PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH

FAFEN PARLIAMENT MONITOR

38th SESSION

Feb 23 - March 12, 2018

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAN	Calling Attention Notice
CM	Chief Minister
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NPP	National Peoples Party
PO	Points of Order
PM	Privilege Motion
PML-F	Pakistan Muslim League-Functional
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarian

SINDH ASSEMBLY PASSES 10 BILLS, ADOPTS 16 RESOLUTIONS

The Provincial Assembly of Sindh passed 10 bills and adopted 16 resolutions during its 38th session comprising 12 sittings held between February 23, 2018 and March 12, 2018.

Each sitting, on average, started 90 minutes behind the scheduled time and lasted for two hours and 25 minutes. The longest sitting of the session (third) continued for three hours and 16 minutes while the shortest (first) for 48 minutes. The cumulative duration of 12 sittings was 29 hours and seven minutes. At the commencement of each sitting, 30 (18%) members were present on the average, whereas the average attendance at the time of adjournment of sittings was recorded 36 (22%). On average, five minority lawmakers attended each sitting.

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker attended seven and 12 sittings, respectively. The Speaker presided over only 39% percent of proceedings for 12 hours and three minutes while the Deputy Speaker chaired 59% proceedings for 18 hours and five minutes. The members of the Panel of Chairpersons presided over the rest of the proceedings.

The Leader of the House (Chief Minister) attended two sittings for 50 minutes throughout the session. On the other hand, the Leader of the Opposition was present during five sittings and attended eight hours and 13 minutes (28%) of proceedings.

Among the parliamentary leaders, the PML-F leader was most regular as he attended all sittings. He was followed by the leaders of MQM (11 sittings), PTI and PPPP (10 sittings each) and PML-N (six sittings). The NPP parliamentary leader remained absent throughout the session.

The Assembly passed 10 bills including two private members' bills during the session. The approved government bills included the University of Modern Sciences, Tando Muhammad Khan Bill, 2017; the Sohail University Bill, 2017; the Pakistan University, Karachi Bill, 2017; the Sindh Universities and Institutes Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018; the Sindh Public Private Partnership (Amendment) Bill, 2018; the Government College University Hyderabad Bill, 2018; the Sindh Sales Tax On Services (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Sindh Regularization of Teachers appointed on Contract Basis Bill, 2018. The private members' bills included the Ziauddin University (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the UIT University Bill, 2017. Moreover, the House referred the Sindh Regulation of Marriage Functions Bill, 2018 and the Sindh Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018 to the concerned standing committees for review. Two other private members' bill including the Sindh Prohibition on Manufacture, Promotion, Distribution, Importing, Sale and Consumption of Gutka and Mainpuri (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Sindh Prohibition of Corporal Punishment (Amendment) Bill, 2017 were not taken up by the House.

The House also adopted 16 resolutions during the

session. As many as half of these resolutions were not part of the Assembly's regular business, instead, those were moved as supplementary agenda items. The resolutions urged the government to establish a Unit of National Institute of Cardiac and Vascular Diseases (NICVD) in Civil Hospital Sanghar, stop illegal water supply through Chasma-Jhelum Link Canal and Taunsa-Panjnad Canal, take steps to upgrade the posts of lower staff (BPS-01 to BPS-07) in Education Department, declare 20th March as a Public Holiday on the day of martyrdom of Sain Sooryah Badshah, give royalty to oil and gas producing talukas/districts, introduce the concept of "Net Zero Energy Buildings" in major cities of Sindh, establish an Institute of Cardio Vascular Diseases at Mirpurkhas, conduct proper blood screening and observe March 4 as Student Movement Day in honor of the students beaten and arrested on March 4,1969. Moreover, the House did not take up a resolution regarding delay in the work at Drain Nallas at Chotiyaroon Dam.

The supplementary resolutions of the House expressed condolences on the demise of lawmaker Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani, poet and writer Syed Muhammad Ali Shah and a veteran politician Jam Saqi. The House also paid paid tribute to Asma Jahangir and other women activists on the eve of the International Women's Day. The House condemned the federal government's plan to privatize PIA and Pakistan Steel Mills and the statement of Chairperson of BISP regarding Benazir Income Support Program in Sindh.

The House witnessed 12 incidents of protests and walkouts by the opposition lawmakers. The on-floor protests consumed 28 minutes of the proceedings. The protests and walkouts were instigated by reservations on government legislation, the Chair's decision against opposition lawmakers, and verbal clashes among lawmakers. The opposition also protested against a resolution on the privatization of PIA, unsatisfactory reply on Call Attention Notice, remarks of a treasury lawmaker against PML-F.

The House did not hold discussion on any of the 11 Adjournment Motions moved by the PML-F and PTI lawmakers. Ten of these were rejected by majority while one remained unaddressed. Through these AMs, the lawmakers had sought debate on corruption in the development funds for Larkana, dilapidated state of the schools in Sindh, re-appointment of Dr. Asim Hussain as Chairman of the Sindh Higher Education Commission (HEC), eruption of fire at the Sindh Secretariat, future of 470 students of Iqra Fellowship School, stopping salary of 29 employees of Food Department, fund control policy, high fee structure of private schools, contamination of water in Sindh and embezzlement in purchase of drugs.

The lawmakers submitted 47 Call Attention Notices (CANs) to draw government's attention to the issues of public importance. Of these, 30 CANs were taken up for answers during the session. The remaining CANs were left unaddressed due to the absence of either the movers or the relevant ministers. As many as 10 CANs were related to the Local Government, five to the Home Department, three to the Health Department, two each to the Education and Literacy Department and Minority Affairs and one each to the Archive department, Culture and Tourism Department, Environment, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries, Rehabilitation, Revenue and Transport. The MQM lawmakers submitted 19 CANs, PML-F lawmakers 11, PML-N lawmakers nine, PTI lawmakers six and PPPP lawmakers two.

The House did not take up any of the nine Private Motions

that the lawmakers had submitted to discuss various issues of public interest during the session.

The lawmakers raised six Points of Order (POs) during the session, consuming 41 minutes of the proceedings. The standing committees presented three reports on the Pakistan University, Karachi Bill, 2017; the Sohail University Bill, 2017 and the University of Modern Sciences, Tando Muhammad Khan Bill, 2017. The government laid the Second Quarterly Budget Execution Report for the Financial Year 2017-18 and the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Government of Sindh for the Audit Year 2016-17.

The lawmakers asked a total of 61 Starred Questions from 14 departments of the government during the session. The House took up 46 (75%) Starred Questions for verbal answers during the proceedings while the remaining 15 questions received only written replies. Additionally, the lawmakers asked 199 supplementary questions for further elucidation of the answers. As many as nine starred questions were related to the Prisons Department and six each to the departments of Local Government and Health. Moreover, the lawmakers also quizzed the departments of Food, Information Technology, Planning and Development, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development and Services, General Administration and Community Development.

SECTION 1

SESSION TIME, ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

This section gives a statistical overview of the session covering the number of sittings, duration of sittings, attendance and participation of members in the House proceedings.

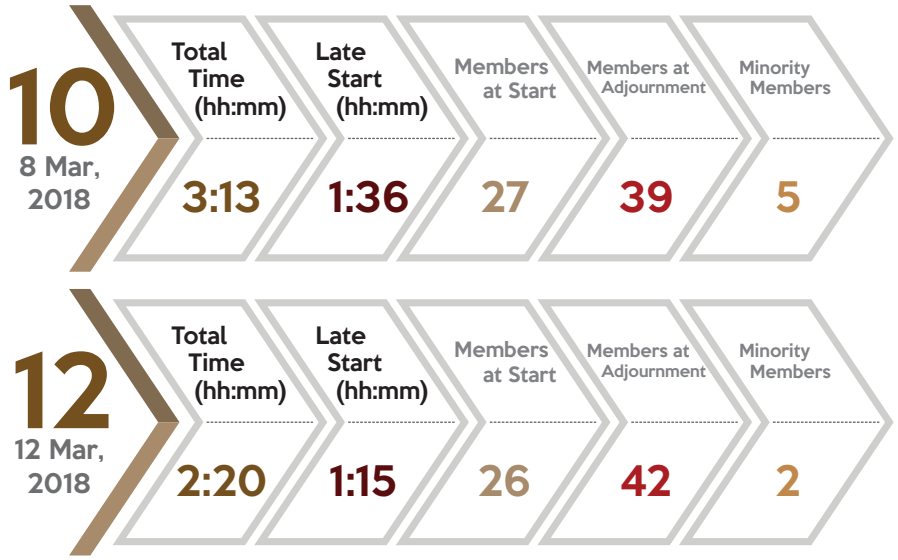
Total Sittings	Session Duration	Average Delay
12	29 hours 7 minutes	1 hour 29 minutes

SITTING DATE, DURATION AND ATTENDANCE

Each sitting, on average, started 90 minutes behind the scheduled time and lasted for two hours and 25 minutes. The longest sitting of the session (third) continued for three hours and 16 minutes while the shortest (first) for 48 minutes. The cumulative duration of 12 sittings was 29 hours and seven minutes. At the commencement of each sitting, 30 (18%) members were present on the average, whereas the average attendance at the time of adjournment of sittings was recorded 36 (22%). On average, five minority lawmakers attended each sitting.

	Total Time (hh:mm)	Late Start (hh:mm)	Members at Start	Members at Adjournment	Minority Members
1 — 23 Feb, 2018	1:20	0:48	35	48	4
2 — 26 Feb, 2018	1:38	0:50	46	45	4
3 — 27 Feb, 2018	3:16	1:42	38	20	5
4 — 28 Feb, 2018	2:57	1:30	35	37	5
5 — 01 Mar, 2018	3:04	1:14	16	49	5
6 — 02 Mar, 2018	2:25	1:20	25	39	6
7 — 05 Mar, 2018	1:48	1:30	26	32	5
8 — 6 Mar, 2018	2:59	1:50	27	23	6

9
7 Mar, 2018
Total Time (hh:mm)
2:55
Late Start (hh:mm)
1:50
Members at Start
29
Members at Adjournment
28
Minority Members
6


10
8 Mar, 2018
Total Time (hh:mm)
3:13
Late Start (hh:mm)
1:36
Members at Start
27
Members at Adjournment
39
Minority Members
5

11
9 Mar, 2018
Total Time (hh:mm)
2:02
Late Start (hh:mm)
1:39
Members at Start
26
Members at Adjournment
29
Minority Members
5

12
12 Mar, 2018
Total Time (hh:mm)
2:20
Late Start (hh:mm)
1:15
Members at Start
26
Members at Adjournment
42
Minority Members
2

KEY MEMBERS ATTENDANCE

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker attended seven and 12 sittings, respectively. The Speaker presided over only 39% percent of proceedings for 12 hours and three minutes while the Deputy Speaker chaired 59% proceedings for 18 hours and five minutes. The members of the Panel of Chairpersons presided over the rest of the proceedings.

The Leader of the House (Chief Minister) attended two sittings for 50 minutes throughout the session. On the other hand, the Leader of the Opposition was present during five sittings and attended eight hours and 13 minutes (28%) of proceedings.

Speaker

Attended **7** Sittings

Presided for **39%** of total session's time

Deputy Speaker

Attended **12** Sittings

Presided for **59%** of total session's time

Chief Minister

Attended **2** Sittings

Spent **3%**

Leader of the Opposition

Attended **5** Sittings

Spent **28%**

* The rest of the proceedings (two percent) were chaired by a Member of the Panel of Chairpersons.

PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS ATTENDANCE

Among the parliamentary leaders, the PML-F leader was most regular as he attended all sittings. He was followed by the leaders of MQM (11 sittings), PTI and PPPP (10 sittings each) and PML-N (six sittings). The NPP parliamentary leader remained absent throughout the session.

Nand Kumar

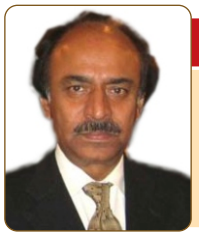
PML-F

attended **12** sittings

Syed Sardar Ahmad

MQM

attended **11** sittings



Nisar Ahmed Khuhro

PPPP

attended **10** sittings

Samar Ali Khan

PTI

attended **10** sittings

SECTION 2

REPRESENTATION, RESPONSIVENESS AND GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

This section gives statistical as well as qualitative overview of legislator's 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.

Starred Questions	CANs	Private Motions	Adjournment Motions
61	47	9	11

QUESTIONS

As per Rule 38 of the Sindh Assembly, the House holds a 60-minute question hour at the outset of a sitting except on the sittings falling on Saturdays, Sundays and the day set for oath taking/elections of key members.

The lawmakers asked a total of 61 Starred Questions from 14 departments of the government during the session. The House took up 46 (75%) Starred Questions for verbal answers during the proceedings while the remaining 15 questions received only written replies. Additionally, the lawmakers asked 199 supplementary questions for further elucidation of the answers. As many as nine starred questions were related to the Prisons Department and six each to the departments of Local Government and Health. Moreover, the lawmakers also quizzed the departments of Food, Information Technology, Planning and Development, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development and Services, General Administration and Community Development.

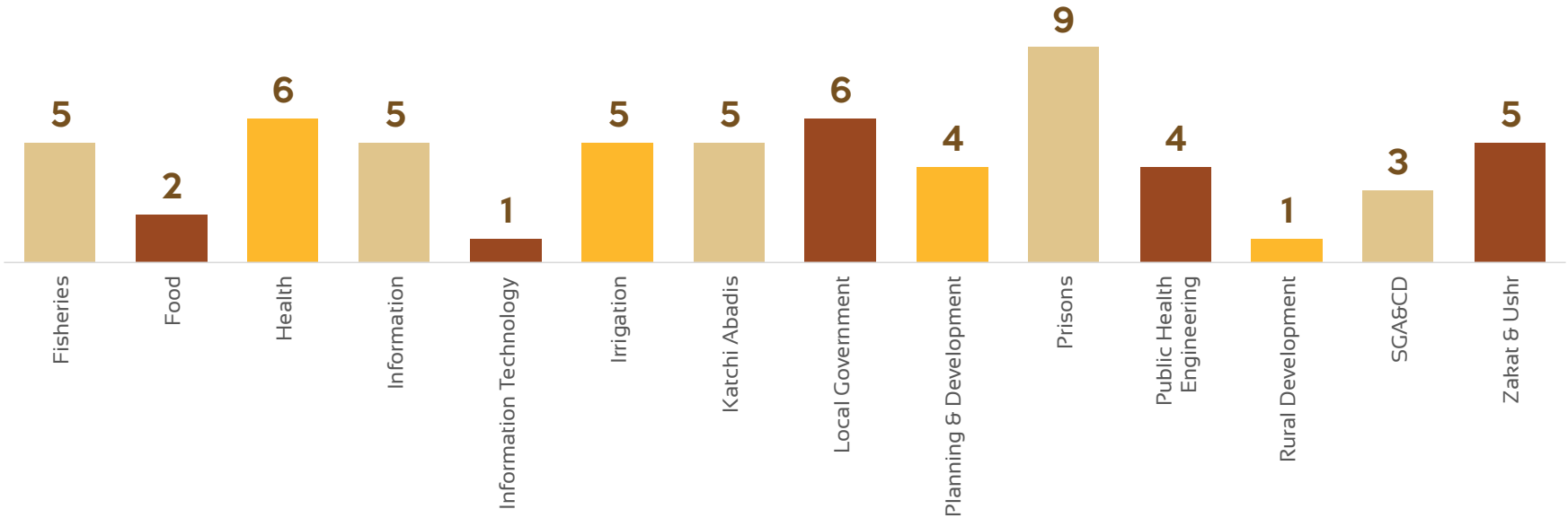
STARRED QUESTIONS: 61

Taken up **46**

Not Taken up **15**

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS: 199

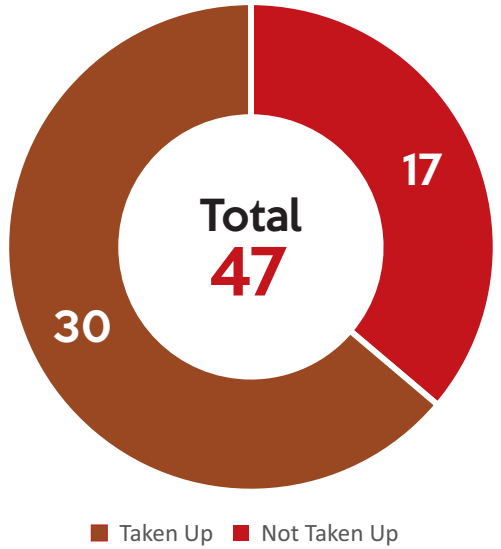
QUESTIONS BY MINISTRY



CALL ATTENTION NOTICES

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

The lawmakers submitted 47 Call Attention Notices (CANs) to draw government's attention to the issues of public importance. Of these, 30 CANs were taken up for answers during the session. The remaining CANs were left unaddressed due to the absence of either the movers or the relevant ministers. As many as 10 CANs were related to the Local Government, five to the Home Department, three to the Health Department, two each to the Education and Literacy Department and Minority Affairs and one each to the Archive department, Culture and Tourism Department, Environment, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries, Rehabilitation, Revenue and Transport. The MQM lawmakers submitted 19 CANs, PML-F lawmakers 11, PML-N lawmakers nine, PTI lawmakers six and PPPP lawmakers two.



PRIVATE MOTION

The House did not take up any of the nine Private Motions that the lawmakers had submitted to discuss various issues of public interest during the session.

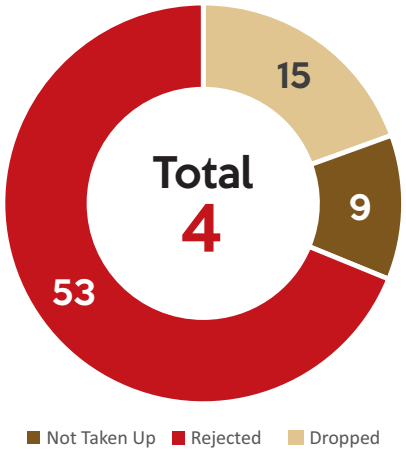
Not Taken Up Motions

- To reduce the timing load shedding hours to provide relief to the people of Sindh Province
- To take measures to resolve cleanness and sewerage problems of Constituency No. PS-107
- Easily start of “Ferry Service” for the convenience of Zaireen
- To shut down all wine shops throughout the Province of Sindh
- To make public parks/family parks at taluka level in the Province
- Instead of posting posters and other paper material on the walls of Karachi everywhere without permission, a particular venue be declared for such activities
- To construct a protective wall right from Sehrish Nagar to Allah Brohi Goth Latifabad
- There should be Ladies Police Station in all talukas of district Jacobabad
- To take measures to provide filtered drinking water to the citizens of Sindh

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

As per Rule 38 of the Sindh Assembly, the House holds a 60-minute question hour at the outset of a sitting except on the sittings falling on Saturdays, Sundays and the day set for oath taking/elections of key members. A lawmaker can put up a question on a notice not less than 15 minutes for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern from the relevant minister.

The House did not hold discussion on any of the 11 Adjournment Motions moved by the PML-F and PTI lawmakers. Ten of these were rejected by majority while one remained unaddressed. Through these AMs, the lawmakers had sought debate on corruption in the development funds for Larkana, dilapidated state of the schools in Sindh, re-appointment of Dr. Asim Hussain as Chairman of the Sindh Higher Education Commission (HEC), eruption of fire at the Sindh Secretariat, future of 470 students of Iqra Fellowship School, stopping salary of 29 employees of Food Department, fund control policy, high fee structure of private schools, contamination of water in Sindh and embezzlement in purchase of drugs.



Rejected Motions

- Corruption of Government funds on Larkana development
- Dilapidated state of schools throughout the Province of Sindh
- Re-appointment of Dr. Asim Hussain as Chairman of the Sindh Higher Education Commission (HEC)
- Fire suddenly erupted and burned the specious official record in Sindh Secretariat
- Future of 470 students of Iqra Fellowship School, Hijrat colony have been put at risk because the said school has been closed by Sindh Education Foundation
- High fee structure of private schools
- Contamination of water in Sindh
- Billion Embezzlement in Purchase of Drugs in Sindh

SECTION 3

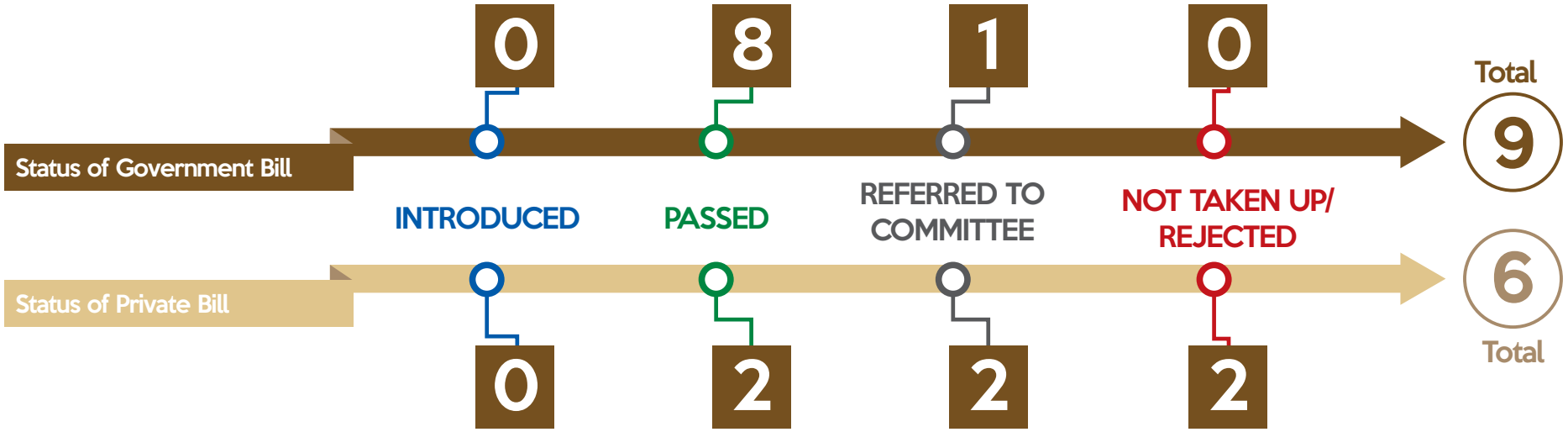
PARLIAMENTARY OUTPUT

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

Bills on Agenda	Resolutions	Reports on Agenda
15	17	5

LEGISLATION

Lawmaking on matters of national and provincial importance through rigorous debate is the most important function of a legislature. This section reviews the nature, status and consideration of government and private member legislations tabled during the session.



BILLS PASSED

- The University Of Modern Sciences, Tando Muhammad Khan Bill, 2017
- The Sohail University Bill, 2017
- The Pakistan University, Karachi Bill, 2017
- The Sindh Universities And Institutes Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018
- The Ziauddin University (Amendment) Bill, 2018
- The UIT university Bill, 2017
- The Sindh Public Private Partnership (Amendment) Bill, 2018
- The Government College University Hyderabad Bill, 2018
- The Sindh Sales Tax On Services (Amendment) Bill, 2018
- The Sindh Regularization of Teachers appointed on Contract Basis Bill, 2018

RESOLUTIONS

The House also adopted 16 resolutions during the session. As many as half of these resolutions were not part of the Assembly's regular business, instead, those were moved as supplementary agenda items.

DETAILS OF ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS

- This Assembly expresses its deep grief at the passing of esteemed member Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani, pays tribute to his selfless services to Sindh and to Pakistan, as he served successive terms as a MNA, a MPA, a Senator and a Cabinet Minister; recognizes this seasoned Law maker for his unwavering commitment to and efforts for sustained democracy; pays homage to him decades of contributions to the betterment and development of Sindh; extends deepest sympathies to his bereaved family, his constituents, and the people of Sindh, standing with them at this sorrowful time
- To establish Unit of NICVD in Civil Hospital Sanghar
- To Despite Sindh's protest and severe water crises in the Province, Indus River System Authority (IRSA) has illegally opened Chasma-Jhelum Link Canal and Taunsa-Panjnad Canal
- To take steps to upgrade the posts of lower staff (BPS-01 to BPS-07) in Education Department
- This House strongly condemns the statement of Ms. Marvi Memon, Chairperson of BISP, regarding Benazir Income Support Program in Sindh and grievous act of blocking cards of poor women, registered under Benazir Income Support Program, in Sindh. This House recommends Sindh Government to lodge strong protest to Federal Government and approach the same to reopen the cards of affected women
- Out of turn Resolution condemning the federal government's plan to privatize PIA and Pakistan Steel
- Out of turn Resolution paying tribute to human rights activist Asthma Jahangir
- To declare 20th March as a Public Holiday on the day of martyrdom of Sain Sooryah Badshah in the Province
- To approach Federal Government and its authorities to ensure that the Oil and Gas producing talukas/districts get certain part from that royalty and development work
- The concept of "Net Zero Energy Buildings" in major cities of Sindh be introduced and legislation be made in this regard
- To establish an Institute of Cardio Vascular Diseases at Mirpurkhas
- Proper blood screening be launched and ensured in Health Department, Government of Sindh for the workers who render their services in such fields from where there are chances of breakout of blood diseases
- Paying tribute to senior politician Jam Saqi on his sad demise
- Commemorating 4th March as the day of student movement as on the same day in 1969 the students of Sindh University were beaten up and arrested by police during their protest.
- Pay tribute to women on the eve of world women's day
- Condoling the death of poet writer Syed Muhammad Ali Shah

REPORTS

The standing committees presented three reports on the Pakistan University, Karachi Bill, 2017; the Sohail University Bill, 2017 and the University of Modern Sciences, Tando Muhammad Khan Bill, 2017. The government laid the Second Quarterly Budget Execution Report for the Financial Year 2017-18 and the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Government of Sindh for the Audit Year 2016-17.

PRESENTED REPORTS

- The Pakistan University, Karachi Bill, 2017; Given notice by Ms. Ghazala Sial, MPA
- The Sohail University Bill, 2017 (Government Bill No. 02 of 2018)
- The University of Modern Sciences, Tando Muhammad Khan Bill, 2017 (Government Bill No. 03 of 2018)
- The Budget Execution Report 2nd quarter 2017-18, 31st December, 2017
- Audit Report on The Accounts Of Government Of Sindh for The Audit Year, 2016-17

SECTION 4

ORDER AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Order and institutionalization is important for an efficient and productive legislature. This section provides information about Points of Order, Questions of Privilege, Quorum and any instances of walkout, protest or boycott during the proceeding.

Points of Order	Protest and Walkouts
6	12

POINTS OF ORDER

According to Rule 232 of the Rules of Procedures of Sindh Assembly "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.

The lawmakers raised six Points of Order (POs) during the session, consuming 41 minutes of the proceedings.

2nd Sitting	8th Sitting	9th Sitting	11th Sitting	12th Sitting
1 POs	1 POs	1 POs	3 POs	2 POs
01 minute consumed	08 minutes consumed	20 minutes consumed	07 minutes consumed	05 minutes consumed

WALKOUT/PROTEST/BOYCOTT

The Provincial Assembly witnessed thirteen incidents of protests and walkouts by the opposition lawmakers. Cumulatively, these protests including five walkouts consumed an hour and seven minutes of the proceedings. The dissenting lawmakers staged eight protests on floor of the House consuming 38 minutes of the proceedings.

The House witnessed 12 incidents of protests and walkouts by the opposition lawmakers. The on-floor protests consumed 28 minutes of the proceedings. The protests and walkouts were instigated by reservations on government legislation, the Chair's decision against opposition lawmakers, and verbal clashes among lawmakers. The opposition also protested against a resolution on the privatization of PIA, unsatisfactory reply on Call Attention Notice, remarks of a treasury lawmaker against PML-F.

3rd Sitting

Protest (PML-N)

Reason: Against a resolution on privatization of PIA

2 minutes

4th Sitting

Protest (PML-F)

Reason: Unsatisfactory reply on CAN

2 minutes

4th Sitting

Protest (PTI)

Reason: Chair did not allow to speak on AM

5 minutes

5th Sitting

Protest (PML-F)

Reason: Against Chair's decision to reject AM

2 minutes

6th Sitting

Protest (PML-F)

Reason: Against Chair's decision to reject AM

2 minutes

7th Sitting

Walkout (MQM)

Reason: Not allowed to speak on PO

68 minutes

8th Sitting

Protest (PML-F)

Reason: remarks of PPP lawmaker agains PML-F

1 minutes

9th Sitting

Protest (PML-F)

Reason: Against consideration of bill

4 minutes

9th Sitting

Walkout (MQM)

Reason: Verbal clash with colleague

140 minutes

10th Sitting

Protest (MQM)

Reason: Against Chair's attitude

4 minutes

10th Sitting

Protest (PML-F)

Reason: Against Rejection of AM

6 minutes

11th Sitting

Walkout (Opposition)

Reason: Against consideration of bill

28 minutes

GLOSSARY – SINDH ASSEMBLY

Terms	Definitions	Sindh Assembly Rule
Act	A bill passed by the Assembly and assented to by the Governor Sindh under Article 116 of the constitution.	**Rule 2(1)(a), Rule 116**
Adjournment Motions	A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite of recent and urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.	**Rule 85**
Amendment	Amendment is an alteration of or addition to a Bill, Motion or Resolution.	**Rule 2(1)(c)**
Arrangement of Business	The order in which business of House is to be taken up. The secretary is responsible to arrange Government business in such order prescribed by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs or in his absence by any other Minister authorized by him.	**Rule 32(1)**
Article	Article means the Article of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1973).	**Rule 2(1)(d)**
Assembly	The Provincial Assembly of Sindh	**Rule 2(1)(e)**
Bill	Bill means a draft of a proposed statute presented in the Assembly but not yet enacted or passed and made a law.	**Rule 2(1)(g)**
Calling Attention Notice	A notice by any Member to call the attention of the concerned Minister to any matter involving the law and order situation in the Province with the consent of the Speaker.	**Rule 65**
Chair	The presiding officer at a meeting of the house or a committee.	**Rule 2(1)(nn)**
Chairperson	In relation to a sitting, any person who is presiding at that sitting.	**Rule 2(1)(nn)**
Chief Minister	The Chief Minister of Province of Sindh.	**Rule 2(1)(i)**
Class of Business	The business of the Assembly classified as Government business, or/and Private Members' business.	-
Committee	A Committee Constituted under the rules of Provincial Assembly of Sindh	**Rule 2(1)(k)**
Constitution	The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.	**Rule 2(1)(l)**
Deputy Speaker	When the office of Speaker is vacant or Speaker is absent or is unable to perform his functions due to any cause the Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker of the House.	**Rule 2(1)(nn)**
Gender	Gender means words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include feminine gender and words in the singular shall include the plural; and vice versa.	**Rule 2(1)(n)**
Government	The Provincial Government of Sindh	**Rule 2(1)(o)**
House	House means the Chamber of the Assembly where the legislative body meets.	**Rule 2(1)(q)**
Leader of the House	Leader of the House means the Chief Minister or a member designated by him to represent Government and regulate Government business in the Assembly.	**Rule 2(1)(r)**
Leader of the Opposition	"Leader of the Opposition" means a Member who, in the opinion of the Speaker, is the leader of the majority of opposition members for a certain time period.	**Rule 2(1)(s)**

Terms	Definitions	Sindh Assembly Rule
Legislation	The process of making law.	-
Legislative Process	The processes by which bills are approved by assembly.	-
List of Business	The 'List of Business' includes the business scheduled for an assembly sitting. The lists of businesses are to be brought before the assembly for consideration and decision at its sitting on any day.	**Rule 2(1)(aa)**
Member	A Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh. A member of the assembly and for purposes of moving or opposing a bill, an amendment, a motion or a resolution, including a minister.	**Rule 2(1)(u)**
Minister	Minister means a Provincial Minister including the Chief Minister.	**Rule 2(1)(x)**
Motion	A proposal made by a member or a minister relating to any matter, which may be discussed by the Provincial Assembly of Sindh.	**Rule 2(1)(y)**
Mover	The referred to a mover of a bill, a resolution or a motion and in the case of a government bill, a resolution, a motion or an amendment, a minister or a parliamentary secretary acting on behalf of the government.	**Rule 2(1)(z)**
Opposition	The party or parties who do not belong to the governing party and represents the benches belongs to Opposition in the House.	-
Orders of the Day	The list of business to be brought before the Assembly for consideration and decision at its sitting on any day.	**Rule 2(1)(aa)**
Panel of Chairmen	A panel of not more than four persons nominated by the Speaker, Deputy Speaker amongst the Members at the commencement of each session. In case of absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the member having precedence amongst those present at the sitting shall take the Chair.	**Rule 13(1)**
Parliamentary Secretary	A Member appointed by the Chief Minister as to perform such duties in Provincial Assembly of Sindh.	**Rule 2(1)(bb)**
Point of Order	Relates to the interpretation or enforcement of parliamentary rules of business or such articles of the constitution that regulate the business of the assembly. The mover of a point of order raises a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.	**Rule 232(1)**
Private Member	A Member of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh other than the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary.	**Rule 2(1)(ee)**
Private Member's Bill	A Bill introduced by a Member who is not a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary.	**Rule 2(1)(ff)**
Proceedings	The actions taken by the House or by a committee, the most important parts of the proceedings are the decisions that are taken.	-
Prorogation of the Assembly	A session of the Assembly is terminated by prorogation.	**Rule 4 (Ref)**

Terms	Definitions	Sindh Assembly Rule
Question Hour	The first hour of every sitting of the House except as otherwise provided in rules of Assembly is fixed for asking and answering of questions notices given to by the members.	**Rule 38(1)**
Quorum	Quorum is the minimum number of Members of Assembly necessary to conduct the House business. Under Article 55(2) of the Constitution 1/4th of the total Membership of the Assembly is required for quorum.	**Rule 5(1)**
Resolution	A motion for the purpose of discussing and expressing an opinion on a matter of general public interest and includes a resolution specified in Constitution.	**Rule 2(1)(gg)**
Rules	Rules mean the Rules of Procedure of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, 2013.	**Rule 1(1)**
Session	The Period commencing on the day the first meeting of the Assembly after having been summoned and ending on the day the Assembly is prorogued or dissolved.	**Rule 2(1)(kk)**
Sitting	The meeting of the Assembly or any of its Committees from the commencement of its business to the termination of the business for the day.	**Rule 2(1)(mm)**
Speaker	The Speaker of the Assembly, including the Deputy Speaker or any other member acting as the Chairperson on a particular sitting or number of sittings.	**Rule 2(1)(nn)**
Standing Committee	A sub-unit of Assembly established in a permanent fashion to aid the parent assembly in accomplishing its duties. A Standing Committee is granted jurisdiction over a particular area of legislation by the Assembly.	**Rule 2(1)(pp)**
Starred Question	A question that requires an oral answer in addition to a written reply. A maximum of three starred question of Member can be placed on list of questions for any one day.	**Rule 2(1)(qq)**
Summoning of the Assembly	The Governor Sindh may summon the Assembly to meet on specific time and specific date under clause (a) of Article 109 of the Constitution of Pakistan. When the Assembly is summoned, the Secretary shall intimate to each Member the date, time and place of the meeting and shall cause a notification to this effect to be published in the Gazette.	**Rule 3 (1)**
Supplementary Question	When a starred question has been answered any Member may ask such supplementary questions as may be necessary for the elucidation of the answer. The Speaker may decide the admissibility of question as per Rules.	**Rule 51**
Table	The Table of the House	**Rule 2(1)(rr)**

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 19,700 followers on Twitter and around 131,000 on Facebook, FAFEN is considered one of the most reliable sources of electoral and parliamentary information in the country.

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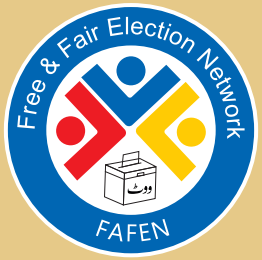

Free and Fair Election Network

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