



THE
SENATE OF PAKISTAN
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Monday, November 24, 1975

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SENATE DEBATES

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Friday, November 24, 1975

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Chamber, (State Bank Building), Islamabad, at four of the clock in the evening, Mr. Chairman (Mr. Habibullah Khan) in the Chair.

(Recitation from the Holy Qur'an.)

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Chairman : Now, we take up questions.

LOANS ADVANCED BY HBFC

30. **Khawaja Mohammad Safdar** (Put by Rao Abdus Sattar) : Will the Minister for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the House Building Finance Corporation from 1st July to 30th September, 1975 ;

(b) the province-wise break-up of the loans mentioned in (a) above ;
and

(c) the loans advanced in each province during the fiscal years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 ?

Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan : (a) The total amount of loans advanced by the H.B.F.C. from 1st July, 1975 to 30th September, 1975 is Rs. 6.32 crores.

(b) The province-wise break-up of the loans mentioned in (a) above is as follows :—

				(Rs. in crores)
Punjab (Including Islamabad)	...	...	...	2.65
Sind (Including Karachi)	...	...	...	3.10
N.W.F.P.	...	...	...	0.33
Baluchistan	...	...	...	0.24
			Total	6.32

(c) The loans advanced province-wise during the years 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 are as follows :—

	(Rs. in crores)			
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	Total
Punjab (Including Islamabad)	1.34	11.77	10.25	23.36
Sind (Including Karachi)	3.53	11.90	17.31	32.74
N.W.F.P.	0.20	0.41	1.27	1.88
Baluchistan	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.14
	Total	5.08	24.12	28.92
				58.12

Mr. Chairman : Yes.

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری - کیا فاضل وزیر از راہ عنایت بتا سکیں گے کہ بلوچستان میں کوئٹہ کے علاوہ باقی شہروں کے لئے لوگوں کو قرضے دیئے جاتے ہیں - قواعد اس بات کی اجازت دیتے ہیں یا نہیں اور اگر قرضے کوئٹہ کے علاوہ دوسرے چھوٹے شہر جو بلوچستان کے بڑے شہر سمجھے جاتے ہیں - ان کو قرضے دیئے جاتے ہیں تو آیا کوئٹہ کے علاوہ بھی کسی اور شہر

میں مکان تعمیر کرنے کے لئے کسی شخص کو کوئی قرضہ ملا ہے یا نہیں؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے۔ کوئٹہ کے علاوہ دوسرے شہروں کو نہیں دیئے گئے ہیں۔ یہ province کو دیئے گئے ہیں۔ یہ allocation یہ پیسہ تقسیم ہوا ہے۔ میرے پاس province-wise break-up ہے۔ detail تو میرے پاس نہیں ہے کہ یہ کس کس کو دیئے گئے ہیں اور کہاں کہاں دیئے گئے ہیں۔ اگر کسی خاص جگہ کے متعلق پوچھنا ہو تو separate نوٹس دے دیں۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Supplementary, Sir. Would the honourable Minister please state before the House the allocation made for Karachi and the rest of interior of Sind ?

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : اس کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہے۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Not a particular of town but the rest of Sind ?

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ اس وقت میرے پاس جو انفارمیشن ہے وہ سارے صوبہ سندھ کے متعلق ہے۔ اس میں کراچی بھی شامل ہے۔ چون کہ loan بہت زیادہ ہیں تو detail بھی لمبی ہوئی۔ اگر کسی خاص جگہ کے متعلق پوچھنا ہو تو نوٹس دے دیں۔ میں اس کا جواب دے دوں گا۔

Mr. Chairman : You can give notice. The session will go on, I think, upto the end of next month. You can give a short notice.

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری سر! میں مزید یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو جواب پارٹ (بی) میں دیا گیا ہے۔ اس میں 0.24 بلوچستان کے لئے ہے، تو کیا پبلک سیکٹر میں گورنمنٹ کی جو constructions ہیں۔ ان کے لئے بھی کوئی قرضہ دیا ہے یا جو قرضہ ہے وہ سب پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں individuals کو دیا ہے، کیا یہ بتا سکیں گے؟

جناب چیئرمین : آپ کس کے لئے پوچھتے ہیں؟

جناب طاہر محمد خان : میرا مطلب ہے سٹلائٹ ٹاؤن قسم کی جو organisations ہیں۔ ان کو بھی کوئی قرضہ دیا جاتا ہے یا نہیں؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : ویسے تو پرائیویٹ individuals کے لئے ہے اور گورنمنٹ ہاؤس بلڈنگ فنانس کارپوریشن پرائیویٹ individuals کو loan دیتی ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین : یہ تو پرائیویٹ house بنانے کے لئے ہے۔

طاہر محمد خان ! آپ کس کے لئے پوچھنا چاہتے ہیں؟

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سر ! میں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس قرضے سے صرف individual افراد cover ہوتے ہیں یا سٹلائٹ ٹاؤن یا سوسائٹی ٹائپ کے جو ادارے ہیں وہ بھی cover ہوتے ہیں۔

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : صرف individuals کو دیا جاتا ہے۔ موجودہ Rules کے تحت ایک آدمی کو maximum قرضہ چالیس ہزار تک دیا جا سکتا ہے اور ظاہر ہے کہ اگر کوئی سوسائٹی مکان بنانا چاہے تو اس کو زیادہ قرضے کی ضرورت ہے لیکن وہ تو نہیں ہو سکتا۔ کیوں کہ وہ تو چالیس ہزار کی limit ہے۔

جناب شیر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری سر ! میں جناب منسٹر صاحب سے یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سوات میں سیدو، اور مینگورا ٹاؤن کے علاوہ باقی سوات میں بند و بست نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے وہاں کے لوگ قرضہ لینے سے محروم ہیں کیا منسٹر صاحب کوئی اس قسم کا بند و بست کر سکتے ہیں کہ سوات کے باقی لوگ قرضہ لینے کے قابل ہوں؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : جناب ! میں سمجھ نہیں سکا۔

جناب چیئرمین : میں بھی نہیں سمجھ سکا۔ ذرا آپ واضح کر دیں۔ ان کا جواب اب تک یہ ہے کہ ہاؤس بلڈنگ کی جو ایک فنانس کارپوریشن ہے وہ individuals کو گھر بنانے کے لئے قرضے دیتی ہے۔ گھر بنانے کے لئے۔

جناب شیر محمد خان : جناب والا ! میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ سوات میں سیدو اور مینگورا کے علاوہ کوئی شہری قرضہ نہیں لے سکا۔ کیونکہ وہاں کوئی بند و بست نہیں ہے، جائیداد کا ریکارڈ نہیں ہے، تو کیا کوئی اس قسم کا بند و بست ہو سکتا ہے کہ سوات کے علاوہ کسی اور مقام پر رہنے والا شخص اس سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھا سکے؟

جناب چیئرمین : ان کا سوال یہ ہے کہ وہاں پہ بند و بست نہیں۔ جس کو ہم settlement کہتے ہیں۔ وہ ابھی تک نہیں ہوا تو ان کے قول کے مطابق ان لوگوں کو قرضہ نہیں دیا جا سکتا۔ صرف مینگورا اور سیدو شریف کو دیا جا سکتا ہے۔

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : مجھے نوٹس دے دیں۔ میں details کا پتہ لے کر بتا سکوں گا۔

جناب چیئرمین : آپ اس کے لئے علیحدہ سوال put کریں۔

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : مجھے examine کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ نوٹس دے دیں۔

جناب چیئرمین : اگر سیٹلمنٹ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے نہ ہو تو پھر تو چترال، سوات، ڈیرہ غازی خان کے بعض علاقوں کو بھی نہیں ملے گا۔

جناب شیر محمد خان : جی ہاں ! یہی بات ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین : آپ علیحدہ سوال کر دیں۔

simple question. Yes ?

PICIC LOANS

31. Khawaja Mohammad Safdar (Put by Rao Abdus Sattar) : Will the Minister for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs be pleased to state :—

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed both in rupee and foreign exchange by the PICIC during 1974-75 ;

(b) the nature and location of industries for which the loans mentioned in (a) above were sanctioned ;

(c) the amount of loans, both in rupee and foreign exchange, sanctioned and disbursed by the A.D.B.P. during 1974-75 ; and

(d) the nature and location of the industries for which the loans in (c) above were sanctioned ?

Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan : (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned by PICIC during 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 541.267 million. Out of these the foreign currency loans amounted to Rs. 479.235 million and the local currency loans amounted to Rs. 62.032 million. The total amount of disbursements during 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 218.92 million. Out of these foreign currency loans amounted to Rs. 215.10 million while the local currency loans were Rs. 3.82 million.

(b) A statement showing the nature of industries and their location for which loans have been sanctioned during 1974-75 is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Loans amounting to Rs. 569.67 million were sanctioned by the ADBP during 1974-75. The Bank does not advance loans in foreign exchange. An amount of Rs. 396.31 million was disbursed by the Bank during 1974-75.

(d) ADBP sanctions loans for agricultural purposes and not for industrial purposes.

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری سر ! میں محترم وزیر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ماہی گیری بھی ایگریکلچرل ڈویلپمنٹ بینک کے دائرہ اختیار میں ہے یا نہیں ؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : اس میں fisheries تو نہیں آتا ۔ یہ تو کیونکہ خواجہ صاحب نے ایک جگہ پہ IDBP لکھا ہے اور دوسری جگہ پر ADBP لکھا ہے ۔ اس لئے ہم پابند ہو گئے ۔ IDBP میں تو نہیں آتا ۔ ADBP میں آتا ہے تو مجھے نوٹس دے دیں تاکہ میں پتہ لے سکوں کہ آیا fisheries اس میں شامل ہے کہ نہیں ۔

جناب طاہر محمد خان : میں اس لئے عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ بہت سی اس قسم کی traditions ہمارے پاس آتی رہی ہیں ۔ ان سے تو یہ پتہ چلتا ہے کہ ان سے یہ کہہ دیا ہے کہ ADBP ان کو قرضے دے سکتی ہے ۔ لیکن اس کے لئے شرط یہ ہے کہ پہلے جہاز تیار کرا کے رکھ دیں پھر جہاز کی بڑی requirements ہوتی ہیں وہ چھوٹے ماہی گیروں کو promote نہیں کرتے کیوں کہ ان کو شرائط وغیرہ کی رو سے اجازت نہیں ہوتی تو میں اس لئے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں ۔ اگر اس کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہے تو پھر میں الگ سوال دے دوں گا ۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Sir, with regard to the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan old loans, is there any scheme to waive penal interest on loans, I would like the honourable Minister to tell us ?

Mohammad Hanif Khan : No, Sir.

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری سر ! میں اس سوال کی continuation میں چونکہ موجودہ حکومت میکانائزڈ فارمنگ کو encourage کرنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے تو پہلے وقتوں میں کچھ ٹریکٹرز وغیرہ منگوائے گئے تھے تو بہت سے زمینداروں نے ٹریکٹرز لئے تھے ، ان کے ذمہ بہت سے قرضے واجب الادا ہیں ، کیا موجودہ حکومت زمینداروں سے وہ burden کم کرنے کے لئے تاکہ بہتر زمینداری کر سکیں ٹریکٹرز کے سلسلے میں interest ہٹانے پر آمادہ ہو گی ؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : یہ بہت مشکل بات ہے ۔ کیوں کہ یہ جو financial ادارے قرضے دیتے ہیں ۔ ان کے پاس بذات خود کوئی ایسے resources نہیں ہیں کہ وہ پیسے generate کر سکیں ۔ ان کو بذات خود ادھار لینا پڑتا ہے اور سود پر لینا پڑتا ہے تو آگے دینے کے لئے لازمی طور پر ان کو interest چارج کرنا پڑے گا ۔ نہ صرف یہ بلکہ services کے لئے بھی بندوبست کرنا ہوتا ہے تو ظاہر ہے کہ اگر یہ interest چھوڑے گا تو یہ ادارہ بھی بذات خود ختم ہو جائے گا ۔ کیوں کہ ان کو خود interest پر لے کر ان کو دینا پڑتا ہے ۔

سردار محمد اسلم : کیا محترم وزیر صاحب یہ سوال بتلائیں گے کہ (b) پارٹ کی جو statement بتلائی گئی ہے ۔ اس میں این ۔ ڈبلیو ۔ ایف ۔ بی میں کائن ٹیکسٹائل کو ۱۹۷۳-۷۴ کے دوران 0.950 ملین ۔ لوکل لون اور ۰.۵۳۳ ملین فارن کرنسی لون ملا ہے ۔ کیا یہ کسی ایک ٹیکسٹائل مل کو ملا ہے یا collectively یہ loan جو NWFP میں ٹیکسٹائل ملز ہیں ۔ ان کو دیا گیا ہے ؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : اس میں جو list دی ہوئی ہے یہ collectively دی ہوئی ہے ۔ یہ نہیں ہے کہ علیحدہ کسی خاص ایک انڈسٹری کو دی ہوئی ہے ۔

سردار محمد اسلم : سپلیمنٹری سر ! اس سوال کے اس پارٹ کے جواب میں جو statement بتلائی گئی ہے ۔ اس میں سیمنٹ ، سرامک اور گلاس انڈسٹری کے NWFP against کو 17.800 ملین لون دیا گیا ہے ۔ سیمنٹ پبلک سیکٹر میں ہے اور سرامک اور گلاس انڈسٹری پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں ہے ۔ یہ لون کون سی انڈسٹری کو دیا گیا ہے ۔ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر میں یا پبلک سیکٹر میں ؟

جناب چیئرمین : نیچے سے fifth ہے ۔ سیمنٹ ، سرامک اور گلاس انڈسٹری اس میں فرنیچر کا ہے ۔ 17.800 اس کا پوچھ رہے ہیں ۔

جوہداری محمد حنیف خان : سیمنٹ تو پبلک سیکٹر میں ہے ، سرامک پبلک سیکٹر میں ہے اور گلاس انڈسٹری ۔ ظاہر ہے یہ بھی پبلک سیکٹر میں ہے ۔

Mr. Chairman : Yes, Sardar Aslam Sahib. The answer is there.

سردار محمد اسلم : میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جواب میں یہ دیا گیا ہے ۔ سیمنٹ ، سرامک اور گلاس انڈسٹری کے against جو NWFPA کو لون دیا گیا ہے ، وہ ہے 17.800 اب سیمنٹ totally پبلک سیکٹر میں ہے اور گلاس ، سرامک انڈسٹری پبلک اور پرائیویٹ دونوں سیکٹروں میں ہے ۔

جوہداری محمد حنیف خان : جناب IDBP تو پبلک سیکٹر میں ہے اور وہ دوسرا PICIC ہے ۔

Mr. Chairman : Yes, Khoso Sahib.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Will the honourable Minister kindly explain that since we are all going for mechanised agriculture, what is the justification of charging penal interest on loans given for mechanization of farms and purchase of tractors ? What is the justification of charging penal interest on such loans, Sir ?

جوہداری محمد حنیف خان : جناب penal interest تو اس وقت ہو سکتا ہے جس وقت کوئی ادائیگی میں کوتاہی کرے ورنہ interest ہے ۔ اگر penal interest نہ ہو سزا نہ ہو تو لوگ ہر وقت نہیں دیتے ۔

Mr. Chairman : There are two parts of it. Is it only interest or penal interest ?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : I am talking of the penal interest.

Ch. Mohammad Hanif Khan : Penal interest is different from the interest. If a man defaults in payment then penal interest is charged

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : What is the justification ?

Ch. Mohammad Hanif Khan : The justification is that the man defaults in making payment.

Mr. Chairman : Penal means by way of punishment.

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری سر ! جو شیڈول ہمارے سامنے رکھا ہے ، اس کے انڈسٹریل category میں minerals بھی ہیں ۔ اس کالم کے آگے ۔۔۔۔

جناب چیئرمین : یہ minerals کہاں ہے ؟

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سیمنٹ کے کالم کے نیچے تو جناب والا ! اس میں بلوچستان کو کوئی لون نہیں ملا تو اس کی کیا وجہ ہے ۔ کوئی official red-tapism تو اس کی وجہ نہیں ہے ۔ میں نے apply نہیں کیا یا کیا بات ہے ؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : اگر کوئی خاص کیس ہو تو میرے نوٹس میں نہیں ہے ۔ آپ میری نظر میں لائیں ۔

جناب طاہر محمد خان : آپ کے ریکارڈز میں نہیں ہے کیا ؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : میرے سامنے تو یہی نقشہ ہے ۔ کیوں کہ بے شمار چیزیں ایسی ہو سکتی ہیں جن کا مجھے پتہ نہ ہو ۔

جناب چیئرمین : ملا تو نہیں ہے ۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ کسی نے مانگا نہیں ہے یا مانگا ہے اور دیا نہیں گیا ۔

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : اس کی وجہ کوئی بھی ہو سکتی ہے ۔ مجھے نوٹس دے دیں ۔

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan : Supplementary, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Yes.

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan : Sir, in answer to the question by Sardar Mohammad Aslam, the honourable Minister appears to have stated that IDBP loans are meant for public sector only?

Ch. Mohammad Hanif Khan : Also private, Public and private both.

سردار محمد اسلم : سر ! افضل صاحب نے جو interest کے متعلق سوال

پوچھا تھا ، میں بھی اس کے متعلق پوچھتا ہوں ۔ گذشتہ سال اور موجودہ

سال میں جو غیر معمولی بارشیں ہوئی ہیں ۔ اس وجہ سے پنجاب اور سندھ کو

نقصان ہوا ہے اور فرنٹیر کے بالائی حصے میں جہاں تھوڑی تھوڑی زمینیں

پھاڑی علاقوں میں ہیں ۔ وہاں بھی نقصان ہوا ہے تو آیا جو ۔۔۔

جناب چیئرمین : آپ نے تین باتیں اکٹھی کر دی ہیں ۔

سردار محمد اسلم : جناب چیئرمین ! ان کا اس سے تعلق ہے ۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ پنجاب اور سندھ میں تقاوی لون اور کچھ ایگریکلچرل concessions دی گئی ہے کیوں کہ غیر معمولی بارشوں کی وجہ سے کافی نقصان ہوا ہے تو پہاڑی علاقوں میں جہاں تھوڑی تھوڑی زمینیں ہیں ، ان لوگوں کے پاس ایگریکلچرل بنک کے لون ہیں ، تو کیا وزیر موصوف اس نقصان کے بدلے وہ interest معاف کرنے کو تیار ہیں ۔ جس طرح کہ پنجاب اور سندھ میں امداد دی گئی ہے ؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : میں اس وقت تو بالکل کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا کیوں کہ یہ حکومت کے پیسوں کا معاملہ ہے ۔ اور پھر اس کے لئے درخواست ہوتی ہے اور پھر دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ جائز ہے یا ناجائز ۔ اس وقت ایسے کھڑے کھڑے تو کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا جا سکتا ۔ اس کے لئے apply کریں ، اگر ہو سکتا ہوا تو دیکھ لیں گے ۔ اگر نہ ہو سکتا ہوا تو پھر بھی بتا دیں گے ۔

سردار محمد اسلم : ہمیں اتنی توقع نہیں تھی کہ جناب فنانس منسٹر اتنے generous ہوں گے کہ وہ اس وقت معاف کر دیں گے ۔ لوکل اتھارٹیز جہاں بارشوں کی وجہ سے نقصان ہوا ہے وہ اگر بمعہ اعداد و شمار درخواست دے کر صوبائی حکومت اور لوکل اتھارٹیز کے اعداد و شمار کے ساتھ apply کریں ۔ ان کی زمینیں ، مکانات اور جانور ضائع ہوئے ہیں ۔ کیا منسٹر صاحب غور فرمائیں گے ؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : وہ تو لازمی طور پر غور کرنا پڑتا ہے ۔

جناب چیئرمین : غور کریں گے لیکن نتیجہ کا انہیں بھی پتہ نہیں ۔

سردار محمد اسلم : میرا مطلب ہے کہ جس طرح باقی جگہوں پر کیا ہے اس طرح یہاں بھی کریں ، سو نہ جائیں ۔

Mr. Chairman : Now, we move on to the next question.

INCREMENTS OF UBL OFFICERS

32. Khawaja Mohammad Saffdar (Put by Rao Abdus Sattar) : Will the Minister for Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that increments of officers of the United Bank Ltd., which fell due on the 1st of July, 1975, have not been declared as yet ; and

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor ?

Ch. Mohammad Hanif Khan : (a) & (b) Increments of officers of United Bank Limited due on 1st July, 1975 have already been finalised and declared.

Mr. Chairman : Question No. 33.

QUESTION ABOUT PAKHTOONISTAN IN EXAMINATION PAPER

33. Sardar Mohammad Aslam : Will the Minister for Education and Provincial Coordination be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Burne Hall School, Abbottabad, in its examination of Pre-Senior Cambridge in June, 1975, set a question in the paper of History at serial No. 18 asking about the attitude of Government of Pakistan towards Pakhtoonistan ?

Mr. Abdul-Hafeez Pirzada (Read by Ch. Mohammad Hanif Khan) : Yes.

As soon as the matter came to the notice of the Ministry of Education, the NWFP Government was immediately requested to hold an enquiry and send a report. The Government of NWFP have informed the Ministry that they have conducted an enquiry and have issued necessary instructions so that this kind of thing may not be happen again.

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سر ! مجھے احساس ہے کہ محترم وزیر تعلیم صاحب تشریف نہیں لائے۔ شاید مشکل ہی وزیر خزانہ صاحب سوالی کا جواب دیں لیکن۔۔۔

جناب چیئرمین : پھر آپ نہ پوچھیں۔

جناب طاہر محمد خان : جوں کہ یہ بڑا sensitive قسم کا سوال ہے اور بہت ضروری بھی ہے اس لئے یہ پوچھنا لازمی ہے۔ جن لوگوں نے یہ شرارت

کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے کہ طالب علموں کے ذہن میں اس قسم کے زہر کو داخل کیا جائے تو ان لوگوں کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے یا نہیں یا صرف instructions پر اکتفا کیا گیا ہے۔

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : Explanation تو ہونی ہے۔ وہ ہسٹری کے استاد ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ۱۹۶۷ء میں یہی سوال کیمرج یونیورسٹی نے پوچھا تھا اور ایجوکیشن ادارہ نے اس کو repeat کیا ہے۔ action تو لیا گیا ہے۔

سردار محمد اسلم : سپلیمنٹری سر ! جناب اس تعلیمی ادارے میں اس قسم کی sensitive بات پر جو سوالات پوچھے جاتے ہیں۔ اس کی background میں طلباء کے ذہن میں کچھ بات ڈالی جانی یا کچھ نکالی جانی مقصود ہے۔ چونکہ وزیر تعلیم صاحب آج یہاں نہیں ہیں اس لیے میں وزیر خزانہ کی وساطت سے وزیر تعلیم صاحب سے گزارش کروں گا NWFP گورنمنٹ کی انکوائری رپورٹ بمعہ برنہال اسکول کی explanation کے Table of the House پر رکھیں تا کہ ہم اسے پڑھیں۔ کیوں کہ اس قسم کے sensitive questions اٹھویں، نویں اور دسویں جماعتوں میں پوچھتے ہیں اور جواب یہ آ جاتا ہے کہ آئیندہ نہ کریں گے۔ یعنی جس بات پر، جس سوال پر اس قوم کی سالمیت کا انحصار ہے۔ ایک اسکول ماسٹر جواب دے دیتا ہے کہ آئیندہ نہ کریں گے۔ اس کا جو پہلے نقصان ہو چکا ہے اس کا کیا اندازہ ہوگا۔ اس لئے میں گزارش کروں گا کہ ہاؤس کی Table پر رکھیں۔

NWFP Government's enquiry report plus explanation submitted by Burna Hall authorities.

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : میں وزیر موصوف کی خدمت میں عرض کر دوں گا کہ اس قسم کی suggestion ہے۔

سردار محمد اسلم : جواب میری سمجھ میں نہیں آیا۔

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : وزیر متعلقہ سے میں عرض کر دوں گا کہ آپ نے یہ suggestion دی ہے۔

Sardar Mohammad Aslam : It is not a suggestion, Sir.

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : تجویز فرمائی ہے تو ان کا کیا ارادہ ہے -

جناب چیئرمین : آپ نے پوچھا کہ کیا وہ پراونشل گورنمنٹ کی جو انکوائری رپورٹ ہے - اور جو استاد متعلقہ یا ممتحن متعلقہ کی جو explanation ہے وہ اس میز پر رکھی جائے گی یا نہیں - انہوں نے کہا کہ میں یہ سپلیمنٹری وزیر موصوف پیرزادہ صاحب تک پہنچا دوں گا - وہ اگر رکھنا چاہتے ہوں تو رکھ سکتے ہیں -

سردار محمد اسلم : تو میں گزارش کروں گا کہ سوال کو defer کر دیں کیوں کہ سوال ختم ہو جاتا ہے - یہ تو ان سے گزارش کریں گے اور پھر جواب نہیں آئے گا سوال ختم ہو جائے گا -

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : Sir, when a question has already been replied, it can't be deferred.

جناب چیئرمین : اعتراض تو یہ تھا کہ طلباء اور ممتحن کے درمیان پختونستان کا مسئلہ نہ اچھالا جائے کیوں کہ ان کے ذہن پر اثر ہوتا ہے - اب آپ کو کیا مزہ آتا ہے کہ پختونستان کے مسئلے پر سوال پھر defer ہو - پھر defer ہو -

سردار محمد اسلم : جناب مجھے تو نہیں آتا - ایک ایسے ادارے پر جو ایک غیر ملکی مشنری چلا رہی ہو اور جس کو پاکستان گورنمنٹ ایک heavy amount بطور subsidy سالانہ دے رہی ہو اور پاکستان گورنمنٹ اور پراونشل گورنمنٹ کا administrative control اس ادارے پر نہ ہو اس میں جو question آتا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ :

What is the attitude.....

Mr. Chirman : Everybody understands that.

وہ تو انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ میں آپ کا سپلیمنٹری پیرزادہ صاحب تک پہنچا دوں گا -

سردار محمد اسلم : میں عرض کر رہا ہوں :

What is the attitude of Pakistan Government towards Pakhtoonistan as if Pakhtoonistan is a reality.

جناب چیئرمین : سردار محمد اسلم آپ کیا کہتے ہیں ؟

سردار محمد اسلم : وہ کیسے پوچھ سکتے ہیں جی ؟

جناب چیئرمین : وہ نہیں پوچھ سکتے ہیں۔ آپ ان سے پوچھ رہے ہیں کہ میز پر رکھا جائے گا۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ میں وزیر موصوف سے کہہ دوں گا وہ رکھنا چاہیں تو رکھ دیں گے۔ نہ رکھنا چاہیں تو آپ دوسرا سوال کریں کہ کیوں آپ نہیں رکھتے۔

سردار محمد اسلم : ٹھیک ہے سر ! ایسا ہی کریں گے۔

Mr. Chairman : No, no, you are not prevented from pursuing this question or supplementary. He says I will convey your feelings, your question, your suggestion or your supplementary to the Minister concerned.

اگر وہ رکھنا چاہیں تو رکھ سکتے ہیں۔

Supposing you are not satisfied with that you can put a question. You can put even a short notice question. I will allow you.

Sardar Mohammad Aslam : With due respect to the Chair, Sir, my submission is that this is neither refusal nor answer to the supplementary.

اس لئے جواب کو defer کر رہے ہیں۔

Sir, that is why my suggestion was that the question should be deferred.

پیرزادہ صاحب آگئے ہیں۔

Mr. Chairman : Well, Pirzala Sahib, you just have a look at your question No. 33. There was a question asked in some examination by Burne Hall School with regard to Pakhtoonistan as to what is the attitude of the Government with regard to Pakhtoonistan. That was the question.

An answer has been given. Now, there is a supplementary by Sardar Mohammad Aslam. You know the question and the answer.

Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada : I know the question. I know the whole case.

Mr. Chairman : His supplementary, which was discussed just now was whether the Government is prepared to lay the report of the NWFP Government Enquiry Commission or Committee, whatever it is, and the explanation offered by the examiner concerned. Are they going to place it on the Table of the House? This was his supplementary.

Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada : Well, Sir, I tell you. The Provincial Government was involved because I came to know about it personally when a parent sent this information to me directly through a letter that these are the types of questions that are asked. I found something unusual about this question, and I sent a request to the Provincial Government to hold an enquiry and look into the matter. They have held that enquiry already. Now, technically speaking. I have got no objection but we will have to ask the concurrence of the Provincial Government. I have nothing to withhold because we have initiated this action ourselves. There was the other question also which was not proper. There were two questions. One was about Pakhtoonistan and the other was about important personalities, etc. It was : Discuss the importance of the two of the following :—

Ahmad Shah Abdali, Tipu Sultan, Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

These were the questions that were asked. Now, the question was set on the plea that this school has Cambridge Course, also and in 1967 such a question had been asked, and therefore, this was repeated. Now, we have already taken action to see that this mischief is prevented in future. It is not likely to happen. It is precisely for these reasons that soon, Sir, you would be considering a Bill to authorise the Federal Government to take action in this regard. At the moment the Bill is before the National Assembly. This has the full supervision on curriculum and syllabus in all the schools, colleges and educational institutions in the country. The Standing Committee of the National Assembly has already approved the Bill and recommended for its passage. So, I think, during the current session this will come. At the moment what I want to explain is that the Federal Government has no power unless this Bill is passed and the executive powers are given to the Federal Government. Thereafter, there is no question of any such mischief. Such mischief has occurred in all the four provinces time and again when unpleasant or unwarranted matters have come into the curriculum and syllabus. We have acted and we persuaded the Provincial Governments as in the present case and they have taken action to see that this is not repeated. But that punitive action we will be able to take after this law is passed.

Mr. Chairman : Yes, now we take up next question, 34. This is by Sardar Mohammad Aslam.

34. **Sardar Mohammad Aslam :** Will the Minister for Finance, Planning and development be pleased to state whether Government proposes to open a branch of Industrial Development Bank in District Hazara ?

Ch. Mohammad Hanif Khan : There is no plan for opening a branch of the Industrial Development Bank in District Hazara.

Sardar Mohammad Aslam : Supplementary, Sir.

سر! یہ suggestion ہی ہے۔ اگر وزیر خزانہ صاحب غور فرمائیں کہ تربیلا affectees اور خان پور ڈیم affectees کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے جہاں پر گورنمنٹ نے کروڑوں روپے دیئے ہیں۔ وہاں پر اگر Industrial Development Bank کی شاخ ہو تو Small Industries, Cottage Industries, یا Medium size Industries کو encourage کیا جا سکتا اور ان لوگوں کو بجائے پشاور جانے سے وہاں Local facilities مل جائیں تو کیا وزیر خزانہ صاحب براہنج کھولنے کے لیے اس چیز کو مد نظر رکھیں گے؟

چوہدری محمد حنیف خان : در اصل ۱۹۶۱ میں پشاور میں براہنج کھولی گئی تھی اور پھر اس کو ریجنل آفس بنا دیا ہے جو سارے صوبے کے لیے کام کرتی ہے۔ یہ جو ریجنل براہنج ہے ہزارہ ڈسٹرکٹ سے :

Since 31st of October, 1975, the number of applications pending in NWFP amount to Rs. 14 million for 15 projects out of which the applications from Hazara district are only two amounting to Rs. 1.35 million. So, keeping in view the volume of business to be transacted in Hazara district, it is not feasible at the moment to open a branch there, Branches are opened depending upon the business which is to be transacted by a particular branch.

So, this is the position at the moment. When the work increases there then naturally some action will have to be taken.

Mr. Chairman : Yes. Now, you will remember, there is a question No. 29 by Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar. This question was originally set down for answer on 22nd of this month. But, I think, I had been requested to defer this question. Do you remember, you can again ask.

DEFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Originally set down for answer on 22nd November, 1975)

PROPAGATION OF ISLAM ABROAD

Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar (Put by Rao Abdus Sattar): Will the Minister for Religious Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by the Government for the propagation of Islam in foreign countries;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent for the propagation of Islam in foreign countries;

(c) the amount granted to Islamic Missions in foreign countries; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to Qadiani Jamaat for the propagation of its faith?

مولانا کوثر نیازی : (الف) دنیا کے مختلف ممالک میں اشاعت اسلام کی حوصلہ افزائی کے لئے حکومت پاکستان تبلیغی جماعتوں کو کھلی اجازت دیتی رہی ہے کہ وہ بیرون ملک میں اسلام کا پیغام پھیلا دیں۔ اس کے علاوہ یہ وزارت پاکستانی سفارت خانوں کو قرآن پاک کے نسخے اور دوسرا اسلامی لٹریچر بھی بھجواتی ہے تاکہ ان غیر ملکی تنظیموں کو عطیے کے طور پر دے دیں جو اسلام کی اشاعت کے لئے کام کرتے ہیں۔

(ب) حکومت نے تقریباً ۲۱۳۰۹۰۰ روپے کی منظوری بیرون ملک اشاعت اسلام کے لئے دی ہے جو کہ ایک ریکارڈ ہے اور جس کے تفصیلات حسب ذیل ہیں :

۱- لندن میں مسلم قبرستان کی حفاظت و انتظام

۴۳۰۰ کے لئے عطیہ۔

۲- برسلز مین اسلامک سنٹر کے لیے عطیہ۔

۳- اسلامک سنٹر روم کے لئے عطیہ۔

۴- واشنگٹن کی مسجد کے لئے سالانہ عطیہ۔

۵- اسلامک سنٹر نیو یارک کے لئے سالانہ عطیہ۔

۶- ویکنگ مسجد لندن کے انتظام و انصرام اور

پیش امام کی تنخواہ۔

۷- کینبرا مسجد کے لئے سالانہ عطیہ۔

۸- برمنگھم مسجد لندن کے لئے عطیہ۔

۹- اسلامک سنٹر روم کی تعمیر کے لئے عطیہ۔

۲۱۳۵۹۰۰ - میزان

(ج) حکومت پاکستان دوسرے ممالک میں ان مختلف اداروں اور تنظیموں کو ان کی حوصلہ افزائی اور امداد کی خاطر عطیات دیتی رہی ہے جو اسلام کی اشاعت کی ترقی کے لئے کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس مقصد کے لئے ۳۱۰۰۰ روپے مختص کئے گئے ہیں۔ اس رقم کے علاوہ برمنگھم مسجد (برطانیہ) کے لیے ۵ لاکھ روپے کی منظوری دی جا چکی ہے۔

(د) وزارت مذہبی امور نے کسی قادیانی جماعت کو کوئی غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کی منظوری نہیں دی ہے۔

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری سوال ، جناب والا ! میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ تبلیغ کی غرض سے باہر جانے کے لیے کیا کوالیفیکشن ہوتی ہے ؟ کسی شخص کو تبلیغ کے اجازت جو دیتے ہیں تو کیسے تصور کرتے ہیں کہ یہ شخص تبلیغ کے لیے مناسب ہے ، اور پھر آپ اسے ملک کے باہر بھیجتے ہیں ؟

مولانا کوثر نیازی : اس مقصد کے لیے منتخب ممبران کی ایک جماعت ہے جو یہ کام کرتی ہے۔ ملک میں تبلیغی جماعتیں ہیں وہ اپنے وفد لے کر ہمارے پاس آتی ہیں اور ہم دیکھ لیتے ہیں کہ ان میں اگر تبلیغ کی صلاحیت ہے تو ہم ان کو اجازت دے دیتے ہیں۔

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سپلیمنٹری سر ! پچھلے دنوں قومی اسمبلی اور سینٹ کے ممبران پر مشتمل ایک وفد باہر تشریف لے گیا تھا۔ اس میں قومی اسمبلی کے ممبر پروفیسر عبدالغفور اور سینٹ کے ممبر مولانا شاہ احمد نورانی تھے۔ کیا یہ وفد بھی تبلیغ کے لیے باہر گیا تھا اور فارن ایکسچینج ان کو تبلیغی مقصد کے لیے دیا گیا تھا یا یہ وفد کسی ذاتی کام کی غرض سے گیا تھا ؟

مولانا کوثر نیازی : جناب والا ! اس کے لیے مجھے نوٹس چاہئے۔

Mr. Chairman : Yes. Now, we take up question No. 24. This was also deferred because the Minister concerned was unavoidably not present there on that day. This is with regard to road.

Yes, Question No. 24.

Details of Work done by the Provinces during 1974-75

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount released. (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure	Work done during 1974-75	Remarks
	<i>Punjab</i>				
1.	Rajanpur-Kashmore road.	13.08	30.68	Surfacing 6 miles Base 9 miles Sub base 12½ miles Bridge and Culvert 10 miles completed.	
	<i>Sind</i>				
2.	Survey of Dado-Moro Bridge.	31.00	15.41	1. Ranging, Levelling and Plotting X-Sections of River Indus from River Bund on left side to River Bund on right side 14 miles and 5 miles D/S on Layya-Ferry. 2. Construction of temporary building by the department at Moro and the site. 3. Topo-Survey work by Consulting Engineer. 100% 4. Sub-Soil investigation of the site by Consulting Engineer. 100% 5. Preliminary design of the project. 100% 6. Detailed design of the project. 65%	100%

Contd.

Details of Work done by the Provinces during 1974-75

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount	Expenditure	Work done during 1974-75
3.	Duplicating road over Bridge at Drish road. <i>N.W.F.P.</i>	95.00	90.00	38 out of 40 Spans of the Bridge completed. Work on remaining 2 Spans in progress.
4.	Improvement of Indus Highway Phase-I.	5.314	10.88	From mile 76 to 81 widened and improved.
5.	Blacktopping of Kaglan Valley road from Balakot to Kaghan.	14.88	8.93	Work in mile 1 to 11 and 17 miles and 18 completed. On mile 12 to 16 and 19 to 28 work was under progress.
6.	Construction of Warral Darora bridge, Shitral and Mastung road.	9.30	2.51	Work completed.
7.	High Level Bridge over Kabul River at Nowshera.	22.51	0.33	The design work completed. Payment has been made for acquiring land for approaches to site of the bridge.
	<i>Baluchistan</i>			
8.	R.C.D. Highway (Bartagzai to Qila Sufaid.)	50.00	70.00	18 miles blacktopped road completed.

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto : Answer of this question, I lay before the House. Because last time I understand certain information was asked for and it was said that this information was provided. I can answer this question all over again if it is so desired.

Mr. Chairman : Do you want to lay the details on the Table of the House ?

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto : Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Well, would you like the answer to be repeated or you only want the supplementary on the basis of material placed on the Table of the House. I think, you must have gone through the whole answer, and other details, Mr. Leader.

Rao Abdus Sattar : Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : You have been asking this question on behalf of Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, and because of some difficulty with Mr. Akhtar, this was deferred. The question is there, the answer is there and the detail is there.

Rao Abdus Sattar : Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Do you want to ask any supplementary ?

Rao Abdus Sattar : No, Sir.

24. Khawaja Mohammad Safdar (Put by Rao Abdus Sattar) : Will the Minister for communications be pleased to state :

(a) the length of roads constructed and the amount spent in each of the four provinces out of the Central Road Fund as well as the fund for roads of National Importance during 1974-75 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi road is of national importance, if so, the amount released for the improvement, construction etc., of this road out of the funds mentioned in (a) above ?

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto : (a) Central Road Fund has been abolished. However, there are certain other road projects in Provinces which are financed by Federal Government. Details of allocations made during 1974-75 are given below :—

In the budget estimates 1974-75 under Demand No. 138 the provision of Rs. 601.46 lakh was made for road projects. Against this total provision an amount of Rs. 241.079 lakh was released for the provinces.

Province wise allocation is given below :—

Punjab	...	...	...	Rs. 13.08 lakh
Sind	...	...	...	Rs. 126.00 lakh
N.W.F.P.	...	...	...	Rs. 51.999 lakh
Baluchistan	...	...	...	Rs. 50.00 lakh

Total : Rs. 241.079 lakh

Details of work done by the provinces during 1974-75 are given at Annexure 'A'.

(b) Multan-Lahore-Rawalpindi road is a part of Pakistan Highway and is of national importance. As National Highways are now constitutionally the responsibility of the Federal Government, due process for talking over the responsibility of maintaining and improving the National Highways, has been initiated. On taking over the Highways required funds will be provided and distributed to the provinces accordingly.

Mr. Chairman : Any other gentleman ? Yes, Sardar Aslam.

Sardar Mohammad Aslam : I want to ask supplementary, Sir, because that very question was deferred after heated discussion with Malik Akhtar for about 45 minutes.

سوال یہ تھا کہ سندھ میں ۸ میل پر جو ۱۲ لاکھ کا خرچہ بتایا گیا ہے جو کہ روڈ پر خرچ ہوا ہے یہ غلط جواب ہے کیونکہ ۸ میل کی سڑک پر ۱۲۶ لاکھ روپے کیسے خرچ ہوئے ہیں ؟

Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto : Sir, I was answering that. The details are given here. Actually that question was answered because this road construction within the Provinces and the building of bridges and so on, even though the allocation is made by the Federal Government, is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments. Now, confusion arose on that day. So, it was found desirable that further information should be sought and the question be answered in the House. Now, on seeking further information from them the Sind Government has changed this answer to replace the previous one. We have now been told that this fund was spent primarily on bridges i. e. Dadu, Moro bridge and the bridge at Drigh Road. The answer given in the first place relating to

8 miles of road, was a consequence of the confusion arising out of the fact that these funds are mixed up with the other funds which are not kept separately as a Federal fund for a specific purpose. So, at that time when it was asked how many miles of roads were built they erroneously gave this answer. But now the details are here and it can be seen that this amount was given for building bridges, and the amount that has been spent is on their record.

Mr. Chairman : In that answer only 8 miles long road was shown and there was no mention of bridges at that time. So, that created dilemma for them, for how more than one crore can be spent on 8 miles of roads? Now, it is clear that it includes not only roads but also a number of bridges.

Yes, Mr. Khoso, do you want to put supplementary?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : No, Sir. We are satisfied now with the answer.

Mr. Chairman : So, that finishes the questions. No, there are other questions also. Yes. Now, the next question. This was also set down for 22nd but was deferred. It is by Mr. Ghulam Rasool A. Siddiqui.

Mr. Ghulam Rasool A. Siddiqui : Question No. 5, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : This relates to the Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources. It is unstarred; I am sorry, this is unstarred the answer is there on the Table of the House. So, that disposes of the questions.

DEFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

(Originally set for answer on Saturday, the 22nd November, 1975)

OIL EXPLORATION

Mr. Ghulam Rasool A. Siddiqui : Will the Minister for Fuel Power and Natural Resources be pleased to lay on the Table of the Senate a statement showing progress made in oil exploration since 1970?

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak : Petroleum exploration is a very speculative and a highly capital-intensive venture. Not only does it require a large investment in foreign exchange but also the most modern equipment and advanced technical know-how. Keeping in view the limited foreign exchange resources of the country, the policy of the Government has been to induce foreign capital in this venture.

2. In 1979 two concession agreements were concluded; one with the AMOCO Pakistan Exploration Company (AMOCO) of USA jointly

with TOTAL Pakistan of France and the other with Wintershall AG. of West Germany. While the two foreign companies started pre-drilling surveys in that year, the exploratory drilling was being done only by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC). Towards the end of 1970 the Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) (a rupee company) drilled its last exploratory well. In the same year OGDC discovered natural gas at Hundi near Karachi.

3. During 1970 and 1971 AMOCO, Wintershall and OGDC were the only ones engaged in the field of petroleum exploration. Soon after the assumption of office by the Peoples Government and Oil and Gas Conference was organised in February, 1972 in pursuance of the directive of the Prime Minister. It afforded an opportunity for a frank exchange of views and for eliciting the opinion of the industry on various problems. The Conference reviewed the progress of petroleum explorations in the country and recommended that their pace should be accelerated.

4. Recognising the urgency of stepping up the exploration activity with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in oil, the Peoples Government started a vigorous policy of inducing foreign oil companies to invest in exploration. The Medel Concession Agreement has been up-dated to reflect the latest trends in the oil industry. It embodies the special incentives available to foreign companies interested in Participating in explorations effort in Pakistan. A list of such incentives is given in Annexure-I.

5. The incentives were given wide publicity through the local press as well as in the foreign countries through Pakistan Embassies abroad.

6. Other steps taken by the Government to increase the tempo of petroleum exploration activities in the country since 1970 are explained in the succeeding paragraph.

Special steps taken to accelerate exploration in Baluchistan.

7. By and large the Indus basin remained the center of exploration activities. The oil and gas discoveries were, therefore concentrated mainly in this basin. The Baluchistan basin could not be explored on a large scale because the foreign oil companies and the Oil and Gas Development Corporation were handicapped due to the inaccessibility of the prospective areas and insecurity of operations. The Government took a bold step and embarked on road-building in the underdeveloped and inaccessible areas of Baluchistan. The Government also provided necessary protection to the field parties and drilling crews of the foreign oil companies and OGDC to work specially in the tribal areas. It is gratifying to note that with the efforts of the present Government the exploratory drilling in Baluchistan started after a gap of about 13 years. The last well was drilled in 1962 in Makran district.

Concession agreement concluded

8. The following five concession agreements have been signed with foreign oil companies since 1972 :—

Sr. No.	Name of the company	Year of signing of the agreement	Areas originally granted for exploration (in sq. miles)	Areas held as on 17-11-1975 (in sq. miles)
1.	AMOCO Pakistan Exploration Company of USA.	1973	19,780	15,876
2.	Marathon Petroleum Pakistan Limited	1973	9,841	9,841
3.	Pakistani Texasgulf Inc. of USA.	1974	11,120	11,120
4.	Trend Pakistan Corporation	1974	15,000	Area relinquished in 1975.
5.	Pakistan Petroleum Limited and AMOCO	1975	6,822	6,822
Total			62,563	43,659

9. The negotiations are underway with four foreign oil companies for grant of concession in onshore and offshore areas.

10. A total area of 65, 714 sq. miles including and offshore area of 7,757 sq. miles been granted to the foreign oil companies and the Oil and Gas Development Corporation for petroleum exploration and prospecting (Annexure II). The exploration work done by the OGDC and the foreign oil companies is described as under :—

Oil and Gas Development Corporation

11. OGDC holds an area of 9,888 sq. miles in all the four provinces. It has drilled 8 exploratory wells since 1970. It discovered oil at Toot (Punjab) in 1968; natural gas at Hundi (Sind) in 1970; Kothar (Sind) in 1972; Rodho (Punjab) in 1974. Toot is producing oil at an average rate of 464 barrels per day. The recoverable reserves of Toot are being evaluated. The recoverable reserves of Hundi are estimated at 0.05 trillion cu. ft. of gas. This gas field alongwith that of Sari Sing is supplying natural gas to Karachi at an average rate of 12 million cu. ft. per day.

12. The Corporation is now drilling a well each at Toot, Dhodak (Punjab) and Pirkoh (Baluchistan). The OGDC is being strengthened and is being assisted to diversify its sources of technology and equipment.

Amoco Pakistan exploration Company

13. *1969 Agreement*—Under its 1969 agreement, AMOCO Pakistan holds an area of 9,330 sq miles located mainly in Punjab. It has carried out extensive geological, aeromagretic and seismic investigations and drilled 4 exploratory wells durring the period 1970–75. All these wells were abandoned as no significant oil and gas shows were encountered. The company is now evaluating the data obtained from drilling operations in this area.

14. *1973 Agreement*—The company was originally granted an area of 19,780 sq. miles located in all the four provinces in April, 1973. Subsequently it relinquished an area of 3,904 sq. miles and retained an area of 15,876 sq. miles. It has carried out extensive geological and seismic investigation and drilled two exploratory wells in Baluchistan. It has discovered good quality natural gas in limited quantity at Jandran in Loralai district. It is now drilling another testwell at Tadri in Sibi district of Baluchi-tan.

Wintershall AG

15. *1969 Agreement.*—Wintershall was originally granted an offshore area of 10,000 sq. miles near Karachi. It carried out geophysical surveys and relinquished an area of 7,163 sq. miles and retained only 2,837 sq. miles for petroleum exploration. It drilled three offshore wells near Karachi during the period 1972 and 1975. These wells were, however, abandoned as no oil and gas shows were recorded. The company is presently evaluating the data obtained during the drilling operations.

Marathan petroleum, Pakistan Limited

16. *1973 Agreement*—The company holds an area of 9,841 sq. miles on land and offshore adjacent to the Mekran coast in Baluchistan. It has carried out extensive onshore and offshore geological and seismic investigations and drilled an exploratory well near Gwadar. The well was abandoned as a dry hole. The company is now carrying out marine seismic survey to delineate suitable structures for drilling offshore.

Pakistan Texasgulf INC

17. *1974 Agreement.*—The Pakistani Texasgulf holds an area of 11,120 sq. miles in Baluchistan, Punjab and Sind. It has carried out magnetic and gravity surveys in Kashmore and Larkana area. These investigation will continue during the next year as well with a view to locating drillable structures.

Trend Pakistan Corporation

18. *1974 Agreement*—Trend was granted an area of 15,000 sq. miles in Baluchistan. On completion of the geological and geophysical investigations, it has relinquished the area in 1975 being unable to locate drillable structures.

Extension of the limit exploration over the Sea-Bed

19. A proclamation was issued by the President on 3rd August, 1973, under which Pakistan's jurisdiction over the continental shelf was extended beyond 200 meters depth of water. This repealed the earlier declaration of 9th March, 1950 which limited Pakistan's jurisdiction upto 200 meters depth of water because the modern technological progress has made it practicable to exploit the natural resources beyond that limit.

Development existing indigenous Oilfields

20. In order to reduce the impact of the energy crisis and the resultant increase in the cost of oil imports it was decided by Government to ask the Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL) and OGDC to launch a crash programme to develop their Meyal and Toot Oilfields. The development programme has proved to be producer. The initial operation of the well shows that when its production stabilizes within a couple of weeks, it is likely to produce 2,000 barrels of oil per day. It will in addition, produce 6 to 8 million cu. ft. of gas per day which will be supplied to the system of Sui Northern Pipeline Limited. The foreign exchange saving both on account of oil and gas at this level of production is estimated to be of the order of 12 million dollars per annum.

21. To summarise, the following progress has been achieved since 1970.

- (i) The Model Concession Agreement was revised and updated to serve as guideline for negotiation with companies intending to participate in petroleum exploration.
- (ii) Wide publicity was given to the incentives available to entrepreneurs within and outside the country.
- (iii) The Government succeeded in attracting a number of internationally reputed oil companies to carry out petroleum exploration which is a highly speculative and a risky venture. Five concession agreements were concluded with the foreign oil companies between 1970 and 1975.
- (iv) Extensive geological and geophysical investigations were carried out and 19 exploratory wells were drilled of which 3 were in the offshore.
- (v) The exploratory drilling was restarted in Baluchistan after a gap of 12 years.
- (vi) Exploratory drilling in the offshore area restarted after a gap of 8 years.
- (vii) Special attention has been given to exploration in Baluchistan. The Government is constructing roads and providing security of operations to the OGDC and the oil companies.

- (viii) Good quality gas has been discovered at Rodho in Punjab, Jandran in Baluchistan and Hundi and Kothar in Sind.
- (ix) The limit of exploration in the deep sea has been extended beyond 200 meters depth, though a Presidential Proclamation of August, 1973.
- (x) A crash programme to boost up the existing crude oil production from Meyal and Toot oilfields has been launched.

Annexure I

**INCENTIVES AVAILABLE TO PROSPECTIVE PETROLEUM
EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING CONCESSIONAIRES
IN PAKISTAN.**

- (i) The provisions of the Pakistan Petroleum (Production) Rules, 1949 are frozen as of the effective of the concession agreement;
- (ii) The standard forms of exploration licence, prospecting licence and mining lease are amended to conform to the terms of the concession agreement;
- (iii) although concessions are granted under the terms of the Pakistan Petroleum (Production) Rules, 1949, in pursuance of rule 41 of the said rules, the terms of the negotiated concession agreement supersede the provisions of the rules wherever the latter are in conflict with the former;
- (iv) the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1922 and the terms of the Second Schedule attached to it are also frozen as of the effective date of the concession agreement;
- (v) the corporate tax liability of the industries other than petroleum is of the order of 65% of the profits. In the case of petroleum industry on a commercial discovery, minimum sum of payments to the Government shall be 55% of the profits or gains derived from the said business. This rate also includes royalty at 12½% of the wellhead value;
- (vi) royalty is not expensed;
- (vii) in addition to these tax concessions, depletion allowance is also admissible to the concessionaire;
- (viii) before commencement of commercial production, all expenditure allocable to a surrendered area and to the drilling of a dry hole shall be deemed to be lost at the time of the area or the completion of the dry hole, as the case may be. Such loss shall be set-off against income, profits or gains of that year. If it cannot be set-off in this manner, it may be carried forward to subsequent years over a period of six years. After the

commencement of commercial production, all expenditure not deemed to be lost, shall be allowed as deduction. These provisions are more explicitly spelled out in the Second Schedule attached to the Income Tax Act, 1922;

- (ix) a concessionaire is permitted to import machinery and equipment for exploration, drilling and production at a consolidated concessionary rate of 5½% *ad valorem*;
- (x) certain draw-back of import duty is allowed on export of imported equipment;
- (xi) a concessionaire is entitled to retain abroad sale proceed of their exported crude and use them freely;
- (xii) a concessionaire is allowed to remit or retain abroad in addition to his net profits, the amount charged in annual financial accounts on account of depreciation and additional allowance;
- (xiii) the concessionaire is entitled to export his working interest share petroleum after meeting the internal requirement of Pakistan;
- (xiv) expatriate technicians are allowed to import personal and household effects free of custom duty;
- (xv) a minimum percentage of concessionaire's working interest share of petroleum is guaranteed for export;
- (xvi) the value of crude oil for purposes of royalty and income-tax is calculated on the basis of realized price agreed in the Agreement;
- (xvii) The areas granted to oil companies for exploration and prospecting cover large acreage;
- (xviii) The royalty is charged at a fixed rate of 12½% of well-head value and *not* on a sliding scale on increase of production.

CONCESSION GRANTED FOR PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING
(As on 17-11-1975)

(1) Name of the Company	(2) Origin	(3) Type of licence	(4) Area granted (in sq. miles)	(5) Location of areas (districts)
1. Amoco Pakistan Exploration Company/Total Pakistan.	USA	(i) Combined exploration and prospecting licence granted in 1969.	9,330	Bhawalpur, Jhang, Lyallpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Mianwali and D.I. Khan.
2. Wintershall AG/CONOCO ...	France Australia	(ii) Combined exploration and prospecting licence granted in 1973.	15,876	Jacobabad, Sukkur, Khairpur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sanghar, D. G. Khan, Kalat, Lorelai, Sibi, Kachhi.
3. Marathon/Union Oil Company of California.	West Germany	Prospecting Licence.	2,837 (offshore)	Offshore area adjacent to Karachi and Thatta.
4. Pakistan Texasgulf Inc ...	USA.	Combined exploration and prospecting licence.	9,841 (Including 4,920 sq. miles in off-shore).	Makra, Kalat and Lasbella.
5. Oil & Gas Development Corporation.	Pakistan Government.	Exploration and prospecting licences.	9,888	Jacobabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sanghar, Khairpur, Tharparkar, Rahimyar Khan, D. G. Khan.
6. Pakistan Petroleum Limited/Amoco/Total.	Pakistan USA. France.	Exploration-Licences.	6,822	D. G. Khan, Campbellpur, Mianwali, Dadu, Nawabshah, Sanghar, Kachhi, Sibi, Triba, Territoty, Bannu, Kohat, North Waziristan, Khairpur, Larkana and Jacobabad.
Total.	..	Total area	65,714	Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan, Campbellpur, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Larkana, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Khuzadar, Kachhi, Bolan Pass, and Kalat.
SUMMARY	...	Onshore	7,957	
Offshore	...	Offshore	7,757	
Total	..	Total area	65,714	

Islamabad, the 21st November, 1975.

ASLAM ABDULLAH KHAN,
Senate Secretary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Chairman : Now, we have a leave application—a very unusual kind of application. This is a telegram by Mir Hazoor Bakhsh, Senator. I will read out the whole of it. You can make out what it means, I do not understand personally.

“Due to personal engagement...”

Not engagements—

“...not in position to attend Senate Session”.

These are all the words—

“Due to personal engagement.”

What does “engagement” mean, I do not understand. If there were “engagements” then I could, of course, understand.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : ‘Engagement’ with whom, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Well, this is not known to me—

“not in position to attend Senate Session.”

That’s all. So, evidently he asks for leave.

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : Time actually is not fixed in this telegram, that is the presumption of whole of the Session.

Mr. Chairman : There are so many missing links as you understand, because one of the questions asked by Mr. Khoso is the ‘engagement’ with whom.

Mr. Chairman : So, what should be done with regard to this application? Can anybody enlighten us? He cannot attend, that’s all.

An hon’ble Member : Is the time fixed, Sir?

Mr. Chairman : No time is fixed.

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : I think, the House has perhaps no objection against the application for leave.

Mr. Chairman : You are extending the magnanimity...

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : No, Sir, there are very few Arzi Nawees ;

Mr. Chairman : It in the meantime he drops in, then the rest of the leave will be cancelled. So, if it is the wish of the House that the leave should be granted for the whole session, it may be granted.

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Chairman : All right. Now, Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defence.

THE CUTTING OF TREES (PROHIBITION) BILL, 1975.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : On his behalf, Sir, as he is busy. I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of cutting of trees near the external frontiers of Pakistan [The Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Bill, 1975], as passed by the National Assembly, be taken into consideration”.

Mr. Chairman : The motion moved is :

“That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of cutting of trees near the external frontiers of Pakistan [The Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Bill, 1975], as passed by the National Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Any opposition ? Any objection ? Any amendment ?

(Pause)

No. Yes,

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, this is a simple Bill and I consider that it may be passed. We are prohibiting from defence point of view the cutting of trees within an area of five miles from the borders. There was some Martial Law Regulation but since it is now no more it is thought that this prohibition should be there. In this Bill a penalty has been provided and the penalty is :

“Whoever contravenes the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.”

That is necessary because we have got to protect and defend our borders. We want that some shelter should be there.

Mr. Chairman : Any gentleman wishing to participate ?

Mrr Tahir Mohammad Khan : Sir, it is a very simple Bill. I think, we whole-heartedly support it.

Mr. Chairman : Anybody wishes to speak ? I will put the question.

The question before the house is :

“That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of cutting of trees near the external frontiers of Pakistan [The Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Bill, 1975], as passed by the National Assembly, be taken into consideration.

(The motion was adopted).

Mr. Chairman : Now, we take up clause by clause discussion. I will put the question.

The question before the House is :

“That Clause 2 forms part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : Clause 2 forms part of the Bill.

Next is clause 3. There is no amendment.

The question before the House is :

“That Clause 3 forms part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : Clause 3 forms part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

The question before the House is :

“That Clause 4 forms part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Now, last but one.

The question before the House is :

“That clause 5 forms part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : Clause 5 forms part of the Bill.

Now, the question before the House is :

“That Title, Clause 1 and Preamble form part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman : Title, Preamble and Clause 1 form part of the Bill.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I beg to move ;

“That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of cutting of trees near the external frontiers of Pakistan [The Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Bill, 1975] be passed.”

Mr. Chairman : The motion moved is :

“That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of cutting of trees near the external frontiers of Pakistan [The Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Bill, 1975] be passed.”

Any gentleman wishing speak ?

Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan : No opposition, Sir. No speeches.

Mr. Chairman : All right. Then I put the question

The question before the House is :

“That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of cutting of trees near the external frontiers of Pakistan [The Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Bill, 1975] be passed.”

(The motion was adopted)

