

SENATE OF PAKISTAN
SENATE DEBATE

Monday, May 22, 1989

The Senate of Pakistan met in the Senate Hall (Parliament House) Islamabad at 4.30 of the clock in the evening, with Mr. Chairman (Mr. Wasim Sajjad) in the Chair.

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ فَاتِقُ الْحَيِّ وَالنَّوَىٰ يُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ
مِنَ الْمَيِّتِ وَيُخْرِجُ الْمَيِّتَ مِنَ الْحَيِّ
ذَٰلِكُمُ اللَّهُ فَاِنِّي تَوَفَّكُونَ ۝ فَاتِقُ
الْأَصْبَاحِ وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ سَكَنًا وَالشَّمْسُ
وَالْقَمَرَ حَبَانًا ۝ ذَٰلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ
الْعَلِيمِ ۝ وَهُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْيَوْمَ لَيْلَتَهُ ۝
بِهَافِي طَلَبْتَ الْبِرَّ وَالْجُرْأَتِ فَصَلْنَا
الْآيَاتِ لِقَوْمٍ لَّيْمُونَ ۝ وَهُوَ الَّذِي الشَّاكُمُ
مِّنْ نَّفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ فَمُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمُسْتَوْدَعٌ ۝ قَدْ
فَصَلْنَا الْآيَاتِ لِقَوْمٍ لَّيْفَقَهُونَ ۝

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شروع کرتا ہوں ساتھ نام اللہ کے جو بڑا مہربان اور رحم کرینو والا ہے
 ترجمہ : بے شک خدا ہی دانے اور گھٹی کو پھاڑ کر ان سے درخت وغیرہ اگاتا ہے
 وہی جاندار کو بے جان سے نکالتا ہے اور وہی بے جان کا جاندار سے نکالتے
 والا ہے یہی تو خدا ہے پھر تم کہاں بکے پھرتے ہو ؟ وہی رات کے اندھیرے
 سے صبح کی روشنی پھاڑ نکالتا ہے اور اسی نے رات کو موجب آرام ٹھہرایا اور
 سورج اور چاند کو ذرائع شمار بنایا ہے یہ خدا کے مقرر کیے ہوئے اندازے ہیں
 جو غالب اور علم والا ہے اور وہی تو ہے جس نے تمہارے لیے ستارے
 بنائے تاکہ جنگلوں اور دریاؤں کے اندھروں میں ان سے راستے معلوم کرو۔ عقل
 والوں کے لیے ہم نے اپنی آیتیں کھول کھول کر بیان کر دی ہیں اور وہی تو ہے جس
 نے تم کو ایک شخص سے پیدا کیا پھر تمہارے لیے ایک ٹھہرنے کی جگہ ہے
 اور ایک سپرد ہونے کی۔ سمجھنے والوں کے لیے ہم نے اپنی آیتیں کھول کھول
 کر بیان کر دی ہیں۔

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Chairman: I believe it is the sense of the House that the answers for today be laid on the table of the House and be taken as read. Is that correct ?

Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan: Sir, I would like to move a motion in this regard.

Mr. Chairman: Please move the motion.

Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan: Sir, I move:

"That under Rule 235 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate, 1988, the requirement of Rule 38 of the said Rules regarding Question Hour be suspended and the questions and their replies laid on the table of the House be taken as read to enable the House to discuss the foreign policy of the Government".

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved by Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan, Leader of the Opposition that :

"That under Rule 235 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate, 1988, the requirement of Rule 38 of the said Rules regarding Question Hour be suspended and the questions and their replies laid on the table of the House be taken as read to enable the House to discuss the foreign policy of the Government".

(The motion was adopted)

Mr. Chairman: The motion stands adopted.

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui: Mr. Chairman, in respect of question No. 24 the reply has not come. They have stated that the information is being collected. So, it may be taken on the next rota day.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we will take it up on the next rota day.

Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui: Thank you.

Expansion of Telephone Exchange.

75. ***Akbarzada Behrawar Saeed:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether the existing Telephone Exchange in village Kall, Tehsil and District Dir, NWFP, was recommended for expansion, if so, the number of telephone lines to be added therein?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem: Yes, 50 telephone lines are to be added.

Telephone Exchange at Dir.

76. ***Akbarzada Behrawar Saeed:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the government to establish a telephone exchange in village Jabbar, Tehsil and District Dir, NWFP, if so, when?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem: No.

Urban and Rural Quota in K.T.R. and S.T.R.

77. ***Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

[Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani]

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules framed in 1972 regarding recruitment to various posts falling in grades 3 to 15 are in force ;

(b) whether urban and rural quota of 40 per cent—60 per cent in the matter of direct recruitment is strictly followed ; and

(c) whether the above quota has been observed in the appointment in K.T.R. and S.T.R., if so, the details thereof ?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : (a) Yes.

(b) 40 per cent urban quota and 60 per cent rural quota for direct recruitment is being strictly followed in Southern Telecommunication Region whereas Karachi Telecommunication Region serves only Karachi Division which is urban Area.

(c) In Southern Telecommunication Region Total Number of Technicians recruited other than those of Departmental Dependents from 1972 till date is 20 out of which 80 were recruited from Urban Area and 121 from Rural Area.

Likewise Engineering Supervisors other than those of Departmental Dependents from 1972 till date is 238 out of which 95 were recruited from Urban Area.

As stated in (b) above KTR serves only Karachi Division which is Urban Area

VACANCIES IN O.T.R.

78. *Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons working in grades 3 to 15 in the O.T.R., (gate way exchange), indicating also their place of domicile separately in each case ; and

(b) the total number of vacancies existing in grades 3 to 15 in the O.T.R. with grade-wise break-up ?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : (a) Total number of persons working in grade 3 to 15 in O.T.R. (gate way exchange) is 539. Their place of domicile separately in each case is indicated in statement placed on the table of the House.

(b) Total number of vacancies existing in grade 3 to 15 in O.T.R. with grade-wise break-up is placed on the table of the House.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING IN OTR (GATEWAY EXCHANGE) KARACHI/ISLAMABAD WITH PLACE OF DOMICILE

Grade-wise	Total	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan
BPS-3	—	—	—	—	—
BPS-4	8	3	3	2	—
BPS-7	386	124	257	5	—
BPS-8	24	1	23	—	—
BPS-9	45	3	42	—	—
BPS-11	64	21	40	3	—
BPS-12	8	2	6	—	—
BPS-13	3	2	1	—	—
BPS-15	1	00	1	—	—
Total	539	156	373	10	—

TOTAL NUMBER OF VACANCIES EXISTING IN GRADE 3 TO 15 WITH GRADE-WISE BREAKUP IN WHOLE OTR KARACHI/ISLAMABAD

1. Engineering Supervisor	B-11	2
2. Senior Telephone Operators	B-9	5
3. Telecommunication Technicians	B-8	27
4. Telephone Operators	B-7	30
5. Stenotypist	B-12	1
6. Head Clerks	B-11	1
7. Upper Division Clerks	B-7	3
8. Teleprinter Operators	B-7	14
9. Motor Drivers	B-4	1
10. Wiremans	E-3	2
11. Junior Accts Clerks	B-5	4
12. Telex Operators	B-7	2
13. Lower Division Clerks	B-5	1
Total Vacancies Existing (One Hundred and Three Only)		103

[Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir]

HAM LICENCES

79. *Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure regarding the issuance of Amateur wireless operating (commonly known as HAM) licences ; and

(b) the number of Amateur wireless operating licences issued during the period from January 1987 to 2nd May, 1989.

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : (a) The applicant applies to Telegraph and Telephone Department for the supply of Amateur Wireless Licence forms. The filled forms are submitted to the Home Department of his Province for security clearance, who forwards the application to the Director General Telegraph and Telephone Islamabad with their recommendations or otherwise. If the Home Department does not recommend the case then the application is rejected and the applicant is informed accordingly. In case the Provincial Home Department favours the case, then it is technically scrutinized and if found in order then the same is sent to Ministry of Interior for No Objection Certificate, then the candidate is examined for his technical knowledge and Morse Code proficiency by the Telegraph and Telephone Department. When the candidate qualifies, then an Amateur wireless licence is issued to him.

(b) 17 (Seventeen).

REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLING A NEW TELEPHONE CONNECTION

80. *Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Saeed Qadir : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the compliance of the following requirements is necessary for grant of a new telephone connection :—

1. NOC from the Land Lord ;
2. Lay out drawings of the House where telephone connection is to be installed ;
3. Copy of Lease deed ; and

(b) If so, reasons thereof ?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : (a) (1) No.

(2) No.

(3) No.

(b) Not applicable.

OFFICERS WORKING IN K.P.T.

11. ***Mr. Shad Mohammad Khan** : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of officers working in the Karachi Port Trust in grade 17 to 21, separately grade-wise with province-wise break-up ; and

(b) whether provincial quota is maintained ?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : (a) The working strength of Karachi Port Trust officers in Grade 17 to 21 as in December, 1988 is 280. The grade-wise strength with province-wise break-up is shown in the enclosed statement at Annexure A.

(b) Yes, prescribed quota is strictly observed in all recruitment cases.

Annexure A

(As on December, 1988)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF OFFICERS OF KPT IN BPS-17 TO 21 WITH PROVINCE-WISE

WITH PROVISIONAL FIVE

S. No.	B.P.S No.	No. of working Strength of officers	Provincial-Regional representation								Re-marks
			Punjab 50%	Sind		NWFP 11.5%	Baluchistan 3.5%	N.A. FATA 4%	Azad Kashmir 2%		
				Urban 40% of 19%	Rural 60% of 19%						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	17	147	21	91	19	6	9	1	—		
2.	18	61	11	36	4	5	2	—	—		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
3.	19	56	18	32	3	3	—	—	—		
4.	20	12	4	6	1	—	—	—	1		
5.	21	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—		
6.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total		280	59	167	27	14	11	1	1		

REPAIR OF NATIONAL HIGH WAY

12. ***Mr. Abdul Hameed Baluch** : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the total funds provided by the Federal Government for repair of the National Highway from Karachi to Quetta indicating also the time by which the said work will be completed ?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : Total funds allocated for maintenance of National Highway N-25 (Karachi—Quetta) during the current financial year are Rs. 13.16 million. The repair works are expected to be completed by the end of current financial year.

Telephone Exchange Trappi (Mansehra)

14. ***Miah Alam Ali Laleka :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a microwave system telephone exchange was sanctioned for the village Trappi Tehsil and District Mansehra. If so, the time by which the said exchange will start functioning?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : No.

PCO at Baghpur Dehri (Haripur Hazara)

15. ***Mr. Asghar Ali Shah :** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to provide PCO in the rural areas; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to establish a PCO in village Baghpur Dehri (Tehsil Haripur Hazara) if so, when

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : (a) Yes.

(b) Not at the moment.

Overseas Employment Promoters

16. ***Prof. Khurshid Ahmed :** Will the Minister for Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis be pleased to state :

(a) Names of the Overseas Employment Promoters granted licence to export manpower to Middle East countries from March, 1985 to November, 1988 and 2 December, 1988 till 31st March, 1989 ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government against the Promoters who charge exorbitant fees from the intending emigrants?

Malik Mukhtar Ahmed Awan : (a) 99 licences were issued to Overseas Employment Promoters from March 1985 to November 1988. Their names are at Annex I.

14 licences were issued to Overseas Employment Promoters from 2nd December, 1988 to 31st March, 1989. Their names are at Annex-II.

(b) Whenever complaints about the charging of exorbitant fees against the Overseas Employment Promoters are received, immediate action is initiated against them under section 12 (3) of Emigration Ordinance 1979 which may result in cancellation or suspension of licence for specified period or forfeiture of security in whole or a part thereof. The cases can also be referred to F.I.A., depending on the gravity of the offence for prosecuting the accused under section 17 and 22 of the Emigration Ordinance 1979. The criminal proceedings are initiated against the accused in the special courts established specifically for this purpose under section 24 (6) of the Emigration Ordinance, 1979 at Karachi, Quetta, Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Since the promulgation of Emigration Ordinance in 1979, the Government has taken action against 132 Overseas Employment Promoters on charges of extracting illegal money from intending emigrants.

(Annexures have been placed in the Senate Library).

Private Schools in Islamabad.

17. *Shad Mohammad Khan: Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private schools established in Islamabad are functioning under the rules and regulations made by the Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the appointments of teaching staff and fixation of tuition fees in these schools is done by the respective institutions and the Government has no control over it; if so the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number and names of the private schools functioning in Sector G-10, Islamabad, indicating also the amount of tuition fee being charged in these schools for pre-nursery and nursery classes separately in each case?

Sayid Ghulam Mustata Shah. (a) No.

(b) Yes. It is done by the management of the Institution. The overall supervision of Private schools in Islamabad/Federal Capital Territory will commence upon enactment of Federal legislation which is presently under process.

(c) According to survey carried out by Federal Directorate of Education, 10 schools have been opened in G-10 Sector. The details of fee structure in respect of 7 schools have been furnished and are tabulated below:

[Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah]

S. No	Name of the School	Tuition Fee	
		Pre Nursery	Nursery
1.	Bantam's Foundation School, H. No. 329, G-10/1 ..	150	150
2.	Alsaffiah Academy, H. No. 11, St-34, G-10/1 ..	100	100
3.	Wanid Public School, H. No. 1010, G-10/4 ..	300	300
4.	Win Gate Public School No. 1, H. No. 427, G-10/4. ..	200	200
	Win Gate Public School No. 2, H. No. 24, G-10/3 ..	200	200
	Light House Public School G-10/4 ..	150	150
7.	Sun-Rise Academy G 10 4 ..	170	170

Information in respect of the following three could not be collected as the schools are still closed for Eid holidays.

1. Lircon's Academy, H. No. 255, G-10/1.
 2. La-Petite Academy, H. No. 65, St-8, G-10/3.
 3. Unity Public School, H. No. 390, G-10/2.
- PCO at Darrial (Div)

8. **Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to establish a PCO at village Darrial, Tehsil Kall, District Dir if so, when?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem: No.

Telephone Exchange Taurmang (Div)

9. **Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a telephone exchange was approved for village Taurmang, Tehsil Khal, District Dir, NWFP, if so, the time by which it will be installed there?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem: Yes. It is expected to be installed during the current ADP 1989-90.

PCO at Pattare (Div)

20. *Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed : Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to establish a PCO in village Pattare, of Sultan Khel Darra, Tehsil and District Dir if so, when ?

Makhdoom Amin Faheem : No.

Upgradation of Primary Schools.

21. *Shad Mohammad Khan : Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has upgraded the Federal Government Primary School, village Mohrian, Dakhli Rawat Federal Capital Area ; and

(b) whether there is also a proposal under consideration of the Government to upgrade the Federal Government Primary School Chak Dakhli Sehala, Federal Capital Area if so, when ?

Sayid Ghulam Mustafa Shah : (a) Not as yet. However, the Federal Directorate of Education has accorded permission to start class 6th this year in F.G. Girls' Primary School Mohrian, Dakhli Rawat with the existing staff and accommodation with effect from April, 1989

(b) No

Appointment of over-aged persons

22. *Prof. Khurshid Ahmad : Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) number of new appointments or replacements made in statutory Bodies and Research Institutions under the control of the Federal Government since 2nd December, 1988 ; and

(b) number of these appointees who are above 60 and the reasons for departure from normal recruitment rules in such cases ?

Sayid Ghulam Mustafa Shah : The material is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received

Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui]

Licence-holder Recruiting Agencies

23. ***Mohammad Mohsin Siddiqui** : Will the Minister for Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recruiting agency licences issued since January, 1989 indicating also the names and addresses of the persons who were granted licences

(b) the criteria for the issuance of these licences ; and

(c) the number of pending applications for the grant of recruiting licence with reasons if any for not disposing of such applications ?

Malik Mukhtar Ahmad Awan : (a) Since January, 1989, 10 licences have been issued by the Ministry. Names and addresses of the promoters are at Annex 'A'. 14 more applications have been approved for issuance of fresh Overseas Employment Promoter Licences. (Their names are at Annex 'B').

(b) Overseas Employment Promoter's licence is issued under section 12 (1) of the Emigration Ordinance, 1979 to any person who desires to engage, or to assist or to recruit any person to migrate. The criteria for grant of licence has been laid down in Rules 8 of the Emigration Rules, 1979 which *inter alia* provides that an application for the grant of licence shall be accompanied by a character certificate, from the District Magistrate and a non-refundable application fee of Rs. 500. The Federal Government on being satisfied that the applicant has complied with the provisions of Rules and after such enquiry as it may deem fit approve the grant of licence and direct the applicant to deposit licence fee of Rs. 10,000 and a security of one lac rupees for good conduct. On furnishing evidence of deposit of fee and security, the Federal Government may grant the licence initially valid for two years to the applicant.

(c) 84 cases for grant of fresh licences are under process in the Ministry. The Government may issue licences in due course of time, to those who fulfil the requisite conditions.

Annex A

LIST OF THE OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT PROMOTER LICENSES ISSUED SINCE 1ST JANUARY, 1989

S. No.	OEPS No.	Style Designation	Authorised person	date of issue	Address
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	MPD 0754 PWR/89	M. S. Orakzai Overseas Enterprises.	Syed Farooq Shah.	5-1-89	Village Wari, P.O. Shina Teh

1	2	4	5	6
				& P.S. Hangu, Distt. Kohat (NWFP).
2	MPD/0755/RWP/89.	M/s. Al-Qadeer Asso- ciates Rawalpindi.	Sheikh Abdul Qadeer	19-1-89 Res. 667, Dheri Hassan Abad, Rawalpindi. Off. Kamran Hotel, Kashmir Road, Rawalpindi.
3.	MPD/0756/LHR 89	M/s. Sunny Cor poration.	Sohail Abbas Mirza	19-1-89 Ali-Manzil Mirza Street- Kamoke (Gujranwala)
4	MPD/0757/KAR/89	M/s. Karim Marlar and Associates, Karachi.	Masud Karim	19-1-89 5th Floor Cour- view Building, M.A Jinnah Road, Karachi.
5	MPD/0758 RWP/89	M/s. National Police Foundation, Islama- bad	M.D. Hafiz S.D. Jami	28-1-89 National Police Foundation H. No. 6, St. No. 12 F-7/2, Islamabad.
6.	MPD/0759 LHR 89.	M/s. Gold Spot Traders	Shauket Ali	28-1-89 14 A Q Gulberg-II Lahore.
7.	MPD/0760 LHR 89	M/s Pak Arab Em- ployment Corporation (Rahim Yar Khan)	Syed Muzaffar Hassan Shah Naqvi	9-2-89 Pak Arab Em- ployment Cor- poration 9-A, Zamindara Colony Rahim Yar Khan
8	MPD/0761 RWP/89.	M/s. Muhammad Aslam Khan Wah Cantt	Mr. Muham- mad Aslam Khan.	13-2-89 1100 Officer's Colony Lala Rukh, Wah Cantt
9.	MPD/0762/RWP/89.	M/s. Mughal Builders, Rawalpindi.	Muhammad Alzal Mirza	18-2-89 Res. Near Old Bhatta Jhanda Chechi, kwp Off. 29-AI-Abbas Market Adamjee Road Rawal- pindi Cantt
10	MPD/0763 KAR/8	M/s. Al-Mursiyah Enterprises Karachi	Amanullah Khattak	11-5-89 11, Green Blet Mahmoodabad, Gate PECHS, Block-6, Karachi- 44

[Malik Mukhtar Ahmed Awan]

Annex B

Annex

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF FOURTEEN PERSONS WHOSE CASES
- HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR GRANT OF FRESH OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT PROMOTERS LICENCES**

S.No.	Name and address of the Agencies	Proprietor's name
1	2	3
1.	M/s. G.F.Q. International, Islamabad, Room No 6, Shah Plaza, Blue Area, Islamabad.	Rana Abdul Ghafoor Khan.
2.	M/s. Braik Al Otaibi Enterprises, Rawalpindi Railway Road, Fateh Jang Road, Attock.	Mr. Waheed Akhtar.
3.	M/s. Umma Alliance Lahore 159, G.T. Road, Lahore.	Mian Mati-ul-Haq Khalid.
4.	M/s. Export Techno Export, Village and P/o Chak Maudha Shariff, Sialkot Cantt.	Mr. Nusrat Mehdi.
5.	M/s. Al Fajjar overseas Employment Lahore, 4 Palm Street, H No 3, Old Anarkali, Lahore	Syed Nawazish Hussain.
6.	M/s. Shuhzad Enterprises Karachi D-1, Keh Kashan Apartments G C-8/7 Chittan, Karachi.	Mrs. Jasmin Jahan Khan.
7.	M/s. Arshad and Brothers Rizwan Plaza, Block No. F-6, Blue Area Islamabad.	Malik Arshad Nawaz.
8.	M/s. Sada Agencies, Karachi 12, C, 26th Street, Touheed Commercial Area, Defence Housing Society, Karachi.	Mr. Amanullah Khan.
9.	M/s. Ch. Khadim Hussain & Co. Mujahid Colony Kharian City, District Gujrat.	Ch. Khadim Hussain.
10.	M/s. Askary Travel Al-Amin Traders, Airport Road, Gilgit.	Muhammad Nasim.
11.	M/s. Gul Enterprises Zamir Abad Char-sadda Road, P.O. COCA COLA Factory, near Grid Station, Peshawar District	Mr. Zamir Gull.
12.	M/s. Farid & Company 59-L, Gulbe III, Lahore.	Mr. Nishat Ahmad Khan Da
13.	M/s. Al-Rehman Trading Corporation, 49/N-2, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi	Mr. Mohammad Nazir.
14.	M/s. Work Care International 3-Al-Mumtaz Road, P.O. Multan Road, Lahore	Mr. Ijaz Hassan Khan.

Job opportunities created for unemployed persons.

24 **Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui:** Will the Minister for Labour and power and Overseas Pakistanis be pleased to state

- (a) the number of job opportunities created by the Government home and ad since 1st January, 1989,
- (b) the number of persons who were employed under self-financing schemes ng the said period, and
- (c) the steps the Government have taken to ensure provision of the job rtunities to deserving and apable persons, strictly on merit?

Malik Mukhtar Ahmed Awan : The relevant information is being collected will be placed before the House as soon as compiled.

PROMISED REPLIES

ASSURANCE GIVEN BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION IN REPLY TO A SUPPLEMENTARY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 6 PUT BY PROF. KHURSHID AHMED, SENATOR ON 17TH JANUARY, 1989.

In pursuance of a directive of the President, a meeting held on September 10, 1988 under the Chairmanship of then Senior Minister Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khan Khattak review the working of *Nai Roshni* Schools (Annex-I). It was led in the meeting to constitute a Working Group for critically using the working of *Nai Roshni* Schools Project (Annex II). Working Group held its meeting on December 29, 1988 and led to conduct a comprehensive qualitative evaluation of Project for the purpose.

2. With a view to reviewing the *Nai Roshni* schools ect and form lating suitable proposals and recommendations he C binet, a meeting of the National Evaluation Committee held on February 13, 1989 with Education Secretary in the r. The National Evaluation Committee comprises, among rs, the representatives from the Ministry of Education, nce, Planning Commission and four provinces as well as Government of AJK (A-III)

3. The Committee decided that the following components e *Nai Roshni* Schools Project be evaluated :-

- (i) Students' achievement.
- (ii) Curriculum/text-books.
- (iii) Teachers/teachers' training.

[Malik Mukhtar Ahmed Awan]

4. The Committee also approved the strategy and modality of evaluation. The evaluation would be conducted throughout the country at district level separately for urban/rural areas and male/female schools. Different committees for preparing the questionnaire and conducting the evaluation have been constituted. The whole exercise of evaluation would be completed before May 31, 1989.

5. Proposals/recommendations formulated on the basis of the findings of this evaluation would be submitted to the Cabinet. Final compliance report on the matter would be submitted after the Cabinet has taken a decision in the matter.

***PARTICIPANTS OF THE MEETING ON NAI ROSHNI SCHOOLS
HELD ON 10-9-1988 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SENIOR
FEDERAL MINISTER***

1. Dr. Mahbub ul-Haq,
Federal Minister for Finance and
Planning & Development.
2. Sardar Wazir Ahmad Jogezai,
Federal Minister for Education
3. Col. (Retd.) Muhammad Naqi Khan,
Minister for Agriculture and Information,
AJK.
4. Dr. S. M. Qureshi,
Federal Education Secretary
5. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Khan,
Chairman, LAMEC.
6. Qazi M. Alimullah,
Member, Planning Commission.
7. Mr. Javed Talat,
Additional Secretary,
Finance Division.
8. Mian Tayyab Hassan,
Additional Secretary,
Finance Division.
9. Mr. Murad Ali Nizamani,
Secretary, Education Department,
Government of Sind.

10. Mr. Muhammad Anwar Khetran,
Secretary, Education Department,
Government of Baluchistan.
11. Mr. Muhammad Yousaf Chaudhry,
Secretary, Education Department,
Government of AJK.
12. Mr. Mumtaz Akbar,
Additional Secretary,
Education Department,
Government of NWFP.
13. Dr. Musarrat Ali Khan,
Chief (Education),
Planning & Development Division.
14. Dr. Abdul Aziz Khan,
Joint Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education.
15. Dr. Ijaz Ahmad Chaudhry,
Director, LAMEC.
16. Mr. S. M. Yousaf,
Secretary, LAMEC.
17. Dr. Irshad Hussain Tirmazi,
Deputy Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education.

Annex II

**WORKING GROUP ON
NAIROSHNI SCHOOLS**

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (i) Secretary Finance. | Chairman |
| (ii) Secretary Education | Member |
| (iii) Secretary Planning & Development. | Member |
| (iv) Chairman, LAMEC. | Member |
| (v) Secretary to the Governments of Punjab,
Sind, NWFP, Baluchistan,
AJ&K, Education Departments. | Member |

NATIONAL EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Education Secretary | Chairman |
| 2. | Chairman, LAMEC. | Member |
| 3. | Census Commissioner,
Population Census Organization,
Islamabad. | Member |
| 4. | Chief (Education)
Planning & Development Division
Islamabad. | Member |
| 5. | Director Public Instructions,
Education Department,
Government of Punjab,
Lahore. | Member |
| 6. | Additional Secretary,
Education Department,
Government of Sind,
Karachi. | Member |
| 7. | Director (Education)
Government of NWFP.
Peshawar. | Member |
| 8. | Director,
Bureau of Curriculum,
Education Department,
Government of Baluchistan
Quetta. | Member |
| 9. | Secretary
Education Department,
Government of AJK
Muzaflarabad. | Member |
| 10. | Director (Education)
Federally Administered Northern Area,
Gilgit. | Member |
| 11. | Director (Education)
Federally Administered Tribal Area,
Peshawar. | Member |
| 12. | J. E. A. (PNE)
Ministry of Education | Member/Secretary. |

**PROMISED REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 8 SET DOWN
FOR ANSWER IN THE SITTING OF THE SENATE HELD
ON 22-3-1989**

***Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Minister for Defence be pleased to state :-

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the establishment of a cantonment in Village Shinkiary has been approved;
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that medical facilities are not available on permanent basis in Shinkiary for army personnels; and
- (c) Whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a separate army Hospital for the treatment of army personnels and their families ?

**MR. GHULAM SARWAR CHEEMA (MINISTER OF STATE FOR
DEFENCE)**

- (a) No.
- (b) No. The medical facilities are available to army units with requisite medical staff, equipment and medicines required for the existing size of the camp.
- (c) No.

[Mr. Aijaz Ali Khan Jatoi]

PROMISED REPLY TO SENATE QUESTION NO. 147

***Mr. Aijaz Ali Khan Jatoi, Senator:** Will the Minister Incharge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state :-

(a) the names, designation place of domicile of the employees working in the CDA belonging to rural and urban Sind Separately; and

(b) the quota, if any reserved for the people of rural and urban Sind for the employment in the CDA ?

(Reply)

Minister Incharge Cabinet Division:

(a) Details at Annexure 'A'.

(b) According to Government instructions 19% quota (11.4% and 7.6% for rural and urban Sind respectively) for regular posts in BPS-3 and above reserved for direct recruitment is observed in CDA. Recruitment against posts in BPS-1-2 which comprise bulk of the Authority's work force is made locally as provided for in the Government instructions.

**LIST OF OFFICERS/OFFICIALS OF SIND (URBAN/RURAL)
DOMICILE EMPLOYED IN THE C.D.A.**

No.	Name	Designation	Grade	DOMICILE	
				Sind Urban	Sind Rural
1.	2	3	4	5	6
	Messrs.				
1.	Mattan Khan	Helper	1	-	Rural
2.	Nadeem Ahmed	Beldar	1	-	Rural
3.	Sain Bux	Chainman	1	-	Rural
4.	Isa Khan	Frash	1	-	Rural
5.	Abdul Ghani	N/Qasid	1	Urban	-
6.	Edhi Khan	N/Qasid	1	Urban	-
7.	Sattar Bux Chang	Driver	4	Urban	-
8.	Muhammad Haroon	Driver	4	Urban	-
9.	Afzal Hussain Abbasi	L.D.C.	5	Urban	-
10.	Javed Ahmed Iftikhar	Storeman	5	-	Rural
11.	Tariq Mehmood	L.D.C.	5	Urban	-
12.	Abdul Aziz	L.D.C.	5	Urban	-
13.	Syed Muhammad Raza	U.D.C.	7	Urban	-
14.	Taira Khanum	T/Operator	7	Urban	-
15.	Abdul Sami Memon	Auditor	7	-	Rural
16.	Mrs. Farzana Altaf	U.D.C.	7	Urban	-
17.	Muhammad Munir	U.D.C.	7	Urban	-
18.	Munir Ahmed Sheikh	Auditor	7	-	Rural
19.	Shaukat Aziz	S/Engineer	11/16	-	Rural
20.	Abdul Salam Balouch	-do-	11/16	-	Rural
21.	Iqbal Ummer	Plant Supdt.	11	Urban	-
22.	Manzoor Hussain	S/Engineer	11/16	-	Rural
23.	Muhammad Akram	-do-	11/16	Urban	-
24.	Hafiq Aqil Ahmed	-do-	11/16	Urban	-
25.	Manzoor Ahmed	-do-	11/16	-	Rural

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Messrs.				
26.	Muhammad Rauf	Sub Engineer	11/16	Urban	-
27.	Sana-Ullah Baloch	-do-	11/16	-	Rural
28.	Tariq Javed	-do-	11/16	-	Rural
29.	Meraj Ahmed	-do-	11/16	Urban	-
30.	Muhammad Ikram	-do-	11/16	-	Rural
31.	Anwar Mehmood	-do-	11/16	Urban	-
32.	Zafar Alam Hashmi	Music Teacher	11	Urban	-
33.	Syed Imran	D. H. D.	11	Urban	-
34.	Muhammad Hussain Khan	Jr.Draftsman	11	-	Rural
35.	Muhammad Ali Abbasi	Assistant	11/15	-	Rural
36.	Muhammad Jaffar	Sr. Auditor	11/15	Urban	-
37.	Ghulam Qadir	-do-	11/15	-	Rural
38.	Ehsan Ali Dhilllo	-do-	11/15	-	Rural
39.	Bashir Ahmed	-do-	11/15	-	Rural
40.	Muhammad Aslam	S/Typist	12/14	Urban	-
41.	S. M. Awasti	Sr. Arch: D/Man	13/16	-	Rural
42.	Miss Bashiran Fazla	Staff Nurse	14	Urban	-
43.	Miss Nasreen	-do-	14	-	Rural
44.	Ahmed Hasan	AEMO	16	Urban	-
45.	Zia-ur-Rehman	AAO	16	Urban	-
46.	Zafar Ali Qureshi	APRO	16	Urban	-
47.	Abdul Latif Narojo	Range Officer	16	-	Rural
48.	Muhammad Bux	Medical Officer	17	-	Rural
49.	Abdul Samad Memon	-do-	17	-	Rural
50.	Siraj Ahmed Qazi	-do-	17	-	Rural
51.	Karar Hussain Naqvi	A.D.	17	-	Rural
52.	Najeeb-ur-Rehman	A.D.	17	-	Rural
53.	Amir Bux	-do-	17	-	Rural
54.	Abdul Majeed Balkani	-do-	17	-	Rural

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Messrs.				
55.	Ali Murad	-do-	17	-	Rural
56.	Ali Anwar Gopang	-do-	17	-	Rural
57.	Mushtaq Ahmed	-do-	17	-	Rural
58.	Waheed Lor	-do-	17	-	Rural
59.	Ch. Abdul Haq Shad	-do-	17	-	Rural
60.	Abid Dehari	-do-	17	-	Rural
61.	Muhammad Roshan	-do-	17	Urban	-
62.	Mrs. Khadija K. Sheikh	M/Officer	17	-	Rural
63.	Fazal-ud-Din	-do-	17	-	Rural
64.	Nazir Baig Baloch	Research Officer	17	-	Rural
65.	Jaffar Ali Arian	Asstt. Director	17	-	Rural
66.	Sohail-ur-Sani	-do-	17	Urban	-
67.	Aziz Ullah Memon	-do-	17	Urban	-
68.	Mrs. Noshaba Zaman	-do-	17	Urban	-
69.	Mazhar Ahmad	-do-	17	Urban	-
70.	Arif Javed	-do-	17	Urban	-
71.	Shafi Ahmad	-do-	17	Urban	-
72.	Javaid Iqbal	-do-	17	Urban	-
73.	Mrs. Zeenat Mehtab	M/Officer	17	Urban	-
74.	Mrs. Neelofar Jalil	-do-	17	Urban	-
75.	Zafar Iqbal Javed	Town Planner	17	Urban	-
76.	Muhammad Usman	Accounts Officer	17	Urban	-
77.	Ashfaq Ahmed	Asstt:Director	17	Urban	-
78.	Mir Hasan Rind Hasan	Dy. Director	18	-	Rural
79.	Mamoon-ul-Qureshi	-do-	18	Urban	-
80.	Sikandar Ali Abbas	-do-	18	-	Rural
81.	Abdul Jabbar Malano	-do-	18	-	Rural
82.	Muhammad Suleman	-do-	18	-	Rural

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Messrs.				
83.	Khair Muhammad Sethar	-do-	18	Urban	Rural
84.	Tayyab Ali Sheikh	DDG(W)	19	Urban	-
85.	M. K. Pasha	Director	19	Urban	-
86.	Shabbir Hasan Khan	-do-	19	Urban	-
87.	Shafi M. Sewhani	Member(P)	20	Urban	-

ASSURANCE GIVEN BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, KHAWAJA AHMED TARIQ RAHEEM ON BEHALF OF THE HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, MR. JAVED JABBAR, IN REPLY TO SUPPLEMENTARIES TO STARRED QUESTION NO.5 PUT BY MR. SUBEDAR KHAN DANDOKHEL, SENATOR ON 27TH DECEMBER, 1988

Mr. Subedar Khan Mandokhel: Supplementary question asked by Subedar Khan Mandokhel, Senator, concerning establishment of a T.V. booster at Gwadar.

Mr. Javed Jabbar: It is stated that the PTV is fully aware of the fact that people living in far-flung areas are deprived of T.V. signal, as such PTV is making all efforts within its available resources to cover all such deprived areas.

- In fact the main difficulty in extending the TV coverage to coastal areas in Mekran Division is non-availability of T & T Microwave net-work and off - air reception from the existing TV net-work. Due to this reason, this project was not included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The TV coverage can only be extended to coastal areas of Mekran Division if either the microwave net-work or the satellite broadcasting is made available to P.T.V.C.

- In this connection it is informed that the proposal to enter into satellite broadcasting is a part of second TV channel which is presently under feasibility study. If the proposal is approved and funds released the PTVC will be in a position to extend the TV coverage upto Mekran Division.

- The project for the establishment of a re-broadcast station at Gawadar has been included in the list of 10 low power boosters to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

- P.T.V. will be in a position to undertake this project subject to Government's approval and release of funds.

[Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqui]

PROMISED REPLY TO SENATE QUESTION NO. 40

Mr. Mohammad Mohsin Siddiqui: Senator: Will the Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs be pleased to state :

The total quantity of charas and opium seized by the Customs Authority during the year 1988 and till now, and the persons arrested in this connection indicating also their names professions and the quantity recovered in each case and the action taken by the Government against them ?

Mr. Ahsanul Haq Piracha: The total quantity of charas and opium seized by the customs authorities during the year 1988 is 41,669.500 kgs of charas and 440.830 kgs of opium. 48 persons have been arrested in the smuggling of charas and opium during the aforesaid period.

The details regarding professions of the offenders, alongwith quantity recovered in each case and action taken by the government against them, are placed as Annex 'A'.

Collectorate/ Directorate	Name of persons arrested	Profession	Description/quantity of narcotics seized	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
Directorate General of Intelligence and investigation (Customs & Excise) Islamabad.	1. Un-claimed	-	Charas 1040 Kgs	-
	2. Un-claimed	-	Opium 35 Kgs	-
	3. Abdul Ghaffar s/o, Abdul Rahim 20-Lawrance Road, Lahore	Driver	Charas 5 Kgs	Under trial
	4. Mian Haroon Shah s/o Mian Bahadur Shah r/o Bunglow No. 276 Pak Block Iqbal Town Lahore.	Driver	Charas 500 Kgs	Under trial
	Ijaz Hussain Butt s/o Khawaja Willayat Hussain r/o Butt Book Depot. 6 Urdu Bazar Lahore.	Narcotics Trafficker		
	Bushra Aslam d/o Aslam Butt r/o St. No. 7 Kirshan Nagar Lahore.	-do-		
	5. Sheikh Nazar Mohammad s/o Sheikh Ghulam Mohammad r/o H.No. 1676/B Koocha Kach Kotrian Chowk Johari Mandi Lahore.	-	Charas 160 Kgs	Under trial
	6. Wazir s/o Zartalib r/o Malakand.	Cleaner	Charas 3000 Kgs	Challan pending
	7. Mohammad Riaz s/o Lal Khan r/o Jawaria Distt. Sargodha	Driver	Charas 3294 Kgs	Under trial
	Syed Abid Hussain s/o Talib Hussain r/o Sargodha.	Driver		
	Zilli Hussain s/o Talib Hussain r/o Jawaria Teh. Shahpur Sargodha	Cleaner		

1	2	3	4	5
	Iqbal s/o Shakir Mohammad r/o Jamrud Khyber Agency Peshawar	Driver	Charas 360 Kgs	Under trial
9.	Unclaimed	-	Charas 9 kgs.	
10.	Unclaimed	-	Charas 4290 kgs	Under investigation
11.	Unclaimed	-	Charas 570 kgs	-do-
12.	Unclaimed	-	Charas 450 kgs	-do-
13.	Aziz-ur-Rehman s/o Hasan Gul r/o Tehsil Kal Payan Peshawar	Smuggler	Charas 300 kgs	-do-
Custom House (Preventive) Karachi.	1. Abdul Aziz	Clearing and Forwarding Agent	Charas 300 kgs	Arrested and sent up for trial.
	2. Nabil	Tourist	Charas 400 Grams	Arrested and con- victed by the Court and released after under going sentence.
	3. Fohad Ali	Private Service	Charas 900 Gms.	Arrested and sent up for trial.
	4. Unclaimed	-	Charas 900 kgs	F.I.R. lodged in the court. No arrest made as yet.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Unclaimed	-	Charas 120 kgs	F.I.R. lodged in the court. No arrest made as yet.	
6. (a) Younas Alias Tarzen	Clearing Agent Exporter.	Charas 11000 kgs	Case sent up for trial. All the seven accused persons were arrested.	
(b) Haji Younas	Clearing and Forwarding Agent			
(c) Syed Salikh Bokhari	-do-			
(d) Syed Mohammad Kasim Ahmed	-do-			
(e) Rizwan Kazmi	-do-			
(f) Idrees s/o Habibullah	Clearing Agent cum Exporter.			
(g) Sadiq s/o Yousaf	-do-			
7. Arshad Gul	An employee of Iranian Company at Doha.	Charas 500 Gms.	Arrested and sent up for trial.	
8. Washu	Transporter	Charas 5340 kgs.	-do-	
9. Waqai Iqbal	Doing odd jobs	Charas 2 kgs.	-do-	
10. Syed Imran Gul	Odd jobs i.e. salesman and photography.	Charas 400 Grams	-do-	
11. Mirza Iqbal Jawed	Clearing Agent	Charas 720 kgs	-do-	

1	2	3	4	5
	Abdul Sattar Taj Abbasi (Absconder)	Clearing Agent Exporter		
	12. Javed Ali Sherazi	Profession could not be ascertained as accused being absconder could not be arrested	Opium 180 Grams (recovered from Post Parcel at (P.A.D.)	Accused consignee still absconder as the address given on the parcel was found to be ficti- tious. F.I.R. lodged in the Court.
	13. Shah Sogh	-do-	Opium 50 Grams (re- covered from Post Parcel at P.A.D.)	-do-
Customs House Lahore	Ali Muhammad	Labourer	Charas 400 Grams	Pending in the court of Law.
Collectorate of Customs and Excise Peshawar	1. Abdul Hamid Khan	Farmer	Charas 6 kgs Opium 2.6 kgs.	Nine months rigo- rous imprisonment.
	2. Khial Mat Shah	Labour	Charas 3 kgs.	Under trial.
	3. Unclaimed	-	Charas 1 kg.	No arrest.
	4. Niamatullah Obaid-ur-Rehman	Drivers	Charas 150 kgs.	Under trial.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mushtaq Ahmed (i) Masoodul Haq (ii) Akhtar Nawaz	Drivers & Cleaner	Charas 320 kgs.	Mushtaq Ahmed convicted for 4 years R.I. and fined Rs.60,00,000/-. The other accused acquitted.
6.	(i) Jan Akbar (ii) Muhammad Rehman	-do-	Charas 392 kgs.	Under trial.
7.	(i) Aziz-ur-Rehman (ii) Ghulam Muhammad (iii) Jawaid	-do-	Charas 3620 kgs	Under trial.
8.	Unclaimed	-	Charas 177 kgs	No arrest.
9.	(i) Niaz Ali (ii) Younas Shah (iii) Farooq Shah (iv) Wakil Khan (v) Jehanzeb	Driver Businessmen	Charas 12 kgs	Under trial.
10.	(i) Yousaf Shah (ii) Said Bad Shah	Driver and Cleaner	Charas 3000 kgs.	Under investigation
11.	Unclaimed	-	Charas 1400 kgs	-do-
12.	Unclaimed	-	Charas 110 kgs	-do-

[22, May, 1989]

1	2	3	4	5
Vigilance & Inspection, (Customs, Central Excise & Sales Tax) Islamabad	Unclaimed	-	Charas 32 kgs.	Under investigation.
Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise, Rawalpindi.	Accused not arrested	-	Opium 320 kgs.	-
	-do-	-	Charas 1.9 kg	-
			Opium 2 kgs.	
Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise, Quetta.	-	-	Charas 18 kgs.	-
	Zubair Khan s/o Khasta Khan r/o 167/D, KDA Scheme No. 1 Karachi	Not available	Charas 64 kgs. Opium 21 kgs.	The accused was arrested and the case was sent for trial in the Court of Law and the accused was awarded 5 years R.I.
	-	-	Opium 60 kgs	

PROMISED REPLY TO STARRED SENATE QUESTION NO. 16 ASKED BY QAZI HUSSAIN AHMED, SENATOR

Qazi Hussain Ahmed: Will the Minister for Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis be pleased to state :

Total number of death and disability cases received in the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment during the period 1984 to 1988 with year wise breackup; indicating also the decision taken and compensation paid separately in each case during the above period ?

Malik Mukhtar Ahmed Awan: A total of 553 death and disability cases were received by Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment during the fiscal years 1983-84 to 1987-88 for which an amount of Rs. 34,640,500.00 was paid as compensation by the State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan. Out of the above amount Rs. 31,400,000.00 were paid as compensation for 409 death cases and Rs. 3,240,500.00 for 144 disability cases. The year wise breackup of death and disability cases alongwith the compensation paid separately is at Annex 'A'. Further details of amounts paid in each case are at Annex 'B'.

BUREAU OF EMIGRATION AND OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT	
Year	Compensation paid (Rs.)
1983-84	3,500,000
1984-85	3,250,000
1985-86	3,610,000
1986-87	6,130,000
1987-88	10,000,000
Total	34,640,500

**STATEMENT SHOWING YEAR-WISE BREAK-UP OF DEATH AND
DISABILITY CASES AND COMPENSATION PAID**

Year	No. of deaths during the year	No. of disability during the year	Total No. of death & disability cases.	Compensation paid during the year due to the death.	Compensation paid during the year due to disability	Total compensation paid during the year.
1983-84	94	43	137	4,700,000	766,000	5,466,000
1984-85	94	34	128	4,700,000	481,500	5,181,500
1985-86	102	20	122	10,200,000	612,000	10,812,000
1986-87	59	18	77	5,900,000	394,000	6,294,000
1987-88	60	29	89	5,900,000	987,000	6,887,000
Total	409	144	553	31,400,000	3,240,500	34,640,500

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANT INSURANCE
SCHEME FOR THE PERIOD FROM 4-7-1983 TO 30-6-1984**

PAID CLAIMS/DEATH

S.No.	Name of deceased	Registration	Date	Date of Death	Amount of compensation
		Number			
1	2	3		4	5
	Messrs.				Rs.
1.	Muhammad Rafique	2486/83	9-7-1983	31-8-1983	50,000/-
2.	Muhammad Ali Dar	8093/83	10-8-1983	10-9-1983	50,000/-
3.	M. Mansoor Beg.	3138/83	20-8-1983	8-11-1983	50,000/-
4.	Allah Rakha	5884/83	27-7-1983	10-8-1983	50,000/-
5.	Tajamal Shah	7856/83	3-8-1983	(25)-11-1983	50,000/-
6.	Muhammad Arif	10229/83	1-11-1983	19-1-1984	50,000/-
7.	Abdul Hamid	5230/83	3-7-1983	19-8-1983	50,000/-
8.	Faiz Ahmed	7936/83	4-8-1983	7-11-1983	50,000/-
9.	Muhammad Shafi	7785/83	13-8-1983	19-5-1984	50,000/-
10.	Muhammad Umar	753/84	13-2-1984	2-9-1984	50,000/-
11.	Ghulam Ullah	11990/83	19-12-1983	24-10-1984	50,000/-
12.	Muzamil Waheed	1366/84	1-3-1984	20-11-1985	50,000/-
13.	Naimat Ali	612/84	22-1-1984	1-1-1985	50,000/-
14.	Shahbaz Ahmed	1956/84	23-4-1984	21-12-1984	50,000/-
15.	S. Tanveer H. Shah	4557/84	12-6-1984	23-2-1985	50,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
	Messrs.			
16.	Hafeez Ahmed Khan	3648/84	10-5-1984	13-5-1985
17.	Maratab Ali	609/84	22-1-1984	6-1-1985
18.	Muhammad Akram	7518/84	28-1-1984	3-4-1984
19.	Muhammad Tariq	3971/83	15-1-1983	14-5-1985
20.	Muhammad Munir Awan			
21.	Muhammad Nazir	RC-1270/84	12-3-1984	20-7-1984
22.	Muhammad Ashraf			
23.	Muhammad Asghar	RB-4905/83	30-7-1983	10-8-1983
24.	Muhammad Mahboob	PR-(R)2489/83	16-8-1983	21-2-1984
25.	Faiz Muhammad	RC/39891/83	20-8-1983	27-6-1984
26.	Ahmed Khan Malik	1323/84	13-2-1984	8-5-1984
27.	Hafiz Muhammad Afzal	RB-240/84	24-1-1984	22-3-1984
28.	Latifullah	RA-1933/84	31-3-1984	25-4-1984
29.	Muhammad Anwar	RC/5807/83	8-12-1983	13-5-1984
30.	Aurangzeb	RC/4318/83	25-9-1983	17-7-1984
31.	Haji A. Ghafoor	RC/1497/84	15-3-1984	20-7-1984
32.	Khurshid Anwar	RA/2622/84	14-5-1984	20-6-1984
33.	Gulfraz Khan	PE(R)16468/83	30-11-1983	19-7-1984

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5	
	Messrs.				
34.	Muhammad Afzal	RA/7243/83	26-10-1983	23-11-1983	50,000/-
35.	Faiz Ahmed	RA/7505/83	5-11-1983	13-9-1984	50,000/-
36.	Muhammad Younis	PE(R)15847/83	13-11-1983	20-10-1984	50,000/-
37.	Muhammad Afsar Khan	RB-1274/84	19-3-1984	21-10-1984	50,000/-
38.	Gulfraz Khan	1639/84	26-2-1984	19-7-1984	50,000/-
39.	Syed Badshah	RB/540/84	4-2-1984	2-10-1984	50,000/-
40.	Muhammad Nazir	210/84	4-1-1984	30-10-1984	50,000/-
41.	Samiullah Khan	PE(R)/4903/84	7-5-1984	10-8-1984	50,000/-
42.	Muhammad Aslam Khan Lodhi	RB/1382/84	20-3-1984	20-9-1984	50,000/-
43.	Muhammad Nazakat	PE(R)/1116/84	5-2-1984	25-5-1984	50,000/-
44.	Muhammad Fayyaz	RC/3372/83	19-7-1984	1-6-1984	50,000/-
45.	Numar Khan	2013/84-A	19-5-1984	24-11-1984	50,000/-
46.	Mirbat Khan	RA-3110/84	13-6-1984	16-4-1985	50,000/-
47.	Muhammad Touheed Khan	RB-4401/83	6-7-1983	27-10-1983	50,000/-
48.	Zafarullah Khan	RA-2411/84	30-4-1984	6-3-1985	50,000/-
49.	Shah Gul	RA-6149/83	20-8-1983	6-2-1984	50,000/-
50.	Muhammad Jan	729/83	4-9-1983	5-5-1984	50,000/-
51.	Gul Hanan	824/83	13-9-1983	15-10-1983	50,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	
	Messrs.				
52.	Sartaj	1335/83	28-11-1983	3-8-1983	50,000/-
53.	Shamsher Khan	413/83	5-10-1983	18-5-1984	50,000/-
54.	Ghaziullah Jan	850/83	14-9-1983	23-9-1983	50,000/-
55.	Dost Muhammad	631/Libya/83	19-10-1983	5-7-1984	50,000/-
56.	Ghulam Jilani	172/SA/84	8-2-1984	1-7-1984	50,000/-
57.	Yousaf Ali	594/Libya/Pt/84	16-4-1984	15-11-1984	50,000/-
58.	Irshad Hussain	659/Libya/83	31-10-1983	15-4-1985	50,000/-
59.	Muhammad Iqbal Hussain	PUB-454-UAE/84	14-6-1984	18-12-1984	50,000/-
60.	Muhammad Iqbal	OECL/305/UAE/84	5-3-1984	28-11-1984	50,000/-
61.	Mir Afzal Khan	OECL/PUB/405/83	24-7-1983	11-6-1984	50,000/-
62.	Muhammad Siddiqui	KD-2918	7-11-1983	13-11-1983	50,000/-
63.	Ghulam Dastgir	KH-5166	7-8-1983	9-8-1983	50,000/-
64.	Mumtaz Hussain	KC-5749/83	30-7-1983	31-1-1984	50,000/-
65.	Muhammad Anis Qureshi	KH-7440/83	13-12-1983	16-3-1984	50,000/-
66.	Ghulam Waris	KH-5463/83	21-8-1983	23-9-1983	50,000/-
67.	Pervez	KC-3436/83	25-9-1983	7-5-1984	50,000/-
68.	Abdul Wahid	KE-7395/83	14-9-1983	29-5-1984	50,000/-
69.	Muhammad Ibrahim	KH-5581/83	27-8-1983	1-7-1984	50,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	
	Messrs.				
70.	Rana Sadat Hussain	KH-634/84	4-2-1984	22-5-1984	50,000/-
71.	Muhammad Akram	KH-1903/84	10-4-1984	27-5-1984	50,000/-
72.	Syed Muhammad Hanif	KE-948/84	18-2-1984	27-8-1984	50,000/-
73.	Muhammad Idrees	A-8436/83	1-12-1983	15-12-1983	50,000/-
74.	Abdul Malik	KE-963/84	19-2-1984	11-5-1984	50,000/-
75.	Munir Ahmed	A-1022/84	18-2-1984	13-4-1984	50,000/-
76.	Muhammad Aslam	992/81	18-3-1981	20-1-1984	50,000/-
77.	Abid Saleem-ul-Haq	RC-5246/83	6-11-1983	28-9-1984	50,000/-
78.	Abdul Hameed Hashim	KC-2034/84	8-5-1984	20-12-1984	50,000/-
79.	Mujeebul Haq			23-12-1984	50,000/-
80.	Abdul Rauf	KD-2852/83	1-11-1983	7-3-1984	50,000/-
81.	Sabir Ali	KC-5678/83	28-7-1983	14-10-1983	50,000/-
82.	Muhammad Rafiq	KF-8619/83	21-11-1983	10-4-1984	50,000/-
83.	Ghulam Rasool	KF-760/84	22-2-1984	26-2-1984	50,000/-
84.	Muhammad Razzak				50,000/-
85.	Muhammad Ishaq				50,000/-
86.	Nazar Ahmed			25-9-1984	50,000/-
87.	Raja Khadim	A-953	14-2-1984	20-7-1984	50,000/-

SENATE OF PAKISTAN

[22, May, 1989]

1	2	3	4	5
88.	Messrs. Jahandad	A-240	10-1-1984	26-1-1985
89.	Haji Muhammad	KH-3461	14-4-1984	17-5-1985
90.	Saleem Khokhar	KH-2684	29-5-1984	17-5-1985
91.	Sher Aman	KF-2228/84	28-4-1984	24-10-1984
92.	Molana	KD-1751/84	6-5-1984	3-4-1985
93.	Younus Jacob	KC-179	14-6-1984	30-10-1984
94.	Khial	A-3677/83	27-9-1983	27-5-1984
Total:				4,700,000/-

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANT INSURANCE
SCHEME FOR THE PERIOD FROM 4-7-1983 TO 30-6-1984**

PAID ACCIDENT CLAIMS

S.No.	Name of Disable	REGISTRATION		Date of Disability	Amount of compensation
		Number	Date		
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Mr. Behraman Khan	1582/83	27-12-1983	9-3-1984	20,000/-
2.	" Abdullah Khan	RB-7383/83	29-12-1983	19-1-1984	50,000/-
3.	" Syed Ali Rizvi	RB-5631/83	4-9-1983	16-12-1983	7,500/-
4.	" Nazir Ahmed	RB-1255/84	19-3-1984	25-5-1984	5,000/-
5.	" Muhammad Yaqoob	RA-6202/83	22-8-1983	16-3-1984	5,000/-
6.	" Sajjad Mahmood	RA/2180/83	21-4-1984	23-5-1984	7,000/-
7.	" Syed Muhammad	RC-4069/83	1-9-1983	13-2-1984	12,500/-
8.	" Muhammad Saleem	RC-2970/84	19-6-1984	1-12-1984	6,500/-
9.	" Muhammad Rafiq Apal	RE-1052/84	8-3-1984	5-3-1984	25,000/-
10.	" Rafique Ahmed	6338/84	24-6-1984	30-3-1985	5,000/-
11.	" Sahib Shah	RB-5408/83	19-11-1983	-	13,500/-
12.	" Jehan Zeb	RB-2000/84	7-4-1984	-	13,500/-
13.	" Muhammad Shakil	RE-2075/84	12-1-1984	-	13,500/-
14.	" Muhammad Sharif Mughal	11189/83	3-12-1983	3-5-1984	7,000/-
15.	" Muhammad Iqbal	8754/83	29-8-1983	22-9-1983	13,500/-

1	2	3	4	5	
16.	Mr. Navidur Rehman	3002/83	17-4-1984	21-10-1984	13,500/-
17.	" Arif Masidh	8765/83	12-11-1983	17-10-1984	13,500/-
18.	" Main Riaz Ahmed	2044/84	26-3-1984	20-9-1984	13,500/-
19.	" Zaheer Ahmed Anjum	PUB/930/UAE83	3-12-1983	23-8-1984	13,500/-
20.	" Mirza Mohammad Mehboob	OECL-2008/83	14-10-1983	9-1-1984	7,500/-
21.	" Arshad Pervez	OECL-PUB-5619	24-11-1983	28-7-1984	5,000/-
22.	" Aziz-ud-Din	KD-2564/83	2-10-1983	15-9-1984	25,000/-
23.	" Muneer Hussain			23-1-1984	25,000/-
24.	" Mir Khalil-ur-Rehman	KE-6386/83		25-12-1983	25,000/-
25.	" Habibullah Khan	KD-1296	8-4-1984	21-7-1984	20,000/-
26.	" Muhammad Owais Siddiqui	A-2793	2-5-1984	20-10-1984	25,000/-
27.	" Muhammad Akram	KD-1415/84	17-4-1984	27-7-1984	5,000/-
28.	" Mir Jamal	KF-8624/83	21-11-1983	29-3-1984	25,000/-
29.	" Muhammad Afzal	A-3752	7-6-1984	18-12-1984	25,000/-
30.	" Mubashir Ahmed	KF-5834	15-11-1983	14-4-1984	5,000/-
31.	" Muhammad Aslam	KF-1918/84	10-4-1984	31-10-1984	7,500/-
32.	" Muhammad Yaseen			29-12-1984	25,000/-
33.	" Muhammad Ishaque	KA-5383/83	18-8-1983	1-2-1984	50,000/-
34.	" Waris Masih			7-5-1984	23,500/-

DEATH CLAIM

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5
35.	Mr. Zaheer Ahmed Anjum	OECL/PUA	3-12-1983	23-8-1984 23,250/-
36.	" Sh. Azamullah	930/UAE		12-12-1984 23,250/-
37.	" Muhammad Zaman	KH-2011	11-6-1984	30-1-1985 23,250/-
38.	" Bakhat Jamal			26-7-1983 23,250/-
39.	" Muhammad Sadiq	KE-2485	26-5-1984	1-1-1985 23,250/-
40.	" Muhammad Taj			11-5-1985 23,250/-
41.	" Zaheer Ahmed			12-5-1985 23,250/-
42.	" Altaf Hussain	KE-6212	26-7-1983	5-7-1984 23,250/-
43.	" Muhammad Younus-Khan	OECL/SA/84	8-5-1984	11-5-1985 23,250/-

Total: Rs. 766,000/-

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANT INSURANCE SCHEME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-7-1984 TO 14-5-1985**

1 S.No.	2 Name of Deceased	3 REGISTRATION		DEATH CLAIM	
		Number	Date	4 Date of Death	5 Amount of Compensation
1.	Late Said Hamid	3836/84	23-10-1984	11-12-1984	50,000/-
2.	" Taj Wali Khan	3220/84	10-9-1984	3-12-1984	50,000/-
3.	" Syed Qayyum	936/85	3-3-1985	21-5-1985	50,000/-
4.	" Israr Hussain	3741/84	17-10-1984	11-8-1985	50,000/-
5.	" Gul Nadir Shah	1646/85	7-4-1985	15-9-1985	50,000/-
6.	" Noor Shafique	186/85	13-1-1985	19-12-1985	50,000/-
7.	" Ali Asghar	OECL-1664/SA/84	15-12-1984	10-5-1985	50,000/-
8.	" Salim Akhtar	PUB 166 UAE/85	9-4-1985	29-1-1986	50,000/-
9.	" Ghulam Mustafa	64/SA/85	27-2-1985	2-2-1985	50,000/-
10.	" Allah Dad Khan	112/SA/85	10-3-1985	24-5-1985	50,000/-
11.	" Bashir Ahmed	986/85	5-2-1985	27-3-1985	50,000/-
12.	" Shabbir Ahmed	7452/84	11-11-1984	20-1-1985	50,000/-
13.	Muhammad Latif	1606/85	6-3-1985	28-5-1985	50,000/-
14.	" Bakhat Angzeb	5457/84	17-7-1984	19-3-1985	50,000/-
15.	" Muhammad Ilyas	2613/84/A	12-7-1984	14-6-1985	50,000/-

		2	3	4	5	
16.	Late	Muhammad Akram Dar	956/85	30-1-1985	2-8-1985	50,000/-
17.	"	Muhammad Jamil Butt	7274	1-11-1984	27-9-1985	50,000/-
18.	"	Ayyaz Ahmed	7609-84	30-10-1984	16-4-1985	50,000/-
19.	"	Muhammad Yasin	479/85/A	4-2-1985	28-8-1985	50,000/-
20.	"	Musanab Shah	7872/84	14-11-1984	12-8-1985	50,000/-
21.	"	Muhammad Hussain	1903/85	31-3-1985	7-11-1985	50,000/-
22.	"	Muhammad Rashid	1310/85/A	18-3-1985	10-11-1985	50,000/-
23.	"	Iqbal Ahmed	385/85	8-1-1985	12-11-1985	50,000/-
24.	"	Khadim Hussain	2826/85	16-5-1985	13-10-1985	50,000/-
25.	"	Saeed Ahmed Malik	2620/85	12-5-1985	4-4-1986	50,000/-
26.	"	Abdul Rashid	1317/85	14-2-1985	13-11-1985	50,000/-
27.	"	Abdul Jabbar	2001/85-A	16-4-1985	20-4-1985	50,000/-
28.	"	Manzoor Hussain	PE(R)614/84	6-8-1984	5-9-1984	50,000/-
29.	"	Chan Khan	RC-1071/84	4-9-1984	19-10-1984	50,000/-
30.	"	Muhammad Munir	PE(R)6522/84	8-7-1984	7-1-1985	50,000/-
31.	"	Munawar Hussain	RC-3461/84	31-7-1984	14-2-1985	50,000/-
32.	"	Behroze Khan	RC-4031/84	2-9-1984	25-1-1985	50,000/-
33.	"	Taj Muhammad Raja	RA-678/85	3-2-1985	12-2-1985	50,000/-
34.	"	Ajab Noor Khan	RA-3922/84	6-8-1984	18-10-1984	50,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	
35.	Late Zahid Ayyaz	RB/924/85	26-2-1985	4-4-1985	50,000/-
36.	" Rasool Muhammad	RC-4027/84	2-9-1984	23-12-1984	50,000/-
37.	" Haji A. Qadir	PE/R/264/85	10-1-1985	25-5-1985	50,000/-
38.	" Abdul Razzaq	PE(R)/2176/85	27-3-1985	6-6-1985	50,000/-
39.	" Muhammad Hanif	RB-1546/85	15-4-1985	22-7-1985	50,000/-
40.	" Muhammad Iqbal	RA-5588/84	25-10-1984	24-7-1985	50,000/-
41.	" Mehrban Khan	RA-5988/84	11-11-1984	29-3-1985	50,000/-
42.	" Zahid Hussain	RB-4013/84	5-8-1984	7-7-1985	50,000/-
43.	" Muhammad Iqbal	PE(R)9527/84	28-10-1984	31-7-1985	50,000/-
44.	" Nazar	PE(R)3387/85	12-5-1985	8-6-1985	50,000/-
45.	" Muhammad Mehboob	RB-879/85	26-2-1985	7-9-1985	50,000/-
46.	" Amin Gul	PE(R)1027/85	12-2-1985	29-10-1985	50,000/-
47.	" A. Sleem Khan	PE(R)9357/85	11-6-1985	21-2-1985	50,000/-
48.	" Amir Zaman	RA-154/85	8-1-1985	4-1-1986	50,000/-
49.	" Nazar Hussain	PE(R)2912/85	23-4-1985	17-3-1986	50,000/-
50.	" Akbar Khan	RB-836/85	18-2-1985	20-10-1985	50,000/-
51.	" Amjad Ali Khan	RC-1066/85	20-2-1985	7-6-1985	50,000/-
52.	" Abdul Aziz	KH-3524/84	23-8-1984	24-9-1984	50,000/-
53.	" Muhammad Suleman	KH-3523/84	23-8-1984	11-9-1984	50,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	
54.	Late Gul Nabi	KD-3258/84	27-8-1984	18-11-1984	50,000/-
55.	" Jalla	KJ-2973	25-11-1984	10-12-1984	50,000/-
56.	" Muhammad Saleem	KC-3895	22-11-1984	20-12-1984	50,000/-
57.	" Amjad Ali	KG-1697/84	11-11-1984	28-11-1984	50,000/-
58.	" A. Sattar Orathia	(LIBYA/OEC/PUB/7115	15-12-1984	5-2-1985	50,000/-
59.	" A. Q. Rahi	KG-92/85	14-1-1985	11-2-1985	50,000/-
60.	" Faizullah	KG-1997	18-12-1984	9-1-1985	50,000/-
61.	" Noor Muhammad	A-4360	10-7-1984	22-3-1985	50,000/-
62.	" Khan Shahzada	KG-1382/84	24-10-1984	21-3-1985	50,000/-
63.	" S. Sabir A. Shah	KD-2904	19-7-1984	21-2-1985	50,000/-
64.	" Rana Rashid Ahmed	KD-3385/84	4-9-1984	25-3-1985	50,000/-
65.	" Ali Zaman	KD-3339/84	29-8-1984	24-12-1984	50,000/-
66.	" Bashir Ahmed	KJ-1799/84	10-9-1984	9-5-1985	50,000/-
67.	" Sonober Khan	KG-1399/84	24-10-1984	5-5-1985	50,000/-
68.	" Dost Muhammad	KH-3016/84	4-7-1984	11-6-1985	50,000/-
69.	" S. Rizwan Alam	OECL/3273/SUDAN	22-7-1984	7-4-1985	50,000/-
70.	" Anwar Beg Khan	KF-4057/84	1-8-1984	22-6-1985	50,000/-
71.	" Abdul Aziz	KE-4973/84	11-12-1984	11-5-1985	50,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	
72.	Late Abu Tallah	A-6732	1-11-1984	20-7-1985	50,000/-
73.	" Abdul Saeed Khan	KJ-975/85	6-3-1985	28-4-1985	50,000/-
74.	" Qasir Qayyum Ahmed	KC-3080/84	30-8-1984	2-3-1985	50,000/-
75.	" Sh. Abdul Hafeez	KE-132/85	9-1-1985	15-9-1985	50,000/-
76.	" Naik Muhammad	QB-609/84	3-10-1984	16-9-1985	50,000/-
77.	" Mina Gul	KG-1904/84	4-12-1984	30-6-1985	50,000/-
78.	" Mehfooz-ur-Rehman	A-1185/85	24-2-1985	29-5-1985	50,000/-
79.	" Muhammad Ashraf	KC-3497/84	24-10-1984	28-7-1985	50,000/-
80.	" Muhammad Siddique Bhatti	KE-940	11-3-1985	25-10-1985	50,000/-
81.	" Amir Alam Khan	A-2279	9-4-1985	30-12-1985	50,000/-
82.	" Muhammad Inayat Ashraf	KE-1014/85	13-3-1985	31-3-1985	50,000/-
83.	" Farooq Ahmed Khan	OECLPUB-7426	20-4-1985	15-3-1986	50,000/-
84.	" Zahid Hussain	KF-803/85	20-3-1985	10-3-1986	50,000/-
85.	" Sh. A. Mateen	KD-1409	29-4-1985	28-3-1986	50,000/-
86.	" Syed Siddique Ali	-		17-8-1985	50,000/-
87.	" Naseer Ahmed	KJ-2875/84	14-11-1984	21-8-1985	50,000/-
88.	" Sher Ali	KH-3874/84	1-11-1984	27-4-1985	50,000/-
89.	" Muhammad Yousuf	KF-4403/84	30-8-1984	29-4-1985	50,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5
90.	Late Habibullah	KD-3833/84	1-11-1984	18-4-1985 50,000/-
91.	" Ijazullah Jaffri	KE-4104	1-10-1984	1-1-1985 50,000/-
92.	" Haider Khan	KD-4461/84	24-12-1984	23-6-1985 50,000/-
93.	" Nooran Shah	KD-3682	16-10-1984	29-9-1985 50,000/-
94.	" Inam-ud-Din	KH-3601/84	12-9-1984	9-2-1985 50,000/-
				Total Rs. 4,700,000/-
Name of Disabled		REGISTRATION	Date of award of	

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-1-1981 TO 14-2-1985
STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER DISABILITY COMPENSATION

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER DISABILITY COMPENSATION
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-7-1984 TO 14-5-1985**

ACCIDENT CLAIM

S.No.	Name of Disable	REGISTRATION		Date of Disability	Amount of Compensation
		Number	Date		
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Mr. Muhammad Rafiq	KF-791	29-8-1984	9-10-1984	5,000/-
2.	" Abdul Razzak	QB-637/84	16-10-1984	22-12-1984	7,000/-
3.	" Yaseen	KG-993/84	27-8-1984	6-3-1985	7,500/-
4.	" Safdar Ali	KH-4296/84	3-12-1984	24-2-1985	5,000/-
5.	" Tayyab	A-519/84	24-1-1984	9-12-1984	12,500/-
6.	" Ali Asghar Khan	KH-4475/84	23-12-1984	29-9-1985	25,000/-
7.	" Muhammad Baqar Khan	A-6901	8-11-1984	1-1-1985	5,000/-
8.	" Muhammad Nawaz	KE-3140/84	29-7-1984	12-7-1984	50,000/-
9.	" Abdul Aziz	KG-1386	12-5-1985	11-6-1985	25,000/-
10.	" Ata Muhammad	KE-600/85	18-2-1985	7-8-1985	5,000/-
11.	" Muhammad Irfan	KG-547/84	29-7-1984	2-1-1985	10,000/-
12.	" Muhammad Tariq	KH-214/85	24-1-1985	8-4-1985	5,000/-
13.	" Aman Gul	QB-108/85	15-5-1985	28-11-1985	3,500/-
14.	" S. Naibhat H. Shah	KG-835/84	22-8-1984	19-1-1985	10,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	
16.	Mr. Muhammad Amir Khan	RR	-	16-9-1984 25,000
17.	" Muhammad Anwar	815/85	27-1-1985	12-3-1985 10,000
18.	" Khurshid Ahmed	1549/85	21-3-1985	2-1-1986 5,000
19.	" Walayat	RC-7379/84	29-7-1984	15-4-1985 5,500
20.	" Muhammad Salim	BE-(R)8234/84	26-8-1984	26-9-1984 10,000
21.	" Muhammad Arif	RB-522/85	5-2-1985	14-3-1985 20,000
22.	" Muhammad Iqbal	RA-153/85	8-1-1985	5-3-1985 5,000
23.	" Sian	PE(R)6695/84	10-7-1984	10-1-1985 25,000
24.	" Ata Rasool	RA-99/85	3-1-1985	29-4-1985 5,000
25.	" Muhammad Khalil	RUB-890/85	6-2-1985	9-11-1985 8,000
26.	" Mehfooz Akhtar	RC-2426/85	7-5-1985	25-1-1986 17,500
27.	" Miras Khan	0391/85	27-1-1985	22-9-1985 5,000
28.	" Muhammad Iqbal	National Construction Co. Pak. Ltd.	-	6-1-1985 20,000
29.	" Muhammad Bashir			10-2-1985 20,000
30.	" Sain Ditta	KC-2950/84	26-8-1984	3-3-1985 20,000
31.	" Khushal Khan	N.C.Co. Pak. Ltd		24-3-1985 20,000
32.	" Abdul Latif	OECL/PUB/7483	22-4-1985	21-4-1986 20,000
33.	" Attaullah	KF-4758/84	30-10-1984	3-8-1985 20,000

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANTS INSURANCE SCHEME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15-5-1985 TO 14-5-1986**

DEATH CLAIMS

S.No.	Name of deceased	Registration No. & Date	Date of Death	Amount Compe
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Late Gul Zaman	2781/86 5-5-1986	21-7-1986	1,00,00
2.	" Sher Zaman	6294/85 1-12-1985	23-8-1986	1,00,00
3.	" Bhool-ur-Rehman	RC-2983/85 9-6-1985	28-7-1986	1,00,00
4.	" Ch. Muhammad Afzal	2978/85 23-5-1985	10-9-1985	1,00,00
5.	" Muhammad Khalil	2938/85 26-5-1985	18-1-1986	1,00,00
6.	" Bashir Hussain Khan	4033/85 25-7-1985	12-12-1985	1,00,00
7.	" Muhammad Siddique	3091/85 28-5-1985	24-1-1986	1,00,00
8.	" Shabir Hussain	3380/85 16-7-1985	12-2-1986	1,00,00
9.	" Ghulam Mustafa	4942/85 25-5-1985	25-4-1986	1,00,00
10.	" Toor Gul	424/86 27-1-1986	14-9-1986	1,00,00
11.	" Javaid Iqbal	4844/85 8-9-1985	26-4-1986	1,00,00
12.	" Asiq Masih	114/86 8-1-1986	13-5-1986	1,00,00
13.	" Muhammad Tufail	4513/85 19-8-1985	15-2-1986	1,00,00
14.	" Muhammad Siddique	3859/85 12-7-1985	8-7-1986	1,00,00
15.	" Muhammad Ibrahim	5615/85 15-10-1985	2-7-1986	1,00,00

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5
16.	Late Muhammad Amin	4759/85-A 7-11-1985	10-2-1985	1,00,00
17.	" Muhammad Yaqoob	326/86 15-1-1986	17-7-1986	1,00,00
18.	" Muhammad Iqbal	3385/85 18-6-1985	23-10-1986	1,00,00
19.	" Muhammad Bashir	1520/86 17-4-1986	18-10-1986	1,00,00
20.	" Muhammad Shafique	5670/85 20-10-1986	5-11-1986	1,00,00
21.	" Muhammad Aslam	3103/85 3-6-1985	5-2-1987	1,00,00
22.	" Abdul Latif	3464/85 25-6-1985	2-11-1986	1,00,00
23.	" Safdar Hussain	4130/85 19-9-1985	12-4-1987	1,00,00
24.	" Saeed Akhtar	313/86 3-2-1986	7-2-1987	1,00,00
25.	" Prem Arthur	221/LIBYA/85 11-6-1985	1-7-1985	1,00,00
26.	" Zahoor	769/LIBYA/85 28-11-1985	26-3-1986	1,00,00
27.	" Gharib Nawaz	45/IRAQ/86 20-1-1986	7-5-1986	1,00,00
28.	" Muhammad Yousaf	781/OECL/LIBYA/85 28-11-1985	24-6-1986	1,00,00
29.	" Muhammad Asjad	52/LIBYA/86 14-1-1986	24-6-1986	1,00,00
30.	" Nasir Iqbal	800/LIBYA/85 3-12-1985	24-6-1986	1,00,00
31.	" Zulfiqar Hussain Shah	785/LIBYA/85 3-12-1985	24-6-1986	1,00,00
32.	" Tanvir Ahmed	588/IRAQ/85 24-7-1985	16-6-1986	1,00,00

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Late Riasat Ali	348/A Dhabi/85	24-5-1985	29-12-1986 1,00,000/-
35.	" Sardar Ali	986/QATAR/86	10-5-1986	4-6-1986 1,00,000/-
36.	" Mir Zaman	4089/85	1-8-1985	25-8-1985 1,00,000/-
37.	" Mohabat Khan	3614/85	16-7-1985	31-7-1985 1,00,000/-
38.	" Gul Qadir Khan	3698/85	21-7-1985	23-7-1985 1,00,000/-
39.	" Wana	3585/85	5-7-1985	22-9-1985 1,00,000/-
40.	" Zaheer Gul	819/85	6-8-1985	29-10-1985 1,00,000/-
41.	" Sanauallah	3684/85	21-7-1985	24-1-1986 1,00,000/-
42.	" Jehanzeb Khan	5700/85	30-10-1985	7-6-1986 1,00,000/-
43.	" Abdul Rahim	1082/86	23-2-1986	18-8-1986 1,00,000/-
44.	" Noor Rakhim	1317/86	2-3-1986	6-12-1986 1,00,000/-
45.	" Zarif Hussain	2635/86	28-4-1986	11-2-1987 1,00,000/-
46.	" Siraj Ahmed	RA/6065/85	1-12-1985	5-12-1985 1,00,000/-
47.	" Muhammad Aslam	RA/6058/85	1-12-1985	13-2-1985 1,00,000/-
48.	" Fazal Haq	RC/6825/85	10-10-1985	27-1-1986 1,00,000/-
49.	" Nemat Ali	RC/1519/85	24-2-1986	23-3-1986 1,00,000/-
50.	" Muhammad Nazir Abbasi	RC/3714/85	26-5-1985	16-2-1986 1,00,000/-
51.	" Shoukat Ali	PE(R)/3975/85	6-6-1985	18-12-1985 1,00,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5	
52.	Late Muhammad Rashid	RC-2666/85	20-5-1985	5-4-1986	1,00,000/-
53.	" Abdul Majid	RA-1096/86	4-3-1986	4-5-1986	1,00,000/-
54.	" Muhammad Azam	PE(R)425/86	19-2-1986	5-5-1986	1,00,000/-
55.	" Muhammad Rashid	PE(R)/8311/85	3-12-1985	15-2-1986	1,00,000/-
56.	" Tela Dour Khan	RA/5672/85	13-11-1985	24-1-1986	1,00,000/-
57.	" Shakir Hussain Khan	RA/3686/85	14-7-1985	1-6-1986	1,00,000/-
58.	" Sher Nawaz Khan	RB-472/86	25-2-1986	27-6-1986	1,00,000/-
59.	" Shahzada	RB-3330/85	9-10-1985	18-8-1986	1,00,000/-
60.	" Skinder Khan	RA/3212/85	9-7-1985	29-3-1986	1,00,000/-
61.	" Jan Gul	RA/6386/85	6-12-1985	27-6-1986	1,00,000/-
62.	" Muhammad Arif Qureshi	KG/5228/85	21-7-1985	21-7-1986	1,00,000/-
63.	" Muhammad Akram	RC/7300/85	4-11-1985	24-1-1987	1,00,000/-
64.	" Habib Nawaz	RB/3949/85	17-12-1985	11-11-1986	1,00,000/-
65.	" Hakum Dad	OECL/1428/SA/85	13-6-1985	27-2-1986	1,00,000/-
66.	" Bashir Khan	OECL/120/UAE/86	10-3-1986	24-7-1986	1,00,000/-
67.	" Syed Mehmood-ul-Hasan	A-7224/85	18-12-1985	11-2-1986	1,00,000/-
68.	" Afzal Hussain	3982/85-A	3-9-1985	8-3-1986	1,00,000/-
69.	" Sardar Khan	A-4474/85	1-8-1985	3-2-1986	1,00,000/-

1	2		3		4	5
70.	Late	Pervez Akhtar	KG-1792/85	20-8-1985	23-2 -1986	1,00,000/-
71.	"	Faramash	KG-2937/85	2-10-1985	14-12-1985	1,00,000/-
72.	"	Malik Muhammad Anwar	KG-2328/	7-10-1985	21-2-1986	1,00,000/-
73.	"	Tariq Pervez Abbasi	KG-2005	6-8-1985	30-6-1986	1,00,000/-
74.	"	Sher Muhammad Dahar	OECL/4543/SA/85	12-12-1985	25-4-1986	1,00,000/-
75.	"	Muhammad Nazir	KG-2786/85	15-9-1985	16-5-1986	1,00,000/-
76.	"	Muhammad Javed	KC-3113/85	29-10-1985	9-6-1986	1,00,000/-
77.	"	Gul Muhammad Saghi	A-0272/86	15-1-1986	16-8-1986	1,00,000/-
78.	"	Lal Khan	KG-3014/85	12-12-1985	23-3-1986	1,00,000/-
79.	"	Karim Bux	KE-137/86	20-1-1986	19-5-1986	1,00,000/-
80.	"	Khadim Hussain	KE-138/86	20-1-1986	19-5-1986	1,00,000/-
81.	"	Muhammad Azam Chishti	KJ-3305/85	14-11-1985	8-5-1986	1,00,000/-
82.	"	Abdul Rehman	KE-136/86	20-1-1986	25-5-1986	1,00,000/-
83.	"	Muhammad Iqrar	KF-445/86	5-3-1986	24-8-1986	1,00,000/-
84.	"	Syed Qamar Hussain	KF-2110/85	22-10-1985	24-8-1986	1,00,000/-
85.	"	Altaf Ahmed	A-0059	6-1-1986	11-10-1986	1,00,000/-
86.	"	Ayaz Sarwat Farooqui	A-3315/85	2-6-1986	21-9-1986	1,00,000/-
87.	"	Wasim Tahir	RR	10-10-1985	2-10-1986	1,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
88.	Late Abdul Hamid	A-4922/85 20-8-1985	30-12-1986	1,00,000/-
89.	" Mazhar Hussain	517/86-A 3-3-1986	9-12-1986	1,00,000/-
90.	" Syed Azhar Ali	RR 13-4-1986	13-2-1987	1,00,000/-
91.	" Abdul Razaque	KH-23/86 5-1-1986	22-2-1987	1,00,000/-
92.	" Muhammad Hanif	KD-2363/85 13-11-1985	21-7-1986	1,00,000/-
93.	" Qamar-ul-Zaman Gillani	KF-63/86 14-1-1986	7-5-1987	1,00,000/-
94.	" Abdul Shakoor	KH;2608 4-11-1985	2-6-1987	1,00,000/-
95.	" Sabit-ur-Rehman	KG-1662/85 1-8-1985	14-4-1987	1,00,000/-
96.	" Muhammad Saleem	KC-2419/85 6-8-1985	31-8-1986	1,00,000/-
97.	" Najeeb Iqbal	KJ-3543/85 9-12-1985	10-10-1986	1,00,000/-
98.	" Ghulam Mustafa	- -	25-3-1986	1,00,000/-
99.	" Inayatullah	- 7-7-1985	2-4-1987	1,00,000/-
100.	" Murid Hussain	A-2389/86 14-5-1986	19-2-1987	1,00,000/-
101.	" Ayoub Khan	KH-2612/85 4-11-1985	11-9-1986	1,00,000/-
102.	" Abaidullah	KG-240/86 29-1-1986	7-12-1986	1,00,000/-

Total Rs. 10,200,000/-

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANTS INSURANCE SCHEME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15-5-1985 TO 14-5-1986**

ACCIDENT CLAIMS

S.No.	Name of Disable Person	Registration No. & Date		Date of Disability	Date of Compensation
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Mr. Muhammad Akram	RA-6055/85	2-12-1985	2-12-1985	15,000/-
2.	" Muhammad Afzal	RA-7714/85	10-12-1985	18-2-1986	50,000/-
3.	" Muhammad Amin Shah	3633/85	1-8-1985	25-8-1985	10,000/-
4.	" Muhammad Iqbal	RB/2676/85	5-8-1985	10-12-1985	50,000/-
5.	" Muhammad Khalil	4979/85	16-9-1985	28-9-1985	45,000/-
6.	" Abdul Rashid	2562/85-A	26-5-1985	26-11-1985	30,000/-
7.	" Khan Muhammad	317/Dubai/85	25-5-1985	8-8-1985	10,000/-
8.	" Muhammad Khalid	KE-2187/85	23-7-1985	26-2-1986	35,000/-
9.	" Nazir Ahmed	KG-1378/85	4-7-1985	15-12-1985	15,000/-
10.	" Ali Muhammad	616/QATAR/85	27-7-1985	15-2-1986	12,000/-
11.	" Muhammad Yousaf	RR	24-7-1985	-8-1985	15,000/-
12.	" Muhammad Zarin Mughal	A-3557/85	17-6-1985	14-6-1986	50,000/-
13.	" Noor Hussain	KG-1413/85	9-7-1985	20-3-1986	50,000/-
14.	" Munawar Shah	KG-182/86	18-2-1986	30-8-1986	10,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5
15.	Mr. Intzar Ahmed	KL-3343	11-11-1985	1-1-1986 75,000/-
16.	" Abid Hussain	KE-2650	19-8-1985	26-4-1986 50,000/-
17.	" Muhammad Yousaf	KF-1824/85	16-9-1985	5-10-1985 20,000/-
18.	" Abdul Hussain	KF-2083/85	2-10-1985	22-10-1985 10,000/-
19.	" Muhammad Latif	A-1956/86	16-4-1986	24-2-1987 10,000/-
20.	" Ghulam Hussain	A-5425/85	22-9-1985	23-12-1986 50,000/-

Total amount Rs. 6,12,000/-

Sl. No.	Name of Recipient	Registration No. & Date	Date of Disbursement	Compensation Amount
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DEPT. STAFF

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 12-2-1986 TO 11-2-1987

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STAFFS UNDER EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME

DEPT. STAFF

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANTS INSURANCE SCHEME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15-5-1986 TO 14-5-1987**

DEATH CLAIMS

S.No.	Name of Deceased	Registration No. & Date		Date of Death	Amount of Compensation
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Late Muhammad Hussain	2291/86	21-7-1986	21-7-1986	1,00,000/-
2.	" Muhammad Younas	2924/86	10-9-1986	22-9-1986	1,00,000/-
3.	" Zulfiqar Khan	3237/86	20-7-1986	17-8-1986	1,00,000/-
4.	" Atta Muhammad	1542/86	10-7-1986	21-1-1987	1,00,000/-
5.	" Hidayat Ali	2653/86	13-8-1986	16-12-1986	1,00,000/-
6.	" Muhammad Ashraf	3502/86	6-8-1986	15-8-1986	1,00,000/-
7.	" Imtiaz Hussain Shah	2856/86	9-9-1986	22-3-1987	1,00,000/-
8.	" Muhammad Iqbal	1246/87	11-3-1987	11-3-1987	1,00,000/-
9.	" Rafi-ud-Din	4948/86	2-11-1986	9-4-1987	1,00,000/-
10.	" Muhammad Jamil	3798/86	26-8-1986	18-4-1987	1,00,000/-
11.	" Younas Maseh	2012/86	29-5-1986	11-7-1987	1,00,000/-
12.	" Faiz Ali	2828/86	7-9-1986	25-8-1987	1,00,000/-
13.	" Muhammad Ashraf	2293/87	3-5-1987	10-8-1987	1,00,000/-
14.	" Muhammad Latif	OECL/347/SA/87	15-4-1987	21-8-1987	1,00,000/-
15.	" S. Ashraf Hussain Shah	OECL/957/SA/86	19-11-1986	17-4-1987	1,00,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5	
16.	Late Lalman Shah	RA-2844/86	7-8-1986	24-8-1986	1,00,000/-
17.	" Ghani-ur-Rehman	PE(R)/7572/86	18-11-1986	22-11-1986	1,00,000/-
18.	" Muhammad Shafi	RA/2113/86	12-6-1986	16-3-1987	1,00,000/-
19.	" Nasir Mehmood	PE(R)/8253/86	17-12-1986	1-3-1987	1,00,000/-
20.	" Abdul Rehman Koki	RA-628/87	4-2-1987	31-5-1987	1,00,000/-
21.	" Muhammad Nazir	RA-4320/86	30-9-1987	13-6-1987	1,00,000/-
22.	" Yousaf Khan	OECL/1015/QTR/86	21-8-1986	1-5-1987	1,00,000/-
23.	" Manzoor Ahmed Afradi	RC/495/87	20-1-1987	8-4-1987	1,00,000/-
24.	" Alamzeb	RA/4142/86	14-9-1986	26-5-1987	1,00,000/-
25.	" Muhammad Jan	RC-683/87	23-2-1987	26-6-1987	1,00,000/-
26.	" Gulzar Hussain Shah	RA-2965/86	11-3-1986	29-9-1987	1,00,000/-
27.	" Altaf Hussain	RA-2248/86	23-6-1986	25-10-1987	1,00,000/-
28.	" Gulab Khan	5746/86	5-2-1986	16-6-1987	1,00,000/-
29.	" Hanifullah	6409/86	2-11-1986	14-12-1986	1,00,000/-
30.	" Abdul Aziz	872/87	4-2-1987	3-11-1987	1,00,000/-
31.	" Shams-ur-Rehman	KG-827/86	15-7-1986	6-9-1986	1,00,000/-
32.	" Hafiz Shamim Ahmed	KH-1748	21-10-1986	31-10-1986	1,00,000/-
33.	" Maqbool Ahmed	KJ-1809/86	9-9-1986	3-12-1986	1,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	
34.	Late Muhammad Noorul Huda	A-5118/86	24-12-1986	7-3-1987	1,00,000/-
35.	" Muhammad Nawaz	KF-189/87	16-2-1987	1-3-1987	1,00,000/-
36.	" Muhammad Ibrahim	OECL/PVB/8672	27-1-1987	4-2-1987	1,00,000/-
37.	" Zain Khan	KC-1226/86	14-7-1986	15-10-1986	1,00,000/-
38.	" S. Haider Rizvi	KG-0923/86	24-8-1986	19-4-1987	1,00,000/-
39.	" Khurshid Ahmed	A-3291/86	24-7-1986	3-2-1987	1,00,000/-
40.	" Abdul Rehman	A-0627/87	11-2-1987	22-3-1987	1,00,000/-
41.	" Muhammad Iqbal	KD-790	5-5-1987	29-7-1987	1,00,000/-
42.	" Wais Muhammad	A-0173/87	11-1-1987	2-10-1987	1,00,000/-
43.	" Saifullah	KH-801/87	12-5-1987	19-9-1987	1,00,000/-
44.	" Mian Muhammad Akbar	KJ-801/87	15-3-1987	21-11-1987	1,00,000/-
45.	" Roshan Yar Khan	A-4264/86	15-10-1986	20-2-1988	1,00,000/-
46.	" Abrar Ahmed	KJ-1428/86	4-7-1986	8-3-1988	1,00,000/-
47.	" Muhammad Ashraf	KS-1976	16-10-1986	10-1-1987	1,00,000/-
48.	" Muhammad Sarwar	OECL/PUB/9058/ BAHRAIN/87	15-4-1987	27-6-1987	1,00,000/-
49.	" Ghulam Abbas Shah	A-3271/86	23-7-1986	5-7-1987	1,00,000/-
50.	" Lal Khan	KC-1340/86	25-11-1986	7-4-1986	1,00,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5	
51.	Late Saleem Siddiqui	KJ-1685	5-6-1985	14-5-1987	1,00,000/-
52.	" Tufail Awan	KJ-2856/85	23-9-1985	22-7-1987	1,00,000/-
53.	" Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan	KJ-2186	7-1-1986	12-11-1987	1,00,000/-
54.	" Muhammad Bakhsh	K-6105/85	16-10-1985	8-5-1987	1,00,000/-
55.	" Muhammad Saeed	KH-2881/85	19-12-1985	23-8-1987	1,00,000/-
56.	" Muhammad Akram	KE-2158/85	23-7-1985	-	1,00,000/-
57.	" Muhammad Zaman	KJ-2931/85	-12-1985	1-12-1987	1,00,000/-
58.	" Akhtar Ali	OECL/4135/QATAR/85	19-5-1985	10-7-1986	1,00,000/-
59.	" Muhammad A. Khalid	RR		15-7-1987	1,00,000/-

Total amount Rs. 59,00,000/-

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANT'S INSURANCE SCHEME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15-5-1986 TO 14-5-1987**

ACCIDENT CLAIMS

S.No.	Name of Disable Person	Registration No. & Date		Date of Death	Amount of Compensation
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Mr. Muhammad Nabi	5126/86	1-9-1986	4-9-1986	1,00,000/-
2.	" Niaz Muhammad	3424/86	5-6-1986	10-8-1986	50,000/-
3.	" Zaheer Akhtar	RA/4596/86	26-10-1986	5-3-1987	15,000/-
4.	" Muhammad Asmat	RC-2727/86	29-9-1986	31-1-1987	14,000/-
5.	" Muhammad Sabir Kayam	RR	27-5-1986	4-10-1986	10,000/-
6.	Mst. Rabia Bibi	KH-1726/86	16-10-1986	28-12-1986	5,000/-
7.	" Firdous	OECL/PUB/9137/ QATAR/87	19-4-1987	27-5-1987	5,000/-
8.	Mr. Muhammad Yousaf	KH-785/87	10-5-1987	15-8-1987	20,000/-
9.	" Rehmat Ali	KC-806/86	29-6-1986	12-8-1987	10,000/-
10.	" Kh. Mushtaq Ahmed	KD-1972/86	1-12-1986	26-4-1987	20,000/-
11.	" Din Muhammad	KH-525/87	2-4-1987	7-6-1987	20,000/-
12.	" Muhammad Yousaf Abbasi	KH-1666/86	12-10-1986	22-12-1987	20,000/-
13.	" Habib-ur-Rehman	KJ-2628/85	2-9-1985	23-12-1986	10,000/-
14.	" Etibar Khan	KJ-2032	2-7-1985	9-4-1987	15,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5
15.	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar	KJ-617/86	10-3-1986	5-3-1987 20,000/-
16.	" Muhammad Khayas-ud-Din	A-1389/86	16-3-1986	25-9-1986 20,000/-
17.	" Noor Muhammad	A-6442/85	3-11-1985	-10-1985 20,000/-
18.	" Raidullah Khan	A-7339/85	24-12-1985	- 2-1988 20,000/-
				Total amount Rs. 3,94,000/-

S. No.	Name of Deceased	Registration No. & Date	Date of Death	Compensation Amount of
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PAID DEATH CLAIMS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 12-2-1981 TO 17-2-1988

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMPLOYEES INSURANCE SCHEME

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

(SS 1987 3888)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANTS INSURANCE SCHEME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15-5-1987 TO 14-5-1988

PAID DEATH CLAIMS

S.No.	Name of Deceased	Registration No. & Date		Date of Death	Amount of Compensation
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Late Ghulam Ali	2867/87	8-6-1987	17-4-1988	1,00,000/-
2.	" Muhammad Suleman	832/88-A	21-2-1988	30-6-1988	1,00,000/-
3.	" Muhammad Hussain	3641/87	16-7-1987	5-12-1987	1,00,000/-
4.	" Muhammad Farooq Saeed Ch.	2624/87	24-5-1987	5-5-1988	1,00,000/-
5.	" Basharat Ahmed	5846/87	27-9-1987	1b 1-7-1988	1,00,000/-
6.	" Sultan Muhammad	2747/87	14-10-1987	3-6-1988	1,00,000/-
7.	" Bashir Ahmed Awan	2147/87	16-8-1987	16-5-1988	1,00,000/-
8.	" Dawood	46/88	5-1-1988	18-4-1988	1,00,000/-
9.	" Riaz Ahmed	45/88	5-1-1988	18-4-1988	1,00,000/-
10.	" Amir Ahmed	1448/88	14-4-1988	4 24-9-1988	1,00,000/-
11.	" Saeed-ur-Rehman	837/87	18-10-1987	26-8-1988	1,00,000/-
12.	" Ghulam Khawaja	820/87	6-10-1987	26-8-1988	1,00,000/-
13.	" Wajid Ali Khan	783/87	29-8-1987	18-11-1987	1,00,000/-
14.	" Musharaf Shah	4095/87	14-6-1987	14-7-1987	1,00,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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1	2	3	4	5
15.	Late Zar Bahadar	4333/87	24-6-1987	16-7-1987
16.	" Bashir Ahmed	5032/87	26-7-1987	5-3-1988
17.	" Mussadaq Hussain	6411/87	28-10-1987	9-5-1988
18.	" Muqaddar Said	3498/87	18-5-1987	6-7-1988
19.	" Afsar Ali	3470/87	17-5-1987	27-7-1988
20.	" Summandar Khan	3319/87	26-5-1987	15-6-1987
21.	" Muhammad Arif	RC-1795/87	27-7-1987	14-11-1987
22.	" Liaqat Ali	RB-3335/87	4-10-1987	14-2-1988
23.	" Muhammad Banaras	RC-1896/87	16-8-1987	19-1-1988
24.	" Sher Zaman	4824/87	11-8-1987	10-11-1987
25.	" Muhammad Arif	RB-47/88	6-1-1988	24-2-1988
26.	" Riaz Hussain	RC-1934/87	18-8-1987	6-4-1988
27.	" Saider	RB-2350/87	17-8-1987	21-1-1987
28.	" Muhammad Farooq	875/88	20-1-1988	2-3-1988
29.	" Muhammad Jehangir	RA-164/88	11-1-1988	14-1-1988
30.	" Muhammad Yousaf	RA-970/88	25-2-1988	12-7-1988
31.	" Meraj-ul-Haque	1035/88	25-1-1988	28-1-1988
32.	" Ghulam Rasool			

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Late Sher Baz Khan	4749/87	2-8-1987	1-4-1988 1,00,000/-
34.	" Jamal Hussain	RB-3482/87	8-10-1987	22-2-1988 1,00,000/-
35.	" Raja Muhammad Fayyaz	PE(R)5604/87	13-9-1987	24-6-1988 1,00,000/-
36.	" Malik Abdul	-	19-4-1988	10-9-1988 1,00,000/-
37.	" Fazal Hussain Afzal	4084/88	19-4-1988	10-9-1988 1,00,000/-
38.	" Nawer Jan	PE(R)505/88	12-1-1988	1-9-1988 1,00,000/-
39.	" Abdul Majeed Nadeem	PUB-233/UAE/87	17-8-1987	13-7-1988 1,00,000/-
40.	" Dawood Khan	A-876/87	2-3-1987	19-3-1988 1,00,000/-
41.	" Abdul Rashid	KJ-1282/86	26-6-1986	9-4-1988 1,00,000/-
42.	" Irshad H. Arshi	KD-1199/86	13-7-1986	- 1,00,000/-
43.	" Ch. Iftikhar Hussain	KF-393/87	6-4-1987	17-5-1988 1,00,000/-
44.	" Mushtaq Ahmed	A-3275	20-8-1987	13-12-1987 50,000/-
45.	" S. Muhammad Zkarish Shah	A-1794/87	19-7-1987	7-2-1988 1,00,000/-
46.	" Yousaf Christopher	A-2237/87	14-6-1987	22-2-1988 1,00,000/-
47.	" Said Usman	A-3497	8-9-1987	20-9-1987 1,00,000/-
48.	" Abdul Aziz	KH-1767/87	7-9-1987	8-3-1988 1,00,000/-
49.	" Ashiq Hussain Raza	KJ-1912/87	21-9-1987	3-1-1988 1,00,000/-
50.	" Riasat Ali	KF-819	13-4-1988	18-7-1988 1,00,000/-

PROMISED REPLIES

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	2	3	4	5
51.	Late Sohaib Shah	- 19-7-1987	22-7-1988	1,00,000/-
52.	" Muhammad Shahi	KF-1435/87 28-10-1987	4-8-1988	1,00,000/-
53.	" Noor Raman	1960/87 26-7-1987	12-7-1988	1,00,000/-
54.	" Zulfiqar Ali	KF-150/88 20-1-1988	7-8-1988	1,00,000/-
55.	" Abdul Rehman	KH-174/88 27-1-1988	19-7-1988	1,00,000/-
56.	" Mushtaq Ahmed	A-3275 20-8-1987	13-12-1987	50,000/-
57.	" Ahmed Shuja	A-2239/88 29-3-1988	14-8-1988	1,00,000/-
58.	" Muhammad Masood	KG-1642/87 23-9-1987	24-12-1987	1,00,000/-
59.	" Lal Merjan	KJ-2799/87 13-12-1987	17-8-1988	1,00,000/-
60.	" Mirza Muhammad Nawaz	KJ-2521/87 24-11-1987	5-12-1988	1,00,000/-

Total amount Rs. 59,00,000/-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-1-1987 TO 31-12-1988

[22, May, 1989]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLAIMS UNDER EMIGRANTS INSURANCE SCHEME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 15-5-1987 TO 14-5-1988

PAID ACCIDENT CLAIMS

S.No.	Name of Disable	Registration No. & Date		Date of Disability	Amount of Compensation
1	2	3		4	5
1.	Mr. Mansoor Jamal	250/Qatar/88	6-4-1988	18-6-1988	50,000/-
2.	" Muhammad Yasin	7358/87	21-10-1987	18-12-1987	1,00,000/-
3.	" Iftikhar Ahmed Khan	RA-3089/87	12-11-1987	23-3-1988	35,000/-
4.	" Muhammad Liaqat	RC-1563/87	9-7-1987	19-3-1988	50,000/-
5.	" Jahan Badshah	RA-2183/87	27-7-1987	-	50,000/-
6.	" Ghulam Ali Shah	RAB-2049/87	9-7-1987	-	50,000/-
7.	" Humayun Khan	RA-355/88	20-1-1988	25-7-1988	50,000/-
8.	" Muhammad Ali	PE(R)859/88	20-1-1988	18-3-1988	50,000/-
9.	" Hamid Elahi	RB-4436/87	14-12-1987	-	50,000/-
10.	" Sharbat Hussain	PE(R)954/88	24-1-1988	-	50,000/-
11.	" Fakir Muhammad	3616/87	24-5-1987	18-5-1988	1,00,000/-
12.	" Darvesh Khan	6927/87	20-12-1987	13-6-1988	45,000/-
13.	" Allah Wasaya	964/A/87	24-2-1988	-	50,000/-
14.	" Taj Din	6507/87	29-10-1987	4-11-1987	5,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Mr. Nahid Pervaiz	5300/87	3-8-1987	3-12-1987	18,000/-
16.	" Aftab A. Abbasi	KH-1914	23-9-1987	10-10-1987	10,000/-
17.	" Muhammad Ibrahim	OECL/PUB-9221/Oman/87	6-6-1987	9-2-1988	10,000/-
18.	" Ansar Ahmed	KF-691	16-3-1988	31-5-1988	10,000/-
19.	" Muhammad Arshad	KF-146/88	20-1-1988	2-9-1988	10,000/-
20.	" Muzafar Khan	NCC	16-7-1987	14-2-1988	10,000/-
21.	" Muhammad Aurangzeb	NCC	12-4-1988	18-4-1988	10,000/-
22.	" Amir Khan	NCC	16-7-1987	25-4-1988	10,000/-
23.	" Abdul Salam	OECL/PUB-9210/Qatar/87	24-5-1987	14-12-1987	10,000/-
24.	" Shaukat Khan	KF-1420/87	28-10-1987	19-5-1988	10,000/-
25.	" Hashmat Ali	KH-172	27-1-1988	19-7-1988	10,000/-
26.	" Muhammad Nawaz	KH-823/87	13-5-1987	17-10-1987	15,000/-
27.	" Muhammad Ismail	A-1072/87	17-3-1987	21-3-1988	39,000/-
28.	" Anwar Khurshid	KC-661/86	25-6-1986	22-8-1987	30,000/-
29.	" Muhammad Banaras	-	10-12-1986	27-3-1988	50,000/-

Total amount Rs. 9,87,000/-

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

جناب چیئرمین : جناب حسن اے شیخ صاحب اپنی ذاتی مصروفیات کی بنا پر ایوان میں ۲۰ مئی تک شرکت نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس لیے انہوں نے ان دنوں کے لیے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے کیا ایوان ان کی رخصت منظور کرتا ہے۔
(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین : صوبیدار خان مندوخیل صاحب اپنی علالت کی بنا پر ایوان میں ۲۲ مئی تا ۲۸ مئی تک شرکت نہیں کر سکے اس لیے انہوں نے ایوان سے ان تاریخوں کے لیے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے۔ کیا ہاؤس کو ان کی درخواست منظور کرتا ہے۔
(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

جناب چیئرمین : جناب قاضی حسین احمد صاحب، بعض ناگزیر وجوہات کی بنا پر ایوان میں ۱۶ مئی سے ۲۶ مئی تک ایوان میں شرکت نہیں کر سکتے اس لیے انہوں نے ایوان سے ان تاریخوں کے لیے رخصت کی درخواست کی ہے۔ کیا ہاؤس ان کی درخواست منظور کرتا ہے۔
(رخصت منظور کی گئی)

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Chairman: Now, we will take up the adjournment motions.

Adjournment Motion No. 10, Mr. Tariq Chaudhary

- (i) Re: Reported threat of the Interior Minister to close down the Registration Office at Gujranwala.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم، میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ علوی اہیت کے حامل اس قومی مسئلہ کو فوری طور پر زیر بحث لایا جائے کہ وفاقی وزیر داخلہ اعتراض حسن نے دھکی دی ہے کہ اگر گوجرانوالہ سے چرائے گئے شناختی کارڈ کے فارم برآمد نہ کیے گئے تو پنجاب میں رجسٹریشن آفس بند کر دیئے جائیں گے۔ اور دفاتر بند ہونے کی صورت میں

کارڈ اسلام آباد سے جاری ہوں گے۔ مرکز اور پنجاب کی حکومت کے مابین سیاسی مباحثات پہلے دن سے جاری ہے۔ لیکن وزیر داخلہ کی طرف سے جاری ہونے والے حالیہ بیان سے پنجاب بھر کے غریب لوگوں میں انتہائی تشویش پائی جاتی ہے مینہ اہم صورت حال کو اس معترض ایوان میں نوری طور پر زیر بحث لایا جائے۔

Mr. Chairman: Is it being opposed ?

Dr. Sher Afgan Khan Niazi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Brief statement please, Mr. Tariq Chaudhary.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری :- جناب چیئرمین ! مجھے اس پر کوئی زیادہ لمبی چوڑی بات نہیں کرنی ہے۔ وزیر موصوف اس کی وضاحت فرمائیں گے اور مجھے خوشی ہے کہ کل تک اس 'opposed' کی ٹیپ چلنے پر جو معترض ہوا کرتے تھے آج وہ کیسٹ ان کی ٹیپ میں 'on' ہو گیا ہے۔ بہر حال مختلف جگہوں پر، خاص طور پر جس دن گوجرانوالہ میں یہ واقعہ پیش آیا اور گوجرانوالہ میں اس واقعہ کا ایک خاص پس منظر ہے۔ رجسٹریشن آفس، حالیہ انتخابات میں بے قاعدگی اور رنگت کا ایک ذریعہ بن کر رہ گیا ہے۔ اداکارہ اور ملتان کے واقعات کے بعد گوجرانوالہ میں مرکزی حکومت کے مخالفت، انتخابات لڑنے والے پچھلے انتخابات سے پوری طرح باخبر تھے کہ وہاں کیا ہوتا رہا۔ لہذا انہوں نے رجسٹریشن آفس سے شناختی کارڈ جاری کروانے کے لیے فارم ملنگے۔ آپ ہاؤس کی اطلاع کے لئے بلکہ یہ سب لوگ پہلے اس سے باخبر ہیں، کہ شناختی کارڈ کے جو فارم ہیں، وہ پہلے ڈاک خانوں سے، اور ڈاک خانوں سے باہر بیٹھے ہوئے لوگوں سے مفت بھی مل جایا کرتے تھے، یہ فارم جو ہیں یہ کوئی شناختی کارڈ نہیں ہیں، یہ فارم ہوتے ہیں جو نقل کر کے رجسٹریشن آفس میں دیئے جاتے ہیں اور ان کو الٹ کو دیکھ کر اس کے مطابق رجسٹریشن آفس جو ہے وہ شناختی کارڈ بنا دیتا ہے اور یہ بنا کر متعلقہ لوگوں کے سپرد کر دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ لہذا ان فارموں کا وہاں سے لے جایا جانا دراصل اس کی وجہ یہ بنی کہ رجسٹریشن آفس نے متعلقہ لوگوں کو فارم دیتا کرنے سے انکار کر دیا اور وہ وہاں پر پڑے ہوئے فارم زبردستی لے گئے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ اس طرح کا زبردستی کا اقدام، کسی بھی حکمرانی محکمے میں مداخلت کے ضمن میں آتا ہے۔ اور اس کے خلاف

[Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary]

صحیح طریقہ یہ ہے کہ ایک رپورٹ درج کرائی جائے اور پولیس اس کی اپنوائری کرے اور ذمہ دار لوگوں کے خلاف اقدام کرے۔ لیکن مرکزی حکومت اس طرح کا اقدام نہیں کر سکتی کہ وہ ان چیزوں کو مشروط کر دے اور خود اپنی دھونس جائے، اپنی طاقت کے زعم پر....

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Tariq Chaudhary only on admissibility please at this stage, on grounds for admissibility at this stage.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : میں جناب اس کے پس منظر کے بغیر آپ کو یہ بتا نہیں سکتا کیونکہ یہ سبیل ہے یا نہیں ہے۔ اس کا باقاعدہ ایک پس منظر ہے۔ اور اس پس منظر کی روشنی میں ہی اس کی کوئی اہمیت بنتی ہے۔ تو میں مختصر عرض کرتا ہوں کہ ملتان میں ۲۹ ہزار کارڈ بنوا دیئے گئے جن میں سے ایک فریق کو سولہ ہزار کارڈ تقسیم کر دیئے گئے، دوسرے فریق کے چودہ ہزار کارڈ روک لئے گئے اور جس فریق کے کارڈ روک لئے گئے تھے وہ چھ ہزار دو ٹوں سے ہار گیا۔ یعنی اس فریق کے کارڈ بھی تقسیم ہو جاتے تو وہ چار ہزار دو ٹوں سے جیت جاتا۔ اس طرح، اسی پس منظر میں گوجرانوالہ کے لوگوں نے اسی طرح کی دھاندلی کو روکنے کے لئے از خود ایک طرح کی پیش قدمی کر دی جو ہماری نظر میں درست نہیں تھی لیکن وزیر داخلہ نے یہ بیان داغ دیا کہ ہم رجسٹریشن آفیسر بند کر دیں گے اگر ان لوگوں کو فوری طور پر گرفتار نہیں کیا گیا، اسی دن اس خبر کے اوپر کے حصہ میں ایک اور خبر چھپی ہے کہ حیدر آباد میں پاسپورٹ آفیسر کو قتل کر دیا گیا۔ سندھ میں اس طرح کے واقعات گزشتہ برسوں سے جاری ہیں، یہ تو فارم چوری ہوئے ہیں، وہاں مرکزی حکومت کے اور فوج کے اب تک ہزاروں آدمی ہلاک ہو چکے ہیں تو کیا وہاں کی تیشنل مانی دیز بھی اٹھا کر یہاں لے آئی جائیں گی کیا وہاں کے سارے دناتر بھی یہاں لے آئے جائیں گے۔ یا یہ امتیاز صرف پنجاب کے لئے ہے۔ یا یہ دھمکیاں صرف پنجاب کے لئے ہیں۔ اس کی وزیر صاحب ذرا وضاحت فرمادیں۔ اس کے بعد پھر بات ہوگی۔

جناب چیمبرلین : جناب ڈاکٹر شیر افگن خان صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر شیر افگن خان نیازی : جناب چیمبرلین ! معزز سینیٹر نے اپنی بات سیاسی پس منظر

کی ہے۔

جناب چیمبرلین : اپنی بات کو ایڈمبٹل پہ رکھیں۔

The rest would not be relevant.

ڈاکٹر شیر افغن خان نیازی : ہاں میں بھی یہی عرض کرنے لگا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس کے ایڈمبل ہونے کے متعلق کوئی بات نہیں کہی ہے کسی قانون قاعدے کا ذکر نہیں کیا ہے کہ فلاں قاعدے کے تحت یہ Single issue ہے At the earliest opportunity یہ اٹھایا گیا ہے فلاں قانون کے تحت، سب رول کے تحت یہ ایڈمبل ہے بنیادی طور پر میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بیان دینے کے بعد جو وہ claim کرتے ہیں کہ اعتراف حسن صاحب وزیر داخلہ نے دیا ہے نہ کوئی حکم دیا گیا ہے نہ کوئی قدم اٹھایا گیا ہے نہ وہاں سے رجسٹریشن آفس کو منتقل کیا گیا ہے نہ اس قسم کی کوئی بات کہی گئی ہے بلکہ اس کے لیے ایک انکوائری کا آرڈر دیا گیا ہے کہ وہ سارے واقعہ کی تحقیقات کرے اور انکوائری مکمل ہونے کے بعد اس کی رپورٹ سے اس ایوان کو مطلع کر دیا جائے گا۔ اس قسم کا جیسا کہ معزز سینیٹر کا یہ الزام ہے کہ آفس وہاں سے اٹھایا جا رہا ہے یہ صورت حال بدلی جا رہی ہے خلیہ خالی میں یہ ہوا۔ یہاں یہ ہونے والا ہے میرے خیال میں یہ تمام چیزیں hypothetical ہیں اور اس کے حق میں ان کے پاس کوئی حقائق ہی نہیں ہیں facts ہی نہیں ہیں تو یہ ایڈمبل ہی نہیں ہے تو میں آپ سے استدعا کر دوں گا۔

جناب چیئرمین : آپ کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ یہ بیان اعتراف حسن صاحب نے نہیں دیا ہے۔
ڈاکٹر شیر افغن خان نیازی : میں عرض کر رہا ہوں ناں جناب کہ کسی قسم کا کوئی آرڈر وزارت داخلہ سے جاری نہیں کیا گیا جس سے کہ اس آفس کی منتقلی کی بات کی گئی ہو نہ ایسے کرنے کا کوئی ارادہ ہے نہ اس قسم کی بات ہے۔ بلکہ انکوائری کے لیے حکم دیا گیا ہے کہ جو واقعہ وہاں پہ سرزد ہوا ہے اور اس انکوائری کی رپورٹ اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے رکھ دی جائے گی۔ جب رپورٹ مکمل ہو کر آئے گی۔

پروٹیسٹنگ خورشید احمد : جناب چیئرمین ! ابھی سوال صرف ایک ہے اور وہ یہ کہ کیا وزیر داخلہ نے ایسا بیان دیا یا نہیں ؟ اگر وہ ٹیکنیکل دلائل چاہتے ہیں تو میں ابھی دے دیتا ہوں۔ اگر ان کا یہ بیان ہے تو پھر یہ بیان ایک قومی مسئلے سے متعلق ہے یہ ایک recent occurrence ہے یہ ایک متعلقہ مسئلے سے متعلق ہے اس سے خوف و ہراس کی فضا پیدا ہوئی ہے اس لئے صوبے اور مرکز کے درمیان ایک جنگ کی سی کیفیت پیدا ہوئی ہے یہ سارے دلائل میں ملے دیتا ہوں۔ صرف یہ بتا دیں کہ بیان دیا ہے یا نہیں ؟ اگر بیان دیا ہے تو یہ ایک genuine base بتاتا ہے اگر بیان نہیں دیا تو نہیں بنتا۔
Enquiry irrelevant. ہے۔

Mr. Chairman: Doctor Sahib, was such a statement made by the Interior Minister or this is a wrong reporting by the press

ڈاکٹر شیر افغن خان نیازی: عرض یہ ہے کہ میرے خیال میں یہ wrong reporting

ہے۔

Mr. Chairman: This is wrong reporting.

(ماخلت)

Mr. Chairman: No. No. That is a separate matter. In view of the fact that the Minister of State has said that it has been wrongly reported by the press, would you (Mr. Tariq Chaudhary) like to press this motion?

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری: جناب چیئرمین! اگر یہ غلط بیانی نہیں ہے تو میں اس کو پریس نہیں کرتا۔

Mr. Chairman : O.K. It is not pressed. It is dropped as being not pressed. In the light of the statement of the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs that this has been wrongly reported by the press the matter has been dropped.

Next adjournment motion is No. 15 and 22 moved by Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary and Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani. Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary, please.

(ii) Re: Law and Order situation in Hyderabad and Karachi.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری: میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ عوامی امن و سلامتی کے حامل اس قومی مسئلے کو فوری طور پر زیر بحث لایا جائے کہ ۲۴ اپریل بروز جمعرات دو استثنائی مراکز میں طلباء کی طرف سے ناجائز ذرائع استعمال کرنے کے مطالبہ سے شروع ہونے والے جھگڑے نے امن و امان کی انتہائی صورت پیدا کر دی جس میں کم و بیش چودہ افراد ہلاک اور مہینوں زخمی ہو گئے۔ شہر بھر میں کرنیو نائڈ کر کے اسے فوج کے سپرد کرنا پڑا۔ اس اشتعال انگیز سنگین اور خونریز واقعہ کے بعد انتہا پسند

سندھی تنظیموں کی طرف سے handbills تقسیم کیے گئے ہیں جن میں غیر سندھیوں کو علاقہ چھوڑنے کے لئے کہا گیا ہے اور دھکی دی گئی ہے کہ بصورت دیگر انہیں سنگین نتائج کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔ انتہا پسندوں کی طرف سے بار بار کی خونریزی کے بعد یہ کھلا چیلنج ملک بھر میں شدید بے چینی اور مذہبی پیدا کرے گا۔ جس پر قابو پانا ناممکن ہو کر رہ جائے گا۔ اس اٹھتے ہوئے طوفان کا بروقت نوٹس لینے کے لیے اس مسئلے کو فوری طور پر اس معزز ایوان میں زیر بحث لایا جائے۔

Mr. Chairman: Is it being opposed Dr. Sher Afgan Khan
azi ?

Dr. Sher Afgan Khan Niazi: Opposed, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: It is being opposed. Mr. Tariq Chaudhry
brief statement in support of your adjournment motion.

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : جناب میں یہ عرض کر دوں یہ ایک خاص واقعہ کے بارے میں ہے ایک متعین مسئلہ ہے فوری توجہ کا طالب ہے۔ یہ تو میں پہلے عرض کر دوں اور یہاں پہ سنا ہے اتنے شدید ہوئے کہ فوج کو involve ہونا پڑا۔ فوج کا involvement اس مسئلے کو ملکی سطح پر متعارف کرا دیتی ہے بلکہ مرکز اور صوبے کی باہمی رفاہی سے فوج اپنی کارروائی کرتی ہے اس طرح مرکز اس صوبائی مسئلے میں داخل ہو گیا ہے اور دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ وسیع پیمانے پر اس خبر کے مطابق اور آج کل جو واقعات فی الواقعہ ہو رہے ہیں اور ہماری آنکھوں کے سامنے ہے نقل آبادی جاری ہے اور یہ نقل آبادی جو خاص طور پر اندون سندھ سے ہو رہی ہے یہ پاکستان کی پوری سیاست کے اوپر بھی پورے مستقبل کے اوپر بھی خود ان ایوانوں کے اندر بھی منفی طور پر اثر انداز ہو گی کیونکہ نقل مکانی سے وہاں پہ جو کہ جس علاقے میں وہاں پہ ہندو آبادی بھی موجود ہے اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ غیر سندھی اور خاص طور پہ پنجابی اور بھوٹے پٹھان زمیندار بھی موجود ہیں جس وقت وہ وہاں سے نقل مکانی کر جائیں گے تو قدرتی طور پر آبادی کا توازن جو ہے وہ بگڑ جائے گا اور پاکستان کی فوج کا Intelligence system اس سے متاثر ہو گا۔ اور اس کے برعکس اندین ذرائع نسبتاً بڑھ جائیں گے ہندو کی موجودگی میں، تو یہ بہت خوفناک مسئلہ ہے جو بظاہر بڑا بے ضرر معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ یہ بھی واقعہ بے ضرر نہیں ہے، کیونکہ طلبا نے مطالبہ یہ کیا ہے کہ ہمیں غیر قانونی فرائض استعمال کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے تاکہ ہم امتحان میں پاس ہو سکیں۔ جب اس کی اجازت نہ

[Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary]

دی گئی تو تصادم ہوا جس میں کچھ لوگ زخمی ہوئے اور کچھ مارے گئے۔ فساد شہر بھر میں پھیل گیا فوج طلب کر لی گئی اور یہ سارا قصہ بالکل pre-planned ہے تاکہ اس کو دہریہ دہانوں میں پھیلا دیا جائے۔ اور وہاں پہ جو minorities یا پھوڑے بہت زمیندار بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں ان کو مارا کھنکال دیا جائے۔ ان کی زمینوں پہ قبضہ کیا جائے یہ ایک بہت خوفناک منصوبہ ہے ہمیں اس کو پورے طور پہ بیان کرنے کے لیے فی الواقع ضرورت ہے تاکہ ہم اس موضوع پہ کھل کر بحث کریں۔

جناب چیئرمین: جناب ڈاکٹر شیر افغان صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر شیر افغان خان نیازی: جناب چیئرمین! ہمارے معزز رکن اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں اور کئی دنوں سے اس معزز ایوان سے یہ صدا اٹھ رہی ہے کہ صوبائی خود مختاری میں دخل نہ دیا جائے۔ اب جب ایک مسئلہ ان کے مفاد اور سیاسی عزائم کے طور پر اٹھتا ہے تو وہاں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ صوبائی خود مختاری میں دخل دیا جا رہا ہے اس لیے دخل نہیں دینا چاہیے۔ اور جہاں دوسری بات آتی ہے جو مسئلہ ایک صوبے کا ہوتا ہے تو اس کو سیاسی حالات کارنگ دینے کی بات بنتی ہے تو وہاں یہ یہ صوبے میں مداخلت کے لیے تحریک التوا لے آتے ہیں۔ بنیادی طور پہ یہ امن وامان کا مسئلہ صوبے کا ہے وہاں کی Law enforcing agency کا کام ہے اور یہ بھی واقعہ ہوا ہے یہ صوبہ سندھ کی حکومت کا کام ہے اس میں وفاق کا کوئی عمل دخل نہیں۔ جہاں تک ان کا کہنا یہ ہے کہ Armed forces aid کے طور پر وہاں بلائی گئی ہیں تو قانون کے تحت صوبائی حکومت اس کی مجاز ہے اور اس نے بلوایا ہے اس لیے یہ وفاقی مسئلہ نہیں بن جاتا۔ ٹیکنیکل بھی اگر آپ دیکھیں تو یہ تحریک التوا کے سبب ردول (الف) میں ہے کہ primarily adjournment motion وہی بن سکتی ہے۔ جو کہ فیڈرل گورنمنٹ کے concern کی بات ہے۔ وفاقی حکومت کا اس سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے تو ان بنیادوں پر میں جناب چیئرمین آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ اسے ایڈجسٹ نہ فرمایا جائے۔

Mr. Chairman: You see, Dr. Sher Afgan, the Prime Minister recently made a statement that there was a state of mini insurgency in Sindh. Would you like to refer to Article 148 of the Constitution? Article 148(3) of the Constitution says:-

148(3): "It shall be the duty of the Federation to protect every Province against external aggression and internal disturbances....."

In view of the statement of the Prime Minister that this amounts to state of mini insurgency, don't you think it is the responsibility of the Federal Government under Article 148(3).

Dr. Sher Afgan Khan Niazi: When it is needed on a large scale. It is a single incident which has happened in one city, the whole Province is not involved. The whole Province is not at risk, that is one city, one incident.

Mr. Chairman: In view of the public concern on this matter, would you agree to have a law and order situation debate ?

Dr. Sher Afgan Khan Niazi: Law and order situation in Sindh is the concern of the Province.

Mr. Chairman: So, you do not agree. O.K., then I give my ruling on this matter.

Senator, Tariq Chaudhry has sought leave to move an adjournment motion based on a report appearing in the Press dated 8th of April 1989. According to this report as a result of the demand from the students for use of unfair means. There was a clash between Sindhis and Mohajirs resulting in the death of 14 persons and injuries to several others. According to the honourable Senator Armed Forces were called in, in order to restore law and order. Dr. Sher Afgan the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has opposed the adjournment motion on the ground that law and order is the provincial matter and it is not the responsibility of the Federal Government. According to the honourable Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs the adjournment motion is hit by Clause (f) of Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate, 1988. The law and order situation in Sindh has been causing concern to the people of Pakistan. The honourable Prime Minister of Pakistan recently made a statement that there was a state of mini-insurgency in Sindh. It is generally a matter causing concern - large scale concern to people all over the country.

In my opinion the matter becomes the responsibility of the Federal Government under Article 148(3) of the Constitution. Recently the honourable Interior Minister made a statement that the Government wanted to convene an All Parties Conference to deal with the matter. This also shows that the Government

[Mr. Chairman]

is accepting responsibility and its concern with the matter. In these circumstances I hold the adjournment motion to be in order. The time for debate and the date for holding discussion on this matter shall be fixed later on. Since one adjournment motion has been admitted, all the other adjournment motions will stand dropped. We will take up the next item on the agenda which is the motion by the honourable Foreign Minister.

Prof. Khurshid Ahmed: Point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Prof. Khurshid Ahmed on a point of order.

پروفیسر خورشید احمد: جناب چیئرمین! میں نے ایک تحریک بھیجی تھی آپ کے غور کے لیے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ آج صبح اڑھائی بجے 'مرکز' اخبار کے دفاتر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ اس کے پولیس کو بلا دیا گیا اور وہاں پر ایک ٹرک آیا جس میں مسلح افراد تھے جو پیپلز پارٹی اور پارلیمنٹ کے حق میں نعرے لگا رہے تھے میں خود اس کو دیکھ کر آیا ہوں۔ یہ پولیس کی آڑ لوی پر، صحافت کی آزادی پر اس ملک میں جمہوریت کے مستقبل کے ادھر ایک بہت بڑا حملہ ہے۔ اس لیے میری درخواست تھی کہ آج اس پر ضرور یہاں بحث کی جائے۔

Mr. Chairman: No, I will not be able to take it up today, if you move a regular motion either adjournment motion

Prof. Khurshid Ahmed: Adjournment motion is already there.

Mr. Chairman : or if you can give a call attention notice, otherwise I don't think we take it up today. In any case I have admitted one adjournment motion we can not take any other motion.

پروفیسر خورشید احمد: یہ مسئلہ اسلام آباد کا تھا اور غیر معمولی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔

Mr. Chairman: But in view of the fact that one adjournment motion has been admitted, the rules do not permit me to take up any other and in any case if you will formally move this motion.

پروفیسر خورشید احمد: رول ۲۳۶ خاصا وسیع ہے اور اس کے تحت اس نوعیت کی difficulty کو دور کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

Mr. Chairman: No, since we have to deal with the statement by the Foreign Minister, I think it will be appropriate if we take it up at a later stage.

Akhunzada Behrawar Saeed: Will the Minister be in a position to fix a date during this session for the discussion of this motion?

Mr. Chairman: I will try. I will consult the honourable Minister on this matter and we will try and fix a date, if possible. Obviously we can not make any commitment at this stage.

Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs, Item No. 3 please, would you like to move the motion.

Discussion on the Foreign Policy of the Government of Pakistan

Sahibzada Yaqub Khan: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move;

"That the House may discuss the foreign policy of the Government of Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman: The motion stands moved. Would you like to make a statement, honourable Foreign Minister.

Sahibzada Yaqub Khan: Yes Sir, I would readily make a statement. Mr. Chairman Sir, honourable Members of the Senate, I am most grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to inform the House of a number of developments relating to the foreign policy. In particular, I would wish to apprise the honourable Members of the situation relating to Afghanistan. My statement shall accordingly be focussed mainly on Afghanistan although I shall also briefly touch upon our relations with a number of other countries as well. In taking up the question of our policy towards the settlement of the Afghanistan problem, I would like to reiterate that Pakistan has consistently sought and will continue to seek a peaceful political settlement that is acceptable to the people of Afghanistan and any suggestion that Pakistan is seeking or encouraging a military solution or that a military solution is desirable is baseless and incorrect.

Sir, I have been associated with this problem as you are aware since March 1982 and I can state with confidence that it has always been our conviction that there could not be a military solution to the problem of Afghanistan and that is why any step for any settlement to be sound and to be stable

[Sahibzada Yaqub Khan]

it would have to be achieved through a process that is acceptable to the people of Afghanistan. The Geneva process which commenced at our initiative in June, 1982 culminated with the signing of the Geneva Accords in April, 1988. By providing a legal frame-work for the withdrawal of Soviet Troops the Accord opened a way to a comprehensive settlement, through a political process acceptable to the people of Afghanistan. Prior to signing the Geneva Accords all the parties implicitly agreed to give the UN Secretary General's representative a mandate to promote the induction of a broad-based government in place of the unacceptable Kabul regime. It is, therefore, important to note that the signatories were agreed that the comprehensive settlement which the Geneva Accords sought to promote required the replacement of the present regime in Kabul.

It is sometimes argued Sir, that with the signing of the Geneva Accords and particularly with the completion of the withdrawal of Soviet Troops the Kabul regime has acquired a degree of legitimacy and that the only way to bring an end to the conflict in Afghanistan is to negotiate with the PDPA regime for the establishment of a coalition government. This view is contrary to the entire spirit of the Geneva Accords and indeed to the mandate given to the UN Secretary General,

the Soviet Union and Kabul have embarked Sir, upon a world-wide propaganda - a propaganda campaign in fact to shift the responsibility for the continued fighting and the continued conflict in Afghanistan on the Mojahidin and on all those who insist that a comprehensive political settlement can only be brought about through the peaceful transfer of power to a broad-based government acceptable to the people of Afghanistan the centre piece of this propaganda campaign is a series of false allegation against Pakistan to the effect that it is interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The campaign has even gone so far as to allege that Pakistan's Armed Forces are actively involved in the fighting in Afghanistan. Although the UNO observer group UNGOMAP has not substantiated a single one of these allegations and these baseless charges. The Kabul regime is persisting in its campaign of lies, mendacity and slander against Pakistan. It has also held out the threat, the threat of expanding the war into our territory. These threats have been accompanied by violations of our territories including two attacks by scud missiles fired across our border resulting in loss of life and damage to property. The object of this intimidation is to try to force into abandoning, giving up its support for a just settlement of the Afghanistan issue and for a cause that we have spoused for 8 long years.

Let me assure the House that any desperate act of aggression against Pakistan will meet a befitting response. The hated regime in Kabul is the legacy of foreign military occupation, a military occupation that has continued for 9 long years. There is simply no representative segment of Afghan society that is willing to have any dealings with this regime which is perceived by the people of Afghanistan as the instrument of death and destruction and devastation afflicted on them. The very fact that the PDPA and the Kabul regime are now trying to obliterate their own identity as Communists and their leaders are openly conferring to a whole range job. I quoted mistakes and I again quote errors indicative of their self-estimation of their standing with the people of Afghanistan. Senior Soviet officials have met with a wide spectrum of Afghan public opinion or Afghan groups including leaders of the Afghan Interim Government, the leaders of the Tehran based mujahidin's groups, former King Zahir Shah, prominent Afghan Immigrants and intellectuals, tribal and ethnic leaders inside Afghanistan and several mujahidin's groups. The fact, the crucial fact is that everyone of these groups, without exception, has made plans that they are not prepared to have any dealings with the present Kabul regime. The mujahidin have also stated that they would be prepared to offer the Kabul leadership a full amnesty provided they surrender power to a broad-based Afghan government. Soviet officials

have also been assured that if power is to be transferred to an acceptable broad-based government, normal friendly relations with the Soviet Union would follow. The mujahidin have also assured Soviet officials that a liberated Afghanistan would not permit any foreign bases on its territory which could be a source of concern to the Soviet Union. This, I repeat, has been the essence of what every Afghan group has conveyed to the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union continues to insist that the Afghan people must compromise with the Kabul regime failing which it will militarily ensure that the Kabul regime survives and that the responsibility for the continued fightings would then rest on the mujahidin and on their supporters.

Mr. Chairman, is this a reasonable position to take ? Is it realistic to insist that the Afghan people should simply forget what the PDPA has come to mean for them ? Is it equitable to impose upon them dictates that militate against their conscience and against what they deem to be just and fair ? I appeal to Soviet leadership to take account of these factors and to take account of the realities of the situation. On this basis, we hope that the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the

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leadership of the interim government can soon be resumed. To that end, we are prepared to discuss with the Soviet Union possible modalities including an active role by the United Nations Secretary General to bring about an early transfer of power in Afghanistan, in accordance with the wishes of the Afghan people. This is the only way to bring about or to bring an end to the Afghan tragedy to enable the millions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran to return home and to begin the massive task of rebuilding the shattered economy. I would similarly appeal to those political circles in Pakistan who have tended to share the Soviet-Kabul perceptions not to permit their political prepossessions preferences, prejudices to blind them to the obvious Afghan consensus. It is for the Afghans and the Afghans alone to decide on the kind of settlement that is acceptable to them. Their unanimous rejection of the PDPA cannot be altogether ignored. Those who think that Pakistan can or should try and persuade the Afghan people to agree to a settlement unacceptable to them are not being realistic. This would neither lead to stability in Afghanistan nor it would provide the basis for a healthy, sound and enduring relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, those who ask us to try and compel the Afghan people to accept the PDPA are not the only critics of our policy. There is another segment of opinion which calls for the immediate recognition of the Interim Afghan Government. Some of the propounders of this view have gone to the extent of accusing the Government of betraying the 'Jehad'. This is totally an unwarranted and unfair assessment of the Government's policy. The historical record shows that no country has supported the 'Jehad' of the Afghan people more steadfastly and staunchly than Pakistan. The people of Pakistan have made matchless sacrifices in giving wholehearted support to a cause they recognize as just and worthy. The sacrifices and support were not designed to impose the Government of Pakistan's choosing in Kabul. They were not meant to support one group of Afghans against another or even one group of Mujahidin against another. They were also not meant to impose a confederation between the two countries as Soviet-Kabul propaganda falsely alleges, nor were they in pursuit of any regional objectives directed against any third country. No, Sir, it was for none of these objectives that we gave succour to our Afghan brethren in their hour of peril. There were no hidden motives underlying our policy.

Our objective was and is quite simple, namely, to uphold the principle of the sovereignty and independence of smaller states. To this end we sought a political settlement that would

bring about the withdrawal of the Soviet troops and the replacement of the externally imposed regime by a government acceptable to the Afghan people so that the refugees could return to their homes safely. If in the process of promoting such a settlement we earned the goodwill of the Afghan people that was most welcome since our two people are bound by many indissoluble bonds and our destinies are linked. There was no other motive behind our policy of effective support - a policy that we hold to have been principled and just - support for the national freedom struggle of the Afghan people led by the Afghan Mujahidin, nor do our national interests and our national security demand that the policy towards Afghanistan settlement should be guided by any other motive. Let me repeat. Our consistent aim has been to obtain a political settlement that the people of Afghanistan can accept. Nothing less, nothing more. It is not the business of any country to decide what kind of government the Afghan people should have. In the pursuit of a comprehensive settlement of the nature I had just described, a widely representative, consultative *Shoora* was convened last February. Over 450 Mujahidin Commanders, tribal leaders, ethnic leaders, *Mashaikh*, *Ulema* and prominent immigrants participated in this *Shoora*. Representatives of the Tehran based Mujahidin parties were expected to join but unfortunately because of certain difficulties, which had nothing to do with their common resolve not to have any dealings with the PDPA, their participation in the *Shoora* was not possible. The Mujahidin leaders also offered a compromise whereby individual non-PDPA representatives from Kabul including those who may have served in the Kabul regime but were not guilty of crimes against the Afghan people could also take part in the *Shoora*. Unfortunately this offer was not accepted and there was insistence on the participation of the PDPA. It is true that the members of the *Shoora* were nominated rather than elected but given the circumstances prevailing inside Afghanistan it was not possible to hold general elections. For the same reason it was not possible to convene the *Shoora* inside Afghan territory. Nevertheless, the proceedings of the *Shoora* were far from tamed. Indeed there were two weeks of intensive debate in which the members rejected one after another several proposals that were put forward by the Alliance Leaders. Finally, there was a secret ballot which elected an Interim Afghan Government. The Interim Government kept a number of cabinet posts vacant both for the Tehran based Mujahidin and also for individual representatives from Kabul. The Interim Government also pledged itself to hold general elections within a stipulated period after assuming power in Kabul.

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The President and the Prime Minister welcomed the establishment of the Interim Government as a major step towards a comprehensive settlement but as the Prime Minister observed we regarded it as premature to extend formal recognition to it. It is important to be clear why we have taken this position. Understandably some people including members of the Interim Afghan Government have expressed their disappointment that Pakistan has not yet recognized it. Other observers have unfairly and against all the evidence drawn the conclusion that Pakistan does not really support the Interim Government or that its support is faltering or unsteady. This is just not true. The Government of Pakistan not only supports the Interim Government as a major step towards the establishment of a broad-based government but it also played a major role in the decision of the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 16th March, 1989 to invite the Interim Government to occupy the seat of Afghanistan. The Government of Pakistan supports the Interim Government as a representative of the Islamic aspirations and the freedom struggle of the Afghan people. It recognizes that no segment of the Afghan society is prepared to negotiate or enter into coalition arrangements with the Kabul regime. It supports the efforts by the Interim Government to broaden its base so as to be unquestionably representative of the people and for its acceptability to be beyond any doubt. Moreover, it needs to establish itself inside Afghanistan, as it is determined to do. If Pakistan were to extend recognition to the Interim Government prematurely it would be counter-productive and not necessarily in the interest of the Interim Government itself. It would provide a ground for propagandists' allegations that the Interim Government which was constituted on Pakistan soil, in Pakistan's capital was little more than a creature of Pakistan and an instrument for the attainment of alleged Pakistani objectives in Afghanistan. While remaining steadfastly supportive of the Interim Government, we are at the same time encouraging it to further broaden its base for its acceptability to be unquestionable. I am glad to be able to report that the leaders of the Interim Government are in touch with their Mujahidin brethren in Tehran and hopefully an agreement will be reached enabling the representatives of the Tehran based alliance to join the Interim Government. I also hope to meet with the Foreign Minister of Iran Dr. Akbar Ali Wallayati soon to discuss how Iran and Pakistan can best encourage flexibility and realism to ensure an early agreement between the Tehran based parties and the leaders of the Interim Government.

In summing up, our policy towards Afghanistan settlement, I would say, has to steer a realistic course based above all on respect for independence and freedom of the Afghan people. Those critics of our policy who insist on the inclusion of the present Kabul regime in a coalition government show an indifference towards the strong sentiments of the Afghan people. On the other hand those critics who would have us immediately and precipitously recognize the Interim Government without waiting for the fruits of its efforts to move inside Afghanistan and to further broaden its base are being unduly impatient. Timing is of the essence in decisions of this kind. For our foreign policy to contribute to a stable and a peaceful environment and for it to contribute a long term development of Pakistan and Afghanistan relation it must be guided by the principle that any settlement must above all be acceptable to the vast majority of Afghans. Pakistan should never be seen by the Afghan people as promoting any settlement that falls short of this intention.

Mr. Chairman, honourable Members of Senate, I have just returned from the ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement. In my general statement at the conference I set forth Pakistan's position on a number of issues of particular concern to us and to the international community including the situation in Afghanistan, Palestine, Middle East, South Africa, Namibia and Compuchia as well as disarmament and international economic issues. A particular focuss of attention by the conference was the situation in Afghanistan. In the plenary of the conference the representative of the Kabul regime repeated the usual litany of allegations against us charging that Pakistan is not implementing the Geneva Accords, that its forces, in other words the Armed Forces of Pakistan are involved in the fighting inside Afghanistan, that it has established a puppet Interim Afghan Government on its soil and so on. We forcefully and effectively rebutted these vile and baseless charges.

Mr. Chairman, as the honourable Members are aware decisions in the Non-Aligned Movement are taken by consensus which is often interpreted as implying unanimity. Since the Kabul regime occupies the seat of Afghanistan in the Non-Aligned Movement where some other friends of the Soviet Union also have a permanent voice it has not always been easy for Pakistan to have its point of view fully reflected in the decisions of the Movement. This applies equally to the Afghanistan question. The Members of the Senate will recall that for more than one year after the Soviet forces had intervened in Afghanistan the

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Non-Aligned Movement was unable to make any pronouncement on this subject whatsoever. Only in 1981 was the ministerial conference in New Delhi able to agree to a weak, diluted formulation in order not to give offence to the Soviet Union. In Harrare we found that some Non-Aligned countries felt that after the withdrawal of the Soviet Forces the Kabul regime had acquired greater degree of legitimacy and even more of them were of the view that Pakistan should actively promote direct dialogue with the Kabul regime to restore peace in Afghanistan. Soviet propaganda has indeed found fertile soil in the Non-Aligned setting. In the circumstances we did not deem it politic to propose formally the unseating of the Kabul regime and the seating of the Interim Afghan Government given the rule of consensus and the prevalent ambience it would not have been possible to secure a positive decision to seat the Interim Government.

However, in my address to the plenary I referred to the letter addressed by Prof. Mujaddadi to President Mugabe asking that the Interim Afghan Government be given Afghanistan's seat in the Non-Aligned Movement. I stated that if the Movement desired to contribute towards the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement it could not continue to ignore or to exclude those who represent the genuine aspirations of the people of Afghanistan. I added that it would be desirable, fitting and appropriate to seat the Interim Afghan Government. However, I refrained from making a formal proposal to this effect for the reasons that I have just mentioned. In the Political Committee we decided to go along with the text of the draft declaration presented by Zimbabwe which expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the Geneva Agreement. The adoption of prime consensus of the UN General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan and the completion of the withdrawal of Soviet Forces which would contribute positively to a comprehensive settlement and

would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes, the Ministers also welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to encourage the early establishment of a broad based government. They recognized that any question relating to the Government of Afghanistan would only be decided by the Afghan people themselves and they reiterated their right to pursue their own political, social and economic objectives free from outside interference. Thus, the text took into account the fundamental concern of the people of Afghanistan. The Kabul regime had proposed the establishment of a panel of personalities from NAM to visit the area to undertake a mediation effort. We were anxious to ensure that no action was proposed or taken regarding Afghanistan which might be prejudicial to the Mujahidin or might be

used by Kabul or by Moscow to score propaganda points against us. I explained Pakistan's position to all concerned and also to friendly Foreign Ministers to request for their support. I was also received by President Mugabe who graciously showed understanding for our position. Thus in the adverse environment of the Non-Aligned Conference we succeeded in preventing a negative decision and in protecting the basic interests of Pakistan and of the Interim Afghan Government despite recent developments and despite the vast propaganda effort launched by the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime. We must, however, remain vigilant because after three months the Non-Aligned Summit is scheduled to be held in Belgrade. Unless there is a material change in the situation on the ground, unless there is some political movement we may find ourselves in a similar if not more difficult predicament in Belgrade and subsequently at the UN General Assembly I thought I should inform the Senate of the deliberations of the Non-Aligned Movements—the deliberations which have an important bearing on our policy on Afghanistan.

The Conference also adopted Sir, a comprehensive declaration on the entire range of international political and economic issues. We participated actively in the finalization of the document and we were able to secure a reflection of our views on various disarmament, security and economic issues.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall now turn to other aspects of our foreign policy. The guiding principles which are rooted in our Islamic ideology, our historical experience particularly the struggle for independence and our cultural heritage, its objective is to promote our international interests in the matrix of a constantly changing international environment. This change is nowhere more perceptible than in the Soviet Union. Bold and imaginative reforms aimed at restructuring the Soviet system have been initiated by President Gorbachev. This has also had an impact on the external policies of the Soviet Union. New initiatives in the field of conventional and nuclear disarmament are being taken. Efforts are also being made at reducing regional and global tension. We applaud the successful outcome of the recent SINO-SOVIET SUMMIT which was made possible by the statesmanship and vision of the leaders of these two great countries. Although the situation in Afghanistan has cast a shadow on Pakistan Soviet relations, the two countries have convergent views on many international issues. The settlement of the Afghanistan problem will certainly provide new opportunity for promotion of friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In January we had

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useful discussions with Mr. Yuli Vorontsov, in February we welcomed Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze in Islamabad. This was the first ever visit to Pakistan by a Soviet Foreign Minister and on the conclusion of this visit a joint statement was issued reiterating the commitment of the two countries to peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan problem and to undertake the expansion of bilateral cooperation in diverse fields. We shall persevere in our endeavours to establish friendly and cooperative relations with our great neighbour the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chairman, our friendship with the United States is of special importance. It is founded on a sheer perception of peace and stability in our region and in the last decade our two countries have been engaged in a joint efforts that have led to the withdrawal of Soviet Forces from Afghanistan. In a complex strategic setting Pakistan strives to determine its position on specific international issues on the basis of principle and merit. We appreciate the fact that the United States has respected Pakistan's independent and non-aligned policy. In our position on issues affecting the Islamic world both countries recognized that what unite us, overrides our differences. The United States has been a major source of support to our security and to our economic development. The induction of a democratic government in Pakistan has had a profound impact in the United States. It is a measure of the importance that the US attaches to its relationship with us that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is one of the first head of the State or head of the government to be invited by President Bush to visit the United States. The Prime Minister's visit will provide a timely opportunity to exchange views with the leadership of the United States in the new phase of our relationship following the revival of democracy. I am confident that that visit will further advance Pakistan - US Friendship.

Mr. Chairman, our relations with China, of course, are exemplary. Pakistan's traditional relationship with China remains and will continue to remain a corner stone in our foreign policy.

Consistent with this policy the Prime Minister's first official visit abroad was indeed to the Peoples Republic of China. The Chinese leaders assured our Prime Minister of China's full support for Pakistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity and affirmed that China's evolving relations with other countries would not affect its strong and cordial ties with Pakistan. We are confident that Pakistan - China relationship will remain a vital factor in safeguarding the peace and stability of our region and improving economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Chairman, we have worked tirelessly for regional peace and for the establishment cooperative relations with our neighbours. The 4th SAARC Summit held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister was an unqualified success. I have already briefed this august House on the achievements of SAARC Summit and the progress in the implementation of the decisions taken during the 4th SAARC Summit will be reviewed at the forthcoming session of the SAARC Council of Ministers to be held in Islamabad in early July. An important element of our foreign policy has been the establishment of tension free and cooperative relations with India. We seek a peaceful solution of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the relevant resolution of the United Nations and in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. We would like peace and amity to prevail in our regions so that our scarce resources can be channalized towards the economic development. In pursuit of this objective a fresh and promising beginning has been made. Our Prime Minister, as you know, had useful discussions with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during the SAARC Summit last December. As a follow up of these initiatives a number of bilateral meetings were planned. Water and Power, Secretaries have already met in an effort to settle the problem of the Wuller Barage. The Interior Secretaries are currently meeting in Islamabad. The meeting of the Defence Secretaries and the Foreign Secretaries will also soon be held. And the Pakistan India Joint Commission which had not met in 1985 is to be convened from July 19th to 21st this year. However, India's massive armament programme is acquisition of a nuclear submarine and more submarines to follow and the planned launching of the intermediate ranged missiles Agni are causes of serious concern to Pakistan. These developments pose a threat not only to regional security but also to international peace and stability as a whole. Mutual trust and confidence amongst states of South Asia is an objective of high significance. We are, therefore, concerned over the growing tensions between Nepal and India. We have been in contact with both countries to urge a just and peaceful solution. It is our earnest hope that through mutual consultations the two countries will reach an amicable and honourable settlement.

Mr. Chairman, we value our ties with the industrial West and the Japan. We greatly appreciate the significant and valuable contribution they have made to our economic development. It has been our consistent policy to build bridges of friendship

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with Islamic countries and to promote solidarity with the Islamic Ummah. We have been steadfast in our support for all Islamic and Arab causes. We have condemned the Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestine territory and raised our voice for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination including their right to establish a homeland of their own.

Our relations with Turkey earmarked by an age old tradition of friendship. These ties continued to grow with the passing of years as is evident from the frequent high level exchange of visits that had taken place between our two countries. We had the pleasure of welcoming President Avren to Pakistan in February this year you will recall and day after tomorrow in fact the Prime Minister embarks on a voyage of good-will to Turkey. The visit symbolizes the affection and esteem which the people of the two countries have for each other. We look with satisfaction that our friendly and fraternal relations with Iran which are characterized by mutual trust and confidence. We seek closer cooperation with Iran in many fields and I have no doubt that our relations would continue to grow and that this would be in the best interest of our two countries and would contribute to peace and stability in the whole region. Mr. Chairman, consistent with our own sacrifices in the cause of freedom, we have supported national liberation movements including decolonization in Africa. We have supported the people of South Africa and the front-line African States consistently and it is their just struggle against the abhorrent system of apartheid that has been the focus and centre of our unflinching and solid support. We have played a significant role in the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the organization of Islamic Conference and other world bodies to promote the cause of peace and security. We shall continue with these efforts. The primary objective of our foreign policy is to enhance our economic and commercial interests, to look after the welfare of our nationals abroad in the near and distant reaches of the world and we shall persevere in our endeavours to achieve these objectives.

I have dealt Mr. Chairman, with a few important aspects of our foreign relations. The canvas is vast and I have fetched the mere outline. From what I have said it will be apparent that the thrust of our foreign policy is not only aimed at taking full advantage of the possibilities that may lie within our grasp

but also to avoid the pitfalls we may face. Our over-riding concern, the paramount concern is the security and stability of Pakistan

so that we can pursue our national endeavour to achieve progress and prosperity. Let me thank you once again for the privilege of addressing this House. Let me also thank the honourable Members for their patient and courteous hearing that they have so graciously given me.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you.

We will now break for prayer (نماز عصر) and we will meet again at twenty past six. In the meantime, I would like to request the honourable Senators who would like to speak on this debate to kindly submit their names to the Secretary.

(The House then adjourned for prayers (نماز عصر))

[The House reassembled after interval with Mr. Chairman (Mr. Wasim Sajjad) in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman: Should we wait for some of the Ministers to come? It appears that they are all in the Holiday Inn today.

(Pause)

Mr. Chairman: The honourable Foreign Minister is here. Yes, now you (Muhammad Ali Khan) can start.

Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم Mr. Chairman Sir, I take this opportunity of thanking our distinguished Minister for Foreign Affairs for having given us this opportunity to discuss the foreign policy of the country. This is the third time that we are being afforded this opportunity and I hope other Ministers would ameliorate his example. Sir, he has given us a very comprehensive review on certain aspects of the foreign policy of our country which has been agitating the minds of the people of Pakistan for a long time. Sir, the foreign policy of any country should portray a nation's resolve to tackle all its problems and to aspire for all its goals realistically. Any country which desires to have a distinguished place in the comity of nations must ensure internal political stability and unity and then have good relationship with not only its immediate neighbours but all the countries of the world.

Sir, it is said that it is the weak which attracts aggression. We all know that Pakistan is surrounded by larger countries and more powerful countries than Pakistan. So, it is absolutely essential for us that we must insist and try our best that relation

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between the countries of this region are conducted on mutual understanding and on the basis of respect for the principles mentioned and sanctified in the United Nation's Charter, otherwise the law of the jungle would prevail. It was during the dark hours of the law of the jungle that we lost our Eastern wing in 1971. Sir, we may have lost that portion of the country but it does not mean that we should accept the hegemony of a larger country than ours. If God forbid we do that then I am sure that the entire bases of Pakistan would be shattered. We created this country in the name of Islam and as Muslims we believe that sovereignty belongs to the Almighty Allah. We just cannot afford to make it subservient to the people no matter how great they may be. We as Muslims don't believe in any human super power. We believe that super power is God and God Almighty alone and no one else. Sir, the Foreign Minister during his speech gave more time to our Afghan policy and just touched India which for freedom fighters in this country is more important than many other aspects of our foreign policy and I will *Insh. Allah* try to cover both.

Sir, our immediate neighbour India must now realize that Pakistan has come to stay and they should now learn to live with this reality. I am sorry to say that the bigoted Brahmans of Bharat are still complaining about the so-called pangs of partition upto this very day. In fact this was mentioned in one of the press conferences by the Indian Prime Minister. Sir, to them the partition of India is like cutting the holy cow into many pieces and from the very inception of Pakistan, they are trying to undo Pakistan. They succeeded in doing so in 1971 because of our internal strife and a very unfortunate slogan of a political leader which I do not want to repeat in this august House. Sir, India has not still abandoned its designs as far as this country is concerned, therefore, we must be extremely vigilant. For all their misfortunes, they try to blame Pakistan whether it is trouble in East-Punjab or insurgency of Mizo tribes or in Nagaland; for that matter, we are made the scape-goats. Sir, if tomorrow there is an earth-quake in India, I am sure they would blame Pakistan for it by saying that it is because of their nuclear explosion. Sir, we are told that because of our recent peace offensive relationship with India is improving and is entering into a new and positive phase and confidence building activities are afoot. Sir, we all know that having good relations with the next door neighbour should be the corner stone of any of our country's foreign policy but we have to see whether there is any desire on the other side. In fact in certain cases we went out of our way but I am sorry to say there was no response whatsoever from the other side. Sir, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has been told by the policy-makers of India that if he wants to win the hearts of Hindus in India he must adopt and pursue

a policy of eternal hatred towards Pakistan and I am sorry to say that he is religiously acting upon that advice.

Sir, even an organization like the SAARC has not been able to bring India and Pakistan together. In fact, I feel that the SAARC organization has given a boost or is giving a boost to the Indian hegemonic tendencies and I would give you a few examples; Sri Lanka was invaded, troops were sent to Maldives and I now believe that a special defence treaty is being offered by India to Maldives by which I am sure it will give an opportunity to India to station her forces there. Similarly, Bangladesh is being harassed, victimized and pressured on a number of issues, Bhutan is in her lap and recently Nepal has been denied her universally accepted international rights. Neither America nor Russia had said a word about this. In fact in the United States - the State department official dismissed this as a matter between two independent and sovereign states and we know the attitude of Moscow towards New Delhi in this connection. Moscow is trying that the smaller countries should succumb to India and accept their hegemony here in this region. Sir, what to say of Pakistan; we did not even retaliate when we were rebuffed by India on this issue.

Sir, even on other issues India is not prepared mentally to accept our views. The Prime Minister of India is stated to have said that India is not at all satisfied with the assurances given by Pakistan as far as their nuclear programme is concerned, while India herself is a nuclear power. He has also questioned the use of our enriched Uranium despite the fact that we have been shouting all along that our nuclear programme is for peaceful purposes. He also repeats his old talk of saying that treaty of friendship and cooperation offered by India to Pakistan is bigger in scope than the one of no war pact offered by Pakistan. He also insists that Kashmir is an integral part of India and Azad Kashmir has been usurped by Pakistan, the earlier they handed it over to India the better it would be. He also says that calling Kashmir as a disputed territory is against the very spirit of the Simla Agreement. Sir, I do not know what the Government is doing in this connection. Sir, the basic issues have yet to be sorted out and unless and until the Kashmir issue is decided the Siachen Glacier dispute is decided, the Run-kach issue is decided, it is just not possible for Pakistan to have good relations with India. India has two yardsticks. For herself she says that the boundary dispute with China should be settled first and then and only then India would have good neighbourly relationship with that country but for us they tell us to sleep over the Kashmir issue and many other issues and they instead offer us trade pacts and cultural pacts. Sir, this

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is no way of solving disputes.

On the other side India is arming herself to the very teeth. There was an article in the "Time" magazine of April issue which covers all their activities of land, air and sea and against that if we just purchase a plane there is a hue and cry in the Indian as well as in the international press against us. India is now trying the 'Agni Missile' and is also now reported to be working on the dreaded hydrogen bomb. Sir, we must discard our appologetic attitude towards India because I know that the policy of appeasement does not and will not work as far as India is concerned. We must chalk out and plan a realistic policy i.e. force to be met with force because India only appreciates force and nothing else. The nation should be ready to sacrifice their all for the defence of their country and we for that purpose must try to equip our Armed Forces to the best of our ability and with the latest equipment for our defence purposes. Sir, numerous communal riots have been taking place since independence. Even now India is under the grip of worse communal riots in that area. In spite of the large number of the Muslims in India they are a frustrated lot with a very precarious future. Sir, there is a well thought out incrimination against them in all walks of life and I am sorry to say neither we have been able to do anything for them upto this very day nor we have voiced their difficulties in any appropriate forum. Instead we went out of our way during the SAARC Summit to please the Prime Minister of India whose government has miserably failed to protect the poor and downtrodden Muslims of India. I do not know what has happened to the Liaquat - Nehru Pact in this connection.

Similar is the case of the Beharis stranded in Bangla Desh. It seems that we have forgotten all about them. They are now a forgotten lot though they say that they are Pakistanis. We also abandoned our overseas Pakistanis living in England and in other Common Wealth countries by getting out of the Common Wealth. I do not know what the Government intends to do in this connection.

Sir, as far as Afghanistan is concerned, the policy of the previous government was on the right lines. It was on the lines with our ideals, aspirations and interests. Being a small country surrounded by big powers, we just could not afford to purchase peace by ignoring the use of force. We must ensure that mutual respect for independence and integrity of the countries of this region should be first and foremost otherwise the big fish would eat away the smaller ones. The Afghan Mujahideen are not only fighting for their own independence but they are also fighting for our survival. God forbid, if Russia had established

herself in Afghanistan and had occupied Afghanistan, I am definite the next step and the next target would have been Pakistan and we all know that. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that the previous government had taken a firm stand in face of external pressure and internal sub-version in order to get a principled and balanced political solution, and, unfortunately, it was because of that firm stand that 'Marhoom Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq' and a number of our big Generals lost their lives.

Sir, today, our stand is being appreciated throughout the world. Those people are raising objections to our policy in this country who, I am definite, have no love for this country. They are the people who earlier very vehemently opposed the very creation of Pakistan and today they are so happy on the very thought that India might be stepping in the shoes of Russians in Afghanistan. According to them, Pakistan would be surrounded on all the sides, if this, God forbid, happens, then our Government must rise to the occasion and discard their indifference in this connection. Sir, otherwise it will be too late. We just cannot afford to abandon the Mujahideen who, by the grace of God Almighty, are nearing the final victory. At the same time, we must and, I repeat, we must recognize the Interim Government because the greatest area probably about 80% of Afghanistan is in the hands of the Mujahideen these days and the Ministers go to Afghanistan quite often as it is stated in the newspapers. It is said that no government can be recognized unless they have a footing in their own soil. So, their 80% area is under the Mujahideen control and it is high time we recognize that government.

Sir, it is well-nigh impossible for the people of Afghanistan to share power with the Russian's stooges who have brought havoc there. Millions have been martyred and millions have been made homeless. The Mohajirs would only back to their home-country when this Najibullah's Government is dislodged, and it is for us and for all the freedom-loving people of the world to come to the help and assistance of the Afghan Mujahideen. Then and only then can we look forward with justifiable joy and pride to a new dawn of freedom in Afghanistan.

Sir, I would like to say a few words further that our prestige and respect would stand high in the United Nations, in the Organization of Islamic Conference, in the Non-Aligned Movement and SAARC if we just no longer depend for lobbying on well-known Zionists like Mark Saigal even if they happen to be personal friends of some very high-ups in this country.

Sir, our talented Minister, I have great regard for him and I consider him as my elder brother, during his statement,

I could read between the lines that according to him or according to the Americans, democracy was born after the general election in this country. Sir, I beg to differ. Democracy was introduced in this very country by Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo and he was the person who restored not only democracy in the country but also restored fundamental rights, as well. With these words Sir, I thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much.

صاحبزادہ یعقوب خان : میں حاضر ہوں جو کوئی بھی آپ حکم فرمائیں میں موجود ہوں۔ ہاں ایک بہت ضروری meeting ہے جس کا سیکورٹی سے تعلق ہے جس پر مجھے امرار سے کہا گیا ہے۔

کہ اس مٹنگ میں ضرور موجود ہوں وہ صبح نو سے ساڑھے دس بجے تک ہوگی۔ تو میری التجا یہ تھی کہ اگر گیارہ بجے ہو سکے تو پھر میں دونوں جگہ موجود ہو سکوں گا۔ میری یہ خواہش ہوگی کہ جو کچھ بھی بحث ہو میں ضرور موجود رہوں تاکہ میں ہمتن گوش سکوں۔ . . .

جناب چیئرمین : کیا یہ ممکن ہے کہ ہم ساڑھے نو بجے شروع کر دیں آپ کا کوئی غائدہ وہ نوٹس لیتا رہے آپ گیارہ بجے آجائیں۔

صاحبزادہ یعقوب خان : میں گیارہ بجے آجاؤں گا۔ ٹھیک ہے۔

جناب چیئرمین : تو اس طرح وقت بھی بچ جائے گا۔ لہذا آپ کسی غائدہ کو کسی وزیر کو آپ اختیار دے دیں کہ آپ کی یہاں غائدگی کرے۔ اب میں طارق چودھری صاحب سے درخواست کر دوں گا کہ وہ فرمائیں۔ میرے پاس کوئی بینس ارکان کی فہرست ہے جو اس debate میں حصہ لینا چاہتے ہیں اور ہمارے پاس وقت صرف آج دو تقاریر کے لیے ہوگا کل دو سیشن کی ہم کوشش کریں گے۔

اس کے بعد کچھ وقت وزیر خارجہ بھی چاہیں گے تاکہ وہ اپنی اختتامی تقریر کر سکیں۔ تو میں آپ کی تجاویز چاہوں گا کہ کتنی اس پہ لٹ کر دیں تاکہ کچھ وقت کی پابندی ہو۔ طارق چودھری صاحب آپ کا کیا خیال ہے؟

جناب محمد طارق چودھری : تقریباً ۱۵ منٹ کر لیں۔

پروفیسر خورشید احمد : ہمارے پاس ڈیڑھ بجے تک وقت ہے اور اس کے بعد شام می ہے۔ یعنی آپ یہ یاد رکھیں کہ پہلی مرتبہ سینیٹ میں خارجہ پالیسی پر بحث ہو رہی ہے اس سے ہے جو discussion ہوئی وہ مشترکہ اجلاس میں ہوئی تھی۔ اس لیے یہاں آپ وقت کی پابندی نہ لگائیں۔ . . .

جناب چیرمین : ابھی نہیں توکل سہی ۔۔۔

پروفیسر خورشید احمد : جب کل آئے گی تو دیکھا جائے گا۔

جناب چیرمین : صاحبزادہ صاحب کل پھر کس وقت ^{debate} شروع کی جائے۔
ممبران کی خواہش ہے کہ کل صبح ذرا جلدی کرادیں۔

جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم - بخمدہ ونصلی علی رسولہ الکریم - شکریہ!

جناب چیرمین ! میں انتہائی ممنون ہوں کہ اس اہم موضوع پر آپ نے مجھے اظہار خیال کا موقع دیا۔ میں صاحبزادہ صاحب کا ذاتی طور پر بہت احترام کرتا ہوں۔ ان کی لیاقت ان کی شرافت ان کی ذہانت اور دیانت کے علاوہ خارجیہ امور کی نزاکتوں پر جس طرح ان کی نظر ہے اور جس طرح وہ ان کی بنیادوں کو سمجھتے ہیں۔ اس بازیچہ اطفال میں ان کی موجودگی بجائے خود ہمارے لیے اطمینان کا باعث ہے اور ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان کی موجودگی کے سبب اس حساس خطے میں کوئی بچگانہ حرکت سرزد نہیں ہوگی جس کے ہم عام طور پر متحمل نہیں ہو سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن ان کی آج کی تقریر سے مجھے یوں لگا کہ ہے کسی در ماندہ راہرو کی صدائے دردناک جس کو آواز راہیل کارواں سمجھا تھا میں

خارجہ تعلقات دراصل دفاع کے لیے دوستوں اور تجارت کے لیے گاہکوں کی تلاش ہی نہیں ہے بلکہ دشمنوں کی دشمنی کو کم کرنے اور دوستوں کی دوستی کو مسلسل بڑھاتے رہنے کا عمل ہے۔ پچھلے ایک برس سے ہمارے اس خطے میں بہت بڑی اور بنیادی تبدیلیاں رونما ہو رہی ہیں اور اس بات کا فردت ہے کہ ہم بدلتے ہوئے حالات میں مسلسل اور چوکس رہ کر ان کا مطالعہ کریں اور اپنی سڑیجی کو اس کے مطابق بدلتے رہیں تاکہ ہم زمانے کے ساتھ ساتھ بدلتی ہوئی ضرورتوں کے مطابق اپنے آپ کو ہم آہنگ رکھیں ایک طرف اس خطے کے حالات بہت ہی تیزی سے بدل رہے ہیں دوسری طرف ملک کے اندر زندگی کے دوسرے شعبوں کی طرح امور خارجہ بھی تذبذب کنفیوژن بلکہ افراتفری کا شکار ہے۔ اور میں ابھی تک یہ نہیں جان سکا ہوں کہ پچھلے چھ مہینوں سے خارجہ امور کس کی نگرانی میں تشکیل پاتے ہیں اور خارجہ پالیسی کو دراصل کون چلا رہا ہے۔ محترمہ بے نظیر صاحبہ وزیر اعظم پاکستان چلا رہی ہیں۔ جناب وزیر خارجہ صاحبزادہ یعقوب علی خان اس کی نگرانی فرما رہے ہیں۔ اقبال احمد صاحب جو اس کے مشیر ہیں وہ اس کی نگرانی کر رہے ہیں۔ آئی ایس آئی اور جی 7 امتیاز، بہر حال اتنے نام ہیں کہ میں کچھ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ یہ کس رخ پر جا رہا ہے کون چلا رہا ہے کسی ایک ہاتھ میں ہو کسی ایک ہاتھ میں ہو کسی ایک مقام پر ہو کسی ایک قیادت میں ہو تو ہمیں اندازہ ہو جائے، پتہ چل جائے کہ اس کو کون

[Mr. Muhammad Tariq Chaudhary]

سے رخ پر چلنا ہے کیونکہ آدمی کے مزاج، طائل اور رویے سے چیزوں کا پتہ ہوتا ہے۔ بہر حال یہ بجائے خود بڑی کنفیوژن کی بات ہے۔

ہمارے سامنے بہت سے بنیادی مسائل ہیں جن میں سب سے اہم افغانستان کا مسئلہ ہے اس کے بعد روس چین دوستی کے نتیجے میں پیدا ہونے والی تبدیلیاں ہیں۔ انڈیا کے ساتھ پاکستان کی دوستی کا سرپٹ دوڑتا ہوا گھوڑا ہے۔ پھر سارک ممالک، جو زیادتیوں پر دہری ہیں اس کے بارے میں پاکستان کی خاموشی، اور ایران کے ساتھ ہمارے تعلقات، چین کے ساتھ تعلقات کا مستقبل، امریکہ اور پاکستان کے تعلقات، بدلتی ہوئی صورت میں امریکہ اور تجارت کے تعلقات، یہ ساری چیزیں ایسی ہیں جن پر ہمیں بڑی احتیاط کے ساتھ غور کرنا ہوگا۔

کیونکہ ہمارا فوری مسئلہ اس وقت افغانستان ہے تو میں سب سے پہلے اسی طرف آتا ہوں۔ جینیوا سمجھوتہ جب کیا جا رہا تھا اس وقت بھی اس ایوان میں اس موضوع پر باتیں ہوتی رہی ہیں اس وقت بھی ہمارا خیال تھا کہ وسیع تر حکومت کے قیام کے بغیر جینیوا سمجھوتے کی جلدی نہ کی جائے لیکن اس جلد بازی نے جینیوا سمجھوتہ کو دایا اور جینیوا سمجھوتہ عجیب و غریب سمجھوتہ ہے۔ جس میں دونوں بنیادی فریقوں کو باہر رکھا گیا ہے اور ایسے افراد اس کے فریق بن گئے جو دراصل اس کے فریق نہیں ہیں۔ بہر حال جینیوا سمجھوتے کے بعد پندرہ فروری سے روسی فوجیں واپس چلی گئیں۔ بہت سے لوگوں کا خیال تھا کہ روسی فوجوں کے جاتے ہی افغانستان میں نجیب کی حکومت ڈھے جائے گی لیکن جاتے والے لوگ یہ جانتے ہیں اور سمجھتے والے اس بات کو بخوبی سمجھتے ہیں کہ نجیب کی کٹھ پتلی حکومت زیادہ دیر برقرار نہیں رہ سکتی مگر گوریلا جنگ کو باقاعدہ جنگ میں بدلنے کے لیے بہر حال ایک دقت درکار ہوتا ہے اور جلال آباد کا فال یا کابل کا گرنا اگرچہ بہت جلد یہ واقعہ رونما نہیں ہوگا لیکن یہ بہت دیر کی بات بھی نہیں ہے۔ پچھلے دنوں نیویارک ٹائمز میں ایک مضمون لکھا گیا جس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ وزیر اعظم محترمہ بے نیٹر، امریکی سفیر، آئی ایس آئی کے کچھ افسران، ہو سکتا ہے اس میں غائب امور کے کوئی ماہرین بھی موجود ہیں ماحزادہ صاحب بھی موجود ہوں اس میں کچھ چیزوں کے فیصلے کیے گئے اور یہ طے پایا کہ افغانستان کی حکومت کو اس دقت تک تسلیم نہ کیا جائے جب تک جلال آباد فتح نہیں ہو جاتا حالانکہ جس طرح محمد علی خان صاحب نے فرمایا کہ افغانستان کا اسی فیصلہ حقہ پہلے ہی افغان مجاہدین کے قبضے میں ہے دہاں وہ اپنی مرضی سے جاتے ہیں دہاں اپنی مرضی سے رہتے ہیں۔ اپنی مرضی سے آتے ہیں۔ ہم افغانستان کی حکومت کو اس دقت تک تسلیم نہیں کرتے جب تک جلال آباد

فتح نہ ہو جائے اور وہاں کارن دے اور ایئر پورٹ اور دفاتر اور سارا کچھ ان کے قبضے میں نہ آجائے اس کے برعکس ہم نسطیسی حکومت کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے پاس کون سا رن دے ہے؟ ان کے پاس کون سے شہر ہیں؟ ان کے پاس کون سے دفاتر ہیں؟ ان کے پاس کون سی جگہیں ہیں؟ لہذا یہ دیکھ کر کسی طرح بھی مناسب نہیں ہے۔ افغانستان کی حکومت کو مجاہدین کی حکومت کو تسلیم کیا جانا چاہیے نہ صرف تسلیم کیا جائے بلکہ پاکستان اپنا اثر و رسوخ استعمال کرے اور دیگر مسلمان اور اپنے غیر جانبدار ملکوں سے بھی اس کو تسلیم کروانے کا اہتمام کرے۔

افغانستان کے بعد دوسرا اہم مسئلہ ہے پاک بھارت تعلقات پاکستان اور بھارت کے مفادات متصادم ہیں متنازعہ ہیں اور جو کوئی سوتے میں خواب دیکھتا ہے کہ پاکستان اور بھارت دوستی کے رشتوں میں بندھ جائیں گے وہ درست نہیں سوچتا ہے پاکستان اور بھارت دو متضاد اور دشمن طاقتیں ہیں جن کو دشمن رہنا ہے اور ان دونوں کی دوستی صرف اسی صورت میں اور اتنی دیر برقرار رہے گی جب تک کہ دونوں ملکوں کے درمیان طاقت کا توازن برقرار رہے گا جو نہی ایک ملک دوسرے سے زیادہ فوجی قوت میں طاقتور ہو جائے گا وہ دوسرے کو سادرن سٹیٹ نہیں رہنے دے گا اور پچھلے کچھ عرصے سے ہم تشویش میں مبتلا ہیں کہ طاقت کا یہ توازن بگڑ رہا ہے اور پاکستان انڈیا کو ایک ریجنل سپر طاقت کے طور پر آہستہ آہستہ غیر محسوس طریقے سے تسلیم کرتا جا رہا ہے بھارتی سیکریٹری داخلہ پاکستان آئے ہوئے ہیں کل دامن کوہ میں ان کو ڈنڈا دیا گیا ان کے ڈنڈے کے لئے پولیس بینڈ بھانڈا تھا اور وہ علاقہ پاکستانیوں کے لئے ban کر دیا گیا تھا۔ ایک سربراہ مملکت کی طرح ان کو ٹریٹ کیا جاتا ہے کیا پاکستان کے وزیر خارجہ تک کو انڈیا میں یہ پردہ کول دیا جاتا ہے اس طرح ہم خوشامدیں کر کے وہاں سے کچھ نہیں نکلا سکتے پاکستان کو اپنی طاقت ہندوستان کے مقابلے میں متوازن رکھنا ہے اور اس کے ساتھ وہی دویہ دوا رکھنا ہے جو خود وہاں کی حکومت کا ہمارے بارے میں ہو گا ہم نے پنجاب کے بارے میں چپ سادہ لی پنجاب میں پہلے بھی پاکستان کی مداخلت نہیں تھی لیکن پاکستان کم از کم اس بارے میں ہونے والے اقدامات اور کیے جانے والے... جو کچھ بھی تھا اس کی اینٹی جنس رپورٹیں ان کو نہیں دیتا تھا اور دوسری طرف سندھ میں انڈیا کی مداخلت بڑھتی چلی جا رہی ہے پچھلے دنوں ٹرین میں سے پانچ آدمی پکڑے گئے جن میں ایک بھارتی فوج کے کپتان تھے اور چار جوئیر کیشڈ آفیسر اور وہ بہاریوں کے پردے میں ٹرین کے اندر سفر کر رہے تھے اور ان کے بھارتی کپتان

حکومت کے رہنے والے تھے، بارہ آدمی پاکستان میں داخل ہوئے جن میں سے یہ پانچ پکڑے گئے باقی سات جوہی وہ کراچی کے سمندر میں گم ہیں یہ بھارتی مداخلت کا پاکستان کی سرحدوں کے اندر واقع ثبوت ہے لہذا بھارت کے ساتھ اپنے تعلقات کو معمول پر لانے کے لئے ہمیں سیاحتیں کے بارے میں سوچنا چاہیے کہ ۱۹۴۹ء میں بھارت کے ساتھ جو معاہدہ ہوا اس میں سیاحتیں کا ذکر نہیں تھا کیونکہ اس سرحد کو ڈیفائنڈ نہیں کیا گیا پھر ۱۹۶۵ء میں بھی نہیں کیا گیا اور مسئلہ معاہدے میں بھی نہیں کیا گیا۔ اس کو بالعموم پاکستان کا حصہ ہی سمجھا جاتا تھا پھر ۱۹۸۴ء میں جب وہاں پر انڈیا نے مداخلت کی اور وہاں جنگ شروع ہو گئی ایک گلیشیر ہونے کے باوجود جہاں گھاس تک نہیں اگتی ہے اس کے باوجود بھارت وہاں اتنے عرصے جنگ کیوں جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے صرف پاکستان کو نیچا دکھانے کے لئے صرف اس علاقے کا تھانہ بننے کے لئے، ریکین اور سپر اور بننے کے لئے بھارت نے سری لنکا میں ۷۵ ہزار افواج اتاریں بھارت نے مالدیپ میں گڑبڑ کرائی خود گڑبڑ کرائی خود وہاں داخل ہوا اور صدر ریگن صاحب نے ان کو خیر سگالی کا پیغام بھیجا آج نیپال نے سھوڑے سے سھوڑے خریدے ہیں، کرور، ڈیڑھ کرور کی آبادی کا چھوٹا سا ملک اس کو چین نے سھوڑے سے سھوڑے دیئے اور علاقے کا غنڈہ اس کا حقہ پانی بند کر کے بیٹھ گیا ہے اس کی ناکہ بندی کر لی گئی ہے یہ سب کچھ ہو رہا ہے سارے ملک کے ساتھ، سارے ممالک کے لئے اکٹھے ہوئے تھے سارے کس لئے بنی تھی کہ ریکین کے چھوٹے ممالک پاکستان سے مل کر اس علاقے میں ایک توازن پیدا کریں لیکن پاکستان نے اتنی خاموشی اور چپ سادھ لی ہے کہ جس پر پوری دنیا حیران ہے حتیٰ کہ کشمیر کے مسئلے میں پاکستان اتنا مغفرت خواہ نہ رویہ لئے ہوئے ہے کہ بھارتی وزیر اعظم کے یہاں آنے پر کشمیر ہاؤس کا بورڈ تک اتار دیا گیا یہ چیزیں ہمارے لئے کسی طرح قابل قبول نہیں ہیں کشمیر پاکستان کا حصہ ہے بھارتی کشمیر اقوام متحدہ کی قراردادوں کے مطابق وہاں پر ریفرنڈم کر دے اس کو آزادی دلوانے کے لئے ہم ذمہ دار ہیں ہمارا یہ فرض بنتا ہے جب تک کشمیر کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہو جاتا بھارت کے ساتھ ہمارے تعلقات کسی طرح معمول پر نہیں آسکتے ان کو معمول پر نہیں آنا چاہیئے اور پاکستان کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ وہ دفاعی نقطہ نظر سے اپنے وسائل پیدا کرے جب تک وہ اپنے وسائل پیدا نہیں کرے گا پاکستان ایٹمی طاقت حاصل نہیں کرے گا اس وقت تک وہ ہمیشہ خطرے میں گھرا رہے گا۔

تیسری اہم چیز جس کی طرف میں آپ کی توجہ مبذول کروانا چاہوں گا وہ روس اور چین کے تعلقات میں ڈرامائی تبدیلی ہے روس کے سربراہ گورباچوف نرم دم گفتگو، گرم دم جستجو وہ جہاں بھی جلتے ہیں اپنے مقابل کو بالکل حیرت زدہ کر دیتے ہیں بلینک چیک وہ اس کے سامنے رکھتے ہیں کہ بتائیے کہ امن کے لیے آپ کو کیا چاہیئے انہوں نے امریکہ کے ساتھ بھی کیا چین ایک عرصے سے اصرار کر رہا تھا کہ کمپوچیا کے مسئلے میں اور افغانستان سے روسی فوجیں واپس جائیں چین کے بارڈر سے روسی deployment کم ہو تو ہم ان کے ساتھ بات کریں گے روس اس کی باتیں مان کر وہاں آکر بیٹھ گیا ہے روس اور چین کے درمیان کوئی بنیادی تصادم نہیں ہے اور روسی اور چینوں کی دوستی کے بعد صرف اس خطے میں نہیں پوری دنیا کی سیاست میں بنیادی تبدیلیاں رونما ہوں گی اور ان رونما ہونے والی تبدیلیوں کو ہمیں بغور دیکھنا ہے کیونکہ ہمارا سب سے بڑا حلیف امریکہ کہ

ساری دنیا کے ہیں وہ میسرے سوا

میں نے دنیا چھوڑ دی جن کے لیے

امریکہ اپنے مفادات کو ہمیشہ اولیت دیتا ہے اور اس ريجن میں اس تبدیلی کے واقع ہونے کے بعد امریکہ کا مفاد ایک مضبوط اور طاقتور بھارت کی طرف ہوگا وہ اس ريجن میں جاپان کو آگے بڑھائے گا اس کی تکنیک اور بھارت کی بے پناہ افواج وہ ان کی طرف توجہ دے گا ایسی صورت میں پاکستان کی طرف امریکہ کی نظر کم نہیں ہوگی بلکہ امریکہ پاکستان کو اپنے پرانے منصوبے کے مطابق بھارت کو بغل پھر بنانے کی پالیسی اپنائے گا ایران سے امریکہ کے مفادات کم نہیں ہوئے ایران کی طرف امریکہ کا رجحان موجود ہے فرق صرف یہ پڑا ہے کہ ابھی تک ایران کی حکومت اس کے لیے آمادہ نہیں ہے پاکستان کے بارے میں امریکہ کا رویہ لازماً یہ ہوگا کہ پاکستان بھی اس ريجن کے دوسرے ملکوں کی طرح بھارت کی بالادستی کو قبول کرے ہمارے پاس اب تک صرف ایک ہی رخ ہے جس پر ہمیں سوچنا چاہیے وہ ہے ایک تو چین کی دوستی - چین پاکستان کی ضرورت ہے اور پاکستان چین کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ پاکستان بھی چین کے لیے بہت ضروری عنصر ہے اور چین پاکستان کے دفاع کے لیے ایک بہت بڑا بنیادی عنصر ہے لہذا چین کے ساتھ دوستی پاکستان کے لیے انتہائی ضروری ہے لیکن اب تک روس نے بھارت کو منی سپر پاور بنانے کا رویہ جاری رکھا ہے اور اب امریکہ نے بھی بھارت کو منی سپر پاور بنانے کی پالیسی اختیار کر لی ہے ایسی صورت میں پاکستان کو اپنے لیے نئے افق تلاش کرنے ہوں گے۔

Mr. Chairman: We adjourn for prayer (نماز مغرب) and we will meet again at 7.30 p.m.

(The House then adjourned for prayers نماز مغرب)

[The House reassembled after interval with Mr. Chairman (Mr. Wasim Sajjad) in the Chair]

جناب چیئرمین : جناب طارق چوہدری صاحب ۔
جناب محمد طارق چوہدری : جناب چیئرمین ! میں اپنی بات کو مختصر کرتے ہوئے صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ بدلتے ہوئے حالات میں خارجہ پالیسی میں بنیادی تبدیلی کی ضرورت ہے۔ میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ اس کے مطابق اور اس کی اہمیت اور ذمہ داری کا فقدان نظر آ رہا ہے ۔
 مختصر یہ کہ میں اپنے قابل قدر وزیر خارجہ کی توہم اس طرف دلاتا ہوں کہ ہمیں دیکھنا ہے کہ پاک چین دوستی کے اس رجحان میں اثرات کیا ہونگے ۔ افغانستان کا مسئلہ ہر روز اس طرف جا رہا ہے پاک بھارت تعلقات کو ہم کس طرح جاری رکھنا چاہتے ہیں پاکستان اور امریکہ کے تعلقات مسلسل اتار چڑھاؤ کا شکار ہوتے رہے ہیں اور آئندہ برسوں میں کیا ہونے والا ہے کشمیر کے مسئلے میں ہم نے اپنے موقف کو کس طرح اور کہاں پر پیش کرنا ہے ۔ پاکستان کا ایٹمی پروگرام ہمیشہ سے ہدف تنقید رہا ہے ۔ ایٹیا ایٹم کے مرحلے سے گزر کر مائٹروجن بم تک آن پہنچا ۔ دور مار میزائل اس نے تیار کر لیے لیکن تان آکر پاکستان کے پروگرام پر ٹوٹی ہے ۔ وہ اپنے جھوٹ کو سچ بنا لیں اور ہم اپنے سچ کو بھی ثابت نہیں کر سکتے ۔ یہ بھی ہماری خارجہ پالیسی کی ناکامی ہے ۔

دراپ ہٹیل کی شکست پر بھی ہمیں غور کرنا چاہیے کہ اس کے کیا اسباب ہیں ؟ سابقہ پالیسی کے تسلسل کو برقرار رکھتے ہوئے نئی alignment بھی ہمارے پیش نظر رہنی چاہیے ۔ بھارت کی طرف امریکی جھکاؤ کے امکانات اور ہمارے اوپر اس کے کیا اثرات ہوں گے ۔ ملک کے دفاع کے لیے افغانستان، ایران، ترکی اور ہمارے ملک کے قریب بسنے والے عرب ممالک کے ساتھ تعاون ہم کس طرح کر سکتے ہیں ۔ اس کے علاوہ بھارت کے پیچھے بسنے والے یعنی بنگلہ دیش، ملائیشا انڈونیشیا وغیرہ کے ساتھ ہماری دوستی اور ان کا تعاون یہ بھی ہمارے لیے بہت اہم ہے ۔ دوسری فوج کے انحلال کے بعد مغربی ممالک کا رویہ سرد مہری نہیں بلکہ الزام تراشی کی طرف بڑھ رہا ہے اس کا بھی ہم جائزہ لیں اور اس کے لیے دو تین تجاویزیں میرے سامنے ۔ میرا ایک یہ کہ ایک قومی فورم تشکیل دیا

جائے جس میں خارجہ امور کے ماہرین، جو ریٹائر ہو چکے ہیں، یونیورسٹیوں کے وہ پروفیسر جو اس موضوع کو پڑھاتے ہیں یا اس موضوع پر لکھتے ہیں یا اس موضوع کو سمجھتے ہیں ان کو لیا جائے۔ ہوشیار اور سمجھدار ریٹائرڈ فوجی افسران ہوں۔ اچھے پڑھے لکھے اخبار نویس اور دوسرے لوگ اس میں شامل کیے جائیں جو مسلسل اپنی مٹنگز کرتے رہے حالات پر نظر رکھیں پیپر تیار کر کے وزارت خارجہ کو دیں تاکہ وہ اس کے مطابق بدلتے ہوئے حالات میں اپنی پالیسی کو مسلسل متحرک رکھ سکے۔ اس کام کو صرف وزارت خارجہ کے ملازموں بلکہ پارٹ ٹائم ملازموں پر نہ چھوڑا جائے۔ بلکہ ایک قومی پالیسی اسی طرح تشکیل پائے گی۔

دوسرا یہ کہ سیردن ملک سفارت خانوں کی constant evaluation کا طریقہ اختیار کیا جائے ان کی ترقیاں اور ان کی پوسٹنگز، ان کی کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر ہوا کریں۔ ہر ریجن میں ایک بڑی ایبلیٹی بنے جو اس ریجن اور علاقے کے دس پندرہ جوائنٹس ہیں ان کی نگرانی ہوں اور مسلسل ان کا آپس میں رابطہ رہے۔ وقتاً فوقتاً ان کے اجلاس منعقد ہوں تاکہ وہ اپنے اپنے علاقوں اور اپنے اپنے ریجنز میں مسلسل رگم رگم رہیں اور ان میں باہمی cooperation بھی ہو۔ اور پھر وہ اس طرح اپنے کام کو زیادہ پھیلا سکیں۔

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Anybody who can finish his speech in fifteen minutes.

جو پندرہ منٹ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کر سکے۔ کیونکہ اگر کوئی لمبی تقریر شروع کر لائی تو پھر اس کو کاٹنا پڑے گا۔ جی شاد محمد خان صاحب وہ کہتے ہیں ناں کہ bravity - - - جی جناب سیمح الحق صاحب پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔

مولانا سیمح الحق : وہ آپ نے کال اٹینشن نوٹس کے بارے میں فرمایا کہ اگر وزیر اسی دن جواب نہ دے سکے تو پھر دوسرے دن وہ لازمی۔

جناب چیئرمین : آج چونکہ خارجہ پالیسی پر ہم نے بحث رکھی تھی اس لیے وزیر صاحب آج تشریف نہیں لائے۔ میں امید رکھتا ہوں کہ کل وہ تشریف لائیں گے۔

مولانا سیمح الحق : تقریروں سے پہلے ہمیں وہ چند منٹ کے لیے صورت حال بتا دیتے۔ جناب چیئرمین : کل انشاء اللہ۔

مولانا سمیع الحق :۔ آپ ان کو ہدایت دے دیں کہ کل وہ صبح کے اجلاس میں پہنچ جائیں۔

جناب چیئرمین :۔ کل انشاء اللہ وہ آئیں گے۔

Please ask the Minister for Water and Power to be present here tomorrow to make a statement on load shedding.

وہ جو کال انٹیشن نولٹ تھا اس پر بیان دینے کے بیٹے مہربانی کر کے کہہ دیجئے کہ وہ کل تشریف لے آئیں۔
یا کوئی منسٹر آف سٹیٹ بھی ہیں اگر وہ موجود نہیں ہیں تو؟ On Water and Power.

ڈاکٹر شیر انگن خان نیازی : میں درخواست کر دوں گا۔

جناب چیئرمین : جی جناب شاد محمد خان صاحب۔

جناب شاد محمد خان : جناب چیئرمین شکریہ! آپ نے مجھے مختصر وقت میں خیالات

کے اظہار کا موقع دیا۔ میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں۔

جناب والا! خارجہ پالیسی پر بات کرنے سے پہلے یہ سوچنا چاہیے کہ حکومت تو میں اس لحاظ سے محکوم نہیں کہ حکومت باہر کی ہے۔ اس لحاظ سے محکوم ہیں کہ ان کی ساری معیشت کا دار و مدار بیرونی ممالک پر ہے ایسی صورت میں ان کی کیا خارجہ پالیسی ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس بیٹے جو بھی اس آئے وقت کے تقاضے کو نظر رکھتے ہوئے ملک کے تحفظ کی خاطر ایسی حکومتوں سے جس سے کوئی خاص فائدہ نہ پیدا ہوتا ہو مفاہمت کرنا پڑتی ہے۔ مجھے وہ دن بھی یاد ہے کہ جب لیاقت علی خان نے مضبوطی سے ایک فیصلہ کر کے روس کو چھوڑ کر امریکہ کی طرف رخ کیا تھا تو اس وقت کی پوزیشن نہایت مستحکم تھی۔ اور ہم نے ہندوستان کو اس وقت ایک مکا دکھا کر پریٹان کر دیا تھا اور کشمیر کے معاملے میں ہندوستان خود مجبور ہو کر یو این او میں بطور ایک فریادی کے گیا تھا کہ بھگت سنگھ فی اللہ ہمیں پاکستان سے چھڑائیے۔ خارجہ پالیسی ایسے نکات پر مبنی ہونی چاہیے حضور والا! کہ اس میں اپنا ذاتی تشخص بھی ہو۔ ملک کی سالمیت بھی سامنے ہو۔ اور آج کل تو خارجہ پالیسی مستحکم اس لیے نہیں ہے کہ سابقہ حکومت ختم ہونے کے بعد روز بروز جناب والا! آئی ایم ایف جس کا کنٹرول انٹرنیشنل طور پر امریکہ کے ہاتھ میں ہوتا ہے وہ declare کرتا ہے اور ہم روز بروز ڈالر کے مقابلے میں اپنے روپے کی قیمت گراتے ہیں۔ جس کا اثر یہ ہوتا ہے کہ مارکیٹ میں چیزوں کی قیمتیں آسمان سے باتیں کرنے لگی ہیں اور حکومت کے لیے پریشانی کا باعث بن گئی ہیں۔ حضور والا! سب

پہلے مسلمان قوم کو یہ دیکھنا چاہیے کہ آیا ہمیں مسلمانوں کے علاوہ دیگر حکومتیں جو مسلمان نہیں ہیں ہمیں ان پر اعتماد کرنا چاہیے یا نہیں۔ لیکن احتیاط کی خاطر جو آپ کے مخصوص حالات ہیں ان کے ساتھ خارجہ پالیسی کے ردابط ایسے ہوں تاکہ وہ کسی آرٹے دقت میں آپ کے کام آسکیں۔ ہم سنبھلنے میں ان سے کہا ہم مشکور ہیں چین کی حکومت کے ۱۹۵۶ء میں انہوں نے ہماری امداد کی تو انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمیں پاکستان کے مشکور ہیں اس لیے کہ یو این او میں سیٹ دلانے کے لیے پاکستان نے ہماری امداد کی ہے۔ ان کا اخلاص جو پہلے تھا اب بھی وہی ہے لہذا ایسی حکومت کے ساتھ اچھے ردابط رکھنے میں آپ کا فائدہ اور بھلا ہوگا۔ امریکہ کے ساتھ بھی بہت محتاط ہونا پڑے گا وہ دن بھی مجھے یاد ہے جب ایٹ پاکستان کا معاملہ پیش تھا برطیسے فخر سے ہم یہاں خوش ہو رہے تھے۔ ہجروں میں بیٹھے ہوئے کہ آج امریکہ کا ساڈاں بحری بیڑہ آرہا ہے جو ہمارے کام آئے گا کیونکہ وہ خواب شرمندہ تعبیر ہوا اور پاکستان دو ٹکڑے ہو گیا۔ لہذا خارجہ پالیسی اس طرح ترتیب دینی چاہیے کہ آپ کی سالمیت پر بھی اثر نہ پڑے اور آپ کو وہ مقام بھی مل سکے جو پروڈنی دنیا میں آزاد قوموں کا ہوتا ہے۔ وہ آزاد قوموں کا مقام آپ کو ملنا چاہیے۔ جہاں تک انڈیا پر انحصار کا تعلق ہے جیسا کہ بوڑھی حکومت درستی کی پیٹنگیں بڑھا رہی ہے۔ مجھے یہ خدشات نظر آ رہے ہیں کہ یہ پاکستان کو کہیں لیے سنا میں غرق نہ کر دے کہ نہ ہم ادھر کے رہیں نہ ادھر کے رہیں۔

حضور والا! جب تک ان پر اعتماد نہ ہو۔ ہاں۔ اگر اس حکومت کا اعتماد ہے۔ اور یہ اعتماد کونسا ہے کہ ہمیں ان پر اعتماد کرنا چاہیے تو پھر Non-aggression pact کرنا چاہیے تاکہ فوجوں میں کمی ہو اور بچت ہو تاکہ لوگوں کے مفاد میں اور لوگوں کی بہبودی پر یہ رقم خرچ ہو جائے۔ اور یہ جھگڑے ختم ہو جائیں۔ سیاحین کا جو مسئلہ بنا ہوا ہے حضور والا! وہ بھی پریشان کن ہے لہذا اس کے متعلق بھی کوئی ایسا سمجھوتہ نہ ہو کہ جس سے آپ کا تشخص ہی بلانی نہ ہے اور ایسے وقت میں یہ شہرہ قرار قزم کے لیے پریشانی کا باعث بن جائے کہ کسی بھی وقت وہ فوجیں آپ کا چین کے ساتھ راستہ کاٹنے میں کامیاب ہو سکتی ہیں۔

حضور والا! اس کے بعد یہ بات بھی سامنے رکھنی چاہیے کہ اسلامی ممالک کو خواہ جس ڈگر پر ہو کھلے طور پر کھلی سپورٹ دینی چاہیے۔ نہ کہ جس طرح آج تک موجودہ حکومت نے افغان عبوری حکومت کو تسلیم نہیں کیا جس کے لیے پاکستان نے بڑی قربانی دی ہے اور تیس لاکھ مہاجرین کو یہاں بسایا ہے کی جھجک ہے اس حکومت کو کہ وہ اس کو تسلیم نہیں کرتی۔ کیا آسمان گر پڑے گا کیا آفت آجائے گی

[Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan]

حکومت اس میں کیوں روڑے اٹکارہی ہے۔ کیوں اس کو تسلیم نہیں کرتی۔ سامنے کی بات ہے کہ آپ نے اسلامی بنیادوں پر ان لوگوں کی امداد کی ہے۔ کھلی امداد دی ہوئی ہے۔ اور ان کو امداد دینا آپ کا فرض بھی تھا بحیثیت مسلمان آپ کھان کی امداد کرنی چاہیے تھی تو اس حکومت کو کس بات کی نگر پڑی ہے۔ جینوا معاہدے کے تحت ہم ملوث نہیں ہیں۔ ہماری یہ commitment ہے کہ ہم ضرور ان کی امداد کریں گے لیکن ان حدود کے اندر جو Geneva Accords کے تحت ہوں۔ لہذا حکومت کو جرات سے سامنے آنا چاہیے اور تسلیم کرنا چاہیے کہ یہ حکومت جو مجربین نے بنائی ہوئی ہے یہی مسئلہ حکومت ہے اور یہی مجربین کی حکومت ہے۔ حضور! مسلمان ممالک میں کوئی بھی ہمارا دشمن نہیں ہے۔ پہلے کچھ باتیں ایسی ہوا کرتی تھیں کہ کچھ لیبیا کے متعلق شکوک و شبہات کا اظہار کر رہے تھے۔ کچھ لوگ شام کے متعلق بھی شکوک و شبہات کا اظہار کر رہے تھے۔ مسلمان جو بھی زیادتی کریں۔ ایران ہو یا جو بھی ملک ہو اس کو آپ برداشت کریں۔ ان کے ساتھ دُرّان کی منگیں آپ کو بڑھانی چاہئیں اور ان طاقتوں سے جن پر آپ اعتماد کرتے ہیں ذرا سنبھل کر اور سوشل کر قوم کو اعتماد میں لے کر اپنی پالیسی وضع کرنی چاہیے۔ تاکہ کہیں ہمیں نقصان اٹھانا نہ پڑے۔ بشکر یہ جناب۔

Mr. Chairman: I adjourn the House to meet again tomorrow on 23rd of May, 1989 at 9.30 a.m. Thank you.

[The House adjourned to meet again at nine thirty of the clock in the morning on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1989].

[The House adjourned to meet again at nine thirty of the clock in the morning on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1989].