

SENATE OF PAKISTAN

SENATE DEBATES

Wednesday, April 29, 1987

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Hall (Parliament House), Islamabad, at five-thirty of the clock in the evening, with Mr. Deputy Chairman (Malik Muhammad Ali Khan) in the Chair.

(RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QURAN)

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَعَلَى اللَّهِ قَصْدُ السَّبِيلِ وَمِنْهَا جَايِرٌ وَلَوْ شَاءَ لَهَدْنَاكُمْ
أَجْمَعِينَ ﴿١﴾ هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً لَكُمْ مِنْهُ
شَرَابٌ وَمِنْهُ شَجَرٌ فِيهِ تُسِيمُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ يُنْبِتُ لَكُمْ
بِهِ الزَّرْعَ وَالزَّيْتُونَ وَالنَّخِيلَ وَالْأَعْنَابَ وَمِنْ كُلِّ
الشَّمْرَاتِ إِنَّا فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَةٌ لِقَوْمٍ يَنْفَكُرُونَ ﴿١١﴾

ترجمہ : شروع اللہ کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان رحم کرنے والا ہے۔ اور سیدھی
راہ صراطِ مستقیم تو اللہ تک پہنچتی ہے اور اس سے بعض پگڈنڈیاں نکلتی ہیں مقصد
سے پھری ہوئیں کہ انسان اپنی اولیٰ م پرستی کے باعث انہیں میں بھٹکتا رہتا ہے اور اگر اللہ
چاہتا تو سب کو ہدایت کر دیتا لیکن وہ کسی کو دنیا میں مجبور نہیں کرتا اس نے جس قدر ارادہ
دیا ہے اسی قدر آزادی عطا کی ہے البتہ ہدایت کے دروازے کھلے ہیں سیدھی راہ
سامنے ہے، اس پر آنا نہ آنا انسان کا کام ہے۔ وہی ہے جس نے آسمان سے
تمہارے لئے پانی اتارا کہ اسے تم پیتے ہو اور اسی سے درخت یعنی کل نباتات چراگاہ
وغیرہ سرسبز و شاداب ہوتے ہیں جس میں تم اپنے مویشی چراتے ہو۔ اسی پانی سے وہ تمہارے
لئے کھیتی اور زیتون اور کھجوریں اور انگور اور ہر طرح کے میوے اگاتا ہے۔ کیا یہ
سب اللہ کی قدرت و حکمت پر شاہد نہیں، بے شک اس میں غور کرنے والوں کے
لئے بڑی نشانی ہے۔

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جناب احمد میاں سومرو : جناب میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ صدر صاحب نے تین دنہ جوائنٹ سیشن کو سال کے شروع میں ایڈریس کیا ہے۔ اس کا مقصد یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہم اس پر بحث کریں ، حالانکہ تیسری مرتبہ وہ ایڈریس کر چکے ہیں لیکن ہمیں اب تک نہ اس کی کاپی ملی ہے، نہ موقع ملا ہے کہ ہم اس کو ڈسکس کریں۔ حالانکہ ایڈریس کے فوراً بعد ہی موقع دینا چاہیے تھا کہ اس کے اوپر ڈسکشن کی جائے۔

میری دوسری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ہمیں کوئی پروگرام دیا جائے آخر سینیٹرز کو کوئی اور کام بھی ہے یا وہ اپنی چیز ہے۔ ہمیں جو پروگرام شروع میں دیا جاتا ہے، اس میں اتوار، سوموار اور منگل کا پروگرام دیا جاتا ہے۔ ہم جب ادھر آتے ہیں تو دو، تین تین دن ایسے ہی بیٹھنا ہوتا ہے۔ تو براہ کرم میں آپ کے ذریعے حکومت سے عرض کروں گا کہ مہربانی کر کے سینیٹرز کو کوئی پروگرام دے دیں۔ اگر ایک سال کا نہیں دے سکتے تو چھ مہینے کا تو دیں تاکہ ہم اپنے پروگرام اس کے مطابق طے کریں۔ اور کچھ تو عزت کریں سینیٹرز کی۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : شکریہ جی ، آپ کا ارشاد بجا ہے ، میرا خیال ہے پہلے وقفہ سوالات کریں ، اس کے بعد آپ نے جو پوائنٹ اٹھایا ہے صدر صاحب کی تقریر اور اس پر بحث کا معاملہ ، پہلے بھی یہ معاملہ اٹھایا گیا تھا ، فی الحال Question Hour کریں ، آپ کے پوائنٹ کو بعد میں لیں گے۔

پروفیسر خورشید احمد : آپ کے علم میں یہ بات ہے کہ آج وزیر اعظم صاحب نے انظار کے لئے بلایا ہوا ہے۔ Question Hour پتہ نہیں پورا کر سکیں گے یا نہیں ، یہ مسئلہ بڑا اہم ہے اس پر گفتگو ضرور ہونی چاہیے اور صدر صاحب کی جو تقریر ہے وہ ایوان میں آنی چاہیے اور ہمیں معلوم ہونا چاہیے کہ ہم اس پر کب اور کس طرح بحث کریں ، یہ بے حد ضروری چیز ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : وقفہ سوالات کے بعد دیکھتے ہیں۔

پروفیسر خورشید احمد : اگر وقفہ سوالات کے بعد وقت بچتا ہے تو ہمیں یہ بات معلوم ہونی چاہیے کہ آیا آپ ہمیں وقت دیں گے یا نہیں ؟

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : میرے خیال میں دعوت تو سب حضرات کو ہوگی تو ہمیں آج سواچھ بجے باؤس کو ایڈجرن کرنا پڑے گا۔

Lt. Genl. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir: Mr. Chairman, may I request that the Question Hour may be postponed? Question Hour may be dispensed with, Mr. Chairman.

Prof. Khurshid Ahmad : I second it Sir.

جناب ڈپٹی چیرمین : جتنے سوالات ہو سکتے ہیں، کر لیں۔

Lt. Genl. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir: But we are willing to dispense with the Question Hour. The House is agreed on that. That is why we should dispense with the Question Hour.

جناب ڈپٹی چیرمین : میرا خیال ہے کہ جتنے سوالات ہو سکتے ہیں، وہ کر لیں، جناب ڈاکٹر محبوب الحق صاحب :

Dr. Mahbubul Haq: Mr. Chairman, in view of the very short time available it may be just as well to take the questions as read for this sitting because you have only fifteen minutes available and this might enable the members to raise other issues and settle what the agenda of further discussion shall be.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

جناب ڈپٹی چیرمین : سوالات شروع کرتے ہیں، جب ہاؤس ایڈجرن کرنے کے قریب آجائیں گے تو باقی سوالات کو پڑھے ہوئے تصور کر لیں گے کیونکہ دوستوں نے کچھ ضمنی سوالات بھی کرنے ہوں گے۔ جی جناب شاد محمد خان صاحب :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF HBFC

44.***Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state the total number of members of the Executive Committee of the House Building Finance Corporation indicating also their province of domicile separately in each case?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo (Answered by Ch. Nisar Ali Khan) : The total number of members of the Executive Committee of the House Building Finance Corporation is 4. Out of these 3 members are from Sind (urban) and the remaining one is from Punjab.

Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan : Supplementary Sir, is it not a violation of the quota fixed for the provinces Sir?

Ch. Nisar Ali Khan : There is no quota fixed for the provinces in this case Sir.

جناب عبدالرحیم میر واڈھیل : کیا وزیر محترم یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ جواب میں کہا گیا ہے کہ تین ارکان سندھ سے ہیں اور ایک کا تعلق پنجاب سے ہے۔ تو کیا اس میں بلوچستان کا کوئی ممبر ہے یا نہیں۔ اگر نہیں تو کیا وجوہات ہیں کہ کیوں نہیں لیا گیا ہے؟

چوہدری نثار علی خان : جناب میں تھوڑی سی وضاحت کر دیتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک یہ ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی ہے اس میں کوئی صوبائی کوٹہ نہیں ہے اس کے علاوہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز میں جن کی ٹوٹل تعداد ۸ ہے اس میں ایک ایک نمائندہ ہر صوبے سے موجود ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ فیڈرل گورنمنٹ تین افراد ان میں نامزد کرتی ہے، وہاں بھی صوبائی کوٹہ نہیں ہے مگر ہر صوبہ کی نمائندگی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز میں موجود ہے، جہاں تک ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی کا تعلق ہے یہاں سارے ممبران الیکشن کے نتیجے میں اس کے ممبر بنتے ہیں۔

میر حسین بخش بنگلانی : کیا وزیر صاحب ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز میں بلوچستان سے کون آدمی اس کا ممبر ہے؟

چوہدری نثار علی خان : یہ مسٹر عطا محمد جعفر، سیکرٹری فنانس ڈیپارٹمنٹ، گورنمنٹ آف بلوچستان۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : اگلا سوال، جناب شاد محمد مدنان صاحب!

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS IN HBFC

45. *Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan: Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted for promotion of officers in the House Building Finance Corporation;

(b) the total number of officers promoted so far and of those who were not considered fit for promotion during the period from 1st January, 1986 to 28th February, 1987 with province-wise break-up; and

(c) when the Executive Committee of the said Corporation is likely to hold its next meeting in this connection?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo (Answered by Ch. Nisar Ali Khan): (a) The promotion of officers in the House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) is made by selection on merit. It is based on the annual confidential reports (ACRs) and the service record of the officers. Promotion of officers from Grade-III to Grade-II is considered by a selection committee comprising of Deputy Managing Director as its Chairman and two senior executive grade officers as members nominated by the Managing Director. The recommendations of this committee are approved by the Managing Director. The promotion in Grade-II and above are approved by the selection board comprising of the Managing Director as Chairman and two Directors of the executive committee as member. Recommendations of the selection board in cases of promotion of Senior and executive grade are placed before the Board of Directors for final approval.

(b) Officers promoted form 1-1-86 to 28-2-1987 9

Province-wise break-up of the officers promoted from 1-1-86 to 28-2-87 :

Punjab.....	04
Sind (Urban).....	05
Officers not considered fit for promotion during the period indicated above.....	30

Province-wise break-up of the officers not considered fit for promotion (1-1-1986 to 28-2-1987);

Punjab.....	11
Sind (Urban).....	13
Sind (Rural).....	01
N.W.F.P.....	05

(c) Most probably in the 3rd week of May, 1987.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : اگلا سوال، جناب شاد محمد خان صاحب!

H.B.F.C. OFFICE RAWALPINDI

46. ***Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the House Building Finance Corporation, Rawalpindi, is not functioning smoothly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that numerous complaints have been lodged with the Federal Government in this connection; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by the Government?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo (Answered by Ch. Nisar Ali Khan) : (a) No.

(b) Complaints of routine nature about discrepancies in the accounts of the borrowers/partners of the Corporation have been received through the President/Prime Minister's Secretariat. Few complaints about the behaviour of HBFC's Rawalpindi staff were also received.

(c) The Government has been taking necessary steps from time to time to improve the functioning of the House Building Finance Corporation. Some of the employees against whom there were complaints have been transferred in the first instance. Disciplinary action will be taken against those who are found guilty of any irregularity.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : کوئی ضمنی سوال؟

Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan: What action has the Government taken so far regarding the irregularities noted in the House Building finance Corporation?

Ch. Nisar Ali Khan : Sir, the question is very specific. The honourable Senator has asked the question relating to complaints against the Rawalpindi office. As a result of the complaint which has been actually published in the newspaper. We got no complaint as such from the public and as a result of the report in the newspaper the entire staff of the House Building Finance Corporation was transferred.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : اگلا سوال ، قاضی عبداللطیف صاحب ۔

OPENING OF EXCHANGE CONTROL OFFICE IN D.I. KHAN.

47. *Qazi Abdul Latif (Put by Prof. Khurshid Ahmad): Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a branch of the State Bank was opened in Dera Ismail Khan in August, 1983 and a small Exchange control office was initially established there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Executive Director (Mr. Desh Mukh) of the State Bank visited Dera in connection with opening of a fulfilled office and decided to pay advance to the owner of the existing building for the same; and

(c) if answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the non implementation of the plan?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo (Answered by Ch. Nisar Ali Khan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A fulfilled office could not be established because the existing building in which Exchange Control office is housed cannot accommodate such an office. In spite of best efforts and assistance having been sought from Cantonment Board and NWFP Government, the bank has not been able to acquire a suitable building on reasonable terms to set up its fulfilled office. Whenever such a building is found, the bank will immediately set up its fulfilled office.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : کوئی ضمنی سوال ؟

میر حسین بخش بنگلڑی : ضمنی سوال ، کیا وزیر محترم یہ فرمائیں گے کہ بلوچستان میں صرف ایک آفس ہے اس کے علاوہ گورنمنٹ کا کوئی خیال ہے کہ کسی دوسرے علاقے میں براچنجر کھولے جائیں ؟

چوہدری نثار علی خان: بلوچستان میں فی الحال ایسا کوئی ارادہ نہیں ہے۔

میر حسین بخش سنگھ: کیوں؟

چوہدری نثار علی خان: فی الحال ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے اگر آئریبل ممبر سمجھتے ہیں کوئی ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں اس کی ضرورت ہے اور ہماری جو پری کٹیشنز ہیں اس پر پورا اترتی ہے تو ہم اسے ضرور کینیڈا کریں گے۔

میر حسین بخش سنگھ: اس سلسلے میں تجویز پیش کروں گا کہ تین ڈیڑھ لاکھ روپے ڈیڑھ لاکھ روپے اس کے لئے بالکل گنجائش موجود ہے۔ تربت، خضدار اور نصیر آباد میں۔ لہذا میری یہ تجویز ہے کہ ان تینوں جگہ پر سٹیٹ بینک کے آفسز کھولے جائیں۔

Ch. Nisar Ali Khan: I do not make a commitment but I promise and we will look into this matter and consider it very sympathetically.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: پروفیسر خورشید احمد صاحب۔

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION TO RETIRED GOVT. EMPLOYEES

48. ***Prof. Khurshid Ahmad:** Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state whether the pension of members of the Armed Forces as well as employees of the Federal and provincial governments over 55 years of age are exempt from income tax if so, the reasons for not allowing this benefit to private financial institutions?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo (Answered by Ch. Nisar Ali Khan): Pensions received by the members of the Armed Forces and the employees of the Federal and provincial governments are exempt from income tax irrespective of the pensioners' age. In fact, the pensions received by these employed in private sector enterprises, are also exempt from income tax provided the recipients are citizens of Pakistan and are over sixty years of age: however, such pensions if received by those who are 60 years of age or less, are not tax exempt. The reason for difference in treatment is that the government regulates the age of retirement of its employees as well as the quantum of the pensions. Such regulatory control is not possible in each case in private sector.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : ضمنی سوال ؟

پروفیسر خورشید احمد : سوال یہ ہے کہ انکم ٹیکس کی exemption ہے وہ justify

کی جاتی ہے اور otherwise اس صورت میں یہ دلیل is that we can not regulate the quantum of the pensions, Is it relevant?

حکومت کو ایک پالیسی بنانی چاہیے۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ ساٹھ سال سے جو کم عمر افراد ہیں اگر وہ پنشن لیتے ہیں تو وہ exempt نہیں ہیں جبکہ گورنمنٹ سیکٹرز میں exempt ہیں۔

چوہدری نثار علی خان : سر جو جواب ہے اس سے آپ کو اندازہ ہو گیا ہو گا کہ جو

معزز سینیٹر نے یہاں سوال پوچھا ہے وہ صحیح نہیں ہے کیونکہ سوال کی جو بیسز تھی وہ صحیح نہیں ہے۔ انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ ساٹھ سال سے جو کم عمر لوگ ہیں صرف سرکاری ملازمین یا آرمز فورسز کے ملازمین وہ exempt ہیں۔ حالانکہ صورت حال یہ ہے کہ پرائیویٹ انڈسٹریز کے

ساٹھ سال عمر کے جو ملازمین ہیں وہ بھی exempt ہیں۔ اب حکومت کا ایک view ہے کہ جو پرائیویٹ آرگنائزیشنز ہیں یا فنانسنگ انڈسٹریز میں، ان کے ملازمین کی تنخواہ چونکہ حکومت ریگولیٹ نہیں کرتی اور کئی کیسز میں ان کی تنخواہ یا پنشن بہت ہی زیادہ ہے۔ سرکاری ملازمین اور

آرمز فورسز کے جو ملازمین ہیں ان سے بہت زیادہ ہے اس لئے شاید یہ ممکن نہ ہو کہ ہم ان کو بھی یہ ٹیکس exemption دیں۔ اس صورت میں کہ ان کی تنخواہ اور ان کی پنشن بہت زیادہ ہے یہ گورنمنٹ کا ایک view ہے جس کی بنیاد پر انہیں ٹیکس exemption نہیں دیا جاتا۔ اگر وہ ۴۰ سال

کی عمر کو پہنچ جائیں تو یہ ٹیکس exemption نہیں بھی مل جاتا ہے تو یہ گورنمنٹ کا view ہے ہو سکتا ہے کہ غلط ہو we can consider the proposal made by the honourable member.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : پروفیسر صاحب کوئی اور ضمنی سوال کریں گے ؟

پروفیسر خورشید احمد : میں نے تو جو انامہ ملی ہے وہ پوائنٹ آؤٹ کی ہے۔ محترم وزیر

مملکت نے جو بات کہی ہے اس سے بھی یہ ثابت ہے کہ اگر ایک شخص کی پرائیویٹ سیکٹرز میں پنشن کتنی ہی زیادہ ہو دو روپے ہو یا دو لاکھ ہو عمر اگر ساٹھ سال سے زیادہ ہو تو جو بھی exempted

ہے میرا کہنے کا مطلب صرف یہ ہے کہ ساٹھ سال کی بجائے pensionable age جس کی جہی، اور ہمارے ہاں یہ ۵۵ سے شروع ہو جاتی ہے۔ اس کو exemption ملنا چاہیے اگر یہ

[Prof. Khurshid Ahmad]

حکومت اس بات کو کنسیڈر کرے تو یہ زیادہ rational بھی ہے اور consistent بھی۔ میرا مقصد یہ ہے۔

Ch. Nisar Ali Khan: Sir, the honourable Senator has made a proposal. We will look into it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Sir, my question is that if they could allow it after 60 years in the case of other institutions then why not after 55 years?

Ch. Nisar Ali Khan: Sir, then it is a matter of contention really.

ایک بریک آف ایج تو ہونا ہے۔ ۶۰ رکھنا ہے، ۵۵ رکھنا ہے، ۵۰ رکھنا ہے۔ ایک بریک آف ایج تو رکھنا ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں ۵۵۔ کل کوئی ۵۰ کہے گا تو حکومت کے نزدیک ۶۰ سال کی جو عمر ہے یہ بہت مناسب ہے۔ بہر حال ان کا اپنا view ہے۔

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: That is not the reply to my question. I said, "what is the reason for not making it above 55 and making above 60."

Ch. Nisar Ali Khan: Sir, as I said earlier anybody can say why not 50 and why not 45. So basically it is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Next question No. 49 stands in the name of Maulana Kausar Niazi but its reply has not been received. Next question No. 50, it is also in the name of Maulana Kausar Niazi.

STREETS OF G-6, ISLAMABAD

50. *Maulana Kausar Niazi (put by Prof. Khurshid Ahmad): The Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the streets of Sector G-6, Islamabad which were constructed with slabs have been badly damaged, and if so: and

(b) when the CDA intends to repair them; if not, the reasons therefor?

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: (a) No.

(b) The repair of streets is a continuous process and the broken slabs are replaced from time to time.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Any supplementary?

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Sir, I would ask the honourable Minister whether he had occasion to verify the correctness of the answer given through any kind of personal visit to this site.

Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will take this item. As far as the supplementary question of the honourable member is concerned whether the Minister has personally gone and visited the site, I regret that it has not been done. Sometimes it is not physically possible to react in a personal physical manner to every question that is asked in any forum. However, I can assure him that the people who were responsible for this work have been on the site and we have given you the correct position as regards the problem. Thank you Sir.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Mr. Chairman, the reason why I asked that supplementary is that I have it on good authority from the residents of that area that;

Firstly all the streets have not been constructed with the slabs.

Secondly, the quality of construction is so abysmal that the people are barely able to walk five feet without falling into a pit or suffering inconvenience. Sir, that is the perception of all the people who live in G/6. Would the Minister give us an assurance that any kind of inspection will be conducted because there is a serious difference of opinion on the matter of fact.

Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan: I think what the honourable member stated that this question was sponsored was quite evident to us when we received the question. That is why we made sure that the people who

[Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan]

are replying it are equally aware of the facts that we present it before the House and I can assure him that if there is persistent complaint adequate action will be taken to remove any difficulties that the citizens of Islamabad may be facing.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Thank you. Next question. Maulana Kausar Niazi.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING GOVT. QUARTERS IN G-6 ISLAMABAD

51. ***Maulana Kausar Niazi** (put by Prof. Khurshid Ahmad): Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received about the leakages of the roofs of the government quarters located in Sector G-6, during the last two years;

(b) the number of the roofs of the houses which have been repaired; and

(c) the number of roofs of the houses intended to be repaired in the near future?

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: (a) 4811 complaints including 485 involving substantial repairs were received in the last 2 years.

(b) All the complaints were attended to.

(c) Roofs of 759 houses would be treated for repairs in a phased programme. 134 in the current financial year and the remaining in 1987-88.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Supplementary, Sir. Mr. Chairman, the same position applies to the answer given to question No. 51. The residents of the area state that the data provided here is incorrect because I have had the opportunity to verify this data before the sitting of the Senate commenced from the representatives of the area.

It is a serious matter, Sir, because many answers are given which the Minister takes in good faith and endorses on the floor of the House and we know and you possibly know, Sir, that data is very easily cooked up. When citizens of the area are so convinced that the reality is different and the data is different, I think a categorical assurance from the Minister that a high level inspection will be conducted will be most re-assuring.

Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan: Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a question of breach of privilege. The honourable member cannot release the contents of answers to be presented before the House before they have actually been presented. As such I request the honourable member to ensure that in future either you take notice of my breach of privilege—I mean breach of privilege of the House not mine or issue strict instructions to the members that these are matters of strict confidence and should not be treated in the manner they are being treated.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Point of order, Mr. Chairman. I did not reveal or release or use this data publicly. I ensured that the data made available on the Table of the House a few minutes before the sitting began was verified without releasing it for public media or reportage. Therefore, Sir, no breach of privilege has occurred.

Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan: Sir, I think he did very clearly state that the citizens are contradicting the data. How can somebody contradict some thing unless he knows the facts of the case. That is my point. However, let me assure the honourable members of the House....(interruption)

جناب ڈپٹی چئیرمین : سچی جناب، پروفیسر صاحب۔

پروفیسر خورشید احمد: وزیر محترم نے ایک پوائنٹ آف پریولج raise کیا ہے اور چونکہ یہ جاننا اس ایوان کا حق ہے کہ کہاں ہمارے ساتھی نے پریولج توڑا ہے اور کہاں نہیں توڑا۔ اس لئے وزیر محترم تو They are used to that۔ - پوزیشن یہ ہے کہ آدھ گھنٹہ پہلے ہمارا یہ حق ہے کہ ہمیں سوالات کے جوابات ایوان کے اندر مل جائیں میرے

[Prof. Khurshid Ahmad]

سامنے ایک حقیقت آئی اس کو divulge کئے بغیر میں یہ معلوم کرتا ہوں مثلاً آپ نے کہا ہے کہ Complaints جو ہیں وہ پچھلے دو سال میں چار ہزار آٹھ سو گیارہ ہوئی ہیں اور میں اپنے ذرائع سے معلوم کرتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ 4811 Complaints تھیں یا 11804 تھیں؟ اور اس بنا پر میں یہاں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے جو معلومات یہاں دی ہیں وہ حقیقت پر مبنی نہیں کیا اس بات کو بریج آف پر یولج کہا جاسکتا ہے؟ Let us squarely face it. آپ نے ایک اصولی سوال اٹھایا ہے اس کا جواب ہونا چاہیئے، اس کے بعد آگے بڑھیں۔
آپ serious نہ ہوں۔

Sardar Khizar Hayat Khan : He did not mean it. serious

Prof. Khurshid Ahmad: He should be more careful in making statements in future.

Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan: Yes, Sir. I am aware that I must be responsible in making a statement but the way the honourable member stated the facts that he had verified and the citizens of the area had contradicted the figures provided in the answer gave the impression that the information provided in the answers had been revealed outside the House which I felt is a breach of privilege of the House. However, Sir, if this has not happened, I regret if I had given any wrong impression on the issue.

I would like to assure the members of this august House that I and all my colleagues, although we may be new in this Chamber, have all the respect and regard for the sanctity of the House and the honour of its members.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : جناب سومر صاحب، سوال پر اس طرح ڈبیٹ کرنا ٹھیک نہیں ہے، اگر منسٹر صاحب کا پریولج move ہو ہے تو میرے خیال میں یہ بھی move کر دیں تو اعد و ضوابط کے مطابق یہی طریقہ ہے۔

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: He is talking of his colleagues. His colleagues have been very respectful to the Senate. The Minister is probably new to the Senate and he should not try to threaten the Senators.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : جی عبدالرحیم میردادخیل صاحب، اگلا سوال۔

PAKISTAN BANKING COUNCIL

52. *Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel: Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Banking Council is authorized to frame by laws regarding the terms of service of the employees of bank and other Financial Institutions; and

(b) If answer to (a) above be in the affirmative whether such powers could not be given to a wage board meant for these institutions?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo (Answered by Ch. Nisar Ali Khan): (a) It is not a fact. The role of Pakistan Banking Council relates primarily to the operational aspects of the nationalized commercial banks. The banks have their own Service Rules.

(b) Wage commissions constituted under Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969, determine the wages and allowances of staff of the nationalized commercial banks and other financial institutions. Determination of other terms and conditions of service of bank employees does not fall within its purview.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : کوئی ضمنی سوال؟ نہیں ہے۔ اگلا سوال جناب عبدالرحیم میردادخیل صاحب۔

EMBEZZLEMENT IN NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN, MANCHESTER
BRANCH

53. *Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel: Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly one lac pounds were embezzled in the National bank of Pakistan Manchester Branch in 1982, if so, the names of employees involved in this case and the action, if any, taken against them; and

[Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel]

(b) the legal action taken against the higher officers after committing suicide by the *ex*-Manager, Mr. Mohammad Din?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo (Answered by Ch. Nisar Ali Khan: (a) The amount of £100000/- was misappropriated by *ex*-Manager (Mr. Muhammad Din Khan) of Edinburgh branch of National Bank of Pakistan in 1984.

(b) Only the *ex*-Manager was responsible for the misappropriation. No other person was involved. Therefore, there is no question of taking action against higher officers.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : کوئی ضمنی سوال ؟
جناب عبدالرحیم میردادخیل : کیا وزیر محترم بیان فرمائیں گے کہ اس بنک آفیسر نے جو خودکشی کی ہے اس کی وجوہات کیا ہو سکتی ہیں ؟

چوہدری نثار علی خان : بد قسمتی سے مجھے غیب کا علم تو نہیں بہر حال اندازہ ہی لگا سکتا ہوں کہ
Out of frustration or depression he must have committed suicide.

جناب عبدالرحیم میردادخیل : نہیں اس آفیسر پر جو غلط الزامات لگائے گئے تھے ان سے
دل برداشتہ ہو کر اس نے خودکشی کی اس کو باقاعدہ صفائی کا موقع نہیں دیا گیا۔ لہذا میری درخواست
ہے کہ اس مسئلے پر آپ تحقیقات کریں کہ یہ کیا وجوہات ہیں ؟

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : جی نثار علی خان صاحب !
چوہدری نثار علی خان : سر! اس سلسلے میں، میں کیا کہہ سکتا ہوں اگر وہ مینجبر صاحب یہ
سمجھتے تھے کہ ان سے کوئی زیادتی ہوتی ہے تو میرے خیال میں خودکشی کے علاوہ اور بھی avenues
تھے جن کو وہ پہلے آزما سکتے تھے۔ بہر حال اس سٹیج پر میں تو نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ کیا کیا جا سکتا ہے
اگر معزز رکن ہمیں کچھ وضاحت کریں یا ثبوت فراہم کریں تو دیکھیں گے۔
جناب چیئرمین : شکریہ۔ اگلا سوال، عبدالرحیم میردادخیل صاحب۔

TEMPORARY STAFF EMPLOYED BY CDA IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

54. *Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel: Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the workers of CDA like Farash, Sweepers and Helpers etc. who have been working in the Parliament House for the last one year are employed on temporary basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other staff engaged for gas, electricity and as Mason etc. have been appointed by the same department on permanent basis; and

(c) whether the government has any plan to make the staff mentioned in part (a) permanent in near future, if not its reasons?

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, on regular 'P' basis.

(c) Yes.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : کوئی ضمنی سوال -
 جناب عبدالرحیم میردادھیل: کیا وزیر محترم یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ جزو "ج" کے جواب میں "ہاں" لکھا ہے تو کب تک وہ مستقل ہو جائیں گے اور اس وقت کیا پوزیشن ہے؟
 جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : جناب رانا نعیم محمود خان صاحب !

Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan: Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The problem is regarding regularising the appointment of people who are already working on temporary basis. Sir, may I venture to explain that we have besides temporary assignments, two other cadres which are called 'Regular' and 'Regular P'. The difference in the Regular and Regular P is that whereas the salary of the former is charged to the Establishment the salary of the latter is charged to the project. All these employees will be regularised in Regular P and the delays are for two reasons. One is that they have not got the final clearance from all the security agencies. Now, this answer might raise some ideas in people's mind that if they are not cleared from security why they are working there. Let me assure, Sir, that they have got preliminary clearances which are satisfactory and that is why they are working there. We are waiting for the final clearance which is a long procedure and as soon as that is done they would be considered for

[Rana Naeem Mahmud Khan]

permanent posts. We are also awaiting the budgetary allocations for the salaries that are to be paid from the budget. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Next question. Qazi Hussain Ahmad.

SALE OF COTTON AT LOWER PRICE THAN MARKET PRICE

55. *Qazi Hussain Ahmad (put by Prof. Khurshid Ahmad): Will the Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton sold last year at a price lower than the going market price;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange loss caused to the government as a result; and

(c) the action taken against the officers responsible for this loss?

Dr. Mahbub ul Haq: (a) Cotton Export Corporation has not sold any cotton at prices lower than the going market price. The losses arose from panic sales at a time of low international prices.

(b) Total cotton subsidy over the 1986-87 fiscal year may amount to about Rs. 100 crores, taking into account sales at initially low and subsequently quite high international prices.

(c) Inquiries are being made with regard to heavy sales of cotton in August/September, 1986 and the operations of CEC in general. Some officers have already been placed under suspension.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: شکریہ جی۔ جی پروفیسر صاحب۔ ضمنی سوال،
 پروفیسر خورشید احمد: میرا خیال یہ ہے کہ "اے" اور "ب" کا جواب وزیر موصوف
 نے اس صفائی کے ساتھ نہیں دیا ہے جو وہ اس ایوان کو معلومات دینے کے سلسلے میں اختیار
 کیا کرتے ہیں جس کے لئے ہم ان کے ممنون ہیں۔ نغظی کھیل کھیل گیا ہے کہ
 The losses arose from panic sales at a time of low international prices.
 سوال دراصل یہ تھا کہ جو بھی قیمتیں تھیں کیا وجہ تھی کہ خاص لمحے میں اس وقت کی سیل اور آگے کی سیل
 طے کر دی گئی۔ آپ اس کو panic sales کہہ لیجئے آپ اس کو

international rates کہہ لیجئے۔ اسی طریقے سے ”بی“ میں بھی یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ایک سو کروڑ روپے کی رقم بسٹڈی کے طور پر ظاہر کی گئی ہے، جو بہت بڑی رقم ہے لیکن اس کو اس بات سے کور کیا گیا ہے کہ

On account of sales at initially low and

subsequently quite high international prices جس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ جو اصل نقصان

تھا وہ اس سے کہیں زیادہ تھا لیکن Because of changes in the international market prices of cotton some of it was recovered. لیکن اصل چیز یہ ہے کہ وہ

نے ریٹ سے کور نہیں ہوا بلکہ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ آپ کو نقصان زیادہ ہوا ہے اس لئے

کہ جب آپ نے غلط وقت پر فروخت کی تو اس وقت آپ نے نقصان کیا، اگر آپ انتظار کرتے تو آپ کی کاٹن کی فروخت اچھی قیمت پر ہو سکتی تھی مگر ایسا نہ ہوا اس لئے نقصان کئی گنا

بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ تو ایوان کو صحیح فنگر ز دینی چاہیے۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: وہ بھی ماہر اقتصادیات ہیں اگر وہ اس پر کچھ روشنی ڈالیں۔ جی ڈاکٹر صاحب!

Dr. Mahbub ul Haq: I think, Mr. Chairman, the honourable Senator is entitled to an explanation and so is this House because it is a matter of vital national importance.... (*interruption*)

The actual position is that in the fourth week of August, 1986 Cotton Export Corporation sold about 11 lakh bales of cotton at about 22 cents per pound. In the first week of September, the CEC sold about five lakh bales of cotton around about 24 cents per bale. In the second week of September the CEC sold about two lakh bales at about 25 cents per bale. These were the lowest prices that could be obtained at that time.

We have checked up whether these were the prices which prevailed in the international market or whether these were prices which were under declared by the CEC officials. The inquiry committee that sat on it came to the conclusion that the international prices were depressed, and they were around 24 to 25 cents at that time but the real question was whether cotton was actually sold at that time or whether it was sold subsequently at the end of September when the prices had risen to 28 to 30 cents; and whether the sales had been pre-dated because of the loose

[Dr. Mahbub ul Haq]

procedures and discretionary powers which prevail in the Cotton Export Corporation.

The presumption was that either very bad judgement had been used in selling cotton to the extent of 1.8 million bales during three weeks at disastrously low prices at a time when all the indications were that the international price was rising, it was not falling, when the future market quotations which were available for October, December and March period showed that the market price was going to rise further. As such, either there was extremely bad judgement used to unload cotton at such low prices and not only cotton which was in hand-which was only 7 lakh bales-but also cotton which was in the ground and which had yet to be picked in October. So there is both the possibility of extremely bad judgement; there is also the possibility of manipulation of the price market, of misrecording of cotton sales, pre-dating them and of corruption in the Cotton Export Corporation. As such the government took a very unprecedented step which has never been taken by previous governments. It suspended the Chairman of the Cotton Export Corporation and it has placed three of the top officials at the Director's level in the Cotton Export Corporation under suspension. The Prime Minister's Inspection Team has been looking into this case to establish whether there is a case of corruption and to what extent it can be established. This inquiry is going on. Whenever we receive the report of this inquiry, we shall be glad, Mr. Chairman, to take this House into full confidence, and we shall also be glad to take the nation into confidence because we want to establish the tradition that there should be full accountability and if any thing goes wrong then we should take all the steps in order to correct the situation for the future.

Prof. Khurshid Ahmad: Thank you very much Mr. Minister. This is the forthrightness we have always expected from Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq and I am grateful to him but I would like to ask a question – supplementary please.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: پروفیسر صاحب میرا خیال ہے کہ اس پر کافی ڈسکشن ہو چکی ہے۔
پروفیسر خورشید احمد: جناب اس ایشو کو پورا ہو جانے دیں۔

It is a very important point. No. 1, my information is that the international price at the lowest ebb was 24 cents, why was it that even

two cents below that sales were made. Secondly, six months have passed and why the inquiry report has not been completed so far and who are the people who are conducting this inquiry? Are they really competent people who have some eye on the international cotton prices or just a Brigadier from any barrack is undertaking this inquiry?

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Yes, Dr. Sahib.

Dr. Mahbub ul Haq: Mr. Chairman, there are three questions in one but I shall respond to all three. First is whether the prices were ever so low as 22 cents. Sir, there are several varieties of cotton staples and for some of the staples the prices had fallen to even 22 cents. There is also a further revelation that I have to make, that the discretionary powers of the Directors of the Corporation were such that they could give discount upto 2 to 3 cents for cotton sales which again for future we are correcting, so that these discretionary powers should not be there; particularly when cotton was already being sold at disastrous, prices, the question of giving discretionary discount should not have arisen. That is also being looked into. As to why the inquiry has taken so long; it is six months now and there are two factors;

(1) An immediate inquiry was undertaken under the direction of the Prime Minister by a three-members committee of the Cabinet. I was a member of that committee at that stage. It worked under the Chairmanship of the then Minister for Food and Agriculture, Kazi Abid and included also the Minister of State for Commerce. This three-member committee gave its report in December establishing at that time that either there was a colossal error of judgement or there was outright corruption in this case and that the matter should be examined professionally by a team of investigators. (2) The Prime Minister's Inspection Team subsequently has been looking into it since December or rather January. Why has it taken so long? You will appreciate Mr. Chairman, and the House will appreciate that our law requires and so does our religion that while we should be very harsh in our punishments if misdeed has been committed, we should be very fair in establishing what kind of misdeed has been committed, and by whom, and we should not punish the innocent with the guilty. In order to do that, one has to establish in detail what has happened in the case of all these deals and there were thousands of these deals and that is what is

[Dr. Mahbub ul Haq]

being looked in to by the Prime Minister's Inspection Team in detail and as I have said the inquiry is at its final stages. Whenever the findings are available the nation as well as this House will be taken full into confidence.

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Thank you.

Prof. Khurshid Ahmad: I hop the Minister is aware of the maxim while justice has to be done, justice delayed is justice denied.

سردار خضر حیات خان: سپلیمنٹری سر، کیا وزیر صاحب یہ بتائیں گے کہ جب انہوں نے "ب" جزو میں یہ فرمایا ہے کہ "مالیت .. اکروٹ تک ہو سکتی ہے" اس کا کیا مطلب ہے یعنی کل کتنی ہے؟ آپ نے فرمایا ہے کہ ۱۰۰ اکروٹ تک ہو سکتی ہے، میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۱۰۰ ہے، ۵۰ ہے یا ۶۰ اکروٹ ہے۔ کیا اس کا کوئی حساب نہیں ہے؟
جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: ڈاکٹر محبوب الحق صاحب!

Dr. Mahbub ul Haq: Mr. Chairman, it is an estimate for the full financial year which ends in June 1987. We have actual figures upto March, 1987 because we know what cotton we have sold and at what prices. We do not yet have accounts for the next three months, from April to June. That is why I have given an approximate idea of loss at hundred crores. At the moment, it appears that the way the sales are being made, and the prices that we are obtaining, that will be the approximate figure but it includes a guess for the next three months: that is why I said around hundred crores.

سردار خضر حیات خان: سپلیمنٹری سر۔
جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: سردار صاحب، پہلے اس پر تین سپلیمنٹری سوال ہو چکے ہیں۔ اگر آپ نے افطاری پر جلانا ہی ہے تو اس طرح سے دیر ہو جائے گی۔
جناب محمد طارق چوہدری: کیا ڈاکٹر صاحب بتائیں گے کہ اس سیکرٹری صاحب کا کیا بنا؟
جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین: میرے خیال میں آپ ہاؤس میں نہیں تھے۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے بڑی تفصیل سے بتایا ہے۔ نواب صاحب آپ کچھ کہنا چاہتے ہیں؟

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan: Sir, I presume that the House is being prorogued rather tomorrow, so I request that tomorrow Question Hour be dispensed with in order to enable the members to take up the privilege and adjournment motions as there will be hardly any time tomorrow because the National Assembly is also going to be in session and I understand that we are going to meet at 9'o' clock. So, this would provide an opportunity to those members whose residences are within a hundred miles. They will be able to leave Islamabad a little earlier. Thank you.

Prof. Khurshid Ahmad: Sir, it is a very bad precedent. We have always been trying to dispense with Question Hour. Let the House sit for three hours tomorrow morning and after that those who want to go, can go.

جناب ڈپٹی چیرمین: بقایا سوالات جو میں ان کو پڑھا ہوا تصور کیا جائے گا۔ جو نواب صاحب نے تجویز دی ہے اسے میں ہاؤس کے سامنے پیش کر دیتا ہوں پھر اس کے بعد جو ہاؤس کی رائے ہو اس پر عمل کیا جائے گا۔

پروفیسر خورشید احمد: جناب والا! کوئی بنیادی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم وقفہ سوالات کو ختم کریں۔ آپ یہ دیکھیں کہ سینٹ کتنے دن مل رہا ہے، آپ نے اجلاس کے دوران چھٹیاں دو، دو تین تین کر دی ہیں اور آپ کل مل بھی رہے ہیں لیکن ساتھ ہی کہہ رہے ہیں کہ وقفہ سوالات بھی ختم کر دیں آخر یہ کیوں؟ ہمارے پاس کل دو اڑھائی گھنٹے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی چیرمین: نواب صاحب آپ وضاحت سے فرما دیجئے، دو تین منٹ میں کہ آپ کیا چاہتے ہیں۔ جی شاد محمد خان صاحب۔

Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan: Point of order Sir, its right time is tomorrow morning, not today.

جناب ڈپٹی چیرمین: شاد محمد صاحب، جناب لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے ایک تجویز دی ہے جو میں نے آپ کے سامنے پیش کر دی ہے۔

پروفیسر خورشید احمد: کل آنے دیجئے پھر اس پر بات کیجئے۔

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan: Well, if the members are of the opinion that it should be taken up and that it should not be dispensed with, I have no objection but I just put it before the House in order to save time.

Prof. Khurshid Ahmad: It is alright Sir, the Leader of the House has withdrawn that. He has agreed with our proposal that let House consider the questions tomorrow morning. We thank him for that.

IRNUM PESHAWAR

† 56. ***Syed Abbas Shah:** Will the Minister Incharge of the Prime Minister's Secretariat be pleased to state:

(a) when was "Irnum Peshawar" established indicating also the total cost of equipment and its annual maintenance cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the equipment requires replacement and repair and some latest equipment is required due to advancement of technology;

(c) whether there are complaints and resentment against the Director Incharge of Irnum; and

(d) whether the government is prepared to enquire into the affairs of Irnum through Prime Minister's Inspection Team?

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: (a) Irnum (Institute for Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine) at Peshawar was established in 1975. The total cost of all the equipment imported for Irnum till date comes to Rs. 23.0 million. The annual recurring budget of Irnum was Rs. 12.47 million in 1985-86, Rs. 13.96 million in 1986-87 and Rs. 14.30 million has been earmarked for 1987-88.

(b) Yes. Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy are fields which require constant improvements and upgradation of equipment. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is conscious of this fact and, therefore, carries out continual upgradation of the equipment at its establishments. Recently a Computerized Gamma Camera has been procured for Irnum and a case has been approved for the procurement of a Linear Accelerator for the treatment of deep seated tumours.

(c) There are no such complaints at present.

† The Question Hour being over the remaining questions and answers were laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No such need is felt. Administrative inspections are carried out once per year by specially constituted teams to look into any irregularities. Chairman, members and senior officers of PAEC periodically visit the Commission's Centres including Irnum.

NATIONAL SAVINGS OFFICE, GULBERG, LAHORE

57. ***Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro:** Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken shifting the National Savings Office Gulberg Branch Lahore to a more suitable place as assured in reply to my earlier question on the same subject; and

(b) is it a fact that no suitable premises can be obtained at the prescribed rate of rent in Gulberg main market Lahore?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo: (a) There was no earlier question in reply to which an assurance was given to shift the National Savings Centre Gulberg, Lahore. However, as the present premises do not meet the requirements adequately, National Savings Organization has been making efforts to find a suitable building at main Gulberg Road but has not been successful due to very high rent demanded by the owners.

(b) It has not been possible so far to secure a suitable premises in Gulberg at government prescribed rate of Rs. 3 per sq. ft.

AUDIT STAFF SENT ABROAD FOR TRAINING

58. ***Engr. Syed Muhammad Fazal Agha:** Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state the names of the persons sent abroad during the last 5 years for training in Audit and in other fields from the Auditor General Office indicating also their names, designations and place of domicile separately in each case?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo: A statement showing the required information for the last five years (1982 to 1986) in respect of the Auditor General's Department is given in Annexure-I.

**NAMES OF OFFICERS OF THE PAKISTAN AUDIT DEPARTMENT SENT ON TRAINING ABROAD DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS
(1982—1986)**

1982

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Domicile	Field of Training
1	2	3	4
	M/s.		
1.	M. Ibnul Hassar (B-21), Military Accountant General, Rawalpindi.	Punjab	Top Management Programme in U.S.A. from 28-10-1982 to 24-11-1982.
2.	Khalid Rafique (B-20), Dy. Auditor-General (A&R), Office of the Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Do.	8th International Workshop on Policy for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries at Harvard Institute, U.S.A. from 19-7-1982 to 27-8-1982.
3.	Muhammad Zaheeruddin Jeddy, (B-20), Director-General P.E.C., Lahore.	Sind	Do.
4.	Javaid Akhtar Sheikh (B-19), Dy. Auditor-General (Estt.), O/o Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Punjab	Public Policy and Management at Harvard Institute, U.S.A. from 17-7-1982 to 26-10-82.

1983

1.	Mohammad Saleem Siddiqui (B-19), Director Concurrent Audit, C.D.A., Islamabad.	Punjab	Public Policy and Management at Harvard Institute of International Development in U.S.A. from 1-7-82 to 30-6-83.
2.	Iftikhar Ahmad Khan (B-19), Director Commercial Audit, Wah Cantt.	N.W.F.P.	International Audit Fellowship Programme in U.S.A. from 13-7-83 to 30-10-83.
3.	Mohammad Akram Khan (B-19), Director Commercial Audit, Lahore.	Punjab	Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation Fellowship Programme in Canada from 1-7-83 to 31-8-84.

1984

1.	Nurul Ain Haider Nadeem (Mrs) (B-19), Additional A.G.P.R., Karachi.	Sind	Training in the field of Public Policy & Management in U.S.A. from 1-2-84 to 30-6-85
2.	Fazal Ahmad Director General Audit & Accounts (Works), Lahore.	Punjab	Participation in the Workshop on Policy for public Enterprises in USA from 9-7-84 to 17-8-84.
3.	Asif Mehmood Malik, Director P.A., Office of Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore	Do.	Training in the field of Computerised Accounting & Auditing for Developing Countries in U.K. from 9-7-84 to 21-9-84

1	2	3	4
M/s.			
4. Fazalul Rehman, Additional Accountant General Punjab, Lahore.	Punjab	Training/Participation in Sixth International Audit Fellowship Programme in USA from 13-7-84 to 31-10-84.	
5. Naseerul Haq Shaikh, Dy. Accountant General, O/o Accountant General N.W.F.P., Peshawar.	Punjab	Fellowship Course in Public Policy & Management in USA from 26-8-84 to 25-8-85.	
6. Mohammad Ayub Khan Dy. Accountant General, Office of the A.G., NWFP, Peshawar.	N.W.F.P.	Training in the field of Implementation of Industrial and Infrastructure Project in U.K from 24-9-84 to 14-12-84.	
7. Shahid Hamid Dy. Director, O/o the Director General WAPDA Audit, Lahore.	Punjab	Do.	
8. Khalid Ali Shah Rizvi, Director Finance, N. L.C., Rawalpindi (on deputation).	Punjab	Training in the field of Business Financial Management in U.S.A. for 18—24 months from 9/1984.	
9. Mohammad Saleem Sethi Asstt./CAOM, Foreign Affairs, Islamabad.	Punjab	Training in the field of Public Administration in USA from 31-8-84 to 31-12-85.	
10. Nasrul Karim Ahmad Ghaznavi, Controller Military Pension, Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Wages, Salary & Pension in USA (6 weeks) from 4-4-85.	
1985			
1. S. Mujahid Hussain, C.M.A. Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Top Management Programme in USA from 3-5-85 to 2-6-85.	
2. Mansoor Ali Sheikh Dy. Auditor-General (Admin) O/o Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Do.	Training in the field of Performance Auditing in USA from 5-6-85 to 2-8-85.	
3. Sikandar Aziz Esker, Director Revenue Receipt Audit, Lahore.	N.W.F.P.	Do.	
4. Ziauddin, Controller of Accounts (DPP & ISO), R/pindi.	N.W.F.P.	Do.	
5. Suraiya Hafeez (Mrs) Dy. Auditor-General (C.A.), O/o the Auditor-General of Pakistan Lahore.	Punjab	Participation in Eleventh International Workshop on Public Enterprises Policy and Management in Developing Countries in U.S.A. from 1-7-85 to 27-8-85.	
6. Waheed Ahmad Shad Director of Accounts P.P.O., Lahore.	Do.	Training in the field of Computerised Accounting & Auditing for Developing Countries in U.K.	

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(1982—1986)**

1982

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Domicile	Field of Training
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. M. Ibnul Hassan (B-21), Military Accountant General, Rawalpindi.	Punjab	Top Management Programme in U.S.A. from 28-10-1982 to 24-11-1982.
2.	Khalid Rafique (B-20), Dy. Auditor-General (A&R), Office of the Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Do.	8th International Workshop on Policy for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries at Harvard Institute, U.S.A. from 19-7-1982 to 27-8-1982.
3.	Muhammad Zaheeruddin Jeddy, (B-20), Director-General P.E.C., Lahore.	Sind	Do.
4.	Javaid Akhtar Sheikh, (B-19), Dy. Auditor-General (Estt.), O/o Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Punjab	Public Policy and Management at Harvard Institute, U.S.A. from 17-7-1982 to 26-10-82.

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1.	Mohammad Saleem Siddiqui (B-19), Director Concurrent Audit, C.D.A., Islamabad.	Punjab	Public Policy and Management at Harvard Institute of International Development in U.S.A. from 1-7-82 to 30-6-83.
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3.	Mohammad Akram Khan (B-19), Director Commercial Audit, Lahore.	Punjab	Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation Fellowship Programme in Canada from 1-7-83 to 31-8-84.

1984

1.	Nurul Ain Haider Nadeem (Mrs) (B-19), Additional A.G.P.R., Karachi.	Sind	Training in the field of Public Policy & Management in U.S.A. from 1-2-84 to 30-6-85.
2.	Fazal Ahmad Director General Audit & Accounts (Works), Lahore.	Punjab	Participation in the Workshop on Policy for public Enterprises in USA from 9-7-84 to 17-8-84.
3.	Asif Mehmood Malik, Director P.A., Office of Auditor-General of Pakistan Lahore	Do.	Training in the field of Computerised Accounting & Auditing for Developing Countries in U.K. from 9-7-84 to 21-9-84.

1	2	3	4
M/s.			
4. Fazalur Rehman, Additional Accountant General Punjab, Lahore.	Punjab	Training/Participation in Sixth International Audit Fellowship Programme in USA from 13-7-84 to 31-10-84.	
5. Naseerul Haq Shaikh, Dy. Accountant General, O/o Accountant General N.W.F.P., Peshawar.	Punjab	Fellowship Course in Public Policy & Management in USA from 26-8-84 to 25-8-85.	
6. Mohammad Ayub Khan Dy. Accountant General, Office of the A.G., NWFP, Peshawar.	N.W.F.P.	Training in the field of Implementation of Industrial and Infrastructure Project in U.K from 24-9-84 to 14-12-84.	
7. Shahid Hamid Dy. Director, O/o the Director General WAPDA Audit, Lahore.	Punjab	Do.	
8. Khalid Ali Shah Rizvi, Director Finance, N. L.C., Rawalpindi (on deputation).	Punjab	Training in the field of Business Financial Management in U.S.A. for 18—24 months from 9/1984.	
9. Mohammad Saleem Sethi Asstt./CAOM, Foreign Affairs, Islamabad.	Punjab	Training in the field of Public Administration in USA from 31-8-84 to 31-12-85.	
10. Nasrul Karim Ahmad Ghaznavi, Controller Military Pension, Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Wages, Salary & Pension in USA (6 weeks) from 4-4-85.	
1985			
1. S. Mujahid Hussain, C.M.A. Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Top Management Programme in USA from 3-5-85 to 2-6-85.	
2. Mansoor Ali Sheikh Dy. Auditor-General (Admin) O/o Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Do.	Training in the field of Performance Auditing in USA from 5-6-85 to 2-8-85.	
3. Sikandar Aziz Esker, Director Revenue Receipt Audit, Lahore.	N.W.F.P.	Do.	
4. Ziauddin, Controller of Accounts (DPP & ISO), R/pindi.	N.W.F.P.	Do.	
5. Suraiya Hafeez (Mrs) Dy. Auditor-General (C.A.), O/o the Auditor-General of Pakistan Lahore.	Punjab	Participation in Eleventh International Workshop on Public Enterprises Policy and Management in Developing Countries in U.S.A. from 1-7-85 to 27-8-85.	
6. Waheed Ahmad Shad Director of Accounts P.P.O., Lahore.	Do.	Training in the field of Computerised Accounting & Auditing for Developing Countries in U.K.	

2	3	4
7. Ashraf Mohammad Hayat Additional A.G.P.R., Karachi.	Sind	Training in the field of Master of Science in Management in USA from 15-8-85 to 31-7-1986.
8. Wazir Ahmad Qureshi Director of T&T Accounts Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Comprehensive Auditing in Canada from 8/85 for one year.
9. Mirza Shakeel Mabroor Ahmad, Data Processing Manager, Pak Railways, Lahore.	Do.	Fellowship Course in Public Policy and Management in USA.
10. Mohammad Zaheer, Director of Accounts, E.A.D., Islamabad.	Do.	Degree Course in Financial Management and Accounting in USA for 18—24 months from 3-9-1985.
11. Ali Asghar, Dy. Auditor-Geeneral (Estt) O/o the Auditor General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Do.	Master of Science in Accounting in USA from 26-8-85 for 24 months.
12. Benjamin Randle, Dy. CAO, Pak. Railways, Lahore.	Do.	Do.
13. Mohammad Iqbal, CMA, Rawalpindi	Do.	Do.
14. Ghulam Hussein Bosan Dy. CAO, Pak. Railways, Lahore.	Do.	Training in the field of Public Accounts and Audit in U.K. from 9-10-1985 to 20-12-85.
15. Khalid Rafique, D.G. Audit and Accounts, Training Institute, Lahore.	Do.	Training in the field of Human Resources and Management in USA from 11-7-85 to 25-8-85.
16. A.R. Arif, Dy. Auditor-General (T&R), O/o the Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Do.	Do.
17. Jabbar Memon, CMA, Karachi	Sind	Do.
18. Ghulam Husnain Bokhari Dy. Director, Auditand Accounts, Training Institute, Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Instructional System and Design in U.S.A. from 9-10-85 to 20-12-85.
19. Haji Abdul Qayyum Faculty Member, A&A Training Institute, Lahore.	Do.	Do.
20. S. Zia-ul-Shamsi, Faculty Member A&A Trg. Institute, Lahore.	Do.	Do.
21. Shamshad Ahmad Khan, Faculty Member, A&A Trg. Institute, Lahore.	Sind	Do.
22. Jalaluddin Qureshi, Dy. Director of Audit, Defence Services, Rawalpindi.	Do.	M.S. Financial Management and Accounting in USA for 18—24 months from 26-12-1985.
23. Tanveer Ahmad, Dy., A.G.P.R., Islamabad	N.W.F.P.	Training in the field of Fellowship in Health Economics in U.K. from 30-9-85 to 20-12-1985.

1	2	3	4
1986			
1.	Shaikh Abdul Ghaffar Dy. Director, PT&T Audit, Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Certificate in Telecommunication in U.K. for 8 weeks from 14-1-1986.
2.	Himayat Ullah D.A.G., O/o A.G. Peshawar.	NWFP	Training in the field of Rural Research and Rural Policy in U.K. from 28-4-86 to 25-7-86.
3.	Mohammad Jamil Bhatti Dy. Director Audit and Accounts works, Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Rural Research and Rural Policy in U.K. from 28-4-86 to 25-7-86.
4.	Syed Moazzam Hussain Asstt. Auditor-General (T&R) O/o the Auditor-General of Pakistan, Lahore.	Baluchistan	Training in the field of Systematic Design and Management Training in USA for 10 weeks from 28-5-86.
5.	Perveen Hamid (Miss) Dy. Director, Audit and Accounts Trg. Institute, Lahore.	Punjab	Training in the field of Educational Testing in USA from 23-6-86 for six weeks.
6.	Zafar Mahmood Faculty Member, Audit and Accounts Trg Institute, Lahore.	Do.	Do.
7.	Mrs. Rukhsana Jabbar Memon, Director Commercial Audit, Karachi.	Do.	Training in the field of Public Policy and Management in USA from 8-7-85 to 10-6-86.
8.	Tahir Sajjad Director of Accounts T&T Directorate General, Islamabad.	NWFP	Master Programme in Economics at William College, Williamton, USA, from 5-7-86 to 4-7-87.
9.	Javed Ahmad Khan, Controller of Factory Accounts, Wah.	NWFP	Senior Course with Ordnance Factories in U. K. from 7-4-86 to 2-5-86.
10.	Javed Nizam, Director of Accounts, P.P.O. Department, Lahore.	Punjab	Comprehensive Auditing under Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation, Canada for one year from 24-8-86.
11.	Suhail Safdar, Director of Accounts, T&T, Lahore.	Do.	Master of Science in Management Programme at Arthir D. Little Institute, USA for one year from 18-8-1986.
12.	Salahuddin, J.C.M.A. (FC), Lahore	Do.	Do.
13.	Rechan Malik, Director Commercial Audit, Lahore.	Do.	M.S. in Financial Management/Accounting in U.S.A. for 18—24 months from 18-8-86.
14.	S.T. Rehman, D.G., P. T&T Audit, Lahore	NWFP	Performance auditing in U.S.A. for 8 weeks from 28-8-86.
15.	Mohammad Usman, Dy. Military Accountant General, Rawalpindi.	Punjab	Performance Auditing in U.S.A. for 8 weeks from 28-8-86.
16.	M. Aslam Khan Magsi, Controller of Local Audit (DS), Lahore.	Punjab	Do.
17.	Khurshidul Hassan Rizvi, A.G. Baluchistan, Quetta.	Sind	Training Programme at Economics, Institute, Bolder, Colorado, U.S.A., 10 weeks from 2-10-86 to 19-12-86.

DISTRICT ACCOUNTS OFFICER

59. *Engr.. Syed Muhammad Fazal Agha: Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one District Accounts Officer has been posted in each district country wide; if so, the names of such officers?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo: District Accounts Officers have been posted in those districts only where such offices have already been established. Normally there is one District Accounts Officer in each District Accounts Office. However, where the volume of work is very large, more than one District Accounts Officer has been posted. The names of the District Accounts Officers in various districts throughout the country is given at Annex-I.

Annexure-ILIST OF DISTRICT ACCOUNTS OFFICERS WORKING IN
VARIOUS DISTRICT ACCOUNTS OFFICES

PUNJAB

S.No.	Name of District	Name of District Accounts Officer
1	2	3
		M/s
1.	Kasur.	Javed Iqbal
2.	Okara.	Mohammad Ahmad
3.	Sheikhupura.	(i) Muhammad Ashraf Bh. (ii) Nasar Ahmad Bhatti.
4.	Gujranwala.	(i) Muhammad Yousaf (ii) Ejaz Ahmad
5.	Gujrat.	Rana Hussain
6.	Sialkot.	(i) Muhammad Younis Malik. (ii) Khalid Ahmad
7.	Rawalpindi.	(i) Muhammad Arshad (ii) Aslam Salim (iii) Mazhar Hussain
8.	Jhelum.	Abdul Waheed Quazi

S. No.	Name of District	Name of District Accounts Officer
1	2	3
9.	Chakwal.	Muhammad Iqbal.
10.	Attock.	Sheikh Muhammad Amin.
11.	Sargodha.	(i) Muhammad Siddiq Anwar (ii) Javed Hussain
12.	Khushab.	Ahmad Nawaz
13.	Mianwali.	Vacant
14.	Bhakkar.	Zafar Yasin
15.	Faisalabad.	(i) Amjad Saleemi (ii) Raza Ahmad (iii) Muhammad Khan
16.	Jhang.	Ch. Basharat Ali
17.	T.T. Singh.	Abdu. Sattar Khan
18.	Multan.	(i) Ghulam Muhammad (ii) Mubarik Ali Shah (iii) Rafique Ahmad
19.	Sahiwal.	(i) Abel Soraya (ii) Ch. Abdur Razaque
20.	Vehari.	Malik Ahmad Bux
21.	Khanewal.	Qamaruz-Zaman
22.	D.G. Khan.	Sh. Munir Ahmad
23.	Rajanpur.	Malik Rashid Ahmad
24.	Layyah.	Muhammad Waryam
25.	M/Garh.	Muhammad Ayub Ranjha
26.	Bahawalpur.	(i) Mirza Muhammad Ayub (ii) Abdul Rauf
27.	Bahawalnagar.	M. Ashraf Chaudhry
28.	Rahimiyarkhan.	Muhammad Altam Qure.

N.W.F.P.

1.	Abbottabad.	Muhammad Sarfraz Khan
2.	Swat.	Fasihur-Rehman
3.	Dir.	Safder Khan
4.	Kohistan.	Muhammad Taj
5.	Bannu.	Abdul Ghaffar
6.	D.I.Khan.	Ghulam Qasim

S. No.	Name of District	Name of District Accounts Officer
1	2	3
7.	Mardan.	Taj Muhammad
8.	Kohat.	Iftikhar Ahmad
9.	Kark.	Saadullah Khan.
10.	Chitral.	Zahooruddin.

AGENCIES

1.	Bajaner.	Madad Shah.
2.	Malakand.	Ajab Khan
3.	Orakzai.	Mohammad Akbar
4.	Khyber.	Bakhtiar Jan
5.	Kurram.	Javed Haider
6.	Mohmand.	Shaheen Shah.
7.	N/Waziristan.	Umar Baig.
8.	S/Waziristan.	Allah Bukhsh

SIND

1.	Sukkar.	Mustaqeem-ud-Din
2.	Khairpur.	Iqbal Ansari.

BALUCHISTAN

1.	Uthal.	Haji Moula Bakhsh
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RECRUITMENT PROCEDURE IN A.Gs OFFICE

60. ***Engr. S. M. Fazal Agha:** Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state the procedure laid down for recruitment of officers/officials in the Accountant General's Office?

Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan Wattoo: Officers in BS-16 and 17 for the offices of the Accountant General recruited through the Federal

Public Service Commission as provided in Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1973 (Annex-I).

Officials in **BS-I**, 5 and 11, 12 and 15 are recruited by the concerned Accountant General in accordance with the procedure laid down in Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1973 (Annex-I). In the offices of provincial Accountant General Sind, Baluchistan, NWFP and Punjab candidates having domicile of respective province are only eligible for recruitment in grades 1 to 15. However, Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, Islamabad recruits staff after observing provincial quotas fixed by the government.

Annexure-I

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT
(Establishment Division)

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 20th October, 1973

S.R.O. 1498(I)/73.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Civil Servants Act, 1973 (LXXI of 1973), the President is pleased to make the following rules, namely:—

PART I.—GENERAL

1. These rules may be called the Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1973.
2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
 - (a) “appointing authority”, in relation to a post means the person authorised under rule 6 to make appointment to that post;
 - (b) “Central Selection Board” means the Board constituted by the Federal Government for the purpose of selection for

promotion or transfer to posts in Grades 19 to 21 and consisting of such persons as may be appointed to it by government from time to time;

- (c) "Commission" means the Federal Public Service Commission;
- (d) "Departmental Promotion Committee" means a Committee constituted for the purpose of making selection for promotion or transfer to posts under a Ministry, Division, Department or Office of the Federal Government in Grades 18 and below;
- (e) "Departmental Selection Committee" means a Committee constituted for the purpose of making selection for initial appointment to posts under a Ministry, Division, Department or Office of the Federal Government in Grades 15 and below;
- (f) "Grade" means a National Scale of Pay in which a post or group of posts is placed.

3. (1) Appointments to posts shall be made by any of the following methods, namely:—

- (a) by promotion or transfer in accordance with Part II of these rules; and
- (b) by initial appointment in accordance with Part III of these rules.

(2) The method of appointment and the qualifications and other conditions applicable to a post shall be as laid down by the Ministry or Division concerned in consultation with the Establishment Division.

4. (1) In each Ministry, Division, Department or Office of the Federal Government, there shall be one or more Departmental Promotion Committees, and Departmental Selection Committees, the composition of which shall be determined by the Ministry or Division concerned in consultation with the Establishment Division.

(2) Each such Committee shall consist of at least three members one of whom shall be appointed Chairman.

5. Where an appointing authority for Grades 15 and below does not accept the recommendation of a Departmental Selection or Departmental Promotion Committee, it shall record reasons therefor and obtain orders of the next higher authority.

6. The authorities competent to make appointments to the various grades shall be as follows:—

Grade	Appointing Authority
(1) Grade 16 and above.	Prime Minister.
(2) Grades 3 to 15.	Secretary of the Ministry or Division concerned or the Head of Department provided he is an officer in Grade 20 or above.
(3) Grade 1 and 2.	Deputy Secretary or Head of Department or Head of Office.

PART II.—APPOINTMENTS BY PROMOTION OR TRANSFER

7. Promotions and transfers to posts in Grades 2 to 18 shall be made on the recommendation of the appropriate Departmental Promotion Committee and promotions and transfers to posts in Grades 19 to 21 shall be made on the recommendations of the Central Selection Board:

Provided that posts in Grade 18 which carry a Special Pay would also be referred to the Central Selection Board if proposed to be filled by promotion or transfer.

8. Only such persons as possess the qualifications and meet the conditions laid down for the purpose of promotion or transfer to a post shall be considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee or the Central Selection Board, as the case may be.

9. Appointments by transfer shall be made from amongst the persons holding appointment on a regular basis in the same grade in which the post to be filled exists.

PART III.—INITIAL APPOINTMENT

10. Initial appointment to the posts in Grades 16 to 22, except those which under the Federal Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1973, do not fall within the purview of the Commission, shall be made on the basis of examination or test to be held by the Commission.

11. Initial appointments to posts in Grades 1 to 15 shall be made on the recommendations of the Departmental Selection Committee after the vacancies in Grades 3 to 15 have been advertised in newspapers.

12. A candidate for initial appointment to a post must possess the educational qualifications and experience and, except as provided in the rules framed for the purpose of relaxation of age limit, must be within the age limit as laid down for the post.

13. A candidate for appointment shall be a citizen of Pakistan:

Provided that this requirement may be relaxed with the approval of the Establishment Division:

Provided further that, in the case of candidates to be appointed on temporary basis to posts in the Pakistan Missions abroad, such relaxation shall not be accorded for a period exceeding one year at a time.

14. Vacancies in the undermentioned posts shall be filled on all-Pakistan basis in accordance with the merit and provincial or regional quotas prescribed by government from time to time:

(i) All posts in Grades 16 and above.

(ii) Posts in Grades 3 to 15 in offices, which serve the whole of Pakistan.

15. Vacancies in posts in grades 3 to 15 in offices which serve only a particular province or region shall be filled by appointment of persons domiciled in the province or region concerned.

16. Vacancies in posts in Grade 1 and 2 shall ordinarily be filled on local basis.

17. A candidate for appointment must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties. A candidate who after such medical examination as government may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, shall not be appointed.

PART IV.—*AD HOC* AND TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

18. When under the Federal Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1973, a post is required to be filled through the Commission, the appointing authority shall forward a requisition on the prescribed form to the Commission immediately it is decided to fill the post or, if that is not practicable and the post is filled on *ad hoc* basis as provided in rule 19, within two months of the filling of the post.

19. When the appointing authority considers it to be in the public interest to fill a post falling within the purview of the Commission urgently pending nomination of a candidate by the Commission it may proceed to fill to on *ad hoc* basis for a period not exceeding six months. The post shall be advertised and the same procedure as laid down for initial appointment in Part III shall be followed in making *ad hoc* appointments.

20. Short-term vacancies in the posts falling within the purview of the Commission and vacancies occurring as a result of creation of temporary posts for a period not exceeding six months, may be filled by the appointing authority otherwise than through the Commission on a purely temporary basis after advertising the vacancy.

VAQAR AHMAD,
Secretary.

Published in the Gazette of Pakistan, Extra., part II, dated October 20, 1973.

SENATE OF PAKISTAN
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
CABINET SECRETARIAT

[29th April, 1987]

(Establishment Division)

NOTIFICATION

Rawalpindi, the 12th March, 1974

S.R.O. 352(I)/74.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Civil Servants Act, 1973 (LXXI of 1973), the President is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Civil Servants (Appointment, Promotion and Transfer) Rules, 1973, namely:—

In the aforesaid rules, for Rule 6 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“6, The authorities competent to make appointments to the various Grades shall be as follows:—

Grade	Appointing Authority
(1) Grade 17 and above.	Prime Minister.
(2) Grade 3 to 16.	Secretary of the Ministry or Division concerned or the Head of Department provided he is an officer in Grade 20 or above.
(3) Grade 1 and 2.	Deputy Secretary or Head of Department or head of Office.”

VAQAR AHMAD,
Secretary.

جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : ٹھیک ہے جی ، اب اجلاس کو ۳۰ اپریل پر وقت ۹ بجے صبح
تک کے لئے ملتوی کیا جاتا ہے۔ شکریہ :
پروفیسر خورشید احمد : سوانہ بجے رکھیے۔
جناب ڈپٹی چیئرمین : نوبے ، ایگزیکٹ نوبے۔

[The House adjourned to meet again at nine of the clock in the morning on Thursday, April 30, 1987].