



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

PROVINCIAL
ASSEMBLY OF SINDH



2015-16

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AM	Adjournment Motion
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CAN	Calling Attention Notice
CM	Chief Minister
FAFEN	Free and Fair Election Network
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NPP	National Peoples Party
POs	Points of Order
PM	Privilege Motion
PML-F	Pakistan Muslim League-Functional
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz
PPP	Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarian
STEVTA	Sindh Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third parliamentary year of the 14th Sindh Assembly was characterized by active treasury-backed legislation as 28 government bills were passed and 36 resolutions – mainly dealing with governance, education and health issues – were adopted.

The House assembled in five sessions starting on June 13, 2015 and ending on May 3, 2016. These sessions lasted 182 hours and 7 minutes – fulfilling the constitutional requirement (under Article 54) to be in session for a hundred days in a year.

The Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition demonstrated low attendance as the former was present in 30 sittings (25% of the proceedings' time) while the latter in 43 (50% of total time). Low interest in parliamentary business shown by the key members was also reflected in members' attendance which averaged around 50%. An average of thirty-six MPAs (21%) were seen to be present at the beginning of the sitting, while 57 (34%) were seen at the time of adjournment. However, the attendance record of parliamentary leaders was more encouraging as the PPPP leader attended 54 sittings followed by leaders of MQM (52), PTI (49), PML-F (48) and PML-N (44).

The Speaker Chaired 69% (126 hours and 8 minutes) of the proceedings, the Deputy Speaker 26% (47 hours and 47 minutes) while 4% (6 hours and 58 minutes) of the time was presided over by the Panel of Chairpersons. The House consumed one percent (two hours and five minutes) in breaks.

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.

Lawmakers from all parties participated in proportion to their strength in the House. Out of 161 lawmakers in the House at present, 140 (89%) participated in one of the three manners while 18 (11%) remained inactive, failing to submit any agenda item or take part in debate.

Nearly 96% of the MQM members (45 out of 47 MPAs) participated in the proceedings, followed by PPPP's 87% (78 out of 90 members). Among parties with fewer members, ten out of 11 PML-F

members, seven out of eight PML-N MPs and three out of four PTI lawmakers participated in the proceedings.

All 30 female MPAs took part in the proceedings by submitting agenda as well as participating in the debates or doing both. Meanwhile, 86% male lawmakers (113 out of 131) did the same. The participation of non-Muslim lawmakers also remained significant as eight out of 9 lawmakers contributed to the assembly proceeding.

Output

The legislative agenda presented before the Sindh Assembly comprised 42 bills, including nine Private Members' Bills. The Assembly passed 28 Government and two Private Members' Bills while a Private Member Bill was rejected.

The approved legislation focused on areas of education, finance, judiciary, local government, labour welfare and governance.

During the third parliamentary year, 67 resolutions appeared on the Orders of the Day; 36 of these were adopted by the House, 28 were not taken up, two were deferred and one was referred to the relevant committee.

Majority of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly (23) were sponsored by private members. Ten resolutions were jointly sponsored while three were government-sponsored resolutions. On the other hand, all resolutions that were not taken up were sponsored by private members.

Pre-Budget Discussion

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. However, during the third parliamentary year, this discussion was delayed and held in last week of April. A total of 20 lawmakers participated in this debate that lasted four hours and six minutes, and discussed budget expenditure, utilization and pre-budget proposals for the annual budget 2016-17.

Post-Budget Discussion

The post-budget debate continued for six days and the lawmakers debated the Budget (2015-16)

for 24 hours and 43 minutes (63% of the session time). Overall, the session (June 13 - June 25) was marked by low interest of lawmakers as more than half of the legislators did not contribute to the debate.

Of the 79 members who took part in the budget debate, 24 were female and 55 male. Yet the female lawmakers were proportionally more active as compared to their male counterparts, as 80% (24 out of 30) of the women lawmakers expressed their views on the budgetary proposals while only 40% (55 out of 137) male MPs contributed to the general discussion.

The female lawmakers consumed five hours and five minutes while their male counterparts expended 19 hours and 38 minutes of the debate.

Representation, Responsiveness and Government Oversight

Only 28 MPAs (17%) performed government oversight through 270 starred questions addressing different departments. Only a small percentage of each party's members submitted questions. MQM took the lead as 17 of its 47 members asked 132 questions followed by four PML-F legislators asking 82 questions, as many PPPP members asking 22 questions, two PTI members raising 33 questions and one PML-N member asking one question.

The questions were directed to 32 departments with most of the questions addressed towards Health (24), Home (17), Social Welfare (15), Excise and Taxation (14), Agriculture (13), Finance (13), Food (12), STEVTA (11), Revenue (11), Education (10) and Public Health Engineering (10).

A total of 131 CANs sponsored by 42 lawmakers appeared on the list of business, of which the House took up 85; leaving 46 unaddressed. MQM lawmakers submitted 85 notices, followed by PML-F (26), PML-N and PTI (9 each) and PPPP (2).

Male lawmakers submitted more CANs compared to female legislators (92 as opposed to 39).

As many as 73 MPAs (nearly 43%) shared their views on 575 points of order during the year consuming 12 hours and 34 minute. The highest number of points of order (313) was raised in the 23rd session – the longest session of the year. On the contrary, ten points of order were raised in the 22nd session.

Members belonging to PML-N actively shared

their views on 267 issues raised on POs followed by PPPP (247), MQM (29), PTI (18) and PML-F (14).

Order and Institutionalization

As many as 24 questions of personal privileges were moved by 19 lawmakers during the year. Of these privilege motions, 12 were not taken up, six were withdrawn, three were referred to committee, two got rejected and one was disposed of.

MQM again led the way, tabling nine of these motions, followed by PPPP (6), PML-F (4), PTI (3) and PML-N (2).

Eight MQM lawmakers proposed 24 amendments in the Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2013 but the House did not take up any of these amendments.

The Sindh assembly witnessed fifty incidents of protests and walkouts by opposition parties during its 3rd Parliamentary Year that consumed 516 minutes (eight hours and 36 minutes) of the proceeding sharing five percent of total sessions' time.

In all, 34 incidents of protest consumed 197 minutes while 16 incidents of walkouts consumed 319 minutes.

Lawmakers belonging to MQM were involved in highest number of protests (13) and walkouts (5) individually consuming 126 minutes of the proceeding followed by two protests each by PML-F and PPPP legislators consuming seven minute and two minutes respectively. The PTI lawmakers staged one walkout separately for fifteen minutes while MPs belonging to PML-N and NPP remained apart from staging any protest or walkout individually. The remaining 18 protests and nine walkouts were demonstrated by more than one opposition parties.

The Speaker was notified of the missing quorum - less than 42 members – on three occasions. On two of these occasions, the Speaker did not take any action while the quorum was found to be complete upon recounting at one occasion. There was an instance when Speaker ordered the bells to be rung for 10 minutes due to sparse attendance in the House. The proceeding started after completion of quorum.

پرسنلوں کے پینٹل کے ارکین کے حصے میں آئی جگہ اجلاسوں کا ایک
فیصد وقت (دو گھنٹے اور پانچ منٹ) مختلف نوعیت کے وقوف پر صرف
ہوا۔

ایوان کی کارروائی میں عملی شرکت

فافن کے مشاہدہ کار ارکین کی ایوان کی کارروائی میں شرکت کو فافن
تین طرح سے جائیجھے ہیں۔

- (1) صرف ایجنسڈا جمع کرنے والے اراکین

(2) ایوان میں ہونیوالی بحث میں شریک اراکین

(3) ایجنسڈا جمع کرنے اور اس پر بحث کرنے والے اراکین
اس لحاظ سے دیکھا جائے تو ایوان میں موجود تمام جماعتوں کے اراکین
نے اپنی تعداد کے تناسب سے کارروائی میں شرکت کی۔ ایوان میں
اس وقت تک موجود 161 اراکین میں سے 140 (89 فیصد) اراکین
نے کارروائی میں شرکت کی جبکہ 18 (11 فیصد) اراکین غیر فعل
رہے اور انہوں نے نہ توزیع کار میں کسی امر کو شامل کرایا۔ ہی کسی
بحث میں شرکت کی۔

ایوان کی کارروائی میں جماعتی اعتبار سے شرکت کا جائزہ لیں تو تمہدے قومی موسومنٹ کے میں سے 96 فیصد (47 میں سے 45) اراکین نے ایوان کی کارروائی میں شرکت کی، پاکستان پبلیز پارٹی کے 87 فیصد ایوان میں سے 78) اراکین نے کارروائی میں حصہ لیا۔ اسی طرح پاکستان مسلم لیگ فناشل کے 11 میں سے 10، پاکستان انصاف کے چار میں (ن) کے آٹھ میں سے سات جبکہ پاکستان تحریک انصاف کے سیئن اراکین نے ایوان کی کارروائی میں عملی طور پر شرکت کی۔

کاروائی میں شرکت کا صنفی اعتبار سے جائزہ

ایوان کی کارروائی میں شرکت کے اعتبار سے خواتین اداکین کو مرد اداکین پر سبقت حاصل رہی۔ ایوان میں موجود تمام 30 خواتین نے نظام کار میں امور شامل کرانے، بحث میں شرکت یادوں کی لحاظ سے کارروائی میں شرکت کی جگہ مردوں کا تناسب 86 فیصد (131 میں

بھروسی میں سندھ اسمبلی کا تیسرا پارلیمنٹی سال حکومتی قانون سازی کے اعتبار سے بھر پورا ہے۔ 13 جون 2015 تا 03 مئی 2016 تک جاری رہنے والے اس سال میں اسمبلی کے پانچ اجلاس ہوئے جو 59 نشستوں پر محیط رہے اور اس دوران 28 حکومتی قانونی مسودات اور 36 قراردادوں کی منظوری دی گئی۔ پارلیمنٹی سال کے دوران منعقدہ اجلاسوں کا مجموعی وقت 182 گھنٹے اور 07 منٹ ریکارڈ کیا گیا۔

حاضری

تیسرا پارلیمنٹی سال کے دوران وزیر اعلیٰ نے صوبائی اسمبلی کی 30 نشتوں میں شرکت کی اور اجلاسوں کے مجموعی وقت کا صرف پچھیں فیصد ایوان میں گزارا جبکہ قائد حزب اختلاف نے 43 نشتوں میں شرکیک ہو کر مجموعی وقت کا پچاس فیصد وقت ایوان میں صرف کیا جبکہ باقیہ اراکین کی شرکت کی او سط شرح پچاس فیصد رہی۔ ہر نشست کے آغاز پر اوس طاً 36 (فیصد) اراکین جبکہ اختتام پر 57 (فیصد) اراکین کی موجودگی مشاہدہ میں آئی۔

تاہم پارلیمانی قائدین کی شرکت کی شرح عام ادا کیں کے مقابلے پر بہتر دکھائی دی۔ پارلیمانی قائدین میں سے پاکستان پبلپارٹی پارلیمنٹری نیز کے قائد نے سب سے زیادہ 54 نشستوں میں شرکت کی، دوسرے نمبر پر متحده قومی موومنٹ کے پارلیمانی قائد رہے جو 52 نشستوں میں شریک ہوئے، پاکستان تحریک انصاف کے پارلیمانی قائد نے 49، پاکستان مسلم لیگ فناشل کے پارلیمانی قائد نے 48 اور پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے پارلیمانی قائد نے 44 نشستوں میں شرکت کی۔

اجلاس کی صدارت

پیکر نے پاریمانی سال کے دوران 69 فیصد وقت (126 منٹ) گھنٹے اور آٹھ منٹ) ایوان کی کارروائی کی صدارت کی، ٹپی ٹپیکر نے 26 فیصد وقت (47 گھنٹے اور 47 منٹ) تک صدارت کے فرائض نبھائے جبکہ باقیہ چار فیصد وقت (چھ گھنٹے 58 منٹ) تک کارروائی کی صدارت چیزیں

آخر اجات، استعمال اور بجٹ 17-2016 کیلئے قبل از بجٹ سفارشات پیش کی گئیں۔

بعد از بجٹ بحث

مالي سال 2015-2016 کے بجٹ پر ايوان نے چھ دن تک بحث کی۔ اراکین نے مجموعي طور پر 24 گھنٹے اور 43 منٹ (اجلاس کے مجموعي وقت کا 63 فیصد) تک اظہار خیال کیا۔ 13 جون سے 25 جون تک منعقدہ اجلاس کے دوران اراکین کی حاضری کا تناسب مجموعي طور پر کم رہا اور نصف سے زیادہ اراکین نے بعد از بجٹ بحث میں حصہ نہ لیا۔ بعد از بجٹ بحث میں حصہ لینے والے 179 اراکین میں 24 خواتین اور 55 مرد اراکین شامل تھے۔ اس اجلاس میں بھی ايوان میں تعداد کے تناسب کے اعتبار سے خواتین اراکین کو مرد اراکین پر سبقت حاصل رہی۔

80 فیصد (30 میں سے 24) خواتین اراکین جبکہ 40 فیصد (137 میں سے 55) مرد اراکین نے بجٹ تجاویز پر ہونیوالی عام بحث میں شرکت کی۔ خواتین اراکین نے پانچ گھنٹے پانچ منٹ جبکہ انکے ہم منصب مرد اراکین نے 19 گھنٹے اور 38 منٹ تک اظہار خیال کیا۔

نماہندگی، جوابدہی اور حکومتی نگرانی

نماہندگی، جوابدہی اور حکومتی نگرانی کے اعتبار سے جائزہ لیں تو صرف 28 (17 فیصد) اراکین نے اپنے فرائض کی ادا یا گئی کی اور مختلف اداروں و حکاموں سے 270 نشاندہ سوالات دریافت کئے گئے۔ ہر ایک جماعت کے چند اراکین نے سوالات جمع کرائے۔ متحده قومی مومنٹ اس اعتبار سے سرفہرست رہی جسکے 47 میں سے 17 اراکین نے 132 سوالات اٹھائے۔ پاکستان مسلم لیگ فناشت کے چار اراکین نے 82 سوالات دریافت کئے، پاکستان پبلیک پارٹی کے چار اراکین نے 22، پاکستان تحریک انصاف کے دواراکین نے 33 جبکہ پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے ایک رکن نے صرف ایک سوال دریافت کیا۔

سے 113) رہا۔ اسی طرح ايوان میں موجود نو میں سے آٹھ غیر مسلم اراکین نے بھی ايوان کی کارروائی میں بھرپور شرکت کی۔ کارکردگی

سنده کے صوبائی ايوان کے نظام کا پر تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران نجی اراکین کے نو قانونی مسودات سمیت مجموعي طور پر 42 قانونی مسودات لائے گئے۔ ايوان نے ان میں سے دو نجی اور 28 حکومتی قانونی مسودات سمیت 30 قانونی مسودات کی منظوری دی جبکہ ایک نجی قانونی مسودے کو مسترد کیا گیا۔

منظور کئے گئے قانونی مسودات میں سے زیادہ تر تعلیم، مالیات، عدالیہ، مقامی حکومتوں، مزدوروں کی فلاح اور نظم و نقش سے متعلق تھے۔ تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران نظام کا پر 67 قراردادیں لائی گئیں ان میں سے 36 کو منظور کیا گیا، 28 زیر غور نہ آئیں، دو کو موخر کیا گیا۔ جبکہ ایک کو مزید غور کیلئے متعلقہ مجلس قائمہ کے سپرد کیا گیا۔

ایوان سے منظور کی گئی قراردادوں کی اکثریت (23 قراردادیں) نجی اراکین نے پیش کیں۔ 10 کو مشترکہ طور پر پیش کیا گیا جبکہ تین قراردادیں حکومت نے پیش کیں۔ وہ تمام قراردادیں جوزیر غور نہ لائی گئیں انہیں بھی نجی اراکین نے پیش کیا تھا۔

قبل از بجٹ بحث

ایوان کے قواعد و ضوابط ہائے کار کے قاعدہ نمبر 143 اور 144 کے مطابق سنده کے صوبائی ايوان کو جنوری سے مارچ کے دوران قبل از بجٹ بحث کرنی ہوتی ہے۔ اس بحث کا مقصد آئندہ مالی سال کے بجٹ کیلئے وفاقی حکومت کو بجٹ تجاویز پیش کرنا اور سہ ماہی بعد از بجٹ بحث کے ذریعے رواں مالی سال کے بجٹ سے جاری رقم کے اجر اور استعمال کا جائزہ لینا ہوتا ہے۔

تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران اس حوالے سے بحث تاخیر سے کی گئی۔ اپریل کے آخری ہفتے میں منعقدہ اس بحث میں 20 اراکین نے چار گھنٹے اور چھ منٹ تک اظہار خیال کیا۔ بحث کے دوران بجٹ

النصاف کے اراکین نے 18 اور پاکستان مسلم لیگ (فناشل) کے اراکین نے نکات ہائے اعتراض کے ذریعے 14 مسائل کی طرف توجہ مبذول کرائی۔

نظم و ضبط

تیسرا پاریمیانی سال کے دوران قانون سازوں کی طرف سے ذاتی استحقاق کے 24 سوالات اٹھائے گئے۔ ان تھاریک استحقاق میں سے 12 تھاریک منظور کی گئیں، چھ تھاریک واپس لے لی گئیں، تین کو متعلقہ مجلس قائمہ کے سپرد کیا گیا، دو مسترد کر دی گئیں جبکہ ایک تحریک استحقاق کو نہ مٹا دیا گیا۔

تھاریک استحقاق پیش کرنے والوں میں متحده قومی موسومنٹ کے اراکین کو سبقت حاصل رہی جنہوں نے نو تھاریک پیش کیے۔ پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی کے اراکین نے چھ، مسلم لیگ (فناشل) کے اراکین نے چار، پاکستان تحریک انصاف کے اراکین نے تین جبکہ مسلم لیگ (ن) کے اراکین نے سب سے کم دو تھاریک استحقاق پیش کیے۔

قواعد و ضوابط ہائے کار میں تراجمیم کی تجویز

متحده قومی موسومنٹ کے اراکین نے تیسرا پاریمیانی سال کے دوران ایوان کے قواعد و ضوابط ہائے و انصرام کا روایتی 2013 میں تراجمیم کی 24 تجویز پیش کیے۔ تاہم ایوان نے ان میں سے کسی بھی تجویز کی منظوری نہ دی۔

احتیاج اور واک آؤٹس

تیسرا پاریمیانی سال کے دوران سندھ کے صوبائی ایوان میں احتیاج اور واک آؤٹ کے 50 واقعات مشاہدے میں آئے۔ ان واقعات کا دورانیہ مجموعی وقت کا پانچ فیصد یا آٹھ گھنٹے اور 36 منٹ رہا۔ احتیاج کے تمام 34 واقعات پر 197 منٹ جبکہ واک آؤٹ کے 16 واقعات پر ایوان کے 316 منٹ صرف ہوئے۔

احتیاج کرنے میں بھی متحده قومی موسومنٹ کے اراکین کو سبقت حاصل رہی جنہوں نے ایوان کے اندر 13 بار احتیاج اور پانچ بار واک

یہ سوالات 32 مکملوں سے متعلق تھے۔ مکمل صحت سے 24، داخلہ سے 17، سماجی بہبود سے 15، ایکسائز اینڈ ٹیکسیشن سے 14، زراعت سے 13۔ خزانہ سے 13، خوراک سے 12، STEVTA اور محصولات سے گیارہ گیارہ جبکہ تعلیم اور مکمل پبلک ہیلتھ انجينیرنگ سے دس دس سوالات دریافت کئے گئے۔

توجه دلاونڈ

تیسرا پاریمیانی سال کے دوران نظام کا پرمجموعی طور پر 42 اراکین کے 131 توجہ دلاونڈ لائے گئے جن میں سے ایوان نے 85 کو اٹھایا جبکہ 46 زیر غور نہ لائے گئے۔ سب سے زیادہ 85 توجہ دلاونڈ متحده قومی موسومنٹ کے اراکین نے جمع کرائے۔ پاکستان مسلم لیگ فناشل دوسرے نمبر پر رہی جس کے اراکین نے 26، پاکستان تحریک انصاف کے اراکین نے نو، پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے اراکین نے بھی نوجہ پیپلز پارٹی کے اراکین نے صرف دو توجہ دلاونڈ نے نظام کا میں شامل کرائے۔ توجہ دلاونڈ جمع کرانے میں مردار اراکین کو خواتین اراکین پر سبقت رہی۔ مردار اراکین نے 92 جبکہ خواتین اراکین 39 توجہ دلاونڈ جمع کرائے۔

نکات ہائے اعتراض

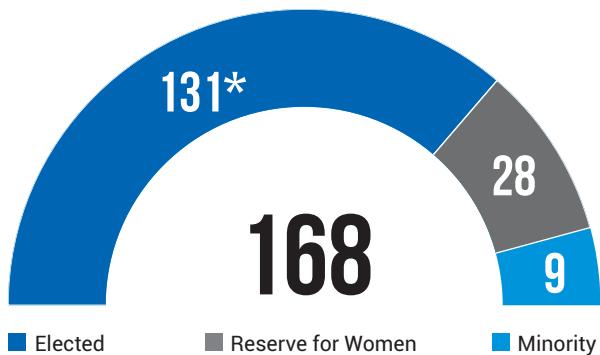
تیسرا پاریمیانی سال کے دوران 73 (قریباً 43 فیصد) اراکین نے 575 نکات ہائے اعتراض کے ذریعے مختلف معاملات پر اظہار خیال کرتے ہوئے اجلاس کے مجموعی وقت میں سے 12 گھنٹے 34 منٹ صرف کئے۔ سب سے زیادہ 313 نکات ہائے اعتراض 23 دیں اجلاس (جو کہ سال کا طویل ترین اجلاس تھا)، جبکہ سب سے کم 10 نکات ہائے اعتراض 22 دیں اجلاس کے دوران اٹھائے گئے۔ نکات ہائے اعتراض کے ذریعے مختلف مسائل پر توجہ مبذول کرنے میں پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے اراکین کو سبقت حاصل رہی جنہوں نے 267 مسائل پر اظہار خیال کیا۔ پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی کے اراکین نے 247، متحده قومی موسومنٹ کے اراکین نے 29، پاکستان تحریک

آٹھ کئے۔ متحده کے احتجاج اور واک آؤس کا دورانیہ 126 منٹ ریکارڈ کیا گیا۔ مسلم لیگ (فناشل) اور پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی نے ایک، ایک احتجاج کیا جس پر بالتر تیب سات اور دو منٹ صرف ہوئے۔ پاکستان تحریک انصاف کے اراکین نے پندرہ منٹ دورانیے کا ایک واک آٹھ کیا جبکہ پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) اور نیشنل پیپلز پارٹی کے اراکین انفرادی واک آٹھ سے دور ہے۔ احتجاج کے دیگر 18 اور واک آٹھ کے نو واقعات حزب اختلاف کی ایک سے زائد جماعتوں کے اراکین نے مل کر کئے۔

کورم

سپیکر کو تین مواقع پر کورم کی کمی کے بارے میں آگاہ کیا گیا تاہم چیز نے دو مواقع پر کوئی کارروائی نہ کی اور گنتی کرنے پر کورم پورا پایا گیا۔ ایک بار سپیکر نے 10 منٹ کیلئے گھٹیاں بجانے کا حکم دیا اور گنتی پوری ہونے کے بعد کارروائی دوبارہ شروع کی گئی۔

ASSEMBLY COMPOSITION



* Seven seats are lying vacant due to resignation/death.

The total membership of Sindh Assembly is 168 but the current membership is 161. Seven seats are vacant due to resignations of previously elected members.

Of the 161 members currently sitting in the House, 90 belong to PPPP followed by MQM (47), PML-F (11), PML-N (8), PTI (4) and NPP (1).

GENDER-WISE COMPOSITION



GOVERNMENT BENCHES



PPPP

90

OPPOSITION BENCHES



MQM

47



PTI

4



PML-N

8



PML-F

11



NPP

1

* Overall composition of House is updated on May 23, 2016.

MEMBER TO POPULATION RATIO



The total population of Sindh was estimated to be just over 47.5 million. This translates to one representative for every 282,907 people in the province.

MONITORING REPORT



SESSION TIME, 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.

Total Sessions

5

Total Sittings

59

Total Duration

182 HOURS 7 MINUTES

Average Delay Time
Per Sitting

1 HOUR 13 MINUTES

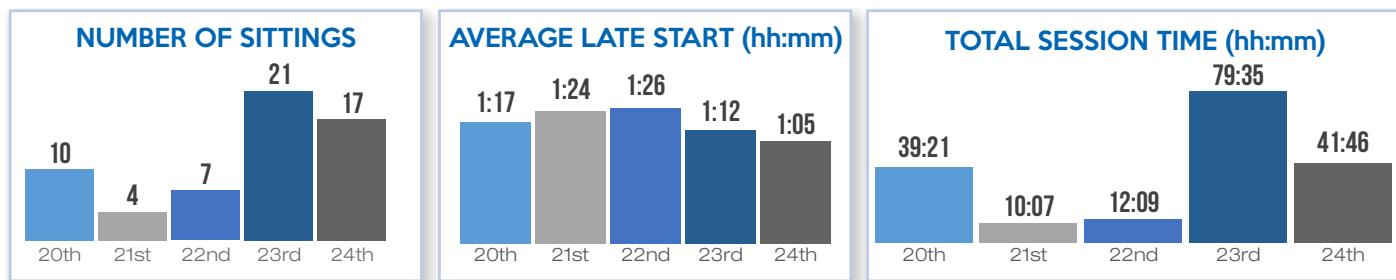
Total Breaks Taken

2 HOURS 5 MINUTES
(AZAN 72 MINUTES, SUSPENSION 53 MINUTES)

SESSION DURATION, MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

The Sindh Assembly met for five sessions starting June 3, 2015 and ending May 3, 2016, fulfilling the requirement of meeting for 100 days as decreed by Article 54 read with Article 127 of the Constitution.

The members actually assembled in 59 sittings for 182 hours and 7 minutes while an average delay of 77 minutes per session was witnessed. The proceedings remained suspended for two hours and five minutes due to breaks that consumed one percent of the total sessions' time.



KEY MEMBERS ATTENDANCE



Speaker

Attended 56 out of 59 sittings and presided over 126 hours and eight minutes of the proceedings (69% of total time).



Deputy Speaker

Attended 43 out of 59 sittings and presided over 47 hours and 47 minutes of the proceedings (26% of total time).



Chief Minister

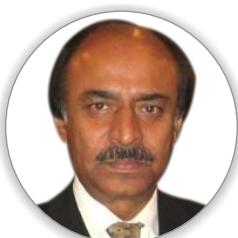
Attended 30 out of 59 sittings and remained present for 21 hours and 39 minutes during the proceedings (25% of total time).



Leader of the Opposition

Attended 43 out of 59 sittings and remained present for 91 hours and 14 minutes during the proceedings (50% of total time).

PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS ATTENDANCE



Nisar Ahmed Khuhro



Syed Sardar Ahmad



Khurram Sherzaman



Nand Kumar



Shafi M. Jamot



PPPP



MQM



PTI



PML-F

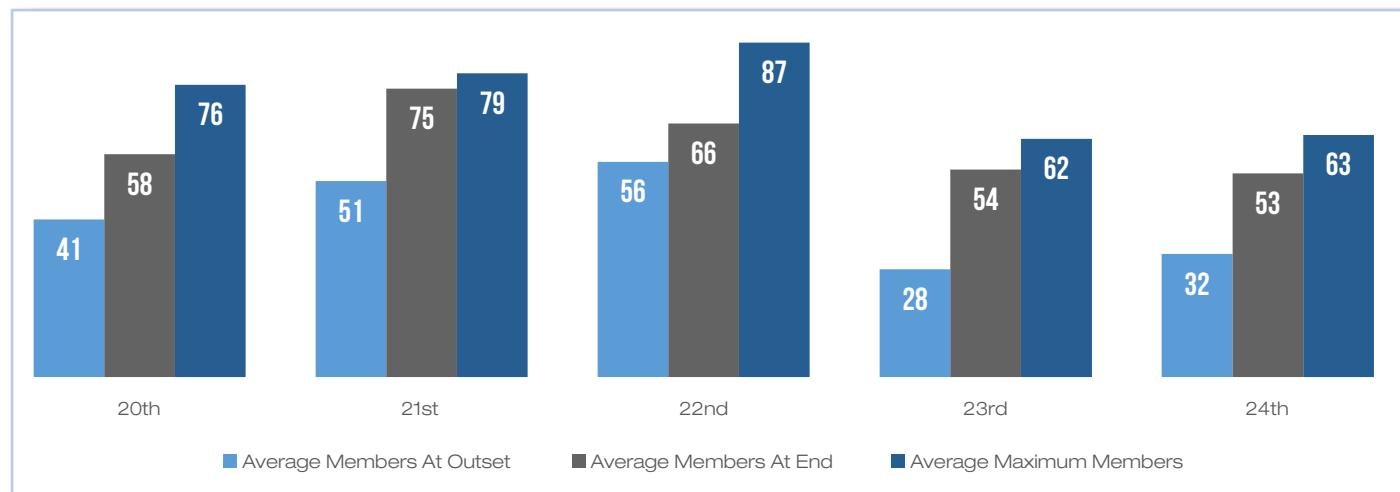


PML-N

The Parliamentary Leader of PPPP was seen more regular in 3rd Parliamentary year who attended 54 out of 59 sittings followed by MQM (52), PTI (49), PML-F (48) and PML-N (44).

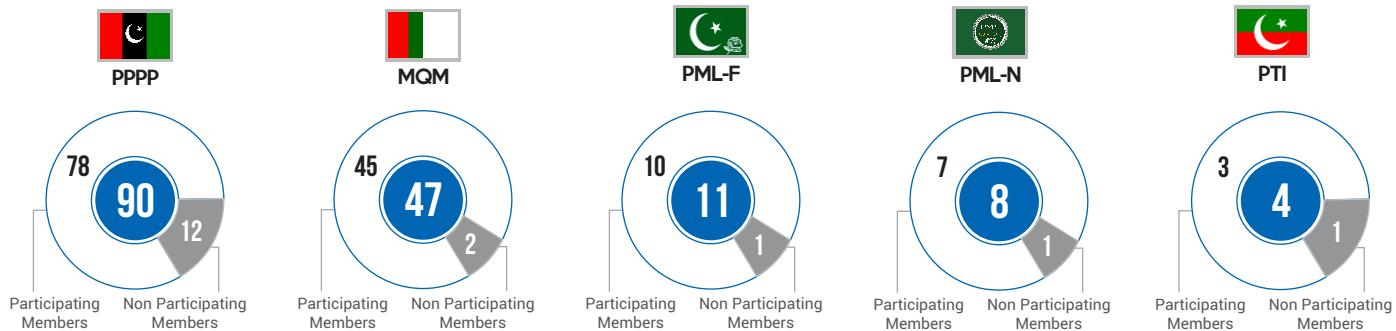
AVERAGE MEMBERS ATTENDANCE

On average, 36 members were present at the outset and 57 at the end of each sitting. A maximum of 69 members were observed to be present at one point of the sitting.



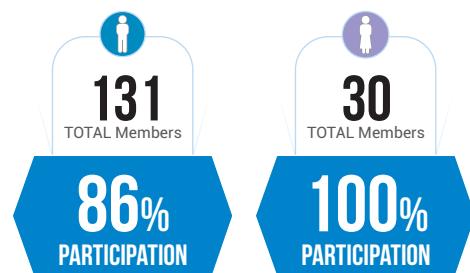
MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION

Lawmakers belonging to all parties participated in proportion to their strength in the House. Nearly 96% of the MQM members (45 out of 47 MPAs) participated in the proceedings, followed by PPPP (87% or 78 out of 90 members). Among parties with fewer members, ten out of 11 MPAs belonging to PML-F members, seven out of eight PMLN members and three out of four PTI members participated in the proceedings.



GENDER-WISE PARTICIPATION

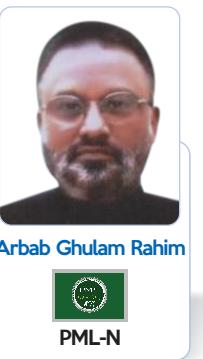
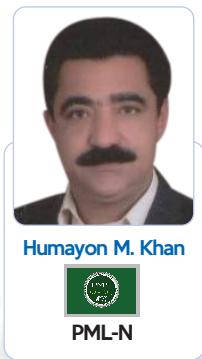
All 30 female MPAs took part in the proceedings by submitting agenda as well as participating in the debates or doing both. Meanwhile, 86% male lawmakers (113 out of 131) did the same. The participation of non-Muslim lawmakers also remained significant as eight out of nine lawmakers contributed to the assembly proceeding.



NON-PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

As many as 18 male members did not participate in the assembly business in any way throughout the year. These included 12 PPPP members including Sardar Muhammad Bux Khan Mahar, Abid Hussain Bhayo, Haji Abdul Rauf Khan Khosa, Aziz Ahmed Jatoi, Abdul Karim Soomro, Bashir Ahmed Halepoto, Hasnain Mirza, Makhdoom Khalil u Zaman, Ali Nawaz Shah, Mir Haji Mohammad Hayat Khan Talpur, Awais Muzzafar and Muhammad Sajid Jokhio.

Among other six non-participating members, two were from PML-N (Arbab Ghulam Rahim and Humayon Mohammad Khan), two from MQM (Muhammad Aadil Siddiqui, Arif Masih Bhatti), one PML-F lawmaker Haji Khuda Bux Rajar and one NPP lawmaker Ghulam Rasool Khan Jatoi.

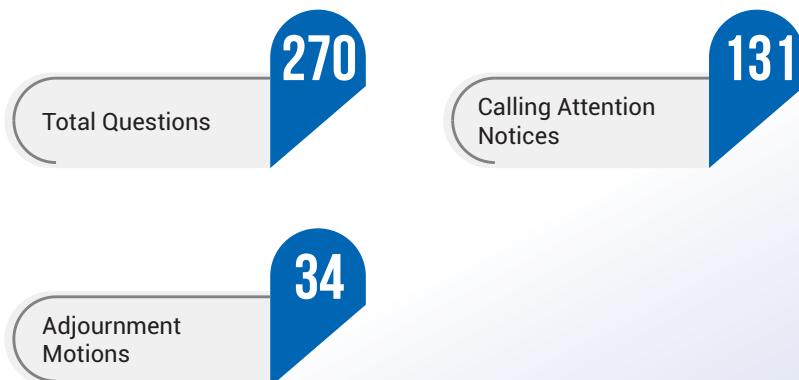


NON-L EGISL ATIV E IN TERV EN TIO NS



REPRESENTATION, RESPONSIVENESS AND GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

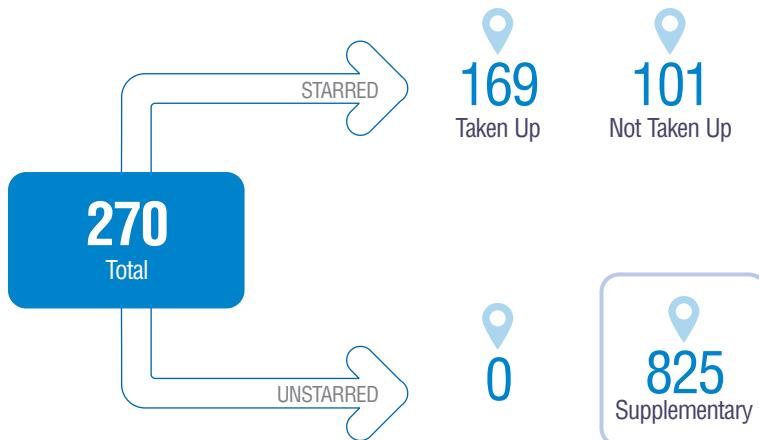
This section gives statistical as well as qualitative overview of non-legislative interventions in the House – Calling Attention Notices (CANs), Questions, Adjournment Motions (AM) or any other motions – for the oversight of government and to articulate issues of public interest and importance.



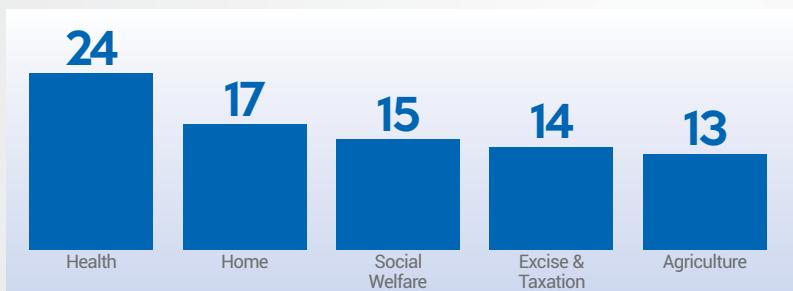
QUESTIONS

Under 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.

Only 28 MPAs (17%) performed government oversight through 270 starred questions. The questions dealt with information on matters related to different departments with an emphasis on questioning the current government's measures to improve shortcomings in various areas.



QUESTIONS BY MINISTRY



The questions were directed to 32 departments and most of the questions were addressed to Health (24), Home (17), Social Welfare (15), Excise and Taxation (14), Agriculture (13), Finance (13), Food (12), STEVTA (11), Revenue (11), Education (10) and Public Health Engineering (10).

QUESTIONS BY PARTY AND GENDER

Only a small percentage of each party's members submitted questions, with MQM taking the lead as 17 of its 47 members asked 132 questions followed by four PML-F legislators asking 82 questions, four PPPP members asking 22 questions, two PTI members raising 33 questions and one PML-N member asking one question.

Total Questions 270
Total Members Raising Questions 28

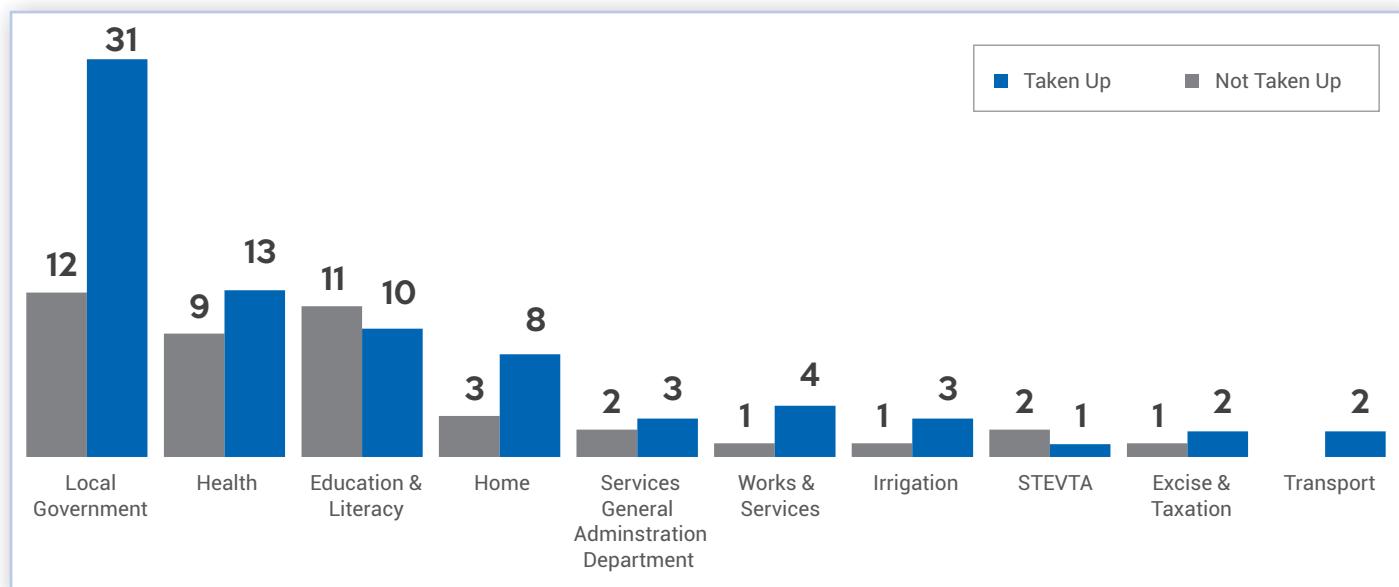


TOP FIVE MEMBERS RAISING QUESTIONS



CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

The sub-rule 1 of Rule 65 of Sindh Assembly states that a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, call the attention of the concerned Minister to any matter involving the law and order situation in the Province, through a 'Call Attention Notice'. Sub-Rule 2 states that the 'Call Attention Notice' shall be in the form of a question addressed to the concerned Minister and shall be given in writing to the Secretary not less than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which it is proposed to be fixed.



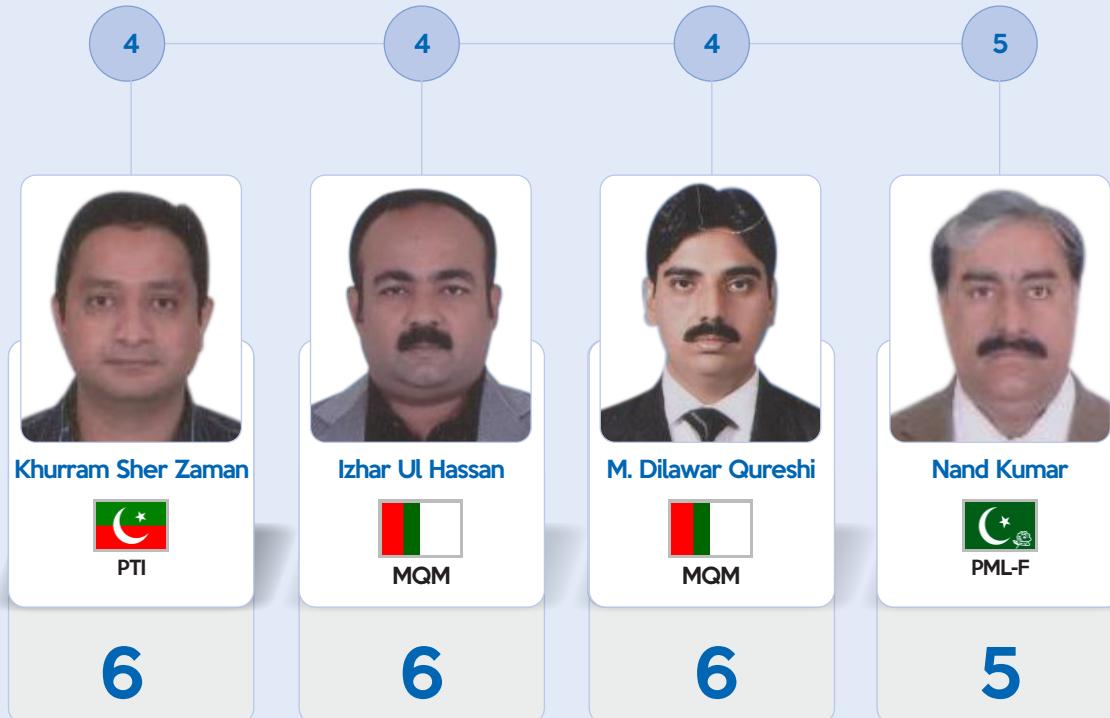
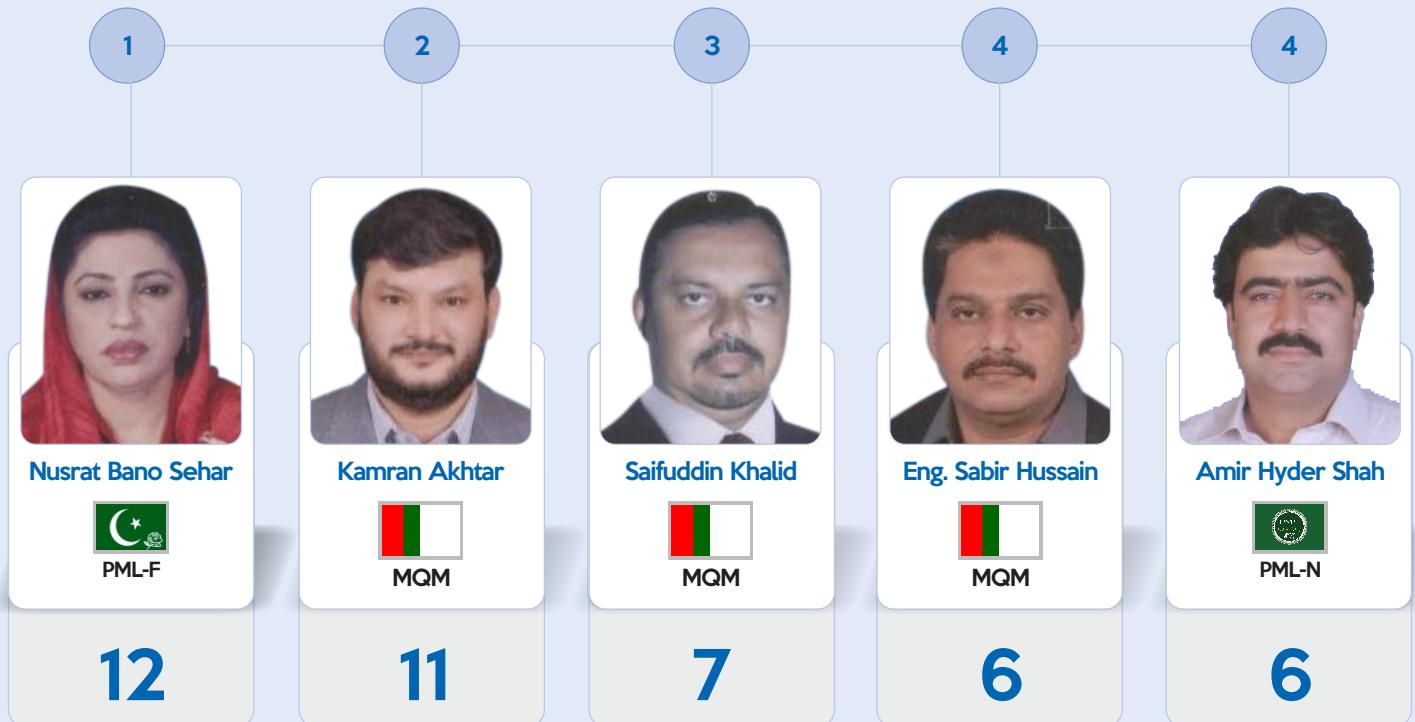
CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES BY PARTY

A total of 131 CANs sponsored by 42 lawmakers appeared on the list of business during the 3rd Parliamentary Year of which the House took up 85 questions and other 46 remained unaddressed. MQM lawmakers actively questioned the government through 85 notices, followed by PML-F (26), PML-N and PTI (9 each) and PPPP (2).

A general look at the data reveals that male members submitted more CANs as compared to their female counterparts (92 against 39 respectively).



TOP FIVE MEMBERS SPONSORING CANs

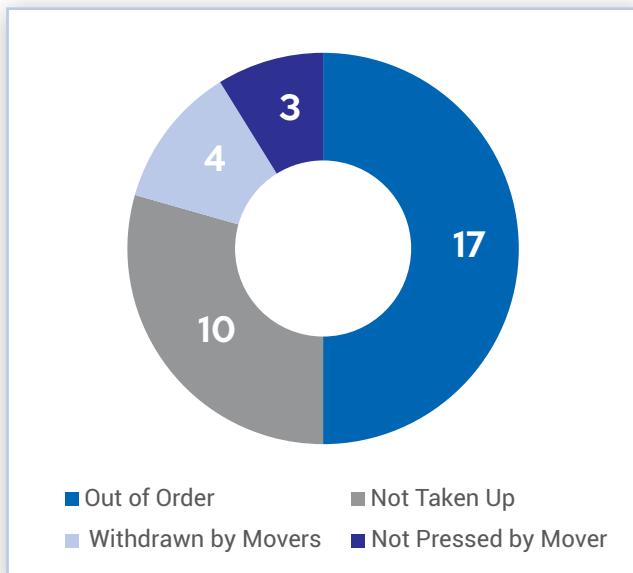


ADJOURNMENT MOTION

A motion for 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 day.

The notice of adjournment motion is given in writing, to the Secretary not less than one hour before the commencement of a sitting.

A total of 34 Adjournment Motions appeared on the agenda of which 17 were termed out of order and ten were not taken up. Four AMs were withdrawn by their respective movers and three were not pressed by the mover.



ADJOURNMENT MOTION BY PARTY

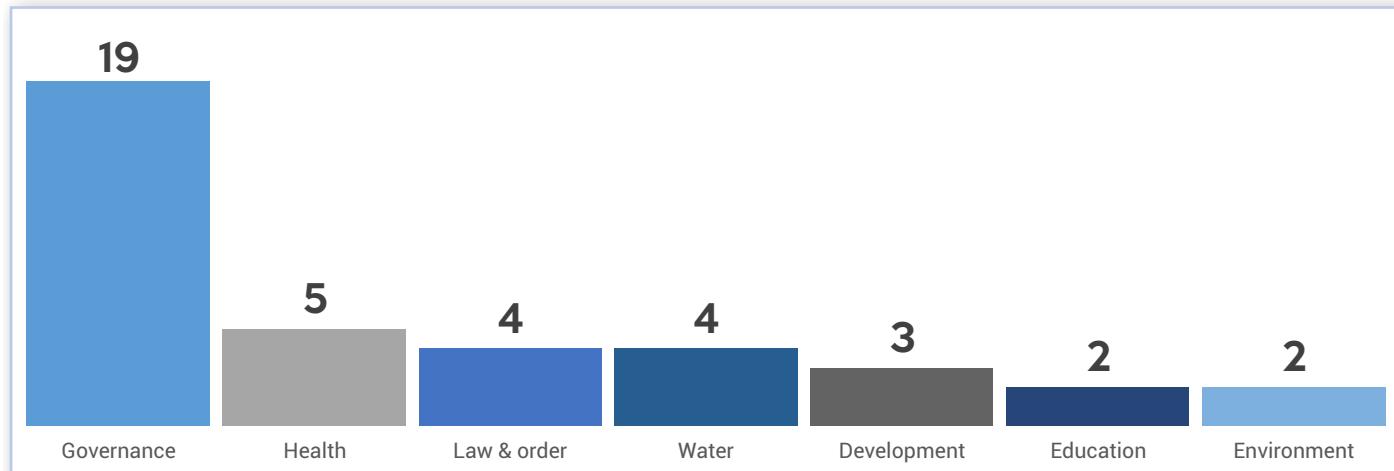
MQM lawmakers submitted 18 AMs jointly or individually followed by PML-F (10), PTI (5) and PML-N (one).

Thirty of the these resolutions were on the issue of governance followed by one each on law and order, corruption employment, and Housing and Works.



PRIVATE MOTIONS

A total of 39 private motions appeared on the agenda of which 32 were sponsored by MQM lawmakers followed by PPPP (4), PML-F (2) and PTI (one). Nineteen motions were on issues of governance followed by Health (5), law & Order and Water (4 each), Development (3), Education and Environment (2 each).



BUDGET SESSION

The annual budget is presented in the Sindh Assembly on the day appointed by the Chief Minister. No assembly permits a grant of demands to be made on the day the budget is presented, unless the government allows it.

No other business is allowed in the House on the day budget is presented. The Speaker, after the budget presentation, allots the number of days for the budget debate.

The process of budget consideration has three parts: 1) general discussion, 2) discussion on grants for demands, 3) voting. No member may move a motion on the days of general discussion, as per the rules of the Assembly. At the end, the Finance Minister concludes the debate by delivering a speech.

BUDGET DEBATE

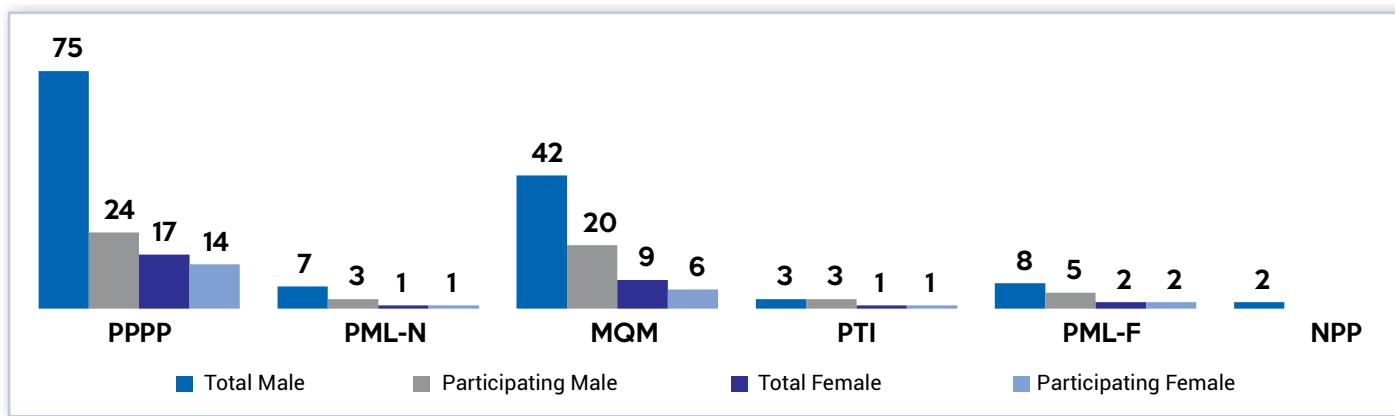
The budget takes up the entire time on the day it is presented and a gap of at least two days between the budget presentation and subsequent discussion is mandatory under the Rules of Procedure of the assembly. The lawmakers in Sindh Assembly debated the budget for 24 hours and 43 minutes (63% of the session time).



PARTY-WISE PARTICIPATION IN BUDGET DEBATE

Out of 167 members¹ in the Sindh Assembly, nearly 47% (55 male and 24 female members) took part in budget debate. MPAs were given time to speak, more or less, in accordance with their party strengths in the House. PPPP spoke for nearly half of the debated time (51%) followed by MQM (34%) and PML-F (8%), PTI (4%) and PML-N (3%).

Out of 24 participating female MPAs, 14 were from PPPP, followed by MQM (6), PML-F (2), PTI and PML-N (one each). Likewise, 24 of the male members debating the budget were from PPPP, followed by MQM (20), PML-F (5) and PTI & PML-N (3 each).



INTERVENTIONS

Demands for Grants 2015-16	Cut Motions on Demands for Grants	Supplementary Demands for Grants 2014-15	Cut Motions on Supplementary Demands for Grants
59	572	50	132

¹ The strength of Sindh Assembly was 167 during budget session



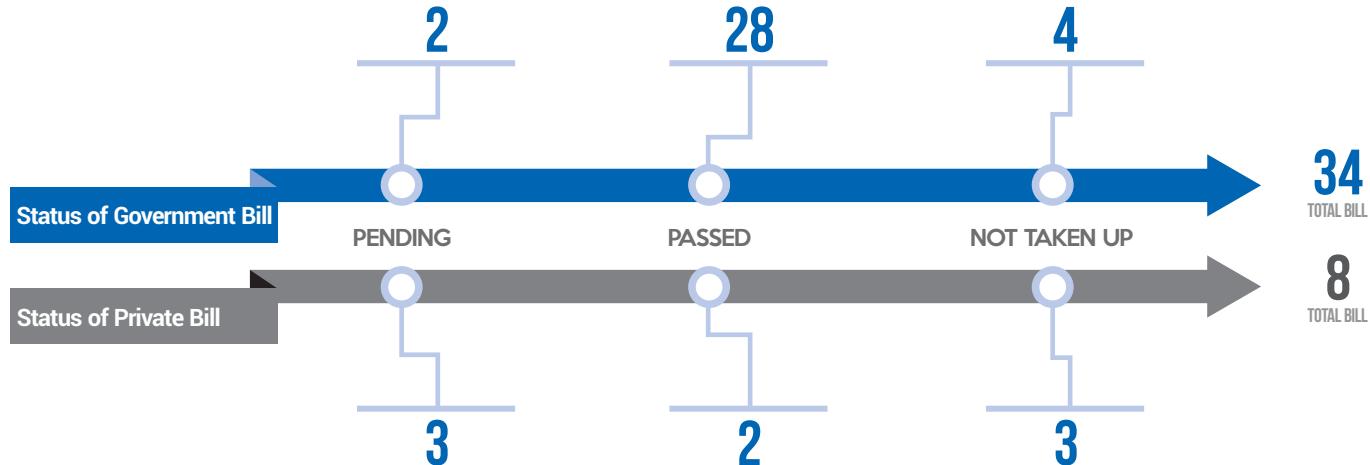
PARLIAMENTARY OUTPUT

This section deals with the legislative business, resolutions, reports and documents presented before the House during the session.



LEGISLATION

Article 142 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan empowers a Provincial Assembly to make laws for the respective province with regards to criminal law, criminal procedure and evidence and on any matter not enumerated in the Federal Legislative List.



Other than the above statistics, the Sindh Assembly also rejected a Private Member Bill.

The legislative agenda presented before the Sindh Assembly comprised 42 bills, including nine Private Members' Bills. The Assembly passed 28 Government and two Private Members' Bills while another Private Member Bill was rejected.

Additionally, five bills (two Government and three Private) are under consideration while the remaining seven bills (four Government and three PM) were not taken up. Two of these bills were originally promulgated as Ordinances.

With the present strength of 161 lawmakers in the Sindh Assembly, PPPP is the only party presiding on government benches with a simple majority of 90 members while the main Opposition Party MQM has 47 members. Therefore the former had the power to approve its legislations for the most part during the year. The approved legislation focused on areas of education, finance, judiciary, local government, labour welfare and governance.

In the wake of devolution under Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, the Sindh Assembly passed seven laws related to the subject of labour. These laws sought to regulate the employment in factories, shops and other commercial establishments and provide for the labour rights. An amendment bill enabled the Zakat and Ushr Committees to distribute funds through cheques or ATM cards. The Karachi Development Authority was revived and its Governing Body reconstituted. The Assembly passed a law to provide for registration of marriages amongst Hindus and also rectified minor textual errors in the Sindh Service Tribunal Act 1973 through an amendment. An amendment to the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board Act 1996 provided for stricter punishments for water-related illegal activities.

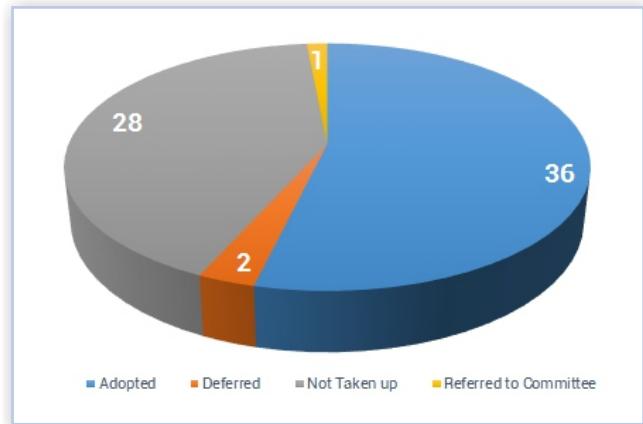
Besides the Finance Bill 2015, the Assembly also passed an amendment to Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act 2011. Of the seven education-related bills, two were to name the Gambat Institute of Medical Sciences and Chandka Dental College after Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani and Bibi Aseefa. Three new universities and a new Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education were established. The controlling authority of the Sindh Board of Technical Education was shifted to Chief Minister from the Governor.

RESOLUTIONS

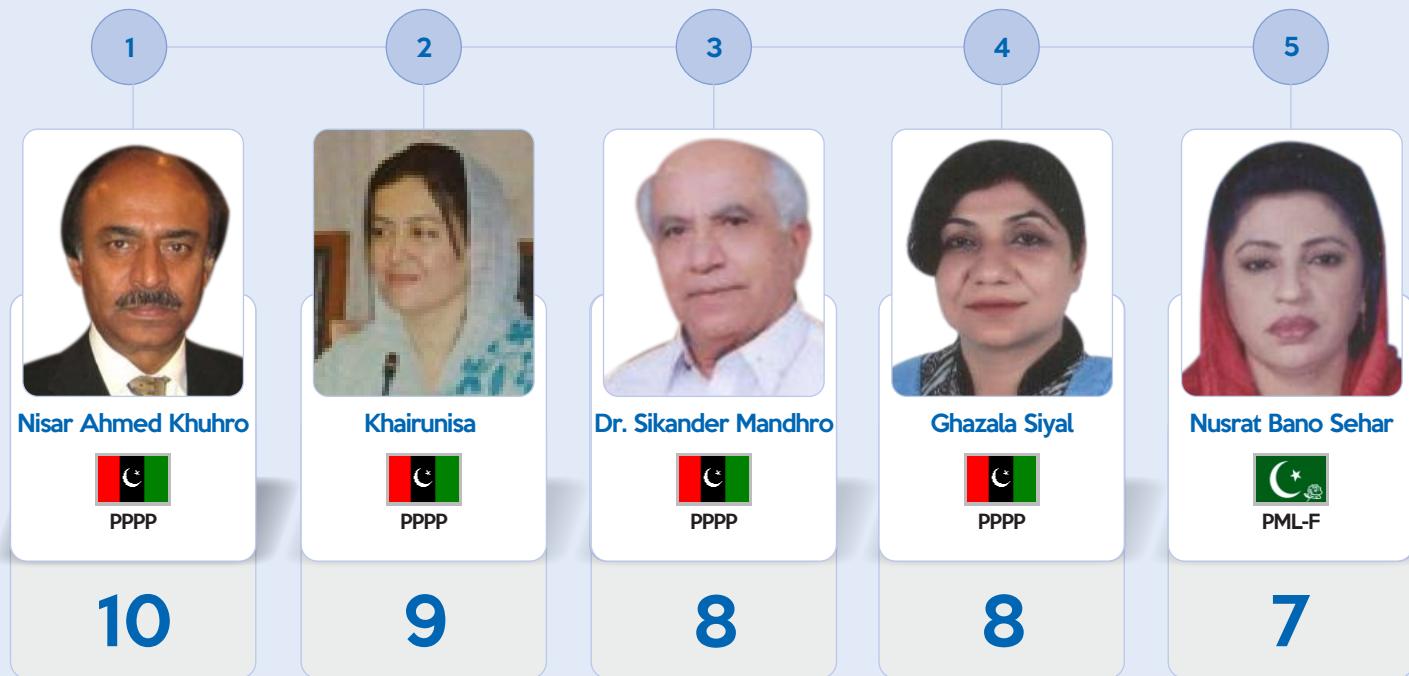
Through resolutions, the House expresses its opinion, makes recommendations and conveys a message on a matter which concerns the government or a definite and important issue. Resolutions may be moved by ministers or private members.

Of the 67 resolutions appearing on the Orders of the Day during third parliamentary year, 36 were adopted, 28 were not taken up and two were deferred while one was referred to relevant committee.

Majority of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly (23) were sponsored by private members. Ten resolutions were jointly sponsored while three government-sponsored resolutions were also approved. On the other hand, all resolutions which were not taken up were sponsored by private members.



TOP FIVE MEMBERS SPONSORING RESOLUTIONS



AMENDMENT IN RULES OF PROCEDURE

Eight MQM lawmakers proposed 27 amendments in Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh. However, the House did not consider any amendment. These lawmakers included Engineer Sabir Hussain, Heer Soho, Muhammad Dilawar Qureshi, Muhammad Hussain Khan, Muhammad Moeen Amir Pirzada, Naheed Begum, Sumeta Afzal Syed and Syed Khalid Ahmed.

4 ON IC LE S



ORDER AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Order and institutionalization is important for an efficient and productive legislature. This section includes details of points of order, privilege motions and protests observed in the assembly during the year.

575

Points of Order

50

Protest and Walkouts

24

Privilege
Motions

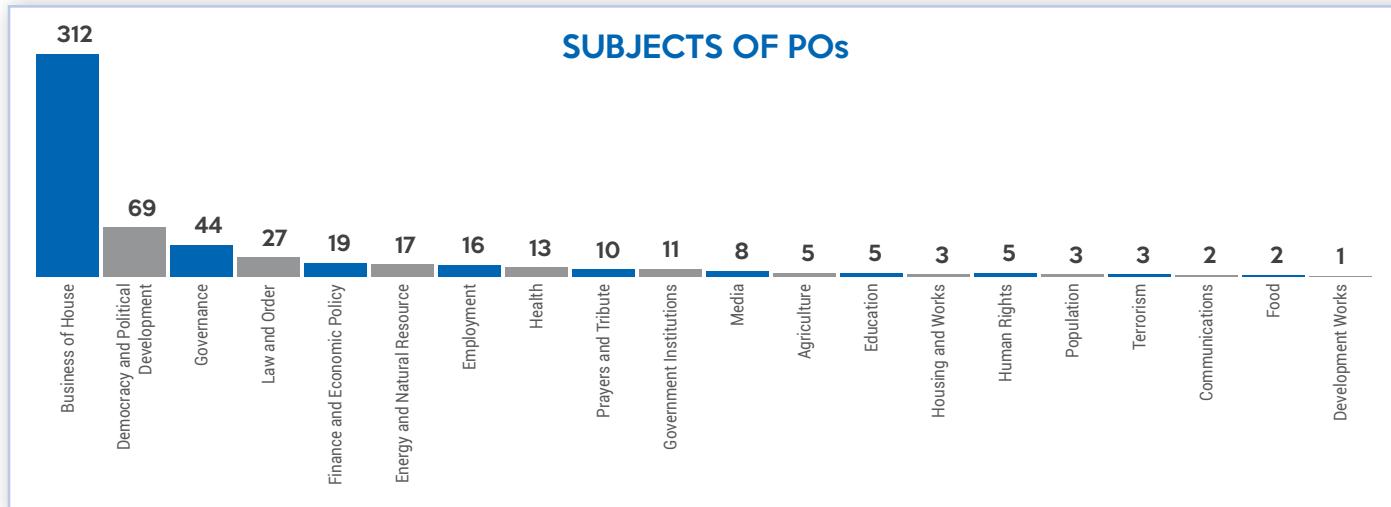
3

Quorum

POINTS OF ORDER

Rule 232 of the Rules of Procedures reads 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 73 MPAs (nearly 45%) shared their views on 575 points of order during the year consuming 12 hours and 34 minute. The highest number of points of order (313) was raised in the 23rd session – the longest session of the year. On the other hand, ten points of order raised in the 22nd session.



POINTS OF ORDER BY PARTY

Members belonging to PML-N shared their views on 267 issues raised on POs followed by PPPP (247), MQM (29), PTI (18) and PML-F (14).



QUORUM

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 three occasions – one time each by PTI, MQM and PML-F lawmakers. On two occasions the Speaker did not take any action, while on one occasion he ordered a recount and quorum was found complete.

There was an instance when Speaker ordered the bells to be rung for 10 minutes as few members were present in the House in the beginning. The House started after completion of quorum.

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 24 questions of personal privileges were moved by 19 lawmakers during the year. Of these privilege motions, 12 were not taken up, six were withdrawn, three were referred to committee, two got rejected and one was disposed of.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE BY PARTY



PROTESTS/WALKOUTS

In all, 34 incidents of protest consumed 197 minutes while 16 incidents of walkouts consumed 319 minutes. Lawmakers belonging to MQM were involved in highest number of protests (13) and walkouts (5) individually consuming 126 minutes of the proceeding followed by two protests each by PML-F and PPPP legislators consuming seven minute and two minutes respectively. The PTI lawmakers staged one walkout separately for fifteen minutes while MPs belonging to PML-N and NPP remained apart from staging any protest or walkout individually. The remaining 18 protests and nine walkouts were demonstrated by more than one opposition parties.



TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Proactive dissemination of public information is central to upholding parliamentary transparency and accountability. This section contains information on how Sindh Assembly is contributing towards parliamentary transparency by making information such as lawmakers' attendance record, summary of proceedings of the standing committees and House, Government Assurances, and other parliamentary interventions including the executive oversight, available to the public.

7

Information Requests

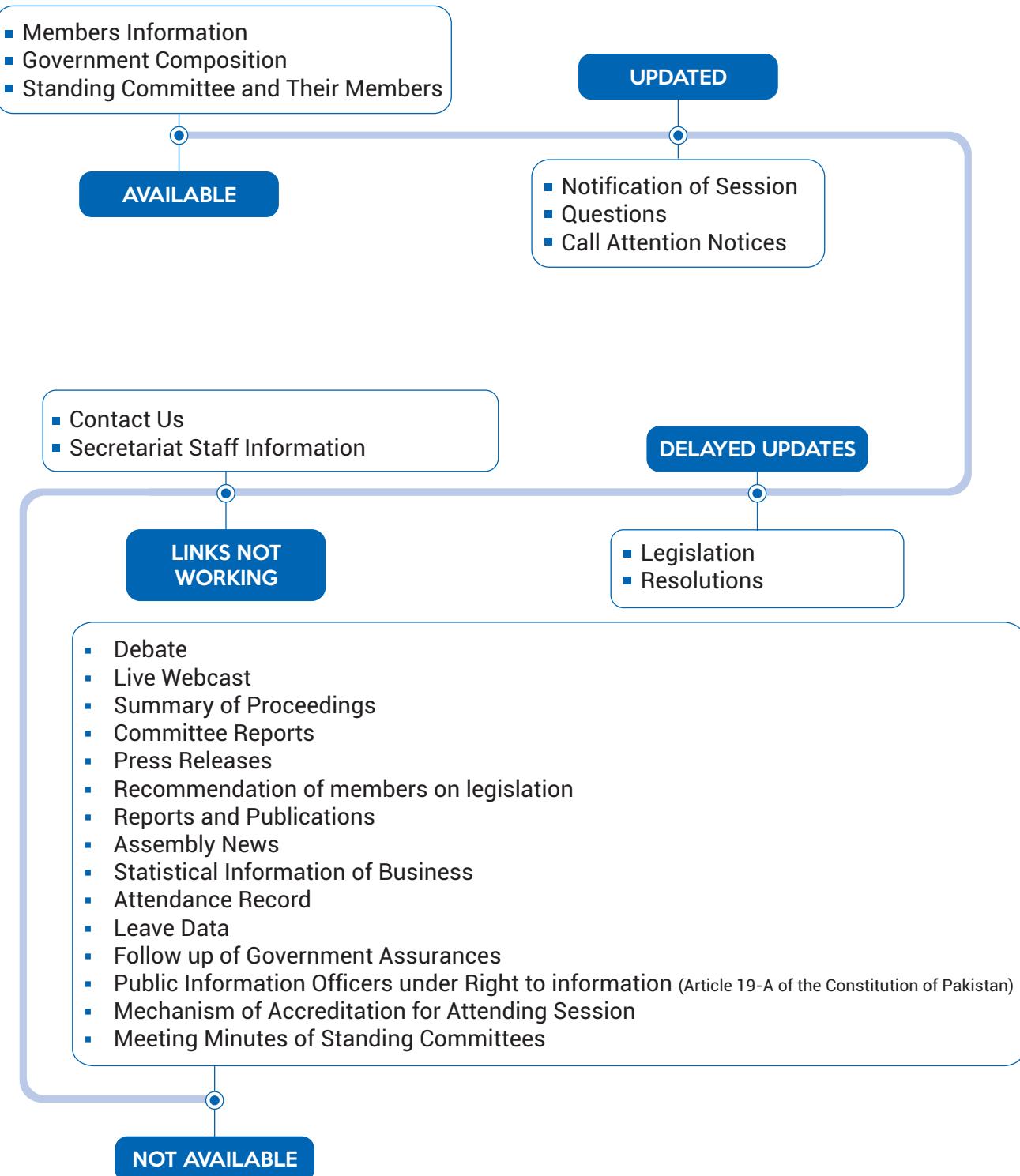
2

Information Provided

TRANSPARENCY MATRIX - WEBSITE CONTENT*

Websites of the legislative assemblies serve as a prime medium for the citizens, civil society, media and government officials to stay updated with the working of elected Houses. Ideally, these websites should be regularly updated by the secretariat staff in order to ensure active provision of public information. The only way to bridge the gap between public and their elected representatives is to establish a channel of communication that can enhance public awareness on the legislatures' roles and responsibilities.

However, the website of Sindh Assembly fails to keep the public and other concerned visitors updated about House's working as it provides incomplete information. The details of available as well as missing information on Sindh Assembly website is as follows:



*As on May 18, 2016.

COLLABORATION WITH SECRETARIAT

FAFEN forwarded six letters to the Secretariat Provincial Assembly of Sindh between January 20 and May 12, 2016, seeking information about parliamentary interventions/issues.

Just one letter stating the nomination of focal persons for entertaining information requests was received from the Secretariat in response.

Requests seeking information about resolutions under Rule 135 (1), (2) & (3) and responses of concerned departments during 3rd parliamentary years; Ordinances laid down in the House since June 2013; total number of private/government members days in Sindh Assembly during 3rd parliamentary year and missing information on the Assembly's website have not been entertained so far.

Follow up calls were also made to the relevant authorities to entertain the aforementioned requests but no reply has been received so far.

Additionally, a letter was written to section officer (Regulation), Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs in Sindh for information regarding number of private/government bills passed during 3rd parliamentary year which was responded to.

ANNEXURE

BILLS

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT BILLS PASSED

1. The Finance Bill, 2015
2. The Sindh Board of Technical Education (Amendment) Bill, 2015
3. The Sindh Zakat and Ushr (Amendment) Bill, 2015
4. The Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University Larkana (Amendment) Bill, 2015
5. The Karachi Water and Sewerage Board (Amendment) Bill, 2015
6. The Malir University of Science and Technology, Karachi Bill, 2015
7. The Sindh Local Government (Third Amendment) Bill, 2015
8. The Sindh Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) (Amendment) Bill, 2015
9. The Sindh Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2015
10. The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Bill, 2016
11. The Sindh Minimum Wages Bill, 2015
12. The Sindh Hindus Marriage Bill, 2016
13. The Sindh Sales Tax on Services (Amendment) Bill, 2015
14. The Sindh Workers' Compensation Bill, 2015
15. The Sindh Employees' Social Security Bill, 2016
16. The Karachi Development Authority (Revival and Amending) Bill, 2016
17. The Sindh Factories Bill, 2015
18. The Sindh Terms of Employment (Standing Orders) Bill, 2015
19. The Sindh Shops and Commercial Establishment Bill, 2015
20. The Sindh Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2016
21. The Sindh Companies Profits (Workers' Participation) Bill, 2015
22. The Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University of Technology and Skill Development Khairpur Bill, 2016
23. The Sindh Local Government (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
24. The Sindh Local Government (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2016
25. The Sindh Local Government (Third Amendment) Bill, 2016
26. The Sindh Employees' old-age Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016
27. The Sindh Senior Citizens Welfare Bill, 2014
28. The Sindh Bonded Labor System (abolition) Bill, 2015

DETAILS OF PRIVATE BILLS PASSED

1. The Gambat Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2015
2. The Metropolitan University Karachi Bill, 2015

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT BILLS INTRODUCED

1. The Sindh Allied Health Professional Council Bill, 2014
2. The Karachi Institute of Technology and Entrepreneurship Bill, 2015

DETAILS OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED

1. The Sindh Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill, 2015
2. The Sindh Minorities Rights Commission Bill, 2015
3. The Criminal Law (Protection of Minorities) Bill, 2015

This report is based on direct observation of the proceedings of the Sindh Assembly conducted by Pakistan Press Foundation (PPF), a member organization of Free and Fair Election Network. Every effort has been made to keep this report, which deals with on-floor performance of the Members, accurate and comprehensive. Errors and omissions are excepted.

ABOUT FAFEN

- FAFEN is one of the most credible networks of civil society organizations working for strengthening citizens' voice and accountability in Pakistan since 2006.
- FAFEN has harnessed information technology for real-time monitoring, facilitation and technical backstopping of partners for effective and result-based program delivery.
- FAFEN is the only civil society group to have been invited by the Judicial Commission to present the evidence of illegalities and irregularities documented through the course of General Elections 2013 Observation. The systemic and procedural issues identified by FAFEN have been acknowledged by the commission in its detailed findings.
- FAFEN's recommendations for electoral reforms have contributed to the work of Parliamentary Committee for Electoral Reforms.
- FAFEN's advocacy for parliamentary transparency, accountability and reforms has shaped public discourse on parliamentary reforms. Improved citizens' access to parliamentary information including daily public release of parliamentarians' attendance records can be directly attributed to FAFEN's work.
- FAFEN deployed 18,000 and 40,000 non-partisan and trained observers for the systematic observation of general election 2008 and 2013, respectively, largest citizens' observation ever undertaken in Pakistan.
- FAFEN's evidence and recommendations for reforms have improved the quality of public and political discourse on elections, its issues and need for reforms. Leading political parties and media houses extensively use FAFEN's election findings and analysis to build a case for reforms.
- With more than 16,400 followers on Twitter and around 72,000 on Facebook, FAFEN is considered one of the most reliable sources of electoral and parliamentary information in the country.

Free and Fair Election Network
www.fafen.org

