

THE SENATE OF PAKISTAN

SENATE DEBATES

Wednesday, July 29, 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

وَأَنْذِرِ النَّاسَ يَوْمَ يَأْتِيهِمُ الْعَذَابُ فَيَقُولُ الَّذِينَ
ظَلَمُوا رَبَّنَا أَخْرِنا إِلَىٰ أَجَلٍ قَرِيبٍ نُّحِبُّ دَعْوَتَكَ وَنَتَّبِعُ
الرُّسُلَ أَوَلَمْ تَكُونُوا أَقْسَمْتُمْ مِّن قَبْلُ مَا لَكُم
مِّن زَوَالٍ ﴿٤٤﴾ وَسَكَنْتُمْ فِي مَسْكِنِ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا
أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُم كَيْفَ فَعَلْنَا بِهِمْ وَضَرَبْنَا
لَكُمُ الْأَمْثَالَ ﴿٤٥﴾ وَقَدْ مَكَرُوا مَكْرَهُمْ وَعِنْدَ اللَّهِ
مَكْرُهُمْ وَإِن كَانَ مَكْرُهُمْ لِتَزُولَ مِنْهُ الْجِبَالُ
﴿٤٦﴾ فَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّ اللَّهَ مُخْلِفاً وَعْدِهِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ

ذُو أَنْتِقَامٍ ﴿٤٧﴾ (سورہ ابراہیم) آیات ۴۴ تا ۴۷

ترجمہ: شروع اللہ کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان اور نہایت رحم کرنے والا ہے۔

اور ان مجبور میں پڑے ہوئے لوگوں کو اس دن سے لیجی موت کے دن یا روز قیامت سے ڈرائیے جب ان

پر عذاب الہی آجائے گا پھر یہ ظالم التجا کریں گے کہ اسے ہمارے رب پر کو کچھ دنوں کی اور ہمت دے دے کہ ہم تیری دعوت حق دنیا میں

رہ کر قبول کریں۔ اور تیرے رسولوں کی اتباع کریں لیکن ان کو ان کی بددماغی، بیبکی اور گستاخی یا دلدانی جائیگی۔ اور کہا جائے گا کہ

کہاں لوگ اس سے قبل تمہیں نہیں کہا کرتے تھے کہ تم کو زوال نہیں آئے گا تمہاری تمہارا عروج نازل ہوگا تم کو اللہ کے روبرو حاضر

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ہونا ہے حالانکہ تم انہیں لوگوں کی بستیوں میں آباؤ تھے جنہوں نے اپنے اوپر ظلم کیا تھا اور تم سے پہلے وہیں تباہ کی جا چکی تھیں اور تم پر یہ امر واضح ہو چکا تھا کہ ہم نے ان کے ساتھ کیسا معاملہ کیا پھر گزشتہ اتوار کے یہ واقعات تم پر راز نہیں رکھے اور انبیاء علیہم السلام کی زبانی تم کو عواقب سے آگاہ کرنے کے لئے ہم نے یہ قصے تم سے بیان کر دیئے اور ہر دور میں ممکن حتیٰ اور ظالموں نے بڑی بڑی چالیں چلیں انہوں نے ہر طرح کی تدبیریں کیں اور ان کی تمام تدابیر ان کے مکر و فریب اللہ کے سامنے ہیں۔ اور ان کی تدبیریں ایسی تھیں کہ ان سے پہاڑ ٹل جاتے۔ پس ہرگز نہ سمجھا کہ اللہ نے اپنے رسولوں سے جو وعدہ کیا ہے اس کے خلاف کر لیا۔ بیشک اللہ زبردست اور بدلم لینے والا ہے۔

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

جناب چیمبرین: جزاک اللہ۔ بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم۔ سوالات جناب میر داد خیل صاحب۔

HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS WHO VISITED PAKISTAN

46. *Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel (Put by Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Baluch): Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the Heads of foreign countries or Governments who visited Pakistan from 1982 to 1986; and

(b) the names of the provinces to which their visits were arranged

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: (a) and (b) The Heads of foreign countries who visited Pakistan from 1982 to 1986 alongwith the names of the provinces to which their visits were arranged are as under:

1982

HEAD OF STATE OF COUNTRIES WHO VISITED PAKISTAN (PROVINCES)

S. No.	Name of Head of State/Government	Period of visit	Place of visit
1	2	3	4
1.	H.E. Mr. Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea.	17-4-1982	Islamabad.
2.	H.E. Mr. Li Jong Ok, Prime Minister of DPR Korea.	20-30th April, 1982.	Islamabad only stay-over.
3.	Dr. Abdul Wahid, President Tobago and Trinidad.	8—12th May, 1982.	Lahore.
4.	H.E. Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman PLO.	23rd May, 1982.	Islamabad only.
5.	H.M. King Hussain Bin Talal of Jordan.	4-5th December, 1982 Transit to China.	Islamabad only.
6.	H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren, President of Turkey.	20-12-1982.	Karachi only (Sind).

HEAD OF STATE OF COUNTRIES WHO VISITED PAKISTAN (PROVINCES)

S. No.	Name of Head of State/Government	Period of visit	Place of visit
1	2	3	4
1.	H.E. Shahu Shagari, President of Nigeria.	28—31st January, 1983.	Islamabad, N.W.F.P. Lahore, Karachi. (Tarbela) (Punjab) (Sind).
2.	Mr. Surya Bahadur Thappa, Prime Minister of Nepal.	5—7th February, 1983.	Islamabad, N.W.F.P. (Tarbela).
3.	H.E. Mr. Seyri Kountches, President of Niger.	4—6th March, 1983.	Islamabad, Lahore (Punjab).
4.	H.E. Mr. Daniel T. Arap Moi, President of Kenya.	12-13th March, 1983.	Islamabad only.
5.	H.E. El-Sayed Mohammad Hosny Mubarak, President of Egypt.	11-12th April, 1983.	Islamabad, Lahore (Punjab).
6.	H.E. Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammad Al-Qasimi, Ruler of Sharjah.	12—16th April, 1983.	Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore, Faisalabad, Karachi (N.W.F.P.), (Punjab) (Punjab) (Sind).
7.	H.E. General Prel Tinsulanonda, Prime Minister of Thailand.	6—8th August, 1983.	Islamabad, N.W.F.P. (Tarbela).
8.	H.M. King Hussain Bin Talal of Jordan.	31-8-1983 to 1-9-1983.	Islamabad, stay-over.

S. No.	Name of Head of State/Government	Period of visit	Place of visit
1	2	3	4
1.	H.E. Mr. Li Xiannian, President of China.	5—8th March, 1984.	Islamabad, Lahore. (Punjab).
2.	Seri Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohammad, Prime Minister of Malaysia.	22—25th March, 1984.	Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi. (Punjab) (Sind).
3.	H.E. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Amir of Qatar.	16—18th April, 1984.	Islamabad.
4.	H.E. Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz, Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.	22—25th April, 1984.	Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi, (N.W.F.P. (Punjab) (Sind).
5.	H.E. Mr. Yashiro Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan.	30th April to 3rd May, 1984.	Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore, (N.W.F.P.) (Punjab).
6.	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania.	7—10th May, 1984.	Islamabad, Karachi, (Sind).
7.	H.E. Mr. Turget Ozal, Prime Minister of Turkey.	11—14th May, 1984.	Islamabad, N.W.F.P., Lahore (Tarbela), (Punjab).
8.	Mr. George Bush, Vice President of USA.	15—18th May, 1984.	Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore.
9.	H.E. Sir Haji Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of Gambia.	19—13th September, 1984.	Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar (Tarbela). (Punjab) (Sind) (N.W.F.P.)
10.	H.E. Mr. Li Xiannian, President of China (Transit visit).	9-10th November, 1984.	
11.	H.E. Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancler FR Germany.	13-14th October, 1984.	Islamabad.
12.	H.E. Mr. Mauhmoon Abdul Gayoom President of Maldive.	28/1 to 2-2-1984.	Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi (N.W.F.P. (Punjab) (Sind).

1985

HEAD OF STATE OF COUNTRIES WHO VISITED PAKISTAN (PROVINCES)

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S. No.	Name of Head of State/Government	Period of visit	Place of visit
1	2	3	4
1.	H.E. Mr. Jayewardene President of Sri Lanka.	29th March to 4th April, 1985.	N.W.F.P. Lahore Karachi. (Tarbela) (Punjab) (Sind).
2.	H.E. Mr. Joao Burnardo President of Guinea Bissau.	29th June, to 2nd July, 1985.	Islamabad, N.W.F.P. Lahore Karachi. (Tarbela) (Punjab) (Sind).
3.	General Kenan Evren President of Turkey.	14—16th November, 1985.	Islamabad Lahore (Punjab).

SENATE OF PAKISTAN

[July 29, 1987]

1986

HEAD OF STATE OF COUNTRIES WHO VISITED PAKISTAN (PROVINCES)

S. No.	Name of Head of State/Government	Period of visit	Place of visit
1	2	3	4
1.	Hojjautul Islam Syed Ali Khamene'i President of Iran.	13—16th January, 1986.	Islamabad, Lahore (Punjab).
2.	H.E. Mr. Li Xiannian, President of China (Stop over).	27-3-1986.	Karachi (Sind).
3.	H.E. Miss Agatha Barbara, President of Malta.	10—16th April, 1986.	Islamabad, Lahore, N.W.F.P. Karachi. (Punjab) (Tarbela) (Sind).
4.	H.E. Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan President of UAE.	27th February to 1st March, 1986.	Islamabad, Lahore (Punjab).
5.	H.E. General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of Bangladesh.	26—28th July, 1986.	Islamabad, Tarbela (N.W.F.P.).

جناب چٹڑمین :- کوئی ضمنی سوال ہو تو پھر پوچھیے؟

No. we move to the next one, again Mr. Mir Dad Khel.

PARC CAFETERIA

47. *Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel (Put by Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Baluch): Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of facilities provided to officers in grade 16 to 22 in the Agricultural Research Council Cafeteria;

(b) whether non-gazetted employees are also allowed to enjoy those facilities; and

(c) if answer to (b) above be in the negative whether any separate arrangement exists for non-gazetted employees; if not, the reasons thereof?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) The officers in BPS 16—22 and other employees are being provided food and tea facilities on payment from PARC NARC Cafeteria.

(b) Cafeteria facilities can be availed of by all employees if they so desire and can afford it.

(c) A separate cafeteria would also become functional soon where non-gazetted employees would get good quality food at lower rates, for which necessary tenders were invited through news papers. So far unfortunately no contractor has come up with the required standard to run the cafeteria. Efforts are therefore, now being made to start the cafeteria on self-help basis by the organization itself.

جناب چٹڑمین :- ضمنی سوال ہو کوئی نہیں۔ آگلا سوال عبدالرحیم میر داد خیل صاحب سے۔

POSTGRADUATE DOCTORS WORKING IN BALUCHISTAN

48. *Mr. Abdur Rahim Mir Dad Khel (Put by Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Baluch): Will the Minister for Health, Special Education and Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply of my Question No. 56, dated 12th January, 1987 and state the time by which the required information will be placed on the Table of the House?

Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer: The information desired in Question No. 56 has been received from Baluchistan Government and is as follows:

(a) The total number of doctors holding higher (post-graduate) qualifications, working in Baluchistan is twenty four. Their names are as follows:

- (1) Dr. Abdul Khaliq Khan, TDD, DTCD and FCPS.
- (2) Dr. Sikander Ali Sheikh, M. Phil.
- (3) Dr. Nizamul Haq, M. Phil.
- (4) Dr. Sajid Raza, M. Phil.
- (5) Dr. S. Naimat ulfah Jan, M. Phil.
- (6) Dr. Rasool Buksh Bikak, M. Phil.
- (7) Dr. Jamil Ahmed Mirza, M. Phil.
- (8) Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Zaidi, MRCP.
- (9) Dr. Edger Nathiniel, M. Phil.
- (10) Dr. Allah Din DTCD, MRCP.
- (11) Dr. Mehrullah Shah Hashmi, FCPS.
- (12) Dr. Anwar Kurd, FCPS.
- (13) Dr. Mohammad Qasim, MCPS.
- (14) Dr. Abdul Ghafar Nagi, FCPS.
- (15) Dr. Ghulam Ahmed Sheikh, FRCS.
- (16) Dr. Abdul Jan Jaffar, FCPS.
- (17) Dr. Arbab Ghulam Rasool, FRCS.
- (18) Dr. Habib-ur-Rehman, MCPS, FCPS.

(19) Dr. Shahnaz Baluch, MCPS, FCPS.

(20) Dr. Rubina Shah, FCPS.

(21) Dr. Sadiquillah Tareen, FCPS.

(22) Dr. Abdullah Jan, FCPS.

(23) Dr. Niaz Mohammad Nasir, FCPS.

(24) Dr. Sikander Khan, M. Phil.

(b) No doctor from Baluchistan Government has settled abroad permanently after being sent abroad for post-graduate studies.

(c) Ministry of Health does not send doctors abroad in batches for higher education, however, against training facilities/ fellowships for short duration offered by the World Health Organization or other aid giving agencies, nominations are obtained from the federal institutions/provincial Governments. In the current programme, names of two doctors from Baluchistan have been included.

جناب چیرمین، ضمنی سوال، کوئی نہیں، اگلا سوال جناب محمد اسماعیل بلوچ صاحب۔

PROFESSORS WORKING IN J.P.H. KARACHI

49. ***Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Baluch:** Will the Minister for Health, Special Education and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Professors and Assistant Professors in BPS-19 and 20 working in Jinnah Post Graduate Hospital indicating also their names and places of domicile separately in each case; and

(b) whether there is any provincial quota fixed for employment in the said Hospital?

Malik Nasim, Ahmed Aheer: (a) The total number of Professors (BPS-20), the Associate Professors (BPS-19) and the Assistant Professors (BPS-18) working in Jinnah Post-graduate Medical Centre, Karachi, is 21, 21 and 24 respectively. Their names and places of domicile are given at Annex-I.

(b) Yes, as laid down by the Establishment Division (Annex-II).

LIST OF PROFESSORS BPS-20 AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS BPS-19
WORKING IN JINNAH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL CENTRE, KARACHI

Name and designation of the Officer	BPS	Place of Domicile	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Professors			
1. Dr. Mohammad Atta-ur-Rehman Khan, Professor (Biochemistry).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee
2. Dr. S.M. Rab, Professor (Medicine)	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
3. Dr. N.A. Jaffary, Professor (Pathology)	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
4. Dr. Mrs. Amtul Hafeez, Professor (Microbiology).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
5. Dr. S.A. Hameed, Professor (Surgery)	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
6. Dr. S. Hasan Manzoor Zaidi, Professor (Radiotherapy).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
7. Dr. S.M. Sami Ashraf, Professor (Surgery)	(20)	Punjab.	Promotee.
8. Dr. S. Hamid Shafqat, Professor (Cardiology).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
9. Dr. Nizamul Hasan, Professor (Paed. Surgery).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
10. Dr. T.H. Kirmani, Professor (Ophthalmology)	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
11. Dr. Iqtidar Hamid Bhatti, Professor (Neuro-Surgery).	(20)	Sind Punjab.	Direct Merit Quota.
12. Dr. Zeenat Isani, Professor (Paed)	(20)	Sind (Rural).	Direct.
13. Dr. Mohammad Muniruddin, Professor (Anaesthesia).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
14. Dr. Mrs. Hamida Jamil, Professor (Medicine).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
15. Dr. Ashfaq Ahmed Khan, Professor (Medicine).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
16. Dr. Mohammad Zahoor Janjua, Professor (Anatomy).	(20)	Punjab.	Direct.
17. Dr. Ahmad Kamal, Professor (Physiology)	(20)	Punjab.	Direct.
18. Dr. Irshad Waheed, Professor (General Surgery).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Direct.
19. Dr. Sadiqa N. Jaffary, Professor (Gynae and Obstt).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
20. Dr. S. Haroon Ahmad, Professor (Psychiatry).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
21. Dr. S. Mahmood Alam, Professor (Clinical Pathology).	(20)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
Associate Professors			
1. Dr. Syed Naseem Haider Rizvi, Associate Professor (Dental).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
2. Dr. Miss Zenab Mehar Hasan, Associate Professor (Psychology).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.

	1	2	3	4
3.	Dr. Syed Rafiuddin Ahmad Kirmani, Associate Professor (Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
4.	Dr. Syed Aijaz Ali, Associate Professor, Radiology (Therapy).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
5.	Dr. Mohammad Saleh Memon, Associate Professor (Ophthalmology).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
6.	Dr. Ali Jafar Naqvi, Associate Professor (Kidny Unit).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
7.	Dr. Abdul Baseer, Associate Professor (Biochemistry).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
8.	Dr. Imsat Majeed, Associate Professor (Paediatrics).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
9.	Dr. Saghir Ahmad, Associate Professor (Paediatric Surgery).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
10.	Dr. Faiz Mohammad Khan, Associate Professor, (Plastic Surgery).	(19)	Sind Urban).	Promotee.
11.	Dr. Mashoor Alam Shah, Associate Professor (Medicine).	(19)	Sind (Rural).	Direct.
12.	Mr. Mohammad Alsam Khan, Associate Professor (Microbiology).	(19)	NWFP.	Direct.
13.	Dr. Hasan Aziz, Associate Professor (Neurology).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
14.	Dr. Mazhar-ul-Haq, Associate Professor (Medicine).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
15.	Dr. Manzoor Ali Arif, Associate Professor, (Paed. Medicine).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
16.	Dr. Saghir Ahmad, Associate Professor (Traumatic Surgery).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
17.	Dr. Abdul Aziz, Associate Professor (Paed. Surgery).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
18.	Dr. Mohammad Sultan Farooqui, Associate Professor (Medicine).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
19.	Dr. Abdul Majeed Baloch, Associate Professor (General Surgery).	(19)	Baluchistan.	Promotee.
20.	Dr. Abdul Majeed, Associate Professor (General Surgery).	(19)	Punjab.	Promotee.
21.	Dr. S. Faheem-ul-Haq, Associate Professor (Thoracic Surgery).	(19)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.

Assistant Professors

1.	Dr. Mir Rehman Ali Hashmi, Assistant Professor/Blood Bank Officer.	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Direct.
2.	Dr. Rashid Ahmad Ch., Assistant Professor (General Surgery).	(18)	Punjab.	Promotee.

	1	2	3	4
3.	Dr. Khemomal Kariara, Assistant Professor (Bio-Chemistry).	(18)	Sind (Rural).	Direct.
4.	Dr. I. H. Alvi, Assistant Professor, Radiology (Diagnostic).	(18)	Punjab.	Direct.
5.	Dr. (Mrs.) Bushra Minhas Ashiq, Assistant Professor, Microbiology (Mycology).	(18)	Punjab.	Merit Direct.
6.	Dr. Qaiser Jehan, Assistant Professor (Pathology).	(18)	Punjab.	Direct.
7.	Dr. Kazi Abdul Shakoor, Assistant Professor (Pathology).	(18)	Sind (Rural).	Direct.
8.	Dr. Mirza Zakauallah Beg, Assistant Professor (Chest Diseases).	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Merit Direct.
9.	Dr. Mohammad Sulaiman Sheikh Assistant Professor (Anaesthesia).	(18)	Sind (Rural).	Direct.
10.	Dr. Nasir Khan Jakhrani, Assistant Professor (Anaesthesia).	(18)	Sind (Rural).	Merit Direct.
11.	Dr. Abdul Jali, Assistant Professor (Clinical Pathology).	(18)	Punjab.	Direct.
12.	Dr. T.S. Haroon, Assistant Professor (Dermatology).	(18)	Punjab.	Merit Direct.
13.	Dr. (Mrs) Munaza Perveen, Assistant Professor (Ophthalmology).	(18)	Punjab.	Direct.
14.	Dr. Vasdeve Harani, Assistant Professor (Ophthalmology).	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Merit Direct.
15.	Dr. Ahmad Irfan Hameed, Assistant Professor (Neuro-Surgery).	(18)	Punjab.	Direct.
16.	Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed Memon, Assistant Professor (Dentistry).	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Direct.
17.	Dr. Tawkir Ahmed, Assistant Professor (Anaesthesia).	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
18.	Dr. (Mrs.) Najma Akhtar Jabeen Siddiqui, Assistant Professor (Anaesthesia).	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
19.	Dr. Shamim Nazir Sheikh, Assistant Professor (Radiotherapy).	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
20.	Dr. Iqbal Ahmed Qureshi, Assistant Professor (ENT).	(18)	Baluchistan.	Promotee.
21.	Dr. Afroz Ramzan, Assistant Professor (Paed).	(18)	Baluchistan.	Promotee.
22.	Dr. Qamar Jamal, Assistant Professor (Haematology).	(18)	Sind (Urban).	Promotee.
23.	Dr. Shabbir Hussain, Assistant Professor (I.C.U.)	(18)	Punjab.	Promotee.
24.	Dr. Hasan Fatima Jaffery, Assistant Professor (Gynae and Obstt.).	(18)	Sind (Rural).	Promotee.

Annexure IIPROVINCIAL/REGIONAL QUOTAS FOR RECRUITMENT TO
CIVIL POSTS

(Estacode—1983)

Sl. No. 27: Revised ratios of merit and various provincial/regional quotas—The question of revision of the provincial/regional quotas for recruitment to the civil posts under the Federal Government has been under consideration of Government for some time. It has been decided that with immediate effect the following merit and provincial/regional quotas shall be observed in filling vacancies reserved for direct recruitment to posts under the Federal Government which are filled on all-Pakistan basis:—

Merit quota	10 %
Punjab (including Federal area of Islamabad).	50 %
Sind (Including Karachi)	19 %
The share of Sind will be further sub-allocated in the following ratio: Urban areas namely Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur.	40 % of 19 % or 7.6 %
Rural areas <i>i.e.</i> rest of Sind excluding Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur	60 % of 19 % or 11.4 %
N.W.F.P.	11.5 %
Baluchistan	3.5 %
Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas	4 %
Azad Kashmir	2 %

(Authority.—O.M. No. 8/9/72-TRV, dated the 31st August, 1973).

جناب چیئرمین: ضمنی سوال ہے تو پوچھ لیجیے۔

جناب محلہ اسحاق بلوچ: میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ۲۱ گریڈ کے ۲۱ پروفیسرز ہیں۔ ۱۶ سندھ اربن سے ۴ پنجاب سے ایک سندھ

روڈل سے تو کیا چھپائے بوجھان اور فرٹیزر کا کوئی کوٹہ نہیں بتا جا

محکمہ نسیم احمد امیر: جناب اس سلسلے میں گزارش یہ ہے کہ ایڈورٹائز تو ہم اسی حساب سے کرتے ہیں۔ اور لوگوں کو پوزیشن

تو اسی حساب سے دی جاتی ہے جیسے اسٹیلینٹ کا کوڑا مقرر ہے لیکن بعض اوقات ان عدلوں سے ان کو ایفیکیشن کے آدمی نہیں ملتے تو اس لئے دوسرے طریقے سے سیٹیں پُر کی جاتی ہیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، جناب بنگلزئی صاحب۔

جناب حسین بخش بنگلزئی: کیا وزیر موصوف صاحب یہ فرمائیں گے جیسا کہ انہوں نے ابھی فرمایا کہ اس کو ایفیکیشن کے آدمی نہیں ملتے ہیں ڈاکٹر مجید بلوچ کے نام سے اسی کو ایفیکیشن کے ایک پروفیسر نے جو ادھر خدات انجام دے رہا ہے اور بلوچستان کے ام ایسیٹرز نے اس کی درخواست کو recommend کیا کہ اس کو بلوچستان کے کونسل پر پروفیسر مقرر کیا جائے۔ آیا وہ کو ایفیکیشن نہیں کر رہا تھا۔ اس کی درخواست پر کیا ہوا؟

ملک نسیم احمد امیر: مجھے اس specific case کا تو علم نہیں ہے نہ میرے نوٹس میں یہ بات آئی ہے لیکن ممکن ہے آپ گریڈ ۲۰ کی بات کر رہے ہوں میں اس سیشنل ٹریڈنگ کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔ مثلاً ای این ٹی پیشلسٹ ہے ممکن ہے ای این ٹی پیشلسٹ وہاں سے نہ لیا ہو کوئی کلاس یا لاجسٹ کی ضرورت ہو تو وہ وہاں سے نہ لیا ہو۔ اس وجہ سے ہو سکتا ہے۔ اگر کوئی ایسی بات ہے تو میں یہ چاہوں گا کہ وہ حکومت کے نوٹس میں لائی جائے ہم اس کی تلافی کریں گے۔

جناب حسین بخش بنگلزئی: کیا وزیر موصوف یہ وعدہ فرمائیں گے کہ وہی کیس اگر ان کے نوٹس میں لائے جائیں تو وہ ہمدردی

سے ان پر غور فرمائیں گے۔

ملک نسیم احمد امیر: یقیناً۔

جناب چیئرمین، جناب شیخ عمر صاحب

نواز زہد شیخ عمر خان: مجھے بھی وہی بات پوچھنا تھی جو بنگلزئی صاحب نے پوچھ لی ہے۔

ابنجنر سید محمد فضل آغا: کیا وزیر موصوف ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ اگر ایک فیلڈ میں پیشلسٹ نہیں ہے تو وہ دوسرے فیلڈ کے پیشلسٹ کو کنسیدر کر سکتے ہیں کیونکہ different field میں لینا چاہتے ہیں۔ ای این ٹی، سرجری، فزیشن، وہ ان میں پیشلسٹ ہیں۔ مگر فرض کیجئے کہ وہ کسی دوسرے فیلڈ میں پیشلسٹ نہیں ہیں تو وہ ان میں تو پیشلسٹ ہیں۔ تو کیا آپ دوسرے فیلڈ سے لینے کے لئے تیار ہیں؟

ملک نسیم احمد امیر: جناب، ہر فیلڈ میں جتنے پیشلسٹ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اس کے حساب سے اشتہار دیا جاتا ہے۔ اب اگر کہیں کان اور گلے کے ماہر کی ضرورت ہے تو وہاں ہم کسی سرجن کو لگا دیں تو اس سے کام کیسے چلے گا۔ بات یہ ہے کہ ہم لوگوں کی سہولت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے، ان کی اپوائنٹمنٹ کو متاثر نہیں کریں گے۔ اگر کوئی متعلقہ فیلڈ میں ماہر ہو گا تو یقیناً ہم اس کو ترجیح دیں گے۔ لیکن ادور آل سروسز میں کوٹہ maintain کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔

انجینئر سید محمد فضل آغا: جناب گزارش صرف یہ تھی کہ اگر گریڈ ۲۰ میں، ایک فیلڈ میں نہیں ہے تو دوسرے فیلڈ میں ہو سکتا ہے۔ چونکہ میں فرنٹن، ڈاکٹر، اور سیٹلسٹ ہر فیلڈ میں چاہئیں۔ اگر ایک فیلڈ میں نہیں ہے تو اس کے بجائے دوسرے فیلڈ سے اکاموڈیٹ کریں۔ تو ان کی anxiety جو ہے یا ان کا جو احساس محرومی ہے وہ ختم ہو سکتا ہے۔

جناب چیرمین: میرے خیال میں انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ اگر انہیں پانی کا انجینئر چاہیے تو وہ وہاں کبھی کا انجینئر نہیں لگا سکتے۔

انجینئر سید محمد فضل آغا: نہیں، جناب ان کو کبھی کا انجینئر بھی تو چاہیے۔ پانی کا بھی چاہیے۔

جناب چیرمین: ہر ایک کے لئے انگ انگ اسمیاں ہیں، ہر ایک کے لئے انگ انگ کیڈر ہے، اسی کیڈر میں اسمیاں مکل سکتی ہیں۔

انجینئر سید محمد فضل آغا: ہم کیڈر تو جانٹ ہے۔

میجر جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) شیریں دل خان نیازی: جناب جو فیڈرل انسٹیٹیوٹن میں کیا ان کی governing bodies میں پروانسر کے متائد سے شامل ہیں؟

جناب چیرمین: اگر ہوں گے ہی تو میرے خیال میں اس سلسلے میں آپ کا ایک سپرٹ سوال بھی ہے یہ سوال آج کے لئے ہے یا کسی اور دن کے لئے ہے،

But is a separate question in your name pertaining to the same subject.

ایک معزز رکن: جناب میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ آیا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ وہاں ایک طبقہ کی monopoly ہے جو کہ کسی اور کو آگے نہیں آنے دیتی؟

مک نسیم احمد امیر: جناب والا! جہاں تک میرا علم ہے، میرے نوٹس میں تو ایسی بات کبھی نہیں آئی ہے۔ میں تھوڑا سا حصہ دیر صحت رہا ہوں۔ آج بھی میں ایک proxy کے طور پر کام کر رہا ہوں۔ اگر میرے بھائیوں کو کوئی تکلیف ہے تو یقیناً اس کا ازالہ ہوگا۔ لیکن گورنمنٹ کی یہ پالیسی ہرگز نہیں ہے۔ اگر یہاں کسی قسم کی نا انصافی ہو رہی ہے تو آپ بطور نمائندے یہاں سے اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ اس کی ضرورت ملانی کی جانی چاہئے۔ میں آپ کے ساتھ ہوں۔

جناب میر حسین بخش بنگلزئی: ضمنی سوال!

جناب چیرمین: میرے خیال میں بہت ہو گئے ہیں۔

میر حسین بخش بنگلزئی: جناب ایک سوال اور پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔

جناب چٹیرین وہی فرمائیے۔

میر حسین بخش بنگلہ دہ اس سلسلے میں جناب میری ایک گزارش ہے جو میں وزیر صاحب کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں اور اس معزز ایوان کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو پالیسیز پارلیمنٹ کی طرف متوجہ ہیں انکو implement کرنے والے میوزکسٹریٹس ہیں۔ جو کبھی بھی نہیں کرتے، اس کی زندہ مثال یہ ہے کہ پورے بلوچستان کے صوبہ سے ۱۹ سینئر ڈاکٹرز پرائم منسٹر کی منظوری سے ایک ریکمنڈیشن دی ہے جس پر دو سال کے عرصہ میں ایسی ہی تک عملدرآمد نہیں ہوا ہے۔ اس کا وزیر صاحب ضرور نوٹس لیں۔

جناب چٹیرین : اس کا اس سوال سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔

جناب محمد اسحاق بلوچ : میں جناب monopoly کی اس طرح وضاحت کروں گا کہ ۲۱ میں سے ۱۶ سندھ ایجنٹس ہیں۔ اس سے ظاہر ہے کہ ایک طبقہ کی monopoly ہے لیکن میں ان کا نام نہیں لوں گا۔ میرے خیال میں وزیر صاحب سمجھ گئے ہوں گے کہ کس طبقہ کی monopoly ہے۔

جناب چٹیرین : اس کا وزیر صاحب نے جواب دے دیا ہے۔ میرے خیال میں that is enough اگلا سوال، جناب اسحاق بلوچ صاحب،

RETIREMENT OF M.D. OF P.F.H.A. KARACHI

50. *Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Baluch: Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state the date on which the present Managing Director of Pasni Fish Harbour would retire from service?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz): The Managing Director, Pasni Fish Harbour Authority retired from service w.e.f. 28th April, 1987.

جناب چٹیرین : اسحاق بلوچ صاحب۔

جناب محمد اسحاق بلوچ، بہر حال ایک ضمنی سوال میں کروں گا۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ وہ ابھی تک ایسی کرسی پر نہیں بیٹھا ہوا ہے؟ کیا آپ پر سمجھیں گے کہ وہ ابھی تک اس کرسی پر نہیں بیٹھا ہوا ہے؟

جناب چٹیرین : ممکن ہے کہ کرسی ساتھ لے گیا ہو۔ لیکن آفیشل وہ ریٹائر ہو گیا ہے۔

جناب محمد اسحاق بلوچ : جناب وہ جگہ پر گیا ہے لیکن وہ کرسی پر براجمان ہے۔

جناب سرتاج عزیز : یہ جناب اصل میں Marine فٹری ڈیپارٹمنٹ کا افسر تھا، ۱۹۷۵ میں صوبائی حکومت میں

[Mr. Sartaj Aziz]

ڈیپوٹیشن پر گیا تھا۔ انہوں نے اس کو ڈائریکٹر فٹنریز بلوچستان لگایا اور ایڈیشنل چارج بطور مینیجنگ ڈائریکٹر پسنی فٹنریز ڈیپارٹمنٹ کا دیا۔ آفیشلی یہ ۲۸-۳-۷۸ کو ریٹائر ہو گیا ہے۔ یہ معلوم ہوا ہے کہ بلوچستان گورنمنٹ نے اسے re-employ کیا ہے۔ ان کنٹریکٹ بطور مینیجنگ ڈائریکٹر پسنی فٹنریز ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے اعلیٰ فارمل آرڈر جاری نہیں ہوئے۔

Mr. Chairman: But that is nothing to do with the Federal Government.

Mr. Sartaj Aziz: Yes, that is a matter of Provincial Government.

جناب چئیرمین: اگلا سوال شیرین دل خان نیازی صاحب۔

SPEED OF EXPRESS TRAINS

51. *Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi: Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway administration would be able to achieve the target fixed by it of increasing the speed of mail and express trains to 100 miles per hour and of goods trains to 60 miles per hour by 1987;

(b) whether there are 35000 four wheeled wagons still in used in the system; and

(c) the procedure for reservation of seat/berth in ordinary cases and in H.O.R. and the powers of the Station Master in that behalf?

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak: (a) The targets fixed for raising speeds on Pakistan Railways trunk route from Karachi Cantt. to Lalamusa i.e. the speeds of 100 MPH (160 KM/H) for Mail and Express trains and 60 MPH (100 KM/H) for goods trains would be possible to achieve by the year 2000 and not by 1987 if the requisite input of resources is ensured.

(b) The number of 4-wheeled wagons of all gauges at the end of the financial year 1985-86 was 31,445.

(c) Reservation of seats berths in important Mail/Express trains can be secured from Reservation Offices functioning at major stations namely, Karachi City/Karachi Cantt., Quetta, Sukkur, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar Cantt. etc. Also, City Booking Agencies managed by

Railway's contractors in large cities like Karachi, Lahore, Hyderabad, Sargodha, Peshawar, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Faisalabad, Quetta, Gujranwala, Larkana, Mardan, Shikarpur, Abbottabad and Mansehra can reserve seats and berths for intending passengers. At other stations, Station Masters arrange the desired reservation either out of quota allocated to them, if any, or forward the demand for reserved accommodation to the concerned Reservation office. Berths are reserved in all important Mail and Express trains for High Officials entitled to travel on H.O.R. In case no demand on H.O.R. is received upto 24 hours before the scheduled departure of the train, this accommodation is utilised for passengers on the waiting list. Station Masters have no powers in behalf of H.O.R. except that the requirement of accommodation is met with either from quota, if available with them, or is passed on to the concerned reservation office for provision of accommodation.

میجر جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) شیریں دل خان نیازی: جناب یہ ایچ او آر کی ریزرویشن کے بارے میں اسٹیشن ماسٹر پشاور کو کوئی اتھارٹی نہیں ہے۔ ایچ او آر، چونکہ ہائی آفیسرز کے لئے ہے۔ اس لئے یہ ریزرویشن پنڈی میں ہوتی ہے۔ کیا پشاور میں ہائی آفیسرز نہیں رہتے ہیں جن کو کبھی کبھار اس کی ضرورت پڑتی ہوگی۔

جناب چیمبرمین: جناب اسلم خٹک صامب۔

جناب محمد اسلم خٹک: میں جناب سوال کو سمجھ نہیں سکا۔

میجر جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) شیریں دل خان نیازی: سوال نمبر ۵ کی جزو (سی) میں لکھا تھا۔

the procedure for reservation of seat/berth in ordinary cases and in H.O.R. and the powers of the Station Master in that behalf.

آپ نے جواب دیا کہ یہ ایچ او آر اسٹیشن ماسٹر پشاور نہیں کر سکتا ہے، باقی کر سکتا ہے۔ کیونکہ

H.O.R. is controlled from Rawalpindi.

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak: H.O.R. is a reservation for high officials.

جناب چیمبرمین: وہ سب فرماتے ہیں کہ پشاور میں اسٹیشن ماسٹر کے پاس یہ اتھارٹی نہیں ہے کیا پشاور والوں کو یہ ضرورت نہیں پڑتی کہ ان کے لئے ریزرویشن کریں۔

جناب محمد اسلم خان خٹک: اگر یہ نہ ہو

that is made available to anybody 12 hours before.

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi: Sir, it is not made available, the Station Master should be authorized for H.O.R. because there are high officials in Peshawar. If a chap wants to travel from Peshawar to Karachi, the H.O.R. will only be made upto Lahore and not upto Karachi.

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak: I am not sure what the real object is, H.O.R. is a reservation for high officials. Somebody probably is going upto Lahore, somebody is going upto Karachi, so they have the right to reserve it. But in case the H.O.Rs. are not utilized, they are made available to public.

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi: Sir, I would like to request you, whether the Senators, the retired Generals, retired Government functionaries come under the category of H.O.R. or not?

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak: Sir, I would like notice for that.

FINANCIÁL POSITION OF RAILWAYS

52. ***Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi:** Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the best period of earnings of our Railways was 1955—60 and the worst, so far, 1984-85;

(b) what are the reasons for the deterioration in the financial position of the Railways and what steps are being taken by the Government to increase its earnings and reduce its expenditure and loses; and

(c) whether Railways pay 'Interest' on foreign loans, if so the total amount paid annually on account of debt service/interest since 1982 to 1986?

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak: (a) During the years

1955—60 and the year 1984-85, Railway's earnings amounted to as follows:—

(Rs. in Millions)

Year	Total Revenue Receipt
1955-56	362.100
1956-57	388.000
1957-58	415.800
1958-59	561.900
1959-60	486.600
and 1984-85	3677.900

In view of this it is not correct that the best period of earnings for Railways was 1955—60 and the worst period 1984-85.

(b) The main reason for deterioration in the financial position of the Railways has been its operation in the public sector as a basic utility service. As a result, Railway is obliged to run a number of passenger services, particularly on branch lines and maintain a number of sections which are not commercially justified. Operation of such services and maintenance of these sections are a direct contributory cause of loss. For these considerations Railway's passenger fares and freight rates are not allowed to increase proportionately. Financial burden on Railways as a result of certain Government decisions like devaluation of Pakistan currency in 1972-73 leading to permanent increase in the cost of spares and stores. Also increases in fuel oil prices in the past have also compelled Railways to bear higher and higher cost with corresponding strain on its financial position.

Being a Government department expenditure on staff wages, allowances and pensions undergo an upward increase as a result of Government's own policy, leading to increase in Railways operational expenses. Owing to the above factors, Railway's earnings have not

[Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak]

been keeping pace with the increased operational costs resulting in widening of resource gap every year.

Following measures to reduce expenditure and increase earnings are being taken:—

1. Introduction of fast inter-city passenger trains.
2. Reduction in running time by increasing speed limits for main line trains as well as on some branch lines.
3. Curtailment of unnecessary stoppages.
4. Changes have been brought about in the time-table to suit travelling public.
5. In order to capture goods traffic concessional rates have been offered.
6. Turn round time of goods wagons is being reduced.

(c) Pakistan Railways pays "Interest" on foreign loans. The total amount paid annually on account of debt service interests since 1982—86 is as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in Million)
Year	Amount
1981-82	142.165
1982-83	186.002
1983-84	283.786
1984-85	239.369
1985-86	255.692

جناب چٹربین: ضمنی سوال ۹ نہیں ہے، ٹھیک ہے اگلا سوال نمبر ۵۳ شیریں دل خاں نیازی صاحبہ -

RECRUITMENT IN FEDERAL HOSPITALS

53. *Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Shirin Dil Khan Niazi: Will the Minister for Health, Special Education and Social Welfare be pleased to state whether it is a fact that staff members of federally aided hospitals and complexes are recruited on provincial quota basis. If so, the details of the staff working in the federally run hospitals and complexes?

Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer: Yes. Information is being collected from respective institutions and will be placed before the Senate as soon as it is available.

جناب چٹربین: اگلا سوال، ملک فرید اللہ خاں صاحبہ -

AMBASSADORS FROM FATA

54. *Malik Faridullah Khan: Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ambassadors working abroad on contract basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above category of Ambassadors does not include any person from the Tribal Areas; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to appoint an Ambassador from the Tribal Area?

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan (Answered by Mr. Zain Noorani): (a) The total number of Ambassadors of Government of Pakistan appointed on contract basis is 16. An other Ambassador has been nominated and is expected to take up the assignment shortly.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Prime Minister appoints Ambassadors of Pakistan from public as also from the regular service cadre. In making these appointments, an effort is made to ensure representation of all parts of the country.

ملک فرید اللہ خان: جیسے جناب والا، وزیر صاحب نے جزو (بی) میں فرمایا ہے کہ فاطمہ

کوئی سفیر نہیں ہے تو کیا یہ فاطمہ کے ساتھ زیادتی نہیں ہے؟

جناب زین نورانی: پہلے تو میں نے یہ نہیں کہا کہ فاطمہ سے کوئی سفیر ہے ہمارا نہیں، میں دھماکتے دیتا ہوں کہ دو قسم کے سفیر ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک کیئرڈیپلومیٹ، جو کہ فارن سروسز کے ملازمین ہوتے ہیں career diplomats اور نان کیئرڈیپلومیٹس who go as career diplomats کو پertain کرتا تھا۔ اس لئے میں نے کہا تھا کہ non career diplomats میں فاطمہ سے کوئی نہیں ہے۔ جہاں تک اس سوال کا تعلق ہے کہ فاطمہ سے کوئی سفیر ہے یا نہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ فاطمہ سے ایک سفیر ہے لیکن وہ career diplomate ہے۔

ملک فرید اللہ خان: جناب والا! وہ جو career diplomate بتا رہے ہیں وہ تو ایک فوجی ہے۔ اس کو فوج سے کنٹریکٹ کی بنیاد پر لیا گیا ہے۔

جناب زین نورانی: جناب، میں اسی سوال کے جواب میں ایک سوال پوچھوں گا کیا فوجی پاکستانی نہیں ہوتے؟ ملک فرید اللہ خان: میں نے جو سوال پوچھا ہے۔ اس کا یہ جواب نہیں ہے۔ وہ تو کنٹریکٹ والے سفیر کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں۔

جناب چٹربن: آپ کے جواب میں وزیر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ اب تک فاطمہ سے کوئی Non-career diplomate Ambassadors نہیں بنے۔

ملک فرید اللہ خان: وہ تو کہہ رہے ہیں کہ career diplomate ایک ہے۔

جناب زین نورانی: وہ جو اب تو ان کے ضمنی سوال کا جواب تھا۔ ضمنی سوال یہ تھا کہ فاطمہ سے کیا کوئی امبیڈر ہے۔ اس کے جواب میں میں نے کہا تھا کہ "ہے"

جناب چٹربن، اگلا سوال، جناب جاوید جبار صاحب۔

FOREIGN AID FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

55. *Mr. Javed Jabbar (Put by Maulana Kausar Niazi): Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state:

(a) the total value, nature and sources of overseas aid to Pakistan from countries as well as institutions in respect of agricultural research for 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, as announced and as actually utilized to date separately; and

(b) the province-wise utilization of opportunities for overseas training of manpower in agricultural research i.e. number and/or names of individuals from each province who received overseas training during the past 3 years?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) The information about total overseas aid to the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) and its utilization during the last three years is as under :—

		(Rupees in million)	
		Provided in ADP Utilization	
Aid			
1984-85		173.798	160.130
1985-86		181.616	142.624
1986-87		199.620	200.322
	Total ..	555.034	503.076

		ADP	Utilization
Nature of Aid			
Machinery and equipment		207.355	190.409
Manpower Training		69.499	100.597
Technical Assistance		164.699	128.043
Contractual Res.		14.606	14.606
Civil Works		70.701	57.123
Farming System Research		1.000	0.601
Other Operational		27.174	11.697
	Total ..	555.034	503.076

Source of Aid

International Development Association (IDA)		184.541	218.945
USAID		164.060	77.151
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)		70.220	64.851
Italian Government		101.520	130.237
Swiss Government		7.900	4.112
German Agency for Technical Cooperation		2.200	0.260

	ADP	Utilization
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	12.725	4.730
Asian Development Bank	5.910	0.094
F.A.O.	3.723	2.014
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	2.350	0.588
Total	555.034	503.076

(b) During the period in question (July, 1984 to June, 1987), a total number of 251 scientists were sent abroad for training, detailed break up of which is as under:—

Province	No.
Punjab	183
N.W.F.P.	28
Sind	27
Baluchistan	6
Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)	7
Total	251

Mr. Chairman: Supplementary question?

Mr. Javed Jabbar: I have just come in Mr. Chairman, so, I cannot ask the question.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Then we move to the next question.

RESEARCH REGARDING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

56. ***Mr. Javed Jabbar:** Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state:

(a) the research co-ordination conducted during the past 3 years by the Agricultural Research Division in respect of livestock production and livestock diseases in Thar Desert Region of Sind; and

(b) the total funds allocated within the Division for research in livestock production and diseases on province-wise basis during the past 3 years?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) The Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, as a part of its overall mandate of research and development to achieve the agriculture in the country, has a special focus on the problems of Arid Zones for which Arid Zone Research Institute has been established at Quetta with a sub-station at Umar Kot (Tharparkar District) in addition to Bahawalpur and D. I. Khan. Since the main stay of over 0.8 million people to Tharparkar District is the livestock, the following projects have been planned and/or executed to effect the development either directly or indirectly.

A. Animal Production

1. Following two surveys of Thar Region have been completed and reports compiled in which the resources and constraints have been identified for further development of the region.
 - (a) Livestock production and socio-economic aspects of the farming systems of the Thar Desert (A reconnaissance survey).
 - (b) Feasibility of the development of soil and rain-water conservation in Thar and Kohistan Regions of Sind. (A Reconnaissance survey).
2. Identification of various goat breeds alongwith their character of productivity in different ecological zones *i.e.* desert, Kohistan and canal irrigated areas in the province of Sind.
3. Coordinated Research Project on Improvement of Sheep and Wool allocated at Sind Agriculture University, Tandojam and Sheep Farm Nabiser Road.
4. Coordinated National Programme for Livestock Feeding Resources and Nutrition located at Sind Agriculture University, Tandojam.
5. Coordinated Research Project on Buffalo Reproduction with headquarters at Sind Agriculture University, Tandojam.

[Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch]

6. Establishment of Department of Reproduction at Sind Agricultural University, Tandojam.
7. Evaluation of Nutrient Requirements of Layer strain under local climatic conditions (day old to 72 weeks of age).
8. Work on genetic and economic evaluation of camels of Sind has been initiated. It is specifically going to cater for the problems of Thar are as.

B. *Animal Health*

1. Pelleted Newcastle disease vaccine for rural poultry.
2. Research on avian mycoplasmosis (poultry disease).

From the foregoing it is clear that benefits from these nationally coordinated research programme accrue to all parts of the country including Thar Region. The scheme titled 'Identification of Goat Breeds in the Province of Sind' and the 'Genetic and Economic Evaluation of Camels of Sind' are particularly relevant to Thar Region.

(b) The funds allocated to the Provinces for research in animal production and health during the last three years are as under:—

(Rupees in million)

	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
1984-85 ..	2.125	2.111	0.684	0.837	5.757
1985-86 ..	2.328	3.006	0.084	0.037	5.455
1986-87 ..	2.575	4.680	0.780	0.060	8.095
Total ..	7.028	9.797	1.548	0.934	19.307
Share ..	36.40	50.743	8.017	4.837	

Mr. Chairman: Supplementary question, if any?

Mr. Javed Jabbar: No, Sir. I will not be able to.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Then the next one, 57.

TRAINING IMPARTED TO AGRICULTURE SCIENTISTS

57. *Mr. Javed Jabbar: Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state the names of individuals and the subjects for which training was imparted to agriculture scientists at a senior level within Pakistan during the past 3 years?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

The information about the number of various training courses alongwith the subject field imparted to scientists and farmers at the Training Institute of the National Agricultural Research Centre, Islamabad during the years 1984-85 and 1986 is placed below. The list showing names of individuals who attended training courses during the above period has been placed in the Library of the Senate.

Annex. I

LIST OF SENIOR LEVEL TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING 1984-85 AND 1986

S. No.	Title/Subject	Duration		No. of Participants
		From	To	
1.	Weed Science Research	14-1-1984	2-2-1984	30
2.	Training in Rodent Control.	7-2-1984	8-2-1984	50
3.	Management of Agricultural Research	13-2-1984	1-3-1984	27
4.	Ascochyta Blight Resistance in Chickpea	3-3-1984	10-3-1984	18
5.	Farm Mechanization	10-3-1984	17-3-1984	9
6.	Grain Storage Project	11-3-1984	15-3-1984	14
7.	Exxon Chemical Staff Training	18-3-1984	20-3-1984	9
8.	2nd National Beekeeping Training	26-3-1984	31-3-1984	51
9.	On-farm Maize Research Management	1-4-1984	15-4-1984	20
10.	Farm Machinery Design and Manufacturing	11-8-1984	21-8-1984	11
11.	National Training Course on AGRIS Services and input Methodology	15-9-1984	18-9-1984	13
12.	Use of Mechanical Seeders	21-10-1984	23-10-1984	10
13.	Biometry Training Course-I	21-10-1984	1-11-1984	22
14.	Biological Control of Insect Pests	23-10-1984	31-10-1984	24
15.	Biometry Training Course-II	4-11-1984	11-11-1984	31
16.	World Bank Project Staff Training Course on Procurement	5-11-1984	8-11-1984	43

	1	2	3	4
17. Orientation Course for Social Scientists working in Agricultural Field		13-11-1984	20-11-1984	17
18. Making of A Scientists		23-12-1984	31-12-1984	32
19. Soil and Water Management		30-1-1985	31-1-1985	21
20. 1st English Language Course		4-2-1985	8-3-1985	40
21. Use and Maintenance of Modern Agri. Machinery		3-3-1985	10-3-1985	10
22. Orchard Management for Horticulture Extensionists		3-3-1985	14-3-1985	26
23. Soybean Production Training		18-3-1985	28-3-1985	42
24. Vertebrate Pest Control		4-4-1985	15-4-1985	14
25. 2nd English Language Course		14-4-1985	6-6-1985	23
26. National Beekeeping Training		28-4-1985	2-5-1985	75
27. Analysis and Interpretation of Cereal Research Data		5-5-1985	16-5-1985	21
28. Statistical Software Computer Package called MSTAT		30-6-1986	11-7-1985	27
29. Product Design and Development training for Manufacturers		21-7-1985	1-8-1985	12
30. Rice Based Cropping System		27-10-1985	6-11-1985	34
31. Research Methodology Silkworm Breeding and Rearing		24-11-1985	28-11-1985	14
32. Quantitative Analysis of Agro-Economic Data		22-12-1985	26-12-1985	18
33. Orchard Management		23-2-1986	6-3-1986	31
34. Vertebrate Pest Management		7-3-1986	20-3-1986	18
35. Extension Methods for Agriculture technology Transfer		12-4-1986	24-4-1986	51
36. Range Management and Forage Production.		13-4-1986	24-4-1986	31
37. Fourth National Beekeeping Training Course		23-4-1986	28-4-1986	98
38. Use of Statistical Software on Microcomputer MSTAT (4.0)		21-6-1986	3-7-1986	30
39. Food Grain Storage Management		12-7-1986	17-7-1986	24
40. Training Course on Biometry		27-7-1986	4-8-1986	18
41. Pesticide Chemistry and their side effects.		20-8-1986	4-9-1986	28
42. Application of Statistics in Agricultural Research		11-10-1986	23-10-1986	26
43. Diagnosis and Control of Sugar Crops Diseases		18-10-1986	23-10-1986	22
44. Establishment and Management of Fodder and Forage Legumes in Mountainous Area.		17-11-1986	27-11-1986	16
45. Oriegatation/General Administration and Management Course		17-12-1986	31-12-1986	33

Mr. Chairman: Supplementary question, if any?

Mr. Javed Jabbar: No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Well, you have all the information and you can utilize them in the next session.

Next question, 58, Fazal Agha Sahib.

RUNNING OF EXPRESS TRAIN FROM PESHAWAR TO QUETTA

58. ***Engr. Syed Muhammad Fazal Agha:** Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to start a fast train in the near future from Peshawar to Quetta without long hauls at intermediate stations; and if so when?

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak: Proposal to extend Abbaseen Express to Quetta is under consideration. This express train now runs between Peshawar and Sukkur.

It was under active consideration and I hope that this arrangement is proposed to commence from August 14th, this year.

Mr. Chairman: Next question, 59, Prof. Khurshid Ahmed.

DEMAND OF TUTION FEE THE CHILDREN OF PAKISTANIS
WORKING ABROAD

59. ***Prof. Khurshid Ahmed:** Will the Minister for Health, Special Education and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain medical colleges in the country particularly in the Punjab have demanded a tution fee of \$ 10,000 per year from the children of Pakistanis working abroad for admission against reserved seats;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the said demand is justified from the children of people with modest means;

[Prof. Khurshid Ahmed]

(c) whether it is a fact that some professional colleges particularly engineering colleges are demanding a donation of Rs. 100,000 to give admission to childrens of Pakistanis working abroad; and

(d) if answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, the reason as to why different standards are being adopted in the same country for people belonging to the same category?

Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer: (a) Yes.

(b) This has been done on the request of Overseas Pakistanis. There is no compulsion and the children of Pakistanis can seek admission like other Pakistani students.

(c) No. The engineering universities/colleges are not demanding donation of Rs. 100,000. In one case only such a demand was made by the syndicate of a University of Engineering and Technology Lahore, but that too has since been withdrawn.

(d) Question does not arise.

جناب چیمبرین: جناب ملک نسیم احمد اہیر صاحب!
 ملک نسیم احمد اہیر: سراسر سلسلے میں گزارش یہ ہے کہ سمندر پار پاکستانیوں نے یہ گزارش کی تھی کہ ان کے بچوں کو یہاں داخلہ دیا جائے۔ کچھ تو ایسے ہیں جنکو ہم نے open merit پر رکھا ہوا ہے کہ وہ دوسرے پاکستانی بچوں کی طرح درخواست دے سکتے ہیں اور داخلے سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن بنیادی طور پر ایجوکیشن صوبائی معاملہ ہے ان میں انجینئرنگ کالج میں ایک دفعہ یہ بات ہوئی تھی اور میڈیکل کالج میں تین بیسز reserve کی گئی تھیں۔ تو اس پر کم از کم جو فیڈرل گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ایڈمیشن بائس میرٹ پر ہونے چاہئیں اور وہ جو یونیورسٹی میں یا انجینئرنگ کالج میں ایڈمیشن ہوتی تھی۔ اسکو بھی ضم کر دیا گیا تھا اور اس کو ہم بطور پالیسی اپنانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

جناب چیمبرین: شکریہ۔ ضمنی۔ نہیں۔ اگلا سوال نمبر ۶۰، جناب سید عباس شاہ صاحب۔

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS OR INDUSTRIAL UNITS UNDER THE
 MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

60. * Syed Abbas Shah: Will the Minister for Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Public Corporations and Industrial Units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Production,

(b) the total number of Chairmen, Managing Directors and Additional Joint Managing Directors in each Unit; and

(c) the justification, if any, for the creation of so many posts?

Ch. Shujaat Hussain (Answered by Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan): (a) 8 Corporations and 71 Industrial Units.

(b) 8 Chairmen of Corporations 62 Managing Directors and 5 Project Managers.

(c) The Chairman is the Chief Executive of the Corporation whereas the Managing Director or Project Manager is the Managerial and Operational Head of the Unit. These posts have been created to meet the statutory requirements.

Mr. Chairman: Supplementary question?

Syed Abbas Shah: Sir, I am asking about part (b) of the question. Are there any Additional or Joint Managing Directors in some of these organizations?

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan: The answer is 'No'.

Syed Abbas Shah: Sir, if it can be checked again, there are Additional and Managing Directors in some of the organizations as per my information.

Second Supplementary question, Sir.

Are these 62 Managing Directors from the Management or the Business side or from Civil Service which is called the DMG?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Minister for Industries.

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan: Sir, I wouldn't be able to answer the question straightaway but I have a list of all including the names which runs into 71 names and it wouldn't be advisable to read them and then find out those.

Mr. Chairman: I think, you can ask for a notice.

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan: Fresh notice may be given, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Fresh notice please.

جناب چیئرمین: اگلا سوال ملک فرید اللہ خان صاحب!
 ملک فرید اللہ خان: سر اس کا جواب مل گیا ہے۔ یہی سوال دوبارہ repeat ہوا ہے۔
 جناب چیئرمین: اچھا جی۔ اگلا سوال۔ ملک فرید اللہ صاحب۔

CEMENT AGENCIES IN FATA

62. *Malik Faridullah Khan: Will the Minister for Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cement agencies allotted in F.R. Bannu since January, 1985 ; and

(b) whether these agencies were sanctioned on the recommendation of the MNA or Senator concerned?

Ch. Shujaat Hussain (Answered by Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan): (a) One.

(b) No.

جناب چیئرمین، ضمنی سوال؟
 ملک فرید اللہ خان: جناب انہوں نے جواب دیا ہے کہ ایک
 عمارت ایف آر بٹنوں میں ہے اور وہ بھی ایم این اے سینیٹر کی سفارش پر نہیں دی گئی تو میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ وہ کس بینسٹریٹ پر لاٹ کی گئی ہے؟

جناب چیئرمین: جناب وزیر پیداوار صاحب۔
 میجر جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) محمد بشیر خان: کسی کی درخواست تھی اسکو دے دی گئی ہے کسی ایم این اے نے کوئی
 کیس ریگنڈ نہیں کیا۔ ابھی دوڑین کی گنجائش ہے اگر لینا چاہیں تو وہ لے سکتے ہیں۔

جناب چیئرمین: اگلا سوال شاد محمد خان نمبر ۶۳۔

IMPORT OF PARENT STOCK OF POULTRY

63. *Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan (Put by Engr. Syed Muhammad Fazal Agha): Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government incurs considerable expenditure in foreign exchange on the import of parent stock of poultry from abroad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this foreign exchange can be saved by providing loans to locals of the area for poultry breeding particularly in Hazara Civil Division; and

(c) whether the Government is prepared to waive off the interest payable by the local of the said area who are hard hit due to high prices of feed and other difficulties?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) No. The Government does not incur any expenditure in foreign exchange for import of parent stock. However, the private entrepreneurs are importing their requirements of day-old chicks of parent stock on which foreign exchange is being incurred.

(b) It is not possible to save the above foreign exchange as the production of grand parent and parent stock involves sophisticated technology and research for maintaining separate lines; and none of the local entrepreneur is yet capable to handle such operations.

(c) Government do not write off the bank loans/interest. It is the concerned bank and the Pakistan Banking Council, who can consider requests for writting off of loans/interest on its merit, on case to case basis.

جناب چیئر مین، ضمنی سوال پر نہیں ہے۔ اگلا سوال جناب شاد محمد خان۔

POULTRY FARMING IN N.W.F.P.

64. *Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan (Put by Engr. Syed Muhammad Fazal Agha): Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the climate of NWFP in general and Hazara Civil Division in particular is best suited for poultry breeding;

(b) whether it is also a fact that banks have been extending loans and credit facilities haphazardly on the basis of wrong feasibility reports and that also after unnecessary delay; and

(c) whether the Government is prepared to look into this matter and take necessary steps to improve and simplify the procedure governing feasibility reports, the location of the industry in the areas most suitable for it and encourage local entrepreneurs of these areas in preference to outsiders to establish such industry?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) Yes, the milder climate of NWFP, particularly of Hazara Civil Division is well suited for raising poultry breeding flocks.

(b) & (c) No specific instance has been quoted. Cases, if specified, can be looked into. The measures for simplifying the procedures for extending loans are constantly being taken by the Government and the banks.

جناب چیئر مین: ضمنی سوال؟ نہیں ہے۔ آگلا سوال: مولانا کوثر نیازی صاحب -

HEALTH CENTRE G-6/1-4, ISLAMABAD

65. ***Maulana Kausar Niazi:** Will the Minister for Health, Special Education and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Pakistan had announced to upgrade the sub-Health Centre, G-6/1-4, Islamabad, if so when; and

(b) the reasons why no action has been taken on that announcement so far?

Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer: (a) Yes, the President during his visit to sub-Health Centre, G-6/1-4, Islamabad on 30th November, 1983 had verbally directed to upgrade the sub-Health Centre.

(b) Necessary steps to implement the President's directive have been taken. A scheme at a cost of Rs. 5.2882 million has been approved. The construction work has started at site and is expected to be completed in next 12 months.

جناب چیئر مین: ضمنی سوال؟

مولانا کوثر نیازی: پکا وزیر صاحب بتائیں گے کہ صدر صاحب نے تو ۱۹۸۳ میں یہ وعدہ کیا تھا اور اب ۱۹۸۷ آ گیا ہے۔ چار سال میں صدر صاحب کی اس ہدایت پر عمل نہیں ہوا کیا ان کے احکامات کی ہی وقعت ہے؟

جناب چیرمین: جناب آہیر صاحب۔

ملک نسیم احمد آہیر: اگر مولانا کوثر نیازی صاحب صدر محترم پر ایسے ہی مہربان رہے تو میرا خیال ہے کہ ان کی ذمت دن بدن بڑھتی جائے گی۔

مولانا کوثر نیازی: کیا وزیر صاحب یہ فرمائیں گے کہ ۸۳-۱۱-۲۰ کو اس ڈسپنسری میں آگ لگی۔ تو اس کے بعد سے آج تک وہاں کوئی مرد ڈاکٹر نہیں بیٹھا اس کا سبب کیا ہے؟

جناب چیرمین: جناب آہیر صاحب۔

ملک نسیم احمد آہیر: جناب اس کے لئے مجھے نیا ٹوس درکار ہو گا کیونکہ اس سے پہلے مجھے ایسی شکایت موصول نہیں ہوئی۔ میں مولانا کا متون ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس طرف توجہ مبذول کرائی ہے۔ یہ میں ان کے سوال کے جواب میں ہی دریافت کر لوں گا۔ اور ان کا بھی بطور منتخب نمائندے کے یہاں فیڈرل ایریا سے یہ حق ہے کہ وہ اس سلسلہ میں خود بھی منسٹری سے دریافت کریں۔

مولانا کوثر نیازی: کیا وزیر صاحب بتائیں گے کہ اس ڈسپنسری میں جو توسیع ان کے کہنے کے مطابق کی جا رہی ہے اس توسیع کے بعد کون کون سی میڈیکل سہولتیں یہاں کے عوام کو میسر آئیں گی۔

جناب چیرمین: جناب آہیر صاحب۔

ملک نسیم احمد آہیر: جناب اس کا سارا نقشہ تو میرے پاس نہیں ہے لیکن اس کے لئے اگر وہ چاہیں تو ایک نیا ٹوس دے کر تمام معلومات حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

Mr. Chairman: Fresh notice. Next question Maulana Kausar Niazi Sahib.

PERIOD OF UMRAH

66. *Maulana Kausar Niazi: Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the validity period of visas for the purpose of *Umrah* has been reduced from 90 days to 30 days; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether the Government intends to take up with the Government of Saudi Arabia the question of extension of the above period?

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan (Answered by Mr. Zain Noorani): (a) It is not a fact.

[Sahabzada Yaqub Khan]

(b) The Government does not plan to take up with the Saudi Government the question of the extension of the period of Ummrah visas.

جناب چئرمين: ضمنى سوال ۶

مولانا كوثر نيازي: اكر ميں وزير محترم كى خدمت ميں يہ عرض كروں كہ بيسيوں ايسے آدمى مجھے ملے ہيں جنہيں ۹۰ دن كى جگہ عمرے كا صرف ۳۰ دن كا ويزا ديا گيا ہے۔ تو كيا وہ مزيد اپنى معلومات كو فرئيس كرنے كے لئے انكو آئري كريں گے كہ عمرے كے ويزوں كا عرصہ ۹۰ دن سے گھٹا كر ۳۰ دن كيوں كيا گيا ہے؟

جناب چئرمين: جناب زين نورانى صاحب -

جناب زين نورانى: يقيناً اكر آئريل سينٲر صاحب كوٲى بات اس ہاٲس ميں كہتے ہيں تو اس كا فوراً نوٲس ليا جاتا ہے اور اس كى تصفيقات كى جاتى ہے يكن اكر ايك بات اور بچے سمجھا ديں كہ ۹۰ دن والا رجا دوٲى نكرو گياں سے آيا تو پھر اس كے بعد ميں آگے بڑھ سكوں گا۔

Mr. Chairman: This is entering into an argument, you have replied.

Mr. Zain Noorani: I have said that 90 days is not there. Now in fairness to the honourable Senator and the House I would like to make some clarifications and that is, that from the inquiries made with the Saudi Arabian Embassy overhere they have said that there is no such thing as 90 days being the period for which visas were being given and they have therefore not been stopped. Visas for *Umrah* are normally given for two weeks but in some cases they issue it for 30 days, in some exceptional cases they issue it for more days. So there may have been some cases where some people may have got it for 90 days also. In the case of visit visas the normal time is 90 days but in the case of both *Umrah* and visit visas extensions are also given by them, so 90 days were never a binding. Ninety days visas were not given as a normal practice, that is the only thing I am trying to convey but if I am wrong and if the honourable Senator has any definite information that this is not so, I will certainly look into the matter.

Mr. Chairman: Which means that as a matter of policy it is neither 90 days nor 30 days.

Mr. Zain Noorani: Yes Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Next question Maulana Kausar Niazi Sahib.

UMRAH VISAS

67. ***Maulana Kausar Niazi:** Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state whether in view of the inconvenience being faced by the Pakistani public in obtaining *Umrah* and visit visas Government would like to recommend to the Government of Saudi Arabia to establish a Consulate in Lahore for this purpose; if not the reasons thereof?

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: (Answered by Mr. Zain Noorani): Normally the Saudi Embassy issues *Umrah* visas promptly. However, during the month of *Ramzan-ul-Mubarak* delay and inconvenience has been caused to the applicants because of the extraordinary rush. We have discussed this matter with the Saudi Embassy and they are considering the possibility of having a procedure so that even during the month of *Ramzan-ul-Mubarak Umrah* visas are issued without any delay or inconvenience.

We have not formally requested the Saudi Government to establish a Consulate in Lahore because it is entirely for the Saudi Government to decide where it would like to open the Consulate.

Mr. Chairman: Supplementary question?

Maulana Kausar Niazi: No supplementary.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Next question Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan.

AID FOR POULTRY-BREEDING

68. ***Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for preparing feasibility reports and advancing of loans to the poultry breeders in Pakistan;

(b) the names of individuals and registered firms who have received loans from banks in the country since 1981, for poultry breeding or purchase of machinery separately Division-wise; and

(c) the details of the amount of loans repaid by them towards principal and interest separately?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) The borrowers are required to submit feasibility study of their projects to the bank for obtaining loans from Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan. The feasibility report may be prepared by the party themselves or by the commercial consultants. Bank has devised a guideline format which helps the borrowers in preparation for report.

— Formal loan request is required to be submitted alongwith feasibility study either directly to bank or through respective Regional Office.

— The projects which are found feasible are charged with an appraisal fee @ 0.5 per cent of the loan amount applied for.

(b) The ADBP is the sole agency who provides loans for poultry breeding or purchase of machinery.

— The names of individual and registered firms who have received loans from the ADBP is given in Annexure I.

(c) The details of principal amount and interest are not maintained separately by Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan. The details of the total amount of loans repaid by individuals/registered firms is given in Annexure II.

Annexure I**THE DETAILS OF AMOUNT OF LOAN DISBURSED**

(Rs. Million)

Division	Project Name	Location	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4
Peshawar	F.J. Poultry Breeders.	Peshawar.	0.956
	Ikramullah Khan.	Peshawar.	1.243
Hazara	Pano Farms Lts.	Mansehra.	1.950
Islamabad	Golden Chicks.	Chuttar.	1.300
	Hylander Poultry Farm.	Islamabad.	2.000
	Al-Jalali Poultry Farm.	Islamabad.	2.686

1	2	3	4
	Malkot Poultry Breeders.	Sihala.	1.500
Gujranwala	FaisalHasan Poultry.	Gujranwala.	1.148
Lahore	Waraich Poultry Farm.	Lahore.	4.327
	Olympia Poultry Farm	Do.	6.600
	Mian Poultry Farm.	Do.	1.700
	Khokhar Breeding Farm.	Do.	3.300
	Qadria Poultry Farm.	Do.	12.487
	A.K. Chicken.	Do.	0.800
	Big Bird Poultry Breeders	Do.	9.951
	Kind Poultry Limited.	Do.	1.384
	Malik Ventures Ltd.	Do.	1.823
Multan	Marhaba Poultry Farm.	Arifwala.	1.000
	Hussain Poultry Farm.	Pakpattan.	1.750
	Rehman Poultry Farm.	Arifwala.	1.312
Karachi	Zai Sons Poultry	Karachi.	3.800
	Sunrise Poultry.	Do.	2.500
	Muzahir Hussain.	Do.	3.400
	M.A. Farm.	Do.	2.600
	A.R. Poultry Farm.	Do.	1.000
	Zain Poultry Farm.	Do.	0.500
	K. and N Poultry.	Do.	9.770
	Zeenat Poultry Farm.	Do.	3.000
	Said Poultry Farm.	Do.	2.000
	Hub Acres.	Do.	7.222
	White Bird Poultry.	Do.	1.300
	Sonya Enterprises.	Do.	0.500
	Modern Poultry Farm.	Do.	3.200
Quetta	Baluchistan Poultry.	Quetta.	11.700
Muzaffarabad.	Neelam Poultry Farm.	Muzaffarabad.	1.000

Annexure II

THE DETAILS OF AMOUNT OF LOAN REPAID

(Rs. Million)

Division	Project Name	Location	Amount of Loan repaid
1	2	2	4
Peshawar	F.J. Poultry Breeders.	Peshawar.	0.291
	Ikramullah Khan.	Do.	Not yet due
Hazara	Pano Farms Ltd.	Mansehra.	0.120
Islamabad	Golden Chicks.	Chuttar.	0.0752
	Hylander Poultry Farm.	Islamabad.	0.657
	Al-Jalali Poultry Farm.	Islamabad.	Not yet due
	Malkot Poultry Breeders.	Sihala.	Fully Repaid
Gujranwala	Faisal Hassan Poultry.	Gujranwala.	0.416
Lahore	Olympia Poultry Farm.	Lahore.	4.264
	Waraich Poultry Farm.	Do.	0.733
	Mian Poultry Farm.	Do.	—
	Khokhar Breeding Farm.	Do.	1.191
	Qadria Poultry Farm.	Do.	3.648
	A.K. Chicken.	Do.	—
	Big Bird Poultry Breeders.	Do.	—
	Kind Poultry Limited.	Do.	—
	Malik Venture Ltd.	Do.	—
Multan	Marhaba Poultry Farm.	Arifwala	—
	Hussain Poultry Farm.	Pakpattan.	Not yet due
	Rehman Poultry Farm.	Arifwala.	0.921
Karachi	Zai Sons Poultry.	Karachi.	0.242
	Sunrise Poultry.	Karachi.	0.805
	Mazahir Hussain.	Do.	1.227
	M.A. Farm	Do.	1.057
	A.R. Poultry Farm.	Do.	0.768
	Zain Poultry Farm.	Do.	Not yet due
	K and N Poultry	Do.	10.008
	Zeenat Poultry Farm.	Do.	1.262
Said Poultry Farm.	Do.	1.133	

1	2	3	4
	Hub Acres.	Do.	2.251
	White Bird Poultry.	Do.	Not yet due
	Sonya Enterprises.	Do.	Do.
	Modern Poultry Farm.	Do.	—
Quetta	Baluchistan Poultry.	Quetta.	1.299
Muzaffarabad.	Neelam Poultry Farm.	Muzaffarabad.	0.874

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Supplementary Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Yes please.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Would the honourable Minister comment as to why in giving loans to the province of Sind, Karachi appears to be the only Division where such loans have been given by the A.D.B.P.?

Mr. Sartaj Aziz : These figures pertain only to the year after 1981, some loans were given to other parts of Sind before that. As far as ADBP is concerned no other loans have been given in other parts of Sind.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: No applications have been received from any part of Sind other than Karachi?

Mr. Sartaj Aziz: On that I would need fresh notice whether applications were received or rejected but as far as the loan approval is concerned which was the question, they were not given.

Mr. Chairman: Next question 69. Amir Haider Qureshi Sahib.

POSTING OF DR. SH. FAROOQ AHMAD AT MALAKWAL

69. ***Mian Amir Haider Qureshi:** Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Sheikh Farooq Ahmad is serving at Malakwal Railway Hospital for the last about 18 years and that he has 30 years of service at his credit;

(b) the reasons why he has not been transferred from Malakwal to any other place for such a long period; and

(c) whether the said officer is due for promotion, if so, the expected date by which his promotion case would be finalized?

Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak: (a) It is fact that Dr. Sheikh Farooq Ahmad is serving at Malakwal Railway Hospital, for the last 18 years. It is, however, incorrect that he has 30 years length of service at his credit. His date of appointment to Pakistan Railways is 18th October, 1966, and thus his total service is 21 years and 3 months.

(b) Dr. Sheikh Farooq Ahmad, was transferred as Divisional Medical Officer/Quetta in August, 1983 and as Divisional Medical Officer/Multan in April, 1985, but on his request he was allowed to continue at Malakwal. Orders about his transfer to the Cairns Hospital, Lahore, have, however, recently been issued by the Railway Headquarters Office, Lahore.

(c) Dr. Sheikh Farooq Ahmad, is in BS-18, 12 doctors in the same scale are senior to him for promotion to BS-19. It is too early to indicate an expected date for his promotion to the next pay scale.

جناب چیمبرین، ضمنی سوال؟

میاں امیر حیدر قریشی: ڈاکٹر رحمان جو ان سے جوئیئر تھے۔ ان کو پشاور میں ڈی ایم اے لگا یا گیا۔ ڈاکٹر عرفان صدیقی کو جو ان

سے جوئیئر تھے، کونٹہ میں لگا یا گیا۔

جناب چیمبرین: تو سوال آپ کیا پوچھنا چاہتے ہیں کہ ان سے نا انصافی ہوئی ہے؟

میاں امیر حیدر قریشی: ہاں شیخ فاروق احمد سے نا انصافی ہوئی ہے؟

جناب چیمبرین: وزیر صاحب اس کو دیکھ لیں گے۔

میاں امیر حیدر قریشی: آپ جواب پڑھیں۔

جناب محمد اسلم خان خٹک: جواب دے چکا ہوں۔ ان کی تبدیلی کے متعلق آپ نے پوچھا ہے۔ ترقی کے متعلق آپ سے

پوچھا ہے۔ ترقی ان کی اس وقت حق نہیں تھا۔ تبدیلی کے متعلق آپ نے پوچھا ہے تو وہ کئی بار تبدیلی ہو چکے ہیں انہوں نے خود درخواست

کی کہ ان کو وہاں پر روکا جائے۔ اب ان کی تبدیلی کیرنلر ہسپتال لاہور میں ہو گئی ہے۔

میاں امیر حیدر قریشی: میری عرض یہ ہے کہ ان سے جوئیئر دے دی ہیں۔ ان کو ڈی ایم اے لگا یا گیا ہے لیکن شیخ فاروق احمد کو نہیں

لگا یا گیا کیرنلر۔

جناب محمد اسلم خان خٹک: آپ مجھے مہربانی کر کے اس کا نام دے دیں کہ جس کو لگا یا گیا ہے۔

میاں امیر حیدر قریشی : عرفان عدیقی کو کوٹھ میں لگایا گیا ہے۔

جناب چیرمین : میرے خیال میں ترقی یافتہ ملکوں کی مثال سے دیکھیں کہ وہ کس کس کو کہاں لگایا گیا ہے اور آپ کے خیال میں کس طریقے سے ان سے نفع حاصل ہوا ہے تو وزیر صاحب فرما رہے ہیں کہ وہ دیکھ لیں گے اور حتی الوسع کوشش کریں گے کہ انصاف ہو جائے۔

اگلا سوال جناب احسان الحق پیراچہ صاحب۔

COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

70. *Mr. Ihsanul Haq Piracha: Will the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Cooperative Credit Societies registered so far by the Central Registrar under 'Multi Unit Act' during 1986-87;

(b) the names of the sponsoring Directors alongwith the names of the recommendors of these societies;

(c) the total worth of Directors of each Cooperative Society;

(d) the steps taken by the Federal Government to safe guard the interest of depositors; and

(e) the total paid up Capital of each Society?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) Three Multi-Unit Cooperatives Societies have been registered by the CRC during 1986-87. These are as follows:—

1. The Commercial Cooperative Development Corporation Limited.
2. Allied Commercial Cooperative Corporation Limited.
3. National Cooperative and Investment Limited.

(b) The names of the sponsoring Directors alongwith the recommendors of these Societies are given in Annexure A.

(c) The term "total worth of Directors" is not clear. However, the value of shares held by each Director is also given in Annexure A.

(d) To safeguard the interests of depositors the Central Registrar can:—

- (i) inspect the books of these societies at any time.
- (ii) audit the accounts of these societies.
- (iii) hold enquiry into the affairs of these societies, if necessary,
- (iv) cancel the registration of the Societies which are found guilty of malpractices in the light of provisions of the Multi-Unit Act.

(e) A Multi-Unit Cooperative Society is not a joint stock company, as such the question of its paid up capital does not arise. Share capital of each society is given in Annexure B.

Annexure A

INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF THE MULTI-UNIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES
REGISTERED IN 1986-87

S. No.	Name of Director	Address	Shares value held by the Director.	Name of recommendors.
1. Commercial Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.				
(1)	Mr. Zafar Iqbal	37-B, Old Civil Lines, Sargodha.	Rs. 10,000	This case was recommended by Malik Naeem, MNA, and Secretary Muslim League Parliamentary Party in the National Assembly. This society was registered under the order of the then Minister for Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives Qazi Abdul Majeed Abid on 23rd Oct. 1986.
(2)	Mr. Ismatullah	244-Satellite Town, Sargodha.	10,000	
(3)	Mr. Wahid Ali Khan.	Chak No. 24 SB via Bhagtanwala Sargodha.	10,000	
(4)	Mr. Muhammad Younus.	House No. B-245, Mohallah Ali Bagh Chowk Pakistan Gujrat.	10,000	
(5)	Mr. Ibrar Ali.	2/10 Mcneil Road Shaheed-e-Millat Road, Karachi.	10,000	
(6)	Syed Masood Hus-sain.	32-Amber L'dge, Shaheed-e-Millat Road, Karachi.	10,000	

S. No.	Name of Director	Address	Shares value held by the Director.	Name of recom-menders.
(7)	Malik Muhammad Khan.	Al-Sher Manzil, Mu-qam-e-Hayat, Sar-godha.	10,000	
(8)	Mrs. Masooma Zafar.	37-B, Old Civil Lines, Sargodha.	10,000	
(9)	Col. Ghous Mu-hammad Malik.	555-Iqbal Road, Jha-angi, Abbottabad.	10,000	
(10)	Hafiz Muhammad Saeed.	Al-Saeed Manzil, Block No. 17, Sargodha.	10,000	

2. Allied Commercial Cooperative Corporation Ltd.

1.	Mr. Shazad Hussain Khan.	No. 323, Central Hotel, Annexies, Karachi.	10,000	This Society was re-gistered under the order's of the present Minister for Food and Agriculture on 26th January 1987.
2.	Mr. Abdul Hye.	49/9, Multan Road, Lahore.	10,000	
3.	Mr. Adil J. Mansoor.	576-Q, Model Town, Lahore.	10,000	
4.	Mr. Zia Rashid.	No. 441, Tariq Block New Garden Town, Lahore.	10,000	
5.	Mr. Sajid Naeem Bari.	Garden Block Garden Town, Lahore.	10,000	
6.	Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Khan.	J.D.M. Textile Ltd. Kohat.	10,000	
7.	Mr. Mazhar-ur-Reh-man.	Arain House Brewery Road, Quetta.	10,000	
8.	Mr. Azizullah	No. 576-Q, Model Town, Lahore.	10,000	
9.	Mr. Ahmad Masood	37/2, Meclod Road, Lahore.	10,000	

3. National Cooperative investment Ltd.

The Directors will be elected in the General Body meeting to be held on 7th August, 1987.

An amount of Rs. 7,560 has been collected as share money and admis-sion fee so far.

The Society was re-gister on 14th May, 1987 on the recom-mendation of Malik Muhammad Aslam Kachela MNA under the order of the Minis-ter for Food, Agricul-ture and Cooperative.

Annexure 'B'

S. No.	Name of Society	Number of worth Director/Share Capital
1.	Commercial Cooperative Corporation Limited.	<p>(i) Number of members at the time of registration. 40</p> <p>(ii) Number of members at present. 1482</p> <p>(iii) Share Capital upto date. 1,74,260</p>
2.	Allied Commercial Coop. Corporation Limited.	<p>(i) Number of members at the time of registration. 37</p> <p>(ii) Number of members at present. 74</p> <p>(iii) Share Capital at the time of registration. 47,800</p> <p>(iv) Share Capital upto date. 5,53,500</p> <p>(v) Deposits collected upto date from mem- 24,48,335/02</p>
3.	National Coop. Investment Limited.	<p>(i) Number of members at the time of Registration. 36</p> <p>(ii) Share Capital at the time of Registration 7,500</p>

جواب احسان الحق پیراچہ - کیا مشیر صاحب اذراہ کرم یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ایم این ایڑ کی سفارش کے علاوہ کوآپریٹو ایکٹ کے تحت ڈائریکٹر صاحبان کی جو انکم آڈیٹ کی جاتی ہے کیا اس معاملے میں بھی انکم آڈیٹ کرائی گئی تھی۔

جواب چیئرمین - میں نہیں سمجھا کہ سر سرتاج عزیز صاحب مجھے ہیں تو -----

Mr. Ihsanul Haq Piracha: Sir, under the cooperative Act every cooperative society which has to be got registered, an inquiry has to be made with regard to the sponsors of these cooperative societies.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Ihsanul Haq Piracha: He has just mentioned that MNAs and the Minister has recommended the society, under the normal circumstances there is always an inquiry under the Cooperative Act conducted by the Government.

Mr. Chairman: In your opinion the inquiry made from an MNA is not sufficient.

Mr. Ihsanul Haq Piracha: No. I said that under the Cooperative Act the necessary inquiry with regard to each Director has to be conducted Sir.

Mr. Chairman: But I believe the act does not specify from whom the inquiry should be made and if the department is satisfied that an MNA's word is good enough and can subsume all the inquiries that are possible then I think they can proceed on that basis, at any rate this is for the Minister to answer.

Sartaj Aziz Sahib.

جناب احسان الحق پیراچہ: کیا یہ مشیر صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ انکوائری کروائی گئی ہے یا نہیں؟

جناب چئیرمین: آپ کے پاس معلومات ہیں یا نہیں؟

جناب سرتاج عزیز: جو آرٹیکل ۱۰ ہے اس کے تحت یہ ہے۔
If a Registrar is satisfied that the society has complied with the provisions of this Act and the Rules, he may register the society. So, one presumes that he did satisfy himself whether he did it only on the recommendation of an MNA or held an inquiry, that information is not available at the moment but if a supplementary question is asked, we can find out.

Mr. Chairman: This is what I was referring to.

Mr. Sartaj Aziz: Yes Sir.

جناب احسان الحق پراچہ: جناب کیا مشیر صاحب اندازہ کر رہے ہیں کہ ان ڈائریکٹرز صاحبان میں سے کوئی صاحب ایسے ہیں۔ جو بینکنگ کے dismissed employee ہیں اور وہ ان کو آپریٹو سوسائٹیز کی شکل میں لوگوں سے کروڑوں روپے اکٹھے کر رہے ہیں۔ کیا آپ نے اس معاملے میں اطمینان کر لیا ہے؟

جناب چئیرمین:۔ جناب سرتاج عزیز صاحب۔

Mr. Sartaj Aziz: If any specific instances are quoted we will certainly like to look into it Sir.

جناب احسان الحق پراچہ: کیا مشیر صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ نیشنل کوآپریٹو اسوشمنٹ کے بارے میں یہ پانچ لاکھ کا paid-up capital ہے اور اس کے مقابلے میں انہوں نے ۲۴ کروڑ روپیہ depositors سے اکٹھا کیا ہے۔ جناب آپ یہ صفحہ ۲۰ پر دیکھیں الائیڈ کوآپریٹو۔

It says; under S. No. (iv) and (v) against Allied Commercial Coop. Corporation Limited; that the share capital upto date is 5,53,500 and the deposits collected upto-date from members is 24 crores.

Mr. Sartaj Aziz: I think it is 24 lakhs and not 24 crores.

Mr. Chairman: I doubt even if it is 24 lakhs.

(pause)

Yes it is 24 lakhs i.e. 2.4 million. Right.

جناب احسان الحق پراچہ: پانچ لاکھ paid up capital پر ۲۴ لاکھ کا سرمایہ ہے محکمے نے depositors کے تحفظ کے لئے کیا اقدام اٹھائے ہیں؟

Mr. Sartaj Aziz: I think, Sir, the Society was registered only recently. This was done only on 26th January, 1987. At the end of the first year of operation the Registrar is empowered to inquire into the financial position, the ratio of the share as well as the deposits received. So, this matter will be investigated.

Mr. Chairman: Next question. Mr. Ihsanul Haq Piracha.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS REST HOUSES AT MURREE,
ISLAMABAD

71. *Mr. Ihsanul Haq Piracha: Will the Minister for Production be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public corporations maintaining their Rest Houses at Islamabad and Murree; and

(b) the total annual expenditure being incurred in maintaining them during the last two years?

Ch. Shujaat Hussain (Answered by Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan): (a) Names of corporations.

(i) *At Islamabad:*

- (1) Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation.
- (2) State Engineering Corporation.
- (3) State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation.
- (4) State Cement Corporation of Pakistan.
- (5) Pakistan Automobile Corporation.

(ii) *At Murree:*

- (1) National Fertilizer Corporation.
 - (2) Pakistan Automobile Corporation.
- (b) Total Annual Expenditure.

(i) *At Islamabad:*

Annual Expenditure.

(Rupees)

	1985-86	1986-87	Total
Pak Steel	1,70,000	2,16,000	3,86,000
Sec.	85,000	1,08,000	1,93,000
Perac	85,000	1,08,000	1,93,000
Sccp	22,600	24,500	47,100
Paco	80,491	93,803	1,74,294
Total	4,43,091	5,50,303	9,93,394

(ii) At Murree:

Paco.	30,790	30,882	61,672
Nfc.	1,04,770	55,364	1,60,134
Total	1,35,560	86,246	2,21,806

جناب احسان الحق پراچہ: جن کارپوریشنز نے ریٹ ہاؤسز اسلام آباد اور مری میں بنائے ہوئے ہیں اور یہ کارپوریشنز کہ رٹ ہاؤسز کے نقصانات اٹھا رہی ہیں۔ موجودہ حالات کے پیش نظر یہ ایجنسینڈ پیکر کیا جائے؟ جناب؟

میجر جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) محمد بشیر خان: اخراجات کی تفصیلات دی گئی ہیں۔ ان میں اگر وہ کوئی ناجائز سمجھتے ہیں تو بتائیں اس کی تحقیقات کرنے کے لئے ہم تیار ہیں۔

Mr. Chairman: He has asked a general question that most of these corporations are running at a loss and is it justified on their behalf to maintain Rest Houses?

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan: It is certainly justified, Sir, because they come visiting here. Their officers and visitors should have some place to stay.

جناب احسان الحق پراچہ: مری کے متعلق کیا پوزیشن ہے۔ جناب، اسلام آباد کے متعلق تو آپ کہتے ہیں کہ وہ یہاں تشریف لاتے ہیں۔ ان کو آنا پڑتا ہے لیکن مری میں وہ ریٹ ہاؤسز کس لئے بنائے گئے ہیں؟

میجر جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) محمد بشیر خان: مری میں دو ریٹ ہاؤسز ہیں، سبھی کارپوریشنوں کے ہیں، سرکاری محکموں کے بھی وہاں پر ہیں، ان کو جب چھٹی سے تو وہاں پر جا کر وہ تھوڑا آرام کر لیتے ہیں۔

جناب احسان الحق پراچہ: جناب چیئرمین! میرے سوال کے سلسلے میں کہ وہاں ریٹ کر کے لے لئے موجودہ حالات میں جبکہ ملک کا بجٹ خسارے میں جا رہا ہے اور اتنے اخراجات آپ ریٹ ڈاؤن کرنا برداشت کر رہے ہیں جیل فنانس کرتا ہے۔
 جناب چیئرمین: یہ آپ دونوں کے درمیان معاملہ ہے، آپ نے سوال پوچھا، انہوں نے جواب دیا اور دیا تمہارا نہ جواب دیا۔ جناب جاوید جاوید صاحب۔

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Are there similar facilities provided for the workers as compared to the officers?

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan: The workers do not normally leave their units and come over here. They are represented by their officers and officials who come and visit here.

Mr. Chairman: They would also like to have rest somewhere in places like Murree or the Gallies.

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan: If we can afford and if it is possible, but normally, Sir, they do not leave their units.

Mr. Chairman: I think they are more hardy.

میجر جنرل (ریٹائرڈ) شیخ دل خان نیازی: کفایت شعاری کی مہم کے نیچے تو یہ بھی آنے چاہئیں کہ یہ کم سے کم بند ہو جائیں۔

جناب چیئرمین: ٹھیک ہے سن لیا ہے، میرے خیال میں انہوں نے نوٹ کر لیا ہے۔

Next question. Mr. Abdur Rehman Jamali.

PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT BY PASSCO

72. ***Mr. Abdur Rehman Jamali:** Will the Minister for Food, and Agriculture and Cooperatives be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the procurement of wheat by PASSCO in Distt. Nasirabad, Baluchistan, and the quantity actually procured during the year; and

(b) if the target quantity has not been procured, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the farmers are experiencing great hardship in selling their wheat; if so the steps taken by the Government to alleviate their difficulties?

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Baluch (Answered by Mr. Sartaj Aziz):

(a) The target for 1987 was fixed at 25,000 tonnes against which a quantity of 24,150 tonnes has been procured.

(b) Procurement is in progress and all wheat offered for sale according to laid down specifications is being purchased.

(c) Farmers did not face any problem for sale of wheat except for some inconvenience caused by temporary suspension of procurement from 17th June, 1987 to check the quality of wheat procured. The procurement has restarted from 8th July, 1987.

جناب عبدالرحمان جمالی: جناب والا! کیا وزیر صاحب بتا سکیں گے کہ عارضی طور پر جو برڈیکورنٹ بند کی گئی تھی

اس کی وجوہات کیا تھیں؟

جناب سرتاج عزیز: بلوچستان حکومت نے یہ شکایت کی تھی کہ پاسکو جو گندم برڈیکورنٹ کر رہا ہے۔ اس کی کوالٹی صحیح نہیں ہے اور وہ اس کی ڈیلوری نہیں لے رہا ہے۔ تھے تو اس شکایت کے نتیجے کے طور پر وہ ڈیلوری معطل کر دی گئی۔ اور ایک کمیٹی جو کہ ہماری وزارت کے ایڈیشنل سیکرٹری اور ماہرین پیمائش تھی، وہ وہاں گئے۔ اور انہوں نے موقع پر ایگزامن کیا کہ آیا جو گندم انہوں نے برڈیکورنٹ کی وہ انسانی استعمال کے لئے موزوں ہے کہ نہیں۔ اس کمیٹی نے جو رپورٹ بھیجی ہے اس کے مطابق رپورٹ میں جو فارن میٹر ہے، وہ دراز زیادہ ہے لیکن جو گندم ہے وہ خوراک کے لئے مناسب ہے اور اس میں کوئی خرابی نہیں پائی گئی تو اس رپورٹ کے مطابق پاسکو کو ہدایت دی گئی کہ جو فارن میٹر ہے وہ گندم سے نکال کر بلوچستان حکومت کو ڈیلوری کرے اور آئندہ کے لئے وہ احتیاط کرے کہ جو گندم وہ حاصل کرے وہ specification کے مطابق ہو۔

جناب عبدالرحمان جمالی: کیا وزیر صاحب یہ بھی بتائیں گے کہ گندم کی برڈیکورنٹ کے لئے ہدایت فیڈرل حکومت نے دی تھیں لیکن

حکومت بلوچستان نے اس لحاظ سے برڈیکورنٹ کرنے سے انکار کر دیا۔ اس بارے میں کیا خیال ہے؟

جناب سرتاج عزیز: وہ گندم جو پاسکو نے برڈیکورنٹ کی ہے۔ وہ اگر بلوچستان حکومت قبول نہیں کرتی تو ہم انہیں دوسرے سٹاک سے اور گندم دے دیں گے اور اس گندم کو حاف کر کے اور جگہ استعمال کریں گے۔ اس میں کوئی مشکل نہیں آئے گی۔

جناب چیمبرین: شکریہ، اگلے سوال جناب ریڈ منظر علی صاحب۔

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS IN HOSPITALS UNDER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

73. *Syed Mazhar Ali: Will the Minister for Health, Special Education and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of patients visiting the out-patient department who are later admitted in hospitals run by the Government; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up out-patient departments in the outlying areas of cities, for the convenience of large number of poor residents.

Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer: (a) In the Federal Government Institutions, the percentage of patients visiting out-patients departments, who are later admitted in the hospitals is, on the average as follows:—

(i) Federal Government Services Hospital Islamabad	1—1.3 %
(ii) Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre Karachi	1—1.25 %
(iii) National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases	3.3 %
(iv) Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences Islamabad	1.5 %

(b) No. Already there are number of dispensaries functioning for the Federal Government Employees, as follows:—

Islamabad	18
Rawalpindi	7
Karachi	19
Peshawar	2
Lahore	5
Quetta	1

سید مظہر علی: وزیر موصوف سے درخواست کر دیں کہ وہ یہ بتائیں کہ یہ ڈسپنسریاں واقعی آؤٹ ڈور
پیشینٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹس کا کام کرتی ہیں کیوں کہ میرا سوال یہ تھا کہ اگر آؤٹ ڈور پیشینٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹس دو دراز کے عورتوں میں بنادئے جائیں

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

S. No.	Name of Corporations	Working hours		Remarks
		From	To	
CORPORATIONS				
1.	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.	8.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 30 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
2.	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.	8.00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 50 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
3.	State Engineering Corporation.	8.15 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 45 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
4.	State Petroleum and Refining and Petro-chemical Corporation.	8.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 45 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
5.	National Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	7.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 30 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
6.	Pakistan Automobile Corporation Ltd.	8.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 40 minutes break for lunch/prayer..
7.	Pakistan Steel.	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 45 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
8.	Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation.	8.30 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 30 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
OTHER ORGANISATIONS				
1.	Experts Advisory Cell.	8.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 45 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
2.	Special Technical Cell.	8.00 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	Sunday to Thursday 5 working days with 45 minutes break for lunch/prayer.
3.	Pakistan Institute of Management.	8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m. 1.20 p.m.	Saturday to Wednesday. Thursday (6 working days)

S. No.	Name of the Units	Working hours		Remarks
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Engineering Corporation Ltd.				
All units.—8 hours per shift 2—3 shifts basis.				
2. Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.				
All units.—The operating Plants working 48 hours a week for six days in three shifts.				
3. State Cement Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.				
1.	Gharibwal Cement Head Office.	7.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
	Factory.	7.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Thursday).
		6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
		6.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
2.	General Duty Workers.	6.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
		11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	(Interval).
		12.00 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	
		6.30 a.m.	1.05 p.m.	(Works out break) (Thursday).
3.	Javedan Cement Head Office.	8.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	(Saturday to Thursday).
	Factory.	8.00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
		8.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
	General Duty Workers.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	(Daily).
		3.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	
		11.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	
4.	Associated Cement Head Office, Lahore.	8.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	(All week days except Thursday) Winter.
		8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Thursday).
		7.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	(All week days except Thursday).
				Summer.
		7.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
	Wah Cement Office.	8.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
	General Shift.	7.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
	Other Shifts.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	
		3.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	
		11.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	
	Rohri Cement Works Office.	7.00 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	
	General Shift.	6.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	
	Other Shifts.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	

1	2	3	4	5
		3.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	
		11.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	
5.	Dandot Cement Company Office.	7.00 a.m.	1.40 p.m.	(All working days except Thursday).
		7.00 a.m.	12.40 p.m.	(Thursday).
	General Shift.	7.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	(All working days except Thursday).
		12.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Break.
		12.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	
		7.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
	Other shifts.	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
		4.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	
6.	Maple Leaf Cement H.O. General Shift.	7.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	
		6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	(All working days except Thursday).
		6.30 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	(Thursday).
	Office and Clerical Staff.	7.00 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	(All week days except Thursdays).
		7.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	
	Shift duty.	6.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	
		2.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	
		10.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	
7.	Mustehkam Cement Head Office.	8.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	
	Factory Office.	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
	General shift.	7.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
	Other shifts.	6.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
		2.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	
		10.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	
8.	General Refractories Office.	8.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
		8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Thursday).
	General shift	8.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
		8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Thursday).
		2.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
		1.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	(Thursday).
9.	Kohat Cement Co. Office.	7.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	(All days) Summer.
		8.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	(All days) Winter.
	General Shift.	7.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	(All week Days except Thursday) Summer.

1	2	3	4	5
		7.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
		8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	(All week days except Thursday) Winter.
		8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Thursday).
	Other shifts.	6.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
		2.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	
		10.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	
10.	National Cement Industries	8.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
	H.O.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	(Thursday).
	Karachi Works.	8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
	General Shift.	2.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
	Dandot Works.	8.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	(Saturday to Wednesday).
	General Shift.	2.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	
		8.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
11.	Thatta Cement Company Office.	8.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	(Excluding Thursday).
		8.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
	General Shift.	8.00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	(Excluding Thursday).
		8.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	(Thursday).
	Other shifts.	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
		4.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	
		12.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	
4.	States Petroleum Refining and Petro-chemical Corporation			
1.	National Refinery Ltd.	8.00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	
	Rotating shifts.	6.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
		2.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	
		10.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	
2.	National Petrocarbon Ltd.	6.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	
	Other shifts.	3.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	
3.	NPC-Carbon Black General shift.	7.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	
	Other shift.	3.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	
	NPC-Petrospecialities Division.			
	General shift.	8.00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	
	Rotating shift.	6.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
		2.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	
		10.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	
5.	National Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.			

The operating Plants working 48 hours a week for six days in three shifts.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Pakistan Automobile Corporation Ltd.				
1. Bela Engineer Ltd. Office/ Factory.	8.00 a.m. 8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.		
2. Bolan Castings Ltd. Office/ Factory.	8.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.		
3. Baluchistan Wheels Office/ Factory.	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.		
4. Domestic Appliance Office/ Factory.	8.00 a.m. 7.50 a.m.	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.		
5. Mack Truck Office/Factory	8.00 a.m.	5.15 p.m.		
6. Millat Tractors Office/ Factory.	8.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.	} Thursday 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
7. Naya Daur Motors Office/ Factory.	8.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m.		
8. National Motors Office/ Factory.	8.30 a.m. 7.45 a.m.	4.30 p.m. 5.00 p.m.		
9. Pak Suzuki Motors Office/ Factory. General Shift. A. Shift. B. Shift.	8.30 a.m. 7.47 a.m. 7.00 a.m. 3.00 a.m.	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m.		
10. Republic Motors Office.	8.15 a.m.	5.00 p.m.		
11. Sind Engg. Ltd. Office. Factory.	8.30 a.m. 7.45 a.m.	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.		
12. Trailer Development Corp. Office. Factory.	8.15 a.m. 7.45 a.m.	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m.		
7. Pakistan Steel.				
1st Shift.	6.30 a.m.	15.00 p.m.		
2nd Shift.	14.30 p.m.	23.00 p.m.		
3rd Shift.	22.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.		
8. Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation.				

All units.—The operating Plants working 48 hours a week for six days in three shifts.

جواب پیر میں: ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے لیکن ان کارپوریشن کے ٹائمنگ میں اتنا تفرق ہے۔ میرے خیال میں پروڈکشن منسٹری کو
 rationalize کر کے میری طرف سے اگر آپ مناسب سمجھیں تو اس تجویز پر غور کریں۔

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Bashir Khan: Right Sir, I will undertake a study on it.

جناب چیئرمین: فی الحال وہ شیرازہ وحشت جو اجزائے بہاری کا نقشہ پیش کر رہا ہے۔ کسی بھی کارپوریشن کا ایک وقت

نہیں ہے۔

سید منظر علی: سسر اگر آپ اجازت دیں۔

جناب چیئرمین: میرے خیال میں آپ کی طرف سے بھی ہو گیا۔

This brings us to the end of the Question Hour.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

جناب چیئرمین: جناب عبدالحمید قاضی صاحب نے ذاتی مصروفیات کی بنا پر ایوان سے ۲۹ تا ۳۰ جولائی

رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے کیا آپ منظور فرماتے ہیں؟

(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین: جناب حاجی رسول بخش ہری صاحب فریڈیج ادا کرنے کے لئے سعودی عرب تشریف لے جا رہے ہیں۔ انہوں

نے ایوان سے پورے سیشن کے لئے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے کیا آپ منظور فرماتے ہیں؟

(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین: جناب چوہدری شجاعت حسین صاحب نے اطلاع دی ہے کہ وہ لاہور میں کسی میٹنگ کے سلسلے میں

تشریف لے گئے ہیں اور وہ ایوان میں ۲۹ تاریخ کو حاضر نہیں ہونگے انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ ان کا کام وسیم سجاد صاحب

look-after کرینگے۔

جناب محمد ابراہیم بلوچ صاحب بھی بوجہ بیماری آج تشریف نہیں لاسکے جیسا کہ آپ نے دیکھا کہ سرتاج عزیز صاحب

ان کی جگہ جوابات دے رہے تھے۔

PRIVILEGE MOTIONS

جناب چیئرمین: جناب حاجی فرید اللہ صاحب، پریولج موشن۔۔۔۔۔

ملک فرید اللہ خان: اس طرح تو۔۔۔۔۔

جناب چیئرمین: تو اس کو بھی رخصت دے دیں۔

ملک فرید اللہ خان: میرے خیال میں واٹپلا کے وزیر مملکت تو تشریف رکھتے ہیں اگر وہ تیار ہو کر آئے ہیں تو میں پڑھ

دیتا ہوں۔

None of them could explain till this morning the possible reasons behind setting aside the Martial Law conviction of the country's top smuggler.

Mr. Chairman: How does it hurt the privilege of the House or your individual privilege?

Mr. Javed Jabbar: I am not concerned with my individual privilege Sir. I have never moved a motion on individual privilege. I am raising an issue that at a time when the House is seized with the matter of Martial Law convictions. . . .

Mr. Chairman: But please explain that how the privilege of the House itself as a collective body has been hurt.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Right Sir. In October, 1985 in response to negotiations with the Prime Minister, the leader of the House, a special mechanism has been created to deal with the basic subject of convictions through Martial Law courts. Now, that agreement covered all convictions. There were no exclusions, it said, hardship cases under the Martial Law period. Now, under martial there can be no other cases except hardship cases and a solemn understanding was arrived at that until this report was presented in the House, no basic changes would be made in governmental policy regarding release or review of those persons who have been given the sentences. Therefore, an act that liberates one individual while retaining in custody hundreds of other individuals is clearly an act that infringes upon that agreement which was arrived at on the floor of this House and that is my contention that privilege begins because an agreement made on the floor of this House has been affected by this act of the Federal Government. I have not stated my individual arguments for admissibility but if you are satisfied that it is relevant for consideration I shall proceed to do so.

Mr. Chairman, do you feel that there is a basic relevance to what I have raised?

Mr. Chairman: Well, I will have to give my ruling on that because this is the question you are posing to me but right in the beginning I asked you whether it is your individual privilege that has been hurt and you said 'no'. So, the collective privilege of the House, I think, after the Minister has replied would be for me to determine.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Certainly Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer, are you going to say something?

(Pause)

Mr. Javed Jabbar: I am continuing my arguments on admissibility.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Sir, in terms of privilege I believe that the simple and formal criteria for consideration of admissibility are met by this motion under Rule 59 (1) to (4). It satisfies each of those four formal criteria. But I would also point out Sir, that this act of the Federal Government consists of by-passing Parliament, of avoiding the purview and scrutiny of this House and that therefore, also constitutes breach of privilege. It also Sir, insults the dignity of Parliament by by-passing it and by choosing a case which is so clearly criminal in nature as opposed to cases which are pending, which are political in nature and that therefore, Sir, when people like Nasir Baluch of Karachi have been hanged under Martial Law convictions for clearly political acts which were termed criminal, the act of liberating a person who is renowned to indulge in criminal activity is a gross injustice to those people who have been denied the opportunity for even a review of their cases by any judicial process in the country since the lifting of the Martial Law. Therefore, Sir, I believe that this constitutes very strongly the admissibility arguments for this motion. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Jenab Aheer Sahib.

Malik Nasim Ahmed Aheer: Sir, I have requested my colleague Mr. Wasim Sajjad.

Mr. Chairman: Jenab Wasim Sajjad Sahib.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, as you have had the occasion to point out on several occasions, privileges are conferred on the House to enable the House to discharge its functions effectively. This privilege motion which has been moved by the honourable Member is based on a report that a certain person who was convicted under Martial Law was freed by the authorities. Now, a person can be freed

by the authorities if he is convicted under Martial Law; under two provisions which exist in the law at the moment. One is Martial Law Order No. 107 the Pending Proceedings Order and the second is the constitutional provision under which the President on the advice of the Prime Minister can exercise his power to grant clemency, or remit or reduce the sentence. Both these actions Sir, are in accordance with the law of the land and therefore, if the authorities do exercise this power then the authorities would be acting in accordance with the law of the land and there is nothing wrong about it.

The honourable mover has not indicated or attached any documents as to what were the circumstances, how this action was taken, why this action was taken, what order was passed, who convicted him, what was the precise allegation against him, no details have been given and on that account also it needs to be ruled out. The further assertions that the committee which was supposed to deal with this matter has not presented its report. The fact is, Sir, that the committee which was constituted by the Prime Minister has presented its report in accordance with the schedule given by the Prime Minister that is before the 30th of June, 1987. The matter is now with the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister has to take the action on that recommendation. Therefore, Sir, as far as this matter is concerned there has been no discriminatory treatment. In any case, this is not a matter which involves the privilege of the House and in no manner the release of this person has affected or impeded the functioning of this House or the honourable Member. Therefore, Sir, I would request that it may be ruled out of order.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much. Mr. Javed Jabbar.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: There is a principle that authority or power which gives punishment also has the authority to revoke that punishment and to grant pardon. But here we are not talking only about the letter of the law. We are talking about the spirit of the law and the manner in which that law is interpreted and we are talking about a relatively unique situation which is not found in law books because this was a result of a parliamentary process in which a solemn agreement was arrived at. Sir, therefore, I would prefer not to deal with it with the technicality that the Constitution and certain rules enable the President or the Governor to grant remission or pardon.

[Mr. Javed Jabbar]

As for the contention of the honourable Minister that no documents were attached with this privilege motion, obviously, Sir, a person who is not in Government does not have access to the confidential proceedings of a Martial Law court. By no stretch of the imagination can one be expected to procure these documents. I go by the veracity of newspaper reports which have not been denied or contradicted by the Government to this date. At no stage, has the Government issued a contradiction saying that this report published from the capital of the country is an incorrect report. Therefore, I believe that we can accept the authenticity of this case.

Thirdly, Sir, his contention that the report has already been submitted to the Prime Minister, in fact, strengthens the argument for admissibility. Because if the report has been submitted then what was the reason for the Government to choose one case out of hundreds and make a very special example out of it? Why could not that case await till that report had been circulated to the House or discussed in the House and a national formula agreed upon for justice to those who have been put in prison.

مولانا کوثر نیازی: جناب ایڈیٹسٹی کے بارے میں ایک بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین: جی فرمائیے۔

مولانا کوثر نیازی: رول ۵۹ کی ذیلی دفعہ (۳) میں یہ ہے۔

“The matter shall be such as requires the intervention of the Senate.”

یہ سینٹ چاروں ممبروں کے مفادات کی محافظ ہے اور اگر ایک ممبر کے ساتھ ترمیمی سلوک کیا جائے اور دوسرے ممبروں کو let down کر دیا جائے تو یقیناً یہ مسئلہ اٹھتا ہے جس میں سینٹ intervene کر سکتی ہے اور میں یہ عرض کر دوں گا کہ ایک طرف سندھ کے ایک نانی سنگھ کو مارشل لا سے رہائی دلائی گئی ہے اور دوسری طرف پنجاب کے ساتھ یہ سلوک روا رکھا جا رہا ہے۔ کہ اس کا ایک نامور لیڈر نظام مصطفیٰ گھر اس لئے جیل میں پڑا ہے کہ مارشل لا کورٹ کے سامنے حاضر نہیں ہو سکا تھا، اس کو چودہ سال in absentia دی گئی ہے۔ اور اب تک اس پر کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ دوسری طرف پنجاب کا ایک سٹوڈنٹ لیڈر کارمان قسوی کئی سال کے جیل میں ہے۔ اس سوال جیل میں اس نے ایم اے کا امتحان دینے کے لئے درخواست دی ہوئی ہے اور ساتھ ہی یہ درخواست بھی کی ہے کہ اس مقدمہ کے لئے مجھے لاہور لایا جائے تاکہ میں ایم اے امتحان کے لئے تیار ہو سکتا ہوں۔ اس سلسلے میں کوئی قدم اٹھانے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے۔ سندھ کو اس مسئلے میں ترجیح دی گئی ہے اور دوسرے ممبروں کے جو مارشل لا کے قیدی ہیں ان کے ساتھ غیر منصفانہ سلوک کیا جا رہا ہے، یہ مسئلہ واضح

طوریہ ایسا ہے کہ سینٹ اس میں intervene کر سکتی ہے اس لئے میں جناب جاوید جبار کی تائید کرتا ہوں کہ اس مسئلہ کو پریویج کمیٹی کے سپرد کیا جائے۔

Mr. Chairman: Would you like to answer?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, I only wish to indicate that no details are available. Nothing has been given as to why this action was taken; how it was taken? We are assuming everything that some discriminatory action has been taken that somebody was wrongly convicted or rightly convicted. We don't know what was the evidence in that case; we don't know why the authority took that action, and therefore, we cannot make an allegation of discrimination against the Government when no facts at all have been given. No documents have been attached. I would say, Sir, *prima facie*.....

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Point of order, Mr. Chairman. If the Government denies?

Mr. Chairman: I think, you have had your say.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, I am dealing with the question under the rules. The question of denial or otherwise would come before the competent authority. If they feel that the action has been wrongly taken then the person aggrieved can always move an application before the right authority and say this action has been wrongly taken. But this House cannot arrogate to itself, the executive power or any other power, and therefore, by doing this we are undermining actually the authority of this House, and it is not in the interest of the House, to do that. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Senator, Mr. Javed Jabbar, started by referring to Rule 59 under which he claims that he has moved this or he would like to raise this question of privilege. Then in his later intervention, he said that he was not only concerned, in fact, not concerned with the letter of the law but he proceeded on the basis of the spirit of the law. Unfortunately, as far as I am concerned you have given me the set of rules and you expect me to proceed according to what these rules tell the House and tell me. I would refer to the same Article 58 which says:

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised."

[Mr. Chairman]

This has been complied with. But then it further says:

"If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

This is what the Law Minister was referring to, and this is the difficulty which I am confronted with. Without knowing who has passed this order, without knowing in what form this order was passed then on what basis it was passed, I am in no position to judge the legality, the constitutionality of the order itself. And without that I don't think I can arrogate to myself whether the action taken by assuming that it was a competent authority who has ordered, was correct or no? This is not something which the Senate can arrogate to itself. This is not for the executive. We are not interfering in the executive action perhaps you can. But here as the Law Minister very correctly pointed out that it is a judicial function. If somebody feels that this was an incompetent order; if somebody feels that injustice was done in this case, in that case, I think, we have the writ jurisdiction restored again. Anybody can take with a petition to the court that something illegal was being done within the jurisdiction of this regardless whether it was a Martial Law authority who did it, we don't even know that, whether it was the Martial Law authority who ordered the release or it was somebody else actually who ordered the release. So, without that basic document, I think, we are completely at a loss to understand, whether the law has been violated or not?

The second point with regard to the agreement so called between the House and the Prime Minister, I am not aware actually of that agreement. But assuming that a committee was set up and it has been set up, the setting up of the committee to review the hardship cases decided by the Martial Law authorities and the fact that there is a privilege motion pending regarding the delay in submission of that report before the privileges committee, I don't think, they constitute a bar; they constitute a stay order on the powers of the competent authorities not to exercise those powers. A question has been raised as Maulana Kausar Niazi referred, that the matter shall be such as requires the intervention of the Senate. I think, this is the one point which goes totally against the admissibility of the privilege motion. How can this Senate interfere in the judicial process of courts or competent authorities and the Justice Minister explained that both the processes whether this was a Martial Law authority under MLO—107; whether the man was released under that or it was under the

[Mr. Chairman]

clemency provision provided in the Constitution itself. At this stage, we don't know but both the acts are in a way judicial processes and the Senate has no jurisdiction whatsoever to intervene in that. So, I am afraid I will have to, for these reasons, rule the motion out of order.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Mr. Chairman, just a point of clarification, Sir. Are you then saying that any newspaper report in future cannot be treated as valid documentary support?

Mr. Chairman: If they are denied, I have repeatedly said. If they are not accepted by the Government, in that case, the onus lies on the mover to produce further information, substantial evidence.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Mr. Chairman, has the Government denied the veracity of this case?

Mr. Chairman: I think, we are not, I am not prepared to enter into an argument with you but I am referring to one basic fact and it is not correct that a Senator cannot obtain a copy of a release order in respect of a convict.

Next Maulana Kausar Niazi Sahib. No. 11.

(ii) *RE: THE RESIGNATIONS TENDERED BY THE SENATORS BELONGING TO MUTAHIDDA SHARIAT MAHAZ*

مولانا کوثر نیازی :- جناب والا: میری تحریک کا متن یہ ہے کہ متحدہ شریعت محاذ میں اس معزز ہاؤس کے بعض اراکین سینٹ کے بارے میں ان کے کنوینشنز نے یہ اعلان کیا ہے کہ ان کے ممبران نے سینٹ سے اپنے استعفیٰ ایک پانچ رکنی کمیٹی کے حوالے کر دیئے ہیں۔ اس خبر کی کوئی تردید ان ممبران نے نہیں کی بلکہ ان اصحاب نے اس کی توثیق کی ہے۔ آڈن کی دفعہ ۸-۶۴ کے تحت چئیرمین کو خطاب کرتے ہوئے استعفیٰ لکھ دینا ایک رکن کے مستعفی ہونے کے لئے کافی ہے ایسے استعفیٰ کی اطلاعات بذریعہ اخبارات جناب چئیرمین اور ہاؤس کو پہنچ چکی ہے۔ لہذا یہ حضرات اپنی نشستوں سے محروم ہو چکے ہیں۔ اس کے باوجود ان حضرات کا مشاہرہ اور مراعات پانا آئین کے خلاف اور ہاؤس کے استحقاق کے منافی ہے۔ میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ ایوان میں اس مسئلے پر غور کیا جائے۔

Mr. Chairman: Is it being opposed?

ان کو seriously نہیں سمجھتا ہے۔ آپ نے ہاؤس سے بھگائی دیا ہے تو اب ان کو معاف کریں۔

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Yes Sir, I would oppose it.

جناب چیئرمین: ٹیک ہے۔ آپ اگر کوئی مزید تشریح کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو کریں۔

مورن، ڈاکٹر نیازی، جناب والا ایہاں جو بھی موٹیشن پیش کی جاتی ہیں۔ ہماری طرف سے اور جو بھی گفتگو کی جاتی ہے اس

سے کسی کے خلاف کوئی شخصی بات کرنا مقصود نہیں ہوتا۔

ان سب حضرات سے جو شریعت مجاز میں شامل ہیں میرے بہت ہی نیاز و مدارتہ تعلقات ہیں۔ اور ان کے مقصد سے جی
مجھے اتفاق ہے کہ وہ اسلام کی بالادستی چاہتے ہیں لیکن سوال اصول کا اور آئین کا ہے۔ اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آئینی روایات
جہاں استخفاف میں پڑ جائیں۔ وہاں ایک رکن کی حیثیت سے برابر فرض نہاے کہ ان کی نشاندہی کروں۔ اس سپرٹ کے تحت جناب
والا میں آپ کی توجہ آئین کی دفعہ 64-64 کی طرف مبذول کروں گا جس میں vacation of seats کے تحت یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ:

“A Member of [Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)] may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman resign his seat, and thereupon his seat shall become vacant.”

اس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ محض ان کا سپیکر اور چیئرمین کو خطاب کرتے ہوئے اپنا استعفیٰ اپنے ہاتھ سے لکھ دینا اس مقصد کے
لئے کافی ہے کہ وہ اپنی سیٹ سے محروم ہو جائیں گے۔ اس کے بعد ہمارے قواعد میں اس کی تشریح کرتے ہوئے قلم (1) ۶۱ میں
کہا گیا ہے۔

“When a Member resigns his seat under clause (1) of Article 64, the Chairman shall, as soon as may be, after he has received an intimation in writing from a member under his hand resigning his seat in the Senate, inform the Senate of the resignation by such member:”

اس صورت میں کہ چیئرمین ان کے ہاتھ سے کبھی ہوئی اطلاع receive کرے۔ اس کے لئے کافی ہے کہ ایک ممبر اپنے
ہاتھ سے ایک بیان لکھا ہے اور اخبار کو بھیجتا ہے کہ میں استعفیٰ ہو چکا ہوں۔

اس طرح وہ اخبار جناب چیئرمین کو موصول ہو جاتا ہے۔ تو indirectly چیئرمین کو اس کی اطلاع ہو جاتی ہے اور یہ

آئینی تقاضا پورا کر دینے کے مترادف ہے مزید برآں جناب چیئرمین! یہ لکھا گیا ہے کہ ان حضرات نے اپنے اپنے استعفیٰ اپنے احوال کو
دے دیئے ہیں۔ ظاہر ہے کہ جب کوئی استعفیٰ لکھا ہو گا تو یہ تو نہیں لکھا ہو گا کہ بخدمت جناب میاں طفیل محمد میں استعفیٰ ہو رہا ہوں

اس میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ ”بخدمت جناب چیئرمین صاحب“ اور چیئرمین کا مقام اور تہ اپنے اپنے احوال کو دے دینا یہ بھی اس آئین
کے استحقاق اور وقار کے منافی ہے۔ اس لئے جناب چیئرمین! میں آپ سے یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ آئین کے ساتھ جو استہزاء اور

استخفاف کا رویہ روارکھا گیا ہے اس کا نوٹس لیا جائے اور آئندہ اس کا تدارک ہو اس لئے آپ ان کے استعفیٰ accept

کلیب سے۔ اور آپ اس کو ان پر واضح کر دیں کہ انہوں نے جو intimation بغیر اخبارات آپ تک پہنچاتی ہے وہ آپ کو موصول
ہو گئی ہے لہذا آپ اچھی دلی خواہش پوری کر دیں۔

جناب چیئرمین، جناب ولیم سجاد صاحب۔

جناب ولیم سجاد صاحب والہا میں اس بات سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ یہ ایوان کے وقار کے منافی ہے کہ اس طرف ایک اعلان کیا جائے کہ ہم نے استعفیٰ دے دیا ہے اور پھر استعفیٰ کسی اور کو دیا اور وہ جناب تک۔ یعنی چیئرمین صاحب تک نہ پہنچے۔ یہ ایوان کا استحصال ہے اور میرے خیال میں ممبران کو اس سے گریز کرنا چاہیے لیکن اس وقت میری حیثیت ایسی ہے کہ غیر حاضر ممبران کی طرف سے ان کی سرکینیت کی مخالفت کرنا بھی میرے فرائض میں شامل ہے۔ چنانچہ میں جناب کی توجہ اسی رول کی جانب مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں جو زیادہ واضح ہے یعنی کہ رول نمبر (۱)۔ ۱۶ جو آئین کی شق نمبر ۶۹ سے زیادہ واضح طور پر بیان کرتا ہے کہ کس طریقے سے استعفیٰ جناب کو پہنچانی چاہیے۔ یہاں پر لکھا ہوا ہے کہ

“The Chairman after he has received an intimation in writing from a member under his hand”

یعنی چیئرمین صاحب کو وہ استعفیٰ موصول ہونا چاہیے۔ اب اس میں جناب کو ضروری تازگی صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ چیئرمین صاحب اخبارات کے ذریعے بھی اس چیز کا نوٹس لے سکتے ہیں کہ ان کو نوٹس موصول ہو چکا ہے لیکن میرے خیال میں رکنیت کا حق ایک بہت اہم حق ہے اس لئے اس کو صرف اخباری اطلاعات پر لے لینا یہ مفاد عامہ میں نہیں ہو گا۔ چنانچہ جناب والا! یہ رول اس وقت نافذ ہو گا۔ جب جناب کے سامنے ان کے ہاتھ کا لکھا ہوا استعفیٰ پہنچ جائے۔ تو گویا انہوں نے جو اعلان کیا ہے وہ سراسر غلط ہے ایوان کے وقار کے منافی ہے تو جناب اگر ان سے معلوم کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو شاید یہ ایک ایسا موقع ہے کہ ان کو کبھی نوٹس دے کر پوچھ لیا جائے کہ واقعی جو آپ نے استعفیٰ دیا ہے وہ چیئرمین صاحب کے نام دیا ہے تاکہ اگر اس کی تصدیق ہو جاتی ہے تو پھر صورت حال کچھ اور ہوگی لیکن موجودہ حالات میں ان کو رکنیت کے حق سے محروم کرنا شاید مناسب نہ ہو گا۔ لہذا میں اسکی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: The Constitution does not envisage that that resignation must be received by the Chairman. It is not to be received by the Chairman, it is to be addressed to the Chairman, therefore, as far as Law Minister's interpretation is concerned that it must be received by the Chairman, I don't think it is provided in the Constitution.

Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir: Mr. Chairman, may I also say something?

Mr. Chairman: Yes please.

Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir: I think it is being assumed that the newspaper information is totally correct, I think we are going too far in assuming this sort of a thing. It is a fact that we have read in the newspapers and it is now being left to the individuals to deny this. Now, the fact that everything which comes in the newspaper cannot be always true and I think we are taking it too far in not protecting the interest of the Members of the Senate. This sort of a thing if it is being spread out in the newspapers can lead to many repercussions and I think the Chair should take notice of this that such items cannot be accepted and authenticated till such time as other proof is available. Therefore, in fairness that those Members who are not present here and unless they have had a chance to explain this sort of a thing we will be establishing a tradition of accepting something without authenticated proof which will lead to very far reaching affects. Therefore, I request that you may not like to accept this privilege motion.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. This is another important aspect of the case and I am glad that one honourable Member has drawn attention to it.

میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہر ایک چیئر مین کو یہ تو بخوتی ہے کہ ہاؤس اسکے کام میں اس کی مدد کرے گا۔ اور اسکو صحیح guidance اور صحیح رہنمائی فراہم کرے گا۔ اگر میں ان سب مفروضوں پر عمل کر سکتا جو مولانا کوثر نیازی صاحب فرما رہے ہیں تو پھر میری ذمہ داری بہت ہی کم ہوتی لیکن unfortunately معاملہ بالکل ہی اس کے الٹ ہے آئین صاف فرما رہا ہے۔ (اگر صحیح زمانے کا لفظ آئین کے لئے ہی استعمال کروں) کہ

A member of *Majlis-e-Shoora* may by writing under his name and addressed to the Speaker or, as the case may be, to the Chairman resign his seat,.....

اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ resignation اس نے لکھ دیا اور وہ addressed بھی سپیکر کو ہے لیکن اسے وہ جو کچھ کہتے ہیں کہ via Bhatinda کہیں ادر بھیج دیا۔ اور یہ سپیکر یا چیئر مین کی ذمہ داری بن جاتی ہے کہ وہ اس کا ٹوس لے۔ اخباروں میں روز نکلتا ہے کہ یہ وزیر بن رہا ہے اور یہ ریزائن کر رہا ہے۔ اور یہ وزیر نہیں بنا کوئی اور بن رہا ہے اور اگر اس طرح کی ایک تحریک کو ہم Chair سے سپورٹ کرنا نہیں میرے خیال میں کل آپ کے ۸۷ ممبرز نہ بھی لیکن ہنگامے استعفیٰ آپ اخباروں میں دیکھیں گے کہ انہوں نے یہ کیا ہوا ہے۔ This is one aspect. دوسرا یہ ہے کہ ہم سب چاہتے ہیں کہ پارلیمنٹری فارم آف گورنمنٹ میں پارٹیز کو انٹروڈیوس کریں اور نیکیٹ ایکشن کے متعلق بھی جب کبھی بات ہوتی ہے۔ بات یہ ہوتی ہے کہ وہ پارٹی basis پر ہونے چاہئیں۔ پارٹی basis میں ٹو پیسن کیا ہوتا ہے۔ فرض

کیا ایک پارٹی ایوان میں اقلیت میں ہے اور وہ الونڈیشن میں بھی ہے۔ اور ایک مرحلہ ایسا آتا ہے کہ ان کو ریزائن کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ وہ کیسے کرتی؟ اور یہی ایک طریقہ ہوتا ہے کہ جو ان کا لیٹڈ ہے اس کی resignation دیتے ہیں اگر اس مفروضہ پر عمل کیا جائے تو بھی کسی نے نہیں دیکھا کہ کس فارم میں انہوں نے اپنے لیڈر کو وہ استعفیٰ پیش کئے ہیں۔ واقعی وہ چیئرمین یا سپیکر کو ایڈریس میں، ہیں بھی یا نہیں۔ لیکن اگر یہ فرض بھی کر لیا جائے کہ وہ اسی طریقہ پر ہیں جو کورنگ لیٹر ہوگا۔ اتنے تک، اس میں یہ مزید کہا ہوگا کہ جب آپ مناسب سمجھیں، اگر واقعی ان کا ارادہ ہے، ریزائن کرنے کا ہوا، اور وہ مرحلہ جب آجائے تو یہ استعفیٰ آپ ریلیوٹ کو ریزائن کو پہنچائیں۔ یعنی چیئرمین کے حوالے کر دیں۔ استعفیٰ آپ نے دیکھے ہیں نہ میں نے دیکھے ہیں کہ کس فارم میں ان کے پاس گئے ہیں۔ اور نہ اب تک میرے پاس وہ استعفیٰ پہنچے ہیں۔ جہاں تک اس کا ہے کہ

They must have been addressed to the Chairman.

وہ بھی ایک مفروضہ ہے میں دثوق کے ساتھ تو نہیں کہہ سکتا لیکن ایسے کیسز جو رپورٹ ہوئے ہیں کہ ایک استعفیٰ جو کانسلٹیوٹن چاہتا تھا۔ کہ سپیکر کو ایڈریس ہو یا چیئرمین کو ایڈریس ہو۔ وہ گورنر کو بھی دیا گیا ہے اور کورٹ نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ گورنر کو۔ addressed resignation کوئی resignation نہیں ہے۔ اگر گورنر کی طرف سے وہ چیئرمین یا سپیکر کو پہنچا بھی ہے تو اس طرح کی بھی اس پر رونگ ہے۔ جہاں تک جن اسٹیج صاحب نے فرمایا کہ آئین میں نہیں ہے کہ وہ استعفیٰ سپیکر یا چیئرمین کو لازماً receive ہو تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ یہ جو ہم نے رولز بنائے ہیں یہ رولز آئین کے خلاف ہیں کہہنے کئی دفعہ کہا ہے کہ یہ رولز آئین کی تفسیر ہیں۔ اور اسی آئین میں آرٹیکل 44 ہے غالباً جس کے تحت یہ بنائے گئے ہیں۔ اور اس تفسیر کے مطابق یہ صاف کہتے ہیں، اور جو میرے خیال میں مولانا صاحب نے بھی اس طرف توجہ دلائی اور بنائے۔ وہ یہ صاف صاحب نے بھی دلائی کہ

"When a member resigns his seat under clause (1) the Chairman shall as soon as may be, after he has received an intimation in writing from a member."

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: "From a member" not 'from the member'. He has intimated you and that is enough, Sir. Not 'from the member'.

Mr. Chairman: When have I received this?

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: You have not received, your Lordship. Sir, you may read that portion again, "A member resigning his seat."

Mr. Chairman: I think we all understand this much English what it exactly means. I will read it out again and then I will try to paraphrase it for you. It says:

[Mr. Chairman]

"When a member resigns, the Chairman shall as soon as may be, after he has received an intimation in writing from a member under his hand."

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: It says, "from a member."

Mr. Chairman: Please read the subsequent clause which says:

"under his hand resigning his seat."

Is Maulana resigning his seat or has Maulana the authority to resign on behalf of somebody else.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: Maulana is intimating you of the resignation of a member who has been referred to in the beginning.

Mr. Chairman: The rule says: "... from a member under his hand resigning his seat." It is going to be the member who has resigned his seat. He has to intimate the Chairman, nobody else. It is as simple as that. There is no ambiguity in it whatsoever and then further on it is on that basis that this has to be notified to the Election Commission also and then it becomes a judicial process.

I was referring to the party discipline when it is there. Even in the case of Cabinet formation and Cabinet resignation the Leader of the House or the Prime Minister, he asks everybody to tender his resignation and place those resignations in his hand. This also technically if you refer to this, a Minister when he signs actually a document in which he says that he resigns his office, from that date it becomes effective but since it is in the hands of the Prime Minister and it is not intimated to the relevant quarter it does not become effective. This is the analogy to be followed in this case also. I am afraid we are stretching both the Constitution and the rules too far in this matter. If the Chair receives an intimation and it would have been debatable, if from the leader of these members I had received some intimation, it may have been different but here I do not have any information. I cannot proceed on the basis of newspaper reports and for that matter I cannot accept any contention which itself is based on a newspaper report without verification. Whether the Government denies this or does not deny this or whether the leader of that party has denied it or contradicted or not contradicted, that again is not my concern. The plain interpretation both of the Constitution and the *tafsir*

of that Constitution given in the rules is that these resignations are not effective. They have not been received by the Chair and they are not in my view resignations at all. So, the motion is ruled out of order.

Next Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro.

(iii) *RE*: FAILURE TO FURNISH INFORMATION REQUIRED
BY A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: I move a motion of breach of privilege occasioned by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources in demanding the Charter of Sub Committee set up by the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Resources. This demand is contained in letter. No. NG-7(95)/86 dated 16-7-1987 a copy of which I have produced with my notice.

Mr. Chairman: I have just received information from the Minister concerned. I will read that out. It reads:

"It is submitted that I have a very important meeting scheduled for 29th July, 1987 at 10.00 *am*. The nature of the meeting is such that it cannot be re-scheduled. I will be grateful if my absence from the Senate could be condoned and the privilege motion regarding the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources moved by Mr. Ahmed Mian Somro is put off until the next working day."

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: I have no objection. I just wanted that it should be placed before the House.

Mr. Chairman: In that case when the Minister is here you can I think re-read it.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: It may kindly be fixed for Monday.

Mr. Chairman: We can fix it for the next working day when the Minister is here.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Tomorrow I will not be here. That is why I submitted that it may be fixed for Monday.

Mr. Chairman: We can fix it for Monday.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Thank you. Sir, it may be Sunday because Monday I do not know if we will meet.

Mr. Chairman: All right, Sunday. We are meeting on Sunday.

Privilege motions can be moved even on Private Members Day. Next. Adjournment motion No. 10 Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

- (i) WRITING OFF LOANS OF ABOUT 10 CRORES ADVANCED TO AGRICULTURISTS BY A.D.B.P.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری: شکریہ! جناب چیرمین۔ بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم، ایک اخباری اطلاع کے مطابق زرعی ترقیاتی بینک آف پاکستان نے نو کروڑ چوں لاکھ چونسٹھ ہزار روپے کی تووم جو بڑے بڑے زمینداروں کو واجب الادا ہیں، معاف کر دی ہیں۔ میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ اجلاس کی کارروائی روک کر اس اہم نوعیت کے قومی مسئلے کو زیر بحث لایا جائے جو قومی سرمائے کے یاسی بنیادوں پر بلے دینے زبان نہایت آشوب اور پریشانی کا باعث ہے۔

Mr. Chairman: Is it being opposed?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Yes, Sir.

جناب چیرمین: پہلے آپ ایڈمیسلٹی پر بات کریں۔
جناب محمد طارق چوہدری: یہ قومی سرمائے کا قومی مسئلہ ہے۔ اور اگر اس پر فوری توجہ نہ دی گئی تو یہ سلسلہ ہمیشہ جاری رہے گا۔ قومی امانتوں میں خیانت کا یہ سلسلہ روکنے کے لئے فوری ہے کہ اس کو فوری طور پر زیر بحث لایا جائے۔ اگرچہ یہ مختلف پارٹیوں کو دینے کے قرضے ہیں لیکن ان قرضوں کا معاف کیا جانا بالکل ایک ہی واقعہ ہے اور اس واقعہ کے یکساں نتائج مرتب ہوں گے۔ اس کو کیوں ایڈمٹ ہونا چاہیے۔ اگر آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو تھوڑی وضاحت کروں۔

جناب چیرمین: میرے خیال میں اس سٹیج پر اتنی ہی کافی ہے۔ منسٹر صاحب کو سن لیں اس کے بعد اگر کچھ کہنا ہے تو فروردار شاہ ذمہ

جناب وسیم سجاد صاحب -

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, this adjournment motion merits to be ruled out straightaway on the basis of the last assertions which says

جو قومی سرمائے کے سیاسی بنیادوں پر بیدارینا زیاں پر نہایت تشویش اور پریشانی کا باعث ہے۔

The rules as to adjournment motions clearly say that no inferences, no ironical expressions of this nature are to be adopted. So, this is pure inference. The report which is in the newspaper does not say anything about 'وسایا بنیادوں پر'. This is a pure inference which has been drawn by the honourable mover of this motion and therefore, Sir, notice should be taken of this fact that adjournment motions when they are moved, they are only based on facts. You just give the facts of the adjournment motion. Leave the inferences to the Chair and to the House what inferences they want to draw because in this manner the very purpose and the very objective for which adjournment motions are moved and why they are debated in the House is taken away.

Now Sir, as far as the facts of this case are concerned the figure which has been given by the honourable mover is correct as it is contained in the Annual Report of the ADBP for year 1985-86. During this period the amount of 99.464 million have been written off. There is a national write off that is transferred to proforma ledger 95.975 million, write off for good on the request of loanees is only 276 million, interest remitted on the request of loanees is 3.213 million. National write off that is the major amount, the first figure that is 95.975 million is only a transfer of struck off loan from ledgers to proforma ledgers. The exercise is undertaken to keep the balance sheet of the Bank clear of the amounts considered not easily recoverable. A policy for this exercise has been adopted in consultation with the World Bank and secured loan cases fully matured for recovery ten years back and surety cases fully matured five years back which have stuck up have been transferred to proforma ledger. In such cases the securities are not released and recovery rights of the Bank remain intact. Out of Rs. 95.97 million transferred to the proforma ledger during 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 83.838 million relates to loans advanced to fishermen of Baluchistan coastal areas on the guarantee of Government of Baluchistan. Out of ADB credit line number 54 PAK meant for development of fisheries. In spite of best efforts of the Bank and

personal contact of the Chairman ADBP with the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary of Baluchistan no recovery was forthcoming in these cases. The Bank has therefore, referred this case to the Ministry of Finance Government of Pakistan for deduction of this amount at source from the revenue assignment of the Government of Baluchistan. A nominal amount of .276 million has been written off for good as normal banking practice against adequate provision made in accordance with Section 27 of ADB Ordinance 1961. Thus there is nothing abnormal in this writing off.

The amount was 3.213 million representing interest only has been remitted in most genuine hardship cases in which the loanees have repaid the principal amount. I would also say Sir, that this is not a matter of recent occurrence. All these transactions took place over a long period of time and therefore, it does not come under that qualification which says that it should be only a matter of recent occurrence. It is also a continuous process. This is a bank functioning in the normal manner. So, this would not merit for being admitted by this House.

Mr. Chairman: When was this Annual Report of the Bank published?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, this report is for the year 1986. Recovery position of the past dues during 1985-86 of the Annual Report ADBP, for the year 1987.

Mr. Chairman: But when was that report published?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir the publication.....

Mr. Chairman: Right, does not matter.

جناب طارق صاحب آپ نے کن لیا ہے۔

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری، جناب میں اس پر زور نہیں دینا چاہ رہا تھا۔

جناب چترمین۔ اگلی تحریک التوا، جناب محمد طارق چوہدری صاحب۔

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری، جناب اس موضوع پر بھی بحث ہو چکی ہے تو اس کی بھی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

جناب چترمین: اگلی تحریک التوا جناب جاوید بٹار صاحب۔

(ii) *RE: INDIAN HELICOPTER GUNSHIP ATTACK ON A PAKISTANI TRAWLER*

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Sir, I ask for leave to move that the House do now adjourn to discuss a matter of recent occurrence and of urgent importance namely the seizure of a Pakistan fishing vessel (reported on May 5) sailing within the territorial limits of Pakistan by an Indian ship aided by an Indian helicopter gunship during which a Pakistani citizen was killed as a result of firing by Indian forces.

Mr. Chairman: Is it being opposed?

Mr. Zain Noorani: Yes Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Mr. Javed Jabbar.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Sir, on admissibility I realize that the event itself is now over two and a half months have passed because notice was sent on the 6th of May and therefore, obviously the urgency may not obtain. But Sir, I have three points, very briefly I will say:—

Firstly, the people of the Sind who are engaged in fishing have been constantly harassed and exposed to this kind of persecution and chased by Indian Naval Forces and even sometimes by Indian Land Forces. And there are instances where as many as thirty to forty or fifty Pakistani Fishermen who depend on daily income for their families/survival and their own survival are deprived of their liberty and their property. Their trawlers are taken away from them and they are confined for many weeks and months. Therefore, Sir, the point of pressing this motion is to ask whether the Government of Pakistan has formulated a policy which clearly gives to the Indian Government warning that such incidents should not be repeated and that Pakistan should adopt some kind of retaliatory posture so that once and for all this kind of harassment by the Indians against Pakistani civilians ceases. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Jenab Zain Noorani Sahib.

Mr. Zain Noorani: Sir, I am glad that the honourable Senator has himself accepted that due to at least one reason which he accepts, it is..... (*Interruption*)

Mr. Javed Jabbar: The point is that the Senate is meeting for the first time after the notice was sent.

Mr. Chairman: That is true. But I think he is referring to a statement that it is no longer a matter of that urgency.

Mr. Zain Noorani: I did not say anything about the Senate meeting. I said that I am glad that the honourable Senator has accepted that it does not remain an urgent matter at the moment. There are other reasons, also technical reasons why it does not fall within the definition of an adjournment motion which could be admitted. But from what the honourable Senator has said I think, the main purpose which he has explained would be served if I explain the entire situation to him. There is no doubt that this incident was reported in the newspaper and I am sure the honourable Senator as well as the other Members of the House would like to know that the Government of Pakistan has taken note of it, took up the matter with the Indian Government to provide us with the details of the incident and to arrange counsellor access to the captured fishermen. Now, Sir, the Indian authorities and I am quoting from their version:

“Pakistani Trawler Zaigam-3 was located 17.5 miles inside the Indian water at 21.25 hours on April 27, 1987. When challenged by the Indian coastguard vessel the boat carried out evasive manoeuvres. On apprehension one of the crew members Abdul Nazir was found dead due to brain injury caused by an accidental fall. Statements of the master of the vessel and two other crew members were recorded who confirmed the death was caused in this manner prior to apprehension.”

Now Sir, the Indian Government on the insistence of the Government of Pakistan through its Embassy in Delhi agreed to allow Counsellor facilities as I said and on the 15th of May 1987, representative of the Government of Pakistan reached Ahmadabad where these people were being kept and met the crew as well as the master of the Ship. According to his report the version of the Indian authorities is not correct. And according to the master of the vessel the Zaigam-3 was (1) in Pakistan territory and (2) the crew member died as a result of Indian action. Therefore, there is a contradiction between the two. We have protested to the Indian Government and we have given them a copy of the version of our Counsellor and we have asked them that (1) the Zaigam-3 should be released. (2) a correct picture of this should be ascertained by them also and the Government of Pakistan should be informed. That is as far as this particular boat is concerned.

Now Sir, as far as the capturing of other Pakistani boats in Indian waters is concerned this has been going on for years together and India has always claimed that these boats were in Indian waters. We have always claimed that they were not in Indian waters, they were in Pakistani waters. A few months back before this incident of Zaigam, I think, a month before that suddenly a large number of Pakistani boats were taken over to Ahmadabad by the Indian authorities. And we have been taking up the matter very strongly with the Indian Government to the extent that even I sent for the Indian Ambassador and made known in as strong term as possible our feeling about the same and suggested that no useful purpose would be served in this manner. If we were also to reciprocate in the same manner and get hold of some of them. Despite promising to use his best efforts at his level best to see that our boats were released and some sort of understanding was arrived at he did not succeed. The only result of the Indian Ambassador effort was that a meeting was arranged between two representatives of the Ministry of Food and Fisheries of the Government of Pakistan and representative of the Indian Government to discuss how this matter should be finally resolved. No result came out of that. Now, Sir, the result is that they have got hold of a certain number of our boats and in retaliation we have got hold of 16 of their boats but it is not in the interest of either the poor fishermen of India or the poor fishermen of Pakistan that things should go along like this, and therefore, the Government of Pakistan is still pursuing in its effort to persuade India to take a realistic attitude and pending the final demarcation of our maritime boundaries to come to an arrangement as to how such instances could be avoided. I am sure, the honourable Members of the Senate will be interested to know that as compared to the attitude of India, Oman, another friendly State had some complaints against our fishermen. They had taken away 7 or 11, I don't remember right now, of our boats but on the intervention of the foreign office, on the personal intervention of the Foreign Minister, the Omani authorities were magnanimous and gracious enough to drop all charges against our fishermen, released them and released the boats also. So, we are trying our best to persuade India to take a realistic attitude failing which I suppose this measure of our seizing their boats will have to continue and then we should not be blamed for it. I thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: In view of the statement, I hope, you are not pressing the adjournment motion.

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Mr. Javed Jabbar: Sir, I just hope that the Government sets a cut off date at which it will review this policy so that some relief is rendered to those being held in custody in India.

Mr. Chairman: Well, it is not something which they can decide unilaterally. They are talking all the time to India and I think what you were suggesting was a retaliatory action. This may be desirable or not desirable I am not going to comment on that, but I think that has been taken and the purpose of the adjournment motion is served. So, it is not pressed.

Next one—Qazi Abdul Latif Sahib. I think this lapses. Unfortunately, he is not here.

Then we have the next three 17, 19 and 23 by Prof. Khurshid Ahmed—he is not here, by Mr. Javed Jabbar and by Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro. This is on the scandal in the Karachi spurious drugs in use by the GPMC Karachi. Would you read out, please?

(iii) **RE: USE OF SPURIOUS DRUGS BY THE GPMC,
KARACHI**

Mr. Javed Jabbar: "I move that the House do now adjourn to discuss a matter of recent occurrence and of urgent public importance, namely, the administering of out-of-date medicines to patients suffering from heart ailments and hypertension for about 10 months at the Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi, as reported in the newspapers."

Mr. Chairman: You may also read out your adjournment motion, please.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: I beg to move: "This House do adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent and recent occurrence as reported in editorial of the daily "Dawn" of Karachi dated 11th May, 1987, a copy of which I have attached, regarding supply of large quantity of expired medicines to Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre Karachi, namely, Trasicor manufactured by Ciba Gaigy, by the Health Ministry".

Mr. Chairman: Is it being opposed?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Yes, Sir. It is being opposed. But there is one difficulty. Actually there has been a change of portfolio only

yesterday between Health and Education, so I think, it is for this reason that the concerned Minister has not had adequate notice of this.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Who is Minister for Health now?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: I think, there is a Minister of State. But Mr. Aheer was Minister of Health, and he is shifted to Interior and there is a new Minister for Education.

Mr. Chairman: Well, that is for you, if you are opposing it.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: I am opposing it, Sir, but I would be grateful if you could postpone it, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: You are requesting to postpone it to other day, I have no objection. But I think, this is one of the subjects which the House might discuss. It is quite scandalous and if you don't oppose it, we can admit it.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, I would ask the Minister of State to make a statement on it whatever he likes to say.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: I do object to the postponement, Sir. This notice was given on 12th May.

Mr. Chairman: I think, this was totally unexpected. Neither the Minister nor anybody in the Government knew that there is going to be a change.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Why should the House suffer, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Now the House would not suffer. We are keeping it on record, that is why I allowed you to move them.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: May we take it up tomorrow, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: If the Minister is here, we can take it tomorrow.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Let us take it up on Sunday, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: But there is one sponsor present, you can brief him. So, this brings us to the end of the adjournment motions.

I have actually five minutes, more. Can we dispose it of in five minutes, the next one.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: What is the next one, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: The next one is Prof. Khurshid Ahmed and Mr. Javed Jabbar on the Federal Public Service Commission having withdrawn the eligibility condition for candidates awaiting their results for the competitive examination to be held in this year.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Is the Minister present, Sir?

Mr. Zain Noorani: The Minister of State is present.

Mr. Chairman: You are present. Right. Then move it.

(iv) *RE:* ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS FOR CANDIDATES BY
F.P.S.C.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Sir, I move that the House do now adjourn to discuss a matter of recent occurrence and of urgent public importance namely, the changes in the regulations of the Federal Public Service Commission by which candidates from Sind have been made ineligible for appearance in the CSS examination for 1987, as reported in the newspaper, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Opposed?

Mr. Zain Noorani: Yes, Sir. Opposed.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Yes, please.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: As subsequently, this has gone through various stages of clarification and considerable time has elapsed, I will simply state the motion and request the honourable Minister to state the Government's view point.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Mr. Zain Noorani.

Mr. Zain Noorani: Sir, as the honourable Senator has said that a lot of changes have taken place, at the moment this adjournment

motion has become infructuous in as much as the amendment to the rule to which the honourable Senator was referring has been withdrawn this year and nobody has been affected: So, the whole thing falls through, though there are other details to which I will not go into because there is no need to raise an unnecessary controversy over it.

Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: In that case, I believe you are not pressing it. But there is one point to which I would like to draw attention, I think, somewhere it is mentioned, because all the time we are talking of the deprivation in Sind, the '*Ahsas-i-Mahroomi*', etc. and unfortunately, the media are aiding to that '*Ahsas-i-Mahroomi*' rather than trying actually to explain the correct position what it is. Somewhere it is stated in the press report on which the adjournment motions are based that in view of the deletion of the rules some 83 thousand students from Karachi University and some fifty thousand of other universities of Sind would be deprived of appearing in the CSS examination this year. I think, nothing can be more untrue. I would not say that this is more exaggeration than this particular statement. We have asked the Federal Public Service Commission and the facts which they have communicated that the total applications received by the Federal Public Service Commission for the CSS examination, 1986 from the whole of Sind were 2301, and those who actually appeared in the said examination were 12 to 15 hundred candidates. Of them, also only 7 candidates passed the written test. The *viva voce* and medical examination of the candidates who have qualified the written test have not been finalized. Now, this is actually what happened in 1986 but suddenly because the rule was changed and that was also changed earlier in the year we are saying that 83000 *plus* 50000 something like 133000 students would be there. Now, this is quite an alarming figure and I would not be surprised if any *Sindhi*, reading this would not be alarmed by it and would not add actually to the sense of " *محرومی* ". So, I think it is the duty of the media as well as of honourable Members and of all of us to place the correct facts before the nation so that they know what is actually happening. And in one motion I think there is some mention of that. I think it was Professor Khurshid's motion. So, I take it that it is not pressed?

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Yes Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. And that finishes, I think, the adjournment motions business also.

Item No. 3 consideration of the Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973. Now before we take up this item I would like to draw your attention to the rules which this House passed yesterday and that says that notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the President Address a motion for leave to introduce a Bill may be made and a Bill may be introduced on such date etc. Now, I think the other day we had, if I am correct and my memory does serve me correctly, we had decided that we would take up the President Address today.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: No Sir. You had adjourned this matter to today Sir, you said, "we just put it by way of caution so that if we finish the work we can start with this." You had actually adjourned the main Bill for discussion today.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I thought that by way of abundant caution you may move a motion actually that despite this that we would be taking up this, but if there is time otherwise.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Yes, if there is time, otherwise we can take it up tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Tomorrow, actually we can take up the other one.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: So, as you wish but I wanted to draw your attention to this. So, we allow actually the Minister to move, consideration of the Bill further to amend the legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, in fact this was moved already.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Yes, Sir.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BAR COUNCILS ACT, 1973

Mr. Chairman: The first reading was over and we were at the second reading of the Bill, clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Now there have been despite the fact that we adjourned the clause by clause consideration to today we have received no amendment to the Bill itself. So, I will proceed straightaway with putting the questions. We start with Clause 2, I don't think it has to be read, they are supposed to have been moved already.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: It may be put that Clause 2 from part of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 2 stands part of the Bill. We take up Clause 3, again no amendment has been moved, the question is:

That Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: We come to Clause 4, again no amendment, the question is:

That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 4 stands part of the Bill. Next Clause 5. No amendment again, the question is:

That Clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 5 stands part of the Bill. Clause 6, no amendment again. The question is:

That Clause 6 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 6 stands part of the Bill. Clause 7. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 7 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 7 stands part of the Bill. Clause 8. No amendment again. The question is:

That Clause 8 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 8 stands part of the Bill. Clause 9. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 9 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 10. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 10 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 10 stands part of the Bill. Clause 11. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 11 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 11 stands part of the Bill. Clause 12. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 12 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 12 stands part of the Bill. Clause 13. No amendment again. The question is:

That Clause 13 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 13 stands part of the Bill. Clause 14. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 14 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 14 which comprises a whole chapter, 'conduct of advocates', stands part of the Bill. Clause 15. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 15 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 15 stands part of the Bill. Clause 15. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 16 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 16 stands part of the Bill. Clause 17. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 17 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 18. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 18 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 18 stands part of the Bill. Clause 19. No amendment. The question is:

That Clause 19 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 19 stands part of the Bill. Clause 20. No amendment.

The question is:

That Clause 20 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: Clause 21. No amendment.

The question is:

That Clause 21 do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: We come to Clause 1, the Short Title and Preamble.

The question is:

That Clause 1, Short Title and Preamble do stand part of the Bill.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: We now come to the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973 [The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1987], be passed.

Mr. Chairman: The motion moved is:

That the Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, [1973 The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1987], be passed.

Is it being opposed?

Voices: No.

Mr. Chairman: Then I will put the question. The question is: That the Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973 [The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1987], be passed.

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: The motion is carried unanimously. The Bill stands passed.

That finishes the legislative business for the day except for the next motion with regard to the President's Address. I think somebody has to move it.

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Sir, I have moved this motion.

Mr. Chairman: You have moved it already?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

DISCUSSION ON—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman: There are three amendments which have been received. One is by Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro, the next is by Maulana Kausar Niazi and the third is by Mr. Javed Jabbar. I would request the honourable Members to read out their amendments one by one.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Sir, I move:
that the following be added at the end of the motion:

"but regrets that the Address has failed to highlight various <sup>un-
der</sup> and important matters of public interest which the <sup>Gov-
ernment</sup> of Pakistan should have given attention to, during the current year."

Mr. Chairman: Maulana Kausar Niazi.

Maulana Kausar Niazi: Sir, I move:
that the following be added at the end of the motion:

"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."

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Javed Jabbar.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Mr. Chairman, I move that the following be added at the end of the motion:

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

Mr. Chairman: I would like to have the sense of the House whether we should take all the three amendments together because they are more or less overlapping and pertain to the same subject. This time we have admitted the amendments but I would expect that in future—and since this is the first occasion that we are undergoing this exercise we cannot expect perfection, but for the future I would suggest that we are a little more precise in suggesting these amendments because then we can concentrate in the debate, assuming that the amendments are opposed, on those specific points.

Recently if you have seen the British papers—the Queen’s Address to the Parliament, and before even the debate was started, the Speaker of the Parliament had to indicate the days on which particular subjects touched in the Queen’s Address were to be discussed and debated. And dates were fixed on that day, for example, it would be the foreign policy, tomorrow it would be the domestic Policy or the economic policy, the next day it would be our relations with Europe or the European community, etc. So, I think that leads to a more meaningful debate but I think this would be for the future. For the time being, with your permission, we would take all the three amendments together and allow you to speak on them in whatever manner you wish.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Sir, whatever you have just suggested is very pertinent. In fact, it will help this House if days are assigned for different subjects even now, but we have moved this because without having moved this, we would probably not have had an opportunity to even debate the Address of the President.

Mr. Chairman: This is how it is done in the British Parliament, and if we are following the same traditions as generally we do, then I think this would be the correct procedure but that can arise also out of the amendments which are suggested to the Queen’s Address. Here, I think, I have this Paper of June 26, in which incidentally the Queen’s Speech also appears and although the debate started the same day but the

"Before the debate on the Queen's Speech started the Speaker, Mr. Bernard Bedawil announced the main subjects to be debated during the remaining five days. Today the main topic will be Foreign Affairs. On Monday the main topic will be the social and economic division of the nation and the regions of Britain. Tuesday, deprivation and inequality of opportunity; Wednesday, the cities local services and education; Thursday, the use of national resources."

So, they are debating, in fact the membership is very large and they are devoting a whole week almost to the debate on the Queen's Speech. I just wanted to point out that instead of these amorphous amendments that you are suggesting, if I may call them so, if we are a little more precise then it would be easier for us to fix the exact subjects which should come up for discussion on a particular day. That would also be a notice to the Government and the Ministers concerned to be prepared for discussion of that particular subject with all the data, etc., etc. But this we can, as I said, adopt in future.

Now who is going to fire the opening shot?

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Sir, are the amendments not being opposed?

Mr. Chairman: They are being opposed, otherwise the debate would not start. Yes Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Sir, we thank the President for the Address given to the two Houses assembled together on the 19th April, 1987 but we regret the Government having deprived us of this opportunity in respect of the two previous Addresses which was our right.

Sir, this precedent has been followed from the British Parliament as you had just rightly pointed out to us that the Queen in the beginning of the year at the first session addresses the two Houses of Parliament assembled together. I had the honour of being there last year in 1986 and found that as soon as she left, the debate on her Address started. Copies of the Address were already laid on the Table of the House before each Member and as soon as she left, as I pointed out, the debate started.

Sir, the object of that Address is that Parliament be apprised of the policies of the Government—of Her Majesty's Government; what they were proposing to do during the year? What would be their policies? What would be the legislation coming forward? And we are following that precedent and convention by the President's Address to the two Houses assembled together under Article 56, sub-Article (3). Now, Sir, this is different from the right of the President under Article 56, sub-Article (1). The President has the right to address the Houses any time he so desires. Under sub-Article (2) he can send Messages whenever he desires but under sub-Article (3) the object is that the President addresses the two Houses to tell them what the Government proposes to do during the year because this Address is supposed to be in the beginning of the year.

Sir, in the Address given to us, I mean which was given to us yesterday for the first time after 19th of April as belated as that, we found many things which should have been there, and certain things which probably should not have been so elaborately made were found in there. This is supposed to be an Address prepared by the Federal Government for the President and it is read out by him. Whereas in the Address we found the President asking the Government to do a number of things or a few things that is not the object of that Address. It obviously means that this was not the verbatim Address prepared by the Government which I would request the Government's spokesman who ever replies to let us know whether this Address was the one verbatim prepared by Government or it was an Address by the President Partly of what Government wanted and Partly otherwise Sir. The President had rightly referred to the delay in trials of cases but we do not find anything so far in the programme of the Government how they propose to tackle this in 2½ years almost they have failed completely to tackle this problem which is a very important problem for the nation as a whole and particularly for the people fighting the cases in courts. So, many laws or amendments in the Constitution which I think are necessary, mandatory do not appear to be in the programme of this year at least not contained in the Address from which we presume probably that that is not in the proposals of the Government.

Another important aspect which the President referred to was the system of committees. Sir, I think the President has very rightly pointed out the importance of the committee system without that we find that the Parliament is not able to achieve the object for which it is really meant. It is not able to truly represent the people whom we are supposed to represent. We meet hardly just to complete the

number of days, in that after all in these 2-1/2 years the number of proposals I may not agree that there were 276-1/2 when only 1-1/2 have been carried out like my friend Javed Jabbar pointed out but at least the number of laws passed by us is negligible. What have we been doing for these 2½ years? What improvement have we brought about in these 2½ years for the common man? What laws have we passed by which we have given him redress in his main difficulties? What have we done to reduce corruption which is on the increase day by day? The corruption that existed 2½ years back was much less than what is this today. So, instead of giving the common man relief in this great disease-of corruption the Government has failed to do so and we find nothing specific in the Address of the President as to how they proposed during this year to tackle the question of this corruption. How do they propose to tackle the difficulties of the common man; the socio economic difficulties of the common man? What did we find they brought a budget. The budget was thrown out. Sir, I would very humbly say that I remember in the days prior to the partition, in the assemblies whether the provincial or the central—a one-rupee cut motion used to be treated as a vote of no confidence and the Government had to resign because a one rupee cut motion was passed. Here we find the entire budget of 12 billion rupees was thrown out. Of course, I am not sure about the exact figure whether this is 12 or 120 billion rupees which they proposed to bring by defence tax that was thrown away. The entire budget was recast. On this I remember a very strange story Sir, when the debate was going on on a one rupee cut motion in the Sind Assembly one of the Wedaras asked what is this dispute about and they told him that it is a one rupee cut motion. *تو اس نے کہا کہ اچھا میں ایک روپیہ دے دیتا ہوں۔* So, that was the debate but it is not really one rupee cut motion, it was the question of a vote of no confidence. But here we find that even the Finance Minister is sitting here as before although his whole budget is thrown out. He had to revise the whole budget, the billions of rupees that were recovered by the Government in the days between his announcement and the revision they still are not refunded to the people. The Government have no right to collect that. Once they had changed the budget, they should have refunded that amount. The common man has suffered. In the Address of the President he did not expect that burden of tax. This is the first time in history that the man in the street has come out against the budget. In our country never since the creation of Pakistan we found that and this is a very bad convention. It would lead us in future to very great difficulties, the moment, the Government tries to impose any tax, people find that they way to get out of it, not through the Parliament or the

other legal ways but they come out in the streets. This Sir, I warn the Government, is a very bad precedent for which they are responsible.

This budget, I am glad the Prime Minister took the earliest opportunity to see the temperature of the people and to withdraw those taxes and revise the budget. I commend his action in this matter. He has been realistic and then after that it was more surprising to find the Finance Minister say that his was an economic budget but the Prime Minister's is the political budget. This is what the Finance Minister said.....

Mr. Chairman: Well, I do not want to interrupt you but I think you have to bear in mind that a cut motion even of one rupee moved by the opposition against the Government and passed by the House means a vote of no confidence but the Government in power or the party in power is throwing out the entire budget of their own making. It is the same party which brought the budget.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: That is a vote of no confidence in other words Sir.

Mr. Chairman: You can not draw actually the same conclusion from the analogy you are giving but this is just for your information.

Mr. Ahmed Mian Soomro: Right Sir. What I am trying to point out is that where we are. Where is the Cabinet, what is happening? The budget is coming like that and being changed like this but all we have been able to see that the Prime Minister is a practical man. He found the necessity to revise the entire budget which he did but this is not the way of working. This is not what was anticipated at the beginning of this year to be done Sir.

Then Sir, the one important aspect as I said the committee system. What has Government done to introduce this committee system? The President has also referred to it. But we find nothing in the Government programme or any mention of that that they have any idea of introducing this committee system which really is in the interest of good functioning. Then another aspect which the Address has not touched at all which is an aspect of the present day and a very important aspect, namely system of election, because in this year, we expect the local bodies elections. But the Address is completely silent what is to happen in that; what is going to be the system? Upto

this time, we do not know how and in what manner those local bodies elections are to be conducted which are supposed to be conducted within the next quarter or so? Upto this time, we know nothing. Why are you making the people grope in the dark? Why cannot the Government be clear in its policies? Why cannot the Government tell people this is what they want? You be prepared for local bodies elections. You would have it on party system or non-party system. Whatever they want but let them be clear. Even we Sir, in this House, do not know when our terms is going to end when is not going to end. Why cannot they be clear? Why don't they have the ballot and let us know which of us is going to be having to say 'Khuda Hafiz' and which of us has to remain? Why do they like keeping everything suspended? I have appealed them to come forward. Let us also know our fate. How long we are still to live? Which of us are to live and which of us to die? Then we shall see whether we can again be enlivened or not?

Sir, the local bodies elections are something which Government must announce immediately which should have been announced in the Address of the President as it is one of the most important aspects of the current year. But the Address prepared by Government or by the President himself is completely silent on this point. Therefore, since this is the first time that we are debating this Address Sir, for the future, I would like the Government to be clear and through the Address let us know what we are going to do during the year? What are the important aspects coming up during the year and how Government proposes to tackle them. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much. Jenab Maulana Kausar Niazi Sahib.

مولانا کوثر نیازی: جناب چیئرمین پارلیمنٹ کے اجلاس سے صدر صاحب کی تقریر کا مقصود کیا ہوتا ہے، یہ بات میرے دست احمد میاں سومرو بیان کر چکے ہیں یہی وہ تعلق ہے کہ یہ تقریر حکومت کی تیار کردہ ہوتی ہے، مگر میں دعوے سے کہتا ہوں کہ جو تقریر صدر مملکت نے پارلیمنٹ میں ارشاد فرمائی وہ حکومت کی تیار کردہ نہ تھی، میں ذاتی طور پر معلومات رکھتا ہوں اور حکومت اس کی تردید نہیں کر سکتی کہ جو سکرپٹ صدر صاحب کو پرائم منسٹر سیکرٹریٹ کی طرف سے بھیجا گیا تھا، وہ انہوں نے پورے کا پورا بدل دیا، مثال کے طور پر وزیراعظم کے سیکرٹریٹ نے اس سکرپٹ میں حکومت کے پانچ نکاتی پروگرام کی بڑی پرچکین کی تھی لیکن صدر صاحب نے اس پروگرام کو اس قابل نہیں سمجھا کہ وہ اس کی تائید کریں یا اس کی تعریف کریں، جو الفاظ انہوں نے اس خطاب میں اس پانچ نکاتی پروگرام کے لئے استعمال کئے ہیں، وہ میں اس ہاؤس کی

توجہ کے لئے پیش کرتا ہوں اور یہ صفحہ سات ہے انہوں نے فرمایا ” جناب وزیراعظم کا خیال ہے، اور جناب چیرمین! میں ان الفاظ کی طرف بطور خاص آپ کی توجہ مبذول کروں گا کہ ”جناب وزیراعظم کا خیال ہے، یہ خیال صدر مملکت کا نہیں ہے، کہ ” ۱۹۹۰ء تک جب پانچ نکاتی پروگرام پانچ بجیل کو پہنچے گا تو ملک کے تمام حصوں اور معاشرے کے تمام طبقوں میں ایک خوشگوار انقلاب آجائے گا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ انہیں کامیاب فرمائے“ باقی جو کچھ اس تقریر میں ہے اس میں کچھ تو وعظ ہے حسب عادت، کچھ اپوزیشن کے لیڈروں کے انداز کی تنقید ہے، کچھ مارشل لا کی تعریف ہے، کچھ فوجی عدالتوں کی مدح خوانی ہے، کچھ غلط بیانی اور عتقاتق پوشی ہے، کچھ فوج اور افغان مہاجرین کا قصیدہ ہے، کچھ اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے اعراض و اغماض ہے کچھ لفاظی ہے اور خواہ مخواہ کا طول کلام ہے کچھ مظاہرہ خطابت کی ناکام کوشش ہے، غالباً صدر صاحب کو کسی نے کہہ دیا ہے کہ وہ دنیا کے مشہور ترین خطیبوں کی صف اول میں شامل ہیں حالانکہ جناب والا!

زبان تو منہ میں ہے غنچوں کے بھی یہ کیا لازم

کہ جس کے منہ میں زبان ہو سخن وری جانے

وعظ کا نمونہ کیا ہے، اس تقریر میں میں آپ کو ایک اقتباس پڑھ کر سنانا چاہوں گا جس میں صدر مملکت نے فرمایا ہے کہ ”چوری چکاری، قتل، ڈاکہ، اغوا اور دیگر جرائم ان پھوڑوں کی طرح ہوتے ہیں جو معاشرے کے جسم پر اس وقت نمودار ہوتے ہیں جب معاشرے میں کوئی بیماری ہو، گندہ خون ہو، صالح افراد کا فقدان ہو، خناس ہو، فاسد مادہ موجود ہو، آپ جب تک معاشرے کی ان اندرونی بیماریوں کا تدارک نہیں کریں گے، صرف امن عامہ قائم رکھنے والے اداروں کے ذریعے ان پھوڑوں کو بند نہیں کر سکیں گے یہ ادارے اپنی صلاحیتوں سے بڑھ کر کام کر رہے ہیں اور ہماری طرف سے تنقید کی بجائے تعریف کے مستحق ہیں لیکن یہ مسئلہ آپ کے سوچنے اور حل کرنے کا ہے۔ آپ کے علاوہ معاشرے کو بری اقدار سے پاک کرنے میں علمائے کرام اہم کردار ادا کر سکتے ہیں“ وغیرہ وغیرہ۔ پھر جناب والا! آپ صفحہ گیارہ ملاحظہ فرمائیں، جس کے اندر صدر صاحب نے پھر وعظ کیا ہے اور یہ خواتین اور طلباء کے بارے میں ہے کہ ”نوجوان نسل خاص طور پر طلباء اور

[Maulana Kausar Niazi]

طابات ہمارا قومی سرمایہ ہیں ان کی صلاحیتوں کو اظہار کا موقع دیکھیے، ان کی ہمتوں سے استفادہ کیجیے، قوت اور طاقت کے اس عظیم ذخیرے کو ملک کی تعمیر نو پر صرف کیجیے اور یہ کیجیے اور وہ کیجیے گویا ایک وعظ ہے جو آپ نے ارشاد فرمایا۔

پھر عجیب و غریب بات یہ ہے کہ ایک منتخب پارلیمنٹ کے فورم پر جس کی اساس جمہوریت ہے آپ نے مارشل لا کی تعریف کی ہے جو پارلیمنٹ کے قواعد کے صریحاً منافی ہے آپ نے تعریف کرتے ہوئے فرمایا اور میں آپ کا اقتباس پڑھ کر آپ کو سنا تاہم یہ صفحہ نمبر ۱۸ ہے آپ نے فرمایا کہ نئے دور کا آغاز ہوا اور تاریخ کا یہی سنگم ہے جس پر میں نے کہا تھا کہ جو عہد اپنی بساط لپیٹ رہا ہے، یعنی مارشل لا وہ بھی قابلِ عزت ہے اور جو دور شروع ہو رہا ہے وہ بھی لائق احترام ہے، جناب والا! کون سا دور اپنی بساط لپیٹ رہا تھا وہ دور جو اس ملک کی تاریخ کا سیاہ ترین دور تھا، وہ دور جو اسلام کے خلاف ایک نظام پر مبنی تھا کیونکہ اسلام میں مارشل لا کی قطعاً گنجائش نہیں ہے، کوئی مولوی جو ساتھ دیتا ہے صدر مملکت کا یا مارشل لا حکومت کا، وہ یہ کہنے کی جرات نہیں کر سکتا کہ مارشل لا حکومت جو ہے وہ اسلام کے نظام میں کوئی مقام رکھتی ہے یا اس کی کوئی گنجائش ہے اور کس مارشل لا کی تعریف انہوں نے کی جس میں اپنے اقتدار کو دوام بخشنے کے لئے انہوں نے ایک منتخب وزیر اعظم کو بھانسی چڑھایا اور جس کی وجہ سے آج تک ملک ایک ایسی دلیل میں پھنسا ہوا ہے کہ اب تک اس سے نکل نہیں سکا۔ کون سے دور کی انہوں نے تعریف کی جس میں اسلام کا بدترین استحصال کیا گیا، کون سے دور کی تعریف کی جس میں سیاسی کارکنوں کو کوڑے لگائے گئے، کون سے دور کی تعریف کی جس میں آزادی صحافت کو منفلوج کر دیا گیا، کون سے دور کی تعریف کی جس میں فرسٹ ٹائم ہیروئن اور کلائٹنکوف کے تحائف قوم کو دیئے گئے، کون سے دور کی تعریف کی جس میں تیس لاکھ مہاجرین اس قوم کی معیشت پر بوجھ بنے اور بچوں کے دھماکوں کی تخم ریزی کی گئی، کون سے دور کی تعریف کی جس میں پورے ملک کا کوڑٹ مارشل کر دیا۔

یہ تعریف ایک ایسی تقریب ایک ایسے ایوان میں زیانہ تھی جو جمہوریت کی اساس پر قائم ہوا تھا اور جو منتخب نمائندوں پر مشتمل تھا یہی نہیں آپ نے اپنا اس خطاب میں فوجی عدالتوں کی تعریف بھی کی ہے۔ آپ ملاحظہ فرمائیں اس تقریر کے اندر آپ فرماتے ہیں یہ نابالغ حصول انصاف میں انہی دشواریوں کا نتیجہ تھا کہ مارشل لا کے دور میں مظلوم داد رسی کے لئے

فوجی عدالتوں کی طرف رجوع کرتے تھے اور ملزم سول عدالتوں کو ترجیح دیتے تھے؟ سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ فوجی عدالتیں کیا ہیں فوج چاہے اپنے sphere میں فوجی عدالتیں قائم کرے ہمیں اس پر اعتراض نہیں لیکن یہ وہ فوجی عدالتیں ہیں جن میں ملزم کو اپنی صفائی پیش کرنے کی کوئی اجازت نہیں ہے، اس میں کوئی اس کی داد فریاد نہیں ہوتی بلکہ بسا اوقات فیصلہ اوپر سے نازل ہوتا ہے میں آپ کو اپنا ذاتی معاملہ پیش کرتا ہوں، ۷۰ میں جب مارشل لا میں میرا trial ہوا اور یہ بچی خانہ کا مارشل لا تھا فوج بریگیڈیئر کورٹ کے انچارج تھے انہوں نے مجھے تین دن کی سماعت کے بعد ۵ سال کی قید بامشقت سنائی۔ بعد میں جب میں رہا ہو گیا تو ایک مرتبہ ایک ریل کے سفر میں وہ میرے ساتھ ہوئے۔ ڈبے میں جب وہ مجھے ملے تو ان کی آنکھیں جھکی ہوئی تھیں انہوں نے مجھے کہا کہ مجھے بے حد افسوس ہے کہ مجھ سے یہ ہوا لیکن آپ نہیں جانتے میری مجبوری یہ تھی کہ مجھے یہ سنا سنانے کا آرڈر ہو چکا تھا اور میں یہ سنا سنانے پر مجبور تھا وہ صحت مند بریگیڈیئر تھے لیکن ضمیر کی اس خلش نے ان کو زیادہ دن زندہ نہیں رہنے دیا۔ چند ہی دنوں کے بعد میں نے سنا کہ وہ ہارٹ اٹیک میں مبتلا ہو کر دنیائے فانی سے رخصت ہو گئے۔ کن فوجی عدالتوں کی تعریف کی۔ جناب چیئرمین! جن کے فیصلوں کو شرعی عدالتوں میں بھی چیلنج نہیں کیا جاسکتا گویا یہ وہ شریعت ہے جو اسلامی شریعت سے بھی بالاتر ہے۔

پھر آپ یہ دیکھیے کہ اس خطاب کے اندر صدر صاحب نے ایسے گفتگو فرمائی ہے جیسے ملک کا صدر نہیں بول رہا ہے بلکہ ایگزیکٹو لیڈر موجی دروازے کے باغ میں کھڑے ہو کر اس سول حکومت کو تارڑ رہا ہے۔ آپ ملاحظہ فرمائیں کیا فرماتے ہیں۔ ”عدلیہ آزاد ہے۔ بار کونسل موجود ہیں (جناب والا! یہ صفحہ نمبر ۸ ہے) اعلیٰ سے اعلیٰ جج صاحبان ہیں، عمدہ سے عمدہ وکیل اور ذہین سے ذہین تانوں دان موجود ہیں، لیکن جرم و سزا کی جو حالت ہو وہ ناگفتہ بہ ہے۔ دن دہاڑے ایک واردات ہوتی ہے بیبیوں آدمی اس کے عینی شاہد ہوتے ہیں، سربراہ مملکت اور سربراہ حکومت تاشین سے اظہارِ ہمدردی کرتے ہیں اور جلد از جلد ملزموں کو کیفر کردار تک پہنچانے کا وعدہ کرتے ہیں لیکن ہفتے بلکہ مہینے گزر جاتے ہیں اور ملزم گرفتار ہوتے ہیں تو چشم دید گواہ غائب ہو جاتے ہیں۔“

[Maulana Kausar Niazi]

جناب والا! میں کہتا ہوں اس کا ذمہ دار کون ہے یہ آپ کس پر تنقید کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ جو سب کچھ ہو رہا تھا آپ اس وقت کہاں تھے نو سال آپ تو اس ملک میں اپنے الفاظ میں، آپ کے الفاظ ہیں خاکم بدن آپ نے کہا کہ میں قادر مطلق تھا، جب آپ قادر مطلق تھے تو آپ نے اس ملک کو نظام عدل کیوں نہیں دیا اب نو سال کے بعد اس سول حکومت کے انڈیکسٹریس نکال رہے ہیں اور اس طرح آپ اس پر تنقید کر رہے ہیں جیسے آپ پولیٹیشن میں ہیں جیسے آپ سربراہ مملکت نہیں ہیں۔ جناب چیمبرین! پھر آپ ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔ کس طرح اس تقریر میں اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے اعراض و انغاض کیا گیا ہے میں آپ کو مزید اس تقریر کا اقتباس سناتا ہوں صفحہ ۱۱ آپ نے اس تقریر میں فرمایا ہے، دو اور مسائل ہماری نوجوان نسل کو بری طرح متاثر کر رہے ہیں ایک ہے منشیات کی وبا اور دوسرے بیروزگاری۔ سوال یہ ہے جناب والا! آپ انصاف سے کام لیجیے کیا اس بیروزگاری کا نام آپ نے ۶۷ سے پہلے سنا بھی تھا کیا کسی کو یہ معلوم بھی تھا کہ یہ کوئی نشہ ہے جو کیا جاتا ہے یہ مارشل لاء کی پیداوار ہے شاید لوگ اتنے frustrate ہو گئے نہ شاید ان کے ذہنوں پر اتنا بوجھ پڑ گیا تھا کہ وہ اس نشہ کے اندر پناہ لینے لگے اور دوسرا جو آپ نے فرمایا ہے کہ اس نوجوان نسل کو جو مسئلہ بری طرح متاثر کر رہا ہے وہ بے روزگاری ہے۔ جناب والا! نو سال تک حکومت آپ کی رہی آپ نے اسلامی حکومت قائم کی آپ کے نزدیک خلافت راشدہ ملک میں آگئی تھی پھر یہ بے روزگاری کیوں رہی پھر کیوں ایسا ہوا کہ نوجوان ایم اے، بی اے کرنے کے بعد چیپٹریسیوں کے لئے درخواستیں دینے لگے کیوں ایسا ہوا کہ سفارش کی لذت اور رشوت کی لذت اتنی بڑھ گئی کہ خود آپ نے کہا کہ جو بات ۵۰ روپے میں ہو جاتی تھی اب وہ ۵۰۰ روپے میں ہوتی ہے اس کا ذمہ دار کون ہے۔

ع اے باد صبا این ہمہ آوردہ تست

یہ آپ کا کیا دھرا ہے یہ جو اس ملک کے اندر فصل لہلہا رہی ہے کہ

گل چیں کا خوف دام کا خطرہ نہ قفس کا ڈر

کیا گل کھلے ہوئے ہیں بہاروں کی گودی میں

یہ جو گل کھلے یہ تو آپ نے کھلائے۔ پھر آپ اب کس کو وعظ کر رہے ہیں اب

آپ کس کو نصیحت کر رہے ہیں اب آپ کیوں روزانہ لارے میں کہنیاں برطھ رہی ہیں۔
بے روزگاری عام ہے اور نوجوان نسل اس سے متاثر ہو رہی ہے۔

جناب والا! پھر آپ اپنی ذمہ داری کو اس سول حکومت پر منتقل کرنے کے لئے
یہ فرماتے ہیں۔ ”میرے خیال میں جو اہم ترین کام حکومت انجام دے سکتی ہے اس دنیا میں
اور اگلی دنیا میں اپنے آپ کو سرفرو کر سکتی ہے وہ نظام اسلام کا عملی نفاذ ہے؛ جناب والا!
آپ دنیا اور آخرت میں کیوں سرفرو نہیں ہوئے۔ نوسال تو آپ چیف مارشل لا وائیڈنگسٹریٹ
تھے۔ نوسال میں تو اسلام اگر سعودی عرب سے پیدل چل کر آتا تو اب تک اس پاکستان میں پہنچ
چکا ہوتا پھر آپ نے جو نوسال کے اندر کام نہیں کیا آپ اس کے لئے سول حکومت کو
مورد الزام کیوں ٹھہرا رہے ہیں کیوں اپنی ذمہ داری دوسروں پر ڈال رہے ہیں کیوں اپنی
ذمہ داریوں سے اعراض و انماض برت رہے ہیں۔ جناب والا! آگے دیکھئے میں بڑے
ادب سے ملک کی ممتاز ترین شخصیت کے لئے غلط بیانی کا لفظ استعمال کر رہا ہوں
یہ غیر پارلیمانی نہیں ہے لیکن غیر مودبانہ ضرور ہے مجھے اس کا احساس ہے لیکن اس
سے کم اس بات کے کہنے پر میں کوئی اور خراج تحسین ان کو پیش نہیں کر سکتا یہ صفحہ
۲۱ ہے۔ آپ غلط بیانی کی مثال ملاحظہ فرمائیے اور پاکستان کے کسی شہری کے سامنے
یہ جملے رکھ دیجئے اور وہ اس سے کم کوئی لفظ اپنی زبان سے صدر صاحب کے لئے
نکالے تو مجھے مورد الزام قرار دے دیجئے۔ آپ پاکستان کے بارے میں فرماتے
ہیں ”پاکستان نے اپنے قومی مفادات کے حصول کے لئے پچھلے دس سالوں میں
ایک ایسی پالیسی اپنائی ہے کہ آج اسے ایک بحرانی علاقے میں امن و استحکام کا جو یہ
استحکام تصور کیا جاتا ہے“ کیا یہ جزیرہ امن و استحکام ہے جناب والا! جس میں بھول کے
دھماکے ہو رہے ہیں جس میں ایک آدمی اپنے گھر کی چار دیواری میں بھی محفوظ نہیں ہے
جس میں ساڑھے آٹھ بجے رات ڈاکو دندناتے ہوئے کراچی میں شاہراہوں پر چکا چوند روٹنیوں
کے اندر گھر میں گھس جاتے ہیں پارٹی ہو رہی ہے اور وہاں پر لوگوں کو باندھ کر مال و اسباب
لوٹ کر چلے جاتے ہیں۔ جس کے اندر غریب لڑکیوں کی عزت محفوظ نہیں ہے جس کے
اندر ڈاکو دندناتے پھرتے ہیں جس کے اندر شاہراہوں پر لوگوں کو اغوا کر کے لے
جایا جاتا ہے اور ان سے لاکھوں روپے بطور تاناوان طلب کیا جاتا ہے۔ کیا یہ جزیرہ

[Maulana Kausar Niazi]

امن واستحکام ہے میں کہتا ہوں کہ اس سے زیادہ غلط بیانی نہیں ہو سکتی کہ اگر اس ملک کو ان حالات کے اندر جزیرہ امن واستحکام کہا جائے۔

جناب والا! اور ملاحظہ فرمائیے اس تقریر کی خوبیاں۔ اس تقریر کے اندر آپ نے بہت زیادہ افغان مہاجرین کی تعریف کی ہے۔ وہ ہمارے مسلمان بھائی ہیں یہ الگ بات ہے کہ ہم مسلمان بھائیوں کو پاکستانی مسلمان بھائیوں کو کوئی دوسرا مسلمان ملک اپنا بھائی نہیں سمجھتا۔ ہمارے لگے ہوئے وزیرے بھی ان کو تسلیم نہیں ہوتے، یہ الگ بات ہے کہ بیک بینی و دوگوش اب ہمیں ملک ملک سے نکالا جا رہا ہے، یہ الگ بات ہے کہ ہمارے مسئلوں میں کوئی ہماری تائید نہیں کرتا۔ ہم ہی

more loyal than the king. بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ پہلے تو اس تقریر کے اندر اتنی تعریف کی ہے کہ آپ صفحوں کے صفحے پڑھتے چلے جائیں، آپ تھک جائیں گے مگر وہ تعریف ختم نہیں ہوگی۔ مگر اب یہ فرمایا ہے کہ ہم اپنی مہمانداری پر نظر ثانی کریں گے۔ ”جب دیارِ حج بنوں نے تو خدا یاد آیا، اگر وہ بات صحیح تھی تو یہ بات غلط ہے، اگر یہ بات غلط ہے تو وہ بات صحیح تھی۔ اور پھر ایک غیر ملکی اخبار نویس کو انٹرویو دیتے ہوئے ابھی ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ ان نہیں لاکھ مہاجرین کے ہوتے ہوئے، میں حیران ہوں کہ اب تک لوگ تنگ کیوں نہیں آگئے، گویا وہ جو تعریف آپ نے فرمائی تھی مہاجرین کی وہ صحیح نہیں تھی۔ آپ بھی سمجھتے تھے کہ لوگ تنگ آجائیں گے۔ آپ نے ہمیں انصارِ مدینہ کا لقب عطا فرمایا

ہے آپ نے اس حد تک جوشِ خطابت میں یہ تاریخ دہرائی ہے مدینہ منورہ کی جو چودہ سو سال پہلے انصار اور مہاجرین میں لکھی گئی تھی۔ آپ نے فرمایا کہ اہل پاکستان خاص کر صوبہ سرحد اور صوبہ بلوچستان کے باشندوں نے اپنے اپنے آدھے گھر خالی کئے، مہاجرین کے سپرد کر دیئے، اپنی چراگاہیں اور پانی کے کنوئیں ان کے حوالے کر دیئے، اگر ان کے پاس ایک روٹی تھی تو آدھی اپنے مہمانوں کی نذر کر دی۔ جناب والا! ہمیں اس کے سوا کیا کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ سبحان اللہ، ماشاء اللہ

”واہ، واہ“ لیکن حقائق یہ نہیں۔ حقائق وہ ہیں جو سینٹ کے ایک ممبر سید عباس شاہ نے یہاں کل بیان کئے۔ حقائق وہ ہیں جو وہاں صوبہ سرحد اور صوبہ بلوچستان کی دلیواروں پر لکھے ہوئے ہیں یہاں لوگوں سے پوچھیے کہ کتنا عدم توازن بڑھ گیا ہے، کتنا ہماری معیشت پر بوجھ ہے، کس قدر بڑھ گئی ہے، کس قدر اسلمہ کی سنگھٹنگ بڑھ گئی ہے، کس قدر lawlessness

خوف و ہراس پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ آپ انصارِ مدینہ نہیں تیار رہے ہیں۔ افغان مہاجرین کے لئے تو آپ ہمیں انصارِ مدینہ بناتے ہیں، مگر وہ پاکستانی جو ڈھائی تین لاکھ ڈھاکہ کے کیمپوں میں سڑ رہے ہیں جنہوں نے دو دفعہ پاکستان کے لئے ہجرت کی، آپ ان کے لئے انصارِ مدینہ نہیں بنانے کی اور بننے کی تلقین کیوں نہیں کرتے۔ ان ہمارے پاکستانیوں نے کیا تصور کیا ہے، اگر افغان مہاجرین کے لئے ہم انصارِ مدینہ بن سکتے ہیں تو ان ڈھائی تین لاکھ پاکستانی بھائیوں کا اس سرزمین پر کوئی حق نہیں ہے کہ ہم ان کے لئے بھی انصارِ مدینہ بن سکیں۔ ان کو تو آپ نے کہا کہ منگتوں کا اس پاکستان میں کوئی مقام نہیں ہے۔ ان کے لئے یہاں کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے۔ اور آپ تیس لاکھ افغان مہاجرین کے لئے کہتے ہیں کہ ہم انصارِ مدینہ بن گئے ہیں۔ جناب والا! اس سے زیادہ حقیقت کے خلاف کوئی بات نہیں کہی جاسکتی۔

اس کے بعد آپ بلاخط فرمائیے کہ اس تقریر کے اندر بے جا طور پر، جس کی کوئی ضرورت نہ تھی، آیل مجھے مار کے مصداق، فوج کی شان میں ایک قصیدہ پڑھا گیا، کیوں پڑھا گیا، مجھے معلوم نہیں۔ اس کا پس منظر کیا ہے، میں نہیں جانتا۔ فوج، ہماری فوج ہے، ہمیں اس کا احترام ہے اور ایک زمانہ تھا کہ اس کے لئے ہمارے دل میں محبت بھی تھی، لیکن جناب والا! سوال یہ ہے کہ آپ نے جو کام گنوائے ہیں، کہ فوج یہ کرتی ہے، فوج جو ہے وہ پل بناتی ہے، فوج جو ہے وہ آپ کی حفاظت کرتی ہے فوج سردیوں اور گرمیوں کے اندر آپ کے لئے پہرہ دیتی ہے۔ فوج جب کبھی زلزلہ آتا ہے تو امدادی کام کرتی ہے، فوج جب کبھی سول حکومت کو تباہی کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے، تو اس وقت سول حکومت کی تائید کرتی ہے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ کس ملک میں یہ کام فوج نہیں کرتی۔ کیا یہ کوئی زلزلہ کام ہے جو ہماری فوج کر رہی ہے۔ کیا اس کے لئے اسے تنخواہ نہیں ملتی۔ کیا یہ اس کا آئینی فریضہ نہیں ہے۔ کیا یہ وہ کام ہے جس کے لئے ہمیں دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ کیا یہ اس کا فرض منصبی نہیں ہے کہ وہ یہ کام

vote of thanks

کرے لیکن غور کرنے کی بات یہ ہے کہ یہ جو فوج اور عوام میں دوری پیدا ہوئی، جس قصیدہ کی ضرورت آپ کو پڑی، اس کا سبب کیا ہے۔ اس کا سبب یہ ہے جناب والا! یہ دوری فوج اور عوام میں اس لئے پیدا ہوئی کہ سب سے پہلے کھیلی خان کے مارشل لاء کے دوران مشرقی پاکستان ہم سے الگ ہو گیا ہے، ملک دو نیم ہو گیا ہے، ہمارا جغرافیہ بدل گیا ہے۔ ہمارا بڑا حصہ ہم سے کٹ گیا اور یہ مارشل لاء کی وجہ سے تھا، یہ فوج کی حکمرانی کی وجہ سے تھا اس وجہ سے

پہلی دفعہ فوج degrade ہوئی پھر اس وقت فوج degrade ہوئی جب آپ نے ۹۰ دن کے لئے کاروبار حکومت سنبھالا اور آپ نے کہا کہ آپ اس ملک کے اندر الیکشن کرا دیں گے fair الیکشن کرا دیں گے لیکن وہ ۹۰ دن بڑھتے بڑھتے ۹۰۰ دن پر مشتمل ہو گئے اور مجھ خطرہ ہے کہ ۹۰۰ دن سے ۹۰۰۰ دنوں تک یہ سلسلہ طویل نہ ہو جائے، اس وقت سے فوج اور عوام میں دوری پیدا ہو گئی۔ یہ دوری کب سے پیدا ہوئی، جب آپ کانڈرا چیف بنے اور ایسے کانڈرا چیف بنے کہ آپ ایکٹیشن پہ ایکٹیشن اپنے آپ کو دیتے چلے گئے غیر آئینی طور پر خود ہی اپنے آپ کو آپ ایکٹیشن دیتے چلے گئے اور ایسے کانڈرا چیف کہ سیاہ چین گلیشیر پر بھارتی افواج کا قبضہ ہوا تو آپ نے یہ کہہ کر اس حصہ وطن کو منہرہ کر دیا کہ کیا ہوا اگر سیاہ چین کے ایک حصے پر بھارتی فوج نے قبضہ کر لیا ہے، وہاں تو گھاس کا ایک تنکا بھی نہیں آگتا۔ اس وقت سے فوج میں اور عوام میں دوری پیدا ہو گئی جب ذیل سنگھ جو کہ صدارت سے ریٹائر ہو رہا تھا، اسے معلوم تھا، اعلان کر چکا تھا کہ میں اب اس عہدے پر نہیں رہوں گا، وہ سیاہ چین پہنچا اور اس نے اپنی افواج کے حوصلے بلند کئے اور آپ جو اس ملک کے کانڈرا چیف تھے، آپ سیاہ چین جانے کی بجائے میرے دوست سردار عبدالقیدم خان کی دعوت پر باغ میں استقبالیوں سے اپنا دل باغ باغ کرنے چلے گئے۔ آپ کو آنداد کشمیر جانا نصیب ہوا لیکن آپ کو سیاہ چین جانے کی توفیق نہیں ہوئی۔ اس وقت سے فوج اور عوام میں دوری پیدا ہو گئی اور اس وقت سے فوج اور عوام میں دوری پیدا ہو گئی جب آپ فوج کا symbol بن کر بھارت کے دورے میں سونیا کے ہاتھوں پر رکوع میں جھک کر بوسہ دیتے لوگوں کو نظر آئے اور آپ نے راجیو کو جان اور مال کی دعائیں دیں مگر یہ الگ بات ہے کہ

”میرے کام کچھ نہ آیا یہ کمال نے نوازی“

بھارتی نیانے پھر بھی آپ کو گھاس نہیں ڈالی اور پاکستان کے ساتھ وہی سلوک روا رکھا جو اس کا تاریخی ورثہ تھا اور اس کی تاریخی روایت تھی۔

جناب والا! میں صدر صاحب کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ فوج کی ۶ تہجالت کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو Eighth Amendment Bill کو منسوخ کیجیے۔
۱۹۷۳ کا آئین اصل فارم میں بحال کیجیے۔ سول حکومت کو آزادانہ کام کرنے دیجیے۔

کمانڈر انچیف کا عہدہ چھوڑ دیکھیے، اس ملک میں مکمل جمہوریت لائیے۔ تاکہ لوگ یہ سمجھیں کہ فوج ہماری خادم ہے، فوج ہماری محافظ ہے، فوج ہماری حکمران نہیں ہے۔ جناب چیئرمین! یہ وہ ضرورت تھی کہ جو صدر صاحب کو محسوس ہوئی فوج کا قصیدہ پڑھنے کی لیکن ظاہر ہے کہ عام فوجی ہمارے بھائی ہیں، ہم سب ان کا احترام کرتے ہیں، ہمارے دلوں میں ان کے لئے جگہ ہے، یہ تو چند آدمی ہوتے ہیں جو فوج میں ہوتے ہوئے فوج کو بدنام کرتے ہیں، حکمرانی کے مزے وہ لوٹتے ہیں اور عام غریب فوجی جو ہے وہ بدنام ہوتا ہے کہ سڑک پر نکلتا ہے تو لوگ جو ہیں وہ اس سے منہ پھیر لیتے ہیں۔

جناب والا! میں آپ کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لینا چاہتا، میں انصاف سے کہتا ہوں اس مسودے کو میں نے بہ تمام و کمال پڑھا ہے، واقعہ یہ ہے کہ یہ ایک ملک کے صدر کی زبان سے نکلا ہوا مسودہ محسوس نہیں ہوتا، یہ آئینی تقاضے پورے نہیں کرتا اس میں حکومت کی کوئی پالیسی بیان نہیں کی گئی، یہ مذاق تھا جو پارلیمنٹ کے ساتھ روا رکھا گیا۔ اس لئے میں ہاؤس سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ خواہ یہ ہاؤس مسلم لیگ کا ہے میں اس سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ خدا کے لئے وہ اپنے ضمیر کو ٹٹولیں، اور انصاف سے کام لیں، انہیں عوام کے سامنے بھی جوابدہ ہونا ہے اور کل خدا کے سامنے بھی جوابدہ ہونا ہے۔ اس جیسے بیکار مسودے کی تعریف میں اگر انہوں نے صدر مملکت کا محض شکریہ ادا کر دیا تو یہ آزاد ہاؤس کی توہین ہوگی، میں اراکین سینیٹ سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنے آزاد ضمیر کا ثبوت دیں اور ہماری ترمیموں کی تائید کریں۔ تاکہ دنیا پر واضح ہو کہ یہ ہاؤس ایک آزاد ہاؤس ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین شکریہ! جناب جاوید جبار صاحب۔

Mr. Javed Jabbar: Mr. Chairman, the Address by the President reflects, I think, in principle, a concept which is meant to be a review of the past and an estimate, a programme for the future. It is supposed to be a curious blend of reflection, evaluation and speculation. The precise, literal content of that Address has been already very ably and eloquently indentified by my distinguished colleagues. So, I shall therefore, not quote chapter and verse from that Address but I will deal with, hopefully, what this Address should have been, and I deal

with it because it is time that we looked and listened to, looked at the speaker and listened to the speeches not simply for the formality of going through the motions which a President's Address is. It is a formality and it is a ritual and such speeches made in Parliament have also become rituals and protocols that have to be simply suffered either silently or not so silently. I believe that at this critical juncture in Pakistan's history a President's Address must transcend this ritualism of coming up and delivering a speech that is duly reported and at which we batter our heads in Parliament and vent our frustration and anger. A President's Address at this moment in Pakistan's history must rise above these conventional definitions of what a speech is.

I believe that a President's Address at this juncture must reflect a basic principle of self-awareness and self-criticism but alas of course, self-criticism particularly in the Armed Forces is viewed as an alternative to subversion, to subverting the very discipline from which the Armed Forces derive their strength and I focus on this because we cannot deny the reality that the President of this country happens to also be for the past 12 years the Head of the Pakistan Army and the Commander of the Armed Forces. And it is inevitable that this thinking pervades and shapes the nature of the President's Address. There is no concession in real terms towards self-criticism and when one says self-criticism, one does not mean that if one is self critical one is therefore, also denying the validity of one's being. Self-criticism does not mean a lack of self-confidence. Self-criticism means the true humility to which certain people in this country have laid such tall claims of possessing. Self-criticism means being able to acknowledge with gratitude the fact that you have enjoyed the privileges and powers of office for the past 12 years as Head of the single most well organized institution in this country. Self-criticism means the ability to see through the blather and through the adjectives and the hyperbole which constitute so much of public speaking in Parliament as well as outside Parliament and dealing with the real issues of establishing a clarity of vision which alone will tap the dynamism that has remained untapped in this country for so long, which will touch that raw nerve of this country's sensitivity which seems to have been lost in a morass of apathy and total unconcern at where we are drifting.

Pakistan today Sir, as you will appreciate has never been through this present phase of violence, of intimidation, of moral and material chaos and confusion. So, Sir, I find in the President's Address an unwillingness to be self-critical and I plead that in the future any

future heads of state and government when they together or singly draft such an Address must respond to the imperatives of history and not to the mere opportunism of the moment which makes them recount their various virtues and achievements. However formal and conventional a President's Address may be, this Address also I think reflected the very specific reality of the situation with which the President and or the Prime Minister, as the case may be, viewed this country. It was an Address by the Chief of Army Staff speaking to Parliament on one level. On the other level it was a speech addressed to Members of a Parliament elected on a non-party basis. It was at the same time playing to the public gallery. It was also at the same time addressed to a world-wide audience and it was also very carefully and calculatedly a media-oriented speech. Because we alas poor mortals in Parliament are deprived opportunity to address the country directly. This privilege is given only to the President and the Prime Minister. One wonders how the people of Pakistan would react if they had the opportunity to listen directly live just as they are able to watch each ball being bowled for five hours for five days on end for a cricket test. How would they perceive the potential power of Parliament to help transform lives?

So it was a speech that was very carefully calculatedly constructed to appeal at various levels and it must, therefore, be judged on the basis of this multiplicity of objectives. However, Sir, when you look at the content of the President's Address and when I say the President I must point out that when we say the President, we at the same time merge the identity of the Prime Minister into that of the President because he does represent the policies of the Government. This Address does not contain the necessary comprehension of how this Government is going to politically manage the process of Government and of development. The realities of administration and development have undergone such basic and fundamental changes in the past 10 to 15 years that any Government must tell the people how it proposes to weld together this huge number of diverse agencies and institutions that we have created. Whether it is an Excise Inspector or a Clerk sitting somewhere rotting and corrupting himself in an office in Sind or whether it is a lone Ranger such as an Indus Ranger on a border post. how does a Government conceive of being able to make this huge conglomeration of individuals and institutions and make them efficient, make them relevant, make the people respect the Government and administration instead of fear Government, instead of approaching Government with one hand in our pocket ready to offer a bribe or with the other hand with a letter of recommendation from a Minister or a Member of Parliament. The political

management of Government needs to be recognized by the leaders of Government and that alas in the President's Address there is no reflection of any kind of fundamental change or of though having been given to this challenge.

The Five Point Programme has certainly been referred to if that can be construed as part of political management of a given situation. But the Five Point Programme—the way it has been dealt with in the Address is simply seen as a set of promises. It is not described as a set of processes, how are we going to achieve the targets defined in the Prime Minister's Five Point Programme, at a time when we have already seen the two years and three months have elapsed since the induction of that process; or more correctly perhaps since it was announced on the 30th of December a period of at least 17 months have gone by, and no appreciable or measureable achievements can be seen at this stage. Sir, in recognition of the reality of the very unusual situation that this Government has faced, for the record one must concede that this President's Address after all is not dealing with a normal country. It is not dealing with a normal situation.

We have had a unique and possibly unprecedented history of the past few years. A Government that has had to take power under Martial Law; it has had to share office with someone already commanding the Armed Forces, from a non-party Parliament it has been made into a party based Parliament. You have got most of the parties outside Parliament agitating for mid-term elections. Very few Governments in modern history have had to emerge in this process. So, it is validly claimed by Members of the Government that "give us time"; recognize our difficulties; we are dealing with the Armed Forces on the one hand, with the MRD on the other. But does that necessarily let off the fact that the President's Address must at least reflect the complexity of the situation? If it is true that the Prime Minister's draft as originally prepared was rejected and twisted out of hand then I suggest to you that attention needs to be paid to a serious crisis in Government. There is a serious crisis in the Government, if there are two levels of perception within the Government. We have seen in India that in a country with a continuous and uninterrupted democracy whenever there was a conflict between the President and the Prime Minister as in recent months it became the subject of national concern and national debate. Here, it is veiled and deliberately concealed. The Prime Minister has never acknowledged; does not wish to acknowledge that there is a crisis. I would suggest to

him that he should seek the strength of public opinion. Take the people into confidence and tell us if there is a fundamental conflict of interest between the President and the Prime Minister. Because it does not do good for this country to continue in this indecisive and unclarified state. The President's Address will then have to be taken as the word of the Prime Minister's as Government, and on that basis, I would say that if we apply the criteria of political management, of efficiency of management, then look at the record of this Government.

Since March, 1985, there have been, to the best of my knowledge, at least four changes in the Cabinet. We are living in times when you can spend 10—15 years of trying to study one subject and you cannot master it. How has this Government conducted itself? The people's representatives first of all, elected on a non-party basis are given a complex portfolio and then be expected to assimilate all the knowledge and nuances of that portfolio within six months and then they are shown the door and a game of musical chairs proceed such as we saw a minor version of yesterday evening. This is no longer fun; it is not even funny. We cannot have such irreverent, irresponsible shuffling of portfolios. There is only possibly one Minister in this Cabinet who has had the privilege of holding on to his portfolio without interruption since March, 1985—the honourable Foreign Minister. But except for him, if I am not mistaken, no other Minister has retained the original portfolio. There have been times, for instance, where very important portfolios demanding full time attention, portfolios such as petroleum; such as water and power; such as communication have been assigned on an additional basis to Ministers already holding very vital portfolios. How is a Minister expected to do justice to the demands of development if you simply postpone those decisions? If you feel that there are people who are not competent within your party then you must set up processes to train them, to prepare them and there is nothing to be ashamed of if politicians need to be trained in order to handle ministerial portfolios. There have been times when neither Finance, nor Commerce, nor Water and Power and Agriculture have been given the kind of sustained attention that they deserve. Therefore the President's Address no wonder reflects a lack of real perception of the issues that face this country.

And I disagree with the decision of the Prime Minister to retain the portfolio of Defence. I believe that this is a portfolio that demands a full time, fullfledged Federal Minister. However sensitive the issue that is a portfolio that deals with virtually half of our national budget.

By no stretch of the imagination can any Prime Minister in the 1980s do justice to that kind of portfolio while he also leads Government and it is time that we trusted individuals, not just as Ministers of State and Parliamentary Secretaries with the real power, with real civilian supremacy over the Defence portfolio. But of course, possibly the Prime Minister retains the Defence portfolio because it is a part of the compact, part of the overall arrangement by which this delicate transition is supposed to take place.

The address Sir, also did not deal with a very basic issue that we have come to confront in the past few years, which is, how does the Federal Government propose to deal with the evolved critical relationship with the four provinces of Pakistan; with the concept of provincial autonomy with the concept of provincial autonomy and its actual practice. The tactical response that we find in Parliament whenever we raise issues which are ostensibly within provincial jurisdiction is—"this is a provincial matter". If you take that literally, this Federal Government should have virtually no power, and its writ should be confined to those four basic subjects—foreign affairs, defence, currency control and international trade. But we know that in real terms, the Federal Government plays a decisive role in each of the four provinces. We know for a fact that the Chief Ministers of the four provinces would not really be changed without the consent of the President of Pakistan. We know for a fact that the person who is presently the Chief Minister of Sind is a continuation from the Martial Law Cabinet, handpicked by the President, and this refusal to look at this whole complexity of the relationship between the four provinces and the Federation, whether it is in this critical area or the controversial subject of the Kala Bagh Dam or a review of the revenue sharing formula which is long over due. How does the Federal Government visualize this relationship developing over the next five or ten or even one year. You have a situation where the Inspector General of Police of a province cannot be changed without the consent of the Federal Government.

Sir, I of course, appreciate the reference made in the President's Address to the need to increase and enhance the effectiveness of subject committees of Parliament. But I react to this suggestion with some reservation because it is a double edged suggestion, like a double edged sword. Subject committees can certainly help us to concentrate much more, with much greater detail and attention on the real issues of development and policies and pin-point areas for

improvement. But on the other, if you follow certain other Parliaments where the committee system can be used to by-pass the openness and public accountability of the full-fledged sessions of parliament, because committees can be subliminally used to avoid open session. So, if one accepts the suggestion, in principle, as a good one, borne out of the desire to really give strength to the standing committees that already exist in Parliament then one must also express the reservation that at no time should the power and openness of the full sessions of Parliament be ever reduced and one hopes that this is not at the back of the President's mind.

The domestic situation, Sir, even in terms of the social crisis that we are concerned with is not found properly dealt with in the President's Address. It is regrettable that when he deals with law and order, there are references to foreign elements being responsible for most of the present state of law and order in Pakistan, which I think, is when you take into account what my colleague has already outlined, the Address can be described as a masterpiece of evasion because in some respects on the face of it, it deals literally with all the issues and yet in spiritual terms, in real substantive terms, it very intelligently by-passes and evades the real issues.

In the foreign policy sphere, I believe that at a very sensitive moment in the on-going peace process of our talks with the USSR, of sending out signals to the world as to how Pakistan views its relationship with the neighbouring super power and resolving the Afghan crisis on the 19th of April, the President of Pakistan sent out a very negative signal. This was totally in counter point to the atmosphere that preceded the 19th of April. It was antithetical to the actual foreign policy phase then being pursued, the visits paid to Moscow by our officials; the various feelers being put out in the media and in real terms and to call the *Mujahideen's* war "Pakistan's war" was the ultimate rejection of the very peace process that we were pursuing. Thus Sir, even in the foreign policy sphere the President's Address did not reflect a conceptual framework for peace with all our neighbours. There were momentary references to China and to India. The President failed to point out that with our greatest ally of the region, China alone, trade with China has declined under this Government and his Government by as much as twelve hundred percent. Now, any President's Address that chooses to ignore such a reality, that does not acknowledge official responsibility for losing a historic opportunity not to decrease trade but to increase trade with one of our most potent and powerful allies is an Address, which as I said, falls under the description of a masterpiece of evasion.

I conclude Sir, by not trying to simply berate the President's Address because it may make for good listening. One does not wish to trivialize the dignity of the President's Address. One does not wish to concentrate on the personality of the person presently occupying that position. I would prefer at this time to balance that attack by saying that he could not possibly continue to hold office without the consent and the backing of a very large number of people and groups and institutions in this country. So, as much as we focus attention on the responsibility of the President I think equally one must focus attention on the responsibility of all those groups and institutions and individuals that give him this endorsement. They share that responsibility. It is they who endorse the continuity in office of such policies and when one advocates change one does not advocate disruption and violence and disorder for this tormented land. One requests the President and the Prime Minister to review their relationship in the larger historic interest of Pakistan's destiny. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much. Do we continue?

Mr. Wasim Sajjad: I will wind up tomorrow Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Right. But there may be other speakers. . . .

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh: Sir, I would like to speak but I will do it tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: You might register your names with the Secretariat but in the meantime if the Foreign Minister wants to speak I think he may.

(Interruption)

No. It is alright. I think we can continue the debate tomorrow also till such time that every body who wants to speak has an opportunity of speaking. Jenab Sahazada Sahib.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: Thank you Mr. Chairman. The few words that I would wish to say are by no means an attempt to wind up this debate which will be wound up by my colleague and no doubt a great deal remains to be said on this subject. However, I thought it would be appropriate if I raised one or two points or reply to one or two points that have been raised particularly one relating to foreign

policy and one or two others regarding the Armed Forces. I have listened with great attention and with great respect and I think it is more important when there is criticism of the Government that it should be listened to with deep esteem even though it may hurt and even though the castigation to which the Government or the head of state is submitted is gall and wormwood and is bitter. My friend and esteemed colleague Maulana Kausar Niazi, for whom I have great affection and respect, was particularly sharp in his criticism I believe that this criticism was sincere and that he did display or deploy the reasons on which his dissatisfaction with the Address of the President was based. I am tempted to relieve the tension of this morning's debate by a verse, which I know he will appreciate as much as you will, I think, Mr. Chairman,

تو دوست کسی کا بھی ستمگر نہ ہوا تھا
 اوروں پر ہے وہ ظلم تو بھڑپرنہ ہوا تھا
 چونکہ اس دفعہ تنقید زیادہ تر فارن پالیسی پر کم رہی ہے میں نے سوچا کہ یہ ایک شعر
 شاید حسب حال ہو۔

I will take the point made on the foreign policy aspect of certain statements made by the President with regard to Afghanistan and that the war being fought there was Pakistan's war'. I did have occasion to refer to this subject when the speech of the President was discussed in the House and I had occasion also to refer to it (in passing) in yesterday's summing up but I would revert to it and say that the principle at stake with the invasion of Afghanistan was one that needs to be resisted and fought. The principle is that a small country can become the victim of a larger country and that the integrity, the sovereignty and the national independence of small countries should be at the mercy of these powerful States. That this principle, this law of the jungle, as it were, should it become generalized in its application, should this principle be promoted, encouraged and supported and we stand with indifference and see this principle applied? It would surely have for us the most deleterious consequences and therefore when the Afghan Resistance is fighting with heroism against the invasion of their country, they are in fact fighting for this principle and in so doing they are in fact defending our rights and also our security. I think, it was in that sense that the President meant his statement that in Afghanistan the battle of Pakistan was being fought. It was being fought for this principle.

Criticism regarding the Armed Forces has been a subject which has appeared in newspapers. It has also been brought up today. I would merely state that it is certainly true that the Armed Forces of the country are not and should not be beyond the pale of justified and justifiable criticism. Certainly not. Nor is it my point that their conduct has always been faultless that is also not true. But what is true Sir, is that when you look at the Armed Forces of a country it is a mirror in which a nation looks at itself. Those Armed Forces are not a thing apart, not a genus apart. They are apart of you, totally integrated with you and in fact should express in the most exalted degree those impulses of nationalism and patriotism which form the basis of nations and which form the basis of national cohesion. In other words if sacrifice, at all levels, is the most exalted form of quality that is to be expected of human beings for those who collaborate and cooperate together by recognizing the rights of others and conceding or in giving up their own with varying degrees of intensity, it means an acceptance of sacrifice. That on the idea of this self-sacrifice in varying degrees is formed the very basis of society and on this principle human beings have been able to live together in a spirit of give and take. If this be so, if this is not a fallacy then that calling and that profession which calls for this sacrifice in its most supreme form—in other words the sacrifice for life itself places it in a position that is elevated, that is exalted and because it is a sacrifice for the idea of the nation, for its future and surely in the actions and judgements of that institution the future destiny and the history of the country is placed; all the more reason why that they should be subjected to be watched, that they be expected to set standards and examples that are totally compatible with and run along the high lines of the tradition of the Armed Forces whether it is self-abnegation or it is self-sacrifice in moments of crisis. It is for this reason that in most countries in the world honour of soldier is recognized as a tenet that has an application that is world wide. There is yet another reason apart from the supreme sacrifice which is part of their duty, it is their credo and it is indeed their vocation, vocare in the Latin sense of the word. It is a calling in which supreme self-sacrifice is virtually assimilated by them up to the tip of their fingers. Therefore, it places them apart, not beyond, certainly nor beyond criticism but the nation has a right to expect of them even higher standards in all walks of life than those of other members of the society. But there is a second point also. It is a tradition and it is also a right and worthy tradition—one that should be pursued namely that they do not have the right under military law, under military custom to respond in public to the criticisms that are directed against them. I think, therefore, a certain sensitivity is right and proper not only because they are a mirror

of the nation, not only because their calling calls for the supreme sacrifice and it places them in a special position, but also because they are not able to reply to criticism nor are they able to defend themselves in public like the rest of us can. I think we should keep that point of view also before our mind.

This being so, how does it relate to the President's Address. The President in his capacity, as was mentioned, both as the head of state and also as the Chief of Army Staff felt that it was right and proper that he should use that occasion to defend the Armed Forces against the type of criticisms that have been levelled against them and to highlight some of those duties and functions which they perform, though it is true and it is correct that this is their duty and they are not exceeding their duty in performing them but by mentioning this whole series of actions that are taken, of responsibilities that are shouldered, it was the intention of the President to establish equilibrium and equity and a certain degree of justice knowing that the Armed Forces themselves are not able to stand up and defend themselves in public.

These in fact are the two points that I wished to mention. In so doing, I repeat, I am not suggesting that the Armed Forces are beyond criticism. I am merely stating that the intention of the President in mentioning the responsibilities which devolve upon them and which they have carried out with devoted zeal should not be forgotten when they are criticised nor indeed the fact that they are unable to answer that criticism; and that to damage the prestige of an army in a manner that is inequitable because they are unable to defend themselves would be to undermine their effectiveness to prove equal to supreme sacrifice and to play the leadership role for their own men when it comes to action or battle training for which is the object of their whole life time. So, Sir, the honour of soldiers in countries is a tenet that has developed probably based on some of the considerations that I have put before you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: To the point that the Armed Forces make supreme sacrifice of their lives, that possibly other professions in the country concerned with the country's destiny are not, may I remind them that in this country's history people in politics have paid the

supreme sacrifice. Whereas no Chief of Army Staff has ever paid the price for various mistakes and blunders committed in Pakistan's history, it is the political people who have paid the supreme sacrifice.

Mr. Chairman: I think that is a question of opinion and we are not going to go into that. We continue this debate for tomorrow.

This House stands adjourned today and we meet tomorrow at 10.00 a.m. Those of you who would like to speak on this very subject may please register their names with the Secretariat.

(The House adjourned to meet again at ten of the clock in the morning, on Thursday, July 30, 1987)
