



ISSN # 2414-8040

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE FOR PARLIAMENTARY SERVICES
DEDICATED TO PARLIAMENTARY EXCELLENCE

Parliamentary Research Digest

VOLUME 6, ISSUE 012

DECEMBER, 2019

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Editorial

It is matter of great satisfaction that the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services secured landmark accomplishments with the culmination of 2019, including but not limited to providing technical assistance to Members of Parliament in drafting no less than 200 bills. PIPS published 10 books taking total tally to over 55 publications since 2010 in addition to serving more than 750 research papers. The Institute also completed its 7-weeks flagship 6th Annual National Parliamentary Development Course (NPDC) on 20th December, 2019 which was attended by 27 officers in BS 17-18 from all Houses. Leader of the House in Senate, Senator Syed Shibli Faraz was the chief guest and distributed Certificates to participants. We are grateful to Hon Chairman Senate/ President PIPS BoG Senator Muhammad Sadiq Sanjrani for well-deserved promotions of nine officers. Bravo Team PIPS for your dedication, team work and missionary zeal for parliamentary excellence!

The month of December, 2019 has been a traditionally hectic yet thanksgiving month. PIPS gave an in camera briefing in National Assembly Public Accounts Committee on best practices of PAC world over. The day of Dec., 10, 2019, International Human Rights Day was celebrated by PIPS Seminar on Right of Self-determination to the people of Indian Occupied Kashmir. The Institute held two legal socialization seminars, first on 13th December with over 300 lawyers at the Punjab Bar Council, Rawalpindi on “*RIGHT TO EDUCATION 25 A- Role of Parliament and Legal Fraternity*,” followed by second on 17th Dec. on Implementation of *Civic Education Act, 2017* chaired by Parliamentary Secretary MNA Ms Wajeha Akram. PIPS also assisted the National Assembly of Pakistan to hold an absorbing Seminar on Regional Importance of CPEC steered by the Hon Speaker Asad Qaiser on 18th Dec., 2019.

This issue of Parliamentary Research Digest includes text of Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's famous 11th August, 1947 speech in the First Constituent Assembly to commemorate his birth anniversary on 25th Dec., 2019 in addition to absorbing articles on Impeachment of President Trump, issues of urbanization and transportation in Karachi city and health issues of city of lights. May Allah SWT bless all with a contented happy 2020 bringing fruit to gallant efforts for self-determination to people of Indian occupied Kashmir and downtrodden in all regions of the world.

Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka

Senior Director General (Research and Legislation)



*Group photo of Honorable Dr. Arif Alvi, President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan
with participants of 6th National Parliamentary Development Course,
Thursday, December 19, 2019*



National Voters Day celebrated at PIPS in collaboration with Women Parliamentary Caucus and CDIP-Tabeer on Thursday, December 12, 2019



Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services expressed solidarity on human rights day by holding a Seminar on Kashmiris right of self-determination, Tuesday, December 10, 2019

**Remembering the
FATHER OF THE NATION QUAID-I-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI
JINNAH on his Birth Anniversary**



The Honorable Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah's Address to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, Monday, August 11, 1947

Ladies and Gentlemen, I cordially thank you, with the utmost sincerity, of the honour you have conferred upon me -the greatest honour that it is possible for this Sovereign Assembly to confer -by electing me as your first President. I also thank those leaders who have spoken in appreciation of my services and their personal references to me. I sincerely hope that with your support and your co-operation we shall make this Constituent Assembly an example to the world. The Constituent Assembly has got two main functions to perform. The first is the very onerous and responsible task of framing our future constitution of Pakistan and the second of functioning as a full and complete Sovereign body as the Federal Legislature of Pakistan. We have to do the best we can in adopting a provisional constitution for the Federal Legislature of Pakistan. You know really that not only we ourselves are wondering but, I think, the whole world is wondering at this unprecedented cyclonic revolution which has brought about the plan of creating and establishing two independent Sovereign Dominions in this sub-continent. As it is, it has been unprecedented; there is no parallel in the history of the world. This mighty sub-continent with all kinds of inhabitants has been brought under a plan which is titanic, unknown, unparalleled. And what is very important with regard to it is that we have achieved it peacefully and by means of a revolution of the greatest possible character.

Dealing with our first function in this Assembly, I cannot make any well considered pronouncement at this moment, but I shall say a few things as they occur to me. The first and

the foremost thing that I would like to emphasize is this-remember that you are now a Sovereign legislative body and you have got all the powers. It, therefore, places on you the gravest responsibility as to how you should take your decisions. The first observation that I would like to make is this. You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of a Government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State.

The second thing that occurs to me is this. One of the biggest curses from which India is suffering - I do not say that other countries are free from it, but, I think, our condition is much worse - is bribery and corruption. (*Hear, hear.*) That really is a poison. We must put that down with an iron hand and I hope that you will take adequate measures as soon as it is possible for this Assembly to do so.

Black-marketing is another curse. Well, I know that black-marketeers are frequently caught and punished. According to our judicial notions sentences are passed, and sometimes fines only are imposed. Now you have to tackle this monster which today is a colossal crime against society, in our distressed conditions, when we constantly face shortage of food and or the essential commodities of life. A citizen who does black-marketing commits, I think, a greater crime than the biggest and most grievous of crimes. These black-marketeers are really knowing, intelligent and ordinarily responsible people, and when they indulge in black-marketeering, I think they ought to be very severely punished, because they undermine the entire system of control and regulation of food-stuffs and essential commodities, and cause wholesale starvation and want and even death.

The next thing that strikes me is this. Here again is a legacy which has been passed on to us. Along with many other things good and bad, has arrived this great evil - the evil of nepotism and jobbery. This evil must be crushed relentlessly. I want to make it quite clear that I shall never tolerate any kind of jobbery, nepotism or any influence directly or indirectly brought to bear upon me. Wherever I find that such a practice is in vogue, or is continuing anywhere, low or high, I shall certainly not countenance it.

I know there are people who do not quite agree with the division of India and the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. Much has been said against it, but now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of every one of us to loyally abide by it and honourably act according to the agreement which is now final and binding on all. But you must remember, as I have said, that this mighty revolution that has taken place is unprecedented. One can quite understand the feeling that exists between the two communities wherever one community is in majority and the other is in minority. But the question is whether it was possible or practicable to act otherwise than, has been done. A division had to take place. On both sides, in Hindustan and Pakistan, there are sections of people who may not agree with it, who may not like it, but in my judgment, there was no other solution and I am sure future history will record its verdict in favour of it. And what is more it will be proved by actual experience as we go on that, that was the only solution of India's constitutional problem. Any idea of a United India could never have worked, and in my judgment, it would have led us to terrific disaster. May be that view is correct; may be it is not; that remains to be seen. All the same, in this division it was impossible to avoid the questions of minorities being in one Dominion or the other. Now that was unavoidable. There is no other solution. Now what shall we do? Now, if we want to make this great State of Pakistan happy and

prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor. If you will work in co-operation, forgetting the past, burying the hatchet, you are bound to succeed. If you change your past and work together in a spirit that every one of you, no matter to what community he belongs, no matter what relations he had with you in the past, no matter what is his colour, caste or creed, is first, second and last a citizen of this State with equal rights, privileges and obligations, there will be no end to the progress you will make.

I cannot emphasize it too much. We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities-the Hindu community and the Muslim community - because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on and among the Hindus you have Brahmins, Vashnavas, Khattris, also Bengalese, Madrasis and so on-will vanish. Indeed, if you ask me this has been the biggest hindrance in the way of India to attain its freedom and independence and but for this we would have been free peoples long long ago. No power can hold another nation and specially a nation of 400 millions souls in subjection; nobody could have conquered you, and even if it had happened, nobody could have continued its hold on you for any length of time but for this. (*Applause.*) Therefore, we must learn a lesson from this. You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed-that has nothing to do with the business of the State. (*Hear, hear.*) As you know, history shows that in England conditions sometimes ago were much worse than those prevailing in India today. The Roman Catholics and the Protestants persecuted each other. Even now there are some States in existence where there are discriminations made and bars imposed against a particular class. Thank God we are not starting in those days. We are starting in the days when there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one State. (*Loud applause.*) The people of England in course of time had to face the realities of the situation and had to discharge the responsibilities and burdens placed upon them by the government of their country and they went through that fire step by step. Today you might, say, with justice that Roman Catholics and Protestants do not exist: what exists now is that every man is a citizen, an equal citizen, of Great Britain and they are all members of the nation.

Now, I think we should keep that in front of us as our ideal and you will find that in course of time Hindus would cease to be Hindus and Muslims would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious sense, because that is the personal faith of each individual but in the political sense as citizens of the State.

Well, gentlemen, I do not, wish to take up any more of your time and thank you again for the honor you have done to me. I shall always be guided by the principles of justice and fair-play without any, as is put in the political language, prejudice or ill-will, in other words partiality or favoritism. My guiding principle will be justice and complete impartiality, and I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest Nations of the world. (*Loud applause.*)

OPINION

Impeachment of President Donald J. Trump: Myth or Reality**Fakiha Mahmood**

Research Officer, PIPS International Relations/Strategic Studies Desk

Abstract

The US Congress has begun the process to impeach President Donald J. Trump. Though the impeachment inquiry is at an early stage at this point in time and the articles of impeachment have yet to be drafted, the President has been facing the accusations of using his authority to interfere in the upcoming presidential elections scheduled for 2020. The Constitution of the United States of America vests the power to impeach the President solely with the Congress, bifurcated between the House of Representatives and Senate. This paper examines the prospects of impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump. It concludes that given the constitutional framework and historical record, the chances of removal from office are minimal however, the initiation of inquiry in itself places de facto check against the presidential powers.

1. Introduction

On October 29, 2019, nine Members¹ of the US House of Representatives submitted the Resolution (H. Res. 660) for “inquiry into whether sufficient grounds exist for the House of Representatives to exercise its Constitutional power to impeach Donald John Trump, President of the United States of America.” Furthermore, the Resolution authorized the Committee on the Judiciary to “conduct proceedings relating to the impeachment inquiry.”

Consequently, on November 26, 2019, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary issued notice for the hearing titled “The Impeachment Inquiry into President Donald J. Trump: Constitutional Grounds for Presidential Impeachment” scheduled for December 4, 2019. This hearing will be the first impeachment inquiry hearing in the House Judiciary Committee since the passage of the House Resolution 660.²

Though the Resolution 660 only lays out the procedure for this portion of the impeachment inquiry and several milestones will have to be crossed in order to conclude the debate, the process to impeach President Donald J. Trump has formally begun.

If the House impeaches President Donald J. Trump, he will become third US President who has been impeached by the House. Furthermore, if the Senate convicts the President and removes him from the Office, the US political history will record him as the first ever US President who has left the Office as a result of impeachment.

¹ Including Mr. McGovern, Mr. Hastings, Mrs. Torres of California, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Scanlon, Mr. Morelle, Ms. Shalala and Mr. DeSaulnier.

² US House Committee on the Judiciary, “Judiciary Committee Schedules Impeachment Hearing for December 4,” Press Release, <https://judiciary.house.gov/news/press-releases/judiciary-committee-schedules-impeachment-hearing-december-4>.

This paper seeks to analyze the issue of Impeachment of President Donald J. Trump, President of the United States of America. It aims to answer the following key questions:

1. *What is the constitutional framework for the impeachment of President in the USA?*
2. *What does the historical record on President's impeachment suggest?*
3. *What are the prospects of impeachment inquiry against President Trump?*

2. Impeachment: Definition

According to the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences:

“An impeachment in the widest sense of the term is a criminal accusation brought in a legislative body. Although popularly used to embrace the proceeding in its entirety the term does not in strictness include the verdict or the imposition of sentence.”³

In the context of the United States:

“Impeachment is a constitutional remedy to address serious offenses against the system of government. It is the first step in a remedial process – that of removal from public office and possible disqualification from holding further office. The purpose of impeachment is not punishment; rather its function is primarily to maintain constitutional government.”⁴

3. Constitutional Framework for the Impeachment of President of USA

The Constitution of USA gives Congress the authority to remove the “President, Vice President, and other civil Officers.” The Constitution divides the power of impeachment between both the Houses. The House of Representatives retains “the sole Power of Impeachment” and the Senate has “the sole Power to try all Impeachments.”

The grounds for impeachment include charges of “treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors”. The conviction upon an article of impeachment results in removal from office. However, the disqualification from again holding an office of public trust requires subsequent vote in the Senate, this can be achieved with simple majority.

Impeachment is a vital tool to bar the abuse of power by public office holders. The constitutional framework of the USA largely protects impeachment from judicial review. In order to decide on the matters pertaining to impeachment, Members of Congress have historically given salience to; the language of the Constitution, past precedents, the debates at the Constitutional Convention, the debates at the ratifying conventions, English Common Law and practice, state impeachment practices, analogous case law, and historical commentaries.⁵

³ Edwin R. A. Seligman and Alvin Johnson (eds.), *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, Volume 7 Part 2 (New Delhi: Cosmo Publications, 2006) 600.

⁴ Wm. Holmes Brown, Charles W. Johnson and John V. Sullivan, *House Practice: a guide to the Rules, Precedents, and Procedures of the House*, (US House of Representatives, 2011), 591, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-HPRACTICE-112/pdf/GPO-HPRACTICE-112.pdf>.

⁵ Jared P. Cole and Todd Garvey, “Impeachment and Removal,” *Congressional Research Service*, October 29, 2015, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R44260.pdf>.

IMPEACHMENT RELATED CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**--Article I, section 2, clause 5**

“The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.”

--Article I, section 3, clause 6 & 7

“The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.”

--Article II, Section 4

“The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.”⁶

Source: The US National Archives and Records Administration, “The Constitution of the United States: a transcription,” <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>.

The **House of Representatives** is given the “**sole Power of Impeachment**,”
First, a **simple majority** of the House impeaches—or formally approves allegations of wrongdoing amounting to an impeachable offense, known as **articles of impeachment**.



The articles of impeachment are then forwarded to the Senate where the second proceeding takes place: **an impeachment trial**.



The **Senate** is given “**the sole Power to try all Impeachments**.”
If the Senate, by vote of a **two-thirds majority**, convicts the official of the alleged offenses, the result is removal from office of those still in office, and, at the Senate’s discretion, disqualification from holding future office.

4. Impeachment in US Political History

More than 60 impeachment inquiries have been initiated since the adoption of the Constitution. The House impeached 19 of these cases including two Presidents i.e. Andrew Johnson in 1868

⁶ The US National Archives and Records Administration, “The Constitution of the United States: a transcription,” <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>.

and William J. Clinton in 1998, Senator William Blount in 1797, Secretary of War William W. Belknap in 1876, and 15 Federal judges. The Senate has conducted 16 full impeachment trials. Only eight individuals were convicted by the Senate, all of them federal judges.⁷ Hence, though the House has impeached two Presidents, the history of US is devoid of any precedent where the President has been removed from office through impeachment. The following paragraphs provide the case studies of impeachment inquiries into the Presidents of the United States.

4.1 President John Tyler, 1843

President John Tyler was the first President of USA who faced the initiation of impeachment inquiry. An impeachment resolution against President John Tyler was initiated in the US House of Representatives in 1843. The resolution was proposed by a member rather than a committee. It listed nine separate counts for the impeachment of the President. However, the resolution was defeated by vote of 127 to 84.⁸

4.2 President Andrew Johnson, 1868

The House of Representatives voted to impeach President Andrew Johnson on February 24, 1868. Passed by the House of Representatives with 126 to 47 votes, the resolution of impeachment was drafted by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction led by Thaddeus Stevens. Accordingly, an impeachment committee was established which produced eleven articles of impeachment. The trial began in the Senate on March 5. It was a Republican led initiative which enjoyed majority in the Senate. However, the President secured acquittal on May 26, 1868.⁹

The President's acquittal did not come about as a result of the support of the majority of the Senators, instead a sufficient minority wanted to protect the office of the President and constitutional balance of powers. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill of February 1866 initially became the bone of contention between the President and the Republicans. The Bill was passed by the Congress with the aim to protect the rights of those who had been freed from slavery; however, the President vetoed the legislation. In March 1867, the Senate passed, over Johnson's presidential veto, the Tenure of Office Act. It was designed to limit the President's ability to shape his cabinet by requiring that not only appointments but also dismissals be approved by the Senate. Issues emerged over the implementation of this Act with key appointments and resignations. Consequently, the impeachment was initiated; however, it could not be successful.

4.3 President Richard Nixon, 1973

On October 23, 1973, the US House of Representatives witnessed emergence of 17 different resolutions calling for impeachment inquiries into President Richard Nixon. The resolutions were co-sponsored by 84 Members of the US House of Representatives. The impeachment

⁷ Wm. Holmes Brown, Charles W. Johnson and John V. Sullivan, *House Practice: a guide to the Rules, Precedents, and Procedures of the House*, op. cit., 591-592.

⁸ Legal Information Institute, "The Nixon Impeachment Proceedings," <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution-conan/article-2/section-4/the-nixon-impeachment-proceedings>.

⁹ United States Senate, "The Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson (1868) President of the United States," https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/Impeachment_Johnson.htm.

inquiries came as a result of charges arising out of a 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate Office Building in Washington, DC, commonly known as the Watergate scandal. In July 1974, three articles of impeachment were approved by the House Committee on Judiciary. These included: Article I, Obstruction of Justice (approved 27-21); Article II, Abuse of power (approved 28-10); Article III, defiance of Subpoenas¹⁰ (approved 21-17). However, before the commencement of the impeachment trial, President Nixon resigned from his office on August 9, 1974.¹¹

4.4 President William J. Clinton, 1998

President William J. Clinton faced four articles of impeachment recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary to the House of Representatives in 1998. The House adopted two of them, first and third. These articles charged the President with providing perjurious¹² testimony to a Federal grand jury and with obstructing justice in a Federal civil action. However, Senate acquitted the President on both articles adopted by the House.¹³

5. Impeachment inquiry into President Donald J. Trump, 2019

The impeachment inquiry against President Donald Trump is at an early stage at the time of writing of this paper. At the heart of impeachment inquiry is the question that whether or not President Trump has sought help from Ukraine to boost his campaign for 2020 election. The inquiry has been led by Democrats. President Trump, a Republican, denies the allegations. He has been accused of pressuring Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky to provide information on one of his main Democrat challengers, Joe Biden, and his son Hunter. When Joe Biden was US Vice-President, Hunter worked for a Ukrainian company.¹⁴

It has been alleged that the President abused the presidential power by exploiting two things as bargaining chips – withholding \$400 million of military aid to Ukraine that had already been allocated by Congress, and a White House meeting for Ukraine's President. The evidence against President Trump includes 1) a formal complaint from a whistleblower – an unnamed intelligence official who wrote a letter expressing concern about Mr. Trump's July 25 call with the President of Ukraine; and 2) a rough transcript of the call of July 25, 2019 which reveals that Mr. Trump has urged Ukraine's President to investigate allegations against Joe Biden and Hunter Biden.

¹⁰ Subpoena means "to order someone to go to a court of law to answer questions, or to order the appearance of documents in a court of law." See, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/subpoena>.

¹¹ US House of Representatives, "Impeachment inquiries into President Richard Nixon," <https://history.house.gov/HistoricalHighlight/Detail/15032448776>; "The articles of impeachment against Nixon," <https://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/history/johnson/rnimparticles.htm>; Wm. Holmes Brown, Charles W. Johnson and John V. Sullivan, *House Practice: a guide to the Rules, Precedents, and Procedures of the House*, op. cit., 595.

¹² Perjury means "the crime of telling lies in court when you have promised to tell the truth." See, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/perjury>.

¹³ Wm. Holmes Brown, Charles W. Johnson and John V. Sullivan, *House Practice: a guide to the Rules, Precedents, and Procedures of the House*, op. cit., 595.

¹⁴ BBC News, "Trump impeachment inquiry: A simple guide," November 26, 2019, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-39945744>.

5.1 Party position in the current Congress

Currently, Republicans enjoy majority in the Senate and Democrats have majority in the House of Representatives. Even if the Democrats succeed in bringing forth articles of impeachment from the House of Representatives, actual challenge rests with the Senate where Republicans have the majority. The impeachment trial requires two-thirds majority to remove the President. Even if all Democrats in the Senate vote to remove the President from Office they will require the support from at least 20 Republicans to meet the requirement of two-thirds majority.

| Current party position in the US Congress | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| | House of Representatives | Senate | Total |
| Democrats | 239 | 46 | 285 |
| Republicans | 204 | 53 | 257 |
| Independent | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Source: https://www.congress.gov/members?q=%7B%22congress%22%3A%22116%22%7D , accessed December 01, 2019. | | | |

6. Conclusion

The accusations leveled against President Trump and the evidence so far circulated in the media suggests serious repercussions for the President. However, the scenario with regard to party position in the US Congress provides the basis for pragmatic analysis. The requirement of simple majority in the House of Representatives may be fulfilled by the Democrats, however, a two-thirds majority is difficult to acquire in the Senate. Furthermore, the political history of US suggests an unwritten convention of preserving the Office of the President from such an embarrassment. No President has ever been removed from office as a result of conviction in the Senate since the promulgation of the US Constitution more than two and a quarter centuries ago. Nevertheless, fact of the matter is that several impeachment inquiries have been initiated against many individuals. The idea of impeachment has acted as a deterrent to bar presidents from abusing their authority. It has proved to be an effective check against the powers President retains while holding the public office.

ANALYSIS

SDG 3 and Challenges of Health Sector in Sindh

**Adila Shahzadi,
Young Parliamentary Officer, PIPS**

Sustainable Development Goals and Pakistan

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. That is why the SDGs are designed to bring the world to several life-changing ‘zeros’, including zero poverty, hunger, AIDS and discrimination against women.¹ SDGs Goal 3 specifically deals with health under the notion “Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Wellbeing for All at All Ages.”

Pakistan is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development right from its inception, in 2015. In February 2016, Pakistan became the first country in the world to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of its national development agenda through a National Assembly Resolution. Learning from the experience of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Pakistan’s national and provincial assemblies established SDG Taskforces to oversee progress on the goals. These developments reflect Pakistan’s commitment to the SDGs. More recently, the 12th Five Year Plan and provincial medium-term development strategies are all aligned with the 2030 Agenda. Pakistan is progressing on several fronts – such as reducing poverty and child stunting, improving transparency and accountability, and promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. The political leadership of the country supports the 2030 Agenda through National Health Vision 2016-2025.²

Health Sector in Sindh Province

Sindh Province has a total population of 47.9 million of which 48% is rural, whilst 52% reside in urban areas. Province’s total fertility rate remains high at 3.6 and the prevalence of contraceptive use among married women remains relatively low at 31%. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) stands at 60 and the under-five mortality rate is 77 deaths per 1,000 live births.³

¹ UNDP, “What are the Sustainable Development Goals?,” UNDP, Nov 24, 2019, <https://www.undp.org/Content/Undp/En/Home/Sustainable-Development-Goals.html>

² GoP, “Pakistan’s Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Voluntary National Review.”, GoP, Nov 24, 2019, [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/233812019_06_15_VNR_2019_Pakistan_latest_v](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/233812019_06_15_VNR_2019_Pakistan_latest_version.pdf)

³ “For Better Quality and More Integrated PHC Services through Harnessing the Private Sector in Sindh Province: Options Paper”, World Bank Group, Nov 25, 2019, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/151701561102714545/For-Better-Quality-and-More-Integrated-PHC-Services-through-Harnessing-the-Private-Sector-in-Sindh-Province-Options-Paper>

The Government of Sindh has shown a high level of commitment towards improving the performance of the health sector and has already initiated several strategic policies/guidance post devolution (18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan) including the Sindh Health Sector Strategy 2012-2020.

This long-term strategic plan, accompanied by an M&E and financial framework, provides guidance on eight priority areas including:

- i. Strengthening the district health systems
- ii. Strengthening urban primary health care
- iii. Regulating the private sector.

This strategy is aligned with Pakistan's broader National Health Vision (2016-2025) and associated reforms, which emphasize the importance of the private sector as a partner in healthcare delivery that could potentially contribute towards achieving the SDG targets and Universal Health Coverage (UHC).⁴

Targets

For Annual Development Plan 2019-20, the health sector is being provided similar allocation as the out-going year of Rs.13.50 billion. Some of the major targets envisaged are:

- i. Procurement of Machinery /Equipment for different departments at the CMC Hospital Larkana at an estimated cost of Rs.600 million.
- ii. Community Mental Health Services Program in Sindh with an estimated cost of Rs. 275.00 million to improve the mental health services.
- iii. Maternal and Child Health Care Center at Jamshoro with grant assistance of JICA.
- iv. A 200- bedded Hospital has been planned for Sukkur either through PPP framework or through development financing.

Health Sector Budget

The current revenue expenditure of Health Department, excluding medical education has been significantly increased by 19 percent from Rs.96.8 billion in 2018-19 to Rs.114.4 billion in FY 2019-20.⁵

Grants

The Sindh government is providing Rs.5.6 billion to Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT) as a grant in next financial year (2019-20).

⁴World Bank Group, "Policy and More Note-Integrated the Nov 25, 2019, Pakistan PHC Private Sector in Sindh Province: Options Paper", World Bank Group, Nov 25, 2019, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/151701561102714545/For-Better-Quality-and-More-Integrated-PHC-Services-through-Harnessing-the-Private-Sector-in-Sindh-Province-Options-Paper>

⁵ Chief Minister's Secretariat, "Press Releases", Chief Minister's Secretariat, Nov 25, 2019, <https://cm.sindh.gov.pk/press-releases>.

- i. Considering the quality services of liver transplantation provided at Pir Abdul Qadir Shah Jeelani Institute of Medical Sciences, Gambat, District Khairpur, the Government has increased the grant by 60 percent from Rs.2billion to Rs.3.6 billion during financial year 2019-20.
- ii. Considering the need of Blood Diseases treatment to the poor masses of the Province, the Sindh Government has allocated Rs.500 million for the financial year 2019-20.
- iii. An allocation of Rs.1 billion is earmarked for endowment fund for the welfare HIV/AIDS infected persons during financial year 2019-20.⁶

Current Medical Infrastructure in Sindh

- i. **Medical staff:** The Sindh Department of Health currently has more than 14,000 Doctors, 2,000 Nurses and over 12,000 paramedics serving all over the province.
- ii. **Medical Institutes:** The province has two medical universities; one each at Karachi and Jamshoro, and three medical colleges; one each in Sukkur, Nawabshah and Larkana, 12 Nursing School, 10 Midwifery Schools and 5 Public Health School for lady health visitors.
- iii. **Hospitals:** The huge network of hospitals and health facilities include 6 teaching hospitals, 5 specialized institutions for chest, dermatological and mental illness. The rural health centers provide specialist care in the morning hours in addition to minor emergency services and have indoor facilities that are seldom utilized, while the BHUs and dispensaries provide outdoor medication and preventive care till 2 pm.⁷

Table 1: Primary Healthcare Facilities

| Category | Total No. of Health Facilities | No. of HFs with PPP Node | No. HFs with PPHI | No. HFs with Health Dept. |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Rural Health Centers | 125 | 114 | 1 | 10 |
| 2 Basic Health Units | 757 | 0 | 648 | 109 |
| 3 Dispensaries | 792 | 0 | 326 | 466 |
| 4 Mother & Child Health Centre (MCH Centers) | 67 | 0 | 27 | 40 |
| 5 Sub Health Centers/ Clinics | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 Homeopathic Dispensaries | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 Urban Health Centers | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 Unani Shifa Khana | 36 | 0 | 9 | 27 |
| TOTAL | 1782 | 114 | 1013 | 655 |

Source: Health Department of Sindh (2019)

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Health Department Government of Sindh, "Introduction", Health Department Government of Sindh, Nov 22, 2019, <https://www.sindhhealth.gov.pk/Introduction>

Table 2: Secondary Healthcare Facilities

| S. No. | Category | No. of Health Facilities | No. of HF's with PPP Node | No. of HF's with Health Department |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 01 | DHQ Hospitals | 14 | 1 | 13 |
| 02 | THQ Hospitals | 49 | 6 | 43 |
| 03 | Major/Other/Specialized Hospitals Secondary | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| TOTAL | | 90 | 7 | 83 |

Source: Health Department of Sindh (2019)

Table: 3 Tertiary Healthcare Facilities

| S. No. | Category | No. of Health Facilities |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 01 | Tertiary Level Care Facilities | 08 |
| TOTAL | | 08 |

Source: Health Department of Sindh (2019)

Health Projects and Programs

Health department of Sindh is operating 14 various projects and programs including National projects such as

- i. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)
- ii. Lady Health Worker Program
- iii. Mother and Child Healthcare Program
- iv. Roll back Malaria
- v. HIV/ AIDS Control Program
- vi. Dengue Control and Prevention.
- vii. World Food program
- viii. Hepatitis Free Sindh Program
- ix. Public Private Partnership Health Initiatives
- x. TB control
- xi. Safe Blood Transfusion Authority
- xii. Child Survival Program

Besides these projects and programs there are other foreign funded and donor projects.

- i. Jacobabad Institute of Medical Science (USAID)
- ii. Children Hospital North Karachi (JICA)
- iii. Regional Blood Bank (KFW/ German Grant)
- iv. Nutrition Support Program Sindh – (World Bank)
- v. Child Healthcare Institute Sukkur (Korean).⁸

Legislation and Policies

Sindh has passed several legislations for protection of health and wellbeing of people. A list of these laws is given below

⁸ CPSD, "Diseases Indigenous to Sindh & Current Capacity of Existing Healthcare System to Provide Required Treatment", CPSD, Nov 26, 2019, <http://www.cpsd.org.pk/research-article-5.php>

- i. The Sindh Reproductive Healthcare Right Act, 2019
- ii. The Sindh Injured Persons Compulsory Medical Treatment (Amal Umer) Act, 2019
- iii. The Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases Act, 2018.
- iv. The Sindh Institute of Child Health and Neonatology Act, 2018
- v. The Sindh Regulation of Aesthetic and Laser Treatment Act, 2018
- vi. The Regularization of Doctors Appointed on Contract or ADHOC Basis Act, 2018
- vii. The Sindh Maternity Benefits Act, 2018
- viii. The Sindh Safe Blood Transfusion Act, 2017
- ix. Sindh Mental Health (Amendment) Act, 2015
- x. The Sindh Tuberculosis Notification Act, 2014
- xi. The Sindh Epidemic Diseases Act, 2014
- xii. The National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (Sindh Administration) Act, 2014
- xiii. The Sindh Environmental Protection Act, 2014
- xiv. The Sindh Healthcare Commission Act, 2013
- xv. The Sindh New born Screening Act, 2013
- xvi. The Sindh HIV and AIDS Control Treatment and Protection Act, 2013
- xvii. The Sindh Mental Health Act, 2013
- xviii. The Sindh Prevention and Control of Thalassemia Act, 2013.
- xix. The Sindh Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2013
- xx. The Sindh Regulation and Control of Disposable Syringes Act, 2010

Following policies have been formulated by the government to support the legislative framework of the Province.

- i. Sindh Accelerated Action Plan for Reduction of Stunting & Malnutrition, 2017
- ii. Sindh Population Policy, 2016
- iii. Pre-Service and In-Service Family Planning Training Strategy, 2016
- iv. Population Communication Strategy, 2016
- v. The Sindh teaching Hospitals (Establishment of management boards) Ordinance 2016
- vi. Sindh Strategic WASH Sector Plan 2016- 2026

Challenges

Delivery of quality health services stands as one of the prime functions of elected governments in any part of world, but, it is not without barriers, challenges and impediments. Some of the key challenges and impediments to health sector of Sindh are as follows:

- i. **Population Growth and Urbanization:** Increasing population and urbanization is major challenge for Sindh health department. The increasing rate of urbanization and resultant disparities further reduce access to quality health services and infrastructure for poor people.
- ii. **Health Seeking Behavior:** Access to quality health services is further limited by barriers to health seeking behavior, including lack of awareness, and factors such as transport costs amongst others.

- iii. **Non-communicable Disease (NCDs):** With the increasing levels of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) accounting for 56% of disease burden, there has been a resultant increased pressure on the health system.⁹
- iv. **Poor Infrastructure:** DHQs and THQs are poorly equipped and most public sector facilities are under-prepared even to provide basic health services.
- v. **Fragmented Regulatory Authority:** Regulatory efforts are limited and fragmented. Only “Sindh Blood Regulatory Authority” is the regulatory authority with mandate to license blood bank across public and private sectors.
- vi. **Lower Public Health Coverage to Population Ratio:** Public sector health facilities are few in number as compared to the population density and acute shortage of doctors , nurses and para-medical staff i.e. Public Health Coverage (PHC) facility to population ratio is 1: 82,000¹⁰ while population served by a doctor, nurse and bed is 3159, 12411 and 1455 respectively.¹¹

Policy Options/ Way forward

- i. **Investments:** Investments in pro-poor basic health services and public health are needed to reduce urban poverty and achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and the related SDG targets.
- ii. **Public-Private Partnership:** There is a need for establishing a platform for continuous dialogue and fostering partnerships between public and private sectors related to health issues.
- iii. **Medical Staff:** There is a dire need to increase the number of medical staff such as doctors, nurses and para-medical staff as well as medical infrastructures.
- iv. **Capacity Building:** Government of Sindh needs to build its capacity to oversee the technical, legal, and financial aspects of contracting-out of health services and conduct active market management.
- v. **Multi-sectoral Policies and Strategies:** In order to enhance the progress made on health indicators in Sindh, it would be equally important to develop multisectoral policies & strategies, including targeting the social determinants of health, which would address the effects of the high population growth and rapid urbanization in urban Sindh.

⁹ World Bank Group,, 2019 *Op cit*.

¹⁰ World Health Organization. (2017). Primary health care systems (PRIMASYS): comprehensive case study from Pakistan. Geneva: World Health Organization. Retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/alliance-hpsr/projects/AHPSR-PRIMASYS-Pakistan-comprehensive-v2.pdf>.

¹¹ Health Profile Sindh 2016.

ANALYSIS

Urban Transport Needs of Karachi

Laraib Kiani,
Young Parliamentary Officer, PIPS

Introduction:

Karachi is the largest city and the commercial, industrial and economic hub of the country and is home to over 16 million people¹. Owing to economic activities, the city has attracted people from all over the country. The city has undergone large scale rural to urban migration and rapid urbanization and motorization over the years. Five urban development programs have been announced for Karachi since 1949, however, not a single one of which has ever fully implemented². Hence, with rapid urbanization, Karachi faces a plethora of issues; out of which urban mobility stands as the pressing concern.

While Karachi has expanded in size over the decades, it has caused an uneven socio-economic divide among the privileged and underprivileged segments, and continues to grow. Like most of the cities in Pakistan and throughout the world, people residing in the outskirts mainly depend on motorcycles, rickshaws or public transport for commuting to the economic center of the city for employment or other economic activities to earn respectable livelihood. Although different modes of transport are available for people from all walks of life, Karachi still is in dire need of a sustainable transport system to mitigate transport issues. The citizens of Karachi rely almost entirely on the road network and public transport to travel within the city. The number of bus passengers is approximately 5.6 million per day, accounting for 40% of motorized travel modes. Since the number of registered buses and minibuses is approximately 21,800, a bus carries, on average, 257 passengers per day, serving 267 routes in the city. However, the number of buses has been steadily decreasing, and in 2017, reduced to less than 5000 vehicles serving about 100 routes.³

Analysis of key issues:

Residents of Karachi face multifaceted problems when it comes to urban mobility. The city lacks a sustainable integrated mass transport system and transport policies which addresses needs of masses.

- i. **Inadequacy of the already exiting public transport:** The city has witnessed rapid growth and consequently a rapid rise in the demand for urban transport facilities. This demand, however, failed to be complimented by appropriate planning strategies. The urban transport system is heavily focused in the central areas while the residents of the peripheral areas have to make do with the limited and low quality public transport services. Unlike many other metropolitans around the globe, the city is completely reliant

¹ Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, District wise Census Results-2017(Islamabad: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2018), 9.

² Intikhab Ahmed Qureshi and Lu Huapu, "Urban Transportation and Equity: A Case Study of Beijing and Karachi," *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice* 24, no. 1 (January 2008): 125–39.

³ The World Bank, 2019, Karachi Mobility Project (P166732), WB Pakistan, Islamabad.

on road based transport system since 1999 when Karachi Circular Railway (KCR) was closed down⁴. Public transport is available mainly in the form of buses and minibuses. The number and quality of the buses has not been upgraded over the years and are unfit for use. Though there has been a significant increase in private vehicle ownerships, the reliance on public transport mainly buses has not reduced much. Buses and mini-buses provide over 50% of the travel demand⁵. The reliance on this cheaper mode of transportation is to an extent that people prefer to travel on the roof and hanging by the bars on the buses owing to low fares. Severe lack of mass transport system in Karachi is evident by the fact that 45 people in the city compete against a single seat in the bus, making it much harder for women to commute and nearly impossible for people with disabilities.

- ii. **Road network and mobility:** Karachi has approximately 10000 km of roads, 93% of which are local roads while highways account for 5% of it.⁶ Reliance on private vehicles has increased traffic volume significantly. Coupled with lack of proper planning and development, poor quality construction and repair intensifies traffic problems. Road congestion is a common issue despite construction of several flyovers and expressways. The commute time towards the city center increases significantly because of road congestion.

Another contributing factor to road congestion is lack of proper parking spaces and encroachments on the footpaths. Lack of proper parking space leads to parking alongside roads and encroachments on footpaths make walking difficult for pedestrians.

- iii. **Non-motorized travelling:** Non-motorized transports are unfortunately rare and unpopular in Karachi. Ill-maintained and encroached footpaths are one of the reasons behind why only low income class prefers walking to their destination. Moreover, the city's alarming law and order situation and fear of being robbed also contributes to this situation. The city lacks a policy and proper infrastructure to promote cycling which can reduce reliance on public and private vehicles.
- iv. **Gaps in Institutional frameworks:** One of the reasons for urban mobility issues is lack of cohesion between the federal, provincial and city government leading to a non-existent urban mobility policy in the city. Moreover, the relevant departments face severe administrative discrepancies. Karachi Metropolitan Corporation (KMC) and the six District Municipal Corporations face limited financial resources and administrative issues and thus fail to deliver adequate services to people⁷.
- v. **Lack of Gender inclusivity:** Females in Karachi have low economic participation, often due to traveling and transportation issues faced by them. Where men can use all forms of transport, rickshaws and buses are most convenient for females economically. While competition for a seat in a bus is so high, the situation of women in buses is even more deplorable. While men get access to most of the seats, only a limited number of seats are specified for women that are insufficient to meet the needs. Other modes of transport

⁴ Muhammad Imran, "Public transport in Pakistan: a critical overview," *Journal of Public Transportation* 12, no. 2 (2009): 4.

⁵ Intikhab Ahmed Qureshi and Lu Huapu, "Urban Transport and Sustainable Transport Strategies: A Case Study of Karachi, Pakistan," *Tsinghua Science And Technology* 12, no. 3 (June 2007): pp. 309-317

⁶ The World Bank, *Transforming Karachi into a Livable and Competitive Megacity: A City Diagnostic and Transformation Strategy* (Washington DC: The World Bank, 2018), 40.

⁷ Ibid

are neither safe nor affordable for most of the female population. However, women still face a multitude of problems while travelling on public transport. Women traveling on public transport belong to lower and middle income backgrounds. Limited number of seats in the buses often leaves women with no option other than to use rickshaws and taxis for commuting. Those who live in the periphery of the center face these issues even more, and often have to quit their jobs since they cannot afford expensive fares. Lack of integrated mass transport also makes commute more time consuming and consequently taxing. Due to such challenges and barriers, working women are forced to choose between their family lives and jobs, which in turn decrease women economic participation and their financial independence and empowerment⁸.

- vi. **Person with disabilities (PWDs):** While Karachi's public transport offers little facilities for women; it does not cater much to the needs of people with disabilities. There are no comfortable seats specified for them unlike in many other countries. It is impossible for them to get on vehicles and bus stops do not have ramps and other facilities needed to aid them. Lack of proper facilities makes daily travel impossible for them hence alienating them from social activities as well as obstructing their financial empowerment.

Way Forward

In order to overcome the impending and worsening urban mobility crisis, the relevant authorities need to come up with intelligent short, medium and long-term solutions that are sustainable and are cost efficient as well. Following are some policy options to tackle the current critical challenges;

- i. **Governance and institutional structure:** First and foremost the governance issues need to be resolved. The city needs an integrated cohesive policy framework where the roles and powers of all the relevant authorities and departments are separated and specified explicitly and clearly to prevent confusion and overlapping. While devising new policies and initiatives it must be ensured that all stakeholders are taken on board and their suggestions are given due consideration. While integrated rail and bus projects for the city are in consideration, it must be ensured that all projects are backed by strong research; successful models of other countries, cities should be studied thoroughly.
- ii. **Integrated Mass transport initiatives:** The new initiatives to be introduced should be well researched, cost effectiveness and timely completion must be ensured. While planning such initiatives, efficient land utilization must be ensured and protection of environment should be a priority.
- iii. **Encouraging Non-motorized transport:** The provincial government should ensure safe environment for pedestrians. To accomplish it, encroachment of footpaths should be abolished and proper parking spaces should be made in the bustling center of the city and near busy markets. This will not only prevent congestion but will aid in mitigating road accidents involving pedestrians significantly and encourage non-motorized mobility.
- iv. **Encouraging private partnerships:** Although the government should itself provide transport facilities to people, a short term solution to inadequate public transport can be

⁸ Sana Iqbal, Mobility Justice, "Phenomenology and Gender: A Case from Karachi," *Essays in Philosophy*, 20,no. 12 (2019): 1-18.

partnerships with private sector transport companies. There has been an upward trend in private transport facilities with introduction of numerous companies in the local market. Encouraging private firms offering transport services for masses can be a temporary fix till the government can complete the rail and bus projects in the pipeline. While this is a good solution, the government must also ensure that the fares of such facilities are budget friendly for most, or else they will only crowd the already congested roads and will serve a specific class.

- v. **Addition of bus fleet:** There is a dire need to immediately add more buses on various routes to bridge the gap between demand and supply. On the parallel, replacement of old vehicles with newer models should be done; vehicle quality certificates should be made mandatory especially for public transport.
- vi. **Rational route system:** The city government should take it upon themselves to decide the routes as well as fares for public transport – keeping in consideration the requirements and demand of all areas in the city. Karachi has expanded greatly and to meet the demands, newer routes and budget friendly fares should be introduced and implemented.
- vii. **Safe and reliable transport systems:** It is the responsibility of the state to ensure and encourage participation of women in economic activities and providing them safe and amiable environment. The number of seats allocated for women should be increased for every route to facilitate them. Addition of smaller vehicles for ladies should be introduced on routes where female travelers are greater in number. The government is encouraging women to ride motorbikes though initiatives like women on wheels but is putting little thought into preventing harassment. The government should think critically about laws and regulations to ensure that women feel safe and free from harassment.
- viii. **Facilities for people with disabilities:** Already existing system of transport lacks any facility for people with disabilities. The government should come up with facilities for PWDs like building ramps and such other for making their travel convenient and respectable. The transport system should be wheelchair friendly. To follow an example, we already have designated parking lots specified in various cities for PWDs.
- ix. **Economic instruments to restrain car use:** The city has witnessed rapid motorization mainly because banks issued unrestricted car loans. Excessive use of private vehicles has significantly increased traffic volume in the city. The government should consider using economic instruments to discourage excessive use of private vehicles. City's capacity to cater motor vehicles should be periodically checked and transport policies should be devised by keeping this eminent factor in sight.

INFORMATION CENTRE PIPS

From Parliamentary Papers

Qaiser Iqbal, Librarian

Areeb Shirazi, Young Parliamentary Officer, PIPS

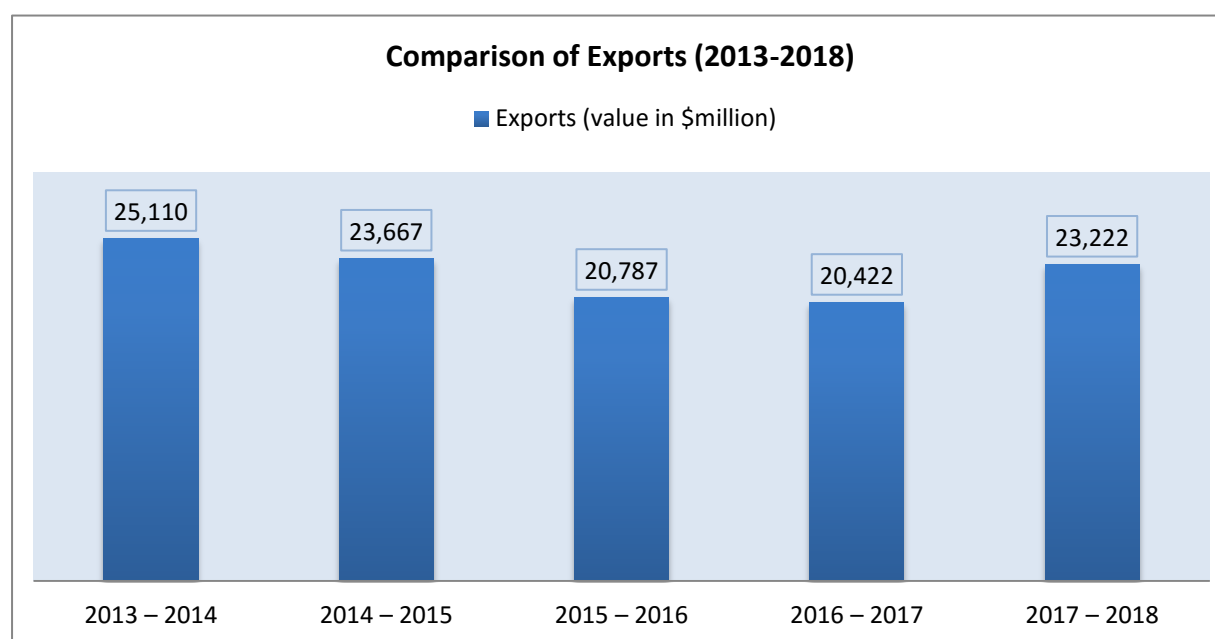
January 18, 2019:

During the 7th session of 1st Parliamentary Year, Honorable Minister for Commerce and Textile presented the comparative facts and figures of exports of country on floor of the house;

Statistics presented:

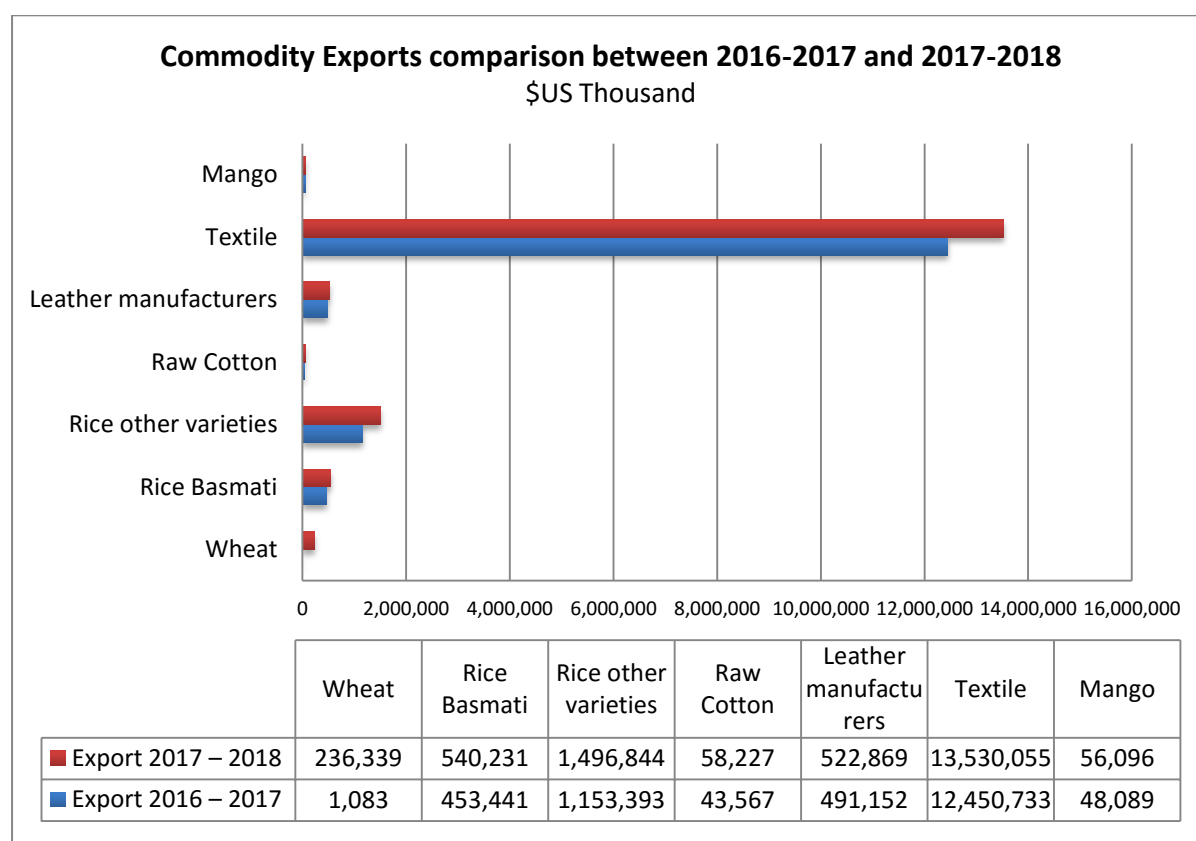
Comparison of Exports

| Year | Exports (value in \$US million) |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 2013 – 2014 | 25,110 |
| 2014 – 2015 | 23,667 |
| 2015 – 2016 | 20,787 |
| 2016 – 2017 | 20,422 |
| 2017 – 2018 | 23,222 |



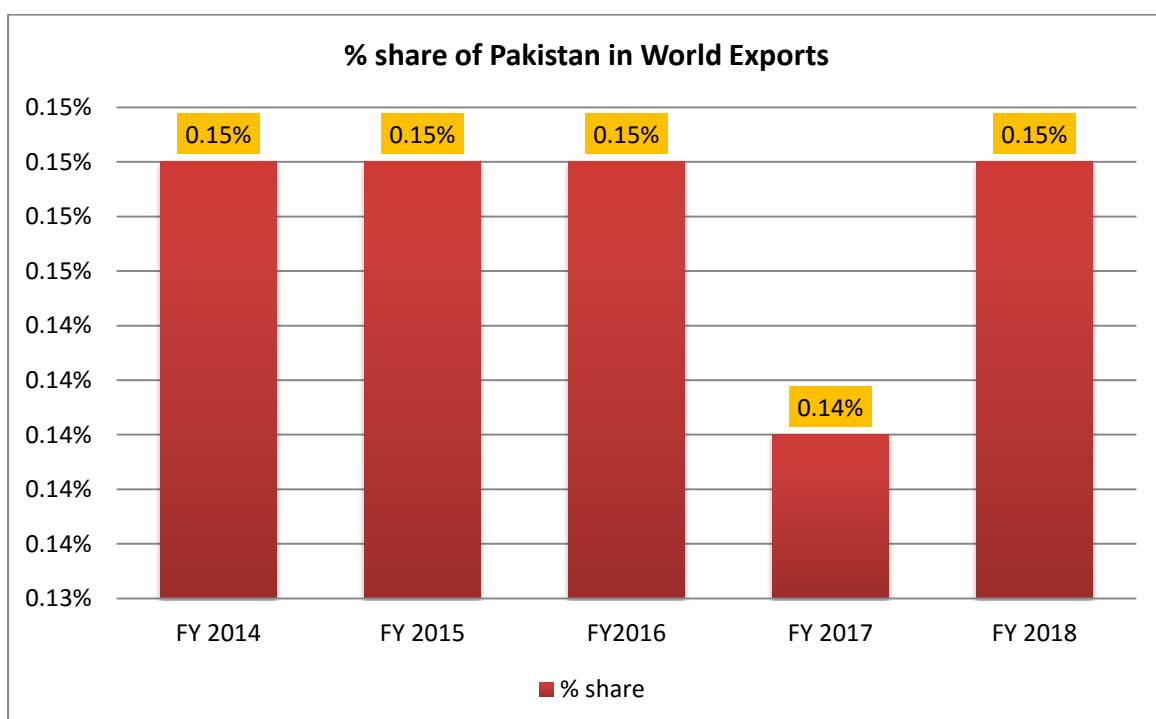
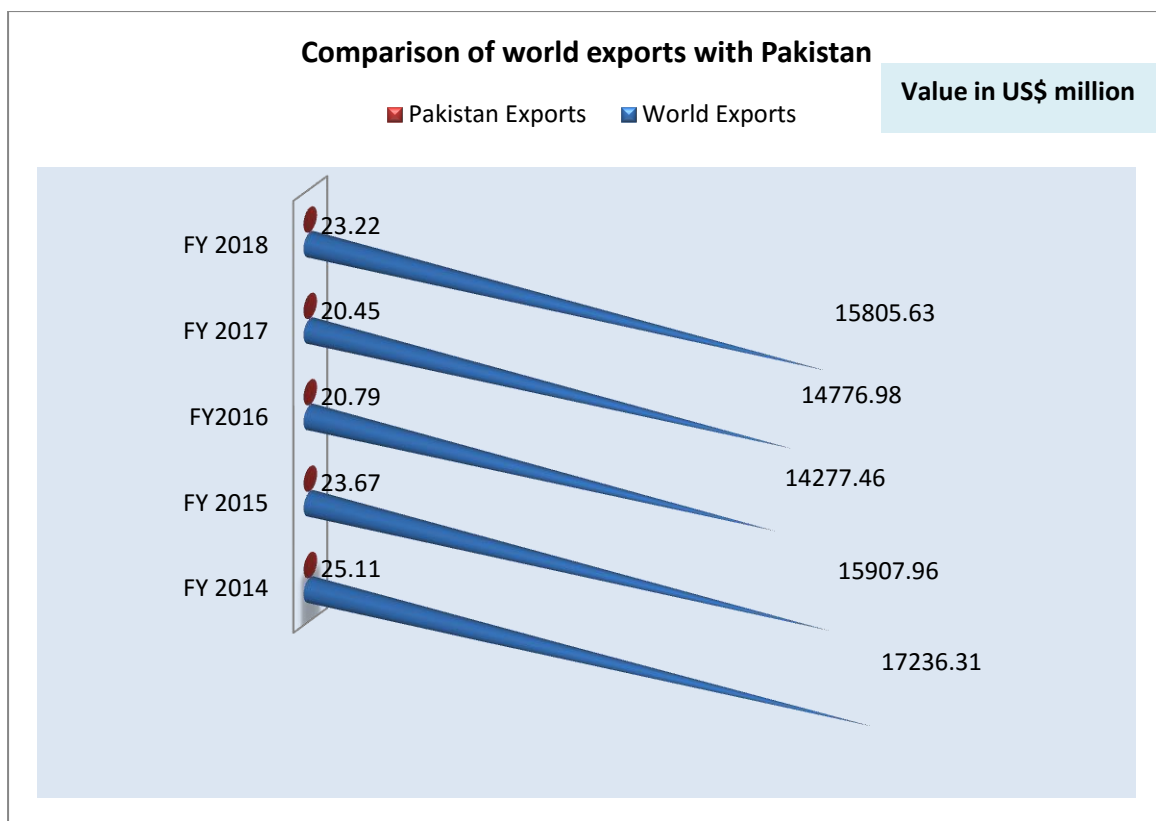
Commodity Exports comparison between 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 (Value in US\$ thousand)

| Commodity | Export 2016 – 2017 | Export 2017 – 2018 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat | 1,083 | 236,339 |
| Rice Basmati | 453,441 | 540,231 |
| Rice other varieties | 1,153,393 | 1,496,844 |
| Raw Cotton | 43,567 | 58,227 |
| Leather manufacturers | 491,152 | 522,869 |
| Textile | 12,450,733 | 13,530,055 |
| Mango | 48,089 | 56,096 |



Comparison of world exports with Pakistan over last 5 years (Value in US\$ million)

| | FY 2014 | FY 2015 | FY2016 | FY 2017 | FY 2018 |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| World Exports | 17236.31 | 15907.96 | 14277.46 | 14776.98 | 15805.63 |
| Pakistan Exports | 25.11 | 23.67 | 20.79 | 20.45 | 23.22 |
| % share | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.15 |



Resolution on the Indian Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 by National Assembly of Pakistan

RESOLUTION

16-12-19

On India's discriminatory Citizenship (Amendment), Act, 2019

The National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan unanimously condemns the India's Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, a discriminatory law enacted by Indian Parliament last week.

Underlines that the adoption of this Law is an indication of the dangerous extremists tendencies of the current government in India.

States that the controversial amendment is against international norms of equality and non-discrimination and International Human Rights Law as it seeks to set-up a religious based criteria for a group of citizenship;

Further states that this amendment is also against bilateral agreements and understandings between India and Pakistan particularly those on security and rights of minorities in the respective countries;

Stresses that the status of minorities in India remains deplorable and points to instances of persecution of minorities including mob lynchings, particularly targeting Muslims and low caste Dalits by cow-vigilantes from extremist Hindu organizations like Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP) and Bajrang Dal, schemes like GharWapsi and 'Love Jihad', and violence against Christians and other minorities;

Underlines that the new Act ostensibly tries to give the impression that it aims to provide protection to minorities from neighboring countries while ignoring the fact that the rights of minorities in India continue to be violated;

Reiterates that Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir is the only Muslim majority area in India where now 8 million innocent Kashmiris are collectively incarcerated and penalized by 900,000 Indian occupation forces; and face the danger of forced demographic change;

Reaffirms its solidarity and commitment to the people of Indian Occupied Kashmir in their just struggle for their rights to self-determination and reiterates its continuing political, moral and diplomatic struggle for this just struggle in line with United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

Further reiterates the recent anti-Muslim actions of the BJP/RSS led government like revocation of Article 370 from the Indian constitution and illegal annexation of the Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (IOJ&K), and collective incarceration and violation of the rights of more than 8 million innocent Kashmiris at the hands of Indian occupation forces for the last four months, shifting the burden of proof of citizenship on minorities through the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam and rewarding those who vandalized the Babri Mosque in 1992 by relegating issue to Hindu faith;

-: 2:-

Asserts that extremist and fascist measures of BJP government in pursuit of Hindutva ideology are fast leading India into a Hindu Rashtra where the minorities, particularly Muslims are facing the brunt of persecution;

Notes with grave concern the Indian State's excessive use of force and violent response against protesters, in particular religious minorities and Muslim students in various parts of Indian.

Condemns the 2019 controversial Amendment Act to India's Citizenship Law in the strongest terms which is not only regressive and discriminatory but also interference in the affairs of neighboring countries;

Rejects India's patently false insinuation that minorities in Pakistan are not protected;

Reiterates that all minorities are equal citizens of Pakistan under its Constitution and enjoy equal protection of laws and continue to contribute actively to our collective national development and prosperity;

States that all institutions in Pakistan including the Parliament continue to mainstream our minorities and to promote their welfare;

Calls upon the international community including the United Nations, Human Rights Council, and other relevant Human Rights organizations to urge India to revoke this discriminatory Act and to protect and safeguard the rights of its minorities including Muslims.

Calls upon India, with specific regards, to the amendments through the Citizenship (Amendment Act) to:-

- i. Lift curfew and information blackout from Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir and respect UN Security Council Resolutions.
- ii. Revoke the discriminatory clauses in the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019;
- iii. Immediately halt the brutal use of force against the religious minorities, in particular Indian Muslim students.
- iv. Release of peaceful protests detained under crackdown against minorities.
- v. Reverse all discriminatory measures and steps in order to allow minorities to live with dignity and safety.

Sd/-

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood

Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training

Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs

Chaudhary Tariq Bashir Cheema

Minister for Housing and Work

Malik Muhammad Aamir Dogar

PIPS List of Publications (2010-2019)

| S.No | Title | Year |
|------|---|------|
| 1. | Youth Guide -1 st Edition | 2010 |
| 2. | Drafting and Assessing Legislation-1 st Edition | 2012 |
| 3. | Advanced Legislative Research | 2013 |
| 4. | Parliamentary Research | 2013 |
| 5. | Parliamentarian's Handbook -1 st Edition | 2013 |
| 6. | Parliamentary Values and Best Practices-1 st Edition | 2013 |
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| 16. | Constitution 18 th Amendment Act 2010 and Devolution | 2015 |
| 17. | Assessing Legislation | 2015 |
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| 34. | Selected Speeches of Members of Parliament (1947-1958) | 2017 |
| 35. | Consultative Report on National Action Plan, Business and Human Rights | 2017 |
| 36. | UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights Urdu Version | 2018 |
| 37. | Joint Consultative Report, National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights | 2018 |
| 38. | Handbook for Members of Provincial Assembly of Balochistan | 2018 |
| 39. | Handbook for Members of Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | 2018 |
| 40. | Handbook for Members of Provincial Assembly of Punjab | 2018 |
| 41. | Handbook for Members of Provincial Assembly of Sindh | 2018 |
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| 43. | Discussion Paper – Post 18 th Amendment case study of Devolution of Tourism | 2018 |
| 44. | Bilingual Briefing Paper – Devolution of Tourism – Challenges and Way Forward | 2018 |
| 45. | Discussion Paper – Case study of Senate mediation between Federal and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government | 2018 |
| 46. | Glimpses from Parliamentary History of National Assembly of Pakistan, 1947-2018 | 2018 |
| 47. | Implementation of the 18 th Constitutional Amendment-Position paper on Devolution of Tourism | 2019 |
| 48. | Legislative Drafting Manual | 2019 |
| 49. | Drafting and Assessing Legislation -2 nd Edition | 2019 |
| 50. | Handbook on Budget making Process in Pakistan | 2019 |
| 51. | Public Accounts Committee Processes and Practices | 2019 |
| 52. | Discover the Parliament of Pakistan - Youth Guide-5 th Edition | 2019 |
| 53. | Participant's Handbook for National Parliamentarians conference on Kashmir | 2019 |
| 54. | Report of the National Parliamentarians conference on Kashmir | 2019 |
| 55. | Consultative Paper on MPs Roundtable on Civic Education Act 2017 | 2019 |
| 56. | Briefing Paper on Implementation of the National Civic Education Commission Act, 2018 | 2019 |
| 57. | Handbook Training Module on Article 25 A: Right to Education | 2019 |



Group photo of Legal Socialization Seminar on National Civic Education Commission Act, 2019 at PIPS
Tuesday, December 17, 2019



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