

# **SENATE OF PAKISTAN HOUSE OF FEDERATION**

**Report No. 5 of the Committee**



**REPORT OF THE FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS ON “THE  
HINDU MARRIAGE BILL, 2016”**

**PRESENTED BY  
SENATOR NASREENJALIL  
CHAIRPERSON**

## SENATE SECRETARIAT

**Subject:- REPORT ON "THE HINDU MARRIAGE BILL, 2016"**

I, Senator Nasreen Jalil, Chairperson Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights have honour to present, on behalf of the Committee, the report on "the Hindu Marriage Bill, 2016" referred by the House during the sitting of the Senate held on 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov, 2016.

2. The agenda before the Committee was "Consideration of "the Hindu Marriage Bill, 2016" referred by the House, in its sitting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov, 2016."

3. The composition of the Committee is as under:-

i.	Senator Nasreen Jalil	Chairperson
ii.	Senator Ms. Sitara Ayaz	Member
iii.	Senator Dr. Jehanzeb Jamaldini	Member
iv.	Senator Muhammad Mohsin Khan Leghari	Member
v.	Senator Mufti Abdul Sattar	Member
vi.	Senator Mir Kabir Ahmed Muhammad Shahi	Member
vii.	Senator Nisar Muhammad	Member
viii.	Senator Mrs. Sehar Kamran	Member
ix.	Senator Aitzaz Ahsan	Member
x.	Senator Farhatullah Babar	Member
xi.	Senator Zaheer ud Din Babar Awan	Member
xii.	Senator Ms. Samina Abid	Member

4. Accordingly, the issue was discussed in the meetings of the Functional Committee on Human Rights held on 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec, 2016 and 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan, 2017. The following Members attended the meetings.

i.	Senator Nasreen Jalil	Chairperson
ii.	Senator Farhatullah Babar	Member
iii.	Senator Mufti Abdul Sattar	Member
iv.	Senator Sitara Ayaz	Member
v.	Senator Muhammad Mohsin Khan Leghari	Member
vi.	Senator Aitzaz Ahsan	Member
vii.	Senator Nisar Muhammad	Member
viii.	Senator Dr. Jehanzeb Jamaldini	Member
ix.	Senator Ms. Samina Abid	Member
x.	Senator Kamran Michael	Minister for Human Rights
xi.	Senator Dr. Ashok Kumar	Special Invitee
xii.	Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani	Special Invitee
xiii.	Dr. Darshan, MNA	Special Invitee




5. The Committee thoroughly discussed the subject matter and in order to take the Hindu community on board, the Hindu Members from Senate as well as National Assembly were invited to deliberate upon the issue. All the Hindu Members apprised the Committee that the subject Bill was thoroughly considered during the meetings of the National Assembly Human Rights Committee and all the sections of the Hindu Society are agreed upon this bill. So, it should be passed immediately so as to cater the need of the Hindu society. Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, MNA assured the Committee that the subject Bill is complete in all respect, and by dint of this bill all the matters/issues related to Hindu marriages would be solved.

6. Senator Mufti Abdul Sattar shared his reservations on the condition for a Hindu marriage where both the parties should not be below the age of eighteen years and was of the view that minimum age limit for Hindu couple should be considered at par with the Muslim's age for marriage. He further added that this bill will further pave the way for other minorities to put pressure on the Government to legislate according to their personal laws. The Chairperson therefore asked for the opinion of the other Members of the Committee who recommended that the House may pass the Hindu Marriage Bill, 2016.

7. So, the Committee recommended that the House may pass "the Hindu Marriage Bill, 2016" as passed by the National Assembly.



(Malik Arshad Iqbal)  
Secretary Committee



(Senator Nasreen Jalil)  
Chairperson Committee

[AS PASSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY]

A

BILL

*to provide for solemnization of marriages by Hindu families and for matters ancillary and incidental thereto*

**Whereas** it is constitutional obligation that the state shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother and the child and also safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities;

**And Whereas** it is expedient to have a consolidated law providing for solemnization of marriages by Hindu families and the matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

**And Whereas** the Provincial Assemblies of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab have passed Resolutions under Article 144 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the effect that Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) may, by law, regulate solemnization of marriages by Hindu families and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. **Short title, extent, application and commencement.**--(1) This Act may be called the Hindu Marriage Act, 2016.

(2) It extends to the Islamabad Capital Territory and the Provinces of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

(3) Subject to sub-section (2), it shall apply to those citizen of Pakistan who profess Hindu religion in any of its forms.

(4) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**-- In this Act, unless the subject or context otherwise requires,-

(a) "Court" means a Family Court as defined under the West Pakistan Family Courts Act, 1964(W.P. Act XXXV of 1964);

(b) "customs" and "customary rites" mean any tradition which is not unlawful and the same has been continuously and uniformly observed for a long time among Hindus in any local area, tribe, community, group or family;



- (c) "degrees of prohibited relationship" means any prohibited relationship as per laws, religion and customs having force of law relating to Hindu persons;
- (d) "Government" means the Federal Government or the Provincial Government as the case may be;
- (e) "Hindu marriage" means the union of Hindu male and Hindu female solemnized under this Act and includes the marriage solemnized before commencement of this Act in accordance with the law, religion and customs having force of law relating to Hindu persons;
- (f) "marriage register" means register of marriages maintained by marriage registrar as may be prescribed;
- (g) "marriage registrar" means a person authorized and appointed by the Government to register Hindu marriages under this Act;
- (h) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and
- (i) "*shaadi parat*" means certificate of marriage issued by the marriage registrar, which certifies the solemnization of Hindu marriage.

**3. Overriding effect of Act.**-The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding any other law or custom or usage for the time being in force.

**4. Conditions for a Hindu marriage.**-A Hindu marriage shall be solemnized, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:-

- (a) at the time of the marriage, the parties are of sound mind and capable of giving a valid consent;
- (b) both the parties are not below the age of eighteen years;
- (c) the parties to the marriage are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship; and
- (d) neither party has a spouse living at the time of marriage:

Provided that condition in clause (d) shall not apply where a living female spouse cannot conceive a child and medically declared to be so.

**5. Ceremonies for Hindu marriage.**-A Hindu marriage may be solemnized in accordance with the customary rites, rituals and ceremonies of either party thereto.

**6. Registration of Hindu marriages.**- (1) The solemnization of every Hindu marriage shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Such registration shall take place within a period of fifteen days of solemnization of Hindu marriage.



(2) The marriage register shall be open for inspection and shall be admissible as evidence of the contents contained therein or certified extracts there from shall, on application, be given by the marriage registrar on payment of such fee, as may be prescribed.

**7. Appointment and functions of marriage registrar.**-(1) The Government shall by notification in official Gazette, appoint one or such numbers of marriage registrars in the territory of a district or such other areas as would be convenient for Hindu population living in the said district or such other areas.

(2) For the purposes of registration of Hindu marriage, the marriage registrar or person duly authorized by him from amongst the local Hindu community in the manners as may be prescribed, shall be responsible to register the marriage. The parties to Hindu marriage shall give their particulars to the respective registrar or his authorized person for the purpose of entry thereof in *shadiparat*.

(3) The form of *shaadiparat*, the record to be preserved and maintained by the marriage registrar shall be such as may be prescribed. Until the rules are made, the *shaadiparat* annexed as Schedule A of this Act shall be used as *shaadiparat*.

(4) The marriage registrar shall prepare such number of copies as may be prescribed and unless the rules are made, he shall prepare three copies thereof. One copy each shall be given to the respective parties to marriage and one copy shall be kept in the office of marriage registrar as a public record.

**8. Restitution of conjugal rights.**- When either a husband or a wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, the aggrieved party may, by a petition to the Court, apply for restitution of conjugal rights and the Court, on being satisfied of truth of statements made in such petition and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights.

*Explanation-* Where a question arises whether there has been reasonable excuse for withdrawal from the society, the burden of proving reasonable excuse shall be on the person who has withdrawn from the society.

**9. Judicial separation.**-(1) Either party to Hindu marriage, whether solemnized before or after commencement of this Act, may present a petition to the Court praying for a decree of judicial separation on any of the grounds specified in sub-section (1) of section 12 and in the case of a wife also on any of the grounds specified in sub-section (2) thereof.

(2) Where a decree of judicial separation has been passed, the Court may, on the application of both the parties and on being satisfied of truth of statements made in such petition, rescind the decree if it considers it just and reasonable to do so.

**10. Void marriages.**- Any Hindu marriage solemnized after commencement of this Act may, on a petition to the Court presented by either party to the marriage or their real parents, be declared null and void on the conditions specified in clauses (c) and (d) of section 4.



11. **Voidable marriage.**- (1) Any Hindu marriage solemnized, whether before or after commencement of this Act, may be declared voidable and may be subsequently annulled by a decree of nullity passed by the Court if-

- (a) the marriage has not been consummated owing to impotence of the respondent; or
- (b) the marriage has been solemnized in contravention of the condition specified in clause (b) of section 4; or
- (c) consent of the petitioner was obtained by force, coercion or by fraud as to the nature of the ceremony or as to any material fact or circumstance concerning the respondent; or
- (d) the respondent was at the time of the marriage pregnant by some person other than the petitioner.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no petition for annulling a marriage

(A) on the ground specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be entertained, if-

- (i) the petition is presented more than one year after the force or coercion had ceased to operate or, as the case may be, the fraud had been discovered; or
- (ii) the petitioner has, with his or her full consent, continued to live with the other party to the marriage as husband or wife after the force had ceased to operate or, as the case may be, the fraud has been discovered; and

(B) on the ground specified in clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be entertained unless the Court is satisfied that-

- (i) the petitioner was, at the time of the marriage, ignorant of the facts alleged; and
- (ii) the proceedings have been instituted, in the case of marriage solemnized-

(a) before the commencement of this Act within one year of such commencement, and

(b) after such commencement, within one year from the date of the marriage.



**12. Termination of Hindu marriage.-** (1) Any Hindu marriage solemnized whether before or after commencement of this Act may, on a petition presented to the Court by either a husband or a wife, be terminated by decree of termination of marriage on the ground-

(a) that the other party-

- (i) has, after the solemnization of the marriage, treated the petitioner with cruelty; or
- (ii) has deserted the petitioner for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the presentation of the petition;

*Explanation.-* In this clause, the expression "desertion" means the desertion of the petitioner by the other party to the marriage without reasonable cause and without the consent or against the wish of such party and includes the willful neglect of the petitioner by the other party to the marriage; or

- (iii) has ceased to be Hindu by conversion to another religion; or
- (iv) has been incurably of unsound mind or has been suffering continuously or intermittently from mental disorder of such a kind and to such an extent that the petitioner cannot reasonably be expected to live with the respondent;

*Explanation.-* In this clause, the expression "mental disorder" means mental illness, arrested or incomplete development of mind, psychopathic disorder or any other disorder or disability of mind including schizophrenia and the expression "psychopathic disorder" means a persistent disorder or disability of mind (whether or not including sub-normality of intelligence) which results in abnormally aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct on the part of the other party and whether or not it requires or is susceptible to medical treatment; or

- (v) has been suffering from a virulent and incurable form of leprosy; or
  - (vi) has been suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form or HIV Aids; or
  - (vii) has renounced the world by entering any religious order; or
- (b) that there has been no resumption of cohabitation as between the parties to the marriage for a period of more than one year after the passing of a decree for judicial separation or order of restitution of conjugal rights passed by the Court.

(2) A wife may also present a petition for termination of her marriage on the grounds.-

- (a) in the case of any marriage solemnized before commencement of this Act, that the husband had married again before such commencement or that another wife of the husband married before such commencement was alive at the time of the solemnization of the marriage of the petitioner;



Provided that in either case the other wife is alive at the time of the presentation of the petition; or

- (b) that the husband has neglected or has failed to provide for her maintenance for a period of two years;
- (c) that the husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of four years or upwards; or
- (d) that her marriage, whether consummated or not, was solemnized before she attained the age of eighteen years and she has repudiated the marriage before attaining that age;

*Explanation.*-This clause applies whether the marriage was solemnized before or after commencement of this Act.

**13. Financial security of wife and children.**-(1) If a wife is respondent in a petition for termination of the marriage by decree of termination, she may oppose the grant of decree on the ground that the termination of the marriage may result in grave financial hardship to her unless arrangements have been made to the satisfaction of the Court to eliminate such hardship:

Provided that nothing contained in this Act shall affect any right which she may have to her dower or any part thereof on the termination of marriage.

(2) The Court shall not pass a decree of termination unless the Court is satisfied that adequate provisions for the maintenance of children born out of the marriage has been made in commensuration with the financial capacity of the parties to the marriage.

**14. Alternate relief in termination of marriage proceeding.**- In any proceeding under this Act, on a petition for termination of marriage by decree of termination, except in so far as the petition is found on the grounds mentioned in sub-clauses (i), (ii), (iv) and (vii) of clause (a) and clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 12, the Court may, if it considers it just so to do having regard to the circumstances of the case, pass, a decree for judicial separation instead of decree for termination of marriage.

**15. Termination of Hindu marriage by mutual consent.**- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a petition for termination of marriage by decree of termination may be presented to the Court by both the parties to a marriage together, whether such marriage was solemnized before or after commencement of this Act, on the ground that they have been living separately for a period of one year or more, that they have not been able to live together and they have mutually agreed that the marriage should be terminated.

(2) On the decision by both the parties made not earlier than six months after the date of the presentation of the petition referred to in sub-section (1) and not later than eighteen months after the said date, the Court shall, on being satisfied after hearing the parties and after making such inquiry as it thinks fit that a marriage has been solemnized and that the averments in the petition



are true, pass a decree of termination declaring the marriage to be terminated with effect from the date of the decree.

16. **Separated person may marry again.**- When a Hindu marriage has been annulled or terminated by a decree of nullity or decree of termination as the case may be and the time for appeal has expired or an appeal has been preferred but has been dismissed, it shall be lawful for either party to the marriage so terminated to marry again after expiry of six months from final decision.

17. **Hindu widows are entitled to remarry.**- A Hindu widow shall have right to re-marry of her own will and consent after the death of her husband provided a period of six months has lapsed after the husband's death.

18. **Legitimacy of child born out of void and voidable Hindu marriage.**- (1) Notwithstanding that a Hindu marriage is null and void under section 10, any child of such marriage who would have been legitimate if the marriage had been valid, shall be legitimate, whether such child is born before or after commencement of this Act and whether or not a decree of nullity is granted in respect of that marriage under this Act and whether or not the marriage is held to be void otherwise than on a petition under this Act.

(2) Where a decree of nullity is granted in respect of a voidable Hindu marriage under section 11, any child begotten or conceived before the decree is made, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if at the date of the decree it had been terminated instead of being annulled, shall be deemed to be their legitimate child notwithstanding the decree of nullity.

19. **Validation of marriages.**-All Hindu marriages solemnized before commencement of this Act shall be deemed valid.

20. **Punishment of bigamy.**- Any Hindu marriage solemnized after commencement of this Act is void if at the date of such marriage either party had a spouse living and the provisions of section 494 and 495 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) shall apply accordingly.

21. **Punishment for contravention of certain other conditions for Hindu marriage.**- Every person who get his or her marriage solemnized under this Act in contravention of the conditions specified in clauses (b) or (c) of section (4) shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months but not less than three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

22. **Court to which petition shall be presented.**- Every petition under this Act shall be presented to the Family Court and the provisions of-

- (a) the Family Courts Act, 1964 (XXXV of 1964) except proviso of sub-section (4) of section 10, sub-section (2) of section 14 and section 21 and 23 thereof; and



(b) the West Pakistan Family Court Rules 1965, except proviso to clause (b) of rule (6) thereof;

shall mutatis mutandis apply to the proceedings under this Act.

23. **Penalty for violating the provisions of this Act.**-(1) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Act or rules made there under regarding registration of Hindu marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(2) Any person who make statement or give particulars to be entered in the *shaadiparat*, which is false or has reason to believe to be false, shall be punished with a simple imprisonment which may extend to six month but not less than one month or a fine which may extend up to one hundred thousand or with both.

24. **Cognizance of offence under this Act.**- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898), all offences under this Act shall be non-cognizable and non-compoundable and the same shall be triable by a Magistrate First Class on a complaint in writing by a marriage registrar.

25. **Power to make rules.**-The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out purposes of this Act.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to codify the law for regulating the marriages and termination thereof among Hindus family and the matter ancillary and incidental thereto. The Provision of the said Act has also been applied to irretrievable break down of Marriages in Hindus. This Act is applicable to all citizens of Pakistan who is Hindu by religion in any of its form.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above mentioned objectives.

**MR. PERVAIZ RASHID**  
Minister Incharge for  
Law and Justice



The Schedule "A"

SHAADI PARRAT

1. Date of Marriage: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of Union Council, Tehsil, Town, District: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Particulars of Bridegroom:
  - i. Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ CNIC: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Father's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ CNIC: \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Date of Solemnization of Marriage: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_
  - v. Temporary Address: \_\_\_\_\_
  - vi. Matrimonial Status: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☒ Widower
  - vii. Number of Dependents: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Particulars of Bride:
  - viii. Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ CNIC: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ix. Father's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ CNIC: \_\_\_\_\_
  - x. Mother's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ CNIC: \_\_\_\_\_
  - xi. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
  - xii. Permanent Address: \_\_\_\_\_
  - xiii. Temporary Address: \_\_\_\_\_
  - xiv. Matrimonial Status: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☒ Widower
  - xv. Number of Dependents: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Signature of Bride: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Signature of Groom: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Signature of Witnesses: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Signature of Registrar: \_\_\_\_\_



## SENATE SECRETARIAT

Subject:- MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATE FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

A meeting of the Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights was held under the Chairpersonship of Senator Nasreen Jalil on 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan, 2017 at 11:00 A.M. in Committee Room No. 4, Parliament House, Islamabad.

2. The following Members of the Committee attended the meeting:-

i.	Senator Nasreen Jalil	Chairperson
ii.	Senator Farhatullah Babar	Member
iii.	Senator Mufti Abdul Sattar	Member
iv.	Senator Sitara Ayaz	Member
v.	Senator Aitzaz Ahsan	Member
vi.	Senator Nisar Muhammad	Member
vii.	Senator Dr. Jehanzeb Jamaldini	Member
viii.	Senator Dr. Ashok Kumar	Special Invitee
ix.	Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, MNA	Special Invitee
x.	Dr. Darshan, MNA	Special Invitee
xi.	Mr. Sanjay Perwani, MNA	Special Invitee

3. The agenda before the Committee was as under:-

- i. Further consideration on, "the Hindu Marriage Bill, 2016" referred by the House, in its sitting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> Nov, 2016 (Copy Encl)
- ii. Detail discussion on the Report of the S.S.C on Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs on Criminal Law (Third Amendment) Bill, 1991, presented in the house on 20<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1992. (Copy Encl)
- iii. Detailed discussion on the report of the Judicial Commission on the Quetta carnage of August, 8<sup>th</sup> 2016, recently revealed by Justice Qazi Faez Isa.
- iv. To discuss the incident of attack on Ahmadi's worship place, in village Dulmial district Chakwal.
- v. Implementation status of the recommendations made in the previous meeting of the Committee.
- vi. Any other agenda item with permission of the Chair.

4. The meeting commenced with the recitation of the Holy Quran. The Chairperson Committee, Senator Nasreen Jalil welcomed all the Members Committee, Chairman National



Commission for Human Rights, Joint Secretary Ministry of Human Rights and other officers and officials from Ministry of Human Rights and Law & Justice who attended the meeting.

5. Discussing the agenda item No. I, Committee thoroughly discussed the subject matter and in order to take the Hindu community on board, the Hindu Members from Senate as well as National Assembly were invited to deliberate upon the issue. All the Hindu Members apprised the Committee that the subject Bill was thoroughly considered during the meetings of the National Assembly Human Rights Committee and all the sections of the Hindu Society were agreed upon this bill. So, it should be passed immediately so as to cater the need of the Hindu society. Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, MNA assured the Committee that the subject Bill is complete in all respect and by dint of this bill all the matters/issues related to Hindu marriages would be solved.

6. Senator Mufti Abdul Sattar shared his reservations on the condition for a Hindu marriage, where both the parties should not be below the age of eighteen years and was of the view that minimum age limit for Hindu couple should be considered at par with the Muslim's age for marriage. He further added that this bill will further pave the way for other minorities to put pressure on the Government to legislate according to their personal laws. The Chairperson therefore asked for the opinion of the other Members of the Committee who recommended that the House may pass the Hindu Marriage Bill, 2016.

7. Coming to the judicial Commission report on the Quetta carnage, the Committee appreciated the efforts of Justice Faez Esa, and applauded his work. The Committee showed its concern, also mentioned in the report, regarding banned organizations, continuing their activities while changing the name of their organizations. The Committee took strong notice on the issue of Jaish-e-Muhammad taken up in the Security Council and Vetoed by the China. Senator Farhatullah Babar added that some agencies from Pakistan must have sought help of China so the Government should explain its stance on this issue.

8. The Committee also pointed out that the NACTA's Board of Governors meeting couldn't be held hitherto, so the Committee recommended that the Executive Council of NACTA, which is the implementing body, should convene meeting at least once every quarter and the Board of Governors (BoG) to meet once in a year. The Committee pointed out the failures at the part of the Ministry of Interior and demanded that all the 26 intelligence agencies should be brought under one umbrella for the purpose of meeting National Action Plan. The



Committee also decided to ask Federal Minister for Ministry of Interior to elaborate his position and update for the steps taken by the Ministry as directed in Justice Faez Isa's Judicial Commission Report.

9. While discussing the agenda item No. IV, the DPO Chakwal, Mr. Muneeb Masood, informed the Committee that the Milad procession comprising of 2500 to 3000 participants reached a crossing near Ahmadi's Bait-uz-Zikr. The participants started raising slogans against the Ahmadi community when some of them incited the participants to besiege the Bait-uz-Zikr in order to take forcible possession of the worship place. In retaliation, the security guards of the worship place resorted to firing at the protestors leaving three people injured and one killed at the spot. He further informed that more than 40 persons of the Ahmadi community were inside the Bait-uz-zikr at that time but later on they were evacuated by the police.

10. The DPO further informed that A.I.G, Mr. Shoaib Dastagir, is conducting the inquiry of the case. The Committee was also informed that a Canadian national Mr. Abdul Rashid is playing catalytic role in this scenario, who incited the crowd and resultantly the mob charged on Ahmed's Bait-uz-Zikr. Chairman National Commission for Human Rights informed the Committee that he has written letters to the Canadian High Commissioner that their citizen is promoting hater and involved in inciting people. He also informed that his passport number is also noted down in Canada so that action could be taken against him and also intimated M/O Interior to put his name in ECL. The Committee recommended that the issue should be resolved amicably by taking locals on board and further directed that monetary compensation be given to the injured and the family of deceased.

11. Coming to agenda item no. v, Mr. Nusrat Hussain Mangi, I.G Prisons, Government of Sindh, briefed the Committee regarding the steps taken by the home department Government of Sindh for the betterment of the jails in the light of recommendations given the Human Rights Committee during their visit to Central Jail Karachi. While discussing the issue of salary of Jail's staff, the Committee recommended that the Monthly Salary of Jail Employees should be equivalent to the Police in all the Provinces including AJK and Gilgit Baltistan. Senator Nisar Muhammad shared his concerns on the disparity prevailed in Central Jail Karachi where the prisoners accused to be killing of so many people were giving better facilities while the terrorists booked for grenade were treated inhumanly. The I.G briefed the Committee for the




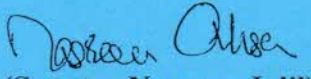
steps taken by the Home Department, Government of Sindh, for the betterment of jails. The Committee recommended that all the criminals should be treated equally in the jails.

12. After detailed discussion and deliberation the Committee recommended as follows:-

- i. The Committee passed the Hindu Marriage Bill 2016 and recommended that the same may also be passed by the House.
- ii. The Committee decided to ask Federal Minister for Ministry of Interior to elaborate his position and update for the steps taken by the ministry in the light of the Judicial Commission Report on Quetta carnage.
- iii. The Executive Council of NECTA should convene its meeting in each quarter of the year while the meeting of Board of Governor of NECTA should be convened at least once a year.
- iv. The issue of Ahmedi's worship place should be resolved amicably with the help of local elders and compensation should be given to the injured and heirs of deceased.
- v. Ministry of Foreign Affairs be asked to take up the issue of Mr. Abdul Rashid, a Canadian National, with Canadian High Commissioner regarding his criminal activities in attack on Ahmedi's worship place in Dulmial District, Chakwal.
- vi. The Committee recommended that all the prisoners should be treated equally in the jails.
- vii. The salary of Jail Staff of all the Provinces including AJK and Gilgit Baltistan be equivalent to Police and other law enforcing agencies
- viii. The Committee decided to ask Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research to discuss the labour unions in Pakistan in next meeting.

13. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to and from the Chair.

  
(Malik Arshad Iqbal)  
Secretary Committee

  
(Senator Nasreen Jalil)  
Chairperson Committee