



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

2015-16



BALOCHISTAN ASSEMBLY

FAFEN PARLIAMENT MONITOR

Free and Fair Election Network

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2015-16

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANP	Awami National Party
AM	Adjournment Motion
BNP	Balochistan National Party
BNP-A	Balochistan National Party (Awami)
CM	Chief Minister
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
JUI-F	Jamiat-e-Ulema Islam (Fazul Rahman)
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
MWM	Majlis Wahdatul Muslimeen
NP	National Party
PkMAP	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
PO	Point of Order

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 10th Balochistan Assembly passed 19 treasury-backed bills and adopted 46 resolutions that mostly sought improved governance and economic development in the province. However, no private member bill/legislative proposal was introduced in the House that showed lack of interest both by the treasury and the opposition members in bringing legislation pieces.

Keeping in view the security situation, the House legislated to devise a mechanism for monitoring of rented buildings and keeping check on guests staying in hotels. The House also passed two separate bills for the protection of working women and children from violence, abuse, maltreatment and exploitation. The passage of the bill regarding prevention measures from Thalassaemia and establishing Nephro Urology institute in Quetta also took place through political consensus. The House also gave approval to provide best accommodation facilities to the people of Quetta and carried out legislation to establish Defence Housing Authority in the provincial capital. While, the House passed a law to protect the witnesses enabling them to give evidence in criminal proceedings.

The House met in 10 sessions comprising 46 sittings in its 3rd parliamentary year, thus completing the mandatory requirement of 100 days set by the Constitution for provincial assemblies. These sessions lasted 95 hours and 28 minutes, with each sitting starting with an average delay of 42 minutes. The breaks consumed two hours and 28 minutes – three percent of the total time during the year.

The Chief Minister attended 27 sittings and remained present during the proceedings for 56 percent time while the Leader of the Opposition showed up in 28 sittings and covered 42 percent of the proceedings. The total number of sittings during the parliamentary year remained 46.

On the other hand, the parliamentary leader of PkMAP attended 37 sittings, followed by the leaders of PML & ANP (29 each), NP (19), MWM (16) while the BNP leader did not attend any of the sittings during the entire parliamentary year.

On average, 24 members were present at the outset of the 65-member assembly, while 22 were seen at the time of adjournment of the sitting. A maximum of 33 lawmakers were present at one point of the sitting while one non-Muslim Member attended each sitting on average.

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker chaired 38% (36 hours and 40 minutes) and 44% (42 hours and 16

minutes) of the proceedings, while 15% (14 hours and 4 minutes) of the time was presided over by the Panel of Chairpersons. The House consumed three percent (two hours and 28 minutes) of the time during breaks.

Participation

FAFEN classifies lawmakers' participation in three categories; members submitting agenda on the List of Business; legislators participating in on-floor debates and members taking part in both these activities.

The lawmakers participated in the proceedings according to their numerical strength in the Assembly. All the 14 legislators of PkMAP, eight of JUI-F and five of PML took part in the proceedings followed by the lawmakers of NP (9 out of 11 - 82%) and PML-N (16 out of 20 - 80%). Among the parties with fewer members, two BNP lawmakers and one each lawmaker of ANP and MWM participated in the proceedings along with an independent legislator. However, the sole member of BNP-A did not take part in the proceedings.

Budget Discussion (2015-16)

The MPAs in Balochistan debated the budget for 54% (seven hours and 42 minutes) of the session. A total of 27 lawmakers (male 21, female 6) participated in the budget debate while 38 members (male 32, female 6) were such who remained inactive during the budget session.

Output

Among the 19 bills passed during the reporting period, five related to the amendments in the existing laws while the remaining 14 were a new piece of legislation.

Introduced by a female lawmaker of National Party, the Provincial Assembly adopted an amendment to the Balochistan Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, which states that a new rule 170-A shall be inserted after Rule 170 for formulation of Council of Chairmen/Chairpersons which consist of all Chairmen of the Standing and Functional Committees.

The House adopted 46 resolutions of which 24 were sponsored by male, seven by female and 15 were jointly sponsored by both male and female lawmakers. Various issues were highlighted through the resolutions that mainly dealt with governance, Finance and Economic Policy and employment issues.

Representation and Responsiveness

Only 11 MPAs (17%) performed government oversight through 161 starred questions. The questions dealt with information on matters related to different departments with an emphasis on questioning steps of the incumbent government for improvement in different sectors.

The questions were directed to 14 departments and most of the questions were addressed to Planning and Development (27), Health (22), Education (18), S&GAD (21), Local Government and Rural Development (14), Public Health Engineering (11), Agriculture, Communication & Works (9 each), Irrigation, Mines & Minerals Development, Home & Tribal Affairs (8 each), Livestock (3), Energy (2) and Finance (1). In addition, lawmakers asked 13 supplementary questions.

ANP male lawmaker took the lead in submitting questions as he alone asked 76 questions followed by five JUI-F lawmakers asking 53 questions (three male MPAs raising 45 questions, two female MPAs raising eight questions), one BNP male lawmaker (22 questions), two PML-N male lawmakers (5 questions), one female PML member (4 questions) and one male PkMAP lawmaker (one question).

A total of 16 Adjournment Motions were part of agenda during the year. A total of 23 lawmakers – PkMAP (8), PML-N (5), JUI-F & NP (4 each), ANP and PML (one each) – participated in debate on AMs which continued for 514 minutes.

Order and Institutionalization

Lack of quorum was pointed out on four occasions by as many members – three of them belonging to JUI-F while one was from PML-N. The Chair adjourned the proceedings thrice during the year for lacking quorum while the sitting remained suspended for 43 minutes on one occasion, as well.

Twelve incidents of walkouts were witnessed during the year consuming 703 minutes of the proceedings while one instance each of boycott and protest was also recorded during the same period.

As many as 48 lawmakers raised 318 POs consuming 19 hours and 54 minutes –

21 percent of each session on average. The most of POs (60) were raised in 22nd session which consumed four hours and 50 minutes while no point of order was raised in 23rd or 24th session having single-sitting each. The minimum 16 POs were raised in first session (19th session) of third parliamentary year which consumed 47 minutes of the session.

Lawmakers raised various issues through POs –220 dealing with governance followed by the rules of business (53), prayers and tributes (18), Democracy and Political Development (14), Energy and Natural

Resources (3), strengthening the federation, Finance and Economic Policy (2 each), Defense and Foreign Relations (one each). Four POs on miscellaneous issues were also raised during this period.

Party-wise, PkMAP members raised 104 issues through points of order, followed by JUI-F (78), PML-N (48), NP (38), PML (24), ANP (19), MWM (5), and BNP (2).

As many as 37 male members raised 229 issues while 11 female members brought 89 issues on the floor of the House through POs.

اور 04 منٹ) اجلاس کی صدارت کے فرائض نبھائے۔ بقیہ تین فیصد وقت (دو گھنٹے اور 28 منٹ) مختلف وقفوں پر صرف ہوا۔

ایوان کی کارروائی میں عملی شرکت

فائن کے مشاہدہ کار اراکین کی ایوان کی کارروائی میں شرکت کو تین طرح سے جانچتے ہیں۔

(1) صرف ایجنڈا جمع کرانیا لے اراکین

(2) ایوان میں ہونیوالی بحث میں شریک اراکین

(3) درج بالا دونوں کام کرنے والے اراکین

ایوان میں موجود تمام جماعتوں کے اراکین اپنی تعداد کے تناسب سے کارروائی میں شرکت کرتے ہیں۔ اس اعتبار سے شرکت کا جائزہ لیں تو پختون خواہ ملی عوامی پارٹی کے 100 فیصد (تمام 14) اراکین نے ایوان کی کارروائی میں شرکت کی، جمعیت العلماء اسلام (ف) کے تمام آٹھ اور پاکستان مسلم لیگ کے تمام پانچ اراکین نے کارروائی میں حصہ لیا۔ نیشنل پارٹی کے 82 فیصد (11 میں سے نو)، پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے 80 فیصد (20 میں سے 16) اراکین نے کارروائی میں شرکت کی۔ کم اراکین رکھنے والی جماعتوں جیسا کہ بلوچ نیشنل پارٹی کے دو جبکہ عوامی نیشنل پارٹی اور مجلس وحدت المسلمین کے ایک ایک رکن نے کارروائی میں حصہ لیا۔ ایک آزاد رکن بھی ان اراکین میں شامل تھے جنہوں نے ایوان کی کارروائی میں عملی شرکت کی۔ تاہم بلوچ نیشنل پارٹی (عوامی) کے واحد رکن کارروائی کا حصہ بنتے دکھائی نہ دیئے۔

بجٹ بحث

مالی سال 16-2015 کے بجٹ پر ایوان نے اجلاس کے مجموعی وقت کا 54 فیصد (07 گھنٹے، 42 منٹ) تک بحث کی۔ بجٹ بحث میں حصہ لینے والے 27 اراکین میں 21 خواتین اور چھ مرد اراکین شامل تھے جبکہ 38 اراکین (32 مرد اور چھ خواتین) اس بحث میں شریک نہ ہوئے۔

کارکردگی

بلوچستان کے صوبائی ایوان نے تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران 19 قانونی مسودات کی منظوری دی جن میں سے 14 نئی قانون سازی کیلئے جبکہ پانچ مسودات پہلے سے موجود قوانین میں ترامیم کیلئے تھے۔

قواعد و ضوابط ہائے کار میں ترامیم کی تجاویز

تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران ایوان کے قواعد و ضوابط ہائے کار و انصرام کارروائی میں ترامیم کیلئے نیشنل پارٹی کی ایک خاتون رکن کی تجویز قبول کی گئی۔

بلوچستان کے صوبائی ایوان کے تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران 19 سرکاری قانونی مسودات اور 46 قراردادوں کی منظوری دی گئی۔ اکثر قراردادیں نظم و نسق کی بہتری اور صوبے کی اقتصادی ترقی سے متعلق تھیں۔ مزید برآں تیسرے پارلیمانی سال میں نجی اراکین کی جانب سے کوئی قانونی مسودہ پیش نہ کیا گیا۔ ایوان نے امن و امان کی صورت حال کے پیش نظر عمارتوں کو کرائے پر دینے اور ہوٹلوں میں آنے والے افراد کا ریکارڈ رکھنے سے متعلق قانون سازی کی جبکہ خواتین اور بچوں کو تشدد اور استحصال کے خلاف تحفظ کرنے کے لیے بھی دو قوانین کی منظوری دی گئی۔ فوجداری مقدمات میں پیش ہونے والے گواہان کو تحفظ دینے سے متعلق بھی قانون بنایا گیا۔ صحت کے شعبے میں تھیلسمیا سے بچاؤ اور اور کوئٹہ میں امراض گردہ کا ادارہ قائم کرنے کے لیے قانون منظور کیے گئے۔ مزید برآں کوئٹہ میں ڈیفنس ہاؤسنگ اتھارٹی کے قیام کے لیے بھی قانون سازی کی گئی۔

تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران اسمبلی کے دس اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ 46 نشستوں پر مشتمل ان اجلاسوں کا مجموعی دورانیہ 95 گھنٹے 28 منٹ رہا جس میں دو گھنٹے اور 28 منٹ کے وقفے بھی شامل ہیں۔ ہر نشست اوسطاً 42 منٹ تاخیر کیساتھ شروع ہوئی۔

حاضری

وزیر اعلیٰ (قائد ایوان) 27 نشستوں میں شریک ہوئے اور 56 فیصد وقت ایوان میں موجود رہے جبکہ قائد حزب اختلاف نے 28 نشستوں میں شرکت کر کے اجلاس کے مجموعی وقت کا 42 فیصد ایوان میں گزارا۔ پارلیمانی قائدین میں سے پختون خواہ ملی عوامی پارٹی کے پارلیمانی قائد نے سب سے زیادہ 37 نشستوں میں شرکت کی۔ پاکستان مسلم لیگ اور عوامی نیشنل پارٹی کے پارلیمانی قائدین نے انیتس، انیتس نشستوں، نیشنل پارٹی کے پارلیمانی قائد نے 19 اور مجلس وحدت المسلمین کے پارلیمانی قائدین نے 16 نشستوں میں شرکت کی جبکہ بلوچستان نیشنل پارٹی کے پارلیمانی قائد سال کے دوران کسی بھی نشست میں شریک نہ ہوئے۔

تیسرے پارلیمانی سال میں منعقدہ اجلاسوں کی تمام نشستوں کے آغاز پر ایوان میں موجود اراکین کی اوسط تعداد 24 اور اختتام پر 22 جبکہ زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد 33 مشاہدہ کی گئی۔ تمام نشستوں میں اوسطاً ایک اقلیتی رکن بھی شریک ہوئے۔

سپیکر اور ڈپٹی سپیکر نے بالترتیب 38 فیصد (36 گھنٹے اور 40 منٹ) اور 44 فیصد (42 گھنٹے اور 16 منٹ) جبکہ چیئر پرسنوں کے بینٹل نے 15 فیصد وقت (14 گھنٹے

خاتون رکن نے تمام مجلس ہائے قائمہ کے چیئرمین پر مشتمل کونسل آف چیئرمین پر سزے کے قیام کیلئے قاعدہ 170 کے بعد قاعدہ 170 اے شامل کرنیکی کی تجویز دی جسے ایوان نے قبول کر لیا۔

قراردادیں

ایوان نے مجموعی طور پر 46 قراردادیں منظور کیں، جن میں سے 24 مرداراکین، 07 خواتین اراکین نے پیش کیں جبکہ 15 کو مشترکہ طور پر پیش کیا گیا۔ ان قراردادوں کے ذریعے مختلف مسائل خاص طور پر نظم و نسق، مالیات، اقتصادی پالیسی اور ملازمت جیسے مسائل کو اجاگر کیا گیا۔

نمائندگی، جو اہدہ ہی اور حکومتی نگرانی

پورے سال کے دوران گیارہ اراکین نے حکومتی محکمہ جات اور اداروں سے 161 نشاندہ سوالات جمع کرائے۔ یہ 14 محکموں سے پوچھے گئے ان سوالات میں سے 27 محکمہ منصوبہ بندی اور ترقی، 22 محکمہ صحت، 18 محکمہ تعلیم، 21 محکمہ سروسز اینڈ جنرل ایڈمنسٹریشن اور 11 محکمہ پبلک ہیلتھ انجینئرنگ جبکہ زراعت، مواصلات و ورکس سے متعلق نو، سوالات تھے۔ اسی طرح محکمہ مقامی حکومت اور دیہی ترقی سے 14 سوالات، آبپاشی، کانوں اور ترقی معدنیات اور امور داخلہ و قبائل کی وزارتوں سے آٹھ، آٹھ، لائیو سٹاک سے تین، توانائی کی وزارت سے دو، اور خزانہ کی وزارت سے ایک سوال دریافت کیا گیا۔ اراکین نے 13 ضمنی سوالات بھی دریافت کئے۔

عوامی نیشنل پارٹی اس اعتبار سے سرفہرست رہی جسکے ایک رکن نے 76 سوالات اٹھائے۔ جمعیت العلماء اسلام (ف) کے پانچ اراکین (تین مرد اور دو خواتین اراکین) نے 53 سوالات، بلوچستان نیشنل پارٹی کے ایک رکن نے 22، پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے دو اراکین نے پانچ، پاکستان مسلم لیگ کے ایک رکن نے چار جبکہ پنجتون خوالی عوامی پارٹی کے ایک مرد رکن نے ایک سوال دریافت کیا۔

تاریک التوا

تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران صوبائی ایوان کے نظام کار پر مجموعی طور پر 16 تاریک التوائی گئیں۔ پنجتون خوالی عوامی پارٹی کے آٹھ، پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے پانچ، جمعیت العلماء اسلام (ف) اور عوامی نیشنل پارٹی کے چار اور پاکستان مسلم لیگ کے ایک رکن سمیت مجموعی طور پر 23 اراکین نے ان تاریک التوا پر 514 منٹ تک بحث کی۔

نظم و ضبط

تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران 48 اراکین نے 318 نکات ہائے اعتراض کے ذریعے مختلف معاملات پر اظہار خیال کرتے ہوئے اجلاسوں کے مجموعی وقت میں سے 12 گھنٹے 54 منٹ (ہر اجلاس کا 21 فیصد وقت) صرف کئے۔ سب سے زیادہ 60 نکات ہائے اعتراض بائیسویں اجلاس میں اٹھائے گئے جن پر اجلاس کے چار گھنٹے اور پچاس منٹ صرف کئے گئے، جبکہ تیسویں اور چوبیسویں اجلاس میں کوئی نکتہ اعتراض نہ اٹھایا گیا سب سے کم 16 نکات ہائے اعتراض پارلیمانی سال کے پہلے اجلاس (انیسواں) میں اٹھائے گئے جن پر اجلاس کے 47 منٹ صرف ہوئے۔

اراکین نے نکات ہائے اعتراض کے ذریعے مختلف مسائل کی طرف توجہ مبذول کرائی۔ 318 مجموعی نکات ہائے اعتراض میں سے 220 نکات ہائے اعتراض پر نظم و نسق سے متعلق بات کی گئی، 53 کا موضوع قواعد ہائے کار، 18 کا موضوع خراج عقیدت، 14 کا موضوع جمہوریت اور سیاسی ترقی، تین کا توانائی اور قدرتی وسائل رہا جبکہ دو، دو نکات معاملات وفاق، خزانہ و اقتصادی ترقی سے متعلق تھے جبکہ دفاع اور خارجہ تعلقات کے حوالے سے بھی ایک ایک نکتے پر بات ہوئی۔

اگر ان نکات کا جماعتی اعتبار سے جائزہ لیں تو پنجتون خوالی عوامی پارٹی کے اراکین نے سب سے زیادہ 104 نکات پر بات کی، جمعیت العلماء اسلام (ف) کے اراکین نے 78، پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) کے اراکین نے 48 اور نیشنل پارٹی کے اراکین نے 38، پاکستان مسلم لیگ کے اراکین نے 24، عوامی نیشنل پارٹی کے اراکین نے 19، مجلس وحدت المسلمین کے اراکین نے پانچ جبکہ بلوچ نیشنل پارٹی کے اراکین نے دو نکات ہائے اعتراض اٹھائے۔ صنفی اعتبار سے دیکھا جائے تو 37 مرد اراکین نے 229 نکات جبکہ 11 خواتین اراکین نے 89 نکات پر بات کی۔

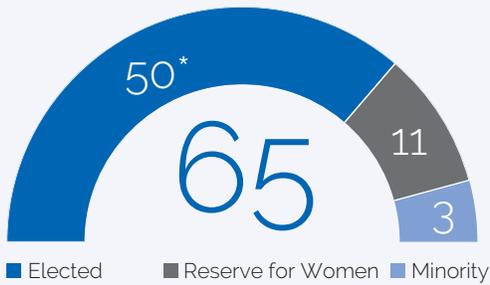
احتجاج اور واک آؤٹس

تیسرے پارلیمانی سال کے دوران بلوچستان کے صوبائی ایوان میں واک آؤٹ کے 12 واقعات دیکھنے میں آئے۔ ان واقعات کا دورانیہ 703 منٹ رہا۔ اس دوران ایوان کی کارروائی کے مقاطعہ اور احتجاج کا بھی ایک ایک واقعہ مشاہدے میں آیا۔

کورم

سپیکر کو چار اراکین نے اتنے ہی مواقع پر کورم کی کمی کے بارے میں آگاہ کیا۔ کورم کی نشاندہی کرنیوالے اراکین میں سے تین کا تعلق جمعیت العلماء اسلام (ف) اور ایک کا پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن) سے تھا۔ چیئرمین نے تین مواقع پر کورم کی کمی کے باعث نشست اگلے روز تک ملتوی کر دی جبکہ ایک مرتبہ 43 منٹ کیلئے کارروائی معطل کی گئی۔

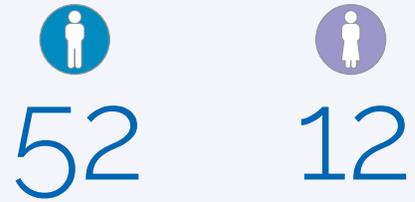
CURRENT COMPOSITION OF ASSEMBLY



*One seat is lying vacant due to disqualification of member.

The total membership of Balochistan Assembly is 65 but the current membership is 64. One seat is vacant due to disqualification of previously elected member.

Gender-Wise breakdown



MEMBERS TO POPULATION RATIO

TOTAL POPULATION
10,127,485



Population per Representative

155,807

Population estimates as on 30 June, 2015

PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES – GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION ALLIANCES



1

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

10

Total Sittings

46

Total Time

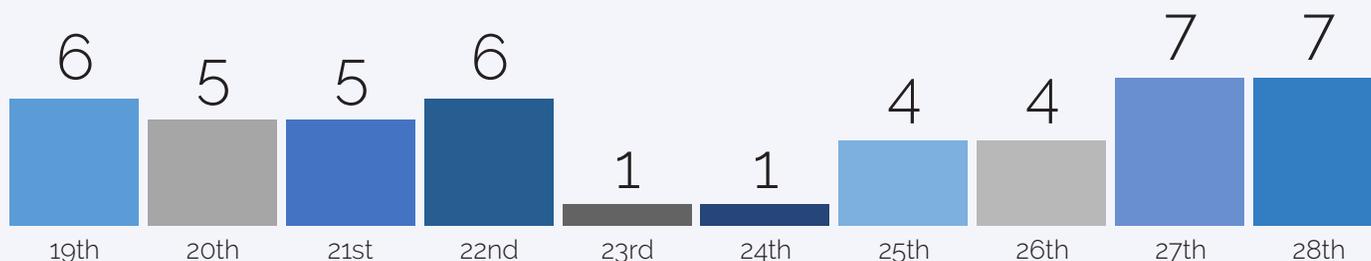
95

Hours and 28 minutes

SESSION DURATION, MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

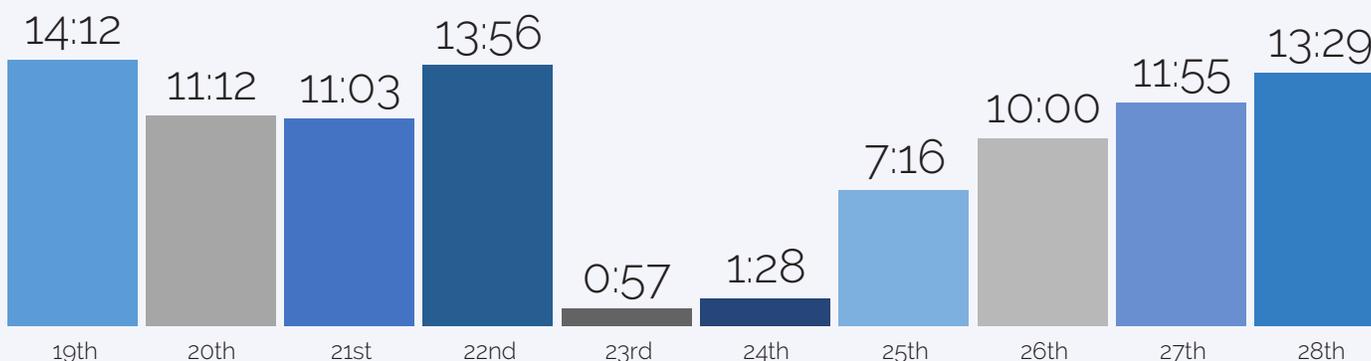
The Balochistan Assembly met in 10 sessions comprising 46 sittings in its third parliamentary year, thus completing the mandatory requirement of meeting for at least 100 days set for the provincial assemblies by the Constitution. The first session of this parliamentary year started on June 17, 2015 and the last session ended on May 20, 2016.

NUMBER OF SITTINGS



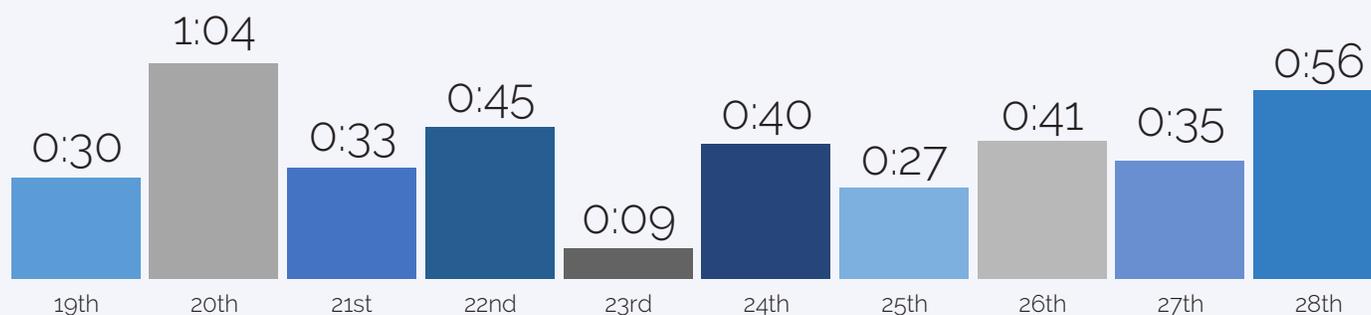
The House met for a period of 95 hours and 28 minutes, The breaks consumed three percent (148 minutes) of the total proceeding's time.

TOTAL SESSION TIME (hh:mm)



The each sitting started with an average delay of 42 minutes. Not a single sitting through out the third parliamentary year started on time.

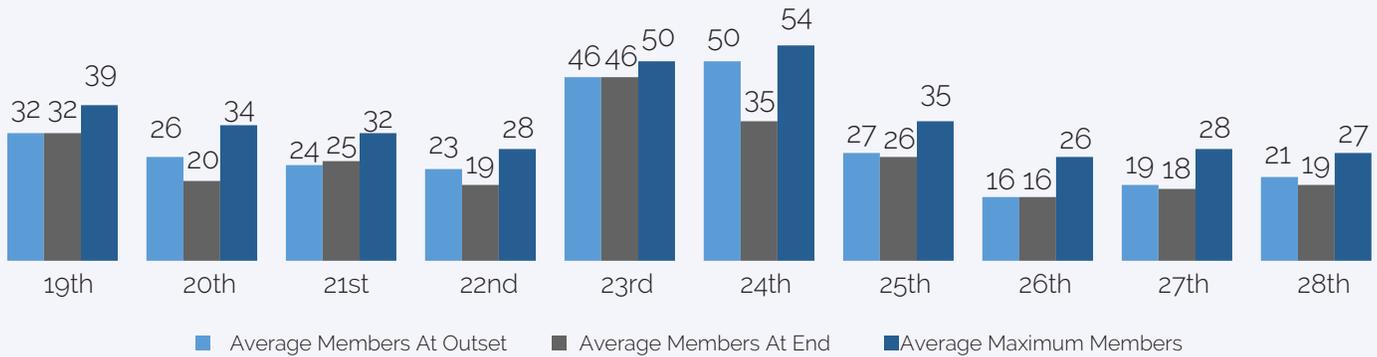
AVERAGE LATE STARTS (hh:mm)



MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE

On average, 24 members were present at the outset and 22 at the end. A maximum of 33 members were observed to be present at one point of the session. The maximum number of lawmakers was observed in 24th session held for the election of Speaker and Leader of the House. On average, one minority member was present in each session.

MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE



KEY MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE

SPEAKER

Attended 24 out of 46 sittings and presided over 36 hours and forty minutes of the proceedings (38% of total time).

DEPUTY SPEAKER*

Attended 20 out of 46 sittings and presided over 42 hour and 16 minutes of the proceedings (44% of total time).

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSON

15% of the Proceeding time was chaired by Members of Panel of Chairperson

CHIEF MINISTER

Attended 27 out of 46 sittings and remained present for 53 hours and seven minutes of the proceedings (56% of total time).

LEADER OF OPPOSITION

Attended 28 out of 46 sittings and remained present for 39 hours and 48 minutes of the proceedings (42% of total time).

Three percent consumed in breaks

*The post of Deputy Speaker is lying vacant since December 24, 2015 and four sessions have passed since then. The delay in filling up the vacancy is in violation of Rule 10 of Rules of Procedure which requires holding the election as soon as possible if the Assembly is in session at the time of post becoming vacant or in the next session if the vacancy occurs during recess.

PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS ATTENDANCE



Abdul Rahim Khan Tareen



PkMAP

Attended

37



Jaffar Khan Mandokhail



PML

Attended

29



Engineer Zmarak Khan



ANP

Attended

29



Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch



NP

Attended

19



Syed Raza Mohammad Raza



MWM

Attended

16



Sardar Akhter Jan Mengal



BNP

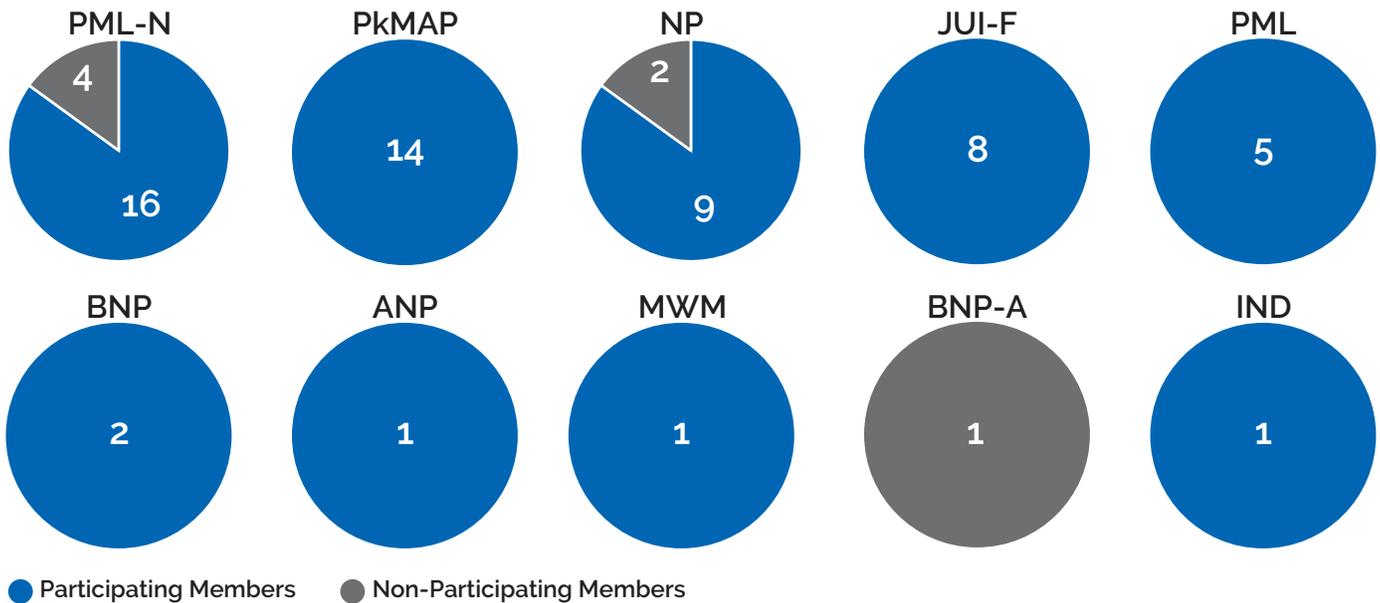
Attended

0

The Parliamentary Leader of PkMAP was observed more regular in 3rd Parliamentary year who attended 37 out of 46 sittings followed by PML and ANP (29 each), NP (19) and MWM (16), BNP-A and BNP (nil each).

MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION

FAFEN classifies members' participation in three categories; members submitting agenda on the List of Business; those participating in the on-floor debates and MPAs taking part in both activities. Lawmakers belonging to almost all parties actively participated in proceedings of the House in proportion to their strength. All fourteen (100%) PkMAP lawmakers, eight JUI-F (100%) lawmakers and five PML (100%) lawmakers participated in the proceedings followed by NP (82% or 9 out of 11 members), PML-N (80% or 16 out of 20 members). Among parties with fewer members, two BNP lawmakers and one each lawmaker of ANP and MWM in the House participated in the proceedings along with an independent lawmaker. However, the sole member of BNP-A in the House did not take part in proceedings of the House in any way.



GENDER-WISE PARTICIPATION

All 12 female MPAs took part in the proceedings by submitting agenda as well as participating in the debates or doing both. Meanwhile, 87% male lawmakers (45 out of 52) did the same.



NON-PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

As many as seven male members did not participate in the assembly business in any way throughout the year. These included four PML-N members including Nawabzada Changaiz Marri, Mir Amir Khan Rind, Muhammad Saleh Bhotani and Santosh Kumar, two NP lawmakers namely Fateh Muhammad Buledi, Ghansham Das Madwani Baloch and one BNP-A lawmaker namely Mir Zafarullah Khan.



Nawabzada Changaiz Marri



Mir Amir Khan Rind



Mohammad Saleh Bhotani



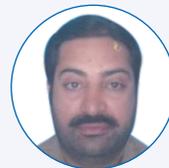
Santosh Kumar



Fateh Muhammad Buledi



Ghansham Das Baloch



Mir Zafarullah Khan



2

REPRESENTATION, RESPONSIVENESS AND GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

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

Total Questions

161

Adjournment Motions

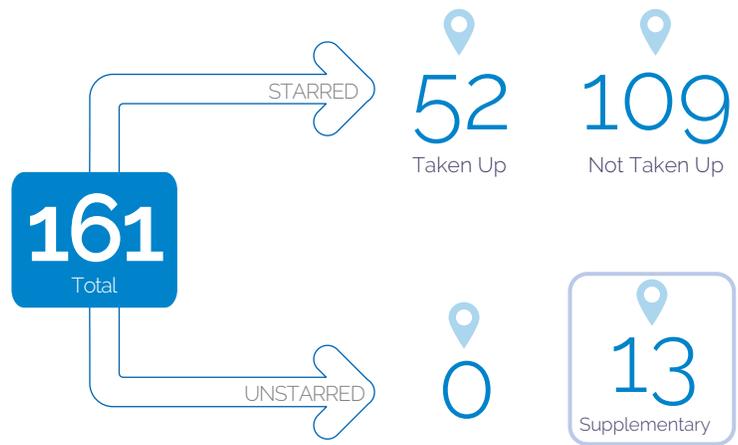
16

QUESTIONS

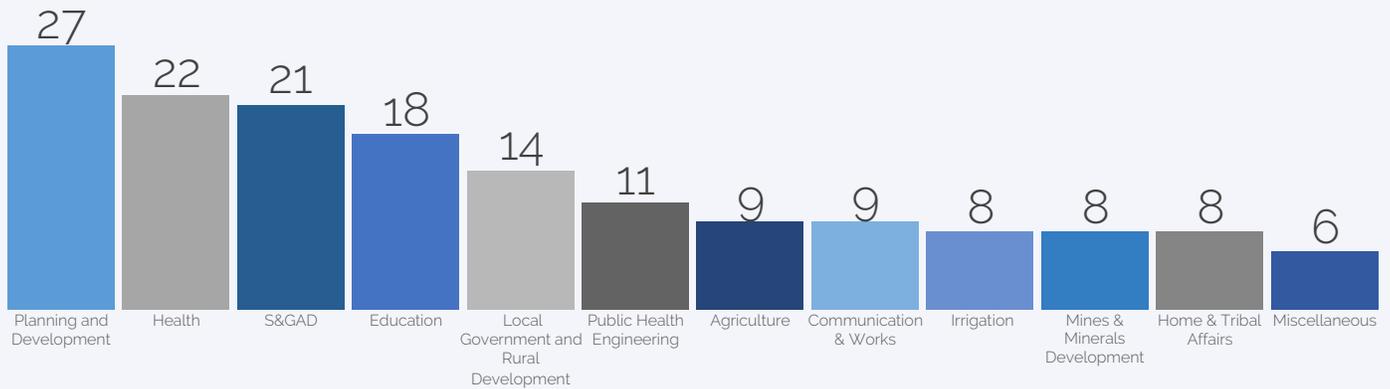
Question Hour is the first hour of the Assembly business in a sitting wherein, subject to the provisions of the Assembly rules, a Member may ask a question for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

Only 11 legislators (17%) performed government oversight by asking 161 Starred Questions. These questions dealt with the information related to different departments with an emphasis on questioning steps of the incumbent government to bring about improvement in different sectors.

In addition, lawmakers asked 13 supplementary questions.

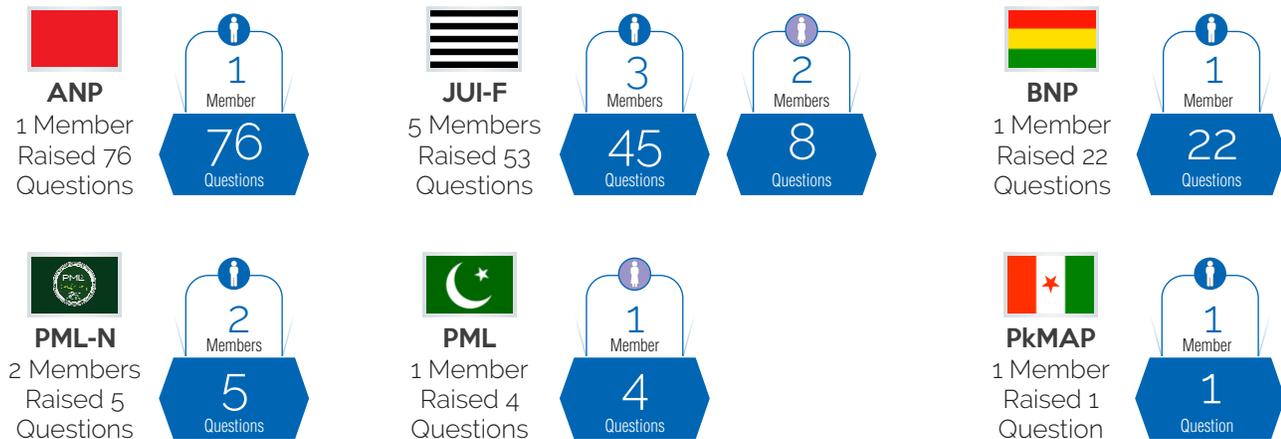


QUESTIONS BY MINISTRY



QUESTIONS BY PARTY AND GENDER

An ANP male lawmaker took the lead in submitting questions as he asked 76 questions followed by five Members of JUI-F asking 53 questions (three male legislators asking 45 questions, two female lawmakers asking eight questions), one BNP male lawmaker asking 22 questions, two PML-N male lawmakers asking five questions, one female PML member asking four questions and one male PkMAP lawmaker raising one question.



TOP FIVE MEMBERS RAISING QUESTIONS

1



Engineer Zmarak Khan



ANP

76

2



Sardar Abdul Rehman



JUI-F

25

3



Sardar Akhter Jan Mengal



BNP

22

4



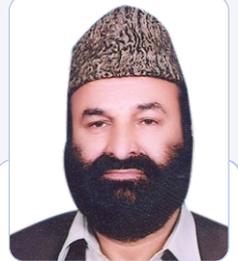
Haji Abdul Malik Kakar



JUI-F

10

4



Gul M. Khan Dumar



JUI-F

10

5



Dr. Ruqayya Saeed Hashmi



PML

4

5



Mir Jan Mohammad Jamali



PML-N

4

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS (AM)

According to Rules 70-77 of the Balochistan Assembly, the House can admit not more than one motion per sitting for adjournment of the House business for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance, with the consent of the Speaker.

Whereas, a speech during the debate on an Adjournment Motion cannot exceed 15 minutes, however, the mover or the Minister concerned may speak for 30 minutes.

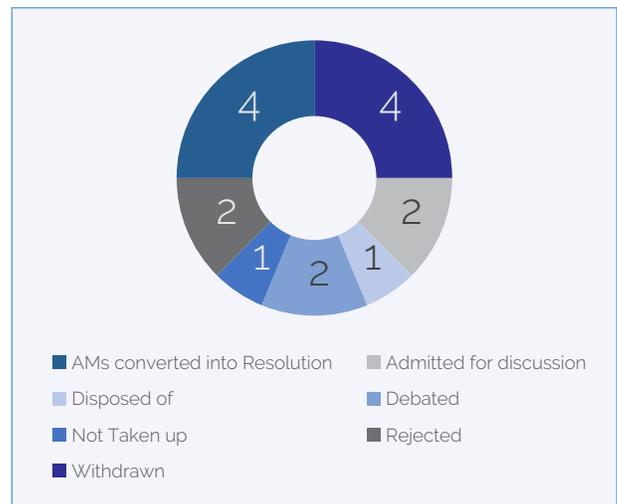
A total of 16 Adjournment Motions were part of the agenda during third parliamentary year of the incumbent Provincial Assembly. Four AMs related to expulsion of Pashtoons from Azad Jammu Kashmir; distribution of tax revenue to the provinces; operation in slum areas of Islamabad and the arrest of RAW officer from Balochistan were debated and converted into resolutions. The House adopted them after giving due recommendations.

Two more AMs admitted for discussion were related to the government's negotiations with traders on the issues of withholding tax and China Pakistan Economic Corridor route.

While one AM on security threats to educational institutions in the province was disposed of after getting assurance from the Chief Minister, the House debated two other AMs on the induction of personnel at higher posts in the Federal departments on fake domiciles under Balochistan quota and suicide attack on FC vehicle in Quetta as well as terrorist attack on police mobile at Saryab Road, Quetta.

As one AM on law and order was not taken up by the House, two AMs on illegal parking fee at parking areas in Quetta and the clash between police and doctors were rejected.

Four AMs were withdrawn by their respective movers after getting assurance from the government. They were regarding steps to curb begging practices; submission of fake degrees by candidates for induction in Education Department; royalty issue on electricity supply from various power plants of the province and suicide of Govt. Girls College Muslim Bagh student due to inappropriate behaviour of the college principal.



PARTICIPATION IN DEBATE ON AMs BY PARTY

A total of 23 lawmakers – PkMAP (8), PML-N (5), JUI-F & NP (4 each), ANP and PML (one each) – participated in the debate on AMs that continued for 514 minutes.



PkMAP

8



PML-N

5



JUI-F

4



NP

4



PML

1



ANP

1

BUDGET SESSION

The day of presentation of budget in Balochistan Assembly is decided by the government. The House does not permit a grant of demands to be made on the day the budget is presented, unless the government allows it.

Normally, the Finance Minister or the Advisor to Chief Minister on Finance presents the budget. 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. At least two days shall elapse between the day the Budget is presented and the first day allotted by the Speaker for the general discussion of the Budget. Not less than three days shall be allotted for the discussion relevant to the Budget as a whole.

The process of budget consideration has three parts: 1) general discussion, 2) discussion on expenditure charged upon the Provincial Consolidated Fund, 3) voting on demands for grants.

No member may move a motion on the days of general discussion, as per the rules of the four assemblies. At the end, the Finance Minister or Advisor to Chief Minister on Finance concludes the debate by delivering a speech.

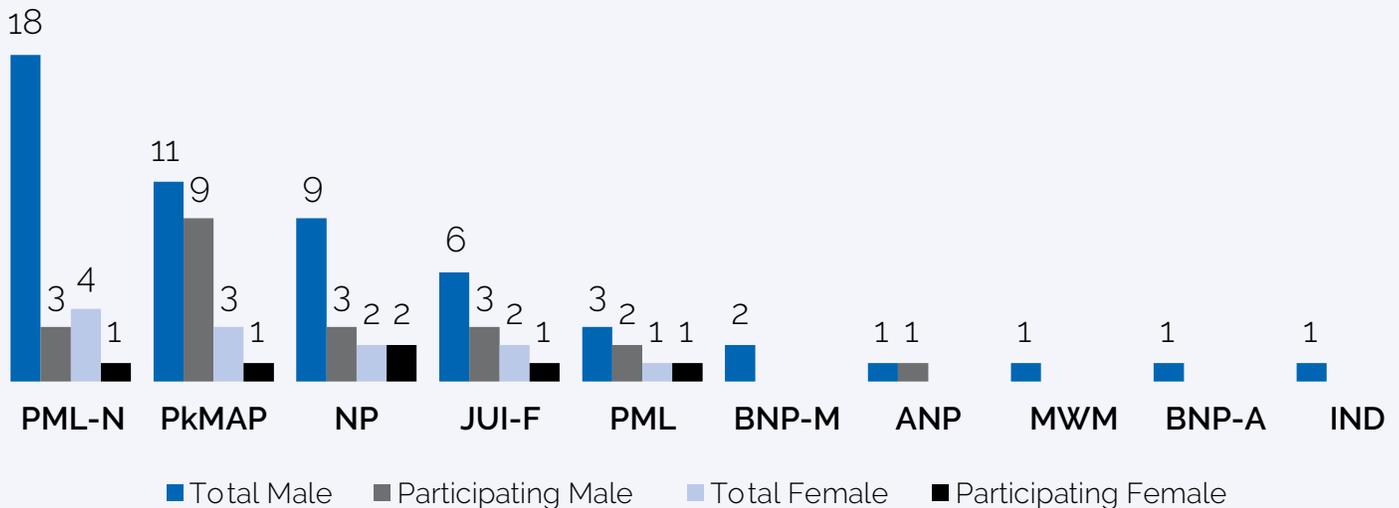
BUDGET DEBATE

The Rules of Procedure governing the budget sessions are mostly similar across provinces. 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 respective assemblies.

The MPAs in Balochistan debated the budget for 54% (seven hours and 42 minutes) of the session.



PARTY-WISE PARTICIPATION IN BUDGET DEBATE



One out of three non-Muslim lawmakers in Balochistan Assembly participated in the budget debate.

INTERVENTIONS



3

PARLIAMENTARY OUTPUT

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

Total Bills

21

Total Resolutions

57

Amendment

1

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".

As per sub-rule (1) of Rule 80 of Rules of Procedures of Balochistan Assembly, a minister may introduce a Bill after giving to the Secretary a written notice of his intention to do so. Sub-Rule 2 states that the notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons, signed by the Minister.

19

Passed Govt. Bills

2

Bills referred to Committees

The Balochistan Assembly passed 19 government bills during third parliamentary year while two bills are under consideration in the standing committees. The legislation focused on healthcare, financial matters, education, security, labour rights, institutional reforms and governance.

Economy: Besides Finance Bill, the Assembly levied sales tax on services and passed law to set up the provincial revenue authority.

Education: The administrative structure of the Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences Quetta and the Balochistan University of Engineering and Technology Khuzdar was upgraded by amending their laws. Moreover, the legal cover was provided to establishment of Private Educational Institutions Registration and Regulation Authority.

Health: The Assembly approved bills seeking to prevent the spread of thalassemia and establish the Balochistan Institute of Nephrology and Urology in Quetta.

Governance: The regulations were approved to prevent the use of loudspeakers for negative purposes and discourage the wall-chalking practice in the province.

Devolved Subjects: The Industrial Relations Act 2010 was replaced with a new law to regulate the affairs related to labor and industries while another bill provided for the regulation of boilers and pressure vessels used in industries to ensure safety of workers. The Assembly passed a bill providing protection to women against harassment at workplace.

Security: The Hotels and property owners were restricted through two separate bills from renting out their spaces to persons without checking and recording their identities. The Assembly also approved the legal framework for setting up a Forensic Science Agency with a purpose to assist in investigation of crimes. The witnesses appearing before the courts to testify against criminals were also provided protection through a law.

Housing: The Defence Housing Authority was also granted legal status to establish its offices and function in the provincial capital Quetta.

AMENDMENT TO RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

The Balochistan Assembly adopted an amendment in Balochistan Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. As per amendment, new rule 170-A will be inserted in Rule 170 which states that there shall be a Council of Chairmen/Chairpersons consisting of all the Chairmen of Standing Committees and Functional Committees, headed by the Speaker of the Assembly or any other member of the Assembly nominated by the Speaker to consider and coordinate any matter relating to the Standing Committees and Functional Committees.

The sub-section 2 of rule 170-A states that the meeting of the Council shall be convened by the Speaker Provincial Assembly as and when required during the Session of the Assembly.

RESOLUTION

The House, through resolutions, expresses its opinion, makes recommendations, and conveys a message on an important matter of public concern. These may be moved by ministers or private members. Keeping in view this rule, the lawmakers submitted 57 resolutions during the reporting period – of which 28 were sponsored by male, 13 by female while 16 were jointly sponsored by both male and female members.

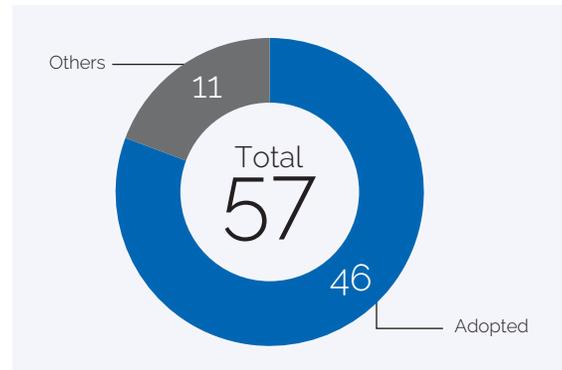
The House adopted 46 resolutions of which 24 were sponsored by male, seven by female and 15 were jointly sponsored by both male and female lawmakers.

Of the remaining eleven resolutions, six were sponsored by female lawmakers; four by male members while one resolution was jointly sponsored by male as well as female lawmakers.

Of these 11 resolutions, four were not taken up; three were withdrawn; two were referred to relevant committees and one each was disposed and rejected.

MPAs submitting resolutions were somewhat in proportion to each party's strength. Of the 49 members sponsoring resolutions, 17 belonged to PML-N, followed by PkMAP (15), NP (8), JUI-F (4), PML (three), ANP (one) and one independent lawmaker.

Various issues were highlighted through the resolutions that mainly dealt with governance (20) followed by Finance and Economic Policy (10), employment issues (7) and three resolutions each on communication, education and reforms in the energy sector. Among other resolutions, two each relate to minority and terrorism while one each on human rights; human welfare; prayers and tribute; defense and agriculture; democracy and political development.



GOVERNANCE

As many as 20 resolutions were dealt with the issues of governance in Balochistan. PkMAP lawmakers sponsored six resolutions including rehabilitation of Pashtoon families in a respectable manner after demolition of their houses in Sector I-11 Islamabad, stop expulsions of Pashtoos from AJK, shaping coal business on modern lines, supplying gas to Hernai and Quetta districts, ensuring continuity of Total PARCO Company in Balochistan and arousing awareness among farmers on drip irrigation system.

The JUI-F lawmakers sponsored three resolutions in their individual capacity which were relating to the implementation of special package for Balochistan announced by the Prime Minister after May 28, 1998 explosions; providing basic facilities for the pilgrims on Taftan border and taking stern action against those preparing sub-standard drinks.

The ANP legislators sponsored two resolutions on ending unannounced load-shedding and making funds available for Zhob-Mughal Kot road. Similarly, PML lawmakers' resolution were related to setting up of cancer diagnosis centers for women in the province and providing one-month salary as bonus for the government employees on all religious festivals.

Seven jointly-sponsored resolutions on governance were also tabled during the year, that called for provision of development funds for the province under NFC award; extending functioning of Universal Service Fund in remote areas of the province; addressing issues of Mahroof Children Hospital Quetta; establishing new administrative division in the province; updating Art Gallery of Balochistan on modern basis; administering pension matters and workers' benefits through EOBI with the assistance of Federal Government and declare Ziarat as a tourism zone.

EMPLOYMENT

Six jointly tabled resolutions demanded legislation for implementation of weightage formula for induction in provincial departments, reviewing promotion policy of police officers in Balochistan, filling out vacant posts in WAPDA and its attached departments, providing employment to youngsters in federal corporations and government institutions as per quota, representing Balochistan in Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and installing TV boosters in remote areas of the province.

FINANCE AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Lawmakers, through 10 resolutions, demanded of the government to address the bleak state of provincial infrastructure and the need for having development projects in the province.

The PkMAP lawmakers individually sponsored five resolutions calling upon the government to provide concession in customs duties and taxes on all imports of Balochistan, explaining import and export policy between Pakistan and Iran, utilizing financial allocation of QESCO as per set objectives, reviewing tax collection policy in the provinces and payment of royalty to Balochistan for supplying electricity from Hub and Uch.

An ANP lawmaker sponsored two resolutions for reduction in petroleum prices and immediate release of funds for the multi-billion dollar CPEC project. A National Party female lawmaker, through a resolution, demanded payment of salaries to teachers and employees within IT Education Department while a PML-N lawmaker called for addressing financial issues of farmers.

A joint resolution demanded of all the natural resource producing companies to spend 10 percent of their profit on the welfare of public in line with the rights of Balochistan initiative.

COMMUNICATION

Three communications related resolutions were appeared on the List of Business. The first one was related to the construction of new roads in Ziarat and Harnai districts, the second one was about constructing western route of roads from Zoab Mir Ali Khail to Kajur Kach while the third resolution was to connect Balochistan with Punjab through shortest possible route of M-8 Motorway.

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

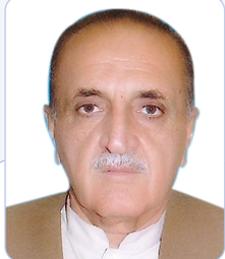
A PkMAP lawmaker sponsored a resolution regarding implementation of water quota agreed by the provinces. Two other resolutions on the similar issue were jointly sponsored that demanded provision of additional electricity supply to various districts of Balochistan and initiating survey and furnishing funds for construction of small dams in various districts to store rain water.

EDUCATION

Three resolutions related to the education sector appeared on the agenda. The first resolution sponsored by PkMAP lawmaker demanded establishment of cadet and residential colleges, while the second one's of an ANP lawmaker was to restart President and PM Scholarship programs under Quality Education Project and the third by JUI-F legislator demanded increase in Baloch students quota in Punjab educational institutions.

TOP FIVE MEMBERS SPONSORING RESOLUTIONS

1



Agha Syed Liaqat Ali



PkMAP

17

2



Arifa Siddique



PkMAP

15

3



Nasrullah Khan Zayray



PkMAP

14

4



Masooma Hayat



PkMAP

13

5



Abdul Majeed Achakzai



PkMAP

9

5



Mrs. Spozmi Achakzi



PkMAP

9

4

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.

Points of Order

318

Protest/Walkout/Boycott

14

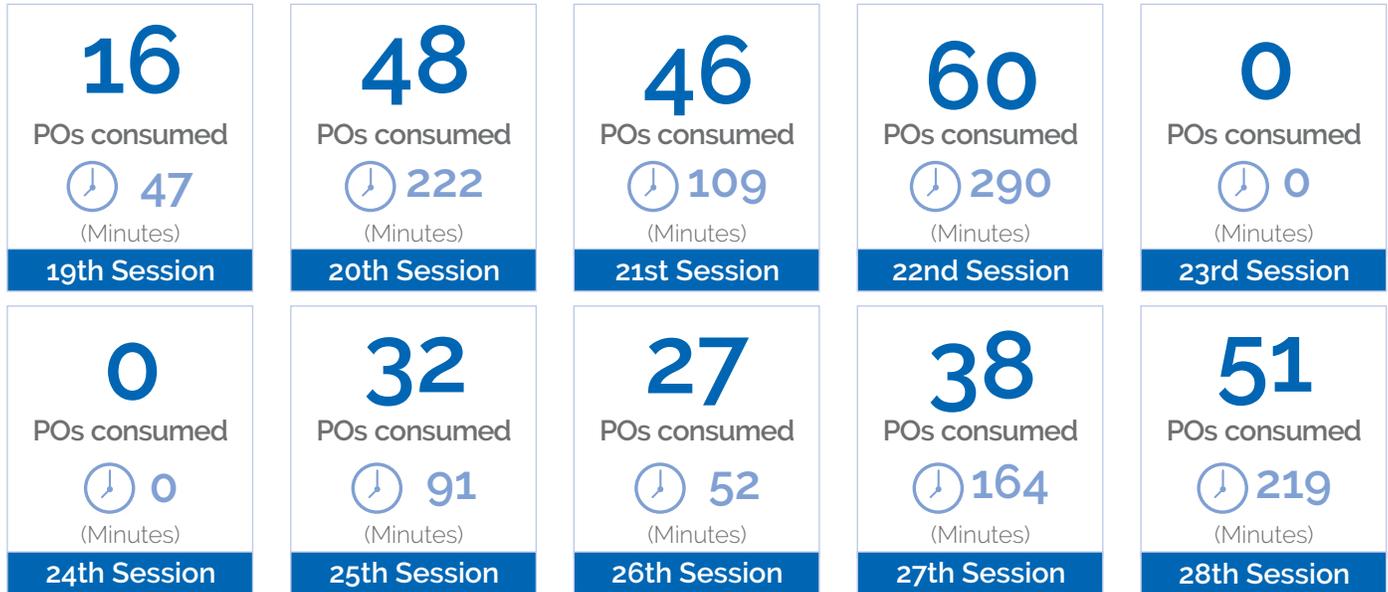
Privilege Motions

1

POINTS OF ORDERS

According to Rule 201 of the assembly, a point of order relates to the interpretation or enforcement of assembly rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the assembly.

As many as 48 lawmakers raised 318 POs consuming 19 hours and 54 minutes –21 percent of each session on average. The most of POs (60) were raised in 22nd session which consumed four hours and 50 minutes while no point of order was raised in 23rd or 24th session having single-sitting each. The minimum 16 POs were raised in first session (19th session) of third parliamentary year which consumed 47 minutes of the session.



POs BY THEME

Lawmakers raised various issues through POs –220 dealing with governance followed by the rules of business (53), prayers and tributes (18), Democracy and Political Development (14), Energy and Natural Resources (3), strengthening the federation, Finance and Economic Policy (2 each), Defense and Foreign Relations (one each). Four POs on miscellaneous issues were also raised during this period.



POs BY PARTY

Party-wise, PkMAP members raised 104 issues through points of order, followed by JUI-F (78), PML-N (48), NP (38), PML (24), ANP (19), MWM (5), and BNP (2).

As many as 37 male members raised 229 issues while 11 female members brought 89 issues on the floor of the House through POs.



QUORUM

Lack of quorum was pointed out on four occasions by as many members – three of them belonging to JUI-F and one was from PML-N. The Chair adjourned the sitting thrice during the year for lacking quorum while it remained suspended for 43 minutes on one occasion.

QUORUM POINTED OUT BY PARTY



JUI-F

3



PML-N

1

PROTESTS/WALKOUTS

In all, 12 incidents of walkouts consumed 703 minutes while one instance each of boycott and protest was witnessed during the 3rd parliamentary year.

During the budget (19th) session, the opposition lawmakers boycotted the first sitting due to the reservations over allocation of development funds and nomination of Public Accounts Committee Chairman, without taking them into confidence. While, during the 5th sitting, female lawmakers protested over the remarks of Chief Minister's Advisor Obaidullah Babat over the issue of livestock.

During the 21st session, two walkouts were witnessed by the House. The first one was staged by the JUI-F and ANP lawmakers for not referring the Balochistan Private Educational Institutions (Promotion, Regulation and Registration) Bill 2015 to the relevant committee while a PML-N lawmaker also walked out of the House against the attitude of the Chair.

One walkout was witnessed during 25th session against the attitude of the Chair while PkMAP lawmaker staged walkout from the House against the attitude of the Chair during 26th session as well.

The 27th session remained relatively peaceful as one JUI-F member staged a token walkout over the non-inclusion of Adjournment Motion (AM) on the agenda sponsored by the Opposition Leader. Another walkout was staged by the entire opposition as well as a female member of National Party (NP) against the Speaker for rejecting their AM with majority vote.

Six incidents of walkouts were witnessed during the last session (28th) of the 3rd parliamentary year by the House against the corruption scandal in the province. The Opposition demanded the resignation of members of former Chief Minister Dr Abdul Malik Baloch's cabinet from the incumbent cabinet for the sake of transparency. The Opposition's walkout spanned nearly 69% (558 minutes) of the session's time.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

The House took up the Privilege Motion of a JUI-F lawmaker against the misbehavior of SDO Quetta and referred it to the relevant committee.

5

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Proactive dissemination of public information is central to upholding parliamentary transparency and accountability. This section contains information on how 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.

Information Requests

8

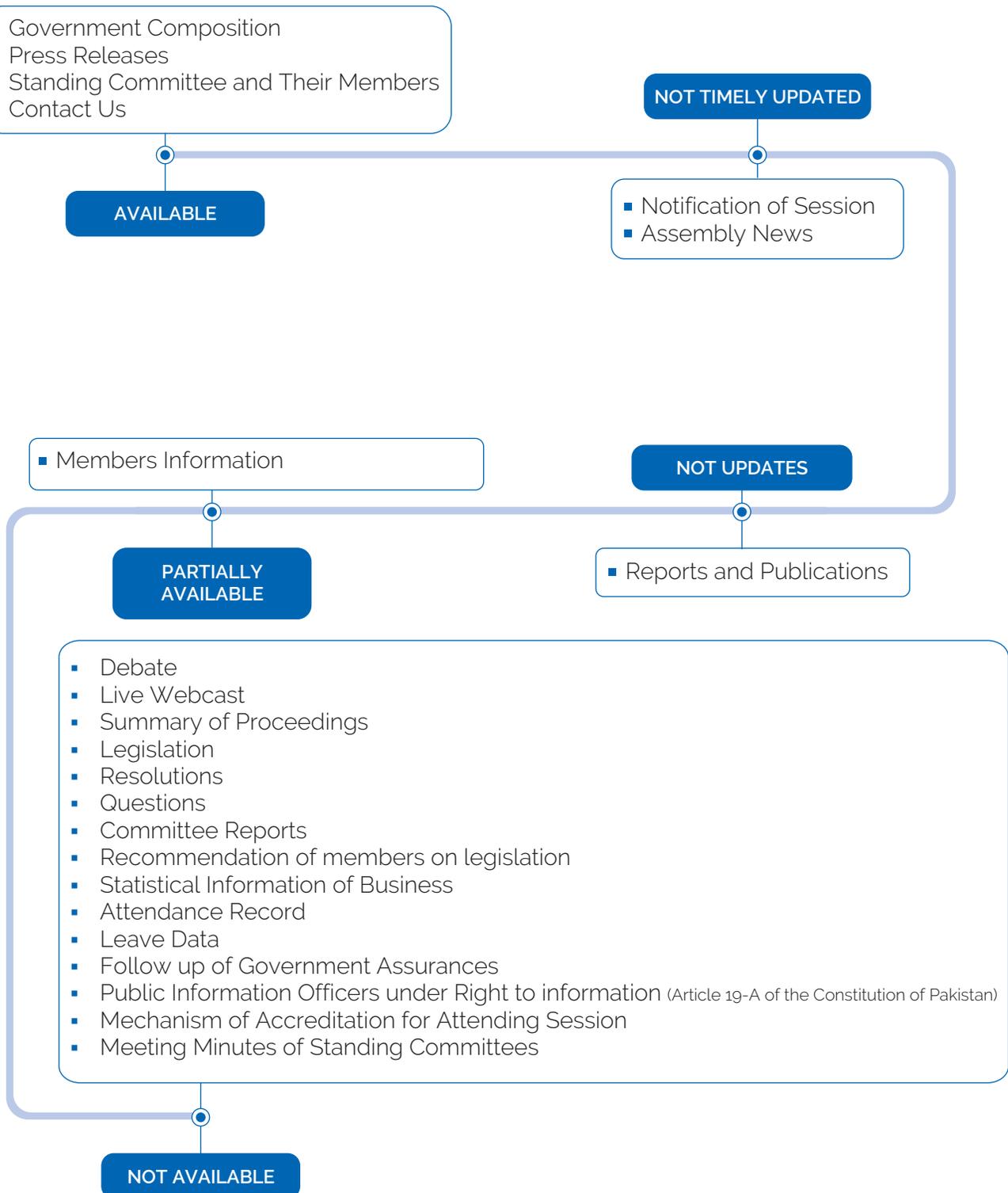
Information Provided

1

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 Balochistan 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 Balochistan Assembly website is as follows:



INFORMATION REQUESTS WITH SECRETARIAT

FAFEN forwarded eight letters to the Secretariat Provincial Assembly of Balochistan between February 3 and May 16, 2016, seeking information about parliamentary interventions/issues. Just one reply about the provision of (copy of) the notification of Council of Chairpersons was received. Seven other written requests seeking details of Ordinances laid down in the House since June 2013, unavailability of list of business on the Assembly website, members attendance record, adopted resolutions and responses of concerned departments, private/government bills passed during 3rd parliamentary year, private/government members days during 2015-16 and nomination of focal person for entertaining information request have not been entertained so far.

This report is based on direct observation of the proceedings of the Balochistan Assembly conducted by Center for Peace and Development (CPD), 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.

Annexure: Bills Detail

Bills Passed

- The Finance Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Revenue Authority Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Sales Tax on Services Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Forensic Science Agency Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Hotels Restriction (Security) Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Restriction of Rented Buildings (Security) Bill, 2015
- The Defence Housing Authority Quetta Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences Quetta (Amendment) Bill, 2014
- The Balochistan University of Engineering and Technology Khuzdar (Amendment) Bill, 2104
- The Balochistan Industrial Relations Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Boiler and Pressure Vessels Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Thalassemia Prevention and Protection Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Private Educational Institution Registration and Regulation Authority Bill, 2015
- The Establishment of the Balochistan Institute of Nephro Urology Quetta Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Wildlife (Protection Preservation, Conservation and Management) (Amendment) Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Harassment of Women at Workplace Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Sound System (Regulation) Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Prohibition of Expressing Matters on Walls (Amendment) Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Witness Protection Bill, 2015

Bills Referred to Committee

- The Balochistan Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2015
- The Balochistan Child Welfare Protection Bill, 2015

GLOSSARY

Sr.	Term	Definition	Rule
1.	Act	A bill passed by the Assembly and assented to by the Governor Balochistan under Article 116 of the constitution.	Rule 100
2.	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 70
3.	Advocate General	The Advocate General appointed under Article 140 of the Constitution	Rule 2(1)(a)
4.	Amendment	Amendment means a motion to amend an earlier motion before that earlier motion is put to the Assembly for its decision.	Rule 2 (1) (b)
5.	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 Leader of the House or in his absence by the Law Minister.	Rule 25
6.	Assembly	The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan	Rule 2(1)(c)
7.	Assent	Refers to the power of the Governor to assent the bill passed by the assembly or return the same to the assembly for reconsideration.	Rule 99, 100
8.	Attendance Register	A register showing the attendance of each Member at each sitting that is available for inspection of Members.	Rule 53
9.	Budget	Budget is a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Government in respect of a financial year.	Rule 2 (d)
10.	Chair	The presiding officer at a meeting of the house or a committee.	-
11.	Chairperson	In relation to a sitting, any person who is presiding at that sitting.	-
12.	Chamber	The place where the assembly meets to transact its business.	Rule 231
13.	Chief Minister	The Chief Minister elected under Article 130 of the Constitution of Pakistan.	Rule 2(1)(e)
14.	Class of Business	The business of the Assembly classified as Government business, or/and Private Members' business.	Rule 23
15.	Committee	A Committee Constituted under the rules of Balochistan Assembly	Rule 2(1)(f)
16.	Constitution	The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.	-
17.	Cut-motion	Motions may be moved to omit or reduce any item or reduce any demand for grant but not to increase or alter the distribution of a demand for grant.	Rule 121
18.	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 appointed by the Governor Balochistan under clause (a) of sub-rule 1 acts as the Speaker of the House.	Rule 12(5)
19.	Election	The process of choosing a representative of the House by vote.	-
20.	Expunction of words from debates	If the Speaker is of the opinion that words have been used in debates, which are defamatory, indecent, un- parliamentary or un-dignified, he may, in his discretion, either during the debate or subsequently, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the Assembly.	Rule 218
21.	Finance Bill	The Bill introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the provincial Government for the next financial year, and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.	Rule 82
22.	Finance Minister	A Provincial Minister to whom the business of finance has been allotted or if owing to absence or non-such Minister is unable to act, then any another provincial Minister authorized by the Chief Minister to perform the duties of the Finance Minister.	Rule 2(1)(h)
23.	Gazette	Gazette means the Balochistan Gazette where notifications and bills passed by the Balochistan Assembly are published.	Rule 2 (1)(i)
24.	Government	The Provincial Government of Balochistan	-
25.	House	House means the area in the building of Provincial Assembly of Balochistan designated for Assembly to meet.	Rule 220 (for Ref)
26.	Law Minister	A provincial Minister to whom the business of Law and Parliamentary Affairs has been allotted.	Rule 2(1)(k)
27.	Leader of the House	The head of cabinet in the province or the Chief Minister of Balochistan is the Leader of the House	Rule 2(1)(e)
28.	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.	-
29.	Legislation	The process of making law.	-

Sr.	Term	Definition	Rule
30.	Legislative Process	The processes by which bills are approved by assembly.	-
31.	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)(p)
32.	Lobby	The covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and co-terminus with it	Rule 2(1)(j)
33.	Member	A Member of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan. 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)(l)
34.	Member -in charge	In the case of a Government Bill, any Minister acting on behalf of the provincial Government, and in the case of a private Member's Bill, the Member who has introduced it or any other member authorized by him, in writing, to assume the charge of the Bill in his absence.	Rule 2(1)(m)
35.	Minister	Minister means a Provincial Minister appointed under Article 132 of the Constitution of Pakistan.	Rule 2(1)(n)
36.	Minister	Minister means a Provincial Minister appointed under Article 132 of the Constitution.	Rule 2(1)(n)
37.	Motion	A proposal made by a member or a minister relating to any matter, which may be discussed by the assembly and includes an amendment.	Rule 2(1)(o)
38.	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 194 (4)
39.	Oath of Members	At the first meeting of the Assembly after a general election, persons elected to the Assembly make before the Assembly the oath set out in the Third Schedule to the Constitution for a member of an Assembly.	Rule 5 (1)
40.	Opposition	The party or parties who do not belong to the governing party and represents the benches belongs to Opposition in the House.	-
41.	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)(p)
42.	Panel of Chairmen	A panel of not more than four persons nominated by the Speaker amongst the Members at the commencement of each session and arranges their names in order of precedence.	Rule 13
43.	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 201
44.	Precincts of the Assembly	Includes the Chamber, the Lobbies, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may, from time to time, specify.	Rule 2(1)(pp)
45.	Presiding Officer	In relation to a sitting any person who is presiding over that sitting.	Rule 2(1)(q)
46.	Private member	A Member of the Balochistan Assembly other than the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary.	Rule 2(1)(r)
47.	Private Member's Bill	A proposed law introduced by a private member. A Private Member may move for leave to introduce a Bill after giving to the Secretary fifteen days' written notice of his intention to do so.	Rule 78
48.	Proceedings	The actions taken by the House or by a committee, the most important parts of the proceedings are the decisions that are taken.	Rule 21 (c) (Ref)
49.	Prorogation of the Assembly	A session of the Assembly is terminated by prorogation.	Rule 4(2)
50.	Public Accounts Committee	The Standing Committee that deals with the Appropriation Accounts of the Provincial Government and the report of the Auditor-General thereon and such other matters as the Finance Minister may refer to the Committee.	Rule 161
51.	Question Hour	The first hour of a sitting of the House except on private members' day, and during the day Budget is presented is fixed for asking and answering of questions notices given to by the members.	Rule 33
52.	Question of Privilege	A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving breach of privilege either of a Member or of the Assembly or of a Committee thereof, normally after disposal of questions.	Rule 55
53.	Quorum	Quorum is the minimum number of members of assembly necessary to conduct the business of the assembly. Under article 55(2) of the Constitution 1/4th of the total membership of the assembly is required for quorum.	Rule 195(1)(Ref)
54.	Quorum of Committee	The quorum for a meeting of a Committee shall be one-third elected Members of the Committee.	Rule 140

Sr.	Term	Definition	Rule
55.	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)(s)
56.	Roll of Members	Roll of Members signed in the presence of the Secretary by every Member after making the oath.	Rule 6
57.	Rules	The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business, 1974	-
58.	Rules	Rules mean the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, 1974 of Provincial Assembly of Balochistan.	Rule 1(1), 2(1)(t)
59.	Schedule	A Schedule appended to these rules	Rule 2(1)(u)
60.	Seating of Members	The order for Members to sit as the Speaker or, before the Speaker is elected, the Presiding Officer may determine.	Rule 7
61.	Secretary	The Secretary of the Assembly and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.	Rule 2(1)(v)
62.	Secret Sitting	On a request made by the Leader of the House or any other Minister on his behalf, the Speaker may, in his discretion, fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the Assembly in secret.	Rule 210(1)
63.	Sergeant at Arms	The Speaker may appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms and such other officers as he may consider necessary to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in carrying out the orders of the Speaker.	Rule 208
64.	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)(w)
65.	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)(x)
66.	Special Committees	The Assembly may, by motion, appoint a Special Committee which shall have such composition and functions as may be specified in the motion.	Rule 170
67.	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 12
68.	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 128
69.	Starred Question	A question that requires an oral answer in addition to a written reply. A maximum of five starred question of Member can be placed on list of questions for any one day.	Rule 2(1)(y), Rule 38(1)(limit for starred questions)
70.	Summoning of the Assembly	The Governor Balochistan may summon the Assembly to meet on specific time and specific date under Article 109(a) of the Constitution. 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
71.	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 48
72.	Table	The Table of the House	Rule 2(1)(z)
73.	Un starred Question	Un starred Question means a question for a written answer.	Rule 2(1)(y)
74.	Want of Quorum	If at any time during a sitting of the Assembly the attention of the Speaker is drawn to the fact that less than one-fourth of the total Membership of the Assembly is present, he shall suspend the meeting and order the bell to be rung for a period of five minutes and if after the said period there is still no quorum, he shall adjourn the Assembly for fifteen minutes. After the fresh counting if quorum fell short the Speaker shall adjourn the Assembly till next working day.	Rule 195(1), 195(2)

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.

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