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ANNUAL REPORT OF SINDH ASSEMBLY

May 2013 – May 2014

Free and Fair Election Network

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AM	Adjournment Motion
CAN	Calling Attention Notice
FIR	First Information Report
HSC	Higher Secondary School
KWSB	Karachi Water and Sewerage Board
MQM	Muttahida Qaumi Movement
NPP	National Peoples Party
PML-F	Pakistan Muslim League (Functional)
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples' Party Parliamentarians
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
OGDC	Oil and Gas Development Company
PM	Private Motion
PO	Point of Order
STEVTA	Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority

Executive Summary

The first parliamentary year of the 14th Sindh Assembly was marked by heavy treasury-backed legislation amid protests, a lackluster government oversight in the absence of standing committees and lawmakers' minimal participation during the question hours. A shift in trend was observed compared to the preceding year as lawmakers actively tabled agenda and utilized calling attention notices to question the government.

The Sindh Assembly passed the highest number of government bills (36) compared to all other assemblies, nearly half (20) of which were amendments to existing laws. However, none of the six private member bills were passed during the year. PPPP was the only party presiding on government benches with a simple majority of 92 members before MQM left the opposition to join the government in April 2014. Therefore the former had the power to approve its legislations for the most part during the year.

The only private member's bill that came close to passage was the Child Marriage Prohibition Bill 2013, which was merged with a similar government bill. The bill sought a ban on the marriage of children below the age of 18. Other significant private bills calling for prohibition of lavish expenses in weddings, demands for dowry and mandatory DNA test in forensic investigations of rape cases were not passed till the end of the year.

With the province awaiting the local government elections, the House passed the Sindh Local Government Bill 2013 with minimal resistance. However the ensuing amendments to the bill incited massive protests from the opposition. Several petitions were submitted to the Sindh High Court, challenging certain proposed amendments for causing disparity in delimitation of constituencies - a violation of Article 104 A of the Constitution. Consequently, the court, in its ruling on March 19, 2013, voided the amendments.

The House passed two significant bills in the wake of military operation in Karachi that provided for protecting and encouraging witnesses to submit evidence against an accused by concealing their identity. The bills also sought emergency procurement of security equipment for law enforcement agencies in the wake of targeted attacks.

The House actively legislated on matters related to real estate, transpiring in the revival of five laws (repealed in 2002) to legalize development authorities in Hyderabad, Lyari, Malir, Sehwan and Larkana. Additionally, the House passed important

bills on environmental protection and computerization of revenue and land records in the province. Meanwhile, a lukewarm attitude was witnessed to augment the education sector, while no bills were passed to bring improvement and reforms in the energy sector.

The opposition charged the Sindh government of weakening public institutions through various bills, including the Sindh High Density Development Board (Amendment) Bill 2013 and those amending the laws of Sindh universities and the local government. The passage of a bill that regularized the previous services of civil servants working on ad-hoc basis was seen as an undertaking to benefit the government's favored people. On the other hand, the transfer of power of Gorakh Hills Development Authority (GHDA) from the Chief Minister to a local MNA was viewed as a positive step.

Nearly 70% MPAs – 89 male and 28 female – debated the Finance Bill 2013-14 which was passed in the third session despite protests from opposition parties (MQM, PML-F, PML-N and PTI). The treasury raised 59 demands for grants and 53 supplementary demands, while the opposition submitted 1,137 cut motions to express their disapproval with the demands for grants; none of which were approved.

The House passed meaningful and arguably undisputed legislations to promote better health facilities, including bills providing for the establishment of Sindh Mental Health Authority, integrating a sustainable newborn screening system, and mandating marrying couples to take pre-marital blood test to diagnose thalassemia.

The House adopted 69 out of 98 resolutions appearing on the agenda during the year. MQM sponsored 73 resolutions (most of which were individually tabled and based on party agenda, especially on alleged mistreatment of party workers during the Karachi operation), followed by joint resolutions moved by PPPP, PTI, PML-F, PML-N and NPP. Management of public resources, maintenance of law and order and effective governance was the prime focus of adopted resolutions.

The MPAs tabled several resolutions to condemn terrorism and violence incidents, including the attack on a convoy that killed and injured several people including Sindh High Court Justice Maqbool Baqar; the office of Express News; and renowned journalist Hamid Mir. The House also adopted MQM-sponsored resolutions that sought justice against killings and assault of party workers during the Karachi operation and the kidnapping and murder of a lady health worker (LHW) in Peshawar.

The House resolved to achieve 100% enrolment in schools on education-related resolutions and called for establishment of engineering institutions and a Sindhi literature board in Mirpurkhas and Sukkur. The House also called upon the government to control dengue and polio in the province and equip all government hospitals with latest medical technology, necessary life-saving drugs and fully equipped labs. It also called for providing first aid to every causality case in hospitals before fulfilling legal formalities. On a joint resolution, the House called upon the Election Commission of Pakistan to ensure all essential requirements for local government elections, such as provision of magnetic ink, biometric system, voters' lists and sufficient time for campaigning.

On protecting women's rights, the House adopted resolutions seeking the establishment of a provincial commission on the status of women and a women parliamentary caucus. The members also demanded the abolition of the Council of Islamic Ideology following its recommendations that proposed no minimum age requirements for marriage and no DNA tests for rape indictments. Through other resolutions, the parliamentarians called for administration of DNA tests in all rape cases in accordance with the Supreme Court's judgment on October 2, 2012; prohibition of ostentatious display of wealth and wasteful expenses in weddings; and mandating a minimum age of 18 years for marriage.

The Sindh Assembly is required, by Rules 143 and 144, to hold a pre-budget discussion between January and March to submit proposals on the upcoming budget to the federal government and to hold quarterly post-budget discussions to review the release and utilization of the existing budget. The House held a delayed yet an unprecedented post-budget debate during the last session in May. However, the debate remained weak as only a little over one-sixth of the members shared their views on the budget. Similarly the House could not hold the pre-budget debate, which was criticized by PML-F and PML-N members during the post-budget discussions.

Government oversight through question hour and standing committee reviews was compromised to a great extent during the year. The establishment of standing committees in April 2014 - eleven months after the formation of the assembly - can be viewed as a major setback in monitoring of government departments, scrutiny of bills, and review of matters related to the House. This can be attributed to a shortcoming in assembly rules that do not specify a timeframe for constitution of committees. The House formed five special committees (under Rule 174) which investigated and presented reports on one out of three assigned

privilege motions, the Sindh Healthcare Commission Bill 2013 in addition to government and private bills on child marriage.

Only 15 MPAs (9%) performed government oversight through 237 starred questions. The questions mostly dealt with information on matters related to various departments in the previous government, without putting much emphasis on questioning the current government's measures to improve shortcomings in indicated areas. Only a small percentage of each party's members repeatedly submitted questions, with MQM taking the lead followed by PML-F and PPP. On the other hand, PTI, PML-N and NPP members did not put up any questions on the agenda during the year. The government responded to all the questions verbally or in writing as the MPAs asked 1,105 supplementary questions to get further clarity on the responses. The questions were mostly directed to departments of Agriculture, Food, Wildlife, Works and Services, Forest, Irrigation and Livestock. Other areas such as energy and women development received only six and eight questions respectively, while the health department was also somewhat ignored by the legislators.

However, the utilization of calling attention notices - an oversight tool that remained unemployed during the previous government - made up for the otherwise lacking oversight to some extent. As many as 26 lawmakers issued 65 notices to the government, nearly half of which were related to law and order and local governance issues. MQM lawmakers actively questioned the government through 45 notices, followed by PML-F and PTI lawmakers (10 each). The House took up 47 notices.

Gender-wise, female lawmakers played a more proactive role in government oversight by submitting 207 (87%) questions, compared to only 30 (13%) tabled by their male counterparts. On the other hand, male members submitted more CANs compared to female legislators (39 and 26 respectively).

Nearly 40% members raised 353 points of order which took up 7% of the entire proceedings. Members were more disgruntled with government institutions/officials this year as 18 privilege motions (only seven taken up) were moved - more than twice compared to the previous year.

The year witnessed 21 on-floor disruptions as the opposition parties, either jointly or individually, staged 14 walkouts and seven protests that consumed 4% of the proceedings (seven hours and 47 minutes). MQM staged the highest individual protests over alleged victimization of its party workers by the Sindh police, reservations with the Karachi operation, the passage of Sindh Local

Government Bill, the education minister's remarks during question hour and introduction of the Sindh Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill 2013 under supplementary agenda. PML-F staged an individual walkout when the Chair ordered one of its members to leave the House over an argument.

The entire opposition observed two walkouts over disagreement with the Speaker, once on disallowing a PML-N member to move a resolution opposing Local Government Ordinances and on another occasion on questioning the admissibility of an adjournment motion regarding the increasing culture of cheating during examinations.

Priority was given to law and order related issues on adjournment motions and governance issues on private members' motions. Only 22% MPAs – both male and female – debated 25 out of 35 adjournment motions on the agenda that consumed only 7% of the proceedings (14 hours and 22 minutes). Deteriorating law and order in Sindh (particularly in Karachi and Hyderabad), famine in Tharparkar and deteriorating education standards in the province were debated for longer durations (more than an hour), while matters related to environmental degradation, women's right, irregularities in government departments and minority issues were given less time (a couple of minutes in some cases).

On the other hand, the House left 70% (24 out of 34) private members' motions unaddressed. Overall MPAs moved 28 private motions on governance issues, four on energy sector reforms and two on human rights. On the taken up motions, the assembly asked for supply of gas produced in Sindh to the public on priority basis, Sindhi to be taught in all educational institutions, control on price hike, implementation of child labour laws, provision of employment on the basis of disabled and son quota and free financial schemes for women by providing technical and vocational trainings for their empowerment.

The House assembled in 12 sessions starting on May 29, 2013 and ending on May 5, 2014 which consumed 199 hours and 46 minutes - fulfilling the constitutional requirement (Article 54) to be in session for a hundred days in a year. The members' attendance, although better than the preceding year, was considerably low as 50% of the lawmakers were absent from the proceedings on average. Seventy-four MPAs (44%) were sighted at the beginning of the sitting on average, while 84 (50%) were seen at the adjournment. The Speaker was notified of the missing quorum - less than 42 members – on five occasions, to which he did not take any action in three instances while the proceedings resumed on two occasions as the quorum was found complete upon recount.

The Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition demonstrated low attendance as the former was present in 27 sittings (23% of the proceedings) while the latter in 39 (34%). However, the attendance record of parliamentary leaders was more encouraging as the PTI leader attended 47 sittings followed by leaders of PML-N (42) and PML-F (38). The Speaker chaired 55% (110 hours and 47 minutes) of the proceedings, the Deputy Speaker 39% (78 hours and 26 minutes) while 1% of the time was presided over by the Panel of Chairpersons.

A marked improvement was observed in the members' participation as 95% lawmakers (160 members) took part in the assembly proceedings by both debating and/or submitting agenda, compared to 84% in the preceding year. Similarly, a deviation from previous trends was observed as members were more interested in both tabling and debating agenda in contrast to assembly debates that marked the previous year's proceedings. Only 14 MPAs (8%) submitted agenda, 19 (11%) debated it while 127 members (76%) did both. Gender-wise, all 31 female members and 129 (94%) male members participated in the proceedings. Similarly, all nine non-Muslim MPAs participated in the assembly proceedings.

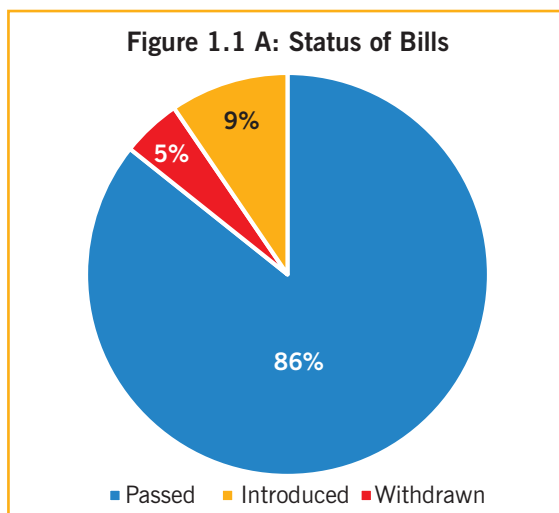
1.0. Legislation

Lawmaking on matters of national and provincial importance through rigorous debate is the most important function of a legislature. This section reviews the nature, status, objectives and consideration of government and private member legislations tabled during the first year of the 14th Sindh Assembly. Legislations tabled by government members have been categorized as government bills, while those tabled by members not holding ministerial/adviser portfolio have been categorized as private members' bills.

1.1. Overview

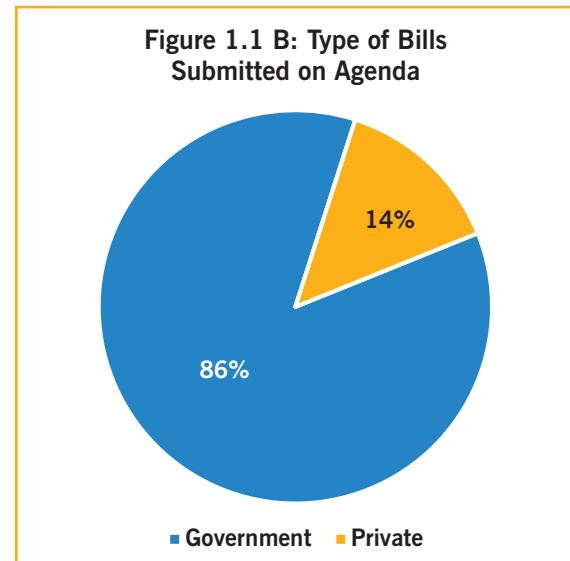
The Sindh Assembly witnessed heavy legislation as more than 40 government and private member bills appeared on the List of Business - nearly half (20) seeking amendments in existing laws. As many as 36 treasury bills were passed, while four private member bills remained introduced till the end of the year. Two bills - the Sindh Coal Authority (Amendment) Bill 2014 and The Registration (Sindh Amendment) Bill 2013 - were withdrawn.

Nine passed bills were based on promulgation of ordinances by the government. The ordinances were promulgated with the aim to improve governance in health, property defacement, waste management, legalization of development boards and local government elections/administrations.



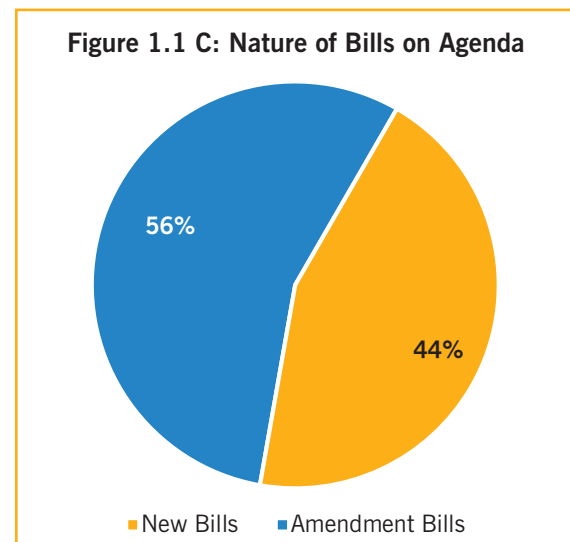
Government members dominated private members in both submission and approval of their respective legislations as approximately 86% of the tabled bills were government-sponsored while only 14% were tabled by private members. This may be due to the simple majority of 92 members enjoyed by PPPP before MQM left the opposition and joined the government in April 2014. It is

¹ Introduced private member bills: The Sindh Marriage Functions (Prohibition of Ostentatious Display and Wasteful Expenses) Bill 2013; The Sindh Prohibition of Dowry Bill 2013; The Mandatory DNA Testing Bill 2013; The Sindh Consumer Protection Bill 2013.



pertinent to note that, before joining the treasury, MQM was at the forefront of protests against most government bills

The private members bills¹ dealt with ostentatious display of wealth and lavish expenses during wedding ceremonies; demand for dowry; mandatory DNA test in forensic investigation in



rape cases; and protection of consumer rights. One private bill prohibiting child marriages (The Child Marriage Prohibition Bill 2013) was infused with a government bill and passed with unanimous vote.

The House witnessed the undisputed passage of some meaningful bills to improve health facilities and curtail crime and terrorism. All parties were united in the passage of bills seeking to control thalassemia, HIV and mandating newborns' screening to alleviate the effects of hearing loss. In the wake of rampant child marriages in the province, the House passed the child marriage

restraint bill prohibiting marriage of children under the age of 18. In order to control rising criminal/terrorism activities, the bills providing for witness protection and emergency procurement of security equipment were also passed.

Five acts which were repealed in 2002 were also revived to provide better administration of land and housing affairs by reinstating the development authorities in Malir, Sehwan, Hyderabad, Larkana and Lyari. The House actively legislated on matters related to real estate development (nine bills), health (five) and education (three); and also on other areas including child rights, witness protection, crime control and environmental protection.

The Local Government Bill 2013 was passed with the general consensus between the government and the opposition. However, all three subsequent local government amendment bills, based on government ordinances, were passed amid strong protests. The amendment bills were challenged and declared unconstitutional by the Sindh High Court in December 2013 after several petitions were filed by opposition parties such as MQM and JI. The opposition parties were of the view that the amendments were in violation of Article 140 A of the Constitution as they fail to efficiently transfer administrative, political and financial powers to the local government.

A number of bills were passed without consensus with the opposition and review of standing committees. For instance, nine unlisted bills were passed on the same day of their introduction (first sitting of the seventh session) while MQM members were observing a protest. The House took advantage of a shortcoming in the assembly rules which do not specify a timeframe for the formation of standing committees and continued to function for eleven months without committees, compromising on the process of bills' scrutiny.

The opposition blamed the government of weakening the local governance system/public institutions by transferring the powers of governance to itself through the Sindh Universities Laws (Amendment) Act 2013 and awarding undue benefits to its favored elements through the Sindh Civil Servants (Regularization of Ad-hoc Appointments (Amendment)) Bill 2014. The Sindh High Density Development Board (Amendment) Act 2013 and the Sindh Building Control (Amendment) Bill 2014 were also criticized and led to the opposition's protests. However, the transfer of power of Gorakh Hills Development Authority (GHDA) from the Chief Minister to a local MNA was viewed as a positive step.

1.2 Details of Passed Bills

This section details the purpose of passed bills during the year based on the objectives and reasons in their final draft. The bills have been categorized in themes according to their subject matter; such as real estate, local government, health, education and child rights.

i. Real Estate

The Sindh High Density Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The bill, initially promulgated by the government as an ordinance, amends the Sindh High Density Development Board Act 2010 in order to alter the provisions related to the constitution of the board. The board was established to, while keeping the general principles of master plan of cities, identify high density zones in urban centres in consultation with utility organizations.

Revival and Amendment of Five Development Authorities' Acts

The House witnessed the revival of five development authority acts which legalized civic agencies to administer control over land and housing matters in Hyderabad, Lyari, Malir, Sehwan and Larkana. The said acts, aiming to encourage the housing industry and provide shelter to the general public, were repealed in 2002.

The Sindh Building Control (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The act amends the Sindh Building Control Ordinance 1979 promulgated to regulate planning, quality of construction and buildings control in Sindh. The need for the bill arose to curb increasing violations of the above ordinance.

The Gorakh Hills Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The bill seeks amendments to the Gorakh Hills Development Authority Act 2008 with the objective of rationalizing the composition of the civic agency. GHDA was developed under the said act for planning, development and management of Gorakh Hills situated at an altitude of 5,688 feet in Kirthar Mountains, Sindh. Under the proposed law, the authority, which was previously headed by the Chief Minister, will instead have a local MNA as its chairperson.

The Sindh Building Control (Amendment) Bill, 2014

The bill amends the Sindh Building Control Ordinance 1979 to repeal the provisions of the Bombay Act 1915 related to the master plan and

all existing resolutions, standing operating procedure, rules and notifications related to master plan and town planning. The bill was contended by the opposition parties as it withdraws the powers of town planning from the local governments (union councils) and gives them to the Sindh Building Control Authority.

ii. Local Government

The Sindh Local Government Bill, 2013

The bill, passed with a majority vote, provides for the establishment of a local government in Sindh to devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to elected representatives and promote good governance, delivery of services and transparent decision-making through institutionalized participation of local people. The government managed to get the bill passed with the support of PML-F and PML-N and negligible resistance from MQM - the leading opposition party.

The bill, loosely based on the 1979 local government system, authorizes the government to categorize provincial districts into urban areas including (a) a metropolitan corporation, (b) district municipal corporation, (c) municipal corporation, (d) municipal committee, (e) town committee and (f) union committee. On the other hand, the rural areas will be categorized as districts and union councils. The bill proposes 22% reserved seats for women, 5% for non-Muslims and the same percentage for laborers/peasants.

The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The bill proposes around 30 amendments to the Sindh Local Government Bill 2013. Besides some minor changes to the earlier law, it proposes some major amendments; including a specification decreeing that the chairman and vice chairman of the district municipal corporation, metropolitan corporation, district council, municipal corporations and municipal committees be elected from amongst their members by "show of hands" instead of secret ballot. The proposed law was rejected by the opposition with a walkout and protests citing the bill non-consultative and a government undertaking to weaken the local government system.

The Sindh Local Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013

The bill amends Section 18 of the Sindh Local Government Bill to make changes in the process of election and composition of union committees and union council. The amendment allows both bodies to have six general members and one member each from reserved seats (women, labour/peasant and non-Muslim) while the chairman and vice-

chairman shall be elected from the aforementioned members by show of hand.

The Sindh Local Government (Third Amendment) Bill, 2013

This bill also amends Section 18 of the Sindh Local Government Act to empower a delimitation officer to award the status of urban area to a rural area if he believes that an area has acquired such status at the time of delimitation under the act. The bill also removes the condition of indirect election for reserved seats. As per the new amendment, the election for a council will not be stayed in the consequence of a contesting candidate's death (as was the case previously), instead the vacant seat will be filled through by-elections within three months of declaration of results.

iii. Justice, Witness Protection and Crime control

The Sindh Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2014

The bill was passed on the instructions of the Supreme Court to make amendments to the Sindh Services Tribunals Act 1973 to strengthen the independent working of the tribunals. The legislation amends Section 3 of the act to empower the government to appoint a chairman and two members for a term of not more than three years. A high court judge will be eligible for the post of chairman, while an advocate having seven years' experience of High Court and a civil servant (BS-20) will be eligible for the latter posts. The terms of employment and the required qualifications for the said posts were absent in the earlier law.

The Sindh Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions & Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 2014

The bill provides for the effective and smooth functioning of the Criminal Prosecution Service by amending an act of 2009 governing the authority. The bill amends the earlier law by authorizing the government to determine the term of the Prosecutor General, which was previously set for a non-extendable term of three years. Additionally, the bill substitutes Section 7 of the earlier legislation to remove some conditions for the appointment of the Prosecutor General, including necessary prior experience as an Additional Prosecutor General and enrolment as a High Court Advocate, District Public Prosecutor or Prosecutor in Sindh.

The Sindh Witness Protection Bill, 2013

The bill makes provisions for protecting and encouraging witnesses to give evidence against an accused in criminal proceedings which they normally abstain from due to threats to their lives.

It empowers the government to establish a witness protection program to allow witnesses to acquire a new identity or conceal their identities by wearing a mask, changing their voice and appearance as well as any other form of segregation during investigation or trial. It also makes provisions for video conferencing in order to secure witnesses.

The bill states that witnesses may be relocated and provided with accommodation and transport for the property, and reasonable financial assistance whenever applicable for obtaining means of livelihood. It also says that compensation will be provided to the legal heirs if protected person is killed due to his/her participation in the program.

The Sindh Emergency Procurement Bill, 2014

The bill provides for emergency procurement of security equipment for law enforcement agencies in the wake of targeted attacks and threats to the agencies. The need for this law came as the procedure set under the previous law (the Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Act 2009) was cumbersome, resulting in deterioration of the security situation. Under the new law, agencies can procure armored personnel carriers, bomb proof vehicles, bullet proof jackets and arms and ammunitions of all types on an urgent basis.

iv. Education

The Sindh Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The bill amends certain laws related to the universities with the objective to maintain uniformity in the organization, management and control of public universities and degree awarding institutions. The act alters the laws governing 13 institutions, including Sindh University, University of Karachi, NED University, Mehran University, Sindh Agriculture University, Shah Abdul Latif University, and Institute of Business Administration. The academic groups have protested against the bill, terming it an undertaking to take control over public sector universities.

The new law also expands the government's role in university affairs, empowering it to make recommendations to governor (the chancellor of all public universities) for appointment of various positions, including vice chancellor and pro vice chancellor. Additionally, the policy of admissions will also be determined by the government.

The Gambit Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The bill seeks to amend the Gambit Institute of Medical Sciences Act 2005 to declare the institute

as an independent degree-awarding institution. The bill repeals the provisions of an earlier act² which provide for the transfer of all properties, rights, interests and persons serving in any capacity in GIMS to Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University in Larkana. The proposed law empowers GIMS to hold examinations and award/confer degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to students.

The NIBD Postgraduate Institute of Life Sciences Bill, 2014

National Institute of Blood Disease is a private institution offering blood disease cure to patients besides conducting research. This bill provides for the establishment of NIBD Post Graduate Institute of Life Sciences to encourage the participation of private sector in providing medical education in order to produce skilled professionals.

v. Public Health

The Sindh Prevention and Control of Thalassemia Bill, 2013

The bill is based on a government-issued ordinance aiming to mandate pre-marital blood test for couples to diagnose thalassemia and to take concrete steps to control the disease. Under the bill the government shall arrange informative and educational material as well as counselling and diagnostic facilities on thalassemia. Non-governmental organizations will have to ensure that at least 10% of their budget is spent on developing facilities for thalassemia and may also provide blood transfusion to thalassemia carriers.

The government will be required to establish a Thalassemia and Hemoglobinopathy Foundation to promote develop and finance thalassemia and hemoglobinopathy centres in the province. Any healthcare facility that fails to carry out necessary screening shall be charged a fine or Rs100,000. The bill also protects a person from prosecution for anything which is done "in good faith under this Act".

The Sindh Mental Health Bill, 2013

The bill provides for regulation of matters related to mentally-challenged persons, including better treatment and community care. The bill authorizes the government to set up the Sindh Mental Health Authority comprising 15 members including six psychiatrists and a psychologist having more than 10 years of experience in addition to a woman nominated by the Sindh Women Development Department. To maintain checks and balances on the functioning of psychiatric facilities, the bill

² *The Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana Act (2008)*

provides for establishment of a seven-member board of visitors.

The Sindh HIV and AIDs Control, Treatment and Protection Bill, 2013

Since the subject of health has been transferred to the provinces following the passage of Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, this bill transfers the duty of control on transmission and spread of HIV; its treatment and care and support for patients suffering from HIV and AIDs to the province. The bill is based on an ordinance issued by the government.

The bill binds the government to, within 15 days of the promulgation of the law, establish a commission comprising doctors, a lawyer, a retired member of the law enforcement agencies and members with relevant experience from NGOs besides others. The Commission will have the power to formulate and implement relevant policies and awareness programs, monitor the Sindh AIDS Control Program and their performance, register NGOs and CBOs providing HIV/AIDS prevention services and advise government on all relevant issues.

The Sindh Healthcare Commission Bill, 2013

This bill deals with the establishment of the Health Care Commission intended to have impact across the full range of reform activities with the authority of guiding and influencing all matters related to the quality of healthcare delivery in public and private facilities. The Commission will have the power to grant, revoke and renew licenses to persons involved in healthcare services; monitor and regulate the quality and standards of healthcare and impose penalties on violation or non-compliance of the proposed act.

The Sindh Newborn Screening Bill, 2013

The bill seeks to establish and integrate a sustainable newborn screening system to screen all newborns for hearing impairment, alleviate the adverse effects of hearing loss to speech, language, cognitive development and academic performance. However, the bill allows a parent or legal guardian to refuse the test on religious grounds.

vi. Child Rights

The Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Bill, 2013

Two bills against child marriages were introduced in the assembly, first during the seventh session as a private member's bill (The Child Marriage Prohibition Bill 2013) and the second as a government bill (The Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Bill 2013) during the eighth session. Both legislations were sent to a special committee for scrutiny. The House unanimously passed the

bill during the 12th session after the committee submitted its report carrying the bill's draft with proposed amendments after merging both legislations.

The bill's passage repeals the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 which prescribed a minimum age of 18 for boys and 16 for girls to get married. It defines children as individuals below the age of 18 and puts a punishment of two to three years on a person facilitating or contracting child marriage. The bill mandates the cognizance of child marriage cases on a judicial magistrate who can, on receipt of a complaint, issue orders of prohibition of a child marriage. It also decrees the courts to wrap up all such cases within 90 days.

vii. Environment Protection

The Sindh Environmental Protection Bill, 2014

The bill was tabled in consequence of the devolution of the subject of environment to the provinces following the Eighteenth Amendment. It empowers the government to establish the Sindh Environmental Protection Council to perform various functions. These include coordination and supervision of the act's enforcement, approval of comprehensive environmental policies and their implementation. It also provides guidelines for the protection and conservation of the species, habitat and biodiversity in general and the conservation of renewable and non-renewable resources.

Some activities prohibited under the proposed law include discharge of effluent, noise pollution and import (storage, handling) of hazardous waste into Sindh. No proponent of a project shall commence construction without filing an initial environmental examination or impact assessment and obtain approval thereof by the agency. Violators will be punishable with a fine extending to Rs.5 million and imprisonment extending up to three years.

The Prevention of Defacement of Property Bill, 2013

The bill, previously issued as a government ordinance, provides for prevention of defacement of property and prohibits expression of matters on walls such as writing, posters, bills, notices, and placards. The bill defines defacement as impairing the appearance and damaging the beauty of property without the owner's permission. Any person violating the act will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to six months, or with a fine extending to Rs.5,000, or both.

viii. Data Registration

The Registration (Sindh Amendment) Bill, 2013

The legislation proposes to amend the Registration

Act 1908 in order to computerize the deeds and stamps of all revenue record in the province - a process being monitored by the Supreme Court. Currently, registration of revenue records is being conducted manually. The bill amends Section 6 of the parent act, mandating qualified persons to be appointed by the government as registrars and sub registrars having undergone prescribed trainings/examination or having held a post of District Registrar (BS- 18).

The Sindh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The bill amends the Sindh Land Revenue Act 1967 to computerize all land revenue records in order to protect land rights of the people. This is in consequence of the computerization of revenue record in the country, under the Human Rights Commission case being monitored by the Supreme Court. The bill allows the computerization of previously hand-written documents to streamline the land revenue compilation and do away with difficulties faced by the public in this regard. An amendment to the earlier act also provides for the public to inspect all maps, record of rights, digitalized maps and other land records prepared manually or computerized after fulfilling the required conditions.

ix. Miscellaneous

The Sindh Fund Management House Bill, 2013

The bill has been passed to provide for the establishment and regulation of the Sindh Fund Management House to efficiently manage government investment funds and entities in the province. The house will be headed by a managing director and chief investment officer who will be inducted for an extendable four-year term by the authority's board. The board will constitute eight members with the Chief Minister as its head and other members including the Provincial Minister of Law and Finance, three MPAs and the managing director of the House.

The Sindh Solid Waste Management Board Bill, 2013

The bill seeks to establish Sindh Solid Waste Management Board with the purpose of collection and disposal of all solid waste and to arrange effective delivery of sanctioned services to provide pollution-free environment. The bill, based on a government ordinance, was criticized by the opposition on the charge that it curtails the powers of local bodies in the province.

The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2014

The bill proposes amendments to the Provincial Motor Vehicles Ordinance 1965 to enhance the penalties on violations of the earlier act to control

poor and unsafe conditions of public vehicles. The bill inserts a new Section (45 A) in the Ordinance, giving the government the power to regulate state carriages to reduce traffic, provide adequate seating arrangement for women and disabled, and coordinate road transport system. The bill provides for the transfers of all existing officers or examiners working under the Police Department to the Transport Department along with budgetary allocations, assets and liabilities.

The twelfth schedule of the Ordinance has been amended to intensify the penalties in 52 different categories within the bracket of Rs150 to Rs1000. The violations include exceeding prescribed speed limit, exceeding the permissible limit of passengers, violation of traffic signals, overloading, driving a vehicle without proper headlights besides reckless and negligent driving.

The Sindh Shaheed Recognition and Compensation Bill, 2014

The bill seeks to honor and recognize the services of people fighting terrorism by awarding the provincial government with the power to give compensation, posthumous promotion and recommendations to federal government to give civil, military or police awards to people who have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty.

Under the proposed law the government can take steps for the welfare of families of the martyred in the form of national or international scholarships, financial aid or allotment of plots to their children or legal heirs.

The Sindh Civil Servants (Regularization of Ad-hoc Appointments) (Amendment) Bill, 2014

The bill amends the Sindh Civil Servants (Regularization of Ad-hoc Appointments) Act 1994 with the objective to regularize the previous services of civil servants working on ad-hoc basis, with effect from July 28, 1994. It aims to protect the ad-hoc civil servants by providing them service benefits in the matters of promotion and confirmations enjoyed by their colleagues who were junior to these civil servants by virtue of date of appointment; thus absorbing their services permanently with retrospective seniority.

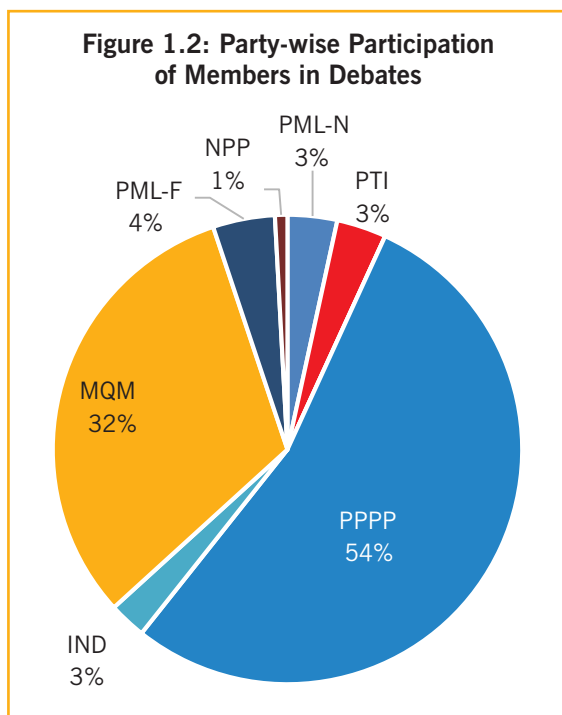
The bill was first challenged by the opposition and later in the Sindh High Court whereby the petitioner - a civil servant - was of the opinion that the bill was in defiance to the Constitution as under the proposed act a person, without competing through the recruitment process, is conferred status of a regular employee/civil servant since his ad-hoc appointment.

The Sindh Finance Bill, 2013

The House approved its annual budget of over

Rs650 billion for the year 2013-14 with the passage of the Sindh Finance Bill 2013. Besides the objective of rationalizing, levying and enhancing certain taxes and duties, the bill also provided for harmonizing the provisions of the Services Sales Tax Act (2011) by amending the act as well as the other acts on urban immovable property and finance acts of 1977 and 1994.

The budget session was called for nine sittings lasting 43 hours and 24 minutes. According to the rules, the assembly must discuss the Finance Bill for five days, which was fulfilled as the lawmakers debated the budget for 26 hours and 38 minutes (about 61% of the total session time) – the longest amongst all provinces.



Nearly 70% lawmakers (117 MPAs – 89 male and 28 female) took part in the budget debates, with the two leading parties dominating the debates in proportion to their relative strengths in the House. Fifty-six percent of the participating lawmakers belonged to PPPP who spoke for 52% of the time, while 30% of the members belonged to MQM who took up 36% of the time. The budget debates engaged a higher ratio of female members; about 90% female MPAs (28 out of 31) participated in the budget debate against 65% (89 out of 137) male members.

The Sindh government raised 59 demands for grants and 53 supplementary demands. Members can oppose a demand for grants through cut motions and the government can be obliged to resign if it does not have the numbers to defeat a cut motion. The opposition submitted 1,137 cut motions to show disapproval with the government demands of grants.

The quorum (25% MPAs, 42 members) was generally maintained during the session as 45% attendance was witnessed at the beginning and end of a sitting on average, with a maximum average of 61% through the sittings.

The bill was passed despite protests from the opposition parties, including MQM, PML-F, PML-N and PTI, which rejected the finance bill due to imposition of several taxes and delayed provision of the bill draft to the opposition. They criticized the bill especially over the introduction of general sales tax (GST) on services related to marriage lawns, event management companies, internet service providers, beauty parlours, health and fitness centers, hotels and restaurants, stock brokers, freight forwarding agents and ship chandlers etc. The increase in property tax from 20 to 25% was also strongly contended by the opposition. To get its grievances over the finance bill registered, the opposition staged four walkouts and two protests which consumed 120 minutes of the session.

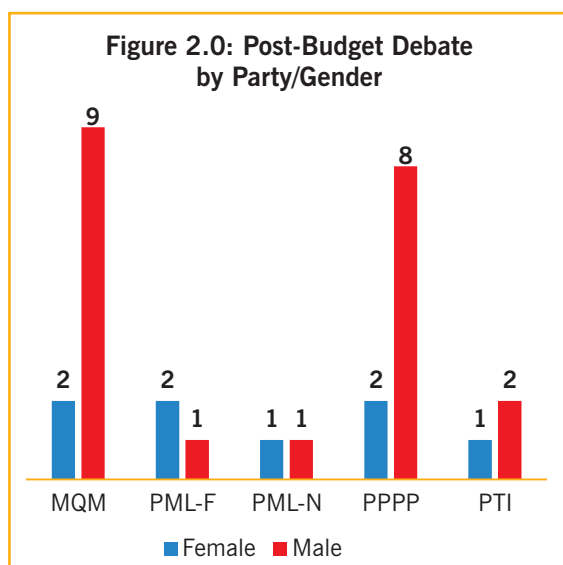
The government, however, was of the opinion that the opposition was aggravating the situation as they had not submitted any amendments to the bill despite ample time as the bill was tabled on June 17 and passed on June 29, 2013.

Besides the finance bill, the Sindh Assembly adopted four resolutions - one regarding the annual budget. The resolutions called upon the federal government to withdraw the proposed imposition of federal excise duty on financial services and condemned the murder of MPA Sajid Qureshi and his son in a targeted attack. They also denounced the terrorist attack on Sindh High Court judge Justice Maqbool Baqar and paid tribute to former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on her 60th birth anniversary.

2.0 Pre and Post-Budget Discussion

The rules of the assembly mandate the House to hold a pre-budget discussion before the Finance Bill is presented in a legislature and post-budget discussions periodically. Rule 144 governing post-budget discussions decrees that such discussions should be held on a quarterly basis to debate the release and utilization of the running budget.

With the provincial budget to be laid in June 2014, the House bypassed the all-important Rule 143 by not holding a mandatory five-day pre-budget discussion. The purpose of the pre-budget debate,



to be held between January and March each year, is to seek proposals of MPAs for the upcoming budget. The failure of the House to conduct the pre-budget debate was criticized by PML-F and a PML-N during the post-budget debates.

Although the year marked an unprecedented post-budget (2013-14) discussion, instead of quarterly debates, the discussion took place as a parting thought during the last sittings of the final session in the beginning of May 2014.

According to the motion moved on the assembly agenda, the prime focus of the post-budget debate was on the receipts, revenue expenditure and capital and development expenditure of the previous year (2013-14). At the conclusion of such a discussion the House can also recommend the discussed proposals to the government for the next budget on a resolution moved by the Finance Minister.

Overall, 29 lawmakers participated in the post-budget debate on the implementation of last fiscal year's budget. The contribution of MQM and PTI MPAs was considerably higher compared to PPPP, PML-F and PML-N. Eleven MQM members shared

their views in the budget debate, followed by 10 PPPP members, three each from PML-F and PTI and two MPAs of PML-N. The two members of NPP abstained from the budget debate.

Gender-wise, male and female lawmakers participated in the debates somewhat according to their respective proportion in the House – 21 and eight MPAs respectively.

The debate was held with MQM members sitting on the treasury benches. However, the party criticized the performance of PPPP government for its failure to initiate development projects and lack of law and order in the previous year despite the release of funds and transparency in budgetary spending. They also aired their reservations over the shortfalls of Rs47 billion in federal funds, and the revenue target of 120 million for the fiscal year. They suggested that instead of allocating huge funds for new schools, the money be spent on maintenance and provision of facilities to existing ones. They also called for formulating a provincial finance commission and monetary evaluation committees at district and tehsil level.

PML-F members shared similar views, criticizing the government on insufficient allocation for education in the previous budget, inefficiency and misappropriations in dispensing budgetary allocations and failure to recover taxes. PTI members were also concerned about lack of development projects in education and health sectors. PML-N lawmakers criticized the authorities' slack implementation of budgetary provisions.

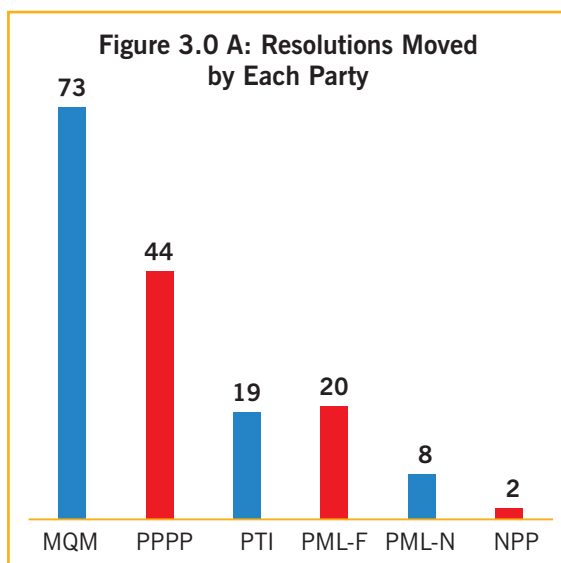
While responding to the opposition's criticism, PPPP members defended their government, assuring better utility of funds in the coming year. They repeatedly blamed the central government for not paying due funds to the Sindh government. The Chief Minister wrapped up the debate by felicitating the government on completing 131 projects, recounting the government success in education and communications sectors, with the promise that the remaining 525 projects will be completed on time.

3.0 Resolutions

Through resolutions, the House expresses its opinion, makes recommendations and conveys a message on a matter which concerns the government or a definite and important issue. Resolutions may be moved by ministers or private members.

The House adopted 69 out of 98 resolutions appearing on its List of Business. Two PTI-sponsored resolutions calling for implementation of Right to information Act and playing national anthem before the assembly sessions were withdrawn by the movers. The remaining resolutions (27) were not taken up.

MQM sponsored 73 resolutions, either independently or jointly with other parties, followed by PPPP (44), PML-F (20), PTI (19), PML-N (eight) and NPP (two). Most of the MQM resolutions were based on party agenda as they were moved individually. However PPPP, PTI and PML-F tabled more resolutions in unison with other parties. PML-N and NPP members did not move any resolutions separately.

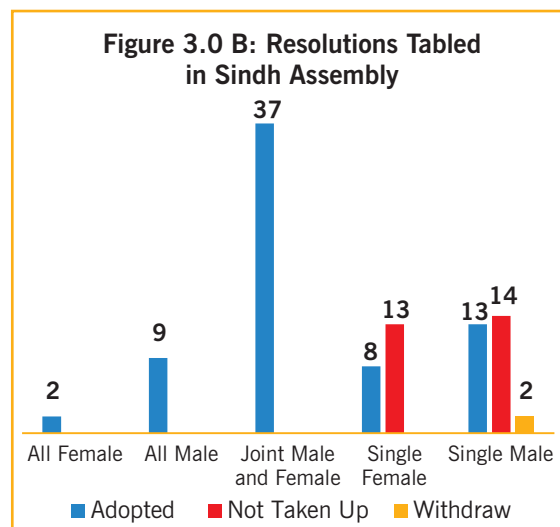


As many as 139 members tabled resolutions on the List of Business – 74 belonging to PPPP followed by MQM (48), PML-F (eight), PTI (four), PML-N (three) and NPP (two). Gender-wise, 108 male and 31 female members submitted the resolutions.

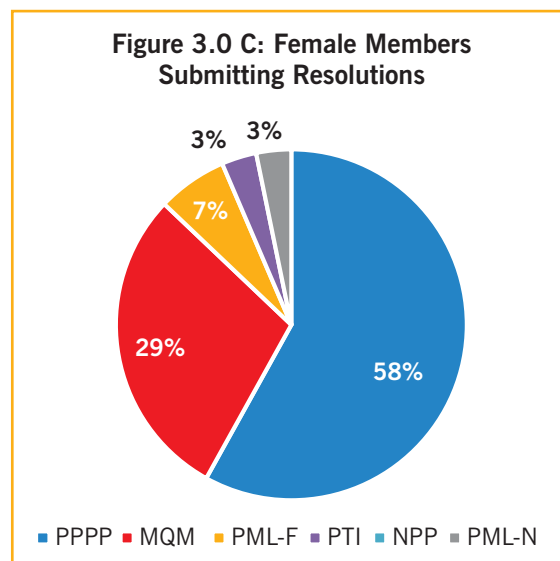
As many as 48 resolutions were tabled jointly, all of which were taken up. These included (37) resolutions tabled jointly by male and female lawmakers, nine submitted jointly by only male and two jointly by female lawmakers. However, as many as 29 male and 21 female members tabled 50 resolutions individually, of which only 21 were adopted by the House.

Overall, nearly 30% of the resolutions were left

unaddressed, including some pertinent motions calling for implementation of child labour laws and disabled persons' quota in government departments. Additionally, MQM members recommended reserved seats for disabled persons on an unheeded resolution, while two resolutions



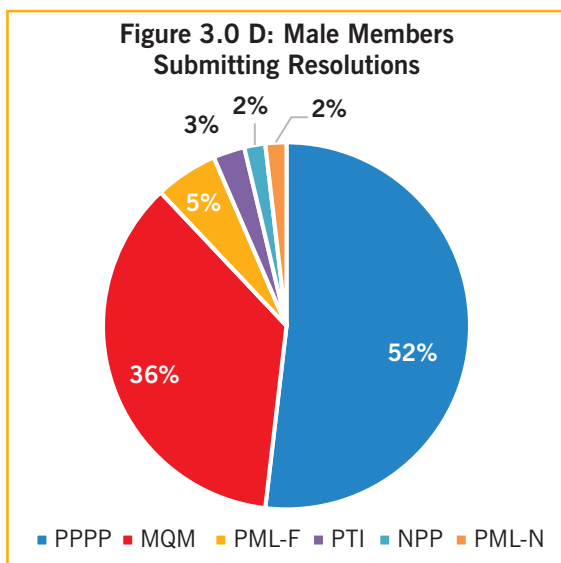
each sought a ban on sale of smuggled Iranian petrol and diesel in the province, rejection of Pakistan Protection Ordinance and logging of Mangroves in the Kakapir village. Furthermore,



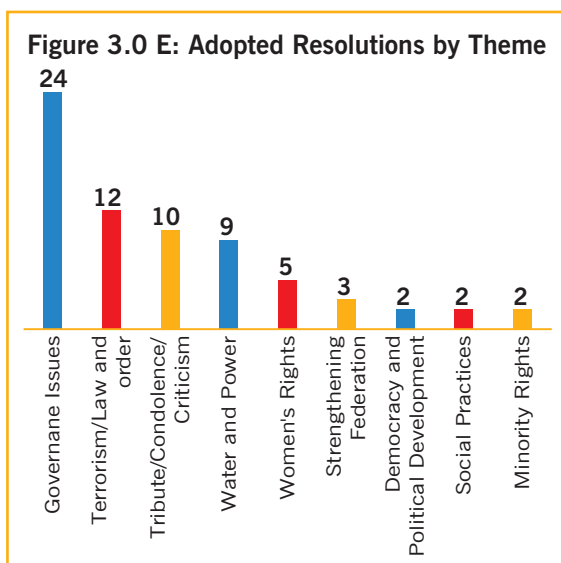
resolutions seeking local people's employment in Sindh Thar Coal Authority and initiation of Model Solar Energy Projects were also not taken up.

The resolutions were mostly tabled on governance-related issues in the province. Although some resolutions on law and order, terrorism, minority and women's rights fall under the category of governance, they will be analyzed separately to take into account the weightage given by MPAs to these issues.

Overall, 24 adopted resolutions were tabled in an



effort to achieve good governance, followed by resolutions on terrorism and law and order (12); tributes, greetings, felicitation, and condolences (10); water and power (nine); women's rights (five); strengthening the federation (three) and two resolutions each on democracy and political development, harmful social practices and minority rights.



3.1 Details of Adopted Resolutions

This section gives the details of resolutions adopted by the Sindh Assembly during the year. The lawmakers brought public issues on the floor and responded to incidents not only related to Sindh but those of national importance as well.

i. Governance Issues

On a joint resolution, the lawmakers pledged to strive for 100% enrolment of children between the age of five and 16 as per the Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act

2013. The government was asked to set up the Sindhi Literature Board and engineering institutions in Mirpurkhas and Sukkur on PML-F and MQM-sponsored resolutions. The assembly extended commitment and support to educate all segments of the society regardless of cast, creed, religion and gender on International Literacy Day (September 8, 2013).

To commemorate International Health Day on April 07, 2014, the assembly demanded special measures to eradicate dengue and polio on a joint resolution; while an MQM-sponsored resolution recommended all government hospitals to have latest medical technology, life-saving drugs and fully equipped labs to provide health facilities to people. In addition, a PTI-sponsored resolution called for provision of first aid to every casualty case that comes to government and private hospitals before fulfilling legal formalities.

The House adopted two resolutions to provide facilities/perks to MPAs, including a PPPP resolution calling for provision of residence to MPAs and joint resolution by PML-F and MQM seeking enlistment of MPAs and their immediate families for the official/gratis passport.

The government was asked to ban unregistered mobile SIMs throughout the country on a joint resolution, while MQM lawmakers asked for compulsory vocational technical training for prisoners in juvenile jails.

Additionally, the House called upon the government to eradicate the sale of drugs to youth on a resolution sponsored by PML-F. MQM lawmakers tabled resolutions to address the issue of 1.4 million homeless children, establishment of well-equipped fire brigade stations in the province, a passport office in Mirpurkhas Division and a joint resolution (with PTI) to encourage people working from home in the province. Moreover, the House also asked for rehabilitation and relief of victims affected by the earthquake in Sindh and Balochistan on September 24, 2013. The resolution was moved jointly by PML-F, PPPP and MQM.

ii. Terrorism/Law and Order

The opposition and government jointly tabled six resolutions to condemn terrorism/law and order incidents in Karachi, including attacks on a convoy killing and injuring several people including Sindh High Court Justice Maqbool Baqar; the office of Express TV in Karachi and renowned journalist Hamid Mir.

Joint resolutions were also tabled to express solidarity with victims of terrorist attacks on an army convoy in Dir, suicide attack on a church in Peshawar and attack on Express News anchor

Raza Rumi in Lahore. The House paid tribute to the victims and called upon the government to deal with the perpetrators by giving exemplary punishment.

The House expressed solidarity with the armed forces in the war against terror and condemned attacks on mosques, shrines, schools and markets on a resolution tabled by MQM, PML-F and PPPP. In addition, the House adopted MQM-sponsored resolutions seeking justice against alleged killings and assault of party workers during the Karachi operation; including the murder of a MPA and his son and the recovery of bullet-ridden dead bodies of four party workers. The party also tabled a resolution calling upon the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government to take notice of a lady health worker's kidnapping and murder in Peshawar.

The PPPP-sponsored resolutions condemned threats to Bilawal Bhutto Zardari by Lashkar-i-Jhangvi and sought release of Professor Ajmal Khan, Ali Haider Gilani and Shahbaz Taseer among others in the negotiations between the Taliban and the government.

iii. Water and Power

A total of nine resolutions concerning water and power were adopted by the Sindh Assembly in which the parties aired their concerns over the tussle between the provincial and federal governments on matters concerning Sindh's electricity dues. Three resolutions were tabled by MQM members; one each by PPPP and PML-F while the remaining were jointly moved by multiple parties.

The House condemned the Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Water and Power's statement to discontinue electricity supply of Karachi on two resolutions and also condemned the Federal Water and Power Department's alleged discrimination against Sindh in supplying power. A similar resolution was tabled separately by MQM as well. On another resolution, the assembly criticized the Federal State Minister for Water and Power Abid Sher Ali on his statement terming the people of Sindh "electricity thieves". The House called upon the federal government to close the Chashma-Jhelum and Taunsa-Panjnad link canals immediately and supply due share of water to Sindh.

PPPP lawmakers urged the federal government to stop unannounced and prolonged load shedding in the province, especially in Larkana - the party stronghold. On another resolution, PML-F lawmakers called upon the government to supply high pressure natural gas to Sanghar. Opposing the petroleum price hike in the province, MQM tabled two resolutions recommending that the Sindh

government should approach the federal government for reversal of price hike as it adversely affects the people.

iv. Women's rights

The assembly resolved to uplift the status of women on five resolutions - one each by PPPP and MQM and the remaining moved jointly by various parties.

The government and opposition parties were united in submitting a resolution calling for the establishment of a Provincial Commission on the Status of Women and a Women Parliamentary Caucus in Sindh. The House criticized the Islamic Ideology Council's recommendations to abolish 1) a minimum age for marriage 2) woman's consent for husband's second marriage and 3) DNA tests for rape cases. The House was of the opinion that the council's recommendations reflected its complete indifference and insensitivity towards society and called for its dissolution.

PPPP members strongly advocated the need for DNA tests and preservation of evidence in rape cases in accordance with the Supreme Court's judgment on October 2, 2012. The House adopted the PPPP-sponsored resolution on the subject. Meanwhile, MQM members condemned a five-year-old girl's rape in Lahore and criticized the Punjab and Sindh administrations on their failure to bring the culprits to justice.

v. Tribute/Condolence/Criticism

As many as 10 resolutions were adopted to pay tribute, extend felicitation, criticism and condolences. The government and opposition benches were united on resolutions paying tribute to (1) former President Asif Ali Zardari on his completion of five-year term in office and his services for strengthening democracy (2) Pir Sibghatullah Shah Rashidi on his 71st death anniversary for his courage and incessant struggle for freedom against the British Raj, and (3) the country's martyrs and their families for rendering sacrifices for the country. Additionally, the lawmakers congratulated the street children football team for securing third position and bronze medal in the Brazil World Cup.

vi. Strengthening Federation

PPPP members criticized MQM leader Altaf Hussain over his statement recommending the division of Sindh if the Muhajir community is not treated on equal grounds. Through the resolution, the House condemned the "conspiracy of formation of a separate province by breaking the motherland Sindh". On the International Day of Languages, a female PML-F member called upon the federal government to declare Sindhi, Punjabi,

Balochi and Pashto as national languages. Moreover, a PTI member tabled a resolution condemning the “objectionable” statement of Geo News to defame national security agencies, especially the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

vii. Democracy and Political Development

The members of the House stood united on a joint resolution against the local government election schedule announced by the ECP, saying it was difficult to deliver upon due to short notice and the Printing Press of Pakistan's inability to print ballot papers. On a joint resolution, the House called upon the ECP to ensure all essential requirements for local government elections, such as provision of magnetic ink, voters' lists and sufficient time for campaigning. The resolution was moved by both male and female members of PPPP, MQM, PTI, PML-F and PML-N. Additionally, the House further recommended the ECP to hold future local bodies and general elections under biometric system on a PTI-sponsored resolution.

viii. Social Practices

The House resolved to curb two major issues related to weddings and child marriages. The first resolution was moved by PPPP and MQM lawmakers to prohibit ostentatious display of wealth and lavish expenses during weddings, whereby the government was recommended to enforce a one-dish system in the province. To control the practice of child marriages in the province, a female MQM member submitted a resolution recommending a minimum age of 18 years for marriage.

ix. Minority Rights

All parties adopted a joint resolution condemning the suicide attack on a church in Peshawar that killed 80 people and left 146 others injured. On an MQM-sponsored resolution, the provincial government was called to frame a policy for the registration of worship places and to ensure safety of worship places regardless of sects/religion.

4.0 Accountability and Oversight

One of the most vital functions of the parliament is to conduct executive accountability and oversight in areas of performance and policy matters. Lawmakers can perform their oversight role through the parliamentary tools of question hour and calling attention notices addressed to various government ministries/departments for which the latter is bound to provide a satisfactory response. Additionally, standing committees also perform the same function by reviewing, monitoring, and supervising government agencies, programs, activities, and policies.

4.1 Formation of Committees

The formation of standing committees is vital to a legislature for monitoring the functioning of government departments and their financial affairs, scrutiny of bills, and review of matters directed by the House. According to Rule 161 of the Rules of Procedure, the House has to form a seven-member standing committee against each government department, while other committees including those on public accounts, government assurance and rules and privileges are also to be established. However, the assembly rules do not specify a timeframe for the constitution of standing committees, which could have been a major factor in the formation of committees in April 2014 - nearly the end of the first parliamentary year.

The House formed five special committees to investigate various matters over the course of the year under Rule 174 on motions moved by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Each committee was formed to investigate tasks delegated by the House, including privilege motions and another motion moved by a PPPP member on alleged firing on citizens of Umerkot and Tharparkar by a naval commander.

Three special committees were formed to review privilege motions - two moved by PPPP while one by a PTI lawmaker. The latter committee was given the additional task to consider the Sindh Healthcare Commission Bill 2013 and present the report before the assembly. Another committee was formed with the sole purpose to examine the Sindh Child Marriages Restraint Bill 2013 and the Child Marriage Prohibition Bill 2013 and present a consensus draft to the assembly.

Seven out of nine reports appearing on the assembly agenda were presented before the House, while the deadline of two committee reports was extended. These reports were on the schedule of authorized expenditure for 2012-13 and 2013-14, implementation of National

Finance Commission (NFC) Award (January-June 2012), a privilege motion and review of three bills - the Sindh Healthcare Commission Bill 2013, the Sindh Child Marriages Restraint Bill 2013 and the Child Marriage Prohibition Bill 2013. The reports on alleged firing on citizens of Umerkot and Tharparkar by a naval commander and another regarding a privilege motion were granted extension by the House.

Table 4.1: Reports on Agenda

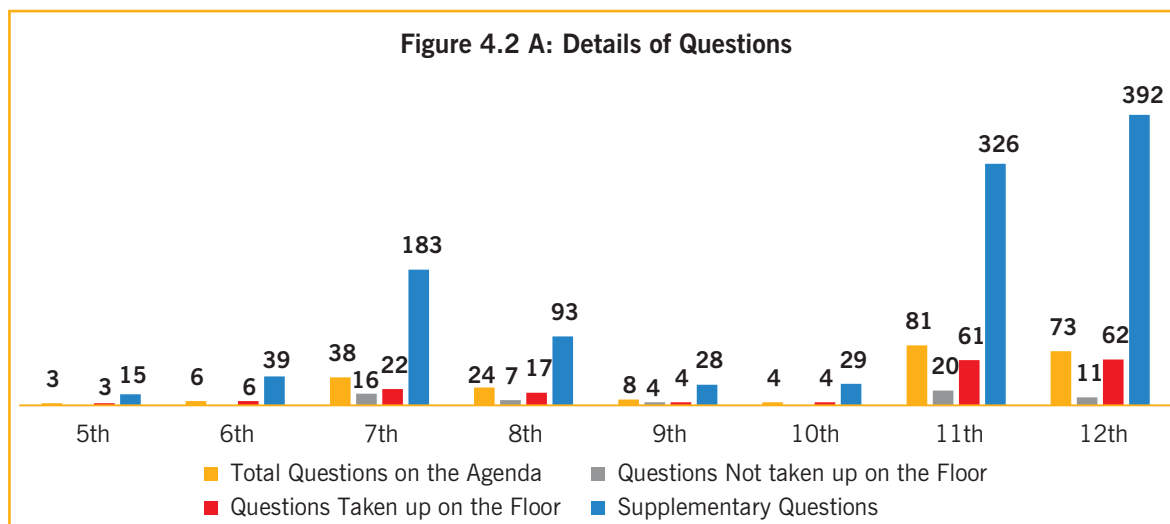
No.	Reports on Agenda	Status
1	Schedule of Authorized Supplementary Expenditure 2012-13	Presented
2	Schedule of Authorized Expenditure 2013-14	Presented
3	Implementation of NFC Award (Jan-Jun 2012)	Presented
4	Privilege motion to determine whether a breach of privilege had been committed	Presented
5	Sindh Healthcare Commission Bill 2013	Presented
6	Sindh Child Marriages Restraint Bill 2013	Presented
7	Child Marriage Prohibition Bill 2013	Presented
8	Firing on citizens of Umerkot and Tharparkar by navy commander	Extended
9	Privilege motion against Sukkur DIG Javed Alam Odho	Extended

4.2 Question Hour

As per Rule 38 of the Sindh Assembly, the House holds a 60-minute question hour at the outset of a sitting except on the sittings falling on Saturdays, Sundays and the day set for oath taking/elections of key members. A lawmaker can put up a question for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern from the relevant minister.

The first question hour of the year was held in the fifth session as the previous sessions were called for the election of key members, oath taking of MPAs, presidential election and consideration of the Finance Bill.

A lackluster government oversight was observed during the year as only 15 (9%) members submitted 237 starred questions. Only a small percentage of each party's members repeatedly tabled questions - 27% of PML-F, 20% of MQM and 2% of PPPP. Members belonging to PTI, PML-N and NPP did not put up any questions on the government's performance or policy.



However, the government responded to all the questions, with 179 (76%) questions receiving answers on the floor and the remaining in writing.

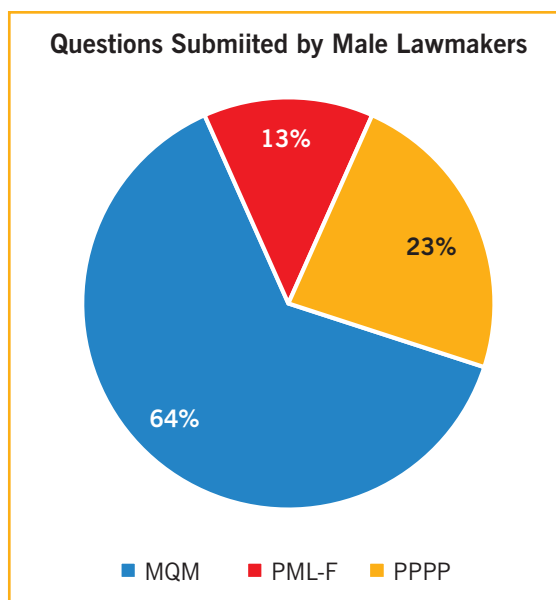
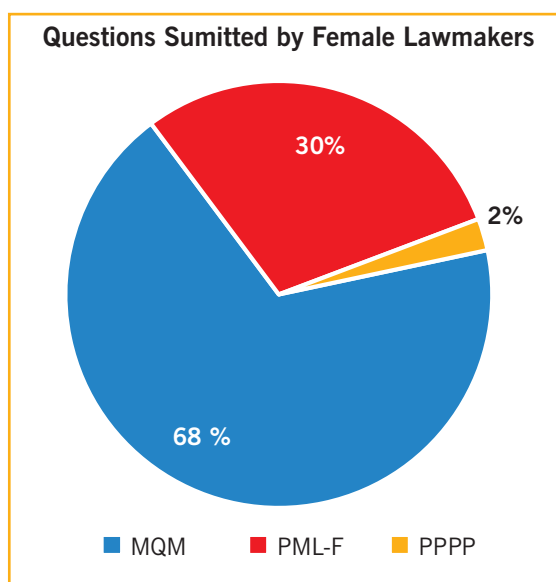
Despite the ministries providing answers to all questions, it appears that the responses were inadequate as the MPAs asked 1,105 supplementary questions. According to the rules, after a starred question has been answered, the member raising the question and other MPAs may respectively ask three to five supplementary questions for further clarity. Equal opportunity was provided to all members to put up. Following the parliamentary tradition, the leading opposition party (MQM) actively conducted government oversight as its members (10 MPAs) submitted 160 questions, followed by three PML-F members

Table 4.2 A: Members Submitting Questions

Name	Party	Gender	No. of Questions
Heer Soho	MQM	Female	82
Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi	PML-F	Female	59
Bilqees Mukhtar	MQM	Female	26
Naheed Begum	MQM	Female	26
Muhammad Moeen Amir Pirzada	MQM	Male	12
Sikandar Ali Shoro	PPPP	Male	7
Naila Munir	MQM	Female	6
Saira Shahlani	PPPP	Female	5
Dr. Muhammad Rafique Banbhan	PML-F	Male	4
Rehan Zafar	MQM	Male	3
Khalid Bin Vilayat	MQM	Male	2
Mehtab Akbar Shah Rashidi	PML-F	Female	2
Irtiza Khalil Farooqui	MQM	Male	1
Sumeta Afzal Syed	MQM	Female	1
Dewan Chand Chawla	MQM	Male	1
Total			237

who submitted 65 questions and two PPPP members who submitted 12 questions.

Figure 4.2 B: Questions Submitted by Lawmakers: Gender and Party-wise Analy



Lawmakers sought answers from 25 government departments, mostly related to agriculture, food, security, wildlife/forest preservation and livestock. A bulk of questions (56%, 132 questions) was addressed to nine departments including the departments of Agriculture (20 questions), Food (18 questions), Wildlife (16), Works & Services (15), Forest, Irrigation and Livestock (13 each) while both the Labour and Sports Departments received 12 questions. The lawmakers were least interested in government performance in energy sector (six questions), planning and development and special education (two questions each).

Only MQM members submitted questions to all the aforementioned departments. However, their concerns were more towards agriculture and wildlife related issues. On the other hand, PML-F members asked more questions related to the food sector, while PPPP was inclined towards industries.

Table 4.2 B: Questions Submitted to Each Ministry/Department

No.	Ministry/Department	MQM	PML-F	PPPP	Total
1	Agriculture	17	1	2	20
2	Food	9	9	-	18
3	Wildlife	12	4	-	16
4	Works & Services	9	5	1	15
5	Forest	5	7	1	13
6	Irrigation	7	5	1	13
7	Livestock	9	4	-	13
8	Labour	9	2	1	12
9	Sports	11	1	-	12
10	Education	6	2	2	10
11	Industries	4	3	3	10
12	Information	10	-	-	10
13	Social Welfare	8	2	-	10
14	Culture	3	6	-	9
15	Excise & Taxation	7	1	1	9
16	STEVA	9	-	-	9
17	Women Development	6	2	-	8
18	Zakat and Ushr	3	4	-	7
19	Auqaf	1	4	-	5
20	Energy	5	-	-	5
21	Fisheries	4	1	-	5
22	Mines & Mineral Development	2	1	-	3
23	Planning & Development	2	-	-	2
24	Special Education	1	1	-	2
25	Coal Energy	1	-	-	1
Total		160	65	12	237

The quality of government accountability during the question hour leaves a lot to be desired, as the

questions generally sought information based on figures from concerned departments. Only a few MPAs asked questions to hold the government accountable on its performance and policy implementation. Although lawmakers (mostly belonging to MQM) did ask questions on the current government's performance, most questions highlighted concerns with the the previous government.

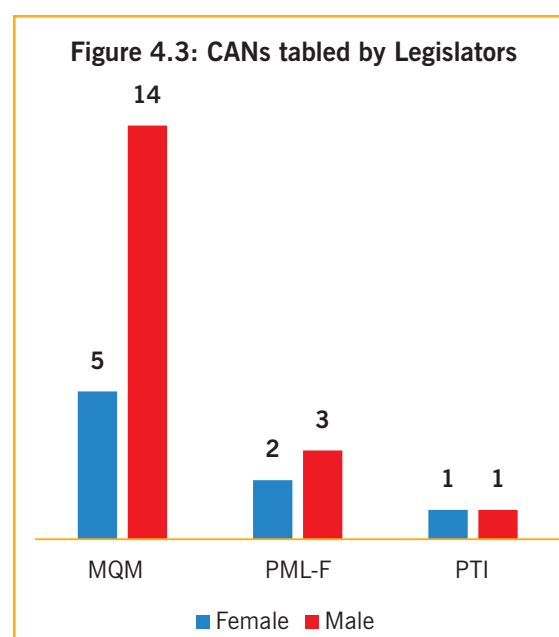
Despite the bleak status of women in the province, women parliamentarians only submitted seven questions to the Women Development Department.

4.3 Calling Attention Notices (CANs)

A lawmaker can call the attention of a minister/department head for any matter involving law and order situation or a definite matter of urgent public importance, by submitting one calling attention notice per sitting. According to Rule 69 of the Sindh Assembly, a calling attention notice cannot be debated and the member moving the notice cannot respond to the reply furnished by the government.

In a positive development, the MPAs utilised CANs to seek government response on public issues - an oversight tool not utilised during the PPPP's previous five-year term in the province. The House took up 47 out of 65 CANs addressed to 20 government departments, while the remaining were left unaddressed.

As many as 26 MPAs (15%) belonging to various parties tabled CANs in proportion to their party strengths in the House. MQM lawmakers questioned the government on 45 notices, followed by PML-F and PTI (10 each).



Gender-wise, eight women lawmakers (on reserved seats) submitted 26 CANs, while 18 male members sponsored 39 CANs to the government. One non-Muslim male member each belonging to PML-F and MQM submitted such notices. A higher percentage of CANs submitted by women lawmakers were taken up (20 out of 26 compared to 27 out of 39 notices submitted by male lawmakers) by the House.

As many as 35 CANs were related to law and order and local governance issues – 18 addressed to the Home Department and 17 to the Local Government Department. The Home Department gave brief statements on the steps being taken to empower the police force, combat child beggary, street crimes and kidnappings etc.

Table 4.3: Calling Attention Notices Submitted to Each Ministry/Department

No.	Department/Ministry	Total
1	Home	18
2	Local Government	17
3	Education and Literacy	5
4	Health	4
5	Environment	2
6	Excise and Taxation	2
7	Finance	2
8	Information	2
9	Irrigation	2
10	Antiquities	1
11	Education	1
12	Food	1
13	Labour	1
14	Livestock	1
15	Mines and Minerals	1
16	Planning & Development	1
17	SGA&CD	1
18	Special Education	1
19	Tourism	1
20	Works and Services	1
	Total	65

Other important sectors such as education and health received less attention, with only seven CANs submitted on the former and four on the latter. Women MPAs were more interested in health-related issues, while male members were showed greater inclination towards education and literacy. The departments of Antiquities, Food, Labour, Planning and Development, Tourism and Environment received only one notice each submitted by female lawmakers. Meanwhile, one CAN each addressed to the Livestock, Mines and

Minerals, Special Education, Works and Services, and Excise and Taxation departments were tabled by male members.

Non-Muslim members on reserved seats were mostly concerned with security issues faced by minorities in the province. Two of their CANs were addressed to the Home Department over a non-Muslim student's kidnapping from Shaheed Benazirabad and the rising kidnappings cases of non-Muslims in general. The Home Department furnished a reply to the earlier CAN. However, the latter was not taken up.

4.4 Censure Motion

The Sindh government has been in conflict with the Federal Minister for Water and Power over the alleged Rs52 billion default on electricity dues. The conflict also resulted in the federal minister calling the people of Sindh “thieves” on account of non-payment of electricity dues as reported by news articles appearing in both print and electronic media.

Responding to the statement, six male PPP members tabled a censure motion condemning the “derogatory remarks.” The motion was passed unanimously whereby the movers, speaking briefly on the matter, appealed to the Prime Minister to direct the said minister from using such language in the future. The MPAs also accused the PML-N government of following a policy to deprive Sindh of its quota of electricity during the discussion.

5.0 Order and Institutionalization

Order and institutionalization is important for an efficient and productive legislature. This section includes details of lawmakers' points of order, their privilege motions and protests observed in the assembly during the year. It also presents lawmakers' conduct during the proceedings against the Rules of Procedures of the Sindh Assembly.

5.1 Points of Order

Rule 232 of the Rules of Procedures says that “a point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules or the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution on regulating the business of the Assembly.” The Speaker is required to give a ruling on these issues and no discussion or debate is allowed on any point of order, but the Speaker may hear a member before giving his decision.

As many as 70 MPAs (nearly 40%) shared their views on 353 points of order during the year consuming 13 hours and 18 minutes - 7% of each session. Although fewer sessions were held in the preceding year, more time (12%) was consumed on POs.

The highest number of points of order (133) was raised in the 12th session – the longest session of the year. On the other hand, eight points of order raised in the single-sitting 10th session consumed 17% of the session time.

Members belonging to the ruling party (PPPP) actively shared their views on 175 issues raised on POs, followed by MQM (118), PML-F (31), PML-N (17) and PTI (15).

Table 5.1 A: POs Raised and Time Consumed

Session	No. of Sittings	No. of POs	Time Consumed (minutes)	% Time Spent on POs
1st	3	0	0	0%
2nd	1	6	30	14%
3rd	9	7	68	3%
4th	1	Presidential Election		
5th	1	7	16	6%
6th	1	7	8	2%
7th	6	56	101	8%
8th	3	33	62	13%
9th	1	22	36	14%
10th	1	8	22	17%
11th	12	74	174	7%
12th	19	133	281	8%
Total	58	353	798	7%

(17) and PTI (15). Male members were more vocal than their female counterparts, as 57 male MPAs raised 303 (86%) issues on POs while 13 female members spoke on 53 (14%) issues.

Male members of PPPP raised the highest number (161) of issues compared to other parties, while two female PML-F lawmakers shared their views on 18 issues on POs. Non-Muslim members belonging to MQM, PML-F, PPPP also spoke on 18 POs, demanding protection of minorities and their religious places.

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Figure 5.1 A: Issues Raised on POs

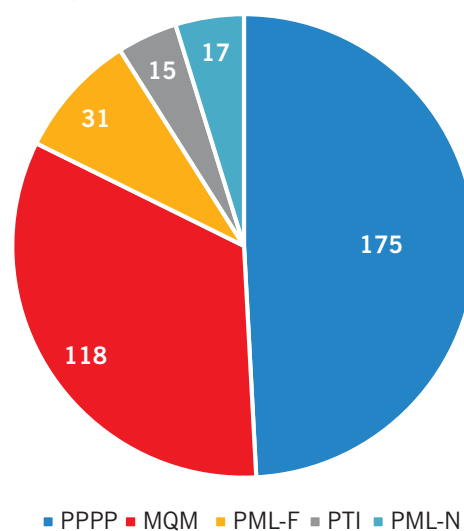
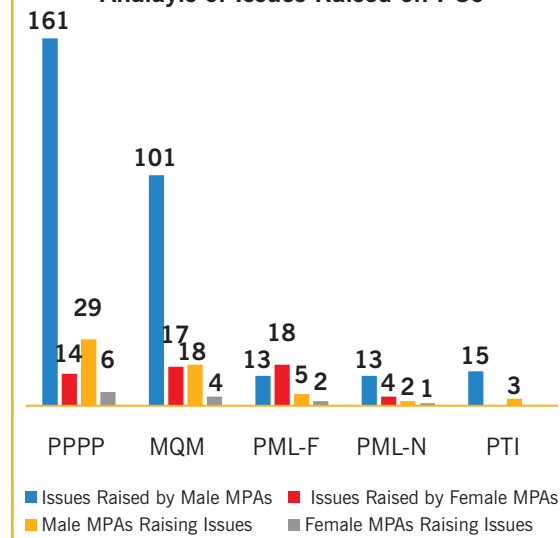


Figure 5.1 B: Party & Gender-wise Analysis of Issues Raised on POs



Male members of PPPP raised the highest number (161) of issues compared to other parties, while two female PML-F lawmakers shared their views on 18 issues on POs. Non-Muslim members belonging to MQM, PML-F, PPPP also spoke on 18 POs, demanding protection of minorities and their religious places.

It is a parliamentary tradition that lawmakers more often use Points of Order to raise public issues rather than highlighting irregularities in the conduct of business. A reason for this trend could be that bringing public issues on Points of Order is more convenient than raising such issues through other interventions which entail lengthy and cumbersome procedures – motions for debate and calling attention notices etc.

The lawmakers raised 284 issues on six areas - rules of business (99), law and order (53), democracy and political development (46), good governance (40), energy sectors reforms (29) and education (17). Seventy percent of the POs were unrelated as they did not speak about regulating the business of the House but highlighted national, provincial or constituency-based issues which, if the speaker does not rule upon, do not add to the assembly output.

Table 5.1B: Issues Raised on Points of Order

Theme	Issues Raised Against Themes
Rules of Business	99
Law and order	53
Democracy & Political Development	46
Good Governance	40
Energy Sectors Reform	29
Education	17
Minorities	12
Health	11
Media	9
Employment	7
Development Works	6
Women Rights	6
Economic Development	4
National Heritage and Culture	4
Natural Disaster	3
Agriculture	2
Environment	2
Human Rights	2
Terrorism	2
Prayer and Tributes	1
Strengthening the Federation	1
Total	356

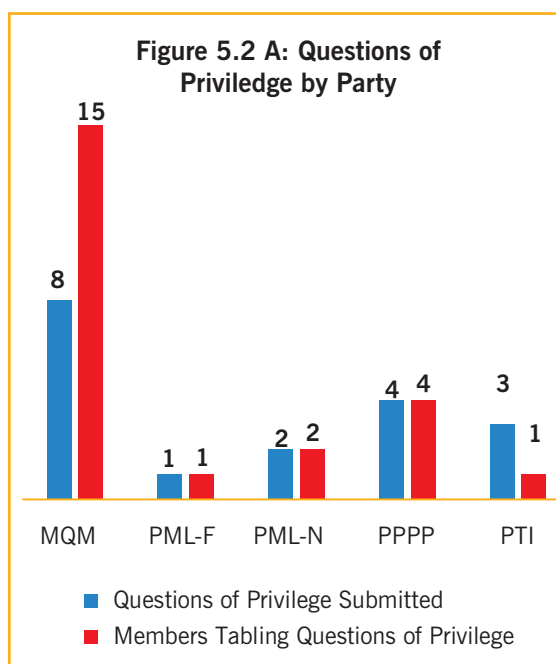
Lawmakers of all parties raised the POs on rules of business. However, MPAs belonging to MQM and PPPP also raised POs on law and order. On the other hand, PML-F, PML-N and PTI members raised more POs on democracy and political development.

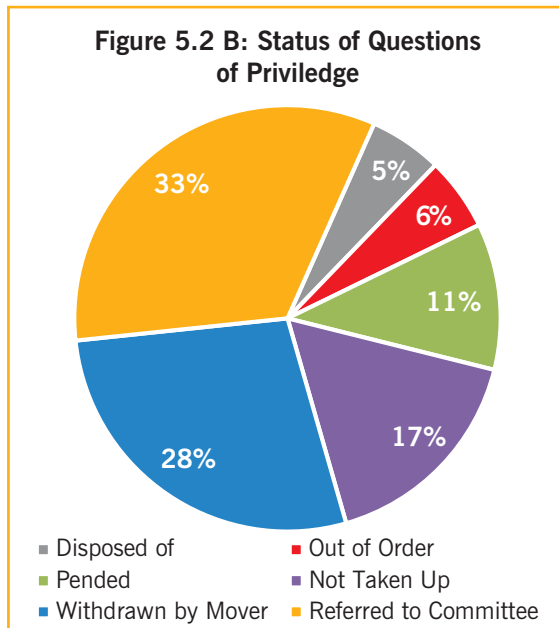
The lawmakers aired their concerns on perceived violations of assembly rules and the Constitution while speaking on POs concerning the business of the House. Some of these concerns included unshared List of Business with members before a sitting, absence of ministers/relevant authorities, delay in commencement of sittings, lack of quorum, irregularities in arrangement of agenda and delay in government's response on various motions.

5.2 Questions of Privilege

Rule 71 of the Assembly states that “a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or the assembly or of a committee.” One question of privilege is allowed per MPA during a sitting over violation of a privilege granted by the Constitution, the law or the rules made under any law.

As many as 18 questions of personal privileges were moved by 23 lawmakers during the year, including three indicating the breach of assembly privilege. The MPAs were more agitated with government entities this year as the number of motions submitted this year was three times more compared to the preceding year. Presiding on the opposition benches for most of the year, MQM members tabled the highest number (eight) of motions on breach of privileges, followed by PPPP (four), PTI (three), PML-N (two) and PML-F (one).





Male lawmakers appeared to be more disgruntled with public organizations/officials, as 18 out of 23 lawmakers submitting privilege motions were male. Thirteen motions were moved by jointly or individually by male members, while four were moved by female members. One motion was jointly tabled by both male and female MPAs belonging to MQM over discrimination against their MPAs in issuance of development funds.

Members tabled motions on various perceived offences including delay or lack of release of MPAs' development funds, public officials' misbehavior with MPAs, ignoring phone calls, delay in formation of standing committees, business of the House and irregularities in government departments.

The House addressed seven motions by disposing of one on the Chair's assurance and sending six to the relevant committees for further investigation. The earlier motion was tabled by a PTI lawmaker over the Sindh Assembly Secretary's prolonged delay in allotting a room for his party in the assembly building.

Five privilege motions - two sponsored by PML-N and one each by PTI, PPP and MQM - were withdrawn. A privilege motion moved by an MQM lawmaker against a raid on his public office was declared out of order while two motions issued by MQM and PML-F members were kept pending till the relevant committees were formed.

Three privilege motions (all sponsored by MQM) were not taken up, including one criticizing the absence of standing committees seven months after the formation of the new assembly. The latter motion was opposed by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who maintained that constitution of committees was the responsibility of all members and even after fixing date for

meeting on the issue, no member turned up. Therefore, privilege of any single member was not breached.

5.3 Members' Conduct

Members are required to comply with certain standards of behavior during the sessions. Rule 246 of the Assembly prohibits various actions ranging from walking around to making inflammatory comments in speeches during the proceedings.

The MPAs breached the code of conduct on 244 occasions during the year. The 12th and the last session witnessed around 90 cases of members walking around and using mobile phones.

As many as 54 cases of members moving/walking around were witnessed, followed by mobile phones usage (53), members making noise (50), reading irrelevant material (25) and eating/drinking (21).

Table 5.3: Violations Committed by MPAs

No.	Violation	Frequency
1	Moving/walking around	54
2	Mobile phone usage	53
3	Noise	50
4	Reading irrelevant material	25
5	Eating/drinking	21
6	Chanting slogans	17
7	Interrupting proceedings	16
8	Making running commentaries	4
9	Moving between a member who is speaking and the speaker	2
10	Sleeping/Snoring	1
11	Displaying banners/placards	1
Total		244

5.4 Protests

The House witnessed 21 instances of unrest as members observed 14 walkouts and seven protests consuming 4% of the proceedings (seven hours and 46 minutes). MQM staged nine protests, including seven independent walkouts/protests. Most of them were held against target killings and victimization of party members in addition to contention with the Speaker, passage of Sindh Local Government Bill, introduction of the Sindh Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill 2013 under supplementary agenda, the education minister's remarks during the question hour, inadmissibility of a party motion and alleged comments passed by a provincial minister about a female opposition lawmaker.

The party staged a joint protest with a minority member when the Chair did not permit a party MPA to speak on a PO on desecration of a non-

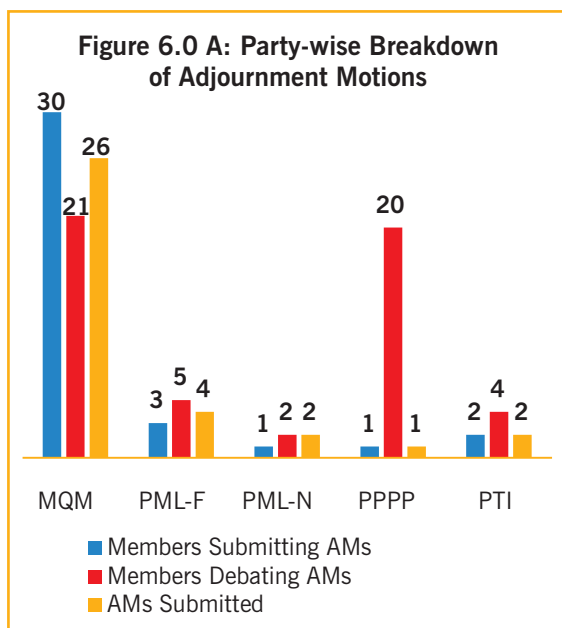
Muslim's dead body. Similarly, PML-F and PML-N members staged a protest and walkout when a PML-F member was not allowed to speak on a point of order. The party staged another walkout when the Chair ordered a PML-F member to leave the House over her arguments during the question hour.

PML-F members, in support with PTI lawmakers, staged a token walkout on the alleged discrimination in release of development funds. To air his reservations with the government, a PTI MPA staged a walkout over no action on issues taken up through calling attention notices.

The entire opposition staged two walkouts over disagreement with the Speaker, once on disallowing PML-N member to move a resolution opposing Local Government Ordinances and another on questioning the admissibility of an adjournment motion regarding increasing cheating culture during exams in the province. Additionally, all major opposition parties - MQM, PML-N, PML-F, and PTI - staged a joint protest over imposition of various taxes including the property tax.

6.0 Adjournment Motions

A motion for an adjournment of the business of the House can be moved by a member for the purpose of discussion on a definite matter of an urgent public importance with the consent of the Speaker where not more than one such motion is to be admitted in a day¹. The notice of an adjournment motion is given in writing, to the Secretary not less than one hour before the commencement of a sitting.



Although the House took up most of the adjournment motions (AMs) appearing on the agenda (25 out of 35), the time spent on the debates was only 7% (14 hours and 22 minutes) of the total proceedings. Six AMs were not taken up (some on account of the movers' absence) while two MQM-sponsored motions on kidnapping of doctors in Sindh and poor hygiene and sanitation in Hyderabad were rejected. Additionally a PML-F lawmaker withdrew his AM on worsening law and order situation in the Khairpur and Shikarpur districts. By far, MQM members submitted the highest number of AMs (26), followed by PML-F (four), PML-N and PTI (two) and PPPP (one). NPP members did not submit any adjournment motions and abstained from speaking in relevant debates during the year.

Overall, 37 MPAs (25 male and 12 female) submitted adjournment motions either individually or jointly while 52 (39 male and 13 female) debated them. Although both male and female lawmakers of MQM actively submitted and debated adjournment motions, male members belonging to the government party (PPPP) were

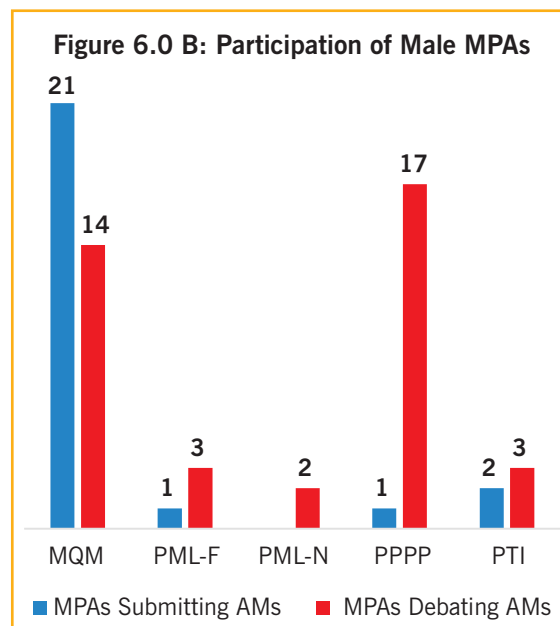
given more opportunity to speak (17 MPAs) compared to MQM members (14 MPAs).

The only female lawmaker of PML-N who tabled an adjournment motion did not speak during the debates.

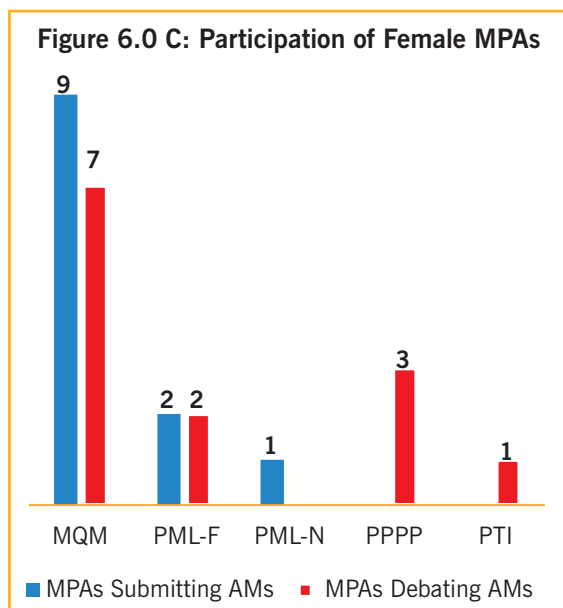
Each AM was debated for 32 minutes on average, with the longest time given to law and order issues particularly in Karachi (three hour and 41 minute) and Hyderabad (an hour and 52 minutes) in addition to deteriorating education standards (two hours). Only four minutes were given to environmental degradation, while all the discussions on women rights, termination of 13,000 local government employees and burning of a Hindu temple in Larkana were quickly wrapped up without any serious debate on improving the situation following government assurances that the issues will be duly addressed.

The lawmakers' prime focus remained on deteriorating law and order in the province, as 12 AMs were tabled to highlight the issue. MQM members were particularly perturbed by the killings of their party workers during the Karachi operation as they moved two AMs on the matter while also issuing a motion on rising public fear of the police. Most of the motions indicating law and order were tabled by MQM, while PTI and PML-F also tabled one such motion each.

Six adjournment motions were related to protecting human rights, especially those of women. The government's failure to control fatalities in the aftermath of famine in Tharparkar was highlighted on an adjournment motion moved by MQM and PML-N and was converted into a general discussion and debated for 180 minutes by 19 members. MQM members brought some



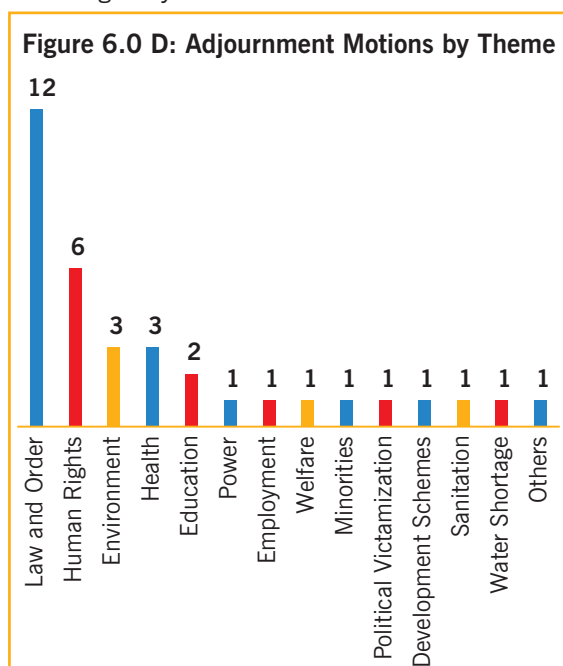
¹ *Adjournment Motion, Chapter XII of the Sindh Assembly Rules of Procedures;*
<http://www.pas.gov.pk/index.php/rop/details/en/28>



Some important adjournment motions were not debated by the House, including those on spread of dengue in the province, non-provision of allowances to people despite availability of Rs3 billion provincial Zakat fund and acute shortage of drinking water in West Karachi.

other important cases of human rights (all debated) in the province, including honour killings, rape of minor girls in Kotri and Bheem Pura and forced marriage of a mother of nine children in Pannu Aqil on *jirga* orders.

The House also debated adjournment motions on sale of life-threatening liquor, increasing environmental threats due to water poisoning, inauguration of a nuclear power plant and poor sanitation in Karachi. Other matters deliberated by public representatives included the culture of cheating in examinations; government's alleged Rs66 billion financial deficit and its adverse impact on development schemes; and financial woes of Karachi Municipal Corporation and District Municipal Corporation allegedly caused by the government. The sole energy-related motion was tabled by MQM which focused on prolonged load shedding in Hyderabad.

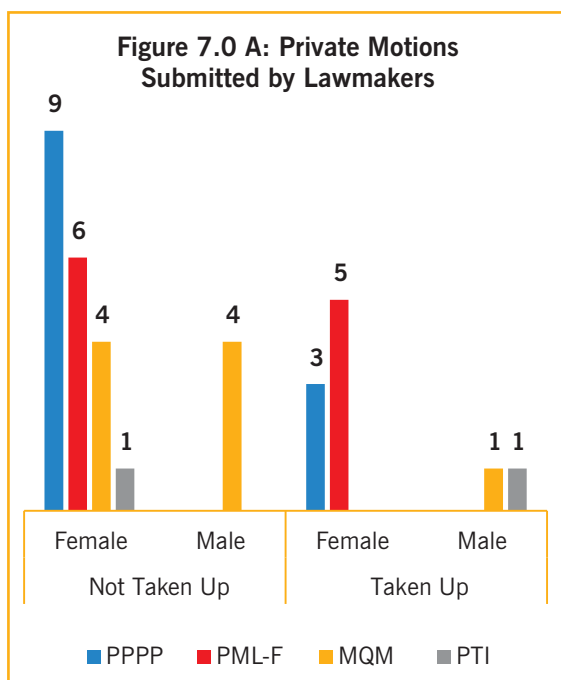


7.0 Private Motions

Private members can move motions for debate under Rule 31 of the Assembly that states “on Tuesday, the private business shall have precedence and on all other days, no business other than government business, shall be transacted except with the consent of the Leader of the House or in his absence, the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.”

The House left more than 70% private motions unaddressed as only 10 out of 34 motions moved during the year were taken up. As many as 12 private motions were submitted by a female PPPP lawmaker, followed by 11 motions moved by another female lawmaker or PML-F. Two MQM members moved nine private motions, while two belonging to PTI moved another two motions.

Delivering on their representative role, four female lawmakers tabled 28 private motions, dominating the two male lawmakers who moved only six private motions. Twenty-eight motions dealt with governance-related issues, with another four motions on energy sector reforms and two on human rights. Of the 10 taken up motions, seven were related to governance, two on energy reforms and one on human rights. Five motions sponsored by PML-F were actively taken up for debate, followed by PPPP (three) and one each of MQM and PTI.



On governance-related motions, the House debated issues of health, education, government funds, employment, women and provision of permanent residence certificate to the public. Five out of seven debated motions on governance were submitted by women lawmakers of PML-F and one

each by PPPP and MQM. Through these motions, the House called the provincial government to introduce Sindhi in schools/colleges/universities, control price hike, construct protective walls along the rivers, provide employment on the basis of disabled and son quota, initiate interest free financial schemes for women and conduct proper training of paramedical staff for better service in hospitals.

The House received four motions on energy and power – three moved by female PPPP members and one by PML-F. However, the House took up two motions - one calling for prioritising supply of gas produced in Sindh for local consumption before it is supplied to other provinces and another requesting the government to take necessary steps to control gas and electricity load shedding in the province . A PPPP-sponsored motion recommending initiation of model projects of solar energy to generate electricity was left unaddressed.

Of the two motions on human rights, the House debated a PTI-sponsored motion seeking implementation of child labour laws, while another motion tabled by an MQM lawmaker on taking action against rape cases was left unaddressed.

The motions not taken up included those moved by female lawmakers on women issues, such as the murder of three women by a *jirga* in Shikarpur; kidnapping of women and children in the province; and the need for women police stations in the province. Many motions left unaddressed were on the manufacturing/sale of adulterated and fake commodities, inflation and curbing cheating in examinations.

8.0 Session Duration, Members' Attendance and Participation

This section gives the details of the schedule and duration of sessions as well as the members' attendance, maintenance of quorum and participation of members. It also reviews the presence of key members – Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition, Speaker and Deputy Speaker – and the time they spent on the floor of the House.

8.1 Duration

The Sindh Assembly met for 12 sessions starting May 29, 2013 and ending May 5, 2014, fulfilling the requirement of meeting for 100 days as decreed by Article 54 of the Constitution (read with

than one-fourth of the entire time the House met during the year – 56 hours and 15 minutes.

On average, each session started an hour and 16 minutes late. Four percent of the overall proceedings - seven hours and 54 minutes - were consumed by breaks. An unusually long break of two hours and nine minutes was recorded during the budget session.

8.2 Members' Attendance

Since the assembly does not share the lawmakers' attendance record with the public, FAFEN conducts a headcount of members at the outset and adjournment of each sitting to gauge MPAs attendance.

Although the overall attendance showed improvement compared to the previous year, nearly half of the MPAs were, on average, absent

Table 8.1: Session Duration, Average Delay and Number of Days/Sittings

No.	Date	Session No.	No. of Sittings/ Days	Average Late Start		Total Time	
				Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
1	May 29-30, 2013	1st	3/3	1	27	11	38
2	June 11, 2013	2nd	1/1	1	15	3	27
3	June 17-29, 2013	3rd	9/13	1	25	43	24
4	July 30, 2013	4th	1/1	Election to the Office of the President of Pakistan			
5	August 19, 2013	5th	1/1	1	52	4	27
6	September 9, 2013	6th	1/1	1	13	6	4
7	September 18-25, 2013	7th	6/8	1	50	21	14
8	October 31–November 4, 2013	8th	3/5	1	36	7	42
9	November 11, 2013	9th	1/1	1	45	4	25
10	December 20, 2013	10th	1/1	0	25	2	13
11	February 3-28, 2014	11th	12/25	1	27	38	57
12	March 21-May 5, 2014	12th	19/40	0	52	56	15
Total		10	58/100	One hour and 16 minutes		199 hours and 46 minutes	

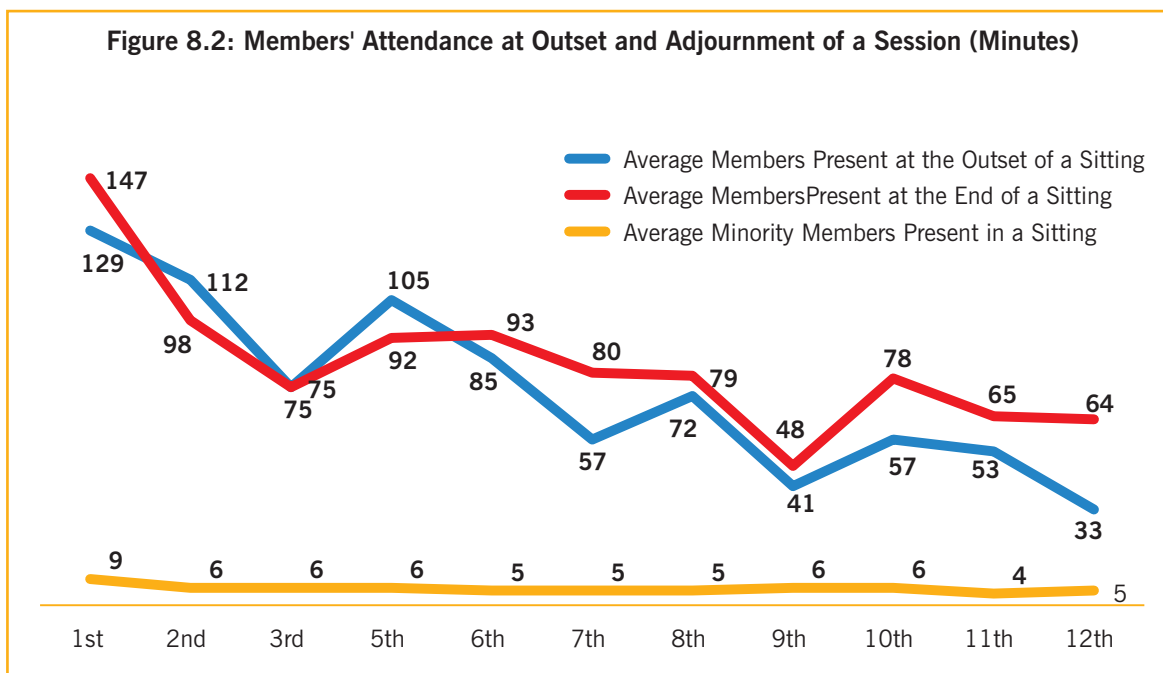
Article 127). The members actually assembled in 58 sittings for 199 hours and 46 minutes as a little more than half of the days fell on the weekends or other holidays.

The three-day first session was called for members' oath-taking and the election of the 16th Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and Chief Minister. The House approved the provincial annual budget during its third session that comprised nine sittings, while MPAs met in the fourth session to elect the 12th President of Pakistan.

The sessions varied sharply in duration as six sessions lasted only one day while longer sessions were held towards the end of the year to meet the constitutional requirement of 100 days. The last two sessions were the longest, lasting 25 and 40 days respectively. The last session consumed more

per sitting. On most occasions, the members arrived late in the House. As many as 74 (44%) MPAs were seen at the outset and 84 (50%) at the adjournment of a sitting on average, compared to 36 and 75 respectively last year. Representing non-Muslims in the assembly, five out of nine MPAs attended each sitting on average. Better attendance was recorded during the first few sessions that were called for the oath-taking and elections of House members and the President. However, the members' attendance fell considerably in the ensuing sessions.

According to Rule 228 of the Sindh Assembly, the quorum meets on the presence of 42 MPAs (one-fourth members) in the House; a condition that was violated at times during the proceedings. The lack of quorum was brought to the Chair's notice on



five occasions – three times by PTI lawmakers and once each by PPPP and MQM members. On three occasions the Speaker did not take any action, while on two occasions he ordered a recount and resumed the proceedings as the quorum was found complete afterwards.

The presence of key members (Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Chief Minister etc.) is vital for efficient conduct of assembly business as those assuming these positions provide leadership and guidance to their fellow members.

Although the attendance of key members was low during the current year, it showed a marked improvement from last year. The Leader of the House (Chief Minister) attended 27 sittings, remaining on the floor for 23% of the entire proceedings compared to 21% last year. The Leader of the Opposition remained more regular, attending 39 sittings and 34% of the proceedings as compared to only 3% last year.

Not taking breaks into account, the Speaker chaired 55% (110 hours and 47 minutes) of the proceedings, the Deputy Speaker 39% (78 hours and 26 minutes) while the remaining 1% of the time was presided over by the Panel of Chairpersons.

Parliamentary leaders were announced in the third session to represent their party stance on the floor and to maintain their fellow MPAs' discipline. The party head of PTI attended 47 sittings followed by PML-N (42 sittings) while the party head of PML-F attended 38 sittings.

8.3 Members' Participation

FAFEN classifies members' participation in three categories - members only submitted agenda on the List of Business, members only taking part in the on-floor debates, and members doing both.

The participation of members went up

Table 8.3: Party-wise Breakdown of Members' Participation

No.	Political Party	Members Submitting Agenda Items	Members Taking Part in Debates	Members Submitting Agenda & Taking Part in Debates	Percentage of Members Submitting Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Taking Part in Debates	Percentage of Members Submitted Agenda Items % Taking Part in Debates	Members in Sindh Assembly
1	PPPP	8	14	66	9%	15%	72%	92
2	MQM	5	0	45	10%	0%	88%	51
3	PML-F	0	1	8	0%	9%	73%	11
4	PML-N	0	4	3	0%	50%	38%	8
5	PTI	0	0	4	0%	0%	100%	4
6	NPP	1	0	1	50%	0%	50%	2
Total		14	19	127	8%	11%	76%	168

considerably compared to the previous year 160 lawmakers (95%) took part in the assembly proceedings compared to 84% last year. A noticeable shift of trends was observed as more members were interested in both tabling and debating agenda, as compared to members only participating in debates in the preceding year. Only 14 lawmakers (8%) submitted agenda alone, 19 (11%) debated it while 127 (76%) did both.

Lawmakers belonging to all parties participated in proportion to their strength in the House. Nearly 98% of the MQM members (50 MPAs) participated in the proceedings, followed by PPP (96% or 88 members). Among parties with fewer members, all MPAs belonging to PTI (four) and NPP (two) participated in the proceedings, while seven out of eight PML-N lawmakers and nine out of eleven PML-F members contributed to the assembly business.

Following the previous years' trends, all 31 female MPAs – including two on general seats - took part in the proceedings by submitting agenda as well as participating in the debates. Meanwhile, 129 (94%) MPAs did the same. The participation of non-Muslim lawmakers also improved this year as all the MPAs on reserved seats participated in comparison to only five last year.

On the other hand, eight male members did not participate in the assembly business in any way throughout the year. They included four PPP members, two belonging to PML-F and one member each of MQM and PML-N. Except for one member belonging to Karachi, all the remaining MPAs belong to less developed constituencies.

Recommendations

FAFEN hopes this report will be a valuable contribution in creating an informed citizenry and increasingly responsible Parliament. On the basis of its ongoing observation, FAFEN recommends:

1. The Secretariat should publicly share the records of actual time spent by members in the assembly chamber. FAFEN has repeatedly attempted to obtain the attendance records of members but to no avail.
2. No vote should be allowed, especially on legislation, without a quorum. The issue of lack of quorum has persisted for a long time. As observed during the year, members' attendance varied during each sitting, low at the beginning leading to a lack of quorum. The Chair should ensure that the quorum is maintained and stipulated action is taken in case the strength is less than the required quorum.
3. The assembly secretariat should design a more achievable agenda for the Orders of the Day for both government and private members' days. It was observed during the year that more than 70 % (24 out of total 34) private motions, 18 calling attention notices, 27 resolutions and four privilege motions on the List of Business were left unaddressed.
4. The exercise of using points of order – a tool primarily used to highlight a breach in assembly rules and the Constitution – to bring national, regional and local issues in the plenary should be curbed. Provisions should be made in the assembly rules for members to promptly bring such matters on the floor without going through cumbersome procedures.
5. Since several parliamentarians have been elected for the first time, they should be given proper orientation and training regarding fundamental responsibilities, especially to their constituents as well as basic parliamentary procedures.
6. The functioning of the House without standing committees for eleven months is a major setback to the process of government oversight, scrutiny of bills and other matters transferred from the plenary. This can be attributed to shortcomings in the assembly rules (Rules 161-204) governing matters related to standing committees. These rules should be amended to stipulate a timeframe for the formation of standing committees after the commencement of a new assembly.

Annexure A: List of Resolutions Adopted

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
2nd	1st	This Assembly resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government to close C.J. Link Canal and T.P. Link Canal immediately and ensure due share of water to the Province of Sindh	PPPP MQM
2nd	1st	This Assembly resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to mandate administration of DNA tests and preservation of DNA evidence in all rape cases in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan dated 2nd October, 2012, in case No: 2013 SCMR-203- Salman Akram Raja and another versus Government of Punjab through Chief Secretary and others. Government of Sindh should also bear the cost of DNA test in all such rape cases where the victim is not in financial position to do so	PPPP
2nd	1st	This House strongly condemns the statement of Chairman Standing Committee of Senate on Water and Power to discontinue the electricity supply of Karachi City from National Grid	PPPP MQM
3rd	4th	This House strongly condemns the brutal murder of sitting MPA Sajid Qureshi and his son Engineer Waqas Qureshi outside a mosque in North Nazimabad, Karachi. This cowardly act of terrorism is not only a conspiracy to destabilize the peace of Karachi but also against the solidarity of Pakistan. This House demands that the Government of Sindh to take all necessary steps to arrest and apprehend all the terrorists, their facilitators and their perpetrators	MQM
3rd	4th	This Assembly resolves to pay tribute to Shaheed-e-Jamhuriat Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Sahebah on her 60th Birth Anniversary for her unparalleled sacrifices and unwavering commitment to the cause of democracy. We also resolve to continue her mission towards a peaceful, egalitarian, democratic Pakistan	PPPP
3rd	4th	This House resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government to withdraw the amendment proposed in the Finance Bill to amend the definition of Sales tax on Services. Sales tax on Services is a Provincial subject as per Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, which was further clarified in the 18th amendment. It is also resolved that the imposition of FED on financial services as proposed in the Federal Finance Bill is un-constitutional and should be withdrawn by the Federal Government	PPPP
3rd	6th	This House strongly condemns the inhuman and cowardly act of terrorism at the convoy of Justice Sindh High Court Mr. Maqbool Baqar this morning at the Court Road, Karachi. The incident resulted death of (09) nine precious lives. This House expresses heartfelt condolence to the families of all martyrs and prays for complete recovery of all the wounded including Justice Maqbool Baqar. This House demands that the Government of Sindh must take strict measures to curb the menace of terrorism and arrest the enactor's facilitators and perpetrators of this barbaric act.	MQM PPPP PTI PML-N PML-F NPP
5th	1st	This House condemn the attack on the office of Express TV Channel and demanded the arrest of the culprits and protection to media professionals and Channels	MQM PPPP PML-F PML-N
6th	1st	On the eve of International Literacy Day i.e. 8th September, 2013, this House reaffirms their commitment and support to provide Education and Literacy to all segment of the society irrespective of their cast, creed, religion, genders or ages at least at the basic level	MQM PTI PPPP PML-F
6th	1st	This Assembly resolves to pay tribute to former President Asif Ali Zardari Sahib on completion of his five year term in office, his outstanding services for the cause of strengthening democracy, solidifying the federation, promoting political reconciliation and harmony, his unfettered support for restoring the 1973 Constitution and transferring powers back to the Parliament	PPPP MQM
7th	1st	This House condemns in strongest words the conspiracy of formation of a separate Province by breaking motherland Sindh and resolves that all kinds of sacrifices will be rendered to protect motherland Sindh	PPPP
7th	1st	The valued Members of the Cabinet, valued Members of the Sindh Assembly & People of the Province of Sindh on the sudden attack of terrorists on the convoy of Pakistan Army at Deer, Malakand wherein Major General Sanaullah, Colonel Tauseef and Lance Naik Irfan Sattar have sustained loss of their precious lives which is great loss of Pakistan. We have all sympathies with the demise officers & Soldiers of Pakistan Army & Their families with whom Sindh Cabinet valued members and People of the Province of Sindh are standing on this hard time, May Almighty Allah put the demised soul in heaven with the blessings. AAMEEN	PPPP PTI

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
7th	1st	This Assembly resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to prohibit ostentatious display and wasteful expenses on marriage occasions and all events connected therewith in Sindh. To enforce "One Dish" system in the Province and make any such rules as are required for its strict implementation	PPPP MQM
7th	1st	This House wishes "Happy Birthday" to the democracy lover and true patriotic leader of Pakistan Quaid-e-Tehreek Mohtarm Altaf Hussain Bhai on his 60th Birthday with the prayers that may Allah Taala bless him with longevity and prosperity	MQM
7th	1st	The rape of a five year old girl in Lahore recently has shocked the entire nation, it is most unfortunate that rape against minors in Punjab and recently a case is appeared in Chachro, district Tharparkar, Sindh go unabated and culprits are not arrested or even if arrested are not given exemplary punishment. This House resolves and recommends to the Federal Government and Provincial Government of Sindh for Punjab to arrest and for Sindh the culprits, amend the laws and award the sentence to such rapists relentlessly	MQM
7th	1st	This House condemns the attack on Pakistan's two senior Military Officers Major General Sanaullah Niazi, Lieutenant Colonel Tauseef and a Sepoy Imran in the Country's troubled northwest by the Tahreek- e-Taliban (TPP). This House pays tribute to all the Shaheed Officers who have lost their precious lives while serving the Nation. This House recommend to the Provincial Government Sindh to approach the Federal Government to take immediate necessary action in this regard	MQM
7th	4th	This Assembly vehemently condemns the barbaric suicide attack on Kohati Gate Church in Peshawar killing 80 innocent men, women and children and injuring more than 146 who were in a state of worship. This is a National tragedy. The perpetrators should be dealt with iron hands and given exemplary punishment. In this hour of grief we stand in solidarity with our fellow Pakistani Christian brethren and pledge to continue our fight against terrorism and work towards a progressive, peaceful Pakistan as envisioned by our Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	PPPP MQM PML-F PTI PML-N NPP
7th	5th	This Assembly opposes the present hike of Petroleum prices and recommends that Sindh Government approach the Federal Government for the reversal of Petroleum Prices at its affects adversely to daily life of the common man	MQM
7th	5th	This House resolves and recommends restricting movement of heavy vehicles including Trucks, Loaders, Dumpers and Oil-Tankers in the city areas; specially residential areas from 05:30 A.M. to midnight.	MQM
7th	5th	This House recommends applying that the minimum age of marriage for both male and female should be 18 years of age. This resolution also strengthens to ensure that Child Marriage should be eradicated from within the society. This legislation prohibits child marriage, protects and provides relief to victim and enhances punishment for those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages	MQM
7th	5th	This Assembly resolves that the Government of Sindh to take immediate and effective measures to curtail the rampant sale of intoxicative things to the youth of the Province	PML-F
7th	5th	This Assembly resolves and recommends that the Sindh Government should establish Fire Brigade Stations having adequate number of Fire Brigade vehicles with allied facilities in all districts of Sindh	MQM
7th	6th	This House is of the opinion that the number of street children in Sindh increasing alarmingly due to the share negligence of the Authorities. The figures of these children have reached to 1.4 million out of which 30 thousand homeless children are in Karachi. Street Children on the street of Sindh operated by the Gangs to kidnap children and make them disabled for begging. Children on the street are susceptible to all kinds of violence and easy prey for all types of abusers. Most of the Children are drug users. This House recommends to approach the Federal Government to take immediate necessary measures in this regard	MQM
7th	6th	This Assembly expresses deep grief and sorrow over the massive earthquake of 7.7 magnitudes all over Pakistan on afternoon of Tuesday, the 24th September, 2013 and especially in AWARAN and several other districts of Balochistan which has caused huge human as well as property loss	PML-F PPPP MQM
9th	1st	This Assembly vehemently condemns the unfortunate statement by Amir Jamaat-e-Islami Syed Munawar Hassan wherein he has hurt the feelings of people of Pakistan by insulting the Shahadat of thousands of Pakistanis and Soldiers of the Armed Forces and Law Enforcement Agencies who laid their lives in the war against terrorism. This House pays tribute to the martyrs and their families for rendering supreme sacrifices for our beloved Pakistan	PPPP MQM PML-N PML-F

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
9th	1st	This House believes that under the recently announced schedule by the Election Commission of Pakistan of the Local Government elections in Sindh is practically difficult to deliver free and fair election. This House resolves that conducting the LG Elections in hastily and non-transparent manner will cast a doubt on the credibility not only on the process but also results. The Election Commission of Pakistan must ensure that all essential requirements like, Magnetic Ink, Proper Voters Lists are provided and reasonable canvassing time be allotted for free, fair and transparent Local Government Elections. The printing of Ballot Papers as defined by the law can only be carried out by the Printing Press of Pakistan which has shown its inability to print the ballots in the election schedule given. The printing of ballot papers by any private printing press may not be acceptable as it would make the transparency of election process questionable. The sovereign political will of this House must prevail in a democratic process of elections which has to be transparent, free & fair and in the spirit according with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Election Commission of Pakistan. This resolution be forwarded to the Election Commission of Pakistan	PPPP MQM PTI PML-F PML-N
10th	1st	This Assembly resolves to pay tribute to great Sufi Saints Shah Abdul latif Bhittai and Shah Inayat Shaheed. Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai was not only a Sufi saint but he was a great poet and the thinker of all time who pave the path of Sindhi Language, Culture and Sufi Traditions. Shah Inayat Shaheed was the first Socialist sufi who fought for the rights of the peasants, having the slogan of "JO KHARE SO KHAI" He was also a great believer of the "WAHDATUL WUJOOD	PPPP
10th	1st	Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto; was Pakistani politician who chaired the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), a centre-left political party in Pakistan. Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was the first woman elected to lead a Muslim State, having twice been Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1988-1990 and 1993-1996). She was Pakistan's first and to date only female Prime Minister. Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was brutally assassinated on 27th of December, 2007, after departing a PPP rally in the Pakistani City of Rawalpindi, before the two weeks scheduled Pakistani general election of 2008 where she was a leading candidate. The following year she was named one of seven winners of the United Nations Prize in the Field of Human Rights. This august forum i.e Sindh Assembly as proposed to declare 27th of every December a Republic Holiday in Sindh and pray for Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto	PPPP
11th	9th	This Assembly resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government that the three barracks situated at the backside of MPA's Hostel, Karachi which are under the custody of Federal Government Departments be given to the Provincial Assembly of Sindh because the area of existing MPAs' Hostel is insufficient	PPPP
11th	9th	This Assembly resolves that we the Political Parties of Pakistan, proud of our association with Sindh and concerned about the future of this great Province, hereby come together to pledge that: We are committed to ensuring 100% enrolment in Sindh so that every child between the ages of five and sixteen is in School, in keeping with Article 25-A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Sindh Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2013. We are determined, notwithstanding our political and ideological differences, to support each other in making sure that our collective commitment to ensure 100% enrolment in Sindh is widely known and widely owned within our parties and among our cadres. We may disagree on many issues but we are united in the pursuit of 100% enrolment across the Province of Sindh. We believe that Sindh cannot progress without literacy and numeracy. We are committed to dramatically improving the quality of education our children receive, particularly in reading Sindhi and Urdu, and in Mathematics. We promise to sustain our interest in education in Sindh. We will come together through Parliamentary and extra-parliamentary measures to revisit the state of affairs and progress at least once every three months	PPPP
11th	11th	This Assembly expresses deep sorrow and grief over the death of Haji Abdul Razzaque Yaqoob, Chairman, ARY Group, who rendered great social as well as welfare services for poor and needy people of the Country. This House expresses heartfelt condolence with the family and the people associated with ARY Group	MQM

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
11th	11th	This Assembly resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government to stop the unannounced Load-shedding of 14 to 20 hours in the Province of Sindh especially in Larkana	PPPP
11th	11th	This House is of the opinion that a Provincial Commission on the status of the women may be set up to uplift the status of women in Sindh	PPPP MQM PTI PML-F
11th	11th	This House recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government to enlist the Members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, their Spouse (s) and Children (Below 18 years) in Para 9 of Passport and visa Manual 2006 in order to get facility of Official/Gratis Passport as admissible under the Privileges Act clause 2[10-A (d) of Members of Provincial Assembly of Sindh	MQM PML-F
11th	11th	No Nation can progress unless women are not made an equal partner in Social, Economic and Political Development. This House is of the opinion that a Sindh Women Parliamentary Caucus be established in Sindh. We, all Members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh of this House vow to stand by the Sindh Women Parliamentary Caucus in this important mission	PPPP MQM PML-F
11th	11th	This Assembly resolves and recommends to Sindh Government to approach the Federal Government to adopt the following Resolution: On the International Day of languages, this is being observed internationally. I find it pertinent to move this resolution to be sent to the National Assembly to declare Sindhi, Punjabi, Balouchi and Pushto as National Languages' of Pakistan	PML-F
11th	11th	This House resolves that Provincial Government ensure safety & protection of the worship places of all sects/ religions in the Province by deploying the Security Personnel, and frame a Policy for the registration of the worship places	MQM
11th	11th	This House resolves and recommends that Sindh Government should establish an Engineering University in Mirpurkhas	MQM
11th	11th	This House resolves and recommends that Sindh Government should establish Engineering College in the City of Sukkur	MQM
11th	11th	This House resolves and recommends that Sindh Government should approach the Federal Government to open a Passport Office in Mirpurkhas Division	MQM
11th	11th	This House resolves that Provincial Government take special measures to implement the Constitutional and Administrative setup of the Sindhi Literature Board in letter and spirit	PML-F
11th	11th	The House express complete solidarity with armed forces and law enforcement agencies fighting terrorism by Taliban. The resolution states that the house expresses complete solidarity with armed forces of Pakistan, the country's paramilitary Rangers, police and law enforcers and stand by the side of these forces in their war against terrorists for the security and integrity of Pakistan. The resolution also condemned the killing and attacks on mosques, Imambargahs, shrines, worship places of minorities, schools and bazaars, declaring all such actions are against the teachings of Islam. The resolution paid rich tribute to the martyrs of armed forces, Rangers, FC, Levies and police at the hand of Taliban. The house declared that Pakistan was an independent Islamic state where the people of all sects and religious beliefs enjoyed freedom and were equal in the eyes of the country's law. The resolution stated that Pakistan and Taliban cannot go together. The resolution demanded of law enforcers to deal with Taliban terrorists with iron hand and eliminate them. The House also demands for social boycott with all those political and religious parties who are taking sides of Taliban. It was also demands that Taliban challenges the writ of state and action should be taken against Taliban for the protection of National security	MQM PML-F PPPP
12th	13th	This Assembly resolves to pay tribute to Shaheed Pir Sabghatullah Shah Rashdi alias Soorah Badshah on his 71st Death Anniversary on 20th March and salute him for his brave courage's and incessant struggle for Freedom against the British Raj	PPPP MQM PML-F
12th	4th	This Assembly condemns in the strongest words the threat by the banned Lashkar Jhangvi Militant Group to Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Chairman PPP and recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government to take very serious notice of threat and take necessary action for the protection of Chairman PPP Honourable Mr. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari	PPPP
12th	4th	This Assembly resolves that First Aid be provided to every injured or causality case that comes to the Government and Private Hospitals in the Province. The Legal Medical Formalities to be followed after and during treatment	PTI

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
12th	4th	This Assembly resolves to observe Earth Hour on last Saturday of March every year and reiterates its commitment to celebrate World Environment Days, World Wetlands Day, World Forest Day, World Water Day, Earth Day, World Migratory Bird Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, World Turtle Day, World Ocean Day, UN Day to combat Desertification and Drought, World Nature Conservation Day, International Vulture Awareness Day, World Maritime Day, World Habitat Day, International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, International Day for Rural Women, International Day for Climate Action, World Fisheries Day, World Energy Conservation Day to which Pakistan is signatory	PPPP
12th	4th	This House condemns the kidnapping and brutal murder of a Lady Health Worker in Peshawar. This House recommends Sindh Government to approach the Federal Government to approach KPK Government to take notice of terrorist act, arrest the killers, prosecute them and provide protection to the Lady Health Workers.	MQM
12th	5th	This House strongly condemns the attack on Raza Rumi in Lahore on March 29th 2014 in which his personal driver was killed. This House recommends the Sindh Government to approach the Federal Government to approach Punjab Government to take serious action towards the culprits behind this cowardly act of terrorism. This House also reaffirms its commitment towards the freedom of expression and speech as it is basic right of all citizens of Pakistan and all the members stand united with our journalists and media persons."	MQM PPPP PML-F PML-N
12th	5th	This Assembly resolves and recommends to Sindh Government to approach the Federal Government to adopt the following Resolution: "This House Show its strong reservation on the recent recommendations of Council of Islamic Ideology" (CII) Showing the complete indifference and insensitivity to the issue pertaining to women. Like, 1. No minimal age for marriage. 2. Recommendation against DNA Test for rape indictments. 3. No need of taking the permission of the wife for second marriage. All these recommendations by Council of Islamic Ideology CII'S Head are regressing and anti-women. It looks that instead of solving, the issue's it is creating more divide and confusion in the mind of people. This House therefore; strongly recommends that since this council is unable to perform a positive role, it should be done away with as it is causing more damage than Pakistan can afford	PML-F PPPP MQM PML-N PTI
12th	5th	On the 35th Anniversary of his Martyrdom this Assembly while condemning the 'Judicial Murder' of Quaid-e-Awam, Prime Minister, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto pays tribute to his unparalleled leadership that gave Pakistan an Islamic, Federal, Democratic, Egalitarian and unanimous Constitution. He gave hope, respect, Dignity to marginalised labourers, farmers; protection to women, children and minorities. While emphasising on the sovereign power of the people, he introduced and implemented revolutionary reforms in all walks of life. He established educational and national institutions and made Pakistan a nuclear state. He rendered invaluable services for the cause of solidarity and unity of the Islamic World, supported the right of self determination of Kashmiri brethren. Last but not least he did not seek appeasement or compromise but fearlessly sacrificed his life for resurrection of democracy.	PPPP
12th	6th	This Assembly is proud to commemorate the International Health Day on April 07, 2014, and on this day, demands from Provincial Government to take special measures to eradicate the Dengue and Polio	MQM PPPP PML-F
12th	6th	This House resolves that the Provincial Government should approach the Federal Government of Pakistan and urge them not to close the sales office of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) situated in Hyderabad. The closure of sales office shall create the hardships and difficulties for the masses of Hyderabad including the surrounding areas, and shall result further deterioration of PIA	MQM
12th	6th	This House condemns the decision of Federal Ministry of Water and Power to reduce electricity of Karachi upto 350 MW, Which will cause increase in Load-shedding and will badly affect the commercial as well as residential sectors in Karachi, which is a revenue hub and generates revenue upto 70% for the country	MQM
12th	6th	This House condemns the decision of National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) to increase the Electricity Tariff for Karachi Electric Consumers upto 70%. Keeping in view that fact the rates of Diesel and Petrol have been decreased in the Local Market and USA Dollars rates have also been decreased through which we are buying furnace oil to generate thermal power. There is no justification to put unnecessary burden on the people of Karachi who are already under lot of pressure due to Inflation, Poverty and as well as due to over billing. This House resolves and	MQM

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
		recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government of Pakistan to instruct NEPRA not to increase Electricity Tariff	
12th	6th	This Assembly strongly recommends to the Federal Government to secure the safe release of Professor Ajmal Khan, Ali Haider Gillani, Shahbaz Taseer and other innocent captives in the custody of the Taliban in the ongoing negotiations between the Taliban and the Government. It has been stated by the Federal Interior Minister that 19 Taliban prisoners have been released till now and 13 more are being considered to be released as a 'goodwill gesture' to help the ongoing peace dialogue. Therefore, the Federal Government negotiating Committee should ensure that this gesture is reciprocated by the Taliban	PPPP
12th	6th	This Assembly congratulates the courage and hard work of the Pakistan Street Children Football Team for winning Third Position and Bronze Medal in the World Cup in Brazil. The Government of Sindh should continue support to these children in future. This House congratulates Pakistani Team, who played brilliantly in the Tournament of the Street Child Football World Cup (SCWC) and secured third position. These Children have overcome the life of being homeless exposed to violence, drugs and petty crimes before taking part in the street Child World Cup. This is the first step to bring them off the streets to a normal life. The Kids are Role Model to the rest of children on the streets, who if trained who can be useful citizens of Pakistan. This is not only a triumph on the Football field for Pakistani Nation but also for the street children of Pakistan all over the country. This House pays tribute to Pakistan Football Team who played well and gave tremendous performance in Tournament of the Street Child Football World Cup and have secured third Position	PPPP MQM PTI
12th	7th	This House resolves and recommends that the residents of Sanghar are facing great trouble due to low pressure of Gas. Assembly should pass resolution for Provisional of 8" Dia High Pressure Natural Gas Line from Sinjhor (Rawtiani) Gas Field to TBS Sanghar for re-enforcement of existing 6" Dia supply main Sanghar to reduce the low pressure of Gas	PML-F
12th	7th	This House resolves that Provincial Government equip all the Government Hospitals with latest Medical Technology/ necessary Life Saving Drugs/ fully equipped labs to provide basic health facilities to the people in the Province	MQM
12th	9th	This Assembly resolves that all illegal outlets from main as well as branch canals may be immediately removed and strict action may be taken against both the beneficiaries that are the land owners as well as the irrigation officer's found involved	PPPP
12th	9th	This House resolves that Provincial Government initiate compulsory Vocational Technical Training in the Juvenile Jails in the Province to develop skills among the prisoners and make them useful citizens of Pakistan	MQM
12th	9th	This Assembly condemns the act of Ministry of Health Services and Regulatory Affairs in promulgation of the Ordinance No. III of 2014 to dissolve the entire Council of PMDC. This is against the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Section 153 (1) states that there shall be a Council of Common Interest, in this Chapter referred to as the Council, to be appointed by the President and Section 154 (1), the Council shall formulate and regulate Policies in relation to matters in Part-II of the Federal Legislative List (and Federal Legislative List (11) Legal, Medical and Professions. (12) Standards in institutions for higher education and research, scientific and Technical Institutions), shall exercise supervision and Control over related Institutions. Whereby all health related issues and regulatory bodies are to be governed by the Council of Common Interest in the light of 18th Amendment. This Assembly appreciates the decision of Sindh High Court vide Order No. C.P.No. D -1758 of 2014 in restraining the Managing Committee to act as Council of PMDC constituted by Ministry of Regulatory Affairs and uphold the rights as enshrined in the Constitution	PPPP
12th	10th	This Assembly resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Election Commission of Pakistan to have up-coming Local Bodies Election and General Election in future under Bio-Metric System in the Province	PTI
12th	12th	This House strongly condemns the brutal and cowardly attack on renowned journalist HAMID MIR and profoundly appreciates his services towards Journalism and Democracy. This House also prays for his early recovery. It is universally accepted that the Fourth Estate, comprising, Print, Electronic and Social Media, exercises immense Political and Social Power in shaping the will of the people and influencing the outcome of votes all over the World. The Constitution of Pakistan too guarantees its citizens freedom of speech and expression and freedom to the Press.	PPPP MQM PTI PML-F

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
		Unfortunately, a ghastly attempt to kill Hamid Mir a renowned journalist and anchorperson, on 19th April in broad day light, on a busy road, has not only posed a serious threat to the freedom of expression and press, but also jeopardizes the sustenance of Parliamentary Democracy. This house thus condemns the dastardly attack on HAMID MIR who is struggling for his life in a private hospital; demands immediate arrest of the culprits and prays for his early recovery. This House condemns in strongest words the attack on renowned anchorperson HAMID MIR in Karachi, which is a blatant attack on the freedom of Press, and prays for his early recovery. We strongly condemn the attack on renowned Journalist HAMID MIR in Karachi, which is a blatant attack on the freedom of Press, and prays for his early recovery	
12th	14th	This Assembly censure the derogatory remarks of Federal State Minister for Water and Power Abid Sher Ali to call people of Sindh as thieves to steal Electric Power. The utterances are highly objectionable and speak of hatred. It is a dangerous trend towards damaging Unity among the provinces in particular and the Nation in general	PPPP MQM PTI PML-N
12th	14th	This Assembly condemns the objectionable statement of Geo News which defamed our National Security Agency with false accusation without proof on ISI Chief which is a irresponsible act of Geo News. Our prestigious defence institute (ISI) has always been pride for us	PTI
12th	16th	This Assembly strongly condemns the attitude of Federal Water & Power Department to discriminate Sindh Province in providing Power supply, inspite of repeated demands & protests the department does not pay heed to Public suffering. This Assembly reiterates, resolves and recommends to the Federal Government to immediately stop discrimination and provide relief in larger interest of Provincial harmony, economy, agriculture development and public peace, exempting load-shedding to pumping stations in Sindh	PPPP MQM PTI
12th	17th	This Assembly resolves that Provincial Cabinet approve the Sindh Home Based Workers Policy, 2014 by recognizing the rights and importance of HBWs in the Economy and Labour Market and necessary Legislation be made to Protect, Promote and encourage Home Based Workers across the Province. It is necessary that Home Based Workers be given access to domestic as well as international marker to uphold the basic spirit of dignity of work	MQM PTI
12th	18th	The recovery of bullet ridden abandoned dead bodies of the four karunan missing from 13th April of MQM identified as Sameed, Ali Haider, Faizanuddin and Salman Mushtaque from the link road to Gadap is worse than the barbaric acts of Haluka. It is not the first Extra-Judicial Killing rather a respective acts of the evil doers that MQM workers associates and sympathizers have been picked up, killed mercilessly and the dead bodies were dumped in secluded areas. We, therefore, strongly condemn and protest against such dastardly acts and demand not only to take immediately action by arrest of culprits but also demand that such wanton actions against MQMs' Workers be stopped forthwith	MQM
12th	19th	The Assembly resolves and recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the Federal Government to ban all illegal and un-registered Mobile SIMs' throughout the Country. This has become the cause of major crimes and terrorism within the Country	MQM PTI PML-F

Annexure B: List of Resolutions Not Taken Up

Session	Sitting	Resolution	Party
11th	2nd	Impose ban on the sale of smuggled Irani Petrol and Diesel	MQM
11th	2nd	Condemn and reject Pakistan Protection Ordinance	MQM
11th	2nd	Implement 2% disabled quota in all the Government Departments	MQM
11th	2nd	Residents of the Province are facing great hardship due to low pressure of Gas	MQM
11th	5th	Introduce Professional/ Vocational Training Courses in Juvenile Jails	PPPP
11th	5th	Ensure implementation of Child Labour Laws	PTI
11th	5th	Restrict movement of heavy vehicles including trucks, loaders, dumpers and oil-tankers in the city area	MQM
11th	8th	To install Ultrasound Machines in all the Basic Health Units running under the PPHI in the Province of Sindh	PPPP
11th	8th	Cutting down of Mangroves in the Kakapir Village and Machar Colony-Keamari Town	MQM
11th	8th	Form a Provincial Finance Commission to distribute funds between districts as per prescribed criteria adopted in the NFC Award	MQM
11th	8th	Take precautionary measures for repair and maintenance of river banks in the Province	MQM
11th	11th	Deteriorating situation of Pakistan International Airlines	MQM
11th	11th	Reserve seats for disabled persons who shall be mentally sound and graduated in any discipline of education	MQM
11th	11th	This Assembly resolves that the provisions of Right to information Act be implemented in the Province. Every citizen should have the right to access the Public Information tike Punjab and KPK	PTI
12th	13th	National Anthem be played in the House before commencing the proceedings of the Assembly Session	PTI
12th	13th	Take initiative to install Ultrasound Machines in all the Basic Health Units running under the PPHI in the Province of Sindh and appoint Radiologists	PPPP
12th	13th	Damage being caused to Mangroves Forest in Port Qasim Area due to construction activities for a private power project	PPPP
12th	13th	All water pumping stations of Karachi including Dhabeji Pumping Station be exempted from load-shedding of electricity	MQM
12th	3rd	To impose ban on the sale of smuggled Irani Petrol and Diesel	MQM
12th	3rd	Employment in Sindh Coal Authority be provided to the People of District Tharparkar	MQM
12th	3rd	To initiate Model Projects of Solar Energy to generate Electricity for Street Lights and Traffic Signals in the Province	MQM
12th	3rd	To initiate compulsory Vocational/ Technical Training in the Juvenile Jails in the Province	MQM
12th	3rd	Before commencing the proceedings of the Assembly Session National Anthem be played in the House	PTI
12th	7th	Government of Sindh must post the staff in their domiciled Districts to meet the shortage, especially in Health and Education sector to provide better services in their relevant Districts	MQM
12th	7th	Provincial Government initiate Solar Energy Projects in District Mirpurkhas for Public Institutions and for Streetlights	PPPP
12th	10th	Condemn and reject Pakistan Protection Ordinance which is not only in violation of Constitution of Pakistan but also supersedes the Judicial System and power of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	MQM
12th	10th	Impose ban on import, sale and purchase of Gutka in the entire Province of Sindh	PTI
12th	10th	To ensure employment of Doctors on Domicile basis in the Province and bound them to serve in their respective districts	PPPP
12th	10th	To take notice of the deteriorated condition of Irrigation System of the Province	PML-F

Annexure C: List of Calling Attention Notices Taken Up

Session	Sitting	Issue	Ministry Concerned	Mover	Party
11th	3rd	The development work at Gorakh Hill Project is pending since long, which can be a great source of revenue for the Province	Tourism	Heer Soho	MQM
11th	3rd	Which are achievements of the ongoing targeted operation in the City of Karachi	Home	Mrs Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi	PMLF
11th	3rd	The Municipality of Matiari has failed to provide basic civic facilities to the residents of Matiari City, Otero Lal and Khyber	Local Government	Muhammad Rashid Khilji	MQM
11th	4th	What are the measures taken to equip Sindh Police with latest and modern automatic weapons	Home	Mrs Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi	PMLF
11th	6th	Because of Financial Scheme in Sukkur Municipal Corporation the employees are deprived from their salaries for last 13 months and they are compelled to protest for their salaries	Local Government	Naheed Begum	MQM
11th	6th	Why Police has become hostage in front of criminals	Home	Mrs Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi	PMLF
11th	6th	The numbers of non-functional Special Education Centres in Sindh	Special Education	Muhammad Rashid Khilji	MQM
11th	7th	As to what action is being taken by the Government regarding the excessive employment given in the department, which is much beyond the capacity of the department	Local Government	Muhammad Shaharyar Khan Mahar	PMLF
11th	7th	District West Karachi is facing shortage of drinking water, as a routine in the past 100 MGD Gallons of water have supplied but it more decrease now a days from 100 MGD to 60 MGD supply, why?	Local Government	Kamran Akhtar	MQM
11th	7th	Mohen-jo-Daro Authority which was constituted in 2009, what is the performance of Mohen-jo-Daro Authority, who are the members of the same and what was budget allocation and where the allocated amount was incurred	Antiquities	Naila Munir	MQM
11th	9th	Number of such Police Officers/ Officials against whom FIRs are registered for their criminal activities in Sindh Police and what action taken against such black sheeps of Police, if not, reasons thereof?	Home	Kamran Akhtar	MQM
11th	9th	It is a fact that about 3000 fake appointment orders have been issued in the Department, details thereof alongwith the action taken in this regard?	Education & Literacy	Mrs Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi	PMLF
11th	9th	What is the reason even after raising issue in the session three months back regarding open consumption/ usage of Alcohol as an ingredient in Restaurants in Clifton and still not yet any notice/ action has been taken	Excise & Taxation	Khurram Sher Zaman	PTI
11th	9th	When the Sindh Government has decided to hold the Local Government elections in the Province of Sindh?	Local Government	SYED KHALID AHMED	MQM
11th	9th	The performance of NSUSC (North Sindh Urban Services Corporation) in Sukkur is very bad which has created problems for the residents of third major city of the Province	Local Government	Naheed Begum	MQM
11th	10th	Spreading Talibanization, and disclosure of Hizbul Tahreer, a banned organization at Karachi University and the elements supporting to Talibanization are threat to the Public, steps taken against the above menace?	Home	Kamran Akhtar	MQM

Session	Sitting	Issue	Ministry Concerned	Mover	Party
11th	10th	Whether any measures are being taken in consultation with the Home Department for the security of the Journalists of Sindh, as some of them are receiving the threatening calls	Information	Mahtab Akbar Shah Rashidi	PMLF
11th	10th	Sindh Government has decided for reconstruct Sukkur Barrage, without raising the issue in the Provincial Assembly, it is a mega project and before finalizing it, the matter should be raised in the Assembly	Planning & Development	Heer Soho	MQM
11th	10th	Under Article 25-A of Constitution education is the right of every child between the age of 5-18 years. What action and implementation has been done to abolish and curtail Child Labour as Domestic and Commercial Labour	Labour	Dr. Seema Zia	PTI
11th	12th	The Blood Bank's activities as ARY Channel "Sar-e-Aam" team coverage telecasted, where water mixed blood is being provided to public. A team of expert doctors may be constituted to stop this deadly business and severe action may be taken against the people involved in it and the license of the blood banks involved be cancelled	Home	Kamran Akhtar	MQM
11th	12th	How long will the Government take to establish/construct Medical College in Hyderabad and since when the Academic Session is going to be started	Education & Literacy	Muhammad Rashid Khilji	MQM
11th	12th	What is the reason behind shifting of office of the Director Schools Education, Karachi from Civic Center to anywhere else	Education & Literacy	Khalid Bin Vilayat	MQM
11th	12th	Massive influence of huge bill boards throughout the city at various public places and impertinent main Roads. These bill boards cause safety hazards & distraction to the public and also spoil the beautification of the City	Information	Dr. Seema Zia	PTI
12th	5th	What are the causes of Food Shortage in Tharparkar and What is the expected Food release after Drought?	Food	Naila Munir	MQM
12th	5th	Student of Khydro Ahsan Junejo was going to School and kidnapped from District Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah) of months ago and has not been recovered as yet	Home	Nand Kumar	PMLF
12th	5th	To put a ban on the sad situation of the city where several infants and children are daily abused on streets by the beggars under extreme climate?	Home	Dr. Seema Zia	PTI
12th	6th	The Iranian Petrol and Diesel is being smuggled and causing loss of Billions of Rupees to the National Exchequer; steps taken or are being taken to curb the smuggling?	Home	Kamran Akhtar	MQM
12th	6th	My Constituency Bath Island, Gulshan-e-Faisal KWSB is using Storm Drain for Sewerage waste since last 3 years. This is the Second time I have brought this issue to our August House but unfortunately KWSB has not taken any steps to solve, kindly explain why?	Local Government	Khurram Sher Zaman	PTI
12th	6th	It is reported that Government of Sindh is not taking any interest in the establishment of new colleges in Karachi. Kindly provide the list of new colleges are under construction in Sindh District wise and request from the Minister on it	Education & Literacy	Khawaja Izhar UI Hassan	MQM
12th	6th	This is to bring under the notice of the Health Ministry that the National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases is facing huge financial constrains. Why the Provincial Government is unable to give the institute it's due budgetary	Health	Dr. Seema Zia	PTI

Session	Sitting	Issue	Ministry Concerned	Mover	Party
		allocation after being devolved to the Province since July, 2011			
12th	6th	How many mobile dispensaries are owned with the Government of Sindh and how many field Hospitals may be established in emergency to protect deaths and why these dispensaries and field Hospitals not utilized during drought of Tharparkar	Health	Engineer Sabir Hussain	MQM
12th	9th	Checking System of CNG Cylinders in the Province of Sindh should be ensured and CNG Filling Stations may be bound not to entertain vehicles having substandard cylinders	Environment	Bilquees Mukhtar	MQM
12th	9th	There is 2% quota is allocated for Disabled Persons; Number of Jobs have been provided to same in Departments of Sindh during 2008 to March, 2014	SGA&CD	Naila Munir	MQM
12th	9th	Administration of Alliance Sugar Mill at Obauro has discharged poisonous Effluent Water of the Mill into the dozens of acres of Agricultural Land of poor growers, and the land is charging into barren causing eruption of stomach diseases in the area, steps taken by the Government in this regard	Environment	Naheed Begum	MQM
12th	9th	Alcohol Consumption outside the wine shop, most of the wine shops are located in the residential areas; after buying consumers enjoy their drinks around that premises later these Alcoholics being drunk pass misappropriated remarks which getting intolerable and unbearable for the neighbourhood and the resident. I request that all wine shops should be moved away from the residential Blocks. Excise & Taxation Department take notice of such activities	Excise & Taxation	Khurram Sher Zaman	PTI
12th	9th	How much amount deposited for Sanghar Administration by OGDC Gas Company on orders of Supreme Court of Pakistan and number of main roads are included in the said above amount, detail thereof	Mines & Minerals	Nand Kumar	PMLF
12th	12th	The name of Authority to solve problems of Surjani Town, KDA Scheme-41, either Project Director KDA Scheme-41 or Administrator KMC?	Local Government	Sheikh Abdullah	MQM
12th	12th	There is acute shortage of water in Karachi especially in the District West and Central and the City is ruled by Hydrant Mafia, hundreds of small and big hydrants operating. Masses are bound to buy water on higher rates KWSB is bearing billions of rupees loss. Government should take action to provide the basic need to masses	Local Government	Kamran Akhtar	MQM
12th	12th	Kindly provide the details that out of a total numbers of Police Officers of Grade 18 and above, how many are posted out of turn as per seniority list in the Police Department, please provide District Wise detail	Home	Syed Khalid Ahmed	MQM
12th	14th	Law & order situation in whole Province is getting worse day by day especially ratio of Street Crimes is being increased which is creating an alarming situation and citizens are very much disturbed. The situation of my Constituency PS-101, North Nazimabad is badly affected by Street Crimes where snatching of valuables has become a routine.	Home	Jamal Ahmed	MQM
12th	14th	Roads of Sindh are being strictly damaged and deteriorated due to Gubel Ploughing, reasons of Gubel Ploughing and why don't the stop the same	Works & Services	Dr. Muhammad Rafique Banbhan	PMLF

Session	Sitting	Issue	Ministry Concerned	Mover	Party
12th	14th	What action should be prevention missals in Sindh. Thousands of Children who were affected the missals pitalized in Sindh	Health	Naila Munir	MQM
12th	14th	Kindly provide the details of Police Officers of Grade-18 and above, who are presently posted and simultaneously facing departmental inquiry? Please provide district-wise detail	Home	Syed Khalid Ahmed	MQM
12th	15th	Number of incidents of robbery, dacoit and snatching of Mobile Phones and Vehicles reported in Karachi during last six months, reasons of consecutive increasing of crimes ratio is shortage of staff and Police Mobiles and their deterioration, whether Government intends to do appointments in Police Department and less than with Modern System?	Home	Kamran Akhtar	MQM
12th	15th	A matter of Public importance that relates to the funds of Rs. 72,478.729 Million invested and managed upto 30th June, 2013 and Rs. 5, 060.000 Million invested and managed from 1st July, 2013 to 31st January, 2014 by the Sindh Management House related to this investment an expenditure of Rs. 20, 757.203 Million has been shown in ABS 2013-14 incurred upto 30th June, 2013. Amount of dividend as might have been received on these investments is also not reflected in the budgetary documents. It thus needs to be explained in detail with justification for incurring above said expenditure and the reason why no dividend has been reflected in the budgetary documents	Finance	Syed Sardar Ahmed	MQM
12th	15th	There is increase in the Street Crime and mugging throughout city. Kindly tell what action has been taken against the SHOs' of the respective areas; 1. Nabi Bux Police Station 2. Preede Police Station 3. Garden Police Station	Home	Dr. Seema Zia	PTI
12th	15th	There is acute shortage of water in constituency PS-118 Gulshan-e-Iqbal. The residents are suffering from the basic necessity of water. Kindly provide details and action to provide relief	Local Government	Adnan Ahmed	MQM

Annexure D: List of Calling Attention Notices Not Taken Up

Session	Sitting	Issue	Ministry Concerned	Mover	Party
11th	3rd	The share of water of Sindh has been decreased to stop wastage of Water and there will be shortage of water up to 70% till 10th of February threat to affect the crops of the Province	Irrigation	Sabir Hussain	MQM
11th	3rd	The residents of Kashmore and Jacobabad are facing great hardship due to non-availability of drinking water	Local Government	Rana Ansar	MQM
11th	4th	The 72 bonded labourers have been recovered from personal prison of landlord in Umerkot. Why Law enforcement agencies do not take action against Private detention of poor farmers in various areas of interior Sindh	Home	Bilquees Mukhtar	MQM
11th	4th	The District West Karachi is facing shortage of drinking water, as a routine in the past 100 MGD Gallons of water have supplied but it more decrease now a days from 100 MGD to 60 MGD supply why?	Local Government	Kamran Akhtar	MQM
11th	4th	Only six months have left but Sindh Government has not constituted Committee for 8th NFC Award	Finance	Heer Soho	MQM
11th	4th	Is it true that WAPDA have reduce the allocated quota of water from 100 MGD to 70 MGD from Hub River source for Karachi. (A) if it is true, what steps have been taken by the Department for restoration of allocated quota to deal with the water crises in Karachi	Local Government	SYED KHALID AHMED	MQM
11th	6th	Formation of Sindh Higher Education Commission in Sindh Province?	Education	Khawaja Izhar Ul Hassan	MQM
11th	6th	The employees of local bodies are facing difficulties due to non-payment of their salaries in various areas of the Province	Local Government	Heer Soho	MQM
11th	7th	The cases of kidnapping of minority communities are increasing in Province of Sindh	Home	Dewan Chand Chawla	MQM
11th	7th	The name of 240 Doctors of Health Department remained absent from their duty alongwith the action being taken against them	Health	Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi	PMLF
11th	10th	Citywide illegal encroachments in Hyderabad creating great difficulties for the pedestrians as well as for the traffic. Effective, strict, and immediate measures be taken to remove the encroachments permanently	Local Government	Muhammad Dilawar	MQM
11th	12th	What are outcomes of ban on pillion riding in City of Karachi as thousands of people are getting affected with this ban	Home	Khurram Sher Zaman	PTI
12th	5th	How many Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries are there in the Tharparkar District?	Livestock	Adnan Ahmed	MQM
12th	5th	There is acute shortage of Agricultural Water in Tehsil Jati and because of Economic Problems people have started migration from Jati	Irrigation	Muhammad Moeen Amir Pirzada	MQM
12th	12th	What action is being taken by Government to stop the openly selling of Manpuri, Gutka	Home	Zafar Ahmed Khan Kamali	MQM

Session	Sitting	Issue	Ministry Concerned	Mover	Party
		and other illegal drugs in Sindh Province particularly Mirpurkhas			
12th	12th	Arrangements/ steps taken to stop cheating in the forthcoming Annual Examination of HSC starting from April 22, 2014 in Sindh alongwith detail	Education & Literacy	Naila Munir	MQM
12th	14th	How many vacant posts available in all Districts of Karachi and Hyderabad grade-wise? How many appointments made by Government in all Towns/ Districts of Karachi and Hyderabad from 2012 to March, 2014. It is reported that Government of Sindh is planning for recruitment in District Government of Karachi and Hyderabad?	Local Government	Khawaja Izhar UI Hassan	MQM
12th	15th	This is the second time I am bringing issue of billboards in Karachi city. Previously I brought this in notice of our August House that our city is getting flooded with billboards & rules are not followed. I would like to know why this practice is not stopping & why department is not taking this issue seriously	Local Government	Khurram Sher Zaman	PTI

Annexure E: List of Questions of Privilege

Session	Sitting	Question of Privilege	Party	Status
6th	1st	My privilege motion is that my name has been included in the list of criminals need to be arrested for maintenance of Law & order in Karachi, and the news items are being Published and broadcasted in the national as well as regional media which is defaming to me as well as my party MQM which is the second largest political party of the province. Such acts/ rough attitude towards a public representatives have not only violated my privilege but has also violated the privilege of the whole House and thousands of my voters. My privilege Motion may be considered in the House , or may be referred to the privilege committee	MQM	Referred to Committee
7th	1st	He moved motion against a raid on his public contact office in his constituency by some unspecified LEA on 10 September 2013 at 11:30PM. He said the law enforcing agencies has raid on his public contact office without any reason. He accused that they have taken LCD and computer from his office during raid and also stolen the official documents. He said it hurts his privilege and urged to take notice of the complaint and debate on the issue.	MQM	QoP was out of Order
7th	2nd		MQM	Not Taken Up
7th	3rd	My Privilege Motion is that on 2nd September, 2013, I phoned the DIGP Sukkur Mr. Javed Alam Odho for resolution of a public issue and to take action, against Mr Zafar Rajper, a relative of, the said. DIGP, who remained involve in various criminal activities. On hearing this above said DIGP Sukkur loosed his temperament and used abusive language, shouted & threatened me and said that "I will see you", Such, act of using abusive language and attitude by the said DIGP Sukkur towards a Public Representative has not only breached my Privilege but he has also breached the Privilege of the whole House, my Privilege Motion may be considered in the House and be referred to the Privilege Committee.	PPPP	Referred to Committee
7th	5th	In today's Order of the Day the Provincial Assembly Secretariat has placed to introduce three private bills' i.e. bill no.6, 7 and 8. Kindly note that I have submitted four bills on the first day of the Assembly i.e. 29.5.2013 (almost four-months'-before) and the Secretariat allot me their numbers as bill no.L 2, 3 and 4, These bills have not yet been tabled to introduce. Legislation is the prime and top most responsibility of each MPA but how can 1 perform my duly if. The process of submitting, introducing and considering private bills is not justified and transparent? Such act is a clear breach of my Privilege; hence I request for justice and right.	MQM	Not Taken Up
7th	6th	I move Privilege Motion under the rule 58 of the rules of procedure of the provincial assembly of the Sindh that I here been calling municipal commissioner of south and superintendent engineer of south (Saddar Town) regarding the garbage's removal issues of my constituency the PS-112. But unfortunate these officers are continuously ignore my instructions and not been attending my calls. This act of municipal commissioner and superintendent engineer here breached my privilege ant it should be sent to the committee on privilege to further discuss the matter	PTI	Referred to Committee
8th	1st	My Privilege Motion is that I, being, a Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh called several times to Mr. Fida Hussain Mastoi, SSP Hyderabad for resolution of public issues but he didn't bother to attend my call in spite of letting several messages on his Personal Cell Number, office as well as residential numbers. Such act of negligence by a Public Servant to a Public Representative by the said SSP Hyderabad has not only breached my Privilege but he has also breached the Privilege of the whole House. My Privilege Motion may be considered in the House and be referred to the Privilege Committee.	PPPP	Withdraw by Mover
9th	1st	My Privilege Motion is that I, being, a Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh phoned to Mr. Maqsood Ahmed Memon, XEN, HESCO Thatta on 9th November, 2013 regarding the installation of a new transformer at my village Churaitani, for which already had been applied, and informed him that we are not getting electricity since four days. On the same day in evening I phoned again to the above said XEN, HESCO for the installation of a new transformer and informed that we are going to arrange a Majlis for Moharam in the night but the said XEN replied in a very rude and insulting way and said that Such act of misbehavior and disobedience by a Public Servant to a Public Representative has not only breached my Privilege but he has also breached the Privilege of the whole House. My Privilege Motion may be considered in the House and be referred to the Privilege Committee	PPPP	Referred to Committee

Session	Sitting	Question of Privilege	Party	Status
11th	1st	According to Rule no. 161 (3) and 189 (1) of the Rule of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh 2013, after the general election the all the standing committees including Public Accounts Committee should be constituted for the during of the Assembly. It is our prime responsibility to sit in the Assembly sessions and meetings of the Standing Committees to discuss and resolve public importance matters. However it is almost seven month have passed to the creation of new Assembly tenure but still no standing committee has been constituted which is clear violence of the Rules of Procedure of Provincial Assembly of Sindh Being a Member Provincial Assembly of Sindh my privilege has been breached and hence 1 request to allow me to give a short statement	MQM	Not Taken Up
11th	9th	on 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 14th January 2014 at about 04pm while we the following signatories along with an MNA and a few Members of Rabita Committee were going from Guru Mandir to our Camp at Numaish (M.A. Jinnah Road) we were stopped by the police heading by Akhtar Farooq, ASF Ferozabad Police Station and were not allowed to proceed further though we informed the said ASP that we are Members of the Provincial Assembly and are going to our Camp. Despite our persuasion and clarification that it is our privilege to participate in the celebrations of the Holy Prophet's Birthday and to go to MQM's Camp at Numaish, the said ASP Akhtar Farooq of Ferozabad PS, posted at Guru Mandir using vulgar language said that lie cares a hoot about the privileges of Members of Assembly and thus frustrated our efforts to go to our Camp. The misbehavior of the said ASP tantamount to committing breach of our privilege and as such the matter be referred to the House for taking immediate action against Akhtar Farooq, ASP	MQM	Referred to Committee
11th	10th	My Privilege Motion is that the requirements of sub-rule (2) of 28 of Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2013 are violated as the Assembly Session was not summoned in the Months of December, 2013 and January, 2014. Such violation affects the performance of the Members and also creates a hindrance in the legislative process. 'Such violation breached my Privilege as well as the Privilege of the whole House	MQM	Withdraw by Mover
11th	11th	My Privilege Motion is that I being a Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh approached Secretary Assembly six months back to allot our party room but it has not yet been allotted. My privilege is breached due continuous ignorance from secretary of Sindh Assembly. Honorable Speaker I am requesting you to kindly allot a room in assembly building at your earliest and take notice of such behavior from the secretary.	PTI	Disposed of after the Chair assured him of the allotment
11th	12th	With reference No.PS/5ME&L/MPAs/GHO5T-SCHOOL/2013, The Honorable Senior Minister for Education Sindh has been very kind allow Members of this august house to visit Educational institutions and play their part in improving the standard of education in the Province. In order to fulfil this responsibility, I request to Mr.Yar Mohammad Baladi District Officer education Elementary (BS-19) Sanghar working as n unauthorized District Education Officer (BS-20) Sanghar without any Notification , as per SG&D Notification any officers lower Grade working to Higher Grade Post of charge with approval of Chief Secretary so The violation of Rules. Under singed contact to Mr. Yar Mohammad Baladi on office No and cell No but he not attend my Phone. I was contact to direction of Senior Minister for Joint Visits of Schools and Identification of ghost Schools and teachers but Mr. Baladi Non response. Under Singed personally meet on 11-12-2013 in Sindh Assembly Colidore and to Communicate the Senior Ministers instructions, he response many MPAs this type-Assignments and Misbehave using Non Parliamentary Language which cannot even be mentioned in this respectable house. This rude and uncivilized character of the said public(officer and using of unauthorized charge of DEO Education officer Sanghar. It is therefore requested that my Privilege Motion may be please considered.	PML-F	Pended
12th	5th	My Privilege Motion is that I, being, a Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh approached Mr. Jaleel Lashari, Director, Education Mirpurkhas and phoned him several times for the cause of re-opening of non-functional schools in the Mirpurkhas in pursuance of the directions of Honorable Senior Minister for Education & Literacy, Sindh but the above mentioned Director didn't attend my calls in spite of several text messages were left on his cell phone but he continuously ignoring my calls and messages and his intention is clear that	PPPP	Referred to Committee

Session	Sitting	Question of Privilege	Party	Status
		doesn't want to serve for the cause to re-open the non-functional schools in Mirpurkhas. Such attitude/ ignorance of a public servant towards a public representative has not only breached my Privilege but he has also breached the Privilege of the whole House. My Privilege Motion may be considered in the House and on referred to the Privilege Committee		
12th	6th	Secretary to government of Sindh, finance department didn't attend the phone calls of honourable member in spite of several text messages were left on his cell phone. honourable member also made a request in writing to provide information regarding development and non-development quarterly released funds for the financial year 2013-14 but he ignored the written request and have not yet responded	MQM	Pended
12th	7th	The Minister of Fisheries has On the floor of the House stated that no fee charged for Licenses issued to Fisherman. Please find enclosed copies of License which clearly shows that Fee has been collected. The wrong statement of the Minister is a breach of my Privilege. License Fees received from the Poor Fishermen may please be returned from the date of its collection. An immediate orders may be issued not to charge License Fees and the person responsible may please be removed at once from this post.	PML-N	Withdraw by Mover
12th	9th	My privilege Motion is that on 25-03-2014 I called Mr. Rauf Akhtar Farooqi Municipal Administrator, Karachi for an appointment to meet him, to apprise him about Civic issues in my Constituency PS-114. Mr. Farooqi asked me to come to his office on 26-03-2014 between 11:00 am to 11:30 am. I reached his office at 11:00 am and waited till 11:40 am during which time i was informed that Sahib is not coming. Neither did Mr. Farooqi bother to call me to cancel the meeting nor to delay it. He left me waiting and his staff tried to reach him but to no avail. This attitude by a Public servant towards an elected member is a breach of not only of my Privilege but also of the whole House.	PML-N	Withdraw by Mover
12th	12th	I move Privilege Motion under the rule 71/72 of the rules of procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh that I received letter from planning and development department Chief (Taneer-E-Pakistan Program) on 18th November 2013 stating that government has approved 40million for development schemes for my constituency PS-112. Since that day i have been working day & night which includes meetings with area residents for their advices on the betterment of their area and also several government departments. It took me more than 4 months to complete required process. When all the procedure got completed the concerned department is telling me that they don't have funds available with them. This act by Chief of Tameer-e-Pakistan Program has breached my privilege and it should be sent to the committee on privilege to further discuss the matter.	PTI	Withdraw by Mover
12th	13th	Requirement of sub-rule 1(f) of rule 73 of rules of procedure of the provincial assembly of Sindh, 2013 are violated as the additional chief secretary, P&D, Sindh has not sent the advice to finance department for release of funds against approved development schemes of all MPAs' of MQM while funds have been released to other MPAs'/ MNAs' and senators. Such attitude of Additional Chief Secretary Planning and Development is discriminatory and adversely affects the Member in performance of their duties Such violation has breached my Privilege.	MQM	Not Taken Up

Annexure F: List of Adjournment Motions

Session	Sitting	Adjournment Motion	Party	Status
5th	1st	On 11th August 2013 some residents of Azam Basti, Mehmoodabad after drinking the toxic liquor (Kuppi) started to fall blind and then one by one they started to die of the poison as it was spread in their bodies which they have got from Chanesar Goth.. On the 12th it has been reported that 10 people had expired and numerous were at the hospital for treatment but then until later in the evening 8 more had expired because of the same reason. Several more people were brought for checkups and 25 men were admitted to Jinnah and Civil Hospital. A total of 18 deaths have occurred in 2 days and 25 more are at the hospital under treatment. I request that this assembly should adjourn all other business and discuss this important issue.	MQM	Debated by the House
6th	1st	The House resolves to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance relating to the disturbed and deteriorating law and order situation obtaining in Karachi particularly and in Sindh generally, whereby innocent people have lost their precious lives. During the period between 1st June and 28th August 2013 about 430 people have been killed, whereas hundreds of traders and businessmen have been threatened to pay bhata or face death.	MQM	Debated by the House
7th	1st	The operation, purportedly launched against criminals including target killers, bhata mafia, land grabbers, kidnappers for ransom, fanatic killers of the members of a particular sect, has taken a volte face. Instead of taking action against criminals, the law enforcing agencies, have maliciously directed their guns towards Muttahida Quami Movement - the second largest political party of the Province of Sindh. On the night between 10th and 11th September 2013, the house of Mr. Nadeem Hashmi, an ex-MPA of MQM was raided and Mr. Hasfami was arrested without any warrant on a false and fictitious charge of killing two policemen about three hours ago on the same evening. On 11th September a seven days police remand was obtained from an Anti-Terrorist Court when the accused denied the charge before the Presiding Officer - Magistrate and in support laid oral evidence of Ms alibi during the period when the said policemen were murdered. Hence this House resolves that the business of the Assembly be deferred and the above motion is discussed in the first sitting of the next session.	MQM	Not Taken Up
7th	1st	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that the Dengue patients are increasing rapidly in Sindh including Karachi	MQM	Not Taken Up
7th	2nd	I move that procedures of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that the water of Keenjhar Lake has become severely poisonous and the lives of millions of people are in danger. The House recommends to the Provincial Government take steps to stop further poisoning of the water of Keenjhar Lake	MQM	Not Taken Up
7th	3rd	I move-that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that the water of Keenjhar Lake has become severely poisonous and the life of millions of people are in danger. The House recommends to the Provincial Government take steps to stop further poisoning of water of Keenjhar Lake.	MQM	Debated by the House
7th	4th	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that the incidents of Kidnapping of doctors in Sindh have registered. The Provincial Government should take necessary steps for the recovery of kidnapped doctors and also take measures to secure their release.	MQM	Rejected
7th	5th	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that a number of citizens of Hyderabad have fallen seriously ill, mainly due to lack of cleanliness and sanitation.	MQM	Rejected
7th	6th	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that garbage collection, sanitation , extremely poor in Karachi and the Administration of Local Government have not taken concrete steps in this regard. The House recommends the Government to take measures in this regards.	MQM	Debated by the House
8th	1st	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance namely, the rape of an	MQM	Debated by the House

Session	Sitting	Adjournment Motion	Party	Status
		innocent seven years old girl in Kotri. News clipping of Daily "Kawish" dated 28-09-2013 is attached herewith.		
8th	2nd	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance namely, the duration of load-shedding increased up to eight hours in Hyderabad. The matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the Floor of House. News clipping of Daily "Kawish" dated 26-09-2013 is attached herewith.	MQM	Debated by the House
8th	3rd	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance namely, the worsening of law and order situation in Hyderabad. The matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the Floor of House. News clipping of Daily Kawishr dated 26-09-2013 is attached herewith.	MQM	Debated by the House
9th	1st	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance namely, Government of Sindh to terminate 13,000 employees (Contractual and Permanent) from the Local Government Department. The matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the Floor of the House. News clipping of daily "The Nation" dated 06-11-2013 is attached herewith	PML-F	Debated by the House
10th	1st	I move that proceedings of the assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance in which 3 children's of a family wounded when a misfired shell exploded in their house in my constituency PS 112 Clifton Shah Rasool Colony. The matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the: Floor of the House. News clipping of daily "DAWN" oated 18-Nov-2013 is attached herewith	PTI	Not Taken Up
11th	1st	I move the proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss the matter of recent and urgent pubic importance that two people have killed and fired was opened on Police in a tribal clash near Kambar. T he matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the Floor of the House	MQM	Debated by the House
11th	2nd	I move the proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that an illegal Jirgah decided and held marriage a woman who is mother of nine children in Pannu Akil. The matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the Floor of the House	MQM	Debated by the House
11th	3rd	I move the proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that many people are being killed on the name of honor in various parts of Sindh. In Bakhshapur four people including two women have been killed who have been buried without Ghusul"	MQM	Debated by the House
11th	4th	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance namely, despite of availability of Provincial Zakat Fund of 3 billions 77 thousand registered desiring persons could not get Guzara Allowance.The matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the Floor of the House.	MQM	Not Taken Up
11th	5th	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss recent and urgent public importance that is about the deteriorating state of Education in the Province of Sindh. Its impact is not only of the Present importance but has far reaching repercussions on our future generation	PML-F	Debated by the House
11th	6th	I move that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss definite matter of public importance about a column "Nuclear Karachi written by by three Nuclear physicists Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy, Zia Mian and A. H. Nayyar,in which which they have shown their concerns over the possible risks for construction of newly inaugurated Nuclear Power Plant at Hawksbay Karachi and reqauest for immediate attention-discussion in this august house.	MQM	Debated by the House
11th	7th	I move the proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that because of fear of police 9 people including three women and six children jumped into river and lost their lives. The matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the Floor of the House.	MQM	Debated by the House

Session	Sitting	Adjournment Motion	Party	Status
11th	8th	The financial deficit of Sindh Government has reached up to rupees 66 billions, because of financial crisis development schemes are suffering badly	MQM	Debated by the House
11th	9th	I moved that proceedings of the Assembly be adjourned to discuss the definite matter of recent and urgent public importance namely, worsening law and order situation in the District Khair Pur Mir, and District Shikar Pur. The Matter is of public importance and therefore it should be discussed on the floor of the house	PML-F	Withdrawn
11th	10th	I move the motion to adjourned the proceeding of Assembly to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance that the people kidnapped in Khairpur have not been recovered so far. The residents of the area are compelled to protest on roads	MQM	Debated by the House
12th	2nd	To discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely famine in district tharparkar	MQM	Debated by the House
12th	6th		PML-N	Not Taken Up
12th	4th	To discuss a definite matter of public importance that on wednesday, the 12th march, 2014, 16 people including women and children were killed and dozens were injured in different parts of lyari due to bomb attacks and firing incidents.	MQM	Debated by the House
12th	5th	The hindu temple attacked after desecration rumours in larkana	PML-N	Debated by the House
12th	7th	The residents of district west karachi are facing much difficulties due to the acute shortage of drinking water	MQM	Not Taken Up
12th	9th	An un-authorized pipe of over one foot has been fitted in the main canal of mithrao in sindhri sub-division at 155 RD	PPPP	Debated by the House
12th	10th	Extra judicial killings of MQM workers	MQM	Debated by the House
12th	12th	Sindh government behind financial woes of KMC, DMC'	PTI	Debated by the House
12th	13th	Poor and innocent women are cruelly beaten by the local administrator at larkana who were gathered to collect benazir income support	MQM	Debated by the House
12th	14th	A five years old girl afreen who was kidnapped and raped in bheem poora on 30th march, 2014	MQM	Debated by the House
12th	15th	Increasing copy culture in the examinations in the sindh province	PML-F	Debated by the House

Annexure G: List of Private Motions Taken Up

Session	Sitting	Motion	Party
11th	11th	This Assembly is of the opinion that PRC and Domicile Certificate be issued after thorough checking and scrutiny	MQM
11th	11th	This Assembly is of the opinion that Sindh Province be given top priority for Gas produced in Sindh for consumption before its supply to other Provinces	PPPP
11th	11th	This Assembly is of the opinion that Sindhi Language must be taught in the Schools/ Colleges/ Universities in Sindh Province	PPPP
11th	11th	This Assembly is of the opinion that the Sindh Government ensure implementation of Child Labour Laws	PTI
11th	11th	This Assembly is of the opinion that Provincial Government initiate interest free Financial Schemes for women by providing Technical and Vocational Trainings to empower & enable them to generate revenue by establishing Cottage Industry in the Province	PPPP
7th	5th	This Assembly is of the opinion that Government of Sindh control the price hike especially in essential commodities of life, which increase the miseries of the people of the Province	PML-F
7th	5th	This Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of Sindh should ensure proper utilization of funds reserved for making protective walls and embankments alongwith the rivers by Irrigation Department in the Province of Sindh	PML-F
7th	5th	This Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of Sindh must ensure the provision of employment on the basis of disabled and son quota in the Province of Sindh	PML-F
7th	5th	This Assembly is of the opinion that proper training on Medical and Behavioral subjects be provided to the Paramedical Staff by Government for the delivery of better service to the patients in hospitals of Sindh Province	PML-F
7th	5th	This Assembly is of the opinion that Government should reduce the timing of load-shedding of Electricity and Gas to provide relief to the people of Sindh Province	PML-F

Annexure H: List of Private Motions Not Taken Up

Session	Sitting	Motion	Party
11th	2nd	To allot and specify the area of land for graveyards in every district of Sindh Province	PML-F
11th	2nd	To ensure sufficient storage and funding for the upcoming wheat harvest	MQM
11th	2nd	To take special measures to promote and encourage handicrafts industry in the Province	PPPP
11th	5th	To ensure action against those who are involved in manufacture/ sale of fake medicines	PPPP
11th	5th	To ensure repair and maintenance of Protection Bunds on both sides of Canals of Indus River	MQM
11th	5th	To implement uniform system of Education in the Province of Sindh	PML-F
11th	8th	Existing Price hike in Wheat, Cooking Oil, Vegetables etc has badly hit the already economically crippled people of the Province of Sindh	MQM
11th	8th	Take action against increasing incidents of kidnapping of women and children in the Province	MQM
11th	8th	To ban the sale of intoxicative items like Pan Parag, Gutka and Chewing Tobacco Supari because these things cause the Mouth Cancer and other diseases	PML-F
12th	3rd	Provincial Government set a mechanism to dispose of hazardous hospital waste properly	PPPP
12th	3rd	To control the price of Sugar and ban the black marketing of Sugar in the Province of Sindh	PML-F
12th	3rd	To ensure quality pesticides in the market and impose ban on Manufacture/Sale/Purchase of fake and sub-standard pesticides in the Province	PPPP
12th	3rd	To take action against increasing incidents of women and children kidnapping in the Province	MQM
12th	3rd	To take action against women and innocent minor girls' rape/gang rape incidents in the Province	MQM
12th	7th	Provincial Government take measures to eradicate Copy Culture in the Province	PML-F
12th	10th	Illegal immigrants residing in the Province of Sindh belonging to other countries be extradited to their original countries	PML-F
12th	10th	To establish Women Police Stations at Taluka level in each district of the Province	PPPP
12th	10th	To take measures for strict implementation of law by the Traffic Police to make it mandatory for every Motor Cyclist to wear the Safety Helmet	PTI
12th	10th	Unannounced Load-shedding be stopped in District Mirpurkhas	PPPP
12th	13th	K-IV Project must immediately start to fulfill the Drinking Water requirement of Karachi	MQM
12th	13th	Standing Committee on Education & Literacy be given task to conduct research, suggest ways & means to curb the Copy Culture in the Province.	PPPP
12th	13th	To initiate Model Projects of Solar Energy to generate Electricity to avoid load-shedding problem in the Province	PPPP
12th	13th	To take measures to ban the protest on Public Highways and Roads in the Province	PPPP
12th	13th	To take strict action against notable persons of District Shikarpur who organized Illegal Jirga on the murder of three women	MQM

Disclaimer: The data cited in this report is based on direct observation of the Sindh Assembly's proceedings. Every care has been taken to maintain accuracy. To intimate any errors and omissions, please contact House 145, St 37, F-10/1, Islamabad - 051-8466232

GLOSSARY

Adjournment Motion

A motion to adjourn the business of the assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance.

Amendment

A motion to amend an earlier motion before that earlier motion is put to the assembly for its decision.

Assembly

National assembly or a provincial assembly

Assent

Refers to the power of the Governor to assent the Bill passed by the assembly or return the same to the assembly for reconsideration.

Chairperson

In relation to a sitting, any person who is presiding at that sitting.

Chair

The presiding officer at a meeting of the house or a committee.

Committee

A parliamentary committee constituted under Rules of Procedure, comprising of various members of parliament.

Constitution

Means the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.

Deputy Speaker

When the office of Speaker is vacant or Speaker is absent or is unable to perform his functions due to any cause the Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker of the house.

Leader-of-the-Opposition

"Leader of the Opposition" means a Member who, in the opinion of the Speaker, is the leader of the majority of opposition members for a certain time period.

Legislation

The process of crafting law.

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.

Motion

A proposal made by a member or a minister relating to any matter, which may be discussed by the assembly and includes an amendment.

Mover

The mover of a bill, a resolution, a motion or an amendment of a bill, a resolution or a motion and in the case of a government bill, a resolution, a motion or an amendment, a minister or a parliamentary secretary acting on behalf of the government.

Opposition

The party or parties who do not belong to the governing party.

Point of Order

Relates to the interpretation or enforcement of Parliamentary rules of business or articles of the constitution that regulate the business of the assembly. The mover of a point of order raises a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

Private Member

A member who is not a minister or a parliamentary secretary.

Private Member's Bill

A proposed law introduced by a private member.

Quorum

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.

Question Hour

A time fixed under the rules for asking and answering questions.

Resolution

A motion for the purpose of discussing and expressing an opinion on a matter of general public interest.

Speaker

The Speaker of the assembly, including the Deputy Speaker or any other member acting as the Chairperson on a particular sitting or number of sittings.

Starred Question

A question that requires an oral answer in addition to a written reply.

Sitting

A meeting of the assembly or that of a committee on a day.

Table

The table of the house.

Unstarred Question

"Unstarred Question" means a question for a written answer.

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a nationwide network of 42 Pakistani civil society organizations. It has been working since 2006 to strengthen democratic systems and promote active citizenship and is now governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA). With its primary mandate to observe elections and seek reforms to improve the quality of elections, FAFEN managed unprecedented long-term voter education and election observation initiatives that got 20,000 Pakistani citizens from every district of the country directly involved in the general election process in 2007-08.

In 2013, FAFEN deployed more than 40,000 trained, non-partisan long- and short-term observers to monitor all phases of general election. FAFEN election observation has yielded valuable insights into the quality of the electoral process and enabled generation of critical recommendations for reforms in the constitutional, legal and procedural frameworks that govern elections in Pakistan.

In addition to its vibrant Electoral Oversight, Research and Reforms Program, FAFEN has developed innovative techniques to observe the functioning of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies in order to advocate for parliamentary reforms for a more accountable, transparent and responsive legislative governance. Under its Parliament Oversight, Research and Reforms Program, FAFEN directly observes and objectively reports on the proceedings of all elected Houses in Pakistan.

FAFEN mobilizes and facilitates citizens engagements with elected and public institutions across Pakistan as a prerequisite for strengthening democratic accountabilities as part of its Electoral Governance Oversight, Research and Reforms Program. These activities fit in with the core FAFEN's objective of promotion of active citizenry—a critical ingredient of a vibrant democratic system.

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