

SENATE OF PAKISTAN  
SENATE DEBATES

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1987

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Hall, (Parliament House), Islamabad, at ten of the clock in the morning, with Mr. Chairman (Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan) in the Chair.

(RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QURAN)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ يَهْدِي لِلَّتِي هِيَ أَقْوَمُ وَيُبَشِّرُ  
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا كَبِيرًا  
وَأَنَّ الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْآخِرَةِ أَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا  
وَيَدْعُ الْإِنْسَانَ بِالشَّرِّ دُعَاءَهُ بِالْخَيْرِ وَكَانَ الْإِنْسَانُ عَجُولًا

ترجمہ: شروع اللہ کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان اور نہایت رحم والا ہے۔ بے شک یہ قرآن وہ راہ دکھاتا ہے جو سب سے سیدھی ہے اور انے ایمان والوں کو جو اس حقیقت پر اسے کے فرمانے پر یقین رکھتے ہیں اور عمل صالح کرتے ہیں۔ بشارت دیتا ہے کہ ان کے لئے (اللہ کے ہاں) بہت بڑا اجر ہے (دنیا اور آخرت کیلئے) ہمیشہ حقائق ان پر کھل جاتے ہیں (اور جو لوگ آخرت پر ایمان ہی نہیں رکھتے ان کے ہم نے دردناک عذاب تیار کر رکھا ہے) اس سے ان کو دوچار ہونا پڑے گا (اور بھول میں پڑا ہوا) انسان (اللہ سے) برائی کا بھی اسی طرح طالب ہوتا ہے جیسے بھلائی کا۔ اور انسان تو (حقیقت سے نا آشنا) بہت جلد باز واقع ہوا ہے۔

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## FATEHA

جناب چیرمین : بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ،

لیفٹیننٹ جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) سعید قادر : جناب چیرمین آج صبح میں نے اخبار میں پڑھا

ہے کہ ہمارے ایک بھائی سینیٹر عبدالرحیم میرداد خیل صاحب کی والدہ کا انتقال ہو گیا ہے  
اگر آپ کی اجازت ہو تو میرا خیال ہے کہ فاتحہ پڑھ لی جائے۔

جناب چیرمین : ضرور۔

لیفٹیننٹ جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) سعید قادر : شکریہ !

سینیٹر عبدالرحیم میرداد خیل صاحب کی والدہ کے لئے دعائے مغفرت کی گئی۔

**Mr. Chairman :** Today, as the honourable Members perhaps know, is the last day of the current session and there are two important items of business which we must finally dispose of before we adjourn today *sine die*. One relates to the conclusion of debate on the President's Address which is, I think, item 4 on the agenda and the second pertains to some important motions of which more than half a dozen Members have given notice for being taken up for discussion today. Since time is short and the conclusion of these items today is important, the House may wish to decide that the questions fixed for today, the replies of which are before you, may be taken as read. This would save about an hour and it would be a very important hour which we can utilize more usefully in the discussion of the two items which I have mentioned. If the House agrees then we would proceed with the next item straightaway. Any supplementaries arising out of these printed questions can be taken up and given notice of as substantive questions at the next session.

انجنیر سید محمد فضل آغا : جناب اس میں بعض سوالات ایسے ہیں کہ تو بہت عرصے سے آ رہے

ہیں اور کروڑوں روپے کے غبن کا معاملہ ہے اور خاص طور پر بولان میٹریکل  
کمپلیکس پر میرا سوال ہے، پچھلے دو سال سے اس پر کلر لیکیشن نہیں آ رہی اور آج بھی  
اگر یہ اسی طرح چلا گیا تو دیکھ لیجئے کہ سات کروڑ روپے کا پروجیکٹ، اسی کروڑ تک تو

پہنچ گیا ہے اور یہی واحد طریقہ ہے کہ ہم اس کو چیک کر سکیں اور اس طرح اگر ہمارا وقفہ سوالات waive ہوگا تو جناب check and balances کے ذریعے مسائل کے حل کا جو موقع through questions ہم رکھتے ہیں یہ ضائع ہو جائے گا اور دودھ دینے والی یہ گھنائے کبھی خشک نہیں ہوگی۔

جناب چیئرمین : میرے خیال میں یہ سات کروڑ روپے کا پراجیکٹ اگر آپ کا یہ بیان صحیح بھی ہے، اہم سہی مگر اس سے بہت زیادہ اہم امور کے متعلق میں اشارہ کر رہا تھا کہ ان پر ڈسکشن زیادہ ضروری ہے اور اگر اس کے متعلق ضمنی سوال پوچھنا چاہتے ہیں تو بمینٹل تاریخ کو آئندہ اجلاس جو ہوگا، آپ اس میں ضمنی سوالات کو لے آئیں۔

انجنیئر سید محمد فضل آغا : جناب اس میں بہت سی انفارمیشن صحیح بھی نہیں دی گئیں، یہ جو میرے سامنے جواب پڑا ہے اس میں بعض حقائق کو چھپایا گیا ہے۔

**Mr. Chairman :** Then we postpone it to the next session.

May I ask for the sense of the House?

(agreed)

**Mr. Chairman :** So you agree. Then the questions will be taken as read.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### TUBE-WELLS TO CONTROL WATER-LOGGING

8. \***Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi :** Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Government on tube-wells installations and on other measures to control water-logging and salinity in each province separately including cost of operation; and

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi]

(b) how many tube wells we have in each province run by diesel and electricity and how much area has been irrigated year-wise and province-wise during the past five years?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid :** (a) The expenditure upto 30-6-1986 incurred by WAPDA on tubewells installation and other measures to control waterlogging and salinity in each province is given below :—

S. No.	Province	Rs. in million
1.	Punjab.	5443.705
2.	Sind.	4636.781
3.	N.W.F.P.	1181.793
4.	Baluchistan.	86.990
Total . .		11349.269

After installation and test running the tubewells are handed over to the provincial Governments for operation.

(b) Attached as Annexure-I.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ELECTRIC AND DIESEL TUBEWELLS AND AREA SERVED BY TUBEWELLS

Description	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83			1983-84			1984-85		
	Diesel	Elect.	Total												
<b>Punjab</b>															
Nos. of Tubewells	107649	64423	172072	109858	67038	176896	112663	69229	181872	127389	70922	198311	143646	71834	215480
Area Served M.A.			4.67			4.67			4.67			4.67			4.67
SCARP Tubewells			11.74			12.07			12.43			13.62			14.85
Other Tubewells															
Total ..			15.41			16.74			17.10			18.27			19.52
<b>Sind</b>															
Nos. of Tubewells	3695	11711	15406	4613	15560	20173	5043	19184	24227	5528	22784	28312	5574	22952	28526
Area Served M.A.			1.14			1.14			1.16			1.18			1.18
SCARP Tubewells			0.91			1.25			1.54			1.84			1.85
Other Tubewells															
Total ..			2.05			2.39			2.70			3.02			3.03
<b>N.W.F.P.</b>															
Nos. of Tubewells	620	4396	5016	637	4591	5228	634	4768	5402	657	4860	5517	656	4967	5623
Area Served M.A.			0.19			0.20			0.20			0.20			0.20
SCARP Tubewells			0.33			0.34			0.36			0.36			0.37
Other Tubewells															
Total ..			0.52			0.54			0.56			0.56			0.57
<b>Baluchistan</b>															
Nos. of Tubewells	3854	3310	7164	3954	3630	7584	3541	4308	7849	3473	4653	8126	3263	4805	8068
Area Served M.A.			0.50			0.55			0.56			0.59			0.58
Other Tubewells															

**Explanatory Notes :-**

The total number of electric and diesel tubewells in each province taken from Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan (1985) issued by Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of Pakistan. Area irrigated by SCARP tubewells available with WAPDA.

Area irrigated by other tubewells calculated by taking 72 acres as average area irrigated per tubewell as given in the Revised Action Programme.

## CONTRIBUTION CHARGED TOWARDS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY KESC

9. **Syed Mazhar Ali** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the number of consumers from whom the KESC has charged contribution towards capital expenditure partly or in full in the last five years, despite the fact that return on such expenditure was more than 20 per cent indicating also the number of such cases separately in the following manner :—

- (i) cases where full contribution was made by consumers ;
- (ii) cases where partial contribution was made by consumers ;
- (iii) cases, where minimum consumption guarantee (M.C.G.) was obtained in lieu of contribution ;

(b) when was KESC associated with WAPDA ; and

(c) how many of these cases can be related to the period prior to and after the KESC's association with the WAPDA?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) Number of consumers charged contribution towards capital expenditure partly or in full during the last five years in given below :—

Year	No. of cases with full contribution	No. of cases with part contribution	No. of cases of M.C.G.
1982-83	25	118	24
1983-84	12	249	26
1984-85	34	94	1
1985-86	26	250	11
1986-87	69	96	33

(b) KESC was associated with WAPDA in April, 1984.

	Number of Cases	
	With full contribution	With part contribution
(C) No. of cases which can be related to the period before association with WAPDA (1982-83 to 1983-84)	37	367
No. of cases which can be related after association with WAPDA (1984-85 to 1986-87)	129	440

**ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS GIVEN BY KESC**

10. **Syed Mazhar Ali** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electric connections provided by Karachi Electric Supply Corporation in the last 5 years, indicating separately the numbers :

- (i) in cases where mains were available;
- (ii) in cases where mains were not available; and

(b) the number of connections provided in less than 3 months, in less than six months, in less than 12 months, and after one year reckoned from the date of applications/payment of the statutory charges or submission of the last reports which ever is the latter?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) Number of connections provided during the last five years are given as under :—

- (i) Where mains were available 150622
- (ii) Where mains were not available 32254

(b) Number of connections provided during :

Less than 3 months	More than 3 but less than 6 months	More than 6 but less than 12 months	More than a year
6150	18550	12300	4100

NUMBER OF GRANT OF FINAL ESTIMATES BY KESC

11. **Syed Mazhar Ali** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the number of final estimates for grant of electric connections issued by Karachi Electricity Supply Corporation in the last 5 years, for cases where mains were available and where mains were not available;

(b) the final estimates issued within one year of applications; and

(c) the final estimates issued after one year of applications?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY AND  
ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS

12. **Syed Mazhar Ali** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to furnish the following information in respect of projects where after timely payment of provisional estimates for supply of electric connections the consumers had to make additional payments due to revision of their earlier estimates during the last five years :—

- (1) Name of the project;
- (2) Amount of original estimate;
- (3) Amount of revised/final estimate;
- (4) Reasons for such revision?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid :** Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

2. **Mr. Javed Jabbar :** Will the Minister for Culture, Sports and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and the form in which the material is stored in the National Archives, *i.e.* subjects, periods covered;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated to the National Archives in the past three years; and

(c) the manner of utilization of these funds in terms of establishment expenditure and on acquisition of material for storage?

**Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan :** (a) 'A' Category files of Ministries/ Divisions, collections of historical documents including Quaid-e-Azam Papers, Sound re-cordings of speeches/interviews of freedom fighters, official documents, files of old newspapers and rare and new books on history, freedom movement etc. are preserved in the National Archives of Pakistan. Most of the material preserved pertains to the period 1857 onwards but there are some manuscripts which date back to Mughal period. Most of these materials have been preserved in their original form after treating these according to principles of conservation. There is, however, a large number of research and reference material which has been microfilmed or microfilms of which have been acquired from other research organizations.

(b) Total amount allocated for National Archives during last 3 years is as under :—

	Rs.
(i) Non-development.	62,08,368.56
(ii) Development.	2,34,51,786.00
Grand Total . .	2,96,60,154.56

(c) The amount was utilized as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(i) Establishment charges	40,68,334.00
(ii) Acquisition of material	4,78,942.00
(iii) Other Miscellaneous expenditure	16,61,092.56
Total . .	62,08,368.56
Development expenditure	2,34,51,786.00
Total . .	2,34,51,786.00
Grand total of development and non-development expenditure.	2,96,60,154.56

GRID STATION AT KHUAZA KHELLA (SWAT)

106. \***Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel** : Will the ~~Minister for~~ Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to install a grid station at Khuaza Khella in district Swat; and

(b) whether electricity could be provided on priority basis to Shanglapar areas from this grid station?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) Yes.

(b) A part of area of Shanglapar Sub-Division upto 30 K.M. from the proposed grid station will be electrified after completion of the grid station.

REST HOUSES IN DISTT. SWAT

107. \***Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel**: Will the Minister for Culture, Sports and Tourism be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to build recreational facilities and rest houses at Ajmer, Olander, Berg, Chechlio, and Kormang in Shanglapar, district Swat;

(b) whether the Government has under taken any survey of the above area for the aforesaid purpose:

(c) if not, is there any proposal under consideration to undertake any such a survey in future;

(d) if answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, the time likely to be taken for its completion; and

(e) whether the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation intend to build hotels/motels at places mentioned in (a) above?

**Mr. Nisar Muhamamd Khan :** (a) No.

(b) The Government has not undertaken any specific survey of Shanglapar area of district Swat. Nevertheless, survey of Swat Valley as a whole was carried out in July, 1981. This survey had the following objectives :—

- Estimation of the extent of tourism in Swat;
- Analysis of the bio-physics and travel characteristics of tourists;
- Collection of information on hotel and rest house accommodation;
- Assessment of restaurant business in Swat.

(c) No proposal is under consideration to undertake survey of tourism in Shanglapar area in Swat district.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

SUPPLY OF SUI GAS TO DISTT. SWAT

108. **\*Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel:** Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to supply sui gas to the district of Swat, NWFP, if so, the

[Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel]

expenditure likely to be incurred on laying the pipeline and the time by which the scheme in question will be implemented; and

(b) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Government to supply sui gas to Ziarat in Sibi district of Baluchistan and if not, the reasons thereof?

**Ch. Nisar Ali Khan :** (a) No. As no such proposal for supply of natural gas to the district of Swat is under consideration, therefore the question of estimation of the expenditure to be incurred on laying pipeline and the time schedule does not arise.

(b) No. The demand being too small does not justify the extension of transmission system.

#### LINKING OF TOWNS WITH 500 K.V. TRANSMISSION

109. \***Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi :** Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether the towns in the NWFP and Baluchistan are linked with the 500 KV Transmission system; and

(b) the reason for linking Kalabagh with 500 KV Transmission system connecting D.G. Khan?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid :** (a) No.

(b) Kalabagh has not been linked with 500 KV transmission system.

#### LINE LOSSES OF WAPDA AND ITS TOTAL INCOME FOR 1986

110. \***Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi :** Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the total income of WAPDA per month;

(b) whether WAPDA carries out test of the new meters in its workshop. If so, why; and

(c) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Government to reduce the line losses of WAPDA?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid :** (a) The income of WAPDA per month (for the year of 1986) is given as under :—

	(Rs. in million)
Total operating Revenue	11760
Operating expenses	7816
Other Income	206
Total Income	4150
Income per month	346

(b) No. However MDI metering equipment alongwith KWH/KVARH meters are tested in WAPDA Workshops to ensure the accuracy of metering equipments which involve high consumption.

(c) Yes, WAPDA is continuously striving for reduction of line losses. By taking various steps and implementing various plans, WAPDA has been able to reduce the system losses from 34.23% in 1977-78 to 24.93% at the end of 1985-86. The campaign for reduction of line losses is a permanent feature of WAPDA's activities.

#### SCARP PROGRAMMES

111. **\*Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi :** Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the total area reclaimed in each province under the SCARP Programmes indicating also its cost and other details of expenditure as under :—

- (i) completed projects;
- (ii) work in progress on projects;
- (iii) future projects, if any; and

[Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi]

(b) the total area which could possibly be reclaimed yearly and the total new areas which get affected by water logging and salinity in each province yearly?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid :** (a) Total area reclaimed in each province under SCARP programme and its cost :—

Province	Area benefited (million acres)	Cost (Rs. in million)
<b>(i) Completed Projects :</b>		
Punjab.	6.281	3668.000
Sind.	1.993	3115.000
NWFP.	0.226	342.000
Baluchistan.	0.087	72.000
Total . .	8.587	7197.000
<b>(ii) On Going Projects :</b>		
Punjab.	2.327	3952.000
Sind.	6.138	12145.000
NWFP.	0.377	1790.400
Baluchistan.	0.090	53.000
Total . .	8.932	17940.400
<b>(iii) Future Projects :</b>		
Punjab.	6.006	14634.000
Sind.	8.190	14760.000
NWFP	0.572	3065.000
Baluchistan	0.201	266.000
Total . .	14.969	32725.000

(b) (i) **Area Reclaimed** : Under the Prime Minister's Reclamation Programme, it is proposed to provide coverage to 4.5 million acres in a period of 4 years. Thus the total area which can possibly be reclaimed yearly is 1.125 million acres on the average.

(ii) **New Areas Affected by Water logging** : Because of increased canal supplies, decreased pumpage and occurrence of abnormal wet years, the rate at which new areas get affected by water logging in each province is as follow :—

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	(Million acres)
Punjab.	0.100
Sind and Baluchistan	0.264
NWFP	0.008
Total . .	0.372

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ADP FOR ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS IN F.R. BANNU

112. \***Malik Faridullah Khan** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages which have been included in the ADP for electricity connections during the current financial year in F.R. Bannu;

(b) whether suitability of villages was kept in view at the time of sanctioning electricity connections;

(c) whether the directives of the Federal Government were followed at the time of providing electricity to the villages; and

(d) whether the recommendations of MNAs and Senators were taken into consideration; if not its reasons?

*(Reply not received.)*

## KALA BAGH DAM PROJECT

113. \***Malik Faridullah Khan** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kala Bagh Dam project has been given up if not, the progress made on this project so far; and

(b) whether the Government intends to initiate the project of Gomal dam or Zam dam in the 7th Five Year Plan, if not, the reasons thereof?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) The project is under consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Major Dams.

(b) Gomal Zam Project has been proposed for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan.

## ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN HARIPUR

114. \***Malik Gulab Khan Mahsud** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to refer to part (c) of question No. 61 replied on 30th April, 1987 and state :

(a) the reasons for referring the case of electrification of additional localities and suburbs of those villages to the Provincial Government; and

(b) the likely date by which those villages are expected to be electrified?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) According to existing orders of Government of NWFP, houses within a radius of 150 yards of a village are to be electrified along with the main village.

The additional Abadies/suburbs of villages Baghpur Dheri and Birray in Tehsil Haripur referred to in part 'C' of Senate Question No. 61 do not fulfil the said criteria for electrification along with their main villages. Therefore, approval of Provincial Government (NWFP) to the electrification of these abadies/suburbs was sought.

(b) As soon as approval of Provincial Government is received, these abadies/suburbs will be electrified.

### SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

115. **\*Mr. Javed Jabbar :** Will the Minister for Culture, Sports and Tourism be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sports organizations of which the "Policy head" or the Chief Executive officer is nominated by the Federal Government; and

(b) the manner in which the Government controls the activities of such organizations?

**Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan :** (a) Apart from Pakistan Sports Board set up by Government whose Director General is appointed by the Government, the BCCP is the only Sports organization whose President is nominated by the President of Pakistan in his capacity as the Patron-in-Chief of the BCCP. In the case of all other Sports Federations the office bearers are elected.

(b) The President of the BCCP is a member of the Executive Committee of the Pakistan Sports Board. The Executive Committee of the Pakistan Sports Board which is headed by the Minister for Culture, Sports and Tourism is responsible for all policy decisions in matters concerning the PSB and also for the distribution of grants in aid to the affiliated Sports Federations including the BCCP. The policy of the BCCP is thus influenced through the coordinating mechanism of the Executive Committee of the PSB. The Constitution of the Pakistan Sports Board and the Constitution of the BCCP are annexed.

(Constitutions of Pakistan Sports Board and BCCP have been placed in the Senate Library).

### DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS AT TOWNS AND VILLAGES LEVEL

116. **\*Mr. Javed Jabbar :** Will the Minister for Culture, Sports and Tourism be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the Federal Government monitors and evaluates the facilities and the efficiency with which provincial

[Mr. Javed Jabbar]

Governments are developing talent in sports at the village and town levels ; and

(b) the dates and venues of sports meetings held during the past 3 years between the Federal Government and all the 4 provincial Governments?

**Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan :** (a) The Federal Government does not interfere in the affairs of the provinces. Instead, it associates the provinces with all sports activities. This is done through the Central Body and the Executive Committee of the Pakistan Sports Board in which Provincial Governments are represented. This is done to provide guidance and seek active collaboration of the provinces. PSB also keeps a close liaison with Provincial Sports Board and also holds periodical meetings with them. The Federal Government also provides them funds for developing infrastructural facilities for sports.

(b) In addition to regular meetings of the General Body and Executive Committee of the Pakistan Sports Board, details of the meetings held with the Provincial Directors of Sports from 1983 to 1987 are as under:—

S. No.	Date	Venue
1.	19-5-1983 . .	Pakistan Sports Board Islamabad.
2.	8-12-1983 . .	Do.
3.	4-11-1984	Do.
4.	16-5-1985 . .	National Sports Training & Coaching Centre, Lahore.
5.	18-5-1985 . .	Do.
6.	1-4-1987 . .	National Sports Training Coaching Centre, Karachi.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS TRUST

117. **\*Mr. Javed Jabbar :** Will the Minister for Culture, Sports and Tourism be pleased to state :

(a) the present role and activities of the National Sports Trust, and the names of the members of its Board of Trustees ;

- (b) the locations of its operating projects or programmes; and
- (c) the annual income and expenditure of the Board for the past 3 years?

**Mr. Nisar Muhammad Khan :** (a) The National Sports Trust (NST) does not exist any more as it was merged with the Pakistan Sports Board on the 19th July, 1980.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

#### BOLAN MEDICAL COLLEGE

118. **\*Engr. Syed Muhammad Fazal Agha :** Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state :

- (a) the date on which the agreement for construction of Bolan Medical College was signed;
- (b) the initial estimated cost at the time of signing the said agreement;
- (c) the period fixed for completion of the said project in the said agreement;
- (d) the total amount paid so far to the contractor concerned;
- (e) the balance amount to be paid to the contractor concerned for the work done; and
- (f) the estimated total cost of the project and the expected time of its completion?

**Mr. Muhammad Hanif Tayyab :** (a) The following works were awarded by the Communication and Works Department, Government

[Mr. Muhammad Hanif Tayyab]

of Baluchistan when the administrative and technical control of the project was with the Provincial Government :—

S. No.	Name of work	Date of award
1.	Site Development .....	03-10-1974
2.	Hospital Building.....	10-04-1975
3.	College Building.....	10-04-1975
4.	Boys Hostel (A & B).....	10-04-1975

In June, 1976 the administrative and technical control of the project was taken over by the Federal Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan and the agreements for the above works were signed on 4th June, 1976 with the original contractors.

Subsequently on 18th May, 1980 fresh agreements were signed between the same contractors and the Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan in supersession of all the previous arrangements including agreements signed on 4th June, 1976.

In addition to the above works the agreements for the followings works were signed by the Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan:—

S.No.	Name of work	Date of agreement
1.	Housing (Phase-I).....	09-09-1978
2.	Housing (Phase-II).....	12-11-1980
3.	External water supply and sanitary works.....	02-03-1978
4.	External electrification .....	09-09-1978
5.	Heating, ventilation and airconditioning including lifts in the college and hospital buildings.....	23-12-1980
6.	Sewerage Treatment Plant.....	10-08-1980

(b) The estimated costs of the various works at the time of signing the agreements are given hereunder—

(Rs. in million)

S. No.	Name of work	Agreement amount
1	2	3
1.	Site development	5.661
		7.500
		(Revised on 25-08-1976)
2.	Hospital building	104.760
		118.581
		(Revised on 18-05-1980)
3.	College building	29.449
4.	Boys hostel	10.808
5.	Housing (Phase-I)	38.75
6.	Housing (Phase-II)	64.022
7.	External water supply and sewerage works	2.715
8.	External electrification	10.628
9.	Heating, ventilation and airconditioning including lifts in the college and hospital buildings	75.577
10.	Sewerage Treatment Plant	4.659

(c) The period fixed for completion of the various works as per agreements are given hereunder:—

S. No.	Name of work	Contract period	Stipulated date of completion
1	2	3	4
1.	Site development	9 months (Revised on 25-08-1976).	02-07-1975
			31-05-1977
2.	Hospital building	30 months	16-10-1977
		27 months (Revised on 04-06-1976).	03-09-1978
			30-06-1982 (Revised on 18-05-1980)
3.	College building	24 months	16-04-1977
		23 months (Revised on 04-06-1976).	03-05-1978
			30-06-1981 (Revised on 18-05-1980)
4.	Boy's hostel	18 months	16-10-1976
		14 months (Revised on 04-06-1976).	03-8-1977
			31-12-1979 (actual date of completion).

1	2	3	4
5.	Housing (Phase-I)	24 months.	08-09-1980
6.	Housing (Phase-II)	30 months.	11-05-1983
7.	External water supply and sanitary works.	12 months.	01-03-1979
8.	External electrification	12 months.	08-09-1979
9.	Air-conditioning	12 months.	22-12-1981
10.	Sewerage Treatment Plant	12 months.	09-08-1981

(d) Amounts paid to the contractor against the various works are given as under :—

S. No.	Name of work	Total amount paid so far to the contractor concerned
		Rs.
1.	College building .....	2,29,93,706
2.	Hospital building .....	9,64,57,605
3.	Boys' hostel A & B .....	2,06,54,406
4.	Housing Phase I .....	4,36,70,432
5.	Housing Phase II .....	1,47,73,901
6.	Site development .....	89,81,933
7.	External water supply and sewerage works .....	44,87,585
8.	Sewerage Treatment Plant .....	41,67,798
9.	External electrification .....	1,58,21,365
10.	Airconditioning, heating, ventilation & lifts work .....	1,06,12,548
	Total . .	24,26,21,279

(e) The project was transferred to the Federal Ministry of Housing and Works under the Presidential directive and the Pak

[Mr. Muhammad Hanif Tayyab]

P.W.D. took over the project in October, 1983. During the initial scrutiny of the Project accounts, serious irregularities including over-payments on account of mobilization and secured advances, fictitious over-payments for work not actually done and irregular payments on account of escalation in prices amounting to Rs. 101.438 million (details at Annexure-I) were detected and reported to the concerned quarters. The construction work was suspended in June, 1986 under the directive of the ECNEC and M/s. NESPAK were asked to undertake structural review studies and recommend suitable remedial measures for safeguarding the building structures against the earthquake forces. M/s. NESPAK have concluded their studies and have recommended remedial measures costing about 35 million in the College and Hospital Buildings alone.

It is not out of place to mention here that eight out of ten contractors for various works in the Bolan Medical College Complex had been awarded to M/s. Malik Gul Hassan and Company exclusively or in joint ventures with other firms and none of the works except that of Boys' Hostel was completed by the said contractor within the stipulated contract period. Under the directive of the Planning Commission, a High Powered Committee conducted negotiations with M/s. Malik Gul Hassan and Company for drawing fresh agreements for the remaining works. So far agreements for the college and hospital buildings have been finalized while those for other components of the project are being processed. In view of the position stated above, it is not possible to quote exact figures for the amount either payable to the contractor or payable by him to the Government.

(f) The scheme for the Bolan Medical College Complex was approved in 1973-74 at a cost of Rs. 75 million and it was scheduled to be completed within 3 years. The project cost was revised in 1977 and the revised PC-I was approved by the ECNEC in October, 1978 for Rs. 250 million involving a foreign exchange component of Rs. 40.938 million. The proposal for 2nd revision at a cost of Rs. 478.468 million with foreign exchange component of Rs. 130.367 million was prepared in May, 1980 but it was not agreed to by the CDWP in its meeting held on 28-5-1981 and the sponsoring agency *i.e.* Ministry of Health was

asked to engage M/s. PEP/C for undertaking a detailed evaluation and review of the scheme.

After taking over the project by the Federal Ministry of Housing and Works, the revised PC-I at a cost of Rs. 733 million was furnished to the Health Division for incorporating the cost of medical equipment etc. This draft PC-I shall have to be reviewed in the light of the recommendations in respect of remedial measures by M/s. NESPAK and that is why the preparation of revised PC-I has been included in the scope of services of the consultancy agreement signed recently on 4th March, 1987.

**UPTO DATE CUT-STANDING RECOVERIES AGAINST THE CONTRACTOR'S OF BOLAN MEDICAL COLLEGE**

S.	Name of Work	Name of Contractor	Outstanding mobilization advance	Outstanding secured advance	Over payments after checking of bills by the Consultants for defective work or items of work paid but not done	Additional recoveries detected by Pak. PWD for defective work/items of work not done but paid.	Total
1.	Teaching Hospital.	Joint Venture of Malik Gul Hassan & Co., Muslim Constructors Ltd.	29,23,310	1,61,52,015	2,81,20,442 (a)	59,63,474 (b) (Earth Work) 24,56,474 (E/M Work)	5,56,15,715
2.	College Building	Do.	Not known	—	—	—	—
3.	Boys Hostel (A & B)	Do.	Do.	—	36,98,447	—	36,98,447
4.	Housing Phase-II	Malik Gul Hassan & Co.	—	32,10,370	—	—	32,10,370
5.	External Electrification	Do.	—	—	46,31,472	8,33,100 (Poles)	54,64,572
6.	Air Conditioning and Heating	Joint Venture of Jan Traders & Malik Gul Hassan & Co.	67,56,363	—	— (Surcharge & demurage)	22,85,863	92,42,226
7.	<i>Ex-gratia</i> payment on account of escalation.	Joint Venture of Malik Gul Hassan & Co. & Muslim Constructors Limited.	—	—	2,42,06,670	—	2,42,06,670
		Total . .	98,79,673	1,93,62,385	6,06,57,031	1,15,38,911	10,14,38,000

CHURCHES IN ISLAMABAD

119. **\*Prof. Khurshid Ahmed :** Will the Minister for Religious Affairs and Minorities Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Churches allowed by the Government to operate from private residential houses in the midst of residential areas of Islamabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government has allowed International Protestant Church to operate from House No. 50, Street No. 1, Sector F-6/3, Islamabad and a Church from House No. 4, Sector G-7/3-1, Seventh Avenue, Islamabad ;

(c) whether Government had ascertained the views of the people living in the relevant areas before permission was accorded for these Churches to operate as is the universal practice; and

(d) if the said churches are doing so without the permission of the Government what measures does Government propose to take to check these developments and to provide instead alternative facilities for worship by Minorities in their own purpose-built places of worship without causing inconvenience to the neighbour-hood?

**Haji Muhammad Saifullah Khan :** (a) The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Minorities Affairs has not allowed any Church to operate in any private residential house in Islamabad.

(b) No.

(c) Quarter No. 620, G-7/3-1 and 87-A F-6/2 (Followers Colony) were allotted to the Christian Employees of CDA for use as Churches. These are located in the area predominantly occupied by members of the Christian community and were allotted on the demand of the Labour Union of CDA.

(d) A notice is being issued to the owner for non-conforming use under "Islamabad Residential Sector Zoning Regulation 1967" by the C.D.A.

(120. Already replied on 30th July, 1987.)

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC WIRING IN G/6, ISLAMABAD

121. \***Maulana Kausar Niazi** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) when the laying of underground electric wiring network in Sector G-6, Islamabad, was started ; and

(b) how much time it is expected to take for the completion of the said work?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) The work regarding conversion of overhead LT mains to underground in Sector G-6/1, Islamabad was started in 1980. Work against the partial payments received from CDA in 1980 and 1984 was completed. Demand notice for carrying out the remaining work in this Sector was issued to CDA on 7th February, 1987 and CDA will make payment during the current financial year subject to availability of funds.

(b) As soon as the amount is received from CDA the work will be started.

SUPPLY OF SUI GAS TO USTA MUHAMMAD TOWN

122. \***Mr. Abdur Rehman Jamali** : Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Pakistan during public address at General Headquarters, Dera Murad Jamali, District Nasirabad, in connection with the Referendum campaign 1985, had announced that the work to provide sui gas to Usta Muhammad would be started within one year; and

(b) when the sui gas will be provided to Usta Muhammad, District Nasirabad, Baluchistan?

**Ch. Nisar Ali Khan** : (a) No such Presidential directive was received in the Ministry.

(b) There are no plans for the present to provide gas to Usta Muhammad.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL BAGHPUR DHERI

123. \***Maulana Samiul Haq** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the required amount for providing electricity connection to Government High School Baghpur Dheri, Haripur Hazara, stands deposited since the last one year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a transformer is laying in the school premises for the last two months; and

(c) whether it is further a fact that the work of installation of electricity poles is in progress in village Narota but the facility of electricity is not being provided to Government Primary School, Narota (Tehsil Haripur) and the adjacent areas, and if so, the reasons therefor?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) Yes, the required amount stands deposited since 25th June, 1986.

(b) Yes, transformer available in the store was shifted to the site but connection could not be matured due to non-availability of other material. Other material is being arranged and connection will be expedited.

(c) Yes, the work of installation of electricity poles in the village is in progress. According to policy of the provincial Government all the Abadies falling at a distance of 150 yards from the main village, will be provided electricity facilities. Government Primary School Narota will be given connection under normal procedure when the village is electrified.

ELECTRIFICATION WORK UNDER KWAIT FUND

124. \***Mr. Abdur Rehman Jamali** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) when the work of electrification will start under the Kuwait Fund Phase-II in the Province of Baluchistan; and

(b) the reasons for the delay that has taken place in the implementation of this project?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid :** (a) Work of electrification under Kuwait Fund Phase-II in Baluchistan Province is expected to start in September, 1987.

(b) No delay has been caused in implementation of the Phase-II project and the project is going according to the schedule.

#### MANAGERS AND OFFICERS IN SUI GAS

125. \***Maulana Kausar Niazi :** Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state the total number of Managers and officers of equivalent grade working in Sui Northern Gas, their province-wise break-up, names, educational qualifications, and the salary and fringe benefits given to them?

**Ch. Nisar Ali Khan :** There are ten Managers and officers of equivalent grade in Sui Northern as follows :—

Punjab.....	7
Sind.....	2
NWFP.....	1

Their names, salary and fringe benefits are shown in the statement at Annexure I.

#### Annexure I

S.No.	Name & Designation	Qualifications	Basic Salary
1	2	3	4
1.	Mr. Muqaddas A. Khan, Personnel Manager.	B.A.LL.B.	Rs. 7,145.00 per month plus un-furnished accommodation, Car, one A.C and one Refrigerator.
2.	Mr. M. Aslam Chaudhry, Transmission Manager.	M. Sc. (Chemical Engg.)	Do.
3.	Mr. Z.A.D. Qureshi, Manager on Special Duty.	Matric, C+G Leather + Shoe Technology.	Do.
4.	Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim, Manager (Telecomms).	B.E. (Electrical+ Mechanical).	Do.
5.	Mr. Masrur-ul-Haq, Projects Manager	F.Sc.G.C.E. (A) UK.	Do.

1	2	3	4
6.	Mr. S.A. Naiyer, Purchase & Stores Manager.	B.A.	Rs. 7,145.00 per month plus unfurnished accommodation Car, one A.C. and one referigirator.
7.	Mr. S.M. Sarwar, Company Secretary.	B.A. LL.B.	Do.
8.	Mr. Javed Hameed, Distribution Manager.	M.Sc. (Chemical Engg.).	Do.
9.	Mr. M. Fazil, Finance Manager.	B.Com. FCMA (UK) A.C.M.A	Do.
10.	Mr. M.L. Chaudhry, Sales Manager.	Chartered Engineer. U.K.	Do.

S.N.G.P. EMPLOYEES UNION

126. **\*Maulana Kausar Niazi :** Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state the total number and names of the Employees Cadre Associations of Sui Northern Gas registered so far with the National Industrials Commission?

**Ch. Nisar Ali Khan :** Only one, namely Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Employees Union.

HOUSING REQUIREMENT IN URBAN AREAS

127. **\*Syed Mazhar Ali :** Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state :

(a) the existing backlog and yearly incremental requirements of housing in the urban areas of the country;

(b) the total number of plots developed in the last five years, separately for each year with province-wise break-up; and

(c) the reasons for not launching self-financing, plot development plot development schemes in the urban areas of the country?

**Mr. Muhammad Hanif Tayyab :** (a) Housing backlog in the urban areas of the country is 1.4 million housing units. The annual incremental urban housing requirement is 0.134 million housing units.

(B) YEARS	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchis- tan	Total
1982-83 ..	11,000	35,000	4,000	200	50,000
1983-84 ..	12,000	35,000	4,000	400	51,000
1984-85 ..	20,000	52,000	4,000	500	76,500
1985-86 ..	22,000	60,000	5,000	500	87,500
1986-87 ..	30,000	88,500	6,500	500	125,500
Total ..	95,000	270,500	23,500	2,100	391,100

(c) The information is being collected from the provincial Governments. The same when received will be placed before the House.

(128. Transferred to Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis Division for answering on 4th August, 1987.)

#### GAS SUPPLY TO THATTA AND MAKLI

129. **\*Qazi Abdul Majid :** Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was executed between Thatta Cement Factory and the former Indus Gsd Company (IGC) which provided that IGC will supply gas to Thatta and Makli through this line which was commissioned in 1982 but this facility has been not provided to the residents of these towns so far; and if so ; and

(b) when the gas supply will be made available to these cities?

**Ch. Nisar Ali Khan :** (a) It is a fact that an agreement was executed between Thatta Cement Factory and the former IGC on 17th

September, 1980 (valid upto 31st December, 1986) but it did not contain any such provision by which IGC was to supply gas to Thatta and Makli towns.

(b) Feasibility for supply of gas to Thatta town is under consideration. The scheme would be implemented subject to its approval by the competent authority and availability of funds.

FLARING OF ASSOCIATED GAS IN VARIOUS FIELDS

130. \*Qazi Abdul Majid : Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) the field-wise quantities in million in cu. ft. per day of high pressure and low-pressure associated gases being flared from various oil producing fields in the country;

(b) the total quantity in million cu. ft. per day of associated gas which was being flared from Adhi Oil Field before its closure in May, 1986; and

(c) the average field-wise quantities in million cu. ft. of flared gas from various oil producing fields and the value of these gases flared so far in terms of import parity price of furnace oil of the corresponding periods?

Ch. Nisar Ali Khan :

(a) Field Name	High pressure associated Gas (MMCFD)	Low pressure Associated Gas (MMCFD)
1	2	3
1. Khaskheli.	N.A.	1.6
2. Leghari.	”	2.0
3. Dabhi.	”	2.0
4. Mazari.	”	2.0

1	2	3
5. Dhurnal.	N.A	1.0
6. Meyal.	..	1.0
7. Toot.	..	1.5
8. Tando Alam.	..	1.0
Total ..	N.A.	12.1

The amount of gas as referred to above also include gas from Khaskheli, Leghari, Dabhi and Mazari but it is difficult to indicate the exact quantity of gas being flared at these fields, in view of the fact that some of the gas produced from these fields is being used for electricity generation for the field operation.

(b) Average of 6 MMCF per day associated gas was being flared from Adhi field before its closure in May, 1986 while before April, 1984 it was less than 1 MMCF per day.

(c) (i) In Adhi 4729 MMCFT of gas was flared during April, 1984—15 May, 1986 valued at about Rs. 229 million based on consumer's price of furnace oil prevailing during above period.

(ii) In Dhurnal 4992 MMCFT of gas was flared from May, 1984 to July, 1987 valued about Rs. 241 million.

(iii) For remaining fields the information awaited from companies and would be made available after it is received.

#### PRODUCTION OF LPG

131. \*Qazi Abdul Majid : Will the Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources be pleased to state :

(a) the current average day production in tons of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) of the country giving separately names of the sources and the quantity produced by each;

(b) the current oil production from Dhurnal Oil Field and the quantity of LPG which could be recovered and the quantity which is actually being produced; and

(c) the names of the agencies and the quantity of LPG in tons per day allocated to them from Dhurnal field and average quantity of LPG lifted by these agencies per month from Dhurnal plant since its commissioning?

**Ch. Nisar Ali Khan :** (a) The current liquified petroleum gas production in the country from the five sources is as follows :—

	<i>Tons/day</i>
(i) Pakistan Refinery Ltd.	45
(ii) National Refinery Ltd.	34
(iii) Attock Refinery Ltd.	20
(iv) Meyal LPG Plant	90
(v) Dhurnal LPG Plant.	120
Total . . .	309

(b) The current oil production from Dhurnal Oil Field is around 16000 barrels per day. M/s. Oxy has estimated to produce 130 tons of LPG per day from the Dhurnal associated gas. Present LPG production from Dhurnal plant is approximately 120 tons/day.

(c) The LPG production from Dhurnal plant has been allocated in equal proportion to the six LPG marketing companies namely M/s. Fongas, Burshane, Pakistan State Oil, Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited, Lifeline and Southern Gas Company Limited, which amounts to 21.7 tons/day based on 130 tons/day LPG production from Dhurnal Plant. Since commissioning of Dhurnal LPG plant on 7th September, 1986, the upliftment by the marketing companies has been given in Annexure I.

Annexure I

	PSO	Bur- shane	Fongas	Lifeline	Metricrton		Total
					(tons per day)-		
					Sngpl	SGC	
Sept., 1986 ..	422 (14.06)	335 (11.16)	345 (1.50)	363 (12.10)	— —	278 (9.26)	1743 (58.1)
Oct., 1986 ..	533 (17.19)	634 (20.45)	472 (15.22)	408 (13.16)	— —	145 (4.67)	2192 (70.71)
Nov., 1986 ..	538 (17.93)	896 (29.56)	1553 (51.76)	620 22.66	198 (6.6)	414 (13.80)	4219 (140.63)
Dec., 1986 ..	424.02 (13.68)	752.60 (24.00)	327.43 (11.00)	450.22 (15.00)	176 (5.68)	352.37 (11.00)	2482.64 (80.08)
Jan., 1987 ..	766.93 (24.74)	787.36 (25.39)	605.30 (19.52)	562.18 (18.13)	253 (8.16)	501.93 (16.19)	3476.7 (112.15)
Feb., 1987 ..	529.28 (18.91)	503.98 (17.99)	517.26 (18.47)	446.1 (16.64)	198 (7.07)	295.47 (10.55)	2510.09 (89.64)
March, 1987 ..	557.55 (17.98)	593.53 (19.14)	420.84 (13.57)	518.17 (16.71)	198 (6.39)	337.6 (10.89)	2625.69 (84.70)
April, 1987 ..	580.98 (19.36)	486.59 (16.22)	864.88 (28.82)	420.54 (14.02)	— —	530.8 (17.69)	2883.79 (96.13)
May, 1987 ..	522.03 (16.83)	595.56 (19.21)	572.27 (18.46)	534.08 (17.22)	81.18 (2.61)	493.93 (15.93)	2799.15 (90.29)
June, 1987 ..	643.77 (81.45)	638.8 (21.29)	697.49 (23.24)	639.17 (21.30)	270.86 (9.00)	454.52 (15.15)	3344.61 (111.49)

SOLUTION OF HOUSING PROBLEM

132. **\*Syed Mazhar Ali :** Will the Minister for Housing and Works be pleased to state whether the Government is taking steps to solve the ever-growing problem of housing for :

- (a) urban poor ;
- (b) low-income Government employees; and
- (c) low-income non-Government employees; if so the details thereof?

**Mr. Muhammad Hanif Tayyab :** (a) Provincial Governments have been evolving a strategy in consultation with Provincial Governments to launch 3-marla and shall be placed before the House when received. The Federal Government is evolving a strategy in consultation with Provincial Governments to launch 3-marla schemes in urban areas of the country. In addition to above, under the Prime Minister Five Point Programme a policy is under preparation to provide shelter to the shelterless both in the urban and rural areas.

(b) Provincial Governments have been asked for information in respect of their employees which is awaited. It shall be placed before the House when received. As regards the Federal Government employees the following 7 construction schemes are presently under execution :—

1	Name of Scheme	2	No. of Houses for Low-paid Govt. Servants (BPS-1—15)	3
1.	Construction of 3000 quarters in Islamabad.			2,398
2.	Construction of 5160 Houses for Grade 1—21 Federal Government Employees at Islamabad.			4,771

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3.	Construction of Houses for Federal Government employees at Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Bannu and Quetta under the Prime Minister's Five Point Programme to Generate employment.	1,371
4.	Construction of residential accomodation for Federal Government employees at Dhanna Singh Wala, Lahore.	1,216
5.	Construction of residential accomodation for Federal Government Employees at Peshawar.	562
6.	Construction of residential accomodation for Federal Government employees at Quetta.	65
7.	Construction of 250 quarters of various categories for Central Government servants at Sariab Road, Quetta.	206

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(c) Provincial Governments have been asked for information which is awaited. It shall be placed before the House when received. However, 3-marla scheme to be launched in the urban areas and the programme to provide shelter to the shelterless poor both in the urban and rural areas also cater to the housing requirements of the low income non-government employees.

#### POSTING OF OFFICERS IN HAJ DIRECTORATE, SADUI ARABIA

133. **\*Malik Sadullah Khan** : Will the Minister for Religious Affairs and Minorities Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) (i) the names of officers/officials posted in the Haj Directorate, Saudi Arabia since the creation of the said Directorate;

(ii) the designations and places of domicile of the said officers/officials ;

(iii) the period of their stay/tenure in the Haj Directorate; and

(b) the procedure and criteria followed/adopted for selection of the Government officers/officials for posting in the Haj Directorate and whether the Provincial Governments and FATA are given due representation in the Selection Committee/Board concerned?

**Haji Muhammad Saifullah Khan :** (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) as per list attached.

(b) List of candidates for various posts in the officers grade is drawn from amongst the officers working in the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Hajj Directorates at Karachi and Islamabad, suitable officers from other Ministries under the Federal Govt. and those recommended by the Establishment Division. All the recommended candidates are interviewed and short listed by a high level committee and the final selection is made by Special Selection Board. The recommendations made by the special selection Board are submitted to Prime Minister for his approval.

(b) Selection of Ministerial staff in various grades is made from amongst the officials working in the Ministry of Religious Affairs and its subordinate offices. No representation is given to Provincial Government/FATA in the Selection Committee/Board concerned.

Sl. No.	Name and designation	Domicile	Period of stay/tenure		Remarks
			from	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Director General Hajj (BPS-20) (one post)</b>					
1.	Ch. Shaukat Ali..	.. Punjab	17-4-79	31-3-83	
2.	Col. Muhammad Mohsin Khan ..	.. Punjab	8-3-83	26-1-87	
3.	Mr. Ali Nawaz Bohio ..	Sind	14-7-87	to date	
<b>Director (Hajj) (BPS-19),(one Post)</b>					
1.	Mr. M. I. Rehmani ..	—	13-4-74	July, 76	Domicile is not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Mr. Ali Ahmed .. ..	—	29-5-76	27-8-77	Domicile is not available.
3.	Mr. A. W. Kazi .. ..	Sind	7-4-79	2-4-83	
4.	Mr. Shahid Aziz Siddiqi .. ..	Sind	7-3-83	7-6-86	
5.	Mr. Ali Nawaz Bohio .. ..	Sind	30-7-86	13-7-87	
<b>Deputy Director (Hajj) (BPS-18)</b>					
<b>(2 Posts).</b>					
1.	Major Ghazanfar Ali .. ..	Punjab	4-9-79	31-12-81	
2.	Mr. Ashfaq Almad Memon .. ..	Sind	12-8-80	17-3-84	
3.	Mr. Muhammad Hasan .. ..	N.W.F.P.	17-3-84	25-12-86	
4.	Syed Muhammad Afzal Shah .. ..	Punjab	27-7-84	23-11-86	
5.	Mr. Azmat Hanif Aurakzai .. ..	N.W.F.P.	30-4-86	to date	
6.	Mr. Muhammad Azam .. ..	Baluchistan	6-5-87	to date	
<b>Medical Officer (PBS-18) (2 Posts)</b>					
1.	Dr. Gulsher Khan Niazi .. ..	Punjab	20-4-77	26-4-80	
2.	Dr. Mahmood Hussain .. ..	Punjab	6-1-78	1-12-84	
3.	Major Khurshid Anwar .. ..	N.W.F.P.	12-8-80	19-12-83	
4.	Major Dr. Abdul Hayee .. ..	N.W.F.P.	12-12-83	to date	
5.	Dr. Ashraf Hussain .. ..	N.W.F.P.	17-2-84	to date	
<b>Coordination Officer (BPS-18)</b>					
<b>(One Post)</b>					
1.	Mr. Baharullah Hazarvi .. ..	N.W.F.P.	14-6-77	10-3-87	
2.	Mr. Ahmad Imam Shafaq Hashemi .. ..	Punjab	28-4-87	to date	
<b>Hajj Officer (BPS-17) ( )</b>					
1.	Mr. Faqir Muhammad .. ..	N.W.F.P.	18-9-74 10-9-78	12-5-76 23-12-84	Post abolished.
2.	Mr. Lutfullah M. Sheikh .. ..	Sind	29-5-76	30-4-80	
<b>Assistant Director (Hajj) (PBS-17)</b>					
<b>(One Post)</b>					
1.	Mr. Muhammad Farogh Aftab .. ..	Punjab	25-4-87	to date	Newly created.
<b>Assistant Hajj Officer (PBS-16) ( )</b>					
1.	Mr. Muhammad Luqman .. ..	Punjab	28-9-76	21-8-79	Post abolished.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Mr. Sajid Ali Shah Rizvi ..	Punjab	1-4-77	5-5-80	Post abolished
3.	Mr. Manzoor Hussain ..	N.W.F.P.	28-9-77	1-4-81	ab-
<b>Accountant (PBS-16) (One Post)</b>					
1.	Mr. Muhammad Sadatullah	—	24-4-76	31-1-81	
2.	Mr. Jamil Anjum ..	Punjab	16-9-80	6-6-84	
3.	Mr. Muhammad Bashir * ..	Punjab	6-6-84	to date	
<b>Stenographer (BPS-16/15) (2 Posts)</b>					
1.	Mr. Sajid Ali Shah Rizvi ..	Punjab	6-10-73	31-3-77	
2.	Mr. Muhammad Fazil ..	Punjab	31-10-77	4-6-83	
3.	Mr. Muhammad Ismail ..	—	3-11-77	11-4-80	Domicile is not available.
4.	Mr. Muhammad Shahzad ..	Punjab	6-8-80	24-4-85	
5.	Mr. Abdul Shakoor Chishti	Punjab	4-6-83	1-7-87	
6.	Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Siddiqi	Punjab	18-4-85	to date	
7.	Mr. Ata Muhammad ..	Punjab	30-6-87	to date	
<b>Assistant/Cashier (PBS-11/15) (3 Posts)</b>					
1.	Hafiz Azizur Rehman ..	N.W.F.P.	24-4-76	25-4-77	
2.	Mr. Amir Khan ..	Punjab	21-9-79	Nov., 83	
3.	Ch. Ghulam Rasul ..	Punjab	10-8-80	24-4-85	
4.	Mr. Mozahir Ali ..	Sind	28-10-83	to date	
5.	Mr. Maqbool Ahmad Qureshi ..	Punjab	18-4-85	to date	
6.	Mr. Tanveer Ahmad Ansari	Punjab	3-1-86	to date	
<b>Caretaker (PBS-14) (One Post)</b>					
1.	Mr. Ghulam Shabir ..	Punjab	18-4-85	to date	Newly created.
<b>Stenotypist (PBS-12) (2 Posts)</b>					
1.	Mr. Aurangzeb Raja ..	Punjab	9-11-77	3-6-83	
2.	Mr. Muhammad Ishaq ..	N.W.F.P.	28-8-79	16-11-83	
3.	Mr. Muhammad Riaz Qureshi ..	Punjab	Oct., 79	2-12-80	
4.	Mr. Iftikhar Hussain ..	Punjab	4-6-83	1-7-87	
5.	Mr. Muhammad Ilyas ..	Punjab	28-10-83	to date	
6.	Mr. Muhammad Ilyas-II ..	Punjab	30-6-87	to date	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Lower Division Clerk (B-5) (One Post)</b>					
1.	Mir Ahmad Saeed	.. Punjab	10-12-75	31-3-80	
2.	Mr. Azizul Rehman	.. N.W.F.P.	9-10-77	21-5-83	
3.	Mr. Mujeebuz Zaman	.. Punjab	28-8-79	31-10-83	
4.	Mr. Saddar Din	.. Punjab.	28-10-83	to date	
<b>Dispenser (PBS-5) (2 Spots)</b>					
1.	Mr. Muhammad Akram	.. Punjab	30-10-77	7-11-8	
2.	Mr. Muhammad Afzal	.. Punjab	30-10-77	4-3-85	
3.	Mr. Shaukat Zaman Kiani	.. Punjab	1-11-84	to date	
4.	Mr. Muhammad Saleem	.. Sind	4-3-85	to date	
<b>Driver (PBS-4/5) (3 posts)</b>					
1.	Mr. Abdul Hameed	.. —	7-11-76	31-3-80	
2.	Mr. Anyat Khan Afridi	.. N.W.F.P.	5-8-80	13-1-82	
3.	Mr. Allah Din	.. Punjab	10-9-80	9-12-84	
4.	Mr. Sher Din	.. Punjab	28-11-88	30-7-86	
5.	Mr. Aslam Hayat	.. Punjab	18-4-85	to date	
6.	Mr. Abdul Latif	.. Punjab	31-7-86	to date	
7.	Mr. Abdul Majeed	.. Punjab	31-7-86	to date	
<b>Plumber (PBS-5) (One post)</b>					
1.	Mr. Abdul Hameed	.. Punjab	4-10-79	21-5-86	
2.	Mr. Muhammad Rafique	.. Punjab	21-5-86	to date	

**AMOUNT PAYABLE TO NWFP AS PROFIT FROM POWER GENERATION**

86. \***Malik Fariduallh Khan** : Will the Minister for Water and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of profit payable to NWFP as its share out of the profits earned by the Federal Government from the sale of power generated at Tarbela;

(b) whether the said amount has been paid to the Frontier Province during the current fiscal year and if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) when will the outstanding amount be paid to the Government of NWFP?

**Kazi Abdul Majid Abid** : (a) Not yet worked out as the matter is under consideration of the National Finance Commission.

(b) Not yet paid due to (a) above.

(c) It will be paid after the Council of Common Intrest decides the issue.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

جناب چیئرمین : جناب شاد محمد خان ۲۹ اور ۳۰ جولائی کو ایوان میں شرکت نہیں کر سکے ، اس لئے انہوں نے ایوان سے ان تاریخوں کے لئے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے ، کیا آپ ان کی یہ درخواست منظور فرماتے ہیں ؟  
( رخصت منظور کی گئی )

جناب چیئرمین : جناب احمد میاں سومرو کراچی تشریف لے جا رہے ہیں اس لئے انہوں نے ایوان سے ۳ اگست کے لئے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے کیا آپ ان کی یہ درخواست منظور فرماتے ہیں ؟  
( رخصت منظور کی گئی )

جناب چیئرمین : جناب صنور خان پلیجو چند ناگزیر وجوہات کی بنا پر ایوان میں ۲۷ اور ۲۸ جولائی کو شرکت نہیں کر سکے ، اس لئے انہوں نے ایوان سے ان تاریخوں کے لئے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے کیا آپ ان کی یہ درخواست منظور فرماتے ہیں ؟  
( رخصت منظور کی گئی )

### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

**Mr. Chairman :** Then we take up the adjournment motions.

First one stands in the name of Lt. Gen. (Retd) Saeed Qadir.

مولانا کوثر نیازی : جناب چیئرمین ! میں نے اگرچہ تاخیر سے مگر ابھی ایک تحریک استحقاق پیش کی ہے اگر آپ اسے ملاحظہ فرمائیں -  
جناب چیئرمین : میرے خیال میں اس وقت تو بغیر ملاحظہ کے میں کچھ نہیں کہہ

[Mr. Chairman]

سکوں گا۔ مجھے اتنا ٹائم دے دیجئے کہ میں اس کو دیکھ لوں، پھر آئندہ جو اجلاس آئے گا اس میں لیں گے۔ نوٹس آپ نے دیا ہوا ہے، جناب سعید قادر۔

(\*) RE: THE DECISION OF USA SENATE APPROPRIATION SUB-COMMITTEE TO SUSPEND AID TO PAKISTAN

**Lt. Gen. (Retd) Saeed Qadir :** I seek leave of the House to suspend the business to discuss an urgent public issue related to our foreign policy. It has been reported generally in the press that the US Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee has recommended that all aid to Pakistan be suspended upto 15th of January, 1988. This is yet another attempt to force Pakistan into accepting conditions not in our national interest. The House may adjourn to discuss this matter of urgent national importance.

**Mr. Chairman :** Next one in the name of Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh. Since they pertain to the same subject, I think, we can take them up together.

**Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh :** Sir, I move that the House be adjourned to consider a matter of urgent and general public importance viz. the decision of the US Senate recommending that all aid to Pakistan be suspended upto 15th January, 1988, in order to pressurize Pakistan into abandoning its essential power generating programme.

**Mr. Chairman :** Next, Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan.

**Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan :** I seek permission of the House to suspend the business of the Senate to discuss an urgent matter of public importance on the foreign policy regarding news in the press suspending the aid to Pakistan till 15th January, 1988. This action of US Senate Sub-Committee has created suspicions in the minds of Pakistanis.

**Mr. Chairman :** Next one is in the name of Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jomezai.

**Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jomezai :** I beg to move that the House be adjourned to discuss an urgent public issue. The U.S. Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee has recommended that the aid to Pakistan be suspended for 105 days. This is a direct attempt to pressurize Pakistan to abandon its peaceful public policies.

**Mr. Chairman :** The next one is in the name of Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ امریکی کانگریس کا حالیہ اقدام

جس میں اس نے پاکستان کی ۶ سال پر محیط امداد کو حالیہ برس میں ۱۰۵ دن کے لئے معطل کر دیا ہے، یہ اقدام نہ صرف پاکستان کے اندرونی معاملات میں مداخلت کے مترادف ہے بلکہ ہماری قومی غیرت اور ملکی ضرورت کے بھی منافی ہے۔ لہذا اس اہم قومی مسئلے کو ایوان میں تیرہ بجٹ لایا جائے۔

جناب چیئرمین : شکریہ، ٹیکسٹ بریگیڈیئر عبدالقیوم خان صاحب۔

**Brig. (Retd.) Abdul Qayum Khan** : Sir, I move that this House do adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and recent occurrence occasioned by the decision of the United States of America Senate Appropriation Sub-Committee to suspend aid to Pakistan commencing from October, 1987 for a period of 105 days. This has caused widespread public resentment as it hurts our national pride.

**Mr. Chairman** : Are these being opposed?

**Mr. Wasim Sajjad** : Would you like to fix a discussion today or would you like the members to express their views and then the Foreign Minister will be here to express his views in this matter. The opposition is of a technical nature, I think, at this stage so that the honourable Members can express their views on this very important matter.

**Mr. Chairman** : For that we have to decide first whether we admit them or not.

**Mr. Wasim Sajjad** : Sir, I would say that it is a matter of importance, it should be admitted.

**Mr. Chairman** : Well if you leave it to me then I can give my own ruling in the matter.

**Mr. Wasim Sajjad** : Right, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman** : Well, these six adjournment motions, as you have heard, seek to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence in regard to the decision of the United States of

[Mr. Chairman]

America Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee to suspend aid to Pakistan commencing from October, 1987 for a period of 105 days which, according to the motions, has caused widespread public resentment all over the country, has shaken the country's faith in the durability of its friendship with the United States and has hurt the national pride, self respect, dignity and honour as a whole. The public opinion in the country has also sharply reacted to the United States' unfortunate decision despite the fact that America considers Pakistan as its strongest ally in the sub-continent of Asia. From the press reports and editorials which have appeared over the last few days, it also appears that the whole nation is united on this vital issue and has condemned the regrettable decision of the said Sub-Committee to suspend aid to Pakistan though for a period of 105 days. The congressional measure came despite Pakistan's firm denial that it was building a nuclear device and despite the unequivocal stand of the Government of Pakistan that its nuclear programme is entirely meant for peaceful purposes. It appears however, that the Senate Appropriation Sub-Committee wants to serve some other policy objectives through these pressure tactics, for the aforesaid reasons, these motions appear to me to be in order and may I now seek under Rule 73 whether the Members have the leave of the House to move the motions.

(Pause)

Does the House permit the Members?

*(The motion was carried)*

**Mr. Chairman :** Well, then I admit then and I think we will fix a debate before we adjourn today after we finish the rest of the business, for a period of, whatever time is available. Do you want to say something?

**Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak :** I only wanted to say this much that this is such an important subject on which a large number of section of the House would like to express their opinion, so it may not be possible to curtail it in the short period that we have today.

**Mr. Chairman :** Well, according to the Rules I think adjournment motions can be debated for a period of two hours maximum and that has to be done at the end of the day after we finish the normal business.

This is why I requested you that we dispense with the question hour as such and we take up the rest of the business that means the President's Address. I think we start with that and there is one formal motion regarding election to one or two committees also. I think there are only four or five Members on my list of speakers as far the President's Address is concerned and if the Members do not take more than ten minutes each and they cannot claim more than that according to the rules then we can finish that business by say 11.30 a.m. and we will still have considerable time in which to debate the adjournment motions.

**Mr. Wasim Sajjad :** Fine Sir. In view of the importance of the matter Sir, I think, it should be debated immediately. So, I would request the honourable Members to shorten their speeches and then we can proceed on to this business.

**Mr. Chairman :** That is right. I think we come to the next item 3. You may move that election of Members of the following Standing Committees of the Senate.

**Mr. Wasim Sajjad :** Yes Sir. Sir, there is a slight change in this. I am now proposing that Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed Khan, Senator, (2) Mr. Mazhar Ali, Senator, be elected as Members of the following Standing Committee of the Senate namely:

- The Standing Committee on Finance, Planning and Development, Economic Affairs, and Statistical Division.

**Mr. Chairman :** Any objection to the motion moved by the honourable Minister?

*(The motion was carried)*

**Mr. Chairman :** Then, they stand elected to the said Committee. The next item is, further consideration of the following motion moved by Mr. Wasim Sajjad, Minister for Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, on the 27th July, 1987 :—

“That this House expresses its deep gratitude to the President of Pakistan for his gracious Address to the two Houses assembled together on the 19th April, 1987”.

[Mr. Chairman]

The list of speakers that I have includes the following names :—

1. Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jomezai
2. Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh
3. Mr. Ghulam Faruque
4. Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed Khan
5. Mujahid Burhan-ud-Din
6. Brig. (Retd.) Muhammad Hayat

**Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan :** Sir, I also want to speak.

**Mr. Chairman :** I think, time is very short and I am afraid....

**Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan :** Only in five minutes Sir, I will finish.

**Mr. Chairman :** It would not be possible. At any rate we would see after we finish with the speakers whose names are on the list. Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jomezai. Please confine yourself only to five minutes.

#### Discussion on the President's Address

نوابزادہ جہانگیر شاہ جو گیتری : جناب عالی ! اس سے قبل کہ میں صدر صاحب کی تقریر کے حوالے سے کچھ عرض کروں۔ میں یہ کوشش کروں گا کہ پہلے میں پاکستان کے حکومت کا کچھ تجزیہ کروں۔ یہ نظام جو ہمیں ملا ہے یہ ایک colonial نظام ہے اور colonial نظام کے جو اثرات و مضمرات ہوتے ہیں وہ ابھی تک ہمارے ملک میں ہمارے معاشرے پر اثر انداز ہیں۔ مٹنڈہ ہو یا انتظامیہ ہو یا پبلک سرونٹ ہو اس کو اب تک وہ ٹریننگ نہیں مل سکی جو ایک آزاد مملکت اور ایک آزاد معاشرے اور ایک آزاد شہری کی اسٹیج تک پہنچنے کے لئے ضروری ہوتی ہے، اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارا جو تعلیمی نظریہ ہے یا اس کا جو مقصد ہے وہ ہمیں ایک اعلیٰ و ارفع کردار نہیں سکھاتا ہے، اس کے ہمیں ہنگر، تہذیب اور انگریزی زبان

سیکھ سکے ہیں۔ نہ ٹیکنالوجی نہ اس قسم کی کوئی اور چیز۔ اسی طرح سے ہماری عدالتوں میں بھی وہی نظام ہے جو انگریزوں نے اس قوم کو غلام بنانے کے لئے اختیار کیا تھا۔ ایک کالونیل نظام میں جو تمام ہتھکنڈے اور شکنجے موجود تھے وہ بدستور موجود ہیں۔ فوج بھی اسی طرح سے کالونیل نظام کی وجہ سے ہمارے پاس ایک پروفیشنل فوج بھی

ایک مجاہدانہ نظریہ اس کے پاس نہیں تھا۔ میں صدر جنرل محمد ضیاء الحق کو صحیح معنوں میں ایک مسلمان سمجھتا ہوں انہوں نے جتنے کام کئے ہیں، جتنی کوششیں کی ہیں اس لئے شرف اور تمہیں ہو سکیں کہ جو ماحول ہے اسلامی نظام کے نفاذ میں حائل ہیں یہی

ہیں جو اسکو ورثے میں ملی ہیں۔ اس نے کہا کہ جو ڈیفنل سسٹم میں مقدمے سالہا سال تک چلتے رہتے ہیں۔ اس نے جھوٹ نہیں کہا سچ کہا ہے۔ حقیقت بیان کی ہے اور اس حقیقت کے سچے ہمارے وہ تمام لچکدار قانون اور ختم و بیچ ہیں ہماری بیوروکریسی کی وہ ٹوٹا ناٹی تھی جو کسی صورت میں اس معاشرے کے حق میں نہیں ہے۔ جہاں پر انسان صحیح معنوں میں اس ظلم سے داد رسی تک رسائی حاصل کر سکے۔ جس کی ایک قوم کو ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

میں اتنی بات سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان مارشل لاؤں کو دعوت دینے والے کون تھے، ان کو اسمبلی ملوث کرنے والے کون تھے۔ میں پہلے مارشل لا سے صرف نظر کرتے ہوئے، کے مارشل لا کی بات کرتا ہوں کیا یہ درست نہیں ہے کہ جب پی این اے کے ساتھ گورنمنٹ بات کرتی تھی تو ہر میٹنگ میں جینیوں کو بلایا جاتا تھا۔ اس کا مقصد صرف یہ تھا کہ فوج کو متاثر کریں اور وہ انکے ہاتھ میں آکر کاربن جائیں۔ بچپن میں ہم پشتو میں سنا کرتے تھے ایک کہانی تھی کہ جادو کی چھڑی یا ڈنڈا تھا۔ جب اسکو کہا جاتا تھا (پشتو)

[Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jogezi]

کہ دیکھو سوٹا اس کا سر دیکھو نہ پاؤں۔ تو وہ ڈنڈا اپنے دشمن کو مار مار کر بے ہوش کر دیتے تھے تو فوج کو اس ڈنڈے کی طرح وہ استعمال کرتے تھے۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ فوج سیاست میں دخل انداز ہوئی اور ہم پر مارشل لا نافذ ہوا۔ پھر آپ نے دیکھا کہ تین مہینے کے وعدے پر انتخاب کرنا تھا۔ ایک میٹنگ میں میں خود موجود تھا جس میں جناب ولی خان صاحب تشریف لائے تھے۔ مجھے بھی دعوت دی گئی تھی۔ نسیم حجازی بھی میرے پاس آیا تھا۔ اس نے مجھے کہا کہ مجھے ولی خان سے ملا دو۔ میں اس کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ بھٹو چاہتا تھا کہ وہ پنجاب اور فرنٹیر کے درمیان لڑائی کرائے مگر اس نے نہیں کرائی۔ میں نے سنا جس وقت خان صاحب تقریر کر رہے تھے اس نے کہا کہ ”پہلے احتساب اور پھر انتخاب“۔ نسیم ولی خان میرے ساتھ بیٹھی ہوئی تھیں میں نے کہا کہ یہ کیا کہہ رہا ہے۔ احتساب کیوں مارشل لا کے ماتھے میں دیتے ہیں تو جس وقت حکومت بن جائے تو وہ آرڈیننس بھی جاری کر سکتے ہیں اور احتساب کرتے رہیں اسی طرح سے اس مارشل لا کو طول دینے میں ہمارے اپنے لوگوں اور ان سیاستدانوں کا ماتھے تھا جس نے انکو یہاں تک پہنچایا۔ اب ایک جرنیل صاحب سے آپ کیا توقع کر سکتے ہیں جس کی کوئی سیاسی تربیت نہیں ہے جسکی کوئی سول تربیت نہیں ہے۔ اس کے ذہن میں جو کچھ آیا اپنے خیال سے نیکی۔ کی عرض سے وہ یہ سمجھا کہ یہاں اسلاف نظام قائم کروں۔ ہر طریقے سے کوشش کی لیکن ہر جگہ پر اسے کوئی دوسرا ساتھی نہیں ملا جو اس کو صحیح گائیڈ کر سکے، اس کے ساتھ تعاون کر سکے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کی تقریر ایک روٹین گئی تقریر ہے۔ مگر اس میں سے ایک خلوص جھلکنا نظر آتا ہے، وہ بہتری کے لئے کوشش کر رہا ہے اگر وہ برسرِ اقتدار نہ آتا تو جس طریقے سے ہمارے ملک میں بے حیائی شروع ہو گئی تھی وہ کبھی بھی بند نہ ہوتی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اچھے کام کو اچھا کہنا چاہیے، برے کام کو برا کہنا چاہیے۔

جناب والا! مارشل لاء کے تحت مجھے نقصان ہوا ہے، کوئٹہ میں ہمارے زمینداروں کو نقصان ہوا ہے لیکن اس سارے عمل کے پیچھے اگرچیک کریں تو پتہ چلے گا کہ سرکاری سولہ ہافسروں کا ہاتھ ہے۔ ان افسروں نے مارشل لاء افسروں کو گمراہ کیا اور چونکہ مارشل لاء میں ایک ہی ٹریک ہوتا ہے، وہ ایک کان سے سنتے ہیں اور دوسرے کان کو نہیں کھولتے ہیں۔ اسی وجہ سے تمام خرابیاں پیدا ہوتی ہیں اگر مارشل لاء والے پبلک سے براہ راست بات کرتے تو شاید ہم آج ان کی اس تقریر پر اتنا تبصرہ نہ کرتے۔ مگر یہ حقیقت ہے کہ قوم اور آج کل کے نوجوان اس قسم کی روٹین تقریر سے مطمئن نہیں ہوتے ہیں وہ کچھ اور مانگتے ہیں، وہ حریت کے کچھ اور طریقے مانگتے ہیں وہ آزادی اور جمہوریت کے لئے بہتر سے بہتر طریقے مانگ رہے ہیں۔ پاکستان کے ۹۰ فیصد لوگ شریعت کے طالب ہیں، وہ شریعت کے طالب گار ہیں، وہ اسلامی نظام چاہتے ہیں مگر آج تک اسلامی نظام قائم نہیں ہو سکا۔ اس سلسلے میں عرض ہے کہ آج تک نہ تو کسی نے اسلامی نظام کا تصور دیا ہے اور نہ ہی نقشہ پیش کیا ہے۔ ہر شخص اپنی طرف سے شریعت کو ایکسپلین کرتا ہے اور یہ بات نوجوان نسل کے ذہن میں نہیں آسکتی ہے اس ماحول میں، میں کہتا ہوں کہ یہ نظام بہتر ہے۔ ہم اس سے بہتر نظام پہلے بھی نہیں دے سکے۔ اس سے پہلے الیکشن میں جو نمائندہ حکومت آئی تھی وہ بھی قوم کو اس سے زیادہ نہیں دے سکی ہے میں انہی باتوں کے بعد یہی کہوں گا کہ as a whole ان کی تقریر مناسب تھی، موقع پر بھی باقی رہا نوج کی تعریف کرنے کا معاملہ یہ بھی ایک حقیقت ہے کیونکہ اگر وہ اپنے فوجیوں کے دونوں کونہ گرمائے، ان کو تسلی نہ دے، ان کو سپورٹ نہ کرے تو پھر ان کے ساتھ جو اس کا رابطہ ہے وہ کس طرح جھٹک سکتا ہے۔ ایک طرف وہ فوجی ہے اور دوسری طرف صدر ہے۔ ان حالات میں اس سے جو کچھ ہو سکا ہے اس نے کیا ہے۔

علاوہ ازیں میں یہ بھی کہتا ہوں کہ جن حضرات نے نکتہ چینی یا دیگر مسائل کی

[Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jogezi]

نشاندہی کی ہے وہ بھی قابلِ تکریم ہے۔ مگر اس ماحول میں، ان حالات میں اس سے بہتر خطاب نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں ان کے خطاب کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔  
**جناب چیئرمین :** شکریہ، وقت بھی ہو گیا ہے جتنا حسن اسے شیخ صاحب -

**Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh :** Mr. Chairman, being a Member, disciplined Member of the Muslim League Party, I have to subscribe to the motion that has been moved by the Minister of Law but I am afraid I cannot escape the contents of the Presidential Address. President starts his Address by quoting what I might say chapter and verse of the Constitution but, unfortunately, he does not adhere to those quotations. The Presidential Address should contain only what the Government's policy is and should be written by the Government and not by the President. I will invite your attention Sir, to the often quoted book 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament' by M.N. Kaul, page 164:

"Being a statement of policy of the Government the Address is drafted by the Government. It is not the President but the Government who are responsible for the contents of the Address."

The contents of the Address, therefore, should have only contents of the Government policy and nothing more. That has not been done. There has been tribute paid to the Ministers, to the Prime Minister and to the Army. I will only point out this that you could not expect the Prime Minister and the Ministers to praise themselves, if they had drafted this Address. Obviously, this draft is not a draft of the Government. To that extent, I think, it is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and it is not in accordance with the accepted practices of Presidential Addresses all over the world.

Then my lord it is said that the Army has rendered services during the time of floods, during the time of natural catastrophies and during difficulties of the nation. I do not know whether you could point out any country where the Army has not played this role under those circumstances. I think, it is the duty of the Army to come to the rescue of the people of Pakistan because they are the only section of the

population who is not immediately on the field who is not immediately in service. They have to serve the people and that has been done only recently. There was huge flood in Bangladesh the Army went there. So, this is a part of the job of the Army. This is not something which the Army does because it has to come with the idea of welfare to the people or to serve the people. Of course, every Government servant whether he is in the Army or the civilian force he serves the people, therefore, he is called a public servant, but that does not mean that it is not his job. I think, Sir, for all said and done we were all praise for the Army for several years. But it is not the Army which brought a bad name to that functionary. It is the Generals who became Field Marshals by conquering their own people. They did not go to fight war anywhere outside this country. They have conquered their own people and became the Field Marshals.

In the same way it is said that Yahya Khan was the President of Pakistan. He was a General also. It was he who was responsible amongst others to break Pakistan. It was he who was responsible amongst others to see that East Pakistan broken away from Pakistan. What did he do? What was his conduct? He was also a President but what was his conduct? When he went to the Rawalpindi Club, he watered the plants in the Rawalpindi Club. This was his unfortunate way of conduct. He dismissed a Governor of East Pakistan, Admiral Ehsan while he was dead drunk. So, this is not the Army; it is not the smaller personnel of the Army, lower cadre of the Army, it is the Generals who have given a bad name to the Army. I think, Sir, we have all praise for the Army. We must support the Army that is why, we have never questioned the huge amount of expenditure that is, spent for the purposes of defence. But I think, those Generals who have so far enjoyed the fruits of Pakistan Government should at least now leave Pakistan Government for the civilians to enjoy; for the civilians to look after.

The most important factor is that any further Martial Law in this country might create an upheaval and it will be very difficult even with the Armed Forces to control, that has to be taken into consideration, that is very very important and I don't know but people say that the present regime, not the present Government, I am not meaning the

[Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh]

Government of Mr. Junejo but the earlier people who are in the present regime, started Martial Law. I want to ask them a question, they talk of Islam. Is Martial Law an Islamic thing? Is there any provision in Islam for Martial Law? And having done that they talk of Islam, I am very sorry to say that everything must begin from home, even Islam must begin from home. People who talk of Islam, they should have first considered whether their doing is in accordance with Islamic dictates or not and we believe that Pakistan is a State where Islam, Quran and Sunnah will have to be in operation but if you multiply examples what is done and what is not being done, whether it is Islamic or not Islamic, we will have to admit that many of the things that are being done for instance Islam is supposed to see that every poor man gets his food but not every poor man, the Head of the State gets his food at the cost of the people of Pakistan. Is that Islamic? Therefore, it is much better to remain as best as we can within the four corners of Islam that is Quran and Sunnah and not to think of Martial Law because it is un-Islamic to my mind it is wholly un-Islamic, if you have given 'Bait' on a *Khalifa*, the Commander-In-Chief cannot get rid of that *Khalifa* on the allegation that that *Khalifa* has done something wrong or if you have appointed a *Chowkidar* in your house that *Chowkidar* cannot throw you out of the house because you are not running your house properly.

I think that is the position and, therefore, these Presidential Addresses should be confined merely to the Government policy, should be written by the Government and should be read by the President and not more than that. Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** Thank you very much. Next Jenab Ghulam Faruque Sahib. He is on leave I think. Jenab Mumtaz Ahmed Khan Sahib.

جناب ممتاز احمد خان : جناب چیئرمین صاحب! میں اس تحریک کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ یہ ایک نہایت اہم دستاویز تھی۔ صدر مملکت کا خطاب جو کہ اگرچہ سرسری تھا لیکن حقیقت پسندانہ تھا۔ اب اس کے بارے میں مختلف زاویہ نگاہ سے ہمارے ممتاز اراکین نے اپنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ کچھ نکات اس سے پیشتر اٹھائے گئے تھے جس کا جواب ہمارے وزیر خارجہ صاحبزادہ صاحب نے نہایت مدلل دیا تھا میں اب ان کا اعادہ نہیں کرتا میں اس سے آگے بڑھتا ہوں۔ ہمارے ایک معروف

رکن اور ہمارے تینس سال سے پڑانے دوست ، بے تکلف دوست اور قریبی  
 ساتھی نے نہایت تند و تیز تقریر کی۔ میرے لئے وہ حیران کن نہیں تھی کیونکہ ان  
 سے پڑانے روابط کی وجہ سے ان کے مزاج یا ان کے عمل اور ان کی طبیعت  
 سے میں پوری طرح آشنا ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے انوس اس بات کا ہے کہ جب اس  
 ایوان بالا میں اس most sovereign House میں تاریخ پاکستان کو بار بار مسخ  
 کیا جائے تو اس سے بے انتہا صدمہ ہوتا ہے کہ یہاں پر تاریخ کیوں مسخ ہو رہی  
 ہے۔ جہاں تک مارشل لاء کے آنے کا تعلق ہے تو یہ اسی وقت آتا ہے جس وقت  
 سول حکومتیں کمزور ہو جاتی ہیں۔ ہمیں دکھ ہے کہ مارشل لاء اس ملک میں کیوں  
 آیا اور ہم مارشل لاء کے کوئی حامی نہیں ہیں لیکن ہمیں اپنے اوپر انوس ہوتا ہے  
 کہ اپنی کمزوری اور اپنے سیاسی لیڈروں کی وجہ سے مارشل لاء کا آنا ناگزیر  
 ہو جاتا ہے۔ اعظم خان صاحب کا مارشل لاء آیا اس وقت جبکہ لاہور کے لوگوں  
 نے دہائی دی کہ خدا را ہمیں بچاؤ ، یہاں پہ آتش زنی اور قتل و  
 غارت ہو رہی ہے۔ ۱۹۵۸ء کا مارشل لاء آیا بعض لوگ اسے کہتے ہیں کہ  
 بعض لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ وہ ناگزیر نہیں

It is a matter of opinion.

تھا ، نہیں ہونا چاہیے تھا۔ لیکن میں آپکی توجہ اگست ۱۹۵۸ء میں مرحوم وزیر اعظم  
 فیوز خان فون کی تاریخ کی طرف مبذول کرتا ہوں جو انہوں نے راولپنڈی میں مرحوم  
 کمانڈر انچیف محمد ایوب خان صاحب کے نام بھیجی تھی۔

“I am profoundly thankful to you for having accepted my request  
 for extension in your service for another four years for the third  
 term”.

جب وزیر اعظم کی طرف سے یہ تاریخ جانی اور یہ ۱۹۵۸ء کے اخبارات میں  
 موجود ہے تو آپ اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں کہ وہ سول حکومت کیسی ہوگی جو کہ request  
 کر رہی ہے اور کمانڈر انچیف کا شکر یہ ادا کر رہی ہے کہ آپ نے ہماری یہ استدعا منظور کی۔  
 ہم آپ کے تہہ دل سے شکر گزار ہیں۔ اس وقت جو حالات تھے وہ سیاسی تھے۔

[Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed Khan]

اس کے بعد، ۱۹۷۰ء میں مارشل لا آیا،

Why was there an spontaneous outburst of joy and jubilation all over the country?

سارے ملک میں چرانا، جشنِ مسرت، مساجد میں نواقل اور شکرانے کی نمازیں، آخر کیا تھا؟ ایک حکومت کی لمبی رات جو چھ سات سال کی تھی ختم ہوئی ہے۔ لوگوں نے سٹھ کا سانس لے کر پروردگار کا شکر ادا کیا۔ جب حکومتیں یہ کریں اور پھر مارشل لا سے بار بار استدعا کریں کہ مہربانی کر کے ہمیں نجات دلائیے تو آپ فرمائیے کہ اس میں کمانڈر انچیف یا فوج کا کیا قصور ہے؟ کیا خرابی ہے۔ ملک میں جہاں سے فوجی گزرتے ہیں لوٹنے والوں میں خوشی سے مار ڈالتے ہیں۔ یہ صورت حال تھی جس وقت یہ مارشل لا آیا۔ اب اس کو بھول جانا تو تاریخ کو مسخ کرنا ہے۔

صدر ضیاء الحق صاحب کا دور شروع ہوا۔ بہت ساری انجی کوتاہیاں بھی گنوائی گئی ہیں صحیح بات ہے۔ مجھے بڑا فنوس سے یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس تمام قوت اور طاقت کے ساتھ جو اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان کو دی تھی وہ قوم کا نجات دہندہ یہاں پر بن کر آئے تھے انہوں نے نہایت نرمی کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ وہ جو چھ سات سال کا ملبہ تھا ہمارے اخلاقی شعبے میں، اقتصادی و سیاسی شعبے میں، سماجی شعبے میں، ہر چیز تباہ و ملیا میٹ ہو گئی تھی۔ فوج اپنی ساری قوت کے ساتھ اس ملبے کو صاف نہیں کر سکی۔ معلوم نہیں کیا مجبوریاں تھیں۔ اگر وہ ملبہ صاف ہو جاتا تو آج کسی کو یہ کہنے کی جرأت نہ ہوتی کہ یہ ہوا، فلاں ہوا، فلاں فلاں چیز ہوئی۔ ترمیمی ایک حد تک تو صحیح ہے کہ انہوں نے نرمی اور شرافت اپنائی لیکن جس طرح سعدی نے کہا ہے

عفو بے جا سردی خون حیات

کتو در بیت موزون حیات

اس قسم کی معافی دینا بے جا ہے۔ وہ انسان کے اپنے خون کی خشکی کو ظاہر کرتی ہے کہ جس سے زندگی کی موزونیت بچے وہ بریاد ہو جائے۔ ورنہ اگر اسوقت ملبہ صاف کر دیا جاتا، احتساب کا عمل قائم کیا جاتا، بہت سارے وہ لوگ کہ جنہوں نے قیام پاکستان سے لیکر آج تک چھ چھ سات سات دفعہ اپنی وقاداریاں تبدیل کی ہیں، مختلف پارٹیوں میں گئے ہیں، لوٹ مار میں حصہ لیا ہے، ہر قسم کی ذلتیں برداشت کی ہیں لیکن کرسی کو نہیں چھوڑا، وہ لوگ اس معاشرے سے باہر ہو جاتے تو وہ لوگ پھر اگر ہماری زندگیوں کو غلامت میں نہ ملاتے۔ انہوں نے اس قسم کی صفائی نہیں کی۔ وہ ایسے لوگ جو کہ سیاسی سفر میں ابن بطوطہ اور مارکو پولو کو بھی مات کر گئے ہوں ایسی ایسی فلازیاں کھائیں کہ آدمی حیران ہو جاتا تھا کہ یہ کیا کچھ سوچا ہے۔ ان لوگوں کا بھی احتساب نہیں ہوا۔ احتساب کا نہ ہونا معاشرے اور قوم کی بد نصیبی ہے۔۔۔۔ (مداخلت)

جناب پیر مین : وقت کا ذرا لحاظ رکھیں۔

جناب ممتاز احمد خان : جی ہاں میں بہت مختصر عرض کرتا ہوں۔ ایسے لوگوں کے لئے ہندی زبان میں بڑا پیارا لفظ ہے ”ہری چنگ“۔ جہاں سبزہ ہو وہاں چلے گئے اور اسکو چنگ لیا جب وہ کھیت ویران ہو گیا تو اگلے کھیت میں چلے گئے۔ وہی لوگ ہیں جو آج کھڑے ہو کر بڑے زور سے اعتراض کرتے ہیں اور ان کو مورد الزام ٹھہراتے ہیں جن سے انہوں نے بار بار فائدے اٹھائے، اپنی جائیدادیں بنائیں، پیسے جمع کئے۔ اور کہاں سے کہاں پہنچے، لیکن اخلاق اور بنیادی کردار کے نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے۔۔۔۔ (مداخلت)

**Mr. Chairman** : He does not refer to anybody. Nobody in the House please.

**Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed Khan** : No. No. Nobody in the House....

**Mr. Chairman** : No inferences. please.

**Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed Khan :** Absolutely there was no inferences.

**Mr. Chairman :** Please go ahead.

جناب ممتاز احمد خان : جناب میں ایک جنرل سٹیٹمنٹ دے رہا ہوں۔ اب پاکستانی فوج کو تنقید کا نشانہ بنایا گیا ہے کہتا ہوں کہ میں کسی کانٹریباہر تیل کی بات نہیں کرتا میں سپاہی کی بات کرتا ہوں۔ کیا آپ بھول گئے کہ ۱۹۶۵ء کی جنگ میں جب ہماری فوج نے ہندوستان کی افواج کو لاہور سے ۲۴ گھنٹے کے اندر دھکیل کر اپنی سرحد کے پار پھینک دیا تھا۔ اور اس کے بعد جب تک وہ جنگ جاری رہی تو سارے پاکستان میں فوج کی تعریف میں پرنٹے گائے جاتے رہے کہ ”میرے ڈھول سپاہیا تینوں رب دیاں رکھاں“ وہ نئے ہو گئے جاتے تھے میرے ڈھول سپاہی ہماری وفاداری اور محبت اس سپاہی سے ظاہر کرتی ہے جو کہ اپنی زندگی کا بہترین سرمایہ، قربان کر دیتا ہے اور اپنی زندگی کو داؤ پر لگا دیتا ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین : میرے خیال میں اسی پر ہی ختم کریں۔

جناب ممتاز احمد خان : جی ہاں، جی ہاں۔ میں آخر پر یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں ان امیج سے جو معترضین ہیں اور تاریخ کو مسخ کر رہے ہیں۔

سے اتنی نہ بڑھا پاکی ڈامان کی حکایت

دامن کو ذرا دیکھ، ذرا بند قبہ دیکھ

جناب چیئرمین : شکریہ! جناب شہزادہ برہان الدین صاحب۔ ذرا اختصار۔

جی ہد برہان الدین خان : بہت اچھا جی۔ میں صرف ان کی سپیچ پر بات کروں گا۔

جناب چیئرمین! میں مشکور ہوں کہ جناب نے مجھے اس بات پر کچھ کہنے کا موقع دیا۔ صدر صاحب کے ہم مشکور ہیں کہ انہوں نے مجلس شوریٰ پارلیمنٹ سے خطاب کرنے کی زحمت فرمائی اور کافی معلومات سے ہم کو آشنا کیا۔ سب سے پہلے میں جناب صدر صاحب کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے صفحہ ۷ پر یہ ظاہر

کیا ہے کہ حکومت یہ چاہتی ہے کہ اقتصادی انصاف کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔ اسلامی معیشت کو فروغ دیا جائے۔ شہری اور دیہی آبادی کے زیادہ سے زیادہ حصے کو بنیادی سہولتیں فراہم کی جائیں۔ بدعنوانی اور دوسری سماجی برائیوں کو سختی سے کچلا جائے۔ فنانڈنگ شرح کو ڈگن کیا جائے۔ پوری قوم کی تخلیقی توانائیوں کو اصلاح اور تعمیر نو میں موثر طریقے سے بروئے کار لانے کے لئے سازگار ماحول پیدا کیا جائے۔ دس سال تک ہمارے صدر صاحب بالکل سیاہ و سفید پر حکمران تھے۔ یہ سب کچھ وہ کرا سکتے تھے اور فوج کے ذریعے سے ہی یہ تمام بنیادی سہولتیں پوری ہو سکتی تھیں۔ اگر اس فوج کو اچھے طریقے سے قوم کی سہبود کے لئے استعمال کرتے اور آج بچاؤ فوج کو کچھ کہنے کے تمام لوگ ناقد ہو کر کہتے کہ ہم مارشل لا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن چونکہ ایسا نہیں ہوا اسی وجہ سے لوگوں کے دلوں میں مارشل لا کے لئے نفرت پیدا ہوئی۔

دوسری بات میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں انہوں نے صفحہ ۱۰ پر یہ کہا ہے کہ ان تمام برائیوں کا جو گندہ خون ہے جب تک اس کو دور نہیں کرتے تب تک ہم صاف خون حاصل نہیں کر سکیں گے۔ تو اس گندے خون کے سبب کو دور کرنا چاہیے۔ اس گندے خون کا سبب انگریزی تعلیم ہے۔ جس کو لوگ تسلیم سمجھتے ہیں۔ اسی کی وجہ سے تمام برائیاں ہمارے وجود میں آئی ہوئی ہیں۔ اس کو جب تک دور نہیں کریں گے تو یہ برائیاں کبھی بھی دور نہیں ہو سکیں گی۔ ایک بات انہوں نے یہ کہی ہے کہ جب مکمل نظام اسلامی کی طرف توجہ دیں تو نظام حکومت کو نظر انداز نہ کریں کیونکہ غیر اسلامی نظام حکومت کے ماتحت اسلامی نظام نافذ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ یہ صفحہ ۱۳ پر ہے۔ جب وہ خود یہ بات تسلیم کرتے ہیں کہ غیر اسلامی نظام نافذ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے تو اس سے یہ صاف معلوم ہے کہ ہماری حکومت اسلامی نہیں ہے۔ اگر اسلامی ہوتی تو اسلامی نظام نافذ ہوتا۔ اس لئے انہوں نے خود اس

[Mujahid Burhanuddin Khan]

بات کو تسلیم کیا ہے۔ اس لئے ہم مسلمان سب ملکر اسلامی نظام لائیں اور اس حکومت کو ہم لوگوں نے خود ملکر اسلامی بنا نا ہے اور بنا چاہیے۔

ہمیں اپنی قومی زبان کو فروغ دینا چاہیے۔ اس کی بجائے ابھی تعلیمی اداروں میں سے جو انگریزی نکالی گئی تھی، بھٹو صاحب کے وقت میں یہ تمام سکول قومی تحویل میں لئے گئے تھے، سب میں انہوں نے پھر انگریزی کو جو فروغ دیا تو یہ برائیاں خود بخود بڑھیں گی۔ اور یہ خود بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ میں تو یہ کہوں گا کہ یہ قومی زبان کو فروغ دیں اور قومی زبان کو یہ سارٹج کریں۔ تب جا کہ ہم پاکستانی قوم بن سکیں گے۔ ایک اور بات جو میں نے ان سے عرض کرنی ہے وہ صفحہ ۱۵۰ کے حوالے سے جہاں پیرا انہوں نے افواج کی تعریف کی ہے۔ بجا تعریف ہے۔ ہم فوج کی عزت کرتے ہیں۔ احترام کرتے ہیں۔ اور تمام فوجی دنیا کا یہی کام ہوتا ہے جو انہوں نے ادھر فرمایا ہے مگر اس وقت انہوں نے جو فوج کی تعریف کی یہ وقت موزوں نہیں تھا۔ اس لئے کہ سپاہین کلبیشیر کو دشمن نے ہم سے لے لیا تھا اس وقت اگر بجائے فوج کی تعریف کرنے کے اگر ہمارے صدر صاحب یہ فرماتے کہ ہم نے اتنے جرنیلوں، بریگیڈیئروں، کرسٹیوں کو معطل کر دیا ہے۔ جن کی سستی کی وجہ سے ہم قومی سطح پر بے عزت ہوئے تو میرے خیال میں یہ زیادہ مؤثر ہوتا اور لوگ بھی ان کے مشکور ہوتے۔ بس اس کے ساتھ میں ختم کرتا ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین : شکریہ ! جناب محمد حیات خان صاحب

Brig. (Retd.) Muhamamd Hayat Khan : ربم اللہ العزیز العظیم -

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for your kind permission. I, as a Muslim League supporter, whole heartedly support the resolution not only as a Muslim Leaguer but as a disciplined Muslim Leaguer who believes in the Muslim League as well as in the present Government including the Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan. I shall be very brief.

Firstly, the President has followed the Constitution and he has rightly given us the correct advice. The comments on it have been relevant and irrelevant. I shall go into one of the comments *i.e.* the anatomy of Martial Law to which some of the speakers have referred to undoubtedly, is a curse but who brings this curse on the State. It is only the politicians and nobody else. When they do not get along and they break out into several factions and the country comes to the brink of disaster then the Army has to step in. I give you the example of first Martial Law in 1953. It was the Muslim League Government of Daulatana who bent down on the hands and knees and begged the Army to declare Martial Law in Lahore otherwise Lahore would have been destroyed by both Jamat-e-Islami and Qadiyanis.

Second Martial Law came in 1958 when you have heard that the then Prime Minister thanked General Ayub Khan the Commander-In-Chief of the Army for accepting extension in service. And may I tell you this thing that for six months he was reluctant to declare Martial Law. It was Iskander Mirza who more or less forced him to become the Chief Martial Law Administrator. That Martial Law went on for three years. It was lifted and a Government was formed. Some people agree with BD system, others do not agree but it was that ten year era in which this country progressed. Those ten years are still known as golden ten years. and for that credit goes to that Martial Law or to Field Marshal Ayub Khan. Yahya Khan was imposed by the politicians also. When they did not agree and pressed that Ayub Khan should not hold the elections. First of all he must get out and the elections should be held afterwards. He had no choice but to hand over to Yahya Khan. He was not very happy to do this but politicians forced this decision on him.

Then, the East Pakistan fell, the fault lay mainly with the politicians because they said :

جو ادھر جائیگا ہسکی ہم ٹانگیں توڑ دینگے اور اس کے بعد

you saw the “ عوامی دور ” the “ جمہوری دور ” in which the entire country was looted, it became indisciplined, there was no law and order. May I tell you this and you can check it from the record, that if this 1977 Martial Law had not come there would have been a civil war in this country. The Peoples Party had armed itself to destroy all the opposing forces. Thus the Army came to save the country. So, it is

[Brig. (Retd.) Muhammad Hayat Khan]

unfair to blame the Army as such or General Ziaul-Haq who was responsible for it. He never asked to be made the Chief of the Army. He was ordered and he became the Chief of the Army. It was his bounden duty to take over the reigns of the country when every thing else had failed. Then, he continued for eight or nine years and I think we had the stability to the extent that our rice production, cotton production, wheat production went up by two or three times. A stability was in a way imposed by Martial Law but at the same time human liberties were kept alive. He gave us a very sound foreign policy and we are facing the Afghan situation boldly and, *Insha Allah*, we shall succeed in that but we cannot do without that policy. He gave us good administration of which this Muslim League Government is a follower.

I shall again say that we are grateful to him for his kind advice. He has been an elected President by votes of more than 65% and he has got every right to remain as our Head of State until 1990. Similarly, for the Muslim League Government the Prime Minister of which has the largest support that any Prime Minister had in the past. He has equal right to remain as Prime Minister. I would suggest, Sir, that the best thing for us is to try our best as a Parliament to see that this stability remains until 1990. Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** Thank you very much. This brings us to the end of the discussion on the President's Address.

**Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan :** No Sir, I should be allowed only five minutes. I was not present on that day Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** I think I have exhausted the list.

**Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan :** Five minutes only Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** But you should have come earlier, I am sorry.

**Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan :** I was on leave Sir, on those days. So, I could not enlist my name.

**Mr. Chairman :** Well, I am afraid, I would not be able to accommodate you at this stage because there may be others who would

also ask for the floor. Before I put the motion there are three amendments which have been moved earlier and they have to be disposed of.

**Mr. Wasim Sajjad :** Sir, I have yet to wind up.

**Mr. Chairman :** If you wish. I thought somebody has done it.

**Mr. Wasim Sajjad :** Sir, I will just take about 15 minutes, if you permit me, that is because I think there are some issues to be elaborated. So, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity Sir. This discussion on the Address of the President under Article 54 of the Constitution, I think, is another land mark in the development of democratic traditions in Pakistan. I would say it is as important as the decision taken by this Government to fully enforce fundamental rights in the country and to withdraw emergency after so many years. The opportunity provided by this Address is an opportunity to discuss the policies of the Government and while discussing policies to evaluate and to make suggestions. This Address is intended so that the bodies like the National Assembly and the Senate may debate issues of national importance and particularly I would say this is important in as far as the Senate is concerned because it is denied the opportunity to have the general discussion on the budget.

I have listened the speeches of the honourable Members and I must say that the standard of debate has been very high. I would also say that this opportunity is an opportunity to discuss the policies of the Government and to the extent that the honourable Members have discussed the policies and made suggestions, I think, it is a very welcome step but to the extent that the opportunity has been taken to discuss personalities, I think, we are setting up a wrong tradition.

The purpose of this Address Sir, is that policies should be discussed and debated and suggestions offered to the Government as to how to formulate the policies in future. By concentrating not on policies but personalities, I think, we are moving away from democratic traditions and going into an area which is controversial and which should not take place.

[Mr. Wasim Sajjad]

Sir, several honourable Members have talked about the past rather than the present and the future and have made references to that period of Martial Law which was succeeded by the present democratic Government. I think Sir, there are no two opinion, on this question that Martial Law is something which is not desirable. Martial Law is something which saps the energies of the people and the institutions of the country. Martial Law puts a country several years back as far as development is concerned, whether it is the economic or political or social development. No person in Pakistan whether the Government, the people or even the Army wants Martial Law and it is for this purpose that I would like to read to you Sir, from the Address of the President an unequivocal statement in that respect. On page 14 of the Address, the President says;

”ملک میں کوئی شخص مارشل لا نہیں چاہتا، نہ میں، نہ حکومت، نہ عوام اور نہ ملک کی مسلح افواج“

and then Sir, there is a reference to the status of the Army at the moment. The status that we would like to maintain, the status that we would like to preserve and that is

دو مسلح افواج حکومت کا ایک ذیلی ادارہ ہے، آج سولین حکومت کو دوسرے اداروں کی طرح مسلح افواج پر بالادستی یا supremacy حاصل ہے۔“

So, therefore, Sir, let this be very clear that the Armed Forces of Pakistan are functioning under the supremacy of the civilian Government and they will continue to do so. And Sir, it is in this context, therefore, we must read the other remarks made by the President. He has said that there are certain duties which the Army performs. An objection was taken to that that these duties are performed by armies all over the world. It is correct Sir, these duties are performed by armies all over the world and this is exactly what the President has said in his Address. He has said, ”یہ درست ہے“ This is on page 16 :

”کہ سیلابوں کی روک تھام سے لیکر بیرونی جارحیت کے سدباب تک افواج پاکستان جو کچھ کرتی ہیں یہ ان کے فرائض میں شامل ہے، لیکن کیا فرائض انجام دینے والے کسی کلمہ خیر کے مستحق نہیں ہوتے۔ آپ کا گھریلو خادم بھی اچھا کام کرے تو آپ اس کو شاباش دیتے ہیں۔“

I think Sir, we must read the remarks in their proper context. There is an unequivocal statement, a clear statement, that the Armed Forces are subject to the civilian supremacy. There is a clear statement that whatever function they perform as far as social work or protecting the people in times of flood are concerned is a part of the duty of the Armed Forces. All that the President wanted to say was that instead of condemning them all along if they are doing their duties properly because this is also, I think, an attribute that some people who have a duty to perform they do it properly. If they are doing their duties properly then we must say a word of appreciation for them. I would say Sir, that to the extent that the Armed Forces are performing their duties, to the extent that they are safeguarding the frontiers of Pakistan, there are important institutions of the State and we must reiterate a commitment to strengthen the Armed Forces of Pakistan, to defend the borders of Pakistan. This is one of the policies of the present Government that we will strengthen the Armed Forces, provide them with all the equipments, so that no power, however strong, can cast an evil eye on Pakistan and therefore, Sir, we must read these remarks in their proper context.

Then Sir, there was a reference to the Islamic provisions and the work undertaken by this Government in pursuance of those provisions. Sir, if we look at the Constitution of Pakistan which is a document through consensus of all the political parties, of all the political leaders at that time. We find that there was also a consensus on the Islamic provisions of the Constitution. Sir, the preamble itself says; "that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to *Allah* Almighty alone and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust." This is a clear conception of an Islamic State in which it is not the Parliament, it is not the rulers, it is not the Government, it is not even the Constitution which is supreme, it is *Allah* which is supreme and All mighty, all powers emanate from Him and all powers are to be exercised within the limits laid down by Allah.

Then Sir, Article 31 lays down; 'steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of

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Islam and to provide facilities whereby they may be able to understand the meaning of life according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Then Sir, in pursuance of the same objective *i.e.* the objective to create an Islamic order within the limits prescribed by Allah. There is provision in Article 227 Sir;

“All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the Injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, in this Part referred to as the Injunctions of Islam, and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such Injunctions.”

In pursuance of this very objective the Constitution creates the Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology and this Council is created so that it may provide experts advice to Members who may not otherwise be experts in the field of Islam.

Apart from that Sir, the Constitution creates another body called the Federal Shariat Court which has been given the power to examine laws either *suo moto* or on the application of any person and to determine whether any existing law is contrary to the Injunctions of Islam or not and if the Court decides that they are contrary to the Injunctions of Islam, the Court shall make a declaration to that effect and after a prescribed time the law will automatically become void if it is so repugnant. Therefore, Sir, the structure which is envisaged in the Constitution is a structure which followed faithfully will lead to complete enforcement of Sharia in Pakistan. However, Sir, in this context nobody can be a final authority, we have said, the Government has said time and again that if to further the progress of the Islamic state, if in order to strengthen these institutions, if any other thing can be done so that the Islamic process gets further strengthened we are willing to talk to anybody and will accept any reasonable suggestions provided made with a consensus, provided they do not create differences between the various sections of people of Pakistan. It is with this spirit that this Government itself moved the Ninth (Amendment) Bill in this House and it is now pending in the National Assembly and pending not because the Government has decided to forget about the Bill but pending because we want a consensus on that

Bill. We do not want that in the name of Islam there should be any differences between the people, one person saying that this is what Islam says and the other person saying this is what Islam says. We want that those areas and I would say that 99% of the areas is in Islam, are areas where people are agreed. There are only small areas where there are differences. We would like to strengthen the agreed areas. We would like to further the agreed areas and we would like to discourage those areas wherethere is a disagreement between the people of Pakistan, the religious sects of Pakistan, the different communities of Pakistan.

Sir, we have progressed from a period of Martial Law to a period of democracy. There is a need at this hour to strengthen these institutions, to give full weight to these institutions, to develop these institutions so that democracy takes root and democracy becomes a way of life in Pakistan. For this purpose, Sir, I have always requested that all people, all political parties should support the democratic process in Pakistan. Allow these institutions to develop in a natural way and not to damage them by statements or by acts or by any move. I am very happy to say, Sir, that all such moves made by some people, some parties in the last few months have been rejected by the people of Pakistan.

Sir, there were references to the system of justice and there were complaints that there are delays in the trial of cases which lead to injustice. All that I can say at this stage Sir, is that this is one of the areas to which this Government is giving high priority. The system of justice we inherited in 1947, is a system which has led to certain delays in the last 40 years of our existence because of increase in population, because of increase in the number of cases, because of increase in the type of cases and the ordinary courts have found it difficult to cope with the pace of work. However, we must ask ourselves seriously this question that although we have started saying that we want quick justice, we want better justice, have we given this area any priority in the last forty years? Have we invested any money in this sector? Whenever Sir, we find an area which we feel requires to be remedied, then we first investigate that field, we first plan for that, then we invest in that and after that we hope to get results not overnight but may be in a period of time.

[Mr. Wasim Sajjad]

Sir, this area, the area of justice, I would say, has been totally neglected in the last forty years, and, perhaps rightly so because when a developing country has to choose between roads, schools and colleges and courts may be the answer would be; let us first have hospitals; let us first have dispensaries but Sir, we have come to a stage when we have realized that the system of justice is also important and therefore, we find its mention in the Five Point Programme of the Prime Minister. Eversince I have taken over, I have started under the instructions of the Prime Minister a special cell in the Ministry of Justice to examine all laws and to the extent possible remove all those procedural delays which are causing problems for the people of Pakistan. In this context some decisions have already been taken. For the first time, 30 new Judges are being added to the High Courts of Pakistan. Four additional seats have been provided for the Supreme Court of Pakistan. In the last few days, I had the occasion to present two laws before this honourable House – one was a law to provide for the speedy disposal of cases and the other was an amendment to The Suppression of Terrorists Activities Act, both intended so that the matters come to an end quickly, expeditiously and also justly. In providing for a cheap justice we do not want to take away the rights of the people of Pakistan. Rights which will ensure proper justice and equitable justice. We do not want to sacrifice justice for the cause of speed. What we want to achieve Sir, is quick and efficient justice and for that purpose, within our existing resources, we will take measures so that in due course we will have a better system of justice than the one we inherited. That is all I can say at the moment.

There was also a reference to the rights of women in the Address of the President and the rights of students also. Again Sir, I would say with great respect that women constitute 50% of the population of Pakistan and the President of Pakistan has rightly stressed that without them, the state machinery cannot efficiently and properly function. It is for this reason Sir, and I do not hesitate to admit the fact and it is to accommodate the view point of the women Members of the Parliament in the National Assembly that the Ninth (Amendment) Bill is being delayed, or has been delayed. We want a consensus so that all Members from all sections of the House including the women Members are able to achieve an agreement on that Bill so that we can move forward.

So, Sir, I do not want to take more time because I am conscious that an important motion is to be discussed. I am grateful to you Sir, the President has voiced the policies and on those policies the Members have had an opportunity to debate. I am grateful for their views and I am sure that these views will help the Government in formulating its policies in future. Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** To the end of the discussion on the President's Address, I am sorry that earlier I overlooked the fact that the Minister for Justice had not wound up the debate and he had arrived to do that but amends have been made now.

Before I put the main motion to the House, there are three amendments which we have to dispose of.

The first was moved by Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro and that reads :

That the following be added at the end of the motion :

“but regrets that the Address has failed to highlight the various urgent and important matters of public interest which the Government of Pakistan should have given attention to during the current year.”

The question is :

Whether the House approves of this amendment or not?

*(The amendment was negatived)*

**Mr. Chairman :** The next was moved by Maulana Kausar Niazi Sahib and it reads :

“but regrets that the Address has failed to highlight the policies of the Government for the last year and the clear programme for the next year”.

The question is :

*(Whether the House approves of this amendment or not?)*

*(The amendment was negatived)*

**Mr. Chairman :** The third one was moved by Mr. Javed Jabbar and it reads :

“But regrets that the Address has failed to present any accurate appraisal of the policies of the Government.”

The question again is :

*Whether the House approves of this amendment or not?*

*(The amendment was negatived)*

**Mr. Chairman :** Having disposed of the amendments we come to the main motion which I would read once again and which moved by Mr. Wasim Sajjad on 27th July :

The question is :

“that this House expresses its deep gratitude to the President of Pakistan for his gracious Address to the two Houses assembled together on the 19th of April, 1987”.

*(The motion was carried)*

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

**Adjournment Motion; RE: USA Senate's decision to suspend aid to Pakistan for 105 days**

**Mr. Chairman :** We take up the final item of the day and that is, the six adjournment motions which were moved by the honourable Members :

“On the decision of the United States of America Senate, Appropriation Sub-Committee to suspend aid to Pakistan for a period of 105 days”.

I would request that the speeches may kindly be kept very short for the reasons that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has another important engagement between 1.00 and 1.30 P.M. So, I hope, we can finish it by that time.

May I call upon Lt. Gen. (Retd) Saeed Qadir to take the floor.

**Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir :** بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a matter of great regret that we have to move a motion of this nature today in view of the obvious changed policies of a very very old friend. United States of America has been a friend of Pakistan for forty years and after this forty years friendship we find that the U.S. Government is trying to pressurize Pakistan to change its independent stance on its foreign policy. Needless to remind the House that the public is extremely agitated today in view of the recent announcement which we all have read in the Press that whereas the aid to Pakistan has been approved but restrictions with regard to its implementation have been imposed simultaneously. Pakistan's foreign policy over the years has dictated very clearly that we would like to follow a non-alligned policy. Despite that non-alligned policy we have in view of the international conditions chosen to be a friend of United States of America and helped in establishing peace in this region. The establishment of peace in the region does not imply that Pakistan would at any stage compromise its stance on non-allignment. The aid which is being given to Pakistan by the United States has always been taken on the assumption that there will be no strings attached. Yet from time to time you find that strings are attached against which we have been protesting over the years. The most important issue over all the years particularly in the last decade has been the issue of the peaceful development of nuclear facilities in Pakistan. Our stance has been that Pakistan needs the development of nuclear facilities so that the shortage of power can be overcome. The main impediment in the field of economic growth today stands power and if Pakistan does not have enough energy, there is very little chance of a break through in the field of economic development. We have tried over the years to convince our friends that all our efforts are towards peaceful development, yet every year under some excuse or the other, the matter is taken up that Pakistan is actually developing some hardware in the field of nuclear facilities. The Government has done its best in the last few years to make information available to our friends that we are not trying to develop these facilities.

In the recent visit of the Prime Minister to United States of America, he went over the entire field of what the efforts are being made towards the development of nuclear facilities in Pakistan. If the

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Head of the Government explains to a nation the context in which all this is being done, it is surprising that the nation to which this presentation is made is not prepared to accept the word of our Prime Minister. I think there is a great need in Pakistan to have fresh thinking about our attitude towards our old friend, the United States of America. Time has come where we must decide whether we are going to compromise the independent stance that Pakistan has taken for what little aid that we get from the United States or may be some other countries. In a recent interview on the NBC by Pakistan's Ambassador, the position was made very clear that Pakistan is not involved in any activity which is contrary to the Government's announcements. Despite that soon after his announcements the American aid which is being offered to Pakistan is attached with a very major string. I would request the Government that they should reconsider the entire stance of our policy towards the United States of America. We are aware of the fact that the Government is today involved in serious discussions with the representatives of the U.S.A. We are also aware of the fact that the Government would like to resolve this matter as amicably as possible but I think the Government should take serious note of this fact that the public is not prepared under any circumstances to compromise the sovereignty of this country and if you want to verify this I would request the Government to find out from any cafe, tea stall, bazar, shop, what the public is saying today. The public is saying very clearly that it is a time that we should say good-bye to our friendship with the United States of America. It is a time that we should tell the Americans that we would not go in for another 'Ganga plot.' If some plot has been hatched just to stop the aid to Pakistan well, this is another 'Ganga' plot which we are faced with. So, I can only suggest that we should be very careful in accepting anything from any country, however powerful it may be, that we will not accept any strings attached to the aid which is given to Pakistan.

The dual policy being followed by the United States of America with regard to recommending to us as to what we should do in the nuclear field and what it itself adopts with regard to the stance with the Russians, with regard to the development of the SDI. It is surprising that we are being preached about what we should do with regard to defending ourselves. I think Pakistan has a right to live in this area peacefully, we have been living peacefully over the last forty years and

we would like to continue to live peacefully. Our involvement in this region with regard to the Gulf matters is also of great importance and significance. Perhaps we are being pressurized to go further than what we have done with regard to the affairs in the Gulf. I am sure our Foreign Ministry and the Government are well aware of our relationship with all those who are in this area and Pakistan remains a bastion of peace and can only remain a bastion of peace if we continue to follow reasonable and sincere policies with our neighbours. The pressure of our neighbours in the East and the pressure on the Western front is well known to everybody. If they choose to close their eyes on this issue it does not mean that the 100 million people of Pakistan will allow any affect on the security of their country to compromise. I, therefore, request the Government that they should make sure that under no circumstances any compromise with regard to the aid be made if there are any strings attached whatsoever. I am sure the 100 million people of Pakistan will back this Government all the way through, if the Government so decides and chooses to finish with all the aid that is coming to Pakistan. I thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** Thank you. Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh.

**Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh :** Mr. Chairman Sir, the whole episode appears to have started with export or attempt to export special steel by a Canadian gentleman who was formerly a Pakistani. One has to remember that export permit was granted by the United States Government, therefore, to suggest that it was an illegal transaction, is absolutely false. Then this special steel is not only used in respect of nuclear armaments, it is used for several other purposes. It has been imported earlier. It is available not only from United States but from so many other countries. True, United States has banned its export but if United States has banned it, it was for their Export Department not to have issued a licence. There are so many items banned in Pakistan, they appear in the tariff list but when they come here it is found that the description given is not correct and it, therefore, does not fall within the category of banned items. Therefore, this fact that United States Government had granted an export permit for the special steel and this fact that it is available everywhere else in the world, suggests that there is some set up, some frame-up, some conspiracy to malign Pakistan, to humiliate Pakistan, to given a bad name to Pakistan and that appears

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to be coming off and on, whenever the question of aid to Pakistan is to be discussed in the Congress or in the Appropriation Committee.

Last time an Indian journalist made a false allegation that Pakistan had already manufactured a bomb. It was published in India, it was published in the foreign countries and that was used to beat Pakistan on the question of this aid. It must be stated very frankly by the Pakistani people, by the Pakistani foreign policy makers and by the Pakistani high command that nothing will stop us in our effort to see that we utilize nuclear energy for our benefit, and nothing will stop us from this. Americans do not want us to manufacture nuclear arms. Do they want India to manufacture nuclear arms? We have not agreed for inspection. Has India agreed? In fact, we say if India agrees to inspection of their nuclear installations we shall also be prepared to have inspection of our nuclear installations made by any international agency but I think, Sir, it is not a question of Pakistan having nuclear installation. They know, they have got their satellites, their cosmos; they have got so many other devices by which they can find out what is happening in Pakistan. Therefore, they know that nothing of this kind is being done in Pakistan but they want to use it as a stick to beat Pakistan.

In America there are certain Senators who do not want Pakistan to prosper. In the United State the financial control is of the Jews. Even the American presidential election has to take a note of it and a stray remark by Nixon that he will not allow Jews to dominate saw the end of Nixon. In the same way everybody is afraid of the propaganda of the Jews. Israel is making this propaganda against Pakistan. India is making this propaganda against Pakistan. India says Pakistan has already manufactured bomb. India has already exploded bomb. Pakistan has not exploded bomb. They say India has already manufactured hydrogen bomb, Pakistan has not thought of doing that. If and when Pakistan considers it necessary to utilize its resources for the benefit of Pakistan in any manner possible, no power on the earth can stop Pakistan from doing it. We are a sovereign country. We have every right to utilize our potentialities for the benefit of Pakistan.

Look at it, Sir. We are today short of power. Our industrial development is not possible to the extent that we want only because there is a power shortage. Unemployment has grown and the unemployment of the youth is so colossal that Pakistan finds it very difficult to meet the exigencies. Now, for that purpose we need power. We need everywhere necessary installations. The French had agreed to give us a reprocessing plant but they backed out at the instance of Americans. I think our foreign policy makers must tell the United States that if they want Pakistan as their friend in this part of the world, they have to understand their own limitations rather than impose limitations on Pakistan. Pakistan, I think, has served United States as a friend in a very big way. Pakistan has suffered a lot because of the service of the United States as its friend and ally. The United States has never helped Pakistan. Pakistan went through three crises. The United States promised but never helped Pakistan. Now, the time has come that Pakistan must tell the United States frankly that either you give us aid; and aid is not given free; after all what is that aid. I know, Sir, that a Cardiovascular Institute worth of US\$ 2.00 million was given as aid by America. The enthusiastic Executive Director of the Institute went to the United States, got quotations and he thought that in US\$ 2.00 million he would get a huge amount of equipment. When he came back, he sent that list to the American Embassy and he was told, "No, you have to buy it from the manufacturers we name." He found that he could not get more than 1/3rd of the equipment he could have got if he had freedom to buy it from anywhere. Therefore, this aid is merely a camouflage for its own trade, for the benefit of Americans.

To say that Pakistan Government was in league with Mr. Pervaiz who was trying to send it, I do not know whether this is a fact at all; and if it was a trade transaction between Mr. Pervaiz and some importer of Lahore, how does Pakistan Government come in. There are lakhs and lakhs of importers and exporters in Pakistan and for 25 tons of special steel Pakistan Government will ask somebody to smuggle it? And it is not smuggling because the export permit had been granted by the United States. Therefore, I think all this is a deliberate attempt to malign Pakistan. Pakistan must protest against it to the United States. Pakistan must protest against it to the US Senate which has ordered that the aid to Pakistan should be suspended for a certain period. If Pakistan's aid is suspended even for a day beyond what is necessary, I

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think, we should get rid of American aid all throughout. We can live on our own resources. Pakistan is strong enough and if we go for production of machinery in Pakistan, as far as I know, in Punjab there are so many workshops which can cater to the need of Pakistan's machinery. Also we have got shipyard, we have got engineering complexes built with the help of Chinese. There is no difficulty at all.

Two things must be done. I do not know whether Pakistan Government will ever do it. One is to stop all imports and particularly stop all imports from United States of America. Next thing is not to buy any thing imported. I know people buy because the bureaucratic elements in this country depend on the commission which they get from foreign importers. They do not buy Pakistani goods. I think, Sir, the Minister for Production should make inquiries as to whether the Steel Mill buys its products from Pakistan or not because now we have got iron ore. We have got manganese ore, we have got so many other things that are required by the Steel Mill but still we import it from India and other countries because those who do it they get commission. I think Pakistan Government should not import any thing unless technology is transferred. India has done that. India has been benefitted by it. If this is done I have no doubt that we do not need American aid. We can throw away American aid altogether. We should depend upon ourselves. We have the means, we have the talents and we have the capacity to do so.

Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** Thank you very much. Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan.

جناب شاد محمد خان : جناب چیئرمین صاحب شکریہ ! جناب والا اب وقت آگیا ہے کہ اس غلط فہمی میں ہمیں مزید نہیں رہنا چاہیے اور اس امر کیونے فیصلے کے تحت ہم زر سر نو اپنی خارجہ پالیسی پر غور کرنا چاہیے اور ہمیں اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑا ہونے کے لئے ایک لائحہ عمل اختیار کرنا چاہیے۔ جب سے پاکستان معرض وجود میں آیا ہے ہم اس خوش فہمی میں مبتلا رہے ہیں کہ امریکہ ہمارے ہر آڑے وقت میں کلام آٹے گا۔ اس سے پہلے ہم کئی بار نقصان اٹھا چکے ہیں۔ سقوط ڈھاکہ کے وقت ہمیں خبر تھی کہ امریکہ کا سپورٹ منقطع نہ لیتے

آ رہے۔ اس خوش فہمی میں مبتلا ہو کر ہمیں شرمندگی اور ندامت کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ اور ہم اسی ایک سہارے سے چمٹے رہے۔ اب حضور والا! اگر امریکہ کو ہندوستان کی خوشنودی کی ضرورت ہے تو اس کے لئے پاکستان کو بلیک میل کرنے کی کیا ضرورت ہے لہذا ہمارا حکومت کو ایک ایسی پالیسی اپنانی چاہیے کہ جس سے ہماری عزت نفس اور وقار پر کوئی آپریشن نہ آئے۔ حضور والا! اگر ہم پہ اٹامک انرجی کے سلسلے میں یہ پابندی سے لگا دی جائے کہ آپ انپکیشن کے لئے دروازے کھلے رکھیں تو کیوں ہندوستان، اسرائیل اور دوسرے ممالک کو مجبور نہیں کیا جاتا کہ وہاں پر جا کر یہ ملاحظے کئے جائیں اور ان کو بھی پابند کیا جائے۔ لہذا وقت آ گیا ہے حضور والا! کہ یا تو سروسٹ یہ احتجاج یا یہ جو پریشرانی آج کل گلی گلی اور کوچے کوچے میں عام ہے کہ پونکھ امریکہ ہمارے ساتھ کھیل رہا ہے اور اس اڑے وقت کا ہم سے فائدہ اٹھا رہا ہے۔ لہذا اسے ایڈ سے انکار کرنا چاہیے یا جبے تک اس ایڈ کو بحال نہیں کیا جاتا تو ایک ایسا لائحہ عملے اور راستہ اختیار کیا جائے تاکہ ہماری عزت نفس باقی رہے اور پاکستان بچے بچو لے۔ شکریہ۔

جناب چیئر مین : شکریہ! جناب جہانگیر شاہ جو گیزٹی صاحب -

نوابزادہ جہانگیر شاہ جو گیزٹی : اعوذ باللہ من الشیطن الرجیم۔ بسم اللہ الرحمن

الرحیم! جناب چیئر مین صاحب! بہت بہت شکریہ۔ کسی قوم کی سب سے بڑی امنگ یہ ہوتی ہے کہ وہ آزاد ہو، خود مختار ہو، اور اس کے پاس طاقت ہو کہ کوئی اس پر حملہ کرے تو اس کو دندان شکن جواب دے سکے۔ آزادی کے لئے اس تمام طاقت کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے جو اس کو آزاد رکھنے میں مدد دے سکتی ہے۔ ہر ٹیکنالوجی پر جس قوم کی بھی دسترس ہے وہی دسترس ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم گن ہنگار نہیں سے ہوں گے کہ اگر ہم اپنے آپ کو اس قابل بنا دیں کہ ہم ناقابل تسخیر بن جائیں۔ بات دراصل یہ ہے جناب! ہمارے دو دشمن ہیں۔ ہندوستان اس لئے

[Mr. Nawabzada Jehangir Shah Jogeza]

دشمن ہے کہ اس کو یہ خوف ہے کہ اگر پاکستان طاقتور بن گیا تو کروڑوں مسلمان جو ہندوستان میں ہیں وہ مل کر کے ہندوستان کو ختم نہ کر دیں۔ یہ علم اس کو کھارنا ہے۔ اور اس وجہ سے وہ پاکستان کو ہر مرحلے، ہر قدم پر مشکل میں ڈالنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔ دوسری طاقت یہودی ہے۔ یہودی اس لئے ہم سے بیزار ہے، ہمارا دشمن ہے، کیونکہ پاکستان ایک اسلامی ریاست ہے اور اس کو پست ہے کہ جہاں صیغہ مننوں میں اسلامی ریاست بن جائے وہ ناقابلِ تہجیر بن جاتی ہے۔

اب امریکہ کیا ہے۔ وہ جو کہتے ہیں کہ بائیسویں سو سے ڈرتا ہے۔ چوہا دکھاؤ تو بائیسویں ڈرتا ہے۔ امریکہ کی مثال ایسی ہے کہ وہاں یہودی تھوڑی سی تعداد میں ہیں لیکن امریکہ ان سے لڑتا ہے۔ اس کا کوئی کام بغیر یہود کے نہیں چل سکتا۔ امریکہ جب بھی کوئی ایسی حرکت کرتا ہے کہ پاکستان کو کسی قسم کی ٹیکنالوجی نہ ملے۔ پاکستان کی ترقی نہ ہو۔ تو اس کے پیچھے تمام یہود اور ہندو کی سازش ہوتی ہے۔

آپ تاریخ پر نظر ڈالیں، ۱۹۶۵ء کی جنگ سے پہلے پاکستان کی صنعتی ترقی ہندوستان سے آگے تھی۔ اس پر تحقیق ہونی چاہیے کہ پاکستان کو جنگ میں ملوث کرنے والے آجنٹ تھے یا نہیں تھے۔ ۱۹۶۵ء کی جنگ کے بعد پاکستان کی صنعت ختم ہو گئی۔ اس کے بعد جب دوسری حکومت آئی اس نے نیشنلائز کر کے پاکستان کی تمام انڈسٹری پالیسی کو تباہ کر دیا۔ ہمیں ایسی کوئی فکس نہیں ہونی چاہیے کہ ہمیں امداد ملتی ہے یا نہیں ملتی۔ ہم وہ قوم ہیں کہ ایک دو تھے روزانہ کھا کر زندہ رہ لیں گے لیکن اپنی آزادی پر آپنج نہیں آنے دیں گے۔ ہماری عادت بھی اسی لئے خراب ہوئی کہ ہم نے ایڈ پر زور دیا اور چونکہ قرضے لیتے رہے اور ہم نے ان قرضوں کو صحیح طریقے سے استعمال نہیں کیا اور فحاشی اور اس قسم کی غلط اشیاء پر ہم نے اس کو خرچ کیا اور اس سے کوئی خاص فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا۔ تائیوان تقریباً ہمارے ساتھ ہی آزاد ہوا۔ چین ۱۹۴۹ء میں آزاد ہوا وہ مالک اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑے ہو گئے ہم لوگ دوسروں پر انحصار کر کے پیچھے رہ گئے ہمیں چاہیے کہ ہم

امداد لینا ہی بند کر دیں۔ بلکہ اپنی کفایت شعاری سے اپنے محاموں میں جو غلطیاں  
ہیں انہیں درست کریں۔ اپنے آپ پر انحصار کریں۔ کوئی چیز اپورٹ نہ کریں۔  
ہمارے پاس تمام ٹیکنالوجی موجود ہے۔ اسی پر انحصار کریں، اسی کو ترقی دیں۔ دس  
بیس سال میں ہم انشاء اللہ اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑے ہو جائیں گے۔ ہم کسی کے محتاج  
نہیں رہیں گے۔ ہمارے پاس اتنے وسائل ہیں۔ معدنیاتی وسائل ہمارے پاس ہیں،  
اقتصادی قوت ہمارے پاس ہے۔ یہیں اگر لینا ہے تو  
ٹیکنالوجی لیں اور اپنے آپ کو اس قابل بنائیں کہ ہم کسی کے محتاج نہ رہیں۔  
اب آپ دیکھئے کہ اگر پاکستان روس کے ساتھ دوستی کرے اور روس کو  
کہے کہ اچھا ہم آپ کو عموماً کاجا بٹا رہتے راستہ دیے تھیں یا کئی سے صرن تجارت کرتے  
رہیں تو امریکہ کہاں جائے گا۔ امریکہ کے پاس اب کون سی جگہ رہ گئی ہے جہاں  
وہ اپنے قدم رکھ سکتا ہے۔ یہ تو اس کے مفاد کی بات ہے ہمارے مفاد کی نہیں  
ہے۔ وہ یہ سوچے گا کہ پاکستان کی دوستی اس کے لئے زیادہ فائدہ مند ہے ہمارے لئے اس  
کی دوستی اتنی فائدہ مند نہیں ہے۔ اس کو اس پر غور کرنا چاہیے۔ اگر آج ہم روس  
کے ساتھ دوستی کرتے ہیں، ہم اس کو ایک ریلوے لائن دے دیتے ہیں، وہ ہم سے  
سیدھی تجارت کرے۔ پھر اس وقت وہ کیا کریں گے، مصر کے سوا، پاکستان کے  
سوا دوسرا کون ہے۔ ہندوستان ویسے بھی روس کے ساتھ ہے۔ ایسٹرن یورپ  
جو ہے وہ بھی ان کے تسلط میں ہے۔ امریکہ کہاں جائے گا۔ وہ تو مجبور ہے۔  
اس کو یہ احساس ہو جائے گا کہ پاکستان کے ساتھ رہنے کی اس کو ضرورت ہے۔ ہماری  
یہ ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ کے توسط سے، اس ایوان کے توسط سے اپنی قوم  
سے درخواست کروں گا کہ ہمارے خدا ایک ایک پیسہ جمع کرو۔ بچاؤ، ناجائز خرچ  
نہ کرو۔ اپنے ملک کی ٹیکنالوجی اور اپنے کارخانوں کو بڑھاؤ۔ اپنے آپ کو متحد کرو۔  
اور اس دن کے لئے تیار ہو جب تمہارا کوئی ساتھی نہ ہو اور اللہ پر بھروسہ کرو ہمارا  
پاس سب کچھ ہے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں شکر یہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین : بہت شکریہ ! جناب محمد طارق چوہدری صاحب -

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : سمدہ و نصلی علی رسولہ الکریم - بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم ط

شکریہ جناب چیئرمین ! میں صحن اے شیخ صاحب کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں اور ان کی تقدیر اور خیالات کو سیکنڈ کرتا ہوں، ان کی تائید کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے بہت ساری وہ باتیں کہہ دیں جو مجھے کہنا چاہیے تھیں۔ میں اب ان کو دہراتا نہیں ہوں۔ ہمارے ایٹمی پروگرام کے حوالے سے امریکہ کو بہت چھین بوتھے بہت اینٹین ہوتی ہے اور بنیم خود امریکہ گویا "سارے جہاں کا درد ہمارے جگر میں ہے" اس کا یہ خیال ہے کہ کڑہ ارضی پر بسنے والی تمام قومیں غیر ذمہ دار ہیں اور کسی بھی طرح کا اسلحہ ان کے حوالے کیا جانا گویا دنیا کو تباہ و بربادی کی طرف دھکیلنا ہے حالانکہ اس کڑہ ارضی پر امریکہ وہ واحد ملک ہے جس نے ایٹمی اسلحہ کو سلسلہ استعمال کیا اور اس نے ایٹمی اسلحہ استعمال کر کے لاکھوں جا پانیوں کو موت کے گھاٹ اتارا۔ ایٹمی اسلحہ کو اس نے اس وقت استعمال کیا جب اس کی حامی اتحادی فوجیں پوری طرح فتعیاب ہو چکی تھیں اور جاپان کی شکست بھی چند دنوں کی بات تھی۔ زیادہ سے زیادہ چند مہینوں کی بات ہو جاتی۔ اگر امریکہ اتنا ہی ذمہ دار ہے تو امریکہ کو براہ راست کوئی ٹیکہ پیش بھی نہیں پہنچ سکتا تھا۔ پھر اس نے دہاں پر ایٹمی حملہ کیوں کیا تھا۔ یہ اس بات کا ثبوت ہے کہ اسلحہ صرف امریکہ کے پاس ایٹمی اسلحہ ہوتا تو آج پوری دنیا اسکی غلامی کے نیچے، اس کی بلیک میلنگ کے نیچے دبی کراہ رہی ہوتی۔ روس، فرانس، انگلینڈ، چین اور دوسرے ملکوں کے پاس ایٹمی اسلحہ ہونے کے بعد ہی دنیا کے اندر امن قائم ہوا ہے اور دنیا اس کی بلیک میلنگ سے بچی ہے۔ اس لئے پاکستان کو بھی دوسرے ملکوں کی بلیک میلنگ سے بچنے کے لئے ایٹمی ٹیکنالوجی کی ضرورت ہے، صدر پاکستان، وزیر اعظم پاکستان، ہمارے چھوٹے اور بڑے وزیر خارجہ متعدد مرتبہ یہ اعلان کر چکے ہیں، انہوں نے کبھی یہ نہیں کہا

کہ پاکستان کا ایٹمی پروگرام نہیں ہے وہ واشنگٹن کہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کا ایٹمی پروگرام ہے،  
ایک چھوٹا سا ایٹمی پروگرام اگر بقول میر!

ہے جب سے مبل تونے دو تنکے لئے  
ٹوٹی میں بگلیاں ان کے لئے

جناب ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارا ایٹمی پروگرام ہے لیکن جب اتنے بڑے لیڈر ہماری حکومت  
اور مملکت کے سربراہ، ہمارے وزراء کے خارجہ یہ اعلان کر چکے ہیں کہ ہمارا پروگرام  
پرامن مقاصد کے لئے ہے تو پھر چند ٹیپوگرافی امریکتوں کی سازش، چند یہودیوں  
کے کہنے پر بار بار جو طوفان اٹھایا جاتا ہے یہ پاکستان کی توہین ہے اور ہم اس  
توہین کو کسی صورت میں برداشت کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

موجودہ افغان پالیسی، ہماری ملکی ضرورت کے مطابق ہے، ہماری قومی پالیسی  
ہے، امریکہ نے بد میں اس پالیسی کو join کیا جب اس نے خود اپنے مفادات کو  
مشکل میں دیکھا جب اسکے اپنے مفاد پر زبردستی، پاکستان پچھلے تین تینوں کے بعد  
امریکہ پر اعتماد کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں تھا خود امریکہ نے امداد کی پیش کش کی، ہم  
جھولی پھیلا کر اس کے پاس نہیں گئے تھے اور اس نے اپنے مفادات کے تحفظ کے  
لئے ایسا کیا، ہمارے لئے نہیں، اس کے بہت اور علاقائی مفادات کا جنازہ اس  
اس علاقے سے پوری طرح اٹھ چکا تھا۔ اور پاکستان نے اس کو کسی حد تک سہارا  
دیا، چھ سو ملین سالانہ کی امریکی امداد، اسکی کتنی اہمیت ہے آپ ذرا خود غور  
کیجئے کہ پاکستان کے غریب مزدور جو بیرون ملک کام کرتے ہیں وہ ۲۵ سو ملین سالانہ ہیں دیتے ہیں ۲۵ سو ملین اور  
بغیر کسی شرط کے، بغیر کسی لالچ کے، بغیر کسی مطالبے کے اور امریکہ ۶ سو ملین ڈالر سالانہ  
دے کہ ہم سے کیا چاہتا ہے، ہم سے کیا لیتا ہے اس کی بھی ذرا تفصیل سنیے :-

امریکی جہاز پاکستانی علاقوں میں آئیں گے، پاکستانی بندرگاہوں پر لنگر انداز  
ہوں گے۔ پاکستان امریکی پولیس میں بننے پاکستان ایران کی طرف ریسی تعلقات کی پیش قدمی نہ

[Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary]

کرے۔ مشرق وسطیٰ میں امریکہ کے مفادات کا تحفظ کرے، افغانستان میں روس کو بری طرح پھنسانے میں امریکہ کی سازشوں کا ساتھ دے، تاکہ امریکہ ویت نام میں اپنی ہزیمت اور دنیا کے سامنے جو اس کی جگہ ہنسائی ہوئی تھی اس کا بدلہ لے سکے۔ چین کے ساتھ تسلسل میں امریکہ کی مدد کرے، انڈیا کی برتری کو تسلیم کرے اور روس کے گرد گھیرا ڈالنے میں اس کی مدد کرے، آزاد علاقے اور افغانستان سے امریکہ اور یورپ جانیوالی مہنگی منشیات کا اپنے خرچے پر سدباب کرے اور آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اس سدباب کے نتیجے میں وہ تہہ پوہی طرح پاکستان کے اندر پھیل چکا ہے، حالانکہ ۶ سو ملین کی امریکی امداد، اونٹ کے منہ میں یہ جو تیرہ دیا گیا ہے یہ اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں کہ ہمارا ایک ہوتی بھائی یا کوئی ریٹائرڈ جرنیل ایک ہی پھیرے میں اس سے کہیں زیادہ کما کر لاسکتا ہے، بین الاقوامی امداد مانگ کر پاکستان ہینٹے داموں امریکی اسلحہ خریدے اور اس ۶ سو ملین کی حقیر رقم کے عوض پاکستان اپنا ایسی پروگرام ترک کرے، یہ وہ کم از کم مفادات ہیں جو امریکہ ہم سے حاصل کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ ایشیا کیس جسکو بہانہ بنا کر پاکستان کی توہین کی گئی ہے، یہ اسلامک ایم کیو ایف کا ایک افسانہ اور گنگا انوائس کی طرح ایک ڈرامہ ہے جو پاکستان کے ساتھ سطح کیا گیا ہے پاکستان کو پریشر اٹھانے کے لئے اور اسکو رسوا کرنے کے لئے لہذا ہم مستقبل میں بھی امریکی امداد پر بھروسہ نہیں کر سکتے جس طرح ماضی میں امریکہ ہمیشہ ہمارے لئے بے وفا اور دغا باز ثابت ہوا ہے، آئندہ بھی وہ ہمارے لئے اسی طرح کا دوست ثابت ہوگا اور امریکی کانگریس کا، امریکی سینیٹ کا ایک سو پانچ دن کے لئے پاکستان کی امداد کو معطل کرنا دراصل ہمارے لئے یہ اشارہ ہے کہ وہ کسی بھی قسم کی ہتھیاری اس رگ کو کاٹ سکتا ہے اور نہ ہم سدھائے گھوڑے کی طرح اس کی مرضی کے مطابق اور اس کے اشاروں پر چلتے رہیں، انڈیا اور اسرائیل کے بارے میں، اس کے پروگرام کے بارے میں امریکہ کو کبھی کسی طرح کی کوئی تکلیف نہیں پہنچی اس سے وہ کبھی irritate نہیں ہوا بلکہ اسرائیل نے پورے کے پورے امریکی بحری جہازوں کو اغوا

کیا، انہما کر کے ان میں سے یورٹیم اتارا اور اپنے ایٹمی پروگرام کو آگے بڑھایا، انڈیا نے برسوں پہلے ایٹمی دھماکہ کیا اب وہ نائٹروجن بم بنانیکے قرب پہنچ چکا ہے لیکن کبھی امریکہ کو اس بارے میں تکلیف نہیں پہنچی۔ اگر اسکو تکلیف ہے یا وہ جھوٹے منہ کبھی انڈیا سے یہ کہتا ہے کہ تم ایٹمی اسلحہ کے پھیلاؤ کے معاہدے پر دستخط کرو تو اس کی دراصل منشا صرف یہ ہوتی ہے کہ کسی طرح پاکستان کے پروگرام کو معطل کروا دیا جائے اگر پاکستان کا پروگرام کسی بھی طریقے سے معطل ہو جائے تو امریکہ کبھی جھوٹے منہ اسرائیل اور انڈیا کو کبھی کچھ نہیں کہے گا۔

اصل میں یہ یہودیوں کی تاریخی مختصر اور صلیبی جنگوں کا شاخسانہ ہے جو آج تک ہمارے پیچھے قدم یہ قدم چلتا آیا ہے۔ اگر پاکستان نے اس دنیا میں رہنا ہے تو پھر اس کو ایٹمی اسلحہ حاصل کرنا ہوگا، ایٹمی ٹیکنالوجی حاصل کرنا ہوگی، امریکہ چاہے یا نہ چاہے اور ہمیں اپنے وسائل پر بھروسہ کرنا ہوگا اور اپنے قدموں پر کھڑا ہونا ہوگا، اپنے وسائل پر بھروسہ کرتے ہوئے اس دنیا میں زندگی گزاری جاسکتی ہے۔ و آخر دعوانا ان الحمد للہ رب العالمین۔

جناب چیئرمین : بہت بہت شکریہ! جناب عبدالقیوم صاحب۔

Brig. (Retd.) Abdul Qayum Khan : Thank you, Sir.

The subject matter has been explained in detail by the speakers who spoke before me, Sir I am a great admirer of our great ally, the United States of America. I admire the system under which the most powerful office of the world changes hands in that country so smoothly and so peacefully in accordance with the expressed wishes of the majority of their people. But I also admire their unbroken history of betraying their friends. They have never failed in that and, while I am on the subject of recent betrayal, I reflect back and it comes to my mind that it is not the first time. I would only quote a few instances: It was the Steel Mills that the West Germans were giving us and our friends and myself when I say they are our friends for the last 40 years to recollect it

[Brig. (Retd.) Abdul Qayum Khan]

that how they pressurized the West Germans not to give us the Steel Mills. Further more when we entered into an agreement with France for an atomic reactor, due to their brazen faced pressure an international agreement was unilaterally retracted. It is nothing new Sir, but I admire my own simplicity and the simplicity of my friends who always trust them inspite of all this and say, "they are our friends."

Sir, it takes us back to the Afghan occupation by the Russian troops, Sir, without consulting anybody we had opened our doors to our Muslim brethren coming from that country. It was the United States of America which started a shuttle service between Islamabad and Washington. Sir, I will only quote an example what a friend of mine told me when in return to a visit by one of the very high American officials to negotiate what they could do for us, of course whatever our President had called 'peanuts'. Our delegation went there, the leader of that delegation was so harassed to accept those peanuts that ultimately when the meeting took place between our delegation and President Jimmy Carter, that leader of Pakistan delegation was so fed up after having listened to them he said, 'you are a great nation, you have great resources, and greater than that is your great wisdom and according to your wisdom we don't seem to require anything, you seem to be in a position to come to our assistance when we are threatened by Russian invasion, but all I tell you that I have come here to negotiate a few problems.' So they asked him what are those problems? He said, 'flies and mosquitoes'. So, if you could give us some DDT that would solve our problem. Then they realized that we were not taking the things so lightly, Sir, it was they when they realised that as I already have said day before yesterday that the strategic frontiers of their global policy were threatened, when their economic frontiers were threatened, when their ideological frontiers were threatened that they came to us.

I somehow feel now at this stage that that was a trap and in the process of negotiating this aid and then getting it through various committees of the Congress and then it is a repetition every year for its renewal, they have conditioned us to a situation whereby we have been swallowing their insults for the last so many years. During these discussions they have been heaping so many insults on us and the worst that they would not believe the assurances given by us by our leaders at

the highest level about the peaceful purposes of our nuclear programme. When they say that they don't believe us, they don't realize how much they hurt us. No nation can take it Sir, that they are told that somebody does not believe their President or the Prime Minister. Sir, but I hope we are not conditioned to the condition to which they have been trying to condition us for the last so many years.

Sir, the recent suspension of aid for 105 days by the Appropriation Sub-Committee of the American Senate, 105 days does not mean anything but it has come like a spanking to a child for a small prank by him. It is no prank Sir. It is a conspiracy hatched against us and no nation can take such suspension even for 5 days, leave alone 105 days lying down. Sir, actually my predecessors have spoken at length about this subject, I would only say that a policy is pursued to a limit while it becomes necessary to reappraise it. I think for us the limit has been reached to reappraise our policy of friendship and reliance on the United State of America. Sir, I just want to narrate a small story and that might put it in its correct perspective. There were two people walking through a jungle and there was a huge big tree with a big trunk and which, of course, had been eaten up inside. They sat and they were resting and they had also known that there was a lion in that jungle,

ایک نے دوسرے سے پوچھا! اس نے کہا کہ یار اگر شیر آیا تو تم کیا کرو گے، اس نے کہا کہ میں اس درخت کی پرلی طرف جاؤں گا، اس نے کہا کہ یار اگر شیر ادھر بھی آگیا تو کیا کرو گے، اس نے کہا کہ اس کا یہ جو کھوکھلا ٹرنک ہے، اس میں گھس جاؤں گا۔ اسنے کہا کہ اگر ادھر بھی آگیا تو اس نے کہا کہ یار میں درخت کے اوپر چڑھ جاؤں گا، اس نے کہا کہ یار اگر ادھر بھی آگیا تو کیا کرو گے، اس نے کہا یا رقبیل اسکے کہ میں آپ کے سوال کا جواب دوں، آپ مجھے یہ بتائیں کہ آپ میرے ساتھ ہیں یا شیر کے ساتھ ہیں۔

I think the time has come when we might ask our American friends

”کہ وہ ہمارے ساتھ ہیں یا Russians کے ساتھ ہیں“

And with that I end my speech Sir, thank you very much.

**Mr. Chairman :** Thank you very much. Jenab Muhammad Ali Khan Sahib.

جناب محمد علی خان : بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم ، جناب چیئرمین صاحب! امریکہ کی امداد برائے پاکستان پالیسی میں حالیہ ناگہانی تبدیلی کو پاکستان کے عوام نہایت ہی حقارت و نفرت کی نگاہ سے دیکھتے ہیں۔ اس تبدیلی کی وجہ سے پاکستان کے عوام کے دلوں میں وہی پرانے شکوک و شبہات پھر اُبھر آئے ہیں کہ یہ سپر پاور ہرگز قابل اعتماد دوست نہیں رہ سکتا۔ لہذا یہ امریکہ کی انتہائی بد قسمتی ہے کہ وہاں یہودی لابی بہت ہی مضبوط ہے اور یہود وہاں جو کچھ بھی کرنا چاہتے ہیں حکومت امریکہ اس سے ہرگز انحراف نہیں کر سکتی کیونکہ پرنٹ میڈیا یہودیوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے، اسی طرح الیکٹرونک میڈیا بھی ان کی دست برد سے محفوظ نہیں ہے۔ اسکے علاوہ financial institutions پر بھی یہودی ہر طرح سے حاوی ہیں۔ لہذا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ امریکینوں کی نہ صرف جانیں بلکہ انکے ضمائر بھی یہودیوں کے پنجبہ استبداد میں ایسے جکڑے ہوئے ہیں کہ ان کے لئے ان سے چھٹکارا ناممکن ہے۔

جناب والا! یہی حال بھارت کا ہے، بھارت اس پوزیشن سے الگ نہیں ہے۔ وہ بھی ہمارے خلاف کسی موقعہ کو ہاتھ سے جانے دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے۔ جناب اسی لئے کہ وہ ہمارا بدترین دشمن ہے اور آج تک وہاں کی حکومت نے اور وہاں کے سیاسی لیڈروں نے تقسیم ہندوستان کو دل سے مانا نہیں اور نہ ماننے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ اگر امریکہ ہمارے ساتھ تعلقات اچھے رکھنے کی کوشش بھی کرے تو نہ یہودی اور نہ ہندو انہیں ایسا کرنے دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں، وہ اس لئے کہ دونوں پاکستان کو اپنا بدترین دشمن سمجھتے ہیں، وہ اس لئے کہ یہ ملک اسلام کے نام پر قائم کیا گیا ہے اور یہ ایک Ideological ملک ہے۔ اس لئے وہ پاکستان کو اپنا بدترین دشمن تصور کرتے ہیں۔ جناب والا! آپ کو تو معلوم ہے کہ یہودی اسلام دشمنی سے تاریخ کی کتابیں بھری پڑی ہیں۔ ہم حکومت

امریکہ پر یہ واضح کرتا چاہتے ہیں ہم امریکی امداد کے لئے نہ بیقرار ہیں نہ بے چین اور نہ اس کے حصول کے لئے ہم اپنے قومی مفادات کو قربان کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ ہم نے اپنی اصولی پوزیشن ان پر واضح کر دی ہے کہ اس میں ہم دھونس یا دباؤ کے تحت کسی قسم کی تبدیلی کرنے کے لئے انشاء اللہ تیار نہیں ہوں گے۔

جناب والا! حکومت پاکستان نے سب سے اونچی سطح پر یعنی صدر اور وزیر اعظم کی ترابانی دنیا کو ممکنہ تسکیناں دی ہیں کہ ہمارا ایٹمی پروگرام جو ہے وہ بالکل پرامن مقاصد کے لئے ہے لیکن ان یقین دہانیوں کے باوجود آج پھر امریکہ نہ صرف ہم سے مزید یقین دہانیاں کروانا چاہتا ہے بلکہ وہ اس بات پر بھی مٹھر ہے کہ وہ ہماری ایٹمی تنصیبات کا معائنہ کرے حالانکہ یہ آج تک انہوں نے کسی اور ملک کے ساتھ نہیں کیا۔ جناب والا! انسوس کی بات ہے کہ انہوں نے آج تک نہ اسرائیل کے، نہ ہندوستان کے ایٹمی پروگراموں پر اعتراض کیا ہے حالانکہ دونوں ممالک نے ایٹم بم بنا لئے ہیں۔ آج تک کسی نے بھی صیہونی بم کا نام نہیں سنا، آج تک کسی نے بھی ہندو بم کا نام نہیں سنا۔ لیکن انسوس کی بات ہے کہ یورپ اور امریکہ میں "اسلامک بم" آج کل زبان زد عام ہے اور یہ ان دو ممالک بھارت اور اسرائیل کے پروپیگنڈا کی وجہ سے ہے۔

جناب والا! جو شرائط امریکہ والے ہم پر مستط کرتا چاہتے ہیں، انسوس ہے کہ ان شرائط کو بھارت اور اسرائیل پر لاگو کرنے کے لئے ہرگز تیار نہیں ہیں۔ ہمیں حکومت امریکہ پر واضح کر دینا چاہیے کہ ہم اپنے اصولی موقف پر قائم ہیں اور کسی ملک کو اپنے خلاف یکطرفہ کارروائی کرنے کی ہرگز اجازت دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں اور ان ضمن میں جو بھی قربانیاں ہم سے ہو سکیں، انشاء اللہ تعالیٰ ہمیں دیں گے لیکن اپنے ایٹمی پروگرام برائے پرامن مقاصد کو کسی صورت میں، اور میں پھر اس کو دوبارہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں ہمارا جو ایٹمی پروگرام برائے پرامن مقاصد ہے، اس کو کسی صورت میں بھی چھوڑنے کیلئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

جناب چیئرمین : شکریہ ! میرا خیال ہے کہ سب معزز ممبران نے اظہارِ خیال فرمایا ہے اب چونکہ صاحبزادہ صاحب کا ٹائم ایک اور میٹنگ کے لئے ہونے والا ہے جو کہ اہم ہے، اس لئے اب وہ اسے دائنڈ اپ کریں۔ سردارِ حضرات صاحب، پانچ منٹ کیلئے آپ ارشاد فرمائیں۔

سردارِ حضرات : جناب چیئرمین ! اس ماؤس کے معزز اراکین نے بڑی واقعہ تیار فرمائی ہیں۔ میں صرف یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ امریکہ کو ہمیں یہ بتا دینا چاہیے کہ ہم

ہے ہوئے تم دوست جس کے، دشمن اس کا آسمان کیوں ہو  
یہ جانتا اگر تو لڑتا نہ گھر کو میں

جناب والا ! امریکہ نے ایسا پہلی مرتبہ نہیں کیا بلکہ ہمیشہ جب کبھی بھی ایٹمی پروگرام کی بات ہوئی ہے تو اپنی طرف سے کوئی بات گھڑ کر پاکستان کو تکلیف پہنچانا چاہتی ہے لیکن ان کو معلوم ہونا چاہیے کہ پاکستانی قوم، وہ قوم ہے جو ہر تکلیف کا مقابلہ کرنا جانتی ہے اور اللہ تعالیٰ کا نام لے کر انہیں برداشت کرتی ہے اور رسول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی امداد پر اپنا انحصار رکھتی ہے۔ وہ امریکن امداد پر اپنا انحصار نہیں رکھتی اور نہ رکھے گی۔ پاکستان کا ہر شہری، اس وقت ہر قربانی دینے کے لئے تیار ہے اور کھوکھوں مرنے کے لئے بھی تیار ہے لیکن امریکہ کی ایسی تجویزوں کو ماننے کیلئے کبھی تیار نہیں ہوگا۔ ان کو یہ جاننا چاہیے کہ ہم اقبالؒ کے اس شعر پر یقین رکھتے ہیں :-

ہے اے طائرِ ہوتی، اس رزق سے موت اچھی  
جس رزق سے آئی ہو، پرواز میں کوتاہی

جناب والا ! اہم وہ قوم ہیں جو قربانیاں دینا جانتی ہے، اور قربانیاں دیں گے۔ حکومت پاکستان کو بھی، انہیں یہ بتا دینا چاہیے کہ قوم اس کے لئے تیار ہے اور وہ بڑی

سے بڑی قربانی بھی دے گی۔ ہم نے امریکہ کے لئے پہلے بھی بہت ساری قربانیاں دی ہیں اور اپنے آپ کو خطرات میں ڈالے رکھا ہے مگر ہمیں اس کا یہ معاوضہ مل رہا ہے کہ کوئی بہانہ کر کے مثلاً اب ایک ایکسپورٹ ٹرانزیشن کے بارے میں جعلی بات بنا کر پاکستان کی امداد بند کر دینا، کسی بھی غیرت مند قوم کے لئے بہت بڑا چیلنج ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہ اپنی حکومت سے عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں یقین کال ہے کہ جناب جو نیچو صاحب اور جناب وزیر خارجہ صاحب، ان پر واضح کر دیں گے کہ آپ جو چاہتے ہیں کرتے رہیں ہم اپنے پُر امن ایٹمی مقاصد کو پورا کریں گے بلکہ اگر ضرورت پڑی تو میں یہ بھی عرض کروں گا کہ اگر پاکستان کے انٹرنسٹ میں پیر ہڈا کہ ہمیں ایٹم بم بنانا ہے، تو ہم بنائیں گے۔ ہم امریکہ کی اس لئے بھی پرواہ نہیں کریں گے کہ امداد ملے یا نہ ملے، ہمیں اپنی بقاء کی ضرورت ہے۔ پاکستان کی بقاء سب سے اہم ہے۔ پاکستان کو امداد کی ضرورت نہیں ہے، بقاء کی ضرورت ہے۔ اگر پاکستان کی بقاء اس میں ہے کہ اس کیلئے ہمیں ایٹم بم بنانا ہے تو میں حکومت سے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اس کے لئے وہ گھبرائے نہیں، صرف امریکہ ہی نہیں بلکہ دنیا کے تمام ممالک بھی مخالف ہو جائیں تو بھی اس کی پرواہ نہ کی جائے۔ اگر پاکستان کی بقاء کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ایٹم بم بنایا جائے تو ضرور بنائیے اور پُر امن مقاصد کے لئے تو ویسے بھی ضروری ہے۔ اس کی مخالفت میں وہ جو بھی کرتے ہیں کریں، صرف امریکہ ہی نہیں اگر دنیا کی تمام طاقتیں بھی مخالفت کریں تو ہم، اگر اللہ تعالیٰ کو منظور ہو تو یہ بنا کر رہیں گے اور پاکستان کو قائم اور دائم رکھیں گے۔ دنیا کی کوئی طاقت اور کوئی threat ہمیں مرعوب نہیں کر سکتی اور نہ ہی ہم مرعوب ہوں گے۔ میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اے طائر لاہوتی، اس رزق سے موت اچھی جس رزق سے آتی ہو، پرواز میں کوتاہی

جناب چیئرمین : پانچ منٹ شہزادہ برمان الدین کی نظر بھی کرتے ہیں۔ اور یہ آخری مقدر ہوں گے۔ شہزادہ برمان الدین صاحب -

مجاہد برمان الدین خان جناب والا! ہم نے پہلے بھی امریکہ سے دوستی کر کے کافی تکلیفیں اٹھائی ہیں۔ کوریا، ویت نام، بلکہ سب علاقوں میں لوگوں کو انہوں نے ہمیشہ Let down کیا ہے۔ اور اس لٹ ڈاؤن کرنے کی وجہ یہی یہودی لاج ہے جو امریکہ میں ہے، وہ اس سے مرعوب ہیں۔ میں ایک دن پشاور میں تھا کہ ادھر ایک امریکن ایک چینی کی دکان سے چینی خرید رہا تھا اس نے اس چینی سے کہا -

“Well, you remind me of the Californian Jew”.

تو میں نے اس سے کہا کہ

“Look here, you have got such bad opinion about the Jews then why do you support them everywhere in the world? He said, well, we cannot help it because the dollars are in their hands”.

تو بات یہ ہے کہ ، ان کا تمام حساب کتاب یہودیوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ اگر ہم لوگوں کا یہ خیال ہے کہ امریکہ ہمارا دوست ہوگا تو یہ ہماری غلط فہمی ہوگی۔ اس وقت اسلام کا سب سے بڑا دشمن وہی ہے۔ اسرائیل کو جو انہوں نے ادھر قائم کیا ہے، اس سے انہوں نے عرب کے تمام علاقوں پر قبضہ کرنا ہے۔ اس لئے ان کی پالیسی یہی ہے کہ جتنے بھی اسلامی ممالک ہیں ان کو کمزور کریں۔ ان کے محکمہ سی آئی اے کی یہی پالیسی ہے کہ تمام مسلمان ملکوں میں جھگڑے اور منادات کرا کے ان کو اتنا کمزور کر دیں کہ آئندہ وہ کسی طریقے سے اٹھ نہ سکیں -

جناب والا! جب آئل کراسسز پیدا ہوئے تھے، مجھے یاد ہے کہ اس پر امریکہ میں بڑا شور مچا تھا۔ اس وقت امریکن گورنمنٹ نے یہ الفاظ کہے

تھے۔ “It has happened now but will never happen again”.

اس کے بعد شاہ فیصل مارا گیا، اس کے بعد ایران میں جھگڑے اٹھے، اس کے بعد افغانستان میں یہ جھگڑا اٹھا۔ آپ جانیے کہ اگر ہم ان کی باتیں مانتے رہے تو پاکستان بھی اتنی جھگڑوں کے نتیجے میں ختم ہو جائے گا۔ سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں چاہیے کہ ان پر انٹرنیٹ لگنے کے لئے انگریزی قانون اور انگریزی زبان دونوں کو نہ اپنائیں، اپنی زبان اپنائیں اور اس پر فخر کریں۔ جو وہ دیکھیں گے کہ یہ لوگ ایک قوم ہیں اور انہیں اپنی چیز کے اوپر فخر ہے۔ تو پھر انشاء اللہ ہم یہ سہ کو محسوس دباؤ نہیں ڈال سکیں گے۔ بلکہ میں امریکوں کو کہتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے ہاں دیر ہے، اندھیر نہیں۔ اور اللہ تعالیٰ کسی قوم کو، جو aggressive ہو، کبھی معاف نہیں کرتا۔ اس وقت جو قومیں مسلمانوں کو دبانے کی کوشش کر رہی ہیں۔ ان کو اللہ تعالیٰ وہ سزا دے گا جو کہ تمام دنیا کے لئے سبق آموز ہوگی۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

**Mr. Chairman :** Thanks. How much time will the Foreign Minister need for winding up?

**Sahabzada Yaqub Khan :** I will need fifteen minutes.

**Mr. Chairman :** Mr. Faseih Iqbal.

جناب فصیح اقبال : جناب چیئرمین ! بہت بہت شکریہ، جناب والا ! یہ چونکہ ایک قومی مسئلہ ہے جس پر میں بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ اظہارِ خیال کروں۔ مجھ سے پہلے میرے معزز ممبران نے اس پر کافی سیر حاصل اور تفصیل سے باتیں کی ہیں۔ سب سے پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ امریکنز اپنے ملک میں تو human rights کا بہت چرچا کرتے ہیں۔ مگر دوسرے ملکوں کے ساتھ ان کی پالیسی ہمیشہ جدا ہوتی ہے۔ اور وہ ایک عرصہ سے ڈبل سٹینڈرڈ کا شکار ہیں۔ جب برصغیر میں ہندوستان سے متعلق کوئی مسئلہ پیدا ہوتا ہے تو پھر یہ سوچتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان

[Mr. Fasih Iqbal]

بڑا ملک ہے۔ اس لئے ان کے ساتھ ان کا رویہ کچھ اور ہوتا ہے۔ اب پاکستان کو ہمیشہ اس انداز میں رکھا جاتا ہے جیسے ایک client state کو رکھا جاتا ہے جب یہاں ہمارے عوام نے کبھی اس کے متعلق شور کیا تو یہاں کہ حکومت نے امریکہ کا ساتھ دیا۔ میں شروع سے اس خیال سے متفق ہوں کہ امریکہ کسی ملک کا، خاص طور پر کسی بھی تھرڈ ورلڈ کنٹری کا دوست نہیں ہو سکتا اس کے اس علاقے میں اپنے مفادات ہیں، ان مفادات کی خاطر امداد کے طور پر کئی جاں پھیلائے ہوئے ہیں۔ پاکستان، مسلمان ملکوں میں ایک واحد ملک ہے جہاں انجینئرز ہیں، سائنسٹرز ہیں، ڈاکٹرز ہیں۔ اب سب سے بڑا یہودی لابی کو یہی مسئلہ درپیش ہے کہ یہی ایک ایسا ملک ہے جو مسلمان ملکوں کے اندر لیڈر شپ پیدا کر سکتا ہے۔ ان کی ہمیشہ ہی کوشش ہوتی ہے کہ پاکستان کو بدنام کیا جائے اور اس مقصد کیلئے انہوں نے کتنے جاں پھیلائے ہیں۔ حال ہی میں شائع ہونے والا، گلڈیپ نیئر کا ایک انٹرویو اس کی ایک کڑی کھلی۔ اب اس کے بعد انہوں نے ارشد پرویز کا ایک ڈرامہ رچایا ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں جب پاکستان میڈیا نے حقائق بیان کئے تو انہوں نے کہا ہمیں پاکستان حکومت خود یقین دلائے میں حیران ہوں کہ جب ہمارے وزیر اعظم نے دو مرتبہ، وٹاں کے میڈیا کے سامنے جا کر، حکانگریس کے سامنے جا کر یہ بتایا کہ اپنی پروگرام ہمارا ایک پروگرام ہے، آپ کیوں نیوکلیر انرجی میں اتنے sensitive ہیں، جب کہ انڈیا نے تجربہ بھی کر لیا ہے۔ تو پتہ یہ چلا کہ انہوں نے آپ کے لئے ایک ایسی لابی بنا رکھی ہے اگرچہ وٹاں کئی lobies کام کر رہے ہیں۔ صرف یہودی لابی نہیں ہے ایک انڈین لابی بھی ہے اور ساؤتھ افریقہ کی پالیسی کے سلسلے میں انکی مختلف پالیسی ہے۔ میں سے سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک ایسا قومی مسئلہ ہے اور ہم پاکستان کے فوکر وٹ

عوام اس پر متحید ہیں کہ پاکستان کو اپنی آزاد خارجہ پالیسی رکھتی چاہیے۔ اور امریکہ کے سامنے بالکل نہیں جھکنا چاہیے۔ دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک ایٹمی اسلحے کی بات ہے اس قدر انہوں نے اسکا پروپیگنڈا کیا ہے کہ اب یہ وقت آگیا ہے کہ پاکستان کو اس طرف سوچنا چاہیے کہ ہم ایٹم بم بنائیں۔ اب تک یہ کہتے رہے ہیں کہ ہم ایٹم بم نہیں بنا رہے تو یہ apologetic policy ہمیں چھوڑنی چاہئے۔ اور اس معاملے میں پوری قوم متحید ہے۔ تو ہمیں چاہیے کہ ہم self reliance پر رہیں اور یہ امریکی امداد جہاں اور جن ملکوں میں گئی ہے وہاں ان ملکوں کی اقتصادی حالت خراب ہوئی ہے۔ اچھی نہیں ہوئی۔ لہذا اس طرح سے جو انہوں نے بلیک میل کیا ہے کہ ایک سو پانچ دن کے لئے امداد معطل کر گئی ہے صرف یہ pressurizing tactics ہیں۔ مجھے پتہ ہے کہ ان کے ہاں اس قسم کے دور آتے ہیں کبھی سینڈ سے وہ کچھ کرا دیتے ہیں۔ کبھی کانگریس سے کچھ کرا دیتے ہیں۔ کبھی میڈیا وار ہوتی ہے۔ یعنی ان کی پالیسیاں بھی عجیب سے تضاد کا شکار ہیں، لیکن جب پاکستان کا مسئلہ آتا ہے تو وہ ہندوستان کو ساتھ خوش رکھنا بھی چاہتے ہیں اور پاکستان کی دوستی بھی چاہتے ہیں۔۔۔ امریکہ اپنی دوستی میں Third world کے ساتھ ہمیشہ بیوفانی کرتا رہا ہے اسلئے امریکن پالیسی پر ہمارا انحصار نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ اور ویسے بھی ہماری خارجی پالیسی کم از کم اپنے ملک کے مفادات کے سلسلے میں بالکل آزاد ہے لیکن حکومت امریکہ کے سلسلے میں ضرورت سے زیادہ ان کی طرف نظر اٹھاتی ہے۔ ہمیں اپنے تعلقات اپنے تمام ہمسایہ ممالک کے ساتھ اچھے رکھنے چاہئیں لیکن اپنے مفادات کو قربان کر کے نہیں۔ لہذا میری یہ رائے ہے کہ پاکستان کے عوام نے اس مسئلے کو نہایت شدت سے محسوس کیا ہے۔ یہ پاکستان ہی کی توہین

[Mr. Fasih Iqbal]

نہیں ہے امریکی عوام کی بھی تو یہی ہے کیونکہ اکثر وہاں لائبریریاں ہیں پتہ چلا ہے کہ کانگریس والوں نے اپنے عوام کے خلاف بھی فیصلے دیئے ہیں تو امریکن عوام کو ہم نیچ میں نہیں لاتے لیکن ان کی جو کانگریس اور سینٹ ہے انہوں نے ہمیشہ بلیک میل کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے اور یہ مسئلہ انہوں نے اس موقع پر اس لئے اٹھایا ہے کہ پاکستان پر امداد ان کی شرائط پر قبول کیے ہم کسی شرائط کے سلسلے میں ان کے پابند نہیں ہیں۔ اور پاکستان ان کی امداد کسی صورت میں کسی dictation کے تحت قبول نہ کرے گا۔ لہذا پوری قوم ایک بار پھر عہد کرتی ہے کہ اس معاملہ میں ہم اپنا پروگرام جاری رکھیں گے اور امریکہ کی کسی قسم کی پرواہ نہیں کریں گے شکر یہ! جناب چیئرمین: شکریہ! جناب صاحبزادہ صاحب۔

**Sahabzada Yaqub Khan :** Thank you Mr. Chairman, due to shortage of time I will confine my remarks and express them as succinctly as possible but it is right and proper that I should refer to some of the valid points that have been raised by the speakers. I would touch upon them very briefly. It is true Mr. Chairman, that we are discussing today an issue which occupies a prominent place in our minds. It does so with a greater buoyancy, greater sharpness today owing to the fact that a storm has been raised virtually in the United States Congress and in the media; and one wonders whether it is not totally out of proportion to the event itself. The event is subjudice. The Court has not pronounced an opinion and therefore jumping to these conclusions as a conditioned triggered response seems to us to smack of a prejudiced point of view, a preconceived notion regarding our intentions and regarding our reliability. The aspect which is of course more serious is the animadversion the suggestion, the implication that the Pakistan Government and its agencies are in some way involved in this rather bizarre 'Pervaiz affair' to which I will have occasion to refer to in a minute. The points made by the speakers that the public is not prepared to compromise the sovereignty of Pakistan that it takes a negative view of the double standards displayed in the nuclear non-proliferation policy which is pursued by the United States which is not

as morally impeccable or as exalted it is sometimes made to be by virtue of the fact that it not only practices double standards but is discriminatory and therefore is far from perfect. In the application of this policy towards Pakistan particularly there has been a degree of severity and lack of full consideration of the factors that accompany a series of events which have frequently been an obstacle in the development of US Pakistan relationship.

The hostile propaganda launched by a number of agencies against us has really been very surprising and as I said seems to imply that consciously, as a consciously pursued objective the Government of Pakistan has tried to deceive the United States, to treat with contempt its nuclear proliferation policy or its laws and to try to by-pass them. In other words we have tried to act against the undertakings given by us on the nuclear question. We should ask, is it not incongruous for us to have worked so painstakingly to negotiate an aid package to which we attach value as it contributes to our security, as it contributes also to our economic well being and then to have blown it up. We should on the one hand have brought that aid package together with the cooperation of the United States to a point, to a final point of consummation and that simultaneously with the other hand we should try to torpedo this package. Does that make rational sense that we should wish by the alleged action to sever our relations with the United States given the security environment. Mr. Chairman, in view of the inflamed nature of the geographical environment in which we live, should we choose this moment to blow it up by our own hands, by our own designs this relationship and this package? Does that make strategic sense? Does it make sense that we should provide a handle to our enemies, to hostile elements within the United States to use with devastating effect this weapon against us at a critical point and compound all this by compromising ourselves? Does that make political or psychological sense that we should wish to import steel clandestinely, steel which is used for low grade uranium enrichment? As you know, Mr. Chairman, it has never been our stand that we are not undertaking low grade enrichment. Should we be importing the steel from the USA when it is available in many other countries? Does it make technical sense? As the case is subjudice, it remains to be seen whether it will be proved or not, it would not be proper to make any comments.

[ Sahabzada Yaqub Khan]

In view of these facts and the logic on which they are based, the disappointment, anguish, disillusionment and dismay reflected in the speeches of the House is of course understandable. I would only mention that the negotiations for the aid package are a continuous process and the aid package has been under discussion now for more than a year and we are by no means at the final stage. A number of legislative processes have yet to be gone through and no final decision has yet been taken. But the suspension to which reference has been made and to which I shall also be referring does foreshadow an attitude which is the cause of concern. It does seem to be the opening bars of what might be a whole symphony of effort against us to try to scuttle the US Aid Package. With those opening remarks and due to shortage of time I will read out the prepared statement. It is a prepared statement, for obvious reasons because it deals with issues of a very delicate nature; it deals with a case, which is subjudice; it deals with an interrogation that is still going on; it deals with relations with the United States. That is important and, therefore, it should reflect with a degree of prudence and circumspection the views of the Government of Pakistan.

Sir, the Government of Pakistan is, as I just said, dismayed and anguished at the recommendation of the House Appropriations Sub-Committee suspending U.S. assistance to Pakistan for a period of 105 days as a reaction to the arrest of a Canadian of Pakistani origin on charges of attempting to illegally export to Pakistan some quantity of Maraging Steel.

Unfortunately, Sir, the Congressional Sub-Committee seems to have acted, as I mentioned earlier, with undue haste in trying to implicate and to chastise Pakistan in a case which has not yet undergone due processes of the law. The denial of a fair chance to Pakistan to explain its view point can only shake public confidence as indeed has been apparent from the speeches and reactions of the honourable Members of the Senate, shake confidence in the impartiality and probity of the Sub-Committee's deliberations besides violating the mutual trust that has marked the long standing friendship and supportive relationship between Pakistan and the United States.

Neither the Government of Pakistan nor any of its agencies has sponsored any violation of the export laws of the United States. Such efforts are incompatible with the policies of the Government of Pakistan and they are also incompatible with our national dignity. We are, therefore, intrigued as to how this incident happened. Several aspects of the case raise interesting questions and issues. It appears to us to be the consequence of a routine and innocuous commercial enquiry. It relates to the import of a special steel with diverse industrial uses, including application in a centrifuge enrichment plant, which is freely available in certain developed countries.

Circumstantial evidence strongly suggests that the Arshad Pervez case represents a planned effort of elements who are hostile to us and who are opposed to the continuation of mutually beneficial relationship between United States and Pakistan and they have been attempting to deliberately scuttle the passage of the Post-87 Aid Package for Pakistan. We recognize that the case could inspire or excite doubts in some minds in the Congress about the credibility of our assurances that we have given regarding the peaceful nature of our nuclear programme. I would repeat inspite of some of the statements made from the floor of the House they show our programme continue to be peaceful. For these doubts to seek expression as retribution is, however, regrettable, to say the least.

In our contract with the Administration and with the Congress we have already conveyed to them in clear terms that as an earnest of our sincerity the Government of Pakistan has instituted a high level enquiry and investigation into this matter. A warrant of arrest by a competent Pakistani court has been issued against a Pakistani national who is suspected of complicity in this apparent conspiracy. We will spare no effort in getting at the truth and thus vindicating our stand and our point. We do so by conviction and not because there may be pressures on us, brought on by threat of suspension of U.S. assistance. To this end, we are taking measures to ensure that the commercial firms in Pakistan do not even inadvertently infringe relevant U.S. export laws.

Pakistan has no intention to make nuclear weapons. As a proof of our good intentions we have proposed several initiatives to India such

[Sahabzada Yaqub Khan]

as a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and a number of bilateral measures including simultaneous signature of the NPT, acceptance also of international inspections and full-scope safeguards and bilateral inspections of each others facilities and collective and, therefore, binding declaration by the States of South Asia renouncing the acquisition or manufacture of nuclear weapons. We await India's response.

Meanwhile, we reject altogether suggestions that Pakistan should accept any unilateral restraints on its nuclear programme. Such limitations are an affront to our self-respect, harmful to our national interest and do not advance the prospects of non-proliferation either.

We appreciate the fact that there is an increasing understanding and appreciation of our regional approach on the nuclear issue in the Administration as well as in the Congress which was evidence in the recent deliberations in the Congress on the Post-87 Package Aid. We are also gratified by the State Department spokesman's press briefing on July 29 in which the U.S. Administration, though nothing with satisfaction the Sub-Committee's recommendations to approve the full amount of the 1988 U.S. assistance for Pakistan has regretted, as indeed we also regret its action in voting a suspension for the first three and a half months of the fiscal year. The Administration has also reiterated that the U.S. is committed to the preservation of a close and mutually supportive relationship with Pakistan.

This relationship has been revitalized in recent years in response to the challenges of a dangerous new security environment in our region. The relationship holds an important place in our respective national priorities and interest, I am sure, that as the Sub-Committee's report is subjected to further scrutiny in the Congress, ways will be found to strengthen this relationship rather than erode it by ill-conceived and emotional conditioned responses to unproven allegations about our nuclear programme. Such responses, including threat of suspension of aid to a proud and self-respecting nation defeat the very ends they hope to achieve, and are fraught with tragic consequences for the common goals and interests of our two countries.

In the end, I would like to assure the honourable Senators and through you, Sir, the entire nation that the Government of Pakistan will at all times safeguard Pakistan's national interest and its sovereignty. We will not be diverted from pursuing our peaceful nuclear programme. Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** Thank you very much. With illuminating winding up address by the Foreign Minister, this very constructive debate comes to an end. Debates on adjournment motions under the rules can end up with the only question that this House do now adjourn but before I adjourn the House I would like to read to you the Orders of the President with regard to the prorogation of the House. The Order says:

“In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 1 of Article 54 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan I hereby prorogue the Senate on the conclusion of its sittings on 3rd August, 1987.”

Sd/-

GENERAL MUHAMMAD ZIA-UL-HAQ,

*President.*

The House stands adjourned *sine-die*. Thank you.

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*[The Senate was prorogued sine-die.]*

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