Punjab. The audit was conducted on test check basis and significant findings/observations were reported in the shape of Audit Comments and Drafts Paras. Audit comments were offered on the accounts of auditee entity on the basis of three years comparison.

Constitution of PAC-I & II and Election of Chairmans

PAC-I and PAC-II were constituted on 28 November 2008 vide Notification No. PAP/Legis-1 (23)/2008/1202 dated 6.12.2008 and No.PAP/Legis-1/(23)/2008/36 dated 25.2.2009

Election of Chairman was held on 21.10.2009 vide Notification No.PAP/Legis-1 (23)/2008/115 dated 21 October 2009

Detail of Meetings of PAC-II

S. No	Date of Meeting	Department	Matter	Audit Year	Date of Minutes issued
1	16.7.09	Briefing	Briefing	2003-04 & 2004-05	18.8.2009
2	17.7.09	Agriculture	Commercial	2003-04	-do-
3	18.7.09	-do-	Civil & Commercial	2003-04	-do-
4	17.8.09	Labour & Manpower and Transport	Commercial	2003-04	9.9.2009
5	18.8.09	Industries	Commercial	2003-04	-do-
6	19.8.09	S&GAD and Industries	Civil & Commercial	2003-04	-do-
7	29.8.09	Board of Revenue	Revenue Receipts	2003-04	18.9.2009
8	31.8.09	Industries	Commercial	2003-04	-do-
9	16.9.09	C&W	Works	2005-06	21.10.09
10	17.9.09	C&W	Works	2005-06	-do-
11	18.9.09	C&W	Works	2005-06	-do-
12	28.9.09	Education	Civil	2005-06	21.11.09
13	29.9.09	Education	Civil	2005-06	-do-
14	30.9.09	Assembly, Board of revenue and Cooperative	Appropriation Accounts	2004-05	-do-

15	18.11.09	Home	Appropriation Accounts & Civil	2005-06	21.1.10
16	19.11.09	Home	-do-	2005-06	-do-
17	20.11.09	Home	-do-	-do-	-do-
18	16.12.09	C&W	Works	2005-06	29.1.2010
19	17.12.09	C&W	Works	2005-06	-do-
20.	18.12.09	C&W, Education and Transport	Works, Commercial & Civil	2005-06	-do-
21.	29.12.09	Agriculture	Appropriation Accounts and Commercial	2005-06	8.3.10
22	30.12.2009	-do-	Appropriation Accounts and Civil	2005-06	-do-
23	31.12.09	-do-	Civil	2005-06	-do-
24	18.1.2010	Livestock and Dairy Development	Appropriation Accounts and Civil	2004-05 & 2005-06	8.3.2010
25	16.3.2010	Food	Appropriation Accounts (2004- 05) and Civil (2005-06)	2004-05 & 2005-06	17.6.2010
26	17.3.2010	Food	-do-	-do-	-do-
27	18.3.2010	Excise & Taxation	Appropriation Accounts and Commercial	2004-05 & 2005-06	-do-
28	25.8.10	HUD&PHE	Appropriation Accounts & Works	2005-06	21.10.10
29	27.8.2010	Industries & Education	Appropriation Accounts, Civil & Commercial	2005-06	-do-
30	20.9.10	Forestry Wildlife & Fisheries and Auqaf	Appropriation Accounts and Civil	2004-05 & 2005-06	11.1.11
31	21.9.10	Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries	Appropriation Accounts and Civil	2005-06	-do-

32	22.9.2010	-do-	-do-	2005-06	-do-
33	27.10.10	Health	Civil	2005-06	23.12.10
34	28.10.10	-do-	Civil	2005-06	-do-
35	29.10.10	-do-	Civil	2005-06	-do-
36	24.11.10	Board of Revenue	Revenue Receipts	2009-10	22.1.11
37	25.11.10	Education	Civil	2009-10	-do-
38	26.11.10	Education	Civil	2009-10	-do-
39	20.12.10	Health	Commercial & Civil	2009-10	28.1.11
40	21.12.10	-do-	Civil	-do-	-do-
41	22.12.10	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
42	27.1.11	C&W	Works	2009-10	26.1.11
43	28.1.11	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
44	29.1.11	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
45	17.2.2011	HUD&PHE	Works	2009-10	15.4.2011
46	18.2.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
47	24.2.2011	Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries	Civil	2009-10	31.3.2011
48	25.2.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
49	26.2.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
50	18.4.2011	S&GAD	Civil	2009-10	19.5.2011
51	19.4.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
52	20.4.2011	Finance	Civil	-do-	-do-
53	28.4.2011	Irrigation and Power	Works	2009-10	20.6.2011

54	29.4.2011	-do-	Works	2009-10	-do-
55	30.4.2011	-do-	Revenue Receipts	-do-	-do-
56	16.5.2011	Agriculture	Civil	2009-10	16.6.2011
57	17.5.11	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
58	18.5.11	-do-	Civil & Commercial	-do-	-do-
59.	26.5.2011	Education	Civil	-do-	21.7.2011
60	27.5.2011	Education	Civil	-do-	-do-
61	18.7.2011	Home	Civil	2009-10	12.8.11
62	19.7.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
63	20.7.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
64	16.8.2011	Excise & Taxation	Commercial & Revenue Receipts	-do-	23.8.2011
65	25.8.2011	Health	Commercial & Civil	-do-	27.10.11
66	26.8.11	-do-	-do	-do-	-do-
67	27.8.11	-do-	-do-	-o-	-do-
68	19.9.11	HUD&PHE	Works	2009-10	29.10.11
69	20.9.11	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
70	21.9.11	HUD&PHE and Labour	Works and Commercial	-do-	14.12.11
71	27.10.11	C&W		-do-	3.1.12
72	28.10.11	-do-		-do-	-do-
73	29.10.11	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
74	28.11.2011	LG&CD	Works	-do-	
75	29.11.2011	LG&CD	Works	-do-	
76	30.11.2011	Population Welfare	Civil	-do-	

77	17.1.12	HUD&PHE and S&GAD	Civil and Works	2003-04 & 2009-10	24.1.12
78	18.1.12	Excise & Taxation	Commercial & Revenue Receipts	2009-10	1.2.12

Meetings of Sub Committees of Public Accounts Committee-II

Sub-Committee-I of PAC-II

S. No	Date of Meeting	Department	Matter	Audit Year	Date of Minutes issued
1	29.11..2010	Irrigation & Power	Civil	2005-06	22.1.2011
2	30.11.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	25.7.2011	Education & Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries	Civil Commercial & Appropriation Accounts	2005-06 2005-06 2004-05	23.9.2011

Detail of Meetings of PAC-I

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Department	Matter	Audit Year	Date of Minutes issued
1	12.11.2009	Briefing	Appropriation Accounts & Finance	2000-01	7.12.2009
2	13.11.2009	Briefing	Civil, Works, Commercial & SAP	2000-01	-do-
3	14.11.2009	Agriculture, Board of Revenue & C&W	Civil, Revenue Receipts and Works	2000-01	1.1.2010
4	3.12.2009	Health	Civil	2000-01	1.1.2010
5	4.12.2009	-do-	SAP	-do-	-do-
6	12.12.2009	Education	SAP	2000-01	1.1.2010
7	14.12.2009	Education	SAP	-do-	-do-
8	2.1.2010	Education	Civil	2000-01	12.2.2010
9.	4.1.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	5.1.2010	Education Health	Civil SAP	-do-	-do-
11	12.1.2010	Home	Civil	2000-01	24.2.2010
12	13.1.2010	HUD&PHE	Appropriation	-do-	6.3.2010

			Accounts & Works		
13	14.1.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
14	11.3.2010	Irrigation & Power	Revenue receipts & Works	2000-01	15.4.2010
15	12.3.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
16	13.3.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
17	1.4.2010	Food	Civil	2000-01	20.6.2010
18	2.4.2010	Food	-do-	-do-	-do-
19	3.4.2010	Industries	-do-	-do-	28.4.2010
20	13.4.2010	School Education	Civil	2000-01	20.6.2010
21	14.4.2010	School Education and Special Education	Civil & SAP	-do-	20.6.2010
22	15.4.2010	School Education and Special Education	Civil & SAP	-do-	-do-
23	3.5.2010	Irrigation & Power	Revenue Receipts	2006-07	15 June 2010
24	4.5.2010	-do-	-do-	2006-07	-do-
25	5.5.2010	LG&CD	Public Works	-do-	-do-
26	12.5.2010	HUD&PHE	Works	-do-	16.6.2010
27	13.5.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
28	14.5.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
29.	1.11.2010	Board of Revenue	Revenue Receipts	2006-07	14.12.2010
30	2.11.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
31	3.11.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
32	10.11.2010	Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries	Civil	2006-07	4.1.2011
33	11.11.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
34	12.11.2010	Finance & Food	Civil	2006-07	21.1.2011
35	13.12.2010	E&T	Commercial & revenue Receipts	-do-	21.1.2011
36	14.12.2010	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
37	15.12.2010	Irrigation & Power	Works	2006-07	2.2.2011
38	1.2.2011	Social Welfare & Population Welfare	Commercial & Civil	-do-	14.3.2011
39	2.2.2011	Livestock and Dairy Development	Civil	-do-	29.3.2011
40	3.2.2011	Special Education, HUD&PHE and C&W	DERA Works & Civil	2000-01 2006-07 2006-07	15.3.2011
41	10.2.2011	Industries, Labour & P&D	Commercial	2006-07	14.3.2011
42	11.2.2011	C&W	Works	-do-	22.3.2011

43	12.2.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
44	4.4.2011	C&W	Works	2006-07	25.4.2011
45	5.4.2011	-do-	-do-	-o-	-do-
46	6.4.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
47	11.4.2011	Health	Commercial & Civil	2006-07	25.4.2011
48	12.4.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	12.5.2011
49	13.4.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
50	11.5.2011	Home	Civil	2006-07	14.6.2011
51	1.6.2011	Agriculture	Civil & Commercial	2006-07	25.6.2011
52	2.6.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
53	3.6.2011	Industries & Health	Commercial	-do-	28.6.2011
54	4.7.2011	Mines & Minerals I.T (P&D) TEVTA	Commercial Civil Commercial	-do-	21.7.2011
55	5.7.2011	Information, Culture & Youth Affairs	Civil	-do-	1.8.2011
56	6.7.2011	Transport	Revenue Receipts	-do-	-do-
57	13.7.2011	Higher Education	Civil	-do-	9.9.2011
58	14.7.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
59	15.7.2011	Higher Education School Education	Commercial Civil	-do-	-do-
60	1.8.2011	Board of Revenue	Revenue Receipts	2006-07	9.9.2011
61	5.9.2011	Labour and Human Resource	Commercial	2006-07	4.10.2011
62	6.9.2011	Food	Civil	2006-07	-do-
63	7.9.2011		Civil	2006-07	-do-
64	3.10.2011	Irrigation and Power	Commercial & Works	2006-07	1.12.2011
65	4.10.2011	-do-	Works	2006-07	-do-
66	5.10.2011	Mines & Mineral Development Irrigation & Power	Commercial Works	2006-07	-do-
67	12.11.2011	Excise & Taxation	Appropriation Accounts, Commercial & Revenue Receipts	2006-07	2.12.2011
68	14.11.2011	-do-	Revenue Receipts	-do-	-do-
69	15.11.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
70	1.12.2011	HUD&PHE	Appropriation Accounts and Works	2006-07	31.12.2011
71	2.12.2011	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
72	11.1.2012	Board of Revenue	Revenue Receipts	2006-07	28.2.2012
73	12.1.2012	-do-	Revenue Receipts,	2006-07	-do-

			Appropriation Accounts		
74	13.1.2012	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
75	13.2.2012	C&W	Appropriation Accounts and Works	2006-07	13.3.2012
76	14.2.2012	C&W	-do-	-do-	-do-
77	2.4.2012	Higher Education, , Special Education, School Education, Education Foundation, Youth Affairs, Sport, Archaeology and Tourism	Appropriation Accounts, Commercial & Civil	-do-	2.6.2012
78	3.4.2012	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
79	4.4.2012	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
80	11.4.2012	Cooperative & Finance	Appropriation Accounts & Civil	-do-	4.6.2012
81	2.5.2012	S&GAD	Appropriation Accounts & Civil	-do-	-do-
82	3.5.2012	Agriculture	-do-	-do-	-do-
83	11.7.2012	Education	Appropriation Accounts and Civil	2006-07	4.8.2012
84	12.7.2012	-do	-do-	-do-	-do-
85	13.7.2012	-do-	-do-	-do0-	-do-
86	1.8.2012	Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries	Appropriation Accounts & Civil	-do-	5.9.12
87	2.8.2012	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
88	8.8.2012	Home	Appropriation Accounts & Civil	2006-07	5.9.12
89	9.8.2012	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
90	10.8.2012	-do-	-d0-	-do-	-do-
91	3.9.2012	Health	Appropriation Accounts	2006-07	3.10.2012
92	4.9.2012	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
93	5.9.2012	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
94	12.9.2012	HUD&PHE	Appropriation Accounts & Works	2006-07	6.11.2012
95	13.9.2012	Industries, TEVTA	Appropriation Accounts and Civil	-do-	-do-
96	1.10.2012	Education	Commercial & Civil	2006-07	7.11.2012
97	2.10.2012	School &	Appropriation	-do-	-do-

		L&NBE	Accounts & Civil		
98	3.10.2012	L&NBE	Appropriation Accounts	-do-	-do-
99	10.10.2012	Auqaf & I&C	Appropriation Accounts & Civil	2006-07	7.11.2012
100	11.10.2012	Law & Parliamentary Affairs & Labour and Human Resource	Appropriation Accounts & Commercial	-do-	-do-
101	12.10.2012	LG&CD	Appropriation Accounts and Works	-do-	15.11.2012
102	13.11.2012	Mines & Mineral Development , Planning & Development , Transport andC&W	Appropriation Accounts & Commercial Appropriation Accounts Appropriation Accounts, Revenue Receipts Appropriation Accounts & Works	-do-	8.12.12
103	14.11.2012	Zakat Tourism and Resort Social Welfare & Bait ul Maal	Appropriation Accounts Appropriation Accounts & Commercial Appropriation Accounts & Civil	-do-	14.12.2012
104	15.11.2012	M&PD I.T P.W	Appropriation Accounts Civil Appropriation Accounts & Civil	-do-	8.12.2012
105	3.12.2012	Law & Parliamentary Affairs Food	Appropriation Accounts Appropriation Accounts & Civil	2006-07	10.1.201
106	4.12.2012	Irrigation and Power	Appropriation Accounts,	-do-	-do-

			Commercial & Revenue Receipts		
107	5.12.2012	-do-	Appropriation Accounts & Works	-do-	-o-
108	12.12.2012	Agriculture	Appropriation Accounts, Commercial & Civil	-do-	15.1.2013
109	9.1.2013	Tourism and Resort HUD&PHE	Appropriation Accounts & Commercial Appropriation Accounts & Works	-do-	9.2.2013
110	10.1.2013	Board of Revenue	Appropriation Accounts & Revenue Receipts	-do-	13.3.2013
111	11.1.2013	BOR Tourism and Rsort	Appropriation Accounts	-do-	-do-
112	4.2.2013	Advocate General Punjab Finance LG&CD	Appropriation Accounts Appropriation Accounts & Civil Appropriation Accounts & Works	-do-	16.3.2013
113	6.2.2013	Public Prosecution Livestock & dairy Development Agriculture	Appropriation Accounts Appropriation Accounts & Civil Appropriation Accounts & Civil	-do-	20.3.2013
114	7.2.2013	Environment Protection Education	Appropriation Accounts Appropriation Accounts, Civil & Commercial	-do-	-do-
115	4.3.2013	Irrigation & Power	Works	-do-	-do-

		Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries	Appropriation Accounts & Civil		
116	5.3.2013	C&W	Appropriation Accounts & Works	-do-	-do-
117	13.3.2013	Home	Appropriation Accounts & Civil	2006-07	20.3.2013

Meetings of Sub Committees of Public Accounts Committee-I

Sub-Committee-I of PAC-I

S. No	Date of Meeting	Department	Matter	Audit Year	Date of Minutes issued
1	7.4.2010	HUD&PHE, C&W, LG&CD and C.E Pak PWD	Overlapping of Funds	2000-01	9.6.2010
2	7.2.2011	Irrigation & Power	Revenue Receipts	2006-07	29.3.2011
3	9.4.2011	Irrigation & Power & HUD&PHE	Revenue Receipts & Works	2006-07	26.4.2011

Sub-Committee-II of PAC-I

S. No	Date of Meeting	Department	Matter	Audit Year	Date of Minutes issued
1	6.5.2010	HUD&PHE & Special Education	DERA & Works	2000-01	12.6.2010
2	8.6.2010	-do-	DERA & Works	-do-	26.6.2010
3	1.7.2010	-do-	Works	-do-	14.7.2010
4	6.8.2010	-do-	SAP & Works	2000-01	1.9.2010
5	8.9.2010	-do-	Works & SAP	-do-	6.10.2010
6	8.11.2010	-do-	Works	-do-	15.12.2010
7	15.2.2011	LG&CD & HUD&PHE	Works	2006-07	29.3.2011
8	9.5.2011	C&W	Works	2006-07	11.6.2011
9	6.8.2011	C&W Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries	Works Civil	2006-07	6.9.2011

Sub-Committee-III of PAC-I

S. No	Date of Meeting	Department	Matter	Audit Year	Date of Minutes issued
1	15.8.2011	Education (Higher)	Civil	2006-07	6.9.2011
2	10.1.2012	Education (Higher)	Civil	2006-07	7.2.2012

Sub-Committee-IV of PAC-I

S. No	Date of Meeting	Department	Matter	Audit Year	Date of Minutes issued
1	15.8.2012	Higher Education	Appropriation Accounts	2006-07	29.8.2012

Summary

Total meetings of Public Accounts Committee-I under the Chairmanship of Ch. Zaheer-ur-Din (MPA PML(Q)) was 132 while total meetings of PAC-II whose chairman was Abdul Qadir Gillani (MPA PPP) was 81. Role of a Sub-Committee is also very important keeping in view the burden of main Committee.⁹⁴ Main purpose to appoint a Sub-Committee is to look into a specific matter.⁹⁵ There was only one Sub-Committee in PAC-II while PAC-I constituted four Sub-Committees. Communications and Works, Education and Health Departments due to their lengthy business were discussed in much meetings.

Less meetings and low performance of Public Accounts Committee-II was due to change of portfolio of its Chairman. Abdul Qadir Gillani was elected Member of National Assembly in 2012. So seat of Chairman PAC-II remained vacant which hampers its performance.

⁹⁴<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/intro/11.pdf> retrieved on 12.10.2017.

⁹⁵<http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/intro/11.pdf> retrieved on 8.10.017.

Major (Retd.) Abdul Rehman Rana a member of PAC-I was very active in performing duties that's why he was Convener of most Standing Committees of PAC-I. Under his ConvenerShip Sub-Committees performed well and sort out the issues referred to them smoothly.

Suggestions for the Improvement of the Public Accounts Committee.

- Highly educated members especially in accounting and those who are interested in accountability should be selected as members of Public Accounts Committee.
- Role of Chairman of Public Accounts Committee is very important so authorities should select an extra educated and highly experienced person amongst members.
- Members should study the working papers provided by the concerned departments keenly before the meeting so that they are well aware of the issues before the meeting and can ask proper questions from the concerned departments and highlight important points in this regard.
- Some Principal Accounting Officers/Secretaries did not pay attention to the PAC directions and even did not attend meeting of PACs personally. This activity should be strictly dealt with by the Higher Authorities and PAOs should be bound to act on the directions of Public Accounts Committee.
- Staff of PACs should be highly qualified, equipped with latest facilities i.e. computers, internet, refresher courses and in addition to that special honorarium should be fixed for the staff.
- Make sure that every member of PAC should participate regularly in its meetings and a report of their performance should be prepared and made public.
- Mostly meetings of PACs starts late while departments are waiting outside the meeting room. So make sure that meetings will start on the fixed date and time.

- Concerned departments i.e. Finance and Audit should brief properly to the members of PAC about the paras and Appropriation Accounts if required for the smooth functioning of PAC work.
- Mostly it is noted that much work is pending before the PAC and there are reports of previous years still waiting to discuss and when these reports are discussed, most accused and culprits are found dead or retired so there is no hope of recovery. So it is suggested that steps should be taken to dispose off pending work and in the future make sure that latest Audit Report should be discussed.
- Coordination between Chairman/Members of PAC and staff of the PAC Branch is highly essential for the smooth flow of official work. This will result in quick response to every direction and proper disposal of official work.
- Refresher Courses and proper briefing of staff and members of PAC about the accountability and other related matters would add in its efficiency.
- Some Departments are unaware of proper preparation for the meetings of PAC and some even don't know how to prepare working papers. This is because of appointment/posting of inefficient staff in those departments. So proper staff/officers is required for this purpose.
- The Administrative Departments should reconcile their appropriation accounts and expenditure figures with the Accountant General Punjab on time; and in any case before the printing of the Appropriation Accounts Books.
- Administrative Secretaries may assign due priority to the PAC work, and must allocate the preparatory work at a reasonably higher level.
- All the Administrative Departments must set-up from within the available resources, Audi Cells for monitoring of the PAC work.

- Working papers in respect of all the items pending consideration by the PAC may always be kept ready and updated to enable the Committee to hold meetings at shorter notice.
- Working papers should be comprehensive and complete in all respect and should contain all the relevant information, all outstanding matters should be settled with the concerned authority and the same be reflected in the working papers.
- Working papers be prepared at comparatively higher level, must be approved by the Administrative Secretary and must be sent to all concerned within time.
- Administrative Secretaries should attend the meetings of the Committee personally.
- To effect economy, both sides of the paper be used for preparing Working Papers.
- Proper copies of Working Papers as demanded by the PAC Branch be sent to the Assembly Secretariat and appropriate number of copies be sent direct to the Finance Department, Audit Department and Accountant General Punjab.
- Departments should review forty eight hours before a particular meeting, the relevant working papers, in coordination with the Audit Department, Finance Department and Accountant General and where necessary appropriate number of working papers marked as “Revised” be sent to all concerned.
- The Administrative Departments must ensure reconciliation/settlement of figures and verification of record by AG/Audit before coming to the meeting.
- All the Departments may examine the items in which the directions/recommendations of the PACs have not so far been complied with and take necessary steps for immediate implementation/settlement of such items.

- All the Departments should also provide in separate files, working papers showing compliance/non-compliance of the directives of the PACS along with the relevant working papers.
- The Departments must make suitable arrangements, from within the available resources, for imparting necessary training pertaining to financial rules/management.
- For the recovery of Government dues/public money effective and speedy measures should be adopted by all the Departments. Transparent and neutral inquiry should be held for the cause of delay/non-recovery and responsibility should be fixed before referring the case to the Revenue Authorities for raising a claim of recovery as arrears of land revenue.
- Even after referring the case to the Revenue authority it is the main responsibility of the department to recovery Government dues. Therefore, they should continue to follow up the case with the Revenue Authorities. Declaring it as an arrear under the Land Revenue Act by the revenue authorities cannot pardon the concerned department from its responsibility.

Chapter 4

PRIVILEGE MOTION, ADJOURNMENT MOTION & LEGISLATION

PRIVILEGE MOTION

Privilege Motion is an opportunity and concession of the members of the Assembly provided by the Government under Rules of Procedure. The main aspire of it is to safeguard the rights of members for the smooth flow of performing their responsibilities. A Breach of Privilege of a Member, Assembly or the Committee is taken up in the form of Privilege Motion.⁹⁶

A Privilege Motion can face different conditions i.e. dispose off, referred, withdrawn, lapsed and ruled out. Here is a short detail of it:-

Disposed Off.:

When all members in the house remained in the favour of the motion it will be disposed off properly.

Lapsed:

When a motion is not properly discussed it will be lapsed.

Withdrawn:

While presenting in the house motion is discussed and while discussion when Law Minister gave assurance and on the direction of Mr Speaker it can be withdrawn.

Rule Out:

⁹⁶ *Handbook for Parliamentarians* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2002), 89.

Motion can be ruled out when while discussing it came to the notice of the house that it is not according to the rules.

Referred:

After discussion in the house and in consultation with the Law Minister when a motion is found to be according to the rules and further examination and inspection of the matter is required, it will be referred to the Privilege Committee.

Detail Of Privilege Motions

Parliamentary year	Notices	Admitted	Disallowed	Referred to Committee	Disposed of/Lapsed/Pended
1 st	99	73	26	21	52
2 nd	170	69	101	29	40
3 rd	69	46	23	27	19
4 th	101	62	39	23	39
5 th	60	15	45	6	9
Total:	499	265	234	106	159

Source: Punjab Assembly Debates

Study of the detail demonstrated that mostly motions were regarding Home Department. Most members presented their complaints in the house about the Home Department and Board of Revenue came in second place in the Privilege Motions while Health Department remained third one in the discussion. Below is some detail regarding Privilege Motions which are disallowed, lapse and referred to the Committee:-

Disallowed:

Ms Khadija Umar member complained about Sh. Alaud Din who recently discussed in the house that ladies MPAs purchase makeup from their medical bill, Mr

Ijaz Ahmed Khan talk about the threat of the opposition leader that they will not allow assembly proceedings to run. Mian Naveed Anjum presented a privilege motion against Revenue Officers, Ch Zaheer ud Din member presented in the house motion against attack on members home in Khanewal, Zobia Rubab Malik MPA presented motion that still implementation is required over the issue of Tehsil Bhera. Ms Shamsa Gaohar complained that Dr. Talaat iqbal did not attend his phone and misbehaved while Ms Amina Ulfat presented motion in the house that she was not allotted room in Punjab House. Privilege Motions like these were disallowed after proper procedure.

Disposed Of:

Member Mr Qamar Hayat Kathia complained about the disgusting behavior of DSP Shorkot, Malik Feroze Joiya presented motion that ASP City Sargodha and SI misbehaved with him. Ms. Diba Mirza presented Privilege Motion that Headmistress LDA Girls High School misbehaved with her. All these were disposed off after availing proper process.

Referred to the Committee:

While applying proper procedure in the house and after proper consideration many were referred to the Committee like motion of Malik Adil member regarding Food Department, motion of Ali Haider Nor Khan Niazi's motion regarding S&GAD department, Qazi Ahmad Saeed motion about doctors, Mr Mohsin Latif, MPA complained against SP Railway, Ijaz Shafi MPA presented Privilege Motion on the misbehavior of Dr Faisal Masud, Principal SIMS. Rai Shah Jehan complained against SP Lyalpur Town, Ch Tariq Gujjar was angry over the behavior of Registrar Gujranwala Ahmed Ali Chatha, Dr. Maiza Asghar was worried about behavior of Chairman

Liquidation Board. All such kind of motions after applying proper procedure and discussion in the house were referred to the Privilege Committee.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

When a motion is presented to suspend the assembly business for the discussion of a vital public nature issue it is called Adjournment Motion.

Parliamentary year	Notices	Admitted	Disallowed	Disposed of	Pended/Lapsed
1 st	1243	484	759	104	380
2 nd	1093	432	661	111	321
3 rd	1489	451	1038	259	192
4 th	1762	351	1411	129	222
5 th	905	167	738	60	107
Total:	6492	1885	4607	663	1222

Source: Punjab Assembly Debates

LEGISLATION

Bill:

To create a fresh law or to alter the current one, an official statement for legislative purpose put forward in the Assembly is called a bill. After going through proper procedures i.e. refer to the Committee, approval of the Committee, presented in the house and passing in the house a bills could become Act. A plan to modify or to create law which resulted in the shape of Bill.⁹⁷

Nature of the Bills:

There are four different categories of the bill in the house i.e.:

⁹⁷ *Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2016), 4.

Government Bill:

Which is presented in the house by a Minister

Private Member Bill:

Any member of the house can present it in the house

Bills received from the Parliament:

Thus bill is presented for getting endorsement of the Provincial Assembly after approval from the Parliament.

Money Bill:

To get consent and approval of the house of financial matter this bill is introduced.

Practice of Law Making:

It is the accountability of the Assembly. There are certain regulations for it:-

- After acknowledgement of the bill by the Speaker, Secretary Assembly put it in the business list.
- Bill required sanctioning of the Government and after that referred to the specific Standing Committee. And an exact time limit is indicated for it.
- Committee after discussing and keeping in view the constitution act appropriately and can give suggestion or amend the same.
- After the report of the Committee bill is dispersed in the house.

DETAIL OF SESSION

Parliamentary Year	Total Session	Total Days	Actual Sittings
1 st	12	80	61
2 nd	5	71	53
3 rd	6	101	72
4 th	13	102	72
5 th	9	60	44
Total:	45	414	302

Source: Provincial Assembly Debates

GOVERNMENT BILLS

Parliamentary Year	Introduced	With Standing Committees	Withdrawn	Passed
1 st	12	Nil	3	4
2 nd	30	Nil	2	21
3 rd	38	Nil	Nil	17
4 th	39	Nil	2	48
5 th	35	11	3	43
Total	154	11	10	133

Source: Punjab Assembly Debates

Acts Passed by the Assembly⁹⁸

2008

S. No.	Act No.	Name of Act	Date of Passage
1	I of 2008	The Punjab Finance Act 2008	26.6.2008
2	II of 2008	The Punjab Pension Fund (Amendment) Act 2008	8.8.2008
3	III of 2008	The Nazaria-i-Pakistan Foundation (Repeal) Act 2008	7.8.2008
4	IV of 2008	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act 2008	26.11.2008

2009

S. No.	Act No.	Name of Act	Date of Passage
1	I of 2009	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2009	18.2.2009
2	II of 2009	The Punjab Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act 2009	18.2.2009
3	III of 2009	The Punjab Finance Act 2009	26.6.2009
4	IV of 2009	The University of Wah Act 2009	1.7.2009
5	V of 2009	The Punjab General Provident Investment Fund Act 2009	1.7.2009
6	VI of 2009	The University of Health Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Act 2009	19.10.2009
7	VII of 2009	The Punjab Rented Premises Act 2009	4.11.2009
8	VIII of	The Punjab Procurement Regulatory	4.11.2009

⁹⁸ <http://www.pap.gov.pk/index.php/bills/referred/en/19/1> retrieved on 13.9.2017.

	2009	Authority Act 2009	
9	IX of 2009	The Punjab Government Employees Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act 2009	4.11.2009
10	X of 2009	The Punjab Fisheries (Amendment) Act 2009	4.11.2009
11	XI of 2009	The Bank of Punjab (Amendment) Act 2009	5.11.2009
12	XII of 2009	The HITEC University of Taxila Act 2009	5.11.2009
13	XIII of 2009	The Punjab Katchi Abadis (Amendment) Act 2009	9.11.2009
14	XIV of 2009	Te Punjab Prohibition of Kite Flying (Amendment)Act 2009	9.11.2009
15	XV of 2009	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2009	4.11.2009
16	XVI of 2009	Te Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2009	4.11.2009

2010

S. No.	Act No.	Name of Act	Date of Passage
1	I of 2010	The Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (Amendment) Act 2010	4.2.2010
2	II of 2010	The Ali Institution of Education Act 2010	10.2.2010
3	III of 2010	The Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Act 2010	4.2.2010
4	IV of 2010	The Punjab Privatization Board Act 2010	18,2,2010
5	V of 2010	The Punjab Daanish Schools and Centres of Excellence Authority Act 2009	11.2.2010
6	VI of 2010	The Punjab Finance Act 2010	22.6.2010
7	VII of 2010	The Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax (Amendment) Act 2010	12.7.2010
8	VIII of 2010	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act 2010	12.7.2010
9	IX of 2010	The Punjab Public Private Partnership for Infrastructure Act 2010	12.7.2010
10	X of 2010	The Punjab Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority Act 2010	14.7.2010
11	XI of 2010	The Punjab Examination Commission Act 2010	14.7.2010

12	XII of 2010	The King Edward Medical University (Amendment) Act 2010	12.7.2010
13	XIII of 2010	The Sasti Roti Authority Act 2010	15.7.2010
14	XIV of 2010	The Institute of Southern Punjab Multan Act 2010	21.7.2010
15	XV of 2010	The Women University Multan Act 2010	21.7.2010
16	XVI of 2010	The Punjab Healthcare Commission Act 2010	22.7.2010
17	XVII of 2010	The Forest (Amendment) Act 2010	13.10.2010
18	XVIII of 2010	The Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Act 2010	21.10.2010
19	XIX of 2010	The Punjab Industrial Relations Act 2010	8.12.2010

2011

S. No.	Act No.	Name of Act	Date of Passage
1	I of 2011	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2011	12-1-2011
2	II of 2011	The Global Institute Lahore Act 2011	12-1-2011
3	III of 2011	The Lahore Leads University Act 2011	12-1-2011
4	IV of 2011	The Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Act 2011	31-3-2011
5	V of 2011	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act 2011	31-3-2011
6	VI of 2011	The Punjab Laws (Amendment) Act 2011	31-3-2011
7	VII of 2011	The Trusts (Amendment) Act 2011	30-3-2011
8	VIII of 2011	The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act 2011	30-3-2011
9	IX of 2011	The Partition (Amendment) Act 2011	30-3-2011
10	X of 2011	The Employment of Children (Amendment) Act 2011	30-3-2011
11	XI of 2011	The Employment (Record of Services) (Amendment) Act 2011	30-3-2011
12	XII of 2011	The Punjab Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (Amendment) Act 2011	30-3-2011
13	XIII of 2011	The Punjab Holy Quran (Printing and Recording) Act 2011	30-3-2011
14	XIV of 2011	The Qarshi University, Muridke Act 2011	31-3-2011

15	XV of 2011	The Punjab Finance Act 2011	23-6-2011
16	XVI of 2011	The Punjab Food Authority Act 2011	23-6-2011
17	XVII of 2011	The Lahore Ring Road Authority Act 2011	23-6-2011
18	XVIII of 2011	The Punjab Power Development Board Act 2011	15-9-2011
19	XIX of 2011	The Registration (Amendment) Act 2011	15-9-2011
20	XX of 2011	The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Act 2011	15-9-2011

2012

S. No.	Act No.	Name of Act	Date of Passage
1	I of 2012	The Punjab Bus Stands and Traffic Control (Gujranwala) Ordinance, 1963 (Repeal) Act 2012	21-12-2011
2	II of 2012	The Punjab Bus Stands and Traffic Control (Lahore) Ordinance, 1963 (Repeal) Act 2012	21-12-2011
3	III of 2012	The Injured Persons (Medical Aid) (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
4	IV of 2012	The Powers of Attorney (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
5	V of 2012	The Administrator General's (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
6	VI of 2012	The Specific Relief (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
7	VII of 2012	The Official Trustees (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
8	VIII of 2012	The Defamation (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
9	IX of 2012	The Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
10	X of 2012	The Charitable and Religious Trusts (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
11	XI of 2012	The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
12	XII of 2012	The Antiquities (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
13	XIII of 2012	The Disabled Persons (Employment and Rehabilitation) (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
14	XIV of 2012	The Factories (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012

15	XV of 2012	The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
16	XVI of 2012	The Punjab Protection of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition (Amendment) Act 2012	25-1-2012
17	XVII of 2012	The Hindu Disposition of Property (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
18	XVIII of 2012	The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Second Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
19	XIX of 2012	The Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
20	XX of 2012	The Road Transport Workers (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
21	XXI of 2012	The Punjab Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
22	XXII of 2012	The Punjab Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
23	XXIII of 2012	The Punjab Workers' Children (Education) (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
24	XXIV of 2012	The Punjab Bonded Labour System (Abolition) (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
25	XXV of 2012	The Punjab Agricultural Pesticides (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
26	XXVI of 2012	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
27	XXVII of 2012	The Punjab Conferment of Proprietary Rights on Occupancy Tenants and Muqarraridars Act 2012	26-1-2012
28	XXVIII of 2012	The Punjab Local Government (Second Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
29	XXIX of 2012	The Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan Act 2012	26-1-2012
30	XXX of 2012	The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act 2012	26-1-2012
31	XXXI of 2012	The Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Privileges (Second Amendment) Act 2012	28-02-2012
32	XXXII of 2012	The Bank of Punjab (Amendment) Act 2012	07-03-2012
33	XXXIII of 2012	The Punjab Katchi Abadis (Amendment) Act 2012	30-03-2012
34	XXXIV of 2012	The Punjab Local Government (Second Amendment) Act 2012	30-03-2012

35	XXXV of 2012	The Punjab Environmental Protection (Amendment) Act 2012	30-03-2012
36	XXXVI of 2012	The Walled City of Lahore Act 2012	30-03-2012
37	XXXVII of 2012	The Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation (Amendment) Act 2012	30-03-2012
38	XXXVIII of 2012	The Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons Laws (Repeal) (Amendment) Act 2012	07-06-2012
39	XXXIX of 2012	The Settlement Commissioners (Validation of Orders) (Repeal) Act 2012	07-06-2012
40	XL of 2012	The Punjab Public Defender Service Act 2007 (Repeal) Act 2012	07-06-2012
41	XLI of 2012	The Punjab Finance Act 2012	21-06-2012
42	XLII of 2012	The Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act 2012	21-06-2012
43	XLIII of 2012	The Punjab Revenue Authority Act 2012	21-06-2012
44	XLIV of 2012	The Punjab Court of Wards (Amendment) Act 2012	18-07-2012
45	XLV of 2012	The Punjab Civil Servants (Amendment) Act 2012	18-07-2012
46	XLVI of 2012	The Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability (Amendment) Act 2012	19-07-2012
47	XLVII of 2012	The Parks and Horticulture Authority Act 2012	18-07-2012
48	XLVIII of 2012	The Punjab Animals Slaughter Control (Amendment) Act 2012	18-07-2012
49	XLIX of 2012	The Punjab Curriculum Authority Act 2012	18-07-2012
50	L of 2012	The Disposal of Land by Development Authorities (Regulation) (Amendment) Act 2012	18-07-2012
51	LI of 2012	The Punjab Agricultural Universities (Amendment) Act 2012	18-07-2012
52	LII of 2012	The University of Health Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Act 2012	18-07-2012
53	LIII of 2012	The King Edward Medical University (Amendment) Act 2012	18-07-2012
54	LIV of 2012	The Information Technology University of the Punjab Act 2012	29-08-2012
55	LV of 2012	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 2012	08-11-2012

56	LVI of 2012	The Punjab Metro Bus Authority Act 2012	08-11-2012
57	LVII of 2012	The Punjab Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues (Amendment) Act 2012	08-11-2012
58	LVIII of 2012	The University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Lahore (Amendment) Act 2012	08-11-2012
59	LIX of 2012	The Punjab Local Government (4th Amendment) Act 2012	08-11-2012
60	LX of 2012	The Public Sector Universities (Amendment) Act 2012	08-11-2012

2013

S. No.	Act No.	Name of Act	Date of Passage
1	I of 2013	The Punjab Government Servants Housing Foundation (2nd Amendment) Act 2012	27-12-2012
2	II of 2013	The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act 2012	27-12-2012
3	III of 2013	The Punjab Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act 2012	27-12-2012
4	IV of 2013	The Punjab Partition of Immovable Property Act 2012	27-12-2012
5	V of 2013	The Women University Multan (Amendment) Act 2012	27-12-2012
6	VI of 2013	The Government College Women University Faisalabad Act 2012	27-12-2012
7	VII of 2013	The Government College Women University Sialkot Act 2012	27-12-2012
8	VIII of 2013	The Government Sadiq College Women University Bahawalpur Act 2012	27-12-2012
9	IX of 2013	The Punjab Housing and Town-Planning Agency (Amendment) Act 2012	27-12-2012
10	X of 2013	The Punjab Motion Pictures (Amendment) Act 2012	27-12-2012
11	XI of 2013	The Defence Housing Authority Rawalpindi Act 2013	07-01-2013
12	XII of 2013	The Punjab Local Government (Amendment) Act 2013	07-01-2013
13	XIII of 2013	The Punjab Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act 2013	07-01-2013

14	XIV of 2013	The Punjab Social Services Board (Amendment) Act 2013	07-01-2013
15	XV of 2013	The Lahore Canal Heritage Park Act 2013	07-01-2013

PRIVATE BILLS

Law proposed by a member except Minister or in other words a member other than Minister who presented the bill.

Parliamentary Year	Notices	Admitted	Disposed of by the Assembly	Sent to Committees	Passed
1 st	26	15	10	5	Nil
2 nd	15	5	5	Nil	Nil
3 rd	4	2	1	1	Nil
4 th	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
5 th	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	54	22	16	6	1

Source: Punjab Assembly Debates

RESOLUTION:

An activity of the house in which members of the house thrash out an issue of common nature and gave proposals about the issue. After that Government is requested to take proper steps on the issue. It may be moved on a seven day notice by a member. Its in the kind of demonstration of the view. There is a restriction that matter under the jurisdiction of court or matter relating to conduct of President, Governor, Judge of High Court or Supreme Court shall not be discussed.⁹⁹

Parliamentary Year	Notices	Admitted	Disallowed	Passed	Disposed/ Lapsed
1 st	742	524	218	40	484

⁹⁹ *Handbook for Members* (Lahore: Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Secretariat, 2002), 60.

2 nd	722	471	251	44	427
3 rd	662	381	281	34	347
4 th	756	272	484	41	231
5 th	246	106	140	14	92
Total:	3128	1754	1374	173	1581

Source: Punjab Assembly Debates

Mostly very important resolutions were presented in the house, some of them are described here i.e. condemnation of attack by terrorists on Sri Lankan Cricket Team, denunciation of PCO Judges decision, Criticism over imposing Governor Raj. In 2009 a Resolution was presented favouring majority of the members welcoming the restoration of judiciary. Military was criticized by condemning of night attack upon democracy. One Member through resolution demanded that emergency centres should be established by the Government in Government Hospitals.¹⁰⁰ A member raises the issue that Government should take steps for the establishment of Learner Club for slow learning children. A member asked for the attention of the Government on the issue essential NCC training in the Government and private schools.¹⁰¹

One female member raised very important issue that ban should be imposed on “late night mobile packages”. She was worried about the safety of young generation and discussed about the decreasing educational standards and trend of mental decline in the new generation. Female members through resolution demanded quota increase for women in Government service. A resolution was presented in the assembly for making Arabic language compulsory from class one describing that due to Quranic language its importance is crystal clear.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ *PAP Debates 2008-13*, Vol. 14.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. 16.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, Vol. 20.

Conclusion

While going through all this, it is crystal clear that Assembly during its whole tenure remained destitute. Throughout the period Assembly made significant laws making to cope with the important issues. Owing to highest populated province, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab has credit of the legislation of about half population of the country but not much beneficial laws were framed. This research dealt with the period of 2008-13 of Provincial Assembly. Unluckily representatives of the masses demonstrated less interest in the assembly working, while it was the primary obligation of the members to represent their voters properly and bring the issues of their constituencies in the notice of the Government. Irony of the fate is that in the sitting of Assembly personal issues, objections, resolutions, call attention notices and hootings were there. Public interest was put behind and personal and overall benefits of the members were their priority. It was oftenly observed that late coming as well as absence of the members was every session issue. Not only legislation was least in number but also useless.

After Army rule and rule of PML(Q) which was a party with the backing of Musharaf regime in 2008 elections PPPP got the chance to serve in the centre while PML(N) being the biggest party in the Punjab Assembly was able to serve the masses of Punjab but the early days coalition and policy of reconciliation failed and again an environment of uncertainty prevailed in the politics when PML(N) and PPPP dialogue on certain National issues like restoration of apex courts judges were set aside by the PPPP President Asif Zardari. But despite that coalition of PPPP and PML(N) was in working condition in Punjab and some important ministeries were in the hand of PPPP Ministers. Though from the early proceedings of the Assembly Government members were aware

of the fact that this democratic Government was a gift of God however, they follow the foot steps of the previous Governments and criticize the previous Government of the Province. But misfortune is that they did not learn from past. Except taking speedy and emergent steps for the welfare of the people they just work for their personal gains. In the start of the tenure, there was a wave of struggle between MPAs to get best post portfolios like Ministry or if otherwise ministry is not possible than atleast to get a membership of an effective and powerful Committee.

Leadership of the parties in the assembly was not much interested in positivity while though apparently educated members, they were unaware of the legislative process. Most members don't want to know about detail of the law passed by them. It was noticed that most members hesitate to read resolutions or motions in the house. Subsequently there were few active members who participate in the business of the house.. Non-serious attitude from treasury and opposition benches was mostly viewed. Oftenly members were not well prepared before the session or a meeting. Mostly working papers were issued to the members in advance to get well prepared for the meeting but irony of the fate is that most members came to attend meeting without even reading the agenda. Some time they don't even know about the agenda or contents of the meeting.

Some times despite detailed briefings on many occasions to the members there is no progress. Although some important legislation was there but more work is required in this regard. With the increase in population and development in the field of science creation of new fields required new mechanism. Mostly members in general were limited to their constituencies. They only want information regarding their area. They merely want benefit for specific area but only memebes were there which raise voice

for the benefit of the masses of the Punjab. It is a fact that there are various laws relating every field but implementation is equal to none.

There are scores of fields which needs improvement like increase of the population, poor health facilities, education opportunities and speedy & cheap justice for all not only for high class but for the common man. Employment opportunity is the need of the time. For the increase in employment opportunities attention should be paid to the field of industry by the Government. Common man and low level groups are deprived of the benefits of the Government policies.

Punjab which was once renowned for its agriculture sector now facing serious crisis because of the negligence of the Government. Agriculture sector was in doldrums which is the result of non-attention, inconsistent and failure of the Government policies. Not even electronic and petroleum products but vegetables, tomatoes and onions were also imported to fulfill the demands. No specific and consistent policy was adopted for the small farmer. In short agriculture sector was totally neglected.

It's a reality that every Provincial and Federal Government blame their negligence and inability on account of hurdles created by the opposition. Actually not a single Government confess in public about their inability to tackle the Government matters properly and when new party came to power they blame others for their slow pace of efficiency in solving problems.

Though Daanish Schools for needy and laptop scheme for the brilliant students was a positive step to some extent but structure already available in Education Department needs attention of the Government. Instead of creating new fields in education previous structure should be improved. Road infrastructure was a positive one in the said period. Metro Bus was a costly project, Sasti Roti scheme was a flop one.

Companies and Authorities were set up in many department which was just a wastage of money because departments were already managing the same property. They just need further attention of the Government in this regard.

Punjab Land Development Company was established to solve the issue of costly housing for poors but after lapse of years this company failed to provide proper residence to most people. So it was just a political stunt to attract the voters for next election.

Increasing energy crisis resulted in shutting down industries/factories due to which people loss their jobs. Yellow Taxi Scheme was launched but this scheme did not increase rozgar despite this scheme only increases the vehicles on the road. Critics always criticized this Government due to its negligence over Southern Punjab issues. Criticise Metro Project due to its high cost. In short provincial capital was given much preference in development works while other important cities were ignored. Floor crossing was witnessed. In short steps of Government were only for the survival of the ruling Government of PML(N) in Punjab was a one man show. It was the Chief Minister who was in driving force and no other personality of Government was in decisive position.

Few years before earning of one man could fulfill all dsires and demands of a family but now a day every young person in a family needs job to satisfy their needs or to run their day to day affairs. Mostly marriages kept pending due to lack of earning.

Women are facing different types of deprivations like less education facilitation because in most areas families are reluctant to educate their girls. Poor health facilities in the rural areas affects much portion of female population. It is the misfortune of our female population that despite rule of first female prime minster of a muslim

country in Pakistan, women are still facing deprivation. Though there are rules for protection but still needs implementation. In the said Assembly mostly women members were on reserved seats. They were bound to obey the party orders. Mostly women members joined proceedings to fulfill quorum criteria. Most of the period in this tenure main opposition party PML(Q) was on the back foot due to the criticism on the affiliation with General Musharaf. So a golden chance for the ruling party and coalition party was there to show their performance but no extra functioning was there.

Most MPAs were interest in solving problems of their area/constituency. To tighten the grip on their constituencies they use different tactics due to this legislation was not a priority for them.

Keen view of the past prevailed tactics and hurdles of beaureaucracy and military in the way of ruling party. While through affirm corporate political efforts beaureacratc and military superiors can be dealt with properly.¹⁰³

Recent issues like lingual and racial disagreements, socio-economic displeasure, intra-religious sectarian contention needs serious evaluation of the present working. Almost all the time was wasted in criticizing the previous regime. Despite of stepping further past was mostly discussed.

¹⁰³ B.C. Upreti and Krishan Gopal, *Democracy in South Asia: Emerging Issues and Constraints* (Delhi: Kalinga Publications,2012), 254.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Chief Ministers

Name	Period	Party
Dost Muhammad Khosa	12 April 2008 to 8 June 2008	PML(N)
Mian Shehbaz Sharif	8 June 2008 to 25 February 2009	PML(N)
Governor Rule	25 February 2009 to 31 March 2009	
Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif	31 March 2009 to 26 March 2013	PML(N)

APPENDIX B**Speaker & Deputy Speaker**

Name	Period	Party
Rana Muhammad Iqbal	11 April 2008 to May 2013	PML(N)
Rana Mashood Ahmad	11 April 2008 to May 2013	PML(N)

Appendix C**Opposition Leaders**

Name	Period	Party
Ch Zaheer-ud-Din	13 April 2008 to 1 March 2011	PML(Q)
Raja Riaz Ahmad	2 March 2011 to 26 March 2013	PPP

Appendix D

Ministers

Name	Period	Party
Rana Sana Ullah Khan	Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Public Prosecution	PML(N)
Dost Muhammad Khosa	Local Government and Community Development (9 June 2008 to 29 June 2010), Housing, Urban Development and Public Health Engineering and Environment Protection (5 January 2009 to 29 June 2010), Ministry of Commerce (29 June 2010 to 5 April 2012)	PML(N)
Ch Abdul Ghafoor	Mines and Minerals, Industries, Commerce and Investment (5 June 2009 to 29 June 2010), Prison Department (27 June 2008 to 29 June 2010), Food Department (29 June 2010 to 26 April 2012)	PML(N)
Ahmad Ali Aulakh	Agriculture, Cooperative, Livestock and Dairy Development, Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife, Tourism and Resort Development (2008-2012)	PML(N)
Mian Mujtaba Shuja-ur-Rehman	Excise & Taxation, Higher Education, Youth Affairs, School Education, Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education and Transport (2008-12)	PML(N)
Muhammad Nadeem Kamran	Food Department (8 June 2008 to 29 June 2010) Zakat and Ushr (29 June 2010 to 2013)	PML(N)
Malik Muhammad Iqbal Chunner	Special Education (8 June 2008 to 29 June 2010) Prison Department (29 June 2010 to 2013)	PML(N)
Farooq Yousaf Ghurki	Information and Technology (8 June 2008 to 1.3.2011)	PPP

Raja Riaz Ahmad	Senior Minister	PPP
Tanveer Ashraf Kaira	Finance Minister (8 June 2008 to 1 March 2011)	PPP
Ashraf Sohna	Labour and Human Resource (8 June 2008 to 1 March 2011)	PPP
Haji Ishaq	Revenue (8 June 2008 to 1 March 2011)	PPP
Dr Tanveer ul Islam	Culture Minister (8 June 2008 to 1 March 2011)	PPP
Ms Neelam Jabbar	Population Welfare (8 June 2008 to 1 March 2011)	PPP

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