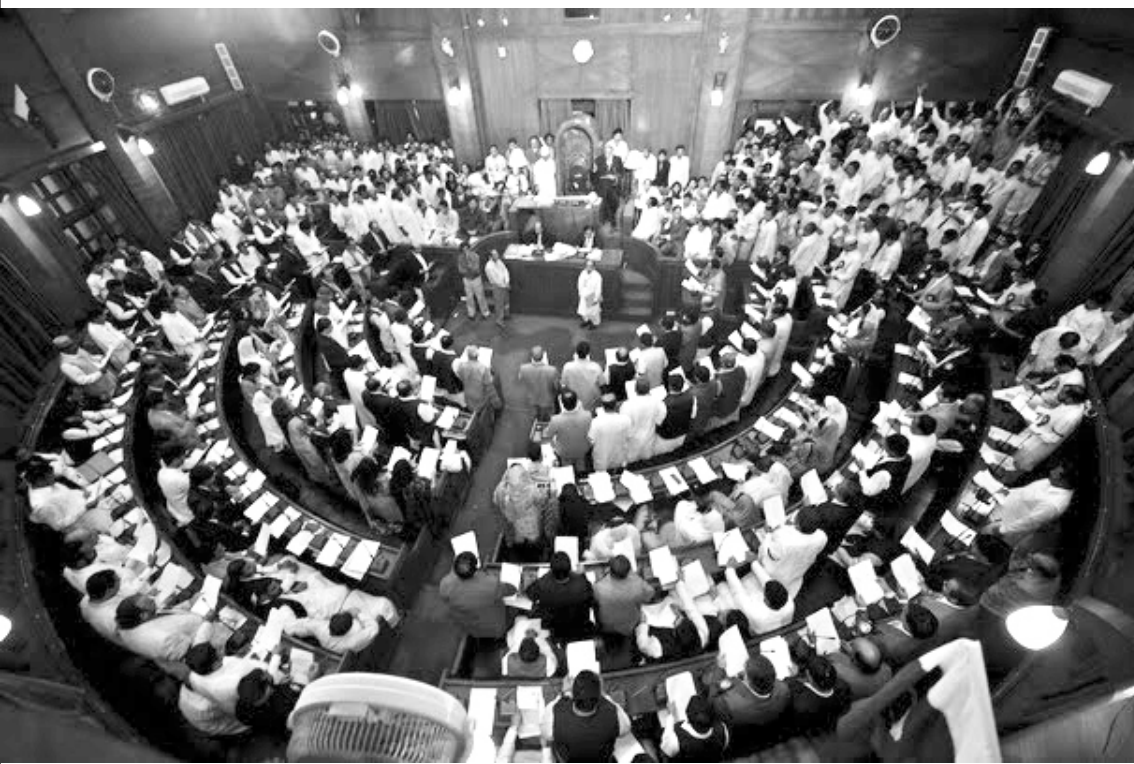




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FAFEN Parliament Monitor

40th Session

Provincial Assembly of Sindh
(February 4, 2013- March 15, 2013)

Free and Fair Election Network

List of Abbreviations

ANP	Awami National Party
EDO	Executive District Officer
IBA	Institute of Business Administration
IND	Independent Member
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NPP	National Peoples Party
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PML(F-B)	Pakistan Muslim League (Forward-Block)
PO	Point of Order
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
QoP	Question of Privilege



This report is based on direct observation of proceedings of Provincial Assembly of Sindh, conducted by **Pakistan Press Foundation**, a member organization of FAFEN.

Executive Summary

The last and the longest session of Sindh Assembly from February 4 to March 15, 2013 held 21 sittings, lasting 56 hours and 51 minutes, and witnessed passage of 40 bills – 36 government and four private members' bills.

However the legislation was not without controversy.

In the last sitting of the session, the house passed nine bills. Of them five government and two private members' bills were to increase salaries, allowances, and other perks of the Chief Minister, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, ministers, special assistants, and MPAs. The passage of bills to increase perks and privileges was criticized, especially the two private members' bills granting salaries, allowances and privileges for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Chief Minister for life.

The Supreme Court while hearing a case on perks and protocol for former ministers and prime ministers took notice of the bills and asked for comments. However the Supreme Court was informed that the subject matter of salaries and privileges of the Chief Minister and Speaker falls within the domain of the provincial legislature, which is competent under clause (c) of the article 142 of the constitution.

As the MQM parted ways with the ruling PPPP a month before the house was to complete its constitutional term, the provincial assembly passed a bill to repeal the Sindh Peoples Local Government Act 2012, which essentially introduced two local government systems in the province. With the repeal of the act, the local bodies system of 1979 was reinstated. MQM lawmakers staged a walkout against the repeal of the Sindh Peoples Local Government Act 2012.

Similarly the MQM members protested against the passage of the Jinnah Sindh Medical University Bill 2013, which was reintroduced in the last session as the new bill gives the control over admission policy to the government.

The lawmakers of PML, NPP and ANP protested and staged a walkout over the passage of the Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2013 which regularized the out of turn promotions in the province, especially in the police. The protesting lawmakers had pointed out that the matter of out of turn promotions in Sindh was pending before the Supreme Court.

However the Sindh Assembly also passed important bills against domestic violence, on free and compulsory education, promoting breastfeeding and protecting the properties of minorities.

Apart from passing the bill against domestic violence on the International Women's Day, the provincial assembly also passed the bill on free and compulsory education. In the last sitting, the house also passed a bill to protect the properties of minorities in the province. Additionally six bills were passed to set up new universities and four others to establish institutes on art, science and technology, medical and visual sciences.

The Sindh Laws (Amendment) Bill 2012 was unanimously passed to officially change the spelling of the province's name from Sind to Sindh.

The subject of health was touched by the passage of two government bills – one to mandate the sale of iodized salt to public and the other to promote breastfeeding for better infant nourishment. After the passage of the 18th amendment, the house passed bills to adopt the federal laws on organ transplant and industrial relations.

The session was also marred by the controversy to appoint a Leader of the Opposition. After the PMLF joined the Sindh government in July 2011, the house was without a Leader of the Opposition. However, the PMLF

Parliament Watch

An essential component of democracy is publicly accessible information about the political decision-making processes, such as parliamentary deliberations among elected representatives. Citizens must have information about whether, and how their representatives are performing in the Assembly in order to hold those elected leaders accountable.

The Parliament Watch (PW), an initiative of the Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), aims to collect and publish information about the job performance of Members of the National Assembly (MNAs), Provincial Assemblies (MPAs) and Senate by observation of these directly elected representatives' actions. FAFEN intends to foster informed engagement between constituents and elected representatives in Pakistan by providing objective and statistically-sound information on parliamentary processes and decisions.

The methodology of the PW is to deploy trained observers to the National Assembly in order to monitor their performance using a detailed, standardized checklist and reporting forms covering all types of parliamentary business. The information gathered is measured against the neutral and objective framework of the rules of parliamentary procedure.

FAFEN's PW focuses on directly-observed parliamentary procedure in addition to parliamentary output. In other words, FAFEN's criteria for assessing parliamentary effectiveness are primarily process-oriented and secondarily results-oriented.

left the government after the house passed the Sindh Peoples Local Government Act in October 2012.

After the MQM left the treasury benches in February 2013, one of its lawmakers was appointed Leader of the Opposition on March 5, 2013, only days before the house was dissolved. The newly-appointed Leader of the Opposition attended seven sittings.

Low attendance of members was observed during the session. On average in each sitting, 34 (20%) members were present at the outset, 64 (39%) at the adjournment and a maximum 73 members (44%) were observed in the plenary. Maximum attendance was observed in 13th sitting when 130 members attended the proceedings. On average, four of the nine minority members attended the session. Visibly lacking on various occasions during the session, the quorum was pointed only once.

The Chief Minister attended nine sittings. The Speaker chaired 12 sittings for 34 hours and 38 minutes (61% of total time) while the Deputy Speaker, who attended 15 sittings, presided over 18 hours and 54 minutes (33% of total time) as remaining 6% time was presided by panel of chairpersons.

The parliamentary leader of NPP attended 18 sittings, followed by MQM leader, who was present in 17 sittings. The leader of PMLF-B attended 14 sittings, ANP and PPPP leaders 12 each, PMLF seven and the PML leader attended four sittings.

Out of 166 members of Sindh Assembly, 65% (108) participated in the proceedings. Among participating members, two percent took part in submitting agenda, 48% took part in debates while 14% lawmakers did both.

The house adopted 28 resolutions, condemning the incidents of sectarian violence in Quetta and Karachi, burning of Christians' homes in Lahore, called upon the government to protect the properties of minorities, besides paying tributes to Pakistan women's struggle for their rights on the International Women's Day and increasing female literacy rate by 2015 to 80%. Another resolution called for giving Sindhi, Balochi, Punjabi and Pashto languages national status by amending the article 251 of the constitution.

Standing committees' reports – six regarding the scrutiny of bills - were also laid during the session.

The eighth sitting of the session was held in-camera over law and order in the province after the house passed a resolution demanding a briefing on the measures to address the “complex situation in Karachi”. Top police officials – Inspector General of Police and Additional Inspector General - briefed the members as MQM lawmakers boycotted the briefing midway through the sitting.

Out of nine adjournment motions in the last session, six were taken up. However an adjournment motion calling for debate on the misuse of the blasphemy law was not taken up.

A total of 203 starred questions were submitted by 26 lawmakers during the session. Though 105 of the total questions were taken up in the house, the government provided full written answers to 196. Members also asked 376 supplementary questions.

The house witnessed four walkouts and 10 protests consuming 3% of the session time. The PPPP members protested over not implementing the Supreme Court verdict in the Asghar Khan case. PMLF lawmakers protested and walked out in two sittings against the proposed sale of islands by the government. Members of all parties staged a walkout against non-provision of MPA priority program by the Ministry of Finance.

1.0 Session Duration, Members' Attendance and Participation

This section deals with the details of the duration of the session, attendance of legislators and their participation in the proceedings. It also reviews the maintenance of quorum (at least 1/4th of the total members - 42 in Sindh Assembly).

1.1 Session Time

The session starting from February 4 to March 15, 2013 lasted 56 hours and 51 minutes. The 40th session was the longest during the five years of the Sindh Assembly. However none of the sittings during the session started on time.

Each sitting on average lasted two hours and 42 minutes and started 87 minutes behind schedule. The longest 11th sitting continued for four hours and 47 minutes while the 47-minute ninth sitting was the shortest. The session also included an in-camera sitting over Karachi's law and order situation. The 11th sitting, the most delayed, started 149 minutes behind schedule.

Table 1.1: Session Time

Sitting No.	Day and Date	Total Time		Delay (Minutes)
		Hours	Minutes	
1st	Monday, February 04, 2013	1	15	105
2nd	Wednesday, February 06, 2013	1	20	85
3rd	Thursday, February 07, 2013	2	45	60
4th	Friday, February 08, 2013	1	40	65
5th	Monday, February 11, 2013	4	28	58
6th	Tuesday, February 12, 2013	4	27	61
7th	Wednesday, February 13, 2013	3	46	75
8th	Thursday, February 14, 2013	In-Camera Sitting on Karachi Law & Order		
9th	Friday, February 15, 2013	0	47	75
10th	Wednesday, February 20, 2013	3	7	87
11th	Thursday, February 21, 2013	4	47	149
12th	Monday, February 25, 2013	0	5	45
13th	Wednesday, February 27, 2013	4	41	73
14th	Thursday, February 28, 2013	3	5	95
15th	Wednesday, March 06, 2013	2	18	102
16th	Thursday, March 07, 2013	2	6	108
17th	Friday, March 08, 2013	1	57	88
18th	Monday, March 11, 2013	3	50	120
19th	Wednesday, March 13, 2013	2	35	95
20th	Thursday, March 14, 2013	3	40	130
21st	Friday, March 15, 2013	4	12	73
		56 Hours and 51 Minutes		1 Hour 27 Minutes (Average)

1.2 Members Attendance

As the Sindh Assembly does not make public the attendance records of lawmakers, FAFEN conducts a headcount at the start and end of each sitting. Members' attendance reflects their interest in the parliamentary proceedings.

Low attendance of members was observed during the session. In each sitting on average 34 (20%) members were present at the outset and 64 (39%) at the adjournment. Maximum attendance was observed in the 13th sitting when 130 members attended the proceedings.

On average, four of the nine minority members attended the session. Visibly lacking on various occasions, the quorum was pointed only once during the session.

Table 1.2: Members' Attendance

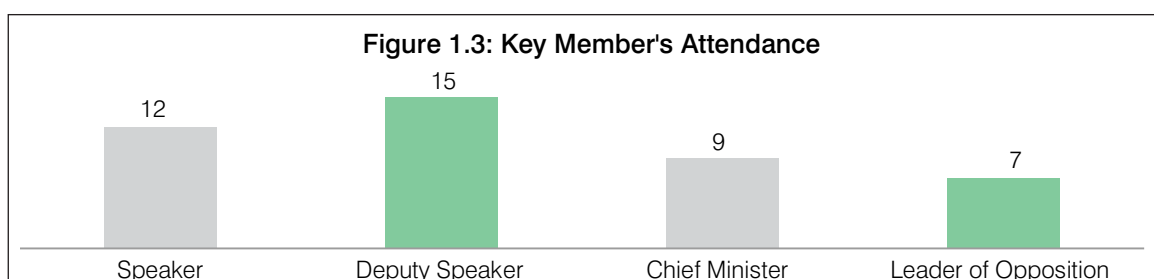
Sitting No.	Members at the Outset	Members at the end	Maximum Members	Minority Members
1st	69	85	0	4
2nd	21	89	0	4
3rd	9	48	68	4
4th	15	65	66	4
5th	10	54	64	4
6th	14	52	62	5
7th	14	53	67	2
8th	In-Camera Sitting on Karachi Law & Order			
9th	19	44	44	3
10th	42	66	104	4
11th	80	49	112	6
12th	2	0	0	0
13th	68	80	130	6
14th	55	76	106	4
15th	45	62	79	3
16th	94	127	127	5
17th	10	87	87	3
18th	26	56	78	6
19th	38	65	76	5
20th	34	41	91	5
21st	8	79	94	5
Average	34	64	73	4

1.3 Key Members' Attendance

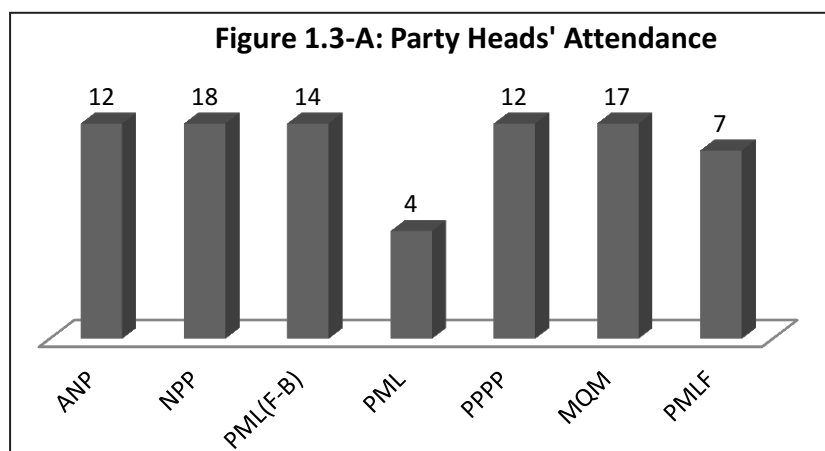
Attendance is crucial for members holding important positions (Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chief Minister and parliamentary leaders) to perform their legislative and representative roles.

The Chief Minister attended nine sittings while the Leader of the Opposition was present in seven sittings. The Speaker chaired 12 sittings for 34 hours and 38 minutes (61% of total time) while the Deputy Speaker, who attended 15 sittings, presided over 18 hours and 54 minutes (33% of total time) as the remaining time (6%) was presided by the Panel of Chairpersons.

Throughout the fifth parliamentary year, the Sindh Assembly functioned without a Leader of the Opposition. After the MQM, the second largest party in the house and an ally of the ruling PPPP, left the government almost a month before the house completed its term, one of its members was appointed as Leader of the Opposition on March 5, 2013. The new Leader of the Opposition attended seven sittings.



The parliamentary leader of NPP attended 18 sittings, followed by MQM leader who was present in 17 sittings. The leader of PMLF-B attended 14 sittings, ANP and PPPP leaders 12 each, PMLF leader seven and PML leader attended four sittings.



1.4 Members' Participation

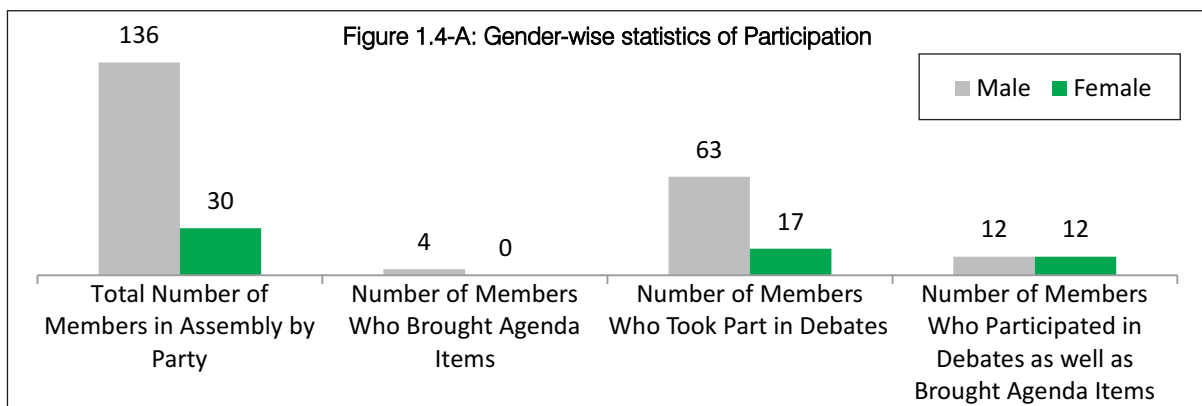
FAFEN classifies members' participation into three categories – lawmakers who tabled agenda item(s) on the orders of the day, legislators who did not submit any agenda item but took part in debates, and members who submitted agenda items and participated in debates.

Out of 166 members of Sindh Assembly, 65% (108) participated in the proceedings. Among participating members, two percent took part in submitting agenda, 48% took part in debates while 14% lawmakers did both. Among parties, 56 PPPP members took part in the proceedings, followed by 40 MQM, five PML, four PMLF, two NPP and an ANP member also contributed to the assembly business.

Table 1.4: Members' Participation

Sr. No.	Political Party	Members Who Brought Agenda Items	Members Who Took Part in Debates	Members Who Participated in Debates as well as Brought Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Brought Agenda Items	Percentage of Members Who Participated in Debates	Percentage of Members Who Brought Agenda Items And Participated in Debates	Total Number of Members in Assembly by Party
1	ANP	0	1	0	0%	50%	0%	2
2	MQM	2	24	14	4%	47%	27%	51
3	NPP	0	1	1	0%	33%	33%	3
4	PMLF	0	2	2	0%	25%	25%	8
5	PML	0	5	0	0%	50%	0%	10
6	PPPP	2	47	7	2%	51%	8%	92
Total		4	80	24	2%	48%	14%	166

Compared to their male counterparts, a higher percentage of female lawmakers participated in the proceedings. Out of total 30 women legislators, 97% (29) participated while 58% male (79 of total 136) members took part in the house business.



2.0 Representation, Responsiveness and Government Oversight

This section is concerned with members' representation through adjournment and private motions, government accountability, especially through the question hour, and how the treasury responds to those questions.

2.1 Questions and Responses

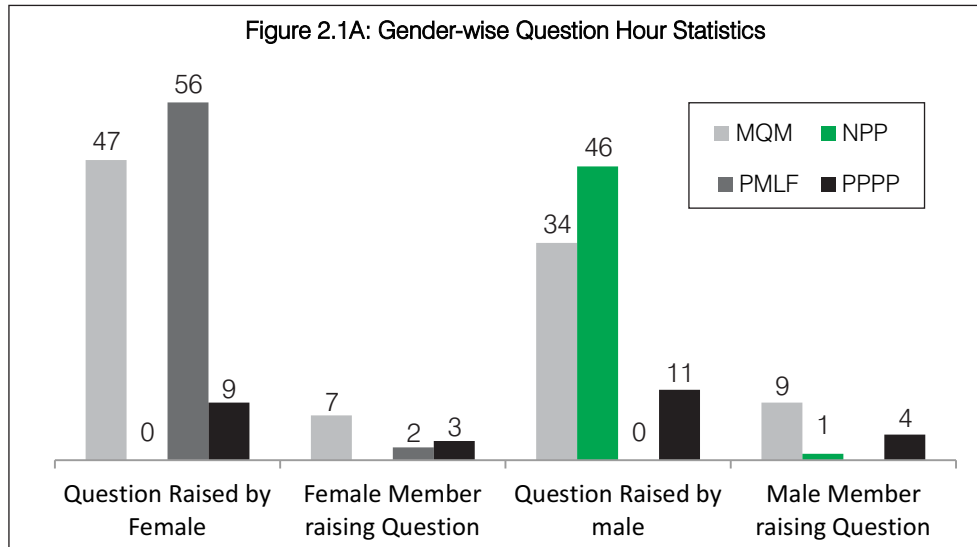
A total of 203 starred questions were submitted by 26 lawmakers during the session. Although 105 of the total questions were taken up in the house, the government provided full written answers to 196. Members also asked 376 supplementary questions.

Out of the total questions, MQM lawmakers submitted 81, followed by PMLF 56, NPP 46, and PPPP legislators submitted 20 questions.

Table 2.1: Sitting-wise Question Hour Statistics

Sitting No.	Starred Questions on the Agenda	Starred Questions taken up	Supplementary Questions
1st	0	0	0
2nd	0	0	0
3rd	18	7	31
4th	16	6	28
5th	28	17	27
6th	11	11	37
7th	10	4	35
8th	In-Camera Sitting on Karachi Law & Order		
9th	7	0	0
10th	5	5	17
11th	7	7	20
12th	10	0	0
13th	10	10	28
14th	13	4	29
15th	0	0	0
16th	7	7	36
17th	5	5	1
18th	7	4	38
19th	6	6	1
20th	34	3	22
21st	9	9	26
Total	203	105	376

Twelve female lawmakers submitted 112 questions (55%) while their 14 male colleagues submitted 91 questions (45%). Seven MQM female legislators submitted 47 questions while two PMLF women lawmakers asked 56 questions. Seven MQM female legislators submitted 47 questions while two PMLF women lawmakers asked 56 questions.



Most of the questions (69%) were asked from seven out of 18 ministries/departments during the session. A maximum number of questions - 34 - were addressed to the Home Department, followed by Local Government Department (28), Forest Department (20), Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (18), Culture (16), Fisheries (13) and the Food Department received 11 questions.

Table 2.2: Ministry - Wise Questions

Ministry concerned	Total
Home Department	34
Local Government	28
Forest	20
Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority	18
Culture	16
Fisheries	13
Food	11
Women Development	10
Works & Services	9
Labour	7
Social Welfare	7
Sports	7
Industries	5
Law & Parliamentary Affairs	5
Cooperatives Department	4
Wildlife	4
Auqaf	3
Rural Development	2
Total	203

2.2 Adjournment Motion

A member can move the house through an adjournment motion to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent importance. However, it is prerogative of the chair to decide whether to adjourn the usual business or not.

Nine adjournment motions were moved during the session, five by PPPP lawmakers, three by NPP and one by PMLF lawmakers. Of them six were taken up. The house discussed the adjournment motions on the people of Sindh not getting basic amenities, WASA failing to manage underground water resources in the province, remarks of federal Interior Minister about minorities, spread of measles in Sindh, a proposed real estate deal and misuse of a church building in Karachi.

However, two adjournment motions on the misuse of the blasphemy law and arranging religious education for minority students in schools were not taken up.

Table 2.3 Adjournment Motion

Sitting No.	Adjournment Motion	Party	Gender	Status
3rd	To discuss the government's engaging in political and economic victimization of the poor people of Sindh by denying them their basic rights to civic amenities like electricity, water, gas.	NPP	Single Male	Taken Up
4th	There is a great fall in underground water table and the expenditures have exceeded in terms of crores. It is a need of the hour that if WASA and the revenue officials did not take future steps to address the water scarcity issue and its proper utility otherwise that day is not over where there will be no drinking water available.	PPPP	Single Male	Taken Up
5th	To discuss the remarks of Federal Interior Minister against minorities	PPPP	Single Male	Taken Up
6th	The government should take necessary actions to curb the outbreak of measles in Sindh province.	PMLF	Single Female	Taken Up
7th	The students belonging to religious minorities should be given religious education in schools.	PPPP	Single Male	Not Taken Up
12th	To discuss that a constitutional amendment has been approved for submission to parliament regarding bifurcation of a province. This is a threat to the integrity of Sindh as federal parliament has proposed to bifurcation a province by a constitutional amendment without seeking approval of the people of the province concerned.	NPP	Single male	Not Taken Up
14th	The ordinary people as well as parliamentarians cannot speak on blasphemy related issues and laws openly due to direct threats to their lives.	PPPP	Single male	Not Taken Up
19th	To discuss the recent allotment /joint venture agreement between the federal government and a private party to develop and sell Islands in Sindh amounting to thousands of acres which are the property of the people of Sindh	NPP	Single male	Taken Up
20th	The opening of a church which is being used as store at the Ojha Campus of Dow University of Health Sciences Karachi	PPPP	Single Male	Taken Up

2.3 Private Motion

Under the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business of the assembly, a private motion appears on the list of business for private members' days – Tuesdays in the Sindh Assembly.

None of the five private motions submitted in the sixth sitting of the session was taken up. The motions were on providing details of allotting free of cost millions of acres agricultural land to landlords by the British rulers, to remove illegal bus stations in cities, to give Sindhi the status of national language status, to raise the support price of wheat, and to help landless farmers in Sindh by granting them plots.

3.0 Parliamentary Output

This section is concerned with the legislation, resolutions and the parliamentary reports on the agenda during the session.

3.1 Legislation

Legislation comes in the form of government and private-member bills, and ordinances. During this session the house passed both government and private member bills. All bills passed during the session were sponsored by the government and maximum bills (nine) were passed in the final sitting of the session.

3.2 Government Bills

Of the 36 government bills passed by the house 13 sought amendments in the existing laws and the rest were new legislations. The Sindh Assembly also passed important bills against domestic violence, on free and compulsory education, promoting breastfeeding and protecting the properties of minorities.

Apart from passing the bill against domestic violence on the International Women's Day, the provincial assembly also passed the bill on free and compulsory education. Anyone indulging in violence against vulnerable sections of society, women in particular, would be sentenced to one year in prison and a Rs20,000 fine. By passing the bill on free education, Sindh became first among the provinces to legislate on the subject. The 13th National Assembly and the Senate have already passed the bill on the free and compulsory education which became a law after the President's assent.

Additionally bills were passed to set up new universities and to establish institutes on art, science and technology, medical sciences, and visual sciences. The subject of health was touched by the passage of two government bills – one to mandate the sale of iodized salt to public and the other to promote breastfeeding for better infant nourishment.

After the passage of the 18th amendment, the house passed bills to adopt the federal laws on organ transplant and industrial relations. In the last sitting of the session, the house passed nine bills. Of them five government and two private members' bills were to increase salaries, allowances, and other perks of the Chief Minister, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, ministers, special assistants, and MPAs. The passage of bills to increase perks and privileges was criticized, especially the two private members' bills granting salaries, allowances and privileges for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Chief Minister for life.

The Supreme Court while hearing a case on perks and protocol for former ministers and prime ministers took notice of the bills and asked for comments. However the Supreme Court was informed that the subject matter of salaries and privileges of the Chief Minister and Speaker falls within the domain of the provincial legislature, which is competent under clause (c) of the article 142 of the constitution.

As the MQM parted ways with the ruling PPPP a month before the house was to complete its constitutional term, the provincial assembly passed a bill to repeal the Sindh Peoples Local Government Act 2012, which essentially introduced two local government systems in the province. With the repeal of the act, the local bodies system of 1979 was reinstated. MQM lawmakers staged a walkout against the repeal of the Sindh Peoples Local Government Act 2012.

Similarly the MQM members protested against the passage of the Jinnah Sindh Medical University Bill 2013, which was reintroduced in the last session as the new bill gives the control over admission policy to the government.

The lawmakers of PML, NPP and ANP protested and staged a walkout over the passage of the Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2013 which regularized the out of turn promotions in the province, especially in the police. The protesting lawmakers had pointed out that the matter of out of turn promotions in Sindh was pending before the Supreme Court.

Table 3.2: Details of Government Bills/ Amendments

Sitting No.	Name of Government Bill/Amendment	Passed	Introduced	Not Taken Up
21st	The Sindh Industrial Relations Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Provincial Assembly (Members) Privileges (Amendment) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2008	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Special Assistants (Appointment, Powers, Functions, Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2008	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill 2009	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2009	✓	-	-

Sitting No.	Name of Government Bill/Amendment	Passed	Introduced	Not Taken Up
20th	The Sindh Compulsory Iodization of Salt Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh (Regularization of adhoc And Contract Employees) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Civil Servants (Second Amendment) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Coal Bill 2012	✓	-	-
19th	The Sindh Finance (Amendment) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Institute of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research and Development Board Bill 2013	✓	-	-
16th	The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto City University Bill 2013	✓	-	-
17th	The Sindh Laws (Second Amendment) Bill 2012	✓	-	-
	The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
14th	The Jinnah Sindh Medical University Bill 2012	✓	-	-
13th	The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Dewan University Bill 2011	✓	-	-
	The Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law, Karachi Bill 2012	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Public Procurement (Amendment) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Dawood University of Engineering And Technology Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Transplantation of Human Organs And Tissues Bill 2013	✓	-	-
11th	The Hyderabad Institute of Arts, Science and Technology Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Arms Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Revenue Board (Amendment) Bill 2012	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Higher Education Commission Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Qalandar Shahbaz University of Modern Sciences Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh (Repeal of the Sindh People Local Government Act 2012 and Revival of the Sindh Local Government Ordinance 1979) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
9th	The Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences Bill 2013	✓	-	-
8th	The Education City Bill 2012	✓	-	-
7th	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Sindh) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
4th	The Sindh Protection Of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition Bill 2013	✓	-	-
	The Karachi School of Business and Leadership Institute Bill 2012	✓	-	-
3rd	The Sindh High Density Development Board (Amendment) Bill 2011	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2013	✓	-	-
18th	The Gambit Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill 2012	-	-	✓

Details of Passed Government Bills/ Amendments

Education

1. **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Sindh) Bill 2013**

The article 25A of the constitution provides for free education to all children between the ages of five and 16 years as a fundamental right and makes its provision a duty of the government. This bill declares education mandatory for children aged five to 16 years in the province making it compulsory upon the government to establish schools in the areas where they are not available, within a period of three years. It also binds private schools to provide free education to at least 20% of the students admitted in every class. With the passage of the bill, the Sindh Compulsory Primary Education Ordinance 2001 stands repealed.

2. **The Education City Bill 2012**

This bill deals with establishing education cities in districts of Sindh including Karachi. Under this law, Sindh Education City Board headed by Chief Minister Sindh would be formed to provide strategic vision and policy guidelines for setting up Education City by controlling land allotment, removing encroachments, preparing master plans and approving building plans, etc.

3. **The Sindh Higher Education Commission Bill 2013**

This bill deals with establishment of higher education commission for promotion of education in province and managing affairs of higher education at provincial level.

4. **The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto City University Bill 2013**

To enhance the educational facilities and encourage the participation of private sector, the bill authorizes establishment of Shaheed Benazir Bhutto City University in Karachi.

5. **The Jinnah Sindh Medical University Bill 2012**

Though introduced in the house as an ordinance issued in 2012 over establishing the university, the government introduced the bill in the 40th session, giving the government (the Chief Minister) control over the admission policy than the university's syndicate. The bill was passed amid protest by MQM lawmakers.

6. **The Jacobabad Institute of Medical Sciences Bill 2013**

The bill seeks the establishment of an institute of medical sciences in Jacobabad.

7. **The Sindh Institute of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences Bill 2013**

This bill provides for setting up the Institute of Ophthalmic Diseases and Ophthalmology in Hyderabad.

8. **The Dawood University of Engineering and Technology Bill 2013**

This bill grants university status to the Dawood College of Engineering and Technology. After the passage of the bill it has become the second university of engineering in public sector in Karachi.

9. **The Karachi School of Business and Leadership Institute Bill 2012**

The bill deals with the establishment of the Karachi School of Business and Leadership Institute to enhance educational facilities and encourage the participation of private sector in education.

10. **The Qalandar Shahbaz University of Modern Sciences Bill 2013**

This bill authorizes establishment of Qalandar Shahbaz University of Modern Sciences in Tando Muhammad Khan to provide quality education in modern sciences.

11. **The Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Dewan University Bill 2011**

To enhance the educational facilities and encourage the participation of private sector in education, the bill authorizes establishment of the Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Dewan University in Karachi.

12. **The Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law, Karachi Bill, 2012**

This law authorizes establishment of Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law in Karachi.

13. **The Hyderabad Institute of Arts, Science and Technology Bill 2013**

The bill seeks to establish the Institute of Arts, Science and Technology in Hyderabad to improve educational facilities and encourage the participation of private sector in education.

14. The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research and Development Board Bill 2013

This bill authorizes the establishment of a Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource Research and Development Board to carry out research for development of human resources to provide a range of skills and vocational trainings to unemployed persons.

Members' Privileges

1. The Sindh Provincial Assembly (Members) Privileges (Amendment) Bill 2013

The bill amends the Sindh Provincial Assembly (Members) Privileges Act 1975 allowing a former member facilities such as access to government guesthouses, lifetime entry pass for the assembly secretariat, assembly library and the Speaker's gallery, use of VIP lounges at all airports, official or gratis passport for self and spouse, dependents under the age of 18 years of age for life, and issuance and renewal of four weapons licences at fees applicable to government employees.

2. The Sindh Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill 2009

This bill amends the sections 3, 4, 5 and 5A(i) of the Sindh Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) Act 1974, increasing salaries and allowances of Sindh Assembly members. In Section 5A(i) subsection (1), the words Rs40,000 have been substituted with Rs120,000. The members will also get cellphone charges – Rs10,000 a month.¹

3. The Sindh Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act 2009

The bill amends the Sindh Speaker's, Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) Act 1975, increasing the salaries, allowances and privileges of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. In section 6(2), the figures Rs39,500 and Rs35,000 have been substituted with Rs55,300 and Rs49,000, respectively.²

4. The Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2008

This bill amends the Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) Act 1975. The amendment provides for a raise in salary, allowances and privileges of ministers.

5. The Sindh Special Assistants (Appointment, Powers, Functions, Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2008

The bill allows increase in salaries/ honoraria, fringe benefits, perks and allowances of special assistants.

Health

1. The Sindh Protection of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition Bill 2013

After the passage of the 18th amendment bill, the subject of health has been devolved to the provinces. Asking the government to set up an Infant Feeding Board, the bill aims to ensure "safe and adequate nutrition for infants and young children by promoting and protecting breastfeeding and by regulating the marketing and promotion of breast milk substitutes." It makes propagating any material that encourages bottle-feeding or discourages breastfeeding punishable with imprisonment up to two years and a fine ranging from Rs50,000 to Rs500,000. It also repeals the protection of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Ordinance 2002 in Sindh.

2. The Sindh compulsory Iodization of Salt Bill, 2013

The bill provides for compulsory "iodization of edible salt to prevent iodine deficiency disorder in the people"

3. The Sindh Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Bill 2013

After the passage of the 18th amendment, the subject of transplanting human organs and tissues has been devolved to the provinces. This bill deals with legal and ethical aspects with the transplantation of human organs and tissues and bans commercial donors in the province.

Government Servants

1. The Sindh (Regularization of Adhoc and Contract Employees) Bill 2013

This bill regularizes all the Sindh government employees hired on contract and adhoc basis from BPS-01 to BPS-18. However the employees working on daily wages and work charge basis are excluded from provisions of this bill.

¹ <http://dawn.com/2013/03/16/legislature-privileges-perks-raised-by-up-to-660pc/>

² <http://dawn.com/2013/03/16/legislature-privileges-perks-raised-by-up-to-660pc/>

2. The Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2013

Inserting 23-A in the Sindh Civil Servants Act 1973, the bill regularizes out of turn promotions in the police department. According to the bill's statement, the law enforcement personnel of Sindh police have "risked their lives and exhibited exception acts of gallantry in the line of duty." Therefore to "retain the morale of the Force", it said amendments have been made to the Sindh Civil Servants Act 1973. It also gives right to any person aggrieved from these promotions to file an appeal with Sindh Services Tribunal.

3. The Sindh Civil Servants (Second Amendment) Bill 2013

Inserting 23-B in the Sindh Civil Servants Act 1973, the bill regularizes out of turn promotions. It provides for regularizing the services of employees absorbed or promoted in various departments of government. The opposition protested against the passage of the bill, terming it a contempt of court, saying a number petitions and applications on out of turn promotions in the police and other departments of Sindh were pending before the Supreme Court. It gives right to any person aggrieved from these promotions to file an appeal with Sindh Services Tribunal.

Tenancy

1. The Sindh Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 2013

The bill amends sections 2, 17, 23, 24, 28, 30, 31 and 33 of the Sindh Tenancy Act 1950 to ensure cordial relations between the landlord and the tenant. However under section 24, the words "but the landlord shall not take any free labour from tenant or a member of his family against his will" have been omitted.

Human Rights

1. The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill 2013

The bill institutionalizes measures to prevent and protect women, children and any vulnerable person from domestic violence. It asks the provincial government to form a commission to review from time to time the existing provisions of the law on domestic violence and look into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to domestic violence.

Finance and Revenue

1. The Sindh Finance (Amendment) Bill 2013

The bill bounds banks, post offices and all other private or public institutions collecting utility bills from the consumers to deposit money collected for electricity duty directly to the government's accounts.

2. The Sindh Revenue Board (Amendment) Bill 2012

This bill empowers Sindh Revenue Board to regularize its existing officers and officials in basic pay scales 1 to 20 working on contract or temporary basis through a selection committee. Under this law, Selection committee may be notified by the government or as the case may be, the board and government or board shall not be required to consult the Sindh Public Service Commission for making such appointments or on matters relating to qualifications of persons for such appointments.

Local Government

1. The Sindh (Repeal of the Sindh people local government act 2012 and revival of the Sindh local government ordinance 1979) Bill 2013

This bill repeals the Sindh People Local Government Act 2012 and enacts the old Sindh Local Government Ordinance 1979.

2. The Sindh Laws (Second Amendment) Bill 2012

The amendment seeks to revise the title of positions in local government institutions. The title of district officer is to be replaced with collector, executive district officer with commissioner and district coordination officer with district officer.

Industry/Trade

1. The Sindh Coal Bill 2012

This bill deals with exploration and development of coal sector in Sindh. Under this bill, an inspectorate would be established for coal mining, safety, assessment of environmental issues, health and welfare of coal mine workers, and recovery operations.

2. The Sindh Industrial Relations Bill 2013

This bill aims at protecting industrial workers' rights and reviving trade unions. After the passage of the 18th amendment, industries have become a provincial subject and provinces were required to legislate on this issue.

Law and Order

The Sindh Arms Bill 2013

The bill is aimed at reforming the legislation on arms and ammunition in Sindh to “curb the proliferation of arms and ammunition, whether licensed or not, which disrupts the social harmony and development, vitiates the law and order affairs and directly contributes to the barbarity of violence.” For various offences related to possessing illegal arms to their smuggling, the bill provides for jail terms from ten to 14 years along with fine.

Miscellaneous

1. The Sindh Public Procurement (Amendment) Bill 2013

The law will give exemption to the government in following the rules of public procurement regulatory authority in giving contracts on the procurement of on various commodities.

2. The Sindh High Density Development Board (Amendment) Bill 2011

This amendment in the Sindh High Density Development Board Act 2010 is aimed at including the representatives of professional bodies and stakeholders who are experts in planning and designing of housing schemes for creating effective mechanism in high-rise buildings.

3.3. Private Member Bills

The house also passed four private member bills, two of which were related to facilities for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Chief Minister. Three of the private members' bills were amendments in the existing laws and one was a new bill. The Sindh Laws (Amendment) Bill 2012 was unanimously passed to officially change the spelling of the province's name from Sind to Sindh.

Table 3.3.Private Member Bills

Sitting No.	Name of Bill/Amendment	Passed	Introduced	Not Taken Up
21st	The Sindh Protection of Communal Properties of Minorities Bill 2012	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act 2013	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act 2013	✓	-	-
6th	The Sindh Laws (Amendment) Bill 2012	✓	-	-
	The Sindh Control of Goondas (Amendment) Bill 2012	-	✓	-

Details of Private bills Passed

1) The Sindh Protection of Communal Properties of Minorities Bill 2012

This bill is aimed at stopping the “builder mafia” from luring people to sell, alienate, transfer and lease the properties of the religious minorities in the name of development projects. According to the bill, no property of a minority community meant for its communal use “shall be bought, sold or transferred by any person without NOC from the provincial government.” Under the bill buying, selling any property belonging to a minority community meant for communal use will get seven years jail term along Rs100,000 fine. Moreover, such a sale or transfer of minorities' property will be of “no legal effect”. However the bill will not be applicable to Evacuee Trust properties.

2) The Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act 2013

The bill amends the Sindh Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) Act 1975, inserting article 20 (perks and privileges for Chief Minister). According to the amendment, a person who has remained Chief Minister for not less than four years is entitled to 70% of salary and allowances along with staff including private secretary, driver, cook, a gardener, a sanitary worker along with lifetime police security, landline and mobile phone facility up to Rs10,000, and a bullet proof car for six months.

3) The Sindh Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012

The Sindh Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012 is the first private bill to be unanimously approved in the provincial assembly in the past five years. The bill will amend the spelling of Sind and add an additional “H” letter in the end as Sindh in all legal acts and ordinances.

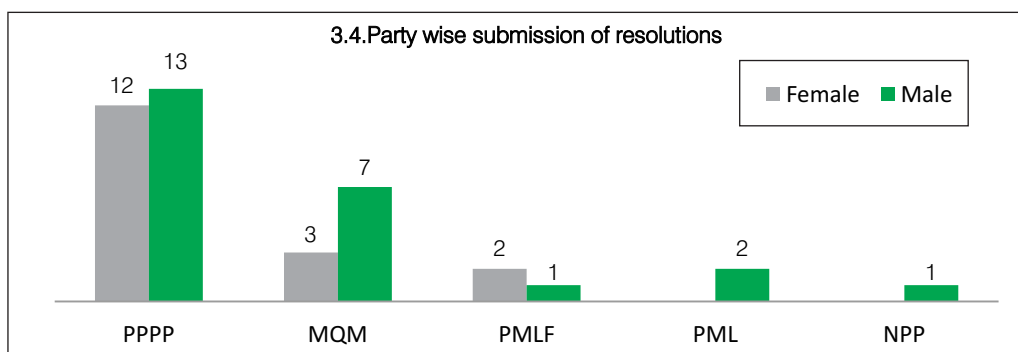
4) The Sindh Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Act 2013

The bill amends the Sindh Speaker and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) Act 1975 inserting article 20 (perks and privileges for the Speaker). According to the amendment, a person who has remained Speaker for not less than four years is entitled to 70% of salary and allowances along with staff including private secretary, driver, cook, gardener, a sanitary worker, lifetime police security, and landline, mobile phone facility of Rs10,000 and 2400cc car for six months.

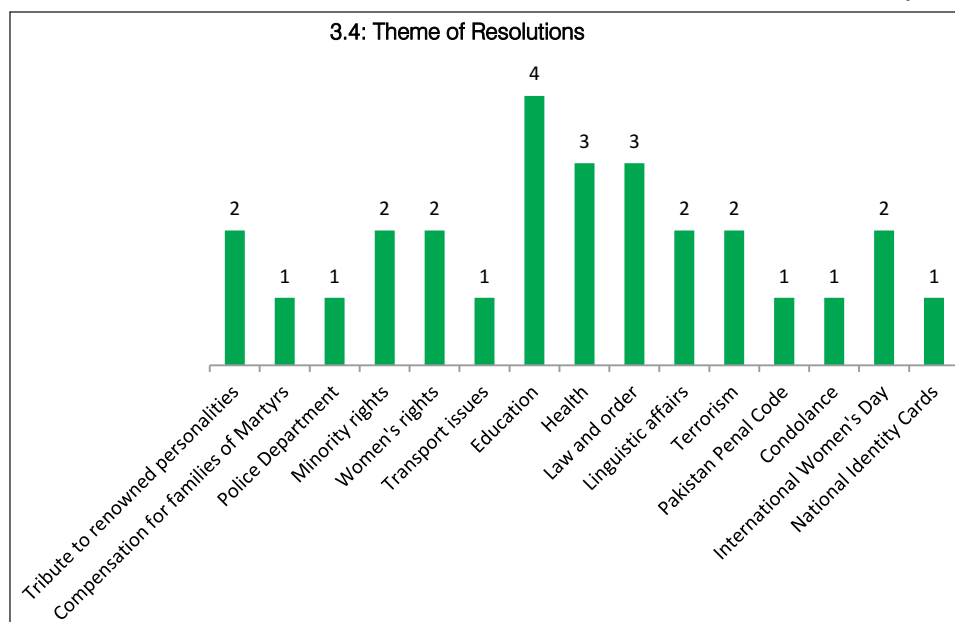
3.4 Resolutions

Through resolutions, the house expresses its opinion, makes recommendations, or conveys a message on a definite and important issue. Also, the house can also commend, urge, or request action upon a situation under consideration by the government.

The house adopted 28 resolutions appearing on the agenda during the session. Forty one MPAs – 17 female and 24 male – sponsored resolutions either jointly or independently. Nineteen of these were presented by PPPP legislators and five by MQM members while one was joint resolution of both parties. Two resolutions were sponsored by PMLF lawmakers while one was joint resolution of PML and PMLF legislators.



Legislators introduced more resolutions on education, health, law and order, minorities, women's day among others.



The house condemned the sectarian attacks in Quetta and Karachi where hundreds of lives were lost. A resolution asked at four instances adopted resolutions condemning incidents of terrorism in Quetta, Shikarpur and Abbas Town, Karachi. A resolution asking provincial police chiefs to give in-camera briefing on Karachi situation was also adopted in the session.

The house adopted at least two resolutions concerning Punjab province, one condemning the incident of burning Christian houses in Badami Bagh Lahore and another about torture of police on a MQM leader and member Punjab Assembly Shaukat Basra.

The house also resolved more than four times concerning women empowerment and issues faced by them and two times regarding regional languages to be given National status.

Table: Details of Adopted Resolutions

Sitting No.	Resolutions	Party
Sitting-10	This house condemns the brutal suicidal bomb attack at Kirani Road, Sabzi Mandi, Hazara Town, Quetta resulting loss of 113 innocent lives and injuring hundreds of people belonging to Shia Hazara Community.	MQM, PMLF, PPPP PML, NPP
Sitting-11	This assembly recommends that the Parliament may effect amendment in Article 251 of the Constitution of Pakistan in a manner that Balochi, Punjabi, Pushto and Sindhi acquire national status.	PPPP, PMLF, NPP, PML
Sitting-11	This assembly recommends to the Government of Sindh to approach the federal government to give the status of a national language in Pakistan to the Sindhi Language.	PMLF
Sitting-13	This house recommends to the provincial government that a public sector university in Hyderabad be announced immediately.	MQM, PPPP
Sitting-13	This assembly strongly condemns the dastardly act of the terrorism in Shikarpur and Jacobabad and also appeals to PML (N) to disassociate themselves and discontinue all overt and covert support to banned terrorist organizations who are the perpetrators of such heinous activities.	PPPP
Sitting-14	The government of Sindh is requested to revive introduction of training of girls guide Course, national cadet course, civil defense and first aid training for all the students of school and college with immediate effect.	PMLF, PPPP, PML MQM
Sitting-14	This house is of the opinion and resolves that the government of Sindh may approach and recommend of the federal government to repeal section 89 of Pakistan Penal Code [guardianship]	PPPP PML
Sitting-14	This assembly, on completion of its five year tenure, does express its appreciation of the honorable speaker, Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khuro, and the sagacious, jovial and sober manner in which he has conducted the proceedings of this August house as Speaker	PPPP, MQM, PMLF NPP
Sitting-15	This assembly resolves the act of brutality and terrorism which occurred on 3rd March, 2013, at Abbas Town, Karachi which claimed fifty innocent lives and injured more than two hundred be highly condemned and demand that the government arrest and punish the elements involved in the brutal and non-humanitarian act of terrorism.	MQM, PMLF, PPPP NPP, PML
Sitting-15	This house expresses its deep grief over the demise of its revered member Muhammad Rafiq Engineer Advocate	PPPP, PML, NPP, PMLF, MQM
Sitting-17	This assembly is proud to commemorate the 103rd Anniversary of the International Women's Day on March 8, 2013, and pays tribute to the dynamic women of Pakistan, who strive passionately for the betterment of the country, and its future, despite numerous substantial impediments and resolves to further the struggle to establish a just and equitable environment conducive for sustainable development of Pakistan	MQM
Sitting-17	This assembly is proud to commemorate the 103rd Anniversary of the International Women's Day on March 8, 2013 and pays tribute to the dynamic women of Pakistan and resolves to further the struggle to establish a just and equitable environment for sustainable development of Pakistan.	MQM, PPPP, PML PMLF, NPP

Sitting No.	Resolutions	Party
Sitting-18	The Government of Sindh is thus requested to take up the Badami Bagh case with the Government of Punjab not only to get the attackers / terrorists punished, but also compensate adequately those victims who suffered mentally and monetarily. The misuse of the blasphemy laws should be restrained and the personal disputes are not converted into blasphemy acts.	PPPP, PMLF, MQM PML, ANP
Sitting-18	The government of Sindh may approach the federal government for the inclusion of data of blood group in CNIC	MQM
Sitting-21	The assembly resolves that a university namely 'The Indus International University' be established at Tando Muhammad Khan.	PPPP
Sitting-3	The house resolves to pay tribute to Siraj ul Haque Memon (late), a famous scholar, writer, novelist, journalist, literary researcher, historian, linguist and well known legal expert.	PPPP
Sitting-3	The assembly resolves and recommends to the provincial government to compensate the families of shaheeds, particularly the shaheeds of Karsaz incident by way of grant-in-aid or allotment of government flats.	PPPP
Sitting-5	In view of complex situation of law and order in Karachi, it has become essential that Inspector General of Police, Sindh and Additional Inspector General of Police, Karachi to brief this august house in-camera followed by discussion on it	PPPP MQM
Sitting-5	This house resolves that religious minorities have equal citizen's rights and have played vital role in the establishment and development of the country in every field, especially to curb terrorism. The assembly does recommend to the government to ensure the safety of lives of religious minorities and their properties.	PPPP
Sitting-5	Every year, Women's Day brings a reminder for the women's movements and struggle for their rights but it also points to the plight of all women. We, the women members of the Sindh Assembly resolves to work together to build capacity of all women by empowering them with education, necessary skills, training and microfinance. So, that they can lead their lives with dignity and honour.	PMLF, MQM PPPP, PML
Sitting-5	It is resolved and recommended that in recognition of meritorious services rendered by our beloved parliamentarians and sitting members of Provincial Assembly of Sindh- Syed Raza Haider and Syed Manzar Imam, who have been martyred, the Government of Pakistan is requested to honour them by awarding them posthumous Nishan-e-Pakistan award	MQM
Sitting-6	Some of the public transporters have not yet initiated ticket system as a result of which disputes arise between travelers and transporters. To curb the practice the Government of Sindh may take steps to ensure that the transporters issue tickets to passengers, so that disputes between passengers and transporters may not occur.	MQM
Sitting-6	This assembly resolves that Government of Sindh take proper/ effective measures to improve the female literacy ratio and bring it to the level of at-least 80% by year 2015	PPPP
Sitting-6	This assembly resolves that government to take initiative in maternal and child health care and control mortality and infant death ratio of women and newly born children	PPPP
Sitting-6	This assembly resolves that every district civil hospital of Sindh should install/ provide mammography machine to investigate the breast cancer cases.	PPPP
Sitting-6	This house recommends to the Government of Sindh regarding vaccination of children against a viral disease Measles which resulted in deaths of hundreds of children in the province. And does recommend to the Government of Sindh to take exemplary measures to control such deadly viral diseases	PMLF
Sitting-7	This assembly unanimously condemns the attack and torture committed by Punjab police upon Mr. Shoukat Basra, Honourable MPA and Deputy Leader of Opposition of Punjab Assembly, and Mr. Iftikhar Randhawa, Member Central Committee of Muttehida Quomi Movement and recommends to the provincial government to take up this issue with Punjab Government for taking serious action against the police officials involved in the incident	PPPP
Sitting-7	This Assembly resolves to pay tribute to Faiz Ahmed Faiz, one of the greatest poets of the Pakistan on his 102 nd Birthday	PPPP

3.5. Standing Committee Reports

Standing Committees deal with the subject assigned to the ministry with which it is concerned or any other relevant matter referred to it by the house. Once a standing committee report is tabled, the chair stipulates a date for consideration of the report. The minister concerned presents the report and may make a supporting statement describing its salient features. The house may pass a resolution to express an opinion, or make an observation or recommendation on the report.

The Islamic ideological council presented maximum reports including its annual performance reports from 1997 till 2009 as well as review reports on various subjects. Five standing committee reports regarding legislative scrutiny of various bills and reports on the performance of Auditor General of Pakistan, Sindh forest department and a report on Rules of Procedure and Privileges Motions were also presented.

Two reports, one regarding regularization of contractual employees in different departments and another about law and order situation in Sindh were twice put on agenda but were not laid before the house.

Table 3.5: Standing Committee Reports

Sitting No.	Name of Report	Party	Gender	Staus
3rd	The Annual reports of the Islamic ideology council for the years 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2004-2005 English summary, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, review report of criminal act, 1898, review report of civil act, 1908, Islamic legislation of laws (part-i), Islamic legislation of laws (part-iv) and report of reforms of prisoners and prisons as required under] sub-article (4) of article 230 of the constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan	PPPP	Male	Presented
8th	The Sindh Protection of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition Bill 2013	MQM	Male	Presented
10th	The Report on resolution to regularize the services of employees who have been employed on contract basis specially the employees of NWIP, social male mobilizers of population welfare department, LHV and lecturers in education department and doctors of PPHI	PPPP	Male	Not Presented
11th	The Report on resolution to regularize the services of employees who have been employed on contract basis specially the employees of NWIP, social male mobilizers of population welfare department, LHV and lecturers in education department and doctors of PPHI	PPPP	Male	Not Presented
12th	The special audit report of the Auditor General of Pakistan on the accounts of access to justice programmed Sindh for the financial years, 2002-2003 to 2008-2009	PPPP	Male	Presented
	To survey and consider the law and order situation in t he province	PPPP	Male	Not Presented
13th	To survey and consider the law and order situation in the province	PPPP	Male	Not Presented
16th	The Report of the Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges Motions	PPPP	Male	Presented
19th	The books of appropriation accounts of Sindh forest department, government of Sindh for the year 2010-11	PML	Male	Presented
21st	The Sindh Ministers' (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges)(Amendment) Bill, 2008	PPPP	Male	Presented
	The Sindh Special Assistants (Appointment, Powers, Functions, Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill, 2008	PPPP	Male	Presented
	The Sindh Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP	Male	Presented
	The Sindh Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill, 2009	PPPP	Male	Presented

4.0 Order and Institutionalization

This section deals with issues raised through points of order and the time consumed by them. It also reviews the questions of privileges and the instances of protests, walkouts or boycotts during the session. Lawmakers spoke more on the subject of education and legislative and assembly affairs through POs. Both government and opposition parties staged protests and walkouts during the session.

4.1 Points of Order

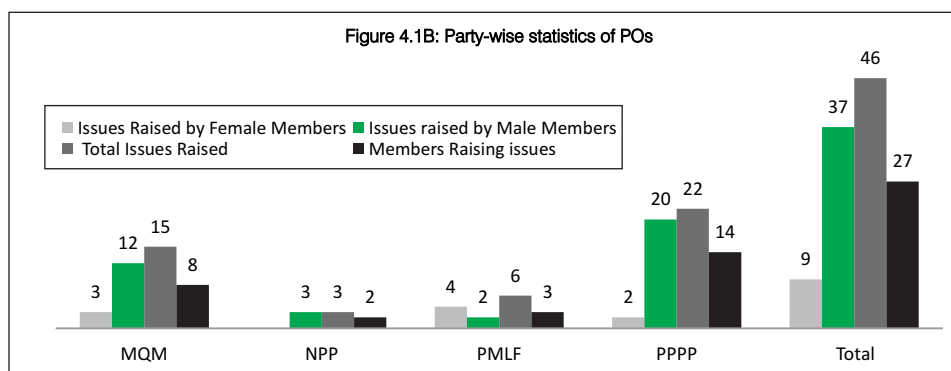
Points of Order are raised on the floor of the house when a member has to highlight a breach in the assembly rules and procedures and code of conduct. A point of order's admissibility in the assembly output is subject to the chair's ruling.

Members' speeches on 46 points of orders and the treasury's response to the same consumed two and a half hours - 4% of the session's time. A maximum, 40 minutes were consumed on points of orders during the 16th sitting.

Table 4.1: Sitting wise POs and Time

Sitting No.	Points of Order	Time Consumed
1st	0	0
2nd	0	0
3rd	2	2
4th	2	2
5th	3	3
6th	5	13
7th	3	10
8th	2	5
9th	0	0
10th	0	0
11th	2	5
12th	0	0
13th	8	15
14th	4	15
15th	0	0
16th	5	40
17th	0	0
18th	0	0
19th	2	25
20th	3	4
21st	5	10
Total	46	149

The male members actively shared their opinions through points of order as compared to their female counterparts. Thirty seven POs were raised by the male MPAs while the females shared their views through nine. The PMLF females and PPPP males spoke on more POs than their colleagues belonging to other parties. Maximum issues were highlighted by the PPPP legislators (22), followed by MQM (15), PMLF (6) and three by NPP members.



In total, 27 members of different parties raised 46 points of order highlighting 46 issues on various subjects. Fifty four percent of the POs were regarding education, business of the house, praise of the performance of MPAs and the government during its five year term.

Education was the subject most actively pursued by members (10 POs) highlighting issues regarding funding of Sindh Education Foundation, protests by Sindh university teachers, regularization of lecturers, establishment of a university in Hyderabad and demand for one in Qasimabad.

Legislators spoke about business of the house – the other much spoken about subject – to highlight delay in consideration of bills (Sindh Civil Servants Act, Domestic Violence Bill) and demand for legislation for minorities.

Table 4.1A: Subject of Points of Order

Subject of Points of Order	Points of order
Education	10
Business of the House	8
Praise of MPAs	4
Praise of government	4
Appointment of Leader of the Opposition	2
Criticism of WAPDA	2
Employment (Regularization of contractual employees)	2
Health	2
Local government ordinance in Sindh	2
Minorities affairs	2
Misuse of government facilities	2
Parliamentary affairs	2
Asghar khan case(implementation of Supreme Court's ruling)	1
Compensation for affectees (Abbass Town Incident)	1
Criticism of government	1
Criticism of media	1
Total	46

4.2 Questions of Privilege

A member of Sindh Assembly may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege of a member of the assembly or the committee or the house.

Two questions of privileges submitted by lawmakers remained unaddressed during the session. The first motion submitted by a female MQM legislator was regarding gender discrimination against female legislators in allocating funds while the other, sponsored by a PPPP male lawmaker, highlighted breach of laws in land transfer cases in Karachi.

4.3 Protests, Boycott and Walkouts

The house witnessed four walkouts and 10 protests consuming an hour and 56 minutes - 3% of the session time. MQM lawmaker walked out of the house in the 11th sitting over the repeal of the law on local governments and the PPPP members protested over not implementing the Supreme Court verdict in the Asghar Khan case. During the same sitting the lawmakers of NPP, PML and ANP protested for ten minutes in the house when they were not allowed to speak on the bill to repeal the local government act.

PMLF protested and walked out in two sittings against sale of Sindh islands by the government. During the 10th sitting, members of all parties staged a walkout against non-provision of MPA priority program by the Ministry of Finance. The lawmaker of PML, NPP and ANP protested and walked out of the house over the passage of Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment Bill) 2013.

Table 4.3: Details of Protests/ Boycotts/ Walkouts

Sitting No	Party	Reason	Time (Minutes)	Protest/Walkout/ Boycott
3rd	PML, NPP, ANP	Over the passage of Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2013	05	Protest
	PML, NPP ANP	Over the passage of Sindh Civil Servants (Amendment) Bill 2013	31	Walkout
4th	PMLF, PML NPP	Alleged possession of government vehicles by former advisor Imtiaz Sheikh	05	Protest
5th	PPPP, MQM PMLF	Alleged possession of government vehicles by former advisor Imtiaz Sheikh	5	Protest
10th	PML, PMLF, NPP, MQM, ANP, PPPP	Non-provision of MPA priority program by the Ministry of Finance	10	Protest
11th	MQM	Against the approval of The Sindh (Repeal of the Sindh people local government act 2012 and revival of the Sindh local government ordinance 1979) Bill 2013	6	Walkout
	NPP, PMLF PML	The Sindh (Repeal of the Sindh people local government act 2012 and revival of the Sindh local government ordinance 1979) Bill 2013	10	Protest
14th	MQM	Against the passage of Jinnah Sindh Medical University Bill 2013	15	Protest
15th	MQM	Over remarks of a PPPP minister about Abbas Town tragedy	3	Walkout
19th	PPPP	Over non-implantation of Supreme Court decision about Asghar Khan Case	10	Protest
	PMLF	Over alleged agreement of the government to selling some islands of Sindh	2	Protest
20th	PPPP	Over non-implantation of Supreme Court decision about Asghar Khan Case	10	Protest
21st	PMLF NPP	Over alleged agreement of the government to selling some islands of Sindh	14	Protest
	NPP, PMLF	Over alleged agreement of the government to selling some islands of Sindh	41	Walkout

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA), FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliament Watch
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.

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