

Discover the Parliament of Pakistan

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE FOR PARLIAMENTARY SERVICES

YOUTH GUIDE

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“Celebrating the 83rd Anniversary of Pakistan Day (23rd March 1940 - 2023) and the Golden Jubilee of the enactment of The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and commencement of The Senate (1973-2023)”



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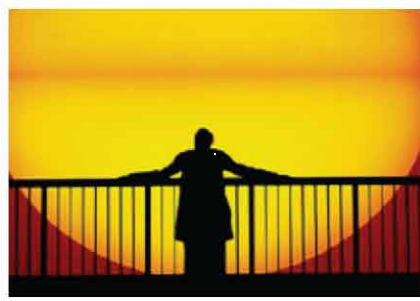
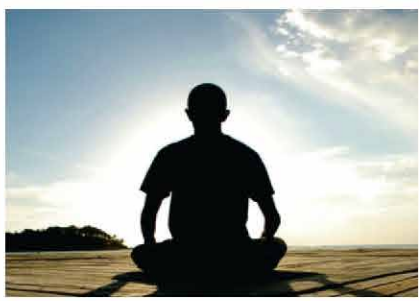
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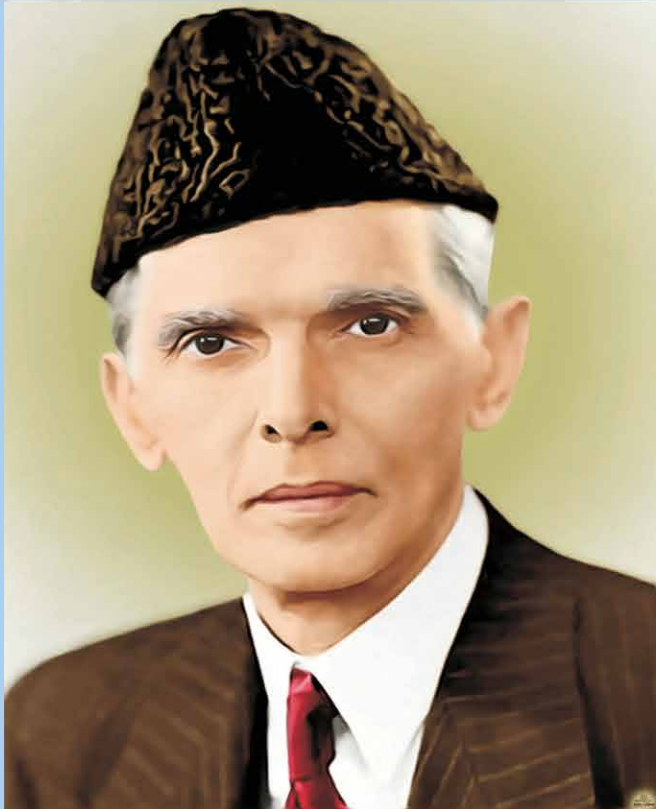
Muhammad Shahid Jamal

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Work honestly and sincerely and be faithful and loyal to the Pakistan Government. I can assure you there is nothing greater in this world than your own conscience and, when you appear before God, you can say that you performed your duty with the highest sense of integrity, honesty and with loyalty and faithfulness.

(Address to Civil Officers of Balochistan,
Sibi, 14 February 1948)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10th April 2023

The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS), is mandated to conduct seminars, workshops and organize events to assist honourable parliamentarians in apprising the public about working of the Parliament and how they can engage with their representatives to contribute in the national development in line with the aspirations of the people of the most beautiful land of 208 million resilient Pakistanis.

The Institute has taken it as a priority area to engage the youth of Pakistan under its outreach programme so that they are familiar with the concept of parliamentary democracy as well as the vision of a welfare Islamic democracy, as envisioned in the Constitution of Pakistan and the numerous key speeches of Father of the Nation, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

The PIPS faculty and staff under the leadership of worthy Executive Director Mr. Muhammad Anwar acknowledge that strong, active and vibrant youth is the asset of the nation, which steer and ensures the sustainable and developed future of the state. Thereupon, PIPS is committed to engage the youth with Honourable Parliamentarians and democratic leaders of Pakistan in various interactive programmes and this publication is a small step in the same direction.

The first edition of "DISCOVER THE PARLIAMENT – Youth Guide" was published in June 2010 and authored by Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka, presently the Director General (Research) and Daud ur Rahim Malik, a senior parliamentary expert and development practitioner. Mr. Zane Asher Green, Instructional Design Specialist, prepared the design of the first edition.

PIPS is pleased to publish the 8th edition of "DISCOVER THE PARLIAMENT – Youth Guide" on 10th April 2023 in the blissful month of Ramadan, 1444 AH.

We are grateful to the EU-Mustehkam Parlimaan Project - implemented by GIZ and PIPS, for their support for the printing of this publication.

Any feedback and suggestion by the participants and readers are welcome at: research@pips.gov.pk

Research Wing

Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services

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ADDRESS OF THE FOUNDER OF PAKISTAN QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

ON 11TH AUGUST, 1947 TO 1ST CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, SINDH ASSEMBLY
BUILDING, KARACHI

Mr. President (Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah): Ladies and Gentlemen, I cordially thank you, with the utmost sincerity, for the honour you have conferred upon me — the greatest honour that it is possible for this Sovereign Assembly to confer — by electing me as your first President. I also thank those leaders who have spoken in appreciation of my services and their personal references to me. I sincerely hope that with your support and your co-operation we shall make this Constituent Assembly an example to the world. The Constituent Assembly has got two main functions to perform. The first is the very onerous and responsible task of framing our future constitution of Pakistan and the second of functioning as a full and complete Sovereign body as the Federal Legislature of Pakistan. We have to do the best we can in adopting a provisional constitution for the Federal Legislature of Pakistan. You know really that not only we ourselves are wondering but, I think, the whole world is wondering at this unprecedented cyclonic revolution which has brought about the plan of creating and establishing two independent Sovereign Dominions in this sub-continent. As it is, it has been unprecedented; there is no parallel in the history of the world. This mighty sub-continent with all kinds of inhabitants has been brought under a plan which is titanic, unknown, unparalleled. And what is very important with regards to it is that we have achieved it peacefully and by means of a revolution of the greatest possible character.

Dealing with our first function in this Assembly, I cannot make any well-considered pronouncement at this moment, but I shall say a few things as they occur to me. **The first and the foremost thing that I would like to emphasise is this — remember that you are now a Sovereign legislative body and you have got all the powers. It, therefore, places on you the gravest responsibility as to how you should take your decisions. The first observation that I would like to make is this. You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of a Government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State.**



The first and the foremost thing that I would like to emphasise is this — remember that you are now a Sovereign legislative body and you have got all the powers. It, therefore, places on you the gravest responsibility as to how you should take your decisions. The first observation that I would like to make is this. You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of a Government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State.

The second thing that occurs to me is this. One of the biggest curses from which India is suffering — I do not say that other countries are free from it, but, I think, our condition is much worse — is bribery and corruption. (Hear, hear.) That really is a poison. We must put that down with an iron hand and I hope that you will take adequate measures as soon as it is possible for this Assembly to do so.

Black-marketing is another curse. Well, I know that black-marketers are frequently caught and punished. According to our judicial notions sentences are passed, and sometimes fines only are imposed. Now you have to tackle this monster which today is a colossal crime against society, in our distressed conditions, when we constantly face shortage of food and or the essential commodities of life. A citizen who does black-marketing commits, I think, a greater crime than the biggest and most grievous of crimes. These black-marketers are really knowing, intelligent and ordinarily responsible people, and when they indulge in black-marketing, I think they ought to be very severely punished, because they undermine the entire system of control and regulation of food-stuffs and essential commodities, and cause wholesale starvation and want and even death.

The next thing that strikes me is this. Here again is a legacy which has been passed on to us. Along with many other things good and bad, has arrived this great evil -the evil of nepotism and jobbery. This evil must be crushed relentlessly. I want to make it quite clear that I shall never tolerate any kind of jobbery, nepotism or any influence directly or indirectly brought to bear upon me. Wherever I find that such a practice is in vogue, or is continuing anywhere, low or high, I shall certainly not countenance it.

I know there are people who do not quite agree with the division of Indian and the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. Much has been said against it, but now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of every one of us to loyally abide by it and honourably act according to the agreement which is now final and binding on all. But you must remember, as I have said, that this mighty revolution that has taken place is unprecedented. One can quite understand the feeling that exists between the two communities wherever one community is in majority and the other is in minority. But the question is whether it was possible or practicable to act otherwise than has been done. A division had to take place. On both sides, in Hindustan and Pakistan, there are sections of people who may not agree with it, who may not like it, but in my judgment there was no other solution and I am sure future history will record its verdict in favour of it. And what is more it will be proved by actual experience as we go on that that was the only solution of India's constitutional problem. Any idea of a United India could never have worked and in my judgment it would have led us to terrific disaster. May be that view is correct; may be it is not; that remains to be seen. All the same, in this division it was impossible to avoid the questions of minorities being in one Dominion or the other. Now that was unavoidable. There is no other solution. Now what shall we do? Now, if we want to make this great State of Pakistan happy and prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor. If you will work in co-operation, forgetting the past, burying the hatchet, you are bound to succeed. If you change your



You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed — that has nothing to do with the business of the State



We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State.

I shall always be guided by the principles of justice and fair-play without any, as is put in the political language, prejudice or ill-will, in other words partiality or favouritism. My guiding principle will be justice and complete impartiality, and I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan

past and work together in a spirit that every one of you, no matter to what community he belongs, no matter to what community he belongs, no matter what relations he had with you in the past, no matter what is his colour, caste or creed, is first, second and last a citizen of this State with equal rights, privileges and obligations there will be no end to the progress you will make.

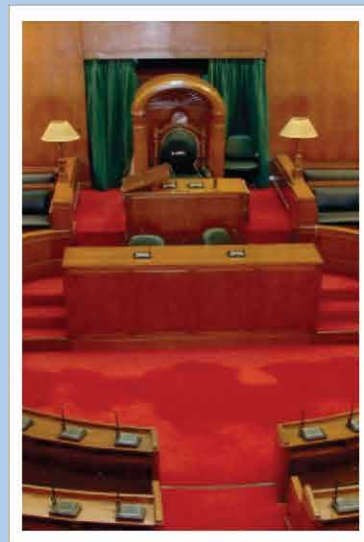
I cannot emphasise it too much. We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities — the Hindu community and the Muslim community — because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on and among the Hindus you have Brahmins, Vashnavas, Khattris, also Bengalese, Madrasis and so on — will vanish. Indeed if you ask me this has been the biggest hindrance in the way of India to attain its freedom and independence and but for this we would have been free peoples long long ago. No power can hold another nation, and specially a nation of 400 millions souls in subjection; no body could have conquered you, and even if it had happened, no body could have continued its hold on you for any length of time but for this. (Applause.) Therefore we must learn a lesson from this. **You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed — that has nothing to do with the business of the State** (Hear, hear). As you know, history shows that in England conditions some time ago were much worse than those prevailing in India to-day. The Roman Catholics and the Protestants persecuted each other. Even now there are some States in existence where there are discriminations made and bars imposed against a particular class. Thank God we are not starting in those days. **We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State.** (Loud applause.) The people of England in course of time had to face the realities of the situation and had to discharge the responsibilities and burdens placed upon them by the government of their country and they went through that fire step by step. Today you might say with justice that Roman Catholics and Protestants do not exist: what exists now is that every man is a citizen, an equal citizen, of Great Britain and they are all members of the nation.

Now, I think we should keep that in front of us as our ideal and you will find that in course of time Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious sense, because that is the personal faith of each individual, but in the political sense as citizens of the State.

Well, gentlemen, I do not wish to take up any more of your time and thank you again for the honour you have done to me. **I shall always be guided by the principles of justice and fair-play without any, as is put in the political language, prejudice or ill-will, in other words partiality or favouritism. My guiding principle will be justice and complete impartiality, and I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest Nations of the world.** (Loud applause)

WHAT IS CONSTITUTION?

A written/traditional instrument embodying the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it.¹

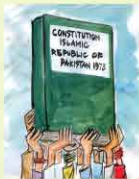


The historic Sindh Assembly hall where the Quaid-e-Azam addressed the inaugural session of Constituent Assembly on August 11, 1947



Quaid's Quote

"You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the State... We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination, no discrimination between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed or another. We are starting with the fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State."
August 11, 1947, Karachi



Structure of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973

01 The Objectives Resolution, 1949 (Preamble and Annex)	02 The State The State and its boundaries Soul and spirit of the State Article (1-7)	03 Rights & Policy Fundamental Rights (8-28) Principles of Policy (29-40)	04 The President Article (41-49)	05 The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) Article (50-89)	06 The Federal Government Article (90-100)
07 Provinces Governor (101-105) Provincial Assemblies (106-128) Provincial Governments (129-140)	08 Local Government Article (140-A)	09 Relations between Federation and Provinces. Legislation (141-144) Administrative Relations (145-152) Council of Common Interests National Economic Council, Water & Electricity etc. Article (153-159)	10 Financial Matters Article (160-174) National Finance Commission (NFC) Auditor-General of Pakistan	11 The Judiciary Article (175-212) Supreme Court, High Courts & Shariat Court	12 Elections Article (213-226)
13 Islamic Provisions Article (227-231)	14 Emergency Provisions Article (232-237)	15 Amendment in Constitution Article (238-239)	16 Services Article (240-242) Federal Public Service Commission	17 Armed Forces Article (243-245)	18 General Language, property rights, transitional etc. Article (246-280)

The Constitution has 280 Article, 5 Schedules, an Annex and the Preamble. *Compiled by Zafarullah Khan, former Executive Director Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services

PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Objectives Resolution, 1949, became the Preamble of the 1973 consensus Constitution. It lays down the foundations of the Constitution on the principles of Islam, the concepts of welfare state ensuring human rights for all citizens and a federal parliamentary democracy as the system of the state. The text is as under:

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust;

This Constituent Assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a Constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan;

Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people;

Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed;

Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to freely profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures;

Wherein the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed;

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality;

Wherein adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

Wherein the independence of the Judiciary shall be fully secured;

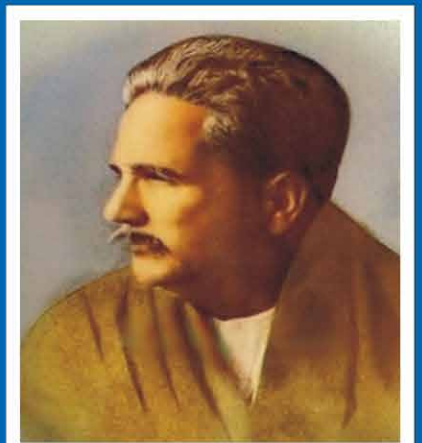
Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity.²



“Humanity needs three things today a spiritual interpretation of the universe, spiritual emancipation of the individual and basic principles of a universal import directing the evolution of human society on a spiritual basis.”

Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal in his book, Reconstruction of Islamic Thought

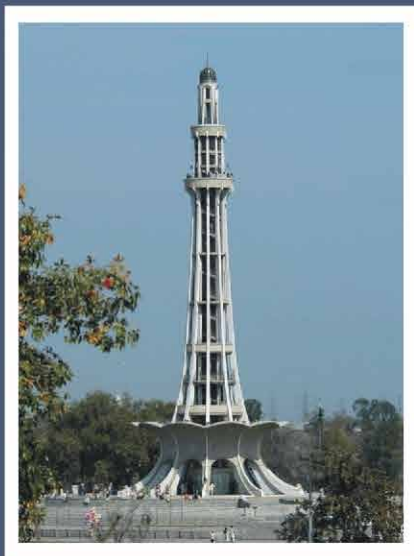




Quaid's Quote

Democracy, equality and liberty a Muslim Belief

"Democracy is in the blood of *Musalmans*, who believe in fraternity, equality and liberty."
London, December 14, 1946



NATURE OF 1973 CONSENSUS CONSTITUTION

Islamic

The first two Articles of the Constitution introduce the name of the state to be **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**, and **Islam to be the state religion of Pakistan**. The 1949 Objectives Resolution, which is the Preamble of the Pakistani Constitution acknowledges the universal Sovereignty of Allah and puts the responsibility on the people of Pakistan and their chosen representatives to build Pakistan on the principles of Islam and social welfare. The Article 227 of the Constitution states that *All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the Injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, in this Part referred to as the Injunctions of Islam, and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such injunctions.*

In this context, the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly and the Senate allow its Members to refer any Bill felt repugnant to Islam to the Council of Islamic Ideology for advice, upon which the House takes a decision.



NATURE OF 1973 CONSENSUS CONSTITUTION

Federal

The Article 1 states Pakistan to be a Federal State comprising following territories:

- a) The Provinces of Balochistan, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Punjab and Sindh;
- b) The Islamabad Capital Territory, hereinafter referred to as the Federal Capital;
- c) The Federally Administered Tribal Areas; and
- d) Such States and territories as are or may be included in Pakistan, whether by accession or otherwise.
- e) Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) may by law admit into the Federation new States or areas on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit

These federating units offer diversity and variety in terms of languages, levels of social and economic development, population density and climatic conditions. In this context, the Constitution, in the wake of 18th amendment clearly lays down the jurisdiction and legislative areas of Federal and Provincial legislators. While the National Parliament and the Federal government manages the areas of financial budgeting, foreign relations, external and internal security, all other issues such as education, health, transportation and communication is managed on their own by the federating units (provinces).

The seat of Federal Government is in Islamabad while the capitals of provinces are Karachi for Sindh, Quetta for Balochistan, Lahore for Punjab, Hunza for Gilgit Baltistan, Peshawar for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Muzaffarabad for Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Parliamentary Democracy

1. The Constitution, which was passed unanimously by the National Assembly in April 1973, provides a federal parliamentary system of government, with:

- a) The President as the head of the state
- b) An elected Prime Minister as the head of the government.
- c) We the people of Pakistan elect the Members of the National Assembly and the provincial assemblies through free vote in accordance with law to represent us and manage the country in accordance with our aspirations and the Constitution.



Quaid's Quote

"Of course, an oath is only a matter of form; what is more important is the true spirit and the heart. But it is an important form and I would like you to take the opportunity of refreshing your memory by reading the prescribed oath to you:...As I have said just now, the spirit is what really matters. I should like you to study the Constitution which is in force in Pakistan at present and understand its true constitutional and legal implications when you say that you will be faithful to the Constitution...the executive authority flows from the Head of the Government of Pakistan...therefore any command or orders that may come to you cannot come without the sanction of the Executive Head. This is the legal position."

Address to the Officers of the Staff College Quetta, June 14, 1948



Quaid's Quote

Human Rights

"No man should lose his liberty and be deprived of his liberty, without a judicial trial in accordance with the accepted rules of evidence and procedure."

Speech on Criminal Law Emergency Bill, February 6, 1919



NATURE OF 1973 CONSENSUS CONSTITUTION

Welfare State

In the chapters 1 and 2 on the Fundamental Rights and the Principles of Policy, the Constitution holds the State to be responsible viz a viz provision of its citizens' basic rights. The Fundamental rights for all citizens of Pakistan³ include the following:

- a) Security of person- Article 9
- b) Safeguards as to arrest and detention – Article 10
- c) Slavery, forced labor, etc prohibited – Article 11
- d) Protection against retrospective punishment- Article 12
- e) Protection against double punishment – Article 13
- f) Inviolability of man – Article 14
- g) Freedom of Movement – Article 15
- h) Freedom of Assembly – Article 16
- i) Freedom of Association – Article 17
- j) Freedom of trade, business and profession – Article 18
- k) Freedom of Speech – Article 19
- l) Freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions – Article 20
- m) Safeguards against taxation for purposes of any particular religion – Article 21
- n) Safeguards as to educational institutions in respect of religion, etc – Article 22
- o) Provision as to property – Article 23
- p) Protection of Property Rights – Article 24
- q) Equality of Citizens – Article 25
- r) Non discrimination in respect of access to public places – Article 26
- s) Safeguards against discrimination in services – Article 27
- t) Preservation of language, script and culture – Article 28

The Chapter 2 on Principles of Policy clearly expresses the state's strong resolve to promote local government institutions, discouragement of parochial, racial, tribal, sectarian and provincial prejudices, promoting full participation of women in national life, protection of family and minorities and last but not the least promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils, etc.⁴ The Constitution also mentions that it would be the responsibility of each organ of the State to act in accordance with the Principles in so far as they related to the function of the organ or authority.⁵

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

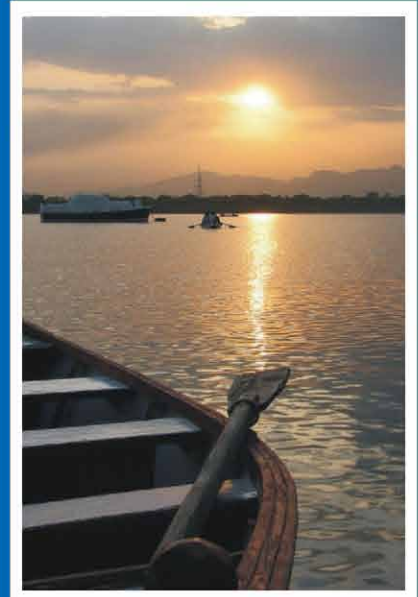
A Bill to amend the Constitution may originate in either National Assembly or the Senate. When the Bill has been passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House, it is sent to the other House. In case it is passed by the other House also by the votes of no less than two thirds, the President signs it and the amendment is passed. A Bill to amend the Constitution which would have the effect of altering the limits of a Province shall not be presented to the President for assent unless it has been passed by the Provincial Assembly of that Province by the votes of not less than two-thirds of its total membership.⁶



Quaid's Quote

Human Rights

"Brotherhood, equality and fraternity of man are all the basic points of our religion, culture and civilization and we fought for Pakistan because there was a danger of denial of these human rights in this Sub Continent."



WHAT IS PARLIAMENT?

In Pakistan, the Parliament consists of:

1. The President of Pakistan is the Head of State and represents the unity of the Republic as he is chosen by a secret ballot through an Electoral College comprising the Members of the Senate, National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies.⁷ The President acts in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet (or the Prime Minister).⁸ The President is one of the three entities comprising the Parliament.⁹ A person who is a Muslim and not less than 45 years of age and is qualified to be elected as a Member of the National Assembly can contest the Presidential election. The President is elected for a term of 5 years. It is the duty of Chief Election Commissioner to conduct elections to the office of the President in a special session of Parliament and all the Provincial Assemblies in accordance with the provisions of Second Schedule to the Constitution.
2. The federal legislature, which is a bicameral Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), comprising two Houses:
 - a) The National Assembly (336 elected Members of National Assembly or MNAs); and
 - b) The Senate (96 Senators, elected by electoral college comprising members of National and Provincial Assemblies).¹⁰



Did you know?

The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) in Pakistan comprises the President, the National Assembly and the Senate. The Arabic term, Majlis-e-Shoora refers to a Consultative Council or a Council of Advisers. Its tradition dates back to the times of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the four pious Caliphs, whereby it comprised the most wise, knowledgeable and pious among the Believers. It then enjoyed the status of being the top decision making body to run the state.



WHAT IS PARLIAMENT?

What does Parliament do?

Parliament is responsible for making and changing the laws of the Islamic Democratic Republic of Pakistan and for checking (scrutinizing) the work of the Government (Executive).

- a) The Parliament makes laws to bring about desired social changes in behavior of its citizens.
- b) The Parliament debates, reviews and approves decisions regarding policies drafted by the government and matters of National Interest.
- c) Through debates, adjournment motions, question hour, and Standing Committees, the Parliament keeps a check on the government. It ensures the government functions within the parameters set out in the Constitution, and does not violate the people's fundamental rights.
- d) Parliament scrutinizes public spending and exercises control of expenditure incurred by the government through the work of the relevant Standing Committees. The Public Accounts Committee has a special role to review the report of the Auditor General.
- e) The Parliament manages and resolves any internal crisis and conflicts.
- f) Only the parliament can amend the Constitution by two-thirds majority vote separately in each House.

Why do we need Parliament?

We all have a say in how our Pakistan is run. We do this by electing our Members of the National Assembly, MNAs, to represent our views in the National Assembly – the part of Parliament which has the greatest political power. The expertise and independence of members of the Senate complement the work of the National Assembly and ensures greater participation of all federating units of the country in running it.



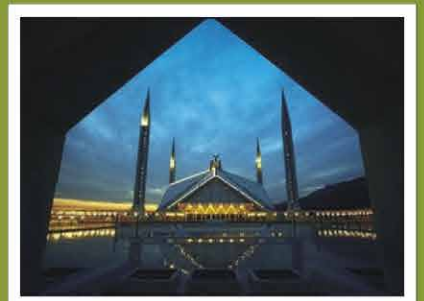
Quaid's Quote

Duty of the Government

"You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property, and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State.

...If we want to make this great State of Pakistan happy and prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well being of the people, and especially of the masses of the poor."

Address, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, Karachi, August 11, 1947.



PARLIAMENT OF PAKISTAN

Milestones of the First Session

10 August – 14th August, 1947 – from the
alley of history



The First CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN Held in the old Chamber of the Sindh Assembly Building, Karachi DOWN MEMORY LANE ...10th – 12th August, 1947

Date	Title	Details
1ST PARLIAMENTARY YEAR – 1st session (10th -14th August, 1947)		
Sunday, August 10, 1947	Inaugural Meeting of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan	The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in the Assembly Chamber, Karachi, on Sunday, the 10th August, 1947, at Ten of the Clock.
-do-	Agenda Item 1: Election of Temporary Chairman/ Presiding Officer	Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan proposed and Khwaja Nazimuddin (East Bengal: Muslim) seconded Hon. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal be elected as temporary Chairman. He was elected as the Temporary Chairman.
-do-	First time Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah was referred as the Quaid-i-Azam on floor of the House	Opening Speech by Hon Mr Jogendra Nath Mandal, where he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I cannot help expressing on this momentous occasion my gratitude and admiration and the gratitude and admiration of the Muslims of India towards Quaid-i-Azam Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the great creator and architect of the State of Pakistan." (Applause.)
-do-	First Point of Order raised	Hon. Bhim Sen Sachar (West Punjab: General) called for the Order of the Day for enable members to know what items on the list are to be taken up.
-do-	Agenda Item 2: Presentation of Credentials and Signatures by Members on Roll	Hon. Chairman Mr Jogendra Nath Mandal presented his credentials and signed his name in the Register followed by the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Total of fifty four (54) Members including a woman member, Begum Jehan Ara Shah Nawaz and signed the Register.

-do-	Agenda Item 3: Provisional Adoption of the Central Assembly Rules and Standing Orders	Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan put forth Motion for adoption of Resolution, which was adopted: ““That this assembly do adopt, with such modifications as the President or the Chairman for the time being, may in his absolute discretion permit, the Rules and Standing Orders of the Central Legislative Assembly, pending the framing by the Constituent Assembly of its own Rules of Procedure” Proposed Time for Meetings of the Constituent Assembly was set at 10 AM.
-do-	Organisation of the Constituent Assembly Secretariat	The Assembly Adopted the Motion: “That this Assembly do confirm the existing organisation of the Office of the Constituent Assembly and authorise the President to make such changes as he deems necessary.”
-do-	Rules for Election of the President of the Constituent Assembly	The Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar (West Punjab: Muslim) moved the Motion for said Resolution on Rules to elect the President of the Assembly that was adopted after minute change.
-do-	Motion for Nomination of Panel of Four Chairmen	Adopted
-do-	House Adjourned	Assembly Adjourned to meet again at 10 AM on Monday, August 11, 1947.
Monday, August 11, 1947	Presentation of Credentials and Signing of Register	Four Members, who had not presented the credentials and signed the Roll on 10th August, did so to make the total to 58.
-do-	Election of the President	Seven (07) nomination papers duly filled in were received by the Secretary on behalf of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah who was elected unopposed as the first President of the Constituent Assembly. (Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and the Honourable Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar went up to the dais and occupied the Chair amidst loud applause).
-do-	President's Address	The Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's inaugural address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
-do-	Resolution: National Flag of the Federation of Pakistan Adopted	National Flag presented and the Motion was adopted; two flags adopted given in custody of the President of the Constituent till National Museum comes into being where these would be placed.

-do-	Resolution for Committee on Rules of Procedure	Appointment of Committee to Report on Rules of Procedures, Powers of the President and procedure of declaration to fill vacancies
Tuesday, August 12, 1947	16 member Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens and Minorities of Pakistan Adopted	Session chaired by President Hon. Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan moved the Resolution to form a 16 (sixteen) Member Committee including a women member on Fundamental Rights of Citizens and Minorities of Pakistan, which was adopted. The Assembly gave the President right to nominate seven additional members from outside the Constituent Assembly to work for Committee.
-do-	Resolution: Addressing Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah as Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah moved and adopted	Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan (East Bengal, Muslim) moved: "That this Assembly resolves that Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and Governor-General designate of Pakistan be addressed as 'Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan' in all official Acts, Documents, letters and correspondence from August 15th, 1947. The Motion was Adopted.
Tuesday, August 12, 1947, Chaired by the Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah	Tradition of Appointing Panel of Chairmen started	President of the Assembly Quaid I Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah appointed four member Panel of Chairmen
Thursday, August 14, 1947, Chaired by the Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah	Governor General's Address	His Excellency the Governor-General of India (Lord Louis Mountbatten of Burma) having arrived in procession with the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan (Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah) took his seat on the Dais at ten minutes after Nine of the Clock
-do-	President's Reply Speech	Vote of Thanks for King of UK and Governor General Lord Louis Mountbatten and countries sending good wishes to Pakistan; Excerpt of the speech says: <i>"Before I conclude I wish to express our thanks for some of the messages of good-will and friendship that have been received. The first one is from President Truman on behalf of the great American nation; the second is from Egypt, third from France, fourth from Syria and fifth from Nepal, our neighbour. I am sure you will all join me in expressing our cordial thanks for these friendly messages that have been received from these countries."</i>

PARLIAMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT (EXECUTIVE)

What is the Government?

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

1. **The Prime Minister**, who is the Leader of the House in the National Assembly, is elected through a majority vote. The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government.
2. **The Cabinet:** The Prime Minister's team of Ministers which should not be more than 11% of total membership of the National Assembly (after the 18th amendment) and these are either MNAs or Senators. However, the number of federal ministers and ministers of state, who are Senators, shall not at any time, exceed one-fourth of the total numbers of federal ministers.¹¹
3. **Bureaucracy and government officials:** Experts in their respective fields, also termed as government officials are appointed in various government departments and ministries after competitive procedure of selections and promotions. They are expected to work in a transparent and accountable manner to implement the decisions of the Cabinet as they remain under public scrutiny of Parliament.
 - a) **Civil Services:** The appointments to and conditions of civil service in Pakistan is determined by an act of parliament, (Majlis-e-Shoora) for the services of the Federation and by acts of respective provincial assemblies for the provinces.¹²
 - b) **Command of Armed Forces:** The federal government has control and command of the armed forces. The President is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces. Every Member of the armed forces takes an oath as set out of the Third Schedule of the Constitution, whereby they pledge to uphold the Constitution and not to engage in political activities whatsoever.¹³
4. **Parliamentary Committees and the Executive:** A committee of the Parliament can check the working of respective government department in any way. It can undertake detailed oversight of all policies and actions of the respective department.

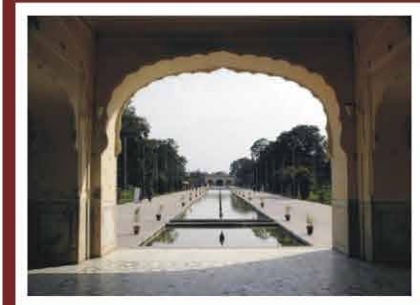


Quaid's Quote

Duty of the Government

"Those days have gone when the country was ruled by the bureaucracy. It is people's government, responsible to the people more or less on democratic lines and parliamentary practice...Make the people feel that you are their servants and friends, maintain the highest standard of honour, integrity, justice and fair play."

March 25, 1948, Chittagong



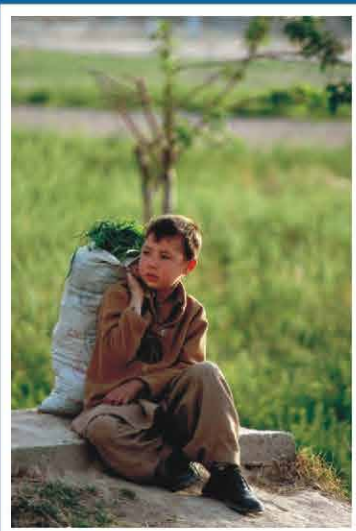


Quaid's Quote

Duty of Civil Servants to the State and Citizens

"You have to do your duty as servants; you are not concerned with this or that political party; that is not your business.... You do not belong to the ruling class; you belong to the servants."

Address to Gazetted Officers,
Chittagong, March 25, 1948.



PARLIAMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT (EXECUTIVE)

What is the difference between Parliament and Government?

While the job of the Government is to run the country, the job of Parliament is to check if the Government is carrying out its role properly and effectively. To do this, Parliament has powers to limit the Government and prevent it from becoming too powerful. Government is accountable to the Parliament for all its actions. In simpler terms, Allah is the Master (see Article 227) of the country its people and their representatives in Parliament are the vicegerents whereas government is the manager which is always answerable to Parliament and the people.



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

What is the National Assembly?

The National Assembly is made up of three hundred and thirty six Members (MNAs), including seats reserved for women and non-Muslims.¹⁴ MNAs are elected by the voters (the electorate) to each represent an area of Pakistan which is known as a Constituency. We all live in a constituency and have an MNAs to represent us in the National Assembly.

Electorate: Every citizen aged 18 years or above who has a sound mind and is registered as a voter, votes and elects the following Members:

Province / Territory	General Seat	Women	Total
Balochistan	16	4	20
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	45	9	54
Punjab	141	33	174
Sindh	61	14	75
Federal Capital	3	-	3
Minorities	-	-	10
Total	266	60	336

The seats in the National Assembly have been proportionally allocated to each Province, and the Federal Capital on the basis of population in accordance with the preceding census officially published.

- a) the constituencies for the general seats is single member territorial constituency and the members to fill such seats is elected by direct and free vote in accordance with law;
- b) each Province is a single constituency for all seats reserved for women which are allocated to the respective provinces under this principle; in accordance with law through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats secured by each political party from the Province concerned in the National Assembly;
- c) the constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims is the whole country; and
- d) The total number of general seats won by a political party includes the independent returned candidate or candidates who may duly join such political party within three days of the publication in the official Gazette of the names of the returned candidates.



Did you know?

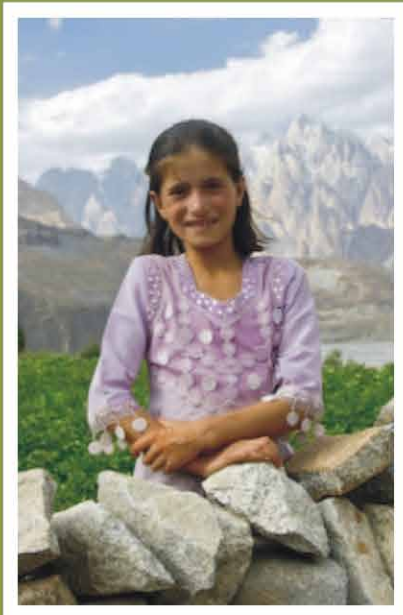
From 1972 onward, the State Bank auditorium in Islamabad functioned as the National Assembly of Pakistan. The Interim Constitution of Pakistan was adopted here in April 1972. It was here that the first bi-cameral legislature of Pakistan was also born after the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was adopted in 1973. It was again here that the Martial Law, imposed in July 1977, was revoked on December 30, 1985.





Did you know?

Pakistan's 13th National Assembly took oath in March 2008 after general elections held on February 18, 2008.



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Where does the National Assembly meet?

The National Assembly meets in a special chamber within the Parliament House at the Constitutional Avenue in Islamabad. The building's façade has the Arabic words written on it that mean: "There is none but one Allah and the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) is Allah's Rasool (Prophet)".



SENATE

The Senate has equal representation from the federating units balancing the provincial inequality in the National Assembly, where the number of members is based on population of the provinces.

- a. An Electoral College comprising the National Assembly and the provincial assemblies elect the Senators from their respective Provinces.
- b. The Senate numbers a total of 96 members who serve six-year terms which are alternated so that half the senators are up for re-election by the Electoral College every three years.
- c. The Senate's role is to promote national cohesion and harmony, and work as a stabilizing factor of the federation.

What does a Parliamentarian (MNA or Senator) do?

A parliamentarian is expected to play the following roles:

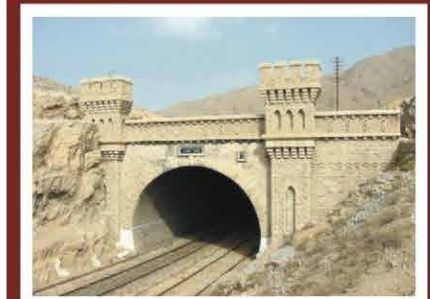
- a. An enactor of effective legislation and one who assesses and reviews laws.
- b. An overseer of government's policies and implementation of Parliament's decisions.
- c. A communicator and a representative of the people.
- d. A decision maker on matters of National Interest.
- e. A crisis and conflict manager.



Did you know?

The President, from time to time, summons either House or both the Houses of Parliament under Article 54(1) of the Constitution. However, on a requisition made by at least one-fourth of the total membership of the Assembly, the Speaker can also, under Article 54(3), summon the National Assembly. Only the Speaker can prorogue the House summoned by him.

Even when the National Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker continues to hold this office till a new Speaker is elected.





Did you know?

The Senate and the National Assembly - have acquired a permanent abode in the present Parliament House, which was inaugurated on May 28, 1986. The Hall was renovated on the orders of the Speaker and inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Pakistan on November 3, 1996.



SENATE

Election to the Senate

- The Senate consists of 96 members (after the 25th amendment), of whom 14 members are elected by each Provincial Assembly on general seats, 2 members on general seats, 1 woman and 1 Technocrat is elected from the Federal Capital by the Members of National Assembly; 4 women, 4 Technocrats and 1 minority members are elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly.
- As per the 18th Constitutional Amendment Act , four non-Muslims, one from each Province, shall be elected by the members of each Provincial Assembly, making the **TOTAL STRENGTH of SENATE: 104.**
- The breakup of seats allocated to each Province, Federal Capital, Women, minorities and Ulema/Technocrats, is as follows.

NUMBER OF SEATS					
Province / Area	General Seats	Seats reserved for			Total
		Women	Minorities	Technocrats and Ulema	
Federal Capital	2	1	-	1	4
Punjab	14	4	1	4	23
Sindh	14	4	1	4	23
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14	4	1	4	23
Balochistan	14	4	1	4	23
Total:	58	17	4	17	96

ELECTIONS

What are General Elections?

Free and fair elections are an essential part of democracy, empowering people to have a say in how they want their country to be governed. A general election is held within the 60 days after the completion of parliamentary term of five years. In case, the Assembly is dissolved before maturity of 5 years term by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, the general elections will be held within 90 days of the dissolution of the National Assembly. Elections are held by an independent constitutional body i.e. Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) in accordance with the election laws as envisaged in the Constitution and passed by the Parliament.

What happens at election time?

Pakistan is divided into electoral areas termed as constituencies. We have numerous bigger and smaller parties. Each party that wants to win a constituency will select one person to be their candidate and will try to persuade people to vote for that person and their policies. There may also be independent candidates.

To be a candidate in a general election you must be aged 21 or over and a citizen of Pakistan. Some people have jobs where they need to be politically impartial (such as judges, police officers, military men and civil servants) so are disqualified. However, any of them can only compete for election two years after completion/retirement from service. All candidates must pay some security deposit which they will only get back if they secure at least 5% of the votes cast in their constituency.

Who can vote in parliamentary elections?

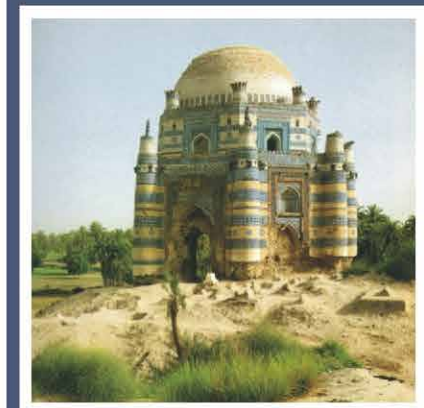
To be able to vote you must be

- a. A citizen of Pakistan.
- b. Aged 18 years or above.
- c. Having sound mind.
- d. Registered as a voter in the Electoral Rolls.¹⁵

Voting is not compulsory. You can vote in person or by post.

Did you know?

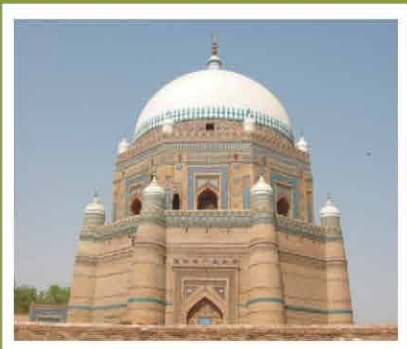
The Election Commission of Pakistan, ECP, holds national elections. The Election Commission of Pakistan is an independent and autonomous constitutional body charged with the function of conducting transparent, free, fair and impartial elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies. . It was created on 23rd March 1956.





Quaid's Quote

"The vital contest in which we are engaged is not only for the material gain but also the very existence of the soul of Muslim nation, Hence I have said often that it is a matter of life and death to the Musalmans and is not a counter for bargaining."
Presidential Address delivered at the Special Pakistan Session of the Punjab Muslim Students Federation, March 2, 1941



ELECTIONS

What happens on elections (polling) day?

There is a 45-day election campaign time during which all the parties and candidates try to persuade voters to vote for them by putting up posters, sending out leaflets, knocking on doors and holding public meetings. General Election voting starts at 8 am and continues till 5 pm throughout the constituency known as the polling station. These are often schools and village halls, etc. Each voter has one vote which they cast for the candidate of their choice. The counting starts in presence of polling agents of all candidates and the one with the largest votes, becomes an MNA for the Constituency. This voting system is called "first past the post". If a Member dies, retires or is disqualified between elections then by-election (an election only in a particular constituency without MNA) is held. All MNAs take an oath on the inaugural session of the new National Assembly.

What is the Electoral Procedure?¹⁶

- For the conduct of elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies, the Election Commission appoints a District Returning Officer for each District and a Returning Officer for each constituency, who are drawn from amongst the officers of the Judiciary, the Federal/Provincial Government and Local Authorities. Returning Officers are mostly Additional District & Sessions Judges.
- The list of polling stations is prepared by the Returning Officers and approved by the District Returning Officer. No polling station can be located in the premises of a candidate.
- The list of Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers and polling staff is prepared by the Returning Officer and sent to the District Returning Officer for approval at least 15 days before the polls. The Presiding Officer is responsible for conducting polls at the Polling Station and maintaining law and order. He is assisted by the Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officer.
- After the publication of Election Schedule by the Election Commission, nomination papers are invited from interested contesting candidates.
- Scrutiny of nomination papers is carried out by the Returning Officers and nomination papers are accepted/rejected.

ELECTIONS

- Appeals against rejection/acceptance of nomination papers are filed with the appellate tribunal, who decide such appeals summarily within such time as may be notified by the Commission and any order passed thereon shall be final.
- Final list of contesting candidates is prepared and published in the prescribed manner by the Returning Officer after incorporation of the decisions on appeals and after withdrawal of candidature by the candidates, if any.
- Election symbols are also allocated to the candidates by the Returning Officer according to their party affiliation or as an individual candidate, from the list of Election symbols approved by the Election Commission. The Returning Officer also publishes the names of the contesting candidates arranged in the Urdu alphabetical order specifying against each the symbol allocated to them.
- The Election Commission of Pakistan provides each Returning Officer copies of voter's list for his constituency who distributes it amongst the Presiding Officers in accordance with the polling scheme and assignment of voters to each polling station/booth.
- Voters cast their votes at specified polling stations according to their names in an electoral rolls. Since the election for both National and Provincial Assemblies constituencies are held on the same day, the voter is issued two separate ballot papers for each National Assembly and Provincial Assembly constituency.
- When an elector presents himself at the polling station to vote, the Presiding Officer shall issue a ballot paper to the elector after satisfying himself about the identity of the elector through his identity card.
- Polling is held for nine hours on the polling day without any break.
- Immediately after the close of the poll, votes are counted at the polling stations by the Presiding Officers in presence of the candidates, their Election Agents, and Polling Agents.
- After counting the ballot papers, the Presiding Officer prepares a statement of the count indicating the number of votes secured by a candidate, and send it to the Returning Officer along with the election material, un-used ballot papers, spoiled ballot papers, tendered ballot papers, challenged ballot papers, marked copies of the electoral rolls, the counter-foils of used ballot papers, the tendered votes lists, and the challenged votes lists.
- The Presiding Officers also announce the result of count at the polling stations and paste a copy of the result outside the polling stations.



Did you know?

The old Sindh Assembly Building became seat of Parliament of Pakistan on August 10, 1947. In its historic hall Quaid-e-Azam addressed the inaugural session of Pakistan's Constituent Assembly.





Quaid's Quote

"Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but the Muslim Ideology which has to be preserved, which has come to us as a precious gift and treasure and which, we hope other will share with us"
Message to Frontier Muslim Students Federation, June 18, 1945



ELECTIONS

- After the receipt of statement of counts from the Presiding Officers of the polling stations, the Returning Officer compiles the preliminary unofficial result and intimates the results to the Election Commission through fax for announcement on print/electronic media.
- After the announcement of unofficial result, the Returning Officer serves a notice to all the contesting candidates and their election agents regarding the day, time and place fixed for consolidation of the result. In the presence of the contesting candidates and election agents, the Returning Officer consolidates the results of the count furnished by the Presiding Officers in the prescribed manner, including postal ballot received by him before the polling day.
- Immediately after preparing the consolidated statement, the Returning Officer submits a copy to the Election Commission in the prescribed form which publishes the names of the returned candidates in the official Gazette.



WHO'S WHO IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY?

The majority party or majority coalition of parties in the National Assembly (whichever bigger in number) elects one the member as leader of the House known as Prime Minister. He or she chooses members from the allied parties to make cabinet, known as minsters. Minsters sit on the front bench in the left side of the National Assembly Chamber. They lead the debates and answer questions about their ministries in the Question Hour.

The party or parties other than the majority coalition in the National Assembly chooses to oppose the government, known as the opposition. They nominate/elect one of the members as their head known as leader of the opposition. He/she along other members of Opposition sit on the front bench right of the government/treasury benches.

All the other smaller parties accordingly choose to support or oppose the government and thus sit on the left or right side of the NA chamber respectively.

The National Assembly also has an elected Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, who preside the proceedings and run the House according to the already laid down Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the National Assembly. The Speaker and/or the Presiding Officer sit at the Head Chair facing the Members in the centre pedestal beneath the large portrait of Founder of the Nation, the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

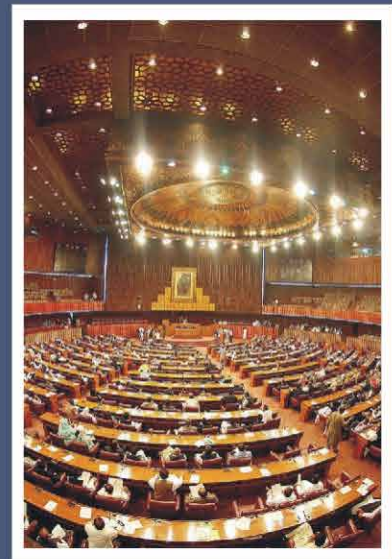
The NA Chamber consists of:

1. Speaker's Chair
2. Secretariat Table
3. Government Benches
4. Opposition Benches
5. Guest Galleries
6. Press Gallery
7. Telecasting Unit
8. Division Lobbies



Did you know?

The Speaker is termed so as he or she speaks on behalf of the National Assembly and keeps the chamber in order. Thus, he or she is unable to participate in debates or ask questions, etc.





Did you know?

The business of the National Assembly is done as it appears on the Orders of the Day, unless the Speaker directs otherwise. The Secretary prepares the Orders of the Day and makes its copy available for use of every member and any other person entitled under the Constitution to speak or participate in the proceedings.



WHAT DOES THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DO?

Making Laws

New laws are required to deal with our ever changing society, therefore, the National Assembly spends a lot of time in either improving older legislations or introducing new laws to bring desirable changes in the behavior of actors in the society to resolve a particular issue/s.

Debates

The National Assembly remains the top forum to debate the challenges faced by the state. Different arguments and opinions are expressed on a particular matter of national importance to finally being about the best possible solutions. The debate helps develop a national consensus on issues and at the end of the debate sometimes MNAs give their opinion by voting either aye (yes) or no.

Budget

The government needs money and resources to run the country. It collects taxes and earns from various sources including exports and foreign remittances, etc. Each year, usually in March or April, the Government ministries finalize their development schemes and spending for each area. This is known as the budget preparation which is finally put in the House for approval in June. There are four stages of a budget process which is cyclical in nature. As soon as one cycle is completed, the next begins. These are:

1. **Formulation** - Preparation of budget proposals by the executive/government.
2. **Enactment** - Formal authorization by the parliament/legislator.
3. **Execution** - Implementation to ensure that expenditures reflect the enacted budget.
4. **Audit** - Examination and verification of both receipts and expenditures at the end of the financial year (1st July 30th June)

The National Assembly has a duty on behalf of people of Pakistan to make sure that the Government is not raising taxes without good reason and spending the money wisely. In this context, the Standing Committees must call for presentations as early as March every year from respective ministries regarding their next year's allocations, resources and schemes, etc.

WHAT DOES THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DO?

Oversight of Government

The Parliament has two effective tools to check the working of the government, the Parliamentary Committees and the Question Hour.

Committees

Strong, active committees are instrumental in dealing with the complex, varied and demanding nature of parliamentary business. The Committees check the work of government departments. There is a Committee for every department generally. Each Committee has around 20 members who meet together to conduct enquiries into areas of the work of their particular department. At the end of such enquiries the Committee issues a Report, which every one can read and which may be debated in the Parliament.


Types of Committees

1. **Standing Committees** in the National Assembly corresponds to the number of Ministries.
2. **The Public Accounts Committee** has a special mandate specifically to oversee the implementation of the state budget by reviewing and acting upon the reports of the Auditor General.
3. **Functional Committees** deal with the business of the House (Finance, House and Library, Rules, Privileges, Government Assurances, etc.)
4. **Select Committees** may be created on a motion passed by the Assembly to review new and amend existing legislative proposals.

Membership of Committees

The Members of all the Committees are elected by the respective Houses. Committees have parliamentarians both from the ruling and opposition parties, generally reflecting the same proportions of Members in the House. The membership of each committee in the National Assembly is not more than 20 Members.

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007, Chapter XX



"Committees are Eyes, the Ears, the Hands and very often the Brains of the House."
Speaker Reed of United States Congress

"Congress in session is Congress in Exhibition, while Congress in its Committee Room is Congress at work."

Joseph P. Haris in his book, Congress and the Legislative Process





Did you know?

The Speaker is the most important and the highest office-holder in the National Assembly. He is the principal spokesman of the House in its relations with the other parts of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) - the Senate and the President, the other arms of government - the Executive and the Judiciary, and with other outside bodies and people. In this role, Speakers are expected to maintain the authority of the House, and to protect its rights and privileges. The Speaker occupies the fourth position in the Warrant of Precedence, after the President, the Prime Minister and the Chairman Senate. He is also second in the line of succession to the President.

WHAT DOES THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DO?

Powers of the Committee

A Committee can examine expenditures, administration, delegated legislation, public petitions and policies of the Ministry concerned and its associated public bodies. It may forward its report of findings and recommendations to the Ministry, and the Ministry should submit its reply to the Committee. A Committee has powers to enforce the attendance of any person and compelling the production of documents.

Term of Office

The Standing and functional committees are established for the entire term of the House. Select and special committees are dissolved after the task for which they were formed has been completed.

Sittings of Committees

The Chairman may fix the sittings of a Committee ordinarily held within the precincts of the Parliament, but meetings and hearings may be held in an appropriate off-site location related to the Committee's agenda.

Characteristics of Effective Committees

The following four characteristics are most important to make the Committees more effective:

1. Committees need to exercise their suo motto powers, should have a recommending status in policy decisions and need to be given more powers.
2. Committees must have professional human and financial resources to function effectively.
3. Committee proceedings must be more open, allowing access to media & public and require dissemination of Committee reports on regular and timely basis to stakeholders for greater efficacy.
4. Committees need to build linkages with educational institutions and academia for research and technical support. The more knowledgeable members of a Committee are, the better check they can put on government.

WHAT DOES THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DO?

Question Hour¹⁸

Question Hour allows the parliament to hold the government answerable to the public and make the MNAs and Senators aware of the activities of the ministries and divisions. MNAs can also seek any information on matters of national significance, as well as draw the attention of the government to public grievances so as to get them addressed.

Notice of Questions

A Member can ask a question through a 15-day written notice. The question must be addressed to the concerned minister and should be precise and to the point.

Time for Questions

The first hour of every sitting, (except on Tuesdays in National Assembly),¹⁹ after recitation from the Holy Quran, is available for asking and answering of questions.

Kinds of Questions

Each Member may ask two (2) starred and two (2) unstarred questions in a day's sitting.

1. **Starred Question:** It is a question to which a written reply is read out by the minister. The Member who asks a starred question has to distinguish it with an asterisk (*). When a question has been answered, any Member may ask upto two supplementary questions for further explaining the answer, if the Speaker allows as per the admissibility in rules.²⁰
2. **Unstarred Question:** In this the written reply is not read out. After reply by the minister, a Member may ask upto two more supplementary questions to elaborate different dimensions of a question and/or its reply.
3. **Short Notice Questions:** In case of a matter of immediate public importance, a Member may ask a question on shorter notice with permission of the Speaker and the concerned minister.



Quaid's Quote

"No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you. We are victims of evil customs. It is a crime against humanity that our women are shut up within the four walls of the houses as prisoners. There is no sanction anywhere for the deplorable condition in which our women have to live."

Speech at a meeting of the Muslim University Union, Aligarh, March 10, 1944





Quaid's Quote

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

All India Muslim Students Conference, Jalandhur, November 15, 1942



WHAT DOES THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DO?

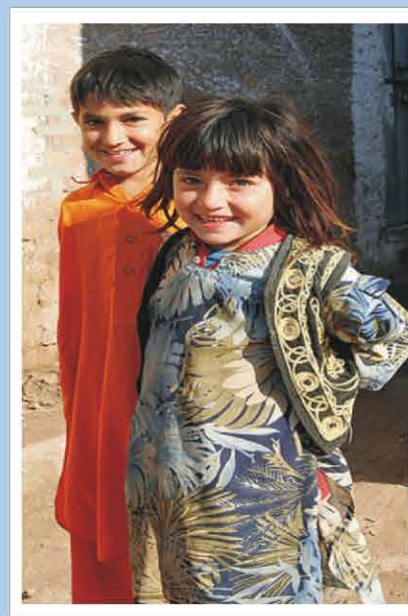
4. **Call Attention Notice:** A Member can call attention of a minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make statement at a later hour or date.²¹ In the National Assembly, **notice of Calling Attention** shall be given one day before the day on which the notice is to be considered.

Notices to Lapse

All the notices which have not been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given shall lapse at the end of the sitting.

Translation

Members can submit questions in Urdu or English; the Secretariat translates Urdu questions into English before sending them to ministries and divisions. An Urdu translation of replies sent by the ministries and divisions is also arranged for Members.

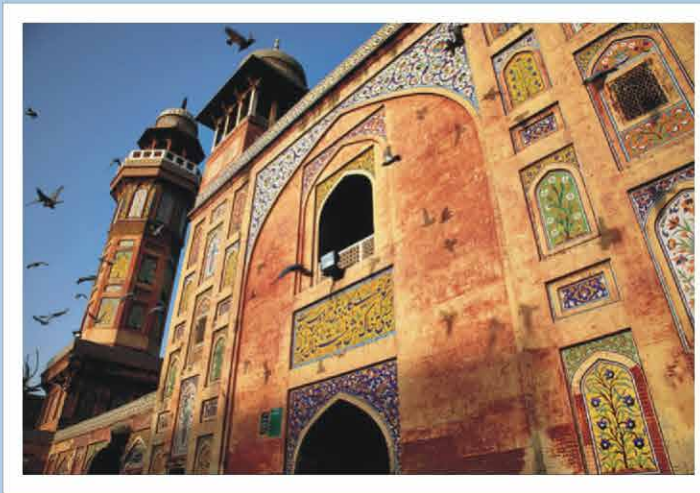


HOW ARE LAWS MADE?

No new law can be made unless it has completed a number of stages in both the National Assembly and the Senate and has been signed by the President of Pakistan. A proposed new law is known as a Bill and can only become an Act of Parliament, and the law of the land, once it has completed all of its stages. **Legislation or Law-Making** is the fundamental responsibility performed together by the two Houses of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), i.e. the Senate and the National Assembly.²³

Types of Bills

1. **Government Bills:** Introduced by a minister and passed by simple majority.²⁴
2. **Private Member's Bill:** Introduced by any Member of the House & passed by simple majority.²⁵
3. **Constitutional Amendment Bill:** A bill for amendments in the Constitution requires two-thirds majority of both Houses to pass it and also that of other Houses (in some cases).²⁶ It can originate in either House.
4. **Money Bill:** A government bill dealing with matters of income and spending; it originates in the Assembly. It is sent to the Senate within seven days. It is the prerogative of the National Assembly to pass the bill with or without incorporating recommendations of the Senate.²⁷



Quaid's Quote

"My message to you all is of hope, courage and confidence. Let us mobilize all our resources in a systematic and organized way and tackle the grave issues that confront us with grim determination and discipline worthy of a great nation."

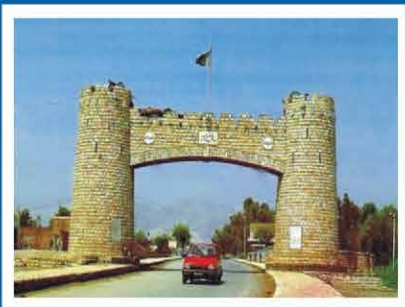
Eid-ul-Azha Message to the Nation,
October 24, 1947





Did you know?

The role of a Legislator is to: read and understand bills presented to his / her legislature; assess whether those bills will advance the public interest; ask questions to get the needed facts to debate whether those bills' detailed provisions will serve the public interest; oversee the administration of the laws in order to ensure that the laws as enforced advance the public interest; and communicate meaningfully with his / her constituents about the kinds of laws they need to improve the quality of their lives.



HOW ARE LAWS MADE?

From a Bill to an Act

Step 1: Introducing a Bill

Three copies of the bill along with a Statement of Objectives and reasons accompany a 10-day written notice to the secretary of the Assembly to move a bill.

Step 2: Order of The Day

Motion to introduce private Member's bill are set down on the Orders of the day for private Member's day and its copies are circulated to all Members.

Step 3: Bills Repugnant to Islam

Such a Bill is referred to the Council of Islamic Ideology for advice.

Step 4: 1st Reading - Discussion on Principles of Bill

Bill circulated among Members for getting their opinion and discussing its principles.

Step 5: Motion of Consideration by Member in Charge.

Step 6: Reference to Committees

All bills other than the Money Bill are referred to the concerned Standing Committee or Select Committee for recommendations.

Step 7: Committee's Recommendation

The committee can approve the bill or suggest changes.

HOW ARE LAWS MADE?

Step 8: 2nd Reading - Amendments

A member has to give one-day notice for moving amendments in a bill. The whole bill is read clause by clause.

Step 9: 3rd Reading - DEBATE

Members argue on general character of a bill either in support or to reject the bill. It may be noted that only verbal amendments can be moved at this stage.

Step 10: Vote

After debate, the Speaker puts the motion for the decision of the House.

Step 11: Transmission of Bills to Senate

Once a bill (other than Money Bill) is passed by the House in which it originated, it is sent to the other House. The bill undergoes a similar process of debate and committee scrutiny and when it is passed, it is sent to the President for approval.

Step 12: Authentication and Submission of Bills for Assent

When a bill is passed by the National Assembly, without amendment, an authenticated copy signed by Speaker is transmitted to the President.

Step 13: Promulgation

When a bill is approved by the President, the secretary shall immediately ensure its publication in the Gazette as an **ACT of Majlis- e- Shoora**.²⁸



Did you know?

When Bills arrived for him to sign, the Quaid-e-Azam would go through them sentence by sentence. "Clumsy and badly worded," he would complain... He would tell his Secretary, "Split it up into more clauses!" "This should go back and be rewritten!" When the Secretary pleaded, "Sir, you will be holding up a useful piece of legislation," he would relent. But his vigilance did not weaken. "They can't hustle me," he would say, "I won't do it." (February 1948 ... page 193: Hector Bolitho, Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan)



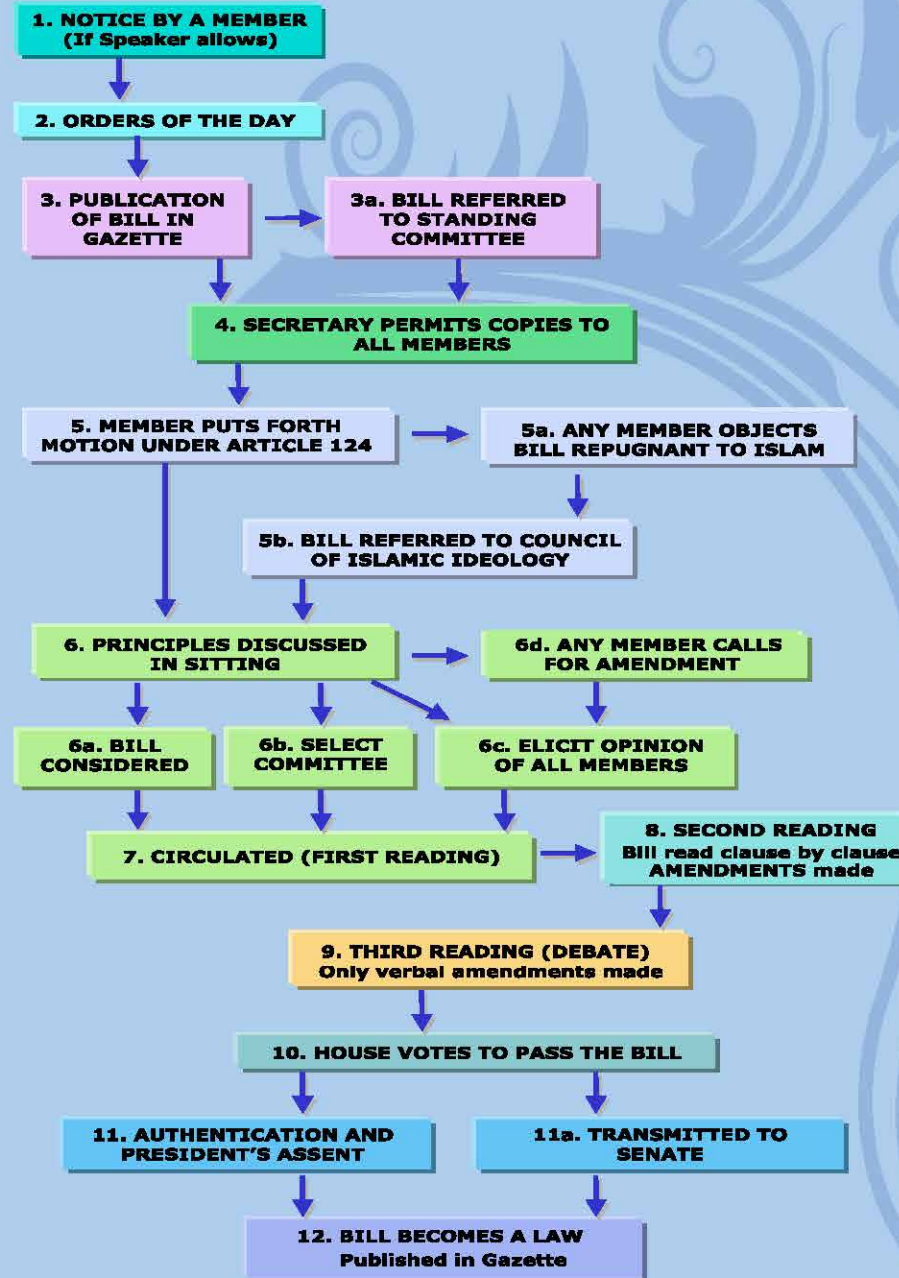


Did you know?

The only time that the three parts of Parliament meet together is for the Presidential Address at the opening of the new Parliamentary year.



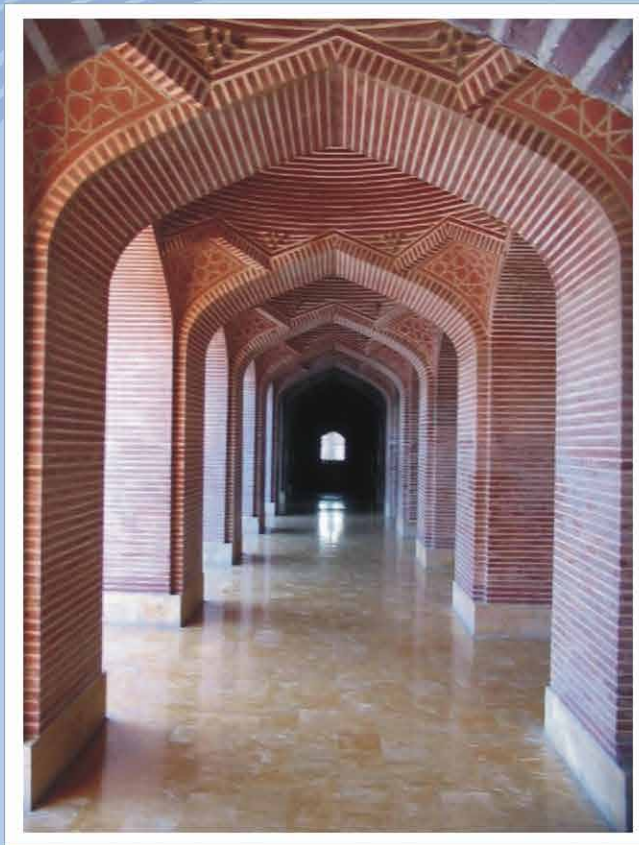
HOW ARE LAWS MADE?



HOW ARE LAWS MADE?

Ordinances

The President may promulgate an Ordinance, having the same effect as an Act when the Assembly is not in session. It remains valid for four months and it is put forth in both Houses (only National Assembly for Money Bill) for acceptance or rejection within four months of promulgation. Additionally, the President can withdraw the Ordinance.²⁹ The President cannot re-promulgate an Ordinance.



Quaid's Quote

"The prosperity and advancement of a nation depend upon its intelligentsia, and Muslim India is looking forward to her young generation and education classes to give a bold lead for our guidance and a brilliant record of historical achievements and traditions. Islam expect every Muslim to do this duty, and if we realise our responsibility time will come soon when we shall justify ourselves worthy of a glorious past."

December 24, 1940





What is meant by federal budget of Pakistan?

In Pakistan, the general budget is known as the Federal Budget. In the Constitution, it is referred to as the Annual Budget Statement (ABS), prepared and presented by the Federal government before the National Assembly (lower house) every year.

What is Economic Survey of Pakistan?

Pakistan Economic Survey is a yearly flagship publication of the Ministry of Finance which highlights the trend of macro-economic indicators, development policies, strategies, as well as sectoral achievements of the economy. The economic survey is presented by the Finance Minister/Advisor a day ahead of the Budget Speech.



PARLIAMENT IN BUDGET MAKING PROCESS

The Parliament is the unique institution comprising the elected representatives of the people, therefore, all money matters of the State, including the annual budget, are considered, passed and authorized by it:

- a) The Parliament's role starts from the Parliamentary Standing Committees¹ who used to receive the proposals for Public Sector Development Programmes (PSDPs) from their relevant divisions / ministries and used to discuss and deliberate each project in the PSDPs to approve or reject. The approved projects are submitted to Finance Division. This process is undertaken in months of January and February each year.
- b) Finance Division shares the Budget Strategy Paper with the Senate and the National Assembly. This paper contains the broader contours of the Budget and this process undertakes in the month of May every year.
- c) In June, the budget session commences with the Estimated Budget Proposals introduced on Floor of the House in the shape of the speech by the Finance Minister / Advisor in the National Assembly of Pakistan along with Detailed Budget books/documents among the Members for reading. This session lasts usually 14-17 days. During the budget session, the Members of the Parliament can debate the budget, make recommendations and raise cut motions.
- d) As the budget session starts in the National Assembly, simultaneously the copy of Finance Bill containing Annual Budget Statement is transmitted to the Senate to make recommendations on the Budget to National Assembly within 14 days.
- e) The National Assembly of Pakistan passes the Finance Bill including the Budget as per the worldwide maxim, No Taxation without Representation. Only elected representatives of the people pass the annual budget followed by final authentication by the Leader of the House (Prime Minister/Chief Minister)
- f) After passing the Budget, the Standing Committees of the Senate and National Assembly may review the budget spending of related Divisions / Ministries, from time to time during the fiscal year (Fiscal year starts from 01st July and ends on 30th June)

¹There exists exclusive Standing Committee of Senate and National Assembly separately for each Ministry of the Government under Rule 158 of the Senate and 198 of National Assembly

Six Stages of the Budget Cycle in Pakistan:

1. Setting of budget policies and priorities:

The Budget making process starts with setting of budget priorities, policies and initiatives by the federal/provincial cabinet. These are then communicated to ministries and departments through Finance Division.

2. Budget preparation:

This stage includes the preparation and submission of budget estimates of expenditures and receipts by entities (such as divisions, ministries and departments) and subsequent review and consolidation of estimates by the Finance Division / Department.

3. Authorization:

This stage involves submission of the Annual Budget Statement before the National/Provincial Assembly. This consists of two stages: first, approval by the National / Provincial Assembly after debate and discussion and; then authentication by the Prime Minister / Chief Minister. The approved budget is referred to as the 'Schedule of Authorized Expenditure'.

4. Execution:

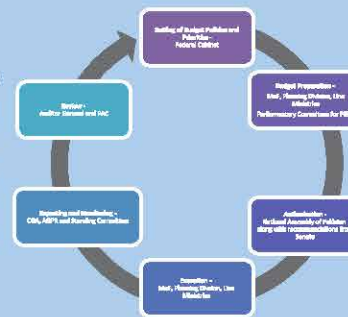
This stage refers to the communication of the budgets to the spending ministries, administrative departments via Finance Division / Department. On implementation of the Budget, the entity can carry out activities and incur expenditures, for which funding has been given in that period.

5. Reporting and Monitoring:

Actual revenues and expenditures (including commitments) are recoded and reported to monitor progress against budget throughout the financial year. Reporting assists managers in decision making and in particular re-allocation of funds where required. This includes the provision of both internal and external reports.

6. Review:

The periodical review evaluates the financial performance and achievement of policy objectives by spending ministries and departments for external review bodies. This includes audit activities and review by Public Accounts Committee. At year end outstanding commitments are reviewed and budget provision made for the upcoming financial year.



Did you know?

Supplementary Budget means a budget approved in situations where the revenue budget appropriated for activities of the Government to be carried out in a fiscal year is not sufficient or where a budget is required for an activity of the Government to which budget is not appropriated or where the expenditure budget appropriated for any activity is not sufficient. Under such circumstances, a consolidated statement/Supplementary Budget Statement is laid before the Assembly under Article 124 of the Constitution.

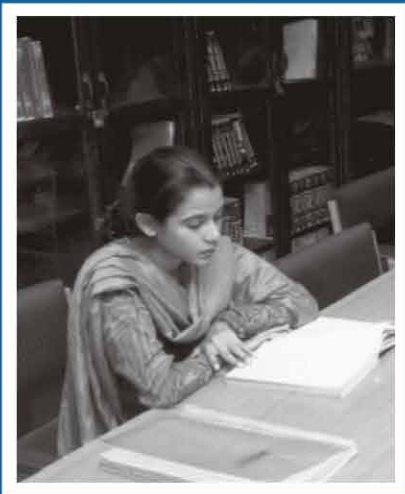




Quaid's Quote

"My young friends, students who are present here, let me tell you as one who has always had love and affection for you, as one who has served you for ten years faithfully and loyally; let me give you this word of warning. You will be making the greatest mistake if you allow yourself to be exploited by one political party or the other."

March 1948, Dacca



POLITICAL PARTIES OF PAKISTAN

A "Political Party" is an association of citizens or a combination or group of such associations formed with a view to propagating or influencing political opinion and participating in elections for any elective public office or for membership of a legislative body.

Role of Political Parties in a Parliamentary Democracy

Political parties have a central role in a democratic dispensation, as they provide the leadership of mobilizing people regarding formulation of a common vision and a platform to take forth the peoples' aspirations and finally compete in the race for running the affairs of the state.

Political Parties undertake the following roles in a parliamentary democracy:

- i. Means of Pluralism:** Parties ensure Representation of the people from all walks of life, all cross sections and geographical areas of the country. Different parties provide different visions to run the state through their manifestos. In Pakistan, there are centre-left parties like Pakistan Peoples Party, which are flag bearer of democratic socialism, parties like Pakistan Muslim League N and Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf PTI, which have a centre-right orientation; they are committed to democratic system with an ideological ethical vision to run the country. At the same time, we have left-wing parties like Awami National Party, ANP and Muttahida Qaumi Movement MQM, rightist parties like JI and JUI (F), in addition to nationalist parties like BNP, PkMAP etc. All these political parties are manifestation of democratic pluralism where everyone has freedom of thought and expression.
- ii. Mean of Freedom of thought, mutual tolerance and peaceful co existence:** Political parties provide a perpetual means for dialogue. They base their working on the famous maxim - WE AGREE TO DISAGREE, which means parties try solving controversial and difficult challenges, only through peaceful dialogue. Violence and dictatorship has little place in a society which possesses strong and democratic parties.
- iii. Manifestation of Parliamentary System** leading to a popularly elected Legislature, majority Executive and an independent Judiciary
- iv Means of ACCOUNTABILITY** of parliamentarians, cabinet of Ministers as well as public office holders. Parties have an inbuilt oversight role to oversee their members.

²Political parties Order, 2002

POLITICAL PARTIES OF PAKISTAN

What parties are expected to do to compete in ELECTIONS?

It is lawful for anybody of individuals or association of citizens to form, organize, and continue or set-up a political party under a distinct name. A political party shall have a distinct identity of its structures at the national, provincial and local levels, wherever applicable.³¹

Each political party or a coalition of political parties, which is interested to compete in general elections, is required to submit certain documents including:

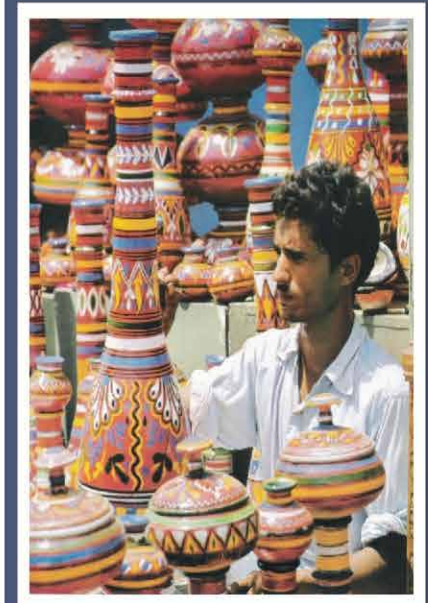
1. Their respective Constitutions to the Election Commission to qualify for allotment of symbol.
2. The party candidates have to submit a certificate that it has held internal elections to the ECP, in addition to
3. A detail statement of his/her property and financial statements.

In addition, political parties have a role in every stage of an Election, before, during and after as under:

1. Reflecting peoples' aspirations and a joint party vision through detailed MANIFESTO
2. Assisting people in preparation of CNICs and registration of new voters
3. Nomination of Candidates
4. Political Campaigning
5. Assisting voters on Election day with regard to identification if names in electoral rolls
6. Provision and training of polling agents for candidates on polling day
7. Decision making regarding sitting in government or opposition benches
8. Providing Offices to candidates in Constituencies for maintenance of day to day interaction with public
9. Providing party lines and policy to elected candidates as parliamentarians so as to enable them play their role in representing, legislation and oversight as well as taking up matters of national interest
10. Nominating parliamentary leaders, names of women MPs proportional to percentage of seats they win in the general elections in addition to candidates for election of Standing Committee Chairs.

Did you know?

In the February 2008 general elections for the National Assembly, there were 110 registered political parties. Only 10 of these succeeded in winning seats. There were also a number of independent candidates; and 16 of them were elected as MNAs.





Did you know?

The 18th Constitutional Amendment 2010 was passed by unanimous consensus of all political parties in the Parliament. It restored the parliamentary democracy in Pakistan by improving the balance of power between President and the Prime Minister. It paved way for provincial autonomy by abolishing Concurrent list and creating clear areas of control for the federal and provincial domains, that promises to improve relations among federating units.



POLITICAL PARTIES OF PAKISTAN

Reserved Seats and Proportional Representation for Women

Reserved seats have been kept for women and non-Muslims in the National as well as in the provincial assemblies. In the National Assembly there are (60 seats out of 332) reserved for women and (10 seats) for the non-Muslims.³²

(c) the constituencies for the seats reserved for women and technocrats shall be such that each Province forms one constituency with as many such seats as are allocated to the Provinces under clause (2); and
(d) the members to fill seats reserved for women and technocrats which are allocated to a Province under clause (2) shall be elected simultaneously through proportional representation system of open political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total votes secured by the candidates of each political party contesting elections to the general seats.³³

The political parties contesting elections for such seats, file separate lists of their women and non-Muslim candidates in order of priority at a fixed date after the announcement of general election results. The lists are published at the time of nomination of party candidates. Each party then gets its respective share of women seats proportional to the percentage of total votes secured by party candidates in general elections. The women highest in the priority list of the party published earlier are taken as elected Member of the Parliament under the Constitution.



WHAT IS PAKISTAN INSTITUTE FOR PARLIAMENTARY SERVICES, PIPS?

The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services, PIPS, is first of its kind exclusive research and training facility aimed at providing Honorable Members and Senators with accurate, credible and timely information and analysis so as to assist them in taking informed decisions on matters of national importance.

The institute was officially created through an Act of Parliament passed in December 2008 no matter the idea for its creation was first proposed by parliamentarians and speakers of the assemblies in 2005. The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) stands out as a major accomplishment of the Senate and National Assembly of Pakistan in their efforts for strengthening the parliamentary institutions in the country. The PIPS Act 2008 was one of the first legislations that the 13th National Assembly passed soon after the elections. It is a matter of great satisfaction that all parliamentary parties, aware of the importance of the institution, passed the legislation unanimously in the Parliament, setting the tone for more consensus-based law making that followed. The PIPS institute intends to further that support and serve as an independent research and training center for all of Pakistan's legislative Houses to enable them to better serve the people of Pakistan.

The PIPS Board of Governors is chaired by the Honorable Chairman Senate and Speaker of the National Assembly by three year rotation, and its membership comprises 8 MNAs and 4 Senators in addition to Speakers of the four provincial assemblies and the Federal Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

What does the PIPS do?

The salient functions of the PIPS as mentioned in the Act include:

- i. To conduct professional development and orientation programs for elected parliamentarians and the staff of the national parliament and provincial assemblies;
- ii. Gather and organize data, required by the parliamentarians in their work;
- iii. Inform parliamentarians by conducting or commissioning independent research on topical issues; and
- iv. provide support services to members.

Where is the PIPS located?

PIPS is located in a state of the art building in sector F-5/2 on Ataturk Avenue, south of Margalla Road, Islamabad. It was designed by Pakistan's renowned architect – Nayyar Ali Dada. While the construction commenced in April 2010, its formal launch was done on 17th June 2010 by the then Speaker National Assembly Dr Fehmida Mirza and the then Deputy Chairman Senate Mir Jan Muhammad Khan Jamali. The PIPS campus was inaugurated by former Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan on 30th May, 2012.

PIPS web address: www.pips.gov.pk

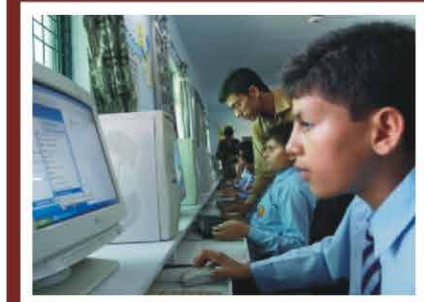
Emails: info@pips.gov.pk, research@pips.gov.pk, training@pips.gov.pk



Quaid's Quote

"An opposition party or parties are good correctives for any party, which is in power."

November 8, 1945





Did you know?

The Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah chose Lincoln's Inn, when he saw the name of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) encrypted among the top and most influential law givers in history, on a gigantic mural covering one entire wall in the main dining hall of Lincoln's Inn.



PIPS CORE VALUES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CORE VALUES OF PIPS

- 1 **Integrity:** PIPS faculty and staff are inspired by honesty and truthfulness as personified by the sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and emphasized in numerous speeches by the founder of nation Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The team considers integrity as their primary value so as to create synergy towards their common mutually set goals.
- 2 **Non Partisanship:** Institute's professional faculty is committed to provide nonpartisan analysis to assist MPs in making informed decisions to secure the national interest as aspired by the people of Pakistan.
- 3 **Professionalism:** PIPS team values its humility to perpetually seek learning new concepts and ideas for keeping themselves abreast with essential skills-set that make them effective, efficient and knowledgeable professionals.
- 4 **Accessibility:** PIPS faculty remains readily approachable to MPs for provision of timely services at their doorstep.
- 5 **Anticipation:** Institute team continues a vigilant appraise of national and international developments to accordingly assist MPs through essential technical support in anticipation to challenges and new realities concerning the country.

Accomplishments

In a short span of time after commencing full-fledged functions on 4th July 2012, PIPS has contributed 5 international publications in reputable journals abroad, more than 10 books and modules on Legislative Research, Assessing and drafting Legislation, Question Hour, Committee System, Budget process, Parliamentary Values and Ethics, etc. and this Youth Guide on Parliament. Numerous workshops for parliamentarians, journalists and media men, members of civil society and staff of the six Houses, have been held. One of the niches created by PIPS remains its Research on Request Services, which has produced more than 100 research papers exclusively for MNAs, Senators as well as MPAs working in various Standing Committees. In 2014, the Institute has also launched its monthly Research Digest for current issues for 1174 MPs of National Parliament as well as four provincial assemblies of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. PIPS also runs a Parliamentary Resource Centre PRC 7 days a week, (9AM to 11 PM) providing quick reference informational services, scanning, printing, internet social networking and meeting venue, to Honorable MPs.

CIVIC ROLE OF YOUTH

The founding father of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah not only inspired the youth to participate in nation building activities but he also expected them to prepare for the future challenges. Youth being the future of any nation must realize their duties to the society as well as being informed on their fundamental rights. Looking at the global history, it comes crystal clear that the nations who lead the world, invested on the ethics and moral grooming of their young generations inculcating the moral and civic values. A society in general and parents and schools in particular, are expected to provide a conducive environment to young minds for learning the civic values from very early age as the young minds are more receptive and congenial to such important social learning.

Let us focus on what responsibilities and expectations our society has from the youth to contribute in:

1. **Commitment to Education and Discipline as top priority:** The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah foremostly identified that: "Pakistan is proud of her youth, particularly the students, who are nation builders of tomorrow. They must fully equip themselves by discipline, education, and training for the arduous task lying ahead of them."
2. **Passion of Work and Service:** In November, 1942, the father of the nation addressed the youth and reiterated that: "I insist you to strive. Work, work and only work for satisfaction with patience, humbleness and serve thy nation."
3. **Voluntary Community Service:** Every young mind should have spirit to be a good law-abiding citizen who is actively involved in community services right from childhood. Youth can become part of social movements like drives against pollution, drug abuse and hate speech, participation in tree-plantation and village-cleanliness days and regular engagement on national days like 14th August Independence Day, 23rd March Pakistan Day, 15th September as the democracy day, 10th April as the Constitution Day. Youth must institutionalize service to society by making thematic clubs and community groups for charity, voluntarily teaching out of school children, gifts for needy on public celebrations, arranging blood donations, etc.
4. **Civic Education** is not limited to political and social participation only; this includes positive participation in academic classes, neighborhoods, groups, and organizations that are engaged in social welfare. In its discourse, students learn to participate in public processes and debates about real issues, positively applying their minds on solution side as well as acting as an agent of positive change. Civic education empowers us to be active and informed citizens to change the world around us. It is an essential part of any democracy and makes ordinary people aware of the democratic norms and fundamentals of the Constitution.



What is Right and Duties?

Rights are defined as claims of an individual that are essential for the development of his or her own self and that are recognized by the society or the State. A duty is something that someone is expected or required to do under the obligatory codes of the society or the State.





Did you Know?

Civic Values are rights and responsibilities that go hand-in-hand with living in a prosperous, democratic society. To carry out one's civic duty is to honor the implicit contract between the government and the people. Examples of civic duties include serving on a jury, voting in elections, or participating in community service projects.



CIVIC ROLE OF YOUTH

5. **Respect to All**, irrespective of age, sex, caste, faith, nationality, color and views; **should have the patient understanding** that every individual has an independent mind so may think differently, therefore difference of opinion should be given space and respect with due decorum; Youth must be candid but respectful in expressing their views be it a debate at school, an argument at public meeting, discussion on social media or any forum. Democracy and Pakistan's Constitution tells "we agree to disagree," so one must always listen and be open to hear and appreciate others point of view along with expressing his or her own opinion. A good civic sense demands not only enabling young people to study how others should participate, but also to practice participating and taking informed actions themselves.
6. **Respect to public servants** ranging from teachers, senior level officials to an ordinary police constable, school clerk or post office peon;
7. **Obeying and valuing the Constitution of Pakistan along with basic state rules and institutions** ranging from traffic rules, caring the public property i.e. parks, streets, schools and health-facilities, queuing up patiently for your turn at public places, such as school entrance gate, bus station, grocery store; paying taxes and bills for the amenities our country offers us, volunteering to social **causes in your neighborhoods** such as, helping poor and needy ones, planting trees, avoiding littering, cleaning your whereabouts i.e. schools, streets, parks if seeing any litter there, taking inclusive initiatives for organizing sports and literary activities;
8. **Carefully using resources and amenities** such as water, food, natural gas, electricity so that coming generations can enjoy the same. We must all learn to conserve and save rather than unabatedly waste and consume.
9. **Keeping yourself safe from social and moral evils**, such as, drugs addiction, bullying others, hate speech; in the last but not the least, friendly and caring to pets/animals around and not torturing them in any shape.
10. Young people should also participate in civic practices such as, patient and constructive role in strengthening democracy, voting in elections and uniting with others for a better society.
11. **Youth as peace builders:** The youth serves as preemptive safety valve by acting as means of dialogue for exploring solutions to issues that may trigger any conflict or dispute. Youth have loads of positive energy that can be channelized through providing them system of co and extra-curricular activities at educational institutions such as sports, debates, dramatics, music, art and culture. This enables them to evolve as ambassadors of "unity in diversity," where even heterogeneous multi-lingual and multi-ethnic societies respect, appreciate and enjoy their differences as they adhere to the famous principles of, "live and let live," and "we agree to disagree." Secondly, youth naturally tend to think out of box and prefer to explore entrepreneurship to earn their living as well as contribute in the others life.

HOW CAN YOUTH ENGAGE PARLIAMENTARIANS?

Keep yourself informed: Youth must learn to read and know more. To understand the working of Parliament, the following need to be consulted by all citizens in general and the youth in particular:

1. Constitution of Pakistan, and books on parliamentary history;
2. Speeches and works of the founding fathers Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal;
3. Proceedings of Assembly sessions in the newspapers;
4. Rules of procedures and code of conduct of different Houses; and
5. Parliamentary websites.

Register as a Voter: Get yourself a Computerized National Identity Card and become a registered voter in the Election Commission of Pakistan Electoral Rolls as soon as you attain 18 years of age.

Always vote: Youth must express their vote to elect their representatives.

Write to them: It is our responsibility to keep track with our representatives. Mail your concerns, suggestions and questions to your representative/s (parliamentarians) on a regular basis. The email addresses are available on Senate and National Assembly websites. You can otherwise simply send letters written in decent precise text. Avoid writing long letters.

Advocacy and Facilitation: Parliamentarians represent thousands of citizens and they are often very busy or they may not have complete understanding of a social problem or an issue that we want them to raise in the Parliament. We should find ways to facilitate them. We can do so by:

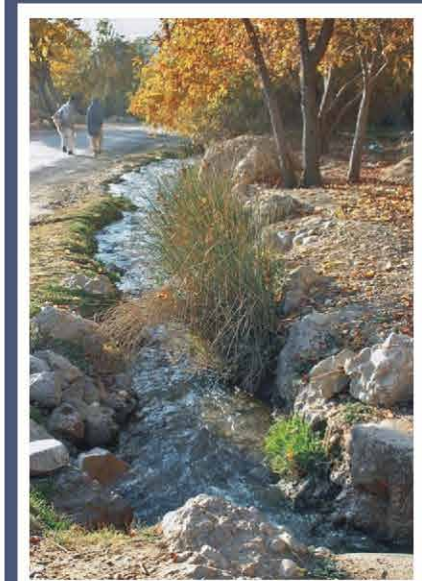
1. Giving them prepared questions to ask in Parliament;
2. Providing them research support in drafting bills; or
3. Sending facts and advocacy material for legislative debates in favour of positions that we consider as correct, just and important.



Quaid's Quote

"Get out of tranquility and step in the practical life. Dedicate your faculties to seek improvement in every field to make the condition of people. It is only then we can be strong enough to counter threats to our nation and defeat our enemies."

Message to Bohar Students of Karachi, January 13, 1941





Quaid's Quote

"You have to stand guard over the development and maintenance of Islamic democracy, Islamic social justice and the equality of manhood in your own native soil. With faith, discipline and selfless devotion to duty, there is nothing worthwhile that you cannot achieve."

Address to the officers and men of the 5th Heavy Ack Ack and 6th Light Ack Ack Regiments in Malir, Karachi February 21, 1948



HOW CAN YOUTH ENGAGE PARLIAMENTARIANS?

Appreciation and Criticism: While we must criticize the poor performance of the representatives, we must also openly and loudly appreciate good initiatives by individual members or groups of parliamentarians. This attitude on the part of citizens and civil society groups can significantly contribute to improving performance of parliamentarians. This would also help in warding off the anti-democratic forces, which are always bent upon maligning and undermining the democratic institutions. Accountability is a must in a parliamentary plural democratic State and youth has a responsibility to steer this effort.

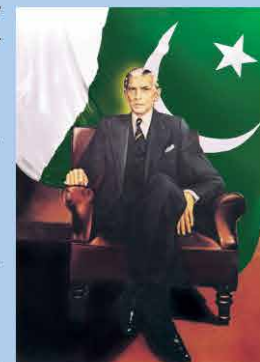
Follow up: You are the most dynamic group of the society. Actively follow up with your representatives (parliamentarians) by:

1. **Frankly expressing your views in Letters to the Editor** in English and Urdu dailies as well as those in regional languages.
2. **Regularly sharing information** among each other and with parliamentarians.
3. **Drafting Public petitions and organizing Public Hearings with the Standing Committees:** Youth can act as community leaders and draft public petitions on a social problem faced by the society. Post the same to the respective Standing Committee Chairperson in National or provincial assembly. A Petition should be drafted precisely and signed by numerous citizens with their contact numbers mentioned against their name. This would enable the Standing Committees to contact and ask for a public hearing on the matter.
4. **Holding meetings among youth groups and joining hands with other citizens and civil society groups** to mobilize support and put adequate pressure on Parliamentarians to affect the desired change. Keep a track of the WHATS ON section in the newspaper to interact at such forums.
5. **Participating in National Life and voluntarism:** Youth must engage themselves in voluntarism, such as: annual tree plantation drive, Independence Day celebrations, human rights day functions, organizing rallies on environment and water conservation days, and participation in national debates on radio and television. This opportunity not only broadens and matures the vision but provides us a chance to interact with some of our parliamentarians. Keep a track of the WHATS ON section in the newspaper to interact at such forums.

Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah – the righteous leader and parliamentarian par excellence

By Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka,
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Abstract: *"Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation state. Muhammad Ali Jinnah did all."*
¹Leader is defined as the one in the charge, the person who convinces other people to follow, therefore, leadership is "doing the right things."²Unlike populist leaders who prefer the ease of taking a stance that will be popular amongst the larger public, a true leader inspires confidence in other people through his honesty, trustworthiness and his unwavering commitment to what is right, a rare quality that moves masses and followers to action. The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah remains undoubtedly amongst the few contemporary leaders of his times who never compromised on what is right. This article aims to focus the Quaid's perpetual nature of standing by, with and for, the right and the truth; His 39 years of struggle as an elected representative of the people that culminated in creation of the biggest ideological nation state of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947. It is a manifestation of unmitigated resolve to gather his people around what was just, right and lawful, a quality that mesmerized even his worst of opponents and finally raises him as the righteous leader and statesmen par excellence in the modern era. This article will trace back and discuss anecdotes, principles and practices of the exalted conduct of the founding father of Pakistan, who always led with enormous integrity, hard work and passion to serve his People.



Keywords: Leader, Statesmen, Righteous, Integrity, Merit, Parliament, Constitution, Service.

Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's nature was based on love of justice, fairness and the law. He lived abiding by the highest of principles strictly, often unyielding, yet always fair and just.³An in-depth study of his life as a lawyer, a father and an elected Member of the Parliament, reveals that his ideas and thoughts were always based on loyalty to the interest of the people especially the poor masses, the minorities and the downtrodden. This perpetual empathy and loyalty to the people not only made him a naturally democrat but an individual of impeccable confidence who had complete faith on his well thought out decisions. Once speaking to his contemporaries, he said: "You try to find what will please people and then you act accordingly. My way of action is quite different. I first decide what is right and I do it. The people come around me and the opposition vanishes."

¹ Stanley Wolpert, Jinnah of Pakistan.

² What is Leadership? Definition, Meaning and Importance, Peter F. Drucker, June 2023, See at: <https://emeritus.org/in/learn/what-is-leadership/>, browsed on 23rd January, 2023.

³ Liaqat H Merchant, "Passing the Torch," The Dawn, see at: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1525286>, browsed on 23rd January, 2023.

Let us endeavour to unveil what traits of the great man, differentiated him from all his contemporaries as he always preferred What is Right and then put forth all energies to achieve it. His followers also developed a unanimous faith that the Quaid will unwaveringly stand firm on his principled stance and he can never be wrong in his choice of What is Right and most correct for them.

1. People as the Top Priority:

In 1911, the Right Hon. Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah, moved the Mussalman Wakf Validating Bill in the Indian Legislature to remove all the uncertainty created by the judgement of the Privy Council in 1894, that laid down that in order that a wakf-al-aulad be valid, there should be "substantial" dedication to charity and the reversion to the charitable purpose should not be postponed to "too remote," a point in time. Under the Islamic fiqh, an owner of property has quite wide powers of making a gift of his property or dedicating it for a pious, religious or charitable purpose. A dedication of property for benefit of the descendants of the owner is also considered a permissible object, a long as the ultimate benefit goes to a charitable purpose, termed as "wakf-alal-aulad." The Privy Council judgement triggered the matter to be decided by the courts as it transgressed the Muhammadan Law. One of the purposes recognised by the Mussalman Law, a Hanafia man can make a wakf for his own support, maintenance or payment of debts, that is among the purposes, he can make a wakf. Thus if the Privy Council judgement remained, in such circumstances if there is postponement of charity for some time or if the dedication to charity is too remote, then wakf is invalid and matter will be in courts. Thus, Hon Mr. Jinnah, as a young legislature, had the audacity to stand against the ruling of the British Privy Council, and to introduce the bill with precedents and references from Turkey, Arabia and Egypt and Muhammadan jurisprudence to insert clauses to ensure that the law is according to the Muhammadan Law including the purpose that Muslims makes a wakf for payment of his debts.

In 1918-19 the Quaid e Azam's resolute opposition as Member of the Indian legislature against the martial-law like measures adopted by the British Council to crush militant political measures and severely curtail the civil liberties, was exemplary. The Right Honourable Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah rejected the Rowlatt Bill giving ultra-Constitutional powers to government agencies and bureaucracy including use force against political movements. The Quaid e Azam made remarkable speeches in the legislature and leave no stone unturned to stop the government bill as he concluded: "No man's liberty should be taken away for a single minute without a proper judicial inquiry."⁴ Consequently, in April 1919, India was forced to accept martial 'law' regulations, extended indefinitely, along with a brutal massacre of unarmed Sikh peasants in Amritsar's Jallianwala Bagh, leaving 400 innocents dead and over 1,200 wounded. The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah preferred to immediately resign from the prestigious 'Muslim seat' from Bombay he'd been elected to on the Governor General's Council, arguing that the "fundamental principles of justice have been uprooted and the constitutional rights of the people have been violated at a time when there is no real danger to the state, by an over-fretful and incompetent bureaucracy, which is neither responsible to the people nor in touch with real public opinion."⁵

⁴ Malik Mohammad Jafar, I.A. Rehman and Ghani Jafar (Eds.) Jinnah as a Parliamentarian, Lahore: Sang-e-Meel publications) p. 20.

⁵Stanley Wolpert, A Life Well Spent, The Dawn Special Report – The Testament of Jinnah 1876-1948, see at: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1356608> browsed October 26, 2022.

Though tired and in poor health, Jinnah yet carried the heaviest part of the burden in that first crucial year. He laid down the policies of the new state, called attention to the immediate problems confronting the nation and told the members of the Constituent Assembly, the civil servants and the Armed Forces what to do and what the nation expected of them. In his historic address to the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, he clearly identified that "You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of a Government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State."⁶

As the founding Governor General in 1947-48, he left no stone unturned to ensure that law and order was maintained at all costs, despite the provocation that the large-scale riots in north India had provided. He moved from Karachi to Lahore for some time and supervised the immediate refugee problem in the Punjab. In a time of fierce challenges, he remained sober, cool and steady as he advised his excited audience on creation of Pakistan in Lahore to concentrate on key priority areas of:

- i. Rehabilitation of the refugees;
- ii. Avoiding retaliation and exercise restraint;
- iii. Protect the minorities without fail;
- iv. Promote National Cohesion.

In this context, he assured the minorities of a fair deal, assuaged their inured sentiments, and gave them hope and comfort. Similarly, he toured the various provinces, attended to their particular problems and instilled in the people a sense of national belonging be it the tribal areas of the North or the ushering of a new era in Baluchistan.

Earlier in 1948, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah cautioned her brother requesting him to decrease his working hours in light of his deteriorating health. The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah replied, "What is the health of an individual, when I am concerned with the very existence of ten crore."⁷ He always emphasized that happiness and prosperity of masses and the poor must be the top priority and core for any leader, any political organization, any government and the state.

2. Integrity, Merit and Financial discipline:

The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah always reflected highest standards of integrity that perpetually gave way to merit and uncompromised financial discipline in all his decisions in his various capacities from an individual, a professional lawyer and a beloved leader.

In 1940, a session of the All-India Muslim League was held at Allahabad to consider Cripps Proposals. After opening of the session, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang, a fiery and powerful orator took the mic to welcome the Quaid e Azam. He shared

⁶ Address of the Founder of Pakistan Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the First Constituent Assembly, text placed at the website of the National Assembly of Pakistan, See at: <https://na.gov.pk/en/content.php?id=74> browsed on 23rd Kan., 2023.

⁷ Qayyum Nizami, Quaid e Azam ka nazriya e Riyasat, Lahore: Jamhouri Publications, 2017. p. 53.

passionately with the large gathering the Quaid e Azam's plan to start an English daily from Delhi to represent the Muslim League, for which he had made an appeal for donations. Simultaneously he put a sword for auction and soon donations ranging Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000/- poured in announcements from the people. The Quaid e Azam wasn't happy and rose to mike and then said in a loud voice asking Muslims must ensure monetary discipline and never compromise integrity. He asked "if you desire to contribute even one rupee, remit it by money order to the office of the Muslim League, and you ll get a proper receipt...I have no doubt Nawab saheb will collect lacs of rupees as donations, but if tomorrow you ask me where is the amount, Mr Jinnah, I will have no answer to give to you."⁸The next day someone prompted Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang that if he had been allowed to ask for donations, Muslim League would have collected Rs 10 lac in an hour. At this Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang simultaneously replied that "his experience had shown that what the Quaid e Azam says always turns out to be correct."

The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah always remained sensitive to withdraw whenever he faced a situation of conflict of interest as he always preferred to sacrifice his interest for the above all interest of his nation and his passion to achieve independence for Muslims of the sub-continent. Citing an example of the exalted conduct of the founding father of Pakistan, the Pakistani nation can never forget that when on 12th August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took up the resolution to give The Right Hon Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah the title of the Quaid-e-Azam, after his 39 years of untiring and meritorious struggle for Pakistan, he reflected magnanimous neutrality in silence during the conflict-of-interest situation and allowed all Members to debate and decide the matter by majority vote.

In 1947-48, when Bills arrived for him to sign for his newly created independent nation-state of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam, would go through them sentence by sentence making no compromise on standards of drafting. "Clumsy and badly worded," he would complain. He would tell his Secretary, "Split it up into more clauses!" "This should go back and be rewritten!" When the Secretary pleaded, "Sir, you will be holding up a useful piece of legislation," he would relent. But his vigilance did not weaken. "They can't hustle me," he would say, "I won't do it."⁹ As a seasoned Member of the Parliament he will never compromise on merit and quality of the draft laws and even in his last year of life, he ensured that the intent of legislature is correctly translated into the law.

When in January 30, 1948 Mr Gandhi was killed in India, the Quaid e Azam was advised that a security wall of the Governor General House be built to counter threats to his life. The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, acknowledging the financial crunch faced by the newly created country, outrightly rejected the proposal. He would only draw a symbolic monthly salary of Re. 1 and substantially reduced the staff and expenses of Flag Staff House and the Governor General House to half. He also rejected the proposal to buy a new plane worth Rs 15 lac from the US for the Governor General and donated the Dawn Newspaper and all his property to the government of Pakistan. He would ensure to put off lights of his residence every night. He advised his staff, "It is a sin to waste money, and worse if it is public money."¹⁰

⁸ Dr K.F. Yusuf (Ed.) Politics and Policies of the Quaid e Azam, Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 1994. P. 44-45.

⁹ Hector Bolitho, Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan, 1948.

¹⁰ Qayyum Nizami, Op. Cit. P.

In an interview in front of Public Service Commission, a member Lodr Ronaldshay asked him if a Hindu attains more marks than an influential muslim, should be be appointed in a Muslim majority district as administrator. Quaid e Azam replied, obviously yes as it ll be extremely unfair to deny the merit well deserved by the Hindu candidate.

3. Standing on the Right way and "the Constitutional way," rather than the Populist way:

When in April 1919, India was forced to accept martial 'law' regulations, extended indefinitely, along with a brutal massacre of unarmed Sikh peasants in Amritsar's Jallianwala Bagh, leaving 400 innocents dead and over 1,200 wounded, the Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah preferred to immediately resign from the prestigious 'Muslim seat' from Bombay he'd been elected to on the Governor General's Council, arguing that the "fundamental principles of justice have been uprooted and the constitutional rights of the people have been violated at a time when there is no real danger to the state, by an over-fretful and incompetent bureaucracy, which is neither responsible to the people nor in touch with real public opinion."¹¹

No wonder unlike most populist leaders of 20th and 21st centuries, the Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was never prompted by 'popularity', and therefore could not be 'influenced or fall prey into any position that he had not himself decided upon'.¹² In a meeting of the Congress in December, 1920 in Nagpur, which was attended by over 1400 delegates, Mr. Gandhi presented a resolution of Non Cooperation Movement i.e non-payment of taxes and politics of boycott of schools, courts and legislative councils. It was passed by a thumping crowd in presence of eminent leaders of sub-continent such as Motilal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah stood up to address the audience and gallantly rejecting the resolution that he believed would trigger unlawful politics, he said: "You are making a declaration (of non cooperation within a year) and committing the Indian National Congress to a programme, which you will not be able to carry out." He was the only one to raise his solitary voice of dissent. It was on this occasion that Rt Hon. Col. Wedgewood, a British Member of Parliament, who attended the meeting as an observer remarked:

*India was on the road of freedom as she was capable of producing at least one man, who had the strength of character enough to stand by his conviction in the face of a huge opposition and no support whatsoever.*¹³

He felt that there was no short-cut to independence and that any extra-constitutional methods could only lead to political violence, lawlessness and chaos, without bringing India nearer to the threshold of freedom. He was booed by the largely Muslim-majority crowd that endorsed Mr Gandhi's populist stance yet the Quaid only left the meet after clearly sharing his point of view that: "Your way is the wrong way mine is the right way, the constitutional way is the right way." As a consequence, he preferred to resign from the membership of Congress on 28th December, 1920 and along with sacrificed his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council. He rejected the Congress' s pseudo-religious approach of politics under Mr. Gandhi and concluded in 1930: "I do not believe in waking up mob-hysteria. Politics is a gentlemen's field."¹⁴

¹¹ Stanley Wolpert, op. cit.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Dr K.F. Yusuf (Ed.) Politics and Policies of the Quaid e Azam, op. cit. P. 314.

¹⁴ Durgan Das, India from Curzon to Nehru and after, New Delhi. p. 76.

4. Parliamentary Authority must be indisputable

The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had enormous clarity of thought with regards to a customized democratic model for Pakistan. Speaking at the London branch of Muslim League on 14th December, 1946, he said:

Democracy is alien to Hindu society,...which is cast-ridden and caste-bound. The untouchables have no place socially, economically or any way at all. Democracy is in the bloods of Musalmans, who look upon complete equality of manhood...all stands side by side in performing prayer in mosque. Muslims believe in fraternity, equality and liberty.

He explained his concept of democracy in his speech at Sibi Darbar on 14th February, 1948 in following words:

I have had one underlying principle in mind, the principle of Muslim. It is my belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct set for us by our great lawgiver, the Prophet of Islam (saw). Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of truly Islamic ideals and principles. Our Almighty has taught us that "our decisions in the affairs of the State shall be guided by discussions and consultations."¹⁵

In his inaugural address to the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 11th August, 1947, the Honourable First Speaker/President the Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah reiterated the indisputable authority of the parliament that reflected the will of the people :

The first and the foremost thing that I would like to emphasise is this — remember that you are now a Sovereign legislative body and you have got all the powers. It, therefore, places on you the gravest responsibility as to how you should take your decisions.¹⁶

In reply to a question by the interviewer of Reuter News agency Mr Don Campbell on 21st May, 1947 that on what basis the central administration of Pakistan be setup? The Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah replied;

Undoubtedly the Pakistan's Constituent Assembly (Parliament) will decide the basis of central administration of Pakistan and that of the units to be setup; But the Government of Pakistan can only be a popular representative and democratic form of Government. Its Parliament and cabinet responsible to the Parliament, will both be finally responsible to the electorate; the people in general, without any distinction of caste, creed or sect which will be deciding the factor with regard to the policy and programme of the government that may be adopted from time to time.¹⁷

¹⁵ Jamil ud Din Ahmad, Speeches and Writings of Mr. Jinnah, 1976. P. 391.

¹⁶ Address of the Founder of Pakistan Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to the First Constituent Assembly, text placed at the website of the National Assembly of Pakistan, op. cit.

¹⁷ Qayyum Nizami, Quaid e Azam ka nazriya e Riyasat, op.cit. p. 83.

He reiterated in 1943 that “our system of Government was determined by the Quran some 1350 years ago.” While he made it clear from the beginning that the new country is not meant to be a theocratic state, his famous words that “democracy is in the blood of Muslims,” reflected his faith that as dialogue, respect of each others point of view, freedom, tolerance and fraternity, is the basis of Muslim character and society, therefore, Pakistan will be a modern parliamentary democracy where all decisions will be taken in consultation amongst all segments of society through the elected representatives without any discrimination and everyone will be, like the earliest Muslim history, accountable in front of the Shura (Pakistan's Parliament – Majlis e Shoora) and the People. In this context, he repeatedly advised the civil-military bureaucracy to be remain apolitical and serve the people. He suggested that:

“Wipe Off that past reputation: You are nor rulers. You do not belong to the ruling class; you belong to the servants. Make the people feel that you are their servant and friend, maintain the highest standard of honour, integrity, justice and fair-play.”¹⁸

On 10th December, 1945 at Bombay, commenting on Viceroy's speech, the Quaid e Azam shared that the Pakistan Government will probably be a federal one, modelled on the lines of autonomous provinces with the key power of defence and foreign policy etc at the centre. But that will be for the constitution-making body (Parliament) to decide. Quaid e Azam always followed the constitutional and democratic course and never committed himself to anything on behalf of the League, until it was duly considered by the Council of his party. Once on his birthday 25th December, 1945 a poster was put near his house in Bombay with his portrait saying “Shahinshah-i-Pakistan,” and at another occasion, there were slogans terming him Maulana. He addressed both the gatherings and said, “Pakistan is going to be a democracy and there was no room for a Shahinshah, I am a humble soldier and servant of Pakistan.”

Being a true democrat, while he presented his guiding vision viz a viz Pakistan to be essentially a modern Muslim parliamentary democracy with federal and socialist orientation, he made it clear that it is parliament's authority as to how and what final form of the Constitution it enacts and system of government they decide upon as the elected people's representatives and manifestation of the vibrant will of all Pakistanis.

5. Inclusivity, Honesty and Service to the Nation:

Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had remain in personal contact with political leaders, intellectuals, professionals, students, women activists, social scientists, laborers, traders, businessmen and in fact people from all walks of life, especially during the decade of final push for the creation of independent homeland between 1937 to 1947. He had an uncompromising habit of ensuring inclusivity, dialogue and consultations with all strata of society. Being a democrat by head and heart, he always appreciated and preferred people who would stand for their ideas and who would disagree logically in a

¹⁸ Jamil ud Din Ahmad, Speeches and Writings of Mr. Jinnah, Vol. II, Lahore, 2nd Ed. 1964, p. 502 and Dr K F Yousuf, op. cit. p. 256.

¹⁹ Dr K F Yousuf (ed.) op. cit. p. 316.

²⁰ Qayyum Nizami, op. cit. p. 61.

dialogue with him rather than people who flattered or tried blandishment. A socialist leader Mr. Ibrahim Habib Ullah argued with him and took a pro Nehru stance. The Rt. Hon Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah asked him "I need men like you, come and join me."

Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, when asked to comment about the Quaid, depicted him in these words: Mr. Jinnah is rewarded with a unique quality that I do not see in any Muslim of the sub continent – He is incorruptible and unpurchaseable." The famous historian H.V. Hodson endorses the opinion and says that "not even his political adversaries ever accused Mr Jinnah of corruption or self-seeking. He could be bought by no one and for no price." The Quaid always stood with honesty and fair play in politics, especially always reiterating his endorsement for fair and free elections. In 1946 elections Mr G.A. Allana who was the In charge of Muslim League's electoral campaigning in Sindh was directed by the Quaid: "But remember one thing. I do not want to pay a single rupee to any voter as bribe to vote for us. That I will never adopt. I prefer defeat to winning elections by adopting dishonest and corrupt methods."¹⁹

Quaid e Azam, in his last days, was seriously ill in Ziarat with diminishing appetite. His doctors complained to Mohtarma Fatimah Jinnah who called for a cook from Lahore who formerly served and the Quaid was fond of his food. When the Quaid came to know of it, he wrote a cheque from his personal account to pay for the cook's travel and services. The Quaid had established a Pakistan Relief Fund for the refugees migrating from India, whose accounts he would personally monitor by keeping a close vigil at the financial statements as a true custodian of public money. Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had complete confidence in his people. He urged Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar, "Never be frightened of people. Be honest to them and tell them all and they will always support you. Your difficulties will begin when you hide things from them."²⁰ The Quaid had great respect and affection for the people. On public gatherings like Eid prayers and gathering of delegates even in hundred, the founding father will personally prefer to shake hand and greet each individual. He reflected humility and grace in his conduct and he would not like undue protocols such as garlands or long line of ministers welcoming him.

Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the people of Pakistan envisioned a modern Muslim nation-state in accordance with the guiding principles of Islam and the democratic values of equality, freedom, unity, fraternity and brotherhood as founded by the Prophet Muhammad (saw) 1400 years ago; It was never meant to be a theocratic or an ecclesiastical country. His movement for independence generated instant hope for all minorities of the sub-continent. It brought all social groups and classes of Muslim society, both traditional and modern, including landlords, the educated, urban middle classes, merchants, industrialists, students, women and even ulema in a joint struggle for freedom and Pakistan.

Integrity, inclusivity, honesty, hard work and above all service to the nation and its people remain the primary ingredients of this Pakistan revolution founded by the Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the statesmen leader and parliamentarian par excellence who in his actions, vision and practice, always preferred to take the RIGHT path rather than the POPULAR path.

¹⁹ Dr K F Yusuf (ed.) op. cit. p. 316.

²⁰ Qayyum Nizami, op. cit. p. 61.

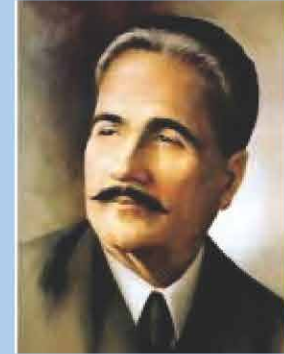
PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

Allama Dr Muhammad Iqbal as a Legislator

Aamir Ali Mugheri

Assistant PRC Officer, PIPS PRC Provincial Assembly of Sindh

Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, the national poet philosopher who first envisioned the creation of a independent country for the Muslim-majority areas in the sub-continent, was born on 9th November 1878 in Sialkot. He is the national poet of Pakistan and a philosopher par excellent. He enjoys a unique place even in Persian and Urdu literature for his remarkable poetic rendition in both. He started taking a passionate interest into political matters when he was in Europe to pursue his doctorate degree. Having observed the miserable condition of the Muslims of the subcontinent; Allama Iqbal was first to put forward the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims of India during his address in Allahabad in 1930. His poetry proved instrumental in awakening the Muslim conscience to struggle assiduously for a separate homeland. Allama Iqbal has written several books; the most distinctive of them being the reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam in which Allama Iqbal emphasized upon revisiting the traditional approach in religion to commensurate with contemporary challenges the Ummah is faced with.



Having returned from Europe, Allama Iqbal began to partake in the national politics of the subcontinent. Within a short period of time, he had attained the highest degrees, became a qualified lawyer, scholar, and politician. He remained Member of the Punjab Legislative Council (MLC) from 3rd January 1927 to 26th July 1930. An over view of his parliamentary contribution as member of the legislative council is given hereunder during a short span of 3 years which includes questions, budget speeches and adjournment motions. A pragmatic assessment of his role as a parliamentarian suggests that he asked as many as 34 questions relating to different administrative domains. He made comprehensive speeches on matters related to budget, supplementary and additional grants, adjournment motions, and various resolutions of public importance.

QUESTIONS ASKED ON FLOOR OF THE HOUSE

S.NO	Question Title
01	COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BUILDING AND ROADS BRANCH, 22th July, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state: (a). The number of Muslim and non-Muslim executive and assistant executive engineers in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, respectively; (b). The number of Muslim and Hindu assistant engineers in the same department, separately?
02	COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ON THE STAFF OF THE UPPER BARI DOAB CANAL CIRCLE, 22th July, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Member, Revenue, be pleased to state the number of Muslim and non-Muslim Clerks, Munshis and Accountants, separately, in the Upper Bari Doab Canal Circle?

03	<p>Communal Representation in the Medical Department, 22th July, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please to state:-</p> <p>(a) What is the total number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department; how many are Muslims;</p> <p>(b) What is the total number of temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons, how many of them are Muslims;</p> <p>(c) What is the numerical proportion of the Muslim and non-Muslim Assistant Professors and Demonstrators in the Lahore Medical College;</p> <p>(d) Whether it is a fact of the six vacant posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons two have been filled up by Hindu and the remaining four are left unfulfilled? If so, what are the reasons for not filling these posts?</p>
04	<p>PROFESSORS OR TEACHERS IN INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES, 22th July, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please to state:</p> <p>(a) What is the total number of Professors or teachers both in senior and junior grades on the staff of Rohtak, Ludhiana and Hosharipur Intermediate Colleges;</p> <p>(b) How many of them are Muslims?</p>
05	<p>RECRUITMENT FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT 22th July, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please to state whether it is a fact that since the Lahore riots instructions have been issued to the police recruiting authorities to recruit more Hindus and Sikhs are Constables than Muslims? If so, has Government issued or is likely to issue similar instructions to other departments where Muslims are in a minority?</p>
06	<p>MILITARY GRANTS IN THE NILI BAR COLONY, 22th July, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Government please state:-</p> <p>(a) The number of rectangles awarded as military grants to Muslims in the Nili Bar Colony, Lower Bari Doab Canal;</p> <p>(b) The number of rectangles awarded as military grants to non-Muslims in the same colony;</p> <p>(c) The number of Punjabi Muslims and the number of Hindus and Sikhs separately who served in the Great War?</p>
07	<p>SCARCITY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the Revenue Member please state-</p> <p>a. The respective member of mills and factories requiring first and second class Engineers in accordance with the Panjab Boilers rules;</p> <p>b. The member of first and second class certificate regarding both service and competency issued by the Board of examining Engineers since 1906;</p> <p>c. The number of complaints received by government from the factory owners (with names and addresses) about the scarcity of Mechanical Engineers?</p>

08	<p>Board of Examining Engineers, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the honorable the Revenue Member please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Whether it is a fact that since the starting of the Board of Examining Engineers in 1906 not a single Muslim has secured a seat on the Board; b. Whether it is a fact that the members of the Board never changed <p>(ii) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, does the government propose to put a Muslim on the Board and to make rules regulating, change of the personnel of the Board after a Fixed period of time?</p>
09	<p>Board of Examining Engineers, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the Revenue Member please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Whether the Board of Examining Engineers is counterplating issuing first and second class certificates without pre-examination; b. Whether it is a fact that there is already a good number of first and second class Mechanical Engineers who are out of employment and whom the industry cannot absorb? <p>(ii) If the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, what is the reason for issuing first and second class certificates without Examination?</p>
10	<p>Compulsory Primary Education Act, 22nd November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Whether it is a fact that private institution were given the option of applying the compulsory primary Education act within the sphere of their operations; b. Whether it is a fact that a great many private institutions desire to adopt the principle of compulsion but have not availed themselves of this 'option' owing to the exiguity of grant allowed under the existing? <p>(ii) If the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, does the Government propose to amend the existing rules relating to grants so that private institution adopting the principle of compulsion may not be handicapped?</p>
11	<p>Educational Institutions in Amritsar District, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The number and standard of the various kinds of educational institution, community wise in the Amritsar district; b. The member of Anglo-Vernacular middle schools with optional English classes in the Amritsar District; c. The member of Muslim and non-Muslim Headmasters in these institutions and their qualifications; d. The total number of vernacular middle school in the Amritsar District; e. The member of Muslim and non-Muslim Headmasters in the schools mentioned in (d)?

12	<p>MUNICIPAL BOARD NIGHT SCHOOLS, AMRITSAR CITY Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The number of adult on rolls on 31st March 1926 and 31st March 1927 in municipal Board night schools in Amritsar City; The amount of money spent on the schools annually; The number of adults who have secured literacy certificates from these schools?
13	<p>District Inspectors of Schools, 22th November, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The names of headmasters, community-wise, appointed by district inspectors of schools, during the last six months; The respective ages of the new district inspectors of schools and the period of their inspection experience in the department?
14	<p>Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, 22th November, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: (a) will the honorable the minister of Education please state whether it is a fact that among the deputy inspector of schools, there are some who are senior to the present Inspector of schools, Lahore division, both in point of pay and academic qualification? (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what consideration in those senior to him?</p>
15	<p>DISBURSEMENT OF MILITARY SCHOLARSHIPS IN JHELUM DISTRICT Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: (a) will the honorable the minister of Education please state whether it is a fact that a report was made by the deputy commissioner, Jhelum, and inspector of schools, Rawalpindi division, against Lala Sant Ram, district inspector of schools, Jhelum regarding serious irregularities in the disbursement of military scholarship in the Jhelum district? (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the honorable minister for Education kindly place on the table his decision on the case?</p>
16	<p>Grants in Aid, 22th November, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: (a) will the honorable the minister of Education please state</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This decision on the case of the grant-in-aid of the D.A.V. school, Board manga, Gurdaspur district; His decision on the case of grant-in-aid of Is lamia High School, Dasuya, Hoshiarpur District?
17	<p>Report of the Committee on Unemployment, 22th November, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: (a) will the chief secretary please state whether the committee to consider the question of unemployment have submitted a report? (b) If so, will he please the report on the table? (c) if not, will the Government please get the matter expedited?</p>

18	<p>Muslim Representation in the Office of Superintending Engineers, 3rd Bahawalpur Division 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal:(a) will the Honorable the revenue Member please state whether it is fact that out of the 49 posts in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Third Bahawalpur circle ,Sutlej valley project ,only five clerkship are held by Muslim and the re- mining 44 are held by Hindus? (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, does the Honorable Member propose to take steps to correct this glaring disproportion?</p>
19	<p>Middle School Scholarship Examination at Amritsar, 29th February, 1928</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please to state: (a) Whether it is a fact that at the last Middle School Scholarship examination held at Amritsar, the Superintendent of Municipal Board Schools, Amritsar, marked "wrong" a right answer to a question in Arithmetic in the case of all the nine candidates of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School, Amritsar; (b). Whether it is a fact that complaints were received by the department with regard to this matter? (c). If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, what action was taken against the Superintendent?</p>
20	<p>Pension Rules, 1st March, 1928</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal:</p> <p>(a) With reference to the Council question No 990 (unstarred) asked at the last session of the Legislative Council by Mr. M. A. Ghani, will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state when the pension rules promised in Fundamental Rules of 1992 will be ready for enforcement? (b) Will the Government please to state the reasons for the delay in enforcing these rules.</p>
21	<p>Muslim Aided Middle School, Tehsil Daska, 1st March, 1928</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be please to state:</p> <p>(a) The number of Muslim and non-Muslim aided high schools and middle schools in the tehsil Daska, district Sialkot? (b) Whether it is a fact that the only Muslim aided middle school in the tehsil has been deprived of the aid sanctioned for it in 1925; (c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons which have prompted this action?</p>
22	<p>Qasba Sukho Chak Municipal Committee, 4th March, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please to state:</p> <p>(a) Whether the QasbaSukhoChak, tehsil Shakargarh, district Gurdaspur, has a municipality; (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that there is no Muslim representative on the committee; (c) Whether it is a fact that half the population of the Qasba is Muslim;</p>

	(d) If the answers to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, what steps Government proposes to take in order to correct this injustice?
23	<p>CORRUPTION AND FORGING OF BAIL BONDS, 19th March, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) Whether it is a fact that Ganpat Rai, Moharir, thana Qilla Sobha Singh, district Sialkot, extorted Rs. 200 from one Rur Singh who was said to be restraining in March 1928 a woman against her will, and that for effecting extortion he prepared some bogus bail bonds which were somehow taken possession of by foot constable Nizam Din from whose possession they were stolen by the said Ganpat Rai;</p> <p>(b) Whether it is a fact that on a report to the police about the theft of the bogus bail bonds, the Superintendent of Police found on a personal investigation that the bonds had been actually stolen;</p> <p>(c) Whether any investigation was made by the police authorities as to the preparation of bogus bail bonds and the extortion of money by Ganpat Rai;</p> <p>(d) If the answers to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that persons guilty of corruption and the forging of bail bonds in this case were neither nor challaned nor departmentally punished;</p> <p>(e) If answer to (d) is in the affirmative, the reasons why they were neither <i>challaned</i> nor departmentally punished?</p>
24	<p>Compensation for People Whose lands had been devastated by the floods in the Dek River, 25th November, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state:</p> <p>(a) Whether it is a fact that in February 1929 the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, made visits to those villages in the said district of which the lands are subject to devastation by floods in the Dek river recommended compensation grants of land in the Nili Bar Colony for those peasant proprietors the greater portion of whose buildings had become burd on account of river action;</p> <p>(b) If so, whether it is a fact that in determining the extent of the burd holdings only such lands were taken into consideration as were entered as burd in the jamabandis of 1923-24 and not those which were laid waste by the Dek subsequent to that year;</p> <p>(c) Whether it is a fact that many of the lands of village like Khaira, Makahpur, Chak Ishaq, etc. on the river Dek have been rendered burd after 1923-24 and are entered as such in the annual Survey Register, i.e. Girdawari; if so, what action Government intend to take with respect to these lands?</p>

25	<p>Cow Slaughter House at Qadian, 26th November, 1929 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The population of Hindus, Sikha and Muslims in Qadian; (b) Whether there are any shops for the sale jhatka in Qadian and their situation; (c) Whether the Muslim population of Qadian was permitted to build any cow slaughter-house in Qadian; (d) If so, the time when the permission was given and the population round about the place where the slaughter-house was built?
26	<p>Cow Slaughter House at Qadian, 26th November, 1929 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Whether any petition for revision of the order permitting the Muslims to build a cow slaughter-house in Qadian was made to the Commissioner; (b) If so, the person or persons who made this petition and the orders which were passed on this petition?
27	<p>Cow Slaughter House at Qadian, 26th November, 1929 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The principles, if any, which regulate permission for the building of cow slaughter-houses and the opening of shops for the sale of jhatka in various towns of the Punjab; (b) If there are any such principles, whether the same were observed in permitting the Muslims to build a cow slaughter-house in Qadian?
28	<p>Cow Slaughter House Qadian, 26th November, 1929 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Whether the Government is aware that the only cow slaughter-house in Qadian has been demolished by force; (b) If so, the person or persons who demolished it and the name of the community to which they belong; (c) Whether the police took any steps to prevent those who demolished it from demolishing it; (d) Whether the Government have taken any steps to restore it; (e) If not, the step the Government proposes to take in the matter?
29	<p>Compensation for the Damages by Floods in the Chakki River, 25th Nov., 1929 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Whether it is a fact that in February 1929 the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, made visits to those villages in the said district of which the lands are subject to devastation by floods in the Dek river recommended compensation grants of land in the Nili Bar Colony for those peasant proprietors the greater portion of whose buildings had become burd on account of river action;

	<p>(b) If so, whether it is a fact that in determining the extent of the burd holdings only such lands were taken into consideration as were entered as burd in the jamabandis of 1923-24 and not those which were laid waste by the Dek subsequent to that year;</p> <p>(c) Whether it is a fact that many of the lands of village like Khaira, Makahpur, ChakIshaq, etc. on the river Dek have been rendered burd after 1923-24 and are entered as such in the annual Survey Register, i.e. Girdawari; if so, what action Government intend to take with respect to these lands?</p>
30	<p>Communal Representation in Hydro-Electric Branch, 28th February, 1930 2882. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state - (i) the number of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims who have so far been appointed to the following gazette posts in the Punjab, Public Works Department, Hydro-Electric Branch:- (a) Executive Engineers, (b) Assistant Executive Engineers, (c) Transmission Line Engineers. (d) Assistant Engineers; (ii) the number of posts of the following categories sanctioned for Transmission circle formed on 1st September, 1929:- (a) Executive Engineers, (b) Assistant Executive Engineers, (c) Transmission Line Engineers. (d) Assistant Engineers; (e) Apprentice Engineers, (iii) the number of posts referred to in part (ii) above filled by (a) Hindus, and (b) Muslims</p>
31	<p>Hydro-Electric Establishment Charges, 28th February, 1930 2883. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state - (a) the average monthly cost of the following classes of establishment in the Hydro-Electric Branch. (i) Gazetted officers; (ii) Subordinate staff; (b) the percentage of the cost with reference to the Hindu, Sikh and Muslims communities?</p>
32	<p>'Azan' Disability in Villages, 28th February, 1930 2884. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Finance kindly state - (a) whether there are any villages in the Punjab in which Muslims do not enjoy the freedom of "Azan"; (b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the number of such villages; (c) what steps, if any, does Government propose to take to remove the disability wherever it exists?</p>
33	<p>Hydro-Electric Branch Apprentice Engineering, 8th March, 1930 1567. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state, with reference to Hydro-Electric Branch, Public works Department- (a) the number of posts of Apprentice Engineers created for Transmission Line work; (b) the number of posts out of these held (1) by Hindus and (2) by Muslims:</p>

34	<p>Representation of Mozang Rate-Payers Association Against Division of Municipal Wards, Lahore, 24th July, 1930</p> <p>1775. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state -</p> <p>(i) whether the Government is aware that the distribution of Lahore Municipal Wards proposed in the Notification No.9225, dated 17th March, 1980, has caused dissatisfaction on account of its inequality of voting strength and unequal geographic division ;</p> <p>(ii) whether it is a fact that the Ratepayers' Association, Mozang, Lahore, and the residents of civil Muslim wards Nos.8 and 9 have submitted a representation to Government against the proposed division of their wards;</p> <p>(iii) whether it is a fact that the whole case along with the objections was sent by the Local Self-Government to the deputy Commissioner, Lahore, for report who has not given consideration to the objection raised by the electors;</p> <p>(iv) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what action Government intend to take in the matter?</p>
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BUDGET SPEECH

S.No	Main Points
01	<p>While taking part in general discussion of Budget on 5th March, 1927:</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Now in so far as the reduction of taxes is concerned I will offer a few remarks presently. But in view of the fact that the general financial position of this province is satisfactory some provision ought to have been made in the budget at least for rural sanitation as well as for medical relief for women. In fact, medical relief for women is badly needed in this province (Hear, hear) and no provision seems to have been made for this in the budget. I would therefore draw your attention, Sir, and the attention of the honourable members of the Council to this very important consideration. As to the reduction of taxes, I suppose the Finance Secretary when he prepared his admirable review of the financial position of the province was not aware of the remission made by the Government of India.</p>
02	<p>While taking part in general discussion of Budget, on 7th March, 1930, an excerpt from the speech made by the Dr. Sir Muhamamd Iqbal is given as follows:</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Now, Sir, we know that the province is already in debt. The problem of unemployment is becoming more and more acute every day. Trade is at low a ebb. You can easily imagine what the financial future of the province is likely to be. I am inclined to think that the present position is not so much due to stationary revenues as to the present system of administration which necessitates. High salaries in the matter of which the people of this province have no say. There are to my mind only three alternatives open to the people of this province- either have the present system with all its ugly daughters, such as deficit budgets, communal bickering, starving millions debt and unemployment, or do away with the present system root and branch, or retain the form of the present system and secure the power to pay less for it. I would draw your attention only to the special grants to unaided schools during 1928, 29. You will see that the total number of schools to which grants have been made is twentyone. Out of this there are 13 Hindu institutors, 6 Sikh institutions and 2 Muslim Institutions. The grant that goes to the Hindu Institution is Rs. 16,973, to the Sikh Institutions Rs. 8,908 and to Muslim Institutions Rs. 22,00. The cause therefore of this remarkable phenomenon must be sought in the way in which money on education is spent.</p>

GENERAL SPEECHES

S.No	Speech Subject & Key Points
01	<p>Government's Demands for Grant-Education (Transferred) Grants 10th March, 1927</p> <p>"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,04,999 be granted to Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) to defray the charges of that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st March 1928 in respect of Education (Transferred)."</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Sir, the question of education is extremely important and I am glad to see that the honourable members who have preceded me have spoken with great enthusiasm on the subject. They have emphasised the fact that education is a common interest, that it affects all classes of the people of this land-Hindu, Muhammadans, Sikhs, capitalists and labourers- but they have not looked at the problem from the standpoint of a foreign government. A disinterested foreign government is a contradiction in terms (Hear, hear). The foreign government is this country wants to keep the people ignorant. A foreign government is a kind of Roman Catholic Church trying to suppress all the agencies that tend to enlighten the laity.</p>
02	<p>Speech on Adjournment Motion 'Communal Riots at Multan and to check the recurrence of such events. 18th July, 1927</p> <p>Motion for adjournment was moved by Mr. Mir Maqbool Mahmood (Amritsar Muhammadan Rural)</p> <p>"I beg to give notice for leave to make a motion for adjournment of the business of the council for the purpose of discussing the following definite matter of urgent public importance viz, the recent communal riots at Multan and to check the recurrence of such riots"</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: A roundtable conference should be held at the earliest possible moment in which Government should also be asked to participate. This conference should carefully considers this present situation and suggest ways to suppress the existing communal tension. If this communal hatred permeates the rest of the country and the people living in villages also come to loggerheads, God alone knows where eventually it will land us.</p>
03	<p>Government's Demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants 1927-28 (18th July, 1927)</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal made the following speech on the proposed supplementary and additional grants by the Governor of Punjab:</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: I propose to say a few words only because I think that it is absolutely necessary to give public expression to our feelings on the matter with a view to impress on the mind of Government the seriousness of the affair. When the events related by my friend Chaudhry Afzal Haq took place I made personal enquiries and the next day interviewed the Deputy Commissioner in his office. During the course of conversation which took place in the presence of two police officers, I related all that I had come to know of as a result of my enquiries. But to my great surprise the two police officers tried to defend their action. One of them cited an instance (in England) in which</p>

	some revolutionaries were beaten on their refusal to disperse. But, Sir, the use, the highly shameless and brutal use of the <i>danda</i> made by the police, in Lahore is a blot on the fair face of civilization.
04	<p>Resolution Re Filling of Posts by Open Competitive Examination, 19th July, 1927</p> <p>The speech was delivered by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal on the following resolution: "This Council recommends to the Government that in future all posts under Government in all departments should be filled by open competition as far as possible and where this cannot be done and selection has to be made the most highly qualified candidate should be selected without regard to caste, creed, or colour."</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: This system was adopted because it was feared that Hindu examiners might fail Muhammadan candidates and Muhammadan examiners might fail Hindu candidates (shame). Yes, it is a shameful thing; but it does exist. With all that both Hindu and Muhammadan candidates leave certain marks in other examination papers to indicate to the examiner of the candidate's caste or creed. Only the other day, I was reading the LL.B examination papers. I found the number "786" which is the numerical value of an Arabic formula, and on others I found "Om" marks meant to invoke the blessing of God as well as to reveal to the examiner the community of the candidate.</p>
05	<p>Resolution Regarding Unani & Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine, 22nd Feb., 1928</p> <p>The speech was delivered by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal on the following resolution: "This council recommends to the Government to announce that it is their policy to encourage and promote in this province the study of the Unani & Ayurvedic System of Medicine"</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: I think, our <i>Unani</i> and <i>vedia</i> systems very much suit the people. Of course the way in which our medicines are prepared is defective and requires improvement. An institution is needed to teach pharmacy.</p>
06	<p>Resolution Regarding Application of the Principles of the Assessment of Income Tax to the Assessment of Land Revenue, 23rd February, 1928</p> <p>The speech was delivered by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal on the following resolution: "This council recommends to the Government that the policy of applying the principles of governing the assessment of income tax to the assessment of land revenue should be adopted as a goal to be reached within the next forty years, a beginning being made as soon as possible, preferably in the present land revenue bill to afford relief to the class of smallest holders"</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Let me tell the honourable representative of Simla that the first European author to refute this theory was the Frenchman Perron in the year, 1777. Later in 1880 Briggs made a very extensive inquiry as to the law and practice in India and relating to the theory of state ownership of land. We must admit that there is injustice and we ought to seek proper remedies in order to remove the injustice in so far as it is possible. I have no hesitation in admitting that there are serious difficulties in the way of the application of the principle of income-tax of land revenue. As a matter of fact one reason why I withdraw a more or less similar resolution which I sent in last time was this, that I felt that there were certain serious difficulties and the matter had to be further investigated, although the difficulties that were then in my mind have not at all been referred to</p>

	<p>by the Honourable Revenue Member, and I need not mention them until I have heard what other members have got to say.</p> <p>I therefore suggest that holdings, not exceeding five <i>bighas</i> and situated in non-irrigated areas where the produce is practically fixed, should not be liable to the payment of land revenue. This can be done without deciding the question whether the principle of income tax should be applied to assessment of land or not.</p>
07	<p>Speech on Adjournment Motion `The Objectionable treatment of the Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhur, with Chaudhry Abdul Rahman Khan, An Honorable Member of Punjab Legislative Council, 15th March, 1928</p> <p>The except has been taken from the Speech of Dr. Sir Allama Iqbal on a matter relating to adjournment motion moved by Chaudhry Abdul Rahman Khan, member Punjab Legislative Council.</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Sir, the matter is most regrettable; we have no other alternative but to support the motion before the House, and with these words I support it.</p>

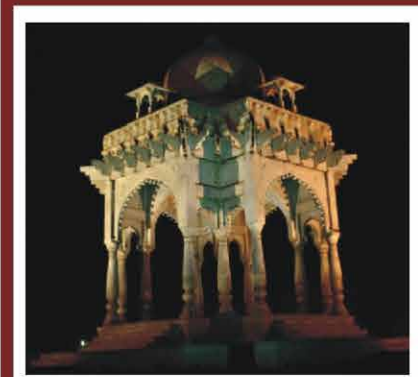
SOURCE OF DATA: Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Punjab

GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

- Absolute Majority** - more than half the votes of the total membership of the Assembly;
- Abstain** - to refrain from voting for or against a motion;
- Act** - a Bill passed by the Parliament and assented by the President. In the case of Provincial Assemblies it is assented by the Governor;
- Adjournment** - to suspend proceedings to another time;
- Adjournment Sine Die** - to suspend the proceedings without fixing a time or date for the next meeting;
- Adjournment Motion** - a motion to adjourn the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of immediate, urgent public importance;
- Adjournment of Debate** - Postponement of a debate on a Motion/Resolution/Bill on which the Assembly is then engaged to some other time or date;
- Agenda** - the list of business to be brought before the Assembly or Committee for consideration and decision at its sitting on any day;
- Amending Act** - an Act of Assembly whose sole purpose is to modify another Act or Acts;
- Amendment** - a motion to amend an earlier motion before that earlier motion is put to the Assembly for decision;
- Ascertainment** - the process to determine that which one member of the Assembly commands the confidence of the majority of the members;
- Attorney General** - the government's Chief Legal Advisor who represents it in Court of Law;
- Ayes and Noes** - the word used for voting *ayes* for 'yes' and *noes* for 'no' in the Assembly;
- Backbenchers** - the members other than Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, Advisors and Special Assistants;
- Bicameral** - a Legislature that consists of two Houses; the Parliament of Pakistan is bicameral consisting of Senate and National Assembly, while in the provinces it is unicameral;
- By-election** - it is held when a seat in the Assembly becomes vacant during its lifetime (i.e. between two general elections) due to death, resignation, unseating or disqualification of a member;
- Bill** - a proposal for making a new law or amending an existing one;

Did you know?

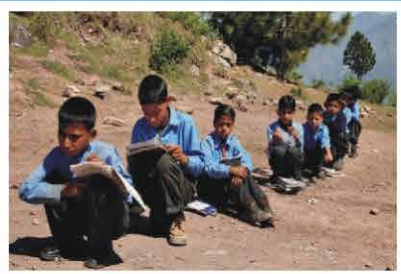
After independence in August 1947, the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, which had been elected in December 1945 in undivided India, was assigned the task of framing the Constitution. This Assembly passed the Objectives Resolution on March 12, 1949, laying down the principles, which later became a substantive part of the Constitution. However, before it could accomplish the task, the Constituent Assembly, was dissolved in October 1954.





Did you know?

A Committee examines Bills or matters referred to it by the Assembly or the Speaker and submits its report to the Assembly or the Speaker with recommendations including suggestions for legislation. In case of a Bill, it examines whether it violates, disregards or is otherwise not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It also has the right to propose amendments, which are shown in its reports with the original provisions of the Bill.



GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Budget - the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the Federal or a Provincial Government for a fiscal year which the said government should lay before an Assembly in every financial year;

Bulletin - means the *Bulletin of the Assembly* containing-

- (a) a brief record of the proceedings of the Assembly at each of its sittings;
- (b) information of any matter relating to or connected with the Assembly or other matter which in the opinion of the Speaker is to be included therein; and
- (c) information regarding the Committees;

Business - any matter which can be brought before the Assembly under the Constitution and the Rules;

Cabinet - it consists of Ministers, with the Prime Minister or Chief Minister at its head;

Call Attention Notice - a notice by which a special question of public importance may be raised;

Casting Vote - a deciding vote used by the Presiding Officer of the Assembly, when the votes on both sides are equal;

Chair - the Presiding Officer at a meeting of the House or a committee;

Chairman - it means the Chairman of the Senate and includes the Deputy Chairman or in relation to a particular Committee, a member who is performing the function of the Chairman;

Chamber - the place where the Assembly meets to transact its business;

Chief Whip - a member of a political party in an Assembly whose primary task is to ensure the presence and discipline of the members of the party in the Assembly;

Clause (of a bill) - divisions of a bill consisting of an individual sentence or statement; once a bill becomes law, its clauses are referred to as sections;

Clause-by-Clause Consideration - the stage for consideration of a Bill when it is considered clause by clause and at this stage amendment can be proposed in the clauses of the Bill;

Closure - it is one of the means by which a debate may be brought to a close by a majority decision of the Assembly, even though all members wishing to speak have not done so;

Committee - group of members who are nominated by the Assembly for special purpose or subject;

GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Constitution - the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973;

Constituency - a constituency for Assembly delimited under the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974 (XXXIV of 1974);

Constituent - a registered voter in a constituency;

Cut motions - a motion moved by a member to reduce the amount of a demand for grant;

Debate - a discussion in which the arguments for or against a subject are presented in the Assembly according to rules;

Dissolution - the bringing to an end of an Assembly, either on the expiry of its five-year term or otherwise in accordance with the provision of the Constitution;

Division - a mode of voting by dividing members into two groups (ayes and noes) in order to reach a decision;

Division Bell - the Speaker will order a Division to be held by uttering the word "Division" and shall direct that the Division bells be rung for five minutes to enable members not present in the chamber to return to their places;

Election - the process of choosing a representative by vote;

Ex-Officio Member - generally taken to be a person, who, by virtue of an office or position held, is officially attached to a committee as a non voting member;

Expunction - words used in debates, which are defamatory, indecent, un-parliamentary or un-dignified, the speaker may, in his discretion, either during the debate or subsequently, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings;

Federal and Provincial Consolidated Fund and Public Account - all revenues received by the Federal or the Provincial Government, all loans raised by that Government, and all moneys received by it in repayment or any loan, shall form part of a consolidated fund, to be known as the Federal or the Provincial Consolidated Fund.

All other moneys received by or on behalf of the Federal or the Provincial Government; or received by or deposited with the Supreme Court or High Court or any other court established under the authority of the Federation or Province; shall be credited to the Public Account of the Federation or Province;

Finance Bill - the Bill introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the



Quaid's Quote

"I particularly appeal to our intelligentsia and Muslim students to come forward and rise to the occasion. You have performed wonders in the past. You are still capable of repeating the history. You are not lacking in the great qualities and virtues in comparison with the other nations. Only you have to be fully conscious of that fact and to act with courage, faith and unity."

Message to Pakistan Day, issued from Delhi, March 23, 1943



GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Government for the next financial year, and includes a Bill to give effect to Supplementary financial proposals for any period;

Fiscal Year - the twelve month period, from July 1 to June 30, used by the Government for budgetary and accounting purposes;

Floor of the House - the part of the Chamber of the Assembly reserved for the Members and the officials of the Assembly;

Friendship Groups - A group of parliamentarians formed for participation in various parliamentary fora of international character and presenting Pakistan's point of view on various issues. The Assembly has established parliamentary friendship groups, on a reciprocal basis, with numerous parliaments of the world whereby parliamentary delegations from and to other countries interact on regular basis to discuss best practices on areas of mutual concern. Friendship Groups are recognized the world over as credible means of Track II diplomacy for maintenance of peace and prosperity;

Galleries - areas in the Assembly set aside for the public, the press and distinguished visitors;

Gazette - the official Gazette of the Assembly;

General discussion - a minister or a member may give notice of a motion that any policy or situation may be discussed by the Assembly;

Leader of the House - means the Prime Minister or a Minister appointed by the Prime Minister to represent Government and regulate Government business in the National Assembly or the Senate. In the Provincial Assembly the Chief Minister or a member designated by the Chief Minister to represent Government and regulate Government business in the Assembly;

Leader of Opposition - a member who, in the opinion of the Speaker, is the leader of the majority of the members in the Opposition;

Legislation - the process of making a law;

Legislative Process - the process by which bills are approved by Assembly and become laws after the assent of the President or Governor;

Limitation of Debate - a procedure preventing further adjournment of debate on any motion or on any stage of a bill and requiring that the motion come to a vote at the end of the sitting in

Did you know?

With inherent powers to frame and amend the Constitution, the Parliament has an edge over other organs of the State, i.e., the Executive and the Judiciary.



GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

which it is invoked;

Lobby - means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and conterminous with it;

Guillotine - a provision in the rules which requires that the Assembly reach a decision on a given matter by a particular date or at the end of a specified period of time. It is not preceded by a motion;

Maiden speech - the first speech of a member after his election for the first time. It is a recognized parliamentary convention that a member making a maiden speech is not interrupted by another member;

Majlis-e-Shoora - also referred to as the Parliament, it comprises the National Assembly, Senate and the President under Article 50 of the Constitution;

Member - a member of the Assembly and for purposes of moving or opposing a Bill, an amendment, a motion or a resolution, includes a Minister;

Member-in-Charge - the member who introduces a Bill in the Assembly;

Minister - it means the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister, a federal minister, a minister of state or a provincial minister;

Minutes - are the instant written record of a meeting;

Money Bill - a Bill or amendment which if enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Federal or Provincial Consolidated Fund or withdrawal from the Public Account of the Federation or Province;

Mover - the member who initiates a resolution, a motion or an amendment of a Bill;

Motion - a proposal made by a member or a minister relating to any matter which may be discussed by the Assembly;

Motion of Thanks - a formal motion moved only in the Parliament, expressing its gratitude for the address delivered by the President, under Article 56 of the Constitution, to either the National Assembly or both the National Assembly and the Senate assembled together;

No-Confidence Motion - a motion moved against the Prime Minister, Chairman Senate, Deputy Chairman Senate, Chief Minister, Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the National or Provincial Assembly that he has lost confidence of the majority of the Assembly;



Did you know?

The 1970 Assembly framed the 1973 Constitution, presently in vogue. It was passed on April 12, 1973 and promulgated on August 14, 1973 as the consensus Constitution of Pakistan. The Constitution provides for a bicameral parliamentary form of democracy with National Assembly and the Senate as the two Houses.





Did you know?

The Seats in the National Assembly are allocated to each Province, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATAs) and the Federal Capital on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding Census officially published.



GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Oath of Office - swearing by a member before taking seat in the Assembly;

Opposition - the party or parties which do not belong to the ruling party;

Out of Order - the expression may be applied to motions, bills or to any intervention which runs contrary to the rules or procedures of the Assembly;

Panel of Chairmen - panel of members nominated by the Speaker or the Chairman to preside over the session of the Assembly in their absence;

Point of Order - a point raised during proceedings of the Assembly and relates to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution that regulate the business of the Assembly and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker or Chairman;

Precedent - a Speaker's or Chairman's past ruling or practice of the Assembly taken as a rule for subsequent cases of a similar nature but not all decisions and practices constitute precedents;

Precincts of the Assembly - the Assembly Chamber's building, courtyard and gardens, Committee rooms appurtenant thereto, and includes the hall, members' lobbies/rooms, galleries, gardens, parking lot, the Ministers and other offices of the Government located in the Assembly Building, and the offices of the Assembly Secretariat and any other premises which are notified as such for a specified time by the Speaker or Chairman in the Gazette;

Presiding Officer - in relation to a sitting of the Assembly, means any person who is conducting that sitting;

Press Gallery - a gallery in the Assembly reserved for accredited members of the media;

Private Member's Bill - is a proposed law introduced by a private member;

Private Member - a member who is not a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary;

Proceedings - the actions taken by the Assembly or by a committee, the most important parts of the proceedings are the decisions that are taken;

Prorogue - it ends a session of Assembly, but does not dissolve it;

Put the Question - to put a motion before the Assembly to a vote;

Question - subject to the provisions of the rules, a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the

GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Minister to whom it is addressed;

Question Hour - a time fixed under the rules for asking/answering questions;

Question of privilege - a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the Assembly or of a Committee;

Questions to Private Members - a question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject-matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the Assembly for which that member is responsible;

Quorum - is the minimum number of members of Assembly necessary to conduct the business of the Assembly. Under Article 55(2) of the Constitution, 1/4th of the total membership of the Assembly is required for Quorum;

Quorum Call - to draw the attention of the Presiding Officer to the absence of a quorum;

Raising a matter which is not a point of order:- (1) The Speaker may allot last half an hour of every sitting except on Fridays for raising a matter which is not a point of order. The member shall be permitted to raise it, only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such date as the Speaker may fix. A similar provision exists in the Senate of Pakistan referred to as Zero Hour;

Referral to a Committee - the sending of a bill, a resolution, a question or any other matter to a committee for study and report. Depending on the objectives of the referral, it may be made to a standing or special committee or to a Committee of the Assembly;

Resolution - a motion for the purpose of discussing and expressing opinion on a matter of general public interest and includes a resolution specified in the Constitution;

Roll of Members - a register in which newly elected members sign, after making the oath and before taking their seats for the first time in the Assembly. It is kept on the Table of the Assembly;

Rules - the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of an Assembly;

Secretary - the highest ranking officer of the Assembly;

Sergeant-at-Arms - is an officer appointed by a Speaker or the chairman to carry out his order in respect to keep order in the Assembly; in addition to maintenance of security of the Assembly Hall and Committee Rooms as well as Visitor's Gallery and moment within the



Did you know?

A person who is a citizen of Pakistan, is enrolled as a voter in any electoral roll and in case of National/Provincial Assemblies is not less than 25 years of age and in case of Senate not less than 30 years of age, is of good character and is not commonly known as one who violates Islamic injunctions, has adequate knowledge of Islamic teachings and practices, obligatory duties prescribed by Islam as well as abstains from major sin, is sagacious, righteous and non-profligate, honest and ameen, has not been convicted for a crime involving moral turpitude or for giving false evidence, and has not, after establishment of Pakistan, worked against the integrity of the country or opposed the ideology of Pakistan, can contest the elections and become a member of the Parliament or a Provincial Assembly.

GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Assembly premises;

Session - the period commencing on the day of the first sitting of the Assembly after having been summoned and ending on the day the Assembly is prorogued or dissolved;

Sitting - a meeting of the Assembly or that of a Committee on a day;

Speaker - is the head of a legislature who is elected from amongst the member through secret ballot and performs function as mentioned in Constitution;

Starred Question - a question for an oral answer;

State - The state, under Article 7 of the Constitution means the Federal Government, Parliament, a Provincial Government, a Provincial Assembly, and such local or other authorities in Pakistan as are by law empowered to impose any form of tax;

Subcommittee - a Committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, appoint a sub-committee, for a specified function arising out of the matter referred to the Committee;

Supplementary Budget - an expenditure statement introduced to provide funds to the Government to meet new or additional expenses in a fiscal year;

Table - means the Table of the Assembly and includes its Library. It is the place where the Secretaries sit to look after the administration of the Assembly;

Un-starred question - a question for a written answer.

Did you know?

A person, who is a citizen of Pakistan, is not less than 18 years of age on the first day of January of the year in which the rolls are prepared or revised, is not declared by a competent court to be of un-sound mind and is or is deemed to be a resident of an electoral area, can get himself enrolled as a voter in that electoral area. The citizens registered on the electoral rolls are only eligible to cast their votes.



FIND OUT MORE

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4. Punjab Assembly: www.pap.gov.pk
5. Sindh Assembly: www.pas.gov.pk
6. Balochistan Assembly: www.pabalochistan.gov.pk
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8. Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services: www.pips.gov.pk



Did you know?

The First Session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly was held in Karachi on August 11, 1947. The Parliament of Pakistan - viz the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan - met on August 10, 1947 in the old Sindh Assembly Building at Karachi. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, was elected as its first President on August 11, 1947, who presented the outline policies and principles to govern Pakistan. It was in this venue that the Objectives Resolution, which now serves as the ground norm of Pakistan, was passed. In 1956, the first Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was adopted in Karachi at the same Sindh Assembly building which also passed as the Parliament of Pakistan.



Quaid's Quote

"Our object should be peace within, and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with the world at large."

Lahore , August 15th, 1947

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- ⁶ Articles 238 and 239, Constitution of Pakistan
- ⁷ <http://www.ecp.gov.pk/content/ERSYS.html>
- ⁸ Article 48, Constitution of Pakistan
- ⁹ Article 50, Constitution of Pakistan
- ¹⁰ *ibid*
- ¹¹ Article 92, Constitution of Pakistan
- ¹² Article 240
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- ¹⁷ Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007, Chapter XX
- ¹⁸ See Rules & Procedure for NA, Rule 69-86
- ¹⁹ NA Rule 69
- ²⁰ NA Rule 78
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- ²² For detailed conditions of admissibility, see NA Rule 78
- ²³ See NA Chapter on Legislation, NA Rules No: 118 to 156
- ²⁴ NA Rule 120
- ²⁵ NA Rule 118
- ²⁶ NA Rule 156
- ²⁷ Article 73, Constitution of Pakistan
- ²⁸ For Steps 1-13 of Legislative Process, see chapter on Legislation, NA Rules 118-156
- ²⁹ Ordinances, Article 89, Constitution of Pakistan
- ³⁰ Political Parties Order, 2002
- ³¹ Article 3, Political Parties Ordinance, 2002
- ³² See Electoral laws - THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS ORDER, 2002, www.ecp.gov.pk, browsed May 27, 2010
- ³³ *ibid*
- ³⁴ For the purpose of generality every House has been referred to as Assembly. This means the terminology is applicable to the Senate, National Assembly and a Provincial Assembly.



*"I say farewell to my garden, like a rose's scent,
Now I have submitted myself to the test of patience.
My desire to satiate my thirst of knowledge,
Is pushing me out of the gallery I call my homeland.
I am a solitary tree in a desert, my eyes are clung to the laden clouds,
Their shower can make me flower without the aid of the gardener.
O Lord, always keep me miles ahead of my kindred,
So that they can take me as their destination.
O Lord, grant me the chance, once again, to lay my head at the feet of my parents,
By whose blessing, I possess the secret of love."*

Thirst of Knowledge, Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal

Authors' Profiles

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Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka is a Founder Team Member and presently the Director General of Research, Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS). Being a social scientist, he has three decades experience in academia, research and parliamentary services. Mr Zaka has authored ten books on various aspects of Parliamentary Business in addition to furnishing 261 research and technical papers for individual MPs, committees and parliamentary caucuses. He has conducted over 100 capacity building sessions for Members of Parliament, committees, academia, civil society and youth on diversified topics. In his leadership, PIPS has served over 1,500 researches to the Parliament while training 10,000 youth on Constitution and Working of the Parliament. He has led PIPS team to host international conferences on peace, democracy, poverty alleviation, regional cooperation, interconnectivity, development, Kashmir, and parliamentary research.

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“The republican form of government is not only thoroughly consistent with the spirit of Islam, but has also become a necessity in view of the new forces that are set free in the world of Islam.

The growth of republican spirit, and the gradual formation of legislative assemblies in Muslim lands constitutes a great step in advance. The transfer of the power of Ijtihad from individual representatives of schools to a Muslim legislative assembly which, in view of the growth of opposing sects, is the only possible form Ijma can take in modern times, will secure contributions to legal discussion from laymen who happen to possess a keen insight into affairs.

Allama Dr Muhammad Iqbal

Excerpts from Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam

Lecture: Principle of movement in the structure of Islam

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