

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

to be asked at a sitting of the Senate to be held on

Tuesday, the 15th September, 2015

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

*(Questions Nos. 58, and 59 Deferred on 6th August, 2015
(118th Session)*

(Def.)* Question No. 58. **Senator Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:
(Notice received on 29-05-2015 at 10:15 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is no uniform curriculum in educational institutions in the country, if so, the steps being taken by the government to introduce the same in all public and private educational institutions in the country?

Mr. Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman: After 18th Constitutional Amendment the subject of curriculum is totally devolved to the provinces.

It is a fact that all federating units (Provinces and Area) are implementing the National Curriculum 2006-07 developed and notified by the defunct Ministry of Education. However, the implementation status is not the same in all provinces/ area because of the capacity with respect to textbook development and teacher training etc. besides, some provinces have changed parts of curriculum by certain addition/ deletion. However, our government has recently revived the forum of inter-Provincial Education Minister's Conference (IPEMC) and with its approval notified National Curriculum Council (NCC) which may develop Curriculum Development Framework (CDF) to have overall uniformity among all federating units of the country. NCC may provide opportunities to provinces to sit together to have same direction, to be educationally on same page and share among each other issues of mutual interests related to education. IPEMC has agreed to have a minimum national curriculum and also to have National Education Standards.

It is optional for the provinces to become part of this forum. So far Sindh has not become fully part of NCC.

(Def.)* Question No. 59. **Senator Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:
(Notice received on 29-05-2015 at 10:15 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state the details of plans made by the Government to extend the existing network of motorways in the country during the financial year 2013-14 indicating also the progress achieved on those plans so far?

Minister for Communications: The Government of Pakistan embarked on construction of Motorways linking Peshawar with Karachi under section wise construction program. We have managed to construct Motorways as follows:

- (i) Peshawar-Islamabad, (M-1), 150.22 M.
- (ii) Islamabad Lahore (M-2) 367 Km
- (iii) Pindi Bhattian to Faisalabad (M-3), 52.3 KM
- (iv) Faisalabad-Gojra, 58 Km
- (v) Khanewal to Multan (M-4), 57 Km

It was required to construct the balance motorway links connecting Multan with Karachi and Lahore with Khanewal.

In this regard NHA planned in 2013-14 the construction of balance sections as given hereunder:

- (i) Gojra-Khanewal, 126 Km and a link to Lahore from Abdul Hakeem, 230 Km
- (ii) Multan-Sukkur 399 Km
- (iii) Sukkur-Hyderabad 301 Km
- (iv) Hyderabad-Karachi 136 Km

***Question No. 1. Senator Muhammad Talha Mehmood:**
(Notice received on 22-05-2015 at 09:15 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names and designation of the persons working in Pakistan Embassy / Missions in Netherlands;*
- (b) *the names and designation of the said persons against whom complaints have been received during their present posting indicating also the action taken in each case; and*
- (c) *the names and designation of the said persons who have completed their tenure of posting in the said Embassy / Missions indicating also the time by which they will be transferred / called back?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) The requisite information, in respect of officers and staff from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is as follows:

S. No.	Names	Designation
--------	-------	-------------

1.	Mr. Moazzam Ahmad Khan	Ambassador
2.	Mr. Shoaib Sarwar	Counsellor
3.	Syed Faraz Hussain Zaidi	First Secretary
4.	Mr. Musrefeen Asim	Assistant Private Secretary
5.	Mr. Malik Bashir Ahmad	Accountant
6.	Mr. Safeer Khan	Stenotypist
7.	Mr. Raees Ahmad	Security Guard

(b) Last year in October, a complaint was received from a female, Dutch citizen of Pakistani origin, against Mr. Khair Muhammad Tunio, Additional Assistant, who was posted in the Embassy. On receiving the complaint, the Ambassador formed a committee consisting of DHM and HOC to investigate the matter. After carefully going through the allegations, written statements and personal interviews, the Committee came to the conclusion that there were reasonable grounds to believe that Mr. Tunio did abuse his official position while working in the Consular Section. It was felt that the continued presence of Mr. Tunio in the Embassy could bring a bad name to the Embassy and Pakistan. Resultantly, the Ambassador recommended immediate recall of Mr. Tunio to the Ministry. On 31 December 2014, the Ministry ordered the Additional Assistant to be relieved from his duties and return to Islamabad for further disciplinary action. However, instead of complying with the Ministry's repeated instructions, the official absconded from the Embassy. The official has reportedly sought political asylum in the Netherlands.

(c) Apart from the Additional Assistant, who has absconded, no other official has completed his/her tenure of posting. The Embassy has requested the Dutch Foreign Ministry to assist in sending the former Additional Assistant back to Pakistan. However, the Dutch Foreign Office has conveyed that he can be deported only after the conclusion of his case for political asylum.

***Question No. 2. Senator Muhammad Talha Mehmood:**

(Notice received on 22-05-2015 at 09:15 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names and designation of the persons working in Pakistan Embassy / Missions in Nepal;*
- (b) *the names and designation of the said persons against whom complaints have been received during their present posting indicating also the action taken in each case; and*
- (c) *the names and designation of the said persons who have completed their tenure of posting in the said Embassy / Missions indicating also the time by which they will be transferred / called back?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) The requisite information, in respect of officers and staff from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is as follows:

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Arshed Saud Khosa	Ambassador
2.	Mr. Javed Ahmed Umrani	Counsellor
3.	Mr. Nazar Hussain	Third Secretary
4.	Mr. Muhammad Qasim	Assistant Private Secretary
5.	Mr. Muhammad Owais	Additional Assistant
6.	Mr. Rahim Bux Bhatti	Accountant
7.	Mr. Saeed Anwar	Stenotypist
8.	Mr. Muhammad Taimoor Ghafoor	UDC
9.	Mr. Muhammad Jehangir	Driver
10.	Mr. Naveed Anwar	Security Guard

(b) No complaint has so far been received against any officer/staff member of the Mission.

(c) Mr. Nazar Hussain, Third Secretary has completed his tenure on 11 April, 2015. His replacement has been selected and is completing pre-departure formalities.

***Question No. 3. Senator Muhammad Talha Mehmood:**
(Notice received on 22-05-2015 at 09:15 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the names and designation of the persons working in Pakistan Embassy / Missions in New Zealand;*
- (b) *the names and designation of the said persons against whom complaints have been received during their present posting indicating also the action taken in each case; and*
- (c) *the names and designation of the said persons who have completed their tenure of posting in the said Embassy / Missions indicating also the time by which they will be transferred / called back?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) The requisite information, in respect of officers and staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is as follows:

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Ms. Zehra Akbari	High Commissioner

2.	Mr. Muhammad Bashir Kiani	Assistant Private Secretary
3.	Mr. Imran Pervaiz	Accountant
4.	Mr. Muhammad Asim	Security Guard

(b) No complaint has been received against any of the above-listed persons.

(c) None of the officers/officials of the Mission has completed his/her normal tenure of posting abroad.

***Question No. 4. Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:**

(Notice received on 01-06-2015 at 01:30 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that foreign aid and funding to the seminaries, mosques and charity organizations in the country is being sent through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, if so, the names of seminaries, mosques and charity organizations which received foreign aid and funding during the last five years indicating also the amount received by each of them?

Minister for Foreign Affairs: No aid or funding of any kind has been channeled through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for any seminary, mosque and charity organization in last five years.

***Question No. 5. Senator Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:**

(Notice received on 19-06-2015 at 11:50 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state the names and place of domicile of the persons appointed as Lecturers and Professors on regular and contract basis in the Universities in Sindh province since 9th January, 2010?

Mr. Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman: The total 209 (two hundred and nine) Professors and 1145 (one thousand one hundred and forty five) Lecturers have been appointed in the universities located in Sindh since 9th January 2010. The consolidated list is attached at ANNEX-A.

(Annexure has been placed on the Table of the House as well as Library.)

***Question No. 6. Senator Col. (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi:**

(Notice received on 19-06-2015 at 11:50 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) *the amount / budget allocated for various projects of the National Highways Authority during the last five years with year wise and project wise break up indicating also the amount released and utilized out of the same;*

- (b) *whether it is a fact that a number of projects launched by the said authority during that period could not be completed within the stipulated period, if so, the reasons thereof and the increase in the cost of those projects caused by that delay; and*
- (c) *the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the completion of the NHA projects within the stipulated time?*

Minister for Communications: (a)

Years	PSDP Allocation			PSDP Releases/ Utilization		
	LC	FC	Total	LC	FC	Total
2010-11	37,418.3	7,218.6	44,636.9	21,652.3	6,677.0	28,329.3
2011-12	33,631.9	6,268.3	39,900.2	27,554.1	28,984.0	56,538.1
2012-13	23,722.0	26,124.9	49,846.9	22,013.1	28,339.4	50,352.5
2013-14	32,122.2	30,916.3	63,038.5	24,277.5	33,310.1	57,587.6
2014-15	78,429.9	35,133.0	113,562.9	19,078.5	25,131.6	44,210.1

The statements regarding project wise allocation and releases/utilization by NHA for the development projects during the last five years (**Attached at Annex I-V**)

(b) Yes, it is fact that some of the projects launched by the NHA during that period could not be completed within the stipulated period. It has caused increase in project costs due to price escalation of materials. However, exact escalated project cost is determined once the project is completed and project accounts are finalized. The major reason being inadequate funding associated with some other issues such as land acquisition, relocation of utilities, flooding in bridge related projects etc. The list of projects is attached at **Annex-A**.

(c) Efforts are being made that the funds required for completion of projects are provided through additional allocation(s). Also close liaison with the local administration is being enhanced for early possession of land alongwith emphasizing the Contractor to complete the works in time.

(Annexures have been placed on the Table of the House as well as Library.)

***Question No. 7. Senator Najma Hameed:**

(Notice received on 14-07-2015 at 01:50 p.m.)

Will the Minister for National Food Security and Research be pleased to state:

- (a) *the quantity of wheat purchased by the government in Punjab during the year 2014-15; and*
- (b) *whether the Government has the storage capacity for that wheat, if not, the arrangements made for the purpose?*

Mr. Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan: (a) 702,000 M.Tons

(b) Yes

***Question No. 8. Senator Najma Hameed:**
(Notice received on 14-07-2015 at 01:50 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

- (a) *the number of students who obtained F.A certificates from the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Islamabad, by submitting fake certificates of Matric since January, 2005; and*
- (b) *the number of students against whom inquiries have been conducted in the said cases indicating also the number of students whose F.A. certificates have been cancelled on account of submitting fake Matric certificates during that period?*

Mr. Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman: (a) The requisite information on the part of FBISE may be treated as Nil.

(b) The requisite information on the part of FBISE may be treated as Nil.

***Question No. 9. Senator Nuzhat Sadiq :**
(Notice received on 15-07-2015 at 12:00 p.m.)

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the World Health Organization (WHO) has recently issued new injection safety guidelines, if so, the details thereof; and*
- (b) *whether the Government has adopted the said guidelines, if not, the reasons thereof and the time by which the same will be adopted?*

Mrs. Saira Afzal Tarar: (a) WHO issued guidelines reference WHO/HIS/SDS/2015.5 in 2015 with following preventive features:

- **Reuse of injection equipment's;** for administering injections or to access shared medications leads to the transmission of blood-borne viruses such as HIV, HBV and HCV from one patient to another. So, the re-use of injection should be strictly prevented.
- **Accidental Needle-stick injuries** (NSIs) occur while giving an injection or after the injection, before, during or after disposal. For example, recapping contaminated needles is associated with NSIs and has been observed frequently during surveys on injection practices using the WHO injection safety assessment Tool. The injection

should be handled carefully and safety guidelines should be observed during use of injectable syringes.

- **Overuse of injections** for health conditions where oral formulations are available and recommended as the first line of treatment.
- **Un-safe sharp waste** management is done by adopting new policy through the recommendation to procure sufficient quantities of safety boxes.

(b) The Government of Pakistan has adopted the said guidelines for the use of injection safely and the guidelines are being observed at all levels.

- WHO guidelines are implemented and staff is trained accordingly to use the injection safely.
- Adequate quantity of safety boxes are procured and denoted by the partners which are dispatched to the provinces for safety disposal of injectable syringes/needles.

*Question No. 10. **Senator Mohammad Azam Khan Swati:**

(Notice received on 16-07-2015 at 10:45 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the amount spent on official foreign visits of the Prime Minister of Pakistan during the financial year 2014-15; and*
- (b) *the names and other particulars of the persons who accompanied the Prime Minister during the said visits?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a & b) The details of expenditure incurred on official foreign visits undertaken by the Prime Minister of Pakistan including that on his entourage during the Financial Year 2014-15 are given in the table below. The number of persons who accompanied the Prime Minister during the said visits are also shown in this table.

Sr. No.	Country and duration of Visit	Total number of the Prime Minister's entourage	Total Expenditure (million Rupees)
1.	USA 23-29 Sep. 2014	Members of Delegation : 04 Security Staff : 05 Other supporting Staff: 12 Official Media : 03	44.2
2.	China 7-9 Nov. 2014	Members of Delegation : 07 Security Staff : 05 Other supporting Staff: 10	14.6

		Official Media : 04	
3.	Germany 10-12 Nov. 2014	Members of Delegation : 05 Security Staff : 04 Other supporting Staff: 12 Official Media : 04	8.76
4.	Nepal 25-28 Nov.2014	Members of Delegation : 04 Security Staff : 21 Other supporting Staff: 12 Official Media : 06	12.3

Sr. No.	Country and duration of Visit	Total number of the Prime Minister's entourage	Total Expenditure (million Rupees)
5.	UK a. 12-14 Nov. 2014	Members of Delegation : 04 Security Staff : 02 Other supporting Staff: 12 Official Media : 02	12.5
	b. 2-6 Dec. 2014	Members of Delegation : 04 Security Staff : 02 Other supporting Staff: 10 Official Media : 04	1.54
	c. 24-29 April 2015	Members of Delegation : 06 Security Staff : 03 Other supporting Staff : 07 Official Media : 02	1.11
6.	Bahrain (6-7 Jan.2015)	Members of Delegation : 05 Security Staff : 04 Other supporting Staff: 11 Official Media : 03	8.2
7.	Saudi Arabia a. 15-17 Jan. 2015	Members of Delegation : 03 Security Staff : 02 Other supporting Staff: 06	2.4*
	b. 23-24 Jan. 2015	Members of Delegation : 04 Security Staff : 02 Other supporting Staff 04	
	c. 4-6 Mar. 2015	Members of Delegation : 07 Security Staff : 05 Other supporting Staff : 20 Official Media : 04	

d. 23rd Apr. 2015 Members of Delegation : 09
 Security Staff : 05
 Other supporting Staff : 09
 Official Media : 04

Sr. No.	Country and duration of Visit	Total number of the Prime Minister's entourage	Total Expenditure (million Rupees)
	Members of Delegation : 04 3 Apr. 2015	Security Staff : 02 Other supporting Staff : 07 Official Media : 01	1.2*
9.	Afghanistan 12 May 2015	Members of Delegation : 10 Security Staff : 07 Other supporting Staff : 08 Official Media : 07	0.73*
10.	Turkmenistan 20-21 May 2015	Members of Delegation : 08 Security Staff : 07 Other supporting Staff : 15 Official Media : 07	2.78*
11.	Kirghizstan 21-22 May 2015	Members of Delegation : 08 Security Staff : 08 Other supporting Staff : 16 Official Media : 08	2.34*
12.	Tajikistan 09-10- June 2015	Members of Delegation : 05 Security Staff : 06 Other supporting Staff : 07 Official Media : 07	2.13*

8. Turkey

* The information is based on the expenditure details received so far from the Pakistan Missions abroad and the local agencies concerned.

Note: The detailed lists of the entourages are included in the Annex which has been placed in the library.

***Question No. 11. Senator Ayesha Raza Farooq:**
 (Notice received on 24-07-2015 at 12:00 p.m.)

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down for registration of biological drugs in the country;

- (b) *the number of the said drugs pending for registration at present; and*
- (c) *the average time required for registration of those drugs and for registration of chemical drugs in the country?*

Mrs. Saira Afzal Tarar: (a) All drugs including biologicals are registered under section 7 of the Drugs Act, 1976 and DRAP Act, 2012. The Registration Board is setup under section 7 for the said purpose. Rule 29 of the Drugs (Licensing, Registering and Advertising) Rules, 1976 prescribes the procedure for registration of Biological Drugs in the Pakistan.

(b) As per record:

Total pending applications of biological drugs: (665).

Human local: (168)

Human Import: (310)

Veterinary Local Manufacturing: (07)

Veterinary Import: (180)

Applications under adjudications. (44)

Disposed of application: (85)

A queue has been developed for public information. After due process of evaluation. Registration Board shall consider the grant of registration/market authorization.

(c) The Registration of Biological Drugs are highly sensitive requires extra ordinary care, strict and meticulous evaluation as compared to conventional non biological drugs. A fitness criterion is specified under rule 29 of the Drugs (Licensing, Registering and Advertising) Rules, 1976 and the Drugs Act, 1976. Average time for disposal for conventional drug in US and Europe is 5 years in general and required while 2-3 extra years for Biological Drugs. In Pakistan, almost 50% time required for registration of international time frame.

***Question No. 12. Senator Abdul Rehman Malik:**

(Notice received on 04-08-2015 at 12:00 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the Indian Prime Minister has recently confessed breaking of Pakistan in 1971, if so, the steps being taken by the Government against the utterance of said statement by Indian Prime Minister / Government so far; and*
- (b) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of Pakistan to file a case against India on the said conspiracy in the International Court of Justice or any other International forum?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs: (a) In his speech in Dhaka on 7 June 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, among other matters, stated that the 1971 war between India and Pakistan “was full of pride for the people of Bangladesh. Every Indian wanted this dream to be realized.” He added, “and, among those millions, I too whole-heartedly wanted this dream to be realized.”

The Government of Pakistan took serious note of the remarks by the Indian Prime Minister.

In a Press Release, the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed our deep disappointment by underscoring that it was “regrettable” that Indian politicians “not only indulged in actions that are in violation” of the Charter of the United Nations, “but also take pride in recalling their interference in the internal affairs of other states.”

The Spokesperson reiterated that, the “people of Pakistan and Bangladesh are bound not only by strong bonds of religious affinity but also by the history of their struggle for independence against colonial rule. Indian attempts to sow seeds of discord between the two brotherly countries will not succeed.” He also called upon “the international community” to take note of the “Indian acknowledgement of its interference in East Pakistan.”

(b) As regards the question of filing a case against India on its efforts to dismember Pakistan in 1971, it would be relevant to refer to the Bangladesh, India and Pakistan Tripartite Agreement of 9 April 1974. The agreement paved the way for improvement of relations among Pakistan, India and Bangladesh after the 1971 war. The Agreement was signed in New Delhi by the Foreign Ministers of three countries.

Subsequently, Pakistan established its diplomatic Mission in Dhaka in 1976.

Mr. Modi is not the first leader to confess that India had a hand in the dismemberment of Pakistan in 1971. A large number of Indians have in the past made such statements, both verbally and in writing.

In its relations with Bangladesh, Pakistan believes in a forward looking approach in the spirit of the April 1974 Tripartite Agreement.

***Question No. 13. Senator Muhammad Saleh Shah :**
(Notice received on 13-08-2015 at 05:33 p.m.)

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state the steps taken or being taken by the Government to control manufacturing substandard and spurious drugs in the country?

Mrs. Saira Afzal Tarar: The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) has accepted the task/challenge of combating the Mafias involved in the manufacturing of substandard and spurious medicines in the country.

Following steps have been taken to control manufacturing of substandard and spurious drugs:

- o Actions have been started against manufacturers who were found involved in the production of sub-standard, spurious and un-registered drugs.
- o The DRAP {having only 14 inspectors named as Federal Inspectors of Drugs (FIDs) in the whole country} received 2286 samples of suspected drugs from the FIDs in the years of 2014-15. The Central Drugs Testing Laboratory (CDL), Karachi declared 108 substandard and 13 spurious. The DRAP took the notice and processed the legal action against the involved firms / persons. Production of six companies was suspended by DRAP. The registrations of 21 drugs were suspended and 08 were cancelled by the DRAP. The DRAP is taking the steps against culprits after fulfilling the legal requirements.
- o The DRAP has taken prompt action and directions have been given to field offices for necessary measures against the substandard beauty creams (using harmful chemicals for women/girls skins).
- o All the field offices of DRAP in the different provinces have been asked to keep a strict watch on this criminal trade.
- o Drug Testing Laboratories play an important role for testing and analyzing the drug samples. The Central Drug Laboratory (CDL), Karachi and National Control Laboratory for Biological (NCLB), Islamabad are performing this vital function of testing drug quality.
- o An Inter Provincial Vigilance Coordination Committee for Quality Control has been established with objective to establish and promote coordination among Federal and Provincial Regulatory Authorities for eradication of spurious and sub-standard drugs.
- o The area of jurisdiction of Federal Inspectors of Drugs is periodically rotated in order to discourage tendencies of undue favoritism or intimidation on the part of inspectors.
- o Three unlicensed manufactures at KPK working under the name of M/s Cherwel Enterprises Gadoon Amazai, Masil Khan House No. 03 Sarddar Colony, Charsadda Road Peshawar and House of Noor-ul-Bashar at Matta Palangzai, Shabqadar, District Charsadda were raided by the DRAP officers along with FIA officials and recovered large quantity of fake tablets/Capsules of some leading brands.

- o Another fictitious manufacturing facility situated in a house near Chungi Amarsadu Lahore was raided and sealed along with all the equipment which was used for manufacturing spurious drugs of multinational company's brands.
- o Raids were conducted on Khalid Pharmacy DHA Lahore and huge quantities of un-registered/smuggled/unwarranted medicines were recovered.

*Question No. 14 **Senator Nehal Hashmi:**

(Notice received on 17-08-2015 at 09:02 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Ports and Shipping be pleased to state:

- (a) *the criteria laid down for leasing out the industrial plots of Port Qasim; and*
- (b) *the number of the said plots leased out during last two years indicating also the particulars of the lessee and terms and conditions of the lease in each case?*

Mr. Kamran Michael :

(a) **CRITERIA**

The criteria for allotment of land is as under:—

Applicants shall submit a Bank Draft/Pay Order amounting to 25% of total Peripheral Development Charges (PDC) alongwith prescribed application form and supporting documents as per check list for allotment of land. Application must be signed by duly authorized person.

CHECK LIST

- (a) Prescribed application form duly filled as per prescribed format.
- (b) Attested Copy(s) of NIC (from local only). Copy of passport in case of foreigners.
- (c) Previous experience of Trade for which plot is required.
- (d) Copy of Income Tax returns for preceding 03 years.
- (e) Bank Certification regarding financial stability.
- (f) Articles of Association/Partnership Deed (if applicable).
- (g) Any other supporting documents establishing financial credibility.
- (h) Acceptance of broad term and conditions for allotment as per Land Allotment Policy.
- (i) Feasibility Report.
- (j) In case of foreigners, company should be registered in the country.

The following allotments have been made through above described criteria during last two years.

(b)

***Question No. 15 Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi:**

(Notice received on 17-08-2015 at 09:07 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Pakistanis confined in Bangladesh camps after the event of 1971, without right of citizenship;*
- (b) the number of those who are still confined in Bangladesh camps without the right of citizenship;*
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government for bringing back those Pakistanis; and*
- (d) the reasons for not solving this issue so far?*

Minister for Foreign Affairs : (a) There is no Pakistani passport holder in camps in Bangladesh. However, Non-Bengalis are living in a number of “Bihari Camps” in Bangladesh.

(b) About 400,000 Non-Bengalis are reported to be living in Bangladesh, mostly in camps. Around 170,000 Non-Bengalis were repatriated to Pakistan between 1974-1982 and 327 in 1993.

(c) In 2008, a court’s decision in Bangladesh made the Biharis born after March 1971 eligible to be enrolled as voters. Accordingly they voted, in large numbers, in the general elections in Dec. 2008 and Jan. 2014. A number of them have also acquired Bangladesh passports.

(d) Apart from repatriating about 200,000 Biharis the Government of Pakistan has been providing financial assistance to the Non-Bengalis living in various camps in Bangladesh from time to time to improve their living conditions. They have been facilitated by:

- Installation of Tube wells in the camps;
- Provision of books and computers to Non-Bengali students;
- Construction of toilets in camps;
- Establishment of dispensaries in the camps; and
- Provision of sewing machines etc. to deserving Non-Bengali women for Self-sufficiency / employment.

The High Commission remains in touch with the representatives of Non-Bengali community in Bangladesh.

***Question No. 16. Senator Ayesha Raza Farooq:**

(Notice received on 17-08-2015 at 12:30 p.m.)

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to promote manufacturing of drugs in their generic names instead of branded names; and*
- (b) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure easy access to and availability of Sovaldi, the miracle drug for treating Hepatitis C?*

Mrs. Saira Afzal Tarar : (a) Generic medicines are extensively and largely available in Pakistan. The Drugs (Generic Names) Act, 1972 [XXIV of 1972] was promulgated in 1972. The Act provided that all drugs for local manufacture and import shall be registered under the generic names. In 1976, Drugs (Generic Names) Act, 1972 was repealed by Drugs Act, 1976 (XXXI of 1976). The drugs are registered under Section 7 of Drugs Act, 1976.

With the passage of time, marketing of drugs became more trade practices oriented and both the national and multinational companies started competing by using trade names / brands for their products. Some companies still prefer generic names for their drugs. Choosing a brand name or generic for a drug generally depend on the target market (open market or institutional market). The Drugs (Labeling & Packing) Rules, 1986 provides as under:—

if the registered name is a proprietary name, then immediately following the registered name, the Generic name or other name, if any, approved by the Registration Board, for this purpose shall be printed within brackets with at least equal prominence as that of the brand name". All manufacturers are required to comply accordingly. Therefore both Brand names and generic name at same place are present on packs.

In Pakistan, generic drug industry has also been boosted and presently 70% market share (in term of volume) is with generic local manufacturers. Thus the Pakistan pharmaceuticals market is over whelmed by generic drugs. These manufacturers also sell generic drugs with the brand names for their quality distinction.

(b) Sovaldi (Sofosbuvir) 400mg Tablets from M/s. Gilead USA, is novel drug for oral use indicated for treatment of chronic Hepatitis-C infection. It was approved by US FDA in December, 2013. Hepatitis has a high prevalence in Pakistan *i.e.* 5%, which is second highest in the world after Egypt. Therefore, there was a dire need of the drug in Pakistan. The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan, Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination took special initiative and following steps have been taken:

- (i) While the registration application of M/s. Gilead's local agent, M/s. Ferozsons Laboratories, was under process of approval, Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan on immediate basis granted permission for import of the drug directly from the company in USA under its import rule for patient personal use.
- (ii) Keeping in view public health urgency, Drug Registration Board of DRAP, considered the application out of queue on fast track basis and Sovaldi (Sofosbuvir)

400 mg tablets was registered *vide* registration No. 078147 dated 12-02-2015 with MRP Rs. 55000/ 28's.

- (iii) During its patent period, the price of this drugs in USA is around USD 1000/tablet, while in Pakistan, its approved price was Rs. 55000 as due to special initiative of the Ministry, M/s Gilead Sciences, USA has agreed to provide it at special price under their Patient Access Program in developing countries. Later on, through joint efforts of Ministry of NHR&C, DRAP and M/s Ferozsons Laboratories Limited, MRP was reduced to 32,300/28's, which is almost ninety time less than its price in USA, making it the lowest price compare to India and Egypt.
- (iv) After registration, M/s Ferozsons made available Sovaldi tablet by appointing **18** distributors in various cities. For rest of country, Sovaldi tablets were made available to patients at door step by TCS. Under Patient access Program, M/s Ferozsons has various agreement with M/s Gilead including return of empty packs to avoid any sort of misuse.
- (v) It is pertinent to mention that Sovaldi tablet is available on prescription of any Registered Medical Practitioner of the country and uptill now more than 1000 physicians have prescribed the drugs. There is no restriction by the company on prescription of any prescriber. Firm has also provided **UAN No. (021111-111-707)** at 24 hour call center for facilitating prescriber and patient's registration throughout the country. Since grant of registration, around 70000 packs (28's tablets) have been imported and still sufficient stock is available to cater the need of existing and new patients.
- (vi) Recently the company has advertised in print media, the name, contact number and addresses of its distributor throughout the country for the supply of Sovaldi Tablets for information of patients and prescribers.
- (vii) Making the drug available at further economic prices, DRAP encouraged local manufacturers for registration of the drug and even technically supported to the companies for compliance of regulatory requirement at their earliest, for the submission of required data ensuring safety, quality and efficacy of the drug and its importation from authentic sources; to ensure early availability but with quality and safety of alternate generics. In the past, there was a bitter experience of registering low quality drugs for Tuberculosis treatment, which resulted in MDR (Drug Resistance Bacteria) and led to death of patients, instead of curing them. Therefore, quality and safety of the drug source (raw material) and its processing under GMP compliance are vital requirement.
- (viii) Among the first 100 local applicants for the drug, many could not qualify even the initial requirements but there are potential local manufacturers who application with shortcomings and under review and completion of required data and hopefully would be qualified in the short span of time of around 2 months and the alternate economic generics with quality and safety for patients, would be available within 6 months.

*Question No. 18. **Senator Chaudhary Tanvir Khan:**

(Notice received on 18-08-2015 at 09.32 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism to monitor the working of the private colleges and universities in the country, if so, the details thereof;*
- (b) the role of Government in fixation of fees of the said colleges and universities; and*
- (c) the action being taken against the said colleges and universities which charge extra fees?*

Mr. Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman: (a) Universities are corporate entities by the prescribed name and have self-governance in accordance with the provisions of their Act or Ordinance. However, while issuing NOC to the private universities, Higher Education Commission ensures that their operational framework is in line with the minimum defined standards.

Further, academic quality assurance mechanism is employed by HEC in all programs of the public and private sector universities.

- Internal quality is assured by implementing Self-Assessment (SA) mechanism defined in SA manual, at universities/DAIs. Scored cards, progress review meetings, workshops and monitoring visits are carried out to implement said mechanism.
- External quality is assured by getting program accreditations through accreditation councils; conducting program level reviews of PhD and MS/MPhil level programs; and by conducting Institutional Performance Evaluation.

(b) Private Universities have a specific stipulated authority to demand and receive such fees and other charges as they may determine. Moreover, considering that private universities are not eligible for regular public financial support and are required to themselves generate resources for operational and development expenditure, regulating their fees - which is the prime source of income-will be a difficult proposition.

(c) No such complaint of charging extra fee has been received in HEC.

***Question No. 19. Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi:**

(Notice received on 18-08-2015 at 09:33 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students sent for higher education by the Higher Education Commission on Government funded Scholarships since 2003;*

- (b) *the number of students sent abroad for higher education by the Higher Education Commission on non-government funded including foreign funded scholarships during the said period;*
- (c) *the amount allocated and spent by HEC on the said scholarships during the said period;*
- (d) *the number of the said students who completed their education abroad and returned back to Pakistan;*
- (e) *the number of the said students who have not come back after completing their education abroad; and*
- (f) *the number of the said students who failed to complete their education abroad?*

Mr. Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman: (a) A total of **19,215** Government funded scholarships for higher education have been awarded by the Higher Education Commission since 2003 as detailed below;

	Scholarships		
	Directly By HEC	By HEC through Universities	Total
Foreign	7537	2370	9907
Indigenous	9254	54	9308
Total	16791	2424	19215

The year wise break up is attached at Annexure-A.

(b) Non-Government funded including foreign funded scholarships are normally offered on bilateral basis through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan. The role of HEC in nomination process is limited as the award of scholarship is solely made by the corresponding donor country. The year wise nominations forwarded by HEC is attached at Annexure-B.

(c) An amount of Rs. **50938.603** million was allocated and Rs. **43134.046** million has been spent during the said period. The detail is attached at Annex-C.

(d) A total of **6,793** scholars have returned back to Pakistan after completion of their higher education abroad under Government funded HEC overseas scholarship projects. The detail is attached at Annexure-D.

(e) A total of **139** scholars have not come back to Pakistan after completing their education abroad. The detail is attached at Annexure-E.

(f) A total of **272** scholars have failed to complete their education abroad. The detail is attached at Annexure-F.

(Annexures have been placed on the Table of the House as well as Library.)

***Question No. 20. Senator Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan Musakhel :**
(Notice received on 18-08-2015 at 09:36 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Inter-Provincial Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) *the procedure laid down by the Pakistan Cricket Board for selection of players for National Cricket Team; and*
- (b) *the number of players belonging to Balochistan selected for the said team so far, if none, the reasons thereof?*

Mr. Riaz Hussain Pirzada : (a) Standard Operating Procedure to select various National Cricket Teams depends on the performances of the players appearing in domestic Cricket Tournaments under the auspices of PCB.

Domestic tournaments being organized by PCB are as under:

- Inter Districts tournament for U-19
- Inter Districts Tournament for Seniors
- Inter Region U-19, 3-Day Tournament
- Inter Region U-19, 1-Day Tournament
- 4-Day First Class Tournament (Quaid-e-Azam Trophy)
- 1-Day Cricket Tournament (President's Cup)
- T20 Cricket Tournament
- Pentangular 1-Day Cricket Tournament
- Inter-Regional U-16 Tournament under PCB Game Development

Pakistan Cricket Board organizes the above mentioned tournaments annually at domestic level being participated by the following teams :

- (i) 16 Regional Teams participate in domestic Tournaments organized by PCB stated as under:
1. Karachi
 2. Lahore
 3. Peshawar
 4. Quetta
 5. Islamabad

6. Rawalpindi
 7. Abbottabad
 8. Sialkot
 9. Faisalabad
 10. Multan
 11. Bahawalpur
 12. Fata
 13. Hyderabad
 14. Dera Murad Jamali
 15. Larkana
 16. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)
- (ii) Participation of 16 regional Cricket teams in U-16 cricket tournament as mentioned above.
- (iii) Participation of 18 regional Cricket teams in U-19 Cricket Tournament.
- (iv) Participation of 26 Teams belonging to departments and regions in 4-day first class, T20 and one day Tournament.
- (v) All players belonging to above teams participate in these tournaments.
- (vi) National Senior and Junior Selection Committee monitor the performances of players in the above mentioned Tournaments.
- (vii) National Junior Selection Committee on the basis of performance of players in U-16 and U-19 Teams select Pakistan U-16 and Pakistan U19 teams.
- (viii) National Senior Selection Committee on the basis of performance of players in first class, 1-day and T20 tournaments select the national senior and Pakistan 'A' team.
- (xi) Players performing in the above tournaments are selected by the national senior/junior selection committees in the Pakistan national teams for different formats of the game.
- (b) (i) Players belonging to Quetta are given fair opportunities to participate in the above mentioned tournaments to compete with other players belonging to departments and regional teams.
- (ii) **Bismillah Khan**, a wicket keeper /batsman belonging to Quetta, Baluchistan was selected on the recently concluded tour of Pakistan 'A' team to Sri Lanka.
- (iii) Qualified coaches and support staff has been provided to Quetta Regional Cricket Association to train and develop players to compete at domestic level.
- (iv) It is hoped that with the passage of time, players belonging to Quetta/Baluchistan would raise their standard of the game and perform well in the national tournaments to be considered for selection in the Pakistan national teams.

*Question No. 21 **Senator Samina Abid:**

(Notice received on 18-08-2015 at 10:32 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct a tunnel in Malakand Range area, if so, the details thereof?

Minister for Communications : Yes, Government of Pakistan requested Economic Development Cooperation Fund of Korea (EDCF) loan for the Malakand Tunnel Construction Project to provide all weather transportation link between Malakand, Chitral District and rest of the country for the passengers and cargo traffic, reduce accidents and to achieve the balanced development across the country. The proposed Malakand Tunnel is part of federalized road N-45 which originates from Nowshera, passes through Mardan, Malakand, Chakdara and ends at Chitral. The 14km long Malakand road passes over Malakand height between Dargai and Batkhela. N-45 functions as major North-South trunk road connecting N-5.

National Highway Authority has hired the services of M/s Yooshin Engineering Corporation in association with Dongsung Engineering Co. Ltd. of Korea for the detailed design and construction supervision of the Malakand Tunnel construction project.

The consultant has started the detailed design from 15th June, 2015; detailed design along with tender assistance will be completed in 09 months.

***Question No. 22. Senator Mohammad Azam Khan Swati:**

(Notice received on 18-08-2015 at 12.30 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether process of tenders for the work of new Motorway from Hassan Abdal to Hawalian has been completed, if so, the name of successful bidder; and*
- (b) the amount allocated for the said project, description of work and the time by which the same will be completed?*

Minister for Communications : (a) The process of tender for the work of new motorway has been completed. The successful bidders are listed below:-

Contractor	Package
(a) M/s CGGC-GRC (JV)	I
(b) M/s CGGC AM Associates (JV)	II
(c) M/s LIMAK-ZKB (JV)	III
	Under evaluation

The contractors of Package-I & II have been mobilized at the site and the construction activities has also been started. Bid for Package-III is under evaluation and award process.

(b) The project is divided into the following Packages:—

Location	Km	Bid Amount	Pack
			(Rs.in billion)
I	Burhan Interchange to Jarikas	20.3	Rs. 7.376
II	Jarikas to Sari Saleh Chowk	19.20	Rs. 6.775
III	Sari Saleh to Samlaila	20.025	Rs. 8.188 under evaluation
Total		59.525	

The construction of Package I &, II will be completed within the prescribed time *i.e.* commencement date is 5th March 2015 and completion date is 4th March, 2017. Package III will also be completed within 2 years after award of contract.

*Question No. 23. **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq :**
(Notice received on 18-08-2015 at 03:08 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that conventional raw material and technologies presently being used for construction of roads in the country do not have considerable sustainability to exist for long time, if so, the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the use of new technologies and non-conventional raw material for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of roads which includes the use of rubberized tar and recycled plastic wastes etc;*
- (b) *the names and locations of the National Highways in the country where non-conventional raw material has been used and new technologies have been applied; and*
- (c) *whether any assessment of net saving by using non-conventional raw material and new technologies has been made, if so, the details thereof?*

Minister for Communications : (a) Following new technologies and non-conventional materials have been introduced for the first time in Pakistan on national highways and motorways:—

1. Hot & Cold Recycling of Asphalt Concrete Pavements.
2. Polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB).
3. Crumb Rubber Modified Bitumen (CRMB).

4. Stone Mastic Asphalt Technology (SMA).
5. Cellulose Fibre Technology by Forta F1 Fibres.
6. Rigid Pavement Technology.
7. Composite Pavement Technology.
8. Geo-grid Reinforcement of Pavements.

(b) Above technologies entail technical advantages of varied nature as also cost savings assessed through detailed research and trial projects. Therefore, NHA is employing various new technologies through test sections for monitoring and evaluation on its national highways. Their salient details are attached at **Annex – A**.

(c) Names & Location of the National Highways & Motorways and cost effectiveness by using non-conventional raw material and new technologies in the country introduced by NHA are at **Annex-A**.

Annex-A

**NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY
STARRED SENATE QUESTION NO. 23
MOVED BY SENATOR MS NUZHAT SADKY**

**ADVANTAGES OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND NON-CONVENTIONAL MATERIAL
USED IN CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE OF NHA NETWORK**

1. Hot & Cold Recycling of Pavements

- a. Recycling can correct many types of pavement, distress that involve both surface and base courses.
- b. By reusing aggregate and asphalt from deteriorated pavements, the need for new materials is appreciably reduced and the overall cost of improved pavement is less.
- c. Hauling costs of aggregates are also decreased.
- d. Addition of asphalt to existing granular base materials during recycling increases structural strength without increasing pavement thickness.
- e. Adding asphalt also helps waterproof the base and renders it less susceptible to frost action and moisture damage.
- f. Lesser time consumption for maintenance operations since scarification of paving of the road are carried out simultaneously.

Cost effectiveness

Both forms of Pavement Recycling techniques employed; in the rehabilitation and maintenance of pavements have been evaluated to be are 30% to 40% lesser than the conventional forms.

Application on National Highways and Motorways

Hot Recycling Projects

- Lahore Islamabad Motorway M2 Maintenance Projects 70kms length

Cold Recycling Projects

- Pindi Kharian N5 Rehabilitation Project (80Km)
- Mian Channu-Sahiwal Rehabilitation Project (72Km)

2. **Polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB)**

- Enhances performance based properties of asphalt f concrete to resist severe temperatures and heavy axle loads.
- Pavement life is extended, whereas, premature distresses like cracking and rutting are minimized.
- Reduces maintenance interventions.

Application on National Highways and Motorways

- Trial Section near Burhan on N5 NB 500m length.
- Trial Section near Bara Banda on N45 250m length.
- Islamabad Peshawar Motorway M1 (NB & SB 300 Km)
- Karachi Hyderabad Rehabilitation Project on N5 (Northbound 25Km)
- Hyderabad Hala Rehabilitation Project on N5 (Southbound 48Km)
- Moro Ranipur Rehabilitation Project on N5 (Southbound 86Km)
- Mian Channu Sahiwal Rehabilitation Project on N5 (NB & SB 46Km)
- Lahore Gujranwala Rehabilitation Project on N5 (NB & SB 100Km)
- Pindi Kharian Cold Recycling Project (80Km)
- Turnol Chablat Rehabilitation Project (NB & SB 50Km)
- Nowshera Peshawar Rehabilitation Project (NB & SB 44Km)

Cost effectiveness

The Polymer Modified Bitumen (PMB) is approximately 15 to 20% costlier than the conventional bitumen however, its savings are evaluated in terms of life cycle costs of pavements.

3. **Crumb Rubber Modified Bitumen (CRMB)**

- Increase in softening point by least 25% - thereby giving it protection against hot climatic conditions. CRMB modified mixes indicate better resistance to deformation at high temperature as indicated by about 1.5 times higher values of stability, Marshall quotient and stiffness modulus.

- b. Increase in elastic recovery by at least 400% - thereby improving resistance to cold climate conditions and resistance to cracking under stress.
- c. Lower penetration – thereby making harder grade of rubberised bitumen and giving additional strength to the road.
- d. Improvement in ageing characteristics terms of brittleness.
- e. Improved adhesion.
- f. Traffic noise reduction of 65 – 85%, eliminating the need of expensive sound barriers.

Application on National Highways

- Trial section # 1: Between Sanjwal More and short and Haro Bridge on N5 (Southbound outer lane only)
- Trial section # 2: Between Burhan Flyover and Rotary interchange M1 on N5 (Southbound Outer lane only)
- Trial section # 3: Between Burhan Flyover and Rotary interchange M1 on N5 (Southbound full width RD 1590)
- Trial section # 4: Haro Bridge on N5 (Southbound approach on gradient towards Pindi-full width RD 1598)

Cost effectiveness

The Crumb Rubber is approximately 15 to 20% costlier than the conventional bitumen however, its savings are evaluated in terms of life cycle costs of pavements.

4. Stone Mastic Asphalt Technology (SMA).

- a. High stability.
- b. Self-supporting crushed coarse aggregate skeleton.
- c. Excellent load recovery effect.
- d. High mortar quantities possible.
- e. High stiffness and binding ability.
- f. Durable binding of mineral aggregates, also under humid conditions.
- g. No early ageing of the bitumen by oxidation.
- h. No draining of bitumen during manufacture, transportation & lying of the mix.
- i. Binder carriers stabilizes the homogeneity of the mix.

Application on National Highways

- Trial Section on N5 Near Chablat Bridge 1Km length.

Cost effectiveness

The Stone Mastic Asphalt is approximately 15 to 25% costlier than the conventional bitumen however, its savings are evaluated in terms of life cycle costs of pavements.

5. **Cellulose Fibre Technology by Forta F1 Fibres.**

- a. Reduction of cracking and rutting potential of asphalt concrete layer.
- b. Minimal and on-site mixing operation with asphalt mix.
- c. Reduction of asphalt layer thickness by 30 - 35%.

Cost effectiveness

The reduction of 30 to 35% asphalt thickness provides an offset to the cost of Forta F1 cellulose fibre. Initial cost savings are within range of 25 to 30% with additional savings on life cycle costs of pavements.

Application on National Highways

- Trial section on Construction of Sahiwal Bypass, Additional Carriageway 1Km length.

6. **Rigid Pavement Technology**

- a. Higher stability and eliminates rutting due to heavy loads.
- b. Needs only joint maintenance for effective design life.
- c. Withstand weathering conditions.
- d. Design/service life is almost twice the asphalt concrete pavements on roads where uncontrolled heavy axle loads are prevalent.

Application on National Highways

- Taxila Tarnol Southbound section on N5 (20Km)
- Pindi Kharian SB & NB section on N5 (outer lane Intermittent 60Km)
- Ghazi Barotha Canal Bridge to Lawrencepur SB outer lane only (7m)
- Lahore Bypass on M2 NB & SB outer lane only (30Km)
- Kala Shah Kaku – M2 Link NB and SB outer lane (16Km)
- Salt Range on M2 – Outer Lanes (20Km)
- Hala Moro Section of N5 Southbound Carriageway (83Km)

Cost effectiveness

The initial cost for construction of rigid pavement is almost 25 to 35% higher than that of asphalt concrete pavements however, reduced life cycle cost present an offset to the higher initial costs.

7. Composite Pavement Technology.

- a. Use of in-place soils with pavement /foundation technology instead of excavating and exporting poor soils and importing new selected materials (where needed) for

constructing pavements and foundations utilizing old conventional methods and materials.

- b. Significantly reduced hauling costs.
- c. Not weather dependent during construction phase.
- d. Provides water resistance, high base strength as required and is durable for longer life expectancy as conventional pavements or foundations.
- e. Asphalt layer thickness reduced reasonably to minimize rutting and allows countering fatigue cracking.

Application on National Highways

- Lahore Gujranwala section on N5 Northbound (30km)
- Lahore Patoki section on N5 Northbound (15km)
- Sara-e- Gambilla D.I Khan section on N55 (70Km)
- Karakorum Highway Project KKH (330Km)

Cost effectiveness

The cost for construction of composite pavement is almost 20 to 25% less than the conventional asphalt concrete pavements.

8. Geo-Grid Reinforced Technology.

- a. Eliminates un-necessary scarification of cracked asphalt concrete.
- b. Asphalt overlays could be applied directly over cracked surface.
- c. Reduction in pavement thickness if employed in unbound granular layers.
- d. Presents good serviceability in water logged areas.

Application on National Highways

- Ghazi Barotha Canal Bridge to Lawrencepur on N5 Southbound Test Section of 1Km length for asphalt overlay.
- Kala Shah Kaku – M2 link road Southbound 8Km.

Cost effectiveness

The high initial cost for laying Geogrid is offset by avoiding scarification costs and by reduction in pavement layer thickness.

Rubberized Tar & Recycled Plastic Wastes

The use of Rubberized Tar has been discontinued in the American Standards Specifications since 2003 and its widespread applicability has been discontinued around the world to a larger extent.

The use of Recycled Plastic Wastes is a complex process where there are only few forms of plastic waste types which can be recycled and added to the bitumen for road construction.

This needs investment from the private sector or the refineries where facilities need to be established for plastic waste recycling and refined for bitumen modification for usage in road maintenance and construction. Presently, recycling of Plastic Wastes for road construction does not exist in Pakistan and so is its applicability.

*Question No. 24. **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq :**
(Notice received on 20-08-2015 at 03.10 p.m.)

Will the Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to establish a university in each district of the country, if so, the details thereof; and*
- (b) *the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?*

Mr. Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman: (a) Yes, Government of Pakistan has envisaged to establish new university or sub campus of university in each district of the country under its Vision 2025. In this regard, Higher Education Commission (HEC) has prepared a comprehensive plan that is in process of consultation with Provincial Governments. The detail is attached at **Annex-A.**

- (b) The following steps have been taken in this regard;
 - I. Government of Pakistan has included its development project in PSDP 2015-16 with estimated cost of Rs. 5000 million to provide infrastructure and allied facilities to these universities/sub campuses. The allocation for the current fiscal year is Rs.100 million.
 - II. HEC has shared plan with the Provincial Governments.
 - III. Willingness of the universities from neighboring districts has been acquired.

(Annexure has been placed on the Table of the House as well as Library.)

*Question No. 25. **Senator Mohammad Azam Khan Swati:**
(Notice received on 20-08-2015 at 10.39 a.m.)

Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to construct an underpass or overhead bridge at Railway crossing at Tarnol (Islamabad), if so, when?

Minister for Communications : Yes, the construction of an overhead bridge at railway-crossing at Tarnol (Islamabad) is under consideration of the National Highway Authority (“NHA”). NHA has advertised the project on BUT basis. The bid was received and evaluated. The construction starting time depends upon the approval of the competent authority and achievement of Financial close by the Concessionaire.

Moreso, NHA in order to facilitate road users has already expanded at Tarnol Railway crossing. Four Gates (two each) for Northbound carriage having width of 9.3 meter each & two for Southbound carriage with 9.3 meter width have already been constructed along with two close-by U-Turns due to which traffic congestion has been avoided. Presently it is a free flow traffic situation.

ISLAMABAD :
The 14th September, 2015.

AMJED PERVEZ,
Secretary.