

REPORT  
OF  
THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME  
ON  
GOVERNMENT BILL NO.06 OF 2024  
THE SINDH EXPLOSIVES (REPEAL) BILL, 2024.

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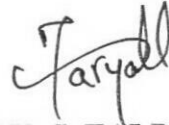
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## RIEF SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Provincial Assembly of Sindh, in its sitting held on Monday, September 2nd, 2024, referred Government Bill No. 06 of 2024, The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024 to the Standing Committee on Home with the terms of reference to examine the Bill and report back to the Assembly within one week.

Mr. Chairperson convened a meeting of the Standing Committee on Home on 12-11-2024 to consider the above-referred Government Bill.

The Committee examined/ considered the Bill Clause by Clause and approved it, with the original to be presented in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh for passage of the Bill.



FARYAL TALPUR, MPA  
CHAIRPERSON  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME

**CHAIRPERSON/MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
HOME FOR GOVERNMENT BILL NO.06 OF 2024-THE SINDH  
EXPLOSIVES (REPEAL) BILL, 2024.**

The Standing Committee on Home for Government Bill No.06 of 2024- The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024, consisted of the following members:

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 1.  | Ms. Faryal Talpur, MPA.   | Chairperson |
| 2.  | Ms. Saima Agha, MPA.  | Member      |
| 3.  | Mr. Sohail Anwar, MPA.  | Member      |
| 4.  | Mr. Khurram Karim Soomro, MPA.  | Member      |
| 5.  | Mr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro, MPA.   | Member      |
| 6.  | Mr. Muhammad Farooq, MPA.   | Member      |
| 7.  | Mr. Sajjad Ali, MPA.  | Member      |
| 8.  | Mr. Abdul Waseem, MPA.  | Member      |
| 9.  | Mr. Shariq Jamal, MPA.  | Member      |
| 10. | Mr. Zia Ul Hassan, MPA/<br>Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution, Member<br>and Home, Sindh. | Ex-Officio  |

**GOVERNMENT BILL, NO.06 OF 2024- THE SINDH EXPLOSIVES (REPEAL)  
BILL, 2024. (ORIGINAL/ AMENDMENT)**

**A  
BILL**

to repeal the Sindh Explosives Act, 2019.

**WHEREAS** it is expedient to repeal the Sindh Explosives Act, 2019.

**Preamble.**

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

1. (1) This Act may be called the Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Act, 2024.

**Short title and  
commencement.**

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. The Sindh Explosives Act, 2019 (Sindh Act No.XXVIII of 2023) is hereby repealed.

**Repeal of Sindh  
Act No.XXVIII  
of 2023**

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

In order to enable the Parliament to enact / amend a law to provide for the regulation of “explosives” in the country due to reasons of apprehensions that owing to loopholes in the existing rules, regulations and gaps in implementation, pilferage in domestically manufactured explosives supply chain has increased; and the pilferage may be exploited by the terrorist by using the same in terrorist activities and the pilferage is attributed to complicated and multifarious issues involved in licensing, manufacturing, transportation, storage and the commercial usage

Keeping in view the regulation of subject “explosives”, in a smooth manner to ensure public safety and to align with national / international standards and best practices, it is expedient to provide the regulation of subject “explosives” from Parliament and to repeal the Sindh Explosives Act, 2019.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above object.

**MEMBER-IN-CHARGE**

**G.M. UMAR FAROOQ**

**SECRETARY**

**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
HOME HELD ON 12th NOVEMBER 2024**

The Standing Committee on Home held a meeting on November 12th, 2024, in Committee Room No. 1, Old Sindh Assembly Building, Karachi, to discuss the following agenda:

1. Briefing by the Additional Chief Secretary (Home) and Inspector General of Police, Sindh, for the law-and-order situation of the province.
2. Consideration of Government Bill No. 06 of 2024 – The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024.
3. Progress on the new Police Rules, accordance to the Police Rules 2019.

**The following were present: -**

- |     |  |                      |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| 1.  | Ms. Faryal Talpur, MPA   | Chairperson          |
| 2.  | Ms. Saima Agha, MPA  | Member               |
| 3.  | Mr. Sohail Anwar, MPA  | Member               |
| 4.  | Mr. Khurram Karim Soomro, MPA  | Member               |
| 5.  | Mr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro, MPA   | Member               |
| 6.  | Mr. Muhammad Farooq, MPA   | Member               |
| 7.  | Mr. Sajjad Ali, MPA  | Member               |
| 8.  | Mr. Abdul Waseem, MPA  | Member               |
| 9.  | Mr. Shariq Jamal, MPA  | Member               |
| 10. | Mr. Zia Ul Hassan, MPA/<br>Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution,<br>and Home, Sindh. | Ex-Officio<br>Member |
| 11. | Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department.   |                      |
| 12. | Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, IG Police, Sindh.   |                      |
| 13. | Mr. Muhammad Khan Rind, Secretary (Committees) Provincial Assembly of Sindh.                                   |                      |
| 14. | Mr. Riaz Ahmed Jakhrani, Additional Secretary, Law, Department.  |                      |
| 15. | Mr. Khadim Hussain Rind, Additional IGP.   |                      |
| 16. | Mr. Javed Alam Odho, Additional IGP.   |                      |
| 17. | Mr. Imran Minhas, Additional IGP.  |                      |
| 18. | Mr. Asif Aijaz, DIG, CTD.  |                      |
| 19. | Dr. Muhammad Farooq, DIG.  |                      |
| 20. | Syed Asad Raza, DIG.   |                      |
| 21. | Mr. Faizullah Korejo, DIG.   |                      |
| 22. | Mr. Irfan Baloch, DIG.   |                      |
| 23. | Mr. Tariq Dharejo, DIG.  |                      |
| 24. | Capt (R) Ghulam Azfar, DIG.  |                      |
| 25. | Mr. Fida Hussain Mastoi, DIG.  |                      |
| 26. | Dr. Sumair, SSP, Tharparkar.   |                      |
| 27. | Mr. Zafar Siddique, SSP, Jamshoro.   |                      |

28. Mr. Tanveer Tunio, SSP, SBA.
29. Mr. Shabir Sether, SSP, MPK.
30. Syed Abdul Rahim, SSP.
31. Dr. Abdul Khaliq, SSP.
32. Mr. Zeeshan Shafique, SSP.
33. Mr. Faizan Ali, SSP.
34. Dr. Muhammad Imran Khan, SSP.
35. Mr. Azhar Jawaid. SSP.
36. Mr. Muhammad Kaleem, SSP.
37. Mr. Sadam Hussain, SSP.
38. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Keerio, SSP.
39. Mr. Kamran Khan, SSP.
40. Mr. Touheed Rehman, SSP.
41. Mir Rohal Khoso, SSP.
42. Mr. Saleem Shah, SSP.
43. Mr. Faisal Bashir Memon, SSP.
44. Dr. Farrukh Ali, SSP.
45. Mr. Sheeraz Nazeer, SSP.
46. Mr. Arif Aziz, SSP.
47. Mr. Asghar Usman, SSP.
48. Mr. Tariq Illahi Mastoi, SSP.
49. Mr. Muhammad Shoaib Memon, SSP.
50. Muhammad Qasim Mangrio, Deputy Secretary, Provincial Assembly of Sindh.

The proceedings of the meeting were commenced with the recitation from the verses of the Holy Quran.

Mr. Muhammad Khan Rind, Secretary (Committees), Provincial Assembly of Sindh acted as Secretary to the Committee.

At the very outset, Madam Chairperson welcomed all the Members of the Standing Committee, Additional Chief Secretary Home, Inspector General of Police, Sindh Secretary Committees, Provincial Assembly of Sindh, DIGs Sindh and SSPs, Additional Secretary, Law Department, Government of Sindh and other distinguished participants to the meeting.

#### **AGENDA-1**

**Briefing by the Additional Chief Secretary Home and Inspector General of Police, Sindh, on the law-and-order situation in the province.**

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** Explained the crime figures: In January, 13 people were killed and 53 were injured, bringing the total to 66. We refer to this as 2.13 persons killed or injured per incident. In February, 20 persons were murdered and 46 were injured, totaling 66. After continuous efforts, the numbers were reduced to 11 deaths and 56 injuries. While even a single death cannot be ignored, the statistics now show a rate of 1.1 compared to 2.13 in January.

Regarding policing in the Kacha area, criminals are attempting to assert their dominance through social media, portraying kidnappers as more powerful than the police. However, the Sindh government's policy is clear: we must confront them head-on. I am grateful to the Sindh government for enhancing the capacity building of the police. With the permission of the federal government, we have acquired 12.7 mm guns and are using drones for surveillance. The dacoits are not inherently powerful; their advantage lies in the accessibility and terrain of the Kacha area.

A significant improvement has been the construction of bridges in Dadu, Moro, Larkana, and Khairpur. Additionally, a bridge is being built from Kandhkot to Ghotki, which will make a substantial difference, especially in the Ghotki and Kashmore areas.

The Sindh government has allocated a budget of 4.8 billion rupees directly to SHOs (Station House Officers) rather than senior officers to ensure transparency. DDOs (Drawing and Disbursing Officers) for SHOs have also been notified. There should be both human resources and financial independence. For the first time, employees from constables to the IG are receiving the same health insurance benefits, with a budget of 4.9 billion rupees. This is a groundbreaking initiative by the Sindh government.

We have also upgraded the driver's license system, making it entirely online. Anyone can visit the website, complete the process, and receive their license after police verification. The licenses are delivered to applicants through TCS, and this project is progressing well.

For the Safe City project, we are installing 1,200 cameras, which will be operational by June. This will significantly ease policing efforts. Another project by the National Highway Authority (NHA) involves a 39-kilometer road with the sea and the Northern Bypass on the other two sides. The federal government is installing smart cameras along this route. If this project is dualized, policing will become more manageable, as we will have proper documentation at toll plazas and regulated entry points into Karachi.

We also propose the creation of a specialized force to handle murder and narcotics cases. Four to five years ago, the Chief Justice established two model courts to address day-to-day crimes, emphasizing no adjournments. This led to a reduction in murder cases. If murder cases are decided swiftly, society will benefit greatly. We request that 400 prosecutors be assigned to these cases from day one to ensure more effective outcomes.

Additionally, many of our vehicles are over 10 years old and need replacement. We also aim to rehabilitate drug addicts, which will reduce the demand for drugs and improve the narcotics situation.

**Mr. Muhammad Farooq, MPA:** In your presentation, you shared crime statistics, but I'd like to know the source. Was the data taken from FIRs, complaints, or the One FIR system? If it's based on FIRs, then it doesn't reflect reality. In Karachi, for crimes like mobile snatching, maybe only three out of 100 incidents result in an FIR. Most people don't go to the police, and even among those who do, many leave without getting an FIR registered. The same

underreporting applies to murders, injuries, and vehicle thefts. Crimes are happening regularly, but the data doesn't capture the true extent. You mentioned a rise or fall in crime, but if the data is incomplete, how can we measure any trend accurately? What's the basis for claiming a decrease?

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** The data currently being presented is police-reported data, not FIR-based data. This is reported crime data, and it is fully corroborated 100 percent by CPLC. If you refer to CPLC's data, you'll find it matches exactly. This confirms that the data is not compiled from two separate sources, nor is it based on FIRs.

You're absolutely right in pointing out that these results in a lower volume of data. There are several reasons for that. As you mentioned, we often do not register FIRs ourselves. So yes, you're correct. But this also means that, in many cases, even complaints aren't being filed.

When we ask people to register an FIR, they often don't follow through. I can assure you that we make every effort to get FIRs registered. We don't penalize complainants for anything else, but if incidents go unreported, that's beyond our control. This is reported data validated by CPLC and documented accordingly.

**Mr. Shariq Jamal, MPA:** He also addressed the issue of scrap dealers, saying, "In my area, scrap dealers are operating, and I will discuss their activities. The Sindh government is improving the system. However, operations often shift focus, and scrap dealers, who offer quick money, sometimes evade accountability by paying bribes of 50,000 to 200,000 rupees, while innocent individuals end up being implicated in FIRs."

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** Further highlighted efforts to combat corruption, noting, There are many campaigns against officers, and we have a high dismissal rate for officers involved in corruption more than civil officers. We urge CPLC and other departments to monitor crimes closely, and through these efforts, we have seen a reduction in crime rates. We are also taking action against those selling car spare parts at inflated prices and will investigate any officer found showing favoritism. No one will be excused.

**Mr. Abdul Waseem, MPA:** Raised concerns about the low recovery rate of stolen mobile phones. He recounted an incident from a previous meeting, stating, A known person of mine went to a bank, where two individuals already present targeted him and robbed him. When he went to the Yousuf Plaza police station to file an FIR, the officers refused to listen to him and demanded a bribe of 5,000 rupees to register the FIR. Only after intervention by the SSP was the FIR finally lodged. However, there has been no follow-up or implementation on the FIR, and this is a common issue many FIRs are filed but never acted upon. The public repeatedly visits the police station but to no avail. Similarly, stolen motorcycles are rarely recovered.

He emphasized the need for accountability, saying, "We are in these meetings to address such issues, and past meetings have included agendas related to this. Crime rates fluctuate, sometimes increasing, sometimes decreasing, as seen in January. At the grassroots level, the salaries of police staff are very low, which may contribute to corruption. If salaries are increased, it could lead to a reduction in corrupt practices."

**Madam Chairperson:** Do you have an internal system in place to monitor and address corruption within your department? Have you established a mechanism to hold your officers accountable? This isn't limited to financial corruption but also includes issues like Gutka,

Mava, and drugs. Do you have any system to ensure they are held responsible for their actions?

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** Responded, There are two main streams for addressing complaints: SPs, DIGs, and Additional IGs handle complaints as they arise, conducting immediate inquiries and investigations. Madam, we also have an accountability system headed by an Additional IG for Accountability. This includes a panel of reputable officers assigned to conduct inquiries, and based on the findings, appropriate action is taken. I will submit the results of these inquiries to this august forum by the end of this year.

**Mr. Abdul Waseem, MPA:** Highlighted the issue of salaries, stating, "Salaries vary across provinces. When police employees face health issues, they often struggle financially, leading some to resort to corruption. If they had better financial support, corruption would decrease. Many police constables have been caught in corrupt practices. Introduce laws to increase their salaries, and we will support you."

**Mr. Zia Ul Hassan, Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution and Home, Sindh:** Added, Salaries should indeed be increased, and their residential and health issues need to be addressed. Health insurance has already been provided under the orders of President Asif Ali Zardari. I urge members to bring an adjournment motion on this matter. With 145,000 police personnel, we will discuss and propose laws and procedural changes, which will then be presented before the assembly.

**Mr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro, MPA:** "The minutes of this meeting should be shared with the Finance Department through the IG and DIG."

**Madam Chairperson:** "I agree. What is the basic pay scale for a constable?"

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** A fresh recruit earns 30,000 rupees, while someone with 10 years of service earns 50,000 rupees. Officers in the RRF unit and SSU have better salaries. I will submit a detailed list for review.

**Madam Chairperson:** My focus is on lower-grade officers. We will try to increase their salaries and raise this issue in the assembly. A constable who fights in operations and faces danger deserves better. I also have questions about their training, stipends, and privileges. The Sindh Government is working on this.

**Mr. Zia Ul Hassan, Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution and Home, Sindh:** Providing residences for constables is crucial, along with increasing their salaries.

**Mr. Muhammad Farooq, MPA:** A committee should be formed, including representatives from Finance, Police, and Home departments, chaired by someone competent. This committee should review all packages and make recommendations.

**Mr. Sajjad Ali, MPA:** I belong to Lyari, where the drug issue is severe. There are 5-6 schools in the area, but the drug problem persists. During PTI campaigns or rallies, you must know if the accused are involved in drugs. If we don't stop this, addicts who can't afford drugs will resort to stealing bikes or water machines. Some officers support this corruption, earning four times their salary. A team was sent by the minister, and for 2-3 days, the drug trade stopped but then resumed. What actions have you taken? Additionally, Gutka and Pan Parag are causing severe health issues, even deaths.

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** Thank you for highlighting this issue. We are aware of it. In the last two months, 2,064 drug dealers have been arrested, and 206 have been killed in encounters. Other agencies are also working on this. While the police's main function is to stop drugs, society must also take responsibility. Not all officers are corrupt; many are dedicated and will assist in these efforts.

**Mr. Zia Ul Hassan, Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution and Home, Sindh:** The DIG Larkana and SSP are currently engaged in operations in the Kacha area."

**Madam Chairperson:** How will you allocate budgets to SHOs or ensure transparency through bank accounts and audits?

**Mr. Muhammad Farooq, MPA:** There should be a system for online FIRs and complaints. Police stations should be more accessible to the public. In Karachi, there are two systems: operations and investigations. In interior Sindh, the SHO handles both. The same should apply in Karachi.

**Mr. Zia Ul Hassan, Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs & Criminal Prosecution and Home, Sindh:** A committee has been formed to address this. SPs from one district should handle both operations and investigations. If officers have concerns, they should discuss them with me.

**Mr. Sohail Anwar:** The list of criminals at police stations must be accurate. Many criminals have died, but the police are unaware. A mechanism should be developed to update this list. Data sharing between provinces must improve. Fake FIRs often implicate innocent people, which must be addressed. Additionally, cameras at toll plazas should detect entire vehicles, not just partial images.

**Mr. Asif Aijaz, DIG, CTD:** Karachi's significance is international. Any incident here makes global news. We have made breakthroughs in recent cases, such as the airport incident involving Chinese nationals and the Liberty Textile case.

**Madam Chairperson:** Yes, the minister has briefed us on this. How do you manage foreigners living in the city? How do you gather information about their whereabouts, and what measures are in place to control their activities? Another issue is the influx of migrants, particularly those coming from Afghanistan, who are reportedly involved in theft, mobile snatching, and robberies.

**Mr. Asif Aijaz, DIG, CTD:** Madam, regarding the first point you raised, we focus on dismantling local networks. Foreigners often commit crimes with the help of locals. If any militant organization tries to establish a network in Sindh or Karachi, we take action to break them down. CTD is actively working on this, and we will neutralize and apprehend those involved.

Regarding immigrants, there is currently free movement across borders. Two years ago, we conducted an exercise to repatriate them, but it was only partially implemented and was later halted. We argued that Karachi's street crime is largely driven by these individuals. We are now looking to the federal government for a clear policy on this matter.

**Madam Chairperson:** Have you compiled data on this? Does NADRA cooperate with you in identifying Pakistani citizens and refugees? Does the police department have this information?

**Mr. Asif Aijaz, DIG, CTD:** Madam, the Special Branch Sindh conducted a comprehensive exercise across the province, collecting data on Burmese and Afghan nationals. This data has been shared with the Federal Agency, and we are awaiting their policy decision on repatriating these individuals across the borders. The Federal Government needs to establish a clear policy for our provinces. A detailed and extensive list, maintained by the Special Branch, is available in records.

**Mr. Javed Alam Odho, Additional IGP:** Madam, I would like to add that when the repatriation process began, we conducted a house-to-house operation. There were certain areas where police presence had been minimal, such as Afghan Basti. Initially, we had no clear estimate of the population there, but now we have detailed data there are 486 flats, and we have records of all Afghan Basti family members, including proof of residence and their activities. Every report is documented.

We have data on approximately 60,000 individuals. However, we are unable to remove them because they possess official documents. According to the government's policy, if they have valid papers, they cannot be deported. So far, we have repatriated approximately 1,400 individuals, sending them back via..."

**Madam Chairperson:** Do you have data on foreigners living and working in Sindh? Have you collected this information?

**Mr. Fida Hussain Mastoi, DIG Special Branch:** Yes, Madam, we have complete data. We have a registration process in place, similar to how Indian nationals are required to register at airports. We have designated cells at these locations for this purpose.

**Madam Chairperson:** Do you have personnel stationed in these cells? Do you coordinate with the FIA regarding this? Are you aware of who is arriving and departing from Karachi, Pakistan? The recent incident at the airport suggests there was either a lapse in security.

**Mr. Fida Hussain Mastoi, DIG Special Branch:** Regarding Afghan nationals, we have divided the process into two phases. The first phase targeted those who were illegal, lacked documentation, and had currency and valuables. Some of them were arrested and deported, while others left voluntarily.

We are now in the second phase, which focuses on individuals holding Afghan Citizenship Cards (ACC). Their data has been shared with sister agencies, including NADRA and federal authorities. We are currently mapping their locations, and there is a possibility that an order for their repatriation will be issued in the coming week.

**Madam Chairperson:** I have a question regarding a complaint from the health department. Do you provide security to lady health workers conducting polio drives in these settlements? In some areas, they are unable to access these communities, and even when they do, they face resistance. How is this being addressed?

## AGENDA- 2

Considering Government Bill No.06 of 2024- The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024.

### TITLE OF THE BILL

Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department, read-over "Title" of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill,2024 to the Committee for its consideration and approval.

After due deliberation, the Standing Committee unanimously approved the "Title" of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill,2024.

### **PREAMBLE**

Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department, read-over the "Preamble" of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill,2024 to the Committee for its consideration and approval.

After due deliberation, the Standing Committee unanimously approved the "Preamble" of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill,2024.

### **SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT**

Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department, read-over Clause-1(1) and (2) of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill,2024 to the Committee for its consideration and approval.

The Standing Committee, after due deliberations, unanimously approved Clause-1(1) and (2) of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024.

### **REPEAL OF SINDH ACT NO. XXVIII OF 2023**

Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department, read-over Clause 2 of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024 to the Committee for its consideration and approval.

The Standing Committee, after due deliberations, unanimously approved Clause 2 of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024.

### **STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department, read-over Statement of Objects and Reasons of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill,2024 to the Committee for its consideration and decision by the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee unanimously approved the Statement of Objects and Reasons of Government Bill No.06 of 2024-The Sindh Explosives (Repeal) Bill, 2024.

### **AGENDA-3**

#### **The progress of new Police Rules, according to the Police Rules 2019.**

**Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department:** Madam, on 16 October, the Chief Secretary constituted a committee to frame the new Police Rules and implement the Police Act, 2019. I am the head of the committee, which includes the Law Secretary, two DIGs, the Special Secretary (Home), an Additional Secretary from S&GAD, and a representative from the Advocate General Sindh's office.

We are holding daily meetings, and the Police Department is providing us with regular updates. A draft has been submitted. There are 34 chapters many are lifted from the Punjab Police Rules, which are being reviewed. The Police Department will soon submit a full draft. The Home Department will then conduct an internal review and consult the Honourable Minister. After these stages, the draft will be sent to the Law Department for vetting.

While we were initially given 15 days, I submitted a written request for a one-month extension, as a similar matter is pending in the High Court. We will be able to finalize the draft in the second or third week of December.

**Madam Chairperson:** When will this committee be allowed to review it?

**Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department:** InshaAllah, once it has been vetted by the Law Department, If the Honourable Members wish, they can nominate two representatives to be included in the drafting committee to give their input.

**Madam Chairperson:** We will consider that and submit two names. A detailed briefing is also required on the final draft at the earliest.

**Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Memon, Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department:** Regarding the matter of repatriation, I chaired the committee in Sindh. Official deportation primarily of Afghans has only resulted in 1,735 people being deported, which the Honourable Minister had already expressed concern over. Transit points were established in Kemari and Jacobabad, and the Home Department arranged for transport and security, which was a costly process. However, even with all these measures, only 1,735 people were deported.

On the other hand, a much larger number 70,199 people have gone back voluntarily via Chaman and Torkham. Of these, 53,839 went through Chaman, and 16,424 through Torkham. This number has likely crossed 72,000 by now. The main issue is that there is no data on how many of them came back. That is a major concern.

**Mr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro, MPA:** We recently visited the rehabilitation center on Maripur Road, which is operated by the Excise & Narcotics Department and funded by the Health Department. The situation there is extremely alarming. A majority of the patients are users of synthetic drugs such as ice and cocaine. Among them were minors, as well as a woman who had lost nearly her entire family to addiction. This is a serious crisis that warrants immediate and focused attention.

It was previously suggested that foreigners are not involved in this issue. However, the Director General of the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) has briefed that synthetic drugs worth billions of rupees are being trafficked into Sindh from Afghanistan. The Inspector General of Sindh Police was also present during that briefing. This is not only a criminal issue but a major social problem as well.

Unfortunately, there is a lack of coordination with the federal government, and provincial MPAs are not being given access to relevant data. Improved communication is critical to ensure that the full scope of the issue is accurately reflected in official forums.

Data from the rehabilitation center shows:

- One center currently houses 235 patients.
- A newly established center has a capacity for 200 patients.
- The Sukkur center accommodates approximately 50–54 patients.
- The Hyderabad facility has a capacity of 100 beds, but its condition is poor and needs urgent attention.

While the government plays a central role in addressing the drug crisis, this is also a societal responsibility. The public must be more aware and involved.

In addition, there are serious concerns with the polio vaccination campaign. Despite police escorts, Sindh still reports 17 active cases. One of the primary issues is manipulation false finger-marking and fake administration of drops. While the performance of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners is linked to these campaigns through their ACRs, there is no similar accountability mechanism in place for police officers. This must be addressed through both criminal and administrative checks.

Lastly, while the introduction of an online driving license system is commendable, there are shortcomings. Drivers are being issued licenses without fulfilling the mandatory training hours. This poses a significant risk to road safety and needs to be rectified.

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** We issue three kinds of licenses. The first is a renewal after five years, which requires a medical fitness certificate. The second is a learner's permit, and only those who pass a driving test after the learner's permit get a permanent license. The third is an international driving permit. No one gets a permanent license without passing a test.

**Madam Chairperson:** Synthetic drugs are now a major crisis in Sindh. SPs and DIGs need to take immediate action, both on paper and in the field. In the next meeting, SPs must brief this committee on:

1. Where the drugs are being sold.
2. How many people have been arrested.
3. What kind of drugs have been confiscated.

Despite all this happening in Karachi, especially in Defence and Clifton, there are still no major crackdowns. Drugs are being sold in homes, schools, and parties. Women are also involved. SSP Qambar Shahdadkot, we've received reports that people in your area are now cultivating opium due to the fall in sugarcane prices. What action has been taken?

**Mr. Muhammad Kaleem, SSP Qambar Shahdadkot:** Last year, I carried out major operations in difficult mountainous terrain with APC support. Crops worth Rs. 1.5 billion were destroyed. We also carried out three joint operations with ANF and five of our own. This year we will continue such actions.

**Madam Chairperson:** But still the crop is being cultivated. You must take action now and submit a report on what is currently being planted.

**Mr. Muhammad Farooq, MPA:** Drugs are being sold online in Karachi like groceries. The number of students using drugs is rising. A female teacher was recently caught selling drugs to students because she wasn't being paid. When someone is making crores of rupees from selling drugs, a fine is not enough. We need to impose strict punishments based on Islamic principles.

**Madam Chairperson:** We will take a detailed briefing and consider the legal options.

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon, Inspector General of Police, Sindh:** Of all the drug dealers we catch, only 10% are convicted. The rest 90% are released. I briefed the Chief Justice, who said the judiciary also faces many challenges in handling such cases. If there is no accountability, then crime will only increase. The police accept our responsibility, but there must also be judicial reform.

**Madam Chairperson:** We will coordinate with the judiciary and Home Ministry. The police know where the drugs are being sold and who is selling them, yet they are not being caught. This is unacceptable. We must now mobilize the SHOs and officers to take action.

Gutka and pan are also being consumed in large quantities, especially by domestic workers, and the number of oral cancer cases is increasing. Immediate action must be taken.

**Mr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro, MPA:** I suggest that we create a specialized Anti-Narcotics Cell like we did with the Anti-Rape Crisis Cell. Through joint efforts with various stakeholders, proper forensic procedures, and training, we were able to improve the rape conviction rate. We should follow a similar model here, with the support of doctors, police, and legal experts.

**Madam Chairperson:** We need to move beyond statements and take action. In the next meeting, this committee must be briefed on:

1. Online drug sales.
2. Drug use in schools.
3. Law enforcement crackdowns.
4. Destruction of opium plantations.

This is an extremely serious issue.



**FARZAL TALPUR, MPA  
CHAIRPERSON  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME**