



THE SENATE OF PAKISTAN DEBATES OFFICIAL REPORT

Friday, March 19, 1976

CONTENTS

	Pages
Leave of Absence	525
Statement Laid on the Table of the House	525
Message from the National Assembly <i>Re</i> : Adoption of the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1976— <i>Read out.</i> ...	526
Message from the National Assembly <i>Re</i> : Adoption of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1976— <i>Read out.</i> ...	526
Message from the National Assembly <i>Re</i> : Adoption of the Mem- bers of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies (Exemption of Advisers from Disqualification) Bill, 1976— <i>Read out.</i> ...	527

P.T.O

PRINTED AT THE MACLAGAN PRESS, CHURCH ROAD, LAHORE
PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, KARACHI,

Price : Palsa 50

Message from the National Assembly <i>Re</i> : Adoption of the Withdrawal of Remission of Sentences Bill, 1976— <i>Read out</i> .	527
Message from the National Assembly <i>Re</i> : Adoption of the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1976— <i>Read out</i> .	527
Adjournment Motion <i>Re</i> : Deportation of Khawaja Khairuddin <i>Ruled out</i> .	528
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Strengthening of research in the development aspects of Arid Zones and Barani Areas— <i>Withdrawn</i> .	539
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Top Priority by WAPDA to control water-logging and salinity in district Jacobabad— <i>Withdrawn</i> .	550
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Commission to study feasibility of utilization of run-off water in plains and valleys— <i>Withdrawn</i> .	555
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Extensive study to determine relative backwardness of each district for removal of disparities— <i>Deferred</i> .	563
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Removal of Customs barriers within districts of the province of Baluchistan— <i>Deferred</i> .	563
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Compulsory halts of every mail and express train at district Headquarters Stations— <i>Deferred</i> .	563
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Double railway tracks between Lodhran and Peshawar— <i>Fell through</i> .	564
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Provision of facilities in Karachi Shipyard to salvage ships run aground or sunk— <i>Fell through</i> .	564
Resolution <i>Re</i> : Fixation of minimum paddy prices and procurement of paddy directly from growers instead of rice from millers so as to assure fair price to growers— <i>Deferred</i> .	565
Motion <i>Re</i> : Declining export of sports goods— <i>Fell through</i> .	566
Motion <i>Re</i> : Situation arising out of spiralling prices of consumer goods— <i>Fells through</i> .	567
Motion <i>Re</i> : Situation arising out of scarcity of vegetable ghee in Punjab— <i>Fells through</i> .	567
Motion <i>Re</i> : Sluggish growth rate in agricultural sector during 1971-75— <i>Fells through</i> .	567
Motion <i>Re</i> : Extremely poor growth rate in Agricultural Sector during 1971-75— <i>Fells through</i> .	567

SENATE DEBATES
SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Friday, March 19, 1976

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

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Chairman : Yes, there is an application by Nawabzada Sheikh Umer for leave. He has sent a telegram. It reads :

Kindly grant leave from 16th to 19th as I have to appear before Election Commission at Quetta. Nawabzada Sheikh Umer, Senator.

Should the leave be granted?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Chairman : The leave is granted.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

[Assurance given by the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs in respect of Supplementary Question to S. Q. No. 36, Put by senator Khawaja Mohammad Safdar regarding out of turn promotion in Railway to the staff belonging to Baluchistan].

The reservation of quota in respect of various areas is made only for initial recruitment of staff and not for promotion which is regulated by different conditions such as existence of vacancies in the higher grade, eligibility of personnel, relevant seniority etc.

2. Besides the assurance given by the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs in respect of supplementary question to the starred question No. 36 also does not envisage out-of-turn promotion of staff belonging to Baluchistan area.

[Mr. Chairman]

[Information promised in reply to part (a) of starred question No. 56 put by Senator Zamarud Hussain on 7th August 1974, regarding the amount allocated by the Central or Federal Government for the financial years 1958-59 to 1973-74 yearwise for development in Baluchistan or former Quetta Kalat Divisions].

(a) During the period 1958-59 to 1969-70 Baluchistan formed part of the former Province of West Pakistan. Authentic figures of actual expenditure are neither available with the Government of Punjab nor with the Government of Baluchistan. The Apportionment Committee has, however, compiled figures of actual expenditure from 1960-61 to 1969-70 as follows :—

			(Rs. in crores)
Period			Expenditure
1960-61	...	...	49.87
1968-69			
1969-70	...	...	5.90
Total			55.77

These figures are provisional and have not yet been accepted by the Provincial Governments. In the absence of any reliable source, based on unauthentic data available, the expenditure during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 is estimated to be Rs. 5.19 crore.

Mr. Chairman : Now, there are five messages. I will read them out. All these messages are from the Secretary, National Assembly, addressed to the Secretary, Senate Secretariat.

**MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY Re : ADOPTION
OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1976**

Mr. Chairman : The first message is :

"In pursuance of rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, I have the honour to inform the Senate Secretariat that the National Assembly passed the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1976, on the 17th March, 1976. A copy of the Bill is transmitted herewith."

**MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY Re : ADOPTION
OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1976**

Mr. Chairman : The other message reads :

In, pursuance of rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly,

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY Re : ADOPTION OF THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BAR COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976 527

I have the honour to inform the Senate Secretariat that the National Assembly passed the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1976, on the 17th March, 1976. A copy of the Bill is transmitted herewith."

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY Re : ADOPTION OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES (EXEMPTION OF ADVISERS FROM DISQUALIFICATION) BILL, 1976

Mr. Caairman : The third message is :

"In pursuance of rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly I have the honour to inform the Senate Secretariat that the National Assembly passed the Members of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies (Exemption of Advisers from Disqualification) Bill, 1976, on the 17th March, 1976. A copy of the Bill is transmitted herewith."

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY Re : ADOPTION OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF REMISSION OF SENTENCES BILL, 1976

Mr. Chairman : The fourth message is :

"In pursuance of rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, I have the honour to inform the Senate Secretariat that the National Assembly passed the Withdrawal of Remission of Sentences Bill, 1976, on the 17th March, 1976. A copy of the Bill is transmitted herewith."

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY Re : ADOPTION OF THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BAR COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976

Mr. Chairman : Last message reads :

"In pursuance of rule 109 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, I have the honour to inform the Senate Secretariat that the National Assembly passed the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1976, on the 17th March, 1976. A copy of the Bill is transmitted herewith."

Mr. Chairman : Now, adjournment motions. This is adjournment motion No. 38.

[Mr. Chairman]

It was put off yesterday for today. Yes, Malik Mohammad Akhtar.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar (Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs) : He has to read it, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : No, no, I know that, this was the adjournment motion which you asked for postponement yesterday.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : It was fixed for today.

Mr. Chairman : It was fixed for today. The other three were deferred to some other day. Now, you can read.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION Re: DEPORTATION OF KHAWAJA KHAIRUDDIN

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : Sir, I beg leave of the House to move a motion for the adjournment of the Business of the Senate to discuss a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance, namely, the wholly illegal and unlawful orders of the Federal Government for deporting Khawaja Syed Khairuddin, a great patriot, who risked his life for Pakistan, who sacrificed all his property worth lakhs of rupees, who suffered imprisonment for about three years for the sake of Pakistan. This news has perturbed and dismayed the whole of Pakistan.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : It is opposed, Sir, and opposed on the ground that it is hit by rule 71 (f) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate. Sir, the rule is :

“(f) It shall relate to a matter which is primarily the concern of the Government.....”

Sir, it is not an act of the Federal Government. Probably, he is relying on newspaper, and I read it out, Sir. This is Nawa-i-Waqt :

”حکومت نے خواجہ خیرالدین کو پاکستان سے نکال دینے کا حکم دیا ہے ، ایک سرکاری بیان میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ حکومت نے ایک غیر ملکی ، خواجہ سید خیرالدین ولد سید علاؤالدین کو ملک سے نکال دینے کا حکم دیا ہے ۔“

Sir, it is not mentioned even in the paper whether it is Provincial Government or Federal Government. Federal Government has made no such orders. Then, Sir, with your kind permission, I beg to make further submission that, as a matter of fact, the SDM, Central Karachi, has search warrants against the said gentleman under Section 98 CRPC read with Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance, 1960. His house was searched and they found some prejudicial material which was against the integrity and solidarity of Pakistan. It was discovered that Khawaja Sahib had,

when he entered United Kingdom, represented his case to the British Government.

Mr. Chairman : No, no, that would not be relevant. You are going into the merits of the case. The question is whether the Federal Government has ordered his deportation.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, the Sind Government made an order requiring him to vacate the country within 24 hours, and they are competent under the Defence of Pakistan Rules.

Mr. Chairman : You mean to say that he was ordered to vacate, not to leave the country.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : To leave the country, and the order was made under the Defence of Pakistan Rule 39, sub-clause (c). This rule says :

"Restriction imposed on the foreigners :—

(c) that a foreigner shall not remain in Pakistan or in such area therein as may be specified in the order."

Now, Sir, rule 213 lays :

"The powers and duties of the Central Government under the rules specified in column I of the table below shall in the circumstances and under the conditions, if any, specified, be exercised and discharged in the provinces also by the Provincial Governments."

So, Sir, there is some restriction in respect of detention, etc. But as far as the rest of the rule 39 read with rule 213 is concerned, the Provincial Government could make an order to a foreigner to vacate the country. That is my case, Sir. Then, Sir, I need not go into the facts as to what the gentleman was doing to make differences broader between another friendly country. I don't want to touch that point. This is a provincial matter—an order made by Provincial Government under Defence of Pakistan Rule 39 read with rule 213—and we are not concerned at all.

Mr. Chairman : By the way, what is the source of your information ?

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : My information is based on a news item published in the Press.

Mr. Chairman : Which Press ?

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : Pakistan Times and Nawa-i-Waqt.

Mr. Chairman : All right. I have Pakistan Times before me.
There are only four lines.

Khawaja Mohammad Sa fdar : The same is in Nawa-i-Waqt.

Mr. Chairman : Well, I think that might be Urdu rendering of this English report.

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : "The Government has ordered the deportation of a foreigner, Syed Khawaja Khairuddin son of Syed Khawaja Allauddin". Which Government has ordered ? It is not clear.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب والا ! مجھے بڑا تعجب بھی ہوا ہے اور بڑا رنج بھی ہوا ہے کہ محرم وزیر قانون نے مرکزی حکومت کی ذمہ داری کو صوبائی حکومت پر ڈالنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ جناب والا ! ڈیفینس آف پاکستان رولز جن کا انہوں نے حوالہ دیا ہے اس میں کوئی شک و شبہ نہیں ہے کہ صوبائی حکومت اپنی حدود سے کسی شخص کو باہر نکلنے پر مجبور کر سکتی ہے لیکن صوبائی حکومت ملک سے باہر نکلنے پر کسی کو مجبور نہیں کر سکتی۔ ملک سے باہر نکلنے کا اختیار صرف اور صرف سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو حاصل ہے۔ جناب والا ! وہ غیر ملکی، جنہیں وزیر قانون نے غیر ملکی کہا ہے اور جن کو حکومت کے اخباری اعلان میں غیر ملکی کہا گیا ہے ان کے پاس پاکستانی پاسپورٹ تھا۔ انہوں نے پاکستان بنانے میں حصہ لیا اور ۱۹۷۰ء میں۔۔۔

Mr. Chairman : No, no, these may be his services.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : میں سروسز کی بات نہیں کر رہا، وزیر صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ خواجہ خیر الدین غیر ملکی ہیں۔ جناب والا ! اگر انہیں پاکستان سے ہجرت نہ ہوتی تو وہ ۱۹۴۷ء میں ہندوستان چلے جاتے۔ انہوں نے پاکستان کو اپنا وطن بنایا اور ۱۹۴۷ء میں۔۔۔

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I regret and rise on a point of order.

Mr. Chairman : It is denied by them.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Let us not abuse the rules.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : وزیر صاحب کہتے ہیں کہ خواجہ خیر الدین غیر ملکی ہیں۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ ملکی ہیں۔۔۔

He has got a passport. Can be deny that ?

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : That is a forged passport. I deny that passport. That is a forged document. I deny that also.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : وزیراعظم کے کہنے پر یہ پاسپورٹ جاری ہوا ہے ۔

Mr. Chairman : Khawaja Sahib, your argument is that he is a Pakistani. He denies this fact. He says that he is a foreigner.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : وہی میں ثابت کر رہا ہوں کہ خواجہ صاحب غیر ملکی نہیں ہیں ۔

Mr. Chairman : But, I am not here to determine the validity, whether he is a foreigner or a Pakistani.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب والا! انہوں نے الزام لگایا ہے کہ غیر ملکی ہیں ، اس الزام کو تو میں غلط ثابت کرنے کا حق رکھتا ہوں ۔

Mr. Chairman : Would I be competent to determine the question whether a certain person, who is alleged by the Government to be a foreigner is a foreigner or not a foreigner ?

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب والا ! اس میں کسی گوشک و شبہ نہیں ہے آج ہی روزنامہ میں لکھا ہے کہ حکومت پاکستان ۔ ۔ ۔

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : On a point of order, Sir. When the Government disputes the facts, and the President accepts Government's version unless there is a documentary proof.

Mr. Chairman : That I know.

He can argue that he is a national of Pakistan. You can say, no, he is a foreigner. But his services are not relevant.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : میں وہی عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ وہ پاکستانی ہیں ۔ وزیراعظم صاحب کے حکم کے مطابق ان کو انگلستان میں پاسپورٹ جاری کیا گیا وہ اس پاسپورٹ پر ایک سال سے زیادہ عرصہ تک پاکستان میں رہے ہیں ۔ اس ملک کی حکومت کے کہنے پر ان کے گھر پر ٹیلیفون نصب کیا گیا ہے اور اس حکومت کو پتہ ہے کہ وہ یہاں رہ رہے ہیں ۔ اس حکومت کے کہنے پر کئی بار بڑے بڑے افسر ان سے ملنے کے لئے گئے اصل بات یہ ہے کہ خواجہ خیرالدین صاحب کو ارباب اقتدار اپنے ساتھ ملانا چاہتے تھے ۔

Mr. Chairman : This is not before the House.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : کیا یہ اس سے انکار کر سکتے ہیں کہ خواجہ خیرالدین کے نام پر ان کی اپنی درخواست پر ان کے مکان پر ٹیلیفون نصب کیا گیا ہے ؟

جناب چیئرمین : آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ وہ ایک سال سے یہاں رہے ہیں ان کو وزیراعظم صاحب نے پاسپورٹ دیا ہے ۔ یہ ہوا ہے وہ ہوا ہے ۔ ایڈجرنمنٹ موشن میں اس کا ذکر تک بھی نہیں ہے ۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : سوال تو یہ تب پیدا ہوا جب وزیر صاحب نے کہا کہ وہ غیر ملکی ہیں ۔ میں یہ ثابت کر رہا ہوں کہ وہ ملکی ہیں ۔

جناب چیئرمین : یہ انہوں نے نہیں کہا بلکہ اس اعلان میں جو کہا گیا ہے ۔۔۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جو اعلان میں کہا گیا ہے وہ بھی غلط ہے اول تو محرم وزیر قانون کا یہ تاثر دینا غلط ہے کہ کسی صوبے کی حکومت کسی شخص کو کہہ سکتی ہے کہ تم غیر ملکی ہو اس لئے ملک سے باہر نکل جاؤ ۔ اسے اپنے صوبے کی حدود تک تو اختیار ہے ہر ایک صوبے کا ایک احاطہ ہے ۔ پنجاب کی حکومت یا سندھ کی حکومت یا فرنٹیئر کی حکومت صرف اپنے اختیار کے اندر رہ سکتی ہیں ۔ اب پشاور میں ایک شخص رہتا ہے پنجاب کی حکومت اس کے متعلق کیسے کہہ سکتی ہے کہ تم یہاں سے نکل جاؤ ؟ تو اس لئے جناب والا ! میں یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ یہ ایک جھوٹا بہتان ہے بہتان عظیم ہے ایک محب وطن پاکستانی کو یہ کہنا کہ وہ غیر ملکی ہے یہ ایک ایسا الزام ہے کہ اس کی تاریخ میں کوئی مثال نہیں ملتی ۔

جناب چیئرمین : لیکن وہ اس کو کسی عدالت میں چیلنج کر سکتا ہے ۔ اس بات کا سینٹ سے کیا تعلق ہے ؟

خواجہ محمد صفدر : جناب والا ! ان کو زبردستی کھر سے اٹھایا گیا اور ہوائی جہاز میں زبردستی ڈال کر انگلینڈ بھیج دیا گیا اور یہ خبر تب جاری ہوئی جب وہ انگلینڈ پہنچے جا چکے تھے ان کو موقع نہیں دیا گیا ۔

جناب چیئرمین : یہی تو میں عرض کر رہا ہوں ۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : میں تو ہمارا کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ان کو موقع دیا جاتا اور وہ ثابت کرتے کہ میں کسی پاسپورٹ پر پاکستان آیا ہوں جیسے کہ وزیر موصوف نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہ جعلی ہے ۔ اگر جعلی پاسپورٹ جاری کیا گیا ہے تو یہ جعلی پاسپورٹ وزیراعظم صاحب نے جاری کیا ہوا ہے کسی اور نے تو جلدی کیا ہوا نہیں ہے ۔

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : I deny. The Prime Minister never issued any Passport for this gentleman.

جناب چیئرمین : میں نے یہ تو نہیں کہا کہ آپ درست کہہ رہے ہیں یا وہ درست کہہ رہے ہیں ۔ میں تو صرف یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ آپ نے کہا کہ وہ

پاکستانی شہری ہے اس طرف سے وہ کہتے ہیں کہ غیر ملکی ہے اب اس جھگڑے کا فیصلہ سینیٹ تو نہیں کرے گا۔ یہ تو کوئی عدالت کرے گی۔ ابھی آپ نے فرمایا کہ سندھ حکومت کو اختیار نہیں تھا کہ وہ زبردستی کسی شخص کو پکڑ کر جہاز میں بٹھا کر ملک بدر کر دیتی اس کو صرف صوبے سے نکالنے کا اختیار تھا، تمام پاکستان سے نکالنے کا اختیار نہیں تھا، اس لئے انہوں نے غیر قانونی کام کیا ہے۔ ٹھیک ہوگا یا نہیں ہوگا مجھے تو پتہ نہیں ہے کہ قانونی ہے یا غیر قانونی ہے۔ یہ تو چیلنج کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ہمارا اس کے ساتھ کیا تعلق ہے اگر کوئی حکومت، کوئی آفیسرز غیر قانونی کام کرتے ہوئے ایک شخص کو پکڑ لے کہ اس نے قتل کیا ہے اور وہ کہے کہ میں نے قتل نہیں کیا تو سینیٹ کا اس کے ساتھ کیا تعلق ہوگا؟ سوال تو یہ ہے کہ سندھ گورنمنٹ نے اگر غلط کام بھی کیا ہے تو

This can be challenged in a Court of Law. This cannot constitute a subject-matter for adjournment motion here. Yes, Maulana Sahib?

مولانا شاہ احمد نورانی صدیقی: جناب والا! آپ نے جو فرمایا ہے کہ ایڈجرنمنٹ موشن نہیں بن سکتا اس سلسلے میں آپ کی خدمت میں ایک بات عرض کرتا ہوں۔

Article 15 of Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

“Every citizen shall have the right to remain in, and subject to any reasonable restriction imposed by law in the public interest, enter and move freely throughout Pakistan and to reside and settle in any part thereof.”

پاکستانی شہری کی حیثیت سے ان کو یہ حق ہے کہ وہ یہاں رہیں اور اس حق میں کوئی بھی شخص مداخلت نہیں کر سکتا۔ پسرا ثبوت میں آپ کی خدمت میں اس بات کے لئے کہ وہ پاکستانی شہری تھے، یہ پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور یہ ابھی آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کر دوں گا۔ یہ لیڈر ۱۶ مارچ کا ہے۔ لیڈر اخبار کراچی سے روزانہ صبح نکلتا ہے۔ اس میں لکھا ہوا ہے :

“Khawaja Khairuddin, Senior Vice-President of the Muslim League, deported from Pakistan. The police went to his house yesterday and took him to the airport where he was put in a plane. His wife and children are still in Pakistan. Khawaja Khairuddin came to Pakistan from Bangladesh last month via London. Police had made investigations about him.”

ایک خصوصی بات جو میں آپ کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے :

“family left behind.”

[Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani Siddiqi]

اس میں ایک یہ بات قابل غور ہے کہ حکومت کسی بھی شخص کو یعنی ایک صوبہ کسی بھی شخص کو صوبہ بدر کرنے کا اختیار مینٹیننس آرڈیننس ، ڈیفینس آف پاکستان رولز کے تحت رکھتا ہوگا ایک صوبہ کسی شخص کو ایک صوبے سے دوسرے صوبے بدر کرنے کا حق رکھتا ہے لیکن ملک سے باہر کسی کو بھیجنے کے حکم کا تعلق مرکزی حکومت سے ہے ۔ یہ کام مرکزی حکومت نے کیا ہے ۔ نمبر ایک تو یہ بات تھی ۔ نمبر دو ، یہ تھا کہ آیا مرکزی حکومت کسی پاکستانی شہری کو اس ملک سے باہر بھیجنے کا حق رکھتی ہے یا نہیں ؟ آئینی طور پر ، قانونی طور پر نہ مرکزی حکومت کو ، نہ صوبائی حکومت کو یہ حق حاصل ہے ۔ کسی کو بھی یہ حق حاصل نہیں ہے ۔ وہ کسی جرم کے ثابت ہونے پر سزائے قید دے سکتی ہے ۔ وہ قتل کا جرم ثابت ہونے پر سزائے موت دے سکتی ہے ، لیکن اس کو ملک سے باہر نہیں نکال سکتی ملک میں رہنے کا اس کو قانونی اور پیدائشی حق ، آئینی حق ہے ۔ خواجہ خیرالدین صاحب کے بیوی بچے یہاں ہیں ۔ اگر خواجہ خیرالدین صاحب کے پاس پاکستانی پاسپورٹ نہیں تھا تو بیوی بچے یہاں کیسے رہ گئے اور وہ خود کیسے داخل ہوئے تھے اور اگر وہ خود بھیج دیے گئے تو ان کے بیوی بچے کیسے رہ گئے اور اگر آپ ریکارڈ پر ملاحظہ فرمانا چاہیں تو میں یہ آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کر سکتا ہوں یہ نشان لگا ہوا ہے اور اس میں انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ

“family left behind.”

بیوی اور بچے یہاں ہیں ۔ اس سے یہ بات ثابت ہوتی ہے کہ وہ پاکستانی شہری تھے ۔ ان کے پاس پاکستانی پاسپورٹ تھا اور جب وزیر قانون صاحب نے آپ کی معرفت یہ ارشاد فرمایا کہ خواجہ خیرالدین صاحب کا پاکستانی پاسپورٹ جو تھا وہ جعلی تھا ، دہاندلی سے حاصل کیا گیا تھا اگر یہ بات ٹھیک ہے تو کیا ایک شخص متواتر ایک سال سے جعلی پاسپورٹ پر یہاں مقیم تھا ؟ جو شخص اتنی شہرت کا حامل ہو اس کے متعلق ان کو یہ معلوم نہ ہو سکا کہ اس کا پاکستانی پاسپورٹ بھی ہے یا نہیں ہے اور اگر معلوم ہوا بھی تو اس وقت معلوم ہوا جب اس نے حکومت پر تنقید شروع کر دی ۔ صرف اتنی بات تھی ۔ میرے عرض کرنے کا مطلب حضور والا ! یہ تھا کہ یہ مسئلہ بڑا اہم ہے ۔ آپ اس کے اس پہلو پر غور فرمائیں کہ ایڈجرنمنٹ موشن یقیناً یہ بتاتا ہے اگر پاکستان کے آئین کی خلاف ورزی ہوتی ہے ، دستور کی خلاف ورزی ہوتی ہے اس ملک میں تو اس ایوان بالا میں اگر اس مسئلے کو نہیں اٹھایا جا سکتا تو پھر کہاں اٹھایا جائے گا ؟ دوسری بات اگر یہ بھی ارشاد فرمائی جائے آپ کی جانب سے کہ عدالت میں کیوں نہیں گئے اس بات کو ثابت کرتے کہ میں پاکستانی ہوں اور ثابت کرتے کہ میرے پاس پاکستانی پاسپورٹ ہے اول تو پاکستانی پاسپورٹ کے بغیر شہریت دی ہی نہیں جا سکتی ۔ تو حضور والا ! عدالت میں

ثابت کرنے کا موقع ہی نہیں دیا گیا۔ آپ نے اخبار ملاحظہ فرمایا یہ بھی خبر ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔

“Khawaja Khairuddin, Senior Vice-President, deported from Pakistan. The police went to his house yesterday and took him to the airport where he was put in a plane.”

یہ کارروائی تو فوری طور پر ہوئی یعنی کسی شخص کو اس بات کا موقع نہیں دیا گیا کہ وہ یہ ثابت کر سکے کہ میں پاکستانی شہری ہوں، میرے اوپر یہ ظلم کیوں ہو رہا ہے یہ موقع بھی نہیں دیا گیا۔

نہ تڑپنے کی اجازت ہے نہ فریاد کی ہے
گھٹ کے مر جاؤں یہ مرضی میرے صیاد کی ہے

بالکل یہی عمل خواجہ خیرالدین صاحب کے ساتھ ہوا۔ ایک محب وطن پاکستانی کے ساتھ یہ ایک انتہائی شرمناک۔۔۔ فعل ہے جتنی بھی اس کی مذمت کی جائے اتنا ہی کم ہے۔ بہر حال میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اس میں کوئی فنی چیز نہیں ہے یہ مسئلہ بالکل واضح ہے۔ دستور کی کھلم کھلا خلاف ورزی حکومت نے کی ہے۔

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I would take two minutes, if you can give me, because there has been a lengthy debate. I reiterate my earlier statement and stand. Khawaja Khairuddin is a foreigner. He came with a forged Passport. Prime Minister never issued him any Passport. His house was searched and papers were discovered under Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance, section 98. It was discovered that he had a forged document and then a notice was served by Sind Government asking him to vacate within 24 hours and because he had a forged document he voluntarily went. He was not forced out.

Khawaja Mohammad Safdar : Incorrect. Challenged.

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Defence of Pakistan Rule is quite clear. Provincial Government is quite competent to ask a foreigner to get out of the country. Under rule 39, a foreigner shall not remain in Pakistan or in such area as may be prescribed in the order and under rule 213 these powers have been delegated to the Provincial Governments to expel a foreigner. That is all, Sir. The Central Government has nothing to do with the entire matter.

Mr. Chairman : Yes, Ghilzai Sahib, do you want to say something ?

جناب محمد ہاشم غلزئی (قائد حزب اختلاف) : جناب چیئرمین ! میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

جناب چیئرمین : کوئی ایسا پوائنٹ اٹھائیے جو پہلے کسی نے نہ اٹھایا ہو۔

جناب محمد ہاشم غلڑی : انہوں نے جو کچھ کہا ہے ، میں اس کا جواب دوں گا ایک اعتراض انہوں نے یہ کیا ہے کہ وہ غیر ملکی ہے اب یہ تو ایسی بات ہے جیسے کہ وہ کہیں کہ دن نہیں رات ہے ۔ اس کو ثابت کرو ۔ تو اس کو ہم کیسے ثابت کر سکتے ہیں ۔ اس کو یہاں پاسپورٹ دیا گیا ہے ، اس کا لڑکا یہاں پر ملازم ہے ، اچھے عہدے پر ہے ۔ یہ ان کو بھی معلوم ہے اس کے بچے ابھی تک یہاں پر رہ رہے ہیں ۔ اب اگر یہ ایسی غلط بیانی کریں تو اس کا کیا علاج ہو سکتا ہے ۔ سوائے اس کے کہ ان کی باتوں پر افسوس کریں ۔

دوسری بات یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ وہ یہ فرما رہے ہیں کہ اس کا جو پاسپورٹ تھا وہ فورجڈ تھا ۔ اب ان کو ایک سال کے بعد کیسے پتہ لگ گیا کہ وہ فورجڈ تھا ایک سال تک ان کو پتہ نہیں تھا ۔ جب اس نے گورنمنٹ پر نقطہ چینی شروع کی تو پھر ان کو پتہ لگا اس سے پہلے ان کو پتہ نہ تھا کہ یہ فورجڈ ہے یہاں ایسی باتیں ہوتی ہیں ۔ اصل بات یہ ہے کہ ایک پاکستانی شہری کا آئینی اور قانونی حق سلب کیا گیا ہے یہ اس کا آئینی حق ہے کہ وہ اس ملک میں رہے اگر اس نے قانون کی خلاف ورزی کی ہے تو ان کے خلاف عدالت میں کارروائی کی جائے اس کو سزا دی جائے ۔ محض سیاسی بنیاد پر ملک بدر کیا تاکہ حکومت کے خلاف کوئی بول نہ سکے ۔ حکومت نے یہ کارروائی کی ہے ۔ کیا اس ایوان کو یہ حق نہیں ہے کہ وہ یہاں پر پاکستان کے باشندوں کے آئینی اور قانونی حقوق کا تحفظ کرے اور اگر کوئی غلطی گورنمنٹ سے ہو جائے تو اس کے خلاف سوال اٹھائے پھر اس ایوان کا مقصد ہی کیا ہے ؟ اس ایوان کے دائرہ اختیار میں ہے کہ وہ ایسی باتوں کو discuss کرے اور اس کو موقع ملتا چاہیے کہ اگر کسی شخص کے آئینی حق پر غاصبانہ حملہ ہوتا ہے تو اس کا تحفظ کرنے اور حکومت کی غلط کاریوں کو عوام کے سامنے لانے تاکہ وہ ایسی غلطی نہ کرے ۔ یہ باتیں جو وہ کرتے ہیں بالکل غلط ہیں ۔ وہ پاکستانی شہری تھے ۔ ان کی بڑی خدمات ہیں ، اب بھی ہیں ۔ تمام دنیا تسلیم کرتی ہے کہ اس کے خلاف کارروائی ناجائز طریقے پر اور سیاسی انتقام کے طور پر کی گئی ہے میں التجا کروں گا کہ آپ اس کی طرف توجہ دیں کیونکہ پاکستانی شہری کا جو اس ملک میں رہنے کا حق ہے ، اس ایوان کا فرض ہے کہ اس کا تحفظ کرے ۔

Mr. Chairman : We have had sufficient discussion.

اور کوئی بیرونی کئی ہے ۔

خواجہ محمد صدیق : جناب والا ! اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ۔ ۔ ۔

Mr. Chairman : No repetition.

خواجہ محمد صدیق : اصل بات یہ ہے جناب والا ! کہ میرے پاس الفاظ نہیں ہیں کہ میں اس مسئلے کے متعلق اپنے جذبات کا اظہار کر سکوں ظلم کی حد ہے کہ وہ

لوگ جو کہ ایک طویل عرصے تک پاکستان بننے کے بعد بھی ہندوستانی شہریت کے خواہشمند تھے وہ ایسے لوگوں کے خلاف یہ حکم صادر کر رہے ہیں کہ یہ یہاں کے شہری نہیں ہیں، جن کی نہ صرف ان کی اپنی بلکہ ان کے باپ، دادا کی بھی اتنی اس ملک کے بنانے میں اس کے قائم رکھنے میں خدمات ہیں۔

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : On a point of order, Sir. Now, the honourable Member is generating unnecessary heat. I protest at it. When the technical points have been debated, we should come to a conclusion.

Mr. Chairman : No, no, he will cool down.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : بات یہ ہے کہ بعض ایسے مسائل ہوتے ہیں کہ ان میں جذبات ضرور آ جاتے ہیں۔ یہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے کہ یقین رکھتے ہیں اپنے جذبات پر قابو نہیں رکھ سکتا۔ جب میں اس موضوع پر بات کرتے کھڑا ہوتا ہوں۔ تو میں نہایت ہی ادب سے، نہایت ہی احترام سے درخواست کروں گا کہ آپ اس تحریک التواء کو ان آرڈر قرار دیں اور ہمیں یہ اجازت دیں کہ ہم اس موضوع پر مزید حاصل بحث کریں ان کی باتیں بھی سنیں اور انہیں معقول جواب بھی دیں ہمیں حق ہے۔ اس وقت بحث نہایت محدود ہے صرف ایڈمسیبلٹی پر، اس ایوان کے سامنے اس وقت کھل کر اور اس ملک کے لوگوں کے سامنے ہم بحث نہیں کر سکتے۔ جناب والا! میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ کا ایک بہت بڑا افسر خواجہ صاحب کے پاس گیا اور ان کو کہا کہ اگر آپ سیاست میں حصہ لینا چاہتے ہیں تو پیپلز پارٹی میں آ کر سیاست میں حصہ لیجیئے۔ یہ میرے ذاتی علم میں ہے۔

Malik Mohammad Akhtar : Sir, I protest and contest this allegation.

Mr. Chairman : This is not relevant.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : ورنہ آپ سیاست میں حصہ نہ لیجیئے۔

Mr. Chairman : This will not be relevant.

خواجہ محمد صفدر : ورنہ آپ کے لئے خطرناک نتائج برآمد ہوں گے ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ سے۔۔۔

جناب چیئرمین : اس وقت تو ہم ایڈمسیبلٹی پر بحث کر رہے ہیں۔

خواجہ محمد صفدر : اسی لئے تو میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ اس کو ایڈمسیبل قرار دیجیئے تاکہ ہم اس پر کھل کر بحث کر سکیں۔ اس وقت نہایت محدود گفتگو ہو رہی ہے محدود دائرہ میں بحث ہو رہی ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین : حاجی سید حسین صاحب آپ کچھ بولیں گے ؟

حاجی سید حسین شاہ : جی ہاں -

جناب چیئرمین : واقعات پر تو آپ نہ بولیں - ٹیکنیکل پوائنٹ پر بات کریں - انہوں نے جو اعتراضات اٹھائے ہیں ان پر بات کیجیے -

حاجی سید حسین شاہ : میں ٹیکنیکل پوائنٹ پر بات کروں گا - وزیر قانون صاحب نے یہ اعتراض فرمایا ہے کہ خواجہ صاحب غیر ملکی تھے - اول تو ہم اس چیز کو ماننے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - فرض محال اگر وہ غیر ملکی تھے اور جعلی پاسپورٹ کے ذریعے پاکستان آئے تو کیا ان کے خلاف پاسپورٹ ایکٹ کے تحت کوئی مقدمہ چلایا گیا ؟ پاکستان میں سینکڑوں لوگ روزانہ بلا پاسپورٹ داخل ہوتے ہیں - ان کے خلاف پاسپورٹ ایکٹ کے تحت مقدمہ چلایا جاتا ہے - اور ان کو واپس کیا جاتا ہے - ان کو یہ موقعہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ یہ ثابت کریں کہ وہ پاکستانی ہیں یا فارنر اگر وہ ثابت نہ کر سکیں تب ان کو deport کر دیا جاتا ہے -

جناب چیئرمین : ان کو واپس کیا جاتا ہے ؟

حاجی سید حسین شاہ : جی ہاں - سزا دینے کے لئے ، جیل میں بھیجا جاتا ہے - ان کو موقعہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ اپنی صفائی پیش کریں یا اپیل کرنے کا موقعہ دیا جاتا ہے - خواجہ صاحب کو بلا وجہ اور سیاسی بناء پر فارنر قرار دے کر فوراً اچانک ایک گھنٹے کے اندر اندر یہاں سے deport کیا گیا -

جناب چیئرمین : یہ تو کئی دفعہ دہرایا گیا کہ اس کو باہر بھیج دیا گیا - یہ تو ہم جانتے ہیں یہ کئی دفعہ کہا گیا ہے -

حاجی سید حسین شاہ : ٹھیک ہے جناب -

جناب چیئرمین : اب دیکھیے آپ کی طرف سے یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ فیڈل گورنمنٹ نے اس کو ملک بدر کیا ہے ملک چھ اختر ایک ذمہ دار وزیر ہیں ، انہوں نے کہا کہ اس کو سندھ گورنمنٹ نے ملک بدر کیا ہے تو پھر تو سینیٹ کا کوئی اختیار نہیں ہے سینیٹ کا اختیار اس وقت آتا جب فیڈل گورنمنٹ کرتی لیکن اگر فرض محال یہ بھی مان لیا جائے کہ فیڈل گورنمنٹ نے حکم جاری کیا ہے تو Federal Government is quite competent to deport a foreigner who has a forged passport اب آپ کہتے ہیں کہ اس کے پاس اگر فوجڈ پاسپورٹ تھا تو اس کو آج تک گرفتار کیوں نہیں کیا گیا یا اس کو خانہ بدر کیوں نہیں کیا گیا -

یہ تو آپ روزانہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ لوگوں کے پاس فوجڈ لائسنس بھی ہوتے ہیں ، فوجڈ پاسپورٹ بھی ہوتے ہیں ، فوجڈ ڈاکومنٹس بھی ہوتے ہیں - وہ جب تک چوری کرتے جائیں ، کرتے جائیں - ان کی اصلیت معلوم نہیں ہوتی - لیکن جب موقعہ آتا ہے

ان کو پکڑ لیتے ہیں اور بعد میں پتہ لگ جاتا ہے کہ وہ فورجڈ ڈاکومنٹ ہے۔ یہ میں نہیں کہتا کہ ان کا پاسپورٹ فورجڈ ہے یا نہیں ہے کیونکہ میرے پاس کوئی ایسا مسالہ نہیں ہے لیکن جب انہوں نے انکار کیا اور کہا کہ یہ حکم سندھ گورنمنٹ نے جاری کیا ہے اور انہوں نے اس کو ملک بدر کیا ہے۔ تو اب اس کے برعکس میرے پاس کوئی ایسی شہادت نہیں ہے کہ میں یہ قرار دوں کہ نہیں اس کو فیڈرل گورنمنٹ نے کیا ہے۔ اور فیڈرل گورنمنٹ نے ایک پاکستانی نیشنل کو ملک بدر کیا ہے اور غلط طور پر کیا ہے اس لئے I am sorry . I rule it out of order.

جناب محمد ہاشم غلزی : جناب والا ! میں حکومت سندھ کے اس ظالمانہ حکم کے خلاف بطور احتجاج ساتھیوں سمیت ایوان سے جاتا ہوں اور واک آؤٹ کرتا ہوں۔

Mr. Chairman : Now, gentlemen, we take up resolutions. The first resolution is in the name of Mr. Farooq Ahma Khan Leghari.

RESOLUTION Re : STRENGTHENING OF RESEARCH IN THE DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF ARID ZONES AND BARANI AREAS

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, I had moved this resolution on 5th December, 1975, Subsequently, it came up for discussion on several occasions. On one or two occasions the hon'ble Minister was not present. On another occasion, I confess, I myself requested for leave. It is gratifying to note that the Minister concerned with the resolution is present today, and I hope meaningful discussion will take place.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my resolution deals with the need to strengthen research in the development aspects of the arid zones and barani areas of the country. As the members of this House are well aware the arid zones and the barani zones constitute more than 95% of the area of this country. Out of a total acreage of about 198 million for the whole country, the arid zone covers practically 180 million acres. Out of this total about 33 odd million acres are irrigated, and we can remove them from the ambit of arid zone because agricultural crops etc. which are grown there receive irrigation from tubewells or from the canal system; but the rest of the area which constitutes what are known as the 'reported areas and non-reported areas', that is land which has not been surveyed, that remaining area is predominantly barani and in the arid zone.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, ever since Pakistan came into being, and even before that, maximum effort was placed on conducting research and on developing those areas which were either already developed or where it was felt that the returns would be greater. This was based on the economic theory that you invest the least amount and try to obtain the maximum. No heed was paid to the needs of the people who ever inhabitants of the less developed areas which primarily, as you know, were barani areas and the arid zone. This state of affairs lingered on for a long time. It was only with the induction of the Peoples Party regime

[Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari]

that special attention was given to the barani areas or at least an effort was made to give sufficient attention to these areas. I can state that in the case of the Province of Punjab a Commission was set up; it was known as the Punjab Barani Commission, to look into the development needs of such areas and to suggest ways and means of improving the conditions of the people there and improving the general economic well-being of those areas. This Commission was set up more than a year ago but unfortunately despite the fact that deliberations of the Commission were completed and a report was submitted, more than six months ago yet we have not seen any results thereof. This, I am afraid, is the result of the general apathy and neglect with which the barani areas are generally treated and we must remember that these are the areas where there is a feeling of deprivation. The people of these areas are really the most backward among the people of Pakistan and there is frustration in these areas, and the people are crying for development.

Now, Sir, coming to the main body of the resolution, that is, the state of neglect of research in the barani areas, I would first briefly remark that generally the state of research in agricultural crops in particular is in a sorry state. Research has never been paid sufficient importance and funds which were used sometimes mercilessly on the execution of grandiose development projects were denied to research schemes and research institutions, with the result that to date, since the creation of Pakistan, no meaningful research has been undertaken in agricultural crops. We hear of new varieties of crops being introduced in Pakistan. We hear of Mexi-Pak variety of wheat, we hear of Irri-Pak variety of rice. I am afraid these are imported varieties and just the word Pak has been added either at the end or the beginning to give an impression that these varieties have been developed within Pakistan. We have today in Pakistan a lot of articles that are being written on research. We have the Agricultural Enquiry Committee which is headed by the hon'ble Minister for Agriculture. They have also mentioned the dire necessity of improving research facilities but I am afraid much of this is mere paper work. No concrete steps have been taken so far and the way things are moving, we do not really expect that adequate help will be provided to research generally.

As far as research in the development aspect of the barani areas is concerned, it is even in a greater state of neglect. Although we hear of plans for the setting up of Sugar cane Institute, and we already have a Cotton Research Institute, we have research going on in wheat and other cereals, yet these research activities are confined primarily to those crops which are grown in the irrigated areas i.e. sugarcane, cotton and even the wheat varieties that are being developed are primarily those which are grown in the irrigated areas. The amount of funds which are spent on research of agricultural crops is also primarily for crops which are grown in irrigated areas. So crops which are grown in the barani areas or which can be grown there are in a state of even worse neglect, and the reason why I moved this resolution in the House is really to impress upon the Government, which is our Government, to lay greater emphasis on the development aspects of the barani areas, since barani areas constitute such a large portion of our physical land mass and since barani areas also contain the poorest inhabitants of this country.

The needs for equity and justice as well as modern concepts of economic development make it imperative that Government should realise the importance of this work and should provide greater funds and greater help. This help, as you know, Sir, cannot only be provided in the form of placing funds at the disposal of certain bureaucrats, who are dealing with agricultural policy, whether they belong to the generalised services or agricultural service. Fortunately, now we have a Government which is not in the control of bureaucrats, and since the hon'ble Minister for Agriculture is himself quite a big land-holder and claims sympathy with agriculture and the agricultural classes, we can hope that special emphasis will be placed on agricultural research in the barani areas.

[At this stage the chair was vacated by Mr. Chairman and occupied by the Presiding Officer, Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar].

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Sir, I would be brief. I would not like to prolong this speech of mine, and I would merely mention that as far as research activity in agricultural crops is concerned, we cannot really show any success to date. We cannot even show a major effort being made in that area. For instance, one of the most important crops that is grown in the barani areas is 'Sorghum'. We do not have an institute for studying 'Sorghum' as a separate crop. We have institutes for cotton, we have institutes for Rice, we have institutes for cereals which include wheat but we do not have a separate institute for Sorghum.

Similarly, very little research work is being done in the case of grasses. Most of the barani areas have a pastoral system. The people who inhabit these areas own cattle or sheep or goats and the feed for these animals primarily comes from the grasses that grow in the wild. Although we have such a large land area in the arid zone yet I can emphatically state here that very little work indeed has been done on improving the quality of grasses, on improving their protein value, so that the cattle and sheep can improve, and their owners and the nation as a whole can derive greater benefits from them. Nothing of this sort has been done. In other countries like China or Australia or other areas where there are large chunks of barani areas or arid zones, a great deal of work is being done on grasses. We have not bothered to collaborate with our friends, we have not bothered to lay any emphasis on this. There are other countries where improved grasses are scattered through aeroplanes, through helicopters, so that large areas are covered by the seed and when the rain comes new grasses can grow in large quantities and thereby improve the condition of the cattle and so on. Now no emphasis at all is placed on these activities and it is our request that the honourable Minister for Agriculture should consider this request which I also make on behalf of my friends also in the House. The reason why I press for a resolution on this is that if the honourable Minister for Agriculture agrees with my contentions, then his hands will be strengthened when the question of allocation of funds comes up. When the question of the new ADP comes, perhaps if he has behind him the weight of this august House, he will be in a better position to contribute and to make meaningful provisions.

Sir, apart from agricultural crops, the Arid Zone's development is also affected widely and to a large extent by the inefficient utilization of waters,

[Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari]

whatever little rain water we have in those areas. There again, I think, it is the Minister for Natural Resources who is concerned. Now, I do not think there is any research currently underway, or any meaningful research currently underway to find out more efficient utilization of the water—the run off waters etc., in the barani areas. Countries with much lesser annual precipitation than ours are growing beautiful crops. One example that comes to mind is Australia, another is Israel. There are countries where much less rainfall occurs and yet they are utilising that very water in a more meaningful way for their national development. But in Pakistan apart from the poor state of research for agricultural crops in the barani areas, practically no research is being done to improve the economic and social conditions of the backward areas except for providing them with grandiose schemes of roads etc. Those roads are very important. I do not deny their importance. I think, they are very important, and they must be pursued, but at the same time we must build a body of knowledge within our country in these areas so that our effort is properly and efficiently utilised and the people of these backward areas can also flourish and to be feel proud Pakistanis.

Thank you, Sir.

جناب صدارت کفندہ آفیسر : شیخ صاحب میں جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ریزولوشن پر کون کون سے دوست بولنا چاہتے ہیں ۔ (وقفہ) سینیٹر افضل خان کہوسو ، نعمت اللہ خان صاحب ، شیر محمد صاحب ۔ شیخ صاحب آپ کچھ فرمانا چاہتے ہیں ؟

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid (Minister for Food and Agriculture, under-developed Areas and Land Reforms) : I would only request that I may be allowed to explain the position. May be that my learned friend the Honourable Member may not press after hearing the explanations or about the efforts which are being made by the Government. It is for you to allow them. Even I have no objection if our other friends are given the floor. They may also express their views. I was only submitting that after hearing my speech there may be no need of saying anything to supplement what has already been said.

جناب صدارت کفندہ آفیسر : شیخ صاحب صورت یہ ہے کہ تین سینیٹر صاحبان اس ریزولوشن پر بولنا چاہتے ہیں تو ممکن ہے کہ ان کی گفتگو اور آپ کی انٹرویو کے بعد شاید اناری صاحب اسے پریس نہ کریں اور ریزولوشن کو باؤس میں بٹ کرنے کی ضرورت نہ پڑے ۔ کہوسو صاحب آپ فرمائیے ۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the House has learnt from the arguments of Senator Leghari, this is basically an agricultural country, and we depend more on agriculture than on any other industry or anything else. By arid zones and barani lands we mean those areas of Pakistan where irrigation facilities are not available.

I have, Sir, travelling throughout Pakistan, seen, and I think most of us must have seen the same thing, that vast tracts of land are lying barren.

I would quote one or two such areas like Cholistan in Punjab, certain portions of D. G. Khan, vast areas beyond Pat Feeder right upto Dhadar—a place near Sibi, Tharparkar district—all these areas are barani areas. They are arid zones. There are no proper irrigational facilities, no river waters, no canal waters. Then whatever little rain comes, there is no arrangement for storing that water. So, I would add to what Senator Leghari has said that there should be a scheme to store that water by way of small dams schemes. Once upon a time we heard that there were going to be small dams throughout Pakistan particularly for these arid zones. I would request the honorable Minister for Agriculture that he should in the next budget or the budget after that implement it. It may be a phased programme, for if it may not be possible in one year, it may be evolved as a two years or even a Five Year Plan. Such a plan should be made for this purpose that the water of these hill torrents or the little rains that we have in these barani, arid zones could be stored in such a way that we can use it effectively afterwards and it does not run off haphazardly and only cause damage. Quite often we hear that hill torrents have come and they have caused so much ruination or so much damage. Instead of allowing those hill torrents to cause damage and colossal ruination, we could utilise and harness that in such a way that it could help the economy of the country.

Examples were quoted, for instance, of the Israeli desert. There was nothing at all. No crop was grown over there. But now we all know that it is a green land, completely transformed, Sir. How did they transform? By these efforts which we are now mentioning here, by implementing certain schemes they transformed the entire area. Sir, we don't have oil. This is our oil. Agriculture is our oil. We can export certain things. Sir, we do export few commodities like rice and cotton. We can enlarge it in such a way that we don't feel to be deficient. Let us see to it. When we don't have oil, we can earn a plenty of foreign exchange, and we will not run short of anything, Sir. So, I think, basically being an agricultural country, we should devote our more money and more energy towards these aspects. So, I would very much vehemently support the arguments of my friend.

جناب نعمت اللہ خان : جناب چیئرمین ! اس ریزولوشن کے ہر ایک پہلو پر میرے محرم لغاری صاحب نے کافی روشنی ڈالی ہے اور اس میں مزید کچھ کہنے کی بہت کم گنجائش رہ گئی ہے۔ لیکن میں دو باتوں پر زیادہ اسٹریس کروں گا۔ پہلی تو یہ ہے کہ میرے خیال میں بارانی ایریا irrigated area سے زیادہ ہے۔ خاص طور پر جنوبی اضلاع بنو، کوہاٹ، ڈی، آئی، خان کا علاقہ پچھتر سے اسی فیصد تک بارانی ہے۔ تو اگر گورنمنٹ اس کی irrigation کے متعلق خیال کرے تو پروڈکشن زیادہ ہو سکتی ہے دوسرے یہ جو چھوٹی چھوٹی پہاڑیاں آ رہی ہیں۔ اس میں small dams کے ذریعے سے اس علاقے کو سیراب کیا جائے تو میرے خیال میں کافی پروڈکشن ہو سکتی ہے اور پاکستان جو اس وقت کروڑوں روپیہ subsidy پر خرچ کرتا ہے وہ ملک کے لئے save ہو جائے گا۔ کیونکہ بارانی ایریا زیادہ ہے اور اس میں پیداوار زیادہ ہو جائے گی تو صرف یہ نہیں ہوگا کہ ہم پاکستان کے لئے خود کفیل بن جائیں گے بلکہ ہم کافی اشیاء کو یہ جو گندم چنا اور دوسری اشیاء ہیں

[Mr. Niamatullah Khan]

ان کو ہم باہر پرآمد بھی کر سکیں گے اور گورنمنٹ کو اس پر کافی غور کرنا چاہیئے۔ اس میں زرمبادلہ میں بھی بچت ہوگی اور دوسرے پس ماندہ علاقوں کی حالت معاشی طور پر درست کرنا حکومت کا فرض ہے یہ جو گورنمنٹ subsidy پر خرچ کرتی ہے۔ یہ کروڑوں اربوں روپیہ save کر کے دوسری مفید چیزوں پر صنعتوں اور دوسری اشیاء کی طرف خرچ ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ پنجاب میں جس طرح بارانی کمیشن ہے اسی طرح اگر ہر ایک صوبہ میں، فرنٹیئر، سندھ، بلوچستان میں بھی ایسے ہی کمیشن قائم کئے جائیں اور وہ meaningful ہوں۔ یہ نہیں کہ صرف کمیشن ہوں۔ باقاعدہ ریسرچ ہو۔ اور ان کو پتہ ہو کہ ان کے کیا فرائض ہیں اس میں کوئی meaningful کام کیا جائے تو یہ بڑی اچھی بات ہوگی گورنمنٹ بارانی علاقوں کی طرف کافی کم توجہ دیتی ہے لہذا میں یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ وہاں غریب لوگ رہتے ہیں اس لئے بارانی ایریا کی طرف زیادہ توجہ دی جائے۔

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : مسٹر شیر محمد خان۔

جناب شیر محمد خان : جناب چیئرمین ! آج یہ قرارداد جو میرے دوست فاروق احمد لغاری صاحب کی طرف سے اس ایوان میں پیش کی گئی ہے، انتہائی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔ اور اس لحاظ سے کہ یہ ملک پاکستان بنیادی طور پر زرعی ملک ہے۔ زرعی ملک ہونے کے باوجود ہم زرعی اجناس میں خود کفیل نہیں ہیں۔ بلکہ ہمیں اپنے رزق کے لئے باہر سے زرعی اجناس منگوانی پڑتی ہیں۔ اس پر ملک کا بے پناہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے اگر زمین کا اندازہ لگایا جائے تو زیادہ حصہ زمین کا ملک میں یا تو بنجر ہے یا بارانی۔ اسی حساب سے جناب والا ! پھر ایک صوبے اور صوبے میں ایک ایک ضلع کا اندازہ لگائیں تو آپ کو ہر ایک صوبے میں زمین کا اکثر حصہ یا تو بنجر ملے گا یا وہاں پھر کاشتکاری ہوتی ہے اور زراعت کا دارومدار صرف بارش پر ہوتا ہے۔ میرے دوست حاجی نعمت اللہ خان نے صوبہ سرحد میں جنوبی اضلاع کی مثال دی کہ وہاں کا دارومدار صرف بارش پر ہے اگر بارش آسمان سے صحیح وقت پر ہو جائے تو وہاں فصل آگئے جا سکتے ہیں۔ بارش صحیح وقت پر نہ ہو تو فصل آگنا ممکن نہیں یہ حالت ہر ایک ضلع میں ان کے سب ڈویژن تک ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر میں آپ کو ضلع سوات کی مثال دوں۔ سوات میں ایک بہت بڑا سب ڈویژن، منیر سب ڈویژن کے نام سے مشہور ہے۔ اس کا سارا دارومدار بارش پر ہے۔ وہاں جو چھوٹی چھوٹی ندیاں ہیں ان میں پانی نہیں ہے لیکن وہ ایسی پستی میں بہتی ہیں کہ وہاں سے میدانوں کو پانی نہیں دیا جا سکتا کیوں کہ وہاں کے جو زمیندار لوگ ہیں یہ ان کی استطاعت سے باہر ہے۔ وہ پانی جو وہاں موجود بھی ہے وہ اس سے کوئی استفادہ نہیں کر سکتے سانگلہ ہل سب ڈویژن میں ایک بہت بڑا علاقہ ہے۔ جسے بشام میرا کے نام سے لوگ جانتے ہیں اور کمال کی بات یہ ہے کہ بشام میرا کے سامنے سے ملک کا سب سے بڑا دریا، دریائے سندھ گزرتا ہے اب دریائے سندھ کے کنارے پر بہت بڑا میرا واقع ہے اور

صرف دریا کی ہستی کی وجہ سے بھی دریا جو بہتا ہے زمین اس سے اوپر ہے وہ لوگ اس سے استفادہ نہیں کر سکتے۔ وہ سال بھر آسان کی طرف ہاتھ اٹھائے ہوئے دعا کرتے ہیں کہ یا اللہ وقت پر بارش دے اگر کوئی معمولی سی نظر کرم متعلقہ ڈیپارٹمنٹ ایگریکلچر یا ایریگیشن کی طرف سے ہو تو ان کی یہ مشکل حل ہو سکتی ہے اور اس طرح سے سب ڈویژن سے لے کر ضلع تک اور ضلع سے لے کر صوبے تک اور صوبے سے لے کر ملک کی حد تک ہم ان زمینوں پر فصل آگاہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ جو اس وقت بیکار ہیں۔ اس وقت ہم یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس علاقے میں رہتے ہیں۔ ستم ظریفی یہ ہے کہ جب سے یہ ملک بنا ہے آج تک صرف جناب ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کی حکومت کے دور میں وہاں یہ کیا گیا ہے کہ عملی طور پر کام ہو رہا ہے جو علاقے پس ماندہ تھے جن علاقوں کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی گئی تھی اب ان علاقوں کی طرف توجہ دیں گے ان کے لئے ترقیاتی کام کریں گے تاکہ ان کے حق کے مطابق ان کی داد رسی ہو جائے لیکن جناب والا! جو اس وقت ہمارے ساتھ ہوا ہے، بڑے شہروں نے چھوٹے شہروں کو چھوٹے شہروں نے دیہاتوں کو اور دیہاتوں نے scattered area کو کچھ نہیں دیا یہاں انسان رہتے ہیں۔ وہاں بھی انسان رہتے ہیں۔ وہاں پر ایک آدمی پہاڑ کے ایک دامن میں رہتا ہے اور دوسرا پہاڑ کے دوسرے دامن میں رہتا ہے۔ ان لوگوں کا دارومدار زراعت پر ہے اور مویشی پالنے پر ہے۔ سب سے پہلے ان کی طرف توجہ دے کر شہروں کی طرف آئیں۔ جناب والا! ہمیں شہر میں بسنے والوں کے ساتھ شمنی کوئی دشمنی نہیں ہے۔ وہ بھی ہمارے دوست ہیں ہمارے بھائی ہیں خدا کرے اور بھی ترقی کریں۔ لیکن بات یہ ہے کہ وہ لوگ جو پہاڑوں میں رہتے ہیں وہ بھی انسان ہیں وہ بھی اس ملک کے بسنے والے ہیں۔

جناب والا! ہمارے دوست فاروق لغاری صاحب نے فنڈز کی الوکیشن کا ذکر کیا ہے کہ وہ کس انداز سے ہوتی ہے۔ جناب والا! وہ صرف محدود رہتی ہے ان علاقوں تک جہاں پہلے ہی مراعات دی گئی ہیں جن کو پہلے ہی سہولتیں حاصل ہیں، جہاں پر ایریگیشن ہے یا جہاں پر ریسرچ ہوتی ہے۔ وہ بھی انہی علاقوں تک محدود رہتی ہے۔ میرے دوست جو متعلقہ ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں وہ دور افتادہ علاقوں میں دو بنیادوں پر نہیں جاتے ہیں۔ بارانی علاقوں میں ہیں اس وجہ سے نہیں جاتے ہیں۔ کہ وہاں پر سارا سال بارش ہوتی رہتی ہے۔ اس وجہ سے وہ وہاں پر رہ نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ بنجر زمینوں میں وہ جا نہیں سکتے کیونکہ وہاں پانی نہیں ہوتا ہے اور گرمی کی وجہ سے وہ وہاں پر رہ نہیں سکتے۔ اگر وہاں پر ریسرچ کا انتظام ہو جائے، وہاں پر گھنٹوں سے پانی دستیاب ہو جائے یا جو پانی بارشوں کا ہوتا ہے اس کو کسی طریقے سے استعمال کیا جائے تو وہاں بھی بارانی زمینوں میں کافی فصل آگاہ کر سکتی ہے۔ اور وہاں کے لوگ بھی اس سے استفادہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ ان کی قسمت بھی بدل سکتی ہے۔

[Mr. Sher Mohammad Khan]

جناب والا ! فرنٹیئر میں کچھ ایسے علاقے موجود ہیں جہاں پانی ہے۔ اگر اس پانی کو چھوٹی، چھوٹی ندیوں میں، قدرتی جھیلوں میں جمع کیا جائے تو وہ لوگ اس سے فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن اگر وہ انفرادی طور پر ایسا کرنا چاہیں تو نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ منصوبہ بندی صرف حکومتی سطح پر ہی ہو سکتی ہے۔ مگر ابھی تک اس طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی گئی ہے۔ میں یہ توقع کرتا ہوں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ جناب ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کی واحد ذات ہے جس پر لوگوں کی نظریں لگی ہوئی ہے اور جہاں انہوں نے ہر ایک علاقے کے، ہر ایک فرد کی طرف توجہ دی ہے وہاں وہ اس علاقے کی طرف بھی توجہ دیں اور اس طریقے سے ہم خود کفیل ہو سکتے ہیں۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ ہم اس ملک کو زرعی اجناس میں خود کفیل بنائیں گے۔ میرے آنریبل دوست جناب شیخ رشید صاحب کو یہ وزارت دی گئی ہے مجھے ان سے توقع ہے کہ کچھ نہ کچھ ضرور کریں گے اور ہمارے مسائل حل ہو جائیں گے۔ میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : At the very outset I may submit that I do appreciate very much the sentiments of the hon'ble Members, and that they have rightly stated and rightly pin pointed a vital national problem. I think that we are proud of this that the hon'ble Members from the Treasury Benches are also alive and conscious of the situation obtaining in Pakistan, and wherever constructive criticism is needed they do criticise the Government, and the Government, of course, appreciates all sorts of healthy criticism coming from whichever side.

After that I would only say that I am not opposing this resolution because this resolution, of course, has been tabled in a very healthy atmosphere and it says, 'Government should take immediate steps to strengthen research in the development aspects of arid zones and barani areas of the country'. I would only explain the measures that are being taken and the hon'ble Member and my learned friend should not press this resolution, because Government is already alive to the situation and doing its best to materialise the dreams in the minds of the hon'ble Members and bringing each and every inch of land under cultivation.

Sir, I would not say that this is primarily a provincial subject, but I would not shirk this responsibility, and I would like to explain that the Provincial Governments are also doing their best, and as has also been stated by one of the learned friends, Mr. Leghari, that the Punjab Government have constituted Barani Commission which is looking into the reasons of the stagnation and also suggesting remedies to the problem. Sir, on our part the Federal Government is also doing its best in the research field. So, for that purpose Agriculture Research Council has been constituted and Rupees one crore and twenty lakhs have been sanctioned, in the first instance, for this five years, and out of that thirty lakhs have been placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Research Council.

Sir, even if we take this area under cultivation, then out of that area of 14 million acres, break up is 8 million acres arid and six million acres barani. Sir, I am just referring to the land under cultivation. The Agricultural Research Council, I was referring to, has constituted a Central Research Institute at Quetta, and its branches in the four provinces and the following centres are being assisted, guided or financed partially by the Agricultural Research Council.

Sir, there are Agricultural Research Centre, Tarnab, N.W.F.P., Pak. Forest Institute, Peshawar, Forest Department, Punjab, Agricultural College, Tandojam, Sind Forest Department, Agricultural Research Institute, Sariat, Quetta, Forest Department, Baluchistan, and Forest Department, Azad Kashmir. Sir, these are the institutions which are just seized, *inter alia*, of course, with many other problems; how to increase production or how to evolve other high yielding varieties of food and each crops and to explore ways and means to find out remedies to break the land and how to make these barani and arid zones land productive.

Sir, the point is that how a judicious use should be made of the land water as also how the sub-soil water resources should be tapped. Apart from that the Research Council is experimenting on the crops which could be grown by a small rainfall as in the arid zone the rainfall is less than ten inches. The difference between the barani land and the arid zone is that where the rain is below ten inches we term it as arid and where it is more than ten inches it is 'barani'.

So far as the second part is concerned—so far as the experiments on the crops which could be grown by this scanty rain is concerned, the honourable member has rightly referred to the grasses which could be grown on these areas. For his information I would just submit that three hundred varieties of grasses are being sown in different experimental plots. The Agriculture Research Council has acquired 179 acres in D. G. Khan, 110 acres in Cholistan (Bahawalpur), 200 acres in Umar Kot (Sind), and 1500 acres in Chakwal for these experiments. Similarly, in Quetta where the headquarters of the arid zone institute is located the land acquired is 79 acres. On these plots three hundred varieties of different grasses are being grown and they are being experimented.

My learned friend also referred to Surgam. Sir, four hundred varieties of Surgam are being also grown and we hope that the experiment will succeed. I may state for the information of the honourable member that this Government attaches so much importance to Surgam that while on visit to China our agricultural delegation requested for a high yielding variety hybrid seed of Surgam. The Government of China has been kind enough to provide us with one ton of hybrid seed of Surgam. That seed is now lying with our embassy in China and we are making arrangements for its transportation to Pakistan. Shortly before the sowing period the seed will be here and that will also be grown in those experimental plots. This would show how much we are interested. We are conscious and the Government is alive to these varieties of grass and Surgam to which rightly and very ably a reference has been made by my friends who have spoke on these things.

[Sheikh Mohammad Rashid]

So far as wheat is concerned, six thousand varieties of wheat are being experimented. There are many more details available but I will not go into them. I may state that maximum possible efforts are being made which could be made within the resources available. It is very much in the knowledge of honourable members that there are financial constraints, but in spite of that the Government and the Prime Minister is very keen to have these arid and barani zones more productive.

Sir, I have more details but I think I will end here with an assurance to this august House, the honourable members and the mover that the Government is doing its best and we will further accelerate the pace of our efforts. With these submissions I would request the honourable mover not to press for this resolution because its pressing, of course, would be unnecessary in the light of the submissions which I have made. Thank you very much.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : لغاری صاحب ! اب رولز میں آپشن یہ ہے کہ اس یقین دہانی کے بعد آپ دوبارہ تقریر نہ کریں کیونکہ رولز میں اس کی پروویژن نہیں ہے۔

جناب فاروق احمد خان لغاری : میں مختصراً عرض کروں گا۔

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : میری مشکل یہ ہے کہ اب رولز میں کوئی ایسی پروویژن نہیں ہے اگر کوئی ایسی پروویژن ہوتی تو پھر میں آپ کو موقع دے سکتا تھا۔

جناب فاروق احمد خان لغاری : اب میں نے صرف ہاں یا نہ کرنا ہے۔

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : میں نے اسی لئے پہلے دوستوں کو ٹائم دیا تاکہ بعد میں پھر محترم وزیر صاحب یقین دہانی کرائیں گے۔

Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are most grateful to the honourable Minister for Agriculture for giving us details of the research activity that is being conducted in the arid zones or problems related to the arid zones and barani areas of the country. He has also made a request that we do not press for the passage of this resolution. Sir, it is precisely for.....

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : میں نے اسی لئے کہا ہے کہ رولز میں کوئی ایسی پروویژن نہیں ہے اور سینیٹ میں بھی یہی ٹریڈیشن چلی آ رہی ہے کہ پہلے معزز ممبران صاحبان تقاریر فرماتے ہیں اور بعد میں مسٹر صاحب یقین دہانی کراتے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد آپشن یہی رہ جاتا ہے کہ اب بات ختم کی جائے۔

جناب فاروق احمد خان لغاری : جناب چیئرمین ! میں آپ کے حکم کی تعمیل کرتا ہوں اور آپ کے فرمان کے مطابق جناب وزیر صاحب کی درخواست کو مانتا ہوں اور

صرف یہ عرض کروں گا کہ میں وزیر صاحب کی یقین دہانی کو مانتا ہوں لیکن مجھے صرف دو منٹ بات کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے۔

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : Sir, even if the learned Member does not press it means that the resolution which has been moved in essence it stands passed. The point is that let us not unnecessarily give the impression that these things are not being done. That is the only point. The efforts are being made and, therefore, I would request the honourable Member not to press it. Otherwise in essence, of course, all these things which have been said by the honourable Members have been appreciated, and in essence it stands passed.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : لغاری صاحب آپ اب کیا فرمائیں گے ؟

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, merely for my personal information I shall be grateful if I can be told which rule prohibits ?

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ رولز جاری ہیں۔ لیکن ٹریڈیشن یہی ہے کہ منسٹر صاحب کے اشورینس کے بعد مزید تقاریر نہیں ہوتی ہیں۔

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, it is precisely for the reasons that the Minister mentioned in his enlightened speech that I wanted the resolution to be passed by the Senate. Although after his assurance I do not press for it any more, yet I would say that whatever the Research Council has been doing so far is very meagre indeed. If the Minister is satisfied with the activities of the Agriculture Research Council or its present tempo then, I am afraid, we have to remain in the present position. If on the other hand, he is willing to give Agriculture Research Council a big push, if he is willing to make conditions conducive for the scientists, who are conducting research on agricultural crops and other aspects of economic development to be brought back to Pakistan, that is, if conducive conditions are created for them, and as you know, Sir, scientists are not mere economic animals, they want healthy environments where they can conduct their research activities without any interference or difficulties, then only can we hope for improvement. Unfortunately, in the past, and I do not say it is because of our regime—no, it is because of the past neglect of previous regimes,—that many of our scientists have left the country. We have from amongst Pakistanis some of the topmost scientists both in the aspects of arid zones and other agricultural crops, but unfortunately these scientists have left the country, and are serving elsewhere. They are not contributing directly to the nation. Now, if the honourable Minister is willing to give an assurance that healthy conditions will be created for these scientists to come back and to work here, and if he is willing to give a bigger push and greater help to the Agriculture Research Council, I certainly withdraw my resolution. Thank you, Sir.

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : Sir, now I may have to explain the position further. Even now I again submit that I respect the sentiments of the honourable Member. The position now, I think, requires some

[Sheikh Mohammad Rashid]

explanation. Sir, it was in April, 1975 that the experts from all over the country collected, and they put their hearts and souls and pooled their brains and worked for two months. There was no foreign expert. All the experts were from within the country, throughout the country, and they belonged to different disciplines of agriculture. The result of their thinking and study is embodied in the Agriculture Inquiry Committee Report. They did very hard work and the Prime Minister was also kind enough to appreciate the hard work done by our experts to spotlight the reasons for stagnation, and to explore ways and means to break this stagnation. These experts were divided in ten groups. There was an expert group for every discipline of agriculture. Then, the Agriculture Inquiry Committee which consisted of all the four Provincial Ministers, Secretary General (Finance), Secretary Planning and Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Agriculture, studied and examined the recommendations of the Groups. It had twenty five sessions, and then they formulated their recommendations which were presented to the Inter-provincial Council of Common Interests. There again this Report was keenly scrutinised and then passed. From this will be seen, and I assure my friend, that we do value the talents of the experts, not only that—rather I would say that we are proud of them. But as the learned honourable Member has already stated, it is a hard fact that the previous Governments did not give any attention to them. Now, with the efforts of the present Government, as I have indicated above, the work of the Agriculture Research Council will be accelerated, and this can also be judged by the funds which, inspite of financial constraints, we have placed at their disposal.

Mr. Presiding Officer : Thank you.

اب ذرا باؤس کی رائے لے لیتے ہیں -

Is the House prepared to grant leave to Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari to withdraw his resolution?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Presiding Officer : The resolution stands withdrawn.

Next resolution is in the name of Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso.

RESOLUTION Re : TOP PRIORITY BY WAPDA TO CONTROL WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY IN DISTRICT JACOBABAD

Mr. Presiding Officer : Was it moved?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Yes, Sir, it was moved on the 5th December.

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : I am sorry to interrupt. Sir, the resolution at S. No. 5 of the Orders of the Day again concerns me. Will it be taken up today? I want to know this because I am not feeling well. I came because of the importance of the resolution which was tabled by

honourable Member, Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari. So, if this resolution at S. No. 5 is not likely to be taken up, you may permit me, Sir, to go.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : شیخ صاحب آج جمعہ ہے اور مشکل سے ہم کھوسو صاحب کا بھی ریزولوشن لے سکتے ہیں ۔

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : So, Sir, I beg leave of you to leave because as I submitted earlier, I am not feeling well.

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Sir, if it is not passible for the honourable Minister to deal with this resolution, and if there is not sufficient time, may I also make a request ?

Mr. Presiding Officer : About resolution No. 4 ?

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : This is about No. 5. Sir, I am not be here next Friday, so I would request that this be taken up on the subsequent day.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : ٹھیک ہے مسٹر صاحب نوٹ کر لیں ۔

Mr Afzal Khan Khoso : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as it is apparent from the wording of the resolution this was moved on 5th of December, but unfortunately though on various Private Members days it was fixed for arguments yet could not be taken as the honourable Minister was not present. It is most gratifying that our worthy honourable Minister is present at the moment to listen to our problems.

No. 1, Sir, this problem relates to my home district, that is, Jacobabad where this twin menace of water-logging and salinity has gone to proportion that if it is allowed to go any further the economy of the district will be ruined.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak (Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the honourable Member will allow me to make a short statement, then I do not think there will be any need for him to make a speech on this subject, because whatever he wants to do is being done.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : خٹک صاحب آپ تشریف رکھیں ۔ کھوسو صاحب خٹک صاحب فرما رہے ہیں کہ میں یقین دہانی کرا دوں تو پھر بھی آپ اس کو پورس کرنا چاہیں گے ؟

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Sir, according to the rules, I can take half an hour, but I will not take half an hour. I will take only five minutes because I would like to give a background of this. I know there might be certain schemes with the honourable Minister but I would like to give the background to the House.

[Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso]

Now, Sir, this problem actually relates to all those areas which are rice growing areas and since Jacobabad is primarily a rice growing area, therefore, there is bound to be water-logging and salinity. Before the Guddu Barrage was commissioned around 1962, 30% of the total irrigated area was under rice cultivation. That left about 70% of the area for other crops. So, at that time there was no menace of water-logging and salinity because the area under rice cultivation was far less. After the commissioning of the Guddu Barrage 90% of the entire irrigated area is under rice cultivation, and for information of this House I would like to submit that Jacobabad is one of the only districts in Pakistan which grows the largest quantity of coarse rice. This is a very statement I am making.

Now, Sir, for rice as the honourable Minister knows and think we all know, we require four months of constant irrigated—three and a half to four months of constant irrigation. It is not like other crops which require periodic irrigation. Water has got to remain their in the fields for a pretty long time such as four months, specially in the case of this Irii kind of variety, Sir.

That creates water-table rising and because of that the underground water-table also rises. Now, Sir, since 1962, since we have changed basically towards rice, the water-table has risen to that extent, and I would like to submit that five thousand acres of land are being ruined and damaged each year. These are statistics. These are facts. I have got these facts from the district authorities. That means colossal damage to the growers, colossal damage in the shape of land that is being ruined, colossal damage in the shape of the crop that we would have otherwise got from those five thousand acres per year. It also means loss of income not only to the growers but to the country as this is one of the major crops that we export. It means we will be losing and I have worked out about half a million dollars to one million dollars per year in foreign exchange by the amount of damage that will be caused because of the lesser yield. Since I have just said that I will not take too long because the honourable Minister may have certain things in his mind, it is just to point out before this House that this is a matter which needs top-priority. I have mentioned top-priority and emergency. Why emergency and top-priority? Because the damage is going to that proportion that if we do not take it on top-priority basis or if we do not take it on emergency basis, just ordinary schemes and ordinary phased programmes will not help us. Besides this, there is a scheme connecting Shikarpur. Shikarpur is in the adjoining district of Jacobabad. It is a tehsil of Sukkur. There is a SCARP scheme over there. There is a SCARP scheme in Khairpur, Rohri and Larkana side and I am told that even from Pat Feeder there is an open drainage scheme to take out the water from there and drain it out. That scheme happens to pass through Jacobabad Tehsil of Jacobabad district. So, I would just request the honourable Minister that our district should be given top-priority in this respect to save it from further ruination.

Mr. Presiding Officer : Yes, Yusuf Khattak Sahib !

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I entirely agree with what the honourable Member has just now said about this resolution.

**RESOLUTION Re : TOP PRIORITY BY WAPDA TO CONTROL WATER-LOGGING 553
AND SALINITY IN DISTRICT JACOBABAD**

I agree with him entirely about the devastating menance of water-logging and salinity. As he knows that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government is the first government that has given top-priority to the fight against the twin menance of water-logging and salinity. A high-powered board has been constituted to take anti water-logging and salinity measures and the entire operation are being conducted by the Federal Government. It is now the responsibility of the Federal Government to evolve measures to fight, uproot and eliminate this terrible menance of water-logging and salinity which is devastating the country. Mr. Chairman, I assure the honourable Member that the Government is entirely alive to this terrible menace and every possible effort is being made to eradicate it from the fair face of Pakistan. The only limitation that there is, the only constraint that there is, that is finances. Whatever finances are available, they are being utilized to fight and eliminate the menace of water-logging and salinity. Of course, I have noted the very valuable suggestions which the honourable Senator Khoso has made and I assure him that the Government will certainly give top-priority to the eradication of water-logging in his area. I am happy to inform him that WAPDA is already engaged in preparing Khankot-Thal and Shadkot surface drainage project. It is now in advance stage of completion. But because of the urgency of the problem, a pilot project is being prepared. Khankot Pilot Project should be ready, by the end of this month and it would be implemented this year while the other project is being prepared. Preparation of a project is also a very lengthy process and it takes a very long time. There have to be soil investigation and the water-table investigation. So, it takes a long time. But because of urgency of the problem in Jacobabad, a pilot project at Khankot will be embarked upon during the present financial year. I assure him, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that the Government is fully alive to this problem and is doing its best. It has got a 20 year plan whater-logging is a continuous process and this campaign against water-logging will be carried throughout for the next 20 years. So, I hopethat in view of this assurance, that the Government is alive to it and particularly as the pilot project is being prepared to eradicate water-logging and salinity from Jacobabad. The urgency of the situtation a pilot project, at Khankot Pilot Project, requires its implementation during the current financial year. I hope in view of these assurance he will not press his resolution.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : اس اشورنس کے بعد آپ اس قرارداد کو پریس کریں گے ؟

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : One clarification, Sir.

Mr. Presiding Officer : One more clarification ?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Yes, Sir. I am very much satisfied with what the honourable Minister has said, and with the keen interest that the Government is talking. I want to know as to whether the Khankot Pilot Project will cover Jacobabad district or something of that sort.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak : Yes, of course. The project will, of course, cover Jacobabad district. It will include Jacobabad district. It includes other areas also. Khankot Project, and I hope he knows, will deal with a considerable portion of Jacobabad if not the entire area.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : I will not press the resolution.

Mr. Presiding Officer : Then you withdraw it.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : It is upto the House.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : ہاؤس کی مرضی تو میں بعد میں پوچھوں گا، پہلے آپ کی مرضی چاہتا ہوں۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : With this assurance. I will not press it.

Mr. Presiding Officer : Is the House prepared to grant leave to Mr. Afzal Khan to withdraw his resolution ?

Voices : Yes.

Mr. Presiding Officer : The resolution is withdrawn.

اب اس میں صورت یہ ہے کہ اگلا ریزولوشن نمبر ۴ یہ بھی شیخ صاحب سے متعلق ہے۔ یہ ہوا کہ جب شیخ صاحب باہر جا رہے تھے تو ۵ کی بات کی۔ تو اسی وقت میں نے کہا کہ نمبر ۴ پر بات ہوگی، اس کے بعد ۵ کی باری آج نہیں آئیگی، تو اس سے جو موور تھے لغاری صاحب تھے وہ بھی باہر چلے گئے۔ تو اب اس کے بعد جو یہ صدیقی صاحب کا ریزولوشن ہے۔ اس کے بھی متعلقہ وزیر صاحب نہیں ہیں، یہ بھی نہیں ہو سکتا، مولانا شاہ احمد نورانی صدیقی کے بارے میں request آگئی ہے کہ ان کا ریزولوشن take up نہیں کرنا۔ تو قاضی فیض الحق صاحب کا ریزولوشن بھی آج نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اب یہ ریزولوشن نمبر ۱۰۔ افضل خان کہو سو صاحب کا ہے۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : I think, the Minister concerned would be Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso because it is a commercial matter.

Mr. Presiding Officer : And he is not here, in the House, today.

(اسی اثناء میں جناب فاروق احمد لغاری صاحب ہاؤس میں تشریف لے آئے)

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : لغاری صاحب یہ آپ کا ریزولوشن نمبر ۴ ہے۔ اسے لے لیں۔ آپ تیار ہیں؟
جناب فاروق احمد خان لغاری : میں تیار ہوں۔

Mr. Chairman : Sir, on 5th December, 1975, I moved the following resolution.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : موو تو آپ نے کیا ہوا ہے ۔

RESOLUTION Re : COMMISSION TO STUDY FEASIBILITY
 OF UTILIZATION OF RUN-OFF WATER IN PLAINS
 AND VALLEYS

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Well, the resolution was :

“The Senate is of opinion that the Government do constitute a Commission to study on a countrywide basis the feasibility of scientific and efficient utilization of run-off water in the plains and valleys adjoining the hilly areas of the provinces and the tribal areas for increasing production and improving living standards in these areas”.

Sir, as you are aware, scarcity of water is one of the most pressing problems that afflict us today. We have by the grace of God two or three rivers whose waters we are utilising today for the vast net-work of irrigation system in the country, and it is this system which produces the bulk of our agricultural crops, our main production. Now, there is a tremendous amount of pressure on the water resources of the country, on the irrigation system and on the sub-soil water system, and although we have nowhere as yet reached the saturation point as far as utilisation of our river waters is concerned, yet because of lack of financial and other resources of the country, we are almost nearing that stage. At the same time we have the bulk of our area, as has been discussed in earlier resolution, which is in the arid zone and much of the agricultural practices in those areas depend on the meagre precipitation that occurs.

Unfortunately, despite the fact that there is a shortage of water in the country, and this is a very scarce national resource, much of the rain water is allowed to be wasted away; it goes into the sand, it goes into valleys adjoining the mountains, and is wasted. Not only is it wasted but on occasions it acts as a kind of devastating force. The rain water that comes out in flash floods during the monsoon season goes down into the valleys and destroys the irrigation system. I will give one example to convey the enormity of the problem. In the district of Dera Ghazi Khan from where I hail, we have several hill torrents—‘Rod Kohies’. These hill torrents carry all water from the mountains on to the plains areas. During the last year, that is 1975 summer, they caused damage worth more than rupees ten crores to the standing agricultural crops in the irrigated areas of Dera Ghazi Khan alone. At the same time they caused damage worth over Rs. 3 crores to the work of the Irrigation Department, that is, canals, minors and others. The damage caused to the local population in making them homeless and so on is even more. This is just one aspect of it, the trouble the hill torrents cause. I will give another example of the state

[Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari]

of neglect that we find in this field and also lack of scientific study of the matter as also the lack of attention that the Government has been paying to this problem. In Dera Ghazi Khan about 30 years ago more than 6,75,000 acres used to be irrigated by the system of hill torrents. The hill torrents that come out of the mountains had their force checked bunds constructed through co-operative effort of the local people and the waters of the hill torrents diverted into various channels and there would be off shoots from these. Some 6,50,000 acres plus used to be irrigated by this system.

Unfortunately, despite the attention that has been paid to development in our country, the area under this system has dwindled from 6,75,000 to 1,25,000 acres. This is a matter of shame. It is also a very poor reflection on the local administration of those areas. It is also a poor reflection on the utilisation of our scarce resources and our economic system. Not only could, by now, those 6,75,000 acres have been utilised not only should they have been utilized but there was a potential for irrigation an area of 1.5 millions acres by the water currently available from these hill torrents. This is only one districts. If the extra one million acres were to be irrigated, I think, much of the short fall in our agricultural production could be met just from one district.

Now, if you look at the problem within the context of the entire country, *i.e.* if one district can produce so much, you can well imagine the potential of the whole country. Most of Baluchistan has conditions similar prevailing in Dera Ghazi Khan—Pachad area. Much of Sind and at least that part of Sind which is on the right bank of river Indus has similar problems as that of Baluchistan, Sibi District and Dadu District in Sind. In N. W. F. P. similar conditions are prevailing in Bannu and Kohat and also in the Tribal Areas. So this is a problem which afflicts almost the entire country, that is all those areas outside the irrigation system.

So, there used to be a wide, in fact, tremendous store of knowledge and data connected with hill torrents discharge and so on but unfortunately this House and the nation will be sad to learn that when the hill torrents of Dera Ghazi Khan, for instance, were taken over by the Small Dam Organization or the Irrigation Department and the accumulated data on the basis of which new schemes, new projects could be initiated—the accumulated data of more than 50 years—was allowed to be destroyed by the Small Dams Organization and to—date no action has been taken against them, against those officials who were responsible for this.

Now, it is not possible to obtain river and hill torrent discharge data of the last 50 years and in the absence of that it is not very easy, it is not very proper, to make development schemes for the efficient utilisation of those waters. But as it is, there is tremendous scope. We have the local people in Dera Ghazi Khan, for instance, who have been managing the hill torrents system for a long time. There used to be a lot of co-operative effort, because the semblance of tribal system still prevailed, as you know, and within the tribal system there is a lot of co-operation. It is only where the tribal system has broken up, as in central

صرف یہ عرض کروں گا کہ میں وزیر صاحب کی یقین دہانی کو مانتا ہوں لیکن مجھے صرف دو منٹ بات کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے۔

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : Sir, even if the learned Member does not press it means that the resolution which has been moved in essence it stands passed. The point is that let us not unnecessarily give the impression that these things are not being done. That is the only point. The efforts are being made and, therefore, I would request the honourable Member not to press it. Otherwise in essence, of course, all these things which have been said by the honourable Members have been appreciated, and in essence it stands passed.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : لغاری صاحب آپ اب کیا فرمائیں گے ؟

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, merely for my personal information I shall be grateful if I can be told which rule prohibits ?

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ رولز جاری ہیں۔ لیکن ٹریڈیشن یہی ہے کہ منسٹر صاحب کے اشورینس کے بعد مزید تقاریر نہیں ہوتی ہیں۔

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, it is precisely for the reasons that the Minister mentioned in his enlightened speech that I wanted the resolution to be passed by the Senate. Although after his assurance I do not press for it any more, yet I would say that whatever the Research Council has been doing so far is very meagre indeed. If the Minister is satisfied with the activities of the Agriculture Research Council or its present tempo then, I am afraid, we have to remain in the present position. If on the other hand, he is willing to give Agriculture Research Council a big push, if he is willing to make conditions conducive for the scientists, who are conducting research on agricultural crops and other aspects of economic development to be brought back to Pakistan, that is, if conducive conditions are created for them, and as you know, Sir, scientists are not mere economic animals, they want healthy environments where they can conduct their research activities without any interference or difficulties, then only can we hope for improvement. Unfortunately, in the past, and I do not say it is because of our regime—no, it is because of the past neglect of previous regimes,—that many of our scientists have left the country. We have from amongst Pakistanis some of the topmost scientists both in the aspects of arid zones and other agricultural crops, but unfortunately these scientists have left the country, and are serving elsewhere. They are not contributing directly to the nation. Now, if the honourable Minister is willing to give an assurance that healthy conditions will be created for these scientists to come back and to work here, and if he is willing to give a bigger push and greater help to the Agriculture Research Council, I certainly withdraw my resolution. Thank you, Sir.

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : Sir, now I may have to explain the position further. Even now I again submit that I respect the sentiments of the honourable Member. The position now, I think, requires some

[Sheikh Mohammad Rashid]

explanation. Sir, it was in April, 1975 that he experts from all over the country collected, and they put their hearts and souls and pooled their brains and worked for two months. There was no foreign expert. All the experts were from within the country, throughout the country, and they belonged to different disciplines of agriculture. The result of their thinking and study is embodied in the Agriculture Inquiry Committee Report. They did very hard work and the Prime Minister was also kind enough to appreciate the hard work done by our experts to spotlight the reasons for stagnation, and to explore ways and means to break this stagnation. These experts were divided in ten groups. There was an expert group for every discipline of agriculture. Then, the Agriculture Inquiry Committee which consisted of all the four Provincial Ministers, Secretary General (Finance), Secretary Planning and Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Agriculture, studied and examined the recommendations of the Groups. It had twenty five sessions, and then they formulated their recommendations which were presented to the Inter-provincial Council of Common Interests. There again this Report was keenly scrutinised and then passed. From this will be seen, and I assure my friend, that we do value the talents of the experts, not only that—rather I would say that we are proud of them. But as the learned honourable Member has already stated, it is a hard fact that the previous Governments did not give any attention to them. Now, with the efforts of the present Government, as I have indicated above, the work of the Agriculture Research Council will be accelerated, and this can also be judged by the funds which, inspite of financial constraints, we have placed at their disposal.

Mr. Presiding Officer: Thank you.

اب ذرا ہاؤس کی رائے لے لیتے ہیں۔

Is the House prepared to grant leave to Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari to withdraw his resolution?

(The leave was granted)

Mr. Presiding Officer: The resolution stands withdrawn.

Next resolution is in the name of Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso.

RESOLUTION Re: TOP PRIORITY BY WAPDA TO CONTROL WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY IN DISTRICT JACOBABAD

Mr. Presiding Officer: Was it moved?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso: Yes, Sir, it was moved on the 5th December.

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid: I am sorry to interrupt. Sir, the resolution at S. No. 5 of the Orders of the Day again concerns me. Will it be taken up today? I want to know this because I am not feeling well. I came because of the importance of the resolution which was tabled by

**RESOLUTION Re : TOP PRIORITY BY WAPDA TO CONTROL WATER-LOGGING 551
AND SALINITY IN DISTRICT JACOBABAD**

honourable Member, Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari. So, if this resolution at S. No. 5 is not likely to be taken up, you may permit me, Sir, to go.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : شیخ صاحب آج جمعہ ہے اور مشکل سے ہم کھوسو
صاحب کا ہی ریزولوشن لے سکتے ہیں -

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid : So, Sir, I beg leave of you to leave because as I submitted earlier, I am not feeling well.

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Sir, if it is not possible for the honourable Minister to deal with this resolution, and if there is not sufficient time, may I also make a request ?

Mr. Presiding Officer : About resolution No. 4 ?

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : This is about No. 5. Sir, I am not be here next Friday, so I would request that this be taken up on the subsequent day.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : ٹھیک ہے منسٹر صاحب نوٹ کر لیں -

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as it is apparent from the wording of the resolution this was moved on 5th of December, but unfortunately though on various Private Members days it was fixed for arguments yet could not be taken as the honourable Minister was not present. It is most gratifying that our worthy honourable Minister is present at the moment to listen to our problems.

No. 1, Sir, this problem relates to my home district, that is, Jacobabad where this twin menace of water-logging and salinity has gone to proportion that if it is allowed to go any further the economy of the district will be ruined.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak (Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the honourable Member will allow me to make a short statement, then I do not think there will be any need for him to make a speech on this subject, because whatever he wants to do is being done.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : خٹک صاحب آپ تشریف رکھیں - کھوسو صاحب
خٹک صاحب فرما رہے ہیں کہ میں یقین دہانی کرا دوں تو پھر بھی آپ اس کو پریس
کرنا چاہیں گے ؟

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Sir, according to the rules, I can take half an hour, but I will not take half an hour. I will take only five minutes because I would like to give a background of this. I know there might be certain schemes with the honourable Minister but I would like to give the background to the House.

[Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso]

Now, Sir, this problem actually relates to all those areas which are rice growing areas and since Jacobabad is primarily a rice growing area, therefore, there is bound to be water-logging and salinity. Before the Guddu Barrage was commissioned around 1962, 30% of the total irrigated area was under rice cultivation. That left about 70% of the area for other crops. So, at that time there was no menace of water-logging and salinity because the area under rice cultivation was far less. After the commissioning of the Guddu Barrage 90% of the entire irrigated area is under rice cultivation, and for information of this House I would like to submit that Jacobabad is one of the only districts in Pakistan which grows the largest quantity of coarse rice. This is a very statement I am making.

Now, Sir, for rice as the honourable Minister knows and think we all know, we require four months of constant irrigated—three and a half to four months of constant irrigation. It is not like other crops which require periodic irrigation. Water has got to remain their in the fields for a pretty long time such as four months, specially in the case of this Irii kind of variety, Sir.

That creates water-table rising and because of that the underground water-table also rises. Now, Sir, since 1962, since we have changed basically towards rice, the water-table has risen to that extent, and I would like to submit that five thousand acres of land are being ruined and damaged each year. These are statistics. These are facts. I have got these facts from the district authorities. That means colossal damage to the growers, colossal damage in the shape of land that is being ruined, colossal damage in the shape of the crop that we would have otherwise got from those five thousand acres per year. It also means loss of income not only to the growers but to the country as this is one of the major crops that we export. It means we will be losing and I have worked out about half a million dollars to one million dollars per year in foreign exchange by the amount of damage that will be caused because of the lesser yield. Since I have just said that I will not take too long because the honourable Minister may have certain things in his mind, it is just to point out before this House that this is a matter which needs top-priority. I have mentioned top-priority and emergency. Why emergency and top-priority? Because the damage is going to that proportion that if we do not take it on top-priority basis or if we do not take it on emergency basis, just ordinary schemes and ordinary phased programmes will not help us. Besides this, there is a scheme connecting Shikarpur. Shikarpur is in the adjoining district of Jacobabad. It is a tehsil of Sukkur. There is a SCARP scheme over there. There is a SCARP scheme in Khairpur, Rohri and Larkana side and I am told that even from Pat Feeder there is an open drainage scheme to take out the water from there and drain it out. That scheme happens to pass through Jacobabad Tehsil of Jacobabad district. So, I would just request the honourable Minister that our district should be given top-priority in this respect to save it from further ruination.

Mr. Presiding Officer : Yes, Yusuf Khattak Sahib !

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I entirely agree with what the honourable Member has just now said about this resolution.

**RESOLUTION Re : TOP PRIORITY BY WAPDA TO CONTROL WATER-LOGGING 553
AND SALINITY IN DISTRICT JACOBABAD**

I agree with him entirely about the devastating menance of water-logging and salinity. As he knows that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government is the first government that has given top-priority to the fight against the twin menance of water-logging and salinity. A high-powered board has been constituted to take anti water-logging and salinity measures and the entire operation are being conducted by the Federal Government. It is now the responsibility of the Federal Government to evolve measures to fight, uproot and eliminate this terrible menance of water-logging and salinity which is devastating the country. Mr. Chairman, I assure the honourable Member that the Government is entirely alive to this terrible menace and every possible effort is being made to eradicate it from the fair face of Pakistan. The only limitation that there is, the only constraint that there is, that is finances. Whatever finances are available, they are being utilized to fight and eliminate the menace of water-logging and salinity. Of course, I have noted the very valuable suggestions which the honourable Senator Khoso has made and I assure him that the Government will certainly give top-priority to the eradication of water-logging in his area. I am happy to inform him that WAPDA is already engaged in preparing Khankot-Thal and Shadkot surface drainage project. It is now in advance stage of completion. But because of the urgency of the problem, a pilot project is being prepared. Khankot Pilot Project should be ready, by the end of this month and it would be implemented this year while the other project is being prepared. Preparation of a project is also a very lengthy process and it takes a very long time. There have to be soil investigation and the water-table investigation. So, it takes a long time. But because of urgency of the problem in Jacobabad, a pilot project at Khankot will be embarked upon during the present financial year. I assure him, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that the Government is fully alive to this problem and is doing its best. It has got a 20 year plan whater-logging is a continuous process and this campaign against water-logging will be carried throughout for the next 20 years. So, I hopethat in view of this assurance, that the Government is alive to it and particularly as the pilot project is being prepared to eradicate water-logging and salinity from Jacobabad. The urgency of the situtation a pilot project, at Khankot Pilot Project, requires its implementation during the current financial year. I hope in view of these assurance he will not press his resolution.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : اس اشورنس کے بعد آپ اس قرارداد کو پریس کریں گے ؟

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : One clarification, Sir.

Mr. Presiding Officer : One more clarification ?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Yes, Sir. I am very much satisfied with what the honourable Minister has said, and with the keen interest that the Government is talking. I want to know as to whether the Khankot Pilot Project will cover Jacobabad district or something of that sort.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak : Yes, of course. The project will, of course, cover Jacobabad district. It will include Jacobabad district. It includes other areas also. Khankot Project, and I hope he knows, will deal with a considerable portion of Jacobabad if not the entire area.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : I will not press the resolution.

Mr. Presiding Officer : Then you withdraw it.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : It is upto the House.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : ہاؤس کی مرضی تو میں بعد میں پوچھوں گا ، پہلے آپ کی مرضی چاہتا ہوں ۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : With this assurance. I will not press it.

Mr. Presiding Officer : Is the House prepared to grant leave to Mr. Afzal Khan to withdraw his resolution ?

Voices : Yes.

Mr. Presiding Officer : The resolution is withdrawn.

اب اس میں صورت یہ ہے کہ اگلا ریزولوشن نمبر ۴ یہ بھی شیخ صاحب سے متعلق ہے ۔ یہ ہوا کہ جب شیخ صاحب باہر جا رہے تھے تو ۵ کی بات کی ۔ تو اسی وقت میں نے کہا کہ نمبر ۴ پر بات ہوگی ، اسکے بعد ۵ کی باری آج نہیں آئیگی ، تو اس سے جو موور تھے لغاری صاحب تھے وہ بھی باہر چلے گئے ۔ تو اب اس کے بعد جو یہ صدیقی صاحب کا ریزولوشن ہے ۔ اس کے بھی متعلقہ وزیر صاحب نہیں ہیں ، یہ بھی نہیں ہو سکتا ، مولانا شاہ احمد نورانی صدیقی کے بارے میں request آگئی ہے کہ ان کا ریزولوشن take up نہیں کرنا ۔ تو قاضی فیض الحق صاحب کا ریزولوشن بھی آج نہیں ہو سکتا ۔ اب یہ ریزولوشن نمبر ۱۰ ۔ افضل خان کھوسو صاحب کا ہے ۔

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : I think, the Minister concerned would be Mir Afzal Khan Khoso because it is a commercial matter.

Mr. Presiding Officer : And he is not here, in the House, today.

(اسی اثناء میں جناب فاروق احمد لغاری صاحب ہاؤس میں تشریف لے آئے)

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : لغاری صاحب یہ آپ کا ریزولوشن نمبر ۴ ہے ۔

اسے لے لیں ۔ آپ تیار ہیں ؟

جناب فاروق احمد خان لغاری : میں تیار ہوں ۔

Mr. Chairman : Sir, on 5th December, 1975, I moved the following resolution.

جناب صدارت کنندہ آفیسر : موو تو آپ نے کیا ہوا ہے -

RESOLUTION Re : COMMISSION TO STUDY FEASIBILITY
 OF UTILIZATION OF RUN-OFF WATER IN PLAINS
 AND VALLEYS

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Well, the resolution was :

"The Senate is of opinion that the Government do constitute a Commission to study on a countrywide basis the feasibility of scientific and efficient utilization of run-off water in the plains and valleys adjoining the hilly areas of the provinces and the tribal areas for increasing production and improving living standards in these areas".

Sir, as you are aware, scarcity of water is one of the most pressing problems that afflict us today. We have by the grace of God two or three rivers whose waters we are utilising today for the vast net-work of irrigation system in the country, and it is this system which produces the bulk of our agricultural crops, our main production. Now there is a tremendous amount of pressure on the water resources of the country, on the irrigation system and on the sub-soil water system, and although we have nowhere as yet reached the saturation point as far as utilisation of our river waters is concerned, yet because of lack of financial and other resources of the country, we are almost nearing that stage. At the same time we have the bulk of our area, as has been discussed in earlier resolution, which is in the arid zone and much of the agricultural practices in those areas depend on the meagre precipitation that occurs.

Unfortunately, despite the fact that there is a shortage of water in the country, and this is a very scarce national resource, much of the rain water is allowed to be wasted away; it goes into the sand, it goes into valleys adjoining the mountains, and is wasted. Not only is it wasted but on occasions it acts as a kind of devastating force. The rain water that comes out in flash floods during the monsoon season goes down into the valleys and destroys the irrigation system. I will give one example to convey the enormity of the problem. In the district of Dera Ghazi Khan from where I hail, we have several hill torrents—'Rod Kohies'. These hill torrents carry all water from the mountains on to the plains areas. During the last year, that is 1975 summer, they caused damage worth more than rupees ten crores to the standing agricultural crops in the irrigated areas of Dera Ghazi Khan alone. At the same time they caused damage worth over Rs. 3 crores to the work of the Irrigation Department, that is, canals, minors and others. The damage caused to the local population in making them homeless and so on is even more. This is just one aspect of it, the trouble the hill torrents cause. I will give another example of the state in

[Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari]

of neglect that we find in this field and also lack of scientific study of the matter as also the lack of attention that the Government has been paying to this problem. In Dera Ghazi Khan about 30 years ago more than 6,75,000 acres used to be irrigated by the system of hill torrents. The hill torrents that come out of the mountains had their force checked bunds constructed through co-operative effort of the local people and the waters of the hill torrents diverted into various channels and there would be off shoots from these. Some 6,50,000 acres plus used to be irrigated by this system.

Unfortunately, despite the attention that has been paid to development in our country, the area under this system has dwindled from 6,75,000 to 1,25,000 acres. This is a matter of shame. It is also a very poor reflection on the local administration of those areas. It is also a poor reflection on the utilisation of our scarce resources and our economic system. Not only could, by now, those 6,75,000 acres have been utilised not only should they have been utilized but there was a potential for irrigation an area of 1.5 millions acres by the water currently available from these hill torrents. This is only one districts. If the extra one million acres were to be irrigated, I think, much of the short fall in our agricultural production could be met just from one district.

Now, if you look at the problem within the context of the entire country, i.e. if one district can produce so much, you can well imagine the potential of the whole country. Most of Baluchistan has conditions similar prevailing in Dera Ghazi Khan—Pachad area. Much of Sind and at least that part of Sind which is on the right bank of river Indus has similar problems as that of Baluchistan, Sibi District and Dadu District in Sind. In N. W. F. P. similar conditions are prevailing in Bannu and Kohat and also in the Tribal Areas. So this is a problem which afflicts almost the entire country, that is all those areas outside the irrigation system.

So, there used to be a wide, in fact, tremendous store of knowledge and data connected with hill torrents discharge and so on but unfortunately this House and the nation will be sad to learn that when the hill torrents of Dera Ghazi Khan, for instance, were taken over by the Small Dam Organization or the Irrigation Department and the accumulated data on the basis of which new schemes, new projects could be initiated—the accumulated data of more than 50 years—was allowed to be destroyed by the Small Dams Organization and to—date no action has been taken against them, against those officials who were responsible for this.

Now, it is not possible to obtain river and hill torrent discharge data of the last 50 years and in the absence of that it is not very easy, it is not very proper, to make development schemes for the efficient utilisation of those waters. But as it is, there is tremendous scope. We have the local people in Dera Ghazi Khan, for instance, who have been managing the hill torrents system for a long time. There used to be a lot of co-operative effort, because the semblance of tribal system still prevailed, as you know, and within the tribal system there is a lot of co-operation. It is only where the tribal system has broken up, as in central

Punjab or some parts of Sind where there is highly individualistic farming, it is there that the people do not co-operate with each other and we find difficulties in the promotion of the concept of co-operation. However, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, specially the Minister who is dealing with co-operation at the Federal level, that here is one area where there used to be a lot of co-operation among the people, and here is one area where the concept of co-operation can be extended and we would welcome it in those area and back Government efforts aimed at co-operation. Alongwith co-operation we would require in those Government's backing to the efforts of the people in the form of special agricultural machinery because of the prevailing system of irrigation and the need of controlling hill torrents. Some of the hill torrents are huge. Some of them are bigger than some of the rivers in Pakistan. I will mention only two which are in Dera Ghazi Khan. There is a hill torrent known as Sanghar. Some time the discharge of water in this hill torrent exceeds 100,000 cusec which is more then Ravi in high flood. Then there are other hill torrents like Vehova Hill Torrent and Kaha Hill Torrent which have a water discharge of more than 60 or 70 thousand cusecs. These waters are allowed to ravage the prime argicultural land instead of being utilised it by the old method which used to irrigate more than 6,00,000 acree and in which people co-operated with each other every year in bringing together their bullock power, manpower and jointly making a system of kutchha bunds and desilting the existing channels. Since it is practically impossible and unsientific to build big dams at the mouth of hill torrents as they bring much silt and the dam would be filled up within a year, so the local people have evolved a system of flexible dams and flexible bunds and their main purpose is the regulation of the water into channels which take water into the fields, and in this way a system of terrace irrigation is brought about and irrigation in those areas is sufficient to ripen the crop and yield more than the average yield in the country. In the case of wheat it comes to 15 to 20 mds., which is above the national average. In the case of sorghum, cereals and oil seeds the farmers are able to get yeilds which are higher than the national average only on this one watering.

I would submit, Sir, that it is possible to fill the gap of one million odd tons in our foodgrain shortage merely by properly utilising the hill torrents water of one district and there are so many districts in this country. At the same time these districts are inhabited by poor people and people who are backward. Yet sufficient attention has not been paid to this issue and since this is a problem which is not confined to one province but affects all the provinces as well as tribal areas and the Northern areas, I have in my resolution requested the Central Government to constitute a Commission. We have a very large number of irrigation scientists. We have one of the largest irrigation systems in the world and there is a big body of knowledge on the subject. But in the matter of hill torrents' irrigation and in the matter of study of those problems there has been no effort. If there has been an effort it has been a very very meagre effort inthead.

So, it is my request to this august House and to the Minister-in-Charge that the Government may kindly agree to this resolution and constitute a high powered commission. Not only should they constitute

[Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari]

the Commission but they ought to make it an effective commission and they ought to ensure that the ideas that come out of the report of that Commission are properly implemented.

In this respect I would request that the Honourable Minister himself should either head that Commission or should be closely involved in it... ..

(At this stage the Chair was occupied by Mr. Chairman.)

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari: ...so that the problem can be given its due importance. Think you, Sir.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend Senator Leghari has brought forward a resolution and I do sympathise with the spirit in which he had brought it. I think this is a good resolution, but I am afraid, I have to oppose it on the ground that it is a subject that concerns the provincial administration completely. He himself mentioned this in his very elaborate and thought-provoking speech.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, is it resolution No. 3, which is being debated?

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak: No, Sir, it is No. 4.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Thank you. Yes?

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak: Sir, in his own speech he referred to an organization called the Small Dams Organization. Now during One Unit time there was an organization called the Small Dams Organization which, of course, looked after the very subjects have been referred to by Senator Leghari. Its duty was to make small dams in areas where there are hill torrents or streams which come from the mountains and dam them up—very small dams just to serve small areas. As he has said they could serve one district or even a smaller area. However, after the break up of One Unit that organization was wound up and, it was divided between N. W. F. P. and Punjab. So, now it is primarily the responsibility of the provincial Governments to look after this area and to try to harness resources of hill torrents and streams which do erupt during rainy season. This is one more reason for which I want to oppose this good resolution that we should appoint a Commission.

Besides that, Sir, appointment of a Commission can only come in an area which has not been investigated. I think more or less, as he mentioned himself, in every area, in every district, in every region we have the knowledge that it is possible to make small dams. Probably in certain areas there are local legends that a dam can be made here or there, but there are certain other factors which make it impossible to make a dam there. I assure him that in spite of the fact that this is a provincial organization, whenever something is brought to my attention I do direct WAPDA authorities to study it and if nothing else they can help and aid the provincial organization and I think a great deal has been done by WAPDA in

this respect. There is a Tanda Dam in Kohat, there is Kurram Garhi scheme and so many other schemes also in which these small streams and hill torrents have been harnessed to the service of the people.

Another point is that most of these hill torrents find their way into the main rivers—Indus, Chanab, Jehlum and as he knows it already very big dams have been built on river Kabul, Indus, Chanab and Jhelum. So they have been already harnessed. Already very big dams have been constructed and they are being used for irrigation purposes. But I have carefully noted certain suggestions of the Hon'ble Senator about D.G. Khan District. In spite of the fact that it is a provincial subject I shall certainly look into it. If it is possible either to add the provincial Government or even if the Central Government can step in and help the provincial Government in its construction, we will certainly do so. He has made certain excellent suggestions about D. G. Khan and I have made a note of them and Insha-Allah they will be implemented. I hope Sir, with this assurance he will withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Chairman : Thank you. Sir, Mr. Leghari, what is your reaction to the assurance held out by the honourable Minister ?

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Sir, I am most grateful to the honourable Minister but I am afraid I have not probably been able to explain my view point correctly and for that reason the honourable Minister is pressing on me to withdraw my resolution. Again, I would submit it is for the same reasons that the Minister has mentioned that I had moved this resolution in the first place. I am aware that the provinces are also dealing with this subject. When I mentioned D. G. Khan, Sir, I was not advocating the cause of D. G. Khan as such, I was just pin-pointing an area with which I am familiar, but the problem exists throughout the country and since this is a subject which is also within the competence of the Central Government and is not wholly a provincial subject, that is, the Central Government is not debarred from studying this question or from appointing a Commission or studying the whole thing, it is precisely for that reason that I had moved this resolution.

The honourable Minister has mentioned about the Dams that have been built on rivers Kabul, Indus and Jehlum. I think the Central Government has done a very good thing in doing this. But I was not talking of the rivers, of the perennial rivers. In my resolution I have talked of the hill torrents. I have talked of the run-off waters from the mountains into the valleys and I have tried to show that there is scarce resource, water in our country and which is very scarce indeed and for want of which much of our agricultural production is lagging behind, and here is a source, a vast source, potentially a very vast source, which we can efficiently and properly tap.

All I had asked for in this resolution was the setting up of a Commission. Since this does not impinge on provincial autonomy, since this is well within the competence of the Central Government I would very humbly urge the Minister and request him to kindly consider this. There is no harm in setting up a commission. After all, if we leave these

[Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari]

matters to the provinces, perhaps provincial coordination is not as good as it should be and perhaps they are not at all worried about this problem. But when you look at it from the national point of view it is a problem of prime importance and I don't see why the Central Government should be averse to setting up a commission of this sort. Although we do have, as I said earlier, a large body of knowledge on irrigation practices. We have built dams. Small Dams organization have built dams which cannot hold any water. Either the water leaks or it evaporates.

So, it is for these reasons that we want the pooling of minds, we want the Central Government to set up a commission, where you should have representatives from the provinces, from the Provincial Irrigation Departments, and this can be a joint commission composed of central and provincial scientists or engineers and so on and they can jointly study the matter and bring out a report and then which-ever Government has to implement the report will implement it. So, that is my request and I would request the honourable Minister to reconsider his position and kindly agree to the suggestion.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Khattak : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, I made it clear in my assurance to the honourable Senator that this is primarily an area which only pertains to the Provincial Irrigation Department. But I assured him that in spite of that, thought it is a provincial subject, I will certainly look into it and not only in Dera Ghazi Khan but, in fact wherever I go, wherever such a thing is identified, that there is a hill torrent or something, a dam can be made there, I direct the WAPDA authorities to look into it.

Sir, very often I have found that when we really investigate the problem then it not possible to have a dam there. Either the water is brackish that it is not possible to use it for irrigation purposes or even for drinking purposes. So, there would have been some point in appointing a commission of the problem had not been identified. The problem has been identified. We know where these streams and hill torrents are and there are local legend is that it is possible to construct a dam there. So, just setting up of a commission will be waste of time. When we have got a Federal Organization and we can ask them to prepare schemes without invading the provincial autonomy, as a help and as a further aid to the provincial administration, that if there are certain areas where dams can be constructed on hill torrents or on streams, they should identify them and WAPDA would undertake them, if the finances allow it. The only constraint is that of finances. If WAPDA has finances to undertake it, they will do so otherwise they will refer it to the Provincial Government for including it in their own ADP.

So, I hope that with this assurance he will withdraw his resolution because what he wants in essence will be done. After all, WAPDA Organization is peopled by the people from the other provinces—the engineers, they all come from different provinces and these engineers, know where the hill torrents are and what dams can be constructed on them. If the Government does not undertake construction of so

many dams, it is neither for lack of sympathy nor negligence but it is just because of the lack of finances. One has to cut one's coat according to the length of the cloth. When the finance are not there it can't be done. There are certain imperative things in life. We have to make our priorities and according to those priorities we can just make certain dams. He has mentioned about that Dera Ghazi Khan alone can supply wheat to the entire country. Like that you can hear in Frontier Province also, that in Bannu the Marwat area, from where the distinguished Chairman comes, if it had water, it could supply wheat to the entire country. Similarly, in Dera Ismail Khan, if there is enough water they can supply substantial amount for wheat. So, if these schemes are not being done it is not for lack of sympathy or for lack of understanding but it is just because the finances are not there. Once again I will request my exuberant young friend to withdraw this resolution. I have noted with great sympathy and understanding the valuable suggestions that he has made in his very profound speech.

Mr. Chairman : Yes.

Mr. Earooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not for me to withdraw the resolution. It is for the Senate as a whole to accept the suggestion. But before we come to that I would merely again emphasise that I was not talking of dams. The honourable Minister has talked a great deal about dams. I have not talked of dams as such because our engineers have a mania for dams. They think of building dams everywhere and this is precisely the thing that I criticised. The small Dams Organization has built dams which do not contain any water, which cannot hold any water. Why? Because they did not study the problems of the run-off water properly, because they don't understand the problem, and because they don't understand the problem, that is why I felt that there should be a pooling of minds. If the problem was understood then as the honourable Minister has very rightly pointed out, it would have been just a question of allocation of funds, priority of funds, etc. But is not that. There is a lack of understanding of the problem. Dams cannot be built everywhere. There are areas in Baluchistan and in southern Sind where the rate of evaporation is so high, where the silt carried with these hill torrents is so great that a dam is totally unfeasible. It is for these reasons that I was requesting for a commission. But if the honourable Minister is willing to consider the problem, is willing to arrange through some other method, through a committee or through a meeting, or something for the pooling of minds, so that the problem can be identified and solutions offered, then I would willing withdraw my resolution.

The main idea of the resolution was to bring to the notice of the Government the importance of this question. It relates to the whole of country and not just to Dera Ghazi Khan or to Punjab. It relates to the entire country, especially to the 'barani' areas. So, I would again humbly submit that there is lack of understanding of the problem. Our engineers do not know enough about it. They have not studied the problem as a whole. They may have had enough experiences with dams, they may have built a small dam or a beg dam here and there but they have not studied the problem as a whole. They have not been able to efficiently utilise the run-off waters from the mountains and this very scarce natural resource and very valuable resource is being wasted and precisely that was the reason

[Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari]

for my bringing this resolution. But if the Minister can give an assurance that he in some other way, if not through a commission, is willing to arrange for the pooling of minds to study this problem, I would very willingly withdraw resolution.

Mr. Chairman : Yes.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I say a few words ?

Mr. Chairman : Yes ?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Sir, the basic idea I have centered from Senator Leghari's resolution is that we should tap our natural resources, natural resources in the sense that hill torrents and these run-off waters can be harnessed, can be tapped and can be stored.

Mr. Chairman : When the Minister has replied to the debate, would it be proper for another member to participate in the debate because you have done it earlier.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Matter of clarification, Sir. I want to clarify certain things.

Mr. Chairman : Is the matter still left unclarified after Mr. Leghari has spoken thrice ?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Yes, Sir. In the sense that the honourable Member has stated that those hill torrents are provincial subjects. Hill torrents are not provincial subject because they do not form part of the irrigation system. If the irrigation system were to be under discussion, yes, of course.....

Mr. Chairman : You mean to suggest that hill torrents are Federal subject or on the concurrent list ?

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : It does not form part of the irrigation system.

Mr. Chairman : No, it is not on the Federal list. It may be on the concurrent list. Does it make any difference ? Anyhow, the Minister concerned has understood the whole point and he has given his assurance. He has also further clarified the position. In view of that I do not think it will make any difference. What is the feeling of Mr. Farooq Ahmad Leghari, the mover.

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : In view of the Minister's assurance, I have no objection to withdraw.

**RESOLUTION Re : COMPULSORY HALTS OF EVERY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN 563
AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS STATION**

Mr. Chairman : Should Mr. Leghari have your permission to withdraw the resolution, gentleman? (No reply). I ask you, gentlemen should he have leave to withdraw?

(The permission was granted)

Mr. Chairman : All right. With the leave of the House the resolution is withdrawn.

Now, we come to No. 5.

**RESOLUTION Re : EXTENSIVE STUDY TO DETERMINE RELATIVE
BACKWARDNESS OF EACH DISTRICT FOR REMOVAL OF
DISPARITIES**

Mr. Chairman : This is also in the name of M. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari.

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was decided, while you were away, the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture felt that this will not come up, and he wanted this to be postponed as he wanted to go.

Mr. Chairman : Do you want that the consideration of this resolution should be deferred?

Mr. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari : The hon'ble Minister had requested for deferment, and I had agreed to defer it to the week after next.

Mr. Chairman : All right. So, the resolution No. 5 stands deferred to some suitable date. Then there is resolution No. 6 in the name of Qazi Faizul Haque.

**RESOLUTION Re : REMOVAL OF CUSTOMS BARRIERS WITHIN
DISTRICT OF THE PROVINCE OF BALUCHISTAN**

A Member : I have received just now a message from Qazi Faizul Haque, Senator from Baluchistan, that he is not in a position to attend the session. His resolution may kindly be deferred to some other date.

Mr. Chairman : I think you have no objection to the deferment of this resolution No. 6 standing in the name of Qazi Faizul Haque?

Now, we take up resolution No. 7 in the name of Mr. Ghulam Rasool Siddiqui.

**RESOLUTION Re : COMPULSORY HALTS OF EVERY MAIL AND
EXPRESS TRAIN AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTER STATIONS**

Mr. Ghulam Rasool A. Siddiqui : This was also deferred because the Minister concerned was not available.

Mr. Chairman : Who is the Minister concerned ?

Mr. Ghulam Rasool A. Siddiqui : Mr. Cheema, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Oh, yes, he has gone abroad. In view of the absence of the Minister concerned, should this resolution No. 7 be deferred to some other date ?

Mr. Ghulam Rasool A. Siddiqui : Next Friday, if he comes back.

Mr. Chairman : Yes. All right, Resolution No. 7 deferred to next Friday. What about resolution No. 8 ?

**RESOLUTION Re : DOUBLE RAILWAY TRACKS BETWEEN
LODHARAN AND PESHAWAR**

Mr. Chairman : Yes, Maulana Sahib.

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman : Yes, Maulana Sahib ?

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman : He is not here. Falls through according to the rules. I am not sure if anybody is willing to move on his behalf.

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman : All right. He is absent. It falls through.

Now, we come to resolution No. 9, in the name of Haji Sayed Hussain Shah.

**RESOLUTION Re : PROVISION OF FACILITIES IN KARACHI
SHIPYARD TO SALVAGE SHIPS RUN AGROUND OR
SUNK**

Mr. Chairman : He is not present. Anybody else willing to move it ?

Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar : Sir, when I was presiding, I was told that there was some request.

Mr. Chairman : That is a different matter. It can be deferred only if it is taken up.

Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar : I was told at that time by the Secretariat people that there was some request on behalf of Haji Sayed Hussain Shah.

RESOLUTION Re: FIXATION OF MINIMUM PADDY PRICES AND PROCUREMENT 555
OF PADDY DIRECTLY FROM GROWERS INSTEAD OF RICE FROM MILLERS
SO AS TO ASSURE FAIR PRICE TO GROWERS

Mr. Chairman : Was Haji Sayed Hussain Shah present today ?

Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar : He was present in the morning, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Did he join the walk out procession ?

Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar : Yes, Sir, he did.

Mr. Chairman : That is another problem for me. If a gentleman is absent, he cannot attend the House, and he makes a request, well then it is easy to dispose of that resolution, but if he walks out deliberately and says that his resolution should stand, that becomes difficult.

جناب احمد وحید اختر : جناب چیئرمین ! میں آپ کے علم میں یہ بات لانا چاہتا تھا کہ ایک درخواست آپ کی میز پر پڑی ہوئی ہے آپ اسے دیکھ لیں اور جو فیصلہ مناسب سمجھیں کر دیں ۔

Mr. Chairman : I do not think there is anything. Well Mr. Waheed Akhtar, the application or the request you are referring to is one from the Private Secretary to the Communications Minister not from Haji Sayed Hussain Shah.

Mr. Ahmad Waheed Akhtar : I see.

Mr. Chairman : Well, yesterday the Communications Minister made a personal request to me to have it deferred to some other date when he is present. He could not be present today, and I agreed that I would ask the House. It is resolution No. 9. Well, Haji Sayed Hussain Shah never made any request. There is no such request on behalf of the Senator concerned. He is absent and no other gentleman is willing to move it on his behalf. So, this resolution No. 9 also falls through. Next is Resolution No. 10. Yes, Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso.

RESOLUTION Re: FIXATION OF MINIMUM PADDY PRICES
AND APROCUREMENT OF PADDY DIRECTLY FROM
GROWERS INSTEAD OF RICE FROM MILLERS SO AS
TO ASSURE FAIR PRICE TO GROWERS

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Sir, I would like to move this resolution because this has not been moved before.

Mr. Chairman : Yes.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Sir, I beg to move that :

"This House is of the opinion that Government do fix minimum paddy prices and procure paddy directly from the growers instead of procuring rice from the millers so as to assure fair prices to the growers."

Mr. Chairman : The resolution moved is :

“This House is of the opinion that Government do fix minimum paddy prices and procure paddy directly from the growers instead of procuring rice from the millers so as to assure fair prices to the growers.”

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Sir, I think, with this particular subject the Minister concerned is Mir Afzal Khan because this pertains to Commerce.

Mr. Chairman : He is not here.

Mr. Afzal Khan Khoso : Would it not be possible to defer it ?

Mr. Chairman : Why not ? If the House agrees, I have no objection. I will put it to the House :

“Should this resolution be also postponed.”

Voices : Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : All right. Resolution No. 10 also goes the same way. Now the motions. Motion No. 11, Khawaja Mohammad Safdar.

MOTION Re : DECLINING EXPORT OF SPORTS GOODS

Mr. Chairman : Is Khawaja Sahib here ?

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman : No, he is not present.

What is the rule Leader of the House ? I will inquire from the Leader of the House instead of myself going through the whole thing.

راؤ عبدالستار (قائد ایوان) : جناب جب کوئی موو نہیں کرتا ہے تو
fall through ہو جائے گا۔

Mr. Chairman : This is motion under rule 187 of the Senate Rules of Procedure. I think, the same is the procedure here also.

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman : Yes, I have looked it up. It will meet the same fate. The mover is absent and nobody is coming forward to move it on his behalf, so, this motion No. 11 under rule 187 also falls through.

Next is No. 12,

MOTION Re : EXTREMELY POOR GROWTH RATE IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DURING 1971-75 567

MOTION Re : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SPIRALLING PRICES OF CONSUMER GOODS

Mr. Chairman : It is also a motion under rule 187 in the name of Khawaja Mohammad Safdar. He is again absent. We cannot help. It also falls through.

Then, No. 13 of Khawaja Mohammad Safdar.

MOTION Re : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SCARCITY OF VEGETABLE GHEE IN PUNJAB

Mr. Chairman : Would you like to move this on his behalf ?

Rao Abdus Sattar (Leader of the House) : No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Then, it falls through.

Next is motion No. 14.

MOTION Re : SLUGGISH GROWTH RATE IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR DURING 1974-75

Mr. Chairman : This is again in the name of Khawaja Mohammad Safdar. Well, is he absent again ?

Voices : Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : Then it will go the same way.

Will, last No. 15.

MOTION Re : EXTREMELY POOR GROWTH RATE IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DURING 1971-75

Mr. Chairman : It is also in the name of Khawaja Mohammad Safdar. He is absent, we cannot help.

Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan (Minister for Finance Planning and Development) : We also cannot help for the simple reason that all these motions are baseless.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman : I thought it was a token walk out but it turns out to be a day walk out.

Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan : I have gone through these motions. There is no substance in them.

Mr. Chairman : We cannot help. This motion [No. 15 also falls through. Well, there is no work to transact—no other business left.

Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan : May I make a request. This resolution No. 6 regarding removed of customs barriers within district of Baluchistan concerns me. I would like to know what has happened to this resolution ?

Mr. Chairman : Let me refresh my memory. It is by Qazi Faizul Haq. He has made a written request. He has already taken leave of the House, therefore, it could not be taken up. So, it stands deferred to some other day.

No other business to transact. When should we meet?

Voices : 24th, Sir.

Mr. Chairman : I would suggest the date of 24th. Should we meet in the morning or evening?

Voices : Evening, 4.30 p. m.

Mr. Chairman : All right, the House stands adjourned to meet again on 24th of this month at 4.00 p. m.

[The Senate adjourned to meet again at four of the Clock in the evening on Wednesday, March 24, 1976.]