





**SENATE DEBATES**  
**SENATE OF PAKISTAN**

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Friday, November 12, 1976

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

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*(Recitation from the Holy Quran)*

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**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

**Mr. Chairman :** Gentlemen, there is a leave application by Mr. Farooq Leghari. It reads :

“Request leave from Senate for three days from 10th to 12th due to urgent work here. Farooq Leghari.”

Should the leave be granted ?

*(The leave was granted)*

**Mr. Chairman :** Leave is granted.

Now, we take up adjournment motions. Adjournment motion No. 5.

**ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE : ACUTE SHORTAGE OF CIGARETTES**

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar** (Leader of the Opposition) : Sir, I beg leave of the House to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Senate to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance, namely, the acute shortage of cigarettes has greatly perturbed the public. The Federal Finance Minister has issued a stern warning to the producers and distributors of the cigarettes as published in Press (Nawa-i-Waqt, dated 29th October, 1976, Lahore Edition), but this warning has proved most ineffective, and the producers and distributors have shown scant respect for the warning addressed to them.

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** (Minister for Industries) : Sir, the motion is opposed because, firstly, it is not based on facts. This shortage is not of recent occurrence. There was some shortage of cigarettes during the days of the floods and the rains when the communications were disrupted. Secondly, the

[Mian Mohammad Attaullah]

most important thing is that there is no shortage at the moment. Now no shortage exists. It is alleged that the Finance Minister has issued a stern warning, but this warning has proved ineffective, and the shortage is persisting, and the cigarettes are not available in the market. The mover has referred to one newspaper, dated the 29th October, which says that the shortage is there and cigarettes are not available in the market. If shortage would have been there, then just like that other newspapers should have published this. It shows that the shortage is no more. After the effective steps taken by the Government and the subsequent raids conducted by the Government, the shortage is not there. There is no shortage in the market and so the allegation in the motion is denied. It is not based on facts, because at the moment no shortage of cigarettes exists.

**Mr. Chairman :** Khawaja Sahib, first answer my question. How is smoking a matter of general public importance.

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar (Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs) :** May I say one word, Sir. Smoking may have some importance for Khawaja Sahib, but not for us. It is not a matter of general public importance.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب والا ! یہ درست ہے کہ نہ آپ سگریٹ پیتے ہیں اور نہ معترم  
لا منسٹر سگریٹ پیتے ہیں اور میں آپ کو پورا پورا کریڈٹ دیتا ہوں لیکن حضور والا ! اس  
ملک میں لاکھوں انسان بستے ہیں جو سگریٹ پیتے ہیں اس لئے یہ جنرل پبلک امپارٹنس کا  
معاملہ ہے اور ہمارے معترم وزیر صنعت نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ کسی قسم کی قلت نہیں ہے  
تو اس کے لئے میں نے اخبار کا حوالہ دیا ہے اور اس کے لئے مزید کچھ عرض کرونگا اخبار  
میں ہے کہ ”سگریٹوں کی چور بازاری کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائیگی“ -

رانا محمد حنیف :

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah :** Point of order, Sir. The mover can confine himself to the motion only. First the motion has to be discussed, and if the motion is admitted, then he can give the documents and other things. I have denied.

**Mr. Chairman :** When you have denied the allegation, the mover is perfectly within his rights to refer to some material which contradicts your denial.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب چیئرمین ! جہانتک جنرل پبلک امپارٹنس کا تعلق ہے۔۔۔

**Mr. Chairman :** What about my question? What about my query? You first satisfy me on this point. How is it a matter of general public importance?

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب جہانتک جنرل پبلک امپارٹنس کا تعلق ہے اس ملک میں لاکھوں  
نہیں بلکہ کروڑوں افراد سگریٹ پیتے ہیں -

**Mr. Chairman :** No, no, I do not agree with you.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب ! اگلے روز جناب رانا محمد حنیف جو ہمارے وزیر خزانہ ہیں، انہوں نے ایک پریس اسٹیٹ مینٹ دیا ہے اور وہ میں آج ساتھ نہیں لایا کیونکہ مجھے معلوم نہیں تھا کہ یہ مسئلہ آج زیر بحث آنا ہے۔ انہوں نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ اس ملک میں سال بھر سوا دو ارب روپے کے سگریٹ پیئے جاتے ہیں۔

Mr. Chairman : I am not referring the matter in terms of money.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : میں حقہ پینے یا سگریٹ پینے کی .....

جناب چیئرمین : حقہ پینے والوں کی کمی نہیں ہے۔ یہ مت کہیے۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : میں سگریٹ کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین : آپ کو علم ہے

the rural population comprises of 80% to 85% of the total population of Pakistan.

وہاں سگریٹ تو ہزاروں میں کوئی ایک پیتا ہو گا البتہ چلم وغیرہ پیتے ہیں۔

I do not think more than 16% to 20% smoke cigarettes.

سگریٹ پینے والے پندرہ بیس فیصد ہیں۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : ہمارے ہاں بڑے بڑے زمیندار لوگ اپنی پگڑی میں سگریٹ کی ڈبیاں رکھتے ہیں کیونکہ میں کچھری جاتا رہتا ہوں اور دیکھتا ہوں کہ وہاں جو زمیندار آتے رہتے ہیں.....

جناب طاہر محمد خان : سر ! میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ میں وزارت صنعت کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ اس نے پاکستان کے شہریوں کو اس مضر آفت سے بچایا۔ اس لیے ہم تو چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ مزید سگریٹ چھپائے۔

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : A left-handed compliment.

جناب والا ! میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ صورت حال کیا ہے۔ گزشتہ دو ڈھائی ماہ سے سگریٹوں کی شدید قلت ہے اور اس سلسلے میں معترم وزیر خزانہ نے raids بھی کرائی ہیں۔

جناب چیئرمین : یہ آپ نے دو ڈھائی مہینے کہا ہے تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اس

سے پہلے حالات ٹھیک تھے۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : ہاں پہلے سگریٹ مل جاتے تھے اور اس سلسلے میں معتمد وزیر خزانہ نے بعض انجنسیوں اور دوکانوں پر raids بھی کرائی ہیں لیکن مہتممے افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ایک پالیسی تو یہ ہے کہ raids کرائی جاتی ہیں تاکہ پور بازار اور منافع خوری بند کی جائے - دوسری طرف ان ہی کو قیمتوں میں اضافے کی اجازت دے دی جاتی ہے جن پر الزام یہ ہے ...

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** : Point of order, Sir. I do not think the honourable Member is relevant. The prices of cigarettes are not being discussed. If the mover wants to discuss the prices of cigarettes, he can move another motion. He is talking about the scarcity of cigarettes, and he is welcome to discuss it.

**Mr. Chairman** : Thank you very much, but be not so hostile. Well, you can discuss the shortage of cigarettes.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : میں شارٹج کی بات کر رہا ہوں -

جناب چیئرمین : نہیں آپ نے پرائس کی بات کی ہے -

خواجہ محمد صفدر : بندہ نواز! میں نے قیمتوں کا ذکر اس لیے کیا ہے کہ حال ہی میں میری تحریک التواء کے بعد گورنمنٹ کی اجازت سے سگریٹوں کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ ہوا ہے اور جو بلیک مارکٹیر، منافع خور اور ذخیرہ اندوز تھے وہ اپنے ذخیرے باہر لے آئے ہیں اور یہ درست ہے کہ اس وقت سگریٹوں کی کمی نہیں ہے لیکن اسکی وجہ کیا ہے؟ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ نے اجازت دے دی ہے اور ابھی ابھی ایک معتمد وزیر صاحب نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ انہوں نے یہ سوال معتمد وزیر خزانہ سے کیا تھا کہ یہ پالیسی کنسنسٹینٹ ہونی چاہیے کیونکہ ایک طرف تو یہ حکم دیا جاتا ہے کہ ذخیرہ اندازوں کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کی جائے - آپ تحریری اور تقریری حکم دیتے ہیں اور دوسری طرف قیمتیں بڑھائی جاتی ہیں -

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** : Sir, I again object.

**Mr. Chairman** : Point of order ?

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** : Point of order, Sir. He is referring to prices again and again. Secondly, the adjournment motion relates to scarcity of cigarettes and at the moment there is no scarcity of cigarettes. This he has admitted himself.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : وہ بھی آپ کے ذمے ڈال رہا ہوں -

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** : I am talking to the Chairman. Please listen to me. He has stated that scarcity had existed two and a half months back. If scarcity had existed two and a half months back, then it is not a matter of recent occurrence. Thirdly, he has himself admitted that there is no scarcity of cigarettes at the moment.

76 خواجہ محمد صفدر : یہ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے یا تقریر کر رہے ہیں ؟ اگر انہوں نے تقریر کرنی ہے تو ہم سن لیتے ہیں ۔

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**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** : Sir, I have just pointed out two things. I have strong objection to the mover—referred to prices. If he wants to discuss prices, then he can move another motion. I have said on the floor of the House, and the Finance Minister has also said that during the Winter Session, we will discuss prices.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : یہ بات کب سے چلی آ رہی ہے ؟

**Mr. Chairman** : Thank you very much. Now, leave it to me. Khawaja Safdar, you have said that two and a half months have passed. You will remember that our last session ended on 8th September. Why did you not move it then ?

خواجہ محمد صفدر : دو مہینے سے اوپر ہو گئے ہیں ۔

جناب چیئرمین : آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ڈھائی مہینے ہو گئے ہیں ۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : یہ تو الفاظ میں بیان کرنے کا ایک طریقہ ہے ۔

جناب چیئرمین : ہمارے پچھلے اجلاس کو ڈھائی ماہ نہیں ہوئے ہیں ۔

مولانا شاہ احمد نورانی صدیقی : دو مہینے دس دن ہو گئے ہیں ۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : دو مہینے سے اوپر ہو گئے ہیں ۔

**Mr. Chairman** : So, the prices are a closed chapter for you.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : نہیں، میں قیمتوں کی بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں لیکن یہ بھی ان کی ذمے داری ہے اور ان کی پروڈیوسرز اور بلیک مارکٹیز سے ملی بھگت ہے ۔

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** : Sir, I object to the word 'mili bhagat'. I take strong objection to it, through you. He should not use that word. There is no 'mili bhagat'.

**Mr. Chairman** : What is the English translation of 'mili bhagat' ?

**Mr. Tahir Mohammad Khan** : Hobnob.

**Mr. Chairman** : Hobnob is not unparliamentary.

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah** : He might be a smoker himself but the Government is not concerned whatsoever. Government has not given any approval to the cigarette manufacturers for increasing their prices. The prices were not increased with the approval of the Government.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : یہ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے یا یہ تقریر کر رہے ہیں ؟

**Mr. Chairman :** Mian Sahib, you see, in the garb of a point of order, you start making a speech.

**Mian Mohammad Attaullah :** But, Sir, he is being irrelevant, and he is referring to things which should not be referred to.

**Mr. Chairman :** Mian Sahib, you cannot give a ruling on this point whether he is relevant or irrelevant. It is for the Chair to decide, and I will stop him if he is irrelevant. You cannot say that he is relevant or irrelevant, it is for me to say. Now, we have had enough of this thing, enough of heat has been generated.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : نہیں جناب ! ”ھیٹ“ تو میری طرف سے نہیں ہے - میاں صاحب  
بھی ناراض ہو گئے ہیں -

**Mr. Chairman :** Well, I hold the motion out of order on the ground that it is not of recent occurrence. According to mover's own admission, this alleged trouble is continuing since about two and a half months, so he could have brought this motion during the last session, and even if it was after 8th September, when we last met, you cannot say that it is a hardship caused to the people, because of a recent occurrence. The matter is not of recent occurrence. So, on that ground alone, it is ruled out of order.

Next.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* : FAILURE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PERSUADE THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO STOP CONSTRUCTION OF SALAL DAM ON THE RIVER CHENAB

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** No. 6 may be postponed.

**Mr. Chairman :** I am just looking up, what is No. 6.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب والا ! یہ سالال ڈیم کے متعلق ہے - مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے -

**Mr. Chairman :** This is about Salal Dam.

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar :** Yes, Salal Dam.

**Mr. Chairman :** Well, I think the Minister concerned is not present. This will be taken when the Minister concerned is present.

No. 7.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* : FAILURE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO STOP THE MANUFACTURE OF SUB-STANDARD MEDICINES.

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar :** Sir, I beg leave of the House to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Senate to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Federal Government to take effective steps to stop the manufacture of sub-standard medicines has caused grave concern in the public mind. The Government is reported to have taken certain measures to ensure proper drug standards,

as reported in the Press (Nawa-i-Waqt, dated 30th October, Lahore Edition), but these and other previous steps have shown no positive results.

**Mr. Chairman :** Yes.

**Ch. Jahangir Ali** (Minister of States for Health and Population Planning) : Mr. Chairman Sir, this is opposed on the technical grounds. No. 1, it is a motion general in nature. Second, it does not pertain to an urgent public importance of recent occurrence. These are my two preliminary objections against the admission of this adjournment motion. And, Sir, I want to make a brief statement also on the facts prevailing in the country, so far as the manufacture of medicines is concerned, with your permission. Am I allowed, Sir ?

**Mr. Chairman :** Yes.

**Ch. Jahangir Ali :** Sir, I propose to oppose the adjournment motion sought to be moved. The Federal Government has been aware of the fact, and as such, has taken effective measures to control and eradicate the manufacture of sub-standard drugs. To this and the old Drugs Act, 1940, Rules made thereunder have been thoroughly revised since they have become obsolete in the perspective of the new development in the pharmaceutical industry. The Drugs Act of 1976 has gone a long way in restoring effective control over manufacture of substandard and spurious drugs. Under the new laws, the licences of all the drugs manufacturers have been revalidated after a very thorough inspection of all the manufacturing units by the panels of experts in the fields. The licences are being revalidated by the Central Licensing Board, consisting of representatives, both of the Federal Government as well as the Provincial Government. During this revalidation process, licences of all those units, which did not come up to the requisite standard of healthy manufacturing practices and could not possibly produce standard quality goods, have not been revalidated. This process alone has resulted in the stoppage of substandard drugs and the source. Under the new laws, all drugs which are to be imported or manufactured, have been registered by the Registration Board set up by the Federal Government. While granting registration, the Boards conduct careful evaluation of the information in respect of pharmaceutical actions, toxicity side-effects, method of manufactures and specifications regarding indemnity, strength and purity etc., to ensure that the firms possess capacity and capability to market quality goods. In case of imported drugs, a certificate of free sale in the country of origin and compliance of good manufacturing practices in that country is also required. Drugs with doubtful efficacy or with injurious effects, and those which were being abused and for which better alternatives were available, have not been registered. The chemists have also been made responsible for the first time that the drugs sold by them, do not emanate from manufacturers who do not hold valid drug manufacturing licences. For this, the chemist is required to keep a warranty in respect of each drug stocked by him for sale.

For ensuring quality control by the individual provinces, Provincial Quality Control Boards headed by the Provincial Secretaries of Health, have been constituted, and are functioning and maintaining the vigilance in this field. The inspection services have also been re-organised and strengthened. Separate inspectors have been appointed for factories and drug stores. The Federal Government has also declared a number of similar officers including all the officers of the Drug Control Wing, Professors and Assistant Professors of Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre, Karachi, and Medical Superintendents of the Central Government Hospital, Rawalpindi, and Central Government

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Poly Clinic, Islamabad, as *ex-officio* Drug Inspectors. The drug testing facilities have also been re-organised. The Drug Control and Research Division of the National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, have been declared as the Appellate Laboratory and the Central Drug Laboratory at Karachi has also been declared as routine testing laboratory for the Federal and the Sind Government. The Drug Courts set up under the new Act, are already functioning to deal with the cases of substandard quality of drugs. The Law also provides for heavy punishment for producing spurious drugs which may extend to even life imprisonment on repeated offences.

New rules regarding licensing including good manufacturing practices, registration, advertising, imports, exports, federal inspectors, federal drug testing laboratories and Appellate Boards have also been notified and are being implemented with full force. In fact the implementation of the new laws, the main objective of which is to eliminate the menace of substandard drugs, have been in the shortest possible time. High powered teams of inspectors have been conducting raids and inspection of the pharmaceutical firms in the country with a view to ensure compliance of the new Drug Laws and to check the manufacture of substandard and spurious drugs. Chemist shops and hospital stores, which are the main channels of drug supplies and distribution are also being frequently checked and samples drawn for testing and cases submitted to the Drug Courts for the prosecution, where so required. These inspections and raids have been conducted in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and other major cities in the country. On many occasions I myself supervised the inspections personally. Editorial notes and articles have appeared in most of the newspapers of the country from time to time to appreciate the steps being taken by the Government to ensure quality control of drugs, as for example in Pakistan Times, Rawalpindi, dated 20th of October, 1976, in Dawn, Karachi of 2nd October, 1976, in daily News, Karachi on 2nd October, 1976, in Morning News, Karachi on 3rd October, 1976, in Jang, Karachi on 10th September, 1976, in Mashriq on 15th September, 1976, in Nawa-i-Waqt on 16th of August, 1976, and in Musawat on 16th of August, 1976.

With the strict action of the Government the quality of drugs has improved significantly and there is hardly any report of availability of any substandard or spurious drug. The public confidence is also being restored. The reporting of sub-standard drugs has, therefore, no basis. Moreover, Sir, the newspaper which my learned friend Khawaja Sahib has referred in his adjournment motion gives the information that the menace of spurious drug is under control and not that the menace is spreading in the country. I think Khawaja Sahib has heard this lengthy and brief statement of mine.

**Mr. Chairman :** But in the beginning you said that you will read out a very brief note.

**Ch. Jahangir Ali :** With these observations, Sir, I would request and I hope that Khawaja Sahib will now not press for his adjournment motion.

**Mr. Chairman :** Thank you. Let us hope so.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب ! اگر سٹیٹ منٹ کی لبائٹی کے بوجھ تلے مجھے دبانا ہے تو وہ میں پہلے ہی دب گیا ہوں - میں چوہدری صاحب کا نہایت ممنون ہوں کہ انہوں نے نہایت

وضاحت سے اپنی گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی بیان فرمائی ہے اور مجھے شکایت یہی ہے اگر وہ میری تحریک التواء پر توجہ فرماتے تو میں نے اس میں لکھا ہے کہ حکومت نے اگرچہ چند ایک اقدام کیلئے ہیں اور جیسا کہ انہوں نے گنوائے ہیں لیکن وہ غیر موثر ثابت ہوئے ہیں اور میری شکایت یہی ہے کہ آج بھی اگر Valium کی ایک دو یا چار ٹکیاں کھائی جائیں تو نیند نہیں آتی ہے اور سنا ہے کہ دوست نیند کیلئے اسے استعمال کرتے ہیں اسلئے وہ Spurious ہے اور اصل میں دوائی ہے ہی نہیں -

چوہدری جہانگیر علی : پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ! جناب ہم قوم کو جگانا چاہتے ہیں سنانا نہیں چاہتے -

خواجہ محمد صفدر : لیکن اگر کوئی امپورٹڈ دوائی استعمال کی جائے تو وہ زود اثر ثابت ہوتی ہے - تو میری درخواست یہ ہے کہ موجودہ اقدام جو ہیں وہ غیر موثر ثابت ہو رہے ہیں اور میں نے انکی توجہ دلائی ہے -

**Mr. Chairman** : What you are suggesting ?

خواجہ محمد صفدر : میں نے چوہدری صاحب کی توجہ دلائی ہے کہ وہ زیادہ موثر اقدام کریں کیونکہ Spurious دوائیاں بن رہی ہیں اور یہ لوگوں کی زندگی سے کھیل رہے ہیں - یہ بہت بڑا جرم اور گناہ ہے اس لئے اس کا سبب موثر طریقے سے کیا جائے - میں اس کو پریس نہیں کرتا کیونکہ میں موجودہ صورت حال ان کے نوٹس میں لے آیا ہوں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ وہ اس سلسلے میں کچھ کریں گے -

**Mr. Chairman** : Are you not pressing the motion ?

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar** : No, Sir.

چوہدری جہانگیر علی : میں خواجہ صاحب کے جذبات کی قدر کرتا ہوں اور میں انکو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ انشاء اللہ حالات کو بہتر بنانے کی کوشش کریں گے -

**Mr. Chairman** : Since the motion is not pressed, it falls through.

Now, time is over.

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar** : There are still ten minutes.

**Mr. Chairman** : All right.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : ویسے آدھے گھنٹے سے زیادہ وقت ہو گیا ہے اور لمبا کرلیں مجھے کیا ہے !

[Khawaja Mohammad Safdar]

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* : FAILURE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PACIFY THE PUBLIC IN DIR

**Mr. Chairman :** This is adjournment motion No. 8 with regard to Dir, well, we have received a request from the Interior Minister that it should be taken up when he is present. So, this will be taken up in the presence of the Interior Minister.

Next is adjournment motion No. 9.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* : DELAY IN REPORT OF THE PAY COMMISSION FOR BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar :** Sir, I beg leave of the House to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Senate to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance, namely; the undue delay in the finalisation of the report of the Pay Commission for Banks and Financial Institutions, has caused disappointment and hardship to the officers of Banks. The All Banks Officers Federation in its meeting held on the 15th October, 1976, at Lahore, expressed grave concern over the inordinate delay in the revision of their pays which were fixed in 1963 or thereabout.

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Sir, it is opposed. I consider that I will have to make a small statement.

**Mr. Chairman :** Small or brief?

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Small, Sir. I have cut down the unnecessary details.

**Mr. Chairman :** But it should not be brief like that of Ch. Jehangir Ali.

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Sir, as a matter of fact, there is some confusion. The Pay Commission for Banks and financial institutions was appointed in the first instance on 28th May, 1974. Its terms of reference covered all categories of employees of the nationalised banks and financial institutions Officers as well as staff. When the Commission had done the initial spade work, in view of the serious labour unrest amongst the clerical and lower staff of the nationalised banks and financial institutions, it was decided to appoint a Wage Commission on 7th of November, 1974. That was appointed under the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 to give its decision on the rate of wages and on other terms and conditions of service of such employees of these banks and financial institutions who are defined as workers in the said Ordinance. The term 'workers' included naturally, as my friend knows, all clerical and non-clerical staff for that purpose.

Now, Sir, the said Wage Commission comprised of the same members and Chairman as the earlier 1974 Commission. Priority was given to this work as it concerned the clerical and lower staff who were in majority and larger number. This Wage Commission submitted its report to the Finance Minister in May, 1975 and it was notified on 9th of June 1975. The decisions of the Wage Commission are binding on the employers as these are deemed to be an award of the full bench of the National Industrial Relations Commission under IRO, 1969. When these gentlemen finished this work, they reverted to their original work which was in connection with the clerical staff as well as the officers and they looked into it. Now, Sir, it naturally became necessary that the terms of reference of the Pay Commission appointed in 1974 be changed and that was accordingly changed. Consequently the Pay

Commission for banks and financial institutions was re-constituted on 2nd December, 1975 taking out from it the terms of reference relating to the clerical and lower staff and it started working afresh and doing its best to expedite its report.

Then, Sir, another development took place when a National Pay Commission was appointed by the Federal Government to formulate the recommendations regarding emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Government servants. The terms and conditions of service of the resident and members of the executive boards of the nationalised banks fell under the purview of this Commission. As such there was a necessity that there may be some sort of coordination between the National Pay Commission and the Pay Commission for banks. We have worked that out, and this coordination has taken place in August this year. So it will be seen that no time has been lost. This is what I mean to explain.

Then, Sir, there are some technical objections. I think, after this statement of mine the honourable member will not press his adjournment motion.

Then matter is not of recent occurrence. Even the said meeting of the Banks Officers Federation was held on 15th October. Then, Sir, the matter is not of urgent public importance because the bulk of the employees of the banks and financial institutions have already been given substantial benefits by the Wage Commission. In fact, only some officers are left and they are also heavily paid with big emoluments. Even the statement that their pays were determined in 1963, is not entirely correct. The pays were revised from time to time. The employees of the financial institutions which were under Government control, for instance, ICP, NIT, State Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, House Building Finance Corporation, NDFC and Peoples Finance Corporation, were usually given pay rises every time when the Government gave such rises to its own employees. In the case of banks, before their nationalisation in January 1974, their Board of Directors were fully autonomous and competent to allow revisions and they did allow that. Finally, I should say in any case the report of the Pay Commission for banks and financial institutions is expected to be received very shortly.

Sir, I am very sorry that I took some time though I have tried to explain that the Commission was appointed in 1974. Then the Wage Commission came for a larger number of employees and when that was working, again we re-constituted that with different terms of reference as Bank Commission. Then there was a National Pay Commission and coordination was necessary. All that has been going on and I assure my honourable friend that we have not sat for a single moment. So, I request him not to press it. I am sorry, Sir, I took some time but I had to explain the entire background.

Mr. Chairman : What is your reaction to his request.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب میں ابھی عرض کرتا ہوں -

Mr. Chairman : All right.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب چیئرمین ! محترم وزیر صاحب شکریتے کے مستحق ہیں کہ انہوں نے نہایت وضاحت سے، گورنمنٹ نے جو کچھ اس سلسلے میں کیا ہے، بتایا ہے۔ لیکن

[Khawaja Mohammad Safdar]

اس کے ساتھ ہی انہوں نے یہ بھی ارشاد فرما دیا ہے کہ ہمارا کوئی قصور نہیں ہے - قصور کس کا ہے؟ مئی، ۱۹۷۲ء میں کمیشن کی تشکیل کی گئی اور اب ڈھائی سال ہو رہے ہیں کہ اس نے اپنی رپورٹ نہیں دی اور محترم وزیر صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارا کیا قصور ہے؟ ہم تو بالکل بے قصور ہیں -

جناب چیئرمین : انہوں نے یہ کہنا مناسب نہیں سمجھا ورنہ ان کا مقصد یہ تھا کہ آپ ان کو اکسا رہے ہیں -

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جن ملازمین اور آفیسرز کو صبر کرتے ہوئے ڈھائی سال ہو گئے ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ملی احساس اور محبت کا ثبوت دیا ہے - ورنہ آج کل کے زمانے میں کوئی صبر نہیں کرتا جو صبر کرتے ہیں ان کی تعریف کرنی چاہیے - یہ درست ہے کہ انہوں نے پہلے سے کمیشن بنایا اور پھر اس کو ویج کمیشن میں تبدیل کیا لیکن ویج کمیشن نے بھی گذشتہ دسبر میں اپنی رپورٹ دے دی تھی - اس کو دوبارہ سے کمیشن بنا دیا ہے اور بارہ مہینے میں بھی سے کمیشن کام نہیں کر سکا - کم سے کم اس کو کام کرنے پر تو آمادہ کریں چاہے محترم وزیر قانون صاحب کریں یا محترم وزیر خزانہ صاحب کریں یا وزیر اعظم صاحب کریں -

ملک محمد اختر : ہم کریں گے -

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جلد از جلد ان آفیسرز کی اشک شوئی کیجیے مجھے محترم وزیر صاحب کی اس بات سے اتفاق نہیں ہے کہ ۱۹۶۳ء میں ان کے سے اسکیل ریوائٹیز ہوئے تھے - سے اسکیل ریوائٹیز نہیں ہوئے بلکہ ڈائرنس الاونس ملا تھا جو اب ان کو مل رہا ہے - ان کے سے اسکیل دہی ہیں جو آج سے چودہ سال پہلے مقرر ہوئے تھے - مجھے اس پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے میں پھر یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ اس مسئلہ پر زیادہ توجہ دیں اور رپورٹ حاصل کرنے کی جلد از جلد کوشش کریں -

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar** : I assure the honourable member that no time is being lost nor it would be lost and we will try to finalise it.

**Mr. Chairman** : Thank you. The motion is not pressed.

Is the time over ?

**Hon'ble Senators** : Yes.

**Mr. Chairman** : We take up resolution. Yes, Khawaja Sahib!

RESOLUTION RE : SETTING UP OF A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE  
INTO CAUSES OF DAMAGE TO TARBELA DAM TUNNELS NO.3  
AND 4.

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

“That in the opinion of the Senate a committee consisting of the Members of the Senate be set up to inquire into the causes of the recent damage to the Tarbela Dam Tunnels No. 3 and 4.”

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Sir, I request the honourable Member....

**Mr. Chairman :** But before you request let me read it. So, I will read it out.

The resolution is :

“That in the opinion of the Senate a committee consisting of the Members of the Senate be set up to inquire into the causes of the recent damage to the Tarbela Dam Tunnels No. 3 and 4.”

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Sir, my humble submission is that my colleague, the honourable Education Minister had made a statement in this respect in the National Assembly. So this resolution can be kept pending for some time. I assure Khawaja Sahib that the Government is committed to appoint a committee in whatever form it would be. But let the present resolution be deferred so that the Members of the other House could also be taken. We are devising some sort of way and means to meet the demand and, therefore, the resolution can be kept pending for the time being.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب چیئرمین ! یہ وعدہ مئی ۱۹۷۶ء میں کیا گیا تھا -

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** It will be constituted during this session.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : یہ ”دوران موجودہ سیشن“ والی بات ٹھیک کہی ہے - توئی وقت کی پابندی ہونی چاہیئے - اگر جناب والا ! یہ ”دوران موجودہ سیشن“ ہے تو میں اسے پریس نہیں کروں گا -

**Mr. Chairman :** Thank you.

ملک محمد اختر : یہ اس طرح ہو گی جس طرح پارلیمنٹری کمیٹیز ہوتی ہیں - and not exclusively of the Senate.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جائنٹ ہاؤس کی کمیٹی بنا دیں -

ملک محمد اختر : اس کو ڈیفر کر دیں یا آپ اس کو واپس لے لیں گے؟

خواجہ محمد صفدر : اس کو ڈیفر کر دیں -

ملک محمد اختر : یہ ودڈرا کر لیں -

خواجہ محمد صفدر : نہیں جی یہ التواء میں رکھے گئی -

**Mr. Chairman :** Should it be postponed ?

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar :** Postpone it, Sir.

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Postpone it, Sir. I stand committed. We are going to do it.

**Mr. Chairman :** All right. The discussion over it is postponed.

Now, next are motions.

MOTION *RE* : CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE  
NATIONAL FINANCE COMMISSION

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar :** Sir, I beg to move :

“That the report of the National Finance Commission circulated to the Members of the Senate be taken into consideration”.

**Mr. Chairman :** The motion moved is :

“That the report of the National Finance Commission circulated to the Members of the Senate be taken into consideration”.

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Sir, there is a request.

**Mr. Chairman :** Well there is a request.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : مجھے بھی پیغام آیا ہوا ہے - میں اسے فوری طور پر پیش نہیں

کرنا چاہتا -

**Mr. Chairman :** All right. This also stands postponed to some other day. Now, you move the last one.

MOTION *RE* : CONSIDERATION OF THE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN  
PAKISTAN AND INDIA AFTER 14TH MAY, 1976

**Khawaja Mohammad Safdar :** Sir, I beg to move :

“That the agreements entered into by Federal Government of Pakistan with the Indian Government after the 14th May 1976, be taken into consideration”.

**Mr. Chairman :** The motion moved is :

“That the agreements entered into by Federal Government of Pakistan with the Indian Government after the 14th May 1976, be taken into consideration”.

**Malik Mohammad Akhtar :** Sir, though I could deal with it, but I consider it will be more proper if the Foreign Minister is here.

MOTION *re* : CONSIDERATION OF THE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN PAKISTAN 57  
AND INDIA AFTER 14TH MAY, 1976

Mr. Chairman : Don't you mind it ?

خواجہ معین صفر : بالکل ٹھیک ہے - مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے -

Mr. Chairman : All right. This second motion also stands adjourned to a date when the Minister concerned is present in the House.

There is no other business to transact. When should, we meet ?

Voices : On Monday.

Mr. Chairman : We should meet on Monday at about ?

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : At 11-0 a.m., Sir.

Mr. Chairman : All right. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11.00 a.m.

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[The House adjourned to meet again at eleven of the clock, in the morning on Monday, November 15, 1976.]

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