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IN THE HONOURABLE HIGH COURT OF SINDH AT KARACHI
(CONSTITUTIONAL JURISDICTION)

Constitution Petition No.D-269 of 2015

Pakistan Institute of Labour Education
and Research & Others.....Petitioners

Versus

Province of Sindh & Others.....Respondents

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

It is most respectfully and most humbly submitted that this Honourable Court may graciously be pleased to take on record the following interim action plan:

1. In first instance it should be ascertained as to which schools in the province of Sindh, particularly in Karachi, are at a higher risk of security threat than others. It is, therefore, proposed that the Respondents should submit a list of all educational institutions along with their potential threat levels. This list should be divided into two different categories i.e. government institutions and private institutions and should be organized according to their threat level. It is submitted that unfortunately many educational institutions exist on paper but do not exist in reality or are non-functional. Furthermore, there are also many educational institutions which are not registered with the Respondents. Therefore, it is proposed that the list of educational institutions submitted by the Respondents should be verified to ensure that they actually exist and are functional. Furthermore, the Respondents should invite educational institutions to register with them so that they may benefit from additional security.

2. The following directions passed vide Order dated: 20-01-2015 in W.P.

No.902 of 2015 by the Honourable Lahore High Court (page 243 of the file) should be implemented throughout the province of Sindh:

- i) The government should ensure through its monitoring system that all public and private institutions are in compliance with security directives. In this regard, update of the monitoring teams should be placed before the Court on the next date of hearing.
 - ii) All educational institutions, who want to take additional security measures, can approach the DCO for assistance, which will be provided according to the available resources.
 - iii) District Security Audit Committees, who are responsible for improving the existing security arrangements in educational institutions should hold regular meetings with the school administration so as to remain up to date.
 - iv) In the event that any person has any concern, or complaint with regard to the security arrangements, they may approach the DCO of the concerned district through a written application. In this regard, the DCO should develop a mechanism to hear the concern, or complaint of the parents and the schools.
 - v) In order to sensitize public on security issues pertaining to educational institutions, public awareness campaign should be launched through different modes by the government immediately.
 - vi) ^{Secretary} ~~Secretary~~, School Education categorically stated that the cost on improvement of security measures as directed by the government to all public and private institutions cannot be passed on to the students in their bills and will be borne by the institutions themselves. In this regard, if there is a complaint, it may be forwarded to the respective DCO of that district, who should immediately bring it to the notice of the District Security Audit Committee to take necessary action.
3. Local police force of the area in which the high risk educational institutions are situated should be directed to be present at such institutions during their working hours and at all times during which students are at the institutions.
4. It is submitted that during a previous hearing before this Honourable Court it was submitted by the learned AAG that due to shortage of police personnel, police presence cannot be ensured at every educational institution throughout Sindh. It is submitted that, without prejudice to the

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contention that priority should be given to high risk schools in terms of police presence, the Respondents should submit details specifying the deployment of police and rangers in relation to the security of politicians, officials of Government of Sindh, bureaucrats and other VIPs, as it has been widely reported in the press that around 500 police officers are guarding less than 50 Sindh ministers and over Rs.220 million is being spent every month on the security of just 60 VIPs.

5. Without prejudice to the above, if the police presence cannot be ensured at high risk educational institutions due to shortage of resources and/or shortage of police officers, the Government of Sindh should recruit private security personnel at its own cost and ensure their presence at all high risk educational institutions.
6. A Report should be submitted by the Respondent No.2 as to whether the cost of additional security measures so far implemented by the Respondent are being borne by the students in any way.
7. The Respondents should ensure that all security personnel including police and private security are adequately trained to deal with all kinds of security threats that may arise, including but not limited to training security personnel to ensure safe evacuation of all students at educational institutions in case of emergencies.

Karachi:

Advocate for the Petitioners

Dated: March 28th, 2017