

**The  
Punjab Legislative Assembly  
Debates**

**From 30th November to 16th December 1953**

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**Vol. VII**

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**OFFICIAL REPORT**



**Lahore**

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**PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY**

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*Deputy Speaker*

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*Assistant Secretary*

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Mr. A. R. Changez.

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Sher Jang Khan, Captain, Rawalpindi VI, Muslim.

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Sultan Khan, Chaudhri, Attock IV, Muslim.

Wali Muhammad Bosal, Chaudhri, Gujrat X, Muslim.

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Zafar Ullah Khan, Chaudhri, Gujranwala II, Muslim.

Zahur Hussain Shah, Pir, Multan VIII, Muslim.

Zeenat Jahan Begum, Muslim Women (Rawalpindi City).

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# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 30th November, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 2 p.m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### PROVISIONING OF WHEAT SUPPLIES IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT

**\*2049. Captain Sher Jang Khan :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole of the Rawalpindi district is being provisioned in the matter of wheat supplies since long excepting rural area of Gujar Khan Tehsil excluding Bagham Zail;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rural area of Gujar Khan Tehsil is a deficit area like the rest of Rawalpindi Tehsil; if so, the reasons for excepting Gujar Khan Tehsil rural area in respect of provisioning of wheat;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the meeting of the Mufad-e-ama Committee held in February 1953, it was admitted by the District Food Authority that they have been issuing wheat to Kahuta Tehsil in excess for 26,000 men for a number of months; if so, the person responsible for it and the action the Government intend to take against the offenders;

(d) the disposal of the said excess ration issued?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:**(a) No. Cheap Foodgrain Shop or Special Depots are functioning in rural area in all tehsils of the Rawalpindi District. If there are any areas which need more shops, Government will be pleased to consider any suggestion.

(b) Yes, but Gujar Khan is not so highly deficit as the Rawalpindi Tehsil.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. Government have plenty of wheat to supply to rural areas and there is no need for any part of the province to go short. I hope Honourable Member will bring to my notice the places where more Foodgrain Shops should be opened.

### COMPLAINT AGAINST ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PUNJAB SOLDIERS' BOARD

**\*2050. Raja Lal Khan :** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints were received by Government to the effect that the Assistant Secretary, Punjab Soldiers Board remains on tour for about 20 days in a month in various districts of the Province and spends most of his time in suppressing and oppressing the persons who appeared as witnesses against him before the Anti-Corruption Department?

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has made adverse reports against the staff of the Board who appeared as witnesses against him in the inquiry conducted against him by the Anti-Corruption Department?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) No such complaint has been received by the Punjab Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Board.

A few telegrams were received from Rawalpindi district alleging that the Assistant Secretary, Punjab Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Board was threatening the persons who deposed against him before the Anti-Corruption Department. The Assistant Secretary was accordingly asked not to indulge in such activities.

(b) No.

**MOTOR VEHICLES WITH CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT, ON WHICH RED CROSS EMBLEM IS EXHIBITED.**

**\*2089. Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of motor vehicles with the Civil Defence Department, Punjab, on 28th February 1953, with details of manufacture, horse power, carrying capacity, etc.

(b) the number of vehicles on which the emblem of the Red Cross is exhibited and the purpose to which such vehicles are being put;

(c) whether permission to display the emblem of the Red Cross on these vehicles was given by the National Headquarters of the Society; if so, under what conditions;

(d) whether any record is maintained of the movements of vehicles exhibiting the emblem of the Red Cross; if so, the details of the movements of these vehicles from 1st March 1953, to date and the purpose to which each vehicle was put;

(e) the number of Doctors and First Aiders attached to the Civil Defence Department, Punjab, and the nature of duties performed by them, from 1st to 15th March 1953?

**Mr. The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** It will not be in the public interest to furnish the information sought by the honourable member.

**Sheikh Fazal Ilahi Piracha:** On a point of order. Has the Honourable Chief Minister taken the oath?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**DETENTION OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA**

**\*2092. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the reasons for the detention of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha, ex-Revenue Minister under the Bengal Regulations;

(b) whether Government are considering the question of his release?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) It will not be in the public interest to furnish the information sought by the honourable member.

(b) Does not arise as Ch. Muhammad Hussain Chatha has already been released.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha was arrested?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question does not arise out of the answer given.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the arrest of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha took place under the Bengal Regulations or under a charge of treason?

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer has already been given that it is not in public interest to furnish the information.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please state as to why Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha, who was arrested under a charge of treason, was released?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question does not arise.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** May I know whether Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha gave an undertaking in writing.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow any further questions because the Honourable Chief Minister has said that it would not be in the public interest to answer the question regarding the arrest of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order. While accepting your ruling regarding the reply given by the Honourable Chief Minister, cannot we ask the reasons as to why Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha was detained?

**Mr. Speaker:** He does not want to give the answer.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** We are asking for the reasons and we are trying to elicit further information regarding the arrest of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha.

**Mr. Speaker:** This question does not arise out of the answer given.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I would like to know from the Honourable Chief Minister as to what kind of answers are those which are in the public interest and what kind of answers are those which are not in the public interest?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please state whether Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha was arrested under the Bengal Regulations?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** If his activities were not in the best interest of the country was it in the public interest to release Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

#### DETENTION OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA

**\*2126. Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the reasons for which Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha, the ex-Revenue Minister of Punjab was placed under custody by the Punjab Government;

(b) whether the Punjab Government intend to try Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha in a Court of Law for the offence, if any, committed by him and which led to his detention?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) and (b) It will not be in the public interest to furnish the information sought by the honourable member.

#### ARREST AND RELEASE OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA

**\*2205. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state the reasons for the arrest and subsequent release of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** It will not be in the public interest to furnish the information sought by the honourable member.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The Honourable Chief Minister is repeating like a parrot and continuing to give the same answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

سید محی الدین لال بادی شاہ — جناب والا۔ اگر گرفتاری کی وجوہات بتانا مفاد عامہ کے خلاف ہے تو رہائی کی وجوہات بتانے میں کیا حرج ہے؟  
 صاحب سپیکر — اس سوال کا جواب دیا جا چکا ہے۔

## C. S. P. AND P. C. S. OFFICERS SERVING IN THE PROVINCE

\*2206. **Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon** : Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of C. S. P. and P. C. S. Officers serving in the various districts of the Province—

(i) at the time of the Partition;

(ii) in the financial year 1951-52?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon** : A statement giving the required information is laid on the table.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF C.S.P. AND P.C.S. OFFICERS SERVING IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE AT THE TIME OF THE PARTITION AND IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1951-52

District	NO. OF C.S.P. OFFICERS				NO. OF P.C.S. OFFICERS			
	Executive side		Judicial side		Executive side		Judicial side	
	At the time of partition	In the financial year 1951-52	At the time of partition	In the financial year 1951-52	At the time of partition	In the financial year 1951-52	At the time of partition	In the financial year 1951-52
1. Lahore .. .. .	6	1	1	..	22	25	12	4
2. Sialkot .. .. .	..	1	..	..	9	11	4	5
3. Gujranwala .. ..	1	..	..	..	6	6	5	2
4. Sheikhupura .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	8	3	1
5. Gujrat .. .. .	..	1	..	..	7	8	3	3
6. Shahpur .. .. .	1	2	..	..	7	7	3	2
7. Jhelum .. .. .	..	1	..	..	6	5	4	2
8. Rawalpindi .. ..	4	3	..	..	9	10	3	2
9. Attock .. .. .	2	1	..	..	7	6	3	2
10. Mianwali .. .. .	..	1	..	..	7	6	4	3
11. Montgomery .. ..	2	2	..	..	13	14	2	1
12. Lyallpur .. .. .	1	1	..	..	6	11	3	2
13. Jhang .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	3
14. Multan .. .. .	2	1	..	..	9	15	4	3
15. Muzaffargarh .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	6	2	1
16. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	2	..	..	..	6	7	1	1
Total .. .. .	21	15	1	..	132	150	58	37

**OFFICERS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT ANNUAL RETURNS OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES**

**\*2207. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of officers in the Province who under the rules are required to submit annual returns of their immovable properties;

(b) the number of officers who have regularly submitted such returns after partition;

(c) the number and names of those who have not submitted such returns regularly after partition, and the action taken by the Government against them so far?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) Under the rules all Government servants are required to submit annual returns of their immovable properties.

(b) and (c) The information required by the honourable member is not readily available. To collect the same a reference to all Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners, Commissioners of Divisions, etc. was considered necessary. It will be supplied when the replies are received.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister inform the House whether the returns submitted by officers are correct or incorrect?

**Chief Minister:** This only arises after the returns are received.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Will he be prepared to appoint a Committee to find out whether the annual returns submitted by the officers so far are correct or incorrect.

**Chief Minister:** I am willing to consider this suggestion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order. Is it possible to provide the members whose voice is low with a microphone to make them more audible?

**Mr. Speaker:** That matter is already under consideration.

**IMPRISONMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANTI-QADIANI MOVEMENT**

**\*2315. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement giving the following facts and figures district-wise regarding the Anti-Qadiani Movement:—

(i) the number of persons hauled up by the police and Military separately;

(ii) the number of persons sent to jail by Civil Courts and Military Courts separately;

(iii) the number of persons released prior to the stipulated term of imprisonment;

(iv) the number of persons still in Jail; and

(v) the expenditure borne by the Provincial exchequer for the Military Administration?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** It is regretted that the required information, in so far as it relates to Martial Law, cannot be



given as it is a Central Government subject. The information so far as it relates to the Provincial Government is given below *seriatim*:—

District	The number of persons hauled up by the Police during Anti-Qadiani agitation (Item No. i)	The number of persons sent to jails by Civil Courts (Item No. ii)	The number of persons released prematurely by civil authorities (Item No. iii)	The number of persons detained or convicted by Civil authorities who are still in jails (Item No. iv)
1	2	3	4	5
Lahore	1,467	1,050	86	97
Qasur	106	106	50	{ 50 Out on bail 2
Sialkot	1,302	43	198	7
Gujranwala	1,577	1,703	979	25
Sheikhupura	243	240	37	5
Rawalpindi	1,137	969	Nil	12
Gujrat	425	391	461	9
Sargodha	590	182	5	16
Campbellpur	741	741	64	13
Mianwali	246	218	145	1
Jhelum	260	202	248	12
Multan	423	373	4	34
Muzaffargarh	746	253	32	3
Jhang	320	210	42	6
Montgomery	1,924	1,242	1,792	6
Lyallpur	715	277	32	12
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	..	..	..
Total	12,423	8,200	4,121	261*

\*This excludes 50 who are out on bail.

(v) It is regretted that the requisite information cannot be given on the grounds of public interest.

#### AMOUNT OF DIFFERENT FUNDS COLLECTED BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

\*2355. Mian Abdul Haq: Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total amount of different funds collected up to date by the various Deputy Commissioners of the Montgomery District, since 1947, and deposited with the Montgomery Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Montgomery;

# STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (b) the balance of the said money left with the Bank now;
- (c) the item on which these amounts were expended;
- (d) the statutory provision, if any, empowering a Deputy Commissioner for collecting and expending such funds?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** I regret that the answer to the Assembly question is not ready.

## SPECIAL LEVY OF TWO ANNAS PER SEER OF SUGAR

**\*2356. Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the A. R. P. Headquarters in Montgomery town were built out of the funds realised by imposing a special levy of two annas per seer of sugar sold to the public;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative the legal justification for imposing this tax;

(c) whether the building was erected at the instance of the Provincial Governments and whether the plans and estimates of the building were approved by the Public Works Department; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large sum of the said money is found to have been misappropriated; if so, by whom and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) It is not a fact that the A. R. P. Headquarters in Montgomery town were built out of the funds realised by imposing a special levy of two annas per seer of sugar sold to public. Two annas per seer were suggested as voluntary contribution for all buyers. Any one not paying the contribution was not compelled to pay. Members of Mufad-i-Ama Committee during the emergency had suggested that since no body was allowed to buy more than one seer of sugar, two annas per month as contribution to the Civil Defence would not harm any body.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No approval of the Public Works Department was taken in the first instance and the Government subsequently took action in having the whole plan re-vetted through an Engineer of the Public Works Department.

(d) It is not a fact. The second part of the question does not arise.

## PENDING CRIMINAL CASES IN MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**\*2357. Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister, be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of criminal cases lying pending in the various courts of the Montgomery district up to September 30th 1953;

(b) the total number of summary cases lying pending in various courts of the Montgomery District up to September 30th, 1953?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) 2258.

(b) 5876.

In order to clear off the heavy arrears of work, Government have recently appointed an additional Magistrate to Montgomery.

**REPRESENTATION OF MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT IN P.C.S. CADRE**

**\*2390. Hafiz Karim Bakhsh :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the scheme for devising a method by which recruitment to the P.C.S. cadre can be made through a competitive examination at the same time providing adequate representation to backward districts as stated by the Chief Minister on 18th March, 1953 in reply to my Supplementary Question arising out of Starred Question No. 1782, has been finalized; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government intend to recruit 40 magistrates from amongst the lawyers including 10 as leave reserve; if so, whether Government intend to give a fair representation to the Muzaffargarh district in the recruitment of such lawyer magistrates?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:**(a) A copy of the answer to the starred Assembly Question No. 1782 asked by the honourable member during the last session of the Assembly is placed on the table. There is nothing to show that a promise was held out that "a scheme for devising a method by which the recruitment to the P. C. S. (Executive Branch) can be made through a competitive examination at the same time providing adequate representation to the backward districts" will be prepared by Government. Appointments to the Service are not made on territorial basis but on merit.

(b) Steps have been taken to recruit 30 lawyer magistrates permanently on the recommendation of the Provincial Public Service Commission. Again, the question of making appointments on territorial basis does not arise.

Government are, however, fully aware of the needs of backward areas.

**COPY OF ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. \*1782.**

(a) the number of Extra Assistant Commissioners nominated directly by the Punjab Government from the year 1931 up to and including the year 1949 is 93. The practice of direct nominations was abolished after 1949.

(b) 177.

(c) 1.

(d) As departmental nomination are made not on territorial considerations but on merit, the question of taking any steps to increase the meagre representation of the Muzaffargarh district in the Punjab Civil Service (Executive Branch) cadre does not arise.

**ADVANCEMENT OF ISLAMIC TEACHINGS AND FREEDOM OF PRESS**

**\*2306. Maulvi Muhammad Zakir :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any practical steps have been taken to implement the special announcement made by him soon after the assumption of his office with regard to :

(i) the advancement of 'Islamic Teachings' by establishing 'Quran Societies' on a large scale;

(ii) the freedom of the Press: if so, the progress made in these respects so far?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:**(i) The Rules of a Holy Quran Society are under preparation and I hope to register it as a non-Government, non-profit taking society;

(ii) The Press in the Province is quite free in expressing its opinion or comments. Towards the end of the martial law, however, censorship was

imposed in consultation with the press on three subjects. i.e., defence, forces, martial law and anti-Ahmadi Movement. The press agreed voluntarily not to express any comments on these subjects.

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین - جناب والا - کیا مولوی محمد ذاکر صاحب انگریزی سمجھتے ہیں جو ان کے سوال کا جواب انگریزی میں دیا جا رہا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے اس پر اعتراض نہیں کیا -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Was it recommended to the Honourable Chief Minister by the Press unanimously that the press censorship imposed on them may now be withdrawn? What action did Government take in the matter?

**Chief Minister:** I am willing to consider that suggestion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Is it a fact that the Punjab Chief Minister who has professed his unqualified support to the Press suggested the suppression of Dawn as supplied to the Punjab?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Is it a fact that that particular statement has brought ill-will to the Province.

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. I am not going to allow questions which do not relate to the answer given.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The answer given by the Chief Minister is out of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** The supplementary questions can be put only with reference to the answer given to the question. No question was put about the Dawn.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** When does the Government propose to complete the rules and regulations of the Holy Quran Society?

**Chief Minister:** It is not a Government thing at all. It is my private affair and I will do it as soon as possible.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is he prepared to say in his private capacity as to when the rules and regulations of the Society will be completed?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question does not arise.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

\*2397. **Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Parliamentary Secretaries recently appointed by the Government and the monthly pay drawn by each one of them;

(b) the monthly expenditure being incurred in connection with the maintenance of the offices of each of the Parliamentary Secretaries;

(c) the details of the office establishments of each of the Parliamentary Secretaries;

(d) the duties and functions of each Parliamentary Secretary?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) One Chief Parliamentary Secretary (His appointment was cancelled on 29th October, 1953).

Rs. 750 per mense m.

Seven Parliamentary Secretaries

Rs. 500 per mensem each.

(b) Rs. 1,372-2-0.

(c) Eight Junior Clerks and Eight Peons.

(d) Attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to part (a) of starred Assembly Question No. 2156 asked by Ch. Muhammad Iqbal Cheema.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Is it a fact that the posts of Parliamentary Secretaries are meant really to purchase votes for the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The answer given by the Chief Minister gave details of the Parliamentary Secretaries and the Parliamentary Private Secretaries.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the question?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Whether the dismissal of the Chief Parliamentary Secretary recently was motivated by political reasons?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is it a fact that some time back the Parliamentary Secretaries refused to accept salaries of the posts because they had no duties to perform?

**Chief Minister:** I am not aware of anybody who did that.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister please state whether after appointing the Parliamentary Secretaries and their Assistants, he has assigned them any duties?

**Chief Minister:** Yes, I have.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister kindly state what duties have been assigned to each one of them?

**Chief Minister:** I require notice for that question.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please state whether the duties and functions of Parliamentary Secretaries are of a secret nature as the word "Secretary" would connote?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Is the principle of joint responsibility involved in the matter of Parliamentary Secretaries as with the Ministers.

**Mr. Speaker:** That question does not arise out of the answer given.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister please state whether he discharged, dismissed or requested the Chief Parliamentary Secretary to resign?

**Chief Minister:** His appointment was cancelled.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What is the proportion of women members in the cadre of Parliamentary Secretaries?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow frivolous questions.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is it not a fact that the money spent amounts to waste of public funds?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Is the qualification ill-education?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES

\*2398. **Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of the Parliamentary Private Secretaries recently appointed by the Government and their monthly pay;

(b) the details of establishment of the office of the each Parliamentary Private Secretary;

(c) the monthly expenditure incurred on the establishment of each Parliamentary Private Secretary;

(d) the duties of a Parliamentary Private Secretary?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) number Parliamentary Private Secretaries .. Five.

Monthly Pay .. Rs. 250 each.

(b) Nil as no establishment has been provided to them.

(c) Nil.

(d) A copy of the duties of a Parliamentary Private Secretary is laid on the table.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES

The general principle that their functions are exercised in the House and are in the main limited to the parliamentary sphere applies to them as to Parliamentary Secretaries. It is to be further noted that while Parliamentary Secretaries are assigned definite subjects, the Parliamentary Private Secretaries are not so tied down. It is expected that the Parliamentary Private Secretaries will be continuously at the disposal of the Ministers during the sessions of the Assembly. They are expected so far as possible to interview members of the public and Members of the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Ministers but as in the case of the Parliamentary Secretaries direct access of Members of the Legislature to Ministers is not to be discouraged in any manner.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT FOR SOWING PURPOSES AND GRANT OF TACCARI LOAN IN BHAKHAR

**\*2025. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of wheat for sowing purposes was made to persons ranging from eleven to twenty per village in Bhakhar and every such person was allotted only three maunds of wheat;

(b) whether it is a fact that the persons who were given wheat seed were also given 'Taccari' loans at the rate of 36 rupees per head;

(c) whether it is a fact that the population of village Dollewala in Tehsil Bhakhar is more than twelve thousands and the total number of the land-owners in the said village is more than three thousands.

(d) whether it is a fact that the land irrigated by means of wells of the seven 'Dagoogs' of the village Dollewallah is cultivated by the land owners themselves and barani crops are grown on Dag Godda and Dag Jhumat southern;

(e) the total number of such land-owners of village Dollewallah in the Bhakhar tehsil whom seed for wheat and grams as well as 'Taccari' loans were given by the district and tehsil authorities?

آذریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی —

(اوب) نہیں۔

(ج و د) جی ہاں۔

(ر) صرف گیارہ مالکان اراضی کو تخم گندم قیمتاً دیا گیا تھا

قرضہ تقاوی کسی کو نہیں دیا گیا۔

**TUBEWELLS SUNK IN GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND OR EVACUEE LAND IN JHANG DISTRICT**

**\*2225 Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any Tubewells have been sunk in Government Waste land or Evacuee land in Jhang District, if so, (i) the names of the places where these tubewells have been sunk and the number of Tubewells, (ii) the details of the scheme under which these Tubewells have been sunk.

(b) whether the land adjoining these Tubewells will be allotted to some one; if so, the conditions, for its allotment.

(c) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to sink some more Tubewells in the said District;

(d) the source of power with which these Tubewells are proposed to be worked in the three Tehsil of the said District?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** (a) Yes, Twenty seven Tubewells have been sunk in Government Rakhs in Jhang District as shown below:—

(i) Rakh Ghamana	..	9
Rakh Koryana	..	14
Rakh Sheikhana	..	4
Total	..	27

(ii) These Tubewells have been sunk under a project of 130 Tubewells in Government Rakhs and Cantonment Areas in connection with "Grow More Food Scheme".

No Tubewell has however been sunk on Evacuee land in connection with this scheme.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(c) No.

(c) These Tubewells will be run by Diesel Engines.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Whether a survey was made of the sub-soil water?

**Minister:** Yes a survey was made of the sub-soil water.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Which Department made the survey?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

میجر سید مبارک علی شاہ — آیا ان ٹیوب ویلز میں سے جھنگ کے  
کسی باشندے کو بھی کوئی ٹیوب ویل دیا گیا ہے ؟  
وزیر — ہاں — آپ کو معلوم ہونا چاہئیں —  
میجر سید مبارک علی شاہ — کیا کسی سوسائٹی کو دیا گیا ہے  
یا کسی ایک فرد کو ؟

وزیر — جھنگ کے باشندوں کو خواہ وہ سوسائٹی کی صورت میں ہو  
یا انفرادی preference دی جا رہی ہے —

**میجر سید مبارک علی شاہ** -- لیکن میں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹیوب ویل ضلع جھنگ کے مقامی باشندوں کو دئے گئے ہیں یا دوسرے علاقے کے لوگوں کو ؟

**وزیر** -- وہاں کے مقامی آدمیوں کو ۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Did Government take any precautions or steps to make sure that this scheme was going to be a success?

**وزیر** -- certainly ٹیوب ویل سکیم کے ہر پہلو کا بغور جائزہ لیا گیا ہے کہ اس پر کیا خرچ آئیگا ۔ ٹیوب ویل کی عمر کتنی ہے اور نئی اراضی پر کام کرنے سے کتنا فائدہ حاصل ہوگا ۔ ماہرین کی ایک کمیٹی نے ان تمام پہلوؤں کا جائزہ لیا ۔ ٹیوب ویل لگانے سے پہلے یہ دریافت کرنے کی انتہائی کوشش کی گئی کہ ہمارے صوبے میں Sub-soil water کتنا موجود ہے تاکہ اس کے مطابق ٹیوب ویلز کی تعداد کا اندازہ لگایا جائے ۔ ان تمام حالات کو پیش نظر رکھا جا رہا ہے قطع کلامیاں ۔

**آوازیں** -- ( کیا آنریبل وزیر نے تقریر شروع کر دی ہے ) ۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Can the Honourable Minister make a speech?

**Minister:** I am giving the facts. If the honourable member is not interested in getting these facts, I will not give them.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** -- جناب وزیر موصوف نے فرمایا ہے کہ انہوں نے تمام پہلوؤں کو پیش نظر رکھا ہے ۔ کیا میں یہ دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ کس قدر گہرائی تک بورنگ کیا گیا ہے ؟

**وزیر** -- میں ایک لسٹ بنا کر آپ کو بھجوا دوں گا ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any scheme for the standardization of the machinery being installed for the tube wells has been chalked out?

**وزیر** -- نوٹس دینے پر اس کا جواب دیا جا سکتا ہے ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Will the Honourable Minister inform the House with regard to the cost of irrigation per acre by tubewells for raising rabi and kharif crops?

**Minister:** I will find it out.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order. The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition are sitting together.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I must inform honourable members that I will not allow anyone to do anything which is contrary to the decorum and dignity of the House. Frivolous questions and frivolous points of order should not be raised and if they are raised, I shall have to take some other action to stop them.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Will the Honourable Minister appoint a board to see that the tubewell scheme which the Government has taken in hand is properly carried out.



**Minister:** I will consider the suggestion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may inform honourable members that the questions which require notice should not be asked because no Minister can be expected to have the figures at his finger's tips.

**ACQUISITION OF LANDS OF VILLAGES GOUROTA, DIN PUR KHURD AND DIN PANAH BY FOREST DEPARTMENT**

**\*2242. Chaudhri Abdur Rahim:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms on which the Forest Department acquired the lands of villages Gourota, Din Pur Khurd and Din Panah in the Sialkot district have expired;

(b) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of the said villages have given notices to the Forest Department for the release of their lands on account of the paucity of agricultural land in their possession

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot also recommended the release of the lands in question in accordance with the terms of the contract;

(d) whether it is a fact that verbal and written requests for the release of the said lands were also made by the owners to Divisional Forest Officer, Gujrat on his visit to Shakargarh;

(e) whether it is a fact that the said Divisional Forest Officer has refused to restore their lands to them;

(f) whether it is a fact that most of the lands of village Din Pur Khurd have been washed away by Nallah Bein and the inhabitants of the area have been left with no other lands to cultivate than the one acquired by the Forest Department;

(g) whether it is also a fact that the aggrieved inhabitant made a request for the grant of some other arable land as an alternative, in lieu of the land acquired by the Forest Department;

(h) if answer to parts (a) to (g) be in the affirmative, the action Government intends to take in the matter?

آئر بیل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی — (الف) جی ہاں۔

(ب) درست ہے۔ بالکل ان کو یہ مشورہ دیا گیا تھا کہ وہ اراضی کے اضافہ کے لئے درخواست دیں تاکہ اراضیات کو erosion کی بدنامی سے بچا لیں۔ کیونکہ اگر وہ اراضی ان کو کشت کے لئے دے دی گئی تو erosion کی وجہ سے نقصان دہ ثابت ہوگی۔

(ج) درست ہے مگر اسکو پھر کہا گیا ہے کہ وہ اس اراضی کے فائدہ کے پیش نظر اپنی تجویز پر مزید غور کریں۔

(د) درست ہے۔

(ه) اس کا جواب میں نے اوپر (ب) میں دے دیا ہے۔

(و) جی ہاں۔ مگر جو اراضی محکمہ جنگلات کے ماتحت تھی وہ اس نصیبت سے بچائی گئی ہے اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ وہ محفوظ رکھی گئی تھی۔

(ز) نہیں۔

(ح) ان حالات کے پیش نظر مالکان کو مشورہ دیا گیا تھا کہ وہ ماہرین کی رائے کے مطابق اس اراضی کو فی الحال اس erosion سے بچانے کے لئے محکمہ جنگلات کے ماتحت رکھیں مگر ایسی تمام کوششیں بیکار ثابت ہوئیں اور یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ اس اراضی کو Punjab land Preservation Act, 1900 کے مطابق بچا جائے۔ تاہم اگر مالکان کسی اور اراضی کے لینے کی خواہش کا اظہار کریں تو وہ اس کے لئے درخواست دیں۔ اگر ان کے پاس اراضی نہیں ہوگی تو گورنمنٹ ان کی درخواست پر نہایت ہمدردانہ غور کریگی اور ڈیولپمنٹ سکیم کے مطابق انہیں کسی اور جگہ اراضی دے دیگی۔ تا کہ انہیں کسی erosion کی مصیبت سے بچا لیا جائے۔

**چودھری عبدالرحیم** — کیا یہ نوٹس زبانی ہے یا تحریری؟

**وزیر** — میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ جن کے پاس اراضی نہیں رہی اگر وہ درخواست دیں تو ڈیولپمنٹ سکیم کے ماتحت نہایت ہمدردی کے ساتھ ان کی درخواستوں پر غور کیا جائیگا۔

**چودھری عبدالرحیم** — کیا انہوں نے اس کے متعلق درخواستیں دی ہیں؟

**وزیر** — میرے علم میں نہیں۔

**چودھری عبدالرحیم** — محکمہ کو درخواستیں دی گئی ہیں مگر کوئی شنوائی نہیں ہوئی۔

**وزیر** — آپ مجھ کو بھیج دیجئے۔

**چودھری عبدالرحیم** — کیا ان اراضیات کو مفاد عامہ کے پیش نظر جنگلات میں منتقل کیا جا رہا ہے۔

**وزیر** — یہ غلط ہے۔ آپ بے سود غصے میں آ رہے ہیں۔

DAMAGE OF COTTON CROP IN THE WESTERN PART OF PHALIA TEHSIL.

\*2321 Chaudhri Wali Muhammad Bosal: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton crop in Chot, Chak No. 23, Bhilawal, Daffar Rukkan, Chak No. 25, Chak No. 34-Jara, Baransal, Busal, Chak No. 45, Chak No. 28, Chak No. 29, Miana Gondal, Waryait Chak No. 26 Mona, Pind Makko, Khizar, Chak No. 52, Chak No. 44, Mamdana villages in the western part of Phalia tehsil has been completely damaged by pest as a result of which the labour put in and the money spent by the peasants on the tilling and sowing operations has been wasted away;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the crops in the villages adjoining the Rakh Daffar Government nursery are damaged every year by the pest which flourishes in the aforementioned nursery;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this year the pestilence transcended its previous bounds and extended its grip to such far flung villages as those mentioned in (a) above;

(d) whether the Government intend to grant remissions of Land Revenue to calamity-stricken people of the said villages; if not, the reasons therefor?

آذیبیل سردار عبدالحمید خان: بستی۔ (الف) بالکل نہیں۔ لیکن نقصان ضرور ہوا ہے۔ اور یہ نقصان کس قدر ہوا ہے۔ اس کا اندازہ لگایا جا رہا ہے۔

(ب) جی ہاں۔

(ج) جی ہاں۔

(د) معاملہ محکمہ انہار کے زیرِ غور ہے اور محکمہ سال کی وساطت سے محکمہ انہار کے پاس بھیج دیا گیا ہے۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Has the Government tried to look into the causes of this pest which is becoming very common?

**Minister:** The moment I received the notice of this question, I asked them to find out the reasons and I also asked the Department to find out the ways to meet this menace. Orders have already been issued.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Was it only on the receipt of this question that the Honourable Minister came to know of this disease?

**Minister:** It must be in the notice of the Department. But when it came to my notice, I have told you what steps did I take.

ملک محمد حیات: کیا یہ درست نہیں ہے کہ جہاں جنگلات کے ذخیرے ہوتے ہیں یہ بیماری عام طور پر ان کے ارد گرد کے چکوک میں پھیلتی ہے؟

وزیر: ممکن ہے کہ ایسا ہو۔ میں دریافت کر کے بتا سکتا ہوں۔ چودھری ولی محمد پسال: اگر سرکاری ذخیروں کی وجہ سے فصلات کو نقصان پہنچا ہو تو کیا گورنمنٹ متاثرہ زمینداروں کو معاوضہ دینے کے لئے تیار ہے؟

وزیر: اگر یہ ممکن ہوا تو لازمی طور پر گورنمنٹ اس معاملہ پر ہمدردی سے غور کرے گی۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Did the Government take any steps to check this pest when it just started?

**Minister:** Certainly. If the honourable member wants that efforts should be redoubled, I may inform him that I have already taken steps to that effect.

چودھری ولی محمد پسال: میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ معاوضہ دینے کے لئے کوئی اقدام کر رہی ہے یا معاوضہ دیا گیا ہے؟

وزیر - اس کا جواب دے دیا گیا ہے معاوضہ ابھی نہیں دیا گیا -

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** The Honourable Minister in answer to my question has said that he would take steps if I wanted further steps to be taken. I would like to know whether he is taking steps on my liking or on my wishes only?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member has misunderstood the reply given. This was not the intention.

**چودھری ولی محمد بھٹال** - کیا اس علاقہ میں جہاں اس بیماری کی وجہ سے نقصان ہوا ہے اور جہاں گورنمنٹ کے حکم کے مطابق ایل - ایس - ایس کپاس بوئی جاتی ہے وہاں گورنمنٹ فور - ایف بیجنے کی اجازت دینے کیلئے تیار ہے؟

وزیر - میں دراصل اس معاملہ میں اتنا ماہر نہیں ہوں کہ بتا سکوں کہ وہاں (4-F) فور - ایف بہتر اگ سکیگی یا نہیں - میں محکمہ زراعت سے دریافت کرونگا اور اگر یہ کپاس وہاں بوئی جا سکتی ہوگی تو کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ اسکی اجازت نہ دی جائے -

#### USE OF BULLDOZERS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

\*2322. **Chaudhri Gul Nawaz Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that four bulldozers are owned by the Forest Department, Rawalpindi Circle;

(b) the districts where the above mentioned bulldozers are functioning at present and the nature of work being taken from them;

(c) whether soil conservation operations were taken in hand in village Kariala in Kharian Tahsil of the Gujrat district; if so, whether the experiment has proved a success or a failure;

(d) whether the Government intend to use these bulldozers for soil conservation in the Pabbi area in tehsil Kharian of the Gujrat district, if not, the reasons therefor.

**آذریبیل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی** - (الف) اور (ب) محکمہ جنگلات کے پاس راولپنڈی سرکل میں سات بل ڈوزر اور ایک موٹر گریڈر ہے - ایک بل ڈوزر اور موٹر گریڈر فورسٹ پلانٹیشن میں کام کر رہے ہیں باقی پانچ حسب ذیل طریقے سے زیر استعمال ہیں: -

ایک چکوال ضلع جہلم میں -

ایک تلہ گنگ میں اور ایک کیمپلپور میں

دو راولپنڈی میں

یہ شہنیں ایسے بنجر علاقوں کو جہاں گلیاں پڑ گئی ہیں درست کرنے اور اراضی کو بحال کرنیکے کام میں مصروف ہیں -

(ج) جولائی ۱۹۴۶ء میں مشینوں سے ابتدائی اور آزمائشی طور پر زمین اٹھانے کا کام موضع کڑیالہ میں بحالی اراضی کے کام کیلئے شروع کیا گیا تھا۔ لیکن مالی نکتہ نگاہ سے یہ تجربہ ناکام ثابت ہوا۔

(د) موجودہ بلڈوزر ضرورت کے لحاظ سے ناکافی ہیں لہذا ارادہ ہے کہ بل ڈوزروں کی تعداد میں اضافہ کیا جائے پیشتر اس کے کہ ان سے تحصیل کھاریاں میں کام شروع کیا جائے۔ تحفظ اراضی کے کام میں اضافہ کیلئے ڈولپمنٹ سکیمیں حکومت کے زیر غور ہیں۔

**مسٹر محمد امیر خان** — کیا وزیر موصوف بتا سکتے ہیں کہ ایک بل ڈوزر سال میں کتنے دن کام کرتا ہے ؟

**وزیر** — میں کم کرنے والوں سے دریافت کر کے آپکو اطلاع بہم پہنچا دوں گا۔

**مسٹر محمد امیر خان** — کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ چکوال میں ایک بل ڈوزر نے چھ مہینے میں زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک ہفتہ کام کیا اور باقی تمام عرصہ بیکار رہا ؟

**وزیر** — اگر آپ کو اس کا خیال ہوتا تو اسے میرے نوٹس میں لائے اور میں اس کا مناسب انتظام کرتا۔ اگر آپ خود غفلت سے کام لیں گے تو کام بھی غفلت سے ہوگا۔

**مسٹر محمد امیر خان** — اگر اسمبلی میں سوال نہ کیا جائے تو وزیر متعلقہ بوی غفلت ہی برتتے ہیں ؟

**وزیر** — غفلت آپ کی طرف سے ہوئی ہے۔  
**راجہ خدا داد خان** — کیا وزیر متعلقہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ تحصیل جہلم میں کتنا کام کیا گیا ہے اور کتنے عرصہ میں کیا گیا ہے ؟  
**صاحب سپیکر** — وزیر متعلقہ پہلے بتاچکے ہیں کہ آپ نوٹس دینگے تو وہ جواب فراہم کر دینگے۔

**راجہ خدا داد خان** — یہ سوال ایک الگ تحصیل کے متعلق ہے۔  
**صاحب سپیکر** — انہیں اس کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہے۔

ENTOMOLOGIST SERVING IN THE PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR

\*2425. **Mr. Abdul Hamid:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :—

- the qualifications and research experience of the present Entomologist serving in the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur;
- the qualifications and research experience of his predecessors;
- the qualifications and research experience of the gazetted staff working under the said Entomologist;

(d) whether the present Entomologist was appointed by direct recruitment or by promotion;

(e) whether any original research has been made by the present Entomologist for the advancement of Entomology in the Province.

(f) the amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by the present Entomologist during the last two years;

(g) the amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by his predecessors during the last two years of their term of office;

(h) whether the present Entomologist does any teaching work; if so, the details thereof?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the table (Statement I).

(c) A statement is laid on the table—(Statement II).

(d) He was appointed as Entomologist in October, 1951 by transfer from the post of Associate Professor of Entomology, in relaxation of the Rules.

(e) The period of two years is too small in the realm of research to expect achievements of original character. Moreover, he has been considerably engaged in combating the locust onslaughts during the period.

(f) Rs. 7,779.

(g) Rs. 846.

(h) He organises and supervises the teaching work for degree classes, special classes and post-graduate research students.

**STATEMENT I**

**QUALIFICATIONS AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE OF THE PRESENT ENTOMOLOGIST AND OF HIS PREDECESSORS**

Serial No.	Name	Qualifications	Research Experience
1	Mr. Abdul Latif, Present Entomologist.	M.Sc. (Agr.) (Punjab) Fellow of Royal Entomological Society, London.	(1) Research Assistant from August 1934 to October 1942. (2) Associate Professor of Entomology from September 1948 to October 1951. (3) Entomologist from October 1951 to date.
2	Dr. Khan Abdul Rahman, Entomologist from October 1938 to February 1950.	B.Sc. (Agr.) (Edin.) Ph. D. (Cantab.)	(1) Research Assistant from November 1925 to May 1927. (2) Assistant Professor of Entomology and Assistant Entomologist from May 1927 to October 1938. (3) Associate Professor of Entomology, and Entomologist in addition, from October 1938 to March 1946. (4) Entomologist from March 1946 to February 1950.
3	Mian Muhammad Afzal Hussain, Entomologist from September 1919 to October 1938.	M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Punjab).	Entomologist from September 1919 to October 1938.

## STATEMENT II

QUALIFICATIONS AND RESEARCH EXPERIENCE OF THE GAZETTED STAFF .  
UNDER THE PRESENT ENTOMOLOGIST

Serial No.	Name and designation	Qualifications	Research experience
1	Khan Abdul Wahid Khan, Assistant Entomologist (Plant Protection).	M.Sc. (Agr.) (Punjab)	(1) Research Assistant from September 1923 to July 1943. (2) Assistant Entomologist from July 1943 to date.
2	Dr. Muhammad Abdul Ghani, Assistant Entomologist (General).	M.Sc. (Agr.) (Punjab), Ph. D. (Massachusetts, U. S. A.).	(1) Research Assistant from June 1934 to October 1946. (2) Assistant Entomologist (General) from October 1946 to date.
3	Ch. Sultan Ali, Assistant Entomologist (Bee-keeping).	M.Sc. (Agr.) (Punjab)	(1) Demonstrator from July 1944 to September 1948. (2) Assistant Professor of Entomology from September 1948 to January 1952. (3) Assistant Entomologist (Bee-keeping) from January 1952 to date.
4	Ch. Ghulam Qadir, Assistant Entomologist (Lac Cultivation).	M.Sc. (Agr.) (Punjab)	(1) Research Assistant from August 1943 to February 1952. (2) Assistant Entomologist (Lac Cultivation) from February 1952 to date.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** As a supplementary to the answer given to part (h) of the question, will the Honourable Minister please state whether the predecessor of the Professor of Entomology did teaching work?

**Minister:** He was not doing.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Does the Honourable Minister know that the predecessor of the present Entomologist did teaching work; that he is only organizing and supervising work in the College, but his predecessor did regular instructional work in the College; and that he is not doing this because he is not competent to do so?

**Minister:** No, but he has been given the duties which I have related.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether he does any teaching work or not?

**Minister:** He supervises the teaching work.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Does the Government appoint supervisors for this purpose?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is it not clear from the answer given by the Honourable Minister that the present Entomologist is not fully qualified and has no technical or special experience to hold the post of Entomologist?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question in the present form is disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does the Honourable Minister know the exact meaning of the word Entomologist?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. I must warn the honourable member against deliberately using such language. I choose the word "deliberately" because he has been putting frivolous questions and if he does it again, I will have to take some other action to stop it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is it a fact that the present Entomologist has no technical qualification to his credit to hold the present job?

**Minister:** This is a matter of opinion.

**Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan:** When was the present incumbent appointed?

**Minister:** He was appointed in October 1951, two years ago.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** What were the reasons for relaxing the rules for making this appointment?

**Minister:** I have not studied the whole question. I require notice for this, but if you are to depend upon memory, you can ask Soofi Sahib to answer the question.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Minister please state what are the technical qualifications which qualify a person to hold the job of Entomologist.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow general questions like this.

#### MONTGOMERY FRUIT SUB-STATION

**\*2437. Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state —

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Montgomery Fruit Sub-Station till recently functioning was under the direct control and supervision of the Fruit Specialist, Punjab;

(b) the date on which the said fruit Sub-Station was transferred to the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Montgomery, and the reasons therefor;

(c) the qualifications of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Montgomery, in the field of fruit farming;

(d) whether the control of the said fruit sub-station was transferred to the Deputy Director of Agriculture at any time in the past, if not, whether the Government intend to make inquiries into the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) Yes.

(b) The control of the Horticultural Sub-Station, Montgomery, was transferred to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Montgomery, on 1st November 1953, for administrative reasons. The Fruit Specialists having headquarters at Lyallpur, could not effectively supervise this sub-station. The administrative control of the garden was, therefore, transferred to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, in consultation with the Fruit Specialist for six months for the present, in order to expeditiously improve its condition.

(c) The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Montgomery, is a double Graduate in Agriculture from the Punjab University and is also a double Graduate in this subject from a British University, with over 25 years' service in this line, and includes Fruit Farming.

(d) No. The Horticultural Sub-Station was set up recently. There is no occasion for setting up an inquiry into the matter.



**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the Government Fruit Specialist is a touring officer and he has to supervise Government nurseries which are scattered far and wide?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. I will not allow questions which have an ironical bearing.

WATER LET OUT BY HUKAM DISTRIBUTARY, QURSHI MINOR AND SAWAN MINOR

**\*2051. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state —

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation authorities persuaded the landlords of the Ilaga to irrigate their lands with the stray water let-out by the Hukam Distributary, Qurshi Minor and Sawan Minor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said authorities had assured the above-mentioned land owners that they would be allowed to water their land three times more, free of any water rate?

(c) whether it is also a fact that these authorities in utter violation of their promise stopped the supply of water with the result that sowings did not materialise and recultivation could not be taken up as the sowing season was already over?

پالیمنٹری پرائیویٹ سیکریٹری — (راجہ احمد علی خان) — (الف)  
محکمہ آبپاشی کے افسروں نے زمینداروں کو اس قسم کی کوئی ترغیب نہیں دی۔  
(ب) اور (ج) سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order. Sir. Will the honourable member please say whether he is a Parliamentary Secretary or a Parliamentary Private Secretary. There is no provision in the rules for answers to be given by Parliamentary Private Secretaries.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am told he is a Parliamentary Private Secretary.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** All the more reason.....

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of "all the more reason". I am stating the facts. I am informing the honourable member that he is a Parliamentary Private Secretary.

**Minister of Agriculture:** "Secretary", whether he is a Parliamentary or a Parliamentary Private Secretary is a "Parliamentary Secretary". (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member please state his status?

**Raja Ahmad Ali:** Parliamentary Private Secretary.  
(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** If this state of disorder continues, I will have to adjourn the House. I am afraid the honourable member who answered the question is not competent to do so. (Voices: Hear, hear).

آنڈریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری — (الف) محکمہ آبپاشی کے افسروں نے زمینداروں کو اس قسم کی کوئی ترغیب نہیں دی۔  
(ب) اور (ج) سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

GRADATION LIST OF IRRIGATION BRANCH

\*2202. **Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state whether the gradation list of Class II Officers of Irrigation Branch is being maintained and kept up-to-date?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari:** Yes. The Seniority of 5 Officers has yet to be fixed and this is under consideration.

OVER-WORKING BY CLERKS OF PUNJAB TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

\*2246. **Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Public Works be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that clerks employed in various offices of the Punjab Transport Department in the Province have to work some cases for 12 to 13 hours daily?

(b) if answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari:** (a) The clerks employed in the Transport Department do not normally work more than the scheduled timings i.e., 8 hours a day. It may happen that sometimes on rare occasions due to the exigencies of the services some official may have to work for more than 8 hours. In this connection attention is invited to rule 3.10 of Civil Services Rules, Volume I, Part I (page 27) which indicates that the whole time of a Government servant is at the disposal of the Government and he may be employed in any manner required by proper authority, without claim for additional remuneration, whether the services required of him are such as would ordinarily be remunerated from general revenues, from a local fund or from the revenues of an Indian State.

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

**چودھری محمد عبداللہ جاٹ** — کیا انریبل وزیر بیان فرمائیں گے کہ محکمہ ٹرانسپورٹ کے ڈرائیوروں سے کتنا وقت کام لیا جاتا ہے ؟

**وزیر** — مجھے اس کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہے ۔

**چودھری محمد عبداللہ جاٹ** — کیا وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ محکمہ ٹرانسپورٹ کے ڈرائیوروں پر ٹریڈ ایمپلائز ایکٹ لاگو ہوتا ہے ؟

**وزیر** — اس کے متعلق فیما سوال دریافت کیجیے ۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — ساعت استفسارات ختم ہو چکا ہے اور نماز عصر کے لئے اسمبلی کا اتنا ہوا رہا ہے ۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس غرض کیلئے معزز ممبر صاحبان ۱۵ منٹ چاہتے ہیں یا آدھ گھنٹہ ۔ (آوازیں ۔ آدھا گھنٹہ) ۔

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled at 3-30 p.m. after Asar Prayers.*

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## RAI'S COLD STORAGE AT SIALKOT.

**\*2513. Mr. Shameem Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is an evacuee concern at Sialkot known as Rai's Cold Storage;

(b) whether the said Cold Storage has ever been on lease with the Punjab Agriculture Department; if so, for what period and the annual rent charged from the Agriculture Department and the annual profit thus accruing to Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Cold Storage was taken away from the charge of the Agriculture Department and sublet to a local resident of Sialkot; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that this Cold Storage was sublet to a local resident of Sialkot on Rs. 15,000 per annum although Government had an offer of Rs. 30,000 per annum from two deserving refugees who had left an Ice Factory and a Cold Storage in Hoshiarpur District; if so, the reasons for declining their offer;

(e) whether it is a fact that this allotment in favour of a local at a ridiculous rent of Rs. 15,000 per annum created a stir in the Province because it involved the Government in a recurring loss of Rs. 20,000 per annum;

(f) the full facts of the aforesaid case and the action the Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** (1) Yes.

(2) Yes. The Cold Storage was with the Agriculture Department from 13th February 1948 to 5th July 1952 at a rent of Rs. 10,000 per annum. The annual profit to Government was as follows:—

	Rs.
1948-49	.. 20,310
1949-50	.. 22,772
1950-51	.. 16,129
1951-52	.. 22,499

(3) Yes. The considerations are obscure. All that the record shows is that Mr. Faiz Husain Malik had based his claim on his service in connection with the Razakar Movement.

(4) Yes. It was sublet to Mr. Faiz Husain Malik, M.L.A., with effect from 6th July 1952 at a rent of Rs. 15,000 per annum out of which Government had to pass on Rs. 10,000 per annum to Rehabilitation Department; net profit to Government was therefore Rs. 5,000 per annum only. The record shows that an offer of Rs. 30,000 was in fact received from two refugees from Hoshiarpur District but this was not considered. [by the then H. M. A.]

(5) Yes unfortunately. The Agriculture Department and Finance Department estimated at the time the Storage was sublet, that it had involved the Government into a recurring loss of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

(6) On 29th April 1952 Mr. Faiz Hussain Malik, M. L. A. of Sialkot District approached the then H. M. A. and asked for the allotment of the Rai's Cold Storage for a period of 10 years. He based his claim on the part he had taken in the organisation of the Razakar Movement in Sialkot. On this application the then H. M. A. passed orders that the Cold Storage may be allotted to the applicant on reasonable terms. No attempt was made to find out if there were other claimants for the Storage or whether it was in the interest of Government to sublease the Cold Storage. It was decided to charge a rent of

Rs. 15,000 per annum from the sublessee while Government was responsible for the payment of Rs. 10,000 per annum to the Rehabilitation Department. The net income to Government, therefore, amounted to Rs. 5,000 per annum as against the estimated net profit of Rs. 28,000 per annum worked out by the Director of Agriculture.

The file shows that a telegraphic offer of Rs. 30,000 was received from two refugees of Hoshiarpur namely, Saeed Ahmad Khan and Yar Muhammad Khan, as against Mr. Faiz Hussain Malik's offer of Rs. 15,000. This offer was, however, not considered and it is interesting to point out that the Department had in 1951 declined to surrender the Cold Storage for allotment to Messrs. Saeed Ahmad Khan and Yar Muhammad Khan who had left an Ice Factory and a Cold Storage in Hoshiarpur. This was sought to be justified on the ground that potato-growers were not really satisfied with the private management of Cold Storages and they preferred to store their seed in Cold Storages managed by Government. The Director of Agriculture observed that it will be better if Rai's Cold Storage remained under Government management but strangely enough no such objection was raised when it was proposed to sublease the Storage to a local inhabitant of Sialkot District who had never owned an industrial concern and who had made only 50 per cent of the offer received from the Refugees.

It was estimated by the Government Finance Department that this sublease had involved Government in a recurring loss of Rs. 20,000 per annum. Government has decided not to extend the lease which is due to expire in the end of December 1953.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** May I know from the Honourable Minister if there are any other cold storages which are allotted to locals?

**Minister:** As far as I know there is one other cold storage, that is the Baghbanpura Cold Storage. These two cold storages were leased to the Government by the Rehabilitation Board. One of them was subleased, as I have just read out from the answer. The other is still with the Government. But the Government intends to give it back to the Rehabilitation Department to deal with it as they deem fit.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** May I ask the Honourable Minister that while giving the cold storage at Sialkot on lease whether the facts were ascertained as to whether the allottee has rendered any service to the national cause, or there were certain other reasons on the basis of which the cold storage was allotted.

**Minister:** I am afraid I am not in a position to know the exact facts as to what happened at that time and why he was allotted that cold storage. All what I can find from the file is that in his application he alleges that he has done certain service in connection with the Razakar Movement and on that he based his claim for the allotment of the Rai Cold Storage.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana:** Will the Honourable Minister be prepared to give sufficient time to those people who are in a position to know the facts so that his intelligence in this subject should be complete.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow that question.

#### ALLOTMENT OF EVACUEE PROPERTY MADE TO SYED GHULAM MUSTAFA SHAH KHALID GILANI, M.L.A.

**\*2514. Rai Nasrullah Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any allotment of evacuee property has been made to Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani, M.L.A. of Rawalpindi;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the details of the allotment or allotments held by him and the reasons for making these allotments?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** (a) Yes.

(b) Evacuee House No. BB-110 at Rawalpindi has been allotted to him for his residence and a brother of his has been allotted a house and a shop in the same city.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** May I know if there are any other locals who have also been allotted houses in Rawalpindi?

**Minister:** If the honourable member gives some particular names, I may be in a position to find out.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** May I know if there are any locals who have been allotted evacuee houses in the province in general.

**Minister:** The position is that in other places it depends upon the facts as to who the person is, whether he is essential or not.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** May I ask whether it is a fact that in Multan there are several such local gentlemen?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question does not arise.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether it is the policy of the Rehabilitation Department to allot evacuee property to locals?

**Mr. Speaker:** Questions regarding policy cannot be asked.

#### PREVIOUS WHOLESALE SUGAR DEALERS FOR LAHORE.

**\*2561. Lt.-Col. Raja Muhammad Abdullah Khan:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the full facts of the case relating to the cancellation of the appointment of the previous wholesale sugar dealers for Lahore;

(b) whether it is a fact that the previous wholesale dealers were given sugar worth Rs. 34 lacs by the Provincial Government without being required to furnish any security in this behalf;

(c) whether it is a fact that this case has been handed over to the Police for investigation;

(d) the names of the persons to whom sugar worth Rs. 34 lacs was given without obtaining any security from them and the authority responsible for this deal;

(e) whether this deal resulted in a loss to Government; if so, the extent thereof?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** Sir, the answer to this question is being prepared and I hope to give it tomorrow.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

##### AMERICAN WHEAT

**325. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total quantity of American wheat allocated to the Punjab by the Central Government;

(b) the price of the above-mentioned wheat to be paid to the Central Government, and the rate at which it is to be paid;

(c) the rate at which the above-mentioned wheat is being sold to the public;

(d) the total amount of profit likely to be earned by the provincial Government from the sale of the said wheat;

(e) the development schemes on which the Government intends to spend the profit, if any, referred to in (d) above?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) 6,02,000 tons.

(b) Total cost: Rs. 23,19,90,157.

Rate:

1st April 1953 to 31st May 1953 .. Rs. 14 11 9 per maund.

1st June 1953 to 20th July 1953 .. Rs. 13 8 0 per maund.

21st July 1953 to 31st March 1954 .. Rs. 11 8 0 per maund.

Apart from the above rate, the Punjab Government incidentals amount to Rs. 2 per maund.

(c) Rs. 13-5-3 per maund.

(d) Nil.

(e) The question does not arise.

LAND UNDER RICE, MASH, MILLET, JAWAR AND MAIZE CROPS.

**326. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the acreage of land under the Rice, Mash, Millet, Jawar and Maize crops respectively in the province during the current year.

(b) the acreage of land under the various crops mentioned in (a) above respective in the province during the last year.

(c) the general condition of these crops this year?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) and (b), Statement is laid on the table.

(c) Season remained favourable throughout. The condition of crops is reported to be average to above average.

#### STATEMENT

		Rice	Mash	Jowar Bajra	Millet	Maize
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
(a) 1953	.. ..	873,700	74,200	494,500	1,293,500	465,500
(b) 1952	.. ..	818,600	76,800	520,600	1,184,100	441,000

#### AMMONIUM SULPHATE.

**327. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the total quantity of Ammonium Sulphate distributed in the Province at concession rates;

(b) the results achieved as a whole from the use of this manure;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an apprehension of the lands where ammonium sulphate has been used being affected by 'THUR'?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) Thirty two thousand and seventy tons during Kharif 1953.

(b) Definite figures of extra yield will be available after sometime.

(c) No, Sir.

### BASMATI RICE ALLOCATED TO MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**328. Mian Ghulam Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total quantity of Basmati rice allocated to the Montgomery district;

(b) the total quantity of rice distributed out of it in the Okara Tehsil and the places where it was distributed;

(c) the procedure adopted for the distribution of the aforesaid rice?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) Five hundred tons during 1952-53.

(b) Twenty tons at Okara proper.

(c) Through ration depots.

### PERSONS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH ANTI-QADIANI MOVEMENT

**329. Mian Ghulam Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of persons arrested in the Province in connection with the anti-Qadiani movement;

(b) the number of those amongst them who were duly prosecuted;

(c) the number of those amongst them who were convicted.

(d) the number of cases still pending;

(e) the number of persons detained without any trial in connection with the aforesaid agitation.

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) Total number of persons arrested in the Province in connection with Direct Action Agitation—

(i) U/S 3, P. P. S. A. .. 990

(ii) Others .. 12,081

(b) Number of those amongst them who were duly prosecuted 9,304

(c) Number of those amongst them who were convicted .. 5,709

(d) Number of cases still pending .. 76

(e) Out of the total of 990 persons detained without trial U/S 3, P. P. S. A. only 107 persons were under detention on 28th November 1953 all the remainder having been released. The figures of persons detained by the Martial Law authorities cannot be given.

### OFFICIALS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGES OF CORRUPTION, BRIBERY OR OTHER MALPRACTICES.

**331. Mian Ghulam Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of Government officials proceeded against on charges of corruption, bribery or other malpractices during the current year;

(b) the number of those among them who were prosecuted and of those who were convicted respectively, and the nature of punishments awarded in each case;

(c) the number of those officials among them against whom departmental action was taken?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** The information is not yet ready. It is being collected and will be communicated to the Honourable Member concerned as soon as possible.

• ELECTIONS TO THE MONTGOMERY DISTRICT BOARD

**332. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the elections to the Montgomery District Board are long overdue;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the date by which the Government intend to hold elections to the said Board in view of the pressing public demand in this behalf;

(c) whether it is a fact that the elections cannot be held immediately; if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mukhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani:** (a) Yes.

(b) The election will be held by April 1954.

(c) Does not arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT

**333. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of persons registered in various employment exchange offices in the Province;

(b) the number of those among them for whom employment was secured,

(c) whether it is a fact that unemployment is increasing rapidly in the Province;

(d) if answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken or intended to be taken by the Government in order to eradicate unemployment from the Province?

**The Honourable Shaikh Masood Sadiq:** (a) 651,205 between 15th August 1947 to 31st October 1953.

(b) 154,515, during the same period;

(c) unemployment is increasing;

(d) Government has in hand a number of schemes regarding the setting up of Satellite Towns, Mills, Factories, etc., the implementation of which is bound to open up new avenues of employment.

RETRENCHMENT AS A RESULT OF ECONOMY DRIVE

**334. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of Government officials retrenched so far as a result of the economy drive in the Province this year;

(b) the names of the departments where retrenchments were effected;

(c) the total number of (i) subordinate and inferior Government servants, and (ii) Gazetted Officers respectively retrenched so far?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** The answer to this question is not yet ready.

SHEEP BREEDING FARMS.

**335. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of sheep breeding farms owned by the Punjab Government in the province;



(b) the number of those farms among them where sheep of Australian breed are reared;

(c) the names of places where the farms referred to in (a) and (b) above are situated?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a), (b) and (c). Nil.

#### SUICIDE CASES IN THE PROVINCE.

**336. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of suicide cases reported in the Province during the current year;

(b) the number of those persons who as reported to the police committed suicide on account of unemployment, adverse financial position and hostile attitude of Government officials respectively during the last year.

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) One hundred and sixty four upto 31st October 1953.

(b) Seven persons committed suicide on account of unemployment, 7 due to adverse financial position and none due to hostile attitude of Government officials during 1952.

#### MURDER AND DACOITY CASES.

**337. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number respectively of murder and dacoity cases registered in the Province during the current year;

(b) the total number of such cases registered during the last year?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) Nine hundred and sixty eight and 94 respectively upto the 30th September, 1953.

(b) One thousand one hundred and twenty and 46 respectively.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

**338. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of deaths in the Province caused by tuberculosis during the current year;

(b) the district-wise number of deaths caused by tuberculosis during the above-mentioned period;

(c) the number of deaths caused by tuberculosis during the last year in the Province?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani:** (a) Four thousand one hundred and fifty eight.

(b)

1. Lahore	..	862 (upto September).
2. Sialkot	..	243 (upto September).
3. Gujranwala	..	210 (upto September).
4. Sheikhupura	..	73 (upto September).
5. Gujrat	..	22 (upto September).
6. Shahpur	..	179 (upto September).

7. Jhelum	.. 260 (upto October).
8. Rawalpindi	.. 498 (upto September).
9. Attock	.. 180 (upto June).
10. Mianwali	.. 346 (upto September).
11. Montgomery	.. 283 (upto September).
12. Lyallpur	.. 94 (upto June).
13. Jhang	.. 289 (upto October).
14. Multan	.. 155 (upto October).
15. Muzaffargarh	.. 182 (upto October).
16. Dera Ghazi Khan	.. 82 (upto September).

(c) Six thousand two hundred and eighty five.

#### ORPHANAGES IN THE PROVINCE.

**339. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of Orphanage in the Province duly recognised by the Government;

(b) the number of children who are being looked after in the said Orphanages;

(c) whether these Orphanages are receiving any grant-in-aid from the Government;

(d) whether Government are aware that certain people have taken to the management of Orphanages as a profession and are making money in the name of fictitious Orphanages; if so, whether the Government intend to adopt any preventive measures against this evil, if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) eight recognised Orphanages.

(b) Six hundred and eighty four.

(c) Grants were given to eleven recognised and un-recognised Orphanages last year. Government policy now is to give grants to recognised Orphanages only and their cases for grants are under consideration.

(d) Yes. Government have issued instructions to District Magistrates to take necessary action under the provisions of the Punjab Orphanages, Widows' Homes and Marriage Bureau Act, 1950.

#### TUBE-WELLS.

**340. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of irrigation tubewells in the Province;

(b) the number of tube-wells installed under the Co-operative Scheme out of those referred to in (a) above;

(c) whether any taccavi loans were advanced by the Government for the installation of tube-wells by individual zamindars; if so, (i) the total amount advanced by Government as taccavi loans in the Province, (ii) the district-wise amount of money advanced as taccavi loans.

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** (a) Two thousand five hundred and thirty three.

(b) Forty four.

(c) Yes. Government has advanced Taccavi loans to the tune of Rs. 10 lacs to the individual Zamindars for sinking tube-wells. The district-wise figures are not available at present.

## AREA UNDER COTTON CROP.

**341. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

- (a) the total area under cotton crop in the province this year;
- (b) the area under desi and American cotton respectively out of the total area referred to in (a) above;
- (c) the total area under cotton crop last year;
- (d) the general condition of the current cotton crop as compared to that of the last year?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) (b) and (d) I am afraid the information cannot be disclosed till the release of All Pakistan Forecasts.

- (c) Nineteen lakhs seven thousand and nine hundred acres.

## BINS FOR STORAGE OF WHEAT.

**342. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) the total capacity of storage bins owned by the Government at present for the storage of wheat in the Province;
- (b) whether the present storage bins are spacious enough to store our annual requirements of wheat; if not, the arrangements the Government intend to make in this connection;
- (c) the total quantity and value of wheat lost during the current year on account of inadequate arrangements for storage?

**Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) Fifty eight thousand tons including 4,000 tons of Lyallpur Elevator;

- (b) No. The Government have, therefore, started constructing additional storage accommodation for 1,75,000 tons.

- (c) Nil.

## CORRUPTION AND NEPOTISM.

**343. Syed Shah Nawaz:** Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state the steps the Government intend to take to combat the evil of corruption and nepotism now prevailing in the Province?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** Government is bringing forward a bill for the prevention of corruption in the current session of the Assembly.

## ROAD LEADING TO SUN SAKESAR.

**344. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Kacha road leading to Sun Sakesar, Shahpur district;
- (b) whether it is a fact that very often traffic comes to a stand still on this road during the rainy seasons.

- (c) if answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government intend to metal the aforesaid road; if so, the approximate date by which the work is likely to commence?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari:** The answer is not yet ready.

STUDENTS ADMITTED ANNUALLY TO KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE,  
LAHORE

**345. Qazi Murid Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of students admitted annually to the King Edward Medical College, Lahore;

(b) whether it is a fact that a fixed quota of seats in the college has been allotted to certain districts and States;

(c) whether it is a fact that third division candidates are not admitted to the said college;

(d) whether it is a fact that a third-division candidate has been admitted to the college this year; if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mukhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani:** (a) One hundred and ten.

(b) No fixed quota has been allotted to any particular district 5 seats have been allotted to the Bahawalpur State.

(c) The principal of the College reserves to himself the discretion of admitting III division candidates if a sufficient number of eligible candidates is not available.

(d) Yes, one-3rd division candidate from Kanya Colony, Africa, and two nominees from N.-W. F. P. have been admitted as no 1st or 2nd division student applied from these places. No 3rd division candidate has, however, been admitted from the Punjab.

ENGLISH TEACHING AND THE VERNACULAR TEACHING STAFF OF THE  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

**346. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the total annual expenditure incurred by Government in respect of the English Teaching and the Vernacular Teaching staff of the Education Department.

(b) The grades of pay of the staff mentioned in (a) above.

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan:** (a) Two categories of teachers are employed in Government Schools. The qualifications of one category are M. A., B.Ts. or B.A., B.Ts. These teachers are competent to teach almost all subjects upto the 10th class. The academic qualifications of the 2nd category are Matric, or Middle, H.A., or H. P. These teachers have one or two years of professional training to qualify them to teach all subjects, except English, upto the 8th class.

The total annual expenditure incurred by Government in respect of these categories of teachers is given below:—

(i) 1st category of M.A., or B.A., B.Ts. .. Rs. 26,57,148.

(ii) 2nd category of S. V's and O. T's .. Rs. 14,10,655

(b) The grades of pay of teachers in either category are as under:—

*M. A., B. Ts. and B. A., B. Ts.*

(i) Rs. 130—10—200/10—250 M.A., B.Ts. get a starting salary of Rs. 170 per mensem in this grade.

(ii) Rs. 250—15—355.

*Classical and Vernacular Teachers.*

(i) Rs. 60—4—100/105—7—140. Teachers who have passed F. A./ Matric, H.A., H. P., and H. U. Examinations get a starting pay of Rs. 80 and Rs. 72 per mensem respectively in this grade.

(ii) Rs. 150—10—250.

Teachers employed in Normal Schools get a special pay equal to 10 per cent of their substantive pay.

## LOSS OF WHEAT DUE TO LACK OF STORAGE FACILITIES

**347. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) the quantity of wheat purchased by the Government this year from the mandies;
- (b) the quantity of wheat received from the Central Government;
- (c) the total quantity of wheat for which storage facilities such as bins are available at present;
- (d) whether it is a fact that due to the lack of adequate storage facilities thousands of maunds of foodgrains have been lost this year and still more is in danger of being lost;
- (e) if answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, the total quantity of foodgrain so lost and the persons responsible for the loss;
- (f) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for the said loss; if not, the reasons thereof?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) 132,666 tons.

(b) 2,71,780 tons.

(c) 245,470 tons of wheat can be stored in the existing Storage Bins and hired godowns.

(d) Government stocks are lying quite safe and sound at Provincial Reserve godowns and no loss has occurred so far, on account of lack of storage accommodation. All necessary precautionary measures are being taken. More godowns and bins of 175,000 tons additional capacity are, however, under construction, and the work is being done at maximum possible speed.

(e) In view of (d) above question does not arise.

(f) In view of (d) above question does not arise.

## EDUCATION AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT BOARDS.

**349. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

- (a) the total amount of money spent annually on education by the District Boards in the Punjab out of their own funds;
- (b) the total amount of grant-in-aid given by the Punjab Government annually to the District Boards for educational purposes;
- (c) the total amount of money spent annually on public health by the District Boards in the Punjab out of their own funds;
- (d) the total amount of grant-in-aid given by the Punjab Government annually to the District Boards for the promotion of public health?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani:** The answer is not yet ready.

## PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

**350. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether there are any rules and regulations for keeping a watch by Government Departments on personal property acquired by Government officials.
- (b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether these rules and regulations are observed in the Province, if not the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) Yes.

(b) These are being observed. No case has so far been brought to the notice of Government where these rules or regulations have not been followed.

## TRANSPORT

**351. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of buses plying under the management of private transport companies in the Province;

(b) the number of buses plying under the management of the Punjab Transport Board in the Province;

(c) whether Government intend to nationalize Road Transport in the Province, if so, the date which the nationalization of Road Transport is intended to be completed?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari:** (a) 1,533 on the 30th September 1953.

(b) 466 on the 30th June 1953.

(c) Yes. In view of the present financial stringency, Government has decided to run its buses on all new routes and postponed complete nationalization until funds are available.

## BUS-ROUTE PERMITS

**352. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of bus-route permits held by the non-Muslim immediately before Partition;

(b) the number of such route permits issued to refugees and locals respectively since Partition;

(c) the rules and regulations governing the grant of permits to the locals;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain persons are holding multiple permits if so, the number of persons holding one, two, three, four and five permits respectively;

(e) whether the Government intend to cancel permits of those persons who hold more than one permit; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari:** The answer is not yet ready.

## FISH FARMS

**353. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of fish-farms owned by Government and the places where such farms are situated;

(b) the annual production and consumption of fish in the Province and the quantity imported from outside the province each year;

(c) whether the Government intend to open fish farms in the Montgomery district; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) and (b) The statements are laid on the table.

(c) Government have already opened fish farms in the Montgomery district and intend to extend these in other suitable stretches of water in due course.

*Serial  
No.*

*Place of Fish Farm*

1. Gojra Fish Farm, Lyallpur.
2. Chak No. 40, Lyallpur.
3. Burj, Lyallpur.
4. Khurlianwala, Lyallpur.
5. Agricultural College, Student Farm.
6. Baba Beri Fish Farm, Sialkot.
7. Uggoki, Fish Farm Sialkot.
8. Gurthai, Fish Farm Sialkot.
9. Narowal, Fish Farm Sialkot.
10. Barhampura Fish Farm, Narowal.
11. Kanjroor, Narowal.
12. Kaulo Jarar Fish Farm, Gujranwala.
13. Chhenawan Fish Farm Gujranwala No. 1.
14. Chhenawan Fish Farm Gujranwala No. 2.
15. Chhenawan Fish Farm Gujranwala No. 3.
16. Chhenawan Fish Farm Gujranwala No. 4.
17. Daud Khel Colony, Fish Farm.
18. Daud Khel H/W. Fish Farm No. 1.
19. Daud Khel H/W. Fish Farm No. 2.
20. Mahajar Branch Fish Farm No. 1.
21. Mahajar Branch Fish Farm No. 2.
22. Mahajar Branch Fish Farm No. 3.
23. Mahajar Branch Fish Farm No. 4.
24. P. W. D. Tank Fish Farm No. 1.
25. P. W. D. Tank Fish Farm No. 2.
26. P. W. D. Tank Fish Farm No. 3.
27. P. W. D. Tank Fish Farm No. 4.
28. Daraz Fish Farm, Jhang.
29. Buguana Fish Farm, Jhang.
30. Guniana Fish Farm, Jhang.
31. Kotla Ahmad Yar Fish Farm, Jhang.
32. Bansi Sagar Tank, Lahore Cantonment.
33. Engine Shed Tank, Lahore.
34. Drama Fish Farm, Dera Ghazi Khan.
- 34-A Drama Fish Farm, No. 1.
35. Drama Fish Farm No. 2.
36. Drama Fish Farm No. 3.
37. Babalwali Fish Farm, Dera Ghazi Khan.
38. Bholewala Fish Farm, Dera Ghazi Khan.
39. Saliwala Fish Farm, Dera Ghazi Khan.
40. Naushera Fish Farm, Dera Ghazi Khan.
41. Bhagoon Fish Farm, Dera Ghazi Khan.
42. Cabool Fish Farm, Dera, Ghazi Khan.

43. Burewala Fish Farm, Dera Ghazi Khan.
44. Gūjranwala Fish Farm, Muzaffargarh.
45. Hamuwala Fish Farm, Muzaffargarh.
46. Bhatiwala Fish Farm, Muzaffargarh.
47. Totalwala Fish Farm, Muzaffargarh.
48. Dholuwala Fish Farm, Muzaffargarh.
49. Gazanfargarh Fish Farm, Muzaffargarh.
50. Ghazi Ghat, Fish Farm, Muzaffargarh.
51. Gurs Moor Fish Farm (Sargodha).
52. Hathenabad Fish Farm, Mota Depot.
53. Chak No. 9.
54. Budhla Sant Fish Farm, Multan.
55. Suraj Kund Fish Farm, Multan.
56. Hiran Minar Fish Farm, Sheikhpura.
57. Sant Kutia Fish Farm No. 1.
58. Sant Kutia Fish Farm No. 2.
59. Ram Garh Fish Farm No. 2.
60. Mirza Virkan Fish Farm No. 2.
61. Kala Shah Kaku Fish Farm No. 2.
62. Sohawa Fish Farm, Jhelum.
63. Chakwal Fish Farm, Jhelum.
64. Hiranpur Fish Farm, Jhelum.
65. Usman Fish Farm, Jhelum.
66. Rakh Gharat Fish Farm, Jhelum.
67. Hassanabdal Fish Farm, Campbellpur.
68. Gagan Fish Farm No. 1.
69. Gagan Fish Farm No. 2.
70. Mithial Fish Farm.
71. Mirwal Fish Farm.
72. Hirjal Fish Farm.
73. Ahmadal Fish Farm.
74. Akwal Fish Farm.
75. Koterah Fish Farm.
76. Topi Park Fish Farm No. 1.
77. Topi Park Fish Farm No. 2.
78. G. H. Q. Fish Farm.
79. Fatna Agricultural Farm, Montgomery.
80. Montgomery Agricultural Fish Farm.
81. Yousafwala Agricultural Fish Farm.
82. Gogera Pond.
83. Bara Reclamation Farm.
84. Chichawatni Pond.
85. Montgomery Agricultural Fish Farm No. 2.

(b) Our annual Fish Production is 40,000 maunds which has been increased from 18,000 maunds at the time of partition. The Consumption of Fish in the Province is about 73,000 maunds, i.e. 33,000 maunds of fish is imported from outside the Province each year.



FALLOW LANDS ALLOTTED OR LEASED IN PURSUANCE OF  
"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

**354. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the total area of fallow lands allotted or leased in the Province to the people in pursuance of the "Grow More Food" Campaign;

(b) the area of land referred to in (a) above allotted or leased to (i) the old tenants of Non-Muslim landowners and (ii) refugees who were no land of their own;

(c) the total area of fallow land in the province not yet allotted or leased to any one?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** The information is being collected and will be communicated to the Honourable member as soon as it is ready.

REFORMS OF PRISONERS IN JAILS

**355. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government has under its consideration any measures whereby more stress can be laid on the reform of the prisoners in the Jails than on punishing them for their crimes; if so, their particulars if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan:** The Government realized the importance of reforming a prisoner, not through punishment, but by human methods. Consequently Punjab Jails Reforms Committee was set up. A note on the recommendations of this Committee and their implementation is laid on the table.

The Punjab Government appointed a Jails Reforms Committee in 1950 which after visiting all the important Jails in West Pakistan and interviewing various Heads of Departments and ladies and gentlemen interested in penology and social reforms, submitted their report containing 118 important recommendations. Most of these recommendations have been approved by Government.

2. Some of the changes brought about in jail administration are mentioned below:—

(1) Clothing derogatory of the self-respect of prisoners has been replaced by clothes of proper pattern.

(2) Dietary of prisoners has been improved with the addition of—

(a) Rice.

(b) Dalls.

(c) Meat, and

(d) Pulao or sweet dish.

3. Iron utensils have been replaced by brass ones.

4. Prisoners are allowed to sleep outside during summer.

5. Hard labour hitherto exacted from prisoners, viz., grinding pulp making, etc., have been abolished.

6. Compulsory education is imparted to prisoners which includes religious instructions.

7. Formerly interviews of prisoners with their relatives were held behind across bars with thick gratings and wire gauze. The prisoners and their relatives now sit face to face without any obstruction.

8. Prisoners are allowed to smoke at their own expense.

9. Prisoners can receive articles of dietary and clothing from their relatives if they so desire.

10. Ghee is used in cooking meat and rice.
11. Prisoners are allowed to offer their prayers in congregation.
12. Members of the Jail Department staff are sent abroad for training.
13. Better washing and bathing facilities are provided for the prisoners.
14. Special diets is issued on sacred day is like the Ids.
15. Enlarged sleeping births and bedding are provided for prisoners.
16. Women prisoners get better textured clothing and are provided with charpoys, mattresses and pillows.
17. Ordinary latrines are gradually being converted into flush latrines.
18. The use of fetters is being minimized.

Prisoners are employed on industries which will prove useful to them for earning honest livelihood on release. Training in up-to-date methods of agriculture is given to prisoners belonging to agricultural classes. Some of the industries have been mechanized.

Reformatory treatment is given in accordance with the age and past antecedents of the prisoners as shown below:—

- (a) Boys under 15 years are treated in the Reformatory School;
- (b) Boys between the ages of 16 and 20 are given specialized treatment in the Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore which is one of the biggest institutions of its kind in the world;
- (c) Casual prisoners are kept in a special jail, and
- (d) Habitual prisoners are kept separately in Central Jail at Montgomery to avoid contamination of the casual prisoners.

#### JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN PUNJAB JAILS

**356. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

- (a) the total number of Juvenile offenders interned in the Punjab Jails at present;
- (b) the nature and procedure of education that is being imparted in order to reform the mental set-up of youthful offenders and make them law abiding;
- (c) the number of such convicts who were given technical training alongwith the nature of such training during the post partition period?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan:** (a) 923.

(b) Education is compulsory for all illiterate Juvenile prisoners. The period of education is two hours daily. The school is manned by one B.A., B.T. Head Master and six trained teachers. Emphasis is laid on religious instruction. Congregational prayers of all inmates are held on Fridays. Lectures on social and religious subjects, citizenship, civil defence, first aid, A. R. P., etc., are a common feature of the Borstal Institution. These who are brilliant and are keen for higher studies are afforded all possible facilities i.e., tuition, books, examination fees, etc. This year four inmates passed the Adib Examination of the Punjab University. Apart from these activities wrestling, morning P. T. Drill, Sports, Gymnastics, Dramatics, Band, Scouting, etc., are a regular feature.

- |                  |    |    |       |
|------------------|----|----|-------|
| (c) 1. Carpentry | .. | .. | 1,221 |
| 2. Painting      | .. | .. | 463   |
| 3. Caning        | .. | .. | 162   |
| 4. Weaving       | .. | .. | 606   |
| 5. Smithy..      | .. | .. | 342   |

6. Shoe making	..	..	362
7. Tailoring	..	..	656
8. Tent making	..	..	281
9. Pottery	..	..	492
10. Dyeing	..	..	43
11. Printing	..	..	140

## ASSESSORS

**357. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) the total number of assessors in the Province at present;  
 (b) the number of those among them who are illiterate;  
 (c) whether the Government intend to appoint educated assessors to replace them; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** The answer to this question is not yet ready.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS BEING PUBLISHED IN THE PROVINCE

**358. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) the total number of newspapers and periodicals being published in the Province at present;  
 (b) the number of (i) dailies, (ii) weeklies, (iii) monthlies and (iv) quarterlies among them respectively;  
 (c) the number of those among them whose proprietors are receiving newsprint at controlled rates;  
 (d) the number of those among them whose proprietors were called upon to furnish cash securities at the time of granting their declarations and the total value of the cash securities deposited by each of them?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan:**

(a) Total number of Newspapers and Periodicals	..	417
(b) Number of Dailies	..	35
Number of Bi-Weeklies	..	7
Number of Weeklies	..	123
Number of Fortnightlies	..	20
Number of monthlies	..	208
Number of Quarterlies	..	24

Total .. 417

(c) The information asked for is not available as the subject relates to the Central Government.

(d) The initial securities are demanded by the District Magistrates in exercise of their Powers under section 7 (1) of the Press Emergency Powers Act. The District Magistrates are required by law to record the amount and reasons for the demand of initial security in each case. The honourable member can obtain, after paying necessary charges, a certified copy of any order in which he is interested.

## CONTRABAND CHARAS AND OPIUM

**359. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) the total quantity of contraband charas and opium respectively seized by the Provincial Excise and Taxation Department from persons trafficking in these drugs in the Province during the current year;  
 (b) the total number of persons dealt with under the law in this connection?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:**

- (a) Charas .. .. 11 maunds, 14 seers and 5 chhatanks.  
Opium .. .. 12 maunds, 26 seers and 1 chhatank.  
(b) 1,346.

These figures relate to the period from the 1st January 1953 to the 30th September 1953.

PERMITS FOR DRINKING WINE

**360. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) the total number of persons in the Province whom regular permits for drinking wine have been issued during the current year;  
(b) the number of Muslims, non-Muslims and Government servants amongst the persons mentioned in (a) above?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) 4,105.

(b) Muslims .. 2381 (including 524 Government servants);

Non-Muslims .. 1,724 (including 520 Government servants).

These figures relate to the period from 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953.

PERSONS DETAINED UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

**361. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of persons detained in the jails of the Province under the Public Safety Act;

(b) the total number of persons of those mentioned in (a) above whose cases are under-trial in courts of law, and those detained without trial.

(c) the number of persons from amongst those detained without trial whom subsistence allowance is given by Government and if no allowance is given to the persons detained without trial, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) Total number of persons detained in the jails of the Province under the Punjab Safety Act on the 23rd November 1953 is 118.

(b) Out of those two are undergoing prosecution separately in courts of law also under sections 153-A and 295-A of the Pakistan Penal Code. Detention under section 3 P.P.S. A. do not require a trial.

(c) The cases of the detenus who applied for it are under the consideration of Government.

RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

**362. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the state reached in the Provisional Permanent resettlement work in the Province and the approximate date by which the work is likely to be completed;

(b) the total area of land allotted to the refugees so far and the total number of claims so satisfied;

(c) the total number of claims as well as the total area of land of which verification is pending because jamabandis have not been received from the East Punjab and the adjacent States?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** (a) About 80 per cent work has been completed in the Province and it is hoped that the remaining will be completed by the end of the current financial year.

(b) At the end of October, 1953, 2,834,621 acres were allotted to the refugees under the Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme and 917,542 claims were finally settled.

(c) Up to the end of October, 1953, 26,232 claim forms were pending verification for want of jamabandis from the prescribed territory in India. Figures of the total area claimed are not readily available.

**TRADERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS IN GRAIN MARKETS**

**363. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the economic condition of the traders and commission agents in the grain markets of the Province is fast deteriorating;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the traders and agents; and if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

آذریبیل ملک محمد فیروز خان نون (الف) نہیں جناب ۔  
(ب) سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا ۔

**PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT**

**364. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) the total amount of wheat procured in the Province by the Government through Food Department during the current year;

(b) the total quantity of weevil damaged wheat purchased by the Department;

(c) the total quantity of wheat intended to be purchased by the Department before the start of the new crop and the quantity purchased short or in excess of the target with reasons therefor?

آذریبیل ملک محمد فیروز خان نون (الف) ایک لاکھ تیس  
ہزار چھ صد اور بیس ٹن ۔

(ب) دو ہزار اور دو صد ٹن ۔ اس کی قیمت خرید میں مناسب تخفیف  
کردی گئی تھی ۔

(ج) امسال حکومت نے گندم خریدنے کی کوئی خاص مقدار مقرر  
نہیں کی تھی ۔ تاہم اس تمام گندم کو حکومت نے خریدنے کا تہیہ کر  
لیا جو پکے اڑھتیوں کے ذریعہ منڈیوں میں برائے فروخت لائی جائے گی ۔  
لہذا اس چیز کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا کہ حکومت نے مقررہ  
مقدار سے کتنی کم یا زیادہ گندم خریدی ۔

**NEWSPAPERS**

**365. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state —

(a) the total number of newspapers, if any, against whom action has been taken during the year 1952-53;

(b) the names of the newspapers referred to in (a) above and the charges levied; against each of them and

(c) the nature of action taken against each newspaper?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan:** (a) During the period from January 1, 1952, up-to-date, action was taken against 45 newspapers—against 39 by the Punjab Government and against 6 by the Martial Law authorities.

(b) and (c) A statement is placed on the table.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AGAINST WHOM ACTION WAS TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1952-53

Name of Newspaper	Date	Action
1. The fortnightly "Film World", Lahore.	4th January 1952 ..	Warned by Punjab Government.
2. The monthly "Adeeb", Lahore	{ 8th January 1952 } { 19th July 1952. }	Ditto.
3. The daily "Eilan", Lyallpur ..	15th January 1952 ..	Ditto.
4. The daily "Al-Yom", Multan ..	23rd February 1952 ..	Ditto.
5. The monthly "Farman", Lyallpur	26th February 1952 ..	Ditto.
6. The weekly "Shia", Lahore ..	6th March 1952 ..	Ditto.
7. The weekly "Rozakar", Lahore ..	6th March 1952 ..	Ditto.
8. The daily "Jehad", Sialkot	{ 20th March 1952 } { 3rd January 1953. } { 6th March 1953. }	Ditto.
9. The weekly "Sada-i-Liaquat", Lahore.	{ 10th July 1952 } { 6th August 1952 }	Ditto.
10. The daily "Gharib", Lyallpur ..	21st July 1952 ..	Ditto.
11. The bi-weekly "Mazdoor", Multan	{ 26th July 1952 } { 26th August 1952 }	Ditto.
12. The weekly "Nawa-i-Watan", Lahore.	28th August 1952 ..	Ditto.
13. The weekly "Mahumat", Lahore	28th August 1952 ..	Ditto.
14. The weekly "Montgomery Gazette", Okara.	12th September 1952	Ditto.
15. The weekly "Jurid-i-Ahl-i-Hadis", Sodhra.	15th September 1952	Ditto.
16. The daily "Azad", Lahore ..	17th October 1952 ..	Ditto.
17. The weekly "Shola", Sargodha ..	12th November 1952	Ditto.
18. The weekly "Bebak", Sargodha ..	12th November 1952	Ditto.
19. The daily "Zamindar Sudhar", Multan.	29th January 1953 ..	Ditto.
20. The monthly "Lahauri-wa-Punch Bahadur", Gujranwala.	4th February 1953 ..	Ditto.
21. The bi-weekly "Janbaz", Gojra ..	17th February 1953 ..	Ditto.
22. The weekly "Khuddar", Sialkot	20th February 1953 ..	Ditto.

Name of newspaper	Date	Action
23. The daily "Rahguzar", Sialkot ..	6th March 1953 ..	Warned by Punjab Government.
24. The fortnightly "Film Light", Lahore.	10th March 1953 ..	Ditto.
25. The weekly "Aftab", Rawalpindi	15th April 1953 ..	Ditto.
26. The weekly "Dawat", Lahore ..	1st July 1953 ..	Ditto.
27. The weekly "Sanat-i-Pakistan", Jhang.	16th July 1953	Ditto.
28. The daily "Pukar", Lyallpur ..	4th August 1953 ..	Ditto.
29. The weekly "Mazdoor Dunya", Lahore.	31st October 1952 ..	Ditto.
30. The bi-weekly "Kausar", Lahore	18th November 1952	Punjab Government of forfeited the security of Rs. 3,000 and demanded an enhanced security of Rs. 10,000 from the publisher.
31. The monthly "Tarjuman-ul-Quran", Lahore.	18th November 1952	Security of Rs. 3,000 demanded from the publisher.
32. The weekly "Mazdoor Dunya", Lyallpur.	26th September 1952	Ditto.
33. The weekly "Asia", Lahore ..	8th June 1952 ..	Suppressed for one year under Punjab Public Safety Act for publishing matter prejudicial to law and order.
34. The weekly "Chitan", Lahore ..	8th June 1952 ..	Ditto.
35. The daily "Zamindar", Lahore ..	1st March 1953 ..	Ditto.
36. The daily "Azad", Lahore ..	27th February 1953 ..	Ditto.
37. The daily "Alfazel", Lahore ..	27th February 1953 ..	Ditto.
38. The daily "Tameer", Rawalpindi	19th March 1953 ..	Ditto. (The ban has since been withdrawn).
39. The daily "Maghribi Pakistan", Lahore.	20th March 1953 ..	Ditto.
40. The weekly "Khudi", Sargodha ..	13th April 1953 ..	Banned for six months under Punjab Public Safety Act for publishing matter prejudicial to law and order.
41. The daily "Rahguzar", Sialkot ..	8th July 1953 ..	Ditto. (Ban subsequently withdrawn).
42. The weekly "Nizam-e-Nao", Sargodha.	27th April 1953 ..	Pre-censorship imposed.
43. The daily "Tasneem", Lahore ..	20th March 1953 ..	Banned by Martial Law authorities.
44. The bi-weekly "Kausar", Lahore	27th March 1953 ..	Ditto.
45. The weekly "Lahore", Lahore ..	27th March 1953 ..	Ditto.
46. The weekly "Farooq", Lahore ..	20th March 1953 ..	Ditto.
47. The weekly "Iqdam", Lahore ..	16th April 1953 ..	Ditto.
48. The daily "Afaq", Lahore ..	16th April 1953 ..	Ditto.

On the expiry of the Martial Law period, the ban was continued under the Public Safety Act on "Tasneem", "Kausar" and the "Farooq"; while the other three newspapers (i.e., the weekly "Lahore", the weekly "Iqdam" and the daily "Afaq") were allowed to resume publication.

(Note—Newspapers against which similar action was taken on more than one occasion have been reckoned as one for purposes of the total number.

In a few cases, however, different action was taken against the same paper. The names of such newspapers appear more than once in the list. Hence the over-all total of 48 as against the actual number of newspapers (45) against which action was taken).

#### DETENTION OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA

**366. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the grounds on which the ex-Revenue Minister, Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha, was kept under detention in 1953;

(b) the reason for not trying the said Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain in an open court before detention?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** The answer to this question is not ready.

#### AMOUNTS DEPOSITED IN THE ACCOUNTS OF DIFFERENT DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF MONTGOMERY

**367. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the details of the amounts deposited in the Montgomery Central Co-operative Bank and its various branches in the accounts of different Deputy Commissioners of Montgomery from 1948 to date;

(b) the names of the Deputy Commissioners mentioned in (a) above with the details of the sources from which the said amounts were received;

(c) the items on which the amounts in question were spent, and the balance left with the Bank now?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** The answer to this question is not yet ready.

#### BLACK-MARKETTING AND SMUGGLING CASES

**368. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of black-marketting and smuggling cases registered during the current year;

(b) the total number of persons duly apprehended and sentenced in connection therewith;

(c) the total value of the goods seized while being smuggled into and out of the Province?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:**

(a) Total number of cases registered up to 31st October 1953—

(i) Black marketting	70
(ii) Smuggling	288

(b) Total number of persons apprehended and sentenced—

(i) 83 persons were apprehended for black marketting, out of whom 8 were sentenced.

(ii) 500 persons were apprehended for smuggling, out of whom 195 were sentenced.

(c) Rs. 2,56,484-14-0.



### SCRUTINIZATION OF PROPERTIES HELD BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**369. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Government servants, in the province, if any, properties held by whom, have been scrutinised in connection with Anti-Corruption measures;

(b) the number of those officers among them whose properties have been found to exceed their sources of income;

(c) if no checking in this regard has so far been made, the reasons therefor, and the time by which such a check is intended to be carried out?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** The answer to this question is not yet ready.

### TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

**370. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of traffic accidents which took place in the province during the current year;

(b) the total number of casualties including the dead and the wounded which occurred as a result of these accidents;

(c) the total number of such accidents during the preceding year?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:**

(a) 213 up to 30th June 1953.

(b) 309 Ditto.

(c) 449 Ditto.

### KOLLEYANA ESTATE LIMITED

**371. Mian Ghulam Muhammad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of Government dues outstanding against Kolleyana Estate, Limited, in the Montgomery District;

(b) the reasons for the non-payment of the dues mentioned in (a) above and the action contemplated to be taken by the Government for recovery of the dues?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** (a) Rs. \$5,000.

(b) Coercive processes are being enforced to effect recovery.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO SECRETARY

**Mr. Speaker:** I have noticed that several honourable members address their communications directly to either by designation or by name. As I cannot consider these communications without relevant files on the subject I would request the honourable members invariably to address their communications in regard to all matters concerned with the Assembly business or procedure to the Secretary of the Assembly who alone is in a position to put up these communications with the relevant papers of the case. Of course, this direction does not apply to adjournment motions or to communications which are not addressed to me as the Speaker of this Honourable House.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BE ALLOWED AT A SHORTER NOTICE OR WITHOUT NOTICE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have noticed that three Corrigenda relating to the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1953, the Punjab Articles of Daily

Use Bill, 1953 and the Punjab Essential Articles Bill, 1953, respectively have appeared in the form of Notifications in the *Punjab Gazette (Extraordinary)* dated the 30th November, 1953. As these Corrigenda introduce new clauses to these Bills and the honourable members have not had sufficient time to give notices of amendments to these clauses in case they had so desired. I rule under Proviso to Rule 53 of the Rules of Procedure of the Punjab Legislative Assembly that the amendments to these clauses only will be allowed at a shorter notice or without notice.

#### PRESENTATION OF GAVEL

**Mr. Speaker:** As this House is probably aware I had occasion to visit the United States of America last summer in connection with the Colloquium on Islamic Culture sponsored by the Princeton University. During the course of my tour in the States I had occasion to meet Mr. George W. Cushing, Vice-President of the Goodwill Section, Inc. Detroit Michigan. He presented a gavel to me for use in this House.

This gavel has an interesting story behind it. The White House—the official residence of the President of the United States of America—had to be remodelled recently. Those in charge of the operations found it necessary practically to rebuild the entire House. At that time some of the wood of the original building was made available to members of the Congress for distribution to their friends and this gavel has been made out of that wood which is probably hemlock and has been in the White House for a hundred years. In his letter giving the history of the gavel, Mr. Cushing says that “it is a portion of an old beam that supported a flooring in one of the rooms in the White House—a flooring that was well worn and perhaps used by Abraham Lincoln when many nights he was worried and heartsick about the progress of our great Civil War. He may have paced this floor in hopes of finding the answer to some momentous decision. At any rate, it came from that old building and you may find it an interesting bit of American history”.

I am quite sure that the House will appreciate this gesture of goodwill.

It is the practice in some of the legislatures of the world that the Speaker calls members to order by striking a gong. In accordance with that practice I have decided to replace the Bell of the House with a gong and propose to use the gavel so kindly presented to this Honourable House by an American friend for striking it to remind the members that the time of their speeches is up or calling them to order when it is necessary to do so.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Khawaja Muhammad Safdar, M. L. A:—

“I have been deputed as representative of Pakistan Government to attend the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York. My absence from the forthcoming Assembly session may kindly be condoned”.

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

#### PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

**Secretary:** As required by rule 10 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure, the Honourable Speaker has nominated the following members to form the Panel of Chairmen for the current session of the Assembly:—

1. Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri;
2. Major Saiyad Mubarak Ali Shah;
3. Zeenat Jahan Begum; and
4. Chaudhri Fazal Elahi.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE

**Secretary:** As required by rule 141 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure Honourable the Speaker has been pleased to nominate the following members to constitute the House Committee of the Punjab Legislative Assembly for the current session of the Assembly with the Deputy Speaker as its *ex-officio* Chairman:—

1. Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan;
2. Saiyad Ghulam Mustafa Shāh Khalid Gilani;
3. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed;
4. Saiyad Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah;
5. Chaudhri Nasir Ahmad Malhi;
6. Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan;
7. Malik Faiz Hussain, and
8. Mian Abdul Haq.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

**Secretary:** As required by Rule 146 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure Honourable the Speaker has been pleased to nominate the following members to constitute a Committee on Petitions with the Deputy Speaker as its Chairman:—

1. Major Saiyad Mubarak Ali Shah.
2. Chaudhri Aziz Din.
3. Chaudhri Faiz Ahmad.
4. Saiyad Jamil Hussain Rizvi.
5. Khudeja Begum G. A. Khan.
6. Chaudhri Nasrullah.
7. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema.
8. Rana Abdul Hamid Khan.

## STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN AGAINST CORRUPT OFFICIALS

**Secretary:** \*A statement showing the action taken against corrupt officials in the Punjab during the year 1950-51 is laid on the table.

## PRIVILEGE MOTIONS\*

## PREVENTION OF KHAN ABDUS SATTAR KHAN NIAZI FROM ATTENDING THE SESSION

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Muhammad Shafi, M.L. A., has given notice of what he describes as a "Privilege Motion". It reads as follows:—

"That the privileges of this House are being seriously infringed by the prevention of Khan Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi from attending the proceedings of the House and representing the interests of his constituents".

I have more than once had occasion to point out that the privileges of this House as well as of the Members thereof are very definitely defined by Section 71 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted for Pakistan. They are "freedom of speech in the Legislature and immunity from liability for proceedings in any Court in respect of anything said or any vote given in the Legislature or any Committee thereof.....In other respects the privileges of members of a Provincial Legislative Assembly shall be such as may from time

to time be defined by Act of the Provincial Legislature and until so defined shall be such as were immediately before the establishment of the Federation enjoyed by members of that Assembly, or in the case of East Bengal and the Punjab, by members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab, respectively".

This Assembly has not, so far, passed any such Act; consequently it is difficult to determine which privilege of the House is referred to in the motion under consideration.

On the other hand, section 69 of the Act says that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a Member of a Provincial Legislative Assembly, if, *inter alia*

"he has been convicted of any other offence before the date of the establishment of the Federation by a Court in British India, or on or after that date by a Court in Pakistan and sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment for not less than two years, unless a period of five years, or such less period as the Governor may allow in any particular case, has lapsed since his release".

This would seem to imply that no privilege of the House is infringed by the conviction of a member for an offence against the State.

I am fortified in this view by the ruling given by one of my distinguished predecessors on a similar motion made before him. He ruled—

"According to criminal law all citizens of the Empire, whether members of Parliament or not are equal. No member of this House or of any other Parliament in the British Empire can claim any exceptional privilege only because he is a member of Parliament so far as criminal law is concerned".

(*Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates, Volume VI, page 51, dated 10th November 1938*).

The Honourable President of the late Central Legislative Assembly of India (Sir Abdur Rahim) also gave a similar ruling, wherein he held:—

"Where a member has been sentenced by a Court in the ordinary administration of the law this House cannot interfere".

(*Central Legislative Assembly Debates, Volume XXIII. Part II 1941, page 1023*).

The fact that the conviction of Khan Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi was by the Martial Law authorities makes no difference for the simple reason that the imposition of martial law meant the suspension of all normal law for the time being and it takes its place. Therefore, we are not competent to discuss this matter.

Khan Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi was convicted of an offence against the State. In the circumstances, no question of a breach of privilege arises. The motion is out of order and is disallowed.

#### FACILITIES TO BE GIVEN TO KHAN ABDUS SATTAR KHAN NIAZI TO ATTEND THE SESSION.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is another motion before me by Mr. C. E. Gibbon, which also he described as a motion of privilege, whereas it is actually nothing but a mere resolution. It reads thus—

"I give notice of the following motion on a question of privilege, namely, that Khan Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi, a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, be given all reasonable facilities to attend and take part in the proceedings of the current session of this Assembly".

It is open to the honourable member to bring forward a resolution if he is so advised and I will consider its admissibility.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is a privilege motion.

**Mr. Speaker :** Then it is governed by my ruling given on the previous motion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** May I invite your attention to Section 71 (2) of the Act. It says :—

“In other respects the privileges of members of a Provincial Legislative Assembly shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Act of the Provincial Legislature, and, until so defined, shall be such as were immediately before the establishment of the Federation enjoyed by members of that Assembly, or in the case of East Bengal and the Punjab, by members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab respectively”.

I have stated before that Martial Law is no Law. There have been instances of persons who had been detained but were permitted to attend the proceedings of this House. Now, if Mr. Niazi had been convicted in a civil court of law for a criminal offence this House would have been informed and no doubt, there is a provision under Section 69(a) of the Act, to unseat him. But this House has not been informed, because there has been no conviction in a civil court of law.

The Martial Law Courts are not recognized by the Legislature of this Province. As Your Honour has admitted, they had been set up by the Central Government and if Mr. Niazi had been a member of the Federal Legislature, the position might have been quite different. But Mr. Niazi is a member of this House and the rules which apply in that Legislature do not apply in the Punjab. Section 71(2) has made it quite clear. All that we say is not that the sentence be remitted but we ask that you give facilities to this honourable member to come here and take part in the proceedings. Give him the right of freedom of speech, give him the right to be heard. I am afraid, Sir, that the ruling that you have given on the previous issue does not in any way apply to my privilege motion, nor can my privilege motion be taken as a resolution in any shape or form. I draw your attention to the implication of rule 71(2).

**Mr. Speaker:** Having heard Mr. Gibbon, I do not see any reason to change the opinion that I have already expressed. The principle underlying the disabilities is the same and, therefore, I am afraid I cannot admit this as a privilege motion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is that, if a member has facts on the basis of which he thinks... ..

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the honourable member imply that the ruling that I have given is incorrect?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Give me a minute, Sir. I am in possession of a High Court judgment in respect of a Habeas Corpus Petition wherein Their Lordships in a Full Bench of the Lahore High Court had made observations which are relevant to this privilege motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member can give that judgment to me and I will consider it.

#### NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST MR. C. L. SUNDAR DAS

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of the following motion from Mr. C. E. Gibbon:—

“I beg for leave to give notice, under Rule 8(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, of the following no-confidence motion :—

“This Assembly resolves that Mr. C. L. Sunder Das, M. L. A., having lost the confidence of this House, be removed from the office of the Deputy Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly”.

Those honourable members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the motion may please rise in their places.

*As less than 56 members stood up leave was refused.*

### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

**Mr. Speaker:** About half an hour after I came to this House I received copies of 29 adjournment motions brought forward by various honourable members to this House. As I have not had time to consider them under the rules they should be delivered to the Speaker himself half an hour earlier—I will take them up tomorrow.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know under which rule the adjournment motions are being put off till tomorrow?

**Mr. Speaker:** Under the inherent powers of the Chair.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** What about those adjournment motions which were received in time?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will treat them as received today. The honourable members will not be put to any handicap on this account.

### DETENTION OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATTHA

**Mr. Speaker:** There is another motion by Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema, who wants to raise a debate with regard to the detention of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chattha. I will take it up half an hour before the closing time.

### CONDOLENCE MOTION REGARDING DEATH OF MAULANA SYED SULEMAN NADVI

**Mr. Speaker:** There is another notice given to me by Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema which reads as follows.—

“I ask for leave to move the following motion of condolence in connection with the sad demise of Maulana Syed Suleman Nadvi:—

“This Assembly places on record its deep sense of sorrow and grief at the sad demise of the great scholar and divine of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent, Syed Suleman Nadvi and expresses its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family”.

While sympathising with the sentiments expressed in the motion I am afraid I cannot put it before this House because it is a well established convention of this House that no resolutions of condolence are passed with regard to the death of men, howsoever, eminent in public life, if they are not directly connected with this House.

پیر محی الدین لال بادل شاہ — میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مہاتما گاندھی کی موت پر اس ایوان میں اسی قسم کا ایک ریزولیشن پاس کیا گیا تھا۔

صاحب سپیکر — میں اپنا رولنگ دے چکا ہوں۔

پیر محی الدین لال بادل شاہ — میں نے تو اسی وقت اعتراض کیا تھا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know anything about that.

میان عبدالباری — میں آپ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ آپ اس امر کے متعلق دریافت فرما لیں۔ اگر اس ایوان نے مہاتما گاندھی کی موت پر کوئی ریزولیشن پاس کیا تھا تو آپ اس معاملہ پر دوبارہ غور فرما لیں۔

صاحب سپیکر — اگر ضروری ہو تو ایسا کر لیا جائیگا۔

## ORDINANCES

**Chief Minister :** (The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon): Sir, I lay on the table the following ordinances\*:—

- (1) The Punjab Growth of Food Crops Ordinance, 1953.
- (2) The City of Lahore Corporation (Extension of Term of Councillors) Ordinance, 1953.
- (3) The Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Ordinance, 1953.
- (4) The Punjab Articles of Daily Use Ordinance, 1953.
- (5) The Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1953.
- (6) The Punjab Essential Articles Ordinance, 1953.
- (7) The Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1953.

## PUNJAB DISTURBANCES (PUBLIC INQUIRY) BILL

**Mr. Speaker :** Since I have received a notice from the Hon'ble Chief Minister intimating that he intends to introduce the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill and move for its consideration and passage during this session of the Assembly and the motions have been included in the revised agenda to be issued to-day, I rule the Resolution† given notice of by Mr. C. E. Gibbon out of order under Rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure of the Punjab Legislative Assembly as it is not permissible to allow a motion to be moved which may anticipate a matter already appointed for the consideration of the Assembly.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. I invite your attention to Rule 107 wherein it is said as follows :—

"As soon as possible after the Governor has promulgated an ordinance under section 88 (1) of the Act, printed copies of such ordinance shall be made available to the members of the Assembly. Within six weeks from the re-assembly of the Assembly any member may, after giving three clear days' notice to the Secretary, move a resolution disapproving the ordinance."

There is nothing in this Rule which speaks of anticipating any further motion that may be allowed to be made in the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** When a ruling has been given by the Chair, no point of order should be raised. But for the satisfaction of the honourable member I may point out that Rule 57 says :

"A motion or amendment must not anticipate a matter already appointed for consideration of the Assembly".

This is a general Rule which governs all kinds of motions which may be entertained in the House. The motion when given notice of was perfectly in order, because it complied with all the provisions of Rule 107. But subsequently as I pointed out, I have received notice that the Leader of the House wants to bring forward a Bill with regard to the same Ordinance, and whatever the honourable member wants to say with regard to it, can be said by him at the time when that motion is put before the House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am sorry, I did not hear it. ✓

## CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Minister of Public Health** (The Hon'ble Makhdumzada Alhaj Pir Saiyed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani): Sir, I beg to introduce the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

\*Kept in the Library.

†That this Assembly disapproves the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Ordinance, 1953, as amended by the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1953.

I also move—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion is—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III): Sir, I beg to move—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1954.

Sir, let me draw your attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons—

“According to the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the Corporation is to assume office after the general elections on the 1st of May. The law requires that the first meeting should be held during the month of May, and the office holders should be elected during this month. In actual practice it is not possible to adhere to this programme strictly. The object of this bill is to amend the provisions of the Corporation Act to enable the Corporation to come into office on any date as may be specified by Government, and to hold the first meeting for the election of the office holders within thirty days of the assumption of office”.

Sir, I am inclined to believe that the underlying purpose of this Bill is to give legal sanction to the interference and corruption which took place in the elections to the City of Lahore Corporation. Any provision of the previous Act could very easily have been enforced had there not been any party intriguing and personal likes and dislikes. It has become a practice with the Muslim League Governments, particularly in this province, to go on shifting and shovelling about with bills to suit their own convenience and intrigues. It has become a public scandal the manner in which existing laws are shoved about. It has become a public scandal the manner in which the present Ministry interfered in the last elections to the City of Lahore Corporation. It has become a public scandal how individual Ministers interfered in those elections. I am not going into the details of the Bill, Sir, but I have asked in my motion that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. What that public opinion is going to be, I cannot say, but this much I do know that the public is fully conscious of the fact of the interference in those elections and of the manner in which the present Ministry tried to twist those elections in order to suit their own ends. And now they come forward with a Bill that they cannot adhere to the old Act. They say it will not be possible for them to hold elections within a certain period as laid down by the Act. Your Honour will kindly see one sentence here. “The Law requires that the first meeting should be held during the month of May, and the office holders should be elected during this month.”

Now, Sir, the Martial Law was over in or about the month of May. It afforded them a very good excuse to circumvent the provisions of this Act. It afforded a very good excuse to turn round and say....

**Mr. Speaker:** Will you kindly withdraw that word?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I withdraw. For these illustrious members of an illustrious Ministry to say that because of the Martial Law it will not be possible for them to hold free elections. Just imagine this plea. Talking in terms of free elections! There has never been a free election from the date we got Pakistan (*Voices: Shame, Shame*) and there is no likelihood of free elections so long as this Muslim League Ministry is in power. As I said earlier, this fiddling about with the existing laws in order to suit the convenience of the political parties, must be stopped. If you are going to make new laws....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am still waiting to hear the honourable member's reasons for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion. So far nothing has been said about it.



**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** So far quite a lot has been said. One of the main reasons why we would like to have public opinion on this Bill is because the underlying purpose of this Bill is to cover up what they have been doing in the last elections to the Lahore Corporation. Let the public tell us what they have been doing. The public has not been in a position to tell us so far. There is section 12 of the Safety Act and because of section 144 there has been no Assembly and no public meeting and now the Muslim League Government has come up with this Bill. (A voice. The Assembly is sitting). You must get out of office quick and allow our democratic institutions to function properly. We cannot allow the big landlords and zamindars to sit on the treasury benches any longer. That is the only answer to this thing and believe me it is coming. As I told you in the last session that an upheaval was coming and it came. I tell you again and this time it is going to be much worse. Mark my words.

**Minister of Agriculture:** Can shouting take the place of arguments, Sir?

**Malik Ghulam Nabi:** Is the Honourable Minister going to take the place of Mr. Gibbon?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I have told you one of the reasons why I am asking for the Bill to be circulated for eliciting public opinion. They say, "In actual practice it is not possible to adhere to this programme strictly". In actual practice, Sir, this Ministry, this Muslim League Government particularly, has never been able to adhere to any programme except to amass wealth for themselves. That is the only programme that they know of, but as far as the poor people are concerned, they just go on starving and getting poorer and poorer.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a part of this Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The gist of this Bill is to enable the Corporation to come into office on any date as may be specified by Government. They want to control our local self-Government, our modes of election, our democratic freedom, our very right to existence. It is about time that the public were given an opportunity to safeguard it and that time has now come. Everybody knows the scandals about this Corporation; everybody knows the reasons why its term is extended year after year. This fellow does not suit them and that fellow does. All this chikery pockery was going on for some considerable time. Now they come along with an excuse and say, "In actual practice it is not possible to adhere to this programme strictly." When we have a thoroughly corrupt Government no programme can be adhered to strictly. I press Sir, that the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1954.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion under consideration, amendment moved is—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1954.

**وزیر زراعت** — (آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی) — جناب والا۔  
یہ ایک آرڈیننس ہے جسکی رو سے

**A voice:** Why not the Honourable Minister concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** One Honourable Minister can speak in place of the other.

**وزیر زراعت** — ایک مکتب کھلوا دیجئے انکو آئین و ضوابط سکھانے کیلئے۔ جناب والا۔ میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ اس وقت ایک آرڈیننس جاری ہے جسکی رو سے موجودہ لاہور کارپوریشن ایکٹ میں تھوڑی سی ترمیم کی گئی ہے۔ کارپوریشن ایکٹ کے مطابق انتخابات کے بعد کارپوریشن کا

پہلا اجلاس مئی کے مہینے میں ہونا ضروری تھا مگر واقعات کی رو سے یہ ممکن نہ تھا کہ الیکشن ایسے مہینے میں ہو سکیں جو مئی کے مہینے سے مطابقت رکھا سکیں۔ اور ہو سکتا ہے کہ ایسے ہی حالات پھر رونما ہو جائیں جو ایسی ہی صورت پھر پیدا کر دیں۔ لہذا لازم آیا کہ اس سقم کو دور کرنے کیلئے جلد سے جلد اقدام کیا جائے۔ چنانچہ ایک آرڈیننس نافذ کیا گیا جسکی رو سے گونسلر کسی ایسی تاریخ کو جو حکومت مقرر کرے اپنے عہدے سنبھال سکیں۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** We cannot hear the Honourable Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am considering the installation of loud-speakers, until that is done, I cannot help.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, the Minister concerned has a "bigger voice" he should speak loudly. (Laughter).

**وزیر زراعت**—یہ آرڈیننس جناب والا۔ اس سیشن کے ختم ہونے کے چھ ہفتے بعد ساقط ہو جائیگا اس لئے اگر یہ ضروری آرڈیننس بل قانون کی صورت اختیار کرنیکے لئے اس ایوان میں پیش نہ کیا گیا اور اسے قانون کی صورت نہ دی گئی تو جسے اقدامات اس آرڈیننس کے ماتحت ہو چکے ہیں وہ سب کالعدم ہو جائیں گے۔ دوسرے الفاظ میں اگر آنریبل مسٹر سی۔ ای۔ گبن کی تجویز مان لی گئی اور اس بل کو رائے عامہ معلوم کرنے کے لئے ملتوی کر دیا گیا تو اس اثنا میں یہ آرڈیننس ساقط ہو جائیگا اور اسکے نتیجے کے طور پر لاہور کارپوریشن معطل ہو جائیگی اور کارپوریشن کے تمام کاروبار بند ہو جائیں گے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ انکی یہ تحریک مفاد عامہ کے خلاف ہے اسلئے اسے قبول نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔

(اس مرحلہ پر اجلاس نماز مغرب کیلئے ملتوی ہوا)۔

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers at 4-45 p.m. Mr. Speaker in the chair*

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi:** (Montgomery VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat), Mr. Speaker, Sir, I endorse every word that Mr. Gibbon has said in support of his motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion. In supporting Mr. Gibbon I take reliance upon the fact that when we are going to legislate for the people it is the people's right to know in the minutest details of the law that is being enacted. Sir, I do not want to go into the allegations which Mr. Gibbon has made against a distinct Ministry and its interest in elections. But I would say most respectfully that the circumstances under which the elections to the Lahore Corporation were held were extraordinary. Immediately after the withdrawal of the Martial Law, people were feeling down and out and there was an atmosphere in which people could not exercise their right of franchise. Sir, I personally know that in that atmosphere a large number of people refrained from voting. Now, with a view to tide over the difficulty regarding the period in which the nomination papers were filed, the Ministry is seeking to impose upon the House a Bill in the form of the existing Ordinance.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** It is not the purpose of the Bill.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I want to emphasise the point that it is the people's right to know what you are legislating for them. Therefore, the motion moved by Mr. Gibbon asking the Ministerial Benches to make it possible for the public to elicit their opinion on it is perfectly valid.

As Mr. Gibbon has said, the record of the Muslim League, to which I had the honour to belong for the last 15 years, is really not unenviable. There have been lapses.

**Mr. Speaker:** Muslim League organisation is not under discussion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, Mr. Gibbon has made a point in respect of the existing Muslim League Ministry. I must say that the Leader of the House at a press conference candidly admitted that there was interference by the Ministry in the elections. I do not know whether he was ignorant or whether he was talking with reference to the book, chapter and verso, but I do say that a man of his position making a statement like that.....

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** On a point of order. Is it all relevant?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, this Bill, which is now before the House, seeks to cover up certain irregularities that had been committed. My respectful submission is to allow people to exercise their democratic right of giving their opinion on an important Bill like this.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** (لائپور نمبر و مسلم) - جناب والا - میں مسٹر گبن کی اس قرارداد کی تائید کیلئے کہتا ہوں کہ موجودہ مسودہ قانون رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشہور کیا جائے۔

جناب والا - بظاہر تو یوں معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ یہ ایک ایسا مسودہ قانون ہے جس کا اطلاق صرف ایک مقامی ادارے پر ہوتا ہے اور جو صوبہ کے وسیع تر مفادات سے شاید اتنا متعلق نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اگر بنظر غائر دیکھا جائے تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس میں اتنے اہم مسائل اور issues درپیش ہیں کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں تا وقتیکہ اس کے ایک ایک لفظ پر پورے غور و تفحص سے بحث نہ کر لی جائے اسے منظور نہ کرنا چاہئیں۔ جناب والا اس میں شک نہیں کہ ہم اس ایوان میں عوام کی نمائندگی کیلئے حاضر ہوئے ہیں۔ اس لئے....:

**صاحب سپیکر -** مسٹر گبن نے جو تحریک پیش کی ہے اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو رائے عامہ حاصل کرنے کیلئے ۲۸ فروری ۱۹۵۴ء تک مشہور کیا جائے۔ حالانکہ قواعد کی رو سے یہ چھ ہفتے یعنی ۱۵ جنوری کو lapse ہو جائیگا۔ تو میں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آیا آپ اس امر کی تائید کرنا چاہتے ہیں

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** جناب والا اس امر کے متعلق جسکی جانب حضور نے میری توجہ مبذول کرائی ہے۔ کچھ عرض کرنیسے پیشتر میں یہ عرض کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ اصولی طور پر جو مسائل

اور issues نہایت اہم ہوں اور جن کا تعلق قومی مفاد سے بھی ہو ان پر بحث کرنیکے لئے ہمیں عوام کی طرف سے نمائندگی تفویض کی گئی ہے۔ لیکن باوجود ....

**صاحب سپیکر**— غالباً آئریبل ممبر نے میرا مطلب نہیں سمجھا۔ میرا مقصد یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ کی تحریک منظور ہو جائے تو اس کی رو سے متعلقہ آرڈیننس لازماً lapse ہو جائیگا۔ لہذا تاوقتیکہ محرک و موید صاحبان کا یہ منشا نہ ہو کہ وہ اس آرڈیننس کو lapse کرانا چاہتے ہیں۔ میرے نزدیک مزید وضاحت کی ضرورت نہیں۔ البتہ اگر اس کے علاوہ کوئی تعمیری منشا ان کے پیش نظر ہو تو وہ اسے پیش کریں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جناب والا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ہمارے سامنے سوال یہ ہے کہ دو نقصان دہ چیزوں میں سے جو کمتر نقصان دہ ہو اسے قبول کیا جائے۔ مگر مسودہ قانون زیر غور میں تو کوئی ایسی چیز نظر نہیں آتی جس میں خیر کا پہلو بھی ہو۔ اس میں افادیت کی بجائے سراسر نقصان ہی نقصان نظر آتا ہے جسے قبول کرنیکا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

جناب والا۔ میں یہ بھی عرض کر رہا تھا کہ ہم لوگ دعویٰ کر سکتے ہیں اور آئینی طور پر بھی یہ ایک مسلمہ امر ہے کہ ہم یہاں عوام کے نمائندوں کی حیثیت سے موجود ہیں۔ اور نمائندگی کا یہ حق دلانے کے لئے وہ انتخابات جن کی بنا پر ہم منتخب ہوئے جن حالات میں عمل میں ملائے گئے ان کو پیش نظر رکھیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایوان ہذا کے پیشتر ممبران ایسے ہونگے جن کو شاید اس دعویٰ اور ادعا کا حق نہیں پہنچتا۔ حضور والا کو معلوم ہے اور اس صوبے کے عوام بھی جانتے ہیں کہ حکومت نے یہاں کس طریق سے گزشتہ انتخابات کرائے۔ اپنے مخصوص سیاسی مقاصد اور اغراض پورا کرنے کیلئے جو کچھ ہوا۔ جسقدر سرکاری مداخلت اور بے ضابطگیاں عمل میں لائی گئیں۔ نیز اس سلسلے میں جو دھاندلیاں بچائی گئیں وہ بھی کسی سے پوشیدہ نہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** How is it relevant to the motion before the House?

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جناب والا۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میرے خیال اور عقیدے کے مطابق یہ ایوان صحیح معنوں میں اور جمہوری اصولوں کے مطابق صوبے کے عوام کا سیاسی نمائندہ ایوان نہیں ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—آئریبل ممبر کا عقیدہ خواہ کچھ ہی ہو اس سے بحث نہیں۔ اس وقت تحریک زبر غور یہ ہے کہ مسودہ قانون ہذا کو رائے عامہ حاصل کرنیکے لئے شتہر کیا جائے۔ اس لئے اس کے متعلق آئریبل ممبر اگر کوئی دلیل پیش کر سکتے ہیں تو کریں۔ اب تک جو کچھ کہا گیا ہے وہ بالکل غیر متعلق ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ اس ایوان کی آئینی حیثیت درست ہو تو ہو مگر اس کے حقیقی نمائندہ تسلیم کیے جانے کی وجہ اخلاقی لحاظ سے درست اور مطبوع نہیں ہے اور پھر اگر مختار کی حیثیت ناقص ہو تو اصل کی طرف رجوع کرنا چاہئے اور یہی میری سب سے بڑی دلیل ہے۔ لہذا جناب والا اگر مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں اپنا point develop کروں اور یہ ثابت کروں کہ کوئی مسودہ قانون یا piece of legislation ایسا نہ ہونا چاہئے جس میں مسلمہ اصولوں کی مخالفت پائی جائے۔ جسکے اندر چور دروازے ہوں۔ جسکے اندر لوگوں کو اپنے اختیارات غلط طور پر ..... کو اپنے اختیار غلط طور پر

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ غیر متعلق تقریر کر کے ہاؤس کا وقت ضائع کر رہے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—اگر ہاؤس کا وقت ضائع ہو رہا ہے تو میں بیٹھ جاتا ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Does Mr. Gibbon want to reply ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** No, Sir, I do not wish to reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 25th February, 1954.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** We now proceed with the consideration of the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill clause by clause.

#### •Clause 2

**Minister of Agriculture** (The Hon'ble Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti): Sir, I beg to move—

- (i) That in clause 2, in the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, in line 2 for the word "recorded" the word "published" be substituted; and
- (ii) That in Clause 2 for the 'full stop' at the end of the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, a 'colon' be substituted, and the following words added thereafter:—  
"but not exceeding one year".

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

- (i) That in Clause 2, in the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, in line 2 for the word "recorded" the word "published" be substituted; and

- (ii) That in Clause 2 for the full stop' at the end of the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, a 'colon' be substituted, and the following words added thereafter:—

"but not exceeding one year".

After carrying out the amendments the proviso will read thus—

"Provided that the Provincial Government may for special reasons to be published by notification in the official Gazette extend the term of office of the Councillors for such period as they may deem necessary but not exceeding one year"

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (Pakisatni Christian and Anglo Pakistani, III): The in which the amendment is suggested, that is, by substituting the word 'recorded' context for the word 'published' makes it redundant, if you read on "by notification in the official Gazette". Actually it is immaterial whether you use the word 'recorded' or 'published', but I am opposing the amendment which reads "not exceeding one year" and that is the reason why I have moved a substitute clause to the existing proviso. The same thing is happening here in the main clause "and shall retire from office three years after the date of the assumption of office" and then the proviso says that the term may be extended for such period as they may deem necessary and if you take the amendment "but not exceeding one year" it means that the term can be exceeded indefinitely and the Councillor will be in his seat for four years.

**Minister of Agriculture:** That is what you wanted.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** No.

**Minister of Agriculture:** You do not know what you wanted.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I fully know what I wanted. I am opposing it on the ground that in the clause to which this amendment is sought the words "special reasons" for which the extension is likely to be given for a year, those reasons are not good and sufficient to extend the life of the Councillors for a year. That is my only point.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

- (i) That in clause 2, in the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, in line 2 for the word "recorded" the word "published" be substituted; and
- (ii) That in clause 2 for the "full stop" at the end of the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, a 'colon' be substituted and the following words be added thereafter:—
- "but not exceeding one year".

*The motion was carried.*

## DETENTION OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATTHA

**Mr. Speaker:** Before I take up the next amendment I have to take up the motion of Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema, which says—

"That under rule 12 (b) of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of procedure I invoke your powers to allow me to raise a debate on a matter of urgent public importance namely the detention of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chattha under the Bengal Regulations."

Under Rule 12 (b) I put it before the House in order to find out whether the honourable member has leave of the House for the purpose and, therefore, I will ask those honourable members who are in favour of leave being given to raise a debate on this matter kindly to stand up in their places.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, may I draw your attention to the rule? The rule says—

"Provided that the Speaker before allowing such a debate to be raised shall informally ascertain by voices."

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. Those in favour of allowing a debate on this matter will kindly say "Aye", (Voices from the Opposition Benches "Aye"), Those against will please say "No" (Voices from the Ministerial Benches "No"). I think the "Noes" have it.

**Voices from the opposition Benches:** The "Ayes" have it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid I cannot allow a division on this. This is really frivolous. I cannot allow a division on a matter in which I know there is not a single man to support it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** There are.

**Mr. Speaker:** The mere loudness of the voices will not convince me. I shall, therefore, now ask those honourable members who are in favour of allowing a debate to rise in their places.

*As lesser number of members stood up in support of the leave being granted, the leave was refused.*

### CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Mr. Speaker:** I now call upon Mr. Gibbon to move his amendment.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo Pakistani, III): Sir, I move—

That in clause 2, for the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following be substituted:—

"Provided that the Provincial Government may by notification in the official Gazette extend the term of office of the Councillors for such period as may be deemed necessary, in case of war, grave emergency or national calamity".

**Mr. Speaker:** This amendment seeks to delete the words "for special reasons to be published" and "but not exceeding one year" and to add the words "in case of war, grave emergency or national calamity".

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I do not wish to give a speech on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it opposed.

**Minister of Agriculture:** Yes.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** If it is opposed, I have a right to reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** Reply to what. A reply is to a speech made and not to the words "yes" or "no".

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The Honourable Minister is opposing it on the advice.....

**Mr. Speaker:** One of the Honourable Ministers has opposed it and that is enough for me. I am satisfied that the opposition has come from proper quarters.

The question is—

That in clause 2, for the proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following be substituted:—

"Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the term of office of the Councillors for such period as may be deemed necessary, in case of war, grave emergency or national calamity".

*The motion was lost.*

**Mian Abdul Bari** (Lyallpur, VII, Muslim): Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 2, in the proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, in the proviso for the words "as they may deem necessary" the words "will not exceed six months" be substituted.

جناب والا - میں نے جو ترمیم اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے پیش کی ہے وہ بالکل واضح ہے اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ معزز ارکان کو اس کے

قبول کرنے میں کوئی عذر نہیں ہوگا۔ جناب والا۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ان لوکل باڈیز کو.....

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ ایک بات آپ کو یاد دلا دوں۔ آپ نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ ۶ مہینے کی معیاد رکھی جائے مگر جو ترمیم منظور ہوئی ہے اس میں معیاد ایک سال کر دی گئی ہے۔

**میاں عبدالباری**۔ بہتر جناب۔

**وزیر زراعت**۔ اب تو معیاد ایک سال کر دی گئی ہے۔

**میاں عبدالباری**۔ اگر تین مہینے کرتے تو بہتر رہتا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in clause 2, in the proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, in the proviso for the words "as they may deem necessary" the words "will not exceed six months" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** (Lyallpur, IX Muslim): Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 2, for the existing proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following proviso be substituted—

"Provided that the Provincial Government may in case of National Emergency by notification in the official Gazette extend the term of office of the Councillors till the Emergency is over".

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** On a point of order, Sir. When the Leader of a certain party agrees to a certain principle and he accepts that principle for the House whether a member of that party can refuse to accept that principle?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is an independent action. I cannot take exception to that.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ حضور والا۔ پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری شپ کے لئے امیدوار.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member kindly withdraw those words.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker:** Kindly confine yourself to the subject matter of the amendment.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** On a point of privilege, Sir. An honourable member has imputed certain motives to another member of this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already withdrawn the words.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ جناب والا۔ اس مختصر مسودہ قانون میں جو چیز خاص طور پر محل نظر ہے وہ یہ proviso ہے۔ یہاں ہماری حکومت وقت نے اس proviso کے مذہبیہ اپنے لئے اس امر کے گنجائش طلب اور تلاش کی ہے کہ اگر گورنمنٹ بعض مخصوص تحریر عمدہ وجوہات کی بنا پر مناسب



خیال کرتی ہے تو وہ کونسلرز کے عہدوں کی میعاد میں توسیع کر سکتی ہے۔ جسکی میعاد ایک سال سے زیادہ نہ ہو۔

جناب والا۔ میں نے اس میں جو ترمیم پیش کی ہے اس کا مفہوم میرے خیال میں نسبتاً زیادہ واضح ہے۔ بجائے اس کے کہ ایک ابہام اور اشکال قائم رہنے دیا جائے اور پھر یہ سوال پیدا ہو کہ جو مخصوص وجوہات حکومت پیش کرنا چاہتی ہے۔ التوا کے معاملہ میں وہی معقول اور موزوں ہیں۔ خواہ درحقیقت وہ ایسی نہ ہوں۔

جناب والا ! میری ترمیم کے الفاظ زیادہ واضح ہیں۔ میں نے ان کو زیادہ متعین کر دیا ہے تاکہ ان کے مفہوم میں اور ان کی تشریح میں کوئی دقت پیدا نہ ہو۔ میں اس مرحلہ پر دیانتداری سے یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ موجودہ حکومت جس سے عوام کی توقعات بہت حد تک وابستہ تھیں اور ہیں اور جس سے عوام ابھی تک مکمل طور پر مایوس نہیں ہوئے اس حکومت کے متعلق میں ذاتی طور پر کسی بدگمانی کا اظہار نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔ میرا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ اگر حکومت کو یہ گنجائش دیدی جائے تو وہ لا محالہ اس کا ناجائز مصرف کریگی اور اپنی سیاسی اغراض و مصالح کے پیش نظر عوام کے ساتھ اور ان کے بنیادی حقوق کے ساتھ زیادتی کرنا پسند کریگی۔ لیکن (خدا کرے) اس حکومت کی عمر دراز ہو تجربہ ہمیں بتاتا ہے کہ حالات بڑی تیزی سے بدلتے ہیں۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ (خدا نخواستہ) بعض ایسے لوگ ان مسندوں پر آجائیں جو ہر لحاظ اور ہر لحاظ سے اس قسم کی گنجائش تلاش کریں اور اپنے اختیار و اقتدار کو طول دینے کیلئے انہیں اس قسم کے حیلے تلاش کرنے پڑیں۔ حضور والا ! اس لئے میں نے اس ترمیم کے ذریعہ یہ درخواست کی ہے کہ ما سوائے قومی مصائب کے۔ نازک اور ہنگامی حالات کے۔ جنکا مفہوم پارلیمنٹری زبان میں بالکل واضح اور متعین ہو چکا ہے کہ وہ ہنگامی حالات کون سے ہوتے ہیں حکومت کو یہ اختیار نہیں دینا چاہیے۔ مثلاً جنگ کی صورت میں۔ سیلاب کی صورت میں قومی مصائب کی صورت میں۔ بیماری، وبا اور قحط کی صورت میں وغیرہ وغیرہ۔ غرضیکہ اس قسم کے حالات اگر ہوں تو صرف ایسی صورت میں ہی اور اس کے علاوہ کسی اور صورت میں ہر گز حکومت کو یہ اختیار نہیں دینا چاہیے کہ وہ ایک مدت یا میعاد کے لئے اس میں توسیع کرنیکی مجاز ہو۔

حضور والا ! میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ ایک جمہوری نظام کے ماتحت خواہ صوبائی انتخابات ہوں یا کسی مقامی ادارے کے انتخابات ہوں ۔ انکی قانونی عمر کے انقضاء کے بعد تین سال یا پانچ سال کے جیسی بھی صورت ہو گزرنے کے فوراً بعد بغیر حیلے تلاش کرنیکے عوام کو یہ حق دیا جائے کہ وہ اپنے نمائندے پھر سے چنیں ۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ by trial and error آزمائشیں کرنیکے بعد تھوڑے ہی عرصے کے اندر بہتر قسم کے آدمی منتخب ہو کر آگے آئیں گے ۔ آپ کا نظم و نسق ہر قسم کی خرابیوں سے پاک ہو جائیگا اور عوام میں حکومت وقت پر اعتماد قائم ہو جائیگا ۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ عوام کو کسی صورت میں بھی انکے جائز حقوق سے کسی ذاتی اغراض و مصالح کی بناء پر محروم نہیں کرنا چاہیئے ۔ اسی لئے میں نے یہ درخواست کی ہے کہ ایسے سہل اور مبہم قسم کے الفاظ استعمال نہ کئے جائیں کہ ”صرف مخصوص وجوہات پیدا ہو جانے کی صورت میں“، ان وجوہات کے متعلق شدید اختلاف رائے ہو سکتا ہے ۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ عوام کی نظروں میں وہ مخصوص وجوہات کوئی اہمیت نہ رکھتی ہوں ۔ لیکن ارباب حکومت کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارے خیال میں ایسے حالات پائے جاتے ہیں اور ایسی وجوہات پائی جاتی ہیں جن سے ہم مجبور ہیں اور وہ اسی ناگزیر فیصلے پر پہنچتے ہیں کہ اس پروویژن سے فائدہ اٹھایا جائے ۔ اس لئے میں نے یہ ترمیم پیش کرتے ہوئے عوام کے بنیادی حقوق کا تحفظ چاہا ہے ۔ ہمارے سابقہ تجربات اور مشاہدات ہمیں یہ چیز بالکل واضح طور پر بتاتے ہیں اور کسی آدمی کو اس بارے میں کوئی غلط فہمی نہیں ہو سکتی کہ حکومتیں ایسا کرتی آئی ہیں اور خطرہ ہے کہ شاید آئندہ بھی کرتی رہیں گی ۔ اگرچہ جیسا کہ میں پہلے کہہ چکا ہوں اور اب پھر دہراتا ہوں حکومت وقت کے متعلق میرے نکتہ نگاہ سے عوام میں اور حزب اختلاف کے اراکین میں مکمل مایوسی پیدا نہیں ہوئی۔

جناب والا ! میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ حکومت وقت نے کارپوریشن کے مسئلہ میں گو دخل دیا لیکن مجھے یہ معلوم ہوا ہے کہ انتہائی طور پر اضطراری صورت حالات میں اور مجبوری کے پیش نظر جسکا ....

**Mr. Speaker:** How is all this oration relevant ?

**چوندری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ ہمیں نہ صرف سابقہ حکومتوں سے ہی اس قسم کے تجربات بلکہ تلخ تجربات ہوئے ہیں بلکہ اس موجودہ حکومت سے بھی اسی قسم کا تجربہ

ہوا ہے اور اسی قسم کے اختیارات کی اور قوانین کی آڑ لے کر ان کا ناجائز •  
 • قائدہ اٹھایا گیا ہے اپنی سیاسی اغراض کی تکمیل کے لئے اپنے سیاسی  
 مفادات کو محفوظ کرنیکے لئے اور اپنے دور اقتدار کو طول دینے کیلئے  
 اسی قسم کے ذرائع استعمال کئے گئے ہیں اس لئے یہ عرض کر رہا  
 ہوں کہ یہ ایک بالکل حالیہ واقعہ ہے کہ کارپوریشن کے انتخابات میں  
 حکومت نے مداخلت کی ہے ۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Please confine yourself to the subject—matter of the motion.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Let me develop the arguments, Sir, for God's sake.

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاید یہ صورت اس کے جواز کیلئے پیش  
 کی جائے کہ وہ ایک زندگی اور موت کی کشمکش تھی ۔ کارپوریشن کا  
 مسئلہ حکومت کی فتح و شکست کا مسئلہ بن چکا تھا۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — کیا آپ relevant بات نہیں کر سکتے ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — مجھے افسوس ہے کہ آپ مجھے اتنا  
 وقت اور موقع ہی نہیں دیتے کہ میں اپنی بات کی relevancy ثابت کر سکوں ۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپ ایک اعلیٰ پایہ کے وکیل ہیں اور آپ کو  
 relevancy ثابت کرنیکے لئے irrelevant باتیں کرنیکی ضرورت نہیں ہونی چاہیے ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — یہ آپ کے اور میرے مابین ایک  
 دیانتدارانہ اختلاف رائے ہے کہ جسے میں relevant سمجھتا ہوں آپ اسے  
 irrelevant سمجھتے ہیں ۔

*The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Tuesday, the 1st December, 1953.*

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 1st December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p.m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### SANGHAR HILL TORRENT IN TAUNSA

**\*2253. Khawaja Hafiz Ghulam Sadid-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state :—

(a) Whether there is a hill torrent by the name of Sanghar in Taunsa Ilaga of Dera Ghazi Khan district; if so,

(b) whether any scheme is under the consideration of Government for controlling its water, if so, its particulars; if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری — اس سوال کا جواب تیار نہیں ہو سکا۔ جواب موصول ہونے پر پیش کر دیا جائیگا۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین — کب تک امید ہے کہ اس کا جواب موصول ہو جائیگا۔

وزیر — ایک ہفتہ تک ہو جائیگا۔

رانا گل محمد نون — کیا نوٹس وقت پر دیا گیا تھا؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that the Honourable Minister belongs to that District?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

## GOODS CARRIERS PASSED BY TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

**\*2308. Mr. Ahmed Masud Said :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of private goods carriers passed upto 30th September 1953, by the Transport Department for the private use of fruit-growers, vegetable growers, seed-growers and other agricultural farm-keepers in the Province;

(b) the number of Public Goods Carriers passed upto 30th September 1953 in the Province?

**The Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** (a) 40.

(b) 1,596.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR PASSING A PRIVATE GOODS CARRIER

\*2309. **Mr. Ahmed Masud Said:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House the specifications required for passing a private goods carrier for road journey?

**The Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** A copy of the specifications specified for use by the Boards of Inspection for goods vehicle bodies is laid on the table.

## SPECIFICATION OF GOODS VEHICLES

**General**—All vehicles utilised for the carriage of goods shall have bodies constructed in accordance with the attached design and shall comply with the following specification and dimensions. These designs and specifications shall not apply to any goods vehicle constructed prior to or in the course of construction one month after these designs and specifications are approved by the Provincial Transport Authority.

## FOR OPERATION IN THE PLAINS.

**Cab**—The cab shall comply with the drawings in respect of shape and dimensions. The seat and back rest shall be upholstered in tanned chrome leather, it shall be optional to provide spring seats. The space provided for the driver shall be partitioned off on the left by a firmly secured partition not less than 12" in height. The door windows shall be provided in glass of the drop type pattern and shall be operated by a winding device or a vertical ratchet type. The doors shall be provided with a stout canvas or leather door stop and shall further be provided with a stout lock with a safety step. The cab shall have at least one M. S. angle upright and bracing rails on either side of the cowl. The cab shall be covered over with M. S. black sheets of not less than 24 gauge.

**Body**—The body shall be either High Load or Low Load dependent on the use it will be put to and similarly shall have a partly open side with canvas top or a fully closed with a canvas top. The following dimensions shall not be exceeded :—

(a) **Overhang**—The Chassis extension shall not exceed 40% of the heel base of the vehicle.

(b) Outside body length forward or rear axle .. 7' 0"

(c) Internal height of side (partly open side with canvas top) .. 3' 0"

(d) Internal height of side (fully closed side and canvas top) .. 5' 6"

(e) Thickness of floor .. 1"

(f) Internal height from floor to cross irons in the case of partly open sides with canvas top .. 5' 6"

(g) Cross bearers in the case of high load .. 7" x 3"

(h) Cross bearers in the case of low load .. 4" x 3"

(i) Longitudinal runners in the case of high load only .. 7" x 3"

The longitudinal runners or the cross bearers as the case may be shall be fastened to the chassis side members by means of bolts, under no circumstances shall the chassis side members be drilled to accept bolts.

Body floor of mixed goods vehicles shall be provided with 1" x  $\frac{1}{4}$ " M. S. flat runners over all floor joints.

There shall be a clear space of 2" between the rear of cab and the front portion of the body.

In the case of a body with partly open sides and a canvas top to be used for the carriage of mixed goods two battens each 5" deep spaced 5" apart will be permitted above the solid side so making total height of side 4'-8".

In the case of bodies intended for the carriage of coal and building materials the inside height of sides shall be reduced to 2' and no top hawper shall be permissible. Further the sides and floor on the inside shall be lined with M. S. black sheets.

*Note*—This can only be done when the steel position eases.

The tarpaulin top shall be of stout, quality water-proof canvas and shall overlap the body sides by at least 12" and shall be provided with brass eyes and rope to enable same to be fastened down on hooks provided for this purpose on the sides of the body.

The rear of the body shall be supported at the bottom on not less than two stout hinges to enable it to fold down. To retain the tail board in position when closed it shall be provided at both top extremities by a locking device of approved pattern.

#### FOR OPERATION IN THE HILLS.

*Cab*—Shall be the same as provided for in the vehicles operations on plains roads.

*Body*—Shall be the same with the following exceptions in dimensions:—

(a) The overhand, i.e. from centre line of rear axle to rear of body shall not exceed 3'.

(b) The external width of body floor shall not exceed 6'.

These designs and specifications are based on the conventional 160" wheel base chassis but will apply equally to vehicles with a longer wheel base or of the semi-forward control of cab over engine types with this exception only the body length forward of the rear axle to 2" within rear of drivers cab shall vary.

These designs and specifications have been approved by the Provincial Transport Authority in its meeting held on the 25th April 1947.

#### LAHORE OMNIBUS SERVICE

\*2319. **Mian Amir-ud-Din** : Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the capital outlay, year by year, on the Lahore Omnibus Service, from its inception to 30th September, 1953;

(b) the annual income earned from and expenditure incurred on this concern upto 30th September, 1953?

**The Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari** : (a) A Statement is laid on the table—

Year	Amount		
	(Progressive total)		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1945-46	7,13,434	10	2
1946-47	18,60,000	0	11
1947-48	19,94,905	6	5
1948-49	20,10,653	0	9
1949-50	30,08,433	9	4
1950-51	30,07,260	10	0
1951-52	35,19,170	4	0
*1952-53	39,98,199	8	1
(*Subject to final reconciliation with the Accountant-General's Punjab).			
1953-54	40,61,505	9	7

(b) A Statement is laid on the table—  
(From 1-4-53 to 30-9-1953).

		Income			Expenditure		
1945-46	..	6,26,878	12	0	3,54,497	14	8
1946-47	..	16,55,272	10	9	11,06,994	1	2
1947-48	..	15,14,928	6	6	13,99,503	4	9
1948-49	..	22,60,402	11	9	21,39,990	4	7
1949-50	..	30,51,639	2	1	29,29,210	7	2
1950-51	..	34,97,711	6	2	35,38,369	1	4
1951-52	..	36,34,447	9	3	36,90,652	9	5
*1952-53	..	35,80,299	0	0	32,36,924	0	0
**1953-54	..	22,97,497	10	3	19,67,688	11	9

\*Figures yet to be finally reconciled with Accountant-General, Punjab.

\*\*For the period from 1-4-53 to 30-9-53.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Can a member ask questions in respect to a starred question of which the answer is laid on the table.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that the top-heavy administration of the Lahore Omnibus Service has reduced the margin of profit?

**Mr. Speaker :** Matter of opinion. Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no point of order on the ruling given by the Speaker.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I am rising on a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** Not on the ruling of the Chair?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** No, not on the ruling.

**Mr. Speaker :** But that is the only point before the House now.

#### SUPPLY OF CANAL WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF LAND OF VILLAGE BADSHAHPUR IN PHALIA TEHSIL

\*2331. **Chaudhri Sai Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister of public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of the village Badshahpur in the Phalia tehsil of the Gujrat district had put in applications to the canal authorities for supply of canal water to their bet area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the canal authorities have referred the above case to the Revenue authorities, for the transfer of this area; if so, the action taken in the matter and if no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری — (الف) موضع بادشاہ پور کے  
رقبہ بیٹ کو نہری پانی پہلے سے مل رہا ہے۔  
(ب) سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

چودھری سعی محمد — کیا حکومت کو یہ معلوم نہیں کہ وہاں  
پانی صرف چالیس فیصدی ملتا ہے اور زمینداروں سے معاملہ زیادہ لیا جاتا  
ہے؟

**وزیر** - ان سے معاملہ چالیس فیصدی کا ہی لیا جاتا ہے۔

**چودھری سہیل محمد** - کیا یہ بات وزیر متعلقہ کے علم میں نہیں کہ پانی کو بڑھانے کے لئے وہاں کے باشندوں نے کئی ایک درخواستیں بھی دی ہیں؟

**وزیر** - میں آنریبل ممبر کی اطلاع کے لئے اس کی وضاحت کر دوں کہ موضع بادشاہ پور کے باشندوں نے محکمہ آبپاشی کو یہ درخواست دی تھی کہ ان کے رقبہ کی intensity ۸۰ فیصدی سے بڑھا کر ۸۰ فیصدی کر دی جائے۔ نہر اپر جہلم کا تمام رقبہ مختلف Assessment circles میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ موضع بادشاہ پور کا رقبہ جہلم ہیٹ Assessment سرکل میں شامل ہے جسکی intensity ۸۰ فیصدی ہے۔ اگر اس سرکل کی intensity بڑھائی جاوے تو وہاں سیم کا خطرہ لاحق ہونے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ لہذا اسکی intensity نہیں بڑھائی جا سکتی۔

**METALLING OF PHALIA TO KUTHIALA ROAD AND MANDI TO RASUL ROAD**

**\*2332. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state whether Phalia to Kuthiala Road and Mandi to Rasul Road in Gujrat district have been included in Six-years Road Development Plan; if so, when does the Government intend to metal these roads?

**آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری** - جی ہاں۔ پروگرام کے مطابق پھالیہ - کٹھیاہ سڑک ۱۹۵۶-۵۷ء میں تعمیر ہوگی۔ منڈی بہاؤ الدین - رسول سڑک کی انتظامیہ منظوری ہو چکی ہے۔ اور یہ سڑک آئندہ سال کے نئے اخراجات کے شیڈیول میں زیر غور لائی جائے گی۔

**TUBE-WELL SUNK ALONG LOWER JHELUM CANAL**

**\*2387. Malik Muhammad Akram Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state whether any tube-wells were sunk by Government along with Lower Jhelum Canal some years ago; if so, their number and whether they have started functioning?

**The Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** Yes. The Irrigation Branch have sunk the following number of tube-wells along the Lower Jhelum Canal and its Branches :-

1. Lower Jhelum Canal Main Line .. .. .	145
2. Northern Branch .. .. .	200
3. Southern Branch .. .. .	40
4. Southern Feeder .. .. .	35
5. Khadir Branch .. .. .	35
6. Sulki Branch .. .. .	30
7. Ghazni Distributary .. .. .	10
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>495</b>



None of these is functioning at present as the erection of power transmission lines is in progress under the Electricity Branch.

These will start functioning in March 1954 when we expect to complete erection of transmission lines.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Were the tube-wells sunk both for reducing water-logging and for irrigation purposes?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of the answer given.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Is it a fact that some of these tube-wells were sunk just on the banks of the canals and on pumping out.

**Minister:** They have not yet started pumping.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** When they start pumping, to what extent they will do it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Was the temperature and salinity of the water examined to ensure what percentage of the water is percolating from the canals in that area which the tube-wells are expected to pump?

**Minister:** I will let the honourable member have the information if he gives me a written notice.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does the Honourable Minister know that the Canadian Government have been carrying on survey of the sub-soil areas in the Punjab for the last year or so in connection with the tube-wells schemes?

**Minister:** They are helping us in the survey.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does the Honourable Minister know that an aerial survey is being made?

**Mr. Speaker:** Aerial survey is not within the scope of this question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Are the same people incharge of sinking the tube-wells who were incharge of the Lower Jhelum Canal?

**Minister:** Irrigation Branch is sinking the tube-wells.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** How much money was spent by the Government on these tube-wells and how long these tube-wells have been lying idle?

**Mr. Speaker:** Questions which require collection of figures cannot be answered off-hand.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** For how long these tube-wells have not been working?

**Minister:** For the last three or four years.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Is it a fact that all the money spent on these tube-wells has been wasted so far?

**Mr. Speaker:** Matter of opinion. Disallowed.

#### TUBE-WELLS SUNK BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

\*2388. **Malik Muhammad Akram Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of tube-wells are being sunk in the Province both by private individuals and by different Government agencies; if so, the number of tube-wells so far sunk by private individuals and Government agencies separately;

(b) whether the tube-wells referred to in (a) above have been sunk according to some co-ordinated plan; if so, the details thereof?

**The Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** (a) Yes. The total number of tube-wells sunk by Government departments is as under :—

Irrigation Department .. .. .	1,520
Agriculture Department .. .. .	448
Co-operative Department .. .. .	44
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,012</b>
No. of tube-wells sunk by Private individuals .. .. .	521
<b>Total No. of tube-wells in the Punjab .. .. .</b>	<b>2,533</b>

(b) Tube-wells sunk by Irrigation Branch are according to plan. Government now propose to set up a Power Reclamation Authority which will co-ordinate and control planning of Government and private tube-wells in future.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** How soon this is to come into power ?

**Minister :** I think very soon.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Can the Honourable Minister give an idea as to the cost of sinking tube-wells by private individuals and Government agencies ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already said that questions which require accumulation of figures should be given notice of.

#### AREAS OF LAND HELD BY LAND-OWNERS IN SIALKOT DISTRICT

**\*1536. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state the number of land-owners in the Sialkot district—

- (a) who hold land less than one acre;
- (b) who hold land more than one acre but less than three acres;
- (c) who hold land more than three acres but less than five acres;
- (d) who hold land more than five acres but less than ten acres;
- (e) who hold land more than ten acres but less than fifteen acres;
- (f) who hold land more than fifteen acres but less than twenty acres;
- (g) who hold land more than twenty acres but less than twenty-five acres;
- (h) who hold land more than twenty-five acres?

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (a) 112,512.

- (b) 281,280
- (c) 168,769.
- (d) 272,416.
- (e) 144,463.
- (f) 35,315.
- (g) 36,947.
- (h) 31,656.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order. The answer given by the Honourable Minister is not clear, because he has not stated that it was the answer to (a), (b), (c), etc.

**Mr. Speaker :** He gave the answer in that order. I would ask him to refer to the parts of the question in future.

**ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION AGAINST MR. MUHAMMAD DIN, A PATWARI OF RERKABALA**

**\*1686. Chaudhri Wali Muhammad Bosal :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that about a year ago several applications were addressed to the Government by the Zamindars of village Bosal against Mr. Muhammad Din, a former Patwari of this village, now posted at Rerkabala in the Gujrat district, accusing him therein of accepting bribes amounting to nearly three thousand five hundred rupees in cash and a large quantity of foodgrains, tobacco and cots made of leather-cords;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the former Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat, Mr. A. M. Khan Leghari, to whom the applications were addressed, had ordered that immediate investigation be conducted and further action taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that no investigations have so far been conducted into the case;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Tehsildar Phalia has been pressing one of the applicants, Shera by name, to produce the rest of the persons mentioned in the application from whom the alleged bribe had been accepted;

(e) whether the Government intend to investigate the aforesaid case through the Anti-corruption Department?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (a) No. An application was however received direct by the Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The investigation has been going on all the time but the progress has not been satisfactory as the complainant himself has been evading attendance before the inquiry officer.

(d) When Shera, applicant, appeared before the Tahsildar on the 24th October, 1952, the latter asked him to produce persons mentioned in the applications as well as any other evidence he might like to bring forth.

(e) No.

**ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN PROPOSED CHAKS OF RAKH HAITOO**

**\*2026. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands of several proposed Chaks of Rakh Haitoo area were allotted to the refugees by the Thal Development Authority two years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that the land of Rakh area consists of different kinds of soils;

(c) whether it is also a fact that keeping in view the proportion fixed for the allotment of land to the refugees, 30 acres of land was allotted to each family in the proposed Chaks Nos. 29 to 33 as the land was sandy and of inferior quality;

(d) whether it is a fact that lands in Chaks Nos. 29 to 33 were broken by the refugee allottees themselves;

(e) whether it is a fact that neither any financial aid was given to the allottees of Chaks mentioned in (d) above in the form of taccavi loans nor any machinery was provided to them for facilitating the work of breaking the lands;

(f) whether it is a fact that in Chaks Nos. 29 to 33 out of every 30 acres of land about 10 acres are proposed to be irrigated;

(g) whether it is a fact that the local officials have given notice to the settlers of Chaks Nos. 29 to 33 that each family will be entitled to retain only 15 acres out of the 30 acres of land reclaimed by them;

(h) the number of residents of the said five Chaks who have expressed their desire to leave their allotted land as a protest against the policy adopted by the officials?

آذریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش - (الف) ہاں  
(ب) نہیں۔

(ج) ہاں۔ مہاجر آباد کار کو تھل میں پندرہ ایکڑ زمین دی جاتی ہے۔ لیکن ابتدا میں علاقہ مذکور میں تیس ایکڑ دیئے گئے تھے۔ کیونکہ اس وقت اس علاقے میں نہری آبپاشی کی سہولتیں مہیا نہیں کی گئی تھیں۔  
(د) ہاں۔

(ر) نہیں۔ مہاجر آباد کاروں کیلئے مکانات تعمیر کئے گئے ہیں مویشی اور آلات کشاورزی خریدنے کیلئے ان کو تقاوی دی گئی ہے۔  
(س) نہیں۔ یہ تجویز ہے کہ تمام قابل آبپاشی رقبہ کو نہری آبپاشی مہیا کی جائے۔

(ط) نہری علاقے میں تقسیم رقبہ کی حد متعینہ پندرہ ایکڑ ہے آباد کار اس سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں۔ تجویز ہے کہ تیس ایکڑ میں سے ہر آباد کار کو پندرہ ایکڑ کا اچھا ٹکڑا دیا جائے اور باقی حصہ ٹھیکہ پر رہے۔ نوٹس جاری کرنے ضروری نہیں ہیں۔  
(ع) کسی نے رقبہ چھوڑنے کا ارادہ ظاہر نہیں کیا۔

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON SALARIES AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE OF THE PARTIES APPOINTED FOR CHECKING THE ALLOTMENT OF THE LAND LEFT BY NON-MUSLIM EVACUEES

\*2056. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar : Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) the total expenditure incurred on salaries and travelling allowance of the parties appointed for checking the allotment of the land left by non-Muslim evacuees in the Punjab ;

(b) the places where checking was made by these parties and the area recovered from wrongful allottees as a result of their checking ;

(c) the number of Government employees found involved in wrongful acts in connection with allotments of land and against whom action has been taken as a result of the checking carried out by these parties ;

(d) the period for which the said parties were appointed ?

The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash : (a) Rs. 1,02,730 approximately.

(b) 720 estates have been inspected so far and the irregularities observed have been duly recorded in the inspection notes, copies of which have been

sent to the local officers for necessary action. The record of the exact area recovered is not available.

(c) Action has been or is being taken against the following number of officers and officials :—

Assistant Rehabilitation Commissioners	Tehsildars	Naib-Tehsildars	Kanungos.	Patwaris.
12	55	226	213	269

(d) The checking staff was appointed on the 15th August, 1952, and its first term of employment expired on the 28th February, 1953. It is, however, proposed to retain the staff for a further period of one year upto the 28th February, 1954.

#### ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO REFUGEES

**\*2057. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government intend to allot Crown lands to those refugee cultivators who on account of non-receipt of the attestation of their land holdings from India have been deprived of the land previously allotted to them has now been allotted to other refugees under the Provisional Permanent Allotment Scheme ?

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** No such refugee cultivators have been deprived of the land previously allotted to them. On the other hand such claimants whose Jamabandis have not been received from India have been provisionally rehabilitated on land under the Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme in accordance with a prescribed formula.

#### ALLOTMENT OF CULTIVABLE CROWN LAND TO MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN SEPIES AND ATHARIES

**\*2090. Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) the total acreage of cultivable Crown land in each district of the Province ;

(b) the total acreage of land allotted to Muslim refugees in each district ;

(c) the total acreage of land allotted to Muslim sepies and atharies in each district ; and

(d) the total acreage of land allotted to Christian sepies and atharies in each district ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** A statement containing the information is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT SHOWING ALLOTMENT OF CULTIVABLE CROWN LAND TO MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN SEPIES AND ATHARIES IN THE PUNJAB

Name of district/Colony				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	Lahore	..	..	3,717	740	..	..
2.	Gujranwala	..	..	416	327	..	..
3.	Sheikhpura	..	..	18,767	..	..	..
4.	Gujrat	..	..	2,443	..	..	..
5.	Shahpur	..	..	36,870	19,515	..	..
6.	Mianwali	..	..	1,337	234	..	..
7.	Montgomery	..	..	39,000	21,821	..	..
8.	Lyalpur	..	..	114,512	71,028	..	570
9.	Jhang	..	..	41,671	19,857	..	..
10.	Multan	..	..	13,540	10,752	849	337
11.	Muzaffargarh	..	..	103,053	50	126	..
12.	Nili Bar Colony	..	..	212,085	43,869	1,056	145
13.	Haveli Project, Multan	..	..	125,485	143,391	96	44
14.	Thal Colony	..	..	337,106	138,276	3,376	3,613
Total				1,060,002	469,860	5,503	4,709

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister please refer to the statement with regard to Lahore district. It would appear that in that district no Crown land has been allotted to Muslim sepies and to Christian sepies. Will he be pleased to state as to why no allotment was made to them?

**Minister :** I am afraid I do not know whether it has been allotted to them or not.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am referring to the statement which has been laid on the table. It shows that no land has been allotted to them.

**Minister :** For the simple reason that there is no land here for that purpose.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** There are 2,977 acres of Crown land in the district of Lahore, which are unallotted.

**Minister :** It may be that that land is meant for other purposes. It is not essential that it should be given to sepies.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In the district of Gujranwala, there is some area of Crown land. May I know why no land has been allotted to sepies?

**Minister :** Let me make the position clear. There is a definite procedure laid down for giving land to sepies. They have got to apply and then

the Government sees whether there is any need to give them land. If there is need, they are given land and if Government finds otherwise, they are not given land.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In the district of Sheikhupura there are 18,767 acres of Crown land, out of which not one acre has been allotted to Muslim refugees and the same is the position *visa vis* the sepias.

**Minister :** There are certain rules under which land is distributed to refugees. If their claims are verified the land is given to them.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Am I to understand that all this land is to be used for 'Grow More Food Campaign'?

**Minister :** Yes we are trying to use all the land which is available for 'Grow More Food Campaign'. Off-hand I cannot give the figures, but it works out in thousands of acres and since we took over we have enhanced our efforts in this respect.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That being so, is this land cultivated by refugees, Muslim sepias and Christian sepias?

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow a cross-examination.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Who is cultivating this land under 'Grow More Food Campaign'?

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member cannot expect the Honourable Minister to carry these facts and figures with him. I have told honourable members more than once that supplementary questions are not intended for cross-examination.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order. Land cannot be cultivated by cobblers. Land can only be cultivated by peasants.

**Mr. Speaker :** Ministers will only be in a position to give information with regard to a question or resolution or anything else of which they are given notice. But no supplementary question can be allowed in answer to which they are required to collect some evidence or figures.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Am I to understand that the Honourable Minister is not sufficiently conversant with the affairs of his department in order to give the information?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In the district of Gujrat there are 2,443 acres of Crown land. Would it be possible for the Honourable Minister, who has been touring this district, to say what has happened to that land? Is it lying fallow or is it being cultivated?

**Minister :** We are trying to work it out and distribute it to the people to grow more food. For that campaign I am getting plans made of all Crown land lying in the province. More or less my scheme is complete and as soon as it is finalised, the land will be given to the people to grow more food.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, can one ask questions out of the answer given by the Honourable Minister?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Honourable Minister please state as to how much land has already been allotted or given on 20 years' lease to the people in connection with the 'Grow More Food Campaign'?

**Mr. Speaker :** This question falls under the category of questions which ask for figures. Obviously no Minister can be expected to carry these figures in his head.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** When was this 'Grow More Food Campaign' started?

**Minister :** I do not know the exact date but I think after we took over, we started it immediately.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Am I to understand that it has ended before it started?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

#### REHABILITATION AND COMPENSATION OF THE FLOOD VICTIMS OF VILLAGE ADA IN SIALKOT DISTRICT.

**\*2091. Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the whole of village Ada in the Shakargarh tahsil of the Sialkot district has been swept away by floods in the River Ravi; if so, the action taken by Government to rehabilitate and compensate the inhabitants of this village community-wise?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** Out of the total area of 1,118 acres of this village 863 acres had gone towards the Indian side of the river till January 1953. Information as to the extent to which claims for compensation have been received and satisfied is not available and will be communicated to the honourable member when received.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** May I know the date?

**Minister :** It is the action of the river which is going on all the time. It is a continuous process.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** My question is : Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the whole of village Ada in the Shakargarh tahsil of the Sialkot district has been swept away by floods in the River Ravi. It is not a continuous process by floods. 863 acres had been swept away and gone to India. Will he please make the position clear?

**Minister :** After the floods come, the position changes and this has been happening for the last 4 years. We had big floods some years ago and then again there was a flood. Now the final figures are 863 acres.

#### REVIVAL OF THE POSTS OF ZAILDARS AND SUFEDPOSHES

**\*2094. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to create afresh the once abolished posts of Zaildars and Sufedposhes in the Province; if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (i) No.

(ii) Does not arise.

#### REALIZATION OF ARREARS OF 3 TIMES LAND REVENUE LAGAN

**\*2125. Mian Abdul Bari :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the arrears of 3 times the land revenue 'Lagan' due from Muhajir allottees of land in Lyallpur district for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 were realised from Lambardars in the year 1953;

(b) the number of defaulter Lambardars placed under custody in the police lock-up by officials in Jaranwala Tehsil, and the number of days for which each lambardar remained under police custody?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (a) The Muhajir allottees were exempted from payment of rent for Kharif 1947. For Rabi 1948 rent was imposed equal to single land revenue plus cesses and in Kharif 1948 it was raised to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times land revenue. Subsequently it was raised to three times land revenue with effect from Rabi 1949. Recovery proceedings are in progress against only those Lambardars who collected



the rent from Muhajir allottees but did not deposit the same into Government treasury and embezzled the amounts.

(b) No lambardar was placed under custody in the police lock up.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Is the Honourable Minister aware that many people were placed in custody ?

**Minister :** My information is that no one was placed under custody for this purpose. There may be many, I can quite understand, but not for this reason.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Is he prepared to make further investigation.

**Minister :** I will certainly make further investigation.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** From what the Honourable Minister has stated it appears that in the year 1947 the refugees were exempted from the payment of *lagan*. Is it also a fact that in the year 1948 the remission granted in the first instance was re-imposed and the refugees were asked to pay the land revenue which was remitted ?

**Minister :** My information is that for Kharif 1947 they were exempt, for Rabi 1948 rent was imposed equal to single land revenue *plus* cesses. That is my information.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Is the Honourable Minister aware that this information is not quite correct.

**Minister :** It should be correct.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Please do make further investigations.

**Minister :** I have already made a promise about this matter.

#### MONEY SPENT ON RESETTLEMENT AND WELFARE OF REFUGEES OF LYALLPUR DISTRICT

**\*2183. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of locals and refugees in the Lyallpur district ;

(b) the total amount of Refugee Tax realised from Lyallpur district by the Punjab Government from 1947 to date ;

(c) the total amount of money spent on the resettlement and welfare of refugees of the Lyallpur district out of the Refugee Tax ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (a) Locals 11.31 lakhs. Refugees 10.26 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 1,12,64,985 upto the close of September 1953.

(b) District-wise figures of expenditure on Resettlement and Welfare of refugees are not available.

#### ALLOTMENT OF CROWN LAND OR EVACUEE LAND IN JHANG DISTRICT FOR SINKING TUBE-WELLS

**\*2224. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether any allotment of Crown land or Evacuee land in Jhang district has been made to any persons for sinking Tube-wells ; if so, (i) total area of such land and the number of allottees ; (ii) the names of the allottees along with the area allotted to each of them ; (iii) the criteria of allotment ; (iv) whether any applications were invited for the allotment of the said land ; (v) the number of those among them who belonged to Jhang district and whether they possessed lands of their own ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** Yes, only Crown waste land has been leased out on tube-well-sinking conditions in district Jhang.

(i) 1,335 acres, 3 kanals and 5 marlas to seven persons.

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- |                                                                                                         |     |   |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|----|
| (ii) (1) Ghulam Muhammad, son of Muhammad Ibrahim, Rajoka of Chak No. 237, tehsil Chiniot               | 103 | 3 | 11 |
| (2) M. Karam Elahi, son of M. Samand Khan, retired Deputy Collector, Canal of Bhera, district, Sargodha | 201 | 5 | 19 |
| (3) M. Jahandad Khan, son of Ilam Din, of Guraman, district Jhelum                                      | 202 | 1 | 14 |
| (4) Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Said Jalal Khan of Kamalpur Musa, district Campbellpur                  | 214 | 6 | 19 |
| (5) Sheikh Muhammad Saeed, son of Sheikh Din Muhammad, Qureshi of Gujranwala                            | 206 | 0 | 0  |
| (6) Akhtar Ali Shah, son of Sheikh Kabir Shah, of Haveli Bahadur Shah, tehsil Shorkot                   | 200 | 4 | 18 |
| (7) Madad Shah, son of Amir Shah, of Haveli Bahadur Shah, tehsil Shorkot                                | 206 | 4 | 13 |
- (iii) Sound financial position was the main criterion.

(iv) The scheme was widely published but no applications were invited by our predecessor Ministry for particular plots in specified district.

(v) Three, all of whom possess land of their own.

**Mr. Speaker :** I should like to point out to the Honourable Minister that statements like this should be placed on the table.

**Minister :** All right, Sir.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Is it possible for the Honourable Minister to say as to how many of these lessees were small land-holders.

**Minister :** I am afraid I do not know because this was done about a year ago. I am afraid I do not know how much they owned or what happened about it.

**Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan :** Will the Government consider the cases of those people who have lost land at Wah, the applications of people in Wah Ordnance Factory whose lands have been acquired by Government?

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member is well aware that supplementary questions are governed by the same principles as the main question and that a question cannot be asked where a suggestion in regard to individuals is made.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether some small land holders will also be given land.

**Minister :** Yes. There was no criteria before of giving lands and land could be given to whomever the Government wanted, but now we are making another scheme and under this scheme we have stopped giving land. I have personally not even sanctioned one tube-well land under that scheme, but the whole scheme is being considered and plots are being made. Then, a board will be set up, applications will be invited and the board will go into every body's right and we are going to give top priority to tenants and small land-holders—very small land-holders, very petty land-holders and peasant proprietors and tenants and such people as my hon'ble friend Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan has said from this side, whose land has been acquired by Government or has been washed away by the rivers or for any other reason. So I am going to give priority to all those and after that if there is any plot left, then rich people may be considered.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Does the Honourable Minister know that in Chak Berari in Jhang District most of the land has already been sold out in plots of six squares of land?

**Minister :** The information of my honourable friend is not correct. The question whether that land should be handed over to the T. D. A. for distribution or whether the Government should do it as in the case of all other Crown land, is still under consideration of the Government and Government has not come to any decision. So, the question of that land having been already leased out does not arise.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that transactions have already been concluded in the T. D. A. Office at Jauharabad and people have paid advances.

**Minister :** I have heard that people have, as you say, given applications, but as I have already pointed out to my honourable friend the question whether that land is going to be dishd out by the T. D. A. or the Colony Department has not yet been decided by the Government.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Government face the consequences of upsetting the agreement after accepting the token money?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that the Punjab Government as such has got no authority to interfere in the internal administration of T. D. A.?

**Mr. Speaker :** That is a matter of opinion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** That is not a matter of opinion.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** On a point of order, Sir. It cannot be a matter of opinion. Either the Government has authority or it has not.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** From the answer given by the Honourable Minister it appears that the leases were sanctioned by the previous Government. I would like to know whether the leases were granted by the previous Government or the present?

**Minister :** Previous Government.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The Honourable Minister has said that the leases were given by the previous Government. Did I understand the Minister correctly?

**Minister :** At present this Jhang land is under discussion. Yes, by the previous Government.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The question of the Ministry coming into the question does not arise. T. D. A. is an autonomous body..

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow a speech. What is the question?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** My question is whether the Government is competent to make promises?

**Minister :** It appears my friend has not understood the position. That land is Government land. It is not T. D. A. land and the Government has not given it to the T. D. A. The question of interference does not arise.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Has the Honourable Minister read the constitution of the T. D. A.?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the present Government propose to cancel some of the wrongful lease or allotments which were made by the previous Government?

**Minister :** That is not under my consideration at the moment, but if there is anything which has been given against the rules and against the procedure, then, that is a different matter.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Did I not hear the Honourable Minister talk of framing new rules; constitution of a board and surveying the whole situation for the Crown land or the T. D. A. ?

**Minister :** You are quite right. I am getting a survey made of the Crown waste land in the Punjab district-wise.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** In his answer the Honourable Minister includes the whole of the Punjab. I am only trying to assist Your Honour..

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not need any assistance.

**Minister :** I have already explained that I have got a survey made of the entire Province, of all the Crown waste land and now having done that I am getting all that land divided up in different plots. All those plots are going to be marked "1, 2, 3" district-wise. When that is done, I am going to put the scheme in the Press and fix up a certain date to invite applications. People will be allowed to apply either direct in the Secretariat here in the Financial Commissioner's Office, or if they so like they could apply district-wise. There will be big plans where all these numbers will be given. So, they have just to make a choice of the plot they want and they will be given printed form which they will fill up. Government has not yet decided what will be the fee for the form, may be Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. Then a board will decide..

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Should I take it to mean that all transactions which have been concluded will be null and void? Sir, I am talking of the Thal land now falling in the Jhang District. My question is this—please understand it. The T. D. A. made it clear that so many thousand acres of land are available. Of these 25,000 are available for the Army.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. The question originally relates to the allotment of Crown land or evacuee land. Thal land does not come in at all.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I am talking of the fallow land lying in Jhang.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is the Jhang district in the Thal area?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Yes. Is he willing to answer my question?

**Minister :** I would like to answer the question. As I have already explained, the T. D. A. can only deal with that property or with that land which the Government hands over to them. This Rakh Bareri which is worrying my honourable friend is still with the Government and it has not been handed over to the T. D. A. Therefore the question of agreement with regard to the land which does not belong to that authority does not arise.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Can I correct him? He does not know the situation at all.

**Mr. Speaker :** The answer given is quite simple. He says that certain land can be dealt with by the T. D. A. only after it has been made over to them. That Crown land in this particular area has not yet been made over to the T. D. A. by the Government.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** That is not the position.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is the answer given.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I submit that the answer is not correct.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member cannot cross-examine the Honourable Minister.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Seeking elucidation of the answer given to my supplementary question I would like to know that if any cases where lands are leased to underserving persons and vested interests are brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister, will he be prepared to consider the question of cancelling such leases?

**Minister :** As I understand the position is this. Whatever a previous Government has done the other Government is bound by it; otherwise there can be no stability. Therefore, we are bound by whatever has been done by the previous Government. But in cases where certain rules have been broken or something has been done which is completely wrong, and if those cases are brought to the notice of the Government, we promise to look into them.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The Honourable Minister has used the words "completely wrong". I would like to know what does he mean by these words?

**Minister :** The position is this. Now under the rules only that land could be given which was unirrigated or uncommanded. If somebody by a false certificate or by some other means takes the land which was really commanded in a chak where water could go, that is completely wrong and against the rule. It could not have been given to anybody at all. If any such case or any other case where the rules have been broken is brought to our notice, we will be glad to look into it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Is it not within the competence of the present Government to look into the correctness of the rules? Supposing rules in themselves are defective and give chance to vested interests to acquire land, will he enquire?

**Minister :** Certainly. The rules as they were have been completely scrapped by us. We are going to give land under separate conditions. We are making a different procedure. There will be a board who will go through all such applications in different districts. All the applications will be examined and then land is going to be given. Therefore, the question of considering these rules does not arise.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The Honourable Minister has stated that people got commanded area on the pretext of its being uncommanded. Is he going to revise those allotments with retrospective effect from the time the T. D. A. came into existence?

**Minister :** My honourable friend is getting mixed up. We are talking of land which is Government land and which has been given out through Government agency. T. D. A. is an autonomous body. We have nothing to do with that body and if they are going to lease out land, Government has no right to interfere with it. We are now talking of that land which the Government has given through its Colonisation Department. I am not entitled to look into that question because I am bringing in an amending Bill which will be placed before the House.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Is it a fact that the rules framed by the previous Government, under which leases were given, are very defective and have resulted in gross injustice to deserving tenants or small holders.

**Mr. Speaker :** The nature of the rules is a matter of opinion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Did I understand the Honourable Minister to say that the rules framed by the previous Government, which I take it was also a Muslim League Government, have been scrapped, completely done away with and new rules have not yet been made, and some *qalabasi* is now going on?

**Minister :** The position is this. The Government had decided to give these Crown lands on 20 years' tube-well sinking conditions. They made rules that land would be given on those conditions and they gave land on those conditions to different people. I forget the exact number, but I think they were about 278. When I took over I looked at those rules. I wanted to have the entire survey made of the province because till that time there had been no survey. We did not know exactly where the plots were, what was the position and what was happening. If an individual, for instance, Mr. Gibbon, wanted to have a piece of land on tube-well sinking conditions, he had to tour throughout the province to find out where a Crown land was lying. Then after having found the land he had to go to the Executive Engineer and then to the patwari and then to ask the patwari which was the Crown land and which was private land. Then the patwari would show him the Crown land; then he would get khasra number of that Government land. After having done that, he had to go to the Executive Engineer again and get a certificate to the effect that that land was uncommenced. Having done that, then he had to go to the Deputy Commissioner of that district where the land was and give his application and then that application was sent up to the Government for disposal, or he came straight to the Government and gave his application and Government could give it straight away. That was because the rules were so. That was the practice. Now, we have stopped giving lands for the moment because in that way people are put to great inconvenience. I know a case of a friend of mine whom it cost thousands of rupees to pay to different patwaris and to go round in a jeep to find out the land. I also know people in the Lahore district who had been shown the same land which had been shown to other different people. That land had been given away to somebody else but still people were rushing round in a jeep and looking for that land. To save public from that nuisance and inconvenience and from expenses which they were undergoing, we are going to make out a scheme. I know the case of a gentleman who spent Rs. 500 before he was in a position to get the khasra number of a Crown land and a certificate; but before putting in his application to his great surprise, he found that that land had already been given to somebody else. Now for that reason we have got a survey made of all the Crown land so that you may know where the land is, what are the lots. All that you will have to do is to buy one of the forms on payment of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. I do not know the exact amount. Then you will go to the Secretariat or to your district, look at those big plans, select your plot, put in an application and after that you just go home. Then the Board will consider all those different applications, then they will be sent to different districts. If all the conditions are satisfied, the Board will consider those applications and then you will be informed whether that plot of land for which you have applied has been given to you or not.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is the present Government a continuation of the previous Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** Irrelevant question; disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Am I to understand that the present Government, which is a continuation of the Muslim League Government, has saved the public from what may have been a public scandal?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Am I to understand that the present Government, which is a continuation of the Muslim League Government, has found cause for disagreement with the policy, the rules and the procedure of their predecessors-in-office?

**Mr. Speaker :** Irrelevant question; disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In not changing these rules people might have been put to some harassment. But in changing these rules will you not put more people to the same amount of harassment and inconvenience as the previous Government had put them to?

**Mr. Speaker :** Question hour is over.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

#### PREVIOUS WHOLESALE SUGAR DEALERS OF LAHORE

**\*2561. Lt.-Col. Raja Muhammad Abdullah Khan:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) full facts of the case relating to the cancellation of the appointment of the previous wholesale sugar dealers for Lahore ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the previous wholesale dealers were given sugar worth Rs. 34 lacs by the Provincial Government without being required to furnish any security in this behalf ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this case has been handed over to the Police for investigation ;

(d) the names of the persons to whom sugar worth Rs. 34 lacs was given without obtaining any security from them and the authority responsible for this deal ;

(e) whether this deal resulted in a loss to Government, if so the extent thereof ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Malik Qadir Bakhsh) :** (a) As there were persistent complaints of black-marketing and other serious malpractices against the wholesale sugar dealers and there was widespread criticism that a few favoured individuals were reaping enormous profits with little or no investment, it was decided to nationalize the wholesale trade in sugar in August, 1952. The experiment was first tried in six districts, namely, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur and Jhang, and as it proved a success, it was extended to other districts, including Lahore in March, 1953.

(b) Sugar allocated by the Centre to the Punjab falls into two categories :—

1. Indigenous sugar manufactured in N. W. F. P., East Bengal and Rahwali in the Punjab.

2. Imported sugar.

Indigenous sugar was purchased by the wholesalers from the mills on advance payment but imported sugar was given to them in trust on their paying incidental charges i.e. railway freight, octroi etc. only. As regards the cost of imported sugar the wholesale dealers were required to pay amounts in advance only for the stocks to be sold by them to retailers in a particular month. Major portion of the sugar consumed in the province consisted of imported sugar e. g. in the year 1952 out of the total consumption of about 62,000 tons, nearly 50,000 tons were imported.

Every wholesaler was required to furnish a security for Rs. 2,000 only for due fulfilment of the terms and conditions of his appointment, but no separate security was taken for the stocks of imported sugar given in trust.

The value of imported sugar given to the wholesale dealers in trust from time to time would far exceed Rs. 34 lacs.

(c) Four cases were registered against the undermentioned wholesale dealers for fraudulent pledging of unpaid for stocks of imported sugar with the Banks :—

1. M/s En En Zed Traders, Lahore
2. M/s. Odean Stores, Lahore.
3. M/s. Muhammad Sadiq, Muhammad Latif, Lahore.

1. M/s. Muhammad Ali and Co., Lahore.

The investigation is being carried on by the Special Police Establishment, Government of Pakistan and its result is still awaited.

Another case of misappropriation of 530 bags of sugar by a Ex-wholesale dealer, Messrs. Farooqi and Co., is being investigated by the Punjab Police.

(d) The names of the firms against whom cases were registered for fraudulent pledging of sugar are given above. The policy of giving imported sugar in trust to dealers was adopted from November, 1951. This applied to all the wholesalers in the Province.

(e) Yes. The adoption of the policy has resulted in definite loss to Government, but it is not yet possible to estimate correctly the exact amount of the loss. The stocks pledged with banks were taken over by Government through Matrimonial Law Authorities. If prompt action had not been taken in this manner the loss would have been much greater.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** Who were the owners of the firm called "En En Zed Traders"?

**Chief Minister:** The firm known as Messrs En En Zed Traders was owned by Mr. Zahur Ahmad and his two partners.

Mr. Nisar Ahmad and Mr. Nazir Ahmad—one is his brother and the other is a brother-in-law.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** Who is Mian Zahur Ahmad and what business he was doing?

**Chief Minister:** It is understood that Mian Zahur Ahmad has been the Managing Director of the Daily Afaq, Lahore.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** Was anybody arrested in connection with this case?

**Chief Minister:** Yes, Mian Zahur Ahmad was actually arrested but was released on bail.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. If Your Honour will recollect, it was in the first Session of the Assembly, the first time we met, that Your Honour ruled that no member either asking a question or answering a supplementary would come to this House prepared with written questions or answers. It appears to me from this distance that there is a conspiracy on that side of the House.

**Minister of Revenue:** Was it a conspiracy between you and me?

**Mr. Speaker:** Please state your point of order.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon:** My point of order is that a drama is being enacted in contravention of your ruling. One honourable member is putting supplementaries and the Honourable the Chief Minister is reading the answers to the supplementaries. How did he come to know in advance what supplementaries would be put by that member so that he has all the replies ready like a dictionary at his disposal. (Voices: *shame, shame*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Which is the ruling that the honourable member is referring to?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Your own ruling, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** When did I give that ruling?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** If Your Honour will recollect, it was some gentleman from this side who brought all his supplementary questions prepared in advance and Your Honour said that honourable members should not anticipate supplementary questions but that supplementary questions should come out spontaneously in this House. But what is happening here is a prepared drama. (*Laughter*).

**Chief Minister:** May I make it clear that the honourable member is not correct about what he is saying.



**Minister of Agriculture :** Sir, for every question we have files with us.

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not object to the Honourable Chief Minister consulting the files. The only question is whether unusual details like that can be asked.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** I can ask any questions. The Honourable Chief Minister has given certain names of the firms and I have asked who is that man, how is that firm constituted. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. So far as the question related to the fact as to who were the different partners in the firm, to that extent it was all right. I will not allow further supplementaries.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Does the Honourable Chief Minister know that this company, En En Zed or whatever it is, was made to pay through the nose by the Material Law Courts.

**A Voice :** For what act ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** In connection with the sugar scandal.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, the position is this that this firm had taken a great deal of sugar from Government without paying and we thought a great deal of sugar was missing. Luckily at that time the Martial Law was on and we got possession of the sugar which belonged to us. This firm had also pledged Government sugar with two banks, one was the Allahabad Bank and the other was the National Bank of Pakistan. Now the sugar that was pledged with the Allahabad Bank was paid for by the Company during the Martial Law days but the sugar which was pledged with the National Bank of Pakistan was taken over by the Government. The Bank, which advanced 2½ lakhs, is losing that money. We do not know what the firm has done with that money.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, in the course of explanation the Chief Minister has been pleased to observe that "luckily at that time the Martial Law was on". I would like to know whether promulgation of Martial Law was a sign of good luck ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Saiyed Amir Hussain Shah :** Is the Honourable Chief Minister aware that democratic Governments are run by parties and not by personalities, however great or august they may be. Therefore, Sir, he is as much responsible.....

**Mr. Speaker :** What is the question ?

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon :** Did I understand the Chief Minister to say that we got the nation's money through.....

**Mr. Speaker :** What is the question ? Supplementary questions can be asked only for elucidation of the answer given and not for cross-examination. The answer given was quite clear.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Through the Martial Law Authorities ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not necessary for them to say.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Now, Sir, you have ruled in this House that nothing whatsoever connected with the Martial Law in one way or the other can be said.

**Mr. Speaker :** What is the question ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The question now, Sir, is: is this the so-called achievement, an achievement of this Ministry ? Is it an achievement at all ?

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not a relevant question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** This is an achievement of the Martial Law Authorities.

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not want comments. I want the question.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon :** Whether in order to beat down his opponents he appealed to the Martial Law Authorities.

**Chief Minister :** Nonsense.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is the Honourable the Chief Minister prepared to discuss the sugar scandal on any day ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That again is not a relevant question.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is he prepared to say on the floor of the House that in so far as the questions and supplementaries put from that side were concerned there was nothing pre-conceived or pre-planned ?

**Voices :** No.

**Mehr Muhammad Sadiq :** Sir, will you go on allowing them to criticise the policy.

**Voices :** No comments ; no speeches ; nothing of the sort.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Mr. Speaker Sir, it involved crores of rupees.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow any question which is not relevant. Whether it involved 10 or 20 crores is wholly irrelevant.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Kindly ask the Treasury Benches.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What was the loss to the National Bank.

**Mr. Speaker :** He is not concerned with it.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon :** He had stated it.

**Chief Minister :** I have already stated. He was not listening. He was talking to others.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Whether he has received a complaint from the National Bank to this effect ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon :** But I understand that there has been a loss to Government in this behalf ?

**Chief Minister:** If the honourable member does not listen to the answer....

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow cross-examination.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What is the loss to them ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow any cross-examination. That is definite, that is the rule and I am not going to allow any contravention thereof?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Are you going to allow supplementaries only if they are.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The Honourable Chief Minister has given the list of partners of one firm. Can he give the information regarding the partners of other firms ?

**Chief Minister :** I have got a long list of firms and it will take time to find it out.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** How much time will it take ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The answer given by the Parliamentary Secretary to part (e) of the question is not quite clear. Will he kindly repeat the answer.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** Yes. The adoption of the policy has resulted in definite loss to Government, but it is not yet possible to estimate correctly the exact amount of the loss.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The Honourable Parliamentary Secretary has said that it is not yet possible to estimate the amount of loss correctly. Is it possible to give just an idea ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Give a fresh notice.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The reply given by the Parliamentary Secretary was that it is not possible to ascertain the loss so far. Will he be pleased to allow special time to discuss this question on the floor of the House ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed. Asking the Chief Minister to allow special time for its discussion is not a supplementary question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** May I draw your attention to Rule 20 (1). I presume that this subject comes within the public affairs of the Chief Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** I know the Rule.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Under this Rule I can ask the Chief Minister this question.

**Mr. Speaker :** I can disallow it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But the Rule is here.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have disallowed the question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** May I know whether any arrests have been made in connection with sugar scandal in the Punjab ?

**Chief Minister :** Yes, Sir, and the case is under investigation. Mr. Zahur Ahmad was himself arrested. He is on bail.

#### • LEAVE OF ABSENCE

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mr. Mazaffar Khan, M. L. A. :—

گزارش ہے کہ میں بیمار ہوں اور ہسپتال میں زیر علاج ہوں۔ موجودہ اجلاس اسمبلی جو کہ ۳ نومبر سے شروع ہو رہا ہے۔ میں حاضر نہیں ہو سکتا برائے مہربانی پورے اجلاس کی رخصت عطا فرمائی جاوے۔

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

#### RULING WHETHER A PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARY CAN ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Mr. Speaker :** The question arose yesterday as to whether a Parliamentary Private Secretary could or could not answer a question and I ruled that he could not. For the future guidance of honourable members I want to explain the position. The position is that a Parliamentary Secretary cannot ask any question or supplementary question or put in a bill or a resolution etc. but a Parliamentary Private Secretary can ask questions, put in bills or resolutions etc. Under the practice of Parliament a Minister can nominate anybody to answer questions. Therefore, to that extent my ruling given yesterday shall stand corrected.

**Minister of Revenue :** So in future any Parliamentary Private Secretary can answer questions.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** On my ruling ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** There is no question of ruling. It is a statutory provision. If you will kindly see the previous practice, you will know that a Parliamentary Secretary is prevented from asking questions, moving resolutions etc. but that restriction is not placed on a Parliamentary Private Secretary, he can do so. One of the reasons why a Parliamentary Secretary is prevented from asking a question etc. is that the Minister transfers his responsibilities to him. Now,

if a Minister transfers his responsibilities to a Parliamentary Private Secretary, then it will be wrong in principle not to prevent him also from asking questions, putting in resolution etc.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am following the convention observed in this very House. I came across a certain portion of the proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates wherein a Parliamentary Private Secretary did actually answer a question put by a member.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon :** It is their own Ministry, they can do whatever they like. If I am a Parliamentary Private Secretary, I may stand up and ask hundreds of questions.

**Mr. Speaker :** I said he cannot ask questions but he can answer questions.

**Sheikh Zafar Hussain :** He can ask and answer both.

**Mr. Speaker :** A Parliamentary Secretary cannot ask questions. That is clear. A Parliamentary Private Secretary can ask questions. It is also clear. Now the question is whether a Parliamentary Secretary can answer questions or not; he can. Now, again the question is whether a Parliamentary Private Secretary can answer a question or not. When I said that he can answer questions, I was following the precedent which was observed in this House in the year 1939. A certain question was put by Lala Duni Chand, a member, and it was answered by a Parliamentary Private Secretary.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I agree with you. This was the practice. But we can make new conventions.

**Mr. Speaker :** *Prima facie*, I do not see anything wrong, but I can consider it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Yesterday you presented to the House a gavel from the U. S. A. Can an honourable member say something about it today ?

**Mr. Speaker :** What happened yesterday cannot be brought under discussion today.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

### SUPPLY OF YARN THROUGH CHAUDHRI ABDUL GHANI, M. L. A.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the policy of appeasement adopted by Government towards Chaudhri Abdul Ghani, Ex-Chief Parliamentary Secretary in so far as about 25th of the quota of yarn for Sialkot District has been supplied through his agency in spite of the objection of the Department to be spared of the services of this gentleman on the grounds of his doubtful at any rate unvindicated, business integrity.

**Mr. Speaker :** I should like Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema to state in a few words as to how can a matter of policy be made the subject-matter of adjournment motion and how can this be permitted in view of the fact that the character of this gentleman is sub-judice now-a-days ? Further, it is not a matter of recent occurrence, but a question of policy. The honourable member will remember that I gave a ruling last year saying that questions of policy were not matters of recent occurrence within the meaning of the rule. If he wants to say anything on this point, I will allow him to do so.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جہاں تک میری قرار داد کے آخری حصے کا تعلق ہے میں وثوق کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اگر اسکے الفاظ پر غور فرمایا جائے تو ثابت ہو جائیگا کہ میں نے احتیاط سے کام

لیا ہے اور نہایت محتاط قسم کے الفاظ استعمال کئے ہیں۔ گذشتہ جرائم کے ارتکاب کے سلسلے میں پہلے ہی کیس (case) چل رہا ہے۔

**Chief Minister :** I wish to seek protection from Your Honour for this unauthorised attack on an honourable member. He has not had yarn quota for years. I am informed by him.

**Mr. Speaker :** When was this 3/5 th quota of yarn given ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Quite recently.

**Mr. Speaker :** When ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Hardly a month back.

**Chief Minister :** There was no yarn quota since we took up.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable the Chief Minister says he has not had yarn quota since they took up.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** That statement is based on the information being imparted to him just now on the floor of the House by the gentleman concerned himself.

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not care what it is based on. I take it as the statement of the Chief Minister.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** But you should kindly give me a chance.

**Mr. Speaker :** The mere fact that there is a dispute about the fact is enough to throw the motion out.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — اس کے متعلق میں عرض کروں گا کہ اسے زیر بحث لانا بجا ہے اور آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ کے ارشادات سے تو اس پر بحث کرنے کی ضرورت اور بھی واضح اور ظاہر ہو گئی ہے۔ باقی رہا اسکا Recent occurrence ہونا تو اس ضمن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I am very sorry, I cannot help it.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ اس سلسلے میں میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اگر مسلم ثبوت واقعات بھی اس ایوان میں پیش کئے جائیں تو حکومت کی طرف سے باآسانی یہ کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ ان واقعات کی صداقت متنازع فیہ ہے۔ اور ابھی ان واقعات نے حقیقت کا لباس نہیں پہنا۔ حالانکہ وہ معرض وجود میں بھی لچکے ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not prepared to presume that the Honourable the Chief Minister would deliberately make false statements. Since he has stated that the facts are different from what the honourable member states them to be, obviously there is a dispute with regard to the facts. I am not saying which version is correct. The mere fact that there is a dispute with regard to the facts stated in the motion of adjournment is a sufficient reason for disallowing it.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ جہاں تک اس ایوان کے اندر ہمارے حقوق اور اختیارات کا تعلق ہے میں نہایت ادب کے ساتھ

عرض کرونگا کہ اس ایوان کے اندر آنریبل چیف منسٹر اور ایک معزز رکن کے حقوق اور اختیارات برابر ہیں اور ایک جیسے ہیں۔ خاص کر credibility کے لحاظ سے وہ یقیناً یکساں ہیں۔ یعنی یہ نہیں ہو سکتا کہ محض چیف منسٹر کی حیثیت سے کہی ہوئی ہر بات زیادہ قابل اعتبار اور زیادہ سببی بر صداقت تصور ہو اور ایک عام معزز رکن کی کہی ہوئی بات محض اس لئے سببی بر حقیقت نہ سمجھی جائے کہ وہ محض ممبر ہے اور منسٹر نہیں۔ لہذا مجھے اس امر پر اصرار ہے کہ ”سوت کے کوٹے“ کا معاملہ ایک قریبی اور حالیہ واقعہ ہے ماضی بعید کا قصہ نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already given a reply to that question. I have already said that I am not prepared to presume that the Chief Minister would deliberately make a false statement.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں اس امر کی وضاحت کر سکتا ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آرڈر۔ آرڈر۔

**میاں عبدالجباری** — On a point of order — جناب والا۔ آپ نے معزز رکن چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ کو اجازت مرحمت فرمائی تھی کہ وہ دو منٹ کے اندر اپنے نقطہ نظر کی وضاحت کریں۔ جب وہ وضاحت کر رہے تھے تو آنریبل چیف منسٹر نے اس دوران میں interrupt کر دیا۔ آپ اپنے اس حکم کو واپس نہ لیجئے جسکی رو سے چیمہ صاحب کو اپنی قرارداد کی وضاحت کرنے کی اجازت ملی تھی۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپ نے جو ارشاد فرمایا ہے وہ میں نے سن لیا ہے۔

That point of order does not arise. It is not a point of order at all. I will ask the Honourable Chief Minister to inquire into these facts if he has any information at his disposal and place the facts before the House on Thursday.

**Chief Minister :** I will do so on Thursday and I will also give the rules governing the distribution of quota of yarn.

#### MALADMINISTRATION IN PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, (a) The public scandal regarding maladministration in the Punjab University, leakage of results, under valuation of answer-books in general, and the deliberate under-marking of the answer-books of Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf Roll No. 2855, a candidate for the B. A. Examination from the Government College, Lahore, in particular in order to deprive him of the honour and distinction of standing first in the University; (b) failure of Government to redress the wrong done to Sheikh Muhammad Ashraf in spite of several representations.

**Mr. Speaker :** This motion is clearly open to several objections. In the first place according to the rules the motion must relate to a single specific matter of recent occurrence. This motion talks of several matters; there is leakage of results, undervaluation of answer-books in general, and the deliberate under-marking of the answer books of a particular student and so on. Secondly, this is a matter which relates to the internal administration of the Punjab University which is an autonomous body. On these grounds I rule it out of order.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - مجھے اجازت دیجئے کہ میں اپنی قرارداد کے مفہوم کو واضح کروں۔

جناب والا۔ یہ تو میں مانتا ہوں کہ آپ کبھی اپنا رولنگ صادر نہیں فرماتے جب تک کہ آپکے دماغ میں وہ صاف طور پر نہ آ جائے۔ لیکن اگر آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں بھی اپنے نقطہ نظر کو وضاحت کے ساتھ بیان کر دوں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion must relate to a single specific matter.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - حضور والا نے فرمایا ہے کہ اول تو یہ قرارداد اس بنا پر خلاف قاعدہ ہے کہ اس میں ایک موضوع کی بجائے متعدد موضوعات زیر بحث آگئے ہیں میں اس غلط فہمی کا ازالہ کرنے کے لئے عرض کرونگا کہ اس میں اصل موضوع ایگ اور صرف ایک ہی ہے یعنی maladministration اسی ایک ٹھوس موضوع کی مزید وضاحت کیلئے میں نے ایک توضیحی اور ضمنی قسم کی کلاز درج کی تھی تاکہ آپ اس کو مبہم اور غیر واضح تصور کرتے ہوئے اسکو خلاف قاعدہ قرار نہ دے دیں اور یہ نہ فرما سکیں کہ یہ تو vague ہے لہذا مسترد کی جاتی ہے۔ میں نے اس خدشہ کے پیش نظر اور اس غلط فہمی کے سدباب کیلئے اسکو بالکل واضح اور غیر مبہم بنا دینے کے لئے یہ توضیحی اور تشریحی کلاز درج کر دی تھی جس کے باعث قرارداد کا موضوع اور سمت صرف maladministration تک محدود ہو کر رہ گیا ہے۔ دوسری چیز آپ نے یہ بیان فرمائی ہے کہ یونیورسٹی ایک خود مختار قسم کا ادارہ ہے اور ہماری موجودہ حکومت کے اختیارات سے یونیورسٹی کے اختیارات سے بالاتر ہیں یا باہر ہیں۔ لہذا یہ حکومت یونیورسٹی پر کوئی گرفت یا محاسبہ نہیں کر سکتی۔ اس سلسلے میں میری یہ گزارش ہے۔ ہمارے بہت سے سوالات جن کا تعلق یونیورسٹی کے زیر انتظام معاملات سے ہو براہ راست آپ کی اجازت سے admit ہو چکے ہیں۔ مگر اب آپ کا ان امور پر بحث کرنے کی اجازت نہ دینا بڑے خوفناک نتائج کا پیش خیمہ ہوگا۔ کیونکہ اس سے یونیورسٹی کو ایک ایسا چارٹر اور لائسنس مل جاتا

ہے جس کا مطلب یہ ہوگا کہ وہ بالکل آزاد ہے اور اس پر کسی قسم کی گرفت یا محاسبہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اور وہ اپنے نظم و نسق کے بارے میں جو من مانی کارروائیاں بھی کرنا چاہے اس سے ان کا مجاز سمجھا جائیگا۔ جناب والا۔ یونیورسٹی کے نظم و نسق کی خرابیوں کے متعلق بسا اوقات اخبارات میں بھی چرچا ہوتا رہا ہے۔ اور یہ چیز آنریبل وزیر تعلیم کے نوٹس میں بھی لائی جا چکی ہے۔ انہوں نے بکمال شفقت وائس چانسلر کو بھی اس کے متعلق لکھا اور زبانی بھی ان سے گفتگو کی۔ (ایک آواز۔ کیا آپ کی یہ سب باتیں حقیقت پر مبنی ہیں)۔ جی ہاں۔ میں جو بات بھی اس ایوان میں کرتا ہوں پورے یقین اور ذمہ داری سے کرتا ہوں۔ جناب والا۔ اس سلسلے میں میں ایک واقعہ آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کرتا ہوں جسکی حقیقت سے میں ذاتی طور پر بھی واقف ہوں۔ بی۔ اے کا ایک طالبعلم جو ایک مضمون میں اول اور دوسرے میں دوم تھا اور اس امتحان میں اول نکلنے والا تھا۔ اس محکمے کی بد نظمی اور ایک دوسرے طالبعلم کو یہ اعزاز عطا کرنے کی وجہ سے اس سے محروم کیا گیا۔ جب اس کا معاملہ ہیڈ اگزامینر کے پاس پہنچا تو اس نے بھی کہا کہ وہ ۲۷ نمبروں کا مستحق ہے مگر اس کے باوجود بھی اسے ۱۳ نمبر دئے گئے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — میں merits بیان کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دوں گا۔ آپ اعتراضات کا جواب دیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ گزارش یہ ہے کہ ہر واقعہ کی ایک خاص اہمیت ہوتی ہے۔ میں نے تو یونیورسٹی کی بد نظمی کی ایک مثال آپ کے سامنے پیش کی ہے۔ جہانتک اس کے نتائج کے دور رس اور خوفناک ہونے کا تعلق ہے اور جہانتک اس کی اہمیت کا تعلق ہے۔ میں اسے ایک فرد کی ذات تک ہی محدود نہیں سمجھتا بلکہ سینکڑوں اور ہزاروں طلباء کی زندگی سے متعلق سمجھتا ہوں۔ میں نے اس تحریک التوا کو قواعد کے عین مطابق بنانے کیلئے متعلقہ امور تشریح اور وضاحت کی غرض سے پیش کئے ہیں جو قواعد کے عین مطابق ہیں۔ دراصل میری تحریک کا اصل موضوع یونیورسٹی کی بد انتظامی ہے جس کے تحت کئی امور آتے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — یونیورسٹی ایک خود مختار ادارہ ہے۔ اس لئے میں اس کے معاملات کے متعلق یہ تحریک مناسب نہیں سمجھتا۔ نیز میری نگاہ میں اس تحریک التوا میں ایک سے زیادہ امور درج کئے گئے ہیں جس کی قواعد کی رو سے اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔



چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جناب والا۔ آپ کے اعتراضات کا میں نے جو جواب دیا ہے۔ کیا آپ اس سے مطمئن نہیں ہوئے؟  
 صائب سپیگر — میں نے اپنا فیصلہ سنا دیا ہے۔

#### SUPPLY OF BOOKS ETC. TO MAULANA MAUDOODI

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely Government's denial of such facilities in general to Maulana Maudoodi, a Martial Law convict in Central Jail as every political prisoner of his status is entitled to get, and its refusal to allow him books and other articles in particular required by him to proceed with the compilation of Tafheem-ul-Quran, his famous Tafseer of the Holy Quran.

صائب سپیگر — کہا آپ نے ان تمام واقعات کی تحقیقات کر لی ہے اور کیا آپ ان کی ذمہ داری لینے کیلئے تیار ہیں؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جی ہاں۔ جناب والا۔ میں نے ان تمام واقعات کے متعلق اطمینان کر لیا ہے اور میں پورے وثوق سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ درست ہیں۔ نیز میں ان کی درستی کی ذمہ داری لیتا ہوں۔

**Chief Minister :** If Maulana Maudoodi is not getting any facilities to which he is entitled the honourable member will kindly bring them to my notice and I will set them right. I am not quite sure whether he is within our powers because he is a Martial Law convict. But if anything is within our powers, we will do it with pleasure. You have not to move adjournment motion for this purpose.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am fully satisfied with the assurance given by the Honourable the Chief Minister and I do not press this adjournment motion.

#### INHUMAN TREATMENT METED OUT TO KHAN MUHAMMAD RABBANI

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the most atrocious and inhuman treatment meted out to Khan Muhammad Rabbani a detainee under the Safety Act when he was kept in chains recently during the days of his illness in the Amritsar Ward of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, on account of Hernia operation.

**Mr. Speaker :** Does the Honourable the Chief Minister want to say anything about it.

**Chief Minister :** I would like to make inquiries.

**Mr. Speaker :** Honourable the Chief Minister wants time for inquiry. We will take it up day-after-tomorrow.

#### DENIAL OF FACILITIES TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the illegal denial of facilities to some political prisoners and detenus in the Province, such as meeting their relatives, prompt medical aid, use of charpais, tables, writing material, blankets, etc. and the inhuman treatment meted out to some such as whipping, locking up in dark cells, exposing to inclemencies of the

weather etc. under the recent instructions of the Inspector-General, Prisons.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is impossible for me to deal with this. If there are any definite facts and if the honourable member could actually give those facts to the Chief Minister there would be no need for this adjournment motion.

**Minister of Revenue :** If my friend will do that the time of the House will be saved.

**صاحب سپیکر -** کیا معزز ممبر کی اس طرح تسلی ہو جائیگی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** جی ہاں۔

**Chief Minister :** Provided he gives me written facts.  
**مولانا داؤد غزنوی -** جناب والا میں نے خود وزیر جیل خانہ جات سے نظر بندوں کے ساتھ جو سلوک جیل میں ہو رہا ہے اسکا ذکر کیا تھا۔ حضور والا ! ایک کوٹھری میں پانچ پانچ سات سات آدمیوں کو بند کیا جاتا رہا ہے۔ وہیں ان کو کھانا وغیرہ دیا جاتا رہا ہے اور وہیں ٹٹی پیشاب کرنے پر مجبور کیا جاتا رہا ہے۔ یہ صورت حال کس درجہ افسوس ناک ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** میں آنریبل ممبر کو تقریر کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دے سکتا۔ آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے یہ نہیں کہا کہ یہ واقعات غلط ہیں۔ بلکہ یہ کہا ہے کہ میں ان واقعات کی تحقیقات کرونگا اور جہاں تک ہو سکا شکایات کا ازالہ کرنے کی کوشش کرونگا۔ چنانچہ اس تحریک کے محرک کی تسلی ہو گئی ہے۔ اس لئے وہ مزید اس پر زور ڈالنا نہیں چاہتے

**Minister of Revenue :** But the Chief Minister did not say that these facts are correct either.

#### PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the promulgation of section 144 in the Province in general and in Lyallpur, Sheikhpura and Sialkot districts in particular, banning all public meetings and thus denying people of this Province one of their fundamental rights.

**Mr. Speaker—**With regard to this I want to invite the attention of the honourable member to the fact that no adjournment motion can be brought in regard to a matter which does not involve anything more than the ordinary administration. Promulgation of Section 144 is entirely a matter within the discretion of the Government and the fact that they have found it necessary to impose section 144 for administrative reasons cannot be made the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. It must involve something more than the ordinary administration.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** حضور نے اعتراض یہ فرمایا ہے کہ دفعہ 144 کا نفاذ حکومت کے روزمرہ کے نظم و نسق کا ایک مظہر ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — میں نے کہا تھا کہ وہ ایک جزو ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — اس سلسلے میں میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ایک آزاد جمہوری اسلامی حکومت کے اندر دفعہ ۱۴۴ کا نفاذ ایک ایسا غیر معمولی حربہ ہے جسکا استعمال ہو سکتا ہے کہ بعض اوقات حکومت وقت جائز وقتی ضروریات کے ماتحت کرے لیکن موجودہ حالات کے پیش نظر خصوصاً جبکہ نیا آئین مونت ہو رہا ہے حکومت غیر ضروری بے محل اور بے وقت قسم کے قانون کے نفاذ اور استعمال سے عوام کو انکے بنیادی حقوق سے محروم کر رہی ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپ میرے اعتراض کا جواب دیجئے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — میں آپ کے اعتراض کا جواب دیتا ہوں۔ جناب والا۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ جہاں تک اسپیرلسٹ حکومتوں کا تعلق ہے اپنی رعایا کے جذبات کو دبانے کے نزدیک روز مرہ کا حربہ ہے لیکن جہاں تک ایک اسلامی اور جمہوری ملک کے نظم و نسق کا تعلق ہے اگرچہ قانونی اعتبار سے اس قسم کے قانون کے روز مرہ کے استعمال کا حق ہے لیکن انہیں اخلاقی طور پر اسے روز مرہ کے استعمال کا حربہ نہیں سمجھنا چاہئے اور نہ اسکا اس طرح استعمال ہونا چاہیے۔

اس کے علاوہ دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک کسی محدود مقام پر دفعہ ۱۴۴ کے نفاذ کا تعلق ہے وہ ہم آسانی سے تسلیم کر سکتے ہیں لیکن یہاں پر تو ایک مقام نہیں ایک ضلع نہیں بلکہ قریب قریب سارے صوبے کو اس بنیادی حق شہریت بلکہ حق انسانیت سے اور جمہوریت سے محروم کر رکھا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک اس کی منظوری یا استرداد کا تعلق ہے میرے نزدیک اس میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا لیکن حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ اس قانون کا اس طرح استعمال موجودہ حکومت کے اپنے کئے ہوئے وعدوں کی عملاً خلاف ورزی کرتا ہے اور لوگوں کو حکومت کے متعلق جو تھوڑی بہت خوش فہمیاں ہیں وہ ختم ہو جائیں گی۔ لوگ اپنے حقوق سے بالکل محروم ہو جائیں گے بلکہ مایوس ہو جائیں گے۔ حکومت کے اپنے مفاد کا بھی یہی تقاضا ہے کہ وہ لوگوں کا اعتماد حاصل کرنے کیلئے اس غیر معمولی اقدام سے فوری طور پر تائب ہو جائے جو شاید ابتداً نہایت غیر معمولی حالات میں اختیار کیا گیا تھا۔ حکومت اسے منسوخ کر کے لوگوں کو ان کے بنیادی و جمہوری حق تفویض کر دے۔ حضور نے جو اعتراض فرمایا تھا میں نے اسکا جواب یہ دیا ہے کہ اگر کسی محدود جگہ پر —

**Mr. Speaker**—Do not repeat.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—دوسری چیز جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک اسکے دائرہ عمل کا تعلق ہے اس نے سارے صوبے کو اپنی لیٹ میں لیا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—یہ آپ کہہ چکے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—عام طور پر اگر حکومت بعض ہنگامی اور غیر معمولی حالات کے ماتحت اسکا استعمال صحیح خیال کرے تو وہ ایک نہایت محدود مقام پر اور مختصر سے وقت کیلئے ہوا کرتا ہے لیکن حضور خیال فرمائیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ کو merits پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ دائرہ عمل کی وسعت اور سیراد کی وسعت یہ دونوں چیزیں ایسی ہیں جن کی ضرورت جائز، حق استعمال صحیح اور روز مرہ کے نظم و نسق کا حق ہے لیکن یہاں اسکے معنی بالکل برعکس لئے جاتے ہیں۔ لہذا میں یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ اس قاعدے کی رو سے یہ قرارداد اس قابل ہے کہ اس کو زیر بحث لانا چاہئے اور لائے جانے کا حق عطا فرمایا جائے۔

**Mr. Speaker** I have every sympathy with the sentiments expressed, but I am afraid I cannot go beyond the rules and even if the Honourable Chief Minister says that he is in favour of the adjournment motion being allowed, I will not allow it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** The Honourable Chief Minister may.....

**Mr. Speaker**—I have already forestalled him, because this is contrary to the rules.

#### HIGH COST OF LIVING

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to check and control the alarmingly high cost of living so as to bring it within the purchasing power of the poor classes and thus enable them to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life, failing which the country may be leading towards crisis.

**Chief Minister:** There are two or three resolutions on the subject of economic situation and we are quite willing to allow a whole day to this matter. (Voices: Hear, hear).

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** In view of what the Honourable the Chief Minister has said I do not press this adjournment motion. We are very grateful to him.

## UN-EMPLOYMENT

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to cope with the ever-increasing and rising incident of un-employment in the country which has assumed dangerous proportions precipitating a serious crisis.

**Chief Minister :** It is covered by my statement.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** All right. I do not press this adjournment motion

## BAN ON EXPORT OF GUR

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the ban on the export of Gur recently imposed by Government resulting in enormous loss to the growers, commission agents and exporters alike due to the sudden fall in its price.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, that ban has already been removed. The honourable member is out of date.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** It has not appeared in the papers.

**Chief Minister :** It has appeared. It is still there in the Gujranwala district because of the Rahwali Sugar Mills but in other districts of the Punjab the movement of gur inside the Province as well as outside within Western Pakistan is not restricted. (Voices: Hear, hear).

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ میرے نزدیک کوئی ایسی وجوہات نہیں ہیں کہ جو کچھ آنریبل چیف منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے میں اسے مشکوک خیال کروں۔ لیکن اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ گوجرانوالہ سے ایک بزرگ تشریف لائے۔  
**صاحب سپیکر** — آنریبل چیف منسٹر نے کہا ہے کہ سوائے گوجرانوالہ کے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ میں ۲۶ تاریخ کو لائل پور سے یہاں آیا ہوا تھا۔ اگر آنریبل چیف منسٹر کے حافظہ میں یہ بات ہو تو وہ ارشاد فرمائیں کہ ۲۶ تاریخ کو ban اٹھایا گیا تھا یا کسی اور تاریخ کو۔ میں صرف اپنے اطمینان کے لئے اس امر کی وضاحت چاہتا ہوں۔  
**وزیر اعلیٰ** — جہاں تک میرا خیال ہے ۲۶ تاریخ کو ہی ban اٹھایا گیا تھا۔ میں نے اخبارات میں بھی پڑھا تھا۔

## INABILITY OF GOVERNMENT TO ENABLE KHAN ABDUS SATTAR KHAN NIAZI TO ATTEND SESSION

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the inability of Government to enable Khan Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi, a member of this House representing Mianwali II Muslim Constituency to take part in the proceedings of the Assembly on account of his detention under extraordinary circumstances of Material Law.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the honourable member please tell me in view of Mr. Niazi's conviction by Martial Law authorities, what the Government can do to bring him here?

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا — حضور نے یہ دریافت فرمایا ہے کہ جس صورت میں مولانا عبدالستار خاں نیازی کو مارشل لا کے ماتحت سزا ملی ہے کیا حکومت اپنے اختیارات سے کسی طرح ان کو یہاں لا سکتی ہے۔ یا بلا سکتی ہے تا کہ وہ اجلاس کی کارروائی میں حصہ لیں۔ سو میں عرض کروں گا کہ ہمارے صوبہ کی عدالت عالیہ کے چیف جسٹس صاحب نے واضح الفاظ میں یہ فیصلہ صادر فرما دیا تھا کہ مارشل لا کے ماتحت دی گئی سزاؤں کو درحقیقت ایک جائز آئین اور قانونی عدالت کی طرف سے صادر شدہ سزائیں تصور نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک بڑی مقتدر اور جلیل القدر ہستی کی طرف سے اس قسم کا فیصلہ ہر اعتبار سے صحیح ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — ان کا فیصلہ یہ تھا کہ ہم اس میں مداخلت نہیں کرتے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — I agree, Sir, اس میں شک نہیں کہ ہائی کورٹ نے ایک ہیپس کارپس petition کی سماعت کے سلسلہ میں یہ فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ وہ مداخلت کرنے سے معذور ہے لیکن اس سے واضح طور پر یہ ثابت ہو جاتا ہے کہ ہماری حکومت اخلاقی حیثیت سے اس بات کو بالکل تسلیم کرتی ہے کہ مولانا عبدالستار خاں نیازی کی detention خلاف قانون ہے۔ اب سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے اختیارات خصوصی کے استعمال کرنے کا اس سلسلہ میں میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے چونکہ واضح کر دیا ہے کہ تحریک کو ختم کرنے کے لئے مارشل لا کو عمل میں لایا گیا ہے اس لئے یہ حکومت اگر واقعی مطمئن ہے تو اس قسم کی legislation اس ایوان میں لا سکتی ہے جس سے ایسے لوگوں کو جنہیں ظالمانہ طور پر سزائیں دی گئی ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it within the competence of this House to bring in this sort of legislation? The honourable member should know, and I presume that he does know, what subjects are within the competence of the Provincial Legislature and what are within the competence of the Central Legislature. I cannot allow possibilities to be discussed.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اگر یہ حکومت واقعی مطمئن ہے تو۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — حکومت کے اطمینان کو چھوڑنے۔ میرے سوال کا جواب دیجئے۔ آپ مجھے یہ بتائیے کہ آپ یہاں کیا کر سکتے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - جناب والا - میں ذاتی طور پر محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس فارمولا اور اس رسمی قسم کی قانونی بندش کو قطع نظر کر کے آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ ہز ایکسی لینسی گورنر بہادر سے استدعا کر سکتے ہیں کہ وہ اپنے اختیارات خصوصی کے ماتحت مرکزی حکومت سے استدعا کریں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - اگر یہ صورت ہے تو آپ اس قسم کا ریزولیشن پیش کریں - مجھے یاد ہے میں نے خود ایک ایسا ریزولیشن admit کیا تھا۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ** - جناب والا - ایسے لوگوں کے متعلق جنہیں مارشل لا کے ماتحت سزائیں ملی ہیں Constituent Assembly نے ایک قانون پاس کیا ہے اور اس بات کو confirm کر دیا ہے کہ مارشل لا کے ماتحت دی گئی سزائیں صحیح ہیں۔ مولانا عبدالستار خاں نیازی میرے دوست تھے۔ وہ آج کل مقید ہیں۔ اس سلسلہ میں ہماری حکومت کو اختیار نہیں کہ وہ ان کو جیل سے نکال کر آپ کے سامنے پیش کر سکے۔ یہ قانونی بات ہے اور ہم قانون کے خلاف نہیں جا سکتے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** - آپ حکومت کی طرف سے سفارش تو کر سکتے ہیں۔ حکومت کو اس بات کا اختیار ہے کہ وہ اس قسم کے معاملہ میں دخل دے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Chief Minister, I think, will have no objection to consider that suggestion. As far as this motion is concerned it is out of order. I do not know any legal remedy which the Punjab Government can use for this purpose.

#### PROMULGATION OF AN ORDER UNDER PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the causes which led to the promulgation of an order, by the District Magistrate, Lahore, under section 12 of the Punjab Public Safety Act, 1949, within the limits of the City of Lahore Corporation and Lahore Cantonment, for a period of 3 months, with effect from 15th August, 1953 at 5-00 a.m., prohibiting (a) the holding of any procession or demonstration, (b) the holding of any public meeting and (c) the carrying in public except by a member of the Police or the Military forces anything capable of being used as a weapon of offence.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like to know how this case is different from that of the imposition of Section 144?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It is an order of the District Magistrate, Lahore, under Section 12 of the Punjab Public Safety Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** I want to know how it is different, in principle, from an order passed under Section 144, Cr. P. C.?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The difference is so obvious that I am surprised that you put this question to me. Had there been no difference between the imposition

of Section 144, which you will notice in my next motion the District Magistrate, Lahore, has done, and section 12 of the Safety Act, then the District Magistrate would not have imposed Section 144. In Section 144 you will notice that there is a provision that I can have a meeting of 4 persons, but not more, but under the Safety Act none can meet.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not in principle. The principle is the imposition of restraint on members of the public; whether that restraint is on 5 or one, makes no difference.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The principle is that while you are restraining the assembly of 5 or more under Section 144, you are restraining civil liberties of an individual under the Safety Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is the defect of the Act and not of the application of the Act.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then why he is taking action under this Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** Because he is competent to do so under the Act.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Exactly, he should be sufficiently intelligent to know where the defect lies.

**Mr. Speaker:** But this House is not the proper place for pointing out defects. Members who want to get the defects removed should go to a Court of Law.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The point that I have got to show to you is that this matter is of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, before you do that you have got to satisfy me that this is not a matter of ordinary administration.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I will satisfy you and that is the only point about which I have got to satisfy you. If you will kindly read my adjournment motion you will find that it is not a matter of ordinary administration.

**Mr. Speaker:** The subject matter of the adjournment motion must, according to the rule, involve something more than the ordinary administration of law.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Exactly, I quite agree. Holding of any procession, that is one restriction. Holding of any public meeting is another restriction and the carrying in public, except by a member of the Police or the Military forces, anything capable of being used as a weapon of offence; this is the third restriction.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have read the motion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then obviously this is not a matter of ordinary administration. Ordinary administration can only prevent a man from committing certain offences. If I have no licence for carrying with me a tube of tooth-paste, it may be considered a weapon of offence. Therefore, it is a serious matter of urgent public importance.

**Mr. Speaker:** I agree it is a matter of public importance, but since it contravenes the rules which require that an adjournment motion must involve something more than the administration of law, I rule it out of order.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

#### PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144 IN LAHORE.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the causes which led to the promulgation of an order, by the District Magistrate, Lahore, under Section 144, Cr. P. C., within the limits



of the Corporation of the City of Lahore and Lahore Cantonment, for a period of two months, with effect from the 15th May, 1953; and again for a period of two months, with effect from the 16th August, 1953 and again for a period of one month with effect from the 17th October, 1953, prohibiting the affixing or displaying on any public or private building or property or at any public place situate within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Lahore and Lahore Cantonment, any poster or handbill or document including any painting, drawing or photograph or other visible representation, containing or representing any matter relating to or arising from the so-called 'Direct Action' agitation or relating to any controversy likely to promote feelings of hatred or enmity between different classes of the public or activities prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already disposed off an adjournment motion based on the factum of the imposition of Section 144. So this is covered by the ruling already given by me unless the hon'ble member can differentiate it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** One has to see to the principle in respect of the imposition of Section 144, i. e., with particular reference to public meetings and all other matters related thereto. The first thing to see is that principles when they are applied, they are applied specifically for a specific instance. The principle governing 'A' may not necessarily govern 'B'.

**Mr. Speaker :** How is this case different ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** You will very kindly see my adjournment motion. The question of principle underlying Section 144 does not arise because this is an order under Section 144 which in effect prohibits the affixing or displaying on any public or private building or at any public place, etc., any poster for handbill or document, etc., relating to any controversy likely to promote feeling of hatred or enmity between different classes of public or to activities prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order. Now, Sir, the mere fact that this order was an order that had to be continued from time to time clearly goes to that it was never extended as a normal exercise of the powers given by law. For example the first part of the order was for a period of two months with effect from the 15th of May. In that period there may be some excuse or some reason to say that the order was justified, but there was a second time.

**Mr. Speaker :** Who is to determine this ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I should imagine that in a free democratic state it would be resorted to most unwillingly and very rarely.

**Mr. Speaker :** Section 144 gives the District Magistrate authority to do what he considers proper in the interest of maintaining law and order. If the honourable member is of the opinion that the section as it stands is defective, then the only course open to him is to get it amended.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But you are taking my argument into different channels. I would draw your attention to the dates. From the 15th of May in the opinion of the public it was justified.

**Mr. Speaker :** That may be, but the Courts say that the public opinion is not the judge, it is the District Magistrate, who is the judge.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That is the very reason.

**Mr. Speaker :** That certainly is not the reason for an adjournment motion. Law is definitely against it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The whole purpose of the adjournment motion is to focus public attention.

**Mr. Speaker :** Provided that the adjournment motion does not contravene any of the rules.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In this House we either make Laws or break Laws.

**Mr. Speaker :** You cannot break the law, it is not within your competence.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** When I say "break the law" I do not mean breaking the law in the ordinary sense of the word I mean amending the law.

**Mr. Speaker :** Provided it is within the competence of this Legislature.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Exactly.

**Mr. Speaker :** But I do not want the honourable member to discuss the merits of the case. I have only put to him a very limited question and that is this; how this adjournment motion of his could be differentiated from the adjournment motion which I have ruled out of order already. I ruled that out of order on the ground that it was not anything beyond the ordinary administration of law. I want him to tell me, if he can, how this is different from that adjournment motion?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Now this motion becomes of a recent occurrence.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not questioning that side of the case at all. It may be a recent occurrence, it may be anything. But so long as it contravenes any one of the conditions of the law under which adjournment motions can be moved, it would be out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** My intention is to show that the District Magistrate, from whatever source he might have received his authority or his instructions, exercised his powers wrongfully and that is faulty. The whole purpose of this order was to circumvent the proper legislation. This order under Section 144 has been clamped practically on the whole of the Province with the result that all democratic privileges of the people like freedom of association, freedom of speech and freedom to assemble have been suspended. It has restrained the people and put them down. If during the two months from the 15th May onwards, during the two months from the 16th August onwards and again for a period of one month from the 17th October onwards the causes or so-called causes have existed and those very so-called causes exist today the order is not in effect.

**Mr. Speaker :** We do not know.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Has the so-called direct action ended ?

**Mr. Speaker :** All the more reason. And, therefore, we cannot presume.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That is my point. We cannot presume. This is the place to find it out and that is the whole purpose of the adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker :** But the adjournment motion has to comply with the conditions laid down.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I entirely agree, but you cannot show any way whether this particular Section 144 expired on the 16th of November.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am under no obligation to do that.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But you have to give another ruling altogether. That ruling does not hold good here.

**Mr. Speaker :** I called upon Mr. Gibbon to show me how he differentiates this adjournment motion of his from the one which I have already ruled out of order which also sought to discuss the imposition of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I have heard him, but I am not satisfied with his arguments and, therefore, I rule this adjournment motion also out of order.

We have disposed of 12 adjournment motions. I propose, if the movers have no objection, to postpone the consideration of the remaining adjournment motions till day-after-tomorrow. Of course, no objection can be raised day-after-tomorrow which is not applicable today. I want to know whether the House has any objection to that.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The first part is acceptable no objection can be raised day-after-tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker :** On any ground other than that which can be taken today.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** We have no objection.

### PUNJAB GROWTH OF FOOD CROPS ORDINANCE, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker :** Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema and Mian Abdul Bari have given notices of resolutions under Rule 107 of disapproval of the Punjab Growth of Food Crops Ordinance, 1953.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, about this Food Ordinance, I want to make a statement. We are now bringing in a Bill and this ordinance will lapse.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Honourable Chief Minister says that the Government has already decided to do away with this ordinance.

**Chief Minister :** It will be allowed to lapse after six weeks from the day when we met on the 30th of November.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That is what we are objecting to. We want that it should lapse today.

**Chief Minister :** All right. We do not want the ordinance from to-day. *(Cheers from the Opposition Benches).*

**Mr. Speaker :** So we need not discuss these resolutions.

*(Voices from the Opposition Benches : Yes, Sir).*

*(At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the chair).*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** On a point of order. It is the practice of the House that when the Honourable Speaker takes the chair, he always bows to the House. The Honourable Deputy Speaker has taken the chair, but he does not bow to the House.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker :** It is the Honourable Speaker who bows to the House when he occupies the chair to open the House for the consideration of the business of the Day and not the Deputy Speaker who enters into the shoes of the Speaker during the consideration of the business.

### CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Mr. Deputy Speaker :** Now the House will resume consideration of the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill clause by clause.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیف** (لائل پور نمبر ۹ مسلم) جناب والا۔ مسودہ قانون پیش نظر میں زیر بحث ترمیم جو میں نے پیش کی ہے اس کے متعلق میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اگر حکومت اپنے آپ کو اس قسم کے مبہم اور موہوم الفاظ استعمال کر کے اور اس قسم کے چور دروازے بنا کر اپنے آپ کو ایک خوفناک حربے سے مسلح کرنا چاہے تو یہ صوبہ کے عوام کی بہت بڑی حق تلفی ہوگی۔ اس کے مقابلے میں اگر آپ میری ترمیم کے الفاظ پر غور فرمائیں تو حضور مجھ سے اتفاق کریں گے کہ میں نے تمام ایسے خدشات کا اس ترمیم کے ذریعے مکمل اور قطعی طور پر سدباب کر دیا ہے۔ اور تمام ایسے خطرناک امکانات کا خاتمہ کر دیا ہے جس کا عملی تجربہ اور مشاہدہ اس صوبہ کے لوگوں کو سابقہ حکومت کی طرف سے ہوا۔

جناب والا۔ میں یہ صاف طور پر عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ترمیم کے پیش کرنے سے میری پہلے ہرگز یہ نہیں ہے کہ میں حکومت کے ہر فعل کو شک و شبہ کی نظر سے دیکھتا ہوں۔ لیکن پھر بھی کسی

مسودہ قانون کی جامعیت ایک بہترین خوبی ہے جو یہ تقاضا کرتی ہے کہ اس کو تمام امکانی خامیوں اور نقائص اور اس قسم کے تمام ایسے امکانات سے پاک کر دیا جائے جس میں کسی خود غرض حکومت کیلئے کسی موقع پر اس بات کی گنجائش پیدا ہو کہ وہ عوام کے آئینی اور قانونی حقوق نظر انداز کر کے طرح طرح کے حیلوں اور بہانوں سے اپنے ڈھب کے لوگوں کے اقتدار کو طول دے سکے۔ جناب والا۔ اگر آپ میری ترمیم کے الفاظ پر غور فرمائیں اور اس مسودہ قانون کے موجودہ الفاظ سے موازنہ کریں تو آپ پر یہ حقیقت واضح ہو جائیگی کہ اس حکومت نے اگر عمداً نہیں تو کم از کم سہواً ضرور اس قسم کا اقدام کیا ہے۔ جس سے اس صوبے کے لوگوں کے حقوق پامال ہونے کا امکان ہو۔ وہ فرماتے ہیں کہ مخصوص وجوہات تحریر میں لانے پر سرکاری گزٹ کے اعلان کے ذریعے کونسلروں کے عہدے کی معیاد میں توسیع کی جا سکے گی اور یہ توسیع ایک سال سے زیادہ عرصے کیلئے نہ ہوگی۔ اس کے برعکس میں نے بالکل حقیقت پسندانہ نقطہ نگاہ سے اس کے اضطراری تقاضوں کو پوری شدت سے محسوس کرتے ہوئے ان کو یہ حق تفویض کیا ہے۔ ان سے اتفاق کیا ہے لیکن میں نے صرف یہ چیز پیش کی ہے کہ حکومت بے شک کونسلروں کے عہدہ کی معیاد میں توسیع کرنے کی مجاز و مختار ہوگی بشرطیکہ صوبے میں کوئی ایسے ہنگامی حالات پیدا ہو جائیں اور اسکا اظہار سرکاری گزٹ کے ذریعے سے ہو اور جب حالات بالکل نارمل ہو جائیں تو حکومت فوری طور پر ہنگامی حالات کے خاتمے کا اعلان کر دے اور از سر نو انتخابات کا اہتمام کرے۔ مگر ارباب اقتدار اور بالخصوص عزت مآب وزیر متعلقہ اس بات پر غور فرمائیں تو انہیں معلوم ہوگا کہ یہ چیز ان کے لئے بہت زیادہ مفید ہے۔ مثلاً معیاد کی توسیع کیلئے زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال کی مدت مقرر ہے۔ اگر خدا نخواستہ ایسے حالات پیدا ہو جائیں کہ ایک سال کی مدت کے بعد بھی حالات رو بہ اصلاح نہ ہوں تو ایسی صورت میں بجائے اس کے کہ ان کو اس مقصد کیلئے پھر کوئی اور ترمیمی بل پیش کرنا پڑے۔ اگر میری ترمیم پر غور فرمائیں تو ان کیلئے کافی گنجائش ہے۔ میں نے معیاد میں توسیع کی گنجائش اس وقت تک کیلئے کر دی ہے جب تک کہ ہنگامی حالات ختم نہ ہو جائیں اور جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا تھا کہ ہنگامی حالات کی اصطلاح بہت واضح ہے جس کا مفہوم پارلیمنٹری زبان میں بالکل متعین ہو چکا ہے۔ یعنی قحط، وبا، جنگ، سیلاب اور اس قسم کی آفات اراضی و سماوی۔ اس لئے بجائے اس کے کہ حکومت ایسا اقدام کرے جس سے

اسکی پوزیشن خواہ مخواہ مشکوک ہو اور جسکی تصدیق و توثیق وہ عملاً اضطراری حالت میں کر چکی ہے۔ میری مراد کارپوریشن کے گذشتہ انتخابات سے ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ موجودہ حکومت کو جسکے لئے یہ سب کچھ ابتدائے عشق ہے چاہئے کہ عوام کا اعتماد جو کارپوریشن کے انتخابات میں مداخلت کر کے تھوڑا بہت کھو چکی ہے میری ترمیم کو قبول کر کے اس کو دوبارہ حاصل کرے۔ میری یہ درخواست ہے کہ ایک ایسی ترمیم جس کے منظور ہونے سے حکومت کیلئے کوئی دقت اور دشواری نہیں ہوگی ایک ایسی ترمیم جو نہایت معقول قسم کی شرائط کے ساتھ مشروط ہے اس کو بجائے ہٹ دھرمی کے جلد از جلد قبول کر لیا جائے۔

جناب والا۔ ایک خاص چیز جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ آج کی کارروائی میں حکومت وقت کے رویے سے میری بہت حد تک حوصلہ افزائی ہوئی ہے۔ (ہیر۔ ہیر) اگر اس قرارداد کے استرداد کیلئے وہ کوئی ایسی وجوہات پیش کریں جس سے ذاتی طور پر میری اور اس ایوان کے اکثر آئریبل ممبران کی تسکین ہو سکے تو میں اپنا مطالبہ معاً چھوڑنے کیلئے تیار ہونگا اور اگر وہ دیانتداری سے یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ ان کے پاس اس قسم کی کوئی وجوہات نہیں ہیں یعنی استرداد کیلئے کوئی معقول دلائل نہیں ہیں تو اس صورت میں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ آپ اپنے سابقہ رویے کے ساتھ مزید نیک نامی کا اضافہ کریں اور نہ صرف حزب اختلاف کا اعتماد حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کریں بلکہ اس ذریعے سے اپنے صوبے کے عوام کا اعتماد بھی حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔ حضور والا۔ میری یہ خواہش ہے کہ جس طرح ان کی پیش رو حکومت نہایت مستبدانہ طریق سے ایوان کے سامنے بغیر وجوہات رکھے ہماری تراسیم کو مسترد کر دینی تھی یہ حکومت اس کے بالکل برعکس اور اس کے بالکل علی الرغم ہماری جائز تراسیم کو قبول کر لیا کرے۔ میں مکمل طور پر مایوس نہیں ہوں میں توقع کرتا ہوں کہ اختلاف برائے اختلاف کیلئے نہیں بلکہ صرف اپنی وضعداری کیلئے اور اسے اپنی شکست کے مترادف سمجھتے ہوئے نہیں بلکہ دلائل و براہین سے اگر وہ اسے نامناسب سمجھیں تو جواب دیں اور اگر معقول سمجھیں تو اس ترمیم کو معاً قبول فرما لیں۔

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Clause under consideration, amendment moved

is—

That in clause 2, for the existing proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following proviso be substituted:—

“Provided that the Provincial Government may in case of National Emergency by notification in the official Gazette extend the term of office of the Councilors till the emergency is over”.

**وزیر صحت (عزت مآب مخدوم زادہ الحاج پیر سید محمد علمدار**  
 حسین شاہ گیلانی) — جناب والا۔ بل کی دفعہ ۲ کی رو سے لاہور کارپوریشن  
 ایکٹ ۱۹۴۱ء کی دفعہ ۱۰ کی ترمیم مقصود ہے اور آئریبل ممبر اپنی ترمیم  
 منوانے پر بضد ہیں کہ خواہ یکم مئی کو ملک میں کیسے ہی حالات  
 ہوں اسی مقررہ دن انتخابات ہونے چاہئیں۔ جناب والا۔ اس قسم کی  
 proviso پہلے موجود ہے جس کی رو سے حکومت کو اختیار ہے کہ وہ  
 کارپوریشن کی معیاد میں توسیع کر سکتی ہے اور یہ ترمیم ۱۹۵۰ء میں  
 کی گئی تھی۔ میں نے جمہوریت کے تقاضوں کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے  
 اس proviso میں مزید ترمیم پیش کی ہے۔ اس ترمیم کے مطابق حکومت  
 کارپوریشن کے انتخابات ملتوی کر سکتی ہے۔ اور ساتھ ہی special reasons  
 ریکارڈ (record) کرنے کے علاوہ جو کہ صرف file work ہے ان کو  
 پبلش (publish) کرنے کی ترمیم بھی پیش کر دی ہے (تالیاں)  
 جناب والا۔ ہنگامی حالات صرف سیلاب، مارشل لا اور جنگ ایسی چیزوں  
 کی وجہ سے ہی نہیں پیدا ہوتے بلکہ اور وجوہات بھی ہو سکتی ہیں جن  
 کی وجہ سے حکومت کو یہ انتخابات ملتوی کرنے پڑیں۔ مثلاً اگر کارپوریشن  
 اور اسمبلی کے انتخابات ایک ہی موقع پر کرنے پڑیں تو لازماً انتظامی مشکلات  
 کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے الیکشن ناممکن ہوگا لہذا کارپوریشن کے انتخابات  
 ملتوی کرنے پڑیں گے۔ اگر ماہ رمضان آ جائے تو اس پر کس طرح عمل  
 کیا جا سکتا ہے؟

نیز انتخابات کے سلسلہ میں کئی ایسی چیزیں بھی ہوتی ہیں جن  
 کی وجہ سے انتخابات کے لئے انتظامات نہیں ہو سکتے۔ چنانچہ انہیں ملتوی  
 کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ان صورتوں میں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ترمیم کو منظور  
 نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ اس کی وجہ میں نے آپ کے سامنے پیش کر دی ہے  
 اور ساتھ ہی یہ بھی عرض کر دیا ہے کہ مئی کے مہینے تک ایسی  
 rigidity کو قائم رکھنا کہ اس مہینے میں ہو تو ہو ورنہ نہ ہو  
 بہت مشکل ہے۔ اس لئے میری گزارش ہے کہ اس ترمیم کو نامنظور کیا  
 جائے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا۔ عزت مآب وزیر متعلقہ  
 نے ترمیم کے سلسلہ میں جن خیالات کا اظہار فرمایا ہے اور وہ واقعات جو  
 انہوں نے بیان فرمائے ہیں بظاہر معصومانہ قسم کے نظر آتے ہیں۔ (قہقہہ)  
 لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون میں سب سے زیادہ کھٹکنے والی  
 چیز اور فساد کی جڑ یہ proviso ہے۔ اگر حکومت اس شکل میں جس

میں کہ یہ پیش ہوئی ہے صرف اس کے التوا کو زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال تک محدود کر کے اپنے آپ کو اس خطرناک ہتھیار سے مسلح کرنا چاہتی ہے تو یہ درست نہیں کیونکہ آپ کے سامنے ابھی کل کی بات ہے جب حکومتوں کو سیاسی زلزلوں سے اپنی مسندیں متزلزل ہوتی نظر آئیں یا جب سیاسی مشکلات سے وہ دو چار ہوئیں تو ہم نے دیکھا ہے (اگرچہ کسی حد تک یہ تقاضائے بشریت تھا) کہ انہوں نے کیا کچھ نہیں کیا۔ یہ مشاہدہ کی بات ہے کہ کارپوریشن کے حالیہ انتخابات میں جبکہ ان کو خود خطرہ محسوس ہو رہا تھا اور ان کے پاؤں ڈگمگا گئے تھے۔ جبکہ یہ حکومت کے لئے زندگی اور موت اور فتح و شکست کا سوال تھا اس نے بہ لطائف الحیل ان چور دروازوں کو استعمال کیا۔ (شور اور قہقہے) اگرچہ میرے لئے مناسب نہیں کہ اس موقع پر میں آنریبل ممبران کے لئے درس و تدریس کا سلسلہ جاری کروں (قہقہہ) لیکن اگر وہ چاہتے ہیں تو میں مستقل طور پر خلوت و جلوت میں ان کو زیادہ سے زیادہ وقت دینے کو ہیار ہوں۔

جناب والا۔ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا تھا۔ اس طرح کی قانونی پابندیوں سے حکومت آزادی حاصل کرنے کے لئے انتہائی کوشش کرتی ہے پھر ہم نے یہ بھی دیکھا ہے کہ ایسے حالات اور ایسے واقعات میں جب canvassing شروع ہوتی ہے تو بسا اوقات عجیب و غریب واقعات نظر آتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں بھری بزم میں راز کی بات کہہ دوں۔

الیہ عدم اعتماد کی تحریک کے سلسلہ میں بہت سے لوگوں کو سیاسی ہمدردی حاصل کرنے کے لئے جنسی شکل میں رشوت پیش کی گئی اور بالواسطہ انہیں روکنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ میں اس کی تشہیر نہیں کرنا چاہتا کہ کس جانب سے یہ فعل سرزد ہوا۔ لیکن یہ واقعہ ہے جو رونما ہوا۔ (آوازیں - شیم - شیم)۔

(آوازیں - یہ Serious allegation ہے)۔

بہر حال مجھے افسوس ہے کہ میں نے یہ دردناک حقیقت بیان کی ہے۔

(آوازیں - withdraw please)

جناب والا۔ میں ایسا محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ چور کی داڑھی میں تنکا ہے اور یہ ان لوگوں کو محسوس ہو رہا ہے جو ایسا کہہ رہے ہیں دراصل ان کی guilty conscience انہیں ایسا کہنے پر مجبور

کر رہی ہے۔ حالانکہ یہ اختیار حضور کو ہے کہ کسی چیز کو غیر پارلیمنٹری یا پارلیمنٹری تصور فرمائیں۔ (شور)۔

(Voices : Very serious allegations, withdraw).

**Mr. Deputy Speaker :** The honourable member is only to give a reply to what the Honourable Minister has said.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - حضور والا - موجودہ حکومت کا غالباً یہ پہلا مسودہ قانون ہے۔ اگر یہ حکومت بھی اپنی پیشرو حکومت کی طرح اس قسم کے حربے اور حیلے استعمال کرتی رہی تو میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہ قافلہ بھی راستہ میں ہی رہ جائیگا۔ کیونکہ اک حسین آنکھ کے اشارے پر قافلے راہ بھول جاتے ہیں۔

یہ قافلہ ابھی روانہ ہوا ہے اور ابھی سے غلط راستے پر چل نکلا ہے۔ جناب والا۔ یہ ایسی گمراہی ہے جس سے سابقہ حکومت کو اسکی ذہانت اور فطانت بھی نہ بچا سکی اس لئے ایک جمہوری اور اسلامی حکومت کے لئے عدل و انصاف کا تقاضا یہ ہے کہ اس قسم کی تراشیم کو حیلوں اور بہانوں سے ٹال نہ دے بلکہ بڑی دیانت داری سے اس proviso کو بدل دیا جائے۔ حکومت کو چاہئے کہ وہ اپنے رویہ پر غور کرے اور کسی آئندہ مسودہ قانون کے اندر اس قسم کے چور دروازے نہ پیدا کرے۔

**Mr. Deputy Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 2, for the existing proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following proviso be substituted:—

“Provided that the Provincial Government may in case of National Emergency by notification in the official Gazette extend the term of office of the Councilors till the emergency is over”.

*Mr. Deputy Speaker took the votes by voices whereupon the Opposition demanded a division.*

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghrib Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I rise to a point of order. Kindly permit me to draw your attention to rules 75 (1) and 75 (2). When Mr. Deputy Speaker was occupying the Chair, he had under rule 63 (i) called for a decision on the amendment that was proposed, i. e., by voices whether the “Ayes” have it or the “Noes” have it. Those who were supporting the amendment said “Aye” and those who were opposing the amendment said “No” and before he announced his decision as to whether the “Ayes” have it or the “Noes” have it there was a demand for a division. Instead of deciding one way or the other, he adjourned the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will put that amendment again.

The question is—

That in clause 2, for the existing proviso to proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following proviso be substituted—

“Provided that the Provincial Government may in case of National Emergency by notification in the official Gazette extend the term of office of the Councilors till the emergency is over”.

*The motion was lost.*



ملک غلام نبی (کارپوریشن شہر لاہور۔ ۱۔ مسلم مخصوص

نشست)۔

Sir, I beg to move—

That leave be granted to introduce the following:—

“That in clause 2, after the proviso of the proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following paragraph be added, namely:—

“Special reasons shall mean Martial Law in the city, flood, and the outbreak of some epidemic or war”.

جناب والا۔ الیکشن ایک ایسا ذریعہ ہے جس سے ہم اپنے عوام سے جا کر حالات حاضرہ کے متعلق کچھ کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ اور انکے متعلق پتہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ ان لوگوں کو اپنے ووٹوں سے مختلف اداروں میں اپنے نمائندے بنا کر بھیجنا چاہتے ہیں۔ بسا اوقات یہ دیکھا گیا ہے کہ الیکشنوں کو محض اسلئے معرض التوا میں ڈال دیا گیا کہ اس وقت کا برسر اقتدار طبقہ یہ نہیں چاہتا تھا کہ عوام اہلکاروں کا احتساب کر سکیں یا ان پر تنقید کر سکیں یا انکو یہ بتا سکیں کہ انہوں نے عوام کے حقوق سے جو لاپرواہی برتی ہے وہ کس حد تک مجرمانہ ہے۔ اب بل زیر غور میں آنریبل وزیر کی یہ پروویژن کہ وہ کارپوریشن کی معیاد میں ایک سال کی توسیع کر سکتے ہیں اور بھی زیادہ شک و شبہ کی گنجائش پیدا کرتی ہے۔ اگر حکومت کی نیت نیک ہوتی تو وہ کبھی بھی ایسی پروویژن نہ لاتی۔ آنریبل وزیر نے خود اپنی تقریر میں فرمایا ہے کہ اگر الیکشن رمضان کے مہینہ میں آجائیں یا اگر اسمبلی اور کارپوریشن کے الیکشن اکٹھے آجائیں تو کارپوریشن کے الیکشن کا ملتوی کرنا ضروری ہو جائیگا۔ یہی میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ”خاص وجوہات“، معین کر دی جائیں۔ ورنہ اگر وطیرہ اور طریقہ یہی رہا تو ہو سکتا ہے کہ ہوس اقتدار کے بھوکے کل کو اس معزز ایوان میں یہ تحریک پیش کر دیں کہ اس اسمبلی کی معیاد دس برس تک بڑھا دی جائے۔ اس لئے میں یہ ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی ایسا ایکٹ پاس نہ کیا جائے جس میں ایسی پروویژن رکھی جائیں جو برسر اقتدار طبقہ کو یہ موقعہ دیں کہ وہ اپنی معیاد کو بڑھا سکیں۔ میں تو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ الیکشن ہر دو برس کے بعد ہونے چاہئیں تا کہ ہمیں اپنے عوام کو ملنے کا زیادہ سے زیادہ موقعہ مل سکے۔ آج آپ کی قوم یہ کہہ رہی ہے کہ اسمبلی کے نئے الیکشن ہونے چاہئیں کیونکہ اس معزز ایوان کے نمائندہ حضرات ان کی آرزوؤں کی تکمیل نہیں کر رہے اور وہ اپنے فرائض کی انجام دہی میں غافل رہے ہیں اور اگر آپ اپنے اختیارات کو اس طرح استعمال کرتے رہے تو یقیناً آپ پر لوگوں کو اعتماد نہیں رہیگا اس لئے کارپوریشن

ایکٹ میں یہ پروویژن ہونی چاہئے کہ تین سال کے بعد خواہ حالات کچھ ہی کیوں نہ ہوں آپ کو ایمانداری سے الیکشن کروانے چاہئیں۔ اور اگر آپ یہ کہیں کہ صوبہ میں مارشل لاء کا نفاذ تھا یا کوئی calamity تھی جسکی بنا پر انتخابات ملتوی کرنے پڑے تو یہ وجہ ایک معقول وجہ ہوگی۔ جناب والا۔ ہم ایسی مصیبتوں سے بھی آگاہ ہو چکے ہیں جن سے ہم پہلے واقف نہ تھے جیسے flood : کی مصیبت۔ اور اس سے پہلے پارٹیشن سے پیدا شدہ مصیبتوں کا سامنا کیا۔ ہمیں اپنی قوم کو آگے کی طرف لے جانا چاہئے مگر صاحب اقتدار لوگوں نے اپنی ریشہ دوانیوں سے اس صوبہ کو قعر مذلت کی گہرائیوں میں گرا دیا ہے اور اسے exploit کرنے کے لئے یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ پنجاب اب ذلیل ہو چکا ہے اب پنجاب کی وقعت کچھ نہیں رہی اور یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ پنجاب اب مرجکا ہے۔ یہ غلط ہے کسی وزیر یا وزارت کا نام پنجاب نہیں ہے۔ پنجاب زندہ ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپ غیر متعلقہ بات نہ کریں بلکہ اپنی ترمیم پر کچھ کہیں۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ صوبہ کے عوام کو یہ موقعہ نہیں دیا جاتا کہ وہ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر سکیں اور اپنی مرضی کے مطابق اپنے نمائندے بھیج سکیں یہاں تو سوائے چھ خاندانوں کے کسی کو وزارت عظمیٰ نہیں مل سکتی۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — جو کچھ آپ کہہ رہے ہیں یہ سب غیر متعلقہ ہے۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — حضور والا۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس معزز ایوان میں ایسے ایسے ایکٹ لائے جاتے ہیں اور اپنی بھیڑ بکریوں کے ذریعہ سے وہ یہاں پاس کروا لئے جاتے ہیں اور ایسی پروویژنز اور چور دروازے رکھ کر جمہوریت کا گلا کاٹتے رہتے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپ پھر غیر متعلقہ باتیں کر رہے ہیں۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — میں وزیر موصوف کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگا کہ میں اپنی ترمیم واپس لے لیتا ہوں اگر وہ یہ پروویژنز یہاں سے delete کر دیں۔ وہ سید ہیں اور نیک آدمی ہیں اور مجھے یقین ہے وہ مجھ سے اتفاق کرینگے۔ حضور والا۔ کسقدر افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ انیس برس ہو چکے ہیں اور پنجاب کے ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈوں میں الیکشن نہیں ہوئے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** District Boards are not under discussion.

**ملک غلام نبی** — جناب والا — ایسی پروویژنز کی بدولت ہی بھی تک وہاں الیکشن نہیں ہو سکے اور یہ پروویژن رکھ کر ہر سال کے بعد یہ کہا جائیگا اور special reasons کی آڑ لیکر پھر ایک برس اور بڑھا دیا جائیگا۔ اس طرح سے یہ الیکشن برسوں معرض التوا میں ڈالتے رہینگے اس لئے جناب والا میں آپ کی وساطت سے وزیر موصوف کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اگر وہ اپنی اس ”پروویژن“ کو یہاں سے delete کر دیں تو میں ان کا شکر گزار ہوں گا۔

**Mr. Speaker :**—Clause under consideration, motion moved is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following:—

“That in clause 2, after the proviso of the proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following paragraph be added:—

“Special reasons shall mean Martial Law in the city, flood, and the outbreak of some epidemic or war”.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :**—Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

**صاحب سپیکر** — پہلے آپ اس بات کا اعلان کریں کہ آپ اردو میں تقریر نہیں کر سکتے۔

**میاں محمد شفیع** — آنریبل سپیکر صاحب میں پنجابی اور انگریزی میں بہتر تقریر کر سکتا ہوں۔ اردو میں میں تقریر کر تو سکتا ہوں لیکن انگریزی میں زیادہ بہتر اور آسانی سے کر سکتا ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپ ایک اعلیٰ پایہ کے رسالہ کے ایڈیٹر ہونے کے باوجود اردو میں تقریر نہیں کر سکتے۔ اچھا اب جبکہ آپ نے اسی بات کا اعلان کر دیا ہے اب کو انگریزی میں تقریر کرنے کی اجازت دی جاتی ہے۔

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi :**—(Montgomery VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat): Sir, in order to fully understand the import of the amendment suggested by Malik Ghulam Nabi.....

**Mr. Speaker.:**—There is no amendment. The question is whether leave be allowed to move the new paragraph.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, in order to grant him leave to move this paragraph, my contention is that this House will have to keep in view the vast change brought about in our country. By bringing into this country the complete independence, each man in this land has been given the right to vote and elect his representative. This right, which is a democratic right, of each man is unfettered and has been given to him under the constitution. If you want to impose fetters upon that right, you are bringing into disrepute the very constitution which has granted to the people that right.

Now, the amendment suggested by the Treasury Benches is to the effect that emergency should remain. That term is utterly ambiguous and vague: while Malik Ghulam Nabi wants to define that term. If that emergency is defined as he does by such a thing as Martial Law, flood or epidemic, it would mean that the Legislature and the Executive shall have no option except to define its validity in terms of the legislation. My submission is that the people's right which is vested in them to elect their representatives to the Lahore Corporation must not be curbed and you must not place restrictions on their unfettered right, to choose their

representatives according to their desires. But the Ministry has resorted to this clever trick. They want to keep undefined the term 'National Emergency'. According to them National Emergency can be incessant pouring of rains for weeks and weeks. So they can use the term to suit their requirements. As has been pointed out by Malik Ghulam Nabi, it is our right and the Government should realise that we shall not allow them to go on trampling upon the democratic rights of the people. We want to make it clear to each one of them, to that brute majority, that they shall not be allowed to trample upon the rights of the people which have been granted to them under the constitution.

Sir, I respectfully hope and pray that the Treasury Benches will realise the importance of Malik Ghulam Nabi's suggestion and that they will allow him to move this motion so that it can be discussed at length. They must not hustle through a legislation which touches upon the rights of the people.

*(At this stage Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema wanted to speak).*

**Mr. Speaker:**—I cannot allow any more speeches. Even the second speech which I allowed was a concession.

**Malik Qadir Bakhsh:**—Sir, I move that the question be now put.

**\*Mr. Ahmed Saeed Kirmani:**—(Corporation of the City of Lahore V, Muslim): Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. I was sorry to hear what has been advanced by my honourable friend, Malik Ghulam Nabi. It appears to me that he has not cared to study the provisions closely.

**Sheikh Zafar Hussain:**—On a point of order. The honourable member has not declared that he cannot speak in Urdu.

**Mr. Ahmed Saeed Kirmani:** I declare that I cannot express myself better in Urdu.

Sir, he has not cared to study the provisions of this Bill carefully and dispassionately. There are few words in this proviso. If he had given proper attention to it, he would have realised that his desire to seek the leave of the House to move his motion was quite unnecessary. The words of the proviso are as follows:—

"Provided that the Provincial Government may, for special reasons to be recorded, by notification in the Official Gazette extend the term of office of the Councillors for such period as they may deem necessary, but not exceeding one year".

Even if there are special reasons, nowhere it is implied in the proviso that the Government is bound to extend the term of office of the Councillors. The word there is "may". Even if there are special reasons, Government is not bound, because the word is not "shall", it is "may".

Besides, in the proviso, the word is not "reasons" only, they are "special reasons". This means that the Government will not make use of this proviso unless there are "special reasons" and not more "reasons". I would have certainly supported him if he had said and insisted on the clause like this:

"Special reasons shall mean *inter alia* Martial Law, flood epidemic or war".

By not including the words "*inter alia*" in his definition, he has restricted the meaning of the words "special reasons". There may be circumstances obtaining in the city which may not be covered by his definition. For example, the Government by reason of financial difficulty may not be in a position to hold the elections. In view of that I think it is not proper rather it is not desirable to grant him leave to move his motion.

*(Some honourable members stood up to speak).*

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think I can allow any other speeches on this small matter. The rule does not contemplate many speeches at this stage. Rules 102 says:—

"A member proposing a new clause on the consideration of a bill shall, in the first instance, ask for leave to move the clause, and if leave is given, may move it. The question shall then be proposed from the Chair, "that the clause be considered". Members may speak in support of or opposing the clause".

But not on the question of leave. I have allowed the Opposition two speeches so that it may not be taken that I am gagging them. Moreover I have a proposal that the question be now put. All that I can do is to ask Malik Ghulam Nabi to take two minutes for reply.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** With your permission may I ask Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema to give a reply on my behalf ;

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, he wants to say something on this particular amendment.

**Mr. Speaker :** All right, two minutes are allowed to him.

The question is—

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** (لائلپور - ۹ - مسلم) - جناب والا میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ معزز رکن مسٹر احمد سعید کرمانی کی تقریر کے بعد ہمارا مفہوم اور بھی واضح ہو گیا اور وہ خدشات جن کے سد باب کیلئے ہم نے یہ کلاز تجویز کی تھی وہ بالکل صاف دوکمہ سامنے آ گئے ہیں جن خدشوں کا ہم نے ذکر کیا تھا۔ وہ حکومت کی ترجمانی کرنے والے معزز رکن کی تقریر سے اور بھی نمایاں طور پر جائزہ گر ہو گئے ہیں اور حقیقی خطرات ثابت ہو گئے ہیں۔ رکن موصوف نے ایک وکیل ہونے کے باوجود ایسے غیر وکیلانہ انداز میں تقریر کی ہے جسکی توقع نہیں تھی۔ اب ہمارے بیان کردہ خطرات کی تصدیق و توثیق ہو گئی ہے۔ انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ اگر حکومت چاہے تو کارپوریشن کے انتخابات کی میعاد میں توسیع کر سکے گی مگر وہ لازماً ایسا نہیں کرے گی۔ وہ لفظ "may" کی بجائے لفظ "shall" ثبت کرانا چاہتے تھے۔

**صاحب سپیگر** - آپ نے ان کی تقریر کا مفہوم نہیں سمجھا انہوں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ مسودہ قانون میں لفظ "shall" نہیں ہے بلکہ لفظ "may" درج ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ حکومت یا حزب اقتدار کی طرف سے یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ یہ ترمیم حقیقت یہ ہے کہ۔

انہی کے مطالب کی کہہ رہا ہوں

زبان میری ہے بات ان کی

گزارش یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے ایک سال کی میعاد تعین کی ہے۔ اس صورت میں ہو سکتا ہے کہ ایسے حالات پیدا ہو جائیں کہ بعض وجوہات کی بنا پر جن کا ذکر ہماری طرف سے جزواً کیا گیا ہے۔ ان کے لئے ایک سال کے

اندر اندر انتخابات کرانا مشکل ہو جائے تو ایسی صورت میں پھر انہیں ایک ترمیمی بل لانا پڑیگا۔ اس لئے انہیں چاہئے کہ وہ مخصوص وجوہات special reasons بیان کریں۔ ہم تو یہاں تک پیشکش کرتے ہیں کہ اگر انہیں ہمارے تجویز کردہ الفاظ قبول نہیں ہیں تو وہ بہتر قسم کے الفاظ پیش کریں۔ اس صورت میں میں اپنی ترمیم واپس لینے کیلئے تیار ہوں۔ درحقیقت اس قسم کی باتیں ہی تھیں جن کے نتائج آپ کے سامنے وزارت عظمیٰ کے عظیم الشان کونڈروں کی صورت میں موجود ہیں جن کو دیکھ کر آپ کو فوراً تائب ہو جانا چاہیئے۔ اور جو زبان حال سے کہہ رہے ہیں

”دیکھو مجھے جو دیدہ عبرت نگہ ہو“

**وزیر صحت** (عزت مآب مخدوم زادہ الحاج پیر سید محمد علمدار حسین شاہ گیلانی)۔ جناب والا۔ اس کی ضرورت نہیں دراصل وہ غیر متوقع واقعات ہی ہونگے جن میں اس کا اطلاق ہوگا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following:—

“That in clause 2, after the proviso of the proposed section 10 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following paragraph be added:—

Special reasons shall mean Martial Law, Flood and the outbreak of some epidemic or near”.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 2 as amended stand part of this Bill.

*The motion was carried*

#### Clause 3

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 4

**Mr. Speaker :** Mr. C. E. Gibbon will ask for leave to introduce his Clause.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The wording is practically the same. I have only split it into two parts.

Sir, I beg to move—

That leave be granted to introduce the following:—

“That in clause 4, for the proposed sub-section (1) of section 15 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following be substituted:—

“The first meeting of the Corporation after the general elections shall be held within thirty days of assumption of office by the Councillors, on a day and at a time and place to be fixed by the Provincial Government.

Provided that if the meeting cannot be held on that day, due to unforeseen circumstances, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government”.

I think they should accept it without any debate, because in the clause, as drafted by the Honourable Minister, he says:—“The first meeting of the Corporation after a general election shall be held within thirty days of assumption

of Office by the Counsellors and at a time and place to be fixed. . .". In so far my proposal is the same. In your clause you say "at a time and place". You have forgotten to include the word "day". Therefore, I have said "on a day and at a time and place", to make it quite clear.

**Minister of Public Health :** Sir, I oppose it because these words are redundant.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Honourable Minister has opposed it. He says that these words are redundant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am pointing out that he has left the word "day" out. He has been sleeping over it. I will read it again.

**Mr. Speaker :** But he says that these words are redundant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But I have not come to that part. I am talking of the first portion. The word "day" is left out.

**Minister of Public Health :** I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The words "unforeseen circumstances" are, according to him redundant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I want to show that in the context of this clause and as far as English grammar is concerned, how this clause has been drafted and mixed up. In the clause, as drafted, there is a comma after the words "Provincial Government". After that it reads "or if not held on that day, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government". In place of that I have suggested and it would read better English—"Provided that if the meeting cannot be held on that day, due to unforeseen circumstances". There is always a reason for not holding a meeting—"then on same subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government". Some reason should be given for not holding the meeting. This is my contention. He can reject it or accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has already said that these words are redundant.

Now, the question is :—

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I have not finished yet. I have only just started to show you that it is not redundant, and I have got to satisfy the Honourable Minister that it is not redundant.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think you have not been able to do it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, if the Government is so blind as not to see how ungrammatical the whole thing is, should I start teaching them the A, B, C of the English language ?

#### DEBATE ON ANSWER TO QUESTION No. \*2090

**Mr. Speaker :** Before the House is adjourned, I will take up the notice under Rule 12 (3) (b) received from Mian Muhammad Shafi, which reads as follows :—

"Under rule 12 (3) (b) of the Rules of Procedure, I give notice that I shall raise a debate at the end of today's sitting on a matter of urgent importance, namely, on starred Question No. 2090—Allotment of cultivable Crown Land to Muslim and Christian Sepies and Atharies, which has been the subject of a question today".

Is it the wish of the House that leave be given to raise this Debate ?

(Voice :No.).

The leave was refused.

The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Thursday, the 3rd December, 1953.

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

## SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 3rd December, 1953

*The assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p.m. of the clock. Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

### RULING REGARDING SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

**Mr. Speaker :** Before we take up questions, I would like to make a short statement.

Rule 31 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure allows members to put supplementary questions which are "necessary for the elucidation of the answer that has been given to a starred question." It, however, empowers the Speaker to "disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules regarding the subject-matter and admissibility of questions." This rule is worded in such definite and precise terms that there should be no difficulty in comprehending its import. It seems, however, that some misunderstanding exists with regard to the nature and scope of supplementary questions. I, therefore, consider it necessary to say a few words in order further to clarify the position.

The question hour is one of Parliament's most valuable institutions. It is a very important item of business and affords an effective method of supervising the administration of the Government. In fact, questions afford to the private member almost his only opportunity of so doing and that is why I have, always exercised my discretion, so far as possible, in favour of allowing questions of which notice is given by honourable members. Supplementary questions are also governed by the general rules laid down with regard to the subject-matter and admissibility of all questions and may, *without debate or comment*, be addressed to the Minister answering the starred question. They are allowed only when they are necessary for the elucidation of the answer given. They may refer only to the answer out of which they immediately arise, must not be read out, and must not refer to an earlier answer, nor must they be addressed to another Minister. It would thus appear that the right to ask supplementary questions is circumscribed by several limitations and has to be exercised very carefully. May, in his Parliamentary Practice, has referred to cases where the Speaker called the attention of the House to the inconvenience caused by an excessive demand for such questions and to put an end to this tendency, called upon the Member, in whose name the next question stands, to put his question. In fact there are cases on record where, for the same reason, the Speaker went to the length of asking Members not to put supplementary questions in order to get on with the business of the House.

I have no desire to exercise any such powers as I have full faith in the good sense of honourable members and feel that the existing practice is due to a misappreciation of the constitutional position rather than to a desire to abuse the Rules or to obstruct the business of the House, and I trust that it will not be necessary in future to invite the attention of honourable members to this aspect of the case.



**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, on a point of order. The question which was being asked yesterday was not finished when the House took up the next item.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow any further supplementary questions on that question.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### DISPUTES OF TENANTS AND LANDOWNERS

**\*2229. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) the nature of disputes arising out of tenancy rights which took place between tenants and landowners from 1st January, 1953 to 31st July, 1953 and the district-wise number of lives lost in the ensuing scuffles ;

(b) the district-wise number of revenue and criminal cases instituted by the landowners against their tenants and *vice versa* ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** I regret the information is not yet available. It will be communicated to the honourable member as soon as it is received.

### DAMAGE CAUSED TO CROPS AND HOUSES IN SHAKARGARH AND NAROWAL TEHSILS BY FLOODS IN THE RAVI RIVER

**\*2240. Chaudhri Abdur Rahim :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) the extent of damage caused to houses and crops in the Shakargarh and Narowal Tehsils of the Sialkot District due to the floods in the Ravi River this year ;

(b) whether the Government have extended any monetary help to the people of the affected area ; if so, the particulars of Government's contribution in each case ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (a) 168 houses in Narowal and 695 houses in the Shakargarh Tehsils were damaged. An area of 1,706 acres in the Narowal and 3,132 acres under crops in the Shakargarh tahsil was affected.

(b) The affected persons refused to accept taccavi loans. Medical aid was provided to them on the spot.

چودھری عبدالرحیم—جناب والا—میں نے لکھکر بیجا ہوا  
ہے کہ جواب اردو میں دیا جائے۔

**Minister :** Sir, I may be excused this time. In future I will give the answers in Urdu.

(اس مرحلہ پر سیکریٹری صاحب نے جواب کا اردو ترجمہ ہاؤس  
میں پڑھا)۔

(الف) نارووال میں ۱۶۸ اور شکر گڑھ میں ۶۹۵ مکانوں کو  
نقصان پہنچا۔ نارووال میں ۱۷۰۶ ایکڑ اور شکر گڑھ میں ۳۱۳۲  
ایکڑ فصل والا رقبہ متاثر ہوا۔

(ب) جن لوگوں کو اس سے نقصان پہنچا تھا انہوں نے تقاوی کے قرضہ جات حاصل کرنے سے انکار کر دیا تھا اگرچہ طبی امداد انہیں وقت پر پہنچا دی گئی تھی۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order. May I request you to kindly inform the House about this rather peculiar procedure of the Secretary reading out the answer to a question.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no peculiarity about it. Secretary is the Clerk of the House and he is always called upon to help honourable members in matters relating to this House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Why has he answered the question?

**Mr. Speaker :** The question was answered by the Honourable Minister concerned and for the convenience of a particular member he was called upon to translate it into Urdu.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order. Am I to understand that the Honourable Minister cannot read, write or speak Urdu.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is no point of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Can the statement made by the Hon'ble Speaker regarding asking supplementary questions be discussed?

**Mr. Speaker :** No statement made by the Speaker can be made a subject-matter of discussion of any kind whatsoever.

#### DESTRUCTION OF VILLAGE DARYA GUJRAN IN SHAKARGARH TEHSIL BY FLOODS IN THE RAVI RIVER

**\*2241. Chaudhri Abdur Rahim :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to floods in the Ravi River during the last several years the village of Darya Gujran in Thana Kot Nainan of Shakargarh Tehsil has been completely destroyed and ruined ;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or intend to take to resettle the inhabitants of the area ?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) یہ موضع دریائے راوی پر واقع ہے اور سیلاب سے ہر سال تباہ ہوتا رہا ہے۔ اس موضع کا ۲۵۲ ایکڑ رقبہ دریا برد ہو چکا ہے اور ۷۰ ایکڑ اراضی قابل کشت باقی رہ گئی ہے۔

(ب) اس موضع کے جن اشخاص کو نقصان پہنچا ہے انہیں موضع جگمیاں میں مکانات بنانے کے لئے اراضی دی گئی ہے اور انہیں اسی موضع میں کشتکاری کے لئے زمین بھی عارضی طور پر الاٹ کر دی گئی ہے۔

#### AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX

**\*2261. Mr. Ahmad Masud Said :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state the names of such zamindars of the Multan district who defaulted in the payment of Agricultural Income Tax during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53, and action taken during each year against the said defaulters as well as the amount thus recovered and the total sum still due from them ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** Two statements containing the required information are laid on the table.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF DEFAULTERS WHO FAILED TO PAY AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX FOR THE YEAR 1951-52 IN TIME AND ACTION TAKEN FOR ITS RECOVERY AS WELL AS THE AMOUNT THUS RECOVERED AND THE TOTAL SUM STILL DUE FROM THEM

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
LODHRAN					
1	Allah Ditta, son of Ghulam Farid.	1,037	Coercive measure adopted.	1,037	..
2	Muhammad Huseain, son of Ahmad Khan.	426	Ditto.	426	..
3	Mst. Wasan, widow of Ramzan	125	Ditto	125	..
4	Nur Elahi	3	Ditto	3	..
5	Rab Nawaz Khan, son of Nur Muhammad Khan	15	Ditto	15	..
6	Rashid Muhammad, son of Budha	1	Ditto	1	..
7	Mst. Fazal Bibi, widow of Rustam Ali	30	Ditto	30	..
TEHSIL MAILSI					
8	Sardar Muhammad, son of Shah Muhammad	87	Coercive measure adopted.	87	..
9	Shah Muhammad Khan, son of Sikandar Khan Kichi.	1,556	Warrant of arrest issued.	1,556	..
10	Karim Bux, son of Allah Bux Mitru.	570	Warrant of attachment issued.	570	..
11	Khawaja Nasir-ud-Din	2,100	Warrant of arrest issued.	2,100	..
12	Mst. Razia Sultana, widow of Kh. Kutab-ud-Din.	312	Coercive measures were adopted.	312	..
TEHSIL KHANEWAL					
13	Zahoor Hussain Shah, son of Irahad Ali.	1,316	Dastak issued	1,316	..
14	Allah Dad Shah, son of Roshan Chiragh Shah.	447	Warrant of arrest were issued.	447	..
15	Mst. Jind Wadi, daughter of Amir Ali Shah.	27	Coercive measures were adopted.	27	..
16	Barkat Ali Shah, son of Hukam Shah.	1,214	Warrant of arrest were issued against the Lambardar.	1,214	..
17	Fazal Shah, son of Fateh Shah	75	Ditto	75	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery.	Amount recovered	Balance
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
18	Ashiq Shah, son of Fateh Shah	75	Warrant of arrest were issued against the Lambarder.	75	..
19	Muhib Shah, son of Rang Shah	10	Ditto	10	..
20	Ghulam Rasool Shah, son of Udham Shah.	7	Ditto	7	..
21	Shahezas, son of Machhia ..	45	Writ of demand issued.	45	..
22	Ghulam Abbas, son of Nusrat	3,520	Warrant of arrest were issued.	3,520	..
23	Mst. Khan Bibi widow of Allah Yar.	97	Ditto	97	..
24	Mst. Bakhat Bahari wife of Muhammad Hussain.	44	Ditto	44	..
25	Ghulam Muhammad son of Fazal.	56	Writ of demand was issued.	56	..
26	Chiragh Din, son of Fazal ..	64	Ditto	64	..
27	Nur Muhammad, son of Fazal	56	Ditto	56	..
28	Ghulam Sarwar, son of Habib ..	26	Ditto	26	..
29	Ata Muhammad son of Niaz Muhammad.	10	Ditto	10	..
30	Amir Khan, son of Mitha Khan	30	Ditto	30	..
31	Abdul Karim, son of Sher Zaman.	1	Ditto	1	..
32	Mehr Khan, son of Noor Muham. mad.	6	Ditto	6	..

TEHSIL KHANEWAL

33	Ghulam Akbar Shah, son of Sher Muhammad Shah.	8	Writ of demand was issued.	8	..
34	Muhammad Bux, son of Akbar	13	Ditto	13	..
35	Sardar, son of Mahani ..	25	Ditto	25	..
36	Anwar, son of Nijabat ..	20	Ditto	20	..
37	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Shah Nawaz.	20	Ditto	20	..
38	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Lehna.	41	Warrant of arrest issued.	41	..
39	Waryam, son of Lehna ..	38	Ditto	38	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
		Rs.		Rs.	
40	Pehlwan, son of Budha ..	43	Warrant of arrest issued.	43	..
41	Nadra, son of Aslam ..	18	Ditto	18	..
TEHSIL MULTAN					
42	Mst. Khan Bibi, w/o Nur Muhammad.	3,048	Coercive measures were adopted.	3,048	..
43	Muhammad Bux, son of Allah Bux.	15	Ditto	15	..
44	Muhammad Khan, son of Allah Bux.	68	Ditto	68	..
45	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Subhan.	104	Ditto	92	12
46	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Muhammad Bux.	36	Ditto	36	..
47-A	Manzoor Hussain Shah, son of Hamad Shah.	476	Ditto	476	..
47-B	Mehr Shah, son of Fazal Shah	540	Ditto	540	..
48	Turab Ali Shah, son of Muhammad Wazir.	828	Ditto	828	..
49	Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Murad Shah.	123	Ditto	123	..
50	Hassan Bux, son of Qadir Bux	142	Ditto	142	..
51	Muhammad Hayat, son of Allah Bux.	14	Ditto	14	..
52	Muhammad Akram Khan, son of Muhammad Amir.	200	Ditto	200	..
53	Fateh Muhammad, son of Khuda Bux.	1,336	Ditto	1,336	..
54	Mubarik Shah, son of Muhammad Shah.	473	Ditto	473	..
55	Barkat, son of Karim Bux ..	8	Ditto	8	..
56	Hakim Ali, son of Karim Bux	11	Ditto	11	..
57	Bahadur Khan, son of Rakha Khan.	90	Ditto	90	..
58	Misri Khan, son of Sarwar Khan.	363	Ditto	363	..
59	Maqbool Hussain, son of Altaf Hussain.	22	Ditto	22	..
60	Mahboob Hussain, son of Altaf Hussain.	66	Ditto	66	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
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## TEHSIL MULTAN—CONTD.

		Rs. 76	Coercive measures were adopted.	Rs. ..	Rs. 76
61	Rajan Shah, son of Waryam Shah.	76			
62	Ramzan, son of Sulehun ..	34	Ditto	34	..
63	Waryam, son of Shah Fad ..	93	Ditto	93	..
64	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Mahla.	38	Ditto	38	..
65	Wazira, son of Murad ..	422	Ditto	422	..
66	Allah Wadhaya, son of Allah Bux.	38	Ditto	38	..
67	Mst. Parain Bibi, daughter of Hamad Shah.	20	Ditto	20	..
68	Taj Bibi, widow of Sultan Bux	422	Ditto	..	422
69	Muhammad Umar, son of Amir Din.	4	Ditto	4	..
70	Sardar, son of Fazal ..	21	Ditto	21	..
71	Muhammad Siddiq, son of Ramzan.	58	Ditto	58	..
72	Hassan Bux, son of Fateh Muhammad.	58	Ditto	58	..
73	Mahmud-ul-Hassan, son of Sultan Bux.	188	Ditto	188	..
74	Qadir Bux, son of Sultan Bux	12	Ditto	12	..
75	Khan Muhammad, son of Ramzan.	17	Ditto	17	..
76	Rahim Bux, son of Sultan Mahmud.	17	Ditto	17	..
77	Faiz Bux, son of Mubarik ..	87	Ditto	87	..
78	Saddiq Hussain, son of Major Ashiq Hussain.	4,147	Ditto	4,147	..
79	Naseem Hussain, son of Major Ashiq Hussain.	4,059	Ditto	4,059	..
80	Mother of Murteza Hussain ..	110	Ditto	110	..
81	Haider Bux, son of Ramzan ..	63	Ditto	63	..
82	Allah Bux, son of Faman ..	11	Ditto	11	..
83	Abdul Rahman, son of Bilawal Hussain.	3	Ditto	3	..
84	Dost Muhammad, son of Ilahi Bux.	935	Ditto	935	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
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## TEHSIL MULTAN—CONTD.

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
85	Sajjad Hussain, son of Sir Murid Hussain.	600	Coercive measures were adopted	600	..
86	Muhammad Amir, son of Muhammad Ditt.	70	Ditto	70	..
87	Muhammad Chiragh, son of Muhammad Maqbool.	275	Ditto	275	..
88	Muhammad Murad, son of Muhammad Maqbool.	296	Ditto	296	..
89	Manuwar Ahmad, son of Muhammad Maqbool.	1,931	Ditto	1,931	..
90	Abdul Khaliq, son of Ghulam Sarwar.	197	Ditto	197	..
91	Ghulam Qadir Khan, son of Ghulam Sarwar.	46	Ditto	46	..
92	Sher Muhammad, son of Boda	4	Ditto	4	..
93	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Kima.	8	Ditto	8	..
94	Mengha, son of Jianda	9	Ditto	9	..
95	Khurseed Ahmad, son of Ahmad Kabir.	1,615	Ditto	1,615	..
96	Abdül Aleem Khan, son of Khuda Bux Khan.	4,672	Ditto	4,672	..
97	Fazal Hussain Shah, son of Bahwan Shah.	1,259	Ditto	1,259	..
98	Mahmud Khan, son of Hamid Yar Khan.	4,503	Ditto	4,503	..
99	Abdul Jabbar Khan, son of Atta Muhammad Khan.	811	Ditto	811	..
100	Muhammad Saeed, son of Hamid Yar Khan.	586	Ditto	586	..
101	Ghulam Haider Khan, son of Abdul Karim Khan.	597	Ditto	597	..
102	Muhammad Khan, son of Abdul Qadir Khan.	9,687	Ditto	49,43-8	4,843-8
103	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Sher Muhammad.	303	Ditto	303	..
104	Allah Wasaya, son of Ghulam Qadir.	172	Ditto	172	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovered	Amount recovered	Balance
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TEHSIL MULTAN—CONTD.

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
105	Abdul Haleem, son of Ghulam Rasool.	70	Coercive measures were adopted.	70	..
106	Muhammad Azim, son of Khan Khan Beg.	293	Ditto	293	..
107	Khuda Bux, son of Imam Bakhsh.	26	Ditto	26	..
108	Mst. Ghulam Janat, w/o Muhammad Hussain.	22	Ditto	22	..
109	Rahim Bux, son of Qadir Bux	70	Ditto	70	..
110	Muhammad Bux, son of Qadir Bux.	70	Ditto	70	..
111	Haq Nawaz, son of Qadir Bux	70	Ditto	70	..
112	Waris Muhammad, son of Allah Bux.	193	Ditto	193	..
113	Talu, son of Aseem	20	Ditto	20	..
114	Karim Haider, son of Khudeja Bibi.	3	Ditto	3	..
115	Mst. Sharam Khatoon, widow of Muhammad Khan.	106	Ditto	106	..
116	Nur Muhammad, son of Khan Muhammad.	17	Ditto	..	17
117	Muhammad Khan, son of Khan Muhammad.	14	Ditto	..	14
118	Qadir Bux, son of Wahid Bux.	5	Ditto	5	..
119	Sultan Bux, son of Imam Bux	40	Ditto	40	..
120	Faiz Bux, son of Mahmud Bakhsh.	236	Ditto	236	..
121	Lal Shah, son of Dost Ali Shah	26	Ditto	..	26
122	Mkd. Ghulam Akbar Shah, son of Mkd. Pir Shah.	10,601	Ditto	10,601	..
123	Ghulam Mahboob, son of Muhammad Afzal.	186	Ditto	186	..
124	Mst. Karam Bibi, w/o Muhammad Afzal.	4	Ditto	4	..
125	Muhammad Bux, son of Muhammad Hassan.	71	Ditto	71	..
126	Muhammad Umar, son of Amir Bux.	108	Ditto	108	..



Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
TEHSIL MULTAN—CONTD.					
		Rs. .		Rs.	Rs.
127	Ahmad Ali, son of Amir Bux	78	Coercive measures were adopted.	78	..
128	Nasir Din, son of Allah Bux ..	361	Ditto	361	..
129	Muhammad Bux, son of Maula Bux.	315	Ditto	315	..
130	Faiz Bux, son of Muhammad Hussain	35	Ditto	35	..
131	Elahi Bux, son of Muhammad Hassan.	20	Ditto	20	..
132	Mst. Faiz Elahi, daughter of Karam Elahi.	307	Ditto	307	..
133	Shah Ali Muhammad, son of Faqir Ali Shah.	19	Ditto	19	..
134	Muhammad Baqir Hussain Shah, son of Faqir Ali Shah.	42	Ditto	42	..
135	Muhammad Kazim Shah, son of Faqir Ali.	42	Ditto	42	..
136	Malik Umar Ali, son of Faiz Bux.	4,696	Ditto	4,696	..
137	Subeh Saddiq, son of Bahawal Bux.	362	Ditto	362	..
138	Hussain Bux, son of Bahawal Bux.	44	Ditto	44	..
139	Zaffar Hussain, son of Amir Bux.	306	Ditto	306	..
140	Ghauns Bux, son of Rahim Bux.	190	Ditto	..	190
141	Umar Ali, son of Tahim Bux ..	7,077	Ditto	7,077	..
142	Nasir Bux, son of Amir Bux ..	2,755	Ditto	2,755	..
143	Rahim Bux, son of Ahmad Bux	63	Ditto	63	..
144	Anjuman Naumania, Multan City.	35	Ditto	35	..
145	Rukia Salma Bibi, d/o Ali Murad Shah.	31	Ditto	31	..
146	Ahmad Ali Shah, son of Mohsan Shah.	47	Ditto	47	..
147	Bashir Ahmad, son of Hussain Jehania.	177	Ditto	177	..
148	Jalal Shah, son of Jindan Shah	58	Ditto	58	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
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## TEHSIL MULTAN—CONTD.

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
149	Saghir Hussain, son of Ali Murad Shah.	101	Coercive measures were adopted.	101	..
150	M. Hamad Raza Shah, son of M. Muhammad Raza.	170	Ditto	170	..
151	Hassan Jahania, son of Hussain Jahania.	178	Ditto	178	..
152	Hussain Ahmad, son of Abdullah Shah.	232	Ditto	232	..
153	Hayat Ullah Khan, son of Habibullah,	50	Ditto	50	..
154	Khursheed Ahmad, son of Hussain Jahania.	177	Ditto	177	..
155	N. Dur Muhammad Khan, son of Ahmad Yar Khan.	8,123	Ditto	8,123	..
156	Rukan Abdullah Shah, son of Azim Shah.	160	Ditto	160	..
157	Sadullah Khan, son of Habibullah Khan.	190	Ditto	190	..
158	Shah Muhammad, son of Amir Bux.	33	Ditto	33	..
159	Zamir Hussain, son of Haider Chiragh.	1,075	Ditto	1,075	..
160	Ata Muhammad, son of Allah Bux.	198	Ditto	198	..
161	Nawab Ata Muhammad Khan, son of Ahmad Yar Khan.	8,387	Ditto	8,387	..
162	Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan, son of Khuda Bux Khan.	801	Ditto	801	..
163	Ali Muhammad Khan, son of Dost Muhammad Khan.	6,047	Ditto	6,047	..
164	Abdul Qadus Khan, son of Abdul Wahid.	45	Ditto	45	..
165	Abdul Rahman, son of Abdul Wahid.	31	Ditto	31	..
166	Abdul Sabbor, son of Azdar Ali.	42	Ditto	42	..
167	Ghulam Naqahband, son of Yahya.	2,751	Ditto	2,751	..
168	Ghulam Qasim, son of Fazl Bux.	2,331	Ditto	2,331	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
TERSIL MULTAN—CONTD.					
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
169	Ghulam Sarwar, son of Abdul Karim.	1,273	Coercive measures were adopted.	1,273	..
170	Ghulam Qadir, son of Abdul Karim.	923	Ditto	923	..
171	Ghulam Zakir, son of Abdul Karim.	491	Ditto	491	..
172	Ghulam Jafir, son of Abdul Karim.	992	Ditto	992	..
173	Ghulam Mujtaba, son of Murad Bux.	84	Ditto	84	..
174	Karam Ezad, son of Fateh Yar	3	Ditto	3	..
175	Muhammad Ramzan Shah, son of Muhammad Nasir Din.	4,500	Ditto	4,500	..
176	Muhammad Abdul Jalil Shah, son of Zamrud Hussain.	3,587	Ditto	2,168	1,419
177	Majtaba Husain, son of Muhammad Hussain.	79	Ditto	79	..
178	Mohib Jahania Shah, son of Hussain Jahania Shah.	177	Ditto	177	..
179	Mumtez Hussain Shah, son of Kaam Shah.	201	Ditto	201	..
180	Muhammad Hussain Shah, son of Alamdar Hussain.	1,958	Ditto	1,958	..
181	Muhammad Buran Khan, son of Muhammad Baran Khan.	72	Ditto	72	..
182	Murad Khatun, w/o Abdul Rahim.	231	Ditto	231	..
183	Muhammad Nawaz, son of Faiz Muhammad Khan.	1,616	Ditto	1,616	..
184	Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, son of Faiz Muhammad Khan.	1,615	Ditto	1,615	..
185	Muhammad Hayat Khan, son of Faiz Muhammad Khan.	1,623	Ditto	1,623	..
186	Madrasa Babul Ahum	453	Ditto	453	..
187	Muhammad Nawaz, son of Saif ud-Din.	557	Ditto	557	..
188	Muhammad Murid Akbar, son of Hassan Bux.	58	Ditto	58	..
189	Muhammad Azeem, son of Abdul Rahim.	18	Ditto	18	..
190	Nur Din, son of Abdullah	29	Ditto	29	..
191	Nasrullah Khan, son of Habibullah Khan.	34	Ditto	34	..

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
TEHSIL MULTAN—CONCLD.					
192	Military Grass Farm Multan ..	Rs. 3,369	Coercive measures were adopted.	Rs. ..	Rs. 3,369
193	Amir Haider, son of Sardar Shah.	148	Ditto	148	..
194	Sikandar Khan, son of Saidullah Khan.	15	Ditto	15	..
195	Rashid Akbar, son of Amir Bux.	3	Ditto	3	..
196	Rashid Asghar, son of Amir Bux.	3	Ditto	3	..
197	Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Hamad Yar Khan.	2,529	Ditto	2,529	..
198	Pir Bux, son of Hayat Muhammad.	55	Ditto	55	..
199	Haq Nawaz, son of Bahawal Bux.	2	Ditto	2	..
200	Mst. Pathani, w/o Amir Bux ..	56	Ditto	56	..
201	Ghulam Muhammad, son of Chiragh.	56	Ditto	56	..
202	Nazar Muhammad, son of Chiragh.	56	Ditto	56	..
203	Khuda Bux, son of Sujawal ..	9	Ditto	9	..
204	Khuda Bux, son of Dara ..	20	Ditto	20	..
205	Ata Muhammad, son of Aziz-ullah	93	Ditto	93	..
206	Faiz Muhammad, son of Aziz Ullah.	85	Ditto	85	..
207	Ghulam Faiz-ud-Din, son of Nejmuddin.	3	Ditto	3	..
208	Mst. Sughra Bibi, d/o Abdul Qadir Khan.	11	Ditto	..	11
209	Sarfraz Khan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan.	79	Ditto	..	79
209a	Syed Bhudhan Shah, son of Syed Azeem Shah.	90	Warrant of attachment were issued.	..	90
210	Mst. Asmat Ara Begum, w/o Abdur Rahim Khan.	30	Ditto	..	30
211	Ashiq Muhammad Khan, son of Nur Muhammad Khan.	63	Ditto	..	63
212	Muhammad Amir, son of Muhammad Din.	82	Coercive measures were adopted.	..	82
	Non-Muslims (Evacuees) ..	1,12,389	Necessary adjustment is being made out of the cash rent.	..	..

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES OF DEFAULTERS WHO FAILED TO PAY AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX FOR THE YEAR 1952-53 IN TIME AND ACTION TAKEN FOR ITS RECOVERY AS WELL AS THE AMOUNT THUS RECOVERED AND THE TOTAL SUM STILL DUE FROM THEM

Serial No.	Name of the defaulters	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
MULTAN TEHSIL					
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Turab Ali Shah ..	536	Coercive measures were adopted.	536	..
2	Muhammad Bux ..	1,029	Ditto	1,029	..
3	Nazar Muhammad Khan ..	2,382	Ditto	2,382	..
4	Mst. Taj Bibi, widow of Sultan Bux.	693	Ditto	..	693
5	Sarfraz Khan ..	1,378	Ditto	..	1,378
6	Munawar Ahmad ..	998	Ditto	..	998
7	Muhammad Khan ..	6,403	Ditto	..	6,403
8	Hamid Niaz Khan ..	1,821	Ditto	1,821	..
9	M. Nasir Bux ..	1,016	Ditto	1,016	..
10	S. Altaf Hussain Shah ..	3,967	Ditto	3,967	..
11	Muhammad Ramzan Shah ..	1,063	Ditto	1,063	..
12	Ghulam Qasim Shah ..	1,606	Ditto	1,606	..
13	S. Muhammad Yusuf Shah ..	3,682	Ditto	3,682	..
14	Muhammad Nawaz Shah ..	4,203	Ditto	4,203	..
15	Muhammad Abdul Jalil Shah	6,666	Ditto	4,761	1,905
16	Muhammad Nawaz Khan ..	1,228	Ditto	1,228	..
17	Muhammad Hussain Khan ..	1,214	Ditto	1,214	..
18	Madrisa Dinyat Babul Alum under the control of S. M. Abdul Jalil Shah.	1,324	Ditto	..	1,324
19	Madrisa Muhammadia under control of Nawazada Dur Muhammad Khan.	536	Ditto	536	..
20	Military Dairy Farm, Multan Cantt.	16,455	Ditto	..	16,455
21	Abdur Rahim Khan ..	900	Ditto	900	..
22	Muhammad Manzoor ..	710	Ditto	710	..
23	Co-operative Society, Multan ..	85,587	Ditto	..	85,587
24	Fazal Hussain Shah ..	559	Ditto	559	..

	Name of the defaulter	Amount	Action taken for its recovery	Amount recovered	Balance
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MULTAN TEHSIL—CONCLD.

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
25	Ghulam Muhammad Khan ..	813	Coercive measures were adopted.	813	..
26	Wazira, son of Murad ..	508	Ditto	508	..
27	Amir Haider Shah ..	833	Ditto	833	..

LODHRA TEHSIL

28	Ghulam Hussain ..	713	Coercive measures were adopted.	713	..
29	Rana Allah Ditta ..	800	Ditto	800	..

KHANEWAL TEHSIL

30	Nizam Bakhsh ..	565	Coercive measures were adopted.	565	..
31	Sultan Muhammad ..	519/8	Ditto	519/8	..
32	Ch. Muhammad Abdul Latif ..	928	Ditto	928	..

VEHARI TEHSIL

33	Malik Shahamad Lingerial ..	771	Coercive measures were adopted.	771	..
34	Malik Abdullah Lingerial ..	819	Ditto	819	..
35	M. Muntaz Muhammad Khan Daultana ..	49,799	Ditto	49,799	..
36	M. Riaz Ahmad Khan ..	34,347	Ditto	34,347	..
37	Mst. Mehr Afzal Begum Daultana ..	67	Ditto	67	..
38	Malik Ghulam Hussain ..	657	Ditto	657	..
39	Mst. Karam Bhari ..	511	Ditto	..	511
40	Muhammad Hussain ..	129	Ditto	..	129
41	Mian Hassan Muhammad ..	900	Ditto	900	..
42	Malik Allah Yar ..	2,990	Ditto	2,990	..

KABIRWALA TEHSIL

43	Imam Bakhsh, son of Wahid Bakhsh.	56	Ditto	..	56
44	Sarfray Khan, son of Ghulam Hussain.	726	Ditto	..	726
	Non-Muslim (Evacuees) ..	1,24,309	Necessary adjustment is being made out of the cash rent.	..	..

## THAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

**\*2337. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

- (a) the acreage of land in the Thal area brought under plough so far ;
- (b) the number of Chaks in the Thal area habilitated so far ;
- (c) the acreage of land in Sargodha, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts acquired from the landlords of the said districts in connection with the Thal Development Scheme ;

(d) the total expenditure incurred by the Government so far on the Thal Development Scheme and the income derived therefrom ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** (a) 4,23,259 acres.

(b) 482 chaks.

(c) Sargodha, 12,817 acres.

Mianwali, 1,65,637 acres.

Muzaffargarh 5,32,557 acres.

(d) Expenditure Rs. 7,22,74,913.

Income Rs. 70,87,000.

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—علاقہ تھل کے حصہ بھکر میں جو آپ نے رقبہ بیان فرمایا ہے وہ چار لاکھ ایکڑ ہے یا ایک لاکھ ایکڑ ؟

**وزیر**—چار لاکھ ایکڑ ہے۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—کیا آپ نے رقبہ سارے علاقہ تھل کا بیان فرمایا ہے ؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—آنریبل منسٹر نے علاقہ تھل کا کل رقبہ بیان فرمایا ہے یا ضلع میانوالی کا ؟

**وزیر**—نہیں جناب۔ کل رقبہ جو زیر کاشت ہے اور بہ ۲۳۳۲۵۹ ایکڑ ہے۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—جناب والا یہ علاقہ تھل کے کس حصہ کا رقبہ ہے۔

**وزیر**—تمام تھل کا یعنی اضلاع سرگودھا—میانوالی اور مظفر گڑھ۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—جناب میں یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ یہ رقبہ کس کس موقع پر واقع ہے۔

**وزیر**—میرے پاس اسوقت خسرو نجر تو ہیں نہیں جو دیکھ کر آپ کو تفصیلاً، بتا سکوں۔ میں نے یہ کل رقبہ عرض کیا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—اگر آپ مزید تفصیل چاہتے ہیں تو دوبارہ نوٹس دیجیئے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, your Honourable's ruling is so vague that I cannot follow it.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member cannot follow it, it is not my fault.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The Honourable Minister has told us that the total acreage amounts to 4,23,259. May I ask the Honourable Minister of Revenue whether this acreage includes the area which was under cultivation already?

**Minister :** This is all that area which due to irrigation has been brought under cultivation.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** This is very important, Sir, we have a right.....

**Mr. Speaker :** No comments. What is the question?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** My question is whether by irrigation the Honourable Minister means tube-well irrigation, canal irrigation or irrigation by wells?

**Minister :** This is canal irrigation, tubewell irrigation and well irrigation.

**قاضی مرید احمد**—کیا آنریبل وزیر مال یہ فرمائینگے کہ ان چکوک میں جو رقبہ تقسیم کیا گیا ہے وہ کن شرائط کے ماتحت دیا گیا ہے؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ کے اس ضمنی سوال کا اصل سوال سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد**—ان چکوک میں جو نئے آباد کار بسائے گئے ہیں وہ.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not stand up when another honourable member is in possession of the House.

**قاضی مرید احمد**—ان چکوک میں جو نئے آباد کار بسائے گئے ہیں وہ کون لوگ ہیں آیا مساجر ہیں یا مقامی ہیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں

**قاضی مرید احمد**—جن مالکان اراضی سے گورنمنٹ نے زمین حاصل کی ہے ان کو کوئی معاوضہ دیا گیا ہے اور اگر دیا گیا ہے تو کس صورت میں دیا گیا ہے؟

**وزیر**—دونوں صورتوں میں دیا گیا ہے۔



**Mian Abdul Bari :** In view of the word "brought" in the question, may I ask the Honourable Minister if the amount of land mentioned by him is canal, tube-well or well irrigated because the land under cultivation on account of wells was not "brought" under cultivation by the present Government. It was already under cultivation.

**صاحب سپیکر** - سوال میں یہ بات صراحت سے درج نہیں ہے ۔

**Mian Abdul Bari :** I submit, Sir, that the word "brought" means "brought by the Government".

**Mr. Speaker :** But it does not say, since when?

میں اس سوال کی اجازت نہیں دیتا ۔

**Mian Abdul Bari :** If it was already under plough, how was it "brought" under plough.

**Mr. Speaker :** It means, 'brought under plough before this Government came into power.'

**Mian Abdul Bari :** That is not the interpretation.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is the interpretation.

**قاضی مرید احمد** - کیا آنریبل وزیر مال ہمیں علاقہ تھل کی آباد کاری پر خرچ شدہ رقم کی تفصیلات بتا سکتے ہیں ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** - میں پہلے بھی بتا چکا ہوں کہ اس نوعیت کے سوالات کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہوتا ہے ۔

**وزیر** - میں بھلا سات کروڑ روپیہ کے اخراجات کی کل تفصیلات کیسے بتا سکتا ہوں ۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ** - کیا آنریبل وزیر مال بتائیں گے کہ سیکنڈ سرکل تھل کی آبادی کے لئے حاصل کردہ رقبہ جات میں لاکھوں ہزاروں ایکڑ پہلے سے آبپاشی شدہ اور آباد شدہ رقبہ جات زمیندار مالکوں سے acquire کئے گئے ہیں ۔

**وزیر** - سوال پھر پوچھئے ۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - اپنا سوال پھر دہرا دیجئے ۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ** - آیا علاقہ تھل کے سیکنڈ سرکل میں کئی چکوک ایسی اراضی پر مشتمل ہیں جو پہلے سے آبپاشی شدہ اور آباد شدہ تھے مگر پھر بھی مالک زمینداروں سے زبردستی acquire کر لئے گئے ہیں ؟ کیا یہ بات گورنمنٹ کے نوٹس میں آئی ہے اور آنریبل وزیر مال کی خدمت میں رپورٹ پہنچی ہے ؟

**وزیر**—میں نے وہ کل رقبہ بتا دیا ہے جو تھل ڈویلپمنٹ اتھارٹی کے زیر انتظام ڈویلپمنٹ کے لئے مخصوص تھا اور جو کہ اب تک زیر کاشت آچکا ہے اور آبپاشی شدہ ہے۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—سیرا سوال تو یہ تھا کہ تھل علاقہ کے سیکنڈ سرکل میں بعض زمینداروں سے ایک وسیع رقبہ اس قسم کا بھی acquire کیا جا چکا ہے۔ جو پہلے سے آبپاشی شدہ اور آباد شدہ تھا۔  
**وزیر**—یہ درست نہیں ہے۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—کیا آنریبل وزیر مال از راہ کرم بیان فرمائیں گے کہ انہوں نے جو لاکھوں ایکڑ رقبہ اراضی تھل میں زیر کاشت لانے جانے کا ذکر کیا ہے اس رقبے میں کون کون سے چکوک شامل ہیں۔ موقع پر تو کوئی ایسے نئے آباد شدہ چکوک نظر نہیں آتے۔

**وزیر**—میں زبانی یہ نہیں بتا سکتا۔ نوٹس دیجئے۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—جناب والا۔ تھل میں سرکاری منصوبے کے تحت جو رکھو کہ سرکار کا ۱۷ لاکھ ایکڑ رقبہ ہے اس کو کس نسبت سے تقسیم کیا جا رہا ہے؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ ایسی باتوں کیلئے نوٹس دیں۔ ایسی باتیں کوئی ممبر اپنے ذہن میں نہیں رکھ سکتا۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** May I with your permission read out the question so that its relevancy may be shown?

**Mr. Speaker :** What is the question?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** With your permission I would first read the main question to show its relevancy.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already told the hon'ble member that no comment or debate is permissible.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, the Honourable Minister of Revenue has stated here that the total acreage brought under plough in Thal amounts to four lakhs and some figures. I respectfully ask him, through Your Honour, whether this acreage includes the area already under cultivation because Thal has been in existence from times immemorial and people have been able to eke out their existence? Any area that was under plough already.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will he kindly explain the word "already"?

**Mr. Muhammad Shafi :** Before the constitution of Thal Development Authority, which means before the Thal Development Authority came into existence.

**Mr. Speaker :** I follow the question and, therefore, ask the honourable member to give notice of the question.

**Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** Is the Honourable Minister in a position to discriminate between well, canal or tube-well irrigated areas from memory?

**Minister :** I am afraid I cannot.

**Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** That is what I thought.

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—کیا علاقہ تھل میں جو چکوک آباد کاری کے لئے تجویز کئے گئے تھے ان میں ۲۰ فیصدی رقبہ ایسا بھی تھا جو کہ مالک زمینداروں سے اس الت میں acquire کیا گیا جبکہ وہ آبپاشی شدہ اور آباد شدہ تھا۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ کس قانون کے ماتحت ایسا کیا گیا ؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—یہ سوال وزیر صاحب کے دیئے گئے جوابات سے پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Will the Honourable Minister please make inquiries about these facts which have been stated and let the House know them at some appropriate time?

**Minister :** Yes. Could you please write these two questions and send them to me.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** It is simple tube-well, canal and well irrigated areas.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The Honourable Minister of Revenue stated that the total expenditure by Government is about seven crores. Does this sum include subsidies from America and Canada.

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Does it include subsidies from the International Fund?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. May I draw your kind attention to sub-clause (5) of rule 19 (A) :—

“That Speaker shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the foregoing rules.”

That is the sum and substance of the powers vested in the Speaker. Sir, on two occasions you took it upon yourself to answer for the Honourable Minister by asking an honourable member of the House to submit a fresh question.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is entirely within my powers. I can do so without offending any rules whatsoever and no member has the right to challenge it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am simply drawing your attention to the powers. There is nothing in these rules empowering the Speaker to take the place of the Minister.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the Honourable Member please withdraw these words?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But there is nothing in the rules.

**Mr. Speaker :** I regret it is a reflection on the Chair.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you take it as a reflection on the Chair, I withdraw. May I make out my point?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have understood it. Normally when questions are put up to me sometimes I ask my office to amend them in such a form that they become admissible. Similarly I can use that discretion when I am dealing with

supplementary questions. When I find that the form of a supplementary question is not admissible, I ask the honourable member to put it in some other form.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** You are perfectly right, but the use of the term "Put a fresh question".

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, of course, I can do that, also.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The Honourable Minister of Revenue has stated that the total expenditure incurred by Government amounts to about rupees seven crores. Does the word "Government" include any foreign Government or only the Provincial Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I disallow that question. Government means Government.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Which Government, Sir. Central, Provincial or Frontier Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member should know that when the Minister is talking of the Government, he is talking of his Government. (*Interruptions*). If the honourable member does not behave properly, I warn him that I shall take serious action.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that this tiny Opposition Party of ours is so embarrassing to Your Honour that you do not allow us the opportunity.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Nothing is embarrassing to me.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** You are making it impossible for us to ask questions and as a protest I walk out of the House. After five minutes I will come back. (*Laughter*).

#### APPLICATIONS FROM REFUGEES OF LAHORE, CHUNIAN AND KASUR TEHSILS FOR REALIZATION OF BATAI AND EJECTION OF TENANTS

**\*2391. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of applications (for which process fees and prescribed court-fees were duly paid) received by the Revenue Authorities from the refugee land-owners of Lahore, Chunian and Kasur Tehsils of the Lahore district, during the years 1952 and 1953 for the realization of batai and the ejection of the defaulting tenants;

(b) the number of the allottee land-owners mentioned in (a) above who were assisted by the Revenue Authorities in recovering 'Batai' from the tenants, and also the number of defaulting tenants who were ejected by the Revenue Authorities in pursuance of applications mentioned in (a) above;

(c) the number of such applications among those mentioned in (a) above where tenants have not so far been summoned for enquiries;

(d) whether any register is maintained by the Naib-Tehsildars of Re-settlement for entering therein applications mentioned in (a) above; if so, whether the above applications have been duly entered in the said register?

آذریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) ۲۰۱۲

(ب) ۵۹۵ اور ۹۵۴

(ج) ۳۲۹

(د) ۵

چودھری مہتاب خان—کیا آنریبل وزیر مجھے یہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ جن مہاجرین نے حصہ بٹائی نہیں دیا۔ انہیں بے دخل کیا جائیگا یا نہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر—جواب کے کونسے حصے سے آپ کا یہ سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے؟

چودھری مہتاب خان—جناب والا۔ پہلے سے ہی پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ (تہتہ)

#### SPECIAL JAMABANDIS OF VILLAGES OF ALWAR AND BHARATPUR STATES

\*2392. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan : Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of villages of Alwar and Bharatpur States of the Indian Union whose special Jamabandis have not been received so far?

(b) whether land certificates have been issued in favour of all those claimants whose Jamabandis have not been received from the Indian Union; if not, the reasons therefor?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) فہرست تعداد مواضع ریاست ہائے الور و بھرت پور تا حال ہندوستان سے موصول نہیں ہوئی۔ تا ہم بمطابق آن دعاوی کے جو ریاست ہائے الور و بھرت پور کے پناہ گزینوں نے پیش کئے ہیں۔ ایسے مواضع تعداد میں ۸۶۲ ہیں۔

(ب) ہاں۔

#### CLAIM FORMS OF REFUGEES OF VILLAGE JAMSHER OF TEHSIL CHUNIAN

\*2393. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan : Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that refugees of village Jamsher in Thana Kanganpur of Tehsil Chunian had submitted their claim forms in 1949;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have not received back their claim forms so far after verification; if so, whether any land certificates have been issued to them in case of the non-receipt of their Jamabandis from the Indian Union;

(c) whether it is a fact that the land temporarily allotted to the said refugees was allotted to other refugees under the Provisional Permanent Settlement; if so, the reasons therefor?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش:—اس سوال کا جواب ابھی تک تیار نہیں ہوا۔

**LEASE OF UNCOMMANDED CROWN LANDS IN HAVELI PROJECT**

**\*2434. Rai Nasrullah Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that some uncommanded Crown lands in Haveli Project, Multan, have recently been leased out on well sinking conditions; if so, the conditions governing the leases of these lands;

(b) the chak-wise details of the area and the names of the persons to whom lots have been leased out.

(c) whether it is a fact that the uncommanded Crown lands mentioned in (a) above were leased out by the E.A.C.O., Haveli Project, without any previous notice or advertisement to this effect;

(d) whether it is a fact that E.A.C.O., Haveli Project, Multan, ordered the said leases when he was under orders of transfer; if so, the dates on which the said leases were ordered and the date on which he received the orders of his transfer;

(e) if answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, the reasons why the said officer leased out the lands so close to his transfer?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (a) No.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**PROVISION OF FREE BOOKS AND GRANT OF FULL FEE CONCESSION TO POOR STUDENTS**

**\*2058. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government to provide free books and grant full fee concession to poor students up to Matric standard;

(b) the number of students whom Government is at present providing with books free of cost in the Province?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khudija Begum G. A. Khan):** (a) No, but the following poverty concessions are awarded in all the recognised schools of the Punjab, upto the Matric stage.

**I. Vernacular Schools—**

(i) 25 percent of the total enrolment of the schools .. full fee concession.

(ii) 25 per cent of the total enrolment of the schools .. half fee concession.

**II. A. V. Schools (Middle and High)—**

(i) 10 per cent of the total enrolment .. full fee concession.

(ii) 10 per cent of the total enrolment .. half fee concession.

In addition a provision is made annually for the award of special fee concessions and stipends to indigent refugee students studying in the secondary classes of A. V. and Ver. Schools.

Financial assistance in the form of fee concessions is also afforded to poor students out of the School Red Cross Funds.

Government has also provided a sum of Rs.10,00,000 in the current year's budget for scholarships to be awarded on merit, but restricted mainly to the poorer classes of the people.

(b) A sum of Rs. 28,729 was spent during 1952 by some local bodies in providing free reading material to the children of the infant class, but information regarding the exact number of students who have benefitted is not readily available.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Will the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary please state whether for giving readable material to students, the total number of such students who need such help has been calculated ?

**Minister :** It has been stated that no books are being provided.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** We shall get this information for the honourable member, he should please give fresh notice.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Parliamentary Secretary has no business to interfere when the Honourable Minister is on his legs.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order. I have not heard the exact answer to this question because I walked out as a protest against your ruling. When I came in I found that this question has already been answered. I want that the answer should be read again so that I may be able to put supplementary questions.

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow the answer to be read again. The honourable member walked out of the House of his own accord.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I cannot do justice to my constituency unless I put some supplementary questions because it is a very important matter.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order. I would like to have your ruling in the case of difference of opinion as to the answer to a particular question given by a Minister and his Parliamentary Secretary ? Which of the two should be considered as correct ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The Minister will have precedence.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** In answer to part (b) of the question, the Parliamentary Secretary observed that a sum of about Rs. 28,000 has been spent by certain District Boards and local bodies. I would like to know whether the Government also contributed anything towards this sum.

**Minister :** This sum was spent by local bodies, and not by Government.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the Honourable Minister mean that the Government did not incur any expenditure on it ?

**Minister :** Government has not incurred any expenditure on this account so far, but it does not mean that it will not spend anything in future.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the Government actually propose to ear-mark certain sum ?

**Mr. Speaker :** No suggestion can be made.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The Honourable Minister has stated that reading material was given to students free of cost. Will he kindly state what does he mean by giving reading material ? Does he mean books, periodicals, etc ?

**Minister :** All sorts of such material as books, periodicals, etc.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** In which language ; English or Urdu ?

**Minister :** Please give notice.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether it is the Provincial Government which pays for this reading material or the local bodies ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has already answered that question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That was regarding the reading material such as periodicals and newspapers which are given to students.

**Minister :** I have already said that Rs 28,729 have been spent by some local bodies to provide reading material to the students and not by Government.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether the sum spent by some local bodies was spent at the instance of Government or of their own accord ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a frivolous question; disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether it is not the responsibility of the Government.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Supplementary questions can be asked only in regard to the reply originally given to the original question but not in answers to supplementary questions.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** May I know whether it is the function of the Provincial exchequer to meet the cost of education or that of the local bodies ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That is a matter of opinion ; disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether the sum spent by local bodies was contributed by all the local bodies in the Province or by some of them only ?

**Mr. Speaker :** There again, I would ask the honourable member himself whether it is possible for the Honourable Minister to carry all that information in his head ?

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Can we not ask whether a thing was done in a proper manner or not ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** With regard to the reading material given to students, may I ask who was in charge of selecting the reading material ? Was it the Provincial Government or the local bodies ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Matters of detail cannot be made the subject-matter of a supplementary question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, it is very relevant.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will you kindly listen. I cannot allow questions with regard to minor details of administration.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** You say, it is minor.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, it is.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** It is with regard to the method in which this thing has been done.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a matter of detail.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether the sum spent by some local bodies was spent in response to certain instructions or certain suggestions of the Government to the local bodies ?

**Mr. Speaker :** There again I would ask the honourable member to bear in mind that supplementary questions are not meant for these minor details.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** What is the matter of principle, Sir? No principle is involved.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir. The Press gallery is provided copies of the answers in advance. Is it possible to provide us advance copies of the answers ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That is no point of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I quite agree with Your Honour that we should not ask petty questions from this side of the House.....

**Mr. Speaker :** From any side of the House.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** If Your Honour will see the question, it starts with the words "The number of students whom Government is at present provid-



ing with books free of cost " and the answer given is that the number of students who have benefitted is not available.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a question arising out of the answer given.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Honourable Minister say whether literature on sex was given to promiscuous students ?

**Mr. Speaker :** What does the honourable member mean by "promiscuous students" ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Juveniles. My question is, was literature on sex illustrated with figures provided to young students ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That question is a question of detail and requires.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, do not assume the role of a Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order ;

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I will again, Sir, go out.

**Mr. Speaker :** You can walk out.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I am prepared to go out for the whole life...

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I have a supplementary question to ask.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am afraid I cannot allow this to go on *ad nauseam*.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is my privilege to ask questions.

**Mr. Speaker :** I must invite the attention of the Leader of the House to the un-parliamentary attitude of one of the honourable members whom I will now name—Mr. Muhammad Shafi, M. A.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. I may make it quite clear that if you name a member of the Opposition, the whole opposition will walk out and remain out.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is not my concern. I am going to name any honourable member whether that honourable member belongs to this party or any other party, I will name even a Minister if he acts like this.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Since you have chosen to name members and have now decided to apply punitive action against me, would you like me to say something in defence. Your Honour would realise that for this tiny democratic Opposition.....(Interruptions) you have smothered our rights.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow the honourable member to say anything until I see what the Leader of the House does.

**میاں عبدالباری**—کیا میں جناب کی خدمت میں یہ درخواست کر سکتا ہوں کہ جناب اپنے فیصلے پر مزید غور فرمائیں میرا خیال ہے کہ جناب کو کچھ غلط فہمی ہوئی ہے۔ اس سوال میں ایسی چیزیں نہیں جن کے متعلق ہمیں یہ حق پہنچتا تھا کہ ہم ان کے متعلق دریافت کرتے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—میں نے آنریبل ممبر کے حقوق میں دخل اندازی نہیں کی اور نہ آج تک کسی آنریبل ممبر کے حقوق میں دخل اندازی کی ہے۔ لیکن آنریبل ممبر نے ایک بار نہیں دو بار نہیں بلکہ کئی بار نہایت گستاخانہ طریق سے گفتگو کی ہے۔

I have given the honourable member about half a dozen warnings.

**میان عبدالباری**—اس کے متعلق میں صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کسی آنریبل ممبر کی آواز بلند ہو یا جلدی بات کرتے ہوں تو اس کا مطلب یہ تو نہیں ہوتا کہ وہ گستاخی کر رہے ہیں۔  
**صاحب سپیکر**—اس ہاؤس کے وقار کو قائم رکھنا میرے فرائض میں شامل ہے۔

**میان عبدالباری**—جناب والا—ہماری بھی خواہش ہے کہ اس ہاؤس کا وقار بڑھے۔ لیکن میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ جناب فیصلہ صادر فرمانے میں اس قدر جلدی نہ کریں اور اپنے فیصلے پر دوبارہ غور فرمائیں۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I invite your kind attention to rule 77.

**Mr. Speaker :** I know what the honourable member means. In view of the request made by the Leader of the Opposition. I take back that reference from the Honourable the Chief Minister.

#### HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION IN GOVERNMENT GIRLS COLLEGE AT LYALLPUR

**\*2243. Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that hostel accommodation in the Government Girls College at Lyallpur is not sufficient to lodge the students living in the said hostel ;

(b) If so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khudija Begum G. A. Khan) :** On account of pressure on admissions, the Principal has been obliged to admit students in excess of the available accommodation.

Government will continue its effort to find additional accommodation for the residence of the students and as soon as such accommodation is available, the congestion in the hostel will be removed.

**صاحب سپیکر**—میں یہ بتا دوں کہ یہاں دو مائیکروفون لگائے گئے ہیں۔ اگر کسی آنریبل ممبر کی آواز اس کی اپنی جگہ سے اچھی طرح سنائی نہ دے تو میری طرف سے اجازت ہے وہ یہاں مائیکروفون پر آکر تقریر کر سکتے ہیں۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Can we put new supplementaries to the answers given by Honourable Ministers to supplementary questions (?)

**Mr. Speaker :** No. Supplementaries can be put only on the answer given to the original question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Cannot we further ask supplementary questions to the replies given by the Honourable Ministers (?)

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I have asked your ruling since you have said that we cannot.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have stated the position and practice. Supplementary questions can be put only for elucidating the answer given to the original question.

#### ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS FOR ADULT EDUCATION

**\*2244. Sheikh Mehboob Ilahi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the amount allotted for adult education in the budget estimates for the year 1953-54,

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on adult education till 1st October 1953 from the above said funds?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khadija Begum G. A. Khan) :** (a) A sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was provided in the Budget for Adult Education during 1953-54. Out of this, Rs. 1,24,000 was earmarked for Adult Education and Rs. 1,76,000 for Audio Visual Aids Scheme, which is really an integral part of the system of teaching in the Secondary Schools.

(b) The expenditure which was already been committed is Rs. 1,01,995 (excluding Audio Visual Aids Scheme) out of which Rs. 50,929 has been spent upto 1st October 1953. A sum of Rs. 22,005 has been saved as a measure of economy.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to say what the balance of Rs. 70,000 has been allocated for?

**Minister :** It has been stated that Rs. 22,005 have been given up as an economy measure and the balance of Rs. 50,929 has been spent and the remaining will be spent during the rest of the year.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The Honourable Minister has stated that a sum of Rs. 22,000 has been given up and Rs. 50,000 has been spent. That means Rs. 72,000. But the amount that he has been asked to account for is Rs. 70,000.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a statement. No answer can be given to a statement.

#### AID FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

**\*2316. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any aid from the Central Government for educational purposes; if so, its amount, and the details of educational scheme on which it is proposed to be expended?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khadija Begum G. A. Khan) :** The Punjab Education Department has been granted Rs. 2,50,00,000, out of a total grant of Rs. 5,00,00,000 allocated by the Central Government to this Province for Social Uplift Schemes (Health and Education).

A sum of Rs. 96,61,576 has so far been received from the Central Government. The list of educational schemes on which the funds are proposed to be expended is enclosed.

#### LIST OF SOCIAL UPLIFT SCHEMES.

- A. 1. (a) Primary Schools (Buildings for the Schools to be provided free of cost to Government by the residents concerned).
- (b) Equipment for these schools.

2. Improvement and equipment expenditure for existing Primary Schools.
3. 25 Middle Schools.
4. (a) One Normal School.  
(b) Improvement of existing Normal Schools.
5. Equipment for teaching Science in Middle Schools.
6. Equipment for teaching Science in High Schools.
7. Technical High School.
8. (a) 10 Higher Secondary Schools.  
(b) Grant to a residential school for girls, at Rawalpindi.
9. (a) Building grant to High Schools.  
(b) Improvement of High Schools.
10. Pre-Cadet College, Hasan Abdal.
11. Grant for the Engineering College, at Sihala, near Rawalpindi.
12. College of Home Economics for Women, Lahore.
13. A Hostel for girl students in Lahore.
14. Improvement in Science and Technical Laboratories in Lahore and Mufassil Colleges.
15. An Arts and Science College, 'Sihala', near Rawalpindi, teaching up to the Post-graduate standard.
16. Central Training College extension.
17. Museum and Art Gallery.
18. Audio Visual Aids.
19. Building grant for an additional hostel at Aitchison College, Lahore.
20. Improvement of Lady MacLagan Training College, Lahore.
21. Improvement of Lawrence College, Ghora Gali.
22. Improvement of Queen Mary College, Lahore.
23. College of Physical Education, Lahore.
- B. Overseas Training.
- C. Grant to the Punjab University for its development.
- D. Grant to Labour Department, Punjab, Government.

**CONVERSION OF VERNAOCULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS INTO ANGLO-VERNAOCULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS**

**\*2323. Chaudhri Gul Nawaz Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is a public demand for the conversion of Vernacular Middle Schools of the Gujrat district into Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools;

(b) whether the Government has received any representation from the residents of village Saadatpur demanding that the Vernacular Middle School at Saadatpur, district Gujrat, be converted into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School;

(c) whether the Government intend to open Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in the rural areas of the Province?

**Parliamentary Secretary** (Khudija Begum G. A. Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Government does not maintain A.-V. Middle Schools for Boys. These Schools are opened by the District Boards.

#### RAISING OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL AT VILLAGE THILL TO THE STATUS OF A MIDDLE SCHOOL

**\*2324. Chaudhri Gul Nawaz Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the inhabitants of village Thill, Tehsil Kharian, District Gujrat, to the effect that the primary school in this village be raised to the status of a middle school;

(b) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of the aforesaid village are prepared to assist in the construction of the building for the proposed school and to provide land for the purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the inhabitants of village Aima Shah Ji, District Gujrat, have backed out of their promise to assist in the construction of the building for the Vernacular Middle School at village Aima Shah Ji; if so, whether the Government intend to raise instead the primary school at village Thill to the status of a middle school; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Parliamentary Secretary** (Khudija Begum G. A. Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The people of Aima Shah Ji have constructed two specious pacca rooms and another room is under construction. This additional accommodation will be sufficient for the middle classes. Hence the question of raising the primary school Thill to the middle standard in place of Aima Shah Ji does not arise.

#### TEACHERS IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT BOARD SCHOOLS

**\*2375. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of teachers employed in the schools managed by the District Board, Lyallpur;

(b) the number of trained and untrained teachers among them respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that trained J. V. teachers have not been yet appointed to replace untrained middle passed teachers working at present in some of the said schools?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری (خدیدجہ بیگم جی۔ اے۔ خان) (الف)

(ج) یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ ٹرینڈ استادوں کو رکھا نہیں جاتا۔

بلکہ اس کے خلاف ۱۶۴ جونئیر وونیکٹر استادوں کو مئی ۱۹۵۳ء میں مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ ۶۶ استادوں کی نئی اسامیاں پر کی گئی ہیں اور ۹۸ ان ٹرینڈ استادوں کو رکھا گیا ہے۔

#### RULES FOR TRANSFERRING DETENUS FROM ONE JAIL TO ANOTHER

**\*2435. Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the rules observed for transferring detenues from one jail to another;

(b) whether there are separate wards for the detenues in New Central Jail and District Jail, Multan;

(c) the number of detenues sent to District Jail, Multan, during the last Anti-Ahmadia Movement along with the names of jails from which they were transferred to the said jail and the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan :** (a) The Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab has been empowered by the Governor of the Punjab,—*vide* notification No. 17213-BDSB, published in the extraordinary Gazette of 2nd September 1948 to transfer any detenu detained under the Punjab Public Safety Act in any prison or subsidiary Jail to another jail in the Province.

(b) Yes.

(c) It will not in the public interest to furnish this information.

#### SCALE OF FOOD PRESCRIBED FOR 'B' CLASS DETENUES

**\*2436. Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the scale of food prescribed for 'B' class detenues in jails of the Punjab;

(b) whether this scale of food is uniformly observed in all the jails, if not, why;

(c) the scale of food prescribed for 'B' class detenues lodged in the District Jails of Campbellpur, Multan and Central Jail, Montgomery?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan :** (a) A statement showing the scale of food prescribed for 'B' class detenues confined in the Punjab Jails is laid on the table.

(b) The scale is uniformly observed in all the jails.

(c) As in (a) above.

Scale of diet for B Class and Better class of Prisoners and detenues accustomed to the Western and Eastern mode of living (Punjab).

(Government Memorandum No. 7274/52/4495-JJ, dated 23rd September, 1952).

Name of articles	For Meat Eaters	For vegetarians.
	Chataks	Chataks
Wheat	6	6
Rice medium	3	3
Dal ..	1	2
Meat ..	3	..
Milk	4	10
Butter or Ghee ..	1½	1½
*Sugar ..	1	1
Tea ..	1/8	1/8
Milk for tea ..	2	2
Vegetables ..	4	4
Potatoes ..	2	2
Condiments ..	½	½
Salt ..	½	½
Amchur or lime juice (during Summer only) ..	1/6	1/6
Firewood ..	2 Seers	2 Seers
Fruit ..	Two annas thrice weekly.	Two annas thrice weekly.

The above diet will be issued in 3 meals.

NOTE 1.—Meat eaters can exchange meat with eggs or fish when available or liver, kidneys, brain, etc., provided cost does not exceed that of the authorized amount of meat (3 chataks.)

NOTE 2.—Loaf bread weighing up to 8 chataks may be substituted for wheat or for chataks loaf for rice, in the case of Foreigners or Pakistanis accustomed to Western diet. 5 Chataks rice may be substituted for 6 chataks wheat in case of Rice Eaters.

NOTE 3.—Prisoners will not be permitted to accumulate raw ration from day to day. Unconsumed raw ration will be taken back in the jail stock.

NOTE 4.—The diet in the case of 'A' class prisoners may be supplemented at their own cost with extra articles of food of a single character, provided money for its purchase is deposited with the Superintendent.

The occasional presents of fruits to Superior Class prisoners by their relatives and friends is permitted at the discretion of the Superintendent, Alcohol, intoxicating drugs and articles of luxury shall not be permitted.

\*If the scale fixed for by the Rationing authorities for the Civil population is less than that allowed to 'A' and 'B' class prisoners the balance quantity will be met by issuing Gur.

## NISHTAR MEDICAL COLLEGE, MULTAN.

**\*2093. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to convert Nishtar Medical College, Multan, into a Medical School; if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Alhaj Pir Saiyed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** There is no such proposal with the Government.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether the existing institution has as yet reached the stage of a college?

**Minister :** It is a college.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the arrangement to teach M.B., B.S. Classes exist in the college?

**Mr. Speaker :** Question hour is over.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. Question No. 2093 is still under supplementaries.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT COTTON MILLS, LAHORE

**\*2566. Mian Abdul Latif :** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state :—

(a) the date on which the Government took over the Punjab Government Cotton Mills, Lahore and the period for which the Government has been running the mill now;

(b) the profit accrued or the loss incurred on the working of this mill by Government from year to year up to 30th September 1953;

(c) the amount invested by Government from year to year in this connection and the amount of interest paid on this investment;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government is running the said mill at a loss; if so, the factors responsible for this loss;

(e) whether Government intend to take any steps to improve the management of the said mill?

**The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq :** The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given by me on the floor of the House to the identical Question No. \*2320, asked by Mehr Muhammad Sadiq on the 30th November 1953.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Honourable Minister kindly state whether it is a fact that cotton, which had been condemned by the organization functioning in Lahore, was purchased by the management of this mill at the market rate and it was not used in the manufacture of textile?

**Mr. Speaker :** Out of which portion of the answer does this question arise?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Answer to part (b) (i) wherein it is said that the Government is running the mill at a loss.

**Minister :** Will he kindly repeat his question?

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is whether any cotton of bad quality was purchased at high price?

**Minister :** Yes, it has come to my notice that condemned cotton was purchased. The matter is being investigated.



**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Was any action taken?

**Minister :** The matter is under investigation.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will he kindly state as to the exact reasons why this concern was taken over from the allottees?

**Minister :** I have just told the House that it is going at a loss. This is the only reason why it was taken over.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that this concern within the first three months of its working showed a profit to the tune of Rs. 90,000, out of which Rs. 30,000 were offered to Sheikh Sadiq Hasan, who refused to accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** No reference to any individual can be made.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I am not threatening anybody. My question is whether it is a fact that this concern yielded something like Rs. 90,000 within the first three months of its working?

**Minister :** They were given preference after we took over. I do not know why it was taken over from the refugees.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Please understand the question.

**Mr. Speaker :** The answer has been given that he does not know.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will he kindly state who is the boss of the mill now on behalf of the Government?

**Minister :** Col. Ali Akhtar is the administrator.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** From whom he took over and why?

**Minister :** He took over from Mr. Riaz Qureshi because the Government was not satisfied with his work.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** What does he mean by 'not satisfied with his work'?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** For how long was he in charge of this Mill?

**Minister :** I do not know off-hand unless I get notice.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** What were his emoluments?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** What are the experience and qualifications of the present man who is managing the mill?

**Minister :** Honesty is the main qualification.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Is it a fact that a man who has no experience has been given this technical job in the mill, and, if so, how the Government can extract profit from its working?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, he is not giving the answer.

**Mr. Speaker :** According to Parliamentary Practice, a Minister may give no reply.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Will the Honourable Minister consider the question of removing the man from the management of the mill who has no previous experience?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a suggestion; disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The Honourable Minister has said that the work of the previous holder of this office was unsatisfactory. Does he know that he is holding a responsible office of a Sessions Judge at Lahore?

**Mian Abdul Latif :** Will the Honourable Minister kindly state whether any machinery was purchased after 1951?

**Minister :** I want notice.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** On whose recommendations the present man was appointed as the administrator of this mill?

**Mr. Speaker :** Questions with regard to internal administration cannot be asked.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** This is a question of appointment by the Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a question with regard to the internal administration.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Honourable Minister has said that in the appointment of the administrator, the qualification was honesty. May I know how he tests honesty?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Am I to understand that the Honourable Minister uses the word "honesty" as being the yard stick by which to measure the competency or incompetency of a man? Does he mean to say that a Sessions Judge is a dishonest man?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will he please tell us the total output of this mill?

**Mr. Speaker :** For what period?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** For the period for which it remained under the patronage of the Punjab Government.

**Minister :** I require notice.

**Mr. Speaker :** Here again I may tell the honourable member that the Minister is not expected to carry this information in his head.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Then what can he carry in his head?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** May I know if the Government has now made arrangements to buy cotton at a respectable rate and has it taken steps to ensure that the old mistake is not repeated?

**Minister :** We are deciding to close down the mill. Therefore we are not making any further purchases.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** (In a loud voice). Closing down the mill. Why? Adjournment motion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Would the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether the decision which he has announced on the floor of the House is his own decision or the decision of the Ministry? To close down a mill when hundreds of thousands of our people are unemployed. What does he mean by closing down the mill? (*Voices : Shame, shame*).

**Mr. Speaker :** Order

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Who is he to close down the mill?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker :** The question has been put and will be answered.

**Minister of Revenue :** I am going to clarify the position as it is evacuee property and concerns me. The position is that this mill has been running at a loss for the last two years. As my honourable colleague has just said, it has run into a loss of lakhs since we took over. Government went into the figures and the reasons why we were losing money. We came to the conclusion that there were lot of factors which were combining to bring about this loss to the Government. As the Honourable Minister has said, one of the factors was that rotten and condemned cotton was bought at high prices. Secondly, the mill was an old one. Thirdly, the rights of the refugees had been taken away. The refugees had been clamouring

for the last four or five months wanting to know the reasons why Government had taken away that mill from them. I went into the matter and found that the Government was not justified in taking away that evacuee mill which was the right of the refugees. After that the matter was considered finally and Government has come to the conclusion that this mill should be handed over to the Industrial Board to deal with it as they liked.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Can questions be asked on the basis of the statement made by the Minister of Revenue?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have said that no supplementaries can be asked on the answers given to supplementaries.

**Chief Minister :** May I state that every effort will be made to continue the mill and nobody will be deprived of employment. (Voices : Hear, hear). Either the Government will work it or the refugees, somebody will work it and nobody will be unemployed because of the closure of the mill.

**Voices :** Thank you, Sir.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### PERSONS ARRESTED DURING THE KHATM-E-NABUWAT MOVEMENT

**373. Qazi Murid Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of persons arrested in the Province during the Khatm-e-Nabuwat Movement;

(b) the number of those among them who were arrested (i) under the Safety Act (ii) under other laws in force?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon :** (a) 13,071 persons, were arrested in the Province in connection with the Direct Action agitation.

(b) (i) 990.

(ii) 12,081.

#### PERSONS DETAINED UNDER THE SAFETY ACT.

**374. Qazi Murid Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state the total number of persons detained at present under the Safety Act in the Province and the number of persons among them having affiliation with the Jamat-i-Islami and the defunct Majlis-i-Ahrar?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoze Khan Noon :** 107 (on 28th November 1953), out of these, 14 are known to be members of the Jamat-i-Islami and 21 as members of the defunct Majlis-i-Ahrar.

#### DAILIES, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES PROVIDED FOR USE IN PUNJAB JAILS

**375. Qazi Murid Ahmad :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of dailies, weeklies and monthlies provided by the Government for use in Punjab Jails;

(b) the names of dailies and weeklies mentioned in (a) above;

(c) whether it is fact that the entry of certain dailies and weeklies is prohibited in the Jails of the Province; if so, the names thereof?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan :** (a) The number of the dailies (English and Urdu) supplied to different Jails of the Province is placed on the Honourable Member's table.

(b) The names of the dailies are as follows :—

1. Civil and Military Gazette.
2. Ehsan.
3. Magharbi Pakistan.

Government does not supply weeklies or monthlies. (In addition Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan, Guardian Weekly, Humayun, Adabi Dunya and Nairang-i-Khial, can be had by the prisoners at their own expense).

(c) Yes. The entry of Pakistan Times and the Imroze is prohibited.

## THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT SHOWS THE NUMBER OF DAILIES SUPPLIES TO VARIOUS PUNJAB JAILS

Central Jails				English Dailies	Urdu Dailies
1.	Lahore Central	..	..	4	6
2.	Montgomery Central	..	..	2	6
3.	Multan Central, New	..	..	2	6
4.	Borstal Institution	..	..	2	6
5.	Rawalpindi Central	..	..	2	6
DISTRICT JAILS					
6.	Multan District	..	..	2	4
7.	Sialkot	..	..	2	4
8.	Gujranwala	..	..	1	4
9.	Lahore Women's	..	..	..	2
10.	Lyallpur District	..	..	2	4
11.	Jhelum	..	..	1	4
12.	Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	1	4
13.	Mianwali	..	..	1	4
14.	Campbellpore	..	..	1	4
15.	Jhang	..	..	1	4
16.	Gujrat	..	..	..	3
17.	Shahpur Camp	..	..	1	4
SUB-JAILS					
18.	Sargodha	..	..	..	3
19.	Muzaffargarh	..	..	..	2
20.	Rajanpur	..	..	..	2
21.	Sheikhupura	..	..	..	3
22.	Kasur	..	..	..	3

## PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144

**376. Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the names of districts where section 144 was imposed during the last two months;

(b) the circumstances in each district which led the authorities to take such an action; and

(c) whether the aforesaid circumstances still exist?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon :** (a) Section 144, Cr. P.C. was imposed during the last two months in the following districts:—

- (1) Lahore.
- (2) Sialkot.
- (3) Gujranwala.
- (4) Sheikhupura.
- (5) Gujrat.
- (6) Rawalpindi .
- (7) Mianwali.
- (8) Montgomery.
- (9) Lyallpur.
- (10) Jhang.
- (11) Attock.

(Information regarding Multan and Shahpur districts is not readily available).

(b) and (c) A detailed statement is laid on the Hon'ble Member's table.

#### LAHORE

There was a grave and tense situation due to unrest prevailing after the anti-Ahmadiya agitation and there was threat of loss of human life and serious injury to person and property. Order not in force now.

#### SIALKOT

Order under section 144, Cr. P. C. was issued on 13th September 1953, banning the slaughter of useful cattle in certain Urban areas on Fridays and Saturdays. This was necessary to check the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle. This order was renewed on 23rd November 1953.

Another order was issued on 30th September 1953, with a view to prevent people from making anti-Government and seditious speeches on the occasion of the Gulu Shah Cattle fair. This order remained in force up to 9th October 1953, within the limits of Qila Sobha Singh, Pasrur, Nidhoki, Satrah and Daska Police Stations.

Another order was issued for a period from 30th November 1953 to 2nd December 1953 and 25th to 28th November 1953, within the Municipal limits of Pasrur and Narowal, respectively with a view to maintain Law and Order during the Municipal elections at the polling stations.

Still another order was issued on 27th November 1953, banning the export of imported woollen cloth from Sialkot district to places outside the province. This order will remain in force for two months.

#### GUJARANWALA

The order was issued on 17th September 1953, for a period of two months banning the gathering of five or more persons in any public place and carrying of arms. This was necessary on account of sectarian feelings and was since been withdrawn as the situation has returned to Normal.

#### SHEIKHUPURA

Order banning holding of public meeting for one month from 12th September 1953.

Another order banning the export of fuel wood for two months from 8th October 1953, was also issued. This order is still in force as the circumstances demand it.

## GUJRAT

Following two orders were promulgated in the district, prohibiting the removal of Kharif crop by tenants of evacuee land allotted to refugees etc., from the threshing flour without paying *Batai* to allottees. This order was issued on 8th October 1953, and will remain in force up to 7th December 1953.

Prohibiting export of imported woollen cloth out of the district. It was issued on 25th November 1953, for a period of two months.

## RAWALPINDI

In November 1953, order prohibiting the export of imported woollen cloth from Rawalpindi district to any place outside the Punjab was issued in pursuance of Punjab Government Orders.

## MIANWALI

Order prohibiting holding of public meetings and processions was issued in view of the grave threat to the public peace and tranquility in the district.

## MONTGOMERY

An order under section 144 was promulgated on 27th September 1953, for a period of two months. The scope of order was later enlarged on the 15th November, and it was extended to the whole of the district as political and religious organisations were trying to revive the Sectarian agitation.

## LYALLPUR

An order banning the holding of public meetings remained in force during the last two months except for the period from 7th to 13th November 1953.

## JHANG

Public meetings or processions were not banned in the district but an order under section 144, Cr. P. C. was issued banning the display of posters handbills, etc., containing matters relating to the direct action agitation. This order was issued on 1st September 1953, for a period of two months. After its expiry a similar order was issued on 5th November 1953, as sectarian controversy was still on. The situation later eased and the order has been withdrawn.

## ATTOCK

Order banning public meetings was promulgated on 13th November 1953, for two months as the workers of Jamaat-e-Islami tried to revive the Khatam-e-Nabuwat issue.

DETENTION OF MEMBERS OF JAMAAT-I-ISLAMI UNDER SAFETY ACT, AND IN CONNECTION WITH ANTI-AHMADYA MOVEMENT

**377. Maulvi Mohy-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of persons detained at present in the province under the Safety Act;

(b) the total number of the members of Jamaat-i-Islami among the persons mentioned in (a) above;

(c) whether the arrests at Lahore of Maulana Maudoodi and some other prominent members of the Jamaat-i-Islami synchronised with the arrests of other prominent workers of the same 'Jamaat' in the mafussil districts, and whether the

arrests were made under one and the same order or under different orders of the district authorities;

(d) If the above-mentioned arrests were made under one and the same order, the person by whom such order was issued;

(e) the reasons which led to the arrests of the members of the Jamaat-i-Islami;

(f) the number of members of Jamaat-i-Islami arrested at Lahore before the enforcement of Martial Law;

(g) the number of workers of the Jamaat-i-Islami arrested throughout the Province in connection with anti-Ahmadyia Movement;

(h) the date on which the arrests of members of Jamaat-i-Islami, Lahore branch, were made under the Safety Act after the lifting of Martial Law;

(i) the Law under which the members of Jamaat-i-Islami were arrested during the period intervening the lifting of Martial Law and the arrests under the Safety Act;

(j) whether the arrests mentioned in (i) above amount to unlawful confinement;

(k) the authority ordering the taking into custody of the records and 'bait-ul-mal' of the Jamaat-i-Islami;

(l) the total sum of money belonging to the Jamaat-i-Islami taken over by the Government;

(m) whether it was found that a part of the funds of Jamaat-i-Islami was spent on unlawful activities or activities prejudicial to the interests of the country;

(n) the total number of persons arrested during the Khatum-i-Nabuwat Movement throughout the Province;

(o) the number of persons among those mentioned in (n) above, arrested under the Safety Act and those arrested under other law?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon :** (a) 107.

(b) Fourteen are known to be members of the Jamaat-i-Islami.

(c) No.

The arrests were made under different orders.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not in the public interest to answer this part of the question.

(f) No definite answer to this part of the question can be given as the political and party affiliations of all persons arrested before Martial Law are not known.

(g) No definite answer to this part of the question can be given as the political and party affiliations of all persons arrested before Martial Law are not known.

Fourteen persons arrested in connection with the agitation are definitely known to be workers of the Jamaat-i-Islami.

(h) 19-5-53.

(i) No member of the Jamaat-i-Islami was arrested during the period intervening the lifting of Martial Law and the subsequent arrests of workers under the Safety Act mentioned in (h) above.

(j) No.

(k) Martial Law Authorities.

(l) A total amount of Rs. 11,200 was seized under the orders of Martial Law Authorities, out of which Rs. 900 claimed by Mr. Nasar Ullah Khan Aziz as his personal property and returned to him.

(m) It is not in the public interest to answer this part of the Assembly Question.

(n) 1,3,071

(o) 990; 12,081.

#### NEWSPAPERS BANNED DURING KHATAM-I-NABBUWAT MOVEMENT AND THEIR REPUBLICATION

**378. Maulvi Mohy-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of newspapers banned during the Khatam-i-Nabhuwat Movement in the Province;

(b) the names of the newspapers whose republication has been permitted, and the names of papers which still remain banned;

(c) the names of the papers of the Jamaat-i-Islami in both the categories?

**The Honourable Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan :** (a) Thirteen

(b) *Still under ban.*

*No longer under ban.*

Zaimindar, Lahore.

Maghrabi Pakistan.

Azad, Lahore.

Rahguzar, Sialkot.

Al-Fazl, Lahore.

Tameer, Rawalpindi.

Tasneem, Lahore

Khudi, Sargodha.

Kausar, Lahore.

Iqdam, Lahore.

Farooq, Lahore.

Lahore, Lahore.

Afaq, Lahore.

(c) The Tasneem, Lahore and the Kausar, Lahore (under ban.).

#### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

**Mr. Speaker :** Before I take up the adjournment motions, I want to invite the attention of honourable members to one important fact. This is a non-official day which honourable members have got after quite a long time. I will not try to specify the time and whatever time is spent on supplementary questions or adjournment motions and so on will of course be deducted from the time meant for private bills. In view of this fact, I have decided to call upon the mover of each adjournment motion and ask him to say what he wants to in favour of leave, being given, unless I am of the opinion that leave should be given. But I will not allow any discussion on the question of leave being given to make a motion. The mover will, of course, have ample opportunity to satisfy me that the motion is in order.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF YARN THROUGH CHAUDHRI ABDUL GHANI, M. L. A.

**Chief Minister :** I promised day-before-yesterday that I will make a statement today regarding the appointment of Ch. Abdul Ghani as a dealer of yarn in the Sialkot District. The facts were not known in the Food Department at Lahore and papers were sent for from Sialkot. After examination of the record the following facts have come to light.

2. During the previous control on yarn, the District Yarn Syndicate, Sialkot had a virtual monopoly of yarn in the district. As early as May 1953, Nasrullah Khan Bajwa, claiming to be the Managing Director of the former District Yarn Syndicate, Sialkot, applied for the appointment of a wholesale yarn dealer for the entire district of Sialkot. This application was rejected on the ground that the wholesale distribution of yarn in the Province had, as a matter of policy, been entrusted to the Provincial Co-operative Bank. Nasrullah Khan Bajwa continued making application after application for reconsideration of his



claim. Having failed to obtain the wholesale dealership of yarn for the whole district Nasrullah Khan Bajwa applied that three members of the former Yarn Syndicate should at least be appointed retail dealers and not excluded altogether. In this application Ch. Abdul Ghani and Maulvi Ahmad Jan were mentioned as partners of the said Syndicate. No application was, however, submitted by Ch. Abdul Ghani himself for appointment as yarn dealer. The District Magistrate after satisfying himself about the truth of the assertions made in the application of Nasrullah Khan Bajwa appointed all the three partners as dealers of yarn. This order was passed on the 19th of October, 1953.

3. It may be added that Ch. Abdul Ghani was the Chairman of the former District Yarn Syndicate, Sialkot as well as the Managing Agent of the Provincial Yarn Syndicate during the previous controls. The latter acted as a Provincial nominee for lifting the provincial quota of yarn. Ch. Abdul Ghani claims that during the previous controls he did business of yarn to the extent of nearly Rs. 50 lacs.

4. It is incorrect that Ch. Abdul Ghani was given 3/5th of the district quota of yarn. The monthly quota of district Sialkot for October, 1953 was 210 bales out of which 14½ were given to Ch. Abdul Ghani. The net profit on this quantity would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300 only. There are 14 dealers in all in the Sialkot District including Ch. Abdul Ghani.

5. It will thus be seen that while during the previous controls Ch. Abdul Ghani had very extensive yarn interests and was also Managing Agent of the Provincial Yarn Syndicate and controlled the Provincial quota, this time he is only one of the 14 retail dealers in the Sialkot District. Any insinuation, therefore, that Government have adopted a policy of appeasement towards Ch. Abdul Ghani is entirely unfounded.

6. A copy of the Yarn Distribution Scheme is placed on the table. This will show that the appointment of dealers rests with the District Magistrates and the local yarn dealers advisory committee.

No. 215-53/CS(G)

FROM

S. IKRAM-UL-HAQUE, ESQUIRE, C. S. P.  
Secretary to Government, Punjab  
Food Department

TO

ALL DISTRICT MAGISTRATES IN THE PUNJAB

Dated Lahore, the 25th May 1953

Civil Supplies (General)

Subject—YARN DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

SIR,

I AM directed to address you on the subject noted above, and to convey the following instructions for careful and strict compliance:—

1. Consequent on the control of cotton yarn the Central Government will from time to time make allocation of this commodity to the Provinces for internal consumption. The Provincial Co-operative Bank has been appointed as the Lifting Agent for the Punjab quota both imported and indigenous. The quota of each district will be fixed by Government taking into consideration its requirements and the supply position and the Provincial Co-operative Bank will despatch it to the Central Banks at the various district headquarters and other appointed places. The District Magistrate will be in over-all charge of the entire district quota.

2. The yarn meant for consumers who have joined the Co-operative Societies will be handled by the Co-operative Department throughout; as

regards others retail dealers will be appointed in each district who will lift their allocations from the Central Co-operative Banks on permits issued by the District Food Controller and distribute them among the consumers concerned in the manner indicated below. This is subject to the proviso that at least 50 per cent of the district quota will be distributed through these dealers. This may in actual practice mean that a numbers of co-operative consumers will obtain their ration from such dealers.

3. These retail dealers will be appointed from among those who have been in yarn business for at least three years and have actually sold substantial quantity of yarn during this period. Persons who have merely been doing brokers' business will be excluded. The dealers so appointed will be given licences in due course under Punjab Cotton Yarn Dealers Licensing Order, 1953, which will be promulgated shortly. Meanwhile the appointed dealers will be required to execute an agreement in form 'A' and to deposit a security of Rs. 500 if for due performance of the terms and conditions thereof.

The licensed dealers will be entitled to the margin of profit fixed for retail dealers by Government.

4. All consumers of yarn will have to get ration-cards in Form 'B' and a register showing their issue shall be maintained in Form 'C'.

5. The card will entitle its holder to specified units of yarn; the number can be worked out by a simple formula. For this purpose the quantity to be allowed for a Throw Shuttle loom will be taken as a standard unit. The comparative value of other type of looms, machines or requirements is given in statement 'D' and from this the number of units for such each individual consumer can be easily determined. In the case of Azarband and Paranda manufactures, it is important to ensure that members of the same family do not obtain more than one ration-card.

6. The value of the unit will, however, be variable as it will depend upon the supply position. The total quantity of yarn in lbs. allotted to a district in a particular month divided by the total number of standard units of all consumers in the district will give the value of the unit in lbs.

7. For the Co-operative Consumers the necessary action under paragraphs 4 and 5 including preparation of ration-cards will be taken by the Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies concerned; for others by the District Food Controllers. The Assistant Registrar will keep the District Food Controller informed of the total number of standard units of the co-operative consumers from time to time.

8. Although for administrative convenience the internal distribution of yarn to the co-operative consumers will be left to the Co-operative Department, the Food Department will exercise the necessary check and control over the distribution as in the case of other consumers. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies will issue necessary orders to the local officers of his department to allow every facility to the officials of the Food Department in carrying out the checks. Detailed instructions for guidance of the officials of the Food Department are being issued separately.

9. It has been decided to associate non-officials to the maximum extent possible in the matter of distribution of yarn. For this purpose, a Provincial Yarn Advisory Board is being constituted to advice Government generally regarding the supply and distribution of yarn. In each district two advisory committees, one to deal with matters relating to licensed dealers and the other relating to consumers, will be formed. On each the District Food Controller (Convener), the local Senior Officer of the Industries Department and the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies will be *ex-officio* members while the District Magistrate will be the Chairman. The Yarn dealers in the district should be required to form an Association and to nominate representatives, not exceeding

five as members on the Dealers Committee. Similarly, each category of consumers, viz., weavers, registered factory owners, hosiery manufacturers, etc., should be asked to form their respective Associations and to nominate a representative each on the Consumer's Committee.

10. The functions of the Dealers Committee will be to decide regarding the dealers who should be licensed in accordance with the principles enunciated in paragraph 1 above ; what minimum amount of business should be prescribed as a qualification for dealership, and in what proportion the quotas will be distributed among them. The Consumers Committee will be mainly concerned with deciding the quality-wise distribution of yarn among the various categories of consumers. There is, however, no objection to their advice being taken in any other matter of local importance.

11. If the dealers or consumers in any district fail to form Associations or send representatives to the Committee and in case of disagreement or dispute among the non-official members, the District Magistrate will himself pass orders on the various matters mentioned above. If such a contingency arises with respect to the distribution of quotas among the licensed dealers the District Magistrate should order that it should be distributed equally among all concerned.

12. No special quota of yarn will be issued by the District Magistrate or the Co-operative Department for any purpose whatsoever without specific orders of Government.

Your obedient servant

S. I. HAQUE

*Secretary to Government, Punjab,  
Food Department*

*No. 215-53/CS (G), dated Lahore, the 25th May 1953*

COPIES are forwarded, for information and necessary action, to:—

- (1) All Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab.
- (2) Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab (with 20 spare copies)
- (3) Director of Industries, Punjab (with 20 spare copies).
- (4) All District Food Controllers in the Punjab.

S. I. HAQUE

*Secretary to Government, Punjab  
Food Department*

#### FORM 'A'

#### FORM OF AGREEMENT TO BE OBTAINED FROM RETAIL DEALERS OF YARN

I/we appointed as retail dealers of yarn in the \_\_\_\_\_ district hereby undertake that I/we shall—

- (i) abide by the provision of any Law or Order in force relating to the distribution of yarn and instructions issued from time to time by Government, the District Magistrate or the District Food Controller;
- (ii) have no objection to the forfeiture of a part or whole of my/our security by the District Magistrate or District Food Controller for any breach by me/us or any person acting on my/our behalf of the provisions or instructions referred to in clause (i) above ;
- (iii) hand over yarn stocks held by me/us to any person and at any time as and when so directed by the District Magistrate or District Food Controller, as the case may be ;
- (iv) not sell yarn at a rate higher than that fixed by Government.

## FORM 'B'

Ration Card		Yarn distribution.	
No.....	{ Name of owner of loom {	Son of.....	{ Member (Co-operative Non-member Society).
Location.....		.....	
{ Name of Weaver.....		{ Son of .....	Residence.....
Address—			
Place where loom is located.....			

DETAILS OF YARN  
DISTRIBUTED

Month	Date	Kind	Quantity	Signature of person by whom issued
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May, 1953

June, 1953

July, 1953

August, 1953

September, 1953

October, 1953

November 1953

December, 1953

January, 1954

February, 1954

March, 1954

April, 1954

## FORM 'C'

1. Serial No. ....
2. Card No. ....
3. Date .....
4. Name and address .....
5. Factory owners/Individual .....
6. Name of weaver (if different from owner).....
7. Number of Looms/Hosiery Machines.....
8. Type of Looms/Hosiery Machines.....
9. Number of admissible units. ....
10. Remarks .....

### FORM D HANDLOOMS

Throw shuttle looms

Fly shuttle looms

Power looms

Say 1 lb. per loom per day    2 lbs. per loom per day    ..    6 lbs. per loom per day.

One unit                      ... 2 units                      ..    5 units.

### HOSIERY MACHINES

Hand	Stock Machines						
Machines	with dimensions of 2½", 2¼", 2½", 3", 3½", 3¼", and 4"	Power machines	Circular machines with dimensions of 6½" to 14" (Type I)	Circular machines with dimensions of 14½" and over (Type II)	Power circular machines with dimensions of 6½" to 14" (Type I)	Power circular machines with dimensions of 14½" and over (Type II)	Flat knitting machines.
2 lbs. per day.	2 lbs. per day	6 lbs. per day	6 lbs. per day	9 lbs. per day	8 lbs. per day	12 lbs. per day	2 lbs. per day
2 units	2 units	6 units	6 units	9 units	8 units	12 units	12 units

### AZARHAND AND PARANDA MANUFACTURERS

Azarband manufacturers

Paranda manufacturers

2 lbs. per family per day  
2 units

2 lbs. per family per day.  
2 units

### DURREE LOOMS

#### DURREE MANUFACTURERS

10 lbs. per loom per day  
10 units.

### CARPET LOOMS

#### CARPET MANUFACTURERS

2 lbs. per loom per day.  
2 units.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, the policy of appeasement adopted by Government towards Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ex-Chief Parliamentary Secretary in so far as about 3/5 of the quota of yarn for Sialkot District has been supplied through his agency in spite of the objection of the Department to be spared of the services of this gentleman on the grounds of his doubtful, at any rate unvindicated, business integrity.

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I would like to raise a point of order. Can such defamatory words be allowed against an honourable member?

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپکو دو باتوں کا جواب دینا چاہئے۔ ایک یہ کہ آنریبل چیف منسٹر نے بتایا ہے کہ چودھری عبدالغنی کو 3 حصہ نہیں بلکہ 1 حصہ دیا گیا ہے۔ اس طرح دو سٹیشن آف فیکٹس ہو گئی ہیں۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ آپ نے ایک شخص کی dignity کے متعلق ایسے الفاظ استعمال کئے ہیں حالانکہ یہ معاملہ آجکل عدالت میں زیر سماعت ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ جہاں تک اس دوسرے اعتراض کا تعلق ہے جس میں شاید آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب اور حضور کے فرمان میں مطابقت پائی جاتی ہے یعنی یہ کہ اس ایوان کے ایک معزز رکن کے متعلق کچھ اس قسم کے الفاظ استعمال کئے گئے ہیں جن سے شاید انکی حیثیت عرفی پر ذرا اثر پڑتا ہے تو حضور والا میں نے اپنی طرف سے نہایت محتاط قسم کے الفاظ استعمال کئے ہیں۔ اس معزز ایوان کے تعلیم یافتہ اور بالخصوص وکلا طبقہ سے تعلق رکھنے والے ممبران کو یہ علم ہوگا اور وہ اس معاملہ میں میری تائید فرمائیں گے کہ ایکٹ شہادت میں تین مختلف اصطلاحات proved اور unproved اور disproved استعمال کی گئی ہیں۔ انکا مفہوم واضح اور متعین ہے اور ان میں کوئی باریک اور لطیف فرق نہیں جو عام ممبران ایوان کی سمجھ میں نہ آسکے۔ جہاں تک انکی شہرت کا تعلق ہے میں نے یہ کہنے کی جسارت نہیں کی ہے کہ وہ لامحالہ خراب ہے۔ یا یہ کہ نعوذ باللہ وہ بد دیانت ثابت ہو چکے ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس اور اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں نے یہ بھی نہیں کہا ہے کہ انکو مکمل طور پر بریت اور سرخروئی حاصل ہو چکی ہے یعنی میں نے ان کے لئے disproved کا لفظ بھی استعمال نہیں کیا ہے حضور والا۔ یہ ایک ایسے شخص کے متعلق ہے جس کے خلاف ایک بہت بڑی رقم غبن کرنے اور حکومت کو دھوکا دینے کے سنگین الزامات عائد ہو چکے ہیں اور اس سلسلہ میں ایک لمبی جوڑی جامع

مبسوط اور مکمل تحقیقات بھی ہو چکی ہے اگر حضور مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں یہ بھی عرض کروں کہ وہ اس وقت کی حکومت کے ماتحت ایک بہت بڑی ذمہ داری کے منصب پر فائز تھے۔

اور لاسوالہ تفتیش کے دوران میں ان کا اثر و رسوخ پوری شدت اور قوت کے ساتھ استعمال ہونے کے باوجود تحقیقات کرنے والے افسران نے یہ مناسب سمجھا۔ یا ان کے خیال میں معاملہ اس حد تک ثابت ہو چکا تھا کہ انہوں نے اس کو عدالت کے سپرد کرنے کا خیال کیا۔ میں نے یہ الفاظ استعمال کئے تھے کہ تاوقتیکہ کوئی آدمی اپنے خلاف عائد کئے گئے الزام کی صفائی دے چکنے کے بعد مکمل طور پر کسی باختیار عدالت سے بریت کا فتویٰ نہ ملے اس وقت تک میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اسکی کاروباری دیانت مشکوک ہے۔ دوسرے الفاظ جو میں نے استعمال کئے ہیں وہ حضور ملاحظہ فرمائیں - "doubtful at any rate unvindicted business integrity" یعنی ان کی کاروباری دیانت جو مسلمہ نہیں جو ثابت شدہ نہیں۔

**Chief Minister :** Sir, is it not a reflection upon the integrity of honourable members of this House? I appeal to him not to do so.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member should know that the case is *sub-judice*.

آپ وکیل ہیں۔ آپ کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ جب تک کسی شخص کے خلاف کوئی جرم ثابت نہ ہو جائے۔ اس کے کریکٹر کو آپ زیر بحث نہیں لاسکتے۔ آپ صرف وجہ بتائیں کہ کہوں اس تحریک التوا کو پیش کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - حضور والا : میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ ایک ایسا شخص جو ایک بڑی ذمہ داری کے منصب پر فائز ہو اور جس کو حکومت نے ہزاروں اور لاکھوں روپیہ کے کاروبار میں حصہ لینے کی سہولتیں عطا کی ہوں اور جسکی دیانت داری ثابت شدہ اور مسلمہ ہوئی چائے اور جسکے متعلق ۔۔۔۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - پھر آپ نے اس پر بحث شروع کردی۔ آپ صرف یہ بتلائیں کہ آپ کو کیوں اسکے پیش کرنے کے اجازت دی جائے۔ جیسا کہ میں عرض کرچکا ہوں یہ معاملہ *sub-judice* ہے۔ دوسرے حصہ کے متعلق آنریبل چیف منسٹر نے وضاحت کردی ہے۔ ان کے بیان کے مطابق یہ ۱۴ ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جناب والا کا ایک، اعتراض یہ ہے

کہ یہ معاملہ عدالت کے سپرد ہے لہذا اسکے متعلق بحث نہیں ہوسکتی جناب والا میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ جہانتک اس خاص واقعہ کا اور اس کی تفصیل کا تعلق ہے اور جہانتک عدالتی کارروائی کا تعلق ہے۔ میں نے ان چیزوں کے متعلق اشارتاً اور کنائیتاً بھی ذکر نہیں کیا۔ آپ اس امر کے متعلق ایک لفظ میری اس تحریک میں بتلا دیں۔ دوسری چیز جو جناب نے فرمائی ہے۔ وہ یہ ہے۔ کہ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کے بیان کے مطابق یہ کہنا کہ کوٹہ کا ۳ حصہ ان کو ملا تھا یہ غلط ہے۔ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے ایک لمبا چوڑا بیلن اس ایوان میں دیا ہے جس میں انہوں نے بڑے گول مول طریقے سے اور بڑی لطافت سے کام لیتے ہوئے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ ایک شخص نصر اللہ خان باجوہ نے پہلے ایک درخواست دی جو مسترد کردی گئی۔ اسکے بعد دوسری مرتبہ پھر اس نے درخواست دی۔ اور چودھری صاحب چونکہ بڑی ذمہ داری کے عہدہ پر فائز تھے لہذا نصر اللہ خان باجوہ کی درخواست پر ان کو جزوی طور پر تسلیم کر لیا گیا۔ جناب والا میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ قانونی گرفت اور مواخذہ سے بچنے کے لئے بعض اس قسم کے حیلوں سے کام لیا جاتا ہے اور کاغذی کارروائی کے طور پر کسی دوسرے کے نام پر کوئی کارروائی یا ٹرانزیکشن کر لیا جاتا ہے۔ میں حضور کی وساطت سے وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگا کہ جہانتک نصر اللہ خان کا تعلق ہے اور جہانتک چودھری عبدالغنی صاحب اور دوسرے لوگوں کا تعلق ہے جو اس کاروبار میں شریک ہیں اسکے متعلق اگر حضور اس رسمی قسم کے قانون سے قطع نظر کرتے ہوئے محکمانہ طور پر اس چیز کی تحقیق و تفتیش کرائیں تو حضور میرے ساتھ متفق ہوجائینگے میں مصر نہیں کہ ۳ کی figure جو میں نے پیش کی ہے وہ بالکل درست ہے۔ میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جب آپ اپنے اعداد و شمار کو فراہم کریں گے تو اس کے قریب قریب پہنچ جائیں گے۔ جناب والا۔ قانونی گرفت سے بچنے کے لئے اپنے کسی عزیز یا کسی دوست کا نام اپنے ساتھ شامل کر لیا جاتا ہے یہ ایک قسم کا طریق واردات یا *Modus operandi* یا حر بہ ہے جو قانونی گرفت سے بچنے کے لئے اکثر استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے اگر اس سلسلہ میں آپ اپنے طور پر تحقیقات کروا لیں کہ کن کن اصحاب کا اس میں حصہ تھا اور وہ کون لوگ تھے اور چودھری عبدالغنی سے ان کا کیا تعلق ہے تو مجھے یقین ہے کہ یہ figure بہت حد تک میرے اس بیان سے مطابقت کریگی۔



گر آپ mathematical accuracy ریاضیاتی صحت کے ساتھ یہ مطالبہ کریں کہ سوت کے کل کوٹے کا ۳ حصہ چودھری عبدالغنی کو دیا جانا ثابت کروں تو میں اپنے طور پر یہ اعتراف کروں گا کہ میں اس طرح ۳ حصے کو ٹا بت کرنے پر اصرار نہیں کر سکتا۔

**Mr Speaker :** Order.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - ایک سیکنڈ کی مہلت دیجئے۔

صاحب سپیکر - میں نصف سیکنڈ بھی نہیں دے سکتا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - چودھری عبدالغنی صاحب کی کیفیت تو اب یہ ہے کہ

روئے سے اور عشق میں پئے پاک ہو گئے  
دھوئے گئے ہم ایسے کہ بس پاک ہو گئے  
(قہقہہ)

بس مجھے صرف یہی کہنا تھا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** After hearing Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema at great length, I have come to the conclusion that this adjournment motion is open to more objections than one. It will, however, be sufficient to dispose of it on one ground alone and, that is the very great discrepancy between the figures quoted by him and those quoted by the Honourable Chief Minister in the statement read out to the House before this adjournment motion was taken up. The question is not one of mathematical accuracy, but the question is whether there is any dispute with regard to the facts alleged in the adjournment motion. Since the facts alleged in the adjournment motion are disputed, the adjournment motion will violate one of the rules which are applicable to the admission of adjournment motions. I, therefore, rule it out of order.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON 'DAWN' AND 'EVENING' STAR

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the restrictions imposed by the Punjab Government on the newspapers "Dawn" and "Evening Star" of Karachi.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the honourable member kindly tell me what were the restrictions that were imposed?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you will kindly see the "Pakistan Times" of the 20th November 1953, you will find that the Punjab Government has imposed restrictions on "Dawn" in full agreement with the action which had been taken recently by the Central Government against "Dawn" and "Evening Star" of Karachi and they decided that restrictions on similar lines should be imposed on these two newspapers, said a press note issued at Lahore on Thursday.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is with regard to the date. What are those restrictions?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you will kindly see the "Pakistan Times" of the 16th November, you will read, under the caption 'Action of Government against "Dawn".'

**Mr. Speaker :** Which Government?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Central Government. It reads :—

“The Pakistan Government issued the following press note here to night .....

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member need not read out the whole article. He should only mention the restrictions.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The restrictions are : Government have accordingly decided in the public interest to take the following action : (1) all Government patronage such as placing Government advertisements in these papers, purchasing of copies of these papers for Government offices etc., shall be withdrawn at once. Obviously papers so against the public interest can have no claim on payments from public revenues.

(2) No member of the staff or correspondent or representative of these papers shall be allowed access to any Government office or be invited to any official function, such as, press conferences, etc. This action is being taken without prejudice to any action to which under the law these papers have rendered themselves liable.

**Mr. Speaker :** Were these restrictions imposed by this Government?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Yes, Sir, exactly the same.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please tell the House anything about it? What is the position of the Government in regard to this matter? It is alleged that three restrictions were imposed by the Punjab Government; (1) Refusal of advertisement, (2) disallowing those people to attend press conferences and (3) not allowing them access to Government offices.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I submit that in the matter of adjournment motions, one of the main principles followed on most occasions that I have experience of, has been that any matter which could have been brought up before the House by way of a resolution, and the honourable member had plenty of time to send in a resolution on this subject should not be allowed; otherwise every day we will have 20 or 30 adjournment motions and no work will be done in this House. Therefore, I strongly object to this adjournment motion being allowed, because it is not a matter of urgent public importance. The decision had been before the public for a long time and they could have send in resolutions on the subject.

Adjournment **میان عبد الباقی - ہوائٹ آف آرڈر - جناب والا**  
 motion کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت دینے یا نہ دینے کے بارے  
 میں واضح قوائد و ضوابط موجود ہیں اور شرائط پہلے سے ہی مقرر  
 شدہ ہیں اور جناب والا کو اختیار ہے کہ اب ان قوائد کے رو سے فیصلہ  
 فرمائیں۔ لہذا میں عرض کرونگا کہ آنریبل چیف منسٹر صاحب کے  
 ارشادات علی الرغم آپ Unbiased احکام صادر کریں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** So far as the restriction with regard to advertisements is concerned I do not think it is a matter of public importance. But I am holding the adjournment motion in order so far as other restrictions on the press are concerned.

Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the restrictions imposed by the Punjab Government on the newspapers “Dawn” and “Evening Star” of Karachi.

Is there any objection? (voices yes)

Those members who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

## ARREST OF KHAN MUHAMMAD RABBANI

**Mr. Speaker :** We left over yesterday an adjournment motion by Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema with regard to the alleged mistreatment meted out to Khan Muhammad Rabbani. Will the Honourable Chief Minister make the position clear?

**Chief Minister :** Khan Muhammad Rabbani, Detenu, Class II was admitted into the Mayo Hospital for treatment on 17th November, 1953 at 1-45 p.m. He was installed in the Amritsar (General) Ward. The safe custody of this Detenu was the responsibility of the Police and since he was in a General Ward the minimum precautions had to be taken to ensure that he did not get away. Accordingly he was hand-cuffed in one hand only while in Hospital. During the operation the hand-cuffs were completely removed because over there he was in a separate room in the custody of the Surgeon with the guard waiting outside. Later on the recommendation of the Doctor his hand-cuffs were removed during the day, but only one hand was cuffed during the night to ensure his safe custody. There are no rules to the contrary that the detenu should not be hand-cuffed to secure his safe custody. If he had been placed in a separate Ward by himself there would have been no necessity to hand-cuff him, as in these circumstances it would have only been necessary to post a guard on his Ward. Since he was in an open Ward these extra precautions were necessary but were minimised as far as possible.

I do feel myself that in these cases humanitarian treatment should be meted out to prisoners. I assure the House that I will go into the Rules and try to modify them in such a way that inconvenience is not caused to patient detenues and yet their security is kept also in view.

**Mr. Speaker :** In view of the statement made, I believe Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema will not press his adjournment motion.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I do not press it.

## ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the dishonest manner in which the Elections of the City of Lahore Corporation were conducted with the connivance of the Provincial Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** This motion does not make any mention of any facts. As it stands, it is very vague, it speaks of the "dishonest manner in which the elections were conducted". The first object of an adjournment motion is to state facts. It should be so worded that it may come within the rules. The hon'ble member will remember that one of the rules says that an adjournment motion must relate to one fact and must be very definite. I would ask him whether his adjournment motion, as worded, comes within the purview of that rule. I will not allow him to state facts now, because that would be going into the merits of the case.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I think it comes within the purview of Rule 46 (ii).

**Mr. Speaker :** It says: "the motion must relate to a single specific matter of recent occurrence."

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Quite. If you read the words—"dishonest manner" *visa vis* "elections" *visa vis* "conducted" *visa vis* "Provincial Government" the whole thing boils down to a "single dishonest act".

**Mr. Speaker :** Do or do not the election rules provide remedies for elections which are alleged to be held in a dishonest manner?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Quite right, but not by the interference of the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have known elections being set aside where it was proved to the satisfaction of the election court that a certain Deputy Commissioner had done something illegal.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But he is not the Government. I have brought a charge against the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid I will have to rule it out of order.

#### PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144 IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the causes which led to the promulgation of section 144, Cr. P.C. throughout the Lyallpur District, for two months from 16th November, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is the same thing which I have already decided more than once.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** You decided them on the principle that they must involve something more than the ordinary administration of law. May I read to you the statement made by the Ex-Prime Minister in which he said that section 144 was not ordinary law.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not bound by the statement of the Prime Minister. I know what section 144 is. I know its application does not involve anything more than the administration of the ordinary law.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** We had been debating adjournment motions on section 144.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not since I have been here.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Yes, but since I have been here.

**Mr. Speaker:** I held yesterday and day-before-yesterday such adjournment motions out of order. Therefore, I also rule this motion out of order.

#### PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144 IN THE MIANWALI DISTRICT.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the causes which led to the promulgation of Section 144 Cr. P.C. throughout the Mianwali District on 18th November 1953.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is also ruled out of order.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the improper imposition of restrictions on expression of public opinion throughout the province of the Punjab by prohibiting under section 144, Cr. P.C., the holding of peaceful public meetings even when such meetings are unconnected with the recent religious controversies.

**Mr. Speaker:** This also does not involve anything more than the ordinary administration of law.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** But, Sir, there can be a proper administration of ordinary law and there can be an improper administration of ordinary law. My contention is that these restrictions are improper in as much as—

(1) These have been imposed in abuse of the powers conferred upon the executive by the Act, for example, there can be meetings that are unconnected with the recent religious controversies, even these are not allowed to be held throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

(2) These restrictions have been imposed in abuse of the executive powers because they have been imposed throughout the Punjab. I cannot conceive, Sir, of the necessity arising in the entire Province. It may happen in one city, in one village or district, but if it is necessary to impose section 144 in the entire Province, then, something is very seriously rotten in this State of Denmark.

If we are going to allow this wholesale suffocation of civil liberties merely because it is day to day administration, then one day they will sell this country and we will still have to say that this is part of day to day administration.

**Mr. Speaker:** The real reason why the motion regarding imposition of Section 144 is barred, is given in sub-rule (3) of rule 46, which says:—

"The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session or for the discussion of which by a motion for adjournment, leave was refused in the same session."

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** I am raising a different point. My point is that this has not been imposed only in one place. It has nothing to do with the administration. It has been imposed because, Sir, this Ministry cannot go out and face the electorate.

**Mr. Speaker:** The reason why this was imposed is wholly irrelevant.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** The reason why this is so is very important. In accepting the Constitutional Formula they have sold the Punjab in order to safeguard their own offices here.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is wholly irrelevant. I rule that this adjournment motion is also out of order.

#### RELEASE OF MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Punjab Government to impress upon the Central Government the urgent necessity of the immediate release of all persons convicted by the Martial Law Authorities during the Martial Law regime from March to May 1953.

**Mr. Speaker:** This question arose yesterday also in one other adjournment motion and I asked the honourable member who asked for leave to move his adjournment motion to tell me what the Punjab Government could do in the matter of convicts under Martial Law.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, even during the British regime, under whom the Honourable Chief Minister has had training, (laughter) such convicts were released and a sort of general amnesty was granted.

**Mr. Speaker:** By whom?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Let it be the Central Government, but our Government can recommend.

**Mr. Speaker:** I said yesterday that the Punjab Government have no powers to release the Martial Law convicts and on this ground I disallow this adjournment motion also.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** This Government has been brought into existence by the Central Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not by the Central Government.

میاں عبدالباری—جناب والا یہ درست ہے کہ حکومت پنجاب کو ان نظر بندوں کو رہا کرنے کا اختیار حاصل نہیں ہے لیکن

حکومت پنجاب مرکزی حکومت کو ان کی رہائی کیلئے سفارش تو کر سکتی ہے۔

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asr Prayers*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asr Prayers at 3.45 p.m..* **Mr. Speaker**  
*in the chair.*

#### ECONOMIC CRISIS

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the economic crisis that has recently assumed serious proportions in this province resulting in mass distress and acute unrest.

**Mr. Speaker :** In view of the assurance given by the Honourable Chief Minister that a day has been fixed for discussing this matter, I hope the honourable member will not press it.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** All right, Sir.

#### ILLEGAL AND FORCIBLE REALISATION OF SHARE FROM TENANTS OF PHANGHALI VILLAGE

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the house to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the illegal and forcible realisation of share from tenants by the use of police and executive power in the village of Phanghali, Police Station Burke, Lahore.

**Mr. Speaker :** When did this incident take place?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It took place on the 26th November 1953. It is the result of ambiguous and half-baked land reforms.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the illegal and forcible realisation of share from tenants by the use of police and executive power in the village of Phanghali, Police Station Burke, Lahore.

Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes.)

Those who are in favour of the leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### RISE IN PRICES OF CLOTH

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government in preventing the mill owners from increasing the margin of their profits by raising the prices of cloth manufactured in the Punjab during this period of cloth scarcity.

**Mr. Speaker :** Can the honourable member tell me when did this rise in the price of cloth take place?

ملک غلام نبی - حضور والا - ہم تجربہ کر رہے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - میرے سوال کا جواب دیجئے -

ملک غلام نبی - ماہ مارچ سے جبکہ ہم پچھلی بار یہاں اکٹھے ہوئے تھے -

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپ یہ بتائیں کہ جو موشن پیر کے روز بحث کے لئے ایوان میں پیش ہو رہی ہے اس میں یہ چیز آجائیگی کہ نہیں۔ اس میں کاتھ بھی ہے اور فوڈ بھی۔

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** If cloth question will also be discussed on that day, then I do not want to press this motion.

#### HIGH PRICES OF WHEAT

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the callous and unsympathetic attitude of Government in keeping the price of wheat at the high level of Rs. 13-5-0 per maund, which is beyond the means of the lower middle class and the poor people to pay with consequent suffering and untold misery to them.

**Mr. Speaker :** Wheat will also be discussed on Monday.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Would you permit the Opposition to speak on this subject.

**Mr. Speaker :** That I cannot anticipate. I will decide the question on Monday.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Anyhow, I have pointed it out to you. Sir, I do not press my motion.

#### QUICK TRANSFERS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the house to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the quick transfers of Government Officers from place to place in order to suit the convenience and consolidate the position of otherwise disintegrating and crumbling Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** There are two things in this motion ; (1) insinuations with regard to the motives of the Government and (2) transfer *per se* is a matter of internal administration.

**ملک غلام نبی** — جناب والا — میں آپکو آن افسروں کا نام بتانا چاہتا ہوں جن کا سامان کئی کئی دن ٹرکوں پر ہی لدا لدا پھرتا رہا۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — اس میں دو باتیں ہیں انکا آپ جواب دیجئے *insinuation* ہے اور دوسرے یہ کہ جہاں تک افسروں کے تبادلے کا تعلق ہے یہ معاملہ حکومت کی *internal* پالیسی کا ہے اور اسکے متعلق تو سوالات یا قراردادوں کی بھی اجازت نہیں۔

Transfers of officers from one place to another is a matter of internal administration.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, you are the custodian of the House. This is not the case of an individual officer.

(At this stage Mian Abdul Bari stood up to say something).

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow any other honourable member except the mover to make a statement.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Sir, I draw your attention.....

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member is not within his right to stand up at this stage.

**ملک غلام نبی -** جناب والا میرا مقصد یہ ہے کہ سروسز کو جس طرح ”کریپٹ“ (corrupt) کیا گیا ہے اسے میں آپکی وساطت سے اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے رکھوں۔ ہر حکومت نے اپنے اپنے مقاصد کیلئے افسروں کو اس طرح استعمال کیا ہے کہ افسروں کا اعتماد حکومت سے اٹھ گیا ہے۔

**Chief Minister :** Sir, if the honourable member.....

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** I do not give way. I am in possession of the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member must also remember that the Leader of the House always has precedence.

**ملک غلام نبی -** جناب والا - میرا اس سے یہ مقصد ہے ———

**صاحب سپیکر -** میں آپکا مقصد نہیں پوچھتا۔ جو اعتراضات میں نے کئے ہیں صرف انکا جواب دیجئے۔ ایک insinuation کے متعلق اور دوسرے ”انٹرنل ایڈ منسٹریشن“ کے متعلق۔

**ملک غلام نبی -** جناب والا۔ اس وزارت کی کشمکش کے اندر افسروں کا وہ برا حال ہوا ہے کہ وہ بیچارے بلبلا اٹھ رہے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** یہ میرے سوال کا جواب نہیں ہے اسلئے میں اس تحریک کو خلاف ضابطہ قرار دیتا ہوں۔

**ملک غلام نبی -** اگر آپ ان چیزوں پر یہاں بحث کی اجازت نہیں دیتے تو پھر حکومت کس طرح اپنے طریقوں کو بدلے گی۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I am afraid I will have to rule it out of order. Next please.

**REFUSAL OF GOVERNMENT TO LIFT THE BAN IMPOSED BY SECTION 144**

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the refusal of Government to lift the ban imposed by section 144 which has resulted in the suppression of ordinary civil liberties of the people.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already ruled out of order such motions. This is also out of order.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** I want to draw your attention to the fact that the Honourable Chief Minister in a press statement said that he would lift section 144. Through you I appeal to him that section 144 should be at least removed from Lahore.

**Mr. Speaker :** Next please.



## SUICIDES AND MURDERS CAUSED BY UNEMPLOYMENT

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to check the increasing number of suicides and murders caused by the unemployment amongst the people.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member removes the words "the increasing number of suicides and murders caused by the", the adjournment motion would be in order. It should not be argumentative.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** I agree and delete those words.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the house to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to check unemployment amongst the people.

Is there any objection : (Voices : Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted may please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

**Chief Minister :** Sir, may I suggest to the Opposition that it would be to the advantage of the public if they would very kindly, instead of reading out these adjournment motions here, discuss with me all the problems they wish to be settled or done by me. I can assure them that we will do everything in our power to co-operate with them. In the case of unemployment, if there are any suggestions which the Opposition wish to make even if this adjournment motion has been disallowed, does not matter—they should please give them to me. It is one of the problems we want to handle. Therefore, do not think that because this adjournment motion has been rejected, we shall not consider this question. These things are unnecessary here. Please give them to me and if you see that we cannot satisfy you, then come to the House.

میاں عبد الجباری - (لائپور-۷-مسلم) - جناب والا - آفریل چیف منسٹر صاحب نے جس جذبہ کے ساتھ ان خیالات کا اظہار فرمایا ہے میں اسکا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔ (تالیاں) ہم ایک عرصہ کے بعد اس ایوان میں ایک تبدیلی دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ میں انکی خدمت میں صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ صرف یہی نہیں کہ میں اور وہ اندر بیٹھ کر ان چیزوں کا فیصلہ کر لیں بلکہ ضروری ہے کہ ان چیزوں پر ایوان کے اندر بحث ہو۔ میں ایک بار پھر انکے اس جذبہ کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں اور انہیں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ ہم اسکو respond کریں گے۔

## CONTINUOUS CONFINEMENT OF PERSONS WITHOUT TRIAL

**Malik Ghulam Naib :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the continuous confinement of a number of free citizens by the Government since Martial Law days without substantiating the charges against them, which has resulted in the ruin of their families.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the continuous confinement of a number of free citizens by the Government since Martial Law days without substantiating the charges against them, which has resulted in the ruin of their families

Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

**Chief Minister :** May I just make a few remarks with regard to these detenus. The policy of the Government is to release as many as possible. There are about 189 detenus now and we are releasing every day on an average of 7 to 8. It is our intention to release them all as soon as possible.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Will you please make efforts to get the Mattial Law prisoners released?

**Chief Minister :** This is not in my power.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** You can at least make recommendations. It is in your power.

#### FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO COMPENSATE FAMILIES OF PERSONS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN RECENT DISTURBANCES

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to compensate the families whose bread earners have lost their lives in the recent disturbances and thus exposing them to hunger and starvation.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to compensate the families whose bread earners have lost their lives in the recent disturbances and thus exposing them to hunger and starvation.

Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

**Chief Minister :** Here again with regard to those persons who have been left destitutes, widows, orphans, and other deserving cases, I would like to say that upto today not a single person has approached me for any compensation in this respect. The Government cannot accept the liability to compensate people or give subsistence allowance in the case of riots or lawlessness. The law must stand. But as a matter of compassionate consideration, if there are any hard cases, Government will be glad to consider them, if the honourable member gives a list of such deserving cases.

#### CHANGE OF LOYALTY FROM ONE PARTY TO ANOTHER

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the undemocratic attitude of the Government in encouraging the representatives of the people to change their loyalty from one party to another and thus shaking their confidence in the present House.

**Mr. Speaker :** Kindly tell me how the Government as such can be responsible for honourable members changing sides over and over again.

**ملک غلام نبی -** جناب والا میں اس سلسلہ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حزب اقتدار اپنی اقتدار کو قائم رکھنے کے واسطے اس قسم کے سیاسی ہتھکنڈے استعمال کرتی ہے جن سے لوگوں کے ضمیر پر ڈاکہ ڈالا جاتا ہے اور جو کم ضمیر انسان ہوتے ہیں جن کے

ایمان مستحکم نہیں ہیں وہ ان کی باتوں میں آکر عوام کو دھوکہ دیتے ہیں اور ———

**Mr. Speaker :** Not a good complement to honourable members. Does the honourable member realize this fact ?

**Mr. Ghulam Nabi :** I quite realise it.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow any aspersions on the members of the House.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** The House should be dissolved at once. It is not representative of the people. I do not think there is any aspersion in saying so.

میں تو جناب والا یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ہاؤس عوام کا نمائندہ ہاؤس نہیں ہے اور اس صوبہ میں نئے الیکشن ہونے چاہئیں اور موجودہ ہاؤس کو توڑ دینا چاہیے ۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not discuss the merits of the case.

**ملک غلام نبی** — جناب والا — حضور کی وساطت سے میں چیف منسٹر صاحب کی خدمت میں یہ گزارش کرونگا کہ اگر وہ مجھ سے اتفاق کریں تو ان بدے ہوئے حالات میں وہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو یہ سفارش کریں کہ صوبہ میں نئے الیکشن ہونے چاہیں ۔

**Mr. Speaker :** It is wholly irrelevant. I cannot allow it.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, 18 members have gone to that side. Therefore the House should be dissolved.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question of dissolution of the House is not before us.

**ملک غلام نبی** — حضور والا — عوام نے اپنی سرزمینی کے مطابق الیکشن میں جن کو ووٹ دیئے تھے اور اپنا نمائندہ بنا کر یہاں بھیجا تھا ان پر اب انہیں اعتماد نہیں رہا اس لئے صوبہ میں نئے الیکشن ہونے چاہیں تاکہ وہ لوگ یہاں آئیں جنہیں عوام کا اعتماد حاصل ہو ۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow it. This motion is ruled out of order.

#### CONTROL ON PRICES OF CLOTH

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the failure of Government to take immediate steps to control the prices of locally manufactured and indigenous textiles to enable the poor classes to clothe themselves.

**Mr. Speaker :** This motion is perfectly in order, but in view of the coming discussion on the economic situation, I do not see there is any need to press this motion.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** If this is the case, then I do not press it.

## ARREST AND DETENTION OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the arrest and detention of ex-minister, Mr. Muhammad Hussain Chatha, under the Bengal Regulations and his subsequent release.

**Mr. Speaker :** When did this arrest take place ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It took place sometime in April.

**Mr. Speaker :** When did the release take place ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** About four months hence. It was in July or August.

**Mr. Speaker :** Since the House met for the first time on the 30th November, this motion should have been brought forward on that day and not on the 1st December. It is too late and therefore, under the rules I cannot allow it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** May I explain the point ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Please listen. I am not going to allow any speech. I would have considered this motion if it had come on the 30th November. Now it is too late.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The office might have made a mistake.

**Mr. Speaker :** The date is 1st December.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. Where is the rule that it should be brought forward on the first day of the meeting of the House ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Immediately after the incident takes place and on the first day available. 30th November was the first day available. This is not a point of order, but a question put to the Speaker.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** There is no such rule.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is the general principle with regard to adjournment motions. It must be brought immediately after the incident takes place.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Quite right. Is 1st December not immediately after the incident has taken place ?

**Mr. Speaker :** No. 30th November was immediately after it, when the House met for the first time.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I bow before the Chair's ruling.

**Mr. Speaker :** Kindly take the next motion.

## ACUTE SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the acute shortage of consumer goods in the Punjab leading to sharp rise in their prices and consequent distress prevailing in the public.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the acute shortage of consumer goods in the Punjab leading to sharp rise in their prices and consequent distress prevailing in the public.

Is there any objection ? (Voices : Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.  
*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

### FORCIBLE EJECTMENT OF REFUGEE TENANTS IN CHAK 42/5-R, DISTRICT MONTGOMERY

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, forcible ejectment by police of a large number of refugee tenants who had been settled for the last six years in Chak 42/5-R, Tehsil Okara in Montgomery District inspite of the fact that they have been paying *batai* regularly and are prepared to pay the due of the new allottees.

**Mr. Speaker :** When did this ejectment take place ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It took place in November.

**Mr. Speaker :** Then the hon'ble member should have brought the motion on the 30th of November when we met for the first time after the incident. This is out of order.

### INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF YARN TO WEAVERS.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to effect and ensure an equitable distribution of the quota of yarn to the thousands of poor, illiterate and ignorant weavers and loom workers in the Province living mostly in rural areas on account of inherent defects in the scheme and lack of fair and timely checking.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to effect and ensure an equitable distribution of the quota of yarn to the thousands of poor, illiterate and ignorant weavers and loom workers in the province living mostly in rural areas on account of inherent defects in the scheme and lack of fair and timely checking.

Is there any objection ? (Voices : Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up leave was refused.*

### FAILURE TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST MR. S. S. JAFFRI FOR IRREGULARITIES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government inspite of the recommendations of the Election Tribunal to take prompt and serious action against Mr. S. S. Jaffri, Rehabilitation Commissioner for the wilful irregularities and breaches of rules and regulations committed by him in connection with the Provincial General Elections in order to secure illegal election of certain candidates.

**Mr. Speaker :** When were these recommendations made ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I cannot give you the exact date.

**Mr. Speaker :** Have they been made since we have met ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** What I understand from Your Honour's question is whether it is a matter of recent occurrence.

جناب والا۔ یہ بھی ایک تازہ اور حالیہ واقعہ ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ کس تاریخ کو وقوع پذیر ہوا؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ ۳۰ نومبر کے بعد کا نہیں ہے۔ مگر جہاں تک اس کے اثرات کا تعلق ہے یہ ایک فعل جاریہ ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Then I am afraid I cannot allow it and rule it out of order.

#### SERIOUS TURN IN THE HEALTH OF KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, recent serious turn in the health of ailing Khan Abdul Ghaffar, a Central Government detenu, now being confined in the Central Jail, Rawalpindi.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please answer two questions. It has been stated that he is a Central Government detenu. That shows that he is being detained under the orders of the Central Government.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** But, by the Punjab Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** How can they refuse to lodge a Central Government detenu; and (2) when did this recent serious turn in the health take place?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It came to my notice only yesterday. Yesterday I learnt that his health has taken a serious turn.

**Mr. Speaker :** All right, then, answer the first question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** As far as the first is concerned, I am not questioning the validity of the detention. The Punjab Government is in charge of his health. Therefore, this issue is relevant.

**Chaudhri Fazal Ilahi :** May I now whether he has had another interview with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan? (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** Since Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is a Central Government detenu, the motion is out of order.

#### SUSPENSION OF ACTIVITIES OF PUNJAB UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, suspension by the Punjab University Institute of Chemistry of their activities on account of lack of funds.

**Mr. Speaker :** So far as I know there has been no suspension of activities so far.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** If Your Honour is better informed I am not prepared to join issues. I have no such desire. If Your Honour can vouchsafe that there has been no suspension.....

**Mr. Speaker :** That is my information.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Your Honour, according to my information there has been complete suspension of activities.

**Mr. Speaker :** Since when?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, it came to my notice today. It happened yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker :** What happened yesterday ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Suspension of their activities.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am afraid the honourable member is taking too much upon himself by saying that.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** On a point of order, Sir.

جناب والا - رول نمبر ۴۴ میں ارجنٹ (urgent) کا لفظ ہے۔ اس میں recent یا immediate درج نہیں ہے۔ اب عرض ہے کہ آپ کیفیت ملاحظہ فرما لیں۔ جہاں تک آپکی ارشادات کا تعلق ہے ہمیں ان کی صحت سے قطعاً انکار نہیں ہے مگر میں یہ عرض کرنے کی جرات ضرور کرونگا کہ قاعدے میں urgent کا لفظ درج ہے recent کا لفظ نہیں ہے۔ آپ غور سے دیکھ لیں۔ یہ ایوان ہذا کی اپنی منظور کردہ مصطلحات ہیں۔ کسی غلط فہمی کی بنا پر معزز ارکان کے حقوق کو نقصان نہیں پہنچایا جا سکتا۔ لہذا میں آپکی توجہ اس قاعدے کی طرف مبذول کرونگا اور امید ہے کہ آپ غور و فکر سے کام لیکر اپنا رولنگ صادر فرمائیں گے۔

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**صاحب سپیکر -** آپ جانتے ہیں کہ adjournment motions کی admissibility کی شرائط کیا ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ adjournment motions کو صحیح قرار دینے کیلئے لازم ہے کہ وہ definite اور recent occurrence اور urgent public importance کے کسی معاملے سے متعلق ہوں۔ آپ کا قاعدہ یہ نہیں کہتا کہ adjournment motions کی admissibility کی شرائط کیا ہیں۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ یہ adjournment motion خلاف قاعدہ ہے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. Your Honour knows that this Assembly is meeting after 8 months. If we are going to follow the ruling that Your Honour has been pleased to state that all the matters of recent occurrence which happened before this session could be made the subject matter of adjournment motions only if they were brought in on the 30th November, we would be still writing them.

**Mr. Speaker :** Honourable members got notice of the Assembly meeting of the 30th November, on the 26th of October, more than a month earlier.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am very glad you have said that. Will you kindly see rule 42 ? It says:—

“A member asking for leave must, not less than half an hour before the commencement of the sitting of the day, hand to the Speaker a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed.”

It does not say “it shall be written days in advance”. It means, Sir, that according to your ruling from the 26th of October.

**Mr. Speaker :** What is the point of order ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is that the ruling which you have given is impracticable.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is nothing impracticable about it. That is my ruling.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** But we can call your attention to it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you ask me to jump into a well and you give a ruling, will I have to jump into the well ? (*Laughter*).

**Mian Abdul Bari :** We can draw your attention to certain aspects of your ruling and I do hope that you will kindly give a further consideration to this important matter.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the House agrees we can take up the rest of the adjournment motions tomorrow ? (Voices : Yes).

**Mian Abdul Bari :** All right.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But let us consult our Leader.

**Mr. Speaker :** I looked to the Leader of the Opposition and he said "All right".

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** You should give some other day for transacting business other than Government business.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is not in my power.

#### LAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Shaikh Muhammad Saeed (JHANG V, MUSLIM) :** Sir, I beg to move—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

جناب والا - پنجاب ریونیو ایکٹ ۱۸۸۷ء میں پاس کیا گیا تھا جس کی رو سے افسران مال کو جائداد کے انتقال کا فیصلہ کرنے کے اختیارات حاصل ہیں۔ ان افسران کے اختیارات سماعت جائداد کی خاص مالیت تک محدود نہیں ہیں۔ بلکہ ہر ایک مال افسر خواہ وہ کسی گریڈ کا ہو۔ لا محدود قیمت کی جائداد کے انتقال کا حکم صادر کرنے کا مجاز ہے۔ حتیٰ کہ ایک نائب تحصیلدار کروڑوں روپے کی جائداد کا انتقال داخل خارج کر سکتا ہے۔ اس طرح نائب تحصیلدار کی حیثیت کے افسر جو احکام صادر کرینگے ان کا اثر کروڑوں روپے کی جائداد پر پڑیگا۔ اور پھر لطف یہ ہے کہ جب وہ کسی جائداد کے متعلق اس قسم کا کوئی فیصلہ کریں تو اسے سنانے کے متعلق ان پر کسی قسم کی پابندی نہیں۔ ایکٹ مذکور کی دفعہ ۱۲ میں جہاں یہ درج ہے۔ کہ اپیل کی میعاد فیصلے کی تاریخ کے تیس دن تک ہے۔ وہاں فیصلہ سنانے یا متعلقہ لوگوں کو اس کی اطلاع دینے کے بارے میں کوئی چیز نہیں۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ فیصلے کی تاریخ سے (خواہ وہ سنایا جائے یا نہیں) اپیل کی میعاد شروع ہو جاتی ہے۔ جو سراسر نا انصافی ہے۔ اس کی رو سے یہ ممکن ہے کہ کوئی افسر دانستہ یا نا دانستہ طور پر ایک فیصلہ کر کے اسے اپنے ہکس میں رکھ لے اور متعلقہ لوگوں کو اس کی اطلاع



نہ دے جس کا نتیجہ لازماً یہ ہو گا کہ اس شخص کی اپیل جس کے خلاف وہ فیصلہ ہو گا تیس دن گزرنے کے بعد زائد المیعاد ہو جائیگی۔

جناب والا۔ ۱۹۴۴ء سے قبل محکمہ مال کے افسروں نے اس کی ترجمانی اس طرح سے کی تھی کہ اگر سائل یہ مان لے کہ مجھ سے یہ اپیل میعاد کے اندر دائر نہیں ہو سکی اور اپنی جائز وجوہات میں ایک وجہ یہ بھی بیان کر دے کہ مجھے فیصلے کا علم نہیں تھا یا وہ فیصلہ مجھے سنایا نہ گیا تھا تو اس صورت میں افسران مذکور اس کی اپیل داخل کر لیا کرتے تھے۔ ۱۹۴۴ء میں فنانشل کمشنر صاحب نے یہ فیصلہ فرما دیا کہ جہاں تک دفعہ ۵ کا تعلق ہے۔ وہ صرف اس بات پر حاوی ہو سکتی ہے کہ ایام شماری کی کوئی معقول وجہ بیان کی جائے۔ تاکہ وہ منظور کی جا سکیں۔ لیکن ادخال اپیل اور توسیع میعاد کے اندازے پر یہ دفعہ حاوی نہیں ہے۔ چنانچہ اس فیصلے کی رو سے دفعہ ۵ کا اثر ادخال اپیل پر نہیں ہوتا جس سے ایک بہت بڑی مشکل یہ پیدا ہو گئی ہے کہ اب فیصلے کا علم نہ ہونے کے باوجود بھی انہیں یہ حق نہیں پہنچتا کہ وہ تیس دن کے بعد اگر اپیل دائر کر سکیں۔ اس صورت حالات کے نتائج و عواقب اپیل کرنے والوں کے حق میں بے حد خطرناک ہوئے ہیں۔ کیونکہ محض اصطلاحی بنا پر اپیل خارج کر دینا میرے نزدیک بہت بڑی بے انصافی ہے۔

جناب والا۔ پھر یہ بھی دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ ہمارے صوبے میں پٹواری وغیرہ بددیانتی سے بعض لوگوں سے ساز باز کر کے اس وقت انتقال کے فیصلے کا اظہار کرتے ہیں جب کہ میعاد کے تیس دن گزر چکے ہوتے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بڑی نا انصافی ہے جو لوگوں کیلئے بے حد تکلیف کا موجب ہو رہی ہے۔ اس بل کے پیش کرنے پر میرا خیال تھا کہ حکومت اسے اپنا کر سرکاری بل کی حیثیت سے پیش کرے گی۔ کیونکہ اس صورت میں اس کے جلد منظور ہونے کے امکانات زیادہ ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس اسے غیر سرکاری طریقے سے منظور ہونے میں بڑی دقت ہو گی اور بڑا وقت لگے گا۔ جس سے عوام کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہونے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اسے جتنا جلد منظور کر دیا جائے اتنا ہی اچھا ہوگا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

The motion was carried.

**Shaikh Muhammad Saeed :** Sir, I introduce the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill.

**MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW (SHARIAT) APPLICATION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

**Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema** (SIALKOT IV MUSLIM) : Sir, I beg to move—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill.

جناب والا۔ پنجاب مسلم پرسنل لاء کے مطابق کوئی لڑکا یا لڑکی اپنے والد کے فوت ہو جانے کے بعد اپنے دادا کی جائداد کی حقدار نہیں ہوتے۔ اس طرح بھائی سے قبل فوت ہونے والے دیگر بھائی یا بہن کے بچے جدی • جائداد کے حقدار نہیں ہوتے۔ جناب والا۔ شیعہ قانون کے مطابق پوتا یا پوتی اپنے دادا کی جائداد کے حقدار ہوتے ہیں۔

آوازیں۔ یہ غلط ہے۔

**چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ**۔ یہ غلط نہیں ہے (شور)

**Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani** : You are perfectly right.

صاحب سپیکر۔ آرڈر۔ آرڈر۔

**چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ**۔ بہر حال اس کا فیصلہ بعد میں ہو سکتا ہے۔ میرے علم کے مطابق سنی علماء کا ایک گروہ بھی اس چیز کے حق میں ہے کہ پوتے یا پوتی کو والد کی وفات کے بعد دادا کی جائداد کا حقدار سمجھنا چاہئے۔ ان میں مولانا سلیم جیرا جیوری بھی شامل ہیں (قطع کلامیاں)۔

آوازیں۔ یہ شریعت میں مداخلت ہے۔

**چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ**۔ یہ شریعت میں مداخلت نہیں ہے۔ (قطع کلامیاں)۔

**Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani** : It is a very sane measure.

**چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ**۔ فقہ میں اس موضوع کے متعلق بہت سی interpretations ہیں اور بہت سے علماء یہ کہتے ہیں کہ پوتے اور پوتی کو جائز حق وراثت ملنا چاہئے۔ (تالیاں) تو میں اس نا انصافی کو جو صدیوں سے غلط interpretations کی وجہ سے ہوتی آئی ہے ختم کرنے کیلئے یہ بل جناب کی وساطت سے اس معزز ایوان میں پیش کرنے کی اجازت چاہتا ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker** : The motion moved is —

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill.

**مولانا داود غزنوی -** (لاہور نمبر ۵ مسلم - مخصوص نشست)  
جناب والا - اس بل کے پیش ہونے کی اجازت نہیں دینی چاہئیے - جو کچھ  
آنریبل ممبر نے فرمایا ہے واقعات کے بالکل خلاف ہے یہ کہنا کہ بہت سے  
سنی علماء نے اس امر کو جائز تسلیم کیا ہے بالکل غلط ہے - حقیقت یہ ہے  
کہ اہل سنت و الجماعت کے تمام فرقوں حنفی، شافعی، مالکی اور حنبلی  
کا متفقہ فیصلہ ہے اور تیرہ سو برس سے یہ متفقہ فیصلہ چلا آ رہا ہے -

**آوازیں -** یہ غلط ہے -

**مولانا داود غزنوی -** میرے پاس اس کے ثبوت موجود ہیں - یہ  
تمام اہل سنت و الجماعت کا متفقہ فیصلہ ہے (قطع کلامیاں)

**آوازیں -** غلط - غلط -

**مولانا داود غزنوی -** میں پورے وثوق کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ  
یہ سب کا متفقہ فیصلہ ہے - اس فیصلے کے خلاف یہ بل پیش کیا جا رہا  
ہے اس لئے میں آپ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ یہ اس کو مسترد کر دیا  
جائے یا مشتمر کیا جائے اور اس بارے میں علماء سے استصواب کیا جائے -  
جب تک کہ آپ علماء سے استصواب نہیں کرتے یہ مداخلت فی الدین سمجھی  
جائے گی - اور ایک بہت بڑا ہیجان پیدا ہو جائیگا - اس واسطے میں آپ سے  
درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس کو یا تو مسترد کر دیا جائے یا اسے کو علماء  
کے استصواب کیلئے مشتمر کیا جائے -

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** (لائل پور نمبر ۴ مسلم) جناب والا -  
آنریبل ممبر نے بہت بڑی جسارت کی ہے - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ آج  
مذہبی معاملات میں ہر آدمی کو اپنی قابلیت کے متعلق اس قدر خوش  
فہمی ہو گئی ہے کہ وہ یہ محسوس کرتا ہے کہ ضرورت کے مطابق وہ مداخلت  
فی الدین کی پوری پوری صلاحیت رکھتا ہے - ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ  
اس بل کے فاضل محرک نے شاید اس مسئلہ کے سارے پہلوؤں پر اچھی  
طرح سے غور نہیں فرمایا - جہاں تک تقسیم وراثت کا تعلق ہے شریعت  
کے احکام اس قدر واضع ہیں کہ ان کی مزید وضاحت کرنے کی ضرورت  
نہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دنیا کے کسی ضابطے نے وراثت کے مسئلے  
کو اس قدر تفصیل کے ساتھ بیان نہیں کیا جس قدر کہ اسلام نے اس کی  
وضاحت کر دی ہے (ہیر-ہیر) ورثا کی قسموں مثلاً ذوالعروض-عصبات اور  
دوی الارحام کے حصص کے متعلق تفصیلی طور پر ہمارے پاس احکام موجود ہیں

اور کسی غلط فہمی کا امکان نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ یہ بات بہت کھٹکتی ہے کہ ایک پوتا جو اپنے والد کے سائے سے محروم رہ گیا ہو وہ شرعی قانون کے مطابق اس کی جائداد سے محروم الارث ہو جاتا ہے۔ لیکن اگر وقت ہوا تو میں کسی آئندہ موقع پر اس کا جواب دوں گا۔ سردست میں یہ عرض کر دوں کہ اس مسئلہ کے بارے میں آئمہ مجتہدین فقہائے حنفیہ اور فقہائے شیعہ کا متفقہ فیصلہ ہے۔ جن لوگوں کو اس کے متعلق شبہ ہے یا اس میں اختلاف رائے ہے میں ان کو دعوت غور و فکر دیتا ہوں۔ میں پورے وثوق سے کہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ اس پر غور کریں تو انہیں اپنی غلطی کا احساس ہو جائے گا۔

حضور والا—جہاں تک شرعی قانون کے اطلاق و نفاذ کا تعلق ہے ہم ایک عبوری دور سے گذر رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے ملک کے سابقہ رسم و رواج ہم پر اس قدر اور اس حد تک مسلط ہیں کہ ہم اس قسم کے مسلمہ مسائل پر نقطہ چینی کرنے کی جسارت کرنے لگے ہیں۔ چونکہ یہ ایک بہت اہم مذہبی مسئلہ ہے اس لئے بغیر پورے اطمینان کے اس قسم کی جسارت نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔ علامہ اقبال مرحوم و مغفور نے فرمایا تھا۔

خود بدلتے نہیں قرآن کو بدل دیتے ہیں

معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ فاضل محرم کو اس مسئلہ کے مالہ و ماعلیہ کا پوری طرح سے علم نہیں ورنہ شاید وہ ایک سرسری اور ایک عام قسم کے اعتراض کی بنا پر جو بعض دیہاتی ان پڑھ لوگ کرتے ہیں جن پر اس کی زد پڑتی ہے یہ بل پیش نہ کرتے انہوں نے صرف ان کے جذبات کا احترام کرتے ہوئے مذہبی واقفیت نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے یہ جسارت فرمائی ہے۔ حضور والا! حقیقت میں ایک مسلمہ اصول کے عملی اطلاق کی یہی ایک صورت ایسی ہے جو ان کو بظاہر قابل اعتراض نظر آتی ہے۔ لیکن جہاں تک اس اصل اصول کا تعلق ہے کہ قریبی بھیدی کو محروم یا مستثنیٰ کریگا اس کے متعلق اختلاف رائے کی گنجائش نہیں ہے، الا قدم فالاقدم، اور چونکہ اس اصول کے عملی اطلاق یا (application) کے متعلق ایک صورت ایسی ہے جو بارہا ان کو کھٹکتی ہے اس لئے میں کسی پرائیویٹ یا نجی صحبت میں اسکی وضاحت کر دوں گا۔ اس وقت یہ بل فوراً واپس لئے لیا جائے۔

اس مرحلہ پر اجلاس برائے نماز مغرب ۱۰ منٹ کے لئے ملتوی ہو گیا۔

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

**قاضی مرید احمد**—(شاہ پور ~ مسلم) حضور والا۔ میرے واجب الاحترام دوست چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ نے جوہل یتیم ہوتے کی وراثت کے سلسلہ میں پیش کیا ہے اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہ مسئلہ ایسا نہیں جس پر ہم منی۔شیعہ۔حنفی۔مالکی۔حنبلی۔اور وہابی نکتہ نگاہ سے سوچیں بلکہ ہمیں ایک سیدھے سادے مسلمان کی حیثیت میں اس مسئلہ کا حل تلاش کرنا ہوگا۔ جہاں تک میری معلومات کا تعلق ہے یہ کہنا بالکل غلط ہے کہ عنما یتیم ہوتے کو اپنے دادا کی وراثت سے کچھ نہیں دیتے۔ اس وقت پاکستان میں بلکہ پنجاب میں ایسے پایہ کے عالم موجود ہیں جو برسلا یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہوتے کو دادا کی جائیداد سے شرعاً محروم نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ اس کے مقابلہ میں یہ بھی درست ہے کہ بعض علما اس فتویٰ کو درست تسلیم نہیں کرتے۔ بہر صورت یہ مسئلہ متنازع فیہ ہے اور ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ جس قدر جلد ممکن ہو اسکا حل تلاش کیا جائے۔ پاکستان کے قیام سے پہلے ہماری مذہبی اور سیاسی پوزیشن کچھ اس قسم کی تھی کہ ہمارے بڑے بڑے مسائل رکھے ہوئے تھے۔ آج حالات بدل چکے ہیں ہمیں بے شمار مسائل پر اجتہادی نکتہ نگاہ سے غور کرنا ہوگا۔ اگر ہم اجتہاد کا دروازہ بند کر کے بیٹھ جائیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمیں اس دنیا میں رہنے کی بجائے کہیں آسمان یا عرش معلے پر جا کر بیٹھ جانا چاہئے۔ یہ ایک واضح حقیقت ہے کہ جب یتیموں اور غریبوں کو کچھ دینے کا وقت آتا ہے تو ہم شریعت کی آڑ لے لیتے ہیں۔ جہاں تک انسانی حقوق کا تعلق ہے شریعت کسی شخص کی بھی حق تلفی نہیں کرتی اسلامی شریعت ہرگز ہرگز یہ گزارا نہیں کرتی کہ دنیا کے سب سے بڑے اسلامی منک میں یتیمی کی تعداد دن بدن بڑھتی جائے اور دادا کی وفات کے بعد اس کے نصف درجن یتیم ہوتے اور یتیموں کو بجائے حق وراثت ملنے کے یہ کہا جائے کہ وہ کسی یتیم خانے کی طرف رخ کریں۔ تعلیم۔روٹی۔صحت اور چند دیگر ضروریات زندگی کا پورا کرنا حکومت کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ میں اس سلسلہ میں برادر محترم جناب چودھری محمد اقبال صاحب چیمہ کی خدمت میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ یہ مسئلہ ایسا نہیں جو فوری طور پر حل ہو سکے بلکہ یہ مسئلہ بہت بڑا ادق مسئلہ ہے اور اس پر بہت زیادہ سوچنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ میری رائے میں اس بل کو اگر مشتہر کیا جائے تو علما اور قانون دان حضرات حکومت کو مشورہ دے سکتے ہیں۔ اگر علما اس مسئلہ کے بارہ میں کسی ایک نتیجہ پر نہ پہنچ سکیں تو اس صورت

میں یہ ذمہ داری حکومت پر عائد ہوتی ہے کہ وہ اس مسئلہ کا کوئی حل سوچے۔ میں علماء کی خدمت میں بھی یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ اگر یتیم ہوتوں کے نان و نفقہ کا معقول انتظام نہ کیا گیا تو وہ اپنے دادا کی وفات کے بعد کس کی طرف رخ کریں گے اور وہ کس طرح اپنا پیٹ پالینگے اور کس طرح اپنی تعلیم اور صحت کو برقرار رکھ سکیں گے اگر علماء حضرات یہ نہایت معنی نازک مسئلہ حل نہ کرسکیں تو پھر حکومت کا اخلاقی بلکہ اساسی فرض ہے کہ ایسے یتیموں کی معقول ضروریات کے بارہ میں کوئی مناسب قدم اٹھائے۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین** - (ڈیرہ غازی خان ۷ مسلم)  
جناب والا۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ مسئلہ کوئی ایسا مسئلہ نہیں ہے جس کے متعلق ہم کوئی عاجلانہ قدم اٹھائیں یا جسے جلد از جلد پاس کرنے کی سعی کریں۔ یہ بل ایک ایسے امر سے متعلق ہے جس کے بارہ میں قرآن پاک میں جو نہ صرف مکمل ضابطہ مسلمانوں کے بلکہ ضابطہ انسانی ہے بالتفصیل یہ نص قطعی یوصیکم اللہ فی اولادکم للذکر مثل حظ الانثیین موجود ہے۔ اس کے بعد قرآن پاک کی بابت ارشاد خداوندی موجود ہے کہ ولا رطب ولا یابس الا فی کتاب مبین۔ اس میں پاکیزہ اور منزه تعلیم موجود ہے اور مسلمان کے ضابطہ حیات کے متعلق کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں ہے جس کے بارہ میں اس میں تعلیم موجود نہ ہو۔ گویا کہ ہر ایک چیز اس سے ثابت ہو سکتی ہے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** On a point of information - مولوی صاحب نے جو آیت تلاوت فرمائی ہے وہ اس کا ذرا ترجمہ بھی فرمادیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - یہ کوئی پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** - میں نے پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں بلکہ پوائنٹ آف انفارمیشن کہا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - خواجہ صاحب آپ اپنی تقریر جاری رکھیں۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین** - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس امر کے متعلق اسی صوبے میں قانون پیش کیا جا رہا ہے حالانکہ یہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے کہ جس کے بارہ میں ساڑھے تیرہ سو سال میں علماء اہل سنت والجماعت میں کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہوا اور اسی پر عمل درآمد ہوتا رہا ہے اور ہوتا رہیگا۔ اہل سنت والجماعت کے علماء - شافعی - مالکی، حنبلی وہ سب کے سب اور شیعہ علماء کا مقتدر

طبقہ جو علماء میں سے مشہور اور متدین ہے وہ بھی اس کا قائل ہے۔ اس لئے میں نہایت مودبانہ عرض کروں گا کہ ایسے قانون کے بنانے میں جلدی نہ کیجئے بلکہ اس کو بغرض حصول رائے عامہ مشتمل کیا جائے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — وہ معاملہ بعد میں لیا جائیگا۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین** — میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کو مشتمل کیا جائے کہ علماء قانون دان حضرات اور باقی لوگ اس کے متعلق اپنی رائے دے سکیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — اس بل کو بغرض حصول رائے عامہ مشتمل کرنے کا مسئلہ اس وقت زیر بحث آئیگا جب اس کو پیش کرنے کی اجازت مل جائیگی۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین** — میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہ مداخلت فی الدین ہے اور اگر اسے پاس کیا گیا تو مداخلت فی الدین سمجھا جائے گا اور کم از کم اسے رائے عامہ کے حصول کیلئے مشتمل کیا جائے۔ یا مسترد کیا جاوے۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ** — (میانوالی ۳ مسلم) جناب والا—معزز ممبر نے اس بل کو پیش کرتے ہوئے اور دلائل کے علاوہ یہ بھی ارشاد فرمایا کہ شیعہ علماء بھی اس امر کے ساتھ متفق ہیں۔

کیا ہنسی آتی ہے مجھ کو حضرت انسان پر  
فعل بد تو خود کرے لعنت کرے شیطان پر۔

اسکا ترجمہ یہ ہے جو قرآن مجید سے انحراف کا خود مرتکب ہو اور دوسروں کو سوردالزام ٹھرائے۔

آنریبل نواب مظفر علی قزلباش کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ شیعہ علماء اور مجتہد شیعہ حضرات نے اس قانون وراثت کی تصدیق کی ہے کہ اگر دادا کی زندگی کے اندر ہی اسکا ایک بیٹا فوت ہو جائے تو اسکی اولاد اسکے بعد اسکی وارث نہیں ہوتی۔ شرع کے احکام کے اندر مداخلت کرنا آپکا کام ہے اہل اسلام کا کام ہر گز نہیں۔ ہمارا کام تو اللہ کے حکم کو ماننا اور اس پر یقین کرنا ہے۔ یہ کہنا کہ اللہ واحد لا شریک کیوں ہے یا اسے یہ طاقت کیوں ہے ہمارا مجال تو یہ نہیں۔ شریعت کا مسئلہ یہی ہے کہ اگر دادا کی زندگی کے اندر اسکا ایک لڑکا فوت ہو جائے تو

دادا کی فوتیدگی کے بعد اسکے پوتے اسکی جائداد اراضی کے وارث نہیں ہو سکتے۔ مجھے صرف یہی تشریح کرنا تھی کہ معزز رکن نے جو شیعوں کو مورد الزام ٹھہرایا ہے وہ درست نہیں ہے۔ مجتہد شیعہ حضرات اسکی تصدیق کرچکے ہیں۔

**بیگم جہاں آرا شاہنواز۔** (بیرونی لاہور۔ مسلم خواتین)۔ صدر محترم۔ چونکہ ہمارے خاندان میں اس معاملہ کے متعلق بہت سی تحقیقات ہو چکی ہیں اسلئے شاید میں اس معاملہ پر کچھ روشنی ڈال سکوں۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ والد مرحوم سر میاں محمد شفیع اور میرے ماموں مرحوم مسٹر جسٹس شاہ دین نے اسلامی شریعت اور اسلامی قوانین کا خاص مطالعہ کیا تھا۔ میرے نانا مرحوم کے دو اڑکے اور ایک لڑکی انکی زندگی ہی میں وفات پا چکے تھے۔ ہمارا سارا خاندان یہ محسوس کرتا تھا کہ نانا مرحوم کی جائداد سے انکے مرحوم بچوں کی اولاد کو ضرور حصہ ملنا چاہئے۔ مگر نانا مرحوم اس بات کی قسم کھا چکے تھے کہ وہ شریعت اسلامی کے مطابق جائداد کی تقسیم کردینگے اور اپک ٹکڑا بھی کسی کو اسکے خلاف نہیں دینگے۔ بیچارے یتیموں کی حق تلفی کے خیال سے اس مسئلہ کا خاص مطالعہ کیا گیا۔ ہر ممکن طریق سے تفتیش کی گئی۔ اور ہر ممکن طریقے سے اس پر غور کیا گیا۔ آخر والد مرحوم اس نتیجہ پر پہنچے کہ سوائے ایک تہائی حصہ جائداد کے جو نانا مرحوم جسکو چاہیں دے سکتے ہیں جائداد کا اور کوئی حصہ ان بچوں کو نہیں مل سکتا۔ کیونکہ شرع محمدی کے مطابق  $\frac{1}{3}$  حصہ جائداد وہ جسے چاہیں دے سکتے ہیں اسلئے یہ ان بچوں کو دیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اور یہ وارث نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اسکے حقدار ہو سکتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ میرے نانا مرحوم کی وصیت کی رو سے انکی جائداد کا  $\frac{1}{3}$  حصہ ان یتیموں کو دیا گیا اور اسکے سوا وہ اور کوئی جائداد نہ لے سکے۔

اس سلسلہ میں ایک عرض ہے۔ ہمارا یہ دعویٰ ہے۔ اور ہم دنیا بھر کے پلیٹ فارموں پر یہ کہہ چکے ہیں کہ اسلام ایک ایسا مذہب ہے جو تمام وقتوں کیلئے ہے۔ کیونکہ اسلام میں اجتہاد کا دروازہ تمام وقتوں کیلئے کھلا رکھا گیا ہے۔ مرکز کی زکات کمیٹی میں یہ ریزولوشن پاس ہو چکا ہے کہ اجتہاد کا دروازہ آج بھی کھلا ہے۔ ضرورت ہے کہ علمائے دین پیشہ جائیں اور اس بات کو مدنظر رکھ کر کہ کسی کی حق تلفی نہ ہو اجتہاد سے اس مسئلہ کا کوئی واضح حل دریافت کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔



## لکھنٹ کرنل نوابزادہ چودھری اصغر علی خاں - (گجرات ۲)

مسلم) - حضور والا - یہاں اسلامی قانون اور اسلامی شریعت کا جو س قدر دقیق مسئلہ پیش ہے میرے خیال میں اسکی جس قدر بھی تحقیقات کی جائے وہ عوام کی طرف سے ہونی چاہئے - میں صرف "کامن سنس" (commonsense) کی ایک بات عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - اگر یہ حقیقت ہے کہ علماء کے علاوہ کسی دوسرے آدمی کو اسلام کے احکام پر غور کرنے کی اجازت ہی نہیں تو پھر اسلام پر یہ جو تمام تحقیقات ہو رہی ہے یہ ہم کیوں کر رہے ہیں - (تالیان) - میرے خیال میں پھر اسلام پر نہ کوئی تحقیقات کرنی چاہئے نہ کوئی دریافت کرنی چاہئے ایک صاحب ہمیں اسلام کے معلق ایک حکم دے دیا کریں اور یہ تمام اسمبلی اسکے مطابق عملدرآمد کرے - حضور والا - دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ جب اسلام یہ کہتا ہے کہ وہ کمزوروں اپنا جوں غریبوں اور یتیموں کا رکھوالا اور محافظ ہے - جیسا کہ فاضی صاحب نے فرمایا ہے پھر یہ عجیب بات ہے کہ ہم دادا کی وفات کے بعد یتیموں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہی کرتے چلے جائیں - دادا کو اپنے پوتوں کے نام ہبہ کرنے کا اختیار تو شاید ہے - (آوازیں - ہاں ہے) - ہم جب دیکھتے ہیں کہ ایک والد کا بیٹا فوت ہو چکا ہے - دادا چاہتا ہے کہ میں اپنے پوتے کے نام جائیداد رجسٹری کر دوں - وہ اس غرض کے لئے اپنے پوتے کے ساتھ ایک ٹیکسی پر سوار ہوتا ہے - راستے میں "ایکسی ڈنٹ" (accident) ہو جاتا ہے - دادا فوت ہو جاتا ہے - پوتا بیچ جاتا ہے - کیا اس صورت میں بھی ہم یہی کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ پوتا اسکی جائیداد کا حق دار نہیں ہے - حالانکہ دادا چاہتا تھا کہ پوتے کے نام زمین ہو - ایک اور مثال لیجئے - دادا بیمار ہے - اسکے بیٹے کو پیغام پہنچتا ہے - بیٹا باپ کی بیماری کا سن کر آ رہا ہے - راستے میں حادثہ ہو جاتا ہے - بیٹا وصال فوت ہو جاتا ہے - باپ یہاں فوت ہو جاتا ہے - کیا پوتا دادا کی جائیداد سے محروم کر دیا جائیگا - میرے خیال میں ایک چیز ضرور پیش نظر رکھنی چاہئے کہ جو دادا فوت ہونے سے پہلے یہ وصیت کر دے کہ وہ اپنے پوتوں کو اپنی جائیداد کا حصہ نہیں دینا چاہتا اس قسم کے پوتوں کو تو بیشک حصہ نہ دیا جائے مگر جو دادا چھوٹے پوتوں کو اپنے پاس ہی رکھتا ہے انہیں پالتا ہے تعلیم دلاتا ہے اور اس کی یہ خواہش بھی ہے کہ ان پوتوں کو جائیداد کا حصہ دے ان کو ضرور حصہ ملنا چاہئے -

**سید جمیل حسین رضوی**—(گجرات نمبر ۷ مسلم—مخصوص نشست)۔  
جناب والا۔ اس وقت ہمارے سامنے یہ مسئلہ درپیش ہے کہ آیا چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ کو اس بل کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے یا نہ۔ سوال یہ نہیں کہ شیعہ قانون کے مطابق اس مسئلہ کا کیا حل ہے یا سنی قانون کے مطابق اس کا کیا حل ہے۔ دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ آیا اس مسئلہ کی اہمیت ایسی ہے کہ اس بل کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت ہونی چاہئیے یا نہیں ہونی چاہئیے۔ حضور والا کو اس کا علم ہے اور اس معزز ایوان کے جملہ اراکین بھی جانتے ہیں کہ اگر کسی شخص کے پوتوں پر اسی قسم کی مصیبت نازل ہو جائے اور وہ یتیم ہو جائیں تو وہ اپنے دادا کی جائیداد سے بھی محروم کر دیئے جاتے ہیں دادا اپنی زندگی میں اپنی جائیداد کا ایک حصہ ان کے نام سے کر سکتا ہے لیکن یہ حصہ کے متعلق بھی اختلاف ہے کہ آیا جائیداد کا ۱/۳ حصہ کر سکتا ہے یا زیادہ اگر دو بھائی ہوں اور ایک ان میں سے فوت ہو جائے تو دوسرے کو جائیداد کا نصف ملنا چاہئیے نہ کہ ایک تہائی۔ موجودہ قانون میں بہت سی خامیاں ہیں۔ لہذا اس مسئلہ کی اہمیت کے پیش نظر میں جناب کی وساطت سے اس معزز ایوان کی خدمت میں گزارش کرونگا کہ اس بل کو پیش کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے کیونکہ اس سے ہماری قوم کے یتیم بچوں اور بچیوں کی زندگی پر بہت گہرا اثر پڑیگا۔ اس کے بعد اس بل میں حسب ضرورت ترمیمات کی جاسکتی ہیں یا اسے رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشتمل کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس مرحلہ پر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس بل کو پیش کرنے کی اجازت دے دی جائے۔

**سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالد گیلانی**—(راولپنڈی۔ ۳ مسلم) جناب والا۔ اس بل کے فاضل محری نے نہ تو شریعت میں دخل دینے کی جسارت کی ہے اور نہ انکی نیت یہ ہے کہ شریعت پر طنز کیا جائے۔ انکی نیت یہ ہے کہ یتیم پوتے کے حقوق کا تحفظ کس طریق سے کیا جائے۔ میں اس مسئلہ کو نہ تو سنی کے نکتہ نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہوں اور نہ شیعہ کے نکتہ نگاہ سے بلکہ افسانیت کے نکتہ نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہوں اور انسانی نکتہ نگاہ عین اسلامی نکتہ نگاہ ہے اور جن لوگوں نے اسلام کی غلط تعبیریں کر کے اپنے ذاتی نظریات کو اسلام تصور کر رکھا ہے ایسے عناصر کی اصلاح کے لئے اس بل کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت دی جانی ضروری ہے۔ تاکہ ان یتیم بچوں کے حقوق کا تحفظ کیا جائے جن کے سر سے والد کا

سایہ بھی آٹھ گیا ہو اور پھر اسکا جڈیداد میں حصہ بھی چھینا جا رہا ہو اور ساتھ ہی یہ کہا جائے کہ ان کا حق غصب کرنے کی جازت شریعت دیتی ہے۔ مجھے اس حقیقت کا احساس ہے کہ اس معزز ایوان کے اندر نہ کوئی عالم ہے نہ کوئی مفتی ہے اور نہ ہمیں مداخلت فی الدین کرنے کی جسارت ہو سکتی ہے اور اگر ہم اس بل کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہ دیں تو سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ علماء اپنے آرا کا اظہار کس طرح کریں گے اور اس پیچیدہ مسئلہ کو حل کرنے کی جو ذمہ داریاں اس معزز ایوان پر عائد ہوتی ہیں ان سے ہم کس طرح عہدہ براہ سکیں گے۔ ہمارے علماء نے ایسی ایسی غلط تعبیریں کر کے غیر مسلم اقوام کے سامنے اسلام کو ایک کھلونا بنا رکھا ہے، ان کی مثال تو ایسی ہے کہ۔

فعل بد تو خود کریں اور لعنت کریں شیطان پر  
 ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ اسلام کو حقیقی نکتہ نگاہ سے دیکھا جائے۔  
 اپنی خاسیوں کا تو خیال نہیں کیا جاتا اور دوسروں پر طنز کی جاتی ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیفہ— On a point of order, sir جن آنریبل ممبران کی آواز نحیف و کمزور ہے ان کے لئے تو آلہ مکبرالصوت موجود ہے مگر جن کی آواز شدید طور پر زوردار اور سخت ہے۔ کیا انکی شدت میں تخفیف کرنے کے لئے کسی آلہ مصفرالصوت کا انتظام ہو سکتا ہے؟

**Mr. Speaker :** I am very sorry that the honourable member has wasted one precious minute on this frivolous point of order.

سید غلام مصدقی شاہ خالد گیلانی— تو میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ یہ مسئلہ نہایت اہم ہے اور میرے منہ سے چونکہ ایک تلخ حقیقت نکل رہی ہے اس لئے مسٹر محمد افضل چیفہ کے کانوں کے باریک پردے پھٹ رہے ہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیفہ— اگر آپ کی زد میں بیٹھی ہوئی خواتین کو اعتراض نہ ہو تو میری طرف سے بیشک اور اونچا بولنے۔

سید غلام مصدقی شاہ خالد گیلانی— تو حضور والا۔ میں اس لئے اس بل کی اہمیت کے پیش نظر گزارش کرونگا کہ اس بل کو

پیش کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے اسلئے میں بڑے زور کے ساتھ چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ کے بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں انہوں نے یہ بل پیش کے ملت پر ایک بڑا احسان کیا ہے۔

**مولوی محمد اسلام الدین۔** (ملتان نمبر ۱۳ مسلم مخصوص نشست) جناب والا۔ مسئلہ پیش نظر کے متعلق حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے اسلامی نظریات کے ماتحت جو چیز پیش کی جا رہی ہے اس کے بارے میں آپ کی وساطت سے اپنے علم و فہم اور ادراک کے مطابق ان کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ حضور نبی کریم علیہ الصلوٰۃ والسلام نے فرمایا ہے کہ یتیم کا پرورش کرنے والا جنت میں میرے ساتھ ایسے ہوگا جیسے میری یہ دو انگلیاں۔ اور دوسری جگہ حضور نے فرمایا ہے کہ جو یتیم کے سر پر ہاتھ شفقت سے پھیرتا ہے اسکا جتنی ہونیکا میں ضامن تو کیا حضور کے ان ارشادات کے ہوتے ہوئے اگر یتیم کو جائیداد میں سے حصہ نہ ملے اور وہ در بدر بھٹکتا پھرے تو یہ اسکا حق غصب کرنا شریعت کی رو سے کس طرح جائز ہو سکتا ہے۔ حضور کا تو ارشاد ہے کہ یتیم کی کفالت کی جائے۔ اس کی پرورش کی جائے اور اس کے برعکس اگر ایک یتیم پوتے کو اس کے دادا کی جائیداد سے محروم کر دیا جائے تو یہ کس طرح جائز اور درست ہو سکتا ہے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد۔** جناب والا۔ آنریبل ممبر اپنی سیٹ پر نہیں ہیں۔

**مولوی محمد اسلام الدین۔** میں اپنی سیٹ پر ہی ہوں۔ تو جناب والا۔ میں آپ کو وساطت سے اس معزز ایوان میں یہ عرض کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔** On a point of order, Sir. حضور والا۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ اگر لائیبور کے سی سی یتیمی کی دستگیری کے لئے کوئی بل پیش کیا جائے تو میں اسکی تائید کرونگا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Again this is no point of order. This is frivolous.

**مولوی محمد اسلام الدین۔** جناب والا۔ معزز رکن نے اپنی تقریر میں جو یہ ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ،، القریب یحجب البعید،، کہ قریب والا بعد والے کے حق کو محجوب و مسدود کر دیتا ہے یہ ہر ذی فہم ذی عقل اور ذی تدبیر کو تفقہ فی الدین کی دعوت دیتا ہے اگر ہم تفقہ فی الدین کی احازت نہیں دینگے۔ شرع اسلامی اور دین مبین میں لوگوں کی پیدا کردہ مشکلات کو حل کرنے کیلئے تفقہ فی الدین

نہ کریں اور فہم و تدبیر کا دروازہ ایسی سرے سے بند کر دیں تو مشکلات کیونکر حل ہونگی۔ دادے اور یتیم ہوتے کی وراثت کے اس مسئلے کو ہی لیجئے۔ اس میں بڑے بڑے علما اور فقیہا کا اختلاف ہے۔

مولوی داؤد غزنوی — یہ غلط ہے۔ کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہے۔

**Malik Qadir Bakhsh :** Sir, I move that the question be now put.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the question be now put.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema :** Sir, I introduce the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill.

#### RESOLUTIONS

**Mir Abdul Qayyum :** Sir, under the mandate of my party I do not propose to move the resolution.\*

(Resolution No. 2 not moved).

#### SETTING UP A COMMITTEE TO FIX RATES FOR BORING TUBE-WELLS

**Rana Abdul Hamid Khan :** Sir, I beg to move—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to set up a Committee consisting of two officials and three non-officials in order to investigate and fix suitable rates for boring of tube-wells for agricultural purposes undertaken for the zamindars by the Boring Section of the Punjab Agriculture Department.

**Mr. Speaker :** The resolution moved is—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to set up a Committee consisting of two officials and three non-officials in order to investigate and fix suitable rates for boring of tube-wells for agricultural purposes undertaken for the zamindars by the Boring Section of the Punjab Agriculture Department.

**وزیر زراعت (محترم سید سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی)**  
جناب والا۔ ہم نے ٹیوب ویلز کی اسکیم پر غور و خوض کرنے کے لئے پہلے ہی ماہرین کی ایک کمیٹی مقرر کی ہوئی ہے اب اگر اس ایکسپریٹ کمیٹی کے علاوہ ایک اور نئی کمیٹی مقرر کر دی جائے جس میں دوسرکاری اور تین غیر سرکاری ممبران ہوں تو کم میں خواہ مخواہ تاخیر واقع ہو جائے گی اور کوئی خاص فائدہ نہیں ہوگا۔ البتہ اگر اس ریزولیشن کا مقصد اور مفاد یوں بڑا ہو سکتا ہو کہ پہلے سے مقررہ شدہ کمیٹی میں ہی تین مزید غیر سرکاری ممبران کا اضافہ کر دیا جائے اور آپ اس پر رضامند ہوں تو اس سے فاضل محرک کا وہ مدعا جس کا حصول اتنی قرار داد میں مقصود

\*This Assembly recommends to the Government to abolish the posts of the Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries forthwith.

ہے خود بخود حاصل ہو جائیگا اور ان کی اصل غرض و غایت پوری ہو جائے گی میں یہ بھی واضح کردوں کہ پہلے سے مقرر شدہ ایکسپرٹ کمیٹی میں ہر قسم کے ماہرین شامل ہیں مثلاً خواجہ عبدالغفور، چیف انجینئر انہار - ایس ایم حسن، چیف انجینئر الیکٹر سیٹی - رجسٹرار کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز - ڈائریکٹر آف ایگریکلچر - ڈائریکٹر آف انڈسٹریز وغیرہ اگر معزز محرک قرارداد رضامند ہوں تو انکی پسند کے غیر سرکاری ممبران کو اسی کمیٹی میں شامل کیا جاسکتا ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میری یہ تجویز ان کی قرارداد کے اصل مقصد اور غرض و غایت کے حصول کیلئے بے حد مفید اور موثر ثابت ہوگی۔

**Rana Abdul Hamid Khan :** In view of this suggestion I withdraw my resolution.

**میاں عبدالباری - جناب والا -** کیا میں آنریبل وزیر صاحب سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ تجویز مفید ہے تو پھر اسکو Discuss کرنے کیلئے کیوں allow نہیں کر دیا جاتا۔

**وزیر زراعت -** کیا رانا عبدالمحمید خان کو سیری تجویز منظور ہے۔

**Rana Abdul Hamid Khan :** Sir, I just want one classification. میں آپکی اس تجویز کو کہ اب غیر سرکاری ممبران کو پہلی کمیٹی میں شامل کردیں گے accept کرتا ہوں۔

**وزیر زراعت -** میں غیر سرکاری ممبران کو اس پہلی کمیٹی میں شامل کر لوں گا۔

**رانا عبدالحمید خان -** یہی term of reference ہوگی۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Has the hon'ble member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution ? (Voice : Yes).

*The resolution was by leave withdrawn.*

#### FORFEITURE OF THE BOOK "ISLAMI TALIM"

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (PAKISTANI CHRISTIAN AND ANGLO-PAKISTANI, III) : Sir, I beg to move—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to declare forfeited to Government all copies of the book entitled "Islami Talim" written by Professor Fazal Iqbal Siddiqi, M. A., printed at the Punjab Press, Lahore, and published by Publishers United Limited, 176 Anarkali, Lahore, and that all copies of the documents containing reproductions of or extracts from the said book, wherever found in the Province may simultaneously be declared as forfeited.

Sir, my principle reason for bringing this resolution before the House is because the minorities have been given a very definite assurance that nothing

will be said, nothing will be done and nothing will be written which would in any way hurt their religious feelings. We, as citizens of Pakistan, have no objection whatsoever to the teaching of this very glorious subject. But we will object if in the teaching of this subject you bring our religion into controversy. It is on these grounds, Sir, that I have brought this resolution before this august House. Because you, Sir, have pledged yourself to protect and safeguard the interests of your minorities (Voices : Hear, hear). And, therefore, a book like this which has been accepted by the Education Department, offends very seriously in certain paragraphs and certain parts against the religious feelings and sentiments of the Christian minorities, i.e., my community. I look to you, Sir, as my elder brothers to protect my interests, to protect the interests of this little minority. The book is written in Urdu and if the Honourable Speaker will permit any honourable member to read it, I will hand it over to him.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please give it to the Secretary.

مسٹر گبن کیڈارف سے سیکرٹری صاحب نے پڑھا -  
 ”اسلام سے پہلے لوگ فرشتوں کے بارے میں کئی غلط فہمیوں کا شکار تھے۔ وہ یہ کہتے تھے کہ فرشتے خدا کی بیٹیاں ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان کے اس عقیدہ کو غلط ٹھہرایا۔ اسی طرح عیسائی تین خدا مانتے تھے باپ بیٹا اور روح القدس ان کے خیال کے مطابق جبریل علیہ السلام بھی اسی زمرہ میں شامل ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس عقیدے کی بھی تردید کر دی اور فرمایا کہ خدا ایک ہے اکیلا ہے۔ اس کی ابوہیت میں نہ حضرت مسیح علیہ السلام کو دخل ہے نہ جبریل امین کو۔“

*The Assembly then adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Friday, the 4th December, 1953.*

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, 4th December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 2-30 p.m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED BY THE PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

\*2127. **Main Abdul Bari :** Arising out of the answer given to my unstarred question No. 24, in the House on December 17, 1951, will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) the main recommendation made by the sub-committee formed by the Punjab Industrial Planning Committee referred to in the answer to my question under reference :

(b) whether any decision has so far been taken by the Industrial Department on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee mentioned in the answer given to my question under reference;

(c) whether the department has selected suitable persons for receiving training in pharmaceutical Industries made available by United Kingdom Government under the Colombo Plan; if so, how many of these selected persons have been sent abroad for training; if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have arranged with any foreign country to train Punjabis in the manufacture of drugs; if so, with which country; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) The Report of the Industrial Planning Committee set up by the Punjab Government has since been published and a copy of the same is placed on the table of the house. The recommendations of the Committee in regard to Pharmaceutical Industry are printed at page 19 of the Report.

(b) Not yet. The recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration of Government (in the Health Services Department); this Department is to formulate definite schemes on their basis for placing them before the Punjab Development Board.

(c) No, due to the prevalent financial stringency.

(d) Not so far.

Sending abroad of students for advanced practical training in pharmaceutical factories is, in fact, a part of the recommendations of the Industrial Planning Committee and its implementation will be taken up only in the form of a regular schemes when financial position permits.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that the services of some of the trainees who have received training under the Colombo Plan are not properly utilised and they are employed elsewhere?

**Minister :** Fresh notice required.



### LYALLPUR DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS

**\*2181. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the last Lyallpur District Board Elections were held in 1935 for a term of 3 years only ;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent members of the said Board are nominated members ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the constituencies for elections to the Lyallpur District Board were finally delimited and notified by the Punjab Government in 1952 and the dates for the elections were also fixed by the Government which were later on postponed due to anti-Qadiani agitation ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the constituencies for elections to the said Board are being delimited once again; if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Honourable Minister gave assurance in his speeches and through the press that the elections to the Lyallpur District Board will be completed before the end of this year; if so, whether the Government have fixed the election dates; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mukhdomzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) In the constituencies framed there were glaring defects and a large number of objections were received. The constituencies have been readjusted to equalise the voting strengths of the various circles, and to remove the objections. This was done with the consultation of all parties, and unanimous decisions were reached.

(e) Yes. The elections to the District Board, Lyallpur, will be completed by the end of this year.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state whether the constituencies referred to in part (c) of the question.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Supplementary questions cannot be read.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am not reading out, I am referring to part (c) of the question. Whether the delimitation of constituencies was effected at the instance and practically dictated by.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** How many of the members elected in 1935 are to-day alive?

**Minister :** I do not know.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that the previous delimitations or the previous constituencies were very irregular having corners, wedges and nooks?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a matter of opinion.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** What is the criterion by which constituencies are delimited.

**Minister :** There is no set practice.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** No such practice for what?

**Minister :** There is no set practice. We are first to see the district population and the tehsil population. Then we work out the total number of seats for

the district and further distribute these seats among the various tehsils of the district. These seats are then spread over the present electoral rolls of the Punjab Assembly.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state as to what were the causes which necessitated a revision of the constituencies?

**Minister :** There is no proposal for increasing the seats.

**Mr. Speaker :** Perhaps the Honourable Minister did not follow the question ; perhaps he did not hear it.

The question is, what were the causes due to which these constituencies were delimited.

**Minister :** There were serious allegations about the previous delimitation and for that the Government considered this necessary.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** What were the allegations?

**Minister :** It is not possible to give them here.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Allegations against whom?

**Mr. Speaker :** No question can be asked arising out of the answer given to the supplementaries.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** When the answer is not clear.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I took very great care yesterday to point out that supplementary questions can be asked only for the elucidation of the original answer given and that they could not be asked with regard to the answers given to the supplementary questions.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health kindly state whether there are any plans to reserve seats for the refugees?

**Minister :** No.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state whether Government have decided to maintain the constituencies as they exist now or they are going to revise them?

**Mr. Speaker :** That question has been answered more than once.

#### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT

\*2182. **Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

- (a) the total population of the Lyallpur district;
- (b) the total population of refugees in the Lyallpur district;
- (c) the number of hospitals and dispensaries run by the Government in the Lyallpur district with details of accommodation in each for indoor patients;
- (d) the total amount of money spent during the year 1952-53 on medicines in the above-mentioned dispensaries and hospitals;
- (e) the total amount of money spent on the establishment and other expenses borne by Government in connection with the maintenance of the said dispensaries during the year 1952-53;
- (f) the total expenditure incurred by Government during the year 1952-53 and the number of Government run hospitals in other districts of the Punjab?

**The Honourable Makhdomzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani—**(a) 21,52,863 according to the Census of 1951.

(b) 10,26,000 according to the Census of 1951.

(c) 10. The names of these institutions with details of indoor accommodation are shown below :—

	<i>Number of beds</i>
1. Government Dispensary, Pirmahal ..	4
2. Police Hospital, Lyallpur ..	14
3. Jail Hospital, Lyallpur ..	29
4. Punjab Agricultural College Dispensary, Lyallpur ..	..
5. Canal Dispensary, Lyallpur ..	..
6. Canal Dispensary, Tarkhani ..	..
7. Canal Dispensary, Bhagat ..	..
8. Canal Dispensary, Kanya ..	..
9. Canal Dispensary, Kot Khudayar ..	..
10. Canal Dispensary, Jaranwala ..	..

(d) Rs. 9,925.

(e) Rs. 17,829.

(f) Rs. 65,92,022 including Lyallpur. The number of Government run hospitals and dispensaries in other districts of the Punjab is 171 as detailed below :—

	<i>Number of beds</i>
1. Lahore ..	28
2. Sheikhpura ..	12
3. Gujranwala ..	11
4. Sialkot ..	7
5. Rawalpindi ..	7
6. Attock ..	5
7. Gujrat ..	10
8. Jhelum ..	8
9. Jhang ..	8
10. Shahpur ..	18
11. Mianwali ..	8
12. Multan ..	20
13. Montgomery ..	12
14. Muzaffargarh ..	7
15. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	10

**Mr. Speaker :** I pointed out the other day that such details can be laid on the table.

**Minister :** All right, Sir.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state the steps he has taken to alleviate the shortage since he took over?

**Mr. Speaker :** That could easily have formed part of the original question. It does not arise out of the answer given.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state as to what is the position of the Civil Hospital, Gojra, which

is an important hospital at Lyallpur? Is it actually run by the Government or is it subsidized by the Government partly?

**Minister :** Fresh notice required.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state whether after the increase in population, medical facilities are available?

**Mr. Speaker :** Matter of opinion. Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state whether he has made a single addition to the dispensaries or hospitals since he took over?

**Minister :** Yes, many.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Is it a fact that in most of the places in Lyallpur medicines are not available?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is it correct that there is a general shortage of medicines in the Province?

**Minister :** Yes.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What steps has the Government taken or contemplates to take to meet the shortage of medicines in the Province?

**Minister :** We are importing medicines.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** In answer given to part (c) of the question, will the Honourable Minister of Health please state whether this is a fact that the amount spent is very small?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state whether it is a fact that most of the dispensaries are without trained doctors?

**Minister :** No.

#### ELECTIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, JHANG-cum-MAGHIANA

**\*2226. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the date on which the last elections to the Municipal Committee, Jhang-cum-Maghiana were held;

(b) the number of local seats lying vacant in the said Municipal Committee at present;

(c) whether the Elections Commissioner has proposed and finalised the delimitation of the new wards of the Municipal Committee, Jhang-cum-Maghiana;

(d) whether the Government propose to hold fresh elections to the Municipal Committee of Jhang-cum-Maghiana; if so, when?

**The Honourable Mukhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) The 17th July, 1939,—vide Punjab Government Notification No. 67, dated the 17th July 1939.

(b) Three.

(c) Yes. The preliminary notification in this connection is ready for issue.

(d) Yes. Before the close of the current financial year.

#### CIVIL HOSPITAL AT TAUNSA SHARIF

**\*2251. Khawaja Hafiz Ghulam Sadiq-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any Civil Hospital at Taunsa Sharif; if so, whether female patients are treated therein;

(b) the facilities provided by the Government for the treatment of female patients in the aforesaid hospital ;

(c) whether any lady doctor is posted in the said hospital ; if not the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

عزت مآب مخدوم زادہ الحاج پیر سید محمد عہدار  
حسین شاہ گیلانی—(الف) جی ہاں۔ حصہ—جی ہاں۔ دوسرا حصہ—  
جی ہاں۔

(ب) زنانہ مریضوں کا علاج تونسہ شریف کے ہسپتال میں ہوتا ہے۔

(ج) نہیں۔ گورنمنٹ پوری کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ جس وقت  
کوئی لیڈی ڈاکٹر ملے گی اسے تونسہ شریف میں متعین  
کر دیا جائیگا۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین—کیا اس وقت تونسہ شریف  
کے ہسپتال میں کوئی ڈاکٹر ہے ؟ کیا یہ اس واقعہ نہیں کہ پچھلے  
دو مہینے سے وہاں کوئی ڈاکٹر نہیں ؟ کیا وہاں مریضوں کا  
علاج جنات کریں گے یا ملائکہ بکریں گے ؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema: The honourable Minister has referred to the shortage of trained lady doctors. May I know what steps has the Government taken in order to meet this shortage ?

Minister : We are giving them training in the Fatima Jinnah Medical College and other medical colleges. We are also increasing the number of seats in medical colleges.

#### CIVIL HOSPITALS, DERA GHAZI KHAN SADAR AND TAUNSA

\*2252. Khawaja Hafiz Ghulam Sadid-ud-Din : Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any Civil Hospitals are functioning at Dera Ghazi Khan Sadar and Taunsa ; if so, whether the said hospitals are staffed with a Civil Surgeon and an Assistant Civil Surgeon respectively ;

(b) whether the said hospitals have clinical laboratories attached to them ;

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the clinical laboratories of the said Hospitals are adequately equipped for clinical analysis for the purpose of diagnosis ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if the clinical laboratories of the said hospitals are not adequately equipped, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

عزت مآب مخدوم زادہ الحاج پیر سید محمد عہدار  
حسین شاہ گیلانی—(الف) جی ہاں۔ تونسہ شریف اور ڈیرہ غازی خان  
دونوں میں ڈاکٹر مقرر ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ ایف۔ ڈسٹرکٹ ہیلتھ آفیسر  
بھی ان کی نگرانی کے لئے مقرر ہے۔

(ب) جی ہاں ۔

(ج) اور (د) ہیلتھ ڈیپارٹمنٹ بہت جلد مناسب سامان اور ادویات بھیجنے کا بندوبست کر رہا ہے ۔

#### PURCHASE OF THE BUILDING OF CINEMA SITUATED ON DURAND ROAD.

**\*2317. Mr. Inayat Ullah :** Arising out of the answer to starred question No. 1382 will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the General Secretary, Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science, had in his letter No. 205/9/63, dated 13th October 1952 intimated to the Provincial Government the willingness of the said Association to purchase the building of the Cinema situated on Durand Road at a price above one lakh of rupees; if so, the steps taken by the Government in this respect?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** The General Secretary, Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science had offered Rs. one lakh for the building in March, 1953,—vide letter No. 214/3/G/49, dated the 15th March 1953. The proprietors demanded Rs. 7 lakhs for the building. According to the estimates of the Corporation the building values about Rs. 6 lakhs. The Association was not willing to pay more than one lakh. Government tried to induce the Lahore Improvement Trust to acquire the building but they too showed their inability to do so.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that in addition to this letter received from the Association there has been a number of protests from the Principals of the educational institutions situated on this road that permission should not be given for the cinema house opening there?

**Mr. Speaker :** How does this arise out of the answer given?

#### CINEMA ON DURAND ROAD

**\*2318. Mr. Inayat Ullah :** Arising out of the answer to starred question No. 1382 will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the action, if any, so far taken to purchase or acquire the Cinema building in question by the Government?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Alhaj Pir Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** Efforts were made to acquire this building through the Lahore Improvement Trust which showed its inability to do so as the building cannot be used for any beneficial purpose.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Honourable Minister please state the exact nature of the efforts which the Improvement Trust is making?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that this cinema house is opening on the Durand Road within two weeks from today?

**Minister :** I do not know.

#### DOCTOR IN KUTHIALA SHEIKHAN DISPENSARY

**\*2335. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the date since when there is no doctor in the Kuthiala Sheikhan Dispensary?

(b) the date by which the Government intend to appoint a doctor to the said dispensary?

عزت مآب مخدوم زادہ الحاج پیر سید محمد عابد  
حسین شاہ گیلانی—(الف) رورل ڈسپنسری کٹھیالہ شیخان میں تقسیم  
پنجاب سے ڈاکٹر تعینات نہیں ہوا۔

(ب) چونکہ یہ ہسپتال ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کا ہے لہذا ڈاکٹر کی  
تقرری کا ذمہ دار ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ ہے۔ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کی  
مجبوری غالباً ڈاکٹروں کی قلت پر مبنی ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بیان فرمائیں  
گے کہ ڈاکٹروں کی قلت کے مسئلہ کو حل کرنے کے لئے وہ کیا اقدام  
کر رہے ہیں؟

وزیر—اس صوبہ میں تین میڈیکل کالج ہیں۔ کنگ ایڈورڈ  
میڈیکل کالج۔ فاطمہ جناح میڈیکل کالج اور نشتر میڈیکل کالج۔ ہم نے  
ان کالجوں میں اس سال طلباء کی تعداد بھی بڑھا دی ہے اور اس کے  
علاوہ میڈیکل سکول کھولنے کا بھی ارادہ ہے۔ بہر حال اس dearth کو  
دور کرنے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔

#### SLUMP IN INDUSTRIAL MARKETS.

\*1834. **Mian Manzoor Hassan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is fact that a slump has occurred in the industrial markets of the Punjab; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of the slump and the rush of imported goods unemployment on a large scale has resulted in the industrial circles; if so, its extent and the steps taken by the Government to check the ever spreading wave of unemployment?

**The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq:** (a) Yes. The slump has been caused by the general economic depression throughout the world.

(b) A certain amount of unemployment has been caused by these factors. The import policy has now been revised and imports have been severely cut down. This step will assist in increasing the production of indigenous goods and will thus improve the employment position. The Punjab Government has no control over the import policy which is determined by the Central Government from time to time.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** What steps, if any, has the Government taken to look into the causes of this enormous unemployment?

**Mr. Speaker:** The causes were not asked in the question.

**Minister:** We are opening new mills in setallite towns and public utility work by Public Works Department.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I would like to know what are the causes of this unemployment?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have just now told the honourable member that the causes were not asked in the original question.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The Honourable Minister has referred to the steps that the Government has taken. I would like to know them. Unless certain diagnosis is made.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I want the question and no comments.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the Government propose to take steps without actually knowing the causes ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Honourable Minister has stated that the slump has been due to the general world economic depression. Why the slump is greater in this country than in other countries ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister please state as to what does he exactly mean by industrial market ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the number of mills which he proposes to open, and not to close, within this financial year to meet this unemployment ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That was in answer to a supplementary question, and; therefore no question can be asked on that.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I want an elucidation of the answer.

**Mr. Speaker :** No question on the answer to a supplementary question can be asked.

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

**\*1835. Mian Manzoor Hassan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any Government agency to check that persons suffering from contagious diseases are not employed in the industrial concerns or factories ;

(b) whether Government intend to adopt any measures for stopping the employment of persons suffering from contagious diseases in industrial concerns; if so, what ?

**The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq:—**(a) There is no specific provision for an agency to check generally that persons suffering from contagious disease are not employed in industrial undertakings, but under section 12 of the Factories Act read with Rule 9 (1) of the Punjab Factories Rules, Government has already appointed certifying Surgeons who are required to issue, free of cost, certificates of fitness and age to any child or adolescent who is desirous of work in a factory.

(b) Government is considering this question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Will the Honourable Minister please tell us as to what steps the mill-owners and industrial people take to ensure that while people are in their employment they do not suffer from any contagious disease ?

**Mr. Speaker :** All industrial concerns are not the responsibility of the Government. If the honourable member wants information with regard to those mills which are the responsibility of the Government he can put the question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** I want to know about those concerns which are being managed by the Government directly or indirectly.



**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member cannot expect the Minister to give a reply off-hand.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** In case a person contracts a contagious disease in the course of employment, what steps does the Government take to see that it does not spread?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister, if I understood him aright, said that there was a periodical examination of workers in the factories.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** That was not the case. All that he said was that certificates of fitness were issued to those who were desirous to work.

**Minister:** This is a Central subject and we cannot force the factory people to get them examined. We have asked the Central Government to amend the Factories Act to meet this demand.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** If this is a Central subject, will he be pleased to state what is the provincial subject which he is supposed to deal with?

**Minister:** It does not arise.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** The Honourable Minister of Health has stated that certifying Surgeons have been appointed to check contagious diseases, will he please state the number of such surgeons.

**Minister:** We have only one doctor so far.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state how does he expect one surgeon to do the work in the whole of the Province.

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

#### HOLIDAYS WITH PAY FOR EMPLOYEES OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS

\* 1836. **Mian Manzoor Hassan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government have fixed any number of holidays with pay for the employees of private industrial undertakings in the Province;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the fact that private industrial undertakings and concerns do not allow the concessions of national and festival holidays with pay to their employees;

(c) whether the Government intend to fix, if not already done, a minimum number of compulsory national and festival holidays with pay for the employees of private undertakings.

**The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq:** (a) Under section 49 B of the Factories Act, every worker who has completed a period of twelve months' continuous service in a factory is entitled to paid holidays for a period of ten days or if a child, 14 consecutive days, inclusive of the day or days, if any, on which he is entitled to a weekly holiday under section 35 (1) of the same Act. Similarly under section 8(1) of the Punjab Trade Employees Act, every employee, who has been in continuous employment for a period of one year, is entitled (apart from close days) to not less than 14 days leave with full pay or, if he has been continuously employed for a period of 6 months, to not less than 7 days leave with full pay.

(b) There is no statutory provision in this behalf but as a result of mutual understanding between the employers and workers, most of the factories and concerns do allow such holidays with pay.

(c) Yes. The matter is under the consideration of the Central Government.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS OF KALLAR FAUJI STORE.

\* 2081. **Raja Lal Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state the details of the profits distributed among the shareholders of the Kallar Fauji Store in Tehsil Kahuta, District Rawalpindi from 1948 to 1952 ?

عزت مآب شیخ مسعود صادق—صرف ۱۹۴۸ء میں حصہ داران کو ان کے حصص کی قیمت پر سٹاف بحساب ۱۸ فیصدی دیا گیا۔

REMOVAL OF THE MEMORIAL OF SIR DONALD MCLEOD FROM THE COMPOUND OF THE PUNJAB CIVIL SECRETARIAT

\*2099. **Mr. C.E. Gibbon:** Arising out of the answer to my starred question No. 1687 will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the date on which the Memorial of Sir Donald Meleod, Ex-Lt. Governor of the Punjab, was removed from the compound of the Punjab Civil Secretariat to the Central Museum, Lahore, and the reasons for removing the same ;

(b) whether the Memorial was surmounted by a Christian Cross; if so, whether the Government sought the consent of the Churches before resorting to such action ;

(c) the authority who advised the Provincial Government that the Memorial mentioned in (a) above had no religious or sacred or sentimental significance; and

(d) the reasons that prevent the Provincial Government from acceding to the request of the Anglican Bishop of Lahore that the Memorial be re-erected in the "Cathedral Close" Lahore ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSI):** (a) February 1950. It was a historical monument and its proper place was in the Central Museum.

(b) Yes. The consent of the Churches was not sought before its removal, as it was not necessary.

(c) (i) "Serial No. 624 of the list of inscriptions on tombs or memorials in Punjab possessing Historical and Archeological interests" compiled by Sir Miles Irving in 1910.

(ii) The book named "Sir Donald Meleod" by Edward Lake 1873.

(iii) History of Lahore (1892) by Syed Muhammad Latif.

(d) The fact that it had no religious or sacred significance.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister please state whether the following inscription appears on the memorial

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow this.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Why not, Sir ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** He says that it has no religious or sacred significance. It bears a Biblical saying on it.

**Mr. Speaker :** Fresh material cannot be brought under discussion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will he please turn to the answer given by the Honourable Chief Minister on page 4, volume IV of the Assembly Debates where in he has said, "Fresh question should be put."

**Mr. Speaker:** I must have a look at the context.

(At this stage the honourable member went up to the Honourable Speaker and gave him the volume of the Assembly debates).

## CORRUPTION

**\*2209. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate corruption in the services of the Province ;

(b) the number of cases in which action has been taken against Officers during the period from 1st April, 1953 to 30th September, 1953, on charges of corruption and the corresponding figure for 1952-53 ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSR):** (a) As a result of the recommendations of a Committee set up in 1951 to devise ways and means for the prevention of corruption in services, ten circulars were issued to all Heads of Departments, etc. for combating corruption, a brief summary of which is placed on the table. Recently Punjab Civil Services (Prevention of Corruption Rules 1953, have also been enforced. Further a Bill for the prevention of corruption is also proposed to be moved in the current session of the Assembly.

(b) The information is not yet ready. It is being collected and will be communicated to the hon'ble member concerned as soon as possible.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Parliamentary Secretary please state whether it is a fact that in actual practice the practical application of these steps is only confined to petty officials like Peons, Patwaris etc.

**Parliamentary Secretary:** No.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What happened to the Report of the Chief Parliamentary Secretary in this behalf.

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** What is the exact significance of the word officer ? Does it mean Gazetted Officer ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Officer means an officer.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, let him answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** I disallow the question. It is an ordinary word.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** What happened to that famous boat bridge case over the Chanab River in which some Gazetted Officers were involved?

**Parliamentary Secretary:** Sir, the honourable member requires information as to a particular matter ; I want notice for that.

**Minister of Public Works:** The case is in a Court of Law.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is it a fact that the officer who investigated that case is now being penalised ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Munammad Shafi:** Will the Honourable the Chief Parliamentary Secretary.

**Voices:** There is no Chief Parliamentary Secretary.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Honourable the Parliamentary Secretary make it possible for us to get a copy of his report on corruption ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I would like to know as to how many Gazetted officers have been challaned?

**Parliamentary Secretary:** I require notice for that.

PARLIAMENTARY AND PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

**\*2210. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Parliamentary Secretaries ; in the present Ministry ;
- (b) the number of Parliamentary Private Secretaries ; in the present Ministry ;
- (c) the number of Parliamentary and Parliamentary Private Secretaries in the outgoing Ministry ;
- (d) the total amount of expenditure on their salaries and other emoluments which will be incurred annually by the present Ministry ;
- (e) the increase or decrease in the annual expenditure on this account as compared with the expenditure incurred on this account annually by the outgoing Ministry ;

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSI) :** (a) One Chief Parliamentary (his appointment has since been cancelled) and seven Parliamentary Secretaries.

(b) Five.

(c) One Chief Parliamentary Secretary and four Parliamentary Secretaries. No Parliamentary Private Secretary was appointed.

(d) Total amount of expenditure on their salaries (a) Rs. 58,980 plus (b) Rs. 15,000 = 73,980. In addition to their salaries, they also draw their compensatory allowances from the Punjab Legislative Assembly. They are entitled to Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance for the period they remain on tour in the Punjab.

(e) Total expenditure on their salaries is Rs. 73,980 while in the last Cabinet it was Rs. 38,100. There is, therefore, an annual increase of Rs. 35,880.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, is it not possible to run the Government machinery without these secret and private parts.

**Mr. Speaker :** That question is disallowed.

PUNJAB CHILDREN ACT, 1952.

**\*2228. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the steps the Government have taken so far to implement the provisions of the Punjab Children Act, 1952 ;

(b) whether the Government have established any "certified schools" in the Province for the reception of Children as envisaged by the said act; if so the place where they are situated?

**Parliamentary Secretary :** (MALIK QADIR BAKHSI) : (a) Rules under the Punjab Children Act 1952, are being framed by Government for the implementation of the provisions.

(b) Does not arise.

**Sheikh Muhammad Saeed :** How long will it take ?

**Parliamentary Secretary :** They will be finalised as soon as possible.

APPOINTMENT OF A LAWYER TO CONDUCT THE PROCEEDINGS OF ANTI-QADIANI DISTURBANCES INQUIRY.

**\*2304. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have engaged a lawyer to conduct the proceedings of the Anti-Qadiani Disturbances Inquiry on behalf of the Punjab Government ;

(b) if so, the name of the lawyer and the rate of his emoluments ;

(c) the number of days for which the said lawyer actually worked in the court of inquiry and the approximate amount of the emoluments which he has earned upto 30th September 1953.

(d) the special qualifications of the said lawyer for his selection as such he;

(e) whether the appointment of the said lawyer was made by selection from amongst many candidates, if not the reasons therefor?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSH) :** Sir, instead of reading out the lengthy answer, I lay it on the table.

(a) Yes. A lawyer was engaged as the Junior Counsel to help the Advocate General to conduct the proceedings before the Court of Inquiry on behalf of the Punjab Government.

(b) His name is Ch. Fazal Elahi (M. L. A.) Advocate, Gujrat. He was allowed fees at the following rates :—

(i) Rs. 2,000, for the preparation of the case.

(ii) Rs. 1,500 per mensem as retainer.

(iii) Rs. 133 per hearing in Court whether at Lahore or elsewhere in the Province.

In August, 1953, the Advocate General, Punjab fell sick and the responsibility of conducting the case of the Punjab Government before the Court of Inquiry was wholly entrusted to Ch. Fazal Elahi, M. L. A. He was allowed Rs. 5,000 per mensem as fee for the period of absence of the Advocate General Punjab plus T. A. (1½ first class Railway fare) and Rs. 30 per day as daily allowance for the period of his stay at Karachi in connection with the Inquiry.

(c) The Inquiry commenced on 1st of July, 1953. He actually worked in the court over 17 days upto the end of September, 1953. The emoluments earned by Ch. Fazal Elahi, M. L. A. Advocate from the commencement of the Inquiry to 30th September 1953, are detailed below :—

	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
• July 1953—				
(a) Preparation fee ..	2,000	} Total 4,165	0	0
(b) Retainer ..	1,500			
• (c) For appearance in Court on 7th, 8th, 15th, and 20th July, 1953 (5 days) @ 133 per day.)	665			

**August 1953—**

(From 1st August 1953 to 14th August 1953 Rs. 1,500 and 15th August 1953 to 31st August 1953, at Rs. 5,000 per mensem. ..	3,250	0	0
September 1953 ..	5,000	0	0

12,415 0 0

Travelling allowance for the period 22nd September 1953 to 27th September 1953 from Lahore to Karachi. 400 0 0

Net Income. 12,815 0 0

(d) Ch. Fazal Elahi is an experienced Advocate of 24 years standing. He represented the Pakistan Government in the U. N. O. in the U. S.

(e) He was selected for the experience at the Bar.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** No supplementaries can be asked if the answer is laid on the table at this stage.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** It is a very lengthy statement.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon** Sir, I invite your attention to rule 27(1), which reads as follows :—

“Lengthy answers to starred questions, or statement by the Minister concerned, may be placed on the table of the Assembly without being read, but a copy in such case shall, if possible, be delivered to the member interrogating, one day in advance of such answer being placed on the table.”

May I inquire, Sir, whether the Minister gave a copy of this question to the honourable member concerned.

**Mr. Speaker** : I do not consider it necessary because the words are “if possible”.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon** : But that is trying to get round it. (*Interruptions*). That is not fair, Sir.

#### MURDER CASES IN GUJRAT DISTRICT.

**\*2336. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad** : Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of murder cases, yearwise registered with the Police during the period from the year 1948 to 1952 in the Gujrat district ;

(b) the number of cases among them yearwise which were challaned ;

(c) the number of cases among them yearwise on which final judgements were pronounced by Court of Law ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSH)** :—

(a)	1948	115
	1949	81
	1950	84
	1951	91
	1952	67
(b)	1948	92
	1949	59
	1950	70
	1951	81
	1952	61
(c)	1948	9
	1949	13
	1950	13
	1951	32
	1952	26

#### MURDERS IN THE LAHORE DISTRICT

**\*2395. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan** : Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of people murdered in the district of Lahore during the period from 1st Januray, 1953 to 30th Septmeber, 1953, and the number of refugees and locals respectively among them ;

(b) the number separately of the accused involved, sentenced to death, and of those acquitted by the Courts ;

(c) the motives in each case for the murders mentioned in (a) above and the steps Government intends to take to check the crime ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSH) :—**

(a) 118 Refugees	..	23
Local	..	85
Unidentified	..	10
(b) (i) 284 Refugees	..	71
Locals	..	213
(ii) 3 Refugees	..	1
Local	..	2
(iii) 54 Refugees	..	21
Locals	..	33

(c) The motive for the murders are as follows :—

Old enmity	..	12
Quarrel over petty matters	..	9
Family feuds	..	9
Land and property disputes	..	9
Litigation	..	1
Sex Relations	..	22
Rape	..	2
Anti Ahmadia Agitation	..	6
Poisoning	..	1
Pursuit of culprits	..	1
Infanticide	..	7
Greed	..	8
Dispute over allotment	..	4
Unknown	..	27
Total	..	118

*Note*—Most of the murders are committed at the spur of the moment and there are few persons who hatch conspiracies for committing murders. In cases where there is an enmity between the parties action is taken under preventive section of the Law.

**TOURS BY PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES AND PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES**

**\*2399. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the details of the tours so far made by each Parliamentary Secretary and Parliamentary Private Secretary; and

(b) the total amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by each of them for the journeys thus performed since their appointment as such ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSH) : (a) (i) PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.**

Designation	Stations visited	Dates	Purpose
Parly. Secy, to H.M.A.	Multan & Burewala	27-9-53 to 30-9-53	Inspection of the Co-operative Farming Societies.
Ditto	Murree	23-8-53 to 28-8-53	To attend a meeting considering the selection of Dinyat Books.
	Karachi	15-10-53 to 20-10-53	Discussion with the Central Government of Pakistan in connection with the reorganization of the Public Relations Department.

(a) (ii) PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES—Nil

(b) (i) PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES—

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY to HMA Rs. 138-1-0

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY to HME Rs. 650-12-0

(b) (ii) PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES—Nil

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** What was the exact nature of the duties performed by this Parliamentary Secretary when he went to Karachi on 15th October 1953?

**Parliamentary Secretary:** I have already said that he went to Karachi in connection with a discussion with the Central Government of Pakistan regarding the reorganization of the Public Relations Department.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Will he be pleased to state whether that Parliamentary Secretary has submitted a report of his tour.

**Parliamentary Secretary:** I want notice.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What is the rate of travelling allowance admissible to Parliamentary Secretaries?

**Parliamentary Secretary:** It is given in the Rules.

**OFFICE ATTENDANCE BY PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES**

**\*2400. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries are required to attend their respective offices regularly; if not, the number of days in a week of which their attendance is required;

(b) whether any travelling allowance is paid for the journeys performed by such of the Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries who do not reside in Lahore but are required to attend their office in Lahore?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKHSH):** (a) No.

(b) Lahore is the Headquarter of Parliamentary Secretaries but the Head Quarter of Parliamentary Private Secretaries is their usual place of residence. No Travelling Allowance is given to them for the journeys performed from their residence to Lahore. But they have the right to draw Travelling Allowance for any journey performed by them in the interest of Government work and with the permission of the Honourable Minister concerned.



**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Parliamentary Secretary please tell the House whether some of the duties performed by Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries are of secret and private nature?

**Parliamentary Secretary :** No.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will he be pleased to state what are the precise duties of a Parliamentary Secretary when he is travelling? What is he supposed to do when he is travelling?

**Mr. Speaker:** Out of which part of the answer does this question arise?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Out of part (b) where the purpose of the journey is given.

**Mr. Speaker :** He said that no Parliamentary Secretary is paid any travelling allowance for coming to Lahore from his home. But if he is engaged by his Minister and goes out with his consent on Government work, then he gets travelling allowance.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** Exactly the same was the answer that I have given.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

**\*2401. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state the total monthly expenditure to be incurred by the Punjab Government in respect of the pay and allowances of Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries?

**Parliamentary Secretary (MALIK QADIR BAKSH):** Attention of the Honourable member is invited to the reply given to part (b) of the starred Assembly Question No. 2155 asked by Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Is it a fact that due to the present economic situation, the province can ill afford this wasteful and lavish expenditure?

**Mr. Speaker :** This is matter for a resolution.

#### LOSS OF LIVE STOCK

**\*1837. Mian Manzoor Hassan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :—

- (a) the approximate total annual loss of live stock in the Punjab ;
- (b) the chief causes of this loss besides slaughtering;
- (c) whether it is a fact that virus diseases like rinder-pest, new castle, sheep pox and fowl pox are usually prevalent in the Province throughout the year, and claim many deaths;
- (d) the steps the Government have taken to check the said diseases ;
- (e) whether it is a fact that virus vaccines are very costly and are not easily available in the Punjab ;
- (f) whether the Government intend to undertake the manufacture of virus vaccines in the near future ; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) It is estimated that about one million cattle die annually in the Punjab through natural and other causes.

(b) Natural causes.

(c) Virus diseases appear occasionally and are responsible for less than 1 per cent of the annual loss of live stock.

(d) Preventive and curative vaccination and inoculation is carried out on a large scale.

(e) and (f) No. The sera and vaccines are not very expensive and are easily available. Manufacture of them at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore was undertaken on a large scale after partition.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon:** Am I to understand that the largest number of deaths is due to natural causes?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Does the Government intend to put an end to those causes?

#### VEGETABLE EXPERTS

**\*2129. Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of vegetable experts, with their qualifications employed in the vegetable section of the Agriculture Department, Punjab;

(b) the name of centres where these vegetable experts are working;

(c) the number of these vegetable experts employed in the Research Branch and field work for the propagation of the results of their research work among cultivators;

(d) whether the Agriculture Department has sanctioned any sum for the Research Branch to publish bulletins for the benefit of the cultivators?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :—**

(a)  
(b)  
(c) } A statement is laid on the table.

(d) No separate amount has been sanctioned for the vegetable Section to publish the bulletins, but the Vegetable Botanist meets such expenditure from the main Budget allotment at his disposal.

#### STATEMENT

(a) **STAFF EMPLOYED IN THE VEGETABLE SECTION OF THE PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.—**

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
One Vegetable Botanist in P.S.A. Class I.	M. Sc. (Agriculture), with adequate research experience of Plant Breeding on various agricultural crops.
One Assistant Botanist (Vegetables) in P.S.A. Class II.	M. Sc. (Honours) with special training in cytology and sufficient research experience in plant breeding and genetics on various agricultural crops, including vegetables.
Eight Agricultural Assistant ..	One is an M. Sc. (Agriculture) the other seven are B. Scs. in Agriculture.

(b) *Centres of Research—*

Lyallpur, Sialkot, and Murree (Murree proper, Dehla and Samli.

(c) *Staff employed on research and field work—*

The staff employed in the Vegetable section is meant for reserach work only. The propagation of the results of their research falls amongst the duties of the field staff under the Deputy Directors of Agriculture.

**Mian Abdul Bari:** Is the field staff meant for the propagation of the results of the research getting any training in Vegetable growing?

**Minister:** Yes.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Are you sure ?

**Minister :** I will further inquire about it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** What steps, if any, has the Government taken to see that the results of the research work can really be utilised in the field and that knowledge is imparted to the zamindars actually?

**Mr. Speaker :** The question does not arise; disallowed.

#### VEGETABLE EXPERTS.

**\*2130. Mian Abdūl Bari :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the arrangements made by Government to create contact between the Vegetable Experts of the Agriculture Department and the Cultivators of the Province ?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** The Vegetable Botanist; the Assistant Botanist and the staff of the Vegetable Section contact the cultivators on regular tours. More-over, the result of Vegetable Research Work is disseminated at Departmental Exhibitions and fairs, as well as at Fruit and Vegetable shows. Radio, Press and Departmental Posters are also employed for publicising knowledge on Vegetables to Cultivators.

#### RANGPUR SCHEME

**\*2232. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khālid Gilani :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) the total expenditure so far incurred by the Provincial Government on 'Rangpur Scheme' connected with the "grow more food campaign" and the number of bull-dozers and tractors employed in furtherance thereof;

(b) (i) the total area of land allotted to the cultivators under the aforesaid scheme; (ii) the area of land so far reclaimed; (iii) the area of land under Kharif crop; and (iv) the area of land expected to be reclaimed for cultivation of the next Rabi crop;

(c) the date of starting work on this project and the probable date of its completion;

(d) whether the expenses of the bull-dozers and tractors are being borne by the Government or the allottee cultivators ?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** (a) (i) The Provincial Government have not incurred any expenditure on the "Rangpur Scheme".

(ii) Twenty-two tractors and one tractor-crawler bull-dozer were employed by the Shahdara Pioneer Co-operative Multipurpose Mill Society, Ltd., Shahdara who are in charge of the operation of the scheme.

(b) (i) 22,268 acres;

(ii) 6,222 acres;

(iii) 1,898 acres;

(iv) 6,500 acres;

(c) The work on this project was started on 27th May 1953, late in the kharif season and it is expected to be completed within two to three years.

(d) The working expenses will be borne by the allottee;

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** In reference to answer to part (a), the Honourable Minister has observed that no expenditure has been incurred by the Government. Does he mean that actually nothing was spent by the Government and the expenditure incurred was from some other sources ?

**Minister :** Perhaps the honourable member did not hear my answer. I said that twenty-two tractors and one tractor-crawler bull-dozer were employed

by the Shahdara Pioneer Co-operative Multipurposes Mill Society, Ltd., Shahdara, who are incharge of the operation of the scheme.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Are these tractors working or lying idle ?

**Minister :** As there is no work for them, they are therefore, lying idle these days.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Is it a fact that the work which was to be expedited by these tractors was not done.

**Minister :** It was a false and malicious propaganda. The facts can be verified by every one going to the spot, and he will see that the area, which was 8 months hence absolutely *banjar*, is now inhabited by people. There are fields there are crops, and everybody is doing his work to his fullest satisfaction.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers. \**

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

**Mr. Speaker :** Nominations to the Public Accounts Committee were invited by 3-30 p. m. on Thursday the 3rd December, 1953. Nominations of the following ten gentlemen were received within the prescribed time :—

1. Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha, M. L. A.
2. Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq, M.L.A.
3. Mian Abdul Haq, M.L.A.
4. Sheikh Muhammad Amin, M.L.A.
5. Rai Nasrullah Khan, M. L. A.
6. Capt. Saiyed Abid Hussain, M.L.A.
7. Chaudhri Zaffrullah Khan, M.L.A.
8. Mr. Joshua-Fazal-ud-Din, M.L.A.
9. Sheikh Manzoor-ul-Hassan, M.L.A.
10. Sardar Abdul Hamid Nakai, M.L.A.

As the number of persons nominated is equal to the number of members to be elected to the Committee, there will be no need to hold the election. The ten gentlemen nominated are declared to be duly elected to the Committee.

#### DEROGATORY ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE "IMROZ"

**Mr. Speaker :** I have noticed with regret this morning an article in the "Imroz" of today bearing date 5th December 1953. This article I do not propose to read to this Assembly, because I consider even the reading of it derogatory to the dignity of the Assembly. In this article references have been made to various honourable members of this House in a tone which cannot, by any stretch of language, be said to be dignified. The writer professes to write it in a humorous tone. While I appreciate his desire to put his thoughts in a manner which might arouse a smile, I consider that references like those made in this article to the Honourable the Chief Minister, the Honourable the ex-Chief Minister, the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition and to various other honourable members, including some persons who are not in the House today either because of death or other reasons are couched in a language which, as I stated earlier, cannot be tolerated in view of the dignity and decorum that attaches to the proceedings of this House.

In 1701, the House of Commons resolved that any printed or published reflections upon honourable members, even though the particular individuals are not named or otherwise indicated, are equivalent to reflections on the House. I am quite sure that honourable members are as desirous as I am myself of maintaining the dignity and decorum of the House and I believe that the Press Gallery, being a part of this House, should equally be jealous of the rights and dignity of this House.

I do not propose to take any action whatsoever today, but I would like to make a very urgent, very strong appeal to the Press to refrain in future from expressing themselves in any manner which might not be conducive to the maintenance of the dignity and decorum of this House. I trust this appeal of mine will not go unheeded.

#### STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

**Secretary :** A statement showing the action taken by Government, on the resolutions passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly at its meeting held on the 11th December 1952, is laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 11TH DECEMBER 1952.

##### *Terms of resolutions*

##### *Action taken*

This Assembly recommends to the Government that an Education Commission consisting of eleven or at least seven educational experts be immediately appointed to suggest to the Government within one year of its appointment such fundamental changes in the present day educational system of this province as are necessary in view of the changed conditions, the present exigencies, and the Islamic principles.

This Assembly recommends to the Government :—

- (i) immediately to undertake the planning and recasting of the educational syllabi prescribed for the students from the 1st primary to upper middle classes with particular attention to the fact that it should be based on the cultural and national aspirations of this Province, and should incorporate the basic teachings of Islam ;
- (ii) completely to take in hand the publication of the aforesaid courses of study, and absorb the income derived therefrom in lowering the cost of education in the Province.

Since necessary steps have already been taken by Government:—

- (i) to re-orientate the educational system with due regard to the changed conditions, national demands and aspirations, of the Muslim State, and
- (ii) to undertake the preparation of certain text-books as an experimental measure ; no action on the resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly is deemed necessary.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

### WITHDRAWAL OF RESOLUTION BY MIR ABDUL QAYYUM

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the harm caused to national interests by Government's mandate to Mir Abdul Qayyum, M.L.A., to withdraw his resolution recommending to Government the abolition of the posts of Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries, which figures as the first resolution in the list of business for the 3rd December. .

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member should recollect that when Mir Abdul Qayyum was called upon to move the resolution he stated that he was not doing so because of the mandate given to him by his party. Mandate given by a party is different from mandate given by Government.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیپہ۔** جناب والا۔ حضور نے فرمایا ہے کہ میر عبدالقیوم جو اس قرار داد کے محرک تھے انہوں نے اپنی اس اقرار داد کو واپس لیتے ہوئے یہ فرمایا تھا کہ وہ یہ ریزولوشن party mandate کی تعمیل میں واپس لے رہے ہیں۔ لہذا اس کے ذمہ داری حکومت پر عائد نہیں ہوتی۔ میں اس سلسلہ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ بر سر اقتدار پارٹی مسلم لیگ پارٹی ہے اور یہ مسلم لیگ کی حکومت ہے اور یہ جناب والا۔ سب وزارت اور صدارت کے ہی مخمسے ہیں اور یہ وزارت و صدارت کی خاطر۔۔۔۔۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not repeat your arguments.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیپہ۔** حضور والا۔ جہاں تک صدارت و وزارت کا تعلق ہے۔۔۔۔۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not repeat the arguments.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیپہ۔** حضور والا۔ ایک تو یہ طریقہ ہے کہ کوئی کام براہ راست کیا جائے اور دوسرا طریقہ یہ ہے کہ indirect بالواسطہ طور پر اسے سرانجام دیا جائے اور اس معاملہ میں گورنمنٹ نے یہ دوسرا راستہ اختیار کیا ہے۔ اور حکومت اس فعل کی ذمہ داری سے نہیں بچ سکتی۔ اس چیز کی ذمہ داری براہ سر حکومت پر عائد ہوتی ہے۔ باقی رہا یہ سوال کہ ”حکومت“ کا لفظ انہوں نے استعمال نہیں کیا اور میں نے اس قرار داد میں ”حکومت“ کا لفظ خصوصیت سے استعمال کیا ہے تو خالی لفظی اختلاف سے حقیقت بدل نہیں سکتی۔ جناب والا۔ یہ وزارت و صدارت اور پارٹی وغیرہ در حقیقت عملاً اور بالفعل ایک ہی چیز ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The hon'ble member is again repeating his arguments.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I want to develop my argument. Give me an opportunity to develop it.

مجھے حضور اس سلسلہ میں ایک کہانی یاد آ گئی۔ دو حقیقی بھائی تھے (قطع کلامیاں)

**Minister of Revenue :** He should not be allowed to waste the time of the House.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ تو جناب دو حقیقی بھائی تھے۔ وہ آپس میں لڑ پڑے۔ ایک نے دوسرے کو ہاں کی گالی دی۔ اور کہا ”اس حثیت سے کہ وہ تیری ماں ہے،“ دوسرے نے پہلے کو ماں کی گالی دی اور کہا ”اس حثیت سے کہ وہ تیری ماں ہے،“ اور نہر حقیقت دونوں کی ماں ایک تھی۔ اس طرح جناب یہ کہنا کہ حکومت پر اس چیز کی ذمہ داری عائد نہیں ہوتی کیونکہ حکومت اور مسلم لیگ الگ الگ ہیں۔ یہ منطقیانہ باتیں ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آتیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** After having heard Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema in support of the adjournment motion I am definitely of the opinion that Government and Party are two different things, since the Government is not responsible for the party's doing. This motion is, therefore, out of order.

#### FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO CANDOLE THE DEATH OF MAULANA NADVI.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to condole the death and place on record an appreciation of the unrivalled services of the late Maulana Nadvi in the field of religious lore.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member will remember the reason that I gave the other day for not allowing the adjournment motion to be moved. But for his information as well as for the information of this House I want to say that on the same day I sent a message of condolence to the bereaved family on behalf of the Assembly as well as of myself. I understand that the Government has done or is doing the same.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ جناب والا۔ مجھے ایک سنٹ اجازت دیجئے کہ میں اس کے متعلق کچھ عرض کروں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow any speech.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ جناب والا۔ گورنمنٹ۔ آپ اور یہ اسمبلی بالکل مختلف چیزیں ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow any speech after my ruling.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ حضور والا۔ مہاتما گاندھی بھی اس ایوان کے ممبر نہیں تھے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Order. I have said that I will not allow any speech.

# PRIVILEGE MOTIONS re "DAWN" AND "EVENING STAR"

**Mr. Speaker :** Mr. Gibbon has a motion of privilege. As a matter of fact the motion as worded is not a motion at all and in any case not a privilege motion. It says—

'Dawn' and 'Evening Star' be placed in the Library of the Assembly for the convenience of the members of this House'.

A similar motion has also been signed by Mian Muhammad Shafi, M.A. They are in identical terms except for the fact that the one relates to the 'Dawn' and the other to the 'Evening Star.' They are not privilege motions but only suggestions for an addition to the Library and I will give the matter my fullest consideration.

## CITY OF LAHORE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

### Clause 4

**Mr. Speaker :** Mr. Gibbon was dealing with his amendment.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** My amendment was in relation to the provision "that if the meeting cannot be held on that day, due to unforeseen circumstances, then, on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government."

The Honourable Minister had objected to the words "due to unforeseen circumstances". I really cannot understand how the provision could be correct in practice and even grammatically without these words. The proviso, is the proviso to the first part of the clause which lays down—

"The first meeting of the Corporation after the general election shall be held within thirty days of assumption of office by the Councillors, on a day and at a time and place to be fixed by the Provincial Government."

Now, therefore, as it is mandatory, obviously some sort of reason, some sort of circumstances, some sort of expediency has got to be there in order that that mandatory provision should be correct according to the English language. And, therefore, I see absolutely no objection why the Minister should not accept this purely logical and grammatical addition to the proviso. As a matter of fact, it is in the interest of the Bill itself and the people who have to work it. Suppose, for example, the meeting of the Corporation could not take place for some reason then the Government will have to issue a notification and give some reason to the public. What we are attempting to do is to help the Minister, to give him an opportunity for providing that reason. I am inserting the words "due to unforeseen circumstances" and nothing could be more liberal. I do not wish to make a long speech because it is purely logical and a sensible thing to suggest.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is it acceptable?

**Minister of Public Health:** No.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will put the motion in two parts.

The question is—

That in clause 4, line 5, after the words "Provincial Government", the words "on a day" be added.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following :—

"That in clause 4, in the proposed subsection (1) of section 15 of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, for the words "or if not held on that day, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government", the following be substituted :—

"Provided that if the meeting cannot be held on that day due to unforeseen circumstances, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government".

*The motion was lost.*



**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — (لاہور - ۹ - مسلم) - جناب والا -  
میری دو ترمیم ہیں اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں ان دونوں کو بہ یک وقت  
پیش کر کے ایک ساتھ تقریر کر لوں۔ اس سے وقت بھی بچ جائیگا اور  
کام بھی بہ عجلت سر انجام پاجائیگا۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — بہت اچھا۔ :

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I move—

That in clause 4, in line 6 of the proposed section 15 (1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, between the words "day" and "then" the following words be inserted "inevitably owing to some unforeseen circumstances."

I also move—

That in clause 4, the "full stop" at the end of the proposed section 15 (1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act 1941, be replaced by a "comma" and the following words added thereafter :—

"Not later than fifteen days of the date fixed in the first instance."

**Mr. Speaker :** It is more or less the same thing.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جی نہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — اچھا فرمائیے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — حضور والا - اگر مسودہ قانون زیر بحث گئی کلاز ۴ پر غور کیا جائے تو اردو زبان میں اس کا مفہوم یہ ہے کہ کارپوریشن کے عام انتخابات کے بعد کارپوریشن کے کونسلروں کا اولین اجلاس لازماً تیس دن کے اندر اندر منعقد ہوگا اور اس اجلاس کے لئے مقام یا جگہ اور وقت کا تعین صوبائی حکومت کرے گی لیکن اگر مذکورہ اولین اجلاس اس دن منعقد نہ ہو سکے جو اس کے لئے مقرر تھا تو بعد ازاں یہ اجلاس کسی ایسے یوم ما بعد کو منعقد کیا جائیگا جو صوبائی حکومت مقرر کرے گی۔ حضور والا - بظاہر یہ کلاز بڑی بے ضرر قسم کی کلاز معلوم ہوتی ہے لیکن اس کے بین السطور میں جانے کے بغیر ہی اگر اس مسودہ قانون کے ظاہری مفہوم کو ہی پیش نظر رکھا جائے تو بھی ظاہر ہو جائیگا کہ اس کے دو مقاصد ہیں۔ ایک تو کارپوریشن کے اس اولین اجلاس کا انعقاد کونسلر صاحبان کے عہدے سنبھال لینے کے بعد تیس دن کے اندر اندر ہوگا۔ دوسرے اگر یہ اجلاس تیس دن کے اندر اندر منعقد نہ کیا جا سکے تو بعد ازاں حکومت کے ایما پر کسی اور مقرر کردہ تاریخ کو اس کا انعقاد ہوگا۔

یہ دونوں مقاصد ایک مقامی ادارے یعنی کارپوریشن سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اور بظاہر بالکل معمولی سے نظر آتے ہیں یعنی یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ آخر اس میں کونسی بڑی بات ہے کہ اگر کارپوریشن کے اولین اجلاس

کا انعقاد ایک خاص مقرر کردہ تاریخ کو نہیں ہو سکا تو بعد ازاں کسی اور تاریخ کو ہو جائے گا۔ بھلا اس میں خطرے کی کونسی بات ہے؟ کارپوریشن کے کونسلر صاحبان آج اجلاس نہیں کر سکے پھر بعد میں کسی اور تاریخ کر لیں گے۔ لیکن حقیقت میں یہ کااز بڑے دور رس نتائج کی حامل ہے۔ جن کا ذکر عمداً اور قصداً نہیں کیا گیا۔ اس میں شدید خطرات مضمر ہیں۔ دراصل یہ اولین اجلاس اپنی کاروائی کے اعتبار سے اور اس کی کاروائی اپنے نتائج کے اعتبار سے بے حد غیر معمولی اہمیت کی حامل ہے۔ اس اجلاس اولین میں میئر صاحب کا انتخاب ہوتا ہے اور ظاہر ہے کہ کارپوریشن جیسے ادارے کا ہر اجلاس اہمیت کے اعتبار سے اتنا ضروری نہیں ہو سکتا جتنا کہ اس کا اولین اجلاس ہوتا ہے۔ میں یہاں پر یہ عرض کر دوں کہ اسے معمولی سمجھ کر نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ یہ لاہور کارپوریشن کے اہم ادارے کی تمام پالیسی اور اس کے سب سے بڑے عہدے دار اور افسر کے انتخاب سے تعلق رکھتا ہے کسی معمولی سے اور محدود سے ادارے کی بات نہیں۔ لاہور کارپوریشن کے ساتھ تو لکھو کھیا انسانوں کی بہبودی اور بہتری وابستہ ہے۔ یہ ایک وسیع نظم و نسق اہم معاملات اور فرائض کی انجام دہی اور مفاد عامہ کے اطمینان بخش انصرام کا مستم بالشان ادارہ ہے۔ لہذا بظاہر اگرچہ اس کااز کو معمولی سمجھا جاتا ہوگا کیونکہ اس کا اطلاق صرف ایک محکمہ یا ایک ادارے پر ہوگا لیکن سلیسی اعتبار سے سوشل نیز رفاہی اعتبار سے اور وسعت اطلاق یا دائرہ عمل کے لحاظ سے اور اپنے دور رس نتائج کے اعتبار سے یہ کااز ایک غیر معمولی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔

حضور والا۔ میں بار بار اس چیز کی طرف اشارہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔ ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ لاہور کارپوریشن کی Posts اور عہدوں کو بہت بڑی اہمیت دی جاتی ہے یہ اتنے important سمجھے جاتے ہیں کہ حکومت بھی انکے انتخاب کو نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتی اس لئے حکومت اپنے سیاسی مفادات کے تحفظ کے لئے جائز و ناجائز وسائل اختیار کرتی ہے۔ اب میں نے پہلی ترمیم تو یہ پیش کی ہے کہ بجائے اس کے کہ حکومت کو کھلی چھٹی دے دی جائے کہ وہ بغیر کسی اضطراری وجوہات کے اولین اجلاس کے انعقاد کو ملتوی کر سکے اس کو وجوہات ناگزیر اور وجوہات گزیر اور غیر متوقع حالات اور متوقع حالات کی تمیز اور تحدید ضرور کرنی چاہئے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت اپنی کسی سیاسی مصلحت اور ذاتی مفاد کے پیش نظر محض اس بنا پر کارپوریشن کے اولین اجلاس کو ملتوی

نہ کر سکے کہ اس کے اپنے ڈمب کا کونسلر کسی خاص دن پر میئر منتخب نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس کو شکست سے بچانے کے لئے یا اس کے انتخاب کو محفوظ بنانے کے لئے اجلاس کو آسانی سے ملتوی نہ کیا جا سکے۔ ورنہ حکومت کہہ دیگی کہ آج حکومت کا ہاؤن فرس مخمل سے چھل گیا ہے۔ آج حکومت کا ہاؤن موٹر سے اترتے ہی پھسل گیا۔ لہذا اجلاس ملتوی ہونا چاہئے حقیقت میں التوائے اجلاس کسی ناگزیر وجوہ اور اضطراری حالات کی بنا پر ہونا چاہئے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—جو الفاظ آپ نے اپنی ترامیم میں استعمال کئے ہیں ان کے وہ معنی نہیں جو آپ بیان کر رہے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جناب والا! اگر آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں اپنی ترامیم کے الفاظ پڑھ کر سناؤں۔ الفاظ یہ ہیں۔

“That in clause 4, in line 6 of the proposed section 15(1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, between the words ‘day’ and ‘then’ the following words be inserted—

“inevitably owing to some unforeseen circumstances.”

میرے خیال میں یہ الفاظ سننے کے بعد حضور مطمئن ہو گئے ہونگے کہ میرے الفاظ کا مفہوم واقعی وہی ہے جو میں اس مغز ایوان کے سامنے بیان کر رہا ہوں۔ یعنی ناگزیر اور غیر متوقع طور پر اگر ایسے فوری حالات پیش آئیں کہ اولین اجلاس کا التوا لازمی قرار دیا جائے۔ اور بصورتِ مجبوری اور بحالتِ اضطراری ہی اسے ملتوی کیا جائے۔ لہذا میں نے حکومت کے اختیارات پر یہ پابندی لگا دی ہے۔

حضور والا! اس کے ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی عرض کرونگا کہ جب ایک مرتبہ حکومت اس اجلاس اولین کو ملتوی کرتی ہے تو اس کے بعد حکومت کو ایسے اختیارات ہر گز حاصل نہ ہونے چاہئیں کہ وہ اسے جی چاہے تو مختلف حیلوں بہانوں سے مہینوں تک ملتوی کر دے۔ میں نے اس اختیار پر بھی پابندی عائد کرنے کیلئے جو الفاظ تجویز کئے ہیں وہ یہ ہیں۔

“not later than fifteen days of the date fixed in the first instance”.

اگر بحالتِ مجبوری اجلاس اولین کا انعقاد ملتوی کرنا ناگزیر ہو جائے تو اس کے بعد اجلاس کو پندرہ دن سے زیادہ عرصہ نہ گزرنا چاہئے۔ جس میں میئر اور ڈپٹی میئر کا انتخاب عمل میں لایا جائے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ عزت مآب وزیر متعلقہ جب ایسے معقول اور معتدلانہ الفاظ پر غور فرمائینگے تو انہیں تسلیم کرنے میں کچھ تامل نہ ہوگا۔

اور بغیر کسی ہچکچاہٹ کے انہیں منظور فرمائیں گے۔ آخر میں میں ان کی خدمت میں پھر درخواست کرونگا وہ جلد بازی میں بے سوچے سمجھے اپنا فیصلہ صادر نہ فرمائیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, in line 6, of the proposed section 15(1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, between the words "day" and "then" the following words be inserted:—

"inevitably owing to some unforeseen circumstances".

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, the 'full stop' at the end of the proposed section 15(1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, be replaced by a 'comma' and the following words added thereafter:—

"not later than fifteen days of the date fixed in the first instance".

*The motion was lost.*

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghrib Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers at 4-45 p.m. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** (Corporation of the City of Lahore, I, Muslim, Reserved Seat) : Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 4, in the proposed section 15 (1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following words be deleted in lines 5, 6 and 7:—

"or if not held on that day, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government".

جناب والا! مجھے یہ ترامیم پیش کرنے کی اس لئے حرات ہوئی ہے کہ جب special reasons پر بحث کی گئی تھی تو میں نے معزز ایوان کی توجہ اس طرف دلائی تھی کہ حالات ایسے خصوصی اسباب کے متحمل نہیں ہو سکتے اور یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ انتخابات postpone کر دئے جائیں آنریبل وزیر متعلقہ نے فرمایا تھا کہ اگر ایسے حالات ہوئے تو انتخابات ایک برس کے لئے ملتوی کر دئے جائیں گے۔ میری یہ عرض ہے کہ اگر ایک برس کے بعد بھی یہی حالات موجود رہے تو یہ کوشش کی جائے گی کہ ان کو پھر ملتوی کر دیا جائے۔ اس طرح یہ ایک بہت بڑا اور نہ ختم ہونے والا چکر چلتا رہیگا۔ وقت کی برسر اقتدار وزارت کو منیر اور ڈپٹی منیر کے چناؤ میں کامیابی نہیں ہو سکتی کیونکہ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ پارٹی کے کچھ ممبران سیکشن 3 کے ماتحت گرفتار ہوں۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ کچھ ممبران بیمار ہوں یا کچھ ممبران لاہور سے باہر ہوں ہو سکتا ہے کہ ملک کا کوئی بڑا آدمی خدا نخواستہ رخصت ہو جائے اور یقیناً اگر حالات ایسے ہوئے تو فائدہ ان لوگوں کو پہنچ سکتا ہے جو حکومت وقت کے خلاف ہوں اس لئے ایسی حکمت عملی سے کام لینا

سیاسی ذہن کے خلاف ہے اگر آپ جنرل الیکشن کرا سکتے ہیں تو یقیناً حالات سازگار ہوں گے پھر کوئی معقول وجہ معلوم نہیں ہوتی کہ ایک ماہ کے بعد ہم کسی طرح اس پوزیشن میں نہیں ہونگے کہ ہم میئر اور ڈپٹی میئر کا الیکشن مقرر تاریخوں پر نہ کرا سکیں اس لئے میرے خیال میں الیکشن کی مقررہ تاریخ کو بڑھانا جمہوریت کی روح کو کچلنا ہوگا۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir there is no quorum.

**Mr. Speaker :** The house is in quorum.

**ملک غلام نبی**—جناب والا! میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اس مسودہ قانون میں ایسی ترمیم کی اشد ضرورت ہے کیونکہ اس کے بغیر اس دن کو چھوڑ کر وہ میئر اور ڈپٹی میئر کے الیکشن کو کسی دوسرے دن پر ملتوی کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگرچہ جمہوریت کا تقاضا یہ ہے کہ جب کوئی دن مقرر کر لیا جائے تو الیکشن اسی ہی دن ہونا چاہیئے۔

جناب والا! میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان الفاظ کو اس مسودہ قانون میں رکھ کر آپ بہت بری روایات قائم کریں گے۔ اس لئے جناب وزیر متعلقہ سے میری درخواست ہے کہ ان الفاظ کو حذف کر دیں۔ اس سے نہ تو ایکٹ میں کوئی تبدیلی ہوتی ہے نہ کسی کلاز میں تبدیلی ہوتی ہے جب آپ کسی دن کا تعین کرتے ہیں کہ فلاں دن میئر یا ڈپٹی میئر کا الیکشن ہوگا تو پھر subsequent day کے الفاظ رکھ کر آپ اپنے آپ کو اور لوگوں کو دھوکا دیتے ہیں جمہوریت کی نشو و نما کے لئے ان الفاظ کا حذف کرنا نہایت ہی ضروری ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے وزیر صاحب میری اس درخواست سے ضرور متفق ہوں گے اور اس proviso کے الفاظ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے ضرور حذف کریں گے۔ کیا میں ان سے اس امر کی توقع رکھوں اور کیا وہ مجھے اسی کا جواب دیں گے؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

That in clause 4, in the proposed section 15(1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following words be deleted in lines, 5, 6 and 7:—

“or if not held on that day, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government”.

**سید شہیر حسین قادری:**—(کارپوریشن لاہور شہر—نمبر ۳ مسلم—

مخصوص نشست) صدر محترم۔ ملک صاحب اپنی ترمیم کے ذریعہ جو الفاظ حذف کرانا چاہتے ہیں وہ یہ ہیں—

“or if not held on that day, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government.”

جناب والا! اگر یہ الفاظ اس مسودہ قانون سے خارج کر دیے جائیں تو اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ اس مقررہ دن پر اگر کسی وجہ سے میٹنگ

نہ ہو سکے تو پھر ساری کارپوریشن کا سلسلہ درہم برہم ہو جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت حد تک ملک صاحب کی یہ بات بعض خدشات اور شبہات پر مبنی ہے اور اگر وہ یہ خدشات اور شبہات اپنے دماغ سے نکال دیں تو وہ یہ محسوس فرمائیں گے کہ ان الفاظ کا مسودہ قانون میں موجود ہونا نہایت ضروری ہے۔ جیسا کہ انہوں نے خود فرمایا ہے اگر اس دن چند اشخاص بیمار ہوں یا گرفتار ہو گئے ہوں یا شہر سے باہر ہوں تو میٹنگ نہیں ہو سکے گی۔ اگر وہاں اتنے ممبر نہ ہوں کہ الیکشن کر سکیں تو کیا دو یا تین یا چار ممبر الیکشن کریں گے؟ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان الفاظ کا ہونا اس ایکٹ کی روح ہے۔ اور ان الفاظ کو اس ایکٹ میں ضرور رکھنا چاہئے اور جیسا کہ اس مسودہ قانون کے شروع میں خاص طور پر ذکر ہو چکا ہے کہ اگر میٹنگ کو کسی وجہ سے گورنمنٹ ملتوی کرنا چاہے گی تو وہ سپیشل ریزنز (خصوصی وجوہ) گزٹ میں شائع کریں گی۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر گورنمنٹ نے یہ ذمہ اپنے اوپر لے لیا ہے کہ وہ ان وجوہات کو جن کی بنا پر وہ اس میٹنگ کو ملتوی کرنا چاہے گزٹ میں شائع کریں گی تو ہم پر واضح ہو جائے گا کہ گورنمنٹ کی نیت واقعی نیک ہے یا وہی خدشات درپیش ہیں جو پہلے ہوا کرتے تھے۔ لہذا میری گزارش ہے کہ اگر معزز رکن اپنے خدشات دل سے نکال دیں تو وہ خود بھی محسوس کریں گے کہ ان الفاظ کا ہونا نہایت ضروری ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہ استدعا کروں گا کہ یہ ترمیم مسترد کر دی جائے۔

**ملک غلام نبی:** (کارپوریشن لاہور شہر نمبر ۱۔ مسلم۔ مخصوص نشست) بناب والا! میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آنریبل ممبر نے شاید اس مسودہ قانون کو پڑھا نہیں اور انہوں نے صرف ”بولنا برائے بولنا“ کے مصداق تقریر کر ڈالی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I object to these inferences and insinuations.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** This is not an insinuation, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have told the hon'ble member that this is an insinuation.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** No, Sir, he is a great friend of mine.

**Mr. Speaker :** That can be an insinuation too.

**ملک غلام نبی:** اس ایوان میں رونا اسی وجہ سے رویا جا رہا ہے کہ یا تو آپ ڈیفائن کر دیں کہ کسی وجہ سے الیکشن ملتوی کرتے ہیں اور یا ایسے وجوہات بیان کریں جو قابل قبول ہوں۔ لیکن وہ اسی بات پر اڑے ہوئے ہیں کہ الفاظ subsequent day کو ضرور رکھا جائے۔ گزارش

صرف یہ ہے کہ اس معزز ایوان کے ستر رکن ہوتے ہیں اگر سب ہی جیل میں ہوں تو پھر تو کوئی ضرورت ہی نہیں رہتی لیکن اگر دو یا تین بیمار ہوں یا باہر چلے گئے ہوں تو پھر بھی کوئی فرق نہیں پڑھتا۔ انہوں نے یہ فرما دیا ہے کہ سارا ہاؤس چلا جائے گا۔ اگر سارا ہاؤس چلا جائیگا تو اس کے بعد ہاؤس کی ضرورت ہی کیا ہے وہ اس بات پر کیوں اڑے ہوئے ہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کے لئے یہ رخنے رکھے جائیں کہ جب وہ چاہے ان کی آڑ لے لے۔

**سردار ممتاز علی۔** اگر سول کورٹ کا انجنکشن آجائے تو پھر کیا ہوگا ؟

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** You are only a "yes-man".

جناب والا۔ آنریبل وزیر صاحب نے مجھے اشارہ کیا تھا اور شاید آمادگی کا اظہار کیا تھا کہ وہ میری ترمیم منظور کر لیں گے۔ کیونکہ یہ ایک بڑی relevant اور کارآمد تجویز ہے جو میں نے پیش کی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, in the proposed section 15(1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, the following words be deleted in lines 5, 6 and 7 :—

"or if not held on that day, then on some subsequent day to be fixed by the Provincial Government".

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clauses 5 to 7*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Clauses 5, 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Preamble*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Preamble be the Preamble of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Short Title*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Short Title be the Short Title of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Minister of Health.** (The Hon'ble Makhdamzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani): Sir, I beg to move—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill be passed.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion moved is—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill be passed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I oppose it, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will allow 15 minutes to the first speaker and 10 minutes to other honourable members.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—(لائل پور ۹ مسلم) حضور والا۔ یہ موجودہ حکومت کا سب سے پہلا مسودہ قانون ہے جو وہ اپنے ملک کے عوام کے سامنے پیش کر رہی ہے۔ مجھے اس بات کی وضاحت کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے کہ اس صوبہ کے عوام کی نگاہیں.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Excuse my interruption. I should like to point out to the honourable member just to refresh his memory that the scope of the discussion at the third reading is confined only to the provisions of the Bill.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ یہ جمہوریت کا ایک مسلمہ اصول ہے کہ عوام سیاسی طاقت و قوت کا ماخذ اور منبع ہیں اور حق رائے دہندگی عوام کا سب سے اہم اور قابل احترام بنیادی حق ہے اور اس بنیادی حق کے استعمال کے اوپر جمہوریت کی سارے دیوار اٹھائی جاتی ہے۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ہماری موجودہ حکومت کو جس کا یہ سب سے پہلا مسودہ قانون ہے اس قسم کا مایوس کن رویہ اختیار نہیں کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ جناب والا۔ اس مسودہ قانون کا دو گونہ مقصد ہے۔

**میاں عبدالباری**—جناب والا۔ کورم نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The House is in quorum. Can the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition tell me the number of honourable members present ?

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ موجودہ مسودہ قانون کا دو گونہ مقصد ہے۔ ایک تو یہ ہے کہ اگر بعض مجبوریوں کی وجہ سے حکومت کو کارپوریشن کے انتخابات کو ماتوی کرنا پڑے تو اس کا رسمی اور قانونی جواز بہم پہنچایا جائے اور دوسری حیثیت اس کی یہ ہے کہ یہ مستقل طور پر اس صوبہ کی سٹیٹوٹ بک کا ایک جز بن جائے۔

**میاں عبدالباری**—۳۳ ممبر ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** 33 is the quorum.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—تو یہ اسکی مستقل اور دائمی حیثیت ہے۔ جہاں تک دوسرے مقصد کا تعلق ہے میں عرض کروں گا کہ اس مسودہ قانون سے ناکردہ گناہوں کی حسرتوں کی داد طلب کی گئی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I asked the honourable member to confine the discussion to the contents of the Bill. So far not a word has been said about it.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—مجھے اس کے متعلق ہرگز کوئی غلط فہمی نہیں ہے۔ اگر آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں یہ ثابت کر سکتا ہوں کہ میں غیر متعلقہ تقریر نہیں کر رہا۔ جہاں تک ریلونسی (relevancy) کا تعلق ہے میں یہ گفتگو پرووائز کے متعلق کر رہا ہوں۔ اس



مسودہ قانون میں سب سے بڑی دو باتیں درج ہیں—ایک یہ ہے کہ اس پرووائزو میں حکومت نے Special reasons کے غیر معقول مبہم الفاظ اور استعمال کر کے اس صوبہ کی آبادی کے ایک بہت بڑے حصہ کو ان کے بنیادی جمہوری حقوق کے استعمال سے محروم کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے—میں یہ عرض کر دوں کہ یہ وہی آمرانہ اور فسطائیانہ رجحان ہے جس کے خلاف پہلی حکومت کے سامنے بھی حزب اختلاف جمہوری مفادات اور جمہوری آزادیوں کے پیش نظر احتجاج کر چکا ہے۔ حضور والا۔ مجھے یہ خطرہ ہے کہ اب بھی ہمیں وہی صورت درپیش ہے۔

خزاں کیا فصل گل کہتے ہیں کس۔ کو کوئی موسم ہو۔  
وہی ہم ہیں قفس ہے اور ملائم بال و پر کا ہے۔

حضور والا۔ جب اس پرووائزو کے متعلق وزیر موصوف کی خدمت میں یہ درخواست کی گئی کہ آپ مخصوص وجوہ کی وضاحت کے لئے ایک توضیحی و تشریحی بلکہ تہدید ہی قسم کی ایک ترمیم منظور کر لیں یعنی وہ ”نیشنل ایمرجنسی“ کے الفاظ درج کر کے اس کو واضح شکل دیں تو انہوں نے محض یہ فرما کر ٹال دیا کہ اس کے علاوہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ رمضان شریف کے باعث انتخابات نہ ہو سکیں۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ جمہوریت کے بنیادی حق رائے دہندگی کے موزوں استعمال کے لئے رمضان شریف ہی سب سے موزوں اور انسب موقع ہے۔ حق رائے دہندگی جمہوریت کا ایک بنیادی حق ہے۔ میں ان کی خدمت میں عرض کروں گا کہ جن ممالک میں صحیح معنوں میں جمہوری حکومتیں ہیں اور نیم جمہوری حکومتیں نہیں ہیں وہاں جنگ کے سے حولاً ک حالات میں بھی لوگوں کو عارضی طور پر کسی ایک یا دوسری وجہ کی بنا پر ان کے حق رائے دہندگی سے یا حق انتخابات سے محروم نہیں کیا گیا۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ وزیر موصوف نے اس کی اہمیت محسوس نہیں کی ہمارا فرض یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم اپنے عوام کی لاعلمی اور ان کی ناشعوری سے ناجائز فائدہ اٹھائیں بلکہ ہمارا فرض ہے کہ ہم اپنے قوانین سے ان کی سیاسی تربیت کریں۔ لیکن جہاں تک اس پرووائزو کا تعلق ہے انہوں نے اس میں اپنے لئے وہی آمرانہ اختیارات محفوظ کر لئے ہیں جن کے ذریعے سے اور جن کے غلط استعمال سے ہمیشہ ان کی پیشرو حکومت اس ملک کے لوگوں کے جمہوری حقوق کو پامال کرتی رہی ہے۔

اس کے بعد حضور والا اس سلسلہ میں دوسری چیز جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ حکومت کی طرف سے یہ کہہ کر ٹال دیا گیا

تھا کہ جہاں تک اس بل کا تعلق ہے یہ تو سابقہ آرڈیننس کی جگہ لے رہا ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس قسم کی بات کہہ کر اس مسودہ قانون کی مستقل اور دائمی حیثیت کو نظروں سے اوجھل کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے تا کہ لوگ اصل صورت حالات کو بھانپ نہ سکیں کہ حکومت اپنے آپ کو کتنے خطرناک حربہ یا اسلحہ سے مسلح کر رہی ہے۔ یہ کہنے سے میرا مقصد ہر گز یہ نہیں ہے کہ موجودہ حکومت کی نیت خراب ہے لیکن میں یہ ضرور عرض کروں گا کہ اس سے فتور نیت کی غمازی ضرور ہو رہی ہے۔

اس کے بعد حضور والا آخری چیز جو میں جناب کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک اس مسودہ قانون کی اغراض و وجوہ کا تعلق ہے وہ جامع نہیں ہیں۔ ایک مسودہ قانون کی تمام اغراض و مقاصد نہایت وضاحت کے ساتھ اس کے اندر پیش کر دی جانی چاہئیں لیکن خیال فرمائیے کہ جہاں تک اجلاس اولین کا تعلق ہے اور جس کی اہمیت کے متعلق میں قبل ازیں وضاحت کر چکا ہوں اور جس کا میں اعادہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا اس کے متعلق اشارہ یا کنایتہ اس میں ذکر نہیں ہے۔ یہ بتایا نہیں گیا کہ اجلاس اولین کب ہوگا اور حکومت اس کو کتنے عرصہ کے لئے ملتوی کر سکتی ہے۔ اگر آپ اس پر غور فرمائیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس میں بھی انتہائی مداخلت سے کام لیا گیا ہے۔ جمہوری ممالک میں اس طرح ہر گز نہیں کیا جاتا جیسا کہ یہاں کیا گیا ہے۔ اب جہاں تک اجلاس اولین کے التوا کا تعلق ہے انہوں نے اس پر کوئی پابندی نہیں لگائی جناب والا وزیر موصوف نے حزب اختلاف کی ترامیم کا خیر مقدم نہیں کیا حالانکہ میں ”انہی کے مطالب کی کہہ رہا ہوں۔ زبان میری ہے بات ان کی،“ انہوں نے الفاظ *but not exceeding one year* پر مشتمل صرف ایک ترمیم منظور کی ہے۔ فرض کیجئے کہ وہ مجبوراً ایک سال تک رفع نہیں ہوتیں تو میری ترمیم منظور کر کے ان کو مزید التوا کا موقعہ بھی مل سکتا ہے۔ پھر اجلاس اولین کو غیر معین عرصہ کے لئے ملتوی کرنا بالکل نامناسب ہے آپ جانتے ہیں کہ سیاسی زلزلے کس سرعت اور تیزی سے آتے ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر—آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah (Gujrat IV, Muslim):** Sir, this Bill is a reactionary and an undemocratic piece of legislation and certainly this Bill is likely to produce results of a very evil nature. Sir, by giving the Government powers to shift the date of Corporation elections to suit their convenience, we

are placing the faction that may be in power at any time in a very advantageous position *vis-a-vis* the other political parties.

Sir, if the date for the elections to the Corporation was unchangeably fixed by law, then all political parties get an equal start and they can prepare in time for the elections. But, Sir, if the Government can change the date to suit their convenience, then, they can always postpone elections when they find that political conditions outside are not favourable. Sir, free and fair elections are the corner-stone of democracy. But this Bill is an attempt to remove that corner-stone. Sir, Pakistan has already lost much in prestige in international circles owing to the rigging up of elections. Our Ambassador to Germany, Dr. Omar Hayat Malik, who, Sir, is as ardent a member of the Muslim League as the Minister in charge, has admitted in a statement that because of the way we play about with elections, the prestige of Pakistan has gone down very much. India on the other hand is very much respected for the free elections that have been held there.

This Bill, Sir, is a public admission on the part of the Government that it is incapable of keeping itself in power here in the Assembly or its stooges in the Corporation without holding elections irregularly and without rigging them up.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member seems to have very copious notes?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker :** Do not read them.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** I am not reading them, but I am referring to them.

Sir, national emergency has been advanced as an argument for postponing elections. This argument, Sir, to my mind, holds no water. It may be understandable in the case of national or provincial elections to postpone them when there is an emergency because there is a nation-wide hullabaloo and the entire administration is geared to the job of holding elections.

But in the case of Corporation elections it is not so I do not see why the elections to the Lahore Corporation should be postponed because Sheikhupura has been visited by floods or Mianwali by locusts. In fact, Sir, the last elections to the Corporation were held when the conditions were very extraordinarily disturbed. We had just gone through a regime of martial law. Section 144 was imposed, which incidentally is still there, feelings were running very high, but nevertheless elections were held. They were held because the Government were prepared to hold them. The government were not bothered because they had made all arrangements to see that their stooges would be returned.

Now, Sir, I would give you an example. What happened in the last elections. When Daultana Ministry was in power 40 per cent of Daultana's stooges were returned unopposed because of the rejection of the nomination papers of their opponents. Then the Noon Ministry came into power and exactly the opposite happened. Forty per cent of Qizilbash stooges were returned unopposed because their opponents' nomination papers were rejected. Again after Kalimud-Din's election as Mayor, the Mayor's Election Petition Rules were amended in order to put a Qizilbash stooge into the Chair. And, then, Sir, not only that it was not the permanent Commissioner of Lahore, but the Deputy Commissioner who is also the Returning Officer and who at that time was holding the post of a Commissioner as an additional charge, who decided the petition. This, Sir, was not only unjust and unfair but was illegal because while the District Magistrate can hold the post of Commissioner for administrative purposes, he cannot function as Commissioner while he is also the District Magistrate as an Appellate Court.

This, Sir, is all that I have got to say and I have also got a suggestion to make. Instead of fiddling with the laws of our land in order to please a clique of

self-seekers, it is much better to take the whole lot of them out in Gool Bagh and boil them in oil.

**Minister of Revenue :** (The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of speaking on this Bill but as the honourable member has been very kind and has mentioned my name, I thought I might say a few things in reply. Since this Bill has been in this House, gentlemen from the Opposition have been alleging that rules have been changed and that this has been done specially for the benefit of a particular individual I want to categorically deny it. The fact, however, is that the right of election petition in Mayoral election was given to the candidates by the last Cabinet and the rules were changed about two years ago. So, therefore, to say that we had interfered in any way in changing the rules is against facts. If my honourable friends would only care to look up the rules and see the date when they were changed and when they were notified, I am sure they would not make such irresponsible statements in this House. (*Interruptions from the Opposition Benches*). No, Sir, I do not give way to any one. So, Mr. Speaker, this is one point on which I have been hearing them speak for the last three days. It was also stated by the speakers that as the result of the elections did not suit the purpose of the present Ministry, it changed the Rules in order to get things done through the Commissioner. They say, we changed the rules, got these rules amended and then notified and after this the gentleman whom we wanted was asked to put in an election petition and then, Sir, they go further and say that the Commissioner who is an officiating Commissioner heard it and through him we got it done. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised at the wild allegations that they are making. These are absolutely preposterous. Let me give the facts as they are. This election could not take place in the beginning due to Martial Law. Even then this Government, let me assure you, was very keen that the elections of the Corporation and the Mayor should take place on the fixed days, but we were told that the Lahore Authorities interviewed the Martial Law Authorities and they did not allow them to hold the elections. When that was the position, what could we do. So this amendment of the rules that in case of emergency the elections could be postponed is before the House in the form of the Bill under discussion.

Now, Sir, the gentleman, whom they say, suited us and for whose sake we interfered with the elections, was elected as the Mayor in the first instance for a month or so before the general elections for the corporation were held. In those general elections for the Corporation there was canvassing as is done in any democratic form of Government. There were two parties, one was the Progressive Party which elected Mr. Hadi Ali Shah as its leader and the other party also had its leader and the leaders of both were put up as candidates for the Mayorship. We had nothing to do with this election, we were at Karachi and we were not interested and why should the Government interfere? However, Sir, let me make it clear that we are not permanent Government servants; we are public-men. We as public-men have every right to canvass for votes, and address meetings at different places. We are holding these jobs as public-men. We are not servants of the Crown and are not in the same official position as permanent Government servants.

In this election we did not do anything of the sort alleged by the Opposition. The election was held, one candidate lost, the other won. If the candidate who lost felt that there was something done which was not right, he has the right to put in his election petition to the Commissioner. Who was the Commissioner at that time? Did we make the appointment of the Commissioner at that time? I would again appeal to the Opposition to come with facts which are correct and not indulge in mud-slinging if they want any respect in the public and from this House. We know how many they are, but we want to co-operate with them. We want to give them our entire co-operation, but the way they have behaved in this debate is not the way to get our co-operation.

Let them give correct facts. If they come to know of anything wrong, they should bring it to our notice and that of the House. We will be only too glad to look into all those things. So I would appeal to them to bring correct facts before us. If they bring wrong facts in front of the House, then we know how to contradict them.

Now what has happened in that election. There was an election petition. Under the rules elections petition have got to go to the Commissioner. So this petition went to the Commissioner of the Lahore Division. It goes to him under the normal law, he hears it and gives a judicial finding. All those ballot papers were examined by the Commissioner and some were found invalid. This is all that happened. Where does the Government come in. I do not understand why they are suffering from this phobia of official interference in the elections. Perhaps they have been under this impression due to the events in the past years and that is why they are alleging the same thing against us. I assure you that we are not going to interfere in any way. We are going to allow things to take their normal course. Please co-operate with us. Do not think that we have done anything in that election. So the Commissioner came to the decision that it was an invalid election and he set that aside.

Another election was fought and I would like to know what was the official interference. They have not mentioned even a single case of official interference. I would like myself to know the officials who had been doing this interference in this election. I assure you that we would be the first person to take action against any officials if they can prove their interference in the elections. But it is no use harping on these wild allegations of official interference without positive proof. We want to purge our public life of corruption. But I want to tell you that just to say all the time that there is official interference is not good enough and serves no useful purpose.

The reasons why this Bill has been brought forward have been given by the Honourable Minister incharge. It is quite clear that there may be occasions when we may need to postpone the Mayor's and Corporation elections. But it will be only done in very very rare cases. If there is an emergency or any other such thing comes, then Government may postpone.

With these words I thank my honourable friends for the patient hearing they having given me. I have cleared the atmosphere which they tried to create by making wild allegations.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I just want to say something. I shall bring him a copy of the amended rules.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow any further speeches.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. Very serious charges have been brought against us.

**Minister of Revenue :** No charge at all.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** We have a right of reply.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no question of reply. When the motion was under consideration, two honourable members from the Opposition were allowed to speak. One of the Honourable Ministers stood up to reply. After the reply has been given nothing further can be said.

So far as the charges are concerned, I do not see a single charge. I have heard the speech very carefully. All that was said was that the facts stated by the members on this side of the House were not correct. That is no charge.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** As far as the right of reply is concerned, it is the mover of the Bill and not anybody else.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member should know that any Minister can reply. One Minister can act for another.

The question is—

That the City of Lahore Corporation (Amendment) Bill be passed.  
The motion was carried.

## ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Minister of Agriculture :** (The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti) : Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, I also move—

That the Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The House will now consider the Bill clause by clause.

*Clause 2*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 3*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 4*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 5*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 5, in the proposed sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, after the word "educational" in line 5, the following words be added :—

"athletics, sports,"

**Minister of Agriculture :** Sir, I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 5, in the proposed sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, after the word "educational" in line 5, the following words be added :—

"athletics, sports."

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 5 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 6*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 7*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 8*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Preamble*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—  
That Preamble be the Preamble of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*Short Title.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—  
That Short Title be the Short Title of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

**Minister of Agriculture :** Sir, I beg to move—  
That the Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill be passed.  
*The motion was carried.*

•  
**DISTURBANCES (PUBLIC INQUIRY) BILL**

**Chief Minister :** (The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon):  
Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill.

Sir, I also move—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be taken into consideration once.

**Mr. Speaker :** Motion moved is—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

There are notices of amendments to this motion by five honourable members that the Bill be circulated for public opinion. Now I call upon Mr. C. E. Gibbon to move the motion. He will get 10 minutes.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1953.

Sir, the past rises before me like an ugly dream. I have asked for this Bill to be circulated for eliciting public opinion on several grounds, the principal being that this Bill tends once again to bring the Judges of our High Court into contempt.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I will tell you how? You will recollect that our first Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated and a High Court Judge was appointed to hold an inquiry into that deplorable affair.

**Chief Minister :** How is that relevant?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Which he did. I am not going into the merits or demerits of that inquiry.

**Mr. Speaker :** Nor into the merits or demerits of the Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But when that inquiry was submitted to the Government, it was put into a pigeon-hole. We have seen all the statements that have been made in the press by our learned politicians of the Muslim League. But I can assure you that no man in the street with his head on his shoulders believes such statements. On the other hand, we the citizens hold that not only the person but also the intelligence and dignity of our High Court Judges have been brought into contempt. Here again, you first thought of an Ordinance. His Excellency was asked by you—by you, I do not mean the man in the street, but the Ministry—to promulgate an Ordinance setting up a Court of Inquiry to enquire into the causes and responsibilities of the disturbances which took place not only in the city of Lahore but throughout the Punjab, and in that Ordinance you have, once again, relegated the Judges of the High Court to the position of reception

clerks or subordinate officers. They have been given no powers in that Ordinance, other than to prosecute the common man for contempt. But as for hanging those who were responsible for this loss of life, they have no power. All that they are required to do is to see whether or not they had anything to do with it, whether or not they were at the bottom of it and what they think about it. They are to enquire into the causes and the responsibilities, but they have no power whatsoever to meet out justice. They have merely to perform the duty of inquiring into it. Therefore, I hold that the Ordinance tends to bring the Judges of our High Court into contempt. I am not here to defend any particular Judge, but I do hold that in a free and independent State like ours we must show the maximum respect to our High Court Judges. We are not to use them as ordinary Government servants, the same as we use Deputy Commissioners to carry out the dictates of the political party in power. Our High Court Judges have got to be above that, and they are above that, thank Almighty God. But the party in power, which has pigeon-holed the Liaquat Assassination Report will, I can assure you, also pigeon-hole the report of the Public Inquiry Disturbances Court. This is the sole purpose of setting up this sort of court under an Ordinance.

It is most regrettable to observe that the present Ministry came into power in the first week of April of this year. I would not like to discuss any individual Minister, particularly the Chief Minister for whom I have a personal regard, but it is like this, that either the April-fool was played on them or it was played on us. When I say 'us', I mean the common man in the street and not the big zamindars sitting on that side of the House, I mean the working men, I mean the men who pay their taxes, the labourers, the workers and the tillers of the soil. Now, Sir, during the period from April, 1953 upto November, this House has not met. Why did you not set up a Tribunal with the sanction of this House behind it to try those people who went about murdering men and women? you have set up Tribunals to try poor clerks, ticket collectors, etc., for corruption. May I know why do you not set up a Tribunal to try fellows like Chaudhri Zaffarullah Khan and his associates who are responsible for all the disturbances; who are responsible for shedding so much innocent blood? Why do you not do that? I do not know how you can sleep at night on pillow-cases soaked in the blood of innocent men. You Muslim Leaguers you should be thoroughly ashamed of yourselves. Think of those widows and orphans who have lost their all due to your dirty politics.

**Mr. Speaker :** Motion under consideration, amendment moved is—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1953.

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi :** (Montgomery VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat): Mr. Speaker, Sir with utmost respect for the Chair and with responsibility I want to add my humble voice to what has been said by my honourable friend, Mr. Gibbon asking the Honourable Chief Minister to agree to the proposal to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1953. Sir, the time limit that my honourable friend has asked for is not more than 27 days and if you agree to this proposal, heavens will not fall and you will not be doing anything derogatory to your self-respect and conscience. I would like to state that I am one of those persons who have suffered by Martial Law and who were made the victims of the repression of that regime which was headed by Mr. Daultana. I am a person whose friends had been locked up behind the bars and they are suffering to the utmost. This is a Bill which seeks to effect the life, not only of the people of Lahore but of the whole Punjab. The Honourable Speaker knows, — and I do not make a personal reference—but he knows that the Punjab at that time was passing through a nightmare the memories of which cannot be forgotten. To be able to bring forward a Bill for the immediate consideration and passing without asking the public to give their opinion is asking for too much. Do you not remember that this great tragedy in our province was going to indulge



the entire country. Sir, I want you to kindly remember that the implication of the Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill which you are bringing forward is extremely vague. Do you mean 'Government-in-power'; do you mean an individual, do you mean any organisation; or do you mean any corporate body? People have the right to know the law which you are enacting for them. At that time the people were being murdered, there was blood-shed everywhere and it affected the life of each one of them; whereas you were sitting in your palaces and were enjoying *harams*, I do say that when the public was facing all hulla-baloo of the army which had been given the powers of a dictator, at that time our people were facing bullets and no one person either, in our public life came forward to afford them any kind of relief. Mr. Gibbon has suggested to the democratic Honourable Mr. Noon who claims to have been brought up in the style of democratic traditions of the United Kingdom, to become agreeable to the suggestion of the tiny Opposition and to kindly set up a tribunal so that the whole question, which is a relevant question, would be gone into without partiality. We have great respect for the Judges who are presiding over this Inquiry. But do you not see that you have reduced them to the status of mere clerks, who are recording evidence of individuals, big and small, and they are solely given the status of petty Government servants in respect of the restricted terms of reference that you have given to them. Suppose the Honourable Judges, who are presiding over this Inquiry, come to the conclusion that certain individuals, whether in the Central Government or in the Provincial Government, had been guilty of shedding the people's blood, can they suggest any action against them? They cannot. They have got no powers to do so. You want to reduce your highest men on the judicial side to the status of mere—I do not want to use any word derogatory to them—but mere clerks.

Sir, in the last I do want to make a personal appeal to the Honourable Leader of the House, who has come to this province with the ostensible object of reviving the democratic traditions and to keep the province on the path of democracy, that he may pay his full attention to the implications of the motion that has been moved by Mr. Gibbon, and that with a brute majority at his back he shall not come forward to say, 'I am the ruler of all that I see'. He should not say that the Opposition are irresponsible. We speak with full responsibility. We speak in the name of those who are murdered, in the name of those widows, and in the name of orphans and each one of them. I hope that your good sense, that your conscience will give you the right course to follow. They were your own brothers, they were your own kith and kin, who were murdered, who were slaughtered in the streets of Lahore. Many are behind the bars. You represent them and I hope you will be in a position to do justice to them. It is a matter of 27 days only. I personally appeal to the Honourable Chief Minister that he would kindly make it possible to give his support to this motion.

چونہری محمد افضل چیمہ (لائل پور نمبر ۹ مسلم) حضور والا۔  
میں آنریبل مسٹر گبن کی اس تحریک کی تائید کیلئے کیڑا ہوا ہوں  
جس کے ذریعے انہوں نے اس مسودہ قانون کو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے  
کیلئے مشہور کرنے کی غرض سے ایک مختصر سی مدت طلب کی ہے۔

حضور والا۔ یہ مسودہ قانون ایک نہایت اہم وقتی ضرورت کو  
پورا کرنے کیلئے اس معزز ایوان میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ چنانچہ اس  
حیثیت سے اس کا اطلاق مستقل طور پر آئینہ کسی موقع پر ہونے کا  
امکان نہیں اور نہ ہی یہ ہمارے صوبے کی statute book کا ایک جزو بنے

گا بلکہ اس کا اطلاق عارضی اور مختصر ہوگا۔ حضور والا۔ اس بل کے ذریعے ہمارے صوبے کی عدالت عالیہ کے فاضل ججوں کے اختیارات کے غلط استعمال کا شبہ اور خطرہ ہر گز نہیں۔ ان کی دیانت ان کی قانونی علمیت اور انکی تعمق نظر پر ہم بجا طور پر فخر کرتے ہیں۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس صوبہ کے عوام اس نوعیت کی سابقہ تحقیقاتوں کے نتائج سے مایوس ہوچکے ہیں حضور غور فرمائیں کہ اس سے پیشتر ایک بہت بڑے اہم واقعہ کے متعلق تحقیقات ہوئی اور زر کشیر صرف کرنے کے بعد تحقیقاتی کمشنر ایک فیصلے پر پہنچا لیکن جو نتیجہ نکلا وہ محتاج بیان نہیں۔ اس صوبے کی اکثریت غریب اور مفلوک الحال لوگوں پر مشتمل ہے اور صوبے کا خزانہ محنت کش اور مفلوک الحال لوگوں کے پسینے کی ایک ایک بوند اور ان کے خون کے ایک ایک قطرے سے بھرا جاتا ہے۔ اگر یہ تحقیقات سابقہ تحقیقاتوں کی طرح بے نتیجہ ثابت ہونے والی ہو تو پھر اس قدر زر کشیر صرف کرنے سے کیا فائدہ۔ حضور والا۔ یہ مسودہ قانون کسی اعتبار سے ہمیں مطمئن نہیں کرتا کہ اس کی findings کے بعد ان لوگوں کے خلاف کوئی موثر قسم کی کارروائی کی جائے گی جنہوں نے اپنی قوم کے غریب لوگوں کو اپنی سیاسی مصلحتوں کا آلہ کار بنا کر یہ خون کی ہولی کھیلی۔ اپنے ہم وطنوں کو گمراہ کیا اور مرکز کی حکومت کو مشایخ نیچا دکھانے کیلئے یا بعض اسی نوعیت کی سیاسی مصلحتوں کے پیش نظر قیامت صغریٰ برپا کی گئی۔ اگر ہمیں اس کے متعلق اطمینان دلا دیا جائے کہ اس کی findings کے بعد قومی مجرموں کے خلاف موثر قسم کی کارروائی کی جائے گی تو میں شاید اس مسودہ قانون کی مخالفت نہ کروں۔ لیکن اس کی موجودہ شکل و صورت کی بجائے اگر شروع ہی سے جوڈیشل انکوائری کی جاتی اور قومی مجرموں کو کما حقہ سزا دینے کا اہتمام کیا جاتا تو شاید ہمیں اس قسم کے شکوک و شبہات کے اظہار کی ضرورت محسوس نہ ہوتی۔

حضور والا۔ اس سلسلہ میں دوسری بات جو میں آپ کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ اس انکوائری کمشنر کے اختیارات کی طرف غور فرمائیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس میں بے انداز مالی و جانی نقصان کے متعلق تحقیقات کرنے کا کہیں ذکر تک نہیں آتا میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ ان فسادات کی ذمہ داری کے متعلق تحقیقات کرنے اور صحیح فیصلہ پر پہنچنے کے بعد دوسرے درجے پر جو سب سے اہم چیز تھی وہ یہ تھی کہ صوبے کے لوگوں کی جان و مال کا

نقصان گس قدر ہوا ہے مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ہمارے صوبے کی حکومتوں نے اپنے صوبے کے عوام کو نیم غلامانہ حیثیت عطا کر رکھی ہے اور ان کے ساتھ غیر انسانی ساوگ روا رکھا گیا ہے۔ ان کی جان و مال کا کوئی احترام اور تحفظ نہیں ہے چہ جائیکہ ہم دوسرے جمہوری حقوق کا بار بار ذکر کریں اور بار بار مطالبہ کریں۔ یہاں تو انسانی زندگی اور انسانی خون کا کوئی احترام اور پاسی نہیں ہے۔ حضور والا۔ سب سے پہلے اس امر کو دریافت کرنا چاہیے تھا کہ فسادات کی وجہ سے کس قدر جانی اور مالی نقصان ہوا ہے کس طرح اس صوبے کے خرمین امن کو آگ لگا کر خاکستر کیا گیا۔ کس طرح عوام کو گمراہ کیا گیا۔ کس طرح قوم کے علما کو اپنی سیاسی مصلحتوں کیلئے استعمال کیا گیا جس کے نتائج کے طور پر آج بہت سے لوگ مقید اور محبوس ہیں۔ ان میں سے بہت سے ایسے بھی ہیں جن کو محض فسادات کی آڑ لیکر بغیر ثبوت جرم کے اور خواہ مخواہ کے فرضی جرم عائد کر کے سپرد زندان کر دیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان تمام واقعات کے ذمہ دار وہ لوگ ہیں جو بالکل آزادانہ طور پر نہایت معزز قسم کے شہری اور بڑے معتبر اور واجب الاحترام اور جلیل القدر ہستیاں بن کر پھر رہے ہیں جن کا بدل تک بیکا نہیں ہوا اور نہ ان کا بال بیکا ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ وہ آج بھی اپنی ریشہ دوانیوں سے باز نہیں آتے اور حکومت وقت کو اطمینان و سکون سے اپنے فرائض کی انجام دہی سے باز رکھنے کے درپے ہیں۔

حضور والا۔ ان واقعات کی بنا پر ہم حزب اختلاف کے یہ مٹھی بھر لوگ اس مسودہ قانون کی مخالفت کرنے پر مجبور ہوئے ہیں۔

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Sir, before the Honourable the Chief Minister speaks I would like to make one request. I do not agree with the Opposition on the point that this Bill should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. But, Sir, I agree with the Opposition and I want an assurance from my Chief Minister that persons found responsible for the disturbances, howsoever high they may be, will not go unpunished.

**Chief Minister (THE HON'BLE MALIK MUHAMMAD FIROZ KHAN NOON):** Sir, honourable members from the Opposition have moved an amendment to the effect that the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon so that the persons found guilty shall not escape.

Judging from what they wish to achieve, namely, the postponement of the passing of the Bill, they are trying to achieve just the contrary. By insisting on the circulation of the Bill, the members who had demanded justice and punishment of the guilty were in fact defeating their purpose. The Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Ordinance is due to lapse within six weeks hence. The

Inquiry is already proceeding and the Bill must be passed to enable the Inquiry Commission to continue and complete its work.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir.

**Chief Minister :** Have you not the patience to listen ? Sir, I appeal to the House that if they want the guilty ones to be brought to book, then, they should join hands with me in getting the Bill passed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The Ordinance is already there.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I promise that if this Inquiry brings to light any offences committed by anybody, may be the highest in the land, I guarantee that they shall be punished. (Voices: Hear, hear). I am not going to spare any one. The object of this Inquiry is to find out who are guilty and for what and you should join hands with me in passing this Bill as quickly as possible.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, though I have not stepped forward to consult the Leader of the Opposition, I am sure that he will agree with me if I were to say that from us, the Leader of the House will get the maximum amount of support and co-operation. Our whole point is not to obstruct the passage of this Bill, as you have an ordinance with you. You can go on with that Ordinance for six weeks. We would fully support you if you were to set up a tribunal to try these criminals; hang them; shoot them, put them in the public square and set an example in Pakistan that this sort of fanaticism will never be allowed to occur again. That is what we want you to do. Had you gone about it in the right way, we would never have opposed it, but the Government, whatever it may be, and I am not concerned with you as an individual, has gone about it the wrong way and that is why the whole country is opposed to it. We say that the High Court Judges whom you have selected are learned men, who can send me to the gallows if I were to commit a crime, should have the power to send to the same gallows or to put them up to the shot, such people who have been responsible for this shedding of innocent blood. That is all we are asking you. We are not going to throw this Bill out. We want to co-operate with you. You can accept our suggestions or leave it, but I can tell you this much that it is the public opinion that the Judges of the High Court should not only inquire into the causes but should also meet out punishment, right and proper.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1953.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The House will now consider the Bill clause by clause.

#### Clause 2

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah (Gujrat IV Muslim) :** Sir, I move—

That in clause 2, sub-clause (a) for the word "a" in line 1, the words "the Lahore" be substituted.

Sir, the reason why I want to move this amendment is because the Punjab Government has no power to appoint judges from courts other than the Lahore High Court; because they have no administrative concern with any other Court. Even this Assembly, Sir, to which this Government is constitutionally subordinate can enact laws which have effect inside the Province and for persons who live inside the Province. I would draw your attention, Sir, to the Government of India Act, Section 99(1) which empowers the Assembly to frame laws for the Province only and again, Sir, the Government of India Act Section 49(2) (e) which

similarly restricts the powers of the executive. This is a serious lapse on the part of those who drafted this Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

That in clause 2, sub-clause (a), for the word "a" in line 1, the words "the Lahore" be substituted.

**Chief Minister:** I may tell the honourable member that it is redundant. The two Judges now making the Inquiry belong to the Lahore High Court and "a High Court" includes the Lahore High Court. As regards his legal point about other High Court Judges, if one of the Judges could not work, we could ask the Central Government.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** That may be true, there is no doubt about it that the Judges who have been appointed belong to the Lahore High Court, but this does not mean that we should frame Bills which are not technically correct.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is —

That in clause 2, sub-clause (a), for the word "a" in line 1, the words "the Lahore" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is —

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 3

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I move—

That in clause 3, sub-clause (1) for the word "a" in line 2, the words "the Lahore" be substituted.

The reasons are the same, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in clause 3, sub-clause (1) for the word "a" in line 2, the words "the Lahore" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I move—

That in clause 3, sub-clause (1), the words "in Pakistan" in line 2 be deleted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 3A

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I beg to move —

That in clause 3A sub-clause (2) for the word "finding" occurring in line 1 of the proviso, the word "findings" be substituted.

Sir, if you would look at clause 4 of the Bill, you would find that the terms of reference include the responsibility for the disturbances, the circumstances leading to the declaration of Martial Law in Lahore on the 6th March 1953 and the adequacy or otherwise of the measures taken by the Provincial Civil Authorities to prevent and subsequently to deal with the disturbances. Sir, they are going to record findings on more than one subject and therefore the word should be "findings" and not "finding".

**Mr. Speaker:** This is only a verbal change which can be considered by the Drafting Committee.

**Chief Minister :** I oppose it, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is —

That in clause 3A sub-clause (2), for the word "finding" occurring in line 1 of the proviso, the word "findings" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 3A stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 4*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1) between the words "the" and "circumstances" the following words be added :—  
"causes and"

I do not think it is necessary to give a speech on it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1) between the words "the" and "circumstances" the following words be added—  
"causes and"

*The motion was lost.*

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** (GUJRAT, IV, MUSLIM) : Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1) the words and commas "and the responsibility for" in line 2 be deleted.

Sir, in moving this amendment it is not my desire that this Court should not fix responsibility. In fact, Sir, our desire is that not only should responsibility be fixed but those found guilty, however high or low they may be, should be tried and punished. In the Bill as drafted, Sir, while the Court has been given powers to fix responsibility, the Court has not been empowered to punish those whom it finds guilty. This, Sir, is objectionable because, for obvious reasons, it is unfair to the Judges. Then, Sir, fixing of responsibility without punishing the guilty will prejudice any other Court which may at a later stage try persons who have committed criminal offences during the disturbances because that Court would naturally be influenced by the findings of the High Court. Then, Sir, the evidence before the Court of Inquiry is not with reference to particular individuals. It is about organizations or about the administration. With this state of evidence before them it is difficult for the Court to fix responsibility on an individual. Now, Sir, what would happen in such proceedings. I would illustrate by an example. Supposing, Sir, that the Court finds that the Government or the Administration has not failed in their duty in these disturbances, but that does not mean that a particular Superintendent of Police also discharged his duties as he should have discharged them. If, Sir, at a later stage that Superintendent were to be tried in a Criminal Court for the offences which he may have committed during these disturbances, the Criminal Court which is going to be subordinate to the High Court would naturally be influenced by the findings of the Judges who are from the High Court about the Administration not being guilty. In other words, Sir, the Government is using the High Court so that it can get away without punishing those favourites in the Administration.....

**Chief Minister :** You do not believe what I say?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I do believe what you say, but you are an individual. You may be out of Office tomorrow. If you are asking the Judiciary to look into the causes, you might as well ask them to punish those whom they find guilty. I quite believe, Sir, that you are sincere in what you say. But I cannot go by your assurances. I have got to go by the record of the Muslim League and the record of the Muslim League is that they have always used the High Court Judges.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the hon'ble member kindly withdraw these words?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It is not my intention to say anything derogatory to their Lordships... ..

**Mr. Speaker :** That is why I have called upon him to withdraw these words.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I withdraw the words because it is not my intention to say anything derogatory to the Judges. It is exactly the opposite. You will appreciate that the High Court is the only Branch of public administration which is maintaining its old prestige and old dignity. This Bill, Sir, is an attempt to destroy that prestige and dignity.

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow the honourable member to go on like this.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** As a lawyer, Sir, you will appreciate that an independent Judiciary is the only custodian of civil liberties that we have in this country.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is wholly irrelevant.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Now, Sir, I will give you an example.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I am afraid his time is up.

The question is—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1) the words and commas "and the responsibility for" in line 2 be deleted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1) for the word "namely" in line 4, the words "with a view to determine" be substituted.

It is a purely grammatical mistake.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member's intention is only to correct the grammar, then, the Drafting Committee will do it.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** But our duty is to point out; to make suggestions.

**Mr. Speaker :** Do you press the amendment?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I have made a proposal.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1) for the word "namely" in line 4, the words "with a view to determine" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1) for the existing clause (1) the following be substituted :—

"(1) (a). The causes and circumstances resulting in the recent Punjab disturbances."

**Mr. Speaker :** I want to put it to the honourable member as to what particular thing he wants to convey which is not already conveyed?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The object in moving this amendment is that the Judiciary should not be saddled with the responsibility of just fixing the responsibility without powers to punish those they find guilty. Sir, I will give you the instance of Liaquat Murder Inquiry.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the object is what the honourable member has stated, I fail to see how it can be effected even by accepting the amendment.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Because I have removed the word "responsibility". In the Liaquat Murder Inquiry the Chief Justice and Mr. Akhtar Hussain were appointed to look into it. They found Najaf Khan, the S. P.,

Rawalpindi, guilty but could not proceed against him; because he was not a party. The Government accordingly appointed a Judge of the Federal Court, the Hon'ble Justice Mr. Akram, who is the acting Chief Justice of Pakistan, to look into the matter. The acting Chief Justice found that on one charge Khan Najaf Khan was actually guilty. But the Honourable Justice Mr. Akram had no powers to punish. All that he could do was to submit the report to the Muslim League Government then in power.

**Mr. Speaker :** How is that relevant?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It is an illustration to show that unless you give them power to punish there is no point in appointing such a court.

**Mr. Speaker :** I fail to see how this amendment, if accepted, will give power to punish.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** My point is very simple, because if we are not giving them power to punish they need not be saddled with the responsibility of merely fixing the responsibility. Then Mr. Justice Akram submitted the report to the Punjab Government which was incidentally a Muslim League Government of which the present Chief Minister is as such a member as Mian Daultana was. Because the Government was not pleased with that report they referred the matter to the Federal Public Service Commission.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am afraid I cannot allow it.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, it is an illustration.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is wholly irrelevant. Kindly give the reasons for the acceptance of your amendment.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** They referred the matter to the Federal Public Service Commission which is presided over by an ex-Police Officer. They gave their findings in favour of Khan Najaf Khan and the Muslim League Government accepted the findings of the Public Service Commission. They preferred the findings of the Public Service Commission to the findings of the Judge of the Federal Court and Khan Najaf Khan was promoted D.I.G. again. This is an illustration to prove how a Judge of the Federal Court was brought into contempt, because he was asked only to look into the matter and was not given power to punish.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (1), for the existing sub-clause (a), the following be substituted :—

“(1)(a). The causes and circumstances resulting in the recent Punjab disturbances.”

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III) : Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 4, in sub-clause 1(b) between the words “the” and “declaration” in line 1, the words “causes and” be inserted.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is identical with the previous amendment which has been rejected by the House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, the clause would read like this:—

“the circumstances leading to the causes and declaration of the Martial Law . . . . .”

In view of the words used in sub-clause (a) “the responsibility for the disturbances”, you will have to bring these words here, because the question of causes and circumstances leading to the declaration of the Martial Law is exactly what is being done by the Court of Inquiry at present. That is exactly what is happening. I think the Court of Inquiry is going outside its terms of reference and, therefore, I want to make it possible for them to cover everything, because they are again going into the very thing “causes and circum-



stances". That is what they are in fact doing. If you do not agree, then I do not press it. It is for you to decide.

**Mr. Speaker :** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

That in clause 4, in sub-clause (1) (b) between the words "the" and "declaration" in line 1, the words "causes and" be inserted.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I have discussed every amendment and given ample time to them. There is not a single amendment which I have not discussed. I am not prepared to accept it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

**Mr. Speaker :** Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

(Voices : Yes).

*The amendment was by leave withdrawn.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I beg to move —

That in clause 4, sub-clause (2) in the proviso the word "justice" occurring in the beginning of line 3, be deleted.

Sir, that would read thus :—

"Provided that if the court is of the opinion that it would be expedient in the interests of public order and that the evidence of any particular witness....."

I would ask the Government to drop the word "justice", because this is not a court of justice, it is a Court of Inquiry. What justice are they to perform; what are their functions in the way of justice ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (2) in the proviso the word "justice" occurring in the beginning of line 3, be deleted.

**Chief Minister :** I oppose it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I would rather withdraw it. I would like the public to see the stupidity of the Muslim League Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** Kindly withdraw that word.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But it is the stupidity of the Government. It is not directed against a person, it is directed against the Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** All the same it is unparliamentary.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The word "stupidity" used against the Government is never against Parliamentary practice. May I move my next amendment ?

**Mr. Speaker :** After the withdrawal of that word.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Should I say 'inefficient' ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Withdraw the word "stupidity".

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker :** Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ? (Voices : Yes).

*The amendment was by leave withdrawn.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon** (Pakistani-Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III) : Sir, I beg to move —

That in clause 4, sub-clause (2), in the second proviso, for the words "its substance", occurring in lines 2 and 3, the words "the evidence" be substituted.

The proviso would then read thus :—

"Provided further that no finding shall be recorded by the Court against a party on such evidence unless the evidence is communicated to such party."

That clause, as it reads at present, strikes at the very root of the fundamental rights of the citizens and takes away their civil liberty. It also takes

away the right of a person to have every possible means at his disposal to defend himself. It is not a minor thing. It is a matter of life and death to him. If, therefore, he is going to be heard, examined and possibly commented upon, obviously the only evidence before him is the substance of what some body has said about him. It is fundamentally wrong. If a murderer has the right to have before him all the evidence that has been brought by the prosecution, why should not this person, who may not be a murderer, but who may be only an instigator or agitator, why should he not have all the evidence which has been brought against him. Its "substance" may be nothing at all. It may be just a small paragraph and the court may say that it has no bearing whatsoever upon the recorded evidence. A person might have said that in the Gymkhana Club there was an officer, there was a sub-Inspector of police, I said something, he recorded something else and asked me to sign and so on and so forth. When he comes before the Court of Inquiry he says that he did not give that statement at all. Exactly the samething is going to happen. Suppose Mr. A. said that Mr. B. did so and so, he was responsible for saying so and so, and for doing so and so and he goes on in this fashion for quite a long time, and his evidence, oral or written, may come to many pages. When it is to be used against Mr. B, all that he is going to get out of it is its "substance". That is not fair, that is not playing cricket. You have already taken away the power of this Court of Inquiry to punish the guilty people. But give him a fair chance to defend himself. He has a right in this country to defend himself. Why do you want to restrict his fundamental and civic rights. I appeal to you to please give him all the evidence.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (2) in the second proviso, for the words "its substance" occurring in lines 2 and 3, the words "the evidence" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I beg to move —

That in clause 4, sub-clause (2) in the proviso in line 7, a 'comma' be added after the word "entitled".

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 4, sub-clause (2) in the proviso in line 7, a 'comma' be added after the word "entitled".

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 4 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 5

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 5, sub-clause (5), for the word "Ordinance" the word "Act" be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** There are two amendments for the deletion of sub-clause (4) and sub-clause (5) of clause 5 by Mr. C.E. Gibbon and Syed Amir Hussain Shah, respectively. They can oppose them if they so desire.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, sub-clause (4) of clause 5 says—

"The inquiry of the said Court shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Pakistan Penal Code."

This to my mind is absurd.

**Mr. Speaker :** Has the honourable member the Penal Code before him?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That is my reason for saying so that when no justice is to be meted out by the Court of Inquiry, what is the use of keeping this sub.

clause. I do not understand how it will be a judicial proceeding; what is judicial about it. Where does the justice come into it? The whole thing is against the citizens. They would be a party to the judicial proceedings, but not the Government. That is why I ask, in the interest of the man in the street, to delete this clause or there should be some penalty for Government servants or individuals of the Government or Ministers and they should be brought in. Therefore, I oppose this sub-clause.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 5 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

• ————— •  
*Clause 6*

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon:** (Pakistani-Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III) : Sir, I beg to move —

That leave be granted to introduce the following new clause :—

“That in clause 6, the following new sub-clause be added :—

“The Court shall stand dissolved immediately after the Judges have signed their joint or separate minutes.”

The reason why I ask for this addition is because the Court has been given power to punish for contempt. I have it on very good information that all newspapers have been asked to submit their written articles, whether editorial or otherwise, in respect of the proceedings of this Court for pre-censorship; and furthermore I have to tell you that we cannot even speak about it from the public platform. Now, therefore, if these further restrictions have been placed on the freedom of the press and the people from expressing themselves I would have no objection to the restriction as it is and as far as the people and press are concerned, if they operate against the dignity of the Court or in any manner obstruct the Inquiry which is being held by the Court—I do, however, hold that the restrictions should be lifted the very moment that the Court is brought to an end. But in this Bill, there is no provision whatsoever to bring this Court to an end. It means this that even when the Judges have written their report and have signed it, and have sent it to the Government and the Government sits over it for 3 years, still that Court is there, with power to prosecute you and me for contempt. If you want to keep it there well and good, but face the public.

In Pakistan you cannot tell me anybody who knows what is happening. If it is a real democracy and a well-run State.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not run off the track.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am putting it to the Government. I hold that the Court shall stand adjourned immediately after they have signed the report. People should know when it is going to be dissolved.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is —

That leave be granted to introduce the following new sub-clause :—

“That in clause 6, the following new sub-clause be added :—

“The Court shall stand dissolved immediately after the Judges have signed their joint or separate minutes.”

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 6 stand part of the Bill. •

*The motion was carried.*

## Clause 7

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** (Gujrat, IV, Muslim) : Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 7, for the words "in such manner as it thinks fit" occurring in line 3, the words "the Official Gazette and in a separate report" be substituted.

Sir, the object in moving this amendment is that the report of the Inquiry Court should be widely circulated and should also be widely known. If we were to leave it to the Government to print it as they think fit, then we would not be taking the public into confidence and it would be rather undemocratic not to let them know who were the real culprits.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 7, for the words "in such manner as it thinks fit" occurring in line 3, the words "the Official Gazette and in a separate report" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 7, in the first proviso for the 'colon' occurring after the word "part" in line 4, a 'full-stop' be substituted.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 7, in the first proviso for the 'colon' occurring after the word "part" in line 4, a 'full-stop' be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Malik Qadir Bakhsh :** Sir, I move that the question be now put.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What is it, Sir ?

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member does not know the rule, it shows his ignorance.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 7, in the first proviso the 'colon' after the word "part" occurring in the end in line 4, be deleted and the word "thereof" followed by a 'full-stop' added thereafter.

Sir, the reason for moving this amendment is because it reads better English.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 7, in the first proviso the 'colon' after the word "part" occurring in the end in line 4, be deleted and the word "thereof" followed by a 'full-stop' added thereafter.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, what is the effect of the closure motion which has been moved ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The effect of the closure motion is that the clause under consideration should be finished.

Two honourable members have given notice for the deletion of the second proviso. One of them may oppose it if he likes.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III) : Sir, I rise to oppose this proviso. It reads as follows :—

"Provided further that the Provincial Government may, with the previous concurrence of the Court, withhold the publication of the Report or any part thereof."

Here is the crux of the whole thing. This is what we are anticipating and fearing, and this is what is going to happen. There is already a proviso to the following effect :—

"Provided that the Provincial Government may, if the Court recommends that the publication of the Report or any part thereof will not be in the public interest, withhold the publication of the Report or such part."

Then they go on to protect themselves still further, by saying :—

“Provided further that the Provincial Government may with the previous concurrence of the Court withhold the publication of the Report or any part thereof.”

I cannot understand the reason for the second proviso. I would be quite prepared to withdraw my opposition if the Honourable the Leader of the House would tell me why he would like to be fortified right, left and centre. Instead of putting proviso after proviso and filling up their armoury with these sort of things, if they are going to be straight forward, they should publish the report, “if the Court recommends.....”

Is not this sufficient? No, you want another remedy. You say, “provided further that the Provincial Government may with the previous concurrence of the Court withhold the publication.” Why you have brought the Court in again. You have to protect the interests of a party Government and these fair people are brought in by Acts of Legislature. What can they do? Is it not contempt of the High Court to ask for “concurrence before you publish the report”. I must confess that I am an awful idiot, but this much I do know, that this smoke screening is driving the people to exasperation. Cannot you possibly do without it? Cannot you let the people be free?

**Mr. Speaker :** Cannot the honourable member refrain from using such words.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I cannot help myself when I am faced with this confounded thing.

**Mr. Speaker :** That he will have to withdraw.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What word?

**Mr. Speaker :** I want to maintain the dignity of the House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am talking about myself.

**Mr. Speaker :** But I cannot allow any word which is un-parliamentary even though he uses it with regard to himself. I think the hon'ble member has the greatest self-respect.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That I have and I withdraw it. I am still unable to follow it. In spite of what I might have said before, I still maintain that it is quite unnecessary for the Provincial Government to put in this Proviso.

**Chief Minister :** I do not agree with the views expressed by the hon'ble member.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Brute majority.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 7 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Monday, the 7th December, 1953.*

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 7th December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p.m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### BORING OF TUBE-WELLS

**\*2233. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of lessees of land under the Tube-wells Sinking Scheme who in order to make the "Grow More Food Campaign" a success applied for boring of wells to the Agriculture Department;

(b) the number of applications on which action has been taken so far and also the number of applicants on whose lands boring operations have not yet been started and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that lessees of land in Chak No. 270/G. B. in Tehsil Toba Tek Singh, applied to Government in connection with the boring and levelling of lands leased to them with the aid of bulldozers and also agreed to defray the expenses connected therewith, if so, the action taken on the aforesaid applications;

(d) the dates of submission of applications referred to in (c) above and the reasons for the inability of the Government to take action thereon;

(e) whether it is a fact that neither the kharif crop could be sown on the land referred to in (c) above nor is there any possibility of its being brought under cultivation during the next Rabi Crop.

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** (a) It is not possible to ascertain the exact number of applications under the various categories of land-holders, because the applicants do not state whether they are owners of land or lessees.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) and (d) An application dated 5th April, 1953 was received from the Honourable Member asking this question, on which action was not possible due to the non-receipt of boring materials from abroad. On his second application dated 12th October, he has since deposited the estimated cost of boring, and the plant will be put on his work on his turn. The levelling of land by bulldozers is not undertaken by the Agriculture Department.

(e) This would be better known to the Honourable Member himself who is the lessee of this land. Obviously, no cropping is possible without water. Government is taking every possible step to provide means of irrigation without its resources and limitations.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The Honourable Minister has evidently misunderstood part (a) of the question. The original question was 'the number of (lessees) of land under the tube-well sinking scheme...' That does not mean *mustajir* people to whom it is leased out. You have not given the number.

**Minister :** It should be considered only as lessees and not as owners. If the honourable member likes I will find out the exact number.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will he please state whether it is a fact that on tube-well sinking conditions land has been leased to non-agriculturists, doctors, journalists, who have absolutely nothing to do with agriculture ?

**Minister :** If any particular name is given to me I will find out.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will he please say if such cases are brought to his notice, whether he will be prepared to cancel those leases ?

**Minister :** I have said that if there is any instance in the knowledge of the honourable member of a person who has nothing to do with land and he has taken it on tube-well conditions or he has got the tube-well sunk it should be communicated to me and I will at once find out the facts.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it within the authority of the Punjab Government to cancel those leases which have been granted under a 20 year's agreement ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

#### BORING OF TUBE-WELLS

**\*2234. Seyed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state —

(a) the number of bulldozers, tractors and boring machines owned by the Department of Agriculture and the district (—) wise statistics of—

(i) the area of land levelled with the aid of bulldozers;

(ii) the area of land reclaimed by the help of tractors and;

(iii) the number of boring operations undertaken for the sinking of tube-wells from 1st January, 1953 to the 31st July, 1953;

(b) the number of applications received by the Government in this connection and the total income accruing to the Government from this source;

(c) the number and dates of receipt of the said applications, the dates when the bulldozers and tractors were used on the land of the applicants and also the dates when boring operations were undertaken on these lands;

(d) the district-wise names of lessees on whose lands boring operations undertaken by the Agriculture Department have been completed and the tube-wells have started functioning;

(e) whether it is a fact that the lessees of land in Chak No. 270/ G.B., Tehsil Toba Tek Singh, District Lyallpur, in spite of their best efforts have neither succeeded in securing bulldozers and getting boring operations completed although they are ready to accept the Government terms in this respect ?

**عزت مآب سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی :** (الف) محکمہ زراعت کے پاس کوئی بل ڈورز نہیں ہے۔ البتہ ۶ ٹریکٹر اور ۴۵ بورنگ کے آلات ہیں۔  
(۱) یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ (۲) ۲,۳۸۳ ایکڑ۔ (۳) ۱۰۱۔  
(ب) ۵۳ درخواستیں موصول ہوئیں تھیں اور ٹریکٹروں سے ۳,۵۸۳ روپے اور بورنگ کے کام سے ۶۰-۲۹۰-۴۷ کی آمدنی ہوئی تھی۔

(ج) ایک نقشہ میز پر رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔

(د) اس کے متعلق دریافت کیا جا رہا ہے۔

(۵) جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے محکمہ زراعت کے پاس بل ڈوزر نہیں ہیں اس لئے چک نمبر ۲۷۰ گوگھیرا برانچ کے اہالیان کو بل ڈوزر کرایہ پر دینے کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا البتہ بورنگ کا کام ان کے باری آنے پر شروع کر دیا جائیگا۔

(c) *List of applications received in connection with the hire of tractors.*

#### RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.

1. Raja Kala Khan	.. 16/5.
2. Raja Alla Dad Khan	.. 15/7.
3. Singal Training Centre, Rawalpindi	.. 18/7.
4. Mr. Faheem Sahib	.. 29/7.

#### GUJRANWALA CIRCLE.

1. Ch. Abdul Aziz	.. 29th October 1951.
2. Ch. Inayat Ullah	.. 27th January 1952.
3. Ch. Inayat Ullah	.. 30th March 1952.
4. Ch. Abdul Aziz	.. 30th March 1952.
5. Ch. Ata Muhammad	.. 13th September 1952.
6. District and Sessions Judge	.. 27th October 1952.
7. Ch. Bashir Ahmad	.. 27th October 1952.
8. Sericulture Inspector	.. 2nd February 1953.
9. Ch. Hakim Din	.. 27th May 1953.
10. Ch. Abdur Rahman	.. 3rd June 1953.
11. District and Sessions Judge	.. 10th July 1953.
12. Ch. Muhammad Tufail	.. 20th July 1953.
13. Sericulture Inspector	.. 11th August 1953.
14. Raja Muhammad Akram	.. 13th August 1953.

#### LYALLPUR CIRCLE

1. Ch. Muhammad Qasim	.. 26th December 1952 to 4th February 1953.
2. K. B. Syed Muhammad	.. 5th February 1953 to 19th February 1953.
3. M. Khurshid Alam	.. 20th February 1953.
4. M. Ali Bahadur Khan	.. 27th February 1953.
5. Abdul Majeed Khan	.. 25th April 1953.
6. Sh. Bashir Alahi	.. 14th May 1953.
7. Muhammad Salih	.. 16th May 1953.
8. Nazar Muhammad, Muhammad Iqbal	.. 25th May 1953.
9. Ch. Nazar Muhammad	.. 6th June 1953.
10. Mian Abdul Bari	.. 21st June 1953.
11. Ch. Allah Ditta	.. 25th July 1953.



## MULTAN CIRCLE

- |                                                    |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ghulam Rasul                                    | .. Not used.          |
| 2. Multan Military Area                            | .. 9th February 1953. |
| 3. Abdur Rahim                                     | .. 10th April 1953.   |
| 4. Vice-President, Ashiqpur Co-operative Societies | Not used.             |
| 5. Muhammad Nawaz Khan                             | .. Not used.          |
| 6. Sirdar Amir Akbar                               | .. 3rd May 1953.      |

## MONTGOMERY CIRCLE

- |                                          |                                        |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Mirza Muhammad Ismail                 | .. 4th July 1952.                      |
| 2. Captain Muhammad Aslam                | .. 6th to 19th September 1952.         |
| 3. Ch. Dilawar Ali                       | .. 23rd to 28th November 1952.         |
| 4. H. Rahim Bakhsh                       | .. 24th to 25th March 1953.            |
| 5. H. Rahim Bakhsh                       | .. 1st to 25th April 1953.             |
| 6. Khair Din                             | .. 26th April 1953.                    |
| 7. 48 Zamindars of 99/A, 6R, 97/6R       | .. 27/4 to 9/5 Flood Work.             |
| 8. Ch. Amir Hasan                        | .. 14th May 1953.                      |
| 9. Ch. Amir Hasan                        | .. 22nd April 1953.                    |
| 10. Ch. Muhammad Ismail                  | .. 27th May 1953.                      |
| 11. Mehr Said Muhammad                   | .. 29th May to 4th June 1953.          |
| 12. S. D. O., Satellite Town, Montgomery | .. 24th to 30th June 1953.             |
| 13. Government Farm, Montgomery          | .. 1st to 3rd July 1953.               |
| 14. Government Farm, Montgomery          | .. 30th to 21st August 1952.           |
| 15. Nankana Sahib Garden                 | .. 16th October to 22nd November 1952. |
| 16. Government Garden, Montgomery        | .. 6th December to 23rd March 1953.    |
| 17. Government Garden, Montgomery        | .. 26th to 31st March 1953.            |
| 18. Government Garden, Montgomery        | .. 21st May 1953.                      |

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to purchase some bulldozers or they do not feel the necessity of purchasing them at all?

**وزیر :** اس کے متعلق بہت سی تجاویز زیر غور رہی ہیں اور اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ نئی اراضی کو زیر کاشت لانے کے لئے بل ڈوزر کا استعمال لازمی ہے۔ لیکن اس بارے میں ہمیں چند مشکلات درپیش ہیں۔ سب سے بڑی مشکل ٹریکٹروں اور بل ڈوزروں کے لئے ورکشاپ کی عدم موجودگی۔ جن زمینداروں نے ٹریکٹر خریدے ہیں ان کو اکثر یہ شکایت رہتی ہے کہ جب بل ڈوزر یا ٹریکٹر دور دراز اضلاع میں واقع اراضی پر خراب ہو جاتے

ہیں تو ان کے لئے وہاں مرست کرنے کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہوتا بلکہ ان کو لاد کر لاہور لانا پڑتا ہے یا وہیں بیکار پڑا رہنے دینا پڑتا ہے۔ اس لئے یہ لازم ہے کہ پیشتر اس کے کہ بل ڈور استعمال کرنے کی کسی لمبی سکیم کو عملی جامہ پہنایا جائے ایک ورکشاپ قائم کی جائے۔ چنانچہ ہم نے مرکزی حکومت کی خدمت میں بار بار اس امر کی ضرورت کے متعلق لکھا ہے اور انہوں نے اس پر ہمدردی سے غور کرتے ہوئے وعدہ کیا ہے کہ وہ اس قسم کی ورکشاپ کے قائم کرنے کیلئے کچھ نہ کچھ انتظام کر دینگے۔ جس وقت یہ ورکشاپ بن جائیگی اس وقت جتنے محکمہ حات اراضیات کی اصلاح کے کام پر مامور ہیں وہ اس سکیم پر عمل درآمد شروع کر دینگے۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, why cannot the Provincial Government purchase them without the approval of the Central Government. The Honourable Minister has himself said that some private individuals have purchased them.

**Minister :** I may for the information of the honourable member say that because firstly, the machinery is to be imported from outside countries and the importation is always in the hands of the Central Government, and secondly, we also get aid for development works from the Central Government, therefore, we are bound to approach the Central Government in this behalf. With their aid we will be able to carry out our schemes very early.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** When the Honourable Minister said that private individuals and agriculturists have purchased bulldozers, why cannot the Provincial Government take very speedy action.

**Minister :** Because there is one. I meant workshop.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Only one.

**Minister :** Yes, but it is not enough. It is so situated that people from all sides cannot conveniently reach that place. So in order to enlarge their scope, we are taking help of the Centre in getting more workshops.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** May I know whether any officers of the Agriculture Department have been trained in mechanised agriculture?

**Minister :** They are now being initiated, but formerly, so far as the duties of the department are concerned they do not come in it. We find that agriculture and mechanised efforts go hand in hand.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Where are these officers trained?

**Minister :** Some are being trained at the Lyallpur College where tractors are working.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Under what authority they are being trained at Lyallpur? Is there any other school?

**Minister :** No.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the Government feel that there are no economic holdings in our province for promoting cultivation by mechanised agriculture?

**Minister :** Of course, the honourable member knows what is the situation and under what circumstances we are working and, therefore, I may inform the honourable member of the idea of bringing into action the co-operative farming. All the same we will look into it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Is it a fact that so far the Agriculture Department has given no advice in mechanised agriculture to the cultivators and zamindars ?

**Minister :** I would ask the honourable member to read the question.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Is it a fact that the so-called co-operative farming societies are nothing more than merely Refugees Resettlement Societies ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** The Honourable Minister has mentioned something about workshops for bulldozers. May I know if necessary planning for workshops has been done and what is the estimate for it ?

**Minister :** In fact I have given the information which was with me on account of different conferences that we had on the subject. So far as the Agriculture Department, as it at present exists with its responsibilities is concerned, they wash their hands of it. As I said before, the Agriculture Department, as a department, has no bulldozers. Therefore, whatever I have conveyed to the honourable member was based upon different discussions that had taken place on the subject.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order. The Honourable Speaker was pleased to observe that supplementary questions could not be asked even for the elucidation of the answers given to supplementary questions.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** In respect of that I would request you to kindly review this ruling.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a point of order. It is a request to the Chair to reconsider the ruling.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. I invite your attention to Rule 31, which says :—

- “Any member may put a supplementary question which is necessary for the elucidation of the answer that has been given to a starred question.”

Now, Sir, when an answer has been given to a supplementary question, which is not complete and requires elucidation, why cannot an honourable member put another supplementary question to that answer ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That again is no point of order and is over-ruled.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member should know the scope of points of order also. I gave a ruling last year regarding this matter wherein I pointed out that if points of order were not straight and were calculated to obstruct the business of the House, I could stop them.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am glad you have said that. I wish to remind Your Honour that freedom of speech.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. Once a ruling is given, it cannot be questioned except by a motion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am not questioning the ruling. The legal position is that you are restricting the application of rule 31.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have given the ruling after full consideration of the entire position.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. It has been the practice with Your Honour that some time when you consider that a particular ruling has not been given after full consideration or has been wrongly given you have been pleased to revise it.

**Mr. Speaker :** This again is not a point of order.

MECHANISATION OF BIG OR SMALL FARMS

**\*2311. Mr. Ahmad Masud Said :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Agriculture Department has formulated any plan to help the mechanisation of big or small farms; if so, whether the provision of transport facilities to the farm-keepers, is a part of that plan; if not, the reason therefor?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Yes. A scheme is under the consideration of Government, and it is contemplated to provide transport facilities to the farm-keepers under this scheme as well.

OVER FLOODING OF BHAKKAR DISTRIBUTORY, BALOCH MINOR, ETC.

**\*2052. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation authorities let out water in Khokkar Distributory untimely with the result that Bhakkar Distributory, Baloch Minor, Pathori Minor, Nursing Minor and Kamal Minor were over flooded;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of this action of the Irrigation authorities, Jawar, Bajra, water-melon and tobacco crops standing on lands irrigated by Kikiri, Titki, Bhikhi, Adha and Lena Dakhli wells in village Kamal Thimand Nawan Ghulam Hussainwala well (i. e. Pakwani well) in village Khanpur, were damaged and even the residential houses of the people remained surrounded with water for several days?

**آفریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری—** (۱) معزز رکن نے ان ایام کا ذکر نہیں کیا جن سے اس واقعہ کا تعلق ہے۔ کھو کھر راجیہ بے وقت نہیں کھولا گیا۔ مزید برآں اس کے کھلنے سے بھکر، بلوچ، پتھوری، نرسنگ اور کمال راجیہوں پر اس قسم کا کوئی اثر نہیں پڑ سکتا کہ ان میں غرقابی کی صورت پیدا ہو جائے جہاں تک پتھوری مائنر کا تعلق ہے یہ کھو کھر راجیہ سے نکلتا ہے اور اس میں کبھی کوئی سیلاب نہیں آیا۔

(ب) اس جواب کے پیش نظر دوسرا سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ** — کیا حکام کی خدمت میں ان لوگوں کی درخواستیں نہیں پہنچیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — کن لوگوں کی؟

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ** — جن چاہات کے مالکوں کو نقصان پہنچا ہے۔

**وزیر** — مجھے اس قسم کی کوئی درخواست موصول نہیں ہوئی۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Next question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Supplementary question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already called for the next question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it for the Honourable Speaker not to allow a supplementary question?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

### BOOKING IN THE COURSE OF JOURNEY BY DRIVERS OF PUNJAB GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE

**\*2247. Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Public Works be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that booking in the course of journey, previously done by cleaners, had now been entrusted to drivers employed in Punjab Government Transport Service in addition to their own duties as drivers;

(b) If answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** (a) The cleaners were never allowed the booking of passengers en route. It is the duty of the drivers to issue en route tickets to the passengers for which they are entitled to commission. This practice is in vogue since the Punjab Government Transport Services started operating.

(b) The question does not arise.

**Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** Is it a fact that since this system has been put in practice the number of accidents has increased.

**Minister :** Due to this factor? Not to my knowledge.

### EARNINGS OF GOVERNMENT FROM TRANSPORT SERVICES.

**\*2248. Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state total earnings of Government from Transport Services in the Province from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953 and 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** (i) From 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953 †Rs. 14,45,943; (ii) from 1st April 1953 to 30th September 1953 †Rs 14,80,017-4-0.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of privilege, Sir. My point of privilege is this. Are your Parliamentary proceedings despatched before hand to the honourable members of this House.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the honourable member kindly reduce his motion of privilege to writing and give it to me?

### ROOFS OVER PRIVATE GOODS CARRIERS

**\*2310. Mr. Ahmad Masud Said :** Will the Honourable Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that owners of private goods carriers are not allowed to have roofs over their vehicles to protect the fresh fruits, vegetables, delicate plants and seeds, etc., from the sun, rain, dust and other inclemency of weather; if so, what steps Government intend to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** The specification provides that goods should be covered by a tarpaulin top of stout quality waterproof canvas which shall overlap the sides by at least 12" and shall have brass eyes and ropes to fasten it down on hooks provided for this purpose on the sides of the body. A flexible covering of this type is more suitable than rigid roof which is inconvenient for loading purposes.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** When was this flexible covering to which the Honourable Minister has referred allowed in the first instance? Is it a new concession?

**Minister :** No, the specifications provide for this.

PERFORMANCE OF OPENING CEREMONIES BY PRESENT AS WELL AS OUTGOING CABINET.

**\*2427. Mr. Ahmad Masud Said :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of opening ceremonies of the roads performed by him during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by all the officers attending these ceremonies during the said period as well as the amount spent on erecting the commemorative pillars on the road sides; and

(c) the public interest served by these ceremonies and pillars?

**The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari :** (a) One during the year 1951-52 and four during the year 1952-53;

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) The amount spent on erecting commemorative pillars was Rs. 6,204.

(c) The public interest served by these ceremonies and pillars was to give effective publicity to the construction of new roads in the region concerned.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works please state the number of opening ceremonies performed by him in the District of Dera Ghazi Khan?

**Minister :** I have not followed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The number of opening ceremonies performed in the District of Dera Ghazi Khan.

**Minister :** Which year?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** For both years.

**Minister :** I want fresh notice for that.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Is it a fact that we are passing through a financial crisis?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** In answer to part (b) of the question the Honourable Minister has said "nil". Does he mean "nil" for both parts of question (b)? That is not clear.

**Minister :** I have said "(b) (i) Nil."

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Why was it that the officers who went on official duty did not draw the Travelling Allowance?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Have I understood the Honourable Minister correctly that the amount of Rs. 6,204 has been spent wholly and solely for the purpose of erecting commemorative pillars on the road side?

**Mr. Speaker :** The reply indicates that.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What useful purpose does a commemorative pillar serve on the road side?

**Minister :** These pillars are constructed even on those roads for which the opening ceremonies have not been performed. They give the amount spent on the road, the length of the road and other information to the people.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** If these ceremonies were in the interest of the public, why was no Travelling Allowance drawn by officers who went there in the interest of these functions?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already disallowed that question in a different form.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What do you mean by "Commemorative pillars"?

**Voices :** Look up the dictionary.

**Mr. Speaker :** The word is simple enough.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** What do you commemorate here? Is it "a road side sign" or as you say "Commemorative pillar"?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, the Honourable Minister for Public Works has stated that the public interest served by these pillars was to give effective publicity to the construction of new roads. Do I understand, Sir, that the road is actually not there and that a pillar is required to tell the people, "Here is the road"?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** What was the amount of photographic film wasted in taking the photographs of the Honourable Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** May I know whether there were any instructions to the Government Officers not to draw their Travelling Allowance or they voluntarily did not draw it?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Why, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not necessary to state its reason.

#### ALLOTMENT MADE TO HAJI KARAM NAWAZ KHAN AND HIS RELATIVES

**\*2053. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Haji Karam Nawaz, son of Chand Khan Muhajir and his relatives were allotted land in village Tibba Mehrban Shah in the Mianwali district in December 1951 and was allowed to harvest the standing crops as well;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another tract of land stands allotted in the name of Haji Karam Nawaz and his relatives in village Jandanwala of the Mianwali district;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Haji Karam Nawaz is an allowance holder of the District of Lyallpur;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Haji Karam Nawaz has been granted compensation by the Government of the Punjab (Pakistan) in lieu of the "Waqf" land he possessed in village Thaskah (East Punjab) in the capacity of 'Mutawalli' of Islamia School, Nalvi in the Karnal district?

#### عزت مآب مسٹر مظفر عباسی خاں قزلباش—

(الف) حاجی کرم نواز اور اس کے رشتہ داروں کو اکتوبر ۱۹۵۱

میں آبادکاری بندوبست سکیم کے تحت وضع ٹبہ مہربان

شاہ میں ستروکہ اراضی الاٹ کی گئی تھی۔ اس وقت اس

ارضی میں کوئی فصل استادہ نہ تھی لہذا فصل کے کاٹے

جانے کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

(ب) ٹبہ مہربان شاہ ایک گنجان رقبہ ہے جہاں حاجی کرم

نواز کو اسکے کلیم کے مطابق پوری اراضی نہ دی جا

سکتی تھی جسکی وجہ سے اسے باقی ماندہ رقبہ موضع جھنڈاں والا میں الاٹ کیا گیا۔

(ج) وہ ضلع لاہور میں گزارہ الاؤنس لیتا ہے۔

(د) جائیداد وقف کے متعلق اسکا کلیم تصدیق ہو چکا ہے اور اسپر علیحدہ طور پر کارروائی کی جا رہی ہے۔

ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائینگے کہ ان الاٹیز کو تین چگہ پر رقبہ الاٹ کیا جانا کیوں ضروری ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کا سوال کیا ہے؟

ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ کیا حاجی کرم نواز اور اسکے رشتہ داروں کو تین اضلاع میں رقبہ الاٹ کیا جانا ضروری تھا؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس شکل میں اس ضمنی سوال کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ میں جناب اس سلسلہ میں مصدقہ ریکارڈ پیش کر سکتا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ لیکن جس شکل میں یہ سوال پیش کیا گیا ہے اسکی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

**EJECTION OF REFUGEE ALLOTEES OF AMBALA FROM EVACUEE LANDS IN VILLAGE KALLUR KOT.**

**\*2054. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether refugees from Ambala and Patiala were temporarily allotted evacuee land in village Kallur Kot in 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that the temporary allottees mentioned in (a) above were ejected from their lands without any reason in December 1951 and were also deprived of the standing crops despite the fact that they had filed their claims for those very lands;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the allotment cases of the said refugees remained pending from January 1952 to February 1953;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the said refugees have been deprived of the crops on their lands for the last two years?

عزت مآب مسٹر مظفر علی خاں قزلباش —  
(الف) ہاں۔

(ب) کسی عارضی الاٹی کو جس نے اس موضع کے لئے کلیم فارم داخل کئے ہیں نہ تو اس رقبہ سے نکالا گیا ہے اور نہ ہی فصلوں سے محروم کیا گیا ہے۔



(ج) ان مہاجرین کی آبادکاری کے لئے کسی غیر ضروری توفیق سے کام نہیں لیا گیا۔ ان تمام کو سکیم کے ماتحت اپریل ۱۹۵۲ تک آباد کر دیا گیا تھا۔

(د) نہیں۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ** — کیا وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ انہوں نے انبالہ اور پٹیالہ کے مہاجرین کی الاٹمنٹ کا ریکارڈ ملاحظہ فرما لیا ہے؟

**وزیر** — اس کے متعلق جب میرے پاس درخواستیں آتی تھیں تو میں نے انہیں چیکنگ پارٹی کے پاس بھیج دیا تھا تا کہ وہ موقعہ پر جا کر پڑتال کرے تا کہ اگر کوئی غلط الاٹمنٹ ہو گئی ہو تو اسے درست کر دیا جائے۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister please promise to look into the cases if facts of these cases are brought to his notice?

**Minister :** Yes, I will consider them.

#### PATWARIS

\*2059 **Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether any proposals for increasing the remuneration and grant of pension to the patwaris are under the consideration of Government and the time likely to be taken to arrive at a decision in the matter?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash :** (1) No proposal for the increase in remuneration is under consideration.

(2) Proposal for the grant of pension is under consideration and a final decision will be arrived at in due course.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Does the Honourable Minister know that the Punjab Patwaris went on a general strike in 1951 and their strike was called off upon a clear understanding given to them by the previous Government?

**Mr. Speaker :** How does the question of strike come in? Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, let me make my point clear.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have disallowed the question.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the Honourable Minister mean to state that the reason for having no proposal under consideration for the increase of their pay is that Government considers that they earn too much by unfair means?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Honourable Minister has stated that there is no proposal before them for consideration of increase in their salaries and pension. May I know what happened to the proposal which came before the Government when they went on strike in 1951?

**Minister :** That must have been filed by the previous Government. (Laughter).

#### BANJAR QADIM AND BANJAR JADID.

\*2095. **Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the acreage of Banjar Qadim and Banjar Jadid in the Sialkot district;

(b) whether a part of these Banjar lands are fit for cultivation; if so, the area of such cultivable land;

(c) whether it is a fact that Palkhu water has been used to irrigate such lands in some villages of Daska tahsil ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** (a) 85,782 and 21,513 acres, respectively;

(b) Yes. 58,833 acres;

(c) No.

#### RISE IN THE PRICE OF TUBE-WELL'S MACHINERY, DIESEL OIL ENGINE, ETC.

**\*2096. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the price of tubewell's machinery, diesel oil engines, boring machinery, tools and plants has suddenly risen due to their increased demand;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative the action, if any, Government proposes to take to control their prices, if no action is intended to be taken, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) Yes, the prices have shown an upward trend.

(b) The matter concerns the Central Government, and the Punjab Government will bring it to their notice.

#### PROVISIONAL PERMANENT ALLOTMENT OF URBAN PROPERTY TO REFUGEES.

**\*2227. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government for provisional permanent allotment of Urban property to those refugees who have left behind such property in India;

(b) whether the Government intends to exempt from the payment of rent of evacuee houses, those refugees who owned such property in India;

(c) whether the Government intend to realise such arrears in small and easy instalments and issue orders to stop ejectment of refugee allottees for mere non-payment of rent?

**The Hon'ble Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash:** (a) The whole question of Urban property is under the consideration of the Central and Provincial Governments and certain proposals have been made to the Central Government which are under their examination.

(b) No such exemption can be made in view of the Inter-Dominion Agreement on the subject. In any case claims of refugees in respect of property owned by them in India have not yet been invited and without any verified claims no exemption is possible.

(c) Instructions have already been issued for realization of arrears of rent in easy instalments and no refugee is ejected for non-payment of rent, if he is unable to make such payment.

شیخ محمد سعید—کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائینگے کہ جو مہاجرین کرایہ ادا نہیں کر سکتے ان کو بے دخل نہیں کیا جائیگا ؟

**Minister:** I have already said that we are not ejecting any refugees for non-payment of rent.

شیخ محمد سعید—کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ مہاجرین کو اس مضمون کے نوٹس دیئے گئے ہیں کہ عدم ادائیگی کرایہ کی صورت میں ان کو بے دخل کیا جائے گا؟

**Minister :** Let me explain the position. If a refugee has not the sources to pay the rent then we do not try to realise the rent from him. But under no case do we eject a refugee for non-payment of rent because if he has the sources by which he can pay the rent and he does not pay, we do not eject him if he is a genuine refugee, but use other methods for realising rent from him.

شیخ محمد سعید—وسائل کا تعین کون کرتا ہے یعنی کون یہ فیصلہ کرتا ہے کہ کسی مہاجر کے وسائل آمدنی اسے ہیں کہ وہ کرایہ ادا کرنے کی استطاعت رکھتا ہے؟

**Minister :** Inquiries are made by the Department and then they come to a decision. Let me tell the honourable member, through you, Sir, that we are also looking at the allotments which are given to these gentlemen and if we find that there are certain allotments which give them a return, then we think that they are under an obligation that they should pay rent also.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The Honourable Minister has referred to certain other methods to which Government can resort in cases of persons who can afford to pay but they do not pay. May I know what are those other methods which the Government propose to adopt?

**Minister :** To bring a suit against such a person, to attach his property, there are so many other methods. For instance, he has got a mill and gets money from that mill or factory, then we will stop it. There are so many methods by which we can get the money.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that non-payment of rent by refugees is being used as subterfuge by the Department to secure ejectment of refugees in this way that they file a suit against them in the court and the Additional Custodian or the D.R.O. concerned tells them to make payment now or else they will be ejected?

**Minister :** As I have said a refugee is not ejected for non-payment of rent and I have made a statement in the Press that no refugee would be ejected for non-payment of rent. But the Department will take all measures possible to collect the rent from him, if he is in a position to pay. I have also appointed a Committee. Sometime people come to me and say that the rent is too high and I ask them to go to that Committee. If the rent is really too high, the Committee can go into the matter and reduce the rent.

\*2358 (Not asked, hon'ble member being absent).

SUITS FILED BY REFUGEE LAND OWNERS AGAINST THE TENANTS OF VILLAGES RORA, NIPAL AND BOGAN OF LAHORE TEHSIL FOR REALIZATION OF 'BATAI'

\*2394. **Chaudhri Mehtab Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the tenants of villages Rora, Nipal and Bogan of the Lahore tehsil have not given 'Batai' since 1948 to the refugees holding temporary allotment of lands in these villages;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the refugees who were allotted land in the villages mentioned in (a) above under the Provisional permanent Settlement were also refused 'Batai' by the tenants at the time of the Rabi and Kharif harvests of the year 1952 and the year 1953, respectively;

عزت مآب مسٹر منظر علی خاں قزلباش — مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اس سوال کا جواب تا حال تیار نہیں ہو سکا۔ جواب تیار ہو جانے پر معزز رکن کو ارسال کر دیا جائے گا۔

## SCHOOL-GOING-AGE CHILDREN

**\*1839. Mian Manzoor Hussan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

- (a) the school-going-age population of the Punjab ;
- (b) the percentage of school-going-age children who do not go to school;
- (c) the number of school-going-age male children in the province who joined schools in the year 1951-52 ;
- (d) the number of school-going-age female children in the province who joined schools in the year 1951-52 ;
- (e) the total number of villages in the Punjab where primary education for children is available ;
- (f) the total number of villages in the Punjab where primary education for female children is available ;
- (g) the total number of villages in the Punjab in which primary education is not available ;
- (h) the total number of villages in the Punjab where primary education for female children is not available ;

**Parliamentary Secretary (KHUDEJA BEGUM G. A. KHAN)** (a) Exact figures are not yet available. It is estimated that the number of children of school-going-age is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  of the population, which approximately comes to 23,52,000.

- (b) 77 per cent.
- (c) 2,13,727.
- (d) 64,968.
- (e) Primary Schools exist in 5,977 villages which cater to the need of 15,000 to 18,000 villages.
- (f) Primary Schools for girls exist in 1,537 centrally located villages which cater to the need of 6 to 8 thousand villages.
- (g) There are about 3 to 4 thousand villages for which there are no arrangements for Primary education. The children belonging to these villages go to the neighbouring villages.
- (h) There are about 12,000 villages where facilities for girls' primary education do not exist. Their educational needs are fulfilled from the neighbouring schools.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** In answer to part (g), the Parliamentary Secretary has said that there are 3 to 4 thousand villages. May I ask as to why cannot the Government give a definite answer? It is a very vague answer.

وزیر تعلیم — یہ تو ایک لمبی چوڑی تحقیقات کرنے کے بعد ہی بتایا جا سکتا تھا مگر اس لمبی چوڑی تحقیقات سے چنداں فائدہ بھی نہیں پہنچ سکتا تھا۔

(At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair)

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will the Honourable Minister please state what is he drawing his salary for if he cannot do this *lambi chauri tehqiqat*?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker :** Disallowed?

**Jahan Ara Begum Shahnawaz :** From the answer given by the Parliamentary Secretary it is quite clear that whereas in only 3 to 4 thousand villages there are no primary schools for boys and in nearly 12 thousand villages there are no schools for girls. That means that it is quite clear that not even 1/3rd of the money is being spent on girls education. Will the Honourable Minister kindly tell us the reason for this?

**Minister :** I may tell for the benefit of Begum Sahiba that even if the Government tries to open more schools.....

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order. Is the Honourable Minister giving this information for the benefit of an individual member of this House or for the benefit of the House?

**Minister :** Because she particularly asked for this information, therefore, through the Chair, I give this information for her benefit, even if the Government tries to provide girls schools at other places also, there are not so many educated girls available to work as teachers. When more girls are educated and they are available as teachers more schools for girls will be opened.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will the Honourable Minister please state what steps has he taken since he has taken over, to increase the number of schools and the number of teachers?

**Minister :** Training schools have been opened and there the graduates and other teachers are being trained. As soon as they are trained they will be put in schools.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The Honourable Minister has referred to the shortage of teachers. Is he aware that in the case of 100 percent grant primary schools for girls in the villages, the Government does not allow additional teachers inspite of the fact that they are available in so many cases.

**Minister :** If the honourable member brings to my notice any such cases of persons who are trained and have applied but we have not provided them, I will consider.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am thankful to the Honourable Minister, but I would like to know if he is completely unaware of the rules and regulations that no such additional teachers are posted or are allowed in schools which are 100 percent grant girls schools in the villages?

**Minister :** I will consider them.

*(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the chair)*

**Jahan Ara Begum Shah Nawaz :** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the increase in the unemployment of women teachers?

**Minister :** I have already said that I want women teachers and if there are any who are in the notice of the honourable lady member, their applications can be sent to me and if they are trained I will certainly employ them.

**Jahan Ara Begum Shah Nawaz :** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether he is aware that some of the unemployed teachers we have to house in Darul-Niswan and feed them?

**Minister :** I have already answered that they should be brought to my notice instead of making arrangements for their food, etc.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does he mean that everything is to be brought to his notice by honourable members of this House and that there is no responsibility of his own.

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

On a point of order, Sir—**چودھری محمد عبداللہ جاٹ**—

جناب والا—ہم دیہاتی ممبر جو صرف اردو جانتے ہیں اور اس معزز ایوان میں اپنے دیہات کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں انگریزی کی کاروائی نہیں سمجھ سکتے۔ اس کے متعلق آپ کا حکم بھی ہے کہ جو ممبر انگریزی نہیں جانتے ان کی سہولت کیلئے جوابات وغیرہ اردو میں دئے جایا کریں۔ مگر ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ آپ کے اس حکم کی خلاف ورزی ہو رہی ہے۔ یہاں سوال بھی انگریزی میں کئے جاتے ہیں اور ان کے جوابات بھی انگریزی میں دئے جاتے ہیں۔ اور ان کے متعلق آپ بھی انگریزی میں ہی فیصلے کرتے ہیں جن کا ہمیں کچھ پتہ نہیں چلتا میری یہ مودبانہ گزارش ہے کہ آپ اپنے حکم کی سختی سے تعمیل کرائیں تاکہ ہمیں بھی اس ایوان کی کاروائی میں حصہ لینے کا موقع مل سکے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—سوالات انگریزی میں پوچھے جاتے ہیں اور ان کے جوابات بھی انگریزی میں دئے جاتے ہیں تاوقتیکہ کوئی معزز ممبر اس امر کا مطالبہ نہ کرے کہ ان کے سوال کا جواب اردو میں دیا جائے۔

**چودھری محمد عبداللہ جاٹ**—جناب والا۔ کیا ہمارا یہ حق نہیں ہے کہ ہم سوالات کے جوابات سمجھیں اور ان کے متعلق حکومت سے مزید معلومات حاصل کر سکیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسا کوئی قاعدہ بنایا جائے تو آپ کو چاہیئے کہ اسمبلی کے قواعد میں تبدیلی کیلئے ترمیم پیش کریں۔

**Jahan Ara Begum Shah Nawaz :** Is the Honourable Minister aware that because of the financial stringency, the District Boards that are closing some schools are mostly the girls schools. In practically every district or in any other department, in the Excise Department or Co-operative Department, it is the women who are suffering. Is he aware that women are out of employment?

**Mr. Speaker :** Out of which answer does this question arise?

**Jahan Ara Begum Shah Nawaz:** The Honourable Parliamentary Secretary said that there were 12 thousand villages without girls schools. When I asked a question with regard to this, the Honourable Minister said that there was a dearth of teachers. I am just asking him a question to show that there are a large number of unemployed women teachers sitting at home and who are roaming about from door to door.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Honourable Minister has denied that allegation.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether he proposes to take some immediate measure to increase the number of primary schools in the province so that every village may have one primary school?

**Minister :** This scheme is already under the consideration of the Government and as soon as it matures, we will open more schools.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** When did this scheme come under the consideration of the Government ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The answer that the scheme is under consideration is enough.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In reply to part (a) of the question, the Honourable Minister says that the number of children of school-going-age is 12½ per cent. Will he be pleased to state how he has arrived at this percentage?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** May I know what are the salient features or important points of the scheme which is under the consideration of the Government ?

**Minister :** Just to open as many schools as possible.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** What is that scheme ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The Scheme cannot be discussed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is it of his imagination ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Honourable Minister has said that he arrived at the figure of 12½ per cent by his guess-work.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I did not hear him to say so. Moreover this question does not arise out of the answer to the original question and therefore cannot be asked.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order. This is wrong. If you kindly refer to the May's Parliamentary Practice.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the honourable member resume his seat ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** That is wrong.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is quite correct.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Are there any number of students with the Education Department ?

**Minister :** Yes.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Then why a vague answer has been given ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Has the Honourable Minister any idea, whether vague or definite, as to the number of students who receive education in villages?

**Mr. Speaker :** I think the answer has already been given.

**Minister :** It was given. It was, the exact figures are not yet available. It is estimated that the number of children of school-going-age is 12½ of the population which approximately comes to 23,52,000.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether he is aware of the fact that giving education in the villages upto the primary standard only means the reversion to illiteracy ?

**Mr. Speaker :** This does not arise.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** It does arise. Does the Honourable Minister propose to take any action to see that the existing primary schools invariably in each case are raised to the middle standard ?

**Minister :** It is not possible to raise each and every primary school to the middle standard. There are as many middle schools as you require.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Do I understand from the answer that in his opinion the number of existing schools is quite sufficient to meet the needs of the province ?

**Minister :—**As many middle schools as possibly we can open under the present finances, we have opened them. If our finances permit further schools to be opened, we will do.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does he mean that actually the number of existing schools exceeds the requirement of the province ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He said nothing of the kind.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will he please state whether the Government have issued any instructions to the district boards who actually manage the secondary education to see that almost every central village has a middle school?

**Mr. Speaker :** That question has already been answered.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOL JOKALIAN IN THE GUJRAT DISTRICT

**\*2060. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the authorities of the Education Department have received any applications for raising the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Jokalian in the Gujrat District to the standard of a High School ;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative whether any proposal to raise the said school to the standard of a High School is under the consideration of the Government, if so, the time likely to be taken to arrive at a decision in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the existing building of the school is not suited to the requirements of the school.

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khudeja Begum G.A. Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS PHALIA IN THE GUJRAT DISTRICT

**\*2061. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the local authorities of the Education Department have recommended that the Middle School for Girls, Phalia in the Gujrat District be raised to the standard of a High School; if so, when a decision is likely to be taken on this recommendation.

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khudeja Begum G. A. Khan):** Yes claims of various schools have already been considered on merit but Government Girls Middle School Phalia has not been selected..

NON-AVAILABILITY OF TEXT-BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

**\*2097. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that Text Books prescribed for Secondary Schools are not readily available in the open market ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a general complaint about the prices of Text-books being excessive and exorbitant ;

(c) If the answer to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative the action, if any, Government propose to take in the matter ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khudeja Begum G.A. Khan):** (a) The Punjab Education Department is responsible for Text-books up to Class VIII and the Panjab University to the Matriculation stage. As regards books up to the Class VIII, there has been some shortage of Text-books partly due to the scarcity of paper and partly created by the general conditions of Trade.

(b) The prices of books up to the Middle Class are fixed in accordance with the standard rates approved by the Education Department and the



publishers are required to sell them strictly at the prescribed rates. No complaints were received about books being sold at higher prices, but in view of the shortage of supplies, it is possible that some unscrupulous booksellers may have sold books at higher than the prescribed prices.

(c) On receipt of complaints regarding the shortage of supplies the Education Department took prompt action to secure one paper from the Central Government for the printing of Text-books required during the current session and this paper was distributed among the publishers for the printing of those Text-books which are out of stock. This action has ceased the situation considerably.

2. As regards the books for the High Classes, the University of the Panjab states that it has not received any complaint either about their non-availability or high prices being charged for them.

### • SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

POLICE PARTY PUT TO WORK ON THE SITE WHERE A NEW BUNGALOW BELONGING TO PRESENT INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

\*2522. **Mr. C. E. Gibbon** : Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 29th and 30th August, 1953, a Police party of about 20 foot constables under the charge of an Assistant Sub-Inspector were put to work on the site where a new bungalow belonging to the present Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, is under construction in the Gulburg Colony, Lahore, if so, the nature of the work performed by this party.

(b) whether it is a fact that a Police Truck No. P.J.L-4930, was used for transporting the Police party to and from the Bagh-i-Jinnah to the site of the said bungalow; if so, the number of days and months for which this truck was used for this purpose and the source from which the expenditure on petrol, oils, etc., was met ?

• **Parliamentary Secretary (Malik Qadir Bakhsh)** : (a) Yes. The Police Party was a fatigue party which was sent in connection with planting of a hedge on a payment basis. (The amount Rs. 79-8-0 was credited to the Police Welfare Fund).

(b) Yes. The Police truck was used on the 28th and 29th of August, 1953, and a charge of annas eight per mile on account of the journey was paid by the Inspector-General to Government, as per rules. The charge Rs. 45 was on account of expenditure on petrol, oil wear and tear, etc.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon** : Will the Honourable Chief Minister please state whether "fatigue duty" is the result of some misconduct on the part of a Police Constable? (Interruptions) What is "fatigue duty" ?

**Chief Minister** : I require notice for that.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema** : Will the Honourable the Parliamentary Secretary state whether by the mere fact that a paltry sum has been remitted into the Treasury the nature of that irregularity has changed ?

**Mr. Speaker** : The form in which the second part of the question has been put is inadmissible.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema** : All right, Sir, let the first part of the question be answered.

**Mr. Speaker** : The one goes with the other.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah** : When was the Inspector-General of Police charged for this work done ? Was he charged after this appeared as a news item in a local paper or was he charged before ?

**Chief Minister** : I require notice for that.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is it consistent with the dignity of the Police to use them for private work ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Has the Government not considered it proper to take any action against the officer concerned for the breach of rules and use of forced labour for a private purpose ?

**Chief Minister :** The answer is that there is no breach of rules.

**قاضی مرید احمد -** کیا انریبل وزیر اعلیٰ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ سپاہیوں سے گارے مٹی کا کام لیا جاتا ہے یا کسی اور قسم کا ۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**قاضی مرید احمد -** کیا یہ بنگلہ آئی ۔ جی کا پرائیویٹ بنگلہ ہے یا سرکاری ؟

**آوازیں -** پرائیویٹ ہے

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** When the Honourable Chief Minister says that there is no breach of rules, does he mean to give a licence or a sort of general permission to every officer to take such work ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین -** کیا حکام پولیس سے پرائیویٹ کام بھی لے سکتے ہیں اور لیا جاتا ہے۔

**Chief Minister :** There is nothing irregular or wrong in what the Inspector-General of Police has done.

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین -** On a point of order. وزیر

اعلیٰ صاحب کو اچھی طرح معلوم ہے کہ میں انگریزی نہیں سمجھتا اور ان کی بھی انگریزی مادری زبان نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میں ان سے یہ پوچھتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ میرے سوالات کا جواب اردو میں دیا کریں گے ۔ تا کہ اگر میں ضمنی سوال کرنا چاہوں تو کر سکوں ۔ میرا سوال اردو میں تھا اور اس کا جواب انگریزی میں دیا گیا ہے ۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** آپ کا کیا سوال تھا ۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین -** میرا سوال یہ تھا کہ آیا حکام پولیس سے پرائیویٹ کام بھی لے سکتے ہیں اور لیا جاتا ہے ؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ -** نہیں ۔

**قاضی مرید احمد -** کیا انریبل وزیر اعلیٰ فرما سکتے ہیں کہ رولز کی ایسی خامیوں کو دور کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے گی۔

وزیر اعلیٰ - یہ سب کام رولز کے مطابق کیا گیا۔ اور اگر ممبر صاحبان کا یہ خیال ہے کہ رولز خراب ہیں تو وہ ان پر غور کریں اور مناسب تجاویز پیش کریں۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین - آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہ کام رولز کے مطابق کیا گیا کیا وہ فرمائیں گے کہ کس رول کے مطابق کیا گیا؟

وزیر اعلیٰ - جناب والا - قاعدہ کے مطابق ہاؤس کے معزز ممبران کو خود معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ رولز کے اندر کیا ہے۔ یہ رولز چھپ چکے ہیں۔ اب یہ ان کا کام ہے کہ رولز دیکھیں۔

صاحب سپیکر - اگر رولز چھپ چکے ہیں تو کیا یہ مل سکتے ہیں؟

وزیر اعلیٰ - جی ہاں۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, if there is nothing irregular in using Police fatigue party for private work, will it be possible for a fatigue party to come and do a job in my house? (*Laughter*).

**Chief Minister :** If you require a police force it will be easier. (*Laughter*).

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister please say whether this officer has not used the Constables and the A.S.-I. as his domestic servants?

**Chief Minister :** No.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please say under which particular rule a Police man is required to do fatigue duty in a private house or establishment?

**Chief Minister :** I require notice.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please state whether the labourers were not deprived of their hire when a sum of Rs. 79-8-0 was not paid to the Police men on duty but was put into some Welfare Fund?

**Mr. Speaker :** That is the answer.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Would not the Policeman working outside his normal duty be entitled to the hire? Is this not taking extra work from a Government servant?

**Chief Minister :** No.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Under what principle are these rules framed that you take begar?

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow discussion of the rules here.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** As he has failed to give an assurance that such an undesirable thing would not be repeated....

**Chief Minister :** I do not think this is undesirable.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** This is most undesirable.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a matter of opinion.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** If this is quite regular and it is within the rules....

**Mr. Speaker :** The Honourable Chief Minister did not say it was within the rules. He said it is not against the rules.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** If it is not against the rules and if it is normal and regular, why has it not happened oftener?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

#### PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144 IN THE PROVINCE

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, systematic efforts by the Provincial Government to convert the Province into a political graveyard by enforcing section 144 all over the country, the latest link in the chain being the whole of the Montgomery district where a by-election is pending in the near future.

**Mr. Speaker :** This motion is barred by rule 46 (iii) which says :—

"The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session or for the discussion of which by a motion for adjournment leave was refused in the same session".

This is out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I have no recollection of discussion having taken place on any one of these motions.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** They were ruled out of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** Again I rule this motion out of order on the same ground.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** On a point of order, Sir. You have given the ruling before you have heard the mover of the motion on the merits of his motion. Could you give your ruling like this?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, if I am quite definite about it.

#### FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO COMPEL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS TO VACATE EVACUEE HOUSES.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to protect the refugee interests in not compelling Government officers and officials who at present are living in evacuee houses, to shift to their own newly constructed houses and bungalows which they have let out at exorbitant rents.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to protect the refugee interests in not compelling Government officers and officials who at present are living in evacuee houses, to shift to their own newly constructed houses and bungalows which they have let out at exorbitant rents.

Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### RESTRICTIONS ON EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION IN MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the improper restrictions placed on the expression of

public opinion in Montgomery District by the Executive authorities in abuse of their powers under section 144.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is also ruled out on the same ground as motion No. 1 for which leave was sought by Mian Muhammad Shafi.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir I would respectfully submit that only those motions are barred by rule 46(iii) which revive discussion or for the discussion of which leave was refused. But in this case they were declared out of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have ruled it out of order on the same ground as the first adjournment motion.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The earlier motion was ruled out of order on wrong ground.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the hon'ble member kindly withdraw that word?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** I withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker :** I pointed out that I ruled the first adjournment motion out of order under rule 46(iii) and further that the motion was out of order on the same ground as the motions that were brought before the House on the 1st and the 3rd December.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** May I make a submission?

**Mr. Speaker :** About what?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** That this motion does not refer to the imposition of section 144 which was ruled out of order. This is a recent occurrence. It happened on Saturday and was quoted on Saturday morning.

**Mr. Speaker :** Whether it was quoted this morning or Saturday morning does not make any difference. I am not ruling it out of order on that ground. I say whatever has been done has been done either in the use or abuse, if the honourable member so likes to put it, of section 144 and that I have already ruled out of order.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, in the first instance, if you will kindly permit me to rise on a point of order?

**Mr. Speaker :** About what?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** About a serious procedural irregularity.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is no point of order. It must relate to something which I have said and I am not going to allow any point of order on the ruling given by the Speaker.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am not going to challenge your ruling.

**Mr. Speaker :** No point of order referring to my ruling.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Far be it from me, I am not referring to any ruling given by you. The point of order is that on the first day when this Assembly met, I gave notice of a motion that this House should be allowed to raise a debate on the Constitutional Formula.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am coming to that.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Thank you very much. The second point of order is that on Friday last during question hour I gave notice under Section 12(b) that I wanted to raise a debate about a definite matter of urgent public importance....

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, I noticed that motion myself. That got mixed up with my papers. I will take it up later.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The Chair is not infallible.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. I would ask the honourable member to control his tongue.

## UN-EMPLOYMENT AMONG HANDLOOM WORKERS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the mounting un-employment among the handloom workers due to non-availability of yarn because of the Government's defective policy of distribution.

**Mr. Speaker:** I want to ask the Honourable the Chief Minister whether this non-availability of yarn and general un-employment is not going to form part of the discussion to-day?

**Chief Minister:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Rule 46 (iv) says:—

“the motion must not anticipate a matter. . . .”

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I agree, Sir.

## HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DURING ANTI-AHMEDIYA MOVEMENT

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to estimate and assess the heavy loss of life and property suffered by the people of this province during the Anti-Ahmadiya Movement Disturbances.

**Mr. Speaker:** When did this loss take place?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I would like to have all the objections together so that I may reply to them.

**Mr. Speaker:** There may be other objections. First let me know when did this loss take place?

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - وہی پرانی ظرف زمان اور ظرف مکان کی پابندیارہ . . . . .

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - جواب تو ضرور سنتے نہیں

صاحب سپیکر - میں پوچھتا ہوں نقصان کب ہوا ہے ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - اس کے اثرات ابھی تک جاری ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - میرا سوال یہ نہیں ہے میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ نقصان کب ہوا ہے ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - اس امر میں شک نہیں کہ جہاں تک تاریخ کا تعلق ہے یہ فسادات کے دوران میں ہوا - لیکن لوگوں کے زخم ابھی تک ہرے ہیں - دوسری دلیل یہ ہے کہ جب یہاں ڈسٹرینسز انکوائری بل Disturbances Inquiry Bill پیش کیا گیا تو اس سے اس امر کا انکشاف ہوا کہ حکومت نے جانی اور مالی نقصان دریافت کرنے کی زحمت گوارا کرنا پسند نہیں کیا ہے - اس وقت سے یہ سوال پیدا ہوا ہے - پچلے جمعہ کے روز

وہ مسودہ قانون یہاں لایا گیا تھا۔ اسلئے میں یہ عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ مفاد عامہ سے اتنا گہرا تعلق رکھنے والا واقعہ اور حکومت اس سے تغافل برت رہی ہے اور جانی اور مالی نقصان دریافت کرنے کی زحمت گوارا نہیں کر رہی۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion might have been considered if it had been brought forward on the 30th November. Now it is too late and, therefore, is ruled out of order.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ :** میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس کے اثرات آج تک جاری ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Next please.

#### IRREGULARITIES COMMITTED BY MR. S. S. JAFFRI DURING GENERAL ELECTIONS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give assurance that Mr. S. S. Jaffri, Commissioner, Rehabilitation will be properly dealt with for the serious and proved irregularities committed by him during the course of general elections.

**Mr. Speaker :** An adjournment motion cannot be moved with regard to any particular individual.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ :** حضور اگر اجازت دیں تو میں ثابت کر سکتا ہوں کہ یہ مسئلہ فوری اہمیت عامہ کا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر :** میں نے وہ وجہ پیش نہیں کی ہے۔ میں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ ایک فرد واحد کے متعلق یہ چیز پیش نہیں ہو سکتی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ :** حضور نے یہ فرمایا ہے : . . . . .

**صاحب سپیکر :** میرٹس آف دی کیس merits of the case

پر نہ جائیے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ :** پہلا جواب تو یہ ہے کہ ہم نے تجزیہ کی بنا پر بار بار یہ محسوس کیا ہے کہ آپ نے ایک پٹواری کے متعلق تو ایک سوال ایڈسٹ کر لیا لیکن میں نے سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس کے متعلق پوچھا تو وہ ایڈسٹ نہ ہوا۔

**صاحب سپیکر :** پٹواری کا غلطی سے ایڈسٹ ہو گیا ہوگا (تہقہہ)۔

**Chief Minister :** I may inform the House that this officer's explanation has already been called by me and it is awaited.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Not being satisfied with the answer given by the Honourable Chief Minister, I would like to submit . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker :** I would not allow any discussion because I have not called for an explanation from the Chief Minister. That was uncalled for. The motion is out of order.

## INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF PAPERS AND NEWSPRINT

**Mian Muhammad Shaif :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to make available sufficient supplies of papers, including newsprint to meet the needs of the province.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to make available sufficient supplies of papers, including newsprint to meet the needs of the province.

Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

## PROMULGATION OF SECTION 144 IN MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the causes which led to the promulgation of section 144 Cr. P. C. throughout the Montgomery district for a period of two months, on the 4th December, 1952.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is ruled out of order on the same grounds on which the other similar motions regarding the imposition of section 144 were ruled out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order and it is this that the imposition of section 144 in the various districts of the Punjab goes to show in no certain manner, the incompetency of the Muslim League Government to maintain law and order.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is no point of order. The motion is ruled out of order.

## CINEMA HOUSE ON DURAND ROAD

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of Government to permit the opening of a Cinema House on Durand Road, Lahore.

**Mr. Speaker :** When was this decision given ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I have no access to the official file. The Honourable Minister said on Friday that the decision has been given. I asked him a question whether he knew that the cinema house was going to open within two weeks from now.

**Mr. Speaker :** Has it opened or not?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** When it is opened, perhaps the Honourable Minister might take a canteen there.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. The hon'ble member says that the decision of the Government to permit the opening of this cinema house on Durand Road came to his notice on Friday, that is, it was first declared on Friday.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** Was it made public or not?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The answer was that he did not know about it.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance,



namely, the decision of Government to permit the opening of a cinema House on Durand Road, Lahore.

Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes.)

• Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

### MOTION *Re* DISCUSSION OF PAKISTAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received notice from Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema who wants me to use my special powers under Rule 126 to allow him to move the following motion :—

“Under Rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure of the Punjab Assembly Rules, I invoke your powers to allow me to move the following motion—

“I move that time may be allotted for the discussion of a matter of general public interest, namely, the Pakistan Constitutional proposals as they have emerged from the Muhammad Ali formula”.

rule 126 says :—

“Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Act or of these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the Speaker”.

The ordinary rule for tabling resolutions is known to every honourable member. I do not see any reason for departing from that general practice. The honourable member can table a resolution if he so desires.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Have I your permission?

• **Mr. Speaker :** Permission for what? The honourable member wanted me to invoke my special power and I refuse to use any special powers. The matter ends.

### ECONOMIC SITUATION

• **Chief Minister :** (The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon): Sir, I beg to move—

That the House do now proceed to discuss the economic situation in the Province with special reference to the prevailing prices of articles of food, cloth and other necessities of life.

Sir, I do not want to make a speech at this stage because I do not wish the honourable members to infer anything from my views. I would like them to be absolutely free to express their views. The Party has given no decision on the subject. So the members of our Party are free to say what they like, so that the Government may benefit from their views on the subject. With your permission I would like to give my views at the end.

**Mr. Speaker :** Before any speeches are made I would like to fix a time limit. Naturally quite a lot of honourable members are desirous of taking part in this discussion and I should myself be inclined to give an opportunity to as many members as possible. For that purpose it would be necessary to regulate the time of speeches. I propose to give half an hour to the Leaders of the two Parties and 10 minutes each to other honourable members.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Sir, if you don't mind, give 15 minutes to others.

**Mr. Speaker :** Then we will have to reduce the number of speeches.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will you make it possible to catch your eyes to the members of the Opposition?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. I will allow 15 minutes each to other members.

\* **میاں عبد الباقی۔** (لائپور ۷ مسلم) جناب والا۔ میں وزیر اعلیٰ کے اس اقدام کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے آج کا دن صوبہ کی اقتصادی زبوں حالی پر بحث کرنے کیلئے مقرر کیا اور میں ان کو حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے یقین دلانا ہوں کہ ہم جذبہ اختلاف سے بالا تر ہو کر ایسی تجاویز اس مقتدر ایوان کے سامنے پیش کریں گے جن کو ہم حقیقی طور پر نہایت مفید سمجھتے ہیں۔ (خوب۔ خوب) لیکن میں یہ توقع کرتا ہوں کہ حزب اقتدار اور ٹریڈری بنچ اور جناب وزیر اعلیٰ اس آج کی بحث و تمحیص کو پنجاب کی سٹیج پر محض ایک ڈرامہ تصور نہیں کریں گے بلکہ عملی طور پر کوشش کریں گے کہ جو تجاویز مفید ہوں ان کو عملی جامہ پہنایا جائے۔ جناب والا عرض یہ ہے کہ مشکل مسائل کا حل مشکل و سائل سے ہوا کرتا ہے اس لئے اگر آپ اس اقتصادی زبوں حالی کا مستقل علاج کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو اس کے لئے ایک بات آپ کو کرنی پڑیگی اور وہ یہ ہے کہ آپ اس پرانی لکیر کو چھوڑیں جس لکیر کو آپ چھ سال سے پیٹ رہے ہیں۔ وہ پرانی لکیر یہ ہے کہ جس طرح کا نظام حکومت اور جس طرح محکموں کی کیفیت انگریز یہاں چھوڑ گیا اس سے سر مو تجاوز نہ کیا جائے۔ جناب والا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اقتصادی مسئلے کے مستقل حل کے لئے یہ نہایت ضروری ہے کہ محکمہ زراعت اور محکمہ صنعت کی ہیت ترکیبی کو۔ اس کیفیت کو اور اس مقصد کو سر تا پا بدل دیا جائے اور ان کی طرف زیادہ توجہ کی جائے اور دوسرے محکموں کے مقابلہ میں ان پر زیادہ خرچ کیا جائے اور ان کی اصلاح کی جائے۔ (خوب۔ خوب) لیکن یہ لانگ رینج (long range) چیز ہے اور میں یہ عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ مستقل حل کے بغیر آپ اقتصادی معاملات میں ہمیشہ کیلئے اصلاح نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس تمہید کے بعد میں اس مسئلہ کی طرف آتا ہوں جو اس وقت زیر بحث ہے۔ یعنی گرانی کی وجہ سے جس زبوں حالی سے اس وقت ہم دوچار ہیں اس کا کیا علاج ہے۔ جناب والا۔ یہ واضح حقیقت ہے کہ پنجاب کی ۹۹ فیصدی آبادی ان لڈائڈ سے قطعاً محروم ہے جو ایک فیصدی اسرا کے دسترخوانوں کی زینت بنتی ہیں اور ان کا گزارہ صرف گندم اور مکی پر ہے اس لئے میں سب سے پہلے گندم کی گرانی کے متعلق اپنی معروضات پیش کروں گا۔ پنجاب پر سب سے بڑی مصیبت یہ تھی اور گزشتہ سال یہ مصیبت نہایت زور سے نازل ہوئی کہ گندم کی گرانی کی اصلی وجہ جو میں سمجھتا ہوں اور بڑے وثوق کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ وہ نفسیاتی عوامل تھے جو سابقہ وزرات نے اپنے اعلانات سے اور اپنے اقدامات سے پیدا کر دیے تھے۔

یہ شائد اسلئے تھا کہ اسمال باران کی وجہ سے فصلوں کی حالت خراب نظر آ رہی تھی اس وقت اپنی صفائی پیش کرنے کیلئے وزیر اعلیٰ میاں ممتاز محمد خاں دولتانہ نے اس ہاؤس میں کھڑے ہو کر اس چیز کا اعلان کیا اور بڑے زور سے کیا تھا کہ پنجاب بالحاظ غلہ خسارے کا صوبہ ہے اور وہ ہر ضلع اور ہر مقام پر جا کر اس بات کا اعلان کرتے رہے کہ پنجاب کا صوبہ اناج کے لحاظ سے خسارے کا صوبہ ہے۔ یہ گندم پیدا بھی کم کرتا ہے۔ اس میں بڑی مقدار میں گندم ہوتی ہی نہیں اور کہ وہ باہر سے ۲ روپے فی من کے حساب سے گندم منگوا رہے ہیں۔ اور ہم حاتم طائی کی قبر پر لات مار کر یہی گندم آپ کو بارہ روپے من دے رہے ہیں۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ -** سولہ روپے من -

**میاں عبدالجباری -** یہ تقریر تھی جو سابقہ وزیر اعلیٰ نے ہر ضلع میں جا کر کی۔ اور اس طرح انہوں نے وہ پہلا سائیکالوجیکل فیکٹر نفسیاتی تاثر پیدا کیا جو اس صوبہ میں قحط کی سی صورت حال پر منتج ہوا۔ اس سے پہلے انگریز کے دو صد سالہ دور حکومت میں جس میں اس نے دو ایسی بڑی لڑائیاں بھی لڑیں جن میں اسکی زندگی اور موت کا سوال تھا اور جن میں اسے ایک ایک دانہ گندم کی ضرورت تھی وہ اسی پاکستان اور پنجاب سے گندم کے جہاز باہر بھیجتا رہا اور ان سے مصر انگلستان اور باقی ممالک کی خوراک کی ضروریات پوری کرتا رہا۔ ان میں سے کئی جہاز راستے میں ڈوب بھی گئے مگر ان دنوں کبھی یہاں "لیوی سکیم"، جاری نہ کی گئی۔ سابقہ وزارت نے یہ سکیم بھی یہاں جاری کی۔ تھانیدار-تحصیلدار اور ای۔ ای۔ سی گاؤں گاؤں گئے اور انہوں نے لوگوں سے مجبراً گندم وصول کی۔ بڑے بڑے زمینداروں کو تو کوئی دقت نہ ہوئی انکا تو یہ افسر لحاظ کرتے تھے۔ مگر چھوٹے زمینداروں کاشتکاروں مزارعین اور دوسرے لوگوں سے جن کے پاس اپنے سال بھر کے کھانے کیلئے بھی کافی گندم نہ تھی جبراً گندم وصول کی گئی۔ یہ قیامت کا نقشہ تھا جو پنجاب نے آج تک کبھی نہیں دیکھا تھا۔ یہ سب کچھ محض اسلئے کیا گیا تا کہ میاں ممتاز محمد خاں دولتانہ اپنی صفائی میں یہ کہہ سکیں کہ پنجاب ایک "ڈفٹ"، (خسارے) کا صوبہ ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں پہلے کہہ چکا ہوں یہ وہ نفسیاتی عوامل تھے جن کے باعث پنجاب کا ہر شخص سمجھنے لگا کہ یہ بھوک کا سال ہے اور اگرچہ میاں ممتاز محمد خاں دولتانہ یوسف نہیں مگر پنجاب مصر بننے والا ہے اور یہاں وہ قحط پڑنے والا ہے جو حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کے عہد میں مصر میں پڑا تھا۔ اسلئے اگر کسی نے پانچ من گندم اپنی ضرورت کیلئے رکھنی

تھی تو اس نے دس من گندم رکھی - چھوٹے سے چھوٹے کاشتکار سے لے کر بڑے سے بڑے زمیندار تک ہر شخص نے اپنی ضرورت سے دوگنی سہ گنی چہار گنی گندم رکھی - جس کا اثر صوبہ کی منڈیوں پر پڑنا لازمی تھا - اور اس طرح انہوں نے اس صوبہ کے لوگوں کو یقین دلا دیا کہ پنجاب ایک ”ڈفسٹ“ (خسارے) کا صوبہ ہے - میں پورے وثوق کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ پنجاب ”ڈفسٹ“، اناج کے لحاظ سے خسارے کا صوبہ نہیں ہے اور یہ جو چیز پیدا کی گئی تھی یہ بالکل غلط تھی - پنجاب میں اتنی گندم ہے جو اسے کفایت کر سکے - پنجاب میں اتنی گندم رہی ہے کہ وہ متحدہ ہندوستان کے عوام کو بچاتا رہا ہے - بلکہ وہ یورپ کے عوام کو بھی گندم سپلا کرتا رہا ہے - پچھلی دونوں لڑائیوں میں یہی پنجاب مصر، ایران اور انگریزوں کے اتحادیوں کو بھی گندم دیتا رہا ہے - اور پھر ان لڑائیوں کے دوران میں بھی گندم کی قیمت یہاں آٹھ روپے من سے زیادہ نہ ہوئی - ان نفسیاتی عوامل نے یہ کیفیت پیدا کر دی تھی کہ گندم چھپ گئی اور لوگ واقعی فاقوں مرنے لگے - جناب والا - صوبہ میں یہ قیامت کا نقشہ پیدا کرنے کے بعد ہماری سابقہ وزارت ایک ہی شب میں تشریف لے گئی اور نئی وزارت یعنی نون وزارت تشریف لے آئی - اور جناب انکی وزارت کے ساتھ ہی امریکن گندم بھی تشریف لے آئی - (ہنسی) بارش بھی ہو گئی اور فصل خریف بھی اچھی ہو گئی - لیکن آج بھی میں یہاں وہ عوامل دیکھ رہا ہوں جن کے باعث شاید گندم اس قیمت پر کبھی نہ آئے جسی پر اسے نارمل طریق سے آنا چاہئے - مثال کے طور پر جناب والا حکومت نے مکی اور باجرہ دو جنسوں پر سے ہر قسم کا کنٹرول ہٹا دیا ہے - نہ مانکی قیمت پر کوئی کنٹرول ہے اور نہ انکی ”سوومٹ“ (نقل و حرکت) پر کوئی روکاوٹ ہے - تو اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا ہے کہ ان دونوں جنسوں کی قیمتیں نارمل ہو گئی ہیں - سپینہ سوا سپینہ پہلے مکی کا نرخ پندرہ سولہ روپے من تھا اور اب یہ دس روپے من پر آگئی ہے - اسی طرح باجرے کی قیمت اب سات روپے من ہو گئی ہے - لیکن گندم پر پابندیوں کے باعث اسکے نرخوں پر کوئی اثر نہیں پڑا - اس وقت یہ حالت ہے کہ بہترین قسم کی ملکی گندم جسے لوگ پسند کرتے ہیں مختلف منڈیوں میں ۱۱ روپے سے لے کر ۱۴ روپے من تک فروخت ہو رہی ہے - مگر حکومت کے ڈپووں پر غیر ملکی امریکن گندم تیرہ روپے پانچ آنے چھ پائی فی من کے حساب سے دی جاتی ہے - گندم نیچا ہونا چاہتی ہے - وہ اپنی ”ٹینڈنسی“، رجحان بتا چکی ہے لیکن چونکہ ڈپووں پر قیمتیں مقررہ ہیں اسلئے ملکی گندم کے نرخ بھی نیچے نہیں ہو سکتے اسلئے جناب کی وساطت سے آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ کی خدمت میں میرا پہلا حتمی

مشورہ یہ ہے کہ وہ از راہ کرم باہر سے آئی ہوئی امریکن گندم کی قیمت غور کرنے کے بعد اتنی مقرر کر دیں جس پر وہ آج ملکی گندم کو لانا چاہتے ہوں۔ اور اگر ایسا کرنے میں حکومت کو کچھ خسارہ بھی برداشت کرنا پڑے تو برداشت کر لے کیونکہ یہ عوام کی حکومت ہے اور عوام کیلئے ہے۔ پچھلے سال یہ کیفیت تھی کہ لوگ بھوکوں مرتے رہے ہیں۔ اب خدا کے فضل سے نئی فصل اچھی ہے اب عوام کا یہ حال نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ اسلئے سیری یہ گزارش ہے کہ غیر ملکی گندم کی قیمت دس روپے من مقرر کی جائے تاکہ ملکی گندم کا نرخ اس سے نیچے آسکے۔ ممکن ہے ایسا کرنے سے حکومت کو کچھ خسارہ ہو مگر جیسا کہ میں پہلے کہہ چکا ہوں حکومت بننے کی دوکان نہیں ہے حکومت ہے اور اسے عوام کے لئے بہت کچھ کرنا ہے۔ اسے دوسرے سالک سے سبق لینا چاہئے۔ انگلستان کی حکومت باہر سے خوراک درآمد کر کے اپنے عوام کو سستے نرخوں میں کر رہی ہے۔ وہاں تکفلات اور لوازمات کی قیمت بہت زیادہ ہے لیکن خوراک بہت سستی ہے۔ سیری رائے میں غیر ملکی گندم دس روپے من سے زیادہ کسی صورت میں نہیں دینی چاہئے۔ اسکا یہ نتیجہ ہوگا کہ ملکی گندم کی قیمت بھی دس روپے من سے نیچے آجائیگی۔

سیری دوسری تجویز جناب والا یہ ہے کہ نئی فصل کے موقع پر عوام کو یقین دلا دیا جائے کہ پنجاب ”ڈفسٹ“، اناج کے خسارے کا صوبہ نہیں ہے۔ اور یہاں ہمارے لئے کافی گندم موجود ہے۔ اور انکے اس یقین کو اس طرح تقویت دی جائے کہ گندم کی نقل و حرکت پر سے تمام پابندیاں اٹھالی جائیں۔ صرف اپنی سرحدات کو مضبوط رکھا جائے تاکہ سمگلنگ نہ ہو۔ ایک ضلع سے دوسرے ضلع میں گندم لے جانے پر کوئی پابندی نہ ہو تاکہ زیادہ گندم پیدا کرنے والے علاقوں مثلاً ”لائلپور“، منٹگمری اور سرگودھا وغیرہ سے کم گندم پیدا کرنے والے علاقوں مثلاً راولپنڈی، جہلم وغیرہ میں گندم کا قدرتی نکاس ہو سکے اور سارے صوبہ میں گندم کے بھاؤ ایک قدرتی لیول سطح پر آجائیں۔ ایک اور چیز جس پر میں حکومت کی توجہ مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ حکومت بیشک اپنی خریداری کرے لیکن وہ کوئی کنٹرول قیمتوں پر نہ لگائے۔ میرے الفاظ پر غور کیا جائے۔ میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت احتیاط سے تدریجاً یہ غور کرتے ہوئے کہ کس منڈی میں کتنا بھاؤ ہے پورے حوصلے سے اور کشادہ دلی سے امریکہ سے آئی ہوئی گندم منڈیوں میں پھینکتی جائے جہاں تک کہ گندم کا بھاؤ آٹھ نو دس گیارہ بارہ روپے من کے مابین آ جائے۔

جس وقت نئی فصل شروع ہو اس وقت ایسی تدابیر اختیار کی جائیں جن سے گندم کا نرخ کم ہونا شروع ہو جائے۔ اور یہ گندم آٹھ روپے پر آ جائے

میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے فضل و کرم سے ساونی جس قسم کی ہوئی ہے اسی طرح انشا اللہ تعالیٰ گندم کی فصل بھی اس سال بہت اچھی ہوگی۔ اس کا بھاؤ پنجاب میں آٹھ روپیہ سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہئیے۔ لیکن اسکے لئے گندم کا natural flow ہونا ضروری ہے۔ ایک اور عرض کردوں کہ اقتصادی مسائل میں جبری حل اور نیم پخت منصوبے ہمیشہ نقصان پہنچایا کرتے ہیں۔ کوشش یہ ہونی چاہئیے کہ اقتصادی مسائل کو صحیح طور پر اور پوری منصوبہ بندی کے ساتھ حل کیا جائے۔ تو جناب والا یہ گندم کے متعلق میری long term اور short term تجاویز تھیں۔ اس کے بعد میں جناب کی وساطت سے اس ایوان کی خدمت میں دوسری اجناس اور اشیائے خوردنی کے متعلق عرض کرونگا۔ گندم کے بعد دوسری چیز نخود آتی ہے۔ نخود کا بھاؤ اس وقت سترہ۔ اٹھارہ اور انیس روپیہ فی من ہے۔ (ایک آواز گیارہ روپیہ ہے) قطع کلاہیاں۔ جس دن میں لائلپور سے آیا تھا اس روز وہاں اسکا بھاؤ اٹھارہ روپیہ فی من تھا۔ تو جناب والا۔ اس کے متعلق میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ اس صوبہ میں نخود کو زمیندار بہت کم کاشت کرتے ہیں کیونکہ اس کے لئے صحیح قسم کا اور بہترین بیج جس سے جنے کی فصل بیماریوں سے محفوظ رہے نہیں ملتا۔ اس کے لئے میں جناب کی وساطت سے وزیر اعلیٰ اور جناب وزیر زراعت کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگا کہ اگر واقعی کوئی بیج ایسا نکالا نہ ہوتا پھر تو مجھے قطعی شکایت نہ ہوتی شکایت تو اس چیز کی ہے کہ gram blitz کا محفوظ بیج evolve ہو چکا ہے۔ ہمارے اینگریگچر کالج میں ایکسپرٹ اس پر ریسرچ کر رہے ہیں ابھی یہ اتنا ڈویلپ نہیں کیا گیا کہ زیادہ مقدار میں زمینداروں کو سپلا کیا جا سکے۔ مجھے خود تین دفعہ یہ بیج لینے کے لئے وہاں جانا پڑا اور تین چکر لگا کر بھی مجھے یہ کنال سے زیادہ رقم کے لئے نہیں ملا۔ آپ اس کے لئے زیادہ تعداد میں ایکسپرٹ لگائیں تا کہ اس بیج کو زیادہ سے زیادہ زمینداروں کے لئے سپلا کیا جا سکے۔

اس کے بعد جناب والا کھانڈ کا مسئلہ ہے۔ اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ کھانڈ میں یہ صوبہ پورے طور پر self-sufficient ہو سکتا ہے اور باہر سے یہاں کھانڈ لانے کی قطعی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی اگر محکمہ زراعت کھانڈ بنانے کی چھوٹی چھوٹی مشینیں (جو سلائی کی مشینوں سے تھوڑی ہی بڑی ہوتی ہیں) دیہات میں زمینداروں کو سپلا کر دے۔ جو زمیندار ایک ایکڑ یا دو ایکڑ کھاد کاشت کرتے ہیں ان کی ہمیں حوصلہ افزائی کرنی چاہیے۔ جب قند پیہا کا بھاؤ چڑھ جاتا ہے تو مرکز

سے احکام آجاتے ہیں کہ اسے پنجاب کے باہر نہ بھیجا جائے۔ پچھلی مرتبہ اس معزز ایوان میں میں نے اس کے متعلق سوال کیا تو آنریبل صوفی صاحب نے (جو اس وقت وزیر زراعت تھے) یہ فرمایا کہ ہم نے سینٹر کو لکھا ہے ابھی وہاں سے جواب نہیں آیا۔ تو جناب سینٹر سے جواب اس وقت وصول ہوا جب بیچارے زمیندار کم داسوں پر اسے بیچ چکے تھے۔ تو جناب والا میری یہ استدعا ہے کہ یہ مشین عام کی جائے۔ اس پر کوئی زیادہ لاگت نہیں آتی۔ تین یا چار سو روپیہ میں تو شاید ولایتی مشین آجاتی ہے۔ دورے لائپلور زراعتی کالج میں ضرورت کے مطابق سٹاف نہیں ہے۔ اسکو ضرورت کے مطابق روپیہ نہیں ملتا۔ اس کے ساتھ بھی وہی ظالمانہ سلوک ہو رہا ہے جو انگریز کے وقت میں ہوا کرتا تھا۔ ہمیں اس کی ترقی کے لئے ہر ممکن کوشش کرنی چاہئے تاکہ زمینداروں کی بہبودی اور فارغ البالی کے لئے وہ کچھ کرے۔

اب میں پھلوں کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پھل کے متعلق آپ کے پاس کوئی اعداد و شمار نہیں جن سے یہ معلوم ہو سکے کہ ہمارے صوبہ میں کس کس پھل کی کتنی کمی ہوئی ہے۔ ہمارے صوبہ میں آم کی کمی ہے اور اسی طرح باقی پھلوں کی بھی کمی ہے۔ اس کے متعلق at random حساب لگا لیا جاتا ہے کسی منصوبہ کے تحت عمل نہیں کیا جاتا۔

اس کے بعد میں کاغذ کے متعلق عرض کرونگا۔ اس کے لئے آج ایک تحریک التوا بھی پیش کی گئی تھی۔ کاغذ بنیاد ہے عجم کی اور عجم کے حصول کے لئے کاغذ کی بیکد ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن حالت یہ ہے کہ پنجاب کو پورا کوٹا نہیں ملتا۔ پنجاب میں کاغذ کی "consumption 80 percent of the whole lot" ہے۔ لیکن اسے تیس چالیس فیصدی بھی نہیں ملتا۔ اس کے لئے سینٹر کو approach کرنا چاہئے۔ اب تو ڈھانڈہ میں بھی ایک مل بن گئی ہے۔

اس کے بعد جناب والا نہایت ضروری چیز جس سے کسی شخص کو غافل نہیں رہنا چاہئے صحت عامہ ہے۔ اس کے لئے معالج اور ادویات کی ضرورت ہے۔ جہانتک ادویات کا تعلق ہے میں عرض کرونگا کہ ہماری غلط اسپورٹ پالیسی کی وجہ سے کئی روز مرہ کی عام استعمال کی اشیا پر کلہاڑا چلایا گیا ہے۔ ادویات پر۔ ہائیسکلوں پر اور دوسری ضروری اشیا پر یہ کلہاڑا چلایا گیا ہے اور موٹروں پر کوئی پابندی نہیں۔ موٹرین عام ہیں ان پر یہ کلہاڑا نہیں چلایا گیا۔ میں جناب کی وساطت سے وزیر اعلیٰ

صاحب کی خدمت میں درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ اپنا اثر و رسوخ استعمال کریں اور مرکز پر زور دیں کہ وہ ادویات اور کاغذ کی تقسیم میں پنجاب کو پورا پورا حصہ دے۔ کتابیں بیشک باہر سے نہ سنگوائیں لیکن کاغذ کی مقدار ضرورت کے مطابق اس صوبہ کو ضرور ملنی چاہیئے۔

انگریزی دواؤں کی بہم رسانی اور انگریزی دوا سازی کا موجودہ انتظام تو ۴۰ سال تک بھی پاکستان کو خود مکفی نہیں بنا سکتا۔ پھر یہ علاج اتنا مہنگا ہے کہ پاکستانی عوام اس کا خرچ برداشت کرنے کی استطاعت ہی نہیں رکھتے۔ اصل میں انگریزی طریقہ علاج محض اس لئے رائج کیا گیا تھا کہ چند حضرات انگلستان کی دواؤں کو فروخت کرنے کے لئے ایجنٹ کا کام دیں اور ہمارا ملک ان کے لئے ایک تجارتی منڈی بنا رہے۔ موجودہ محکمہ صحت اپنے پرانے انگریزی طریقے پر چل رہا ہے اور جب تک اس میں نئی زندگی نہ پھونکی جائے گی یہ مفید ثابت نہیں ہوگا پہلے تو بھلا انگریزی عملداری میں برطانوی نیوی سر توڑ کوشش کے بعد رسانی کا کام کرتی تھی مگر پھر بھی لڑائی کے دنوں میں برطانوی بحری بیڑے کی انتہائی کوششوں کے باوجود انگریزی دوائیاں کثرت اور فراوانی کے ساتھ نہیں ملتی تھیں بلکہ ایک وقت تو ان کی قلت شدید صورت اختیار کر گئی تھی۔ اب جبکہ پاکستان کے پاس اپنی اتنی بحری قوت بھی موجود نہیں ہے پاکستان کس طرح اس صورت حال کو نباہ سکتا ہے۔ لہذا میں عرض کرونگا کہ ایک تو ہمیں یونانی اور دیسی طب کی طرف رجوع کرنا چاہئے۔ میں اپنے ساٹھ سالہ تجربہ کی بنا پر بلا خوف تردید کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یونانی دوائیاں انگریزی دوائیوں سے کم مفید نہیں۔ مجھے اپنی عمر میں کئی بیماریاں آئیں اور کئی سخت بیماریاں بھی آئیں اور میں نے دیکھا کہ دیسی طریقہ علاج کافی کامیاب رہا۔ البتہ دیسی طب کو organise کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ اس وقت ایلوپیتھک کی طرح well organised نہیں ہے۔ اطباء کو اکٹھے کرنا چاہئے۔ طبی کالج قائم کئے جائیں۔ انکی دوائیوں کی دیکھ بھال کی جائے اور اس طبی دوا سازی کے فن کو ترقی دی جائے ورنہ انگریزی دوائیاں پاکستان کو کبھی خود مکفی نہیں کر سکیں گی۔

اب جناب والا میں کیڑے کیطرف آتا ہوں۔ کیڑا بننے والے کارخانے تین فیصدی چار فیصدی نہیں بلکہ ۴۰ فیصدی منافع کما رہے ہیں لیکن خدا جانے ٹیکسائل ملز کے ساتھ حکومت کو کیا معاشقہ ہے (قہقہہ) کہ وہ انکی منافع بازی پر کوئی کنٹرول نافذ نہیں کرتی ملز والے دن دھاڑے بلیک کرتے ہیں۔ اگر حکومت ان دس بارہ ملز کے مالکوں پر بھی کنٹرول



نہیں کر سکتی۔ خواہ وہ حکومت صوبوی حکومت ہو خواہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ۔ تو یہ گورنمنٹ دو دن تک بھی حکمران رہنے کی اہل نہیں ہے (shame-shame)

اسکے بعد جوتے آتے ہیں۔ (تمہقہ) میں جوتوں کے متعلق عرض کیوں گا کہ ہمارے ملک میں raw material بکثرت پایا جاتا ہے یہاں چمڑہ موجود ہے مگر ہماری حکومت چھ سال کے عرصے میں اتنا بھی نہیں کر سکی کہ اس چمڑے سے جملہ ضروری اشیا ملک کے اندر تیار کرا سکے۔ آپ جب تک محکمہ صنعت اور محکمہ زراعت کی تجدید نہیں کریں گے ملک کبھی اپنی ضروریات کیلئے خود بکثرتی نہیں ہو سکے گا۔  
وآخر دعویٰ ناان الحمد للہ رب العالمین۔

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr Speaker in the chair.*

**مسٹر محمد آمین**—(کارپوریشن لاہور شہر۔ نمبر ۲ مسلم مخصوص نشست)  
جناب والا! میں وزیر اعلیٰ کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے فرض شناسی کا ثبوت دیتے ہوئے اور اقتصادی پوزیشن کی اہمیت کا احساس کرتے ہوئے ممبران اسمبلی کو اپنے خیالات کے اظہار کا موقع بہم پہنچایا ہے۔  
پیشتر اس کے کہ میں ان مسائل کے متعلق تفصیلی طور پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں یہ مناسب معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اسکی اہمیت کے متعلق بھی کچھ عرض کر دیا جائے۔ یہ حقیقت ہے کہ ہر ذمہ دار حکومت کا یہ فرض اولین ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ اپنے عوام کو ان کی ضروریات زندگی بہم پہنچانے کا کما حقہ، انتظام کرے۔ مگر مجھے افسوس ہے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ سابقہ وزارت نے فرض ناشناسی کا ثبوت دیا اور ما سوائے بیابان بازیوں کے اور سیاسی ریشہ دوانیوں کے دو سال کے عرصے میں کوئی ایسا کام نہ کیا کہ جسے پر آخر کیا جا سکے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں یہ کہے بغیر بھی نہیں رہ سکتا کہ موجودہ حکومت نے بھی اس اہم مسئلہ پر پوری توجہ نہیں دی۔ اس وقت صورت حالات بہت نازک بلکہ خطرناک حد تک پہنچ چکی ہے۔ ایک طرف بیکاری انتہا کو پہنچی ہوئی ہے تو دوسری طرف ضروریات زندگی بے حد گراں بلکہ نایاب ہو چکی ہیں عوام کی قوت خرید بہت کم ہو گئی ہے اور بھوک اور ناداری کا یہ عالم ہے کہ کچھ بیان نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ اس وقت میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پوزیشن فرسٹریشن (Frustration) کے درجہ تک پہنچ چکی ہے۔ لوگ مایوس ہو چکے ہیں ان کو کچھ نظر نہیں آتا کہ ان تمام مسائل کا حل کیا اور کب ہو گا۔ بڑے بڑے کارخانہ دار اور تاجر یا

بڑے بڑے زمیندار منافع خوری اور ذخیرہ اندوزی کرتے چلے جا رہے ہیں اور یہ نہیں سوچتے کہ اس کا انجام کیا ہو گا۔

• ایک ممبر - آپ تو ان میں شامل نہیں ہیں ؟

مسٹر محمد امین - میں آپ میں شامل ہوں (تہقہہ) جناب والا ! اندیشہ ہے کہ اگر اس اہم اور بنیادی مسئلہ کی طرف فوری طور پر توجہ نہ دی گئی تو خدا نخواستہ سارا نظام درہم برہم ہو جائیگا اور کسی کی عزت، آبرو، جان اور مال محفوظ نہ رہیگا۔ ان الفاظ کے بعد اب میں ان مسائل کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں ایک اہم مسئلہ خوراک کا ہے۔ خوراک کے مسئلہ کے متعلق پچھلے دو سال میں متعدد بار اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے میں نے یہ کہا کہ پنجاب میں یہ جو پوزیشن قحط کی پیدا ہو رہی ہے یہ بالکل man made ہے یہ خود ساختہ ہے اور حقیقت پر مبنی نہیں ہے میں نے اس کے ثبوت میں کئی دفعہ اعداد و شمار بھی پیش کئے مگر بد قسمتی سے حکومت کے نشے میں یا خدا معلوم کیا ہو رہا تھا کہ کسی نے ان پر توجہ نہ دی۔ اب میں اسی پوائنٹ کے ماتحت کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میرے پاس سرکاری اعداد و شمار موجود ہیں جن سے میری مروضات صحیح ثابت ہونگی۔ ہمارے صوبہ کی آبادی زیادہ سے زیادہ دو کروڑ ہے موجودہ راشننگ کے سسٹم کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے ہمارے صوبے کی خوراک کی ضروریات اکیس لاکھ ٹن بنتی ہیں۔ برخلاف اس کے ۱۹۵۱-۵۲ میں سارے صوبہ میں پینتیس لاکھ ٹن اجناس خوردنی پیدا ہوئیں اور ۱۹۵۲-۵۳ میں چوبیس لاکھ ٹن سے زیادہ اجناس خوردنی پیدا ہوئیں۔ دونوں سالوں میں ضرورت سے زیادہ پیداوار ہوئی اسلئے چیز یہ صاف ظاہر ہے کہ وہ جو قحط تھا وہ بالکل خود ساختہ تھا۔

• جہاں آرا بیگم شاہنواز - کیا انریبل ممبر بتائیں گے کہ آبادی میں کتنا اضافہ ہوا ؟

مسٹر محمد امین - ۱۹۵۱ کی مردم شماری کے مطابق آبادی ایک کروڑ اسی لاکھ تھی میں نے اس کو دو کروڑ لگا لیا ہے۔

سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خاں گیلانی - کیا بات ہے آپ کی۔ (تہقہہ)

جہاں آرا بیگم شاہنواز - عر سو کے پچھے ڈیڑھ آدمی بڑھ رہا ہے۔

مسٹر محمد امین - میں نے جو اندازہ لگایا ہے۔ . . . .

Rana Gul Muhammad Noon : On a point of information. The honourable member has just said that we produce 35 lakh tons of wheat. I would

like to ask him on what basis he has collected this information, because there are no definite statistics.

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow any interruptions of this kind.

**مسٹر محمد امین** - میرے پاس سرکاری اعداد و شمار موجود ہیں ۱۹۵۱-۵۲ میں تینس لاکھ اٹھائیس ہزار ٹن گندم پیدا ہوئی - ایک لاکھ اٹھاون ہزار ٹن باجرہ پیدا ہوا - تہتر ہزار نو سو ٹن جوار اور ایک لاکھ باون ہزار ٹن مکی پیدا ہوئی - ان چیزوں کو ملا کر ہمیں نے یہ اعداد پیش کئے ہیں اور یہ سرکاری اعداد و شمار ہیں مان ہی کی بنا پر میں یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں اور ویسے بھی مجھے یقین ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں خدا کے فضل سے یہ صورت کبھی پیدا نہیں ہوئی تھی اور نہ ہو گی کہ خوراک کی کمی ہو جائے -

**سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالد گیلانی** - امریکہ کی گندم اٹھالی جائے تو آپ کی حالت بد تر ہو جائے -

**مسٹر محمد امین** - آپ نے جو کچھ کہنا ہے اپنے وقت پر کہہ لیجئے گا - اس سال خریف کی فصل اچھی ہوئی ہے - "زیادہ اناج اگاؤ،" کی مہم کی وجہ سے زیادہ رقبہ زیر کاشت آ گیا ہے اور ہماری حکومت چھ لاکھ ٹن اسپورٹڈ گندم بھی حاصل کر رہی ہے جس سے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے پاس ہماری ضروریات سے ڈیڑھ گنا زیادہ خوراک پہنچ گئی ہے - ان حالات میں خوراک کی کمی کا سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا - میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ ہماری حکومت کو عوام کی مشکلات اور ان کی تکالیف کو دیکھتے ہوئے محض چند خاص لوگوں کے لئے یا خاص مصلحتوں کی وجہ سے گندم کی قیمت کو زیادہ نہیں رکھنا چاہئے - امریکن گندم کے آنے کے بعد ہماری گورنمنٹ کو سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ اس سلسلہ میں گفت و شنید کرنی چاہئے کہ اسے گندم کی قیمت کم کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے - اس کا عوام پر بہت اچھا اثر پڑیگا اور اس کے علاوہ اگر قیمت کم نہ کی گئی تو اس سے حکومت کا نقصان ہونے کا بھی احتمال ہے کیونکہ جو گندم وہ منگوا رہی ہے اگر وہ پورے طور پر فروخت نہ ہوئی تو اس کے خراب ہو جانے کا ڈر ہے اسے کھپرا وغیرہ لگ جائیگا یا اسے محفوظ رکھنے کیلئے bins وغیرہ بنانے پر کافی خرچ آ جائے گا - اس لئے یہ بات گورنمنٹ کیلئے بھی مفید ہو گی کہ وہ گندم کی قیمت کو کم کر دے میں یہ تجویز کرتا ہوں کہ آٹھ روپے من گندم کی قیمت ہونی چاہئے -

اب میں ایک دوسرے پہلو کی طرف آتا ہوں اور کپڑے اور سوت کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں جیسا کہ میں عرض کر چکا ہوں ہمارے

صوبہ کی آبادی کو اگر دو کروڑ بھی تصور کر لیا جائے اور چھوٹے یا بڑے کی تمیز کئے بغیر ضرورت فی کس دس گز رکھی جائے تو اس کے لئے ہمیں بیس کروڑ گز کپڑے کی ضرورت ہونی چاہئے میں نے اندازہ لگایا ہے کہ ہمیں چھ کروڑ پاؤنڈ یارن کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایک پاؤنڈ یارن سے چار گز کپڑا بنتا ہے۔ یہ ہماری ضروریات کے لئے مکتفی ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس وقت ہمارے صوبہ میں جو کارخانے کام کر رہے ہیں وہ فی الحال تین لاکھ bales یارن سالانہ تیار کرتے ہیں اور اس مالی سال کے آخر تک چار لاکھ bales تک پہنچ جائیں گے۔ صرف ایک یا دو لاکھ bales of yarn باہر سے درآمد کرنے کی ضرورت ہو گی۔ اگر ہماری حکومت بقایا یارن اسپورٹ کر لے اور کنٹرول ہٹا دے تو میرے خیال میں بلیک مارکیٹ بھی ہٹ جائیگی اور بیکاری بھی کم ہو جائیگی اور اس کے ساتھ اس بات کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے کہ حتی الوسع کپڑا نہ منگوا یا جائے۔ کپڑے کی قلت کو دور کرنے کیلئے ہمیں Austerity living اختیار کرنا چاہئے اور موٹا گاڑھا کپڑا پہننا چاہئے۔ ہمیں صرف سوت منگوانا چاہئے بلکہ اگر ہم ۵ فیصدی زیادہ سوت منگوا لیں تو یہ بلیک مارکیٹ کا خطرہ دور کرنے کیلئے بھی مفید ہو گا جو کپڑا یہاں تیار ہوتا ہے اس کے متعلق موجودہ پوزیشن یہ ہے۔ کہ روٹی کی موجودہ پوزیشن کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے مل کے مالکوں کو کپڑا چھ آنے فی گز پڑتا ہے لیکن اس کی قیمت ایک روپیہ اور چودہ آنہ فی گز ہے۔ یعنی وہ ۴۰۰ فیصدی نفع لے رہے ہیں اور ہماری حکومت ٹس سے مس نہیں ہوتی۔ کپڑا چھ آنے فی گز کی بجائے ایک روپیہ اور چودہ آنہ گز اوپن مارکیٹ میں بک رہا ہے۔ ایسی اندھیر گردی کی مثال کہیں نہیں مل سکتی ہے۔ لیکن ہماری حکومت چپ بیٹھی ہے۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ اس پر نہایت آسانی سے کنٹرول کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اگر چند آدمی ایماندار ہوں اور میرا خیال ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ایسے لوگ ہیں کیونکہ کوئی ملک ان کے بغیر چل ہی نہیں سکتا تو لوگوں کی تکالیف کا ازالہ کیا جا سکتا ہے یہ نہایت ضروری ہے اور ہمارے لئے یہ امر شرمناک ہے کہ چھ آنے گز کا کپڑا ایک روپیہ اور چودہ آنہ فی گز بکنے دیا جائے۔ اس لئے میں نہایت ادب سے گزارش کروں گا۔ کپڑے کی قیمتیں فوری طور پر کم کر دینی چاہئیں۔ عام طور پر ایک فیصدی یا زیادہ سے زیادہ پانچ فیصدی تک منافع لیا جاتا ہے لیکن اگر ان کو ایک سو فیصدی بھی نفع لینے دیا جائے تو بھی کپڑے کی قیمت بارہ آنہ فی گز ہو گی اور وہ اس نرخ پر بک سکے گا۔ اگر مرکزی حکومت کی اس معاملے میں اور پالیسی ہو تو بھی ایسے ذرائع اختیار کئے جا سکتے

ہیں جن سے صوبائی حکومت اس معاملہ کو درست کر سکتی ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں اخیر میں چند ایک تجاویز پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں پہلے عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ یارن اور سنگوایا جائے جو ہماری ضروریات کیلئے مکنتی ہو۔ گھریلو صنعتوں کو زیادہ فنانس کیا جائے۔ کمیونٹی پلینز پر بہت زیادہ زور دیا جائے اور یہاں پی۔ آئی۔ ڈی۔ سی جس کی ایک برانچ مشرقی بنگال میں ہے کی ایک شاخ لاہور میں بھی ہوئی چاہئے۔ اس سے آئندہ چل کر صوبہ کے لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچ سکتا ہے۔ رائس کنٹریوشن اگر جاپانی طریقہ کے مطابق کی جائے جیسا کہ جاپان سے جو مشن آیا اس نے بھی suggest کیا تھا تو چاولوں کی پیداوار بہت آسانی سے بڑھ سکتی ہے۔ پھر باہر سے فریلائزر منگوائے جانے چاہئیں اور اس سے اپنی زراعت کو ترقی دینی چاہئے۔ گندم پر سے کنٹرول ہٹا دیا جائے اور اگر ضرورت ہو تو زیادہ سے زیادہ سے قیمت مقرر کر دی جائے اور کم سے کم نہ رکھی جائے۔ اگر معزز ممبر صاحبان مجھ سے اتفاق کریں تو ہمیں \* miss a meal کی مہم شروع کر دینی چاہئے اس سے لوگوں کی صحت بھی اچھی ہو گی اور ملک کو خوراک میں بچت ہو گی۔

**ملک غلام نبی** (کارپوریشن شہر لاہور نمبر ۱ مسلم۔ مخصوص نشست)۔ جناب والا! ہمارے ملک کے حالات دوسرے ممالک سے کچھ مختلف ہیں۔ ہمیں آزادی سے ہم کنار ہوئے ابھی صرف چھ برس ہوئے ہیں اور اس سے پہلے گو اس وقت کے حکمرانوں نے ہمیں سیاسی زنجیروں اور بیڑیوں میں جکڑ رکھا تھا تا ہم انہوں نے کپڑے اور روٹی کے متعلق اپنے عوام کو بد دل نہیں ہوئے دیا تھا اور وہ صرف اس لئے کہ وہ جانتے تھے کہ اگر ان کی ضروریات زندگی کو پورا نہ کیا گیا تو وہ بغاوت پر اتر آئینگے اس لئے وہ پوری کوشش کرتے تھے کہ ایسی غلطیاں ان سے سرزد نہ ہوں۔ پاکستان حاصل کرنے کیلئے ہم نے بڑے بڑے نعرے بلند کئے اور یہ کہا کہ ہم ایسی آزادی کے لئے لڑ رہے ہیں جسے حاصل کرنے کے بعد اس ملک میں روٹی اور کپڑے کی فراوانی ہو گی اور ایک انسان دوسرے کو اپنا بھائی سمجھینگا۔ یہ جانتے ہوئے کہ پاکستان ایک پکے ہوئے پھل کی طرح ان کی گود میں نہیں گرے گا بلکہ انہیں اس کے لئے بے خون خون بہانا پڑیگا انہوں نے ایسا کیا اور پاکستان بنا اور آج ہمارے ان بے تدبیر فائیدین کی وجہ سے ایسی غلط پالیسی رائج کی گئی ہے کہ امیر امیر تر ہوتا جا رہا ہے اور غریب غریب تر۔ لیکن سب سے زیادہ اثر اس کا اس

پر پڑا ہے جسے ہم مڈل کلاس کے نام سے یاد کرتے ہیں اور جو ہماری قوم کی ریڑھ کی ہڈی ہوتی ہے۔ آج وہ بالکل بد دل ہو چکی ہے اور اگر ان کے یہ بد دلی بڑھتی گئی اور موجودہ پالیسی میں کوئی تبدیلی نہ کی گئی تو ہمارے عوام انقلاب برپا کرنے پر مجبور ہوں گے اور یاد رکھو کہ یہ نئی مملکت ایسے انقلاب کی آندھیوں کی تاب نہیں لا سکتی۔ جناب والا۔ ہماری معاشیات میں گندم کو بنیادی حیثیت حاصل ہے۔ اگر گندم کی قیمت کم ہے تو اور چیزوں کے بھاؤ گر جاتے ہیں اور اگر گندم کی قیمت بڑھ جائے تو باقی تمام چیزوں کی قیمتیں بڑھ جاتی ہیں۔ یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ آج ڈپو کھولے جا رہے ہیں اور اوپن منڈیوں میں گندم لائی جا رہی ہے۔ حضور والا۔ یہ تو ڈیمانڈ اور سپلائی کا مسئلہ ہے۔ اگر سپلائی ڈیمانڈ سے بڑھ جائے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بے وقوف سے بے وقوف انسان بھی ڈپو کھولنے اور اوپن منڈیوں میں گندم لانے کا مسئلہ اپنے ذہن میں نہیں لا سکتا۔ آج سپلائی اس قدر بڑھ چکی ہے اور اسریکن گندم آنے سے یہ مسئلہ تو کبھی کا حل ہو جانا چاہئے تھا۔ جناب والا۔ پچلے برس جو مصنوعی قحط رونما ہوا جس سے ہماری عزت اور ساکھ کو نقصان پہنچا اور اس سارے کھیل میں مرکزی حکومت ایک indirect طریقہ پر پنجاب کی حکومت کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتی رہی۔ وہ صوبہ کے حالات اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھتی رہی اور اس نے اس بارے میں قطعاً کوئی قدم نہ اٹھایا۔ وہ دیکھتی رہی کہ یہاں تباہی کے آثار پیدا ہو چکے ہیں اور اس نے سرو سامانی سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے انہوں نے اسریکن گندم کا یہ گراں سودا کر کے رکھی سہی عزت کا بھی دیوالا نکال دیا۔ میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا تھا اور آج پھر کہتا ہوں کہ ہماری آدمی آبادی بغیر روٹی کے سوئی ہے۔ اگر میری قوم زندہ ہوتی اور اس ملک کا انصاف اور قانون زندہ ہوتے تو ان مسلم لیگی قومی مجرموں کی لاشیں پاکستان کے درختوں کے ساتھ لٹکا دی گئی ہوتیں۔ جناب والا۔ گزارش یہ ہے کہ پنجاب میں وزارت چاہنے میں ممتاز محمد خان دولتانہ کی ہو یا ملک فیروز خان نون کی ان بزرگوں کی حیثیت مرکز کے ”شو بوائے“ سے زیادہ نہیں ہے۔ ان کی حقیقت میں کوئی حیثیت نہیں ہے۔ یہ مرکز میں آنکھیں بند کر کے بیٹھے رہنے کے عادی ہو چکے ہیں اور ان میں یہ کب جرأت ہے کہ وہ مرکز سے جھگڑ سکیں۔ جو وزارت مرکز کی خوشنودی کی وجہ سے رات کی آغوش میں بخشی جا سکتی ہے وہ بھلا کب کوئی جھگڑا مول لے سکتی ہے۔ امپورٹ لائسنسز جو چند خاندانوں کی monopoly بن چکے ہیں اور پانچ خاندانوں کے علاوہ چھٹا

خاندان نہیں ملتا یہ سب قباحتیں اور تباہی صرف اس غلط پالیسی کی وجہ سے پیدا ہوئی ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— برائے سہربانی آپ کوئی ایسی بات نہ کہیں جس کا تعلق مرکزی حکومت سے ہو۔

**مکی غلام نبی**— جتنی اسپورٹ ہوتی ہے اس کی کھپت تو پنجاب میں ہوتی ہے لیکن لائسنس ملتے ہیں مشرق بنگال اور کراچی والوں کو۔ یہ ہماری وزارتیں کس مرض کی دو ہیں۔ یہ وہاں چپ سادھے بیٹھے رہتے ہیں اور پنجاب کے جائز حقوق کیلئے بھی ان کی زبانیں نہیں کھلیں۔ دکان ہوتی ہے کپڑے کی اور لائسنس ملتا ہے جوتیوں کا۔ دکان کراکری کی اور لائسنس سٹیشنری کا۔ خدا معلوم ہمارے مرکز نے ایسے لوگ کن مصلحتوں کے پیش نظر ان جگہوں پر بٹھلائے ہوئے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— جو لوگ یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کے افسر ہیں اسلئے آپ ان کے متعلق یہاں کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتے۔

**مکی غلام نبی**— حضور والا میں آپکی وساطت سے قائد ایوان سے یہ درخواست کرونگا کہ جب وہ اپنے دوسرے دورے پر کراچی جائیں تو مرکز کو مجبور کریں کہ وہ اپنی اسپورٹ پالیسی کو بدلیں اور پنجاب کو جو اسکا مناسب کوٹا ہے وہ عطا کریں تاکہ وہ ناانصافی جو پنجاب سے ہوتی رہی ہے اسکی کچھ تلافی ہو سکے۔ اب میں حضور والا صنعتوں کی طرف آتا ہوں۔ جناب والا ہماری بد قسمتی یہ تھی کہ پاکستان کے معرض وجود میں آنے سے پہلے اس وقت کے حکمرانوں نے تمام کارخانے اور صنعتی ادارے ملک کے ان حصوں میں قائم کر رکھے تھے جو آجکل بھارت کے پاس ہیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ پاکستان میں صرف خام مال رہ گیا اور کارخانے تمام بھارت کے پاس چلے گئے۔ ہمارے مدبران میں تو سیاست اور تدبیر کا اس قدر فقدان ہے کہ وہ اپنے گھر کے پاس رہنے والے لوگوں کی آہ و بکا کو نہیں سن سکتے۔ وہ ملکی مسائل کو کیا خاک سلجھائینگے۔ ان سے تو یہ توقع نہیں ہو سکتی کہ وہ فیکٹریاں بنانے یا کاروبار وسیع کرنے کے متعلق کوئی سکیم بنائینگے۔ وہ تو موجودہ قائم شدہ فیکٹریوں کو بھی صحیح طور پر کنٹرول نہیں کر سکتے۔ نااہلی کی حد ہو چکی ہے۔ حالت یہ ہے کہ ایک مل وائے ۴۰ ہزار سپنڈل کا کوٹا حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ موقع پر جا کر دیکھا جاتا ہے تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اس مل میں صرف دس ہزار سپنڈل ہیں اور باقی بلیک میں جا رہے ہیں۔ اسی طرح لائسنسوں کو لیجئے۔ پہلے تو وہ لائسنس حاصل کرنے والا ہی اسے سو فیصدی منافع پر فروخت کرتا

ہے۔ دس ہزار پر دس ہزار تو وہیں منافع لے لیا جاتا ہے۔ پھر جب مال سنگوایا جاتا ہے تو چار سو فیصدی اس پر منافع لیا جاتا ہے۔ اور آخر میں یہ سارا بارہ ایک عام شہری کی جیب پر پڑتا ہے۔

میں قائد ایوان سے نہایت ادب سے یہ درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ ان وزارتوں پر بھروسہ نہ رکھیں۔ یہ وزارتیں آئی جانی چیز ہیں۔ سرکاری حکومت کی ایک نظر ان وزارتوں کو بدل سکتی ہے۔ انہیں چاہئے کہ وہ اپنا فرض پہچانیں اور صوبہ کی فلاح و بہبود کیلئے مرد میدان بن کر آگے آئیں۔ میں انہیں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اس معاملہ میں وہ آپوزیشن کے ان چند سر پھرے لوگوں کو اپنا ہمنوا پائیں گے۔ اگر پنجاب نہ رہا تو یقین جائیے کہ اب یہ ملک بھی خطرے سے خالی نہیں۔ اب یہ حالت ہے کہ وہ پنجاب جسکے چہروں کی تابانی اور صحت دنیا میں ضرب المثل تھی آج یہاں ہر طرف چہروں پر پڑمردگی چھا رہی ہے۔ دیہات میں جائیے وہاں بھی آپکو ہڈیوں کے ٹھانچے نظر آئیں گے۔ لوگ آج اپنے ان نمائندوں کی جانوں کو رو رہے ہیں۔ ملک کی اقتصادی بد حالی ناقابل برداشت حد تک پہنچ چکی ہے۔ ضرورت ہے کہ قوانین اس طرح ترمیم کئے جائیں کہ سمگلرز کو موقع پر گولی سے اڑایا جا سکے اور بلیک مارکیٹ کرنے والوں کو بھی موقع پر ہی عبرتناک سزائیں دی جا سکیں۔

پھر جناب والا اس صوبہ کے اندر ایک بہت بڑا اڑدھا فوڈ ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے جو ہمیں کھائے جا رہا ہے۔ اگر ہم اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو توڑ دیں تو ہماری بہت سی مشکلات خود بخود حل ہو سکتی ہیں اس محکمہ کو توڑ ڈالنے سے عوام کے دلوں سے خود بخود ہی قحط اور قلت کا ہوا نکل جائیگا۔ اب اس محکمہ کی ضرورت ہی کیا ہے۔ گندم یہاں زیادہ ہو چکی ہے۔ کپڑا زیادہ ہو چکا ہے۔ میں اپنے نیک دل وزیر اعلیٰ سے یہ درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ اس محکمہ کو توڑ کر عوام کو انکے ظلم و ستم سے نجات دلائیں۔

اگلے دن آنریبل نواب سر مظفر علی قزلباش نے فرمایا تھا کہ وہ پبلک مین کی حیثیت سے لوگوں کے پاس جاتے ہیں۔ اور اسی حیثیت سے انہوں نے لاہور کے میر کے الیکشن میں حصہ لیا ہے۔ میں انکی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جناب مظفر علی قزلباش صاحب اگر آپکی وزیر کی حیثیت نہ ہو تو پھر میں دیکھوں کہ کس طرح لوگ آپکی بات سنتے ہیں۔ آج اگر لوگ آپکی بات سنتے ہیں تو صرف اسلئے کہ آپ وزیر ہیں۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی فرمایا تھا کہ آپوزیشن والے یہ کہتے ہیں اور آپوزیشن والے وہ کہتے ہیں۔ میں انکی خدمت میں عرض کرنا



چاہتا ہوں کہ وطن کی محبت کا جو بے پناہ جذبہ آپوزیشن میں ہے وہ اس طرف بیٹھے ہوئے لوگوں میں نہیں ہے۔ آپوزیشن نے ہی اس ملک کو پیدا کیا تھا اور آپوزیشن ہی اب اسے زندہ رکھیگی۔ اور میں انہیں یہ بھی بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپوزیشن اس ملک کی ساکھ کو اس طرح تباہ نہیں ہونے دیگی۔

**سید مصدقہ شاہ خالد گیلانی**—حضور والا۔ چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ کے کانوں کے پردے بھٹے جا رہے ہیں (قہقہہ)۔

**ملک غلام نبی**۔ حضور والا! جو حالت اسوقت پنجاب کی ہے ۱۹۴۰ میں یہ حالت بنگال کی بھی نہیں تھی۔ اور اگر ایسے ناگفتہ بہ حالات کا مقابلہ کیا ہے تو پنجاب کے ذہنی ارتقا جرأت اور بہادری نے کیا ہے۔ پاکستان بننے سے پہلے اور پاکستان بننے سے بعد بھی پنجاب پر مصائب کا دباؤ رہا ہے۔ مصائب و آلام کا هجوم رہا ہے۔ مگر پنجابی نے اپنی کمر ٹوٹنے نہیں دی۔ پاکستان قائم ہونے ہی یہ صوبہ سیاسی راہنماؤں کی سازشوں کا مرکز بنا رہا ہے۔ اگر کوئی اور ملک ہوتا تو یقیناً اب تک صفحہ ہستی سے مٹ گیا ہوتا۔

**\*رائی گل محمد ذون عرف رانا عبدالعزیز ذون** (بلتان۔ مسلم) حضور۔ والا! پیشتر اس کے میں اپنی چند گزارشات پیش کروں میں صاحب اقتدار حضرات سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے پچھلے چھ سال میں وہ کونسا صحیح منصوبہ بنایا ہے جسکی بنا پر ہم عوام کے سامنے جا کر انہیں یہ کہہ سکیں کہ ہماری کمرشل پالیسی یہ ہے۔ ہماری ایگریزین پالیسی یہ ہے۔ اور ہماری امپورٹ اور ایکسپورٹ کی پالیسی یہ ہے چوہکے کوئی منصوبہ بندی نہیں کی گئی اسی لئے آج عوام کی زندگی میں کوئی بلندی نہیں۔ جناب والا! ہم عوام کو کوئی ایسی صورت پیش نہیں کر سکتے سوائے اس کے کہ ٹیکسوں میں اضافہ ہوا ہو۔ اشیا کی گرانی ہوئی ہو۔ اور بیروزگاری روز بروز بڑھتی چلی جا رہی ہو۔ ہماری نوے فیصدی آبادی کا دارو مدار اور انحصار زراعت پر ہے۔ ہم نے یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ گذشتہ ۶ سال میں ہم نے کونسی منصوبہ بندی کی ہے جس کی وجہ سے ہماری زرعی پیداوار میں اضافہ ہوا ہو۔ عوام کے معیار زندگی میں بلندی ہوئی ہو۔ ان کے لئے ہم نے تعلیم۔ صحت۔ خوراک اور پوشاک مہیا کی ہو۔ جناب والا۔ میں پہلے ایگریکلچر کالج کو ہی لیتا ہوں۔ یہ کالج چالیس پچاس سال پہلے بنا تھا اور گذشتہ چالیس پچاس سال میں اس میں قطعی کوئی توسیع نہیں کی گئی۔ زراعتی کالج لاٹھور میں وہی فرسودہ نظام جو کہ پاکستان بننے سے پہلے رائج تھا وہی اس وقت تک ہے۔ اس کے پرنسپل اور ریسرچ کا

محکمہ ڈائریکٹر آف اگریکلچر کے ماتحت ہے جن کا دفتر لاہور میں ہے۔ چاہئے تو یہ تھا کہ پاکستان بننے کے فوراً بعد ہی ایک ڈائریکٹر آف ریسرچ لگایا جاتا جس کا براہ راست تعلق پرنسپل اگریکلچر کالج سے ہوتا اور ان کا ڈائریکٹر اگریکلچر سے کوئی تعلق نہ ہوتا۔ انہیں independent کر دیا جاتا تاکہ روز مرہ ان کی آپس میں جو ریشہ دوانیاں ہوتی ہیں وہ بند ہو جاتیں۔ اور کالج میں ریسرچ کا کام ترقی کرتا تا کہ جو طلباء وہاں سے پاس ہو کر نکلیں وہ عوام کی صحیح طور پر خدمت کر سکیں۔ زراعت کے متعلق ایک رائل کمیشن مقرر ہوا تھا اور اسکے بعد لارڈ بانڈ نے ایک رپورٹ ہماری حکومت کے سامنے پیش کی لیکن اس وقت تک ہمیں یہ معلوم نہیں ہو سکا کہ ان سفارشات کے کن نکات پر حکومت نے اس وقت تک عمل کیا ہے۔ میرا تو خیال ہے کہ جس طرح کمیشن کی پہلی رپورٹ ردی کی ٹوکری میں پھینک دی گئی تھی اسی طرح غالباً یہ بھی پھینک دی جائیگی۔

جناب والا۔ ہمارے ملک کی اس وقت حالت یہ ہے کہ ہماری آبادی تو روز بروز بڑھ رہی ہے لیکن زمین کی پیداوار میں کمی ہوتی چلی جا رہی ہے۔ زمین کی fertility دن بدن کم ہو رہی ہے۔ ہمیں اس کے لئے فوری طور پر اگریکلچر ریفارمز رائج کرنی چاہئیں۔ میں اس ضمن میں جاپان، چین اور ترکی کی مثالیں پیش کرتا ہوں جاپان نے تو خیر دیر سے زرعی ریفارمز رائج کی ہیں لیکن چین اور ترکی نے حال ہی میں اس پر عمل کیا ہے۔ اور اب حالت یہ ہے کہ جو لوگ بھوک سے تنگ تھے اب وہاں غلہ با افراط پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ جناب والا۔ زراعت کے لئے سب سے بڑی اور ضروری چیز پانی ہے۔ اس وقت راوی اور ستلج کا پانی ہندوستان نے بہت حد تک روک رکھا ہے۔ پانی کی کمی کی وجہ سے بہت سے علاقہ جات تھور کا شکار ہو رہے ہیں یہ ایک نہایت خطرناک صورت ہے ہمارے ملک میں پہلے ہی ۳۵۰ ایکڑ کے لئے ایک کیوسک پانی ملتا ہے۔ اس کے برعکس امریکہ میں ۱۵۰ ایکڑ کے لئے ایک کیوسک ملتا ہے ہماری زمین کی fertility دن بدن کم ہوتی جا رہی ہے یہ ایک ایسا اقتصادی مسئلہ بن رہا ہے کہ ہماری حکومت کو خاص طور سے اس طرف توجہ دینی چاہئے۔ میں اس ضمن میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ہماری حکومت نے یہ جو ٹیوب ویل سکیم بنائی تھی یہ بھی کامیاب نہیں ہو سکی۔ اسکی ایک تو یہ وجہ ہے کہ اگر انجن خراب ہو جائے تو اس کے لئے پرزہ جات نہیں ملتے۔ حکومت نے لاکھوں روپیہ خرچ کر کے ٹیوب ویل لگائے تھے لیکن وہ خراب پڑے ہیں اور ان سے زمینداروں کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچا۔

**Minister of Agriculture :** It is a wrong statement.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** No, Sir, it is not a wrong statement. Two or three thousand tube-wells have not been working up to this stage because of lack of power. Government has admitted it. You may dispute the number but there are thousands of tubewells which were sunk by the Government and they have not been worked up to this date and the public money was wasted.

**صوبیدار راجہ امیر علی خان**—جناب والا۔ کیا غصہ کو ظاہر کرنے کے لئے انگریزی کا استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے؟ (قطع کلامیاں)  
**صاحب سپیکر** — آرڈر۔ آرڈر۔

**رانا گل محمد ذون**—جناب والا۔ میں نے انگریزی میں جواب اس واسطے دیا تھا کہ آنریبل منسٹر نے بھی انگریزی میں ایک فقرہ کہا تھا تو میں نے اسکا جواب انگریزی میں دینا مناسب خیال کیا۔ اس کے بعد سیم کی پرالہم ہے۔ یہ چیز ہمارے ملک کی زراعت کے لئے اس قدر نقصان دہ ہے کہ اگر اس کی روک تھام کے لئے فوری اقدام نہ کیا گیا تو اس بات کا خطرہ ہے کہ یہ چیز ہماری زمین کو برباد کر کے رکھ دیگی۔ جناب والا۔ حکومت نے ایک اور منصوبہ تیار کیا تھا جسے بلوکی لنک کہا جاتا ہے۔ میں ان گزارشات سے یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت کی پالیسی ایسی رہی ہے جس سے قوم کا رویہ تو خرچ ہوتا رہے لیکن قوم کو اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہ پہنچے۔ بلوکی لنک پر دس بارہ کروڑ روپیہ صرف ہو چکا ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ جب دریائے راوی میں پانی نہیں ہوگا تو پھر بلوکی لنک کے لئے پانی کہاں سے سپلائی کیا جائیگا۔ خرچ کرنے کے لئے ایک منصوبہ تیار کیا جاتا ہے لیکن قوم کو اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچتا۔ میری اس سلسلہ میں یہ تجویز ہے کہ دریائے جہلم اور سندھ کے ”فلڈ وائرز“ کو سٹور کر کے یہ پانی وہاں پہنچایا جائے یہاں پانی کی ضرورت ہو۔

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت حکومت جو امپورٹ پالیسی بنا رہی ہے وہ عوام کی ضروریات کو مد نظر رکھ کر نہیں بنائی جاتی۔ سینٹرل منسٹرز کا عوام سے تعلق نہیں ہوتا اور صوبائی منسٹرز جو ہیں ان کا لوگوں سے میل جول ہے اور انہیں عوام کے سامنے جواب دینا ہوتا ہے لیکن ان کے پاس کوئی طاقت نہیں کہ وہ ان سے اپنی ضروریات کے مطابق اس پالیسی میں کوئی رد و بدل کروا سکیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Mian Muhammad Shafi will get 10 minutes.

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi** (Montgomery VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing me time because I wanted to give an assurance that I shall bow to your decision, namely, to finish my speech within 10 minutes.

Sir, Pakistan was a political revolution and it should have been followed by a socio-economic revolution. The motion which speaks of economic situation in the Punjab makes it possible for me to refer to certain fundamental points with respect to this country and in that connection I will have to refer, of course, to the Central policies which have brought the present state of affairs.

**Mr. Speaker :** No. I am not going to allow any discussion of the Central Government policy.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I bow before the Chair. But in order to understand what has happened in the Punjab and to its economy, I must refer to the policies of the Central Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** There are no 'ifs' and 'buts' in my ruling.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I was referring to the necessity of socio-economic revolution which must have fallen in the wake of the political revolution symbolized by Pakistan. But who stood in the way of that socio-economic revolution? It was the class complexion of the Central and Provincial Ministries which robbed Pakistan of its meaning, namely, of enabling people, the masses and teeming millions, to have the economic interests and cultural interests for their own very existence. You know that enemies of the State told us that it will collapse immediately after its establishment. But we saw that after two years of the existence of Pakistan, with the beginning of Korean War our economy received a tremendous fillip and our raw materials which we produce, namely, jute and cotton, brought us a boom and their prices went up in gold markets by 400 per cent. and this enabled people to buy tremendous foreign exchange. But how did the ruling party spend that foreign exchange. It was squandered away in terms of buying luxurious goods, cosmetics, cadalecs etc. Then at the end of the Korean War, the world did not require raw materials, including jute and cotton and our markets were frozen and we were faced with tremendous slump. If we had been wise enough, if we had at that time started importing into our country capital goods and heavy machinery in order to blow up the industries of this country we would have not been plunged in a sorry situation in which we find ourselves today. We started talking that we are in the grip of wheat famine and it worked up a psychologist's apprehension and fear. I must respectfully say that it was all artificial, it was man-made. The true situation was not mentioned. As my honourable friend, Mr. Muhammad Amin told, our total production was 30,00,000 tons and for our population—if we take it at 2 crores we require 21,00,000 tons of wheat in order to feed them. That would have left us with a surplus of 9,00,000 tons or something more than that. But what happened? They started talking of wheat famine and the big agriculturists and the landed aristocrats of this country started hoarding up and everyone felt as if a great catastrophe was coming. That was a conclusive proof that it was a man-made famine.

Now, I refer to what has happened recently in the Punjab. Punjab has got 2,00,000 tons out of American wheat and against this more than 2,00,000 tons have flowed into the markets of the Punjab—this wheat is not of this year but of the year-before-last—it means that food was available and wheat was available. On that score why our leaders cried that there was famine. In my opinion the talk about the deficit and famine was in fact intended to pave the way for the import into this country of American wheat and with it to open the gates of this country for American Imperialism. I respectfully tell you that I have this official record showing the statistics of the prices of goods. I am referring to the 'Voice of the Common Man' because people think that American Imperialism has entered through a back-door. These figures are compiled by the Board of Economic Enquiry. The prices of consumer goods including wheat, including cloth have gone up by 300 per cent as compared with prices in 1947; and the income level of the people remained the same. I ask you how people will fill the gap between income and expenditure. This is forcing them to enter into corruption and to demoralise

themselves. That is the reason why the people of Punjab today are feeling so helpless.

Sir, as an average man of this country, with hunger and nothing in my belly and with shortage of many things in my own house, I tell you that these people have not yet realised the flood that is coming, the great agitation that is moving in the hearts of the people. I must say, and on the last occasion too I gave a warning to the Ministry which was headed by Mr. Daultana that a great frustration is creeping into the hearts of the people and people are going to burst up some day. You are far too small people to face it. I repeat the same warning today with greater force to the present Ministry, that you are far too small men, you have not got the guts to face the masses who may blow up any time. They hate you because you do not serve them; but you are here to serve the ends of your masters, you are inviting foreign imperialism, and you are here to look to your own interests. I do not want to vex eloquence upon this issue.

Now, I must come to the second point. What I am going to say is this. In order to tide over the present difficulty, in order to make the State vital, in order to give satisfaction to our masses and to build their morale, which has been lost during this economic crisis, you must do the following, namely, you must enter into commercial alliance with all the countries of the world, you must enter into agreement on barter system with any country which is prepared to purchase your raw materials. The other thing is that you must redistribute land and give it to the holders of less than 6 squares irrigated land so that nobody is left with more than 150 acres. Then introduce economic co-operative farming in order to increase production. The next thing is that the Government should have open markets. Do not introduce these controls because they always lead to artificial shortages. When you introduce the controls, they benefit the hoarders and the stockists; they do not at all benefit the common man. They are brought in the interest of the stockists.

Finally, I want to say, please examine the position, look whether you are here to serve the people, the masses the teeming millions or you are here to protect the vested interests, a microscopic minority, which you represent in this legislature. You are supposed to be the leaders of the nation in the Punjab, of 2 crores of people. So it is your moral duty to see that each man behind the plough, each son of the Punjab, each daughter of the Punjab, each cobbler, each shop-keeper and each petty official is satisfied with you. You should so reconstruct the economic affairs, and so impress upon the Central Government and so adjust their outlook as to see that we have plenty in this country and people will say that this is the land of Islam, it has afforded protection to the people against hunger and starvation, so that according to

ربنا آتانا فى الدنيا حسنت وفى الآخرة حسنة

we can get beauties of life in the world, and become bigger people.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghrib Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

\* انا غلام صابر خان — (منگمری نمبر ۶ مسلم — مخصوص نشست) :  
حضور والا! میں آپ کی وساطت سے پنجاب کی اقتصادی حالت کے متعلق  
کچھ عرض کرونگا۔ میرے چند دوستوں نے پیشتر ازیں گندم اور کپڑے  
کے متعلق اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. May I bring it to Your Honour's notice that there are some strangers sitting in the official box.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is meant for the officials.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** How many?

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no definite number fixed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Does it mean that any Government official can come there or only those who are required by the Ministers ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Are these officials required by the Chief Minister.

**Chief Minister :** They are here to give facts.

رانا غلام صابر خان - حضور والا۔ جہاں تک عمل کا تعلق ہے اس میں ہم سب لوگ پیچھے کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے آنریبل چیف منسٹر صاحب نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ ہم سب کو دیسی کپڑے پہنتے چاہئیں تاکہ ہمارے مزدوروں کی پرورش ہو سکے مگر اس کو عملی جامہ نہیں پہنایا گیا۔ میں نے آج تک ان کو کبھی کھدر میں ملبوس نہیں دیکھا اور نہ ہی ان کے دوسرے دوستوں کو۔

• وزیر اعلیٰ۔ البتہ گرمی میں۔

رانا غلام صابر خان۔ آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ میں گرمی میں کھدر پہنتا ہوں۔

وزیر اعلیٰ۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے۔

• رانا غلام صابر خان۔ کیا اچھا ہوتا اگر وہ اپنے دوسرے منسٹر صاحبان سے بھی یہی التجا کرتے کہ وہ بھی دیسی کپڑے پہنا کریں۔

ایک آنریبل ممبر۔ وہ کپڑے کہاں سے لائیں۔

• رانا غلام صابر خان۔ جناب والا۔ کپڑے کے حصول کیلئے ہماری توجہ ملوں کی طرف ہونی چاہئے۔ جس طرح بعض دوستوں نے فرمایا تھا کہ یہاں اتنے ٹکلوں کی ضرورت ہے جن سے ہم اپنی ضرورت کی مطابق دھاگا (یارن) پیدا کر سکیں۔ تا کہ ہماری ملیں باسانی اپنا کام چلا سکیں۔ لیکن حضور والا۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ بڑے بڑے منسٹر، لینڈ لارڈ اور کارخانہ دار ان سب کی کوشش یہ ہوتی ہے کہ جس طرح بھی ہو بلیک کر کے اپنا پیٹ پالیں۔ اگر غور سے دیکھا جائے تو معلوم ہوگا کہ یہ لوگ غریبوں کا خون چوستے ہیں۔ میں تو یہاں تک کہوں گا کہ منسٹر بھی بلیک کرتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ پرمٹ issue کرتے ہیں اور یہ بلیک سے کم نہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Do not say anything un-parliamentary.

**Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** It is not un-parliamentary, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please listen to what I say. This is not Parliamentary.

**رائہ غلام صابر خان**—جناب والا۔ امریکہ کی گندم کے متعلق میان باری صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ اسے مقبول عام بنایا جا رہا ہے اور یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ملک میں پیدا شدہ گندم کی قیمت کو کم کرنے کے لئے ایسا کیا جاتا ہے مگر میں عرض کروں گا کہ اصل بات یہ نہیں کیونکہ ہم دوسرے ممالک کی چیزوں کے استعمال کے عادی ہو چکے ہیں۔ اسوقت ہم میں سے ۸۰ فیصدی لوگ ایسے ہیں جو دوسرے ملکوں کی بنی ہوئی چیزیں استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہئے کہ جہاں تک ہو سکے ہم اپنے ملک کی بنی ہوئی چیزیں استعمال کریں اس طرح ممکن ہے کہ عوام میں یہ جذبہ ابھرے۔ ان میں اخلاص پیدا ہو جائے اور پھر ہر شخص اپنے ملک کی تیار شدہ چیزیں استعمال کرنے لگے۔

حضور والا—مجھ سے بیشتر جناب پراچہ صاحب نے فرمایا تھا کہ جس کپڑے پر مل والوں کی چھ آنے فی گز لاگت آتی ہے وہ ہمیں بازار میں ایک روپیہ چودہ آنہ فی گز ملتا ہے۔ اب کوئی متوسط درجہ آدمی جو ایک سو روپیہ ماہوار پاتا ہے کیا اس کے لئے وہی مشکلیں درپیش نہیں ہیں کہ وہ چھ آنے گز والا کپڑا ایک روپیہ چودہ آنہ یا دو روپیہ گز کے حساب سے خریدے۔ ہمارے کارخانہ داروں نے پچھلے سال سے بہت کم قیمت پر روئی خریدی ہے لیکن تعجب ہے کہ کپڑے کے وزن پہلے سے بہت زیادہ ہیں۔ انہوں نے بہت زیادہ منافع کمایا ہے۔ جس کا عوام پر بہت برا اثر پڑ رہا ہے۔ اس کے بعد حضور والا میں پھر عرض کروں گا کہ ہمارے افسران جو بڑی بڑی تنخواہیں پاتے ہیں اور ہمارے بڑے بڑے وزرا اور بڑے بڑے کارخانہ داران کو اس چیز پر عجل کرنا چاہئے کہ وہ پاکستان کی بنی ہوئی چیزیں استعمال کریں۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I had moved an adjournment motion on this subject.

**Mr. Speaker :** That does not matter.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** I should be given an opportunity I stood up many times.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member did not catch my eye.

**قاضی مرید احمد**—(شاہ پور مسلم) حضور والا۔ مسئلہ زیر بحث کے لئے بہت زیادہ وقت کی ضرورت ہے لیکن میں تھوڑے سے وقت میں چند ایک گذارشات اس معزز ایوان میں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

حضور والا۔ موجودہ اقتصادی بحران کا مسئلہ حل کرنے سے پہلے ہمیں یہ سوچنا چاہئے کہ اس کے اسباب کیا ہیں۔ جب اسباب معلوم ہو

جائیں گے تو علاج سہل ہو گا۔ جناب والا۔ میرے خیال میں اس بحران کے تین اسباب ہیں۔

- (۱) دولت کی غلط تقسیم
- (۲) حکومت کی فضول خرچیاں اور غلط بخشیاں
- (۳) منصوبہ بندی کا فقدان۔

حضور والا۔ اگر حالات کو بغور دیکھا جائے تو تصویر کے دونوں رخ سامنے آ جاتے ہیں۔ ایک طرف انگریز کی پیدا کردہ مخلوق ہے (قبیلہ) جسے انگریز نے اس سر زمین میں اپنے خاص مقاصد کی خاطر پیدا کیا تھا جسے عام طور پر بڑے لوگ کہا جاتا ہے۔ دوسری طرف عوام اور غربا کا طبقہ ہے۔ عوام کی حالت آج بھی اسی طرح ہے جس طرح پاکستان بننے سے پہلے تھی اور آج بھی وہی روش اور وہی ڈگر ہے جو عہد غلامی میں تھی۔ یعنی اگر کوئی شخص اسیر ہے تو اسے زیادہ امیر بنایا جائے اور اگر کوئی غریب ہے تو اسے زیادہ غریب کر دیا جائے۔ انگریزی دور حکومت کی طرح آج بھی بڑی بڑی تنخواہیں اور جاگیر داریاں بدستور قائم ہیں۔ وہی روش جو سو سال پہلے سے چلی آ رہی تھی آج بھی جاری ہے۔ جناب والا۔ پاکستان کو قائم ہوئے سات سال کا عرصہ گزر چکا ہے مگر تا حال وہی فرسودہ نظام موجود ہے اس طرف سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ حالات سدھر چکے ہیں مگر یہ سراسر غلط ہے۔ حالات درست کرنے کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ یہاں انقلابی اصلاحات نافذ کی جائیں اور اس بوسیدہ و فرسودہ نظام کو یک دم منسوخ کیا جائے۔ اس فرعونی نظام کو درست کرنے کے لئے ضرب کلیم کی ضرورت ہے۔

• کاش یہ تمام بڑے بڑے زمیندار یہ بڑے بڑے کارخانہ دار اور یہ بڑی بڑی تنخواہیں لینے والے افسران نبی عربی کی شریعت کو سمجھیں جیسا کہ میرے محترم دوست سید نو چہار شاہ صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ تحتالشریعت آجائیں کیا شریعت یہ کہتی ہے کہ ایک شخص جو بڑا امیر ہے اس کے پاس کاریں ہوں کوٹھیاں ہوں اور اس کے کتے مکھن اور توس کھائیں مگر کسی بیوہ کا یتیم بچہ نان شینہ کو ترس رہا ہو۔ کیا یہ اسلامی اخوت و مساوات ہے اور کیا یہ سب کچھ تحتالشریعت ہے۔ حضور عربی کا زمانہ آپ کے سامنے ہے۔ خلفائے راشدین کا زمانہ آپ کو یاد ہے کیا ان کے زمانہ میں بھی بڑے بڑے زمینداروں اور امرا کی حالت ایسی ہی تھی۔ کیا وہ بھی اسی طرح زندگی بسر کرتے تھے۔ حضور عربی اور خلفائے راشدین نے جس



اسلامی زندگی کو پیش کیا تھا کیا ہمارے وزراء اور افسران اس سے واقف ہیں۔ آپ کا ارشاد ہے کہ اے لوگو سن لو اگر تمہارے پڑوس میں یا تمہارے گاؤں میں کوئی شخص بھوکا سوتا ہے۔ تو تماری حلال کی کمائی بھی حرام کے برابر ہے۔ ان حالات میں کیا یہ مناسب ہے کہ آپ کے کارخانہ دار تو اسیر تر ہوتے جائیں افسران بدستور تین تین چار چار ہزار روپیہ تنخواہیں لیتے رہیں مگر دوسری طرف غریب بے چارہ ایڑیاں رگڑ رگڑ کر بھوک کا شکار ہوتا ہے معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارا نظام حکومت انگریزی نظام کا پاکستان بڈیشن ہے۔ اسرا کی حالت تو یہ ہے کہ

دریا کو اپنی موج کی طغیانوں سے کام

کشتی کسی کی پار ہو یا دریاں رہے

آنریبل وزیر صحت کے متعلق کیا کہوں۔ ان کی صحت تو اس بات کا پتہ دیتی ہے کہ وہ صحت کم وزیر نہیں بلکہ صحت کے بادشاہ ہیں ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ صحت کے جتنے ٹیکے اور انجکشن ہیں وزیر صاحب خود ہی استعمال کر لیتے ہیں اور بے چارے غربا سرکاری ہسپتالوں سے بالکل بے بہرہ رہتے ہیں۔

وزیر صاحب تو زندہ بلڈ بینک نظر آتے ہیں مگر دوسری طرف عوام کے چہرے بالکل بے رونق ہیں۔

Mr. Speaker: Kindly withdraw these words.

قاضی مرید احمد - میں یہ الفاظ واپس لیتا ہوں۔

حضور والا۔ یہاں ہر طرف سے رشوت رشوت کا شور بلند ہو رہا ہے آخر اس کی وجہ کیا ہے منجملہ دیگر اسباب کے ایک سبب تو یہ ہے کہ ایک طرف بیچارہ کلرک ہے اور دوسری طرف اس کے مقابلہ میں ایک ڈی سی ہے کلرک کی تنخواہ ساٹھ روپیہ ماہوار ہے جب کہ اس کی بیوی بیمار بھی ہو سکتی ہے اس کے بچے پڑھنے کی عمر کو بھی پہنچ سکتے ہیں وہ دیکھتا ہے کہ وہ اور اس کے بیوی بچے کس حال میں ہیں اور اس کے مقابلہ میں ڈی سی اور اس کے بیوی بچے کس طرح شاہانہ زندگی بسر کرتے ہیں اس کے بچوں کے لئے تو سکولوں میں گنجائش نہیں ہے مگر ڈی سی کے بچوں کے لئے اعلیٰ درجہ کے سکول موجود ہیں اس کی بیوی پھٹے پرانے کپڑے پہنتی ہے مگر ڈی سی کی بیوی ریشمی پوشاکیں زیب تن کرتی ہے معیار زندگی کے اس عظیم تفاوت کو دیکھ کر اس کے دل میں بے اطمینانی کی جو لہر پیدا ہوتی ہے اس کا اندازہ وہی کر سکتا ہے جو خود نادار ہوئے

چارے کو بسا اوقات ایسی ضروریات پیش آتی ہیں جنہیں وہ اپنی قلیل تنخواہ سے پورا نہیں کر سکتا اسے اپنے اور بیوی بچوں کے علاج معالجہ کی ضرورت ہے اس کے بوڑھے ماں باپ کی امداد اس کے فرائض میں شامل ہے میں نے ایک کلرک سے کہا کہ بھائی تم اچھے بھلے شریف آدمی ہو تم رشوت کیوں لیتے ہو۔ اس نے جواب دیا کہ میں رشوت کو سور کے برابر سمجھتا ہوں مگر مجبوراً سپور کھا رہا ہوں اس لئے کہ قران کہتا ہے کہ مرنے لگو تو مردار کو قوت لا یموت سمجھ کر کھا لو (شور) بیچارہ کہنے لگا کہ ہم جب مرنے کے قریب پہنچ جاتے ہیں موت جب ہمیں آواز دیتی ہے تو ہم مجبور ہو کر رشوت لیتے ہیں۔ آخر ساٹھ روپیہ ماہوار میں ہم کس طرح اپنے کنبہ کی پرورش کریں (شور) میں اس دلیل سے اتفاق نہیں کرتا مگر یہ ایک واضح حقیقت ہے کہ کم تنخواہ پانے والے ملازمین بسا اوقات مجبوری کی حالت میں ہی اس جرم کے مرتکب ہوتے ہیں اگر یہ ہاؤس چاہتا ہے۔ اگر واجب الاحترام لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس چاہتے ہیں کہ اس لعنت کو ملک سے نکال دیا جائے تو کھدر کی ایک آدھ قمیض پہننے سے مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا اور نہ ہی ریزولیشن پاس کرنے سے یہ بلا ٹل سکتی ہے۔ ٹکمرے قسم کے آرڈیننس اس کا حل نہیں۔ اس کے لئے تیز کلہاڑے اور مضبوط آرمے کی ضرورت ہے جو اس خونخوار دیو کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کر دے۔ بڑی بڑی تنخواہوں کو گھٹایا جائے اور بڑی بڑی زمینداروں کی صحیح تقسیم کی جائے اور ہر چھوٹے بڑے کو مساویانہ حقوق حاصل ہوں۔ یہاں تو یہ حالت ہے کہ ایک طرف اگر کوئی ایک روپیہ کی چینی کی بلیک کرتا ہے تو اس پر تعزیر عائد ہو جاتی ہے مگر دوسری طرف کوئی صاحب اثر و رسوخ سے دن دھاڑے لکھو کھا روپیہ لوٹ گھسوٹ کے ذریعے حاصل کر لیتا ہے تو اس کے لئے کوئی گرفت نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے یہ تین چیزیں جو میں نے عرض کی ہیں ساری مصیبتوں کا منبع ہیں۔ حزب مخالف کو لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کے ساتھ مشورہ کر کے ان کے ساتھ تعاون کر کے ان خرابیوں کا تدارک کرنا چاہئے اگر ہمارے دل میں قوم کا درد ہے اور ہم صحیح معنوں میں ایماندار ہیں تو یہ مسئلہ حل ہو سکتا ہے ہم نے اگر اس مسئلہ کا حل نہ سوچا تو پھر وہ انقلاب ضرور آئے گا جسے روکنا ہمارے لئے ناممکن ہو جائے گا۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ فلاں وزرات نے یہ کیا فلاں نے وہ کیا ہم یہ کرینگے ہم وہ کرینگے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس حمام میں سب ننگے ہیں کسی نے بھی اس مسئلہ کی طرف توجہ نہیں کی ممدوٹ وزارت سے لیکر آج تک کسی وزارت نے بھی قوم کے اقتصادی مسئلہ کو حل کرنے کی

کوشش نہیں کی۔ یہ اقتصادی بحران جو آج نظر آ رہا ہے صرف نون وزارت ہی کی پیداوار نہیں بلکہ ۱۹۴۷ء سے لیکر آج تک یکے بعد دیگرے آنے والی تمام وزارتوں کی مجموعی مساعی جمیلہ کا نتیجہ ہے اور ان سب کی بدولت آج ہم اس گڑھے کے کنارے پہنچے ہوئے ہیں۔ ایک اور صورت میرے نزدیک اس کے علاج کی یہ ہے۔ اور اگر لیڈر حضرات اسے مان لیں تو اس سے یقیناً سب کا فائدہ ہوگا۔ کہ چیدہ چیدہ لیڈروں کو دس سال کے لئے مکہ معظمہ بھیج دیا جائے (فریقہ) ممکن ہے ان کے آنے تک یہاں حالات سدھر جائیں۔

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Sir, I beg to move—

That the House do agree to extend the time for discussion of the economic situation upto 6 p.m. to-day, in view of the importance of the question before the House.

*The motion was carried.*

**شیخ محبوب الہی** — (لائپور نمبر ۱۔ مسلم۔ مخصوص نشست) صدر محترم۔ میرا ارادہ اس وقت صرف کپڑے کے متعلق کچھ کہنے کا تھا لیکن جس وقت اقتصادی حالت اور بالخصوص اشیائے خوردنی پر بحث کی جا رہی تھی تو اس وقت میرے محترم مولانا باری صاحب نے کچھ تجاویز پیش کی تھیں۔ ایک تو انہوں نے فرمایا تھا کہ گھپوں کا نرخ دس روپے یا آٹھ روپے فی من ہونا چاہیئے۔ اس کے متعلق عرض یہ ہے کہ اگر ہم اس چیز کا مطالعہ کریں تو ہمیں معلوم ہو جائے گا کہ basic rate اس سے زیادہ نہیں ہے۔ لیکن حالات کچھ اس قسم کے پیدا ہو گئے تھے کہ جن کے باعث گھپوں تیس یا پنتیس روپے فی من فروخت ہوتا رہا ہے لیکن یہ ایسے حالات تھے کہ جنہیں abnormal حالات کہنا چاہیئے دوسری تجویز مولانا صاحب نے چینی کے بارے میں کی تھی اور کہا تھا کہ اگر سنٹری فیوگل مشینیں جو ولایت سے تین سو روپے میں ایک آتی ہے یہاں بنائی جائیں تو بڑی آسانی ہو جائے گی۔ ان کو شاید معلوم نہیں کہ اگر یہ مشینیں یہاں پر تیار کی جائیں تو اس میں شک نہیں کہ ایک مشین ڈیڑھ سو روپے میں تیار ہو جائیگی لیکن جو چینی وہ تیار کریں گی اس کو مولانا اپنی چائے میں استعمال کرنا پسند نہ کریں گے۔ کیونکہ جو مزا درآمد کی ہوئی چینی میں ہوتا ہے وہ اس میں نہیں ہوتا۔ علاوہ ازیں مولوی صاحب کو غالباً معلوم نہیں ہے کہ دراصل یہ چینی پاکستان گورنمنٹ کو پندرہ روپے فی من بڑی ہے اور سٹائیس یا اٹھائیس روپے فی من منافع لے کر گورنمنٹ ۴۲ روپے فی من فروخت کر کے اس طرح پندرہ کروڑ روپیہ اپنے بجٹ میں شامل کرتی ہے۔ یہاں شور مچ جاتا ہے کہ فلاں نے دو سو فیصدی کما لیا ہے

اور فلاں نے اتنا کما لیا ہے۔ لیکن پاکستان گورنمنٹ کیا کر رہی ہے؟ ہمیں تو صاحب سپرکے کچھ کہنے نہیں دیتے۔ لیکن یہ حقیقت ہے کہ پاکستان گورنمنٹ چینی پندرہ روپے سن نے کر اور ۳۲ روپے سن دیکر پندرہ کروڑ روپیہ اپنے بجٹ میں شامل کر لیتی ہے یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو آپ کے نوٹس میں لانا ضروری تھی۔

اس کے علاوہ میرے پاس ایسے اعداد و شمار موجود ہیں جو صرف کپڑے کے متعلق ہیں اس وقت کپڑے کی قلت سارے پاکستان میں محسوس کی جا رہی ہے اور جیسا کہ تمام اصحاب کو معلوم ہے کپڑا ایک ایسی ضرورت کی چیز ہے کہ اس کے بغیر کوئی آدمی گزارہ نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس سلسلہ میں کچھ عرصہ ہوا یہاں ایک کمشن مقرر ہوا تھا اور اس نے کہا تھا کہ مشرق پاکستان کے لئے نو گز کپڑا فی کس درکار ہے اور مغربی پاکستان کے لئے سترہ گز فی کس۔ اس حساب سے کل آبادی کو لے کر جو آٹھ کروڑ پر مشتمل ہے میں نے حساب کیا ہے کہ کل کس قدر کپڑے کی ضرورت ہے اور کس قدر ہمارے ہاں تیار ہوتا ہے اور جو کمی ہے وہ کس طرح سے پوری ہو سکتی ہے میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ آٹھ کروڑ کی کل آبادی کے لئے جس میں سے ۱۴ کروڑ مشرق پاکستان میں ہے اور ۱۳ کروڑ مغربی پاکستان میں ہے۔ اگر مشرق پاکستان میں نو گز فی کس کے حساب سے ضرورت سمجھی جائے اور مغربی پاکستان کے لئے سترہ گز فی کس کے حساب سے تو ۱۴ کروڑ آبادی کے لئے مشرق پاکستان میں ساڑھے چالیس کروڑ گز کی ضرورت ہے اور اسی طرح مغربی پاکستان میں ۵۹ کروڑ یا قریباً ساٹھ کروڑ گز کپڑا چاہیئے۔ یعنی سارے پاکستان کے لئے کل سو کروڑ گز کپڑے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اور اب ہمارے پاس کپڑے کی تیاری کی حالت یہ ہے ڈیڑھ لاکھ سپنڈل جسے یہ نکلے کہتے ہیں مشرق بنگال میں لگے ہوئے ہیں اور وہاں پر ۳۵ سو (۳,۵۰۰) پاور لوم کام کر رہے ہیں یعنی کالٹن کی وہ مشینیں جو انجن کی پاور سے پلتی ہیں اور فی ہونڈ کے حساب جو کپڑا وہ تیار کرتی ہیں اس کی کیفیت یہ ہے کہ قریباً ۱۶ اونس یعنی ایک ہونڈ سے اگر وہ سوا تین گز کپڑا روزانہ تیار کریں تو اس طرح ۵ لاکھ ۱۰ ہزار گز کپڑا تیار ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ یہ شرط ہے کہ ہماری مشینیں سال میں ۳۵۰ دن کام کریں۔ اگر ہر فیکٹری سال میں ۳۵۰ دن کام کرے تو اس حساب سے ہمارے پاس وہاں کے لئے ۲۱ کروڑ گز کپڑا تیار ہو جاتا ہے۔ یعنی مشرق پاکستان میں ۲۱ کروڑ گز کپڑا تیار

ہوتا ہے لیکن وہاں ضرورت ہے ساڑھے چالیس کروڑ گز کپڑے کی اور وہاں کمی رہ جاتی ہے ساڑھے انیس کروڑ گز سالانہ کی۔ اس کے بعد مغربی پاکستان میں جس میں پنجاب، سندھ، بلوچستان، صوبہ سرحد اور دیگر علاقے و ریاستیں شامل ہیں اس وقت تک چھ لاکھ سپنڈل لگ چکے ہیں اور یہاں ۹,۰۰۰ (۹ ہزا) پاور لوم کام کر رہے ہیں اور فی ہونڈ ۳ گز تیار کرنے میں ساڑھے انیس لاکھ گز کپڑا ہر روز تیار ہو سکتا ہے جس سے ۶۸ کروڑ ۲۰ لاکھ گز کے فریب کپڑا تیار ہو جاتا ہے۔ اگر ان دونوں کو ملا لیا جائے تو ہمارے پاس دس کروڑ ۵۰ لاکھ گز کپڑا کی کمی رہ جاتی ہے۔ میں نے یہ حساب کرتے وقت تمام وہ سوٹ جو تیار ہوتا ہے لے لیا ہے۔ دراصل کپڑا بناتے وقت ۳ فیصدی ویپسٹج اور دو فیصدی ہوزری جس سے جرابیں اور بنیانیں بنتی ہیں کے لئے نکال دیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر یہ آس میں سے نکال دیا جائے تو اس طرح کل پاکستان کے لئے ۱۷ کروڑ ۲۰ لاکھ گز کی کمی رہ جاتی ہے اور یہ کمی باہر سے کپڑا منگوا کر پوری کی جا سکتی ہے۔ موجودہ صورت میں ہمارے پاس سوائے اس کے اور کوئی چارہ نہیں کہ کپڑا باہر سے امپورٹ کیا جائے اس لئے میری یہ تجویز ہے کہ پاکستان گورنمنٹ سے درخواست کی جائے کہ وہ اتنی مقدار میں کپڑا درآمد کرے گا کہ تمام لوگوں کو جو کم از کم کپڑا ضروری ہو سہیا ہو سکے یعنی ۱۷ گز فی کس مغربی پاکستان کے لوگوں کے لئے۔ اور ۹ گز فی کس مشرقی پاکستان کے لوگوں کے لئے۔ اور یہ کپڑا ہمیں ۱۳ یا ۱۵ آنے فی گز مل جانا چاہئے جس کی قیمت اندازاً ۱۶ کروڑ روپیہ کے قریب ہو گئی۔ سو موجودہ صورت میں صرف چار کروڑ روپیہ کا کپڑا درآمد کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس کو بڑھایا جانا چاہئے۔ سالانہ اتنا کپڑا یہاں آنا چاہئے جو سب لوگوں کی ضروریات کیلئے پورا ہو سکے۔ اسی طرح سے وہ کیپٹل گڈز capital goods کی درآمد میں کمی کریں۔ اگر آپ ان کیپٹل گڈز capital goods کے جو کہ پچھلے سالوں میں درآمد کی گئی ہیں اعداد و شمار ملاحظہ فرمائیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس وقت تک ۲۰ کروڑ روپیہ کے کیپٹل گڈز capital goods آ چکے ہیں اور یہ ہمارا بہت سا زر مبادلہ کھا چکے ہیں۔ ہمیں کنزومر گڈز consumer goods یعنی کپڑے کیلئے رقم نکال لینی چاہئے اور وہ اسی طرح ہو سکتا ہے کہ ہم کیپٹل گڈز کی درآمد میں کمی کریں۔ اس کے علاوہ ایکونامک ڈیپریشن Economic Depression کی ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ اگر ہم نیشنل سٹونگ ۱۰۰ روپیہ رکھیں تو اس طرح کل چار کروڑ روپیہ کی رقم بنتی ہے لیکن ہم آرڈر دیتے وقت یہ دیکھتے نہیں کہ ہمارا

زر مبادلہ کتنا ہے حالانکہ ہمیں آرڈر اتنے دینے چاہئیں جتنا کہ ہمارے پاس زر مبادلہ ہو۔ دوسرے ممالک میں اس طرح سے نہیں ہوتا۔ وہ اپنے آرڈر اپنی نیشنل سیونگ یعنی زر مبادلہ سے بڑھنے نہیں دیتے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ پچھلے دو تین سالوں میں کنزومر گڈز (consumer goods) کے بڑے بڑے پورٹ دئے جاتے رہے ہیں۔ لیکن جتنی رقم کیڑے کے لئے دی گئی تھی یہ بہت کم تھی اس سے پہلے ہماری حالت اچھی تھی اور اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ ۱۹۴۷-۴۸ اور ۱۹۴۸-۴۹ میں جبکہ پاکستان بنا تھا اس مال کی فراوانی تھی۔ اس کی تفصیل میں مجھے جانے کی ضرورت نہیں کیونکہ ہندو اور سکھ بہاں بہت سا مال چھوڑ گئے تھے۔ لیکن گزشتہ تین سال میں جو حالت رہی ہے وہ بہت خراب رہی ہے اس لئے ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم اپنی جیب دیکھر آرڈر دیں اور اس کے مطابق کام کریں۔

اس کے علاوہ ایک اور بات قابل توجہ ہے پور وہ ہے کہ لائپلور میں سٹہ بند کیا جائے۔

**صاحب سینیگو** — آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah** (Gujrat, IV, Muslim): Sir, The Honourable Chief Minister in his speech, which has not been made, but has been printed and circulated amongst the members....

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member cannot refer to a thing which is not before the House.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** It is before the House.

**Minister of Revenue:** It has been given to honourable members so that they can know the facts and figures.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is only for the information of honourable members.

**Chief Minister:** For the information of honourable members I have given those facts which I would have liked to give in my speech. In view of the short time, it would not have been possible for me to mention everything. Therefore, I have taken the liberty to supply all the information before-hand to honourable members for their benefit. I hope they will welcome it rather than criticise it.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, in that speech he said that at the time he took over, the conditions in this province were near famine conditions and then he has gone on to say what he thinks he has done to remove those conditions. He has not said in that speech why those conditions arose. Perhaps, he thinks that because he was not the Chief Minister at that time, those conditions were none of his business. Sir, our Ministers still live mentally any way in the days of British Raj, or shall I say diarchy, when Governments were run by individuals and not by parties. Sir, the same Muslim League exists to day in the provinces and at the Centre as was in 1947. It makes little difference to us whether the Government is led by Mamdot or Daultana or Noon. The fact is that three of them amongst themselves have brought this country or this province to misery, starvation and hunger. These Ministers are to be judged by the record of their Parties and what, Sir, has been the record of their Party? They have been engaged in faction-

alism, in intra-party tussles and in low level intrigues; while the province outside has drifted to the precipice. A little bit of planning could have saved the province from this misery. We started with a surplus province. All that this Ministry or all that the Muslim League was to do was to maintain that surplus. They need not have started any new schemes of development.

• Any person with a reasonable amount of intelligence could have foreseen, for example, that the vague and ambiguous allotment policy, half-baked land reforms would lower the production from the land because of the insecurity they created for the tenants. Any person with reasonable amount of intelligence could have foreseen that India would stop canal water because it was a Muslim League Ministry which had entered into six years' agreement with that country. Any person with intelligence would have taken effective measures against the hoarders and the smugglers. But this was not done, and men like Pirzada Abdul Sattar.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow any reference to Pirzada Abdus Sattar.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** No, Sir, he was dismissed.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow anything about the Chief Minister or a Minister or an Ex-Minister of any Government other than the Punjab Government.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I wanted to say what this power politics leads to. He was dismissed from Ministership and later he was made a Chief Minister....

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member goes on like this I will have to ask him to resume his seat.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** As I was saying, Sir, any person with reasonable intelligence could have foreseen the tragedies. However, Sir, all these things relate to the time before the present Chief Minister took over. Let us see what has been happening after he took over. The Muslim League had paved the way for Dollar imperialism by first creating a man-made famine and then getting bags of wheat from America. Sir, after having got bags of wheat from American and after having given that wheat such shameless publicity they did not use that wheat for the benefit of the masses or to feed the hungry people of this Province. They imported just enough wheat to save themselves from the wrath of the people, just enough wheat, Sir, to keep themselves in their offices and not more. Sir, you may be aware that this Government has actually written to the Central Government that they have no further use for the balance of over 2,50,000 tons of wheat which was allotted to this Province because, Sir, they are afraid that if this large quantity of wheat were to be sent to this Province it would lower the price of wheat which is now selling at Rs. 14 a maund (*Voices : Shame, shame*). It would have forced the hoarders to come out with stocks but, Sir, this Government is composed of the type of zamindars and the hoarders I was just now referring to. Sir, with this wheat which is still available for Punjab, they can feed at least 35 lakhs of people free of cost for another six months and if they do not want to feed the hungry people, they could do another thing with that wheat. They could distribute that wheat free for sowing purposes. Do you know, Sir, that large barani tracts of land in Muzaffargarh, Mianwali, Rawalpindi and other districts are lying fallow because the cultivator is unable to purchase wheat at the exorbitant price of Rs. 14 a maund for sowing purposes. (*Voices Shame, shame*). Sir, if they were to distribute a lakh tons at the rate of 30 seers an acre, they can expect a substantial harvest, from these lands alone, running into lakhs of tons and with this wheat they could not only lower the price of wheat, but also stave off hunger. But perhaps they are prepared to face another year of misery and want. They would rather sell whatever freedom is left to General Eisenhower rather than do what I have just now suggested.

Sir, the story of cloth is equally black. The same bungling, the same lack of planning, the same desire to make the rich richer and the poor poorer is also very much in evidence there. Sir, there are in this Province about 1½ lakhs to 2

lakhs khaddies. These Khaddies can produce, if we give them protection not only from the foreign producer but also from the big mill owners of this country, at the rate of 15 yards per loom.

**Minister of Industries:** He is reading the speech.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** May I inform the Honourable Minister of Industries that I was referring to the figures which pertain to his Department of which he is so ignorant. Sir, I was saying that these looms can produce.

**Mr. Speaker :** The hon'ble member's time is over.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** I have not yet finished my speech, Sir.

**Minister of Revenue** (The Honourable Mr. Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash): Sir, I had no intention of saying anything in this debate but as some of the honourable members were really making political speeches, I would like to say a few words. The Leader of the House had at the request of the Opposition set aside this day and we were very happy that we were going to discuss a matter which was important and much above party politics. It is a thing with which we are faced today, the rising prices of all the commodities and the low living standard of our masses. I am sure Sir, that nobody in this House will disagree that all of us should do something and save this country from the sort of revolution that we are heading to. (Voices: *Hear, hear*).

Sir, unless we all get together and really give some constructive ideas, just running each other down will not help the poor man (Cheers). Therefore, Sir, the first thing I would like to suggest to the Opposition is to really get together on this point and give all the constructive ideas or programmes. In this way alone we can save this country and we assure you, Sir, that we will co-operate with them on this point.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Have we not given the suggestions?

**Minister of Revenue :** The Leader of the Opposition has made three points. One is wheat, the other is cloth and the third is sugar. These are the three things which are now before every one in our Province. As far as wheat and cloth are concerned the Honourable Leader of the House will reply to that question and will give facts and figures. On my part, Sir, I will inform you what my Department had done for the future in terms of long-range policy to grow more food and to bring more land under the plough. I want to give you a few facts and figures. When the honourable member from Gujrat was speaking he had pointed out this thing and rightly that there is a lot of land which could be brought under plough and we could feed more people. Now, Sir, he did not have facts and figures. Hearing him I thought it was time I intervened and gave facts and figures. The first thing that I would like to convey to the honourable members through you is that we have given Taccavi loans for the purposes of sinking wells and installation of tube-wells with the object of helping to grow more food and bringing larger areas under cultivation which will contribute to the prosperity of the Province and we have given 25 lakhs which is being distributed through the Deputy Commissioners. Secondly, we have given a special grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for Taccavi loans for wheat and gram seed in order to enable the poor cultivators to sow *rabi* crops. There was one honourable member who had made this criticism that there was not enough seed available for the poor cultivator.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** I said improved seed. I have personal knowledge of this.

**Minister of Revenue :** We have put this money aside for the simple purpose that this *rabi* crop could be properly sown and those people who could not buy they should be able to buy. Now, Sir, as the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, at the moment there is no danger of famine because God has given us rains and we have got American wheat. But we have got to think of the future long range schemes. Such schemes are in hand so that in future if we have the same draught as we had dur-



ing the past year, we will not have to go out of our country and get food. What we have done is that we have allocated another 25 lakhs as loans for the coming year. This I have told you about what we have done in these 7 or 8 months.

Now, Sir, from the future point of view what we have done is that for the coming year we have allowed 25 lakhs for the sinking of wells and in addition to this Government is examining a proposal for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for the purpose of bringing those wells in working order which are at present out of use. When Rana Sahib said this, he was quite right. If there are old wells, we are doing our level best that they also contribute to our grow-more-food campaign.

Then, Sir, we are contemplating to provide a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for loans for the purpose of purchase of seeds, bullocks and implements during the coming year. What I am trying to impress upon the House is the long term policy and we have to so mobilize our forces that in future we are not faced with the problem we had to face last year. We will do as much as possible so far as irrigation is concerned. It is true that the headworks are lying in India and these waters are in their hands and they may make the situation worse. That they could do and they have done that. But all the same it is for us, now, Sir, to see that we grow food as much as we can and once we have got plenty of wheat and plenty of other things to eat, Sir, then the result would be that automatically the prices of other things will also come down. This is a problem, Sir, which is inter-connected between the Centre and the Provincial Government. As far as we are concerned, we have no hand in the import and export policy. Sir, we have no hand in the distribution of permits. Those things are distributed by the Centre. But we co-operate with the Centre and as far as we can do we will try and ease the situation, so that we produce everything possible.

The other point which I want to make is that our holdings are getting smaller and smaller. We are now making forcible consolidation of holdings. We have started this in Jhelum and Attock. Once we have bigger holdings, our production will go up.

It was pointed out by Syed Amir Hussain Shah that the refugees have not been sure during the last two years that the land will be with them and because they were not given permanent allotments the production of our wheat has gone down. What we are doing in this regard is that more or less semi-permanent allotments are being made. They are going to stay there and, therefore, they are going to take more interest and grow more food.

Secondly, Sir, he has said that the economic conditions have become worse because the rich have been made richer. I quite agree that lot of allotments have been made to people who do not deserve them. The Government has changed its policy and all old allotments are going to be made again and I assure you Sir, that allotments will be made to the people who are really deserving people and people whose economic condition has really gone down.

**وزیر تعمیرات عامہ (عزت باب سردار محمد خان نغوی)**

جناب والا - پنجاب ایک زرعی صوبہ ہے اور اس کی نوے فیصدی آبادی کا دارومدار زراعت اور کاشتکاری پر ہے۔ حزب اختلاف نے جہانگیر میں سمجھا ہوں جذباتی رنگ میں ہی تقریریں کی ہیں۔ انہوں نے اس مسئلہ کا کوئی ایسا حل نہیں بتایا جس پر کہ حکومت پہلے عمل نہ کر رہی ہو۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارا اولین فرض یہ ہے کہ ہم کاشتکار اور غریب زمیندار کی حالت سدھاریں اور یہ اسی صورت میں ممکن ہو سکتا ہے جبکہ ہم ان کے لئے ایسے وسائل پیدا کریں جن سے ملک میں کاشت اور آبپاشی زیادہ ہو سکے۔ موجودہ حکومت

نے ہر سر اقتدار آتے ہی سب سے پہلے یہ اعلان کیا کہ جو زمیندار پچھلے سال کے رقبہ سے زائد رقبہ میں اجناس خوردنی کاشت کریگا اسکا مالیہ اور آپانہ معاف کیا جائیگا۔ چنانچہ اس ایوان کے معزز اراکین کو علم ہے کہ اس اعلان کی وجہ سے صوبہ میں پچھلے سالوں کی نسبت کس قدر زائد رقبہ میں اجناس خوردنی کی کاشت کی گئی ہے۔ اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ خدا کے فضل و کرم سے اس سال اچھی بارشوں اور دریاؤں میں پانی کی پوری مقدار ہونے سے ہمارے صوبہ میں قحط کا خطرہ دور ہو چکا ہے۔ اور اب بہت حد تک حالات سدھر گئے ہیں۔ جناب والا۔ محکمہ آبپاشی کی طرف سے پانی کی مقدار میں اضافہ کرنے کے لئے آٹھ لاکھ روپیہ کے خرچ سے ساہیوال ڈسٹریکٹ کی توسیع کی جا رہی ہے۔ اس سے مزید چودہ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ زیر کاشت لایا جا رہا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ لفٹ ایریگیشن سکیم کے تحت چودہ لاکھ روپیہ کے خرچ سے نہر لوئر چناب پر پمپ لگائے گئے ہیں۔ اس سے فصل خریف میں سولہ سو ایکڑ رقبہ زیر کاشت آ چکا ہے اور مزید ۶ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ زیر کاشت آ جائیگا۔ خریف ۱۹۵۳ء میں رعایا برانچ کنال سے زمینداروں کو چاول کی کاشت کے لئے پانی کے ۵۱۰ مزید outlets دیئے گئے۔ پانی کی اس فالتو سپلائی سے مزید ۹ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ چاول کا زیر کاشت آیا۔ گلمیری لفٹ ایریگیشن سکیم سے پانچ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ ضلع میانوالی میں سیراب کیا جائیگا۔ اسکے علاوہ ضلع میانوالی کے دس ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ کو سیراب کرنے کے لئے سمند والا ایریگیشن سکیم پر عنقریب ہی عملدرآمد شروع ہو جائیگا۔ گورنمنٹ رکھوں اور کنٹونمنٹوں کا مزید رقبہ زیر کاشت لانے کے لئے ٹیوب ویل لگائے جا رہے ہیں۔ ان تمام کوششوں کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا ہے کہ نہر اپر چناب سے فصل خریف ۱۹۵۳ میں پچاس ہزار۔ نہر لوئر چناب سے ۳۵ ہزار۔ نہر اپر جہلم سے تیس ہزار اور نہر لوئر جہلم سے ۳۳ ہزار ایکڑ مزید رقبہ زیر کاشت آیا ہے۔

جناب والا۔ اس طرح کل میزان ایک لاکھ اڑتالیس ہزار ایکڑ آتا ہے یہ زاید رقبہ اس سال پہلی مرتبہ زیر کاشت آئے گا۔

اسکے علاوہ تونہ بیراج پروجیکٹ پر مستعدی سے کام ہو رہا ہے جسکے ذریعے ۱۳ لاکھ ایکڑ رقبہ اراضی آبپاش ہوگا۔ اس میں سے سات لاکھ ایکڑ اراضی زیر آبپاشی لانے کے لئے محکمہ انہار کا ایک سرکل اور چار سب ڈویژن کھول دیئے گئے ہیں جو محکمہ انہار کے ماتحت کام کر رہے ہیں۔ عمارت کا ایک wing مکمل ہو گیا ہے اور دوسرے کی فاونڈیشن کا کام عنقریب شروع کر دیا جائے گا۔

اسکے علاوہ ایک سرکل انہار دریائے چناب اور جہلم سے آبپاشی کی اسکیم مکمل کرنے میں مصروف ہے اسکے ذریعے وہ پانی بند باندھکر اور Dams کی تعمیر کے ذریعے جمع کر لیا جائے گا جو کہ برساتی ندی نالوں کے ذریعے ادھر ادھر پھیل کر دریاؤں میں چلا جاتا ہے۔ یہ پانی ماہ ستمبر اور اکتوبر میں آبپاشی کا کام دیا کریگا۔ اس علاقے میں Dams کی تعمیر کا کام آپ کی حکومت نے شروع کر دیا ہے مگر اتنی اسکیموں کے باوجود آپ کی حکومت مطمئن نہیں اور محکمہ انہار بیکار نہیں بیٹھ رہا بلکہ مزید کام کرنے کے لئے اور مزید ترقی و توسیع کے لئے پنجاب ڈویلپمنٹ اتھارٹی کے قیام کی تجویز پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے اور ایک منصوبہ پنجاب ڈویلپمنٹ اتھارٹی کے قیام کے لئے لیگل ریمیمبرنس کے پاس جا چکا ہے جو کہ مکمل ہو جانے پر عنقریب ایوان ہذا میں پیش کیا جائے گا۔ امید ہے آپکی حکومت کی یہ جملہ ساسی نتیجہ خیز ثابت ہونگی۔ میں قلت وقت کے باعث مزید وقت نہیں لینا چاہتا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ میں نے بارہا لپک لپک کر آپ کی چشم گیری کی کوشش کی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The Hon'ble Chief Minister.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Sir, I request you to kindly allow one more speech from the Opposition.

**Mr. Speaker :** But I have to adjourn at six.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I have been left with only 15 minutes.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, the Government can very easily give some time to us. (Voices from the Opposition : Extend the time.)

**Mr. Speaker :** The Honourable Leader of the Opposition in the first instance made a proposal for the extension of time. Now, I cannot allow two motions on the same subject.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, he presumed that you will be fair to the Opposition.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the honourable member kindly withdraw these words?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** If you are fair, I am prepared to withdraw these words.

**Mr. Speaker :** I ask the honourable member to withdraw these words.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** If you are fair, I withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please withdraw them unconditionally.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** All right, Sir, I withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is the House prepared to listen to one more speech in addition to that of the Honourable Chief Minister ?

(Voices : No.)

(Voices from the Opposition : Extend the time.)

**\*Chief Minister :** (The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest to the speeches of honourable members and I have benefited by some and not so much by others, because as they did not touch on the economic problems of the country at all. The aim of this House definitely is to improve the economic condition of our people, which to-day, I am sorry to say, is one of the lowest in the world. The average income of the man in this country comes to about Rs. 12 per head per month, which is very low, indeed. It is our duty, as representatives of the public, to find ways and means of improving that economy of the common man. In my humble opinion it can be raised in two ways; firstly, by reducing the cost of living of the man in the street; and secondly, by producing more wealth in the country. Our wealth consists mainly of agricultural produce and partly of industrial production. Even though we may go on trying for the next 10 or 15 years, the number of persons employed in industries will not exceed perhaps more than 10 per cent of the total population. So that so far as we can see, the main method of increasing our wealth in this province is to produce more, and to give more facilities to our agriculturists. In this direction your Government is devoting whole of their attention; we are sparing no efforts, and sparing no money in order to help people to produce more wealth out of the land. In this respect I would request for the co-operation of all members of this House and request that when they go back to their villages they should make the people to produce more out of this land. Government have imported nearly 40,000 tons of artificial manure, which I am informed by people, who have used it in rice, has given them increased produce of 25 to 50 per cent, and the cost of that manure has been borne only 1/3rd by the farmer and 2/3rd has been borne by this Government and the Central Government. Similarly, whenever money is needed for expenditure on irrigation this Government spared no funds. Wherever there is such a scheme, we spend money for its execution. This summer we have produced more rice because there is a great demand for rice. Last year we procured about 73,000 tons of rice and this year we shall procure about 1,25,000 tons of rice and we have already procured about 18,000 tons of rice this year. 30,000 tons of rice have already been exported to Japan and we hope that more will be exported. Rice is a summer crop and there is plenty of water in summer. Therefore, the more we grow, the better for the production of our wealth.

Sir, there should have been enough time for me to deal with all the economic conditions that are faced in our country. Therefore, I shall only deal with two subjects and these two subjects are the question of wheat and the question of cloth which are of great importance to our province.

So far as wheat is concerned, it is the experience of all people who live out in villages that when the time for the farmer comes to sell his wheat in order to pay land revenue, water rate and other liabilities, the price of wheat has always fallen, and when time comes in the winter when he has to buy wheat for his seed the price always shoots up because of the hoarder who buys that wheat and then exacts heavy price from the cultivator. It is the policy of the Government to eliminate those people and it is for this reason that the Government have come in to purchase wheat on behalf of the people. Why in countries like America, the production of wheat is so great? Because the Government there guarantee certain minimum price to the cultivator and the farmer. They know how to arrange their costs and how to arrange their crops. Government buys that wheat in unlimited quantities, puts it into bins; then either exports it or gives it back to the farmers to sell wherever they like. They advance nearly Rs. 70 or 80 thousand towards the price. Similarly, unless you guarantee the farmer in this country a certain minimum price of the wheat, you will never be free from hunger and starvation as has been the case in the past. It is no use saying to us, that bring down the price to Rs. 8 or Rs. 5 per maund. I tell you that the farmers all over the world have good business heads and if they do not get proper price for a particular crop, they cease to cultivate that crop.

If the price of gram is Rs. 25 per maund and you want to fix the price of wheat at Rs. 8 per maund, then the farmer will sow gram and so the people will starve. Therefore, your policy has got to be reasonable, modern and fair as compared with the cost of production. Has anybody ever thought of the prices which the farmer has to pay? He has got to pay for his bullocks, he has got to pay for his labour, he has got to pay for his shoes, for his salt, etc. All these prices have gone up. So you cannot expect him to produce wheat which does not give him an economic return for his labour and for his capital. Therefore, if you want to be self-sufficient in your food crop, you must give the minimum and reasonable price to the cultivator; otherwise you will never have sufficient wheat in your country. I want you to remember that last year in my own village, I know that wheat was being sold by hoarders and black-marketeers to the people at Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per maund, because the wheat had been taken away from everybody by force at the point of bayonet by the Government and there was nothing left. I know my own son had to buy wheat from black-market in order to supply to the Government at the rate of Rs. 20 per maund and giving it at Rs. 10. Under these circumstances you can never make the agriculture prosper. Therefore, your good treatment towards the farmers and cultivators for whom you are pleading and who are the back-bone of this country, is the only guarantee for the future prosperity and unless you give them a minimum fair price you cannot achieve that object. I may inform the House that the wheat which was selling last year at Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per maund in the villages to-day it is not selling at that rate. I challenge anybody if he says that even to-day the wheat is selling at more than Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 per maund.

Now, Sir, what the Government has done to bring down the cost of living in this country. What has happened. The cultivator, instead of getting Rs. 9 per maund, has been getting Rs. 12-8-0 per maund this year and thus an amount of about Rs. 27 crores goes in his pocket, and the consumer, instead of buying it at Rs. 16, is getting it at Rs. 13-8-0 per maund. Both ways, the Government has made it cheaper for the consumer and also given greater price to the cultivator. Thus it is no less a success of the policy of this Government. Another point is that last year in winter *Bajra*, gram and maize were selling from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per maund and this year the poor man in the village is getting *bajra* or maize at Rs. 10 per maund which is half of their price in last winter, and these commodities are being sold at this rate to the poor people who cannot afford to buy wheat. That again is a success of the Muslim League Government policy in regard to this price.

Sir, what we have also done is this. The capacity of storage was only for 58,000 tons in the province. Now, we are building bins and storage for about 2,00,000 tons of wheat. We would be able to store our own wheat which we have procured this year as well as the American imported wheat. Next year when the wheat crop comes we shall have 2,30,000 tons of wheat in reserve which would be sufficient to restore the confidence of the people that there will be no starvation and no black-marketing. To restore the confidence of the people is everything. If people know that things are all right, then they will not store anything for black-market.

With regard to forcible levy, I wholeheartedly agree with the Opposition. The Government has abandoned the compulsory levy scheme and this forcible levy will not be applicable on small cultivators except those people who own 500 acres or more. I may tell you that by forcible levy your Government has been able to secure 88,000 tons and by voluntary purchases we have succeeded in procuring about 1,30,000 tons of wheat. Therefore, I can assure the public of the Punjab with confidence that next year there will be no scarcity of wheat or of food-grains. (Cheers).

Time is getting short and I have to mention something about cloth. There is a lot to be said on this subject. So far as cloth is concerned, I will give to the House a generally recognised principle and that is, that whenever any consumer goods is in short supply, there is always black-marketing. The only way of removing black marketing is to produce more or to import more. The reason why there is black-marketing in cloth is because it is in short supply. Government are importing cloth worth Rs. 4 crores, which may be only one yard per head per annum. Our own local mills are producing 3 yards per head. That comes to 4 yards altogether per head per annum. Your need is 18 yards per head. Therefore, this 4 yards are a drop in the ocean. Therefore, if we cannot import more cloth for which we want foreign exchange, the only thing that we can do is to control its price and control it rigorously. When I was in Karachi, I very strongly recommended to the Central Government that unless you control the price of the local mill-made cloth this farce of trying to import one yard per head would mean nothing. They should decide to control its price. I am glad that the Central Government are holding a Conference on the 10th of this month with regard to the prices of local mill-made cloth. I sincerely hope that it will be a temptation to induce the mill-owners to open more mills, but in future high profits would not be allowed to mill-owners. You must have also noticed that during the last 2 days the prices of shares in Karachi have fallen upto 6 or 7 per share. I sincerely hope that the Central Government will take the realistic view while controlling the prices of mill-made cloth.

As regards other materials, your Government had prepared two Ordinances which have been in force and which are now coming before us in the form of Bills for controlling the prices of goods of daily use and other consumer goods. These Ordinances have been prepared with the full consent and co-operation of the trade and commerce, because I believe in co-operation between the Government and ordinary trade channels. I hope that these will help in order to control the prices. But please remember that we are not magicians and we cannot perform miracles. During the war, even the well organised and civilised country like England could not completely obliterate black-marketing.

And in this respect it is only through the co-operation of the public and their representatives that the Government can get at the culprits and if a few of them are punished, I have no doubt that that will have a very salutary effect on trade and business. I may also tell you that the policy of this Government is to do away with controls as much as possible and let the ordinary trade channels flow. It is not the object of this Government to prevent the ordinary workers from pursuing their lawful avocation of trade and business. We want to remove as many controls as possible and if we allow movement of goods the level of prices is bound to come down.

In this connection I would like to point out that we said, that as soon as it was possible we would not want to put any restriction on the movement of grain in Western Pakistan, so that prices in the whole of West Pakistan should be on the same level. In this regard all Provinces should remove restrictions. Some time back the price of gram went up. Why did it go up? Because we did not have enough *barani* crop, but Sind had plenty of gram, but they had put restrictions and the price was Rs. 8 a maund and the whole of that gram was pushed into Karachi. But when we wanted to import, we were told to pay at Rs. 16 to Rs. 18. We believe that the whole of West Pakistan is one unit and we are one people. These restrictions between the Provinces should go and the ordinary trade channels should flow so that the whole country may prosper.

Sir, I may have another chance to speak on the subject of agricultural land, but let me say just one word about it. Many people have wrong notions of land-lordism. In this Province 80% of your area is owned by people who own 50 acres or less and the average holding in this Province is only three acres per head

and the people who own 500 acres or more own only 10 per cent of the total area. Even if you confiscate the whole of their land, it will be a drop in the ocean and it is not going to raise the level of other people. One of the honourable member referred to Islam and to the Holy Quran and the times of the Holy Prophet. I would like to remind him that one of the fixed principles of the Holy Quran is that the ownership of private property is guaranteed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** What about Waqf?

**Chief Minister :** No Islamic State can take over property without giving compensation, on the basis that the economy of this country will prosper and the people of this country will flourish. (*Cheers*).

*The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th December 1953.*

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, the 8th December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p. m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING OF GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, JARANWALA

**\*2128. Mian Abdul Bari :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by Government for the reconstruction of the building of Government High School, Jaranwala ;

(b) the number of rooms to be built ;

(c) the number of boys intended to be accommodated in the school building ;

(d) the date by which the reconstruction is intended to be completed ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khudeja Begum G. A. Khan) :** (a) Rs. 87,540.

(b) One block consisting of eight class rooms, a Science Laboratory, a drawing room, Headmaster's Office, Clerk's room and a hall.

(c) 1,025 in two blocks consisting of 22 rooms and a hall.

(d) The reconstruction is likely to be completed by July 1954.

## GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS

**\*2184. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of Government High Schools in the Lyallpur district with the total number of students therein ;

(b) the number of Government High Schools in other Districts of the Province with the number of students in each case ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Khudeja Begum G. A. Khan) :** (a) There are 6 Government High Schools for boys and girls in the Lyallpur District. The total No. of students therein is 2,638.



(b) The number of Government High Schools for boys and girls in other Districts with the total enrolment in each case is as under : —

Serial No.	Name of district	No. of schools	Total enrolment
1	Lahore .. .. .	11	4946
2	Sheikhupura .. .. .	5	2863
3	Sialkot .. .. .	8	3974
4	Gujranwala .. .. .	6	3277
5	Rawalpindi .. .. .	4	2020
6	Gujrat .. .. .	6	1519
7	Mianwali .. .. .	4	1916
8	Jhelum .. .. .	7	4815
9	Sargodha .. .. .	10	4636
10	Attock (Campbellpur) .. .. .	8	4675
11	Multan .. .. .	6	3373
12	Montgomery .. .. .	7	3879
13	Jhang .. .. .	3	934
14	Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	7	2236
15	Muzaffargarh .. .. .	7	2696

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education please state whether it is a fact that the number of Government schools in the Lyallpur district is not in keeping with or in proportion to the largest amount of Land Revenue paid and the population figures in Lyallpur district ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Matter of opinion; disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I have asked for the opinion of the Honourable Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is why it cannot be allowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Even if the Honourable Minister is prepared to express his opinion.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not prepared to go against the rules.

#### DISTRICT BOARD SCHOOLS IN THE LYALLPUR DISTRICT

**\*2377. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of District Board and Government Primary, Middle and High Schools in the Lyallpur district and the names of the places where these are situated with the population of each place;

(b) the names and the population of the villages and towns in the Lyallpur district where no primary schools are functioning at present;

(c) the names and the population of the villages in the Lyallpur district the inhabitants of which have since the establishment of Pakistan requested the Government and the District Board to start schools with an offer of providing buildings for such schools.

(d) the reasons for not opening schools in the villages mentioned in (c) above so far, and if no schools are to be opened the reasons therefore and if Government intend to open schools in some of these villages the approximate date thereof and the names of the places where the schools are to be opened.

پارلیمنٹری سیکریٹری (غذیجہ بیگم جی - اے خان) - اس سوال کا جواب دینے کے لئے کافی وقت درکار ہے۔ کیونکہ اس کے متعلق ساری معلومات مختلف دفاتر سے حاصل کرنی ہیں۔ جس وقت یہ معلومات حاصل ہو جائیں گی اسی وقت آنریبل ممبر کی خدمت میں بھیج دی جائیں گی۔

رانا گل محمد دون عرف عبدالعزیز دون - یہ سوال کب بھیجا گیا تھا ؟

وزیر - اگر آپ سوال کو غور سے پڑھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس کے جواب کی تیاری میں کم از کم چھ ماہ کا عرصہ لگے گا۔  
چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا آنریبل پارلیمنٹری سیکریٹری صاحبہ فرمائیں گی کہ کب تک اس کا جواب تیار ہونے کی توقع ہے۔  
وزیر - جب تیار ہو جائے گا۔ آنریبل ممبر کو بھیج دیا جائے گا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - میں پوچھ رہا تھا کہ کب تک تیار ہو جائے گا۔  
وزیر - کیا فرمایا ہے آپ نے۔  
صاحب سپیکر - کیا آپ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ اس کا جواب تیار ہونے میں ابھی کتنا وقت اور لگے گا۔  
وزیر - ممکن ہے دو ماہ لگ جائیں۔

DR. NIAZ-UD-DIN, DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER, LAHORE

\*2098. Mr. C. E. Gibbon : Arising out of the answer to my starred question No. 1741 will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the details of Factories and Mines inspected annually by Dr. Niaz-ud-Din, District Health Officer, Lahore and Provincial Medical Inspector of Factories during the period from 14th August 1947 to 31st March 1953;

(b) the amount of travelling allowance drawn against each inspection during the above mentioned period;

(c) the number of lectures delivered by him on the subject of Industrial Hygiene to D. P. H. students of the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore, during the period from 14th August 1947 to 31st March 1953;

(d) the number of D. P. H. students who have qualified in the subject of Industrial Hygiene during this period; and

(e) the steps the Government are taking to train more persons in Industrial Hygiene?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** The number of factories inspected each year, the travelling allowances drawn for each inspection and the total travelling allowances drawn each year by Dr. Niaz-ud-Din, District Health Officer, Lahore, is given below :—

Year 1950—

Factories inspected	..	8
Detail of Travelling Allowances		Nil

Year 1951—

Factories inspected	..	101
Detail of Travelling Allowances :—		

Date	Amount	Place
	Rs. A. P.	
11th January 1951 to 16th January 1951 ..	47 10 0	District Lyallpur.
28th January 1951 to 30th January 1951 ..	81 13 0	District Jhelum.
7th February 1951 .. ..	14 0 0	District Lahore.
10th February 1951 .. ..	5 0 0	District Lahore.
14th March 1951 .. ..	16 8 0	District Lahore.
19th March 1951 to 20th March 1951 ..	26 10 0	District Gujranwala.
27th March 1951 to 29th March 1951 ..	86 4 0	District Rawalpindi.
23rd April 1951 to 26th April 1951 ..	107 8 0	District Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.
26th May 1951 .. ..	15 0 0	District Lahore.
2nd June 1951 to 6th June 1951 ..	74 2 0	District Sargodha.
9th July 1951 .. ..	5 0 0	District Lahore.
12th July 1951 .. ..	5 0 0	District Lahore.
14th July 1951 to 15th July 1951 ..	31 2 0	District Lyallpur.
29th August 1951 to 30th August 1951 ..	27 0 0	District Lahore.
25th September 1951 to 28th September 1951	28 0 0	District Jhelum.
26th October 1951 to 29th October 1951 ..	72 10 0	District Montgomery.
21st November 1951 to 25th November 1951	71 12 0	District Sialkot.
23rd December 1951 to 27th December 1951	71 10 0	District Lyallpur.
Total ..	816 2 0	

Year 1952—

Factories Inspected

.. 93

Detail of Travelling Allowances:—

Date	Amount	Place
Rs. A. P.		
19th January 1952 to 21st January 1952 ..	49 0 0	District Lyallpur.
2nd February 1952 to 5th February 1952 ..	110 8 0	District Jhang.
13th February 1952 to 19th February 1952	149 2 0	District Multan.
2nd March 1952 to 3rd March 1952 ..	96 8 0	District Multan.
18th April 1952 ..	18 0 0	District Lahore.
23rd May 1952 to 26th May 1952 ..	114 4 0	District Lyallpur.
28th June 1952 to 29th June 1952 ..	55 0 0	District Lahore.
26th July 1952 ..	15 0 0	District Lahore.
27th July 1952 to 30th July 1952 ..	40 6 0	District Gujranwala.
19th August 1952 to 24th August 1952 ..	110 10 0	District Rawalpindi.
5th September 1952 to 9th September 1952	122 2 0	District Lyallpur.
5th October 1952 to 7th October 1952 ..	58 8 0	District Jhang.
7th November 1952 to 9th November 1952	56 2 0	District Lyallpur.
26th December 1952 to 29th December 1952	31 12 0	District Sheikhupura.
Total ..	1,026 14 0	

Year 1953—

Factories Inspected

... 28

Detail of Travelling Allowances:—

Date	Amount	Place
Rs. A. P.		
14th January 1953 to 16th January 1953 ..	72 6 0	District Gujranwala.
21st January 1953 to 23rd January 1953	109 6 0	District Multan.
10th February 1953 to 11th February 1953	113 0 0	District Lahore.
25th February 1953 ..	5 0 0	District Lahore.
23rd March 1953 to 26th March 1953 ..	79 2 0	District Montgomery.
Total ..	378 14 0	

(c) The number of lectures delivered by Dr. Niaz-ud-Din, P. H. S. (I) on the subject of Industrial Hygiene to D. P. H. Class at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore, are detailed below:—

<i>Lectures</i>	<i>Session</i>
38	.. 1949-50
38	.. 1950-51
38	.. 1951-52
38	.. 1952-53

(d) Twenty four students have qualified and 12 are under training.

(e) Negotiations are being conducted with the Central Government for enlisting their support in getting students from other provinces, Army, Railways, etc.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister please refer to the reply which has been laid on the table and see the year 1950—Factories inspected 8—May I inquire whether this Officer gets any special allowance in addition to his pay, for the inspection of factories? My point is, has this officer inspected these factories in his honorary capacity or has he been paid any special allowance for this?

**Minister :** No allowance has been given to him.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In the year 1951, this officer inspected 101 factories. Did he do it in his honorary capacity or was he paid any special allowance?

**Minister :** No special allowance, but travelling allowance only.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In the same year 1951, if the Honourable Minister will go through the statement showing the travelling allowance which he was paid, he will notice that he has charged his travelling allowance for inspecting factories in a certain number of districts. May I inquire whether this officer is required, under the rules, to inspect all the factories in all the districts of the Province or only in a certain number of districts of the Province.

**Minister :** All the districts.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please state that if this officer is required to inspect all the factories in all the districts of the Province during a year, why did he not inspect the factories in Attock, Gujrat, Multan, Jhang, Mianwali and Sheikhupura Districts in the year 1951?

**Mr. Speaker :** Matter of internal administration, disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Please turn to the year 1952. The factories inspected by this officer were 93. May I again inquire whether this officer inspected these factories in a honorary capacity or...

**Mr. Speaker :** I think the Honourable Minister said that no special allowance was given for any year.

**Minister :** No allowance, Sir.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Here again in the year 1952, the factories in the Districts of Attock, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Sargodha were not inspected by this officer. If so, why not?

**Mr. Speaker :** Matter of internal administration again; disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In the years 1950, 1951 and 1953, the Honourable Minister has stated, no allowance was paid which I will show just now is incorrect.

**Mr. Speaker :** Without comments.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In the years 1950 and 1951 no special allowance was paid, in 1952 no special allowance was paid; Was any special allowance paid to this officer for the inspection of factories for the year 1953?

**Minister :** I have already mentioned that he was given no special pay.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** This officer, if I may be permitted to mention his name in order to clear....

**Mr. Speaker :** No names.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** This Officer is the District Health Officer of the Lahore District. In addition to that he is the Provincial Medical Inspector of Factories for which the Honourable Minister says he draws no extra allowance. In addition to that he delivers lectures on the subject of Industrial Hygiene to the D. P. H. Classes in the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore. Does he draw any special allowance for that?

**Minister :** For Hygiene lectures there might be special allowance but I am not certain.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** May I inquire what he means by "might be".

**Minister :** I want fresh notice to collect the details for the hon'ble member.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If the Honourable Minister would please see the reply given in part (c) regarding the instruction which is being given in the Institute of Hygiene, the reply is "Negotiations are being conducted with the Central Government for enlisting their support in getting students from other provinces, Army, Railway, etc." Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that charity begins at home? Where are the students from this Province?

**Minister :** No student has applied for admission.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Am I to understand that no effort has been made by the Provincial Government to ensure that an adequate number of students are admitted into this Institute for training?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

DR. NIAZ-UD-DIN, EX-OFFICIO DRUG INSPECTOR, LAHORE.

\*2100. **Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) the Conveyance Allowance drawn by each of the District Health Officers appointed as ex-officio Drug Inspectors under the Drugs Act, 1940, during the period from 14th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1953;

(b) the details of Chemists and Druggists, etc. inspected annually by Dr. Niaz-ud-Din, Ex-officio Drug Inspector, Lahore, under the Drugs Act, 1940, during the period from 14th August 1947 to 31st March, 1953;

(c) the number of Chemists, Druggists, etc., prosecuted for violating the provisions of the said Act, on the recommendation of Dr. Niaz-ud-Din and the punishment awarded in each case?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) None of the District Health Officers appointed as ex-officio Drug Inspectors under the Drugs Act, 1940, has ever drawn any conveyance allowance, excepting the District Health Officer, Lahore, (Dr. Niaz-ud-Din), who drew a sum of Rs. 600 for the period from 1st April, 1952—the date from which was sanctioned—to 31st March, 1953, at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem.

(b) Dr. Niaz-ud-Din, who was appointed as ex-officio Drug Inspector in September 1949, inspected the following number of Chemists and Druggists' premises annually from 1950 to 1952 and for the first three months of 1953:—

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>No. of shops inspected</i>
* 1950	99
* 1951	139
1952	224
1953 (January to March)	* 46

(A list showing details of these shops and premises is being placed on the table of the House).

(c) Number of prosecutions launched against Chemists and Druggists by Dr. Niaz-ud-Din, for violating the provisions of the Drugs Act.. 24

Cases still pending with the courts .. 20

Number of cases in which punishments were awarded .. 4 as under  
Fined  
Rs.

(1) Pioneer Medical Stores, Nicholson Road, Lahore .. 50

(2) M/S. El-Chemists, Temple Road, Lahore .. 1

(3) Standard Medical Hall, Commercial Buildings,  
The Mall, Lahore .. 50

(4) Punjab Chemical, 71-Jail Road, Lahore .. 25

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is it a fact that under the provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940, every District Health Officer shall be an ex-officio Drug Inspector ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is there. There is no point in asking this question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is it a fact that the District Health Officer, Lahore, *vis-a-vis* the Drug Inspector, made no inspections and drew no allowances from 1947 to 1951, but drew an allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem only for 1952-53 ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The answer given was that Dr. Niaz-ud-din drew his allowance for the period from 1st April, 1952 to the 31st March, 1953 at the same rate.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If an allowance at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem was paid to the District Health Officer, Lahore, may I enquire why no allowance is paid to other District Health Officers in the province ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order. Sir. If you happen to give an entirely wrong ruling—and nobody is infallible—then what is the remedy open to the honourable members of the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** None, except a vote of censure.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Cannot we request you to review your ruling in the light of Parliamentary practice.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have said more than once that if any honourable member wants to invite my attention to a particular portion of the Parliamentary practice, he can do so in my chamber.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Short of bringing a motion of no-confidence or censure, is there no other remedy ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have said more than once that if an honourable member wants to invite my attention to anything, he can always do so in my chamber. I gave a ruling to this effect in this House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** In reply to part (b), the Honourable Minister said that a list is being placed on the table of the House. May I invite your attention to Rule 27(1). It says as follows :—

“Lengthy answers to starred question may, on statement by the Minister concerned, be placed on the table of the Assembly without being read, but a copy in such case shall, if possible, be delivered to the member interrogating, one day in advance of such answer being placed on the table”.

No doubt, the words are “if possible”, but I think that in all fairness to the members, it should not be interpreted to their disadvantage. If the answer had been given to me even half an hour before the beginning of the session to-day, I would have been in a position to put some supplementary questions.

**Mr. Speaker :** The attention of Honourable Ministers has been drawn to it and they will see to it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir. Can a member cross the Chair and the member who is speaking?

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

#### BUILDING SITES IN GULBERG SCHEMES

\*2208. **Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) total number of building sites in Gulberg Main and Gulberg Extension No. I Schemes ;

(b) the number of such sites which have been sold or leased out to :

(i) Government Officers ;

(ii) retired Government Officers ;

(iii) non-Officials.

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) 73 and 724 respectively ;

(b) as regards the main Gulberg Scheme, 58, 3 and 10, respectively.

As regards the sites available in Extension No. I, 610 have so far been sold but I regret it is not possible to classify the buyers of all these plots as desired without an expenditure of time and money which would be incommensurate with the value of the result to be achieved, as it would require a reference to each individual.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Was any application received from the public for allotment of those plots?

**Minister :** Fresh notice please.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will he please state whether it is a fact that the Rent Restriction Act does not apply to the bungalows that are being built in that colony ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It does not arise.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Is it not possible for the Honourable Minister to say whether Rent Restriction Act applies there ?

**Minister :** I want fresh notice.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** May I know whether that Act does not apply ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The Honourable Minister has not said that the Act does not apply.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will he kindly state whether he knows that the Gulberg Colony is also called *Rishwatpura* ?



**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed. I am sorry to see that honourable members ask such funny questions.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. May I make the position clear ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Please state the point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is this. It is generally known in the streets of Lahore that this colony is called *Rishwatpura*.

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow any talk about it. Honourable members cannot rise under the pretext of points of order and then make speeches.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will he please state whether it is a fact that the officers who have built houses there are charging exorbitant rents to camouflage corruption ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** May I know whether the Gulbarg Scheme Extension No. 1 is meant for official bureaucrats ?

**Minister :** For everyone.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House and of its members. Suppose you in your position happen deliberately to let down the Opposition or certain members of the House, where lies the remedy. Suppose there is any infringement of the right of the Opposition ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow the honourable member to make such a statement.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I would like to know the remedy.

**Mr. Speaker :** Against what ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** When there is a deliberate infringement of the rights.

**Mr. Speaker :** Does the honourable member charge the Speaker with deliberate infringement of the rule's ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am not charging. Suppose such a question arises in future. It is a hypothetical case.

**Mr. Speaker :** I refuse to consider a hypothetical case.

**Mian Abdul Latif :** May I know what is the procedure which governs such sales or leases ?

**Minister :** I require a fresh notice.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Is it a fact that lands in Gulbarg Colony Extension No. 1, were taken by the Government in order to accommodate the officials ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** On a point of order, Sir. When the Honourable Minister of Public Health replies a question he should remain standing till he finishes the answer because he sits down after giving half the answer and we do not hear the other half.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is no point of order.

**Mian Abdul Latif :** Will he kindly state what is the criterion for fixing the price of such plots of land ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That is a matter of detail and internal administration.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Will he please inform the House what steps he proposes to take in order to ensure that the rights of the public who apply for these plots are duly safeguarded ?

**Mr. Speaker :** This question arises only if the honourable member is in a position to bring to the notice of the Honourable Minister cases where these rights have been violated.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Will he be prepared to appoint a committee of this House to scrutinise the allotments so far made and suggest ways and means in order to ensure the rights of the public in future ?

**Minister :** I am agreeable to appoint such a committee.

\*2223. (Not asked, the hon'ble member being absent).

WORKING HOURS IN PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE DISPENSARY, LYALLPUR

\*2249. **Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the working hours of the Punjab Agricultural College Dispensary, Lyallpur, are from 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Doctor incharge of the Agricultural College Dispensary does not visit the dispensary regularly and punctually, as a result of which agriculture department employees, entitled to free treatment in the College Dispensary are forced to go to private practitioners and incur unnecessary expenditure ?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) The working hours in the Punjab Agriculture College Dispensary are as follows :—

Winter . . 7-00 a. m. to 11-30 a. m. and 2-00 p. m. to 3-00 p. m.

Summer . . 5-30 a. m. to 10-00 a. m. and 4-00 p. m. to 5-00 p. m.

(b) No.

If the Honourable Member has any specific instance of the absence of the doctor, I would be glad to enquire into the matter.

SHORTAGE OF DRINKING WATER IN VILLAGE LITRA IN TAUNSA TEHSIL

\*2254. **Khawaja Hafiz Ghulam Sadid-ud-Din :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) the total population of village Litra in the Taunsa Tehsil ;

(b) whether a single well is sufficient for the needs of the population of the village mentioned in (a) above ; if not, the action Government intend to take to remove the difficulties encountered by the inhabitants in obtaining drinking water ?

آخربیل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد علمدار حسین شاہ گیلانی  
(الف) ۱۹۱۰ بروئے مردم شماری ۱۹۵۱ -

(ب) بستی لٹرا ضلع ڈیرہ غازیخان کے پچاد کے علاقہ میں واقع ہے جہاں پانی کی ہمیشہ قلت رہتی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ کی رائے میں بستی کی آبادی کی ضروریات کے لئے ایک کنواں کافی ہے مارچ ۱۹۵۰ء میں سینٹری بورڈ پنجاب نے ۱۰,۰۰۰ روپے بطور امداد ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ ڈیرہ غازیخان کو موضع لٹرا میں کنواں تعمیر کرنے کیلئے دئے تھے۔ سینٹری بورڈ اس موضع کو مزید امداد دینے کیلئے تیار ہے مگر اسکے لئے درخواست بذریعہ ڈپٹی کمشنر ڈیرہ غازیخان و کمشنر صاحب ملتان ڈویژن بھیجی جائے۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین**—کیا یہ اس واقعہ ہے کہ ایک کنواں غیر مکتمی ہونے کی وجہ سے اس جگہ "ایکسیڈنٹ" ہوا جس میں پولیس بھی مار کھا گئی ہے؟

**وزیر**—اگر معزز ممبر کو کوئی صحیح شکایت ہو تو وہ مقامی حکام سے نیا کنواں لگانے کے متعلق سینیٹری بورڈ پنجاب کو سفارش کرا دیں۔

میں انشاء اللہ اسے منظور کر لوں گا۔

#### HOSPITALS

**\*2301. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the total population and the number of Hospitals in each district of the Province;

(b) the reasons for the smaller number of hospitals in the Lyallpur district as compared to the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh keeping in view their respective population?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani:** (a) The required information is laid on the table of the house:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Mid-year estimated population 1953.</i>	<i>Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>
Lahore	19,99,984	75
Sialkot	15,42,005	39
Gujranwala	10,99,336	37
Sheikhupura	9,66,183	36
Gujrat	12,08,506	38
Shahpur	12,18,891	43
Jhelum	7,03,934	31
Rawalpindi	9,12,400	32
Attock	7,46,369	35
Mianwali	5,75,828	30
Montgomery	19,36,338	55
Lyallpur	22,53,363	47
Jhang	9,18,461	35
Multan	22,10,684	59
Muzaffargarh	7,83,944	28
Dera Ghazi Khan	6,52,786	27

Total for Province . . . 1,97,29,012

(b) The reasons for the smaller number of hospitals in the Lyallpur district is due to the fact that the area of Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts is much larger than that of Lyallpur and the means of communication are also comparatively difficult.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Is it a fact that these medical facilities in the province are totally inadequate for the people?

**Minister:** Yes, they are not quite adequate.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** May I know whether the Government propose to increase the number of hospitals so as to make the adequate in view of the increase in population of the Lyallpur district?

**Minister:** Government is already considering it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** What steps the Government propose to take in order to provide medical facilities to the people in the province?

**Mr. Speaker :** The reply is that it will be considered.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Is it a fact that most of the hospitals in the province have hardly any medicine ?

**Minister :** It is correct to some extent.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** What steps the Government has taken in order to provide more medicines ?

**Minister :** We are importing.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will he please state whether the Government propose to provincialise certain hospitals in the Lyallpur district ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed. Provincialisation does not come in here.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I mean the provincialisation of the hospitals run by local institutions. It is one and the same thing.

**Mr. Speaker :** Provincialisation would not increase the number of hospitals. Therefore it does not arise.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister give some idea of what he proposes to import ?

**Minister :** Medicines and drugs.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will he please say whether any drugs are being manufactured in the province; if so, what is the necessity of importing drugs from outside ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a wholly different thing.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** He has given no reply. The honourable member asked him what he was going to do to meet the shortage of medicines.

**Voices :** He said "Import".

**Mr. Speaker :** But later he said "import medicines".

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Drugs are not medicines ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Are drugs not medicines, Sir ?  
(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker :** Who said that ?

**Minister of Agriculture :** On a point of order, Sir. Can the answer and the question be made a subject of discussion ?

**Voices :** This is no point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** They cannot be made a subject of discussion. The point of order is quite justified.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** My question is, when drugs or medicines or whatever he wishes to call them, are manufactured in the Province.....

**Mr. Speaker :** That does not arise out of the answer given.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That question arises out of the answer given to the supplementary. That is the point on which we want clarification. The question is.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow the hon'ble member to enter into arguments.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** You will please hear what I have got to say.

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Has Government provided mobile dispensaries for the rural population.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a question. Are they called hospitals ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it known to the Honourable Minister of Health that for a population of two lakhs in Renala Khurd not a single hospital is there ?

**Minister :** There is a dispensary.

#### ELECTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BOARD, MONTGOMERY.

\*2359. **Mian Abdul Haq :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the date when the general elections to the District Board, Montgomery, were held last;

(b) the date when the present Chairman of the said District Board was first elected ?

**The Honourable Mukhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) The general elections of the District Board, Montgomery, were last held in October 1939.

(b) The present Chairman of the District Board was first elected on the 10th June, 1948, and re-elected in September 1951.

NUMBERING OF TREES PLANTED BY GRANTEES OF TREE PLANTATION GRANTS BY  
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT AUTHORITIES.

**\*2360. Mian Abdul Haq :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the trees planted by grantees of tree plantation grants in Lower Bari Doab Colony of the Montgomery District are counted by the District Board authorities when taking possession of such trees;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative whether these trees are regularly numbered by the District Board authorities after taking possession;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the period from January 1949 to date, thousands of such trees, have been found missing at the time of their numbering;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the affirmative whether the District Board authorities lodged any complaint with the police; if so, the number of such complaints and the total number of trees for which these complaints were made since January, 1949;

(e) whether Government is prepared to hold a regular inquiry into the the matter ?

**The Honourable Mukhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No loss of trees has occurred after January 1949. Immediately after partition, however, it was noticed that 8,160 roadside trees were reported to have been cut by refugees. As the defaulters could not be traced, these trees were written off after due verification in November 1948.

(d) The District Board authorities did not lodge any report with the police.

(e) If the honourable member undertakes to supply substantial information for a *prima facie* case, Government will be prepared to hold an inquiry.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture please state whether he is prepared to hold an inquiry.

**Minister :** Only in case the honourable member takes it upon himself the responsibility of supplying that information.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** And not in any other case ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He did not say so.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I want clarification.

**Mr. Speaker :** The answer given is quite clear.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Not at all clear, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order.

قاضی مرید احمد—وزیر صحت نے اس سوال کے حصہ (الف) کے جواب میں فرمایا ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے حکام درختوں کو اپنی تحویل میں لیتے وقت انہیں گن لیتے ہیں۔ میں ان سے یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ کتنی عمر کے درخت اپنی تحویل میں لیتے ہیں ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** With reference to the answer given to part (c) wherein the Honourable Minister has stated that more than 8,000 trees were reported to have been cut, I would like to know whether the culprits could not be traced even in the case of a single tree?

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer is quite clear that no trace was found.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Not in case of a single tree?

**Mr. Speaker:** That quibbling will not do.

#### LADY DOCTORS

**\*2424. Chaudhri Khadim Hussain:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is fact that M.B., B.S. is the minimum qualification required for appointment of lady doctors in the female sections of Civil Hospitals situated at the district Headquarters in the Punjab;

(b) the names, qualifications and the length of service in each case of lady doctors working in the Hospitals mentioned in (a) above?

**The Honourable Mukhammadzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani:** (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given below:—

Serial No.	Name and qualification	Name of Women's section Civil Hospital	Date of joining service
1	Dr. (Mrs.) F. Octavious, M.B., B.S. (P.H.S. II).	Women Section, Civil Hospital, Sargodha.	1st April 1939.
2	Dr. (Miss) Salima Akhtar, M.B., B.S. (P.H.S. Class II).	Incharge Women Section, Civil Hospital, Jhelum.	30th December 1947.
3	Dr. (Miss) Amina Khatoun Qureshi, M.B., B.S. (P.H.S. Class II).	Incharge Women Section, Civil Hospital, Muzaffargarh.	25th January 1950.
4	Dr. (Mrs.) A. Usmani, M.B., B.S. (P.H.S. II).	General Duty, Civil Hospital, Rawalpindi.	19th March 1950.
5	Dr. (Miss) S.K. Alam, M.B., B.S. (Woman Assistant Medical Officer).	Incharge, Women Section, Civil Hospital, Sheikhupura.	22nd July 1950.
6	Dr. (Miss) Amir Begum, M.B., B.S. (Woman Assistant Medical Officer).	Incharge, Women Section, Civil Hospital, Montgomery.	8th September 1947.
7	Dr. (Miss) Kishwar Sultana, M.B., B.S. (Cons.)	Under transfer order to Zehnana Hospital, Mianwali.	13th February 1953.
8	Dr. (Miss) Farkhanda Akhtar Mallick, L.S.M.F. (Woman Assistant Medical Officer).	Incharge, Women Section, Civil Hospital, Sialkot.	9th April 1942.
9	Vacant—As Dr. (Mrs.) Zahida, L.M.S., has joined the condensed course at the Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore.	Incharge, Women Section, Civil Hospital, Gujrat.	24th May 1947.
10	Dr. (Miss) Taj Bibi, M.B., B.S. (Woman Assistant Medical Officer).	Incharge, Women Section, Civil Hospital, Campbellpur.	28th November 1949.

The following Women Assistant Medical Officers, are also working on general duty at the district Headquarters Hospitals, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan in place of Class II Officers for whom the posts are reserved.

Serial No.	Name and qualification	Name of Women's Section Civil Hospital	Date of joining service
1	Dr. (Miss) Safia Jahangir Shah, L.S.M.F.	Women Section, Civil Hospital, Jhang.	10th December 1941.
2	Dr. (Miss) Safia Begum (Cons.) M.B., B.S.	Women Section, Civil Hospital, Dera Ghazi Khan.	21st July 1953.

#### MEDICAL RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS IN THE MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**\*2438. Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the details of the improvements made in the medical relief arrangements in the Montgomery district during the year 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953, respectively;

(b) the details of the improvements effected in the medical relief arrangements for the rural areas of Montgomery district during the period mentioned in (a) above;

(c) the details of improvement in the medical relief arrangements proposed to be made in the Montgomery district during the current and the next year?

**The Hon'ble Makhdumzada Syed Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** (a) Improvements in medical relief are being made under the following headings:—

- (1) Anti-Malaria Measures.
- (2) Anti-Tubercular.
- (3) Establishment of Mobile Dispensary.
- (4) Establishment and opening of Subsidized Dispensaries.
- (5) Opening of Women Section in Tehsil Headquarters' Hospitals.
- (6) Provision of Health Centres.
- (7) Improvement in Rural and Civil Dispensaries.
- (8) Building of New District Headquarters' Hospital.

(b) The details are as follows:—

#### Anti-Malaria—D. D. T. Spray

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. of villages sprayed ..	18	17	10	94	76
No. of houses sprayed ..	2,644	1,354	3,200	14,886	7,850
No. of rooms sprayed ..	3,406	2,905	4,620	25,530	18,272
Areas of four walls and ceiling sprayed	3,466,354 sq. ft.	2,311,559 sq. ft.	3,499,987 sq. ft.	15,916,318 sq. ft.	13,816,104 sq. ft.
Quantity of D. D. T. ..	526 lbs.	676 lbs.	700 lbs.	3,534 lbs.	8,161 lbs. 8 oz.
Camazine ..	..	360 lbs.	380 lbs.	3,090 lbs.	..

*Anti-Malaria Drugs Distributed*

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. of villages distributed ..	874	1,048	1,235	769	Figures are not available at present.
Population of village ..	592,561	419,265	639,456	693,762	
No. of Malaria cases treated ..	31,302	263,667	277,556	29,309	
Quinine Tablets ..	33,608	22,955	26,763	27,446	
Mepacrine Tablets ..	111,080	347,256	352,342	46,000	
Paludrine Tablets ..	318,734	569,998	432,000	410,449	
Quinine Powder ..	31 lbs.			78 lbs. 8 oz.	
Other drugs ..	169 lbs.	671 lbs.	400 lbs.	896 lbs.	

*Anti-tuberculosis*

Anti T. B. Clinic was started in 1948 and was equipped gradually during the subsequent years. X-rays plant, Operation Room equipment, Pneumono Lysis Apparatus, Refrigerator, Fluoroscope Screen have been recently provided.

*B. C. G.*

B. C. G. Vaccination work was started in 1950 throughout the district and following places have so far been visited and vaccination done:—

No. of place	No. tested	No. vaccinated	No. tested	No. vaccinated	No. tested	No. vaccinated
	1950	1950	1951	1951	1952	1952
Montgomery ..	7,697	3,415	1,003	487	1,650	681
Renala Khurd ..	..	..	577	287	..	..
Okara ..	..	..	3,283	836	..	..
Chichawatni ..	..	..	..	..	714	307
Pakpattan ..	..	..	..	..	2,658	749

*Mobile Dispensary*

Mobile Dispensary was started in the beginning of 1950 and the following 6 Centres were fixed as itinery and were regularly visited during the subsequent years:—

- (1) Nurpur.
- (2) Chak No. 32/S. P.
- (3) Jiwan Shah.
- (4) Chak No. 119 E. B.



(5) Chak No. 269/E. B.

(6) Chak No. 114/9-L.

Subsidized Dispensaries at Hota, Chak Mehdi Khan and Chak No. 36-37/G. D. were opened under the charge of qualified Dispenser and are still functioning.

Women Sections were opened at Civil Hospital, Dipalpur, Pakpattan and Okara.

#### HEALTH CENTRES

Health Centres for training Dais and home visiting by Health Visitor were functioning at Renala Khurd, Okara, Chichawatni, Arifwala, Pakpattan and Basirpur. These Health Centres are equipped with medical and other necessary equipment.

#### *Improvements in Rural and Civil Dispensaries*

All the Rural and Civil Dispensaries are functioning in the district. Six dispensaries are functioning under charge of qualified dispensers. Trained Dais are also been appointed in all dispensaries.

Medical store has been established in the District Board Office where the Medicines for dispensaries and Public Health work are stored and are supplied to the various villages and Health Centres as required.

The medicines are in addition to the medicines supplied by Medical Store Depot.

(c) The proposals for further improvement are as follows:—

(1) A new District Headquarter Hospital at Montgomery town is under construction. It will have accommodation for 125 beds and will be provided with all facilities. i.e., Laboratory Dental Clinic, X-Ray under expert medical advisor.

A dispensary is being built in the Mandi Centre for these men who are living in the Ghalla Mandi on the opposite side of Railway line.

(2) A new hospital is proposed to be built at Renala Khurd and a Women Section at Arifwala. A Ward at Suleimanki to accommodate Border Police and nearby villages has already been sanctioned. A women Ward at Civil Hospital, Pakpattan, is likely to be built shortly.

(3) Health Centres for training Dais has been sanctioned by District Board, Montgomery, likely to be opened next year.

Provision is also being made to supply more medicines to all the dispensaries.

All the Local Bodies in the District are being asked to make provision for Anti-Malaria and Anti-Tuberculosis measures. B. C. G. work is being carried on in 50 villages centres this year in addition to that done in towns and will cover the whole district in due course.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

\*1838. **Mian Manzoor Hassan** : Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government have earmarked or selected any special cottage industries for development in the Province;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any plan for the development of the selected cottage industries; if so, its details;

**The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq** : (a) No. The question of selecting any special cottage industry for development does not arise, because all such industries are equally important and Government is making special efforts to revive and develop all of them.

(b) The development of cottage industries is to be given high priority in the 5 year plan of Industrial Development in the Province. The details of the plan in so far as it relates to some of the important cottage industries are placed in the table.

#### DETAILS OF THE PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

(a) *Handloom Weavings*—It is felt that the handloom weaving industry needs substantial aid at all stages. Steps are being taken to organise it through the medium of Co-operatives which afford the best possible scope for individual initiative as well as for combined effort. Schemes have been drawn up to tackle the various problems such as supply of raw-materials, improved tools and implements, technical assistance, and the creation of a permanent market which confront this ancient cottage industry. A Scheme for the setting up of a carpet weaving centre at Shahdara is at present under Government's consideration. Another scheme for the stock-piling and supply of yarn to the weavers has already been put into operation.

(b) *Sports goods*—To boost the export of sports goods a scheme has been prepared for the opening of more sales depots abroad. Through a 'registration scheme' now under way, it is intended to check the export of substandard sports goods to foreign countries. Provision of training in modern technique of manufacture in foreign countries has also been made in future planning. A scheme to meet the industrialists' requirements of raw-materials is now in the implementation stage.

(c) *Surgical instruments*—An experts committee has laid down specifications to be enforced shortly for the standardised manufacture of surgical instruments. The services of a foreign expert have now been requisitioned for providing technical assistance to surgical instruments manufacturers. A scheme has also been drawn for the supply of scarce metals to surgical instruments manufacturers at reasonable rates, through Government agency. Orders for the import of these metals have already been placed with foreign firms.

(d) *Cutlery*—A Cutlery Development Centre at Wazirabad for providing heat treatment and other technical facilities to cutlery manufacturers has been planned. Government have approved the scheme and the Centre will soon start functioning.

(e) *Tanning and Leather*—Arrangements have been finalised for the setting up of a Tanning Institute at Gujranwala where training in improved technique of production will also be imparted.

It has further been decided to set up two Government sponsored tanneries and foot-wear factories in the Province.

(f) *Pottery*—A scheme for the setting up of a Pottery Development Centre at Gujrat where a high temperature kiln will also be constructed is going to be implemented shortly.

(g) *Lacquer turning*—It has been decided to organise this industry on Co-operative basis and provide marketing facilities to the manufacturers at Government level.

(h) *Sericulture*—Schemes have also been prepared for the development of sericulture in the province, which include opening of more grainage centres.

Supply of raw-material, cheap credit and market facilities are problems common to all industries. A cottage Industries Development Corporation has been planned which will tackle all these problems.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will the Honourable Minister please state what steps have been taken to protect the cottage industry from competition by the big mill owners?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir. The Leader of the House is asleep.

**Mr. Speaker :** He is not.

**Minister :** It is felt that the handloom weaving industry needs substantial aid at all stages. Steps are being taken to organise it through the medium of co-operative which afford the best possible scope for individual initiative as well as for combined effort. Schemes have been drawn up to tackle the various problems such as supply of raw materials, improved tools and implements, technical assistance and the creation of a permanent market, which confront this ancient cottage industry. A scheme for the setting up of a carpet weaving centre at Shahdara is at present under Government's consideration. Another scheme for the stock-piling and supply of yarn to the weavers has already been put into operation.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, how can an Honourable Minister read out an answer to a supplementary question?

**Mr. Speaker :** He anticipated the supplementary question.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** You gave a definite ruling that supplementary questions or answers to the supplementary questions cannot be read.

**Mr. Speaker :** I said about supplementary questions.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Not their answers.

**Mr. Speaker :** Questions only.

#### QUOTA OF SODA CAUSTIC

**\*2338. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Soap Factories in the Province which were given a quota of Soda Caustic immediately after the partition;

(b) the steps Government have taken for the distribution of Soda Caustic to the Soap Factories in view of the drastic cut in the import of the said chemical;

(c) whether the Government intend to take any steps to standardize the quality of soap prepared in these factories?

**The Hon'ble Sheikh Masood Sadiq :** (a) Caustic Soda was recommended to 248 soap factories immediately after partition, the district-wise distribution was as follows:—

Lahore .. .. .	40
Rawalpindi .. .. .	8
Jhang .. .. .	9
Muzaffargarh .. .. .	1
Campbellpur .. .. .	2
Gujrat .. .. .	5
Montgomery .. .. .	9
Lyallpur .. .. .	46
Sheikhupura .. .. .	15
Multan .. .. .	42
Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	1
Gujranwala .. .. .	30
Jhelum .. .. .	9
Sargodha .. .. .	31

(b) The distribution of caustic soda is made by the Central Government. The requirements of the province have been indicated and the individual requirements of soap factories and other caustic soda consumers are being expeditiously scrutinized, with a view to ensuring equitable distribution of the existing stocks.

The Imperial Chemical Industries (Pak.), Limited, who are main importers of this commodity, have been authorised by the Central Government to distribute 80 per cent of their stocks to their previous customers. It is hoped that this step would considerably ease the situation. Moreover, many of the consumers are now importing their requirements direct.

(c) Standardization is a central subject and the Central Government is taking steps in this behalf. Specifications are being prepared in consultation with the Provincial Government.

#### YARN PRODUCED BY SPINDLES IN PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT CONCERNS

**\*2339. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of spindles in the Province both in Private and Government concerns producing yarn at present and the quantity of yarn produced by them;

(b) the quantity of yarn actually required by handlooms in the Province;

(c) the steps the Government are taking to step up the production of yarn to meet the needs of the producers of handlooms cloth?

**The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq :** (a) 303,534 spindles are operating in the Province at present producing about 500 bales per day. The actual surplus after meeting the requirement of looms installed in the mills is about 150 bales a day.

(b) The yarn required by the handlooms in the Province is 250,000 bales per year.

(c) The target for Punjab is 650,000 of spindles and 162,892 spindles will be brought into operation in the near future. Thus the total requirement of handlooms may be met when all the spindles are installed.

#### LOANS GIVEN TO INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

**\*2340. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) the amount of loans given to the Industrial Concerns in the Province in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953;

(b) the total amount so lent to the concerns owned by Locals and Refugees respectively;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the refugees cannot furnish sureties against the above said loans as they have left their properties in the East Punjab;

(d) whether a provision has been made so that the property allotted on a provisional permanent basis can be accepted as surety for this purpose in the case of refugees, if not the steps Government intend to take to provide facilities to the refugees to obtain the said loans?

**The Hon'ble Sheikh Masood Sadiq :**

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Industrial concerns .. .. .	4,59,200	82,000	10,80,500
(b) Locals .. .. .	14,25,700		
Refugees .. .. .	1,96,000		

(c) Yes.

(d) No. Government is doing its best to help the refugees and they have been granted subsidies totalling Rs. 1,05,705 for the development of Cottage Industries. Government has also provided Rs. one lakh during the next financial year for the grant of subsidies. Refugees will preferably be granted subsidies as no immovable property is required to be offered as security for this form of State aid. Refugees can also get loans on the security of the property owned by their sureties.

#### POWER LOOMS IN MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**\*2439. Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of power looms working at present in the Montgomery district;

(b) whether the Government intend to sanction any more power looms for the Montgomery district; if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq:** (a) 1,265.

(b) In view of the scarcity of yarn the Central Government have directed that no more power looms be allowed for the present. So no further sanction for the installation of power looms in Montgomery is intended to be given.

#### AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF A FAMILY IN THE PUNJAB

**\*1842. Mian Manzoor Hassan:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) If Government have in their possession statistic showing the approximate monthly earning capacity of a Punjabi;

(b) the average number of dependants of an earning head;

(c) the average monthly income of a family in the Punjab and its average size;

(d) the percentage of persons earning below Rs. 100 per month; if so, whether the Honourable the Chief Minister will be pleased to state these on the floor of the House?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Malik Qadir Bukhsh):** (a) No.

(b) Average number of dependents in a family is about 5.5.

(c) Average monthly net income per family and per capita income comes to Rs. 155.7 and 267, respectively. The average size of a family is 6.5 members.

(f) This information is not available.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARTITION DEPARTMENT

**\*2102. Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Arising out of answer to my starred question No. 1790 will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the details of the establishment of the Partition Department, Government of the Punjab;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on this Department during the period from the 14th August 1947 to the 31st March 1953;

(c) the nature of duties and achievements, if any, to date of the Partition Department; and

(d) the amount of Travelling Allowance drawn by Hafiz Abdul Majid for the period he performed the duties of Secretary to Government, Punjab, Partition Department?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Malik Qadir Bakhsh) :**

- |                                                                     |    |    |    |    |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| (1) Officer on Special Duty, Punjab Government Partition Department | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| (2) Deputy Superintendent                                           | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| (3) Assistants                                                      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| (4) Senior Clerks                                                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| (5) Junior Clerks                                                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| (6) Junior Scale Stenos                                             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| (7) Peons                                                           | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
- (b) Rs. 2,36,510.
- (c) A note is placed on the table.
- (d) Rs. 1,583-7-0.

**NOTE**

With the announcement of H. M. G's decision about the Partition of the Punjab, the then Governor of the Province, Sir E. M. Jenkins, set up an organization to deal with the task of the division of assets and liabilities of the undivided Punjab Province. This organisation consisted of:—

(a) a Committee known as the Partition Committee with the following Party Leaders as members:—

- (1) Mr. Zahid Hussain, the present Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan;
- (2) Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Daultana ;
- (3) Dr. Gopi Chand, and
- (4) Sardar Sawarn Singh.

(b) a 'Partition Office' with Mr. M. R. Sachdev (till lately Chief Secretary in East Punjab Government) as the Partition Commissioner. But later on due to Muslim agitation instead of one man, a Steering Committee consisting of Messrs. Sachdev and Yaqub Shah (now Executive Director of the World Bank) were put in charge of the Partition Office and

(c) the following Expert Committee consisting of Muslim and non-Muslim officers for dealing with the subjects noted against each of committee:—

Committee A—Division of financial assets and liabilities.

Committee B—Division of physical assets.

Committee C—Services and Records.

Committee D—Use of institutions of provincial importance.

Committee E—Matters relating to the Civil Supplies Departments.

Committee F—Budget and Accounts.

Committee G—Contracts.

These Expert Committees submitted their reports before the dead line date, namely the 14th August 1947, for consideration by the Partition Committee. The unanimous recommendations of these Committees were accepted by the Partition Committee while cases involving disputes were reserved for consideration and final adjudication by the Arbitral Tribunal set up under the Arbitral Tribunal Order, 1947.

2. The Partition Committee worked up to the 11th August 1947, in order to give a legal force to the various decisions of the Committee, the Governor of the Punjab promulgated the following orders in exercise of his powers under section 9 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

- (1) The Punjab Partition (Apportionment of Assets and Liabilities) Order, 1947.
- (2) The Punjab Partition (Contracts) Order, 1947.
- (3) The Punjab Partition (Transitory Financial Provisions) Order, 1947.
- (4) The Punjab Partition (Mandi Hydro Electric System Operations) Order, 1947.
- (5) The Punjab Partition (Public Service Commission), Order, 1947.
- (6) The Punjab Partition (Election Commissions) Order, 1947.
- (7) The Punjab Partition (Training, Research and Educational Institutions) Order, 1947.
- (8) The Punjab Partition (Miscellaneous Institutions Order, 1947.
- (9) The Punjab Partition (Civil Services) Order, 1947.
- (10) The Punjab Partition (Leave Salaries) Order, 1947.
- (11) The Punjab Partition (Payment of Pensions) Order, 1947.
- (12) The Punjab Partition (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1947.

3. The actual partition was preceded by a physical division of securities worth Rs. 10 crores (our share being 64 per cent) and was accompanied by a physical division of the cash-balance (about Rs.150 lakhs) our share being 40 per cent. Securities worth about Rs. 14 crores were frozen at Bombay are to be used for purposes of the final financial settlement between Punjab (P) and Punjab (I).

3. The Partition Committee of the pre-partition days ceased functioning with effect from the 12th August 1947, but without covering the entire field. The continuity of the Partition machinery was therefore considered inevitable. The need for a joint, partition office was visualised for the following main purposes:—

- (a) to examine the agendas and proceedings of the previous Partition Committee and to take up the undecided and outstanding points:
- (b) to examine new points arising in connection with the partition of the province; and
- (c) to implement the decisions made by the Partition Committee upto the 11th August 1947.

Two Ministers from each of the two Provinces were to form the new Punjab Partition Committee with Messrs. Majid and Sachdev as the Advisers of their Ministers. Necessary provision for the continuance of the Partition Committee was made in the Indian Independence (Partition Councils) Order, 1947, promulgated by the Governor-General of India. (Honourable Chief Minister has already nominated Honourable Minister, Revenue and Colonization to represent Punjab (P) on the Partition Committee).

The meetings of the Partition Committee are held alternately in the capital of the province concerned and are presided over by the Governor of the Province in which the meeting is held. (No meeting of the Partition Committee has been held at Simla so far. About four have however, been held at Jullundur instead). The Periodicity of the meetings has not been frequent.

The first meeting of the Partition Committee after the 15th August, 1947 was held in November 1947, at Jullundur. In February, 1948, the Arbitral Tribunal heard the cases which the Partition Committee had not been able to decide. Their main decisions were :—

- (a) that the Punjab (P)'s share in the assets and liabilities of the Punjab Province was 60 per cent. •
- (b) that the Book-value of the running canals would be doubled for purposes of the financial settlement between Punjab (P) and Punjab (I) and

- (c) that surplus Crown-land in the Punjab (P) would be valued at about Rs. 11 crores for purposes of the settlement.

4. The next stage in the Partition work was reached in May 1948, when the Punjab Partition Committee constituted another important Committee, known as the Implementation Committee, for seeing to the implementation of the awards of the Arbitral Tribunal and the decisions of the Partition Committee. The Implementation Committee consists of the Partition Committee. The Implementation Committee consists of the two Chief Secretaries, two Finance Secretaries and two Accountants-General in the two Provinces (our Accountant-General has been represented in the past by one of his Deputies but now he attends the meetings himself).

The meetings of the Implementation Committee take place alternately in the two Provinces, and are usually held after a month but sometimes this arrangement is disturbed due to the reasons that the dates suggested by one Province do not suit the other or the meeting is not possible due to some other cause. Since its inception the Implementation Committee has held many meetings. The last meeting of the Partition Committee took place in February 1953.

The following important results have been achieved by the Partition and Implementation Committees:—

(a) According to an Inter-Dominion decision, the Joint Punjab Account has been closed with effect from the 1st April 1948, with the result that expenditure incurred on pre-partition liabilities (subject to certain specified exceptions) is now to be initially met solely by the province where it is incurred.

(b) The East Punjab Government had claimed their share in the 'receipts' pertaining to the Pre-partition period but realised after Partition. It was decided that whatever receipts were received by either of the Province after the 14th August 1947, would be retained by it. This means a big gain of several lakhs to the Punjab (P) Government.

(c) The valuation figures of the assets of Buildings and Roads Branch and the Electricity Branch as finally worked out by the Sub-Committee consisting of the representatives of the two Provinces, have been accepted by the Implementation Committee for inclusion in the final financial chart.

(d) The payment of the dues of the employees of the Local Bodies migrating from one Province to the other (Provident Funds, salaries, etc.); are being arranged at Governmental level.

(e) A special Claims Committee was appointed with two representatives each from the two Provinces to examine and settle finally the claims of the Contractors, etc., in respect of supplies made or services rendered to the undivided Punjab before Partition.

It has now been decided to make payment of Pakistan equivalent to the Refugee Muslim contractors from Punjab (I) and a sum of Rs. 4,34,028 has been placed at the disposal of Partition Department for disbursement. Payment to the extent of 50 per cent of the amount due will also be made to those Muslim contractors who made supplies or rendered services before partition in the area now situate in Punjab (I). For this purpose another sum of Rs. 1,33,465 has been placed at the disposal of the Partition Department.

(f) Grant of compensation to Government servants who were injured or to the dependents of those who were killed during the disturbances between the 1st March 1947 to the 31st December 1947.

(g) Capitalization of the pensionary liability of the undivided Punjab Government (actuarial work here will follow the work at the Centre which has not started yet).

(g) Scrutiny of the expenditure relating to pre-partition period but incurred in both the provinces from the 15th August 1947 to the 31st March 1948



and debited to the Joint Suspense Accounts (as also debits raised by one Province against the other) in either Province.

(i) The question of the financial adjustment on account of the holding of Government of India securities is still under consideration.

(j) We have agreed to pay Rs. 2,92,000 to the Punjab (I) Government on account of payments of Provident Funds made by Punjab (I) Government to their nationals. But the actual payment is held up for the present.

(k) A sum of about Rs. 14,18,967 is due to Punjab (I) Government on account of recoveries of unrealized balances of land sold or allotted to grantees.

(l) A Sub-Committee has also been set up to go into the claims against the Food Department of the undivided Punjab Government.

(m) The Partition Committee in its meeting held on the 6th February 1950 decided that the Implementation Committee should produce a complete picture of the Balance Sheet of Punjab Partition at its next meeting. Accordingly the two Governments exchanged their statements and since then the Implementation Committee is discussing the Balance Sheet item by item in order to arrive at a joint statement as far possible. The Committee has covered a substantial ground and briefly the result is as follows:—

(i) The Punjab (I) Government is entitled to a credit of Rs. 17,60,90,959 on account of the items so far agreed.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs may become due to the Punjab Government on account of items on which the Implementation Committee has not been able to take any decision so far.

(iii) The Punjab (I) Government owes us Rs. 12.74 crores on account of Public Debt liability and Rs. 8.33 crores (this figure may increase by a few lakhs when the case regarding the valuation of the holding of securities is decided by I. C.) on account of frozen securities. This means that we are entitled to a credit of Rs. 21.07 crores which is about Rs. 3 crores more than what we are likely to owe to Punjab (I) Government. These figures take into account an assumption, that there will be a reasonable decision regarding the items which have yet to be disposed of. If there is no decision, the final settlement will be held up for an indefinite period. If we compromise in accepting any of the unreasonable claims of Punjab (I), the resultant figure of the amounts due to us will be reduced.

**Mr. Speaker :** Next question.

• **Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Supplementary question. Sir. The Honourable Parliamentary Secretary was still standing and I thought he had not finished. I could not ask the question when another honourable member was already standing.

• **Mr. Speaker :** The Parliamentary Secretary will please resume his seat in future after he has read the answer.

#### DETENUS

• **\*2141. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of detenues in the Province at present;

(b) the full particulars of persons detained under the orders of the present Ministry;

(c) the full particulars of persons detained under the orders of the preceding Ministry;

(d) Whether the Government are considering the release of all or any of the detenues mentioned in (a) above; if so, their particulars.

**Parliamentary Secretary (Maqbool Qadir Bakhsh) :** (a) 118 (upto 21st November 1953).

(b) and (c) 304 were detained under the orders of the present Ministry and 686 by the preceding Ministry. It is not in the public interest to divulge full particulars of these persons.

(d) The cases of detenus under section 3 Punjab Public Safety Act detained in connection with the Anti-Ahmedia agitation are reviewed from time to time with a view to releasing them. Out of a total number of 990, as many as 872 have been released since the lifting of the Martial Law, leaving a balance of 118 on 21st November 1953. The case of each detenu is considered on merits. It is not in the public interest to give particulars of these persons.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please say that if it is in the public interest to give particulars of these detenus, is it in the public interest to release them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

#### CANCELLATION OF ARMS LICENCES IN JHANG DISTRICT

**\*2305. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of arms licences issued up-to-date in the Jhang district;

(b) whether any such licences were cancelled by the authorities of the Jhang district during and after March, 1953; if so, number of cancelled licences police station-wise?

**Parliamentary Secretary** (Malik Qadir Bukhsh): (a) 4,103

(b) The number of cancelled licences during and after March, 1953 is 134.

Police station as under:—

(1) Kotwali	..	..	..	..	..	7
(2) Sadar	..	..	..	..	..	12
(3) Chiniot	..	..	..	..	..	10
(4) Massan	..	..	..	..	..	7
(5) 18-Hazari	..	..	..	..	..	9
(6) Garhmaharaja	..	..	..	..	..	5
(7) Shorkot	..	..	..	..	..	4
(8) Lalian	..	..	..	..	..	27
(9) Barana	..	..	..	..	..	9
(10) Bhowana	..	..	..	..	..	5
(11) Mochiwala	..	..	..	..	..	14
(12) Qadirpur	..	..	..	..	..	25
Total						134

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Is it a fact that under the rules all licences for arms are to be issued by the Deputy Commissioner?

**Mr. Speaker:** Are the rules printed?

**Parliamentary Secretary:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then the honourable member can refer to them.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Is it a fact that the licences for revolvers which are to be issued by the Deputy Commissioner are now being given by the Commissioner and not by the Deputy Commissioner.

**Parliamentary Secretary:** Yes.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** If according to the rules all arms licences are to be given by the Deputy Commissioner why exception has been made in the case of revolvers.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** Because Government so desires. These are the rules.

**Mr. Muhammad Amin :** Is there any place in the Province "Eighteen Hazari"? (Laughter)..

شیخ محمد سعید - کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ اسلحہ جات کے لائسنس سیاسی اغراض و وجوہ کی بنا پر منسوخ (cancel) کئے جا رہے ہیں؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

شیخ محمد سعید - کیا گورنمنٹ اس قسم کی ہدایات ڈسٹرکٹ میجسٹریٹ صاحبان کو جاری کرے گی کہ وہ اسلحہ جات کے لائسنس منسوخ نہ کریں -

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Have the rules been amended.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** Yes.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please say whether it is a fact that under the rules arms licences are to be given by the Deputy Commissioner and licences for revolvers are to be given by the Commissioner. If so, when have the rules been amended?

**Chief Minister :** Recently. In order to make the issue of licences for pistols and revolvers more strict this has been done, because the law and order situation demanded this. Accordingly the rules have been amended and now the pistol and revolver licences are issued by the Commissioner and not by the Deputy Commissioner.

#### KEEPING OF MOTOR CARS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**\*2344. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there are any rules regarding the keeping of motor cars by Government servants; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the minimum limit of pay of an official who is entitled to keep a Car;

(c) whether any action has so far been taken against any official acting in violation of these rules.

**Parliamentary Secretary (Malik Qadir Buksh) :** (a) There are no rules on the subject but Government issued instructions in August 1951 regarding maintenance of cars by Government servants. A copy of these instructions (Anti-corruption Measures) is placed on the table for the information of the honourable member.

(b) Rupees 600 per mensem.

(c) No case has so far been brought to the notice of Government where these instructions have been violated.

#### ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that a number of Government officers, who are not highly paid are maintaining cars for their use. Indiscriminate maintenance of cars, by low paid officers is liable to abuse and therefore, Government have decided that officers in receipt of a salary of less than Rs. 600 per mensem should not be permitted to maintain cars. In cases

where the nature of the duties of an officer or other circumstances warrant maintenance of a car the Heads of Departments may grant the necessary permission after considering in each case the financial position of the officer concerned.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** The Honourable Chief Minister has stated that some honest officers are finding it very difficult to maintain cars.

**Mr. Speaker :** How does that question arise out of the answer given.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Point of order, Sir. The rules about the supplementaries are that these questions can be asked not only for the elucidation of the answer given but also for the further elucidation of the question.

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I can show you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am prepared to consider the matter if it is brought to my notice in my chamber. (*Interruptions*).

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** It is very important, Sir. Page 146 of the Introduction to the Procedure of House of Commons". Says: "The member asking the original question or any other member is entitled to ask a supplementary question or questions arising out of the original question or reply".

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member can come to my chamber and discuss the matter with me.

**Sardar Mumtaz Ali :** Are there any rules about Government servants not borrowing cars from people.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** There is no such provision.

**Sardar Mumtaz Ali :** Are Government prepared to issue instructions in this behalf, Sir.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** Yes, of course. If something is done against the rules Government will issue instructions.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** Is Government not aware that cars are being borrowed by officers in the district.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** No such complaint has been received.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it known to the Honourable Minister that certain cars have been imported which do hundred miles a gallon.

**Mr. Speaker :** How does it arise out of the answer given?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** They have laid down the condition that a Government servant drawing more than Rs. 600 per mensem can keep a car because his means can permit and not people drawing less pay. I say cars are being imported into this Province which do at least 50 miles. The question is will the rules of Rs. 600 per mensem be relaxed in the case of people who want cars of that make.

**Parliamentary Secretary :** If such a representation is made, we will consider it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Can I ask another supplementary question?

**Mr. Speaker :** No, the question hour is over.

#### DEBATE TO DISCUSS POSTS OF PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES AND PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES

**Mr. Speaker :** Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema has given notice to the following effect:—

"Under rule 12 (3) (b), I give notice that I may be permitted to raise a debate on a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the unnecessary and wasteful expenditure incurred by Government on the superfluous posts of Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries which are a serious drain on the lean exchequer of the country."

Has the honourable member leave of the House to raise this Debate? (Voices: No.).

*The leave was refused.*

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

## UNEMPLOYMENT

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to check the rising curve of unemployment in the province thus exposing law and order to grave threat.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yesterday was the day fixed for discussion of this subject and it was amply discussed. I definitely asked the Chief Minister, when a certain adjournment motion was moved for the discussion of this subject of unemployment, whether it was to be included. He said, 'Yes', and it was included.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** No doubt, it was discussed, but none of the honourable members had ample opportunity to discuss this matter at great length.

**Mr. Speaker:** May I ask the honourable member how can it be now taken up by way of an adjournment motion, when this question of unemployment was the subject of debate yesterday?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, we thought that in the course of his lengthy and laborious statement, the Honourable Chief Minister would touch upon this vital issue and, therefore, we did not want at that time to take up that adjournment motion. But since he has failed to do so, I am now asking for leave to discuss this matter of urgent public importance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to check the rising curve of unemployment in the province thus exposing law and order to grave threat. Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES TO CHILDREN

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to provide educational facilities to over 75 per cent of children of school-going-age.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to provide educational facilities to over 75 per cent of children of school-going-age.

• Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

**Minister of Agriculture:** On a point of order, Sir. I invite your attention to rule 46 (i) wherein it is stated:—

"Not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting."

**Mr. Speaker:** That question arises only after the leave is given. It does not apply to asking for leave.

**Minister of Agriculture:** But to move for asking leave is also a motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, he is asking for leave.

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS REGISTERED WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give an assurance to take immediate steps to accommodate at least some of the 7 lakhs of the unemployed persons registered with the 8 Employment Exchanges in the Province.

**Mr. Speaker :** I want to point out for the guidance of all honourable members that motions can be made to raise a debate on matters of urgent public importance. But the failure of Government to give assurance is not a matter of urgent public importance. That is one objection.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** حضور نے یہ اعتراض کیا ہے کہ تحریک التوا کا تعلق ایسے ضروری معاملے سے ہونا چاہیئے جو مفاد عامہ کا معاملہ ہو اور چونکہ حکومت کی نا کامی ایسی نہیں ہے جس کے متعلق اس ایوان کو مطمئن نہ کیا گیا ہو اس لئے آپ اس نکتہ نگاہ سے ہمیں مطلع فرمائیں جس کے مطابق اس چیز کی مفاد عامہ کے معاملے کی حیثیت سے اجازت دی جا سکتی ہو۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** اگر اس کی صورت اس طرح پر ہوتی کہ namely, the failure of Government to employ persons تو میں اس پر ضرور غور کرتا۔

**Chief Minister :** On a point of order, Sir. If I remember rightly, you were pleased to rule the other day that if any adjournment motion could have been moved on the 30th November and it was not moved, then it should not be allowed to be moved after 30th November unless the matter raised in it occurred after the 30th.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Is this point of order allowed?

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** حضور کے خیال میں چونکہ میں نے اس تحریک التوا میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ حکومت ہمیں مطمئن کرنے اور ہماری تسلی کرنے سے قاصر رہی ہے لہذا یہ مناسب و موزوں نہیں ہے۔ اس کا جواب یہ ہے کہ کسی فرد جماعت یا حکومت سے دو قسم کے افعال سرزد ہونے کا امکان ہوتا ہے۔ وہ افعال ایجابی اور مثبت یا ارتکابات سلبی اور منفی قسم کی فرو گذاشت کی صورت اختیار کر سکتے ہیں اور یا بالکل منفی یا سلبی قسم کی فرو گذاشت کی صورت اختیار کر سکتے ہیں۔ کل بھی اس مسئلہ پر بڑی لمبی جوڑی بحث ہوئی۔ انگریزی میں آپ ان کو omissions اور commissions کہتے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** چونکہ کل آپ کچھ نہیں کہہ سکے اس لئے اب کہنا چاہتے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - میں نے وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کی کل کی تقریر بڑے غور سے پڑھی ہے اور انہوں نے جو ارشادات فرمائے ہیں ان کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے مجھے ذاتی حیثیت سے کسی ایک بات کا بھی اطمینان نہیں ہو سکا کہ جن سات لاکھ آدمیوں کے نام اسپلائمنٹ ایکسچینج میں درج ہیں اور ابھی تک بے روزگار ہیں یہ اعداد و شمار ان بے انداز لوگوں کے علاوہ ہیں جن کے ناموں کا اندراج نہیں ہوا ۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - کیا یہ آپ کو کل پتہ چلا ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - کل تو اس بات کا پتہ چلا کہ —

**صاحب سپیکر** - کل آپ کو اس بات کا علم ہوا کہ سات لاکھ

آدمیوں کے نام درج ہیں ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - مجھے اس کا آج سے پہلے کا علم ہے لیکن میں وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کی توجہ اس امر کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے ان سات لاکھ آدمیوں کو روزگار مہیا کرنے کیلئے کسی طرح کا وعدہ نہیں کیا اور نہ کوئی تسلی بخش جواب دیا ہے ۔ اور یہ ایک سلبی قسم کی اور منفی قسم کی فروگداشت ہے ۔ اگر ان کے ذہن میں کوئی تعمیری تجاویز تھیں تو وہ اس ایوان کے سامنے پیش کرتے اور یقین دلاتے کہ وہ اس پڑھتی ہوئی بے روزگاری کا سد باب اور اسکا انسداد ان تعمیری تجاویز کے ذریعے سے کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور کریں گے ۔ چونکہ وہ اس بات کا اطمینان دلانے سے قاصر رہے ہیں اس لئے مجھے اس امر کی ضرورت محسوس ہوئی کہ میں یہ تحریک التوا اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے پیش کروں ۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - میرا دوسرا اعتراض یہ ہے کہ آپ کو کب علم

ہوا کہ سات لاکھ آدمی unemployed ہیں ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - آپ نے ظرف زمان و ظرف مکان کا معیاری اعتراض کر دیا ہے (تہقیر) حضور والا ۔ اس اعتراض کا جواب یہ ہے کہ میں نے کل اس اسمبلی کی لائبریری سے Board of Economic Enquiry کی ایک رپورٹ حاصل کی ہے کیونکہ آپ نے فرمایا تھا کہ سات تاریخ کو یہ مسئلہ زیر بحث آئے گا اور ممبران کو موقع دیا جائے گا کہ وہ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کریں ۔ تو مجھے پتہ چلا کہ اس صوبے میں —

**صاحب سپیکر** - میرے سوال کا جواب بہت مختصر ہے ۔ کسی تقریر

کی ضرورت نہیں ۔ آپ یہ بتائیں کہ آپ کو کب پتہ چلا ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیفہ - حضور والا - مجھے کل پتہ چلا کہ —  
 صاحب سپیکر - آپ نے متضاد جواب دئیے ہیں - آپ نے ابھی کہا  
 تھا کہ آپ کو کل سے بہت پہلے معلوم تھا کہ سات لاکھ آدمی unemployed  
 ہیں اور اب کہتے ہیں کہ کل پتہ لگا -

چودھری محمد افضل چیفہ - کل کی بحث شروع ہونے سے پہلے  
 مجھے پتہ تھا —

صاحب سپیکر - مجھے آپ کا جواب مل گیا ہے کہ آپ کو کل  
 ہی پتہ چلا -

Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give an assurance to take immediate steps to accommodate at least some of the 7 lakh of the unemployed persons registered with the 8 Employment Exchanges in the province.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### WORK UNDER VILLAGE AID PROGRAMME AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SCHEMES

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to take steps to push and expedite the execution of work under the Village Aid Programme and the Community Development Programme Schemes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to take steps to push and expedite the execution of work under the Village Aid Programme and the Community Development Programme Schemes.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### CANCELLATION OF ALLOTMENTS TO UNDESERVING PERSONS UNDER GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give an assurance that all allotments to undeserving persons made by the outgoing Ministry under the Grow More Food Campaign shall be cancelled.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give an assurance that all allotments to undeserving persons made by the outgoing Ministry under the Grow More Food Campaign shall be cancelled.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*



## FAIR PRICE SHOPS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to arrange for opening Fair Price Shops all over the province for the benefit of the poor classes.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to arrange for opening Fair Price Shops all over the province for the benefit of the poor classes.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. You might have noticed that while you have been asking us to stand in our places, one of our colleagues of the Opposition is sitting there. Kindly find a place for him here. It would be more convenient for you and for us.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Secretary says that the honourable member had refused to sit in that place.

(At this stage Khwaja Sadid-ud-Din occupied a seat on the Opposition benches).

صاحب سپیکر - میں آنریبل لیڈر آف دی آپوزیشن سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ جس طرح وہ اپنے گروپ کی نشستیں مقرر کرنا چاہیں برائے سہرانی مجھے لکھ کر بھیج دیں تو کل سے یہ regularise کر دی جائیں گی -  
میاں عبدالباری - بہتر جناب -

## INCREASE IN DEARNESS ALLOWANCE OF LOW-PAID GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to increase the dearness allowance of petty officials and low-paid Government servants so as to improve their purchasing power under the present economic conditions.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to increase the dearness allowance of petty officials and low-paid Government servants so as to improve their purchasing power under the present economic conditions.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

## RECORD OF WIDOWS, ORPHANS AND DISABLED PERSONS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to keep a regular record of the poor and unprovided widows, orphans and disabled persons in the Province.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is a fit subject for a resolution; disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** It may be a fit subject for a resolution, but it is a more fit subject for an adjournment motion. I would like to answer the objections.

**Mr. Speaker :** It has been disallowed.

#### ABOLITION OF SUPERFLUOUS POSTS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give an assurance that all superfluous and unnecessary posts shall be abolished to reduce the expenditure of a top-heavy administration as a special measure of economy under the present financial stringency.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give an assurance that all superfluous and unnecessary posts shall be abolished to reduce the expenditure of a top-heavy administration as a special measure of economy under the present financial stringency. Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### PROCUREMENT OF RICE FOR EXPORT TO JAPAN.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the policy of the Punjab Government in respect of the procurement of rice for the Central Government for export to Japan.

**Mr. Speaker :** How can the policy be a matter for adjournment? It is out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is the "policy of the Punjab Government".

**Mr. Speaker :** Policy of any Government!

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I want to discuss the policy of the Punjab Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** The hon'ble member cannot do that by way of an adjournment motion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will you suggest a way?

**Mr. Speaker :** That is not for me to say. The honourable member knows very well that upto now so many adjournment motions have been ruled out of order on this ground.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On the ground that the honourable member asked the Government to state its policy. But here we know the policy of Government and the public are annoyed about it.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am afraid I cannot discuss the interpretation of my ruling. It is disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. Will the Honourable Speaker please refer to the particular rule which excludes the possibility of adjournment motions being raised on questions of policy? The policy and its actual execution are two different things.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member has got more than half a dozen adjournment motions which have nothing to do with policy. This adjournment motion cannot be allowed.

## DIRECTORATE TO ENFORCE CONTROL ORDERS

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, to discuss the policy of the Punjab Government in respect of the setting up of a Directorate to enforce the control orders.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is the same thing.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** This is rather different. I should like to point out how it is different. The first one was the policy of the Government in respect of a certain matter.

**Mr. Speaker :** So it is here.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** No, Sir. It is "the setting up of a Directorate to enforce the control orders". The first one was done at the request of the Central Government in its executive capacity.

**Mr. Speaker :** And what capacity is this? Administrative or executive?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** This is a policy which affects the budget of the Province and finances of the Province.

**Mr. Speaker :** Then, it can be taken up in the Budget Session.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Don't you think we should remedy something, if we can, before the Budget Session?

**Mr. Speaker :** In this matter I will say, "No."

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I must say, with all sincerity that the Honourable the Chief Minister was extremely liberal for which we are very grateful to him. May I, therefore, draw your attention to what the Chief Minister said in this matter.

**Mr. Speaker :** When?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On the 3rd. If an adjournment motion is disallowed on purely technical ground, the matter raised therein should not be considered closed.

**Chief Minister :** Why does the hon'ble member not come to me.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I understood that to mean that the mere fact that the adjournment motion is not allowed on the subject, does not prevent the honourable members from discussing the matter with the Chief Minister in the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** That has nothing to do with the House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But this does not happen to be a personal matter between the Chief Minister and an honourable member. This is a matter which is affecting the finances of the Province. If we are going to wait for the Budget Session, then, between now and the Budget Session, there are going to be spent lakhs of rupees on the enforcement of the control orders. Therefore, I think it would be right and proper to discuss the matter now. Probably on the merits or demerits something could be said.

**Mr. Speaker :** But I cannot allow this adjournment motion.

## DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION OF BINS AND GODOWNS FOR WHEAT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the inordinate delay in the construction of bins and godowns for the storage of wheat.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public import-

ance, namely, the inordinate delay in the construction of bins and godowns for the storage of wheat. Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the Grow More Food Campaign launched by the Punjab Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the Grow More Food Campaign launched by the Punjab Government. Is there any objection? (Voices : Yes).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### PURCHASE AND SALE OF SUGAR

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the policy of the Punjab Government in respect of the purchase and sale of sugar in the Province.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is again a matter of policy.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, it is the lack of policy.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion is disallowed.

#### ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RUIN OF LAHORE

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Punjab Government to save Lahore which was once reported to be the most beautiful city in the whole of Asia, from deteriorating into economic and cultural ruin.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is the City of Lahore not governed by the Lahore Corporation?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is. But it is a part of the Punjab Province, of which this House is in charge.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion is ruled out of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, Lahore has got some sort of place in your heart and before you disallow it.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Lahore may have a very great place in my heart, but I cannot allow an adjournment which is not in order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, you have not given your thought.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. I am not acting thoughtlessly.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Dewan Saiyad Ghulam Abbas Bokhari, M. L. A. :—

"I have to inform you that the operation of my appendicitis was done in Mayo Hospital Lahore, on 28th November 1953. I would be allowed to leave the hospital on 10th December 1953 and so I would not be able to attend Assembly session before the said date".

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

## NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Minister of Public Works :** Sir, I move—

That this Assembly do elect on such date as may be fixed by the Honourable Speaker through the method of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote two representatives who shall be members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly to serve on the N.-W. R. Local Advisory Committee, Lahore, to represent rural and travelling public interests, respectively.

*The motion was carried*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. May I inquire under what rule the Honourable Minister was permitted to move this motion? It is not on the business paper.

**Mr. Speaker :** Under my inherent powers.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Under what rule?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have said under my inherent powers.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But there must be a rule to give you inherent powers.

**Mr. Speaker :** No action is being taken. I only propose to fix the date.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I know, but still I am entitled to know the rule.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Action is being taken to fix the date. What are your inherent powers?

**Mr. Speaker :** Very vast; indefinable.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Are those powers of an arbitrary nature?

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow any discussion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** We want to know the rule.

**Mr. Speaker :** If only you care to study them, you will know.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** We have studied them.

**Mr. Speaker :** I propose to fix Friday the 11th December, 1953, as the day for holding the election of two representatives of the Punjab Legislative Assembly to serve on the N.-W. R. Local Advisory Committee, if necessary. Members should send in nominations for the purpose on the prescribed form so as to reach the Assembly Office not later than 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th December, 1953.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I would request you to please give me a patient hearing.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow any speech. The point of order must be stated without any speech.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you will hear patiently.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will you kindly withdraw the word "patiently"?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Is there anything wrong?

**Mr. Speaker :** It casts a reflection on the Chair.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow the honourable member to speak until he withdraws the word. I will not allow him to cast any reflection on the Chair.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** What is the reflection, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker :** That the Speaker has not been patient.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** He has only requested you to give him a patient hearing. He did not cast any reflection, Sir. Are we not allowed even to make a request.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I want to make it quite clear that I enjoy freedom of speech here and I request a patient hearing.

**Mr. Speaker :** Patient hearing for what? Please state your point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That I am still completely ignorant of your inherent powers to allow a Minister to move a motion which is not placed on the business paper of today's business. No notice was given, no indication was given to the honourable members of this House. This is a definite infringement of the rules and procedure of the House. All I asked was to show the rule under which the Honourable Minister was empowered to do this. The reply was that the Honourable Speaker exercises inherent rights and privileges. Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not want a speech. I did not consider it necessary to give any lengthy arguments in favour of the position I have taken up, but since the honourable member is very technical, I will give him a technical answer. Rule 53 reads—

“Save as otherwise provided in these rules a member who wishes to move a motion, shall give in the case of a substantive motion, at least seven clear days and in the case of an amendment at least two clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the Secretary:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow a motion or amendment to be moved at shorter notice or without notice”.

The point of order is over-ruled.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no point of order on the ruling given by the Chair.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** For God's sake give us a patient hearing.

**Mr. Speaker :** Provided it is not on my ruling.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Your Honour has been pleased to do it by taking advantage of the word “discretion”, you have sought to justify your inherent powers which are unknown to us as to what they actually mean.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member is still in doubt, he can come to my chamber.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Anything which cannot be otherwise justified, you try to justify under inherent powers. That is very objectionable.

**Mr. Speaker :** All right.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Your Honour has not yet given a ruling.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have said that I over-rule the point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir, This rule 53 is to provide ways and means of bringing before the House a motion which was of such an urgent nature that it necessitated an immediate consideration of the House, without giving any special notice for a number of days.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am still waiting for the point of order, kindly state the point of order without a speech.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The motion which has been brought before the House by the Honourable Minister is not of such urgency, nor does it mean a disruption of the State or any great calamity; nor are we going to war that he brings this motion outside the ordinary business for the day. It is just to elect two of their own party to serve on the Railway Advisory Committee, whereas the whole purpose of the proviso to the rule is to help, to achieve something very immediate; something of very grave importance.

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not want a speech, the point of order is overruled.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** If the powers conferred upon the Speaker in the rules are abused by the Speaker, what is our remedy?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already told honourable members that the only remedy open is a substantive motion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, since we are not very happy today with your ruling, I suggest that we walk out.

**Mian Abdul Bari :** Yes.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** For two minutes only.

*(At this stage the member of the Opposition staged a walk out).*

#### REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1947-48

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I beg to present the Report\* of the Committee on Public Accounts of the Punjab Legislative Assembly on the Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1947-48 (Post-partition period).

#### DISTURBANCES (PUBLIC INQUIRY) BILL

**Mr. Speaker :** The House will now resume consideration of the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill clause by clause.

##### Clause 8

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

##### Clauses 9 and 10

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is

That clauses 9 and 10 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

##### Clause 11

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani III).  
Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 11, for the words "The Court also may, if it considers it expedient or necessary in the interests of justice, permit counsel to represent any person who, or any organisation that may be interested in its proceedings" occurring in lines 3 to 7, the following be substituted—

"The parties to the proceedings and such other persons who are permitted by the Court to participate in its proceedings, otherwise than as witnesses, shall be entitled to be represented by counsel".

The clause, as it reads at present, is a very serious restrictions on the fundamental rights of the citizen to defend himself—particularly by engaging a counsel to act on his behalf—it says from the very commencement the 'Provincial Government shall have the power to appoint counsel' for whom? For itself. Now the Government is something which is set up by the people, Government is not supreme to

\*Kept in the Library.

the people and yet the Government is assuming this right to itself which it denies to the common man, to the people from where it derives its strength and authority. It reads. —

"The Provincial Government shall have the power to appoint counsel for the purpose of conducting the proceedings in the enquiry before the Court. The Court also may, if it considers it expedient or necessary in the interests of justice, permit counsel to represent any person."

So, in the case of the citizen, that, is in the case of the source from where the Government derives its power and its authority the Court also may—here are two peculiar words the word 'also' and the word 'may'—if it considers it expedient or necessary in the interest of justice, permit counsel. As I have already pointed out, there is no question of justice, because there is no power to punish. When there is no power to punish the question of justice does not arise. But, however, 'The Court may permit counsel to represent any person who, or any organisation that may be interested in its proceedings'. Here the Court may refuse to permit a party or a person to be represented by a counsel, but the Government, whatever its faults might be, to whatever extent it might have been implicated in the disturbances, shall have the right—and it is absolutely mandatory as far as the Government is concerned—shall have a counsel to represent them. But the parties or organisations shall not enjoy that right. It is purely a privilege that might be given to them. My amendment seeks and I feel rightly seeks that there should be no objection whatsoever from the side of the Government to a person being represented by a counsel if he so wishes. My amendment reads—

"The parties to the proceedings and such other persons who are permitted by the Court to participate in its proceedings, otherwise than as witnesses, shall be entitled to be represented by counsel".

Here, Sir, I make an appeal to the Honourable Leader of the House that I am merely asking for the exercise of the fundamental right of the citizen to engage a counsel to defend him or to plead his case, whether it is a public court of law or whether it is public Inquiry Court or whatever it might be. Please do not take away that fundamental right. What difference does it make. If he has the right to bring a counsel under the laws of our nation, why do you want to restrict this right. Please give that right to him. You shall have your counsel, but please give the citizen also the right to have his counsel. Do not leave it to the decision of somebody else to see whether the common man should have counsel or not.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is

That in clause 11, for the words "The Court also may, if it considers it expedient or necessary in the interests of justice, permit counsel to represent any person who, or any organisation that may be interested in its proceedings" occurring in lines 3 to 7, the following be substituted:—

"The parties to the proceedings and such other persons who are permitted by the Court to participate in its proceedings, otherwise than as witnesses, shall be entitled to be represented by counsel".

*The motion was lost.*

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** (Gujrat IV, Muslim) Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 11, for the words "conducting the proceedings in the inquiry" occurring in lines 2 and 3, the words "presenting their case" be substituted.

Sir, I do not want to make a speech. As a lawyer you would understand that it is the Court which is conducting the inquiry and not the Government. The Government lawyer is not there to conduct the inquiry but to present the Government case. If this amendment is not accepted, it would mean that Chaudhri Fazal Ilahi, a member of this House, who gets Rs. 300 a day, and who is presenting the Government case, takes the place of Honourable Mr. Justice Munir. I think this is a lapse on the part of the Legislative Department and I hope that the Honourable Chief Minister will accept this amendment.



**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 11, for the words "conducting the proceedings in the inquiry" occurring in lines 2 and 3, the words "presenting their case" be substituted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir. Can you not ask the Minister to give replies to these amendments?

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** On a point of order, Sir. There is some confusion in the voting. Some members do not stand up on that side.

**Mr. Speaker :** That means that they do not want to vote.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Should we not ask for a division next time?

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 11 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 12

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 12, sub-clause (c), the words "and any" be added after the word "enforced" in the last line of the page.

**Mr. Speaker :** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

That in clause 12, sub-clause (c), the words "and any" be added after the word "enforced" in the last line of the page.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 12, sub-clause (c), the words "and any" be added after the word "enforced" in the last line of the page.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 12 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Preamble.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Preamble be the Preamble to the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of information, Sir. Can we not change the Preamble or amend it?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is open to honourable members to amend it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** There can be no amendment at this stage.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member could say that it should be deleted and in that way it could be opposed.

#### Short Title

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Short Title be the Short Title of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be passed.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion moved is—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be passed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III); Sir, one of the principal reasons why I have stood up to oppose the passing of this Bill is because I hold, in all sincerity, that you have not done justice to yourself as a democratic Government, that you have not acted wisely and, as a matter of fact, you have sown the seed for the downfall of your own Government. I shall tell you how. There is always a tendency on the part of a Government to rely very much upon the strength of numbers and most people in doing that seem to forget that numbers, particularly as we have witnessed lately, is no yard stick with which to measure the stability or capacity of a Government. The only manner in which you can be a good Government, for a considerable time, is to depend entirely and solely upon the good wishes of the people, if you give them their full rights, if you give them their civil liberties. Now, you have in this Bill done everything humanly possible to add to your reputation of ruling by force instead of ruling by love. You have set yourself up as a Government which does not, today, enjoy the confidence of the people, you have set yourself up as a super-imposed police force on the top of the people to crush them under the heels of brute majority law.

**Mr. Speaker :** May I remind the honourable member that the discussion on the third reading stage is confined to the contents of the Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am coming to that. My introductory remarks are not so harsh as those which I shall have to make when I come to the real provisions of the Bill. May I request the Honourable Speaker to please let me go on with my remarks because this obstruction takes away my ideas.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow anything which is not permitted by rules. At the third reading stage, the honourable member can say anything with regard to the contents of the Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I was coming to that by saying that the contents of this Bill have been fashioned or should I say written or drafted in such a manner and the Government know that because of their numbers that it would be practically impossible for any Opposition to influence them one way or the other to bring this Bill in line with the wishes of the people. The Opposition took a great deal of time on the request of the Leader of the House, to study the implications of this Bill. They consulted a number of legal luminaries; they went into the pros and cons; they studied the implications and came to the conclusion that they would try to assist the Government in bringing this Bill in line with the wishes of the people. But I am sorry to observe that with the exception of the word 'and' or the word 'or', or a comma here and a full-stop there—which could have been done by the drafting committee—not a single proposal made by the Opposition has been found acceptable to the Government. Therefore, Sir, I am inclined to believe that that offer of co-operation was nothing else but a hollow assurance, for such requests which we have heard so often repeated from that side. We heard in the days of the Daultana Ministry that they, on that side of the House, were quite prepared to listen to the proposals made by the Opposition for their consideration if they were healthy, if they were for the benefit of the people we have heard that in the Daultana Ministry and we now hear it again from the present Government. As you know, it is the actions of men which determine their thoughts. If you really want people to be on your side, you know full well that it is not possible for the cries of the people to enter this House and tell you what they want and what they do not want, they can only do it through us, a microscopic minority in this House.

**Chief Minister :** And us.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** We have heard what people think of you. We have brought amendments before the House; we have gone through the contents of this Bill, word for word, line for line, comma for comma and full-stop for full-stop. We have pointed out to you, with no ill-feelings, that those were the feelings and wishes of the people, and on each occasion you turned them down. The strange thing about the whole business is this. Not only have you turned them down, but you have declined to give any explanation whatsoever for your reasons for turning them down. The only conclusion which I can draw from such action on your part is that you are afraid of the voice of the people. You fear in your heart that if you give some explanation for further depriving the people of their civic rights and liberties, the people are going to throw you out and, therefore, because you are afraid of the people; because you are afraid of public opinion, because you would rather commit suicide than face the voice of the people, you fail to give any plausible reason as to why you refuse to give the right to the people to defend themselves by a counsel. Can you imagine what impression it creates upon the public mind outside? You have imposed Section 144 throughout the province; you have enlarged the police force; you have done all this to trample them down, and on the top of it, you go against the principles of Habeas Corpus; you refuse to allow counsel to defend a member of the public in a Court of Inquiry which you give no power to punish. But, Sir, in this Bill they have been given the power to take evidence against your fellow countrymen. This is the most serious part of this Bill.

I hold no brief for the Honourable Chief Minister, but I say that he will not be able to deny the fact that the whole purpose of this Bill is to circumvent the bringing of charges against his own colleagues.

If there is any dissension in your ranks, the right and honourable thing to do is to put the dissenters out and not to keep them and put one party against another and set up Courts of Inquiry to bring the opponents to their knees. The only thing the Government has done is to put one party against another. This is not the way to run a democratic Government. This is not the way of honourable men. This is down right cheating and dishonesty. The people have already tried you before and found you wanting and the people will try you again and this time, let me tell you, they will not simply express themselves in terms of having found you wanting. Let there be no mistake about it. During the last disturbances 99% of your party members were hiding in their bed-rooms. This time the people will haul you out. They will not let you off. They will take the skin off your backs and the flesh off your carcasses by the time they have finished with you—be prepared for it?

We, from this side of the House, have given you a promise and we repeat that promise that we are prepared to co-operate with you to the fullest extent in enacting legislation which is in keeping with the will of the people and not in keeping with the intrigues of a party in power so that they can put one colleague against another.

Let me take you to section 4. In section 4 we proposed an amendment that the words "and the responsibility for" be deleted. We had a definite purpose in doing so because we know that you are going to try and fix responsibility on innocent people. We know full well that you are going to let the big people go scot free. It is unfair to any court.

**Chief Minister :** Is it not a reflection on the court?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is very very wrong. It is unfair to any court. It is no reflection on the court.

**Chief Minister :** I refute that charge.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** That you may do. But I feel that here the Government is endeavouring to tie the hands of the court. I feel that the court is not being let free.

**A Voice :** Contempt of court.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I should like to inform the honourable member that the proceedings of this House are protected from the contempt of court.

**Mr. Speaker :** Honourable member's protection extends only to the House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Of that, I am aware. This is the speech of a free man to freemen. If only you were to remove your bayonets and chains which one day, of course, we are going to remove—it is only a matter of time—you will talk less of contempt of court.

Now, Sir, I have also to draw your attention to the second proviso to clause 4(2). The amendment offered by the Opposition was that you place all the evidence—all the evidence, every bit of it—before the man or an organisation which has been accused of doing something in connection with these disturbances. I have not been able to fathom your reasons for refusing to do so. It raises a suspicion not only in my mind but in the mind of every man in the street that here again you just want to give that party or the organisation a sniff of what has been said for or against it. What objection have you got to place all the evidence before the party or the organisation? What are you getting at? I am afraid I do not understand your politics at all. It certainly is not the politics of free men. It is not the politics of honest men.

And now, Sir, I come down to clause 6. After clause 6 we proposed that you fix a certain time limit for this so-called court which you propose to set up under this Bill. As I pointed out, the very use of the word "court" is a misnomer. It is not a court at all. What we asked was to put in a clause "that the court shall stand dissolved immediately after the judges have signed their joint or separate minutes". We had a definite reason for asking you to do this and I shall tell you what the reason was. I gave a short reference to the Report regarding the Liaquat Assassination. Out of that certain things came. The Honourable Judge who wrote that Report made certain observations and, as was stated on the floor of this House, strictures were passed against a certain Government servant. You remember, Sir, that orders setting up that Inquiry Committee also did not have a clause terminating the proceedings of that Inquiry Court and another Judge of a higher status was asked to inquire into the conduct of that Government servant and he gives a certain finding, a finding which was given after a judicial inquiry, a finding which was given after the party against whom the complaint was made and had been strictured against, was given every possible opportunity to defend himself, to lead evidence, to bring witnesses and had the whole machinery of Government to help him out of his troubles. The Honourable Judge gives a decision that that particular person was guilty. Then what do you do, Sir? Still there is no finality to that. You take the decision of that Honourable Judge to the Public Service Commission and the Public Service Commission decides against the decision of the Honourable Judge. Therefore, my point is again illustrated. You brought the Honourable Judge into contempt. You lowered him in the estimation of the people. He has been lowered in the estimation of the people by a 2½ annas Government servant who draws his money out of the public exchequer. As you know, Sir, the head of that Public Service Commission was an ex-Police Officer. Every man in the street will tell you that the people responsible for these disturbances were the Police themselves. We have seen it with our own naked eyes. You were not here to see it. We know exactly what part your Police has played in the show. It is the most despicable, deplorable part that any organisation could play. They are the murderers—they are the murderers, for it is they that permitted the massacre of hundreds of people in the streets. You do not know, you are too high up to see these things. Come down to the level of the ordinary men—come into the streets and I will show you what actually happened. These Ministers—they were hiding

under their beds, too secure, when our city was being pulled down by rioters egged on by your Police Force. Your Force Police was giving them cover. ...

**Chief Minister :** Why did you not give evidence before the Court ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** This is my Court. (*Cheers from the Opposition Benches*). There can be no higher court than this House. (*Cheers*).

• **Chief Minister :** Fortunately we cannot punish.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Punish me here—punish me now if I am guilty of any of these murders.

Then, Sir, I move on to Clause 11. Here I need not say very much because when I moved my amendment I made the point and stated the reason why I asked that the fundamental right of the citizen be given full scope and allowed full play. You have denied him that right—you who sit in the Constituent Assembly and talk about rights—the only right you know of is the right of a political party to go on keeping itself in power by crushing down the people. You are not concerned with the welfare of the common man.

If you want to have powers, have them by all means, but not at the expense of the people. The common man wants his civic rights and every day you are taking them away from him in full measure and all that was left to him was the right to engage a lawyer, even if it is a two annas lawyer. He could engage him and defend himself in Court. You, say, "No, we won't let you use that discretion, we will not allow you to look to the lawyer, we leave it to the discretion of the Court of Inquiry". Now, the Court of Inquiry is not there by itself. You have also restricted the very Court of Inquiry itself. As a Government you say that you shall have a counsel and that that counsel shall conduct the proceedings in the Court. Now that counsel might come forward and influence the Court that a certain person or a certain organisation is not entitled or should not be allowed to have a counsel. As I said, your High Court Judges are still above corruption, otherwise this State would have gone to the dogs long ago.

**Chief Minister :** You are contradicting yourself.

• **Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** You would have justified even the restricted limits of this Bill, you would have been able to say that you have done something, had you given to the common man the right to defend himself, his very right to have a counsel in the Court to look after his interests. No, even that last right you have taken away from him, that last right to look after his interests. And he is not asking you to pay for it. If he engages a counsel, he is going to pay for it. What a Government! What a shameful thing! Do you think that you could have brought in this legislation if we had 50 or 60 members on this side? Never. Let me tell you, never. You have been able to cut down the rights of the people because of this.

• Last, but not the least, the whole purpose of this inquiry is defeated by this bit of legislation and you may write it down—it is going to be recorded in any case—on this 8th day of December I am telling you—I do not place reliance on the assurance given by anybody, it may come from the highest of the land—that those who are really guilty, those who are responsible for this terrible loss of human life, they are going to go scot free, because you are too impotent to try them, you cannot try them because they are part and parcel of the Muslim League.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

چودھری محمد افضل چیئرمین - (لائل پور - نمبر ۹ - مسلم) حضور والا۔  
گذشتہ فسادات کے سلسلہ میں تحقیقاتی عدالت کے قیام کے متعلق یہ مسودہ

قانون ایک رسمی اور قانونی تقاضے کو پورا کرنے کیلئے اس ایوان کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ ابتداً ہر ایکسیلنسی گورنر صاحب بہادر نے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ایکٹ کی دفعہ ۸۸ کے ماتحت اپنے اختیارات خصوصی کو استعمال کرتے ہوئے اس امر کی ضرورت محسوس کی کہ گذشتہ فسادات کیلئے ایک تحقیقاتی عدالت کا قیام عمل میں لایا جائے۔ اس کے بعد قانونی تقاضا یہ تھا کہ اسمبلی کا اجلاس شروع ہونے پر فوراً اس کی منظوری حاصل کی جائے ورنہ بصورت دیگر اس کی میعاد کا اقتضا خود بخود عمل میں آ جاتا ہے۔ حضور والا! اس مسودہ قانون میں سب سے زیادہ قابل اعتراض اور محل نظر جو دفعات ہیں وہ دفعہ ۴ اور ۱۱ ہیں۔ میں سب سے پہلے یہ عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے صوبہ کے عوام کو گذشتہ تلخ تجربات کی بنا پر ان تحقیقاتی کارروائیوں کے متعلق اور ان کے انجام کے متعلق کوئی خاص حسن ظن باقی نہیں رہا۔ پھر بجائے خود یہ تحقیقاتی عدالت اپنے اختیارات کے اعتبار سے اس حد تک ناقص ہے اور اس کے اختیارات اتنے محدود ہیں کہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کے قیام کا اصل مقصد بہت حد تک فوت ہو جاتا ہے۔ مجھ سے پہلے میرے فاضل دوست اس بات کی تشریح اور وضاحت فرما چکے ہیں کہ چونکہ ان فسادات میں برادران وطن کی خونریزی کی ذمہ داری عائد ہونے کے بعد اس عدالت کو اصل مجرموں اور غداروں کے ساتھ کما حقہ، سلوک کرنے کا اختیار حاصل نہیں ہے۔ اس کے اختیارات اور اس کے بس میں یہ بات نہیں ہے کہ وہ مجرموں کو ان کا جرم ثابت ہو جانے پر سزا بھی دے۔ لہذا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ عملاً اور قانونی اعتبار سے بھی باوجود جناب وزیر اعلیٰ کے اس اعلان کے جو انہوں نے ایوان کے اندر فرمایا تھا کہ وہ صوبہ میں بڑے سے بڑے آدمی کے ساتھ اس کے مجرم ثابت ہو جانے پر یا اگر یہ ثابت ہو جائے کہ ان فسادات کی ذمہ داری اس شخص پر عائد ہوتی ہے، تو اس کے ساتھ انتہائی طور پر سخت سے سخت سلوک کرنے میں بالکل تامل نہیں فرمائیں گے۔ اس اعلان اور اس وعدے کے باوجود میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس معاملہ میں عملاً ایسی مشکلات اور دقتیں پیش آئیں گی کہ شاید ان کے لئے اس وعدے کو پورا کرنا مشکل ہو جائیگا۔ مثلاً میں یہ سمجھنے سے قاصر ہوں کہ بالفرض آپ کی یہ تحقیقاتی عدالت اپنی تحقیقات کے نتیجہ کے طور پر اور اپنی فائڈنگ کی رو سے سابقہ حکومت کے کسی ایک فرد اور کسی ذمہ دار فرد کو فسادات کیلئے جزوا یا کلیتاً ذمہ دار گردانتی ہے تو آپ اس کا کیا کر لیں گے۔ جہاں تک آپ کے ملازمین کا تعلق ہے گورنمنٹ سرونٹس اور سرکاری حکام کا تعلق ہے آپ

محکمانہ لحاظ سے ان کے خلاف کارروائی کرنے کے مجاز ہیں اور کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگرچہ اس کے متعلق بھی ہمیں کوئی خاص حسن ظن نہیں ہے جیسا کہ اس سے پہلے کہا جا چکا ہے اسی نوعیت کی تحقیقات کے نتیجے میں جو ایک بہت بڑے ذمہ دار پولیس افسر کے خلاف ہوئی، بڑی زبردست کارروائی کرنے کی سفارش کی گئی مگر ہم نے دیکھا کہ ہماری حکومت بالکل بے بس تھی اور ساری تحقیقات بالکل عبث اور سعی لا حاصل ثابت ہوئی۔ حضور والا ! اسی طرح میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ بالفرض جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے یہ عدالت کسی خاص فرد پر اور کسی بہت بڑے پیشرو پر ذمہ داری عائد کرتی ہے تو اس صورت میں جبکہ وہ آپ کی حکومت کا ملازم نہیں ہے اور ایک پبلک کا آدمی ہے آپ کے کون سے اختیارات باقی رہ جاتے جو اس کے خلاف استعمال کئے جائیں گے۔ سوائے اس کے کہ اگر وہ آپ کی کسی سیاسی جماعت کا رکن ہے تو ایک سیاسی جماعت کا رکن ہونے کی حیثیت سے جماعتی طور پر اس کے خلاف اس قسم کی کارروائی کریں کہ اپنی جماعت سے اس کے اخراج عمل میں لائیں یا اس قسم کی کوئی کارروائی کریں جو ظاہر بات ہے کہ ایسے سنگین ترین جرم کے مقابلہ میں ایک نہایت خفیف اور معمولی سی سزا ہو گی۔ لیکن مجھے شبہ ہے کہ عملاً آپ کے لئے شاید یہ کرنا بھی اتنا آسان نہ ہو۔ حضور والا ! سیاسی اکھاڑ پچھاڑ اور اس قسم کے سیاسی زلزلوں میں ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ سیاسی ہمدردیاں اور وفاداریاں حاصل کرنے کے لئے بڑے سے بڑے جرائم، معاف کر دئے جاتے ہیں۔ میں بحیثیت ایک معمولی وکیل اور ایڈووکیٹ ہونے کے یہ سمجھنے سے قاصر ہوں اور وزیر اعلیٰ سے میری استدعا ہے کہ وہ اس موضوع پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کریں اور اسکی وضاحت فرمائیں کہ اس تحقیقات کی حیثیت قانونی اعتبار سے آپ کے نزدیک کیا ہو گی۔ کیا اس کی حیثیت وہی ہو گی جو پولیس کی تفتیش کی ہوتی ہے اور تحقیقات کے بعد کیس کسی عدالت کے سپرد کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس تحقیقات کے بعد اگر آپ یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ کسی خاص آدمی کے خلاف بادی النظر میں کسی خاص دفعہ کے ماتحت ارتکاب جرم کا ہونا پایا جاتا ہے تو کیا اس صورت میں آپ کیس رجسٹر کرائیں گے۔ اور جس صورت میں آپ کے اس ملک کی عدالت عالیہ کے چیف جسٹس، جن کی قابلیت اور ذہانت مسلمہ ہے، ان کے ایک فیصلہ کے بعد جس میں وہ بالفعل اور بالقوت کسی آدمی کو مجرم گردانتے ہیں لیکن قدرت و اختیار نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اس کے خلاف کارروائی کرنے سے قاصر ہیں تو ان کے بعد تمام ماتحت عدالتیں کیا کارروائی

کر سکیں گی۔ ہا ان کی حیثیت کیا ہو گی۔ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ یہ سمجھ سکا ہوں کہ اگر آپ کو یقین ہو جائے اور اس تحقیقاتی عدالت کا فیصلہ کسی ایسے آدمی کے خلاف ہے جو آپ کی سیاسی پارٹی کا رکن ہے تو زیادہ سے زیادہ شاید آپ یہ کر سکیں گے کہ اپنی سیاسی پارٹی سے اس کے اخراج کا فتویٰ صادر کر دینگے اور بس۔ اور جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے اور میرے فاضل دوست مسٹر رگبن نے بھی فرمایا ہے شاید عملاً اس چیز کو بھی عملی جامہ پہنانا آپ کے لئے مشکل اور دشوار ہو۔ اس لئے حضور والا! میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ موجودہ صورت میں اس ساری تحقیقات کا اصل مقصد فوت ہو رہا ہے۔ جب صورت حالات یہ ہو تو میں کہتا ہوں کہ ایک ایسے غریب ملک پر اس قسم کا بار گراں ڈالنا کہاں کی دانشمندی ہے جس کے باشندے پہلے ہی نان جوین اور نان شینہ کو ترس رہے ہوں اور جن کے لئے جسم و جان کا رشتہ قائم رکھنا دشوار ہو رہا ہو اس غریب ملک کے خزانے پر اس قسم کا بوجھ ڈالنے اور اس بیجا مصرفہ کو روا رکھنے کے لئے آپ کے پاس کیا جواز ہے؟ اور اس کی کیا ضرورت ہے؟

جناب والا! دفعہ چار کے متعلق میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا تھا اور اب اس بات کا اعادہ کرتا ہوں کہ شائد ہماری حکومت نے جان و مال کے نقصان کا اندازہ لگانے کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کی۔

**صاحب سپیگر** - آپ اور وقت چاہتے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - نیکی اور پوچھ پوچھ۔

**صاحب سپیگر** - آپ پانچ منٹ اور چاہتے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - جی ہاں۔

**Malik Qadir Bakhsh :** Sir, I move—

That the question be now put.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - حضور والا میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ اس بات کا کوئی اہتمام نہیں کیا گیا کہ گزشتہ فسادات میں جان و مال کا جس قدر نقصان ہوا ہے اور ناقابل تلافی نقصان ہوا ہے اس کا تخمینہ لگایا جائے۔ اس صوبہ کا ہر فرد بشر متجسس ہے کہ اس کو معلوم ہو کہ ان فسادات کے دوران میں کس قدر نقصان ہوا لیکن اس کے لئے اس بل میں کوئی اہتمام نہیں کیا گیا یہ اس کے اندر ایک زبردست فروغداشت ہے اور میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ موجودہ شکل میں اس بل کو پاس کرنے کی ہرگز اجازت نہیں دینی چاہئے۔ یہ اور بات ہے کہ آپ اپنی اکثریت کے بل بوتے پر ہمارے ووٹوں سے بے نیاز ہیں لیکن ہم اس کی موجودہ صورت میں ہرگز اس کی تائید نہیں کرتے۔



اس کے بعد ایک اور بات جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ میری پارلیمنٹری زندگی کا یہ تجربہ یا اور مشاہدہ ہے کہ جب بھی کسی دفعہ کے ساتھ کوئی پرووائزو لگائی گئی تو اس سے مجھے ہمیشہ خطرہ محسوس ہوا کہ وہ عوام کے جائزہ اور قانونی حقوق کو غصب کرنے اور ان سے محروم کرنے کیلئے رکھا گیا ہے۔ حضور والا خود جانتے ہیں کہ قانونی نقطہ نگاہ میں پرووائزو کا منصب استثنائی نوعیت کا ہوتا ہے لیکن خیال فرما ئیے کہ اس میں درج ہے کہ۔

“if any witness requests the court to examine him in that manner, the court shall take the evidence of such a witness in camera, and no person shall be entitled to inspect the record of such a statement or be entitled to ask for a copy thereof.”

جناب والا! میں عدالت کے متعلق کسی قسم کے شبہ کا اظہار کئے بغیر یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی پیس آف لیجسلیشن ہو یا قانون یا بل یا مسودہ ہو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کی جامعیت ہی اس کی بہترین خوبی ہوتی ہے۔ اس میں کوئی قانونی سقم یا چور دروازہ باقی نہیں رہنا چاہئے کہ جس سے اختیارات کے غلط استعمال کا خدشہ پیدا ہو یا باقی رہے۔ اس میں اس کی قسم کی کوئی چیز نہیں ہونی چاہئے تا کہ جو لوگ عمدتاً اور قصداً اسقام کی تاویلیں کر کے غلط قسم کے اختیارات کے استعمال کا جواز تلاش کرنا چاہیں ان کو ایسا کرنے کا موقع نہ مل سکے۔ یہ نہایت ضروری ہے کہ جو مہودہ قانون اس ایوان میں پیش ہو وہ جامع اور مکمل ہو اور اس میں اس قسم کے اسقام نہ ہوں جیسا کہ بل زیر غور میں ہیں۔ اس میں عدالت کو حق دیا گیا ہے کہ اگر کوئی آدمی اس سے درخواست کرے کہ اس کی شہادت ”ان کیمرہ“ یعنی دروں پردہ لی جائے تو عدالت اس کی اشاعت کو ممنوع قرار دے سکتی ہے اور کوئی آدمی اس کے بیان کی نقول حاصل کرنے کا حق نہیں رکھتا۔ حضور والا۔ ہمارے اس ملک میں جہاں انسان کی جان و مال کا اتنا احترام نہیں کیا جاتا تو وہاں ایسے جذبات کا کیا احساس ہو سکتا ہے جہاں تک عزت و احترام کا تعلق ہے عوام کی نظروں میں یہ چیز بہت زیادہ وقعت رکھتی ہے۔ وہ اس چیز کے لئے اپنی جان تک کی قربانی پیش کرنے کیلئے تیار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اب خیال فرمائے کہ کوئی شخص یہ درخواست دیتا ہے کہ اس کا بیان دروں پردہ لیا جائے اور وہ اس بیان میں کسی شخص کے کوپکڑ پر حملہ یا کردار پر اس قسم کے الزام عائد کرتا ہے کہ تا وقتیکہ اس کا بیان منظر عام پر نہ آ جائے وہ شخص اپنی پوزیشن واضح نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس طرح تو اس کو اپنی صفائی

پیش کرنے کے حق سے محروم کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ سب سے بڑا سقم ہے جو میں اس مسودہ قانون میں محسوس کرتا ہوں۔

• اس کے بعد سب سے آخری بات جو میں آپ کی وساطت سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں یہ ہے کہ اس کی دفعہ ۱۱ میں اس بات کا اہتمام کیا گیا ہے کہ اگر تحقیقاتی عدالت ضروری یا مناسب خیال فرمائے تو وہ کسی آدمی کو اجازت دے سکتی ہے کہ وہ وکالتاً اپنے مقدمہ کی کارروائی یا حقوق کا تحفظ کر سکے۔ حضور والا۔ اتفاق سے میں وکیل ہوں اور آپ مجھے معاف فرمائیں اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ کسی آدمی کو اس کے اس حق سے محروم کرنا کہ وہ اپنے مقدمہ کی پیروی کر سکے صحیح نہیں ہے۔ چنانچہ آپ دیکھتے ہیں کہ روز مرہ کی عدالتی کارروائیوں میں اس کے اوپر کسی قسم کی کوئی پابندی نہیں ہے۔ مجھے سمجھ نہیں آتی کہ اتنے غیر معمولی اہمیت کے معاملہ میں آپ اس کو اس کے جائز حق سے محروم کیوں کرتے ہیں۔ ایک آدمی کو مکمل آزادی ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ اپنے حقوق کا تحفظ اصالتاً یا وکالتاً کرے۔ اس کے بعد اس میں ایک غیر معمولی فقرہ یہ ہے کہ حکومت کو یہ اختیار دیا گیا ہے کہ وہ پبلک کی نمائندگی کے لئے۔ ان کے کیس کی وضاحت اور پیروی کیلئے کوئی آدمی مقرر کر دے۔ کیس تو عوام کا ہے۔ مقدمہ تو عوام کا ہے۔ اور حکومت اس کے لئے ایک آدمی مقرر کرتی ہے اور بالکل آسان طور پر۔ اس بات کا کہیں اہتمام نہیں کیا گیا اور حکومت پر یہ لازم نہیں قرار دیا گیا کہ وہ کم از کم کتنی کوالیفیکیشن یا قانونی تجربہ یا قابلیت یا استعداد کے مالک کو اس اہم اور نہایت غیر معمولی اہمیت رکھنے والے عوامی مسئلہ کی ڈیفنس کیلئے مقرر کرے۔ حضور والا۔ میں ذاتی حیثیت سے یہ واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو بزرگ اس وقت اس مقدمہ کی پیروی کر رہے ہیں ان کی حیثیت کے متعلق مجھے کوئی غلط فہمی نہیں ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے کہ ایک شخص کو جو اپنے مقدمہ کی پیروی کرنا چاہتا ہے اس کو حق ہے کہ وہ اصالتاً یا وکالتاً اپنے مقدمہ کی پیروی کرے۔ حکومت نے اس حق کو تسلیم کر لیا ہے۔ لیکن حکومت کو بحیثیت ایک جمہوری اور نمائندہ حکومت ہونے کے کم از کم یہ ضرور چاہئے کہ وہ بعض لوگوں کی سیاسی ہمدردیاں حاصل کرنے اور ان کی سیاسی وفاداریوں کے باعث ان کو مشکوک کرنے کیلئے بمصادق ”حلوئی کی دکان اور نانا جی کا فاتحہ، ایک متوسط قابلیت کے آدمی کو اس مقدمہ کی پیروی کیلئے مقرر نہ کرے۔ اور پھر آپ خزانہ عامرہ پر تین سو روپے روزانہ

کا جو یہ غیر معمولی بوجھ ڈال رہے ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ ایسا انصاف اور تہذیب ہے جسکا کوئی جواز آپکے پاس نہیں۔ ابھی کل ہی آپ نے یہاں اس بات کے متعلق مباحثہ کیا ہے کہ غریب محنت کش اور مفلوک الحال لوگوں کے خون کے ایک ایک قطرہ اور پسینے کی ایک ایک بوند ٹپک ٹپک کر آپکا خزانہ بھرتا ہے جسے آپ ان غلط بخششوں پر صرف کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اور پبلک کے اموال کا اتنا غلط استعمال کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ درحقیقت یہی بات تھی جو میں حضور کی خدمت میں گوشگزار کرنا چاہتا تھا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the question be now put.

*The motion was carried.*

**\*Chief Minister :** (The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon) : Sir, I had no intention of speaking at this stage and I have refrained from speaking on one or two amendments, because I felt that what I would have said might have been very unpalatable. I have the greatest respect for the Opposition in the House and I have shown that respect to the Opposition and I shall continue to show that respect, whether the Opposition deserves it or not.

Sir, the Opposition have made so many contradictory statements on practically everything that for the ordinary man it will not be possible to find what was behind their mind. Men who have eyes can see what you have been driving at throughout the discussion of this Bill. You have paid lip sympathy to the Judges of the High Court and showed all respect to them, but at the same time you have insulted those Judges who are now trying that case.

Sir, you have made speeches saying that you want the guilty ones to be brought to justice, but throughout these amendments you have done nothing of the kind but tried to thwart the course of justice and prevent the guilty from being found guilty. You sent in amendments to cut out the words "responsibility for these disturbances" from this Bill, and you have asked why did I not speak on it.

If that amendment had been carried, then the whole object of this Bill would have been frustrated and the Court would have been unable to say who were the people who were responsible for this firing and for the circumstances which led to the declaration of the Martial Law. That very amendment, if the public were to see, they will understand that you are in collusion with the guilty ones and that you want to save them. I have held back my remarks.... (Interruptions)

By another amendment which was moved, they wanted that lawyers should have been allowed to appear for all interested persons. This very Bill has a provision allowing the judges to permit any interested person to have a lawyer to represent his case. Can you quote one instance of one person who had been refused legal representation in that Court? What is your object? The object is playing dilatory tactics and obstruction and you want to thwart the course of justice, you want to prolong the proceedings of the House thereby wasting the public money. If your amendment had been carried, then thousands of people would have come forward saying 'we want lawyers to represent us in this Inquiry' and then this Court would have never been able to function. What we have done is this. We have given the discretion to the Court, and any person who wishes to be represented by a lawyer, the Court may allow him to be represented by a lawyer and every interested person has been allowed a lawyer to represent him in that Court.

Then you come here as champions of public rights and champions of freedom and say that no such representation is allowed. I must say on the floor of this House without fear of contradiction that your object was not public interest. Your object was to thwart the course of justice and save the guilty ones.

It is said that in this Bill there is no provision for punishing the guilty one. Oh! wonderful people, if you are out for justice and want to punish the guilty one, why did you not bring forward an amendment to that effect. No one has brought forward an amendment saying that this Court should be authorised to punish the guilty one. (*Interruptions*). Please allow me to speak without interruptions. You have said very harsh things, you have said that our skins should be taken off by the public. I am not using any such language. I know my responsibility. I know the effects of my words. I cannot speak like irresponsible people. So please have patience and listen at least to what other people have to say. Sir, they say, why the Government has not brought in a law under which the Court should have punished those people. I say, if you were really so desirous to punish the guilty ones, why did you not bring in amendments. Now you want to blame this Government for not having framed such a law. No one brought forward an amendment to that effect. What would the public think of you; are you out to give justice to the poor or out to shield the guilty ones?

(*Voices from the Opposition*: Wonderful). I appreciate this remark. People know the reasonableness of your arguments.

Another honourable member said :

”اس انکوائری کا بارگراں اس قوم پر کیوں ڈال دیا گیا ہے“

‘Why have you spent on this Inquiry’ which means that you do not want this Inquiry to prove the guilt of any guilty person and on the other hand you say that martyrs are crying for justice. It is nothing but lip words. Do not betray what your heart is feeling and what your schemes are. You have cried out for justice throughout this debate.

Sir, I do not wish to take any more time and again appeal to the Opposition that if they want respect, if they want reasonableness, they must show reasonableness themselves. People who are living in glass houses should not throw stones. I am sorry I have given expression in this way of my feelings on the subject. With these words I propose that the Bill be passed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I have a right of reply.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no question of a right of reply. The motion was that the Bill be passed, which the honourable member opposed. Under the rules, the mover of the motion has a right of reply and that finishes the proceedings.

The question is—

That the Punjab Disturbances (Public Inquiry) Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

### COTTON CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Minister of Agriculture :** (The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti) : Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, I also move—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion moved is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1954.

حضور والا - میں نے یہ ترمیم پیش کی ہے کہ موجودہ مسودہ قانون کو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشتہر کیا جائے۔ حضور والا - اس سلسلہ میں میں اپنے ان دلائل کا اعادہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا کہ اس ایوان کے کتنے ممبران کو اخلاقی طور پر عوام کی نمائندگی کا حق حاصل ہے۔ بہر حال ہم لوگ یہاں عوام کے امین اور مختار ہیں۔ ہماری سیاسی قوت اور اقتدار کا سرچشمہ دراصل عوام ہیں۔ ریفرنڈم کا مشہور معروف قاعدہ جو جمہوری حکومتوں میں نافذ ہے وہ شاید اسی اصول پر مبنی ہے کہ غیر معمولی اہمیت کے مسائل کو براہ راست عوام کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے اور ان کی رائے دریافت کی جائے۔ اب میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ مسودہ قانون جسکو برائے ترمیم اس معزز ایوان میں پیش کیا گیا ہے اس کے اغراض و مقاصد کا جہانتک تعلق ہے وہ نہایت مختصر اور بالکل ٹیکنیکل نوعیت کے ہیں۔ میں نے یہ کیوں محسوس کیا ہے اور میری نظروں میں اس کو کیوں غیر معمولی اہمیت حاصل ہے جس کے لئے میں نے یہ ترمیم پیش کی ہے کہ اسے رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشتہر کیا جائے۔ تو اس سلسلہ میں حضور والا - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ایکٹ جس میں یہ ترمیم پیش کی گئی ہے بحیثیت خود ایک بہت بڑا اہم قانون ہے۔ جہانتک اس کے نفاذ اور اطلاق کا تعلق ہے اور جہانتک اسکے تاثرات کا تعلق ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاید بہت کم قوانین آپ کے ایسے ہونگے جن کا براہ راست تعلق آپ کے صوبہ کی اس قدر کثیر آبادی کے ساتھ ہو جتنا کہ اس قانون کا ہے۔ کائن کنٹرول ایکٹ جس کی ترمیم یہاں پیش کی گئی ہے وہ بحیثیت خود آپ کے صوبہ کی آبادی کے قریب قریب ہر ایک طبقہ پر اثر انداز ہے۔ مثلاً سابقہ قانون میں آپ نے روٹی کی کاشت پر بہت سی پابندیاں عائد کی ہیں کہ فلاں فلاں صوبہ کے فلاں فلاں اضلاع میں اور ان اضلاع کے خاص خاص حصوں میں ایک خاص قسم کی کپاس کاشت نہ کی جائے اور آپ نے اس قانون کی خلاف ورزی کو جرم قرار دیا ہے۔ حضور والا - یہ ایک مسلمہ امر ہے کہ پاکستان میں بحیثیت مجموعی کٹن اور پٹ سن اقتصادی اور معاشی نکتہ نگاہ سے خاص اہمیت رکھتی ہیں۔ اور جہانتک ہمارے صوبہ کا تعلق ہے روٹی کی کاشت۔ اسکی جنگ اور پریسنگ اور اسکی برآمد یہ ایسی چیزیں ہیں جن کا براہ راست ایک طرف تو ہمارے صوبہ کی دیہاتی آبادی سے تعلق ہے اور دوسری طرف اس کا تعلق ان کاروباری لوگوں سے ہے جو منڈیوں میں اسکی خرید و فروخت کرتے ہیں۔

Mr. Speaker : Kindly give your reasons for its circulation.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - اس لئے جب آپ ایک مسودہ قانون کی ترمیم کرتے ہیں جسکا تعلق براہ راست ایک طرف تو صوبہ کی اس کثیر آبادی سے ہے جسے زمیندار کہا جاتا ہے اور دوسری طرف اسکا تعلق ان کاروباری لوگوں سے ہے جو اسکی خرید و فروخت کرتے ہیں۔ تو یہ قانون جسکا تعلق صوبہ کی اتنی کثیر آبادی سے ہو آپ نے محض اس میں معمولی ترمیمات پیش کر دینے پر ہی اکتفا کیا ہے حالانکہ اصل مسودہ قانون میں بہت سی خامیاں ایسی ہیں جنکا فوری طور پر دور کیا جانا از بس ضروری تھا لیکن ان کی طرف بالکل توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ حضور والا۔ اس مسودہ قانون میں ایک کائن کنٹرول بورڈ اور مشاورتی کمیٹی کے قیام اور اس کے فرائض کا ذکر ہے۔ حکومت نے رسمی طور پر قانون میں تو اس قسم کا اہتمام کر دیا ہے لیکن عملاً اسکا نفاذ نہیں ہوا۔ لہذا میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس میں بہت سی ایسی خامیاں ہیں کہ اگر آنریبل وزیر زراعت ان پر توجہ کرتے تو یہ معمولی ترمیمات پیش نہ کرتے بلکہ اس میں بنیادی تبدیلیاں پیش کرتے۔ حضور والا۔ اس مسئلہ کی غیر معمولی اہمیت کے پیش نظر جسکا تعلق عوام کے ہر طبقہ سے ہے۔ اسے رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشتہر کرنا چاہیے اور جب یہ عوام کے سامنے جائیگا عوام آپ کو خود بخود بتا دیں گے کہ اس سرکردہ قانون میں کیا کیا خرابیاں ہیں اور اس میں کن کن بنیادی تبدیلیوں کی ضرورت ہے۔ آپ معمولی سی ترمیم ایک بل میں لے آئے ہیں اور اسے اسمبلی میں پیش کر کے پاس کرا لیا جاتا ہے۔ آپ اس طرح محض قوانین کی تعداد میں اضافہ کرتے ہیں کوئی ٹھوس کام نہیں کرتے اور اسکی بنیادی خامیوں کو نظر انداز کر دیتے ہیں۔ لہذا میری استدعا ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون میں بنیادی تبدیلیاں کرنے کی ضرورت ہے اور اس غرض سے اسے رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشتہر کرنا چاہیے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Motion under consideration, amendment moved is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1954.

**وزیر زراعت** - (عزت مآب سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی) - جناب والا۔ آنریبل ممبر نے اس مسودہ قانون کے متعلق ایک لمبی چوڑی تقریر فرمائی ہے۔ اس ترمیمی بل کے پیش کرنے سے ہمارا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ وہ فیس جو قبل ازیں اصل مسودہ قانون کی رو سے ان کارخانہ داروں پر عائد ہوتی تھی جو ان کے اصل مالک تھے اور جو اس وقت پاکستان میں موجود نہیں اور اس فیس کا حاصل کرنا ان مالکان سے تقریباً تقریباً نا ممکن ہے اور وہ لوگ جو ان کارخانوں پر اب قابض ہیں اور جو ان سے اس وقت مستفید ہو رہے ہیں

ان سے اس فیس کی وصولی کے لئے اب کوئی اختیار نہیں اسلئے اس قانون سے اس خامی کو دور کرنے کے لئے یہ ترمیمی بل پیش کیا جا رہا ہے تاکہ مالکان کے الفاظ کی جگہ قابضان کے الفاظ رکھ دیئے جائے سے یہ دقت رفع ہو جائے۔ یہ ایک مختصر سی ضروری ترمیم اس قانون میں پیش کی گئی تھی۔

یہ ترمیمی بل تو محض اس ایک دقت کو جلد از جلد رفع کرنے کیلئے پیش کیا گیا ہے اور توقع یہ تھی کہ حزب اختلاف کے معزز ارکان اسکی منظوری کے راستے میں ہرگز ہرگز کوئی رکاوٹ پیدا کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کریں گے۔ بھلا کسی سقم کی درستی کے خلاف کیا اعتراض ہو سکتا ہے اور اصلاحی تعویز کو کون واپسند کر سکتا ہے؟ مگر تعجب کی بات ہے کہ معزز اراکین حزب اختلاف اس درستی کے راستے میں بھی رکاوٹیں ڈالنے کیلئے تاخیر و تعویق کے حربے استعمال کر رہے ہیں ان کے تقریری دعوے تو بڑے بلند بانگ اور ارفع ہوا کرتے ہیں۔ کہ وہ امین قوم ہیں۔ لوگوں کے حقوق کے محافظ و امین ہیں مگر اس امانت کو یوں نبھا رہے ہیں کہ قوم کے مفید کاموں کی تکمیل میں زیادہ سے زیادہ تاخیر ہو زیادہ سے زیادہ تعویق ہو اور زیادہ سے زیادہ رکاوٹیں ڈالی جائیں۔

سوال تو فقط یہ تھا کہ چونکہ پاکستانی کپاس میں ملاوٹ کے باعث دنیا کی منڈی میں اسکی ساکھ کو بٹہ لگا ہے اور کپاس کے معاملے میں پاکستان کی شہرت کو بھی نقصان پہنچا ہے اسکی تلافی کی جائے اور آئندہ کے لئے اسکا سد باب کیا جائے مگر ہماری آپوزیشن پارٹی اس کار خیر میں رکاوٹیں ڈال کر پاکستان کی کپاس کی شہرت کو دنیا کی نظروں میں گرا کر خدا جانے کہاں تک پہنچانا چاہتی ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کی کپاس کا معیار گھٹیا نہ ہو بلکہ بڑھ جائے اور میرا خیال تھا کہ اس ترمیم کو ایوان کے سامنے پڑھتے ہی (آوازیں) بہتوں کا بھلا ہوگا منظور کر لیا جائے گا اور کسی مزید بحث کی ضرورت بھی محسوس نہیں کی جائے گی مگر حزب اختلاف اسکو معرض التوا میں ڈال دینا چاہتی ہے۔ حکومت سارے کائن کثرتول ایکٹ صدرہ ۱۹۴۹ پر غور و خوض کر رہی ہے تا کہ اسکی پوری اصلاح کر دی جائے اور جو خامیاں یا خرابیاں اس میں موجود ہیں ان سب کو دور کر دیا جائے۔ اس امر میں ہمیں حزب اختلاف کے ساتھ مشورہ کرنے کی بھی ضرورت پیش آئیگی اور ہمیں امید تھی بلکہ اب بھی امید ہے کہ اس وقت حزب اختلاف کے معزز اراکین نیک نیتی سے

ہمیں اپنے مشورہ سے مستفید فرمائیں گے۔ مگر ان کا اس معمولی سی ترمیم میں رکاوٹیں ڈالنا تو ہر لحاظ سے غیر مناسب اور ناموزوں ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — (لاٹپور مسلم حلقہ نمبر ۹) - حضور والا ! عزت مآب وزیر زراعت صاحب نے حزب اختلاف کے متعلق بڑے مشفقانہ انداز میں چند باتیں ارشاد فرمائی ہیں۔ ان کے متعلق حضور والا میں صرف یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں ۔

ہمیں گر نہ ہونگے تو کیا رنگ محفل

کسے دیکھ کے آپ سرمائے گا ؟ اور

”ہم اٹھ گئے تو کیا تیری محفل میں رہ گیا،“

اسکے بعد حکومت کے اس تغافل اور تساہل کا معاملہ آتا ہے جو کہ وہ مسودات قانون کی تسوید کے وقت عمل میں لاتی ہے۔ اصل قانون زیر ترمیم کو دیکھتے یہ کوئی لمبا قانون نہیں ۔ صرف بیس دفعات پر مشتمل ہے اسکے اسقام خرابیاں اور اسکی خامیاں اظہر من الشمس ہو کر سامنے آ رہی ہیں۔ گورنمنٹ کسی گہرے مطالعہ اور غور و خوض کے بغیر ہی قانون پر قانون بھاتی چلی جاتی ہے پھر اسکی ترامیم کا لامتناہی سلسلہ شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس ترمیم بالاقساط کی بجائے کیوں نہ ایک ہی دفعہ گہرے غور و خوض اور مطالعہ کے بعد صحیح مسودہ قانون بنایا جایا کرے۔ اب اگر یہ ترمیمی بل رائے عامہ کیلئے مشہور کیا جائے گا تو لوگ دیکھیں گے کہ حکومت کس طرح قوانین سازی کر رہی ہے۔ اسی لئے میں نے یہ تحریک پیش کی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1954.

*The motion was lost.*

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghrib Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers at 4.45 p. m., Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** (Lyallpur, IX, Muslim), Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members with instructions to report thereon by the 1st March, 1954:—

- (1) Honourable Minister of Agriculture;
- (2) Rana Gul Muhammad Noon • Nas Abdul Aziz Noon;
- (3) Shaikh Mahbub Ilahi;
- (4) Mr. Muhammad Amin; and
- (5) The Mover.



حضور والا۔ چونکہ مجھے یہ خیال تھا اور تجربہ کی بنا پر قوی اعتماد تھا کہ جس طرح پہلی ترمیم نا منظور ہو گئی ہے یہ بھی حسب معمول مسترد کر دی جائے گی۔ لہذا میں نے اس امر کی ضرورت محسوس کی ہے کہ ایک متبادل صورت وزیر موصوف اور اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران کی خدمت میں پیش کی جائے جو شاید ان کے نزدیک قابل قبول ہو۔

حضور والا۔ میں نے اس ترمیم کے ذریعہ سے یہ درخواست کی ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو ایک مجلس منتخبہ کے سپرد کیا جائے۔ جو ان آئریبل ممبران پر مشتمل ہے جن کے نام میں نے پہلے پڑھے ہیں۔ جناب والا۔ یہ مسئلہ اپنی غیر معمولی اور ہمہ گیر اہمیت کے علاوہ ایک مخصوص ٹیکنیکل نوعیت کا بھی ہے اور اس اعتبار سے شاید ہر آدمی کے لئے مختصر سے وقت میں کچھ کہنا مشکل ہو۔ اگر رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشہر کیا جائے تو اس صورت میں شاید کچھ زیادہ وقت لگے گا اور پھر ہمارے عوام بھی کچھ اس قسم کے معاملات سے بے خبر ہوتے ہیں۔ ان حالات میں میں نے یہ محسوس کیا ہے کہ اس خاص معاملہ کو ایک مجلس منتخبہ کے سپرد کیا جائے تاکہ مکمل غور و خوض سے ایک جامع مسودہ قانون پیش کیا جاسکے اور وہ اس میں تمام ایسی خامیوں اور اسقام کو یک قلم ختم کر کے قانون کو بہترین صورت میں ایوان کے سامنے پیش کرے۔

حضور والا۔ جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے اصل قانون کے اندر ایڈوائزری کمیٹی کا ذکر ہے جس کو اس میں خاص اختیارات تفویض کئے گئے ہیں۔ اب ہمارا یہ فرض ہے کہ ہم یہ دیکھیں کہ بورڈ کی تشکیل صحیح ہے اور کوئی بنیادی خرابی تو نہیں اور ان ارکان کے تقرر اور تعین میں کوئی ایسا سقم تو نہیں اور پھر جو اختیارات ان کو تفویض کئے گئے ہیں اور جو ذمہ داریاں ان پر عائد کی گئی ہیں ان میں کسی رد و بدل، کسی اضافہ، کسی ترمیم یا تبدیلی کی ضرورت تو نہیں۔ اس لئے ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم ان تمام باتوں پر غور کریں۔

حضور والا۔ ان حالات میں جہاں تک روٹی کا تعلق ہے اس معزز ایوان کے آئریبل ممبران کو اتنا علم ہے کہ مرکزی حکومت کی طرف سے جو ٹیکس لگایا جاتا ہے وہ شاید ایک bale پر ۹۰ روپے کے قریب ہے پھر صوبائی حکومت چار آنہ فی من ٹیکس لگاتی ہے اس طرح Taxation کا یہ بار بہت زیادہ ہو گیا ہے۔ حضور والا کو علم ہے کہ جہاں تک محاصل کا تعلق ہے ہمارے ملک کا شمار پہلے ہی دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ

معامل ادا کرنے والے ممالک میں ہوتا ہے چونکہ معامل کا بوجھ نا قابل برداشت ہے اس لئے ہماری حکومت کو چاہئے کہ اس پر پورا غور و خوض کرے اور اس میں ضروری ترمیم کرے۔

• **صاحب سپیکر** — آپ منتخب کمیٹی کی سفارش کر رہے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جی ہاں۔ مگر میں چاہتا ہوں کہ taxation کے متعلق ہو آدمی اس کے مالہ اور ما علیہ کو اچھی طرح سمجھ سکے اور اسی لئے میں نے یہ درخواست کی ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو ایک ماہرین کی کمیٹی کے سپرد کر دیا جائے تا کہ وہ اس ایوان کے سامنے اپنی رپورٹ پیش کر سکے۔

اس کے علاوہ جناب والا کیڑے کی مقامی صنعتوں کا تعلق بھی اس قانون سے ہے جن میں سوت کی تیاری اور پھر کیڑے کی تیاری دوتی ہے۔ چونکہ ان تمام چیزوں کا دار و مدار روٹی پر ہے اسلئے اس نقطہ نگاہ سے یہ اشد ضروری ہے کہ اس پر غور کریں اور ایک ایسی سب کمیٹی بنائیں جو ماہرین پر مشتمل ہو جن کو ان تمام چیزوں کا علم ہو اور تمام معلومات حاصل ہوں اور جن کو ذاتی حیثیت سے عملی تجربہ بھی ہو۔

جناب والا۔ میں نے انتخاب کرتے وقت یونہی دو چار نام درج نہیں کر دئے بلکہ نہایت اچھی طرح غور کرنے کے بعد اور مناسب غور و خوض کے بعد ان اسماء کا انتخاب کیا ہے جن کے متعلق مجھے اچھی طرح علم ہے کہ وہ اس مسئلہ کے تمام گوشوں اور تمام پہلوؤں کو اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں اور سمجھتے ہیں اس لئے اس بات کی دیکھ بھال کی مزید ضرورت نہیں۔

میں شیخ محبوب الہی اور مسٹر محمد امین صاحب کو جہاں تک زراعت یا صنعت کا تعلق ہے اپنے اپنے شعبہ میں ماہر تصور کرتا ہوں۔ حضور والا۔ اس نقطہ نگاہ سے میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہ مسودہ قانون ایک سیلکٹ کمیٹی کے سپرد کیا جائے جو اس مسئلہ کے تمام پہلوؤں پر مناسب غور کرنے کے بعد ایک مکمل رپورٹ پیش کر سکے۔

• **صاحب سپیکر** — ایک ہی بات چھ دفعہ کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — حضور والا۔ اس سے بھی اہم بات جو میں اس سلسلہ میں عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ اصل مسودہ قانون میں جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے سارے صوبہ میں اضلاع کی کاشت کو مختلف منطقوں میں تقسیم کر دیا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر - تکرار کی ضرورت نہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - جناب والا - میں تو اس سلسلہ میں وہ بات عرض کرنے لگا ہوں جو پہلے میں نے پیش ہی نہیں کی۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کے وقت میں صرف دو منٹ باقی ہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - حضور والا - منطقوں کی تقسیم بجائے خود کتنی غلط اور ناقص ہے۔ اس سے صوبہ کے لوگوں کو نا قابل تلافی نقصان پہنچ چکا ہے۔ مگر ہماری حکومت صرف قابضان اور مالکان کی الجھن میں پھنسی ہوئی ہے لائل پور کے ضلع کو ایل - ایس ایس کی کاشت کے لئے مختص کیا گیا ہے اور جھنگ کے ضلع کو ایم ایف ۸۹ کے لئے منتخب کیا ہے۔ ایل - ایس ایس کو تڑک کی بیماری لگتی ہے جس کے متعلق صوبہ کا ہر آدمی جانتا ہے اس تقسیم سے اگرچہ جھنگ کے ضلع میں دوسری روٹی کاشت ہوتی ہے مگر ضلع جھنگ کے وہ دیہات جو لائل پور کی منڈیوں کے زیادہ قریب تھے اپنا مال ضلع جھنگ کی منڈیوں میں لے جانے پر مجبور ہیں اس طرح لائل پور کی منڈیاں تباہ و برباد ہو رہی ہیں۔

Mr. Speaker : Motion under consideration, amendment moved is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members with instructions to report thereon by the 1st March, 1954:—

- (1) The Honourable Minister of Agriculture;
- (2) Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon;
- (3) Shaikh Mehbub Ilahi;
- (4) Mr. Muhammad Amin; and
- (5) The Mover.

چودھری فضل الہی - (گجرات - نمبر ۷ - مسلم) - صدر محترم ! میں زیر بحث تحریک کی مخالفت میں چند معروضات پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سب سے پہلے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اصل ایکٹ ۱۹۴۹ میں پاس ہوا تھا۔ اس کے سلسلہ میں دفعہ ۳ میں غلطی سے یہ لکھا گیا تھا کہ کاٹن سیس جو لیا جائے گا وہ ان لوگوں سے لیا جائیگا جو فیکٹریوں کے مالک ہیں لیکن جیسا کہ بل کے بیان کے اغراض و وجوہ میں بتایا گیا ہے وہ مالکان ہندوستان چلے گئے ہیں اسلئے یہ جو نقص واقع ہو گیا تھا اسے دور کرنے کے لئے یہ بل پیش کیا گیا ہے اور اس ترمیمی بل کے ذریعہ یہ تجویز پیش کی گئی ہے کہ بجائے مالکان کے جو لوگ اس وقت فیکٹریوں پر قابض ہیں ان پر یہ سیس لگے۔ اس میں پہلے تو یہ ترمیم پیش کی گئی کہ اس کو رائے عامہ حاصل کرنے کے لئے مشتہر کیا جائے۔ سمجھ میں نہیں

آتا کہ وہ اس پر کیا رائے حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کیا وہ یہ رائے لینا چاہتے ہیں کہ سیس مالک دے یا قابض؟ اب اس تحریک کے مسترد ہو جانے کے بعد وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اسے مجلس منتخبہ کے سپرد کیا جائے۔ وہ خود مانتے ہیں کہ اس پر غور کرنے کے لئے ماہرین کی ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن یہ پتہ نہیں چلتا کہ وہ ماہرین سے کیا پوچھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کیا وہ یہ پوچھنا چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ سیس ان مالکان سے لیا جائے جو ہندوستان جا چکے ہیں یا ان لوگوں سے جو اس وقت فیکٹریوں پر قابض ہیں؟ پھر کپاس کی قسمیں گنوائی جا رہی ہیں کہ لائپور میں فلاں کپاس ہوتی ہے اور جڑانوالا میں فلاں کپاس پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ آخر ان تقریروں کا مقصد کیا ہے؟ کیا ان تقریروں کے ذریعہ اصل ایکٹ میں اسپرومنٹ کی جا رہی ہے یا یہ کہ یہ تقریریں محض گیلری اور پریس کو سنانے کے لئے کی جا رہی ہیں تا کہ دوسرے روز اخبارات میں ان کا ذکر ہو کہ فلاں صاحب نے خوب دھواں دھار تقریر کی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** :- جناب والا ! میں جوان کا نام غلطی سے لے بیٹھا ہوں اس کے لئے معافی چاہتا ہوں (تہقہ)

**Mr. Speaker** :—Order, order.

**چودھری فضل الہی** :- اس ترمیمی بل کو اگر محض ایک دفعہ پڑھ لیا جائے تو پتہ چل جاتا ہے کہ نہ تو اسکے ذریعہ کپاس کی قسموں کا فیصلہ ہوتا ہے اور نہ ٹیکس کے متعلق کوئی امر طے پاتا ہے یہ سب چیزیں اس بل کے سکوپ سے باہر ہیں اس لئے میں چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ صاحب سے درخواست کروں گا کہ خدا را وہ تقریر کرنے سے پہلے یہ تو دیکھ لیا کریں کہ بل کا مقصد کیا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker** : The question is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members with instructions to report thereon by the 1st March, 1954:—

- (1) Honourable Minister of Agriculture;
- (2) Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon;
- (3) Shaikh Mahbub Ilahi;
- (4) Mr. Muhammad Amin; and
- (5) The Mover.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker** : The question is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker** : The House will now proceed to consider the Bill clause by clause.

## NEW CLAUSE

**Mr. Speaker :** Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema will ask for leave to move his amendment. It is a new clause altogether.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I beg to move—

• That leave be granted to move the following new clause—

“That after clause 1, the following clause be added as clause 2, and the subsequent clauses be renumbered:—

“2. The following proviso be added at the end of section 26 of the Punjab Cotton Control Act, 1949, replacing the full-stop by a colon after the word “prohibition”:

“Provided that the zonal distribution for growing particular varieties of cotton shall be revised after every three years”.

**Rana Abdul Hamid Khan :** Section 26 is not before the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please read the proposed new clause with section 26 of the Act.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - حضور والا ! میں نے یہ درخواست کی ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ جو کچھ چاہتے ہیں وہ یہ ہے کہ اصل ایکٹ کی دفعہ ۲۶ کی ترمیم کی جائے۔ اعتراض یہ ہے کہ اس وقت جو کلاز پیش ہے وہ دفعہ ۳ کے متعلق ہے۔ اس کی یہ ترمیم نہیں ہو سکتی۔ آپ یہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ نئی کلاز ایزاد کی جائے چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - میں نے تو ترمیم کا نام بھی نہیں لیا -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ نئی کلاز ایزاد کرنے کی اجازت طلب کیجیے چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - میں یہ تحریک پیش کرنے کی اجازت طلب کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے جو کلاز پڑھی ہے وہ بطور نئی کلاز نمبر ۱۰ کے بعد ایزاد کی جائے۔ حضور والا ! اس مسودہ قانون کی دفعہ ۲۶ کے پڑھنے سے مجھے خیال آیا -

• صاحب سپیکر - کیا دفعہ ۲۶ آپ کے پاس ہے ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - جی ہاں !

صاحب سپیکر - آپ فرض کر لیجئے کہ آپ کو یہ نئی کلاز ایزاد کرنے کی اجازت دیدی گئی ہے اور آپ کی ترمیم منظور ہو گئی ہے۔ اب آپ اپنی اس کلاز کو دفعہ ۲۶ کے ساتھ ملا کر پڑھیے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - حضور والا کا ارشاد ہے کہ میں دفعہ ۲۶ پڑھوں -

صاحب سپیکر - ہاں دفعہ ۲۶ پڑھئے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - وہ حسب ذیل ہے :-

"The Government may, by notification, prohibit the growing of all or any varieties of cotton in a particular tract and prescribe penalties for the infringement of such prohibition".

صاحب سپیکر - اب اس کے ساتھ اپنا پرووائزو add لگائے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - وہ یہ ہے۔

"Provided that the zonal distribution for growing particular varieties of cotton shall be revised after every three years".

وزیر زراعت - اب اگر یہ پرووائزو اس کے ساتھ لگ جائے تو جو پڑھیں گے وہ اس پر ہنسے گا یا کہ نہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر - دفعہ ۲۶ میں یہ درج ہے کہ حکومت کو یہ اختیار ہے کہ اگر وہ چاہے تو روئی کی تمام اقسام یا کسی خاص قسم کی کسی خاص علاقہ میں کاشت روک دے اور اگر کوئی شخص اس کی خلاف ورزی کرے تو اس کو سزا دینے کا بھی اس کو اختیار ہے لیکن آپ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ

"Provided that the zonal distribution for growing particular varieties of cotton shall be revised after every three years".

میں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ یہ چیز اس کے ساتھ fit in نہیں کرتی۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اصل کا لاز یہ ہے کہ حکومت کو یہ اختیار ہوگا کہ وہ سرکاری گزٹ میں اعلان کے ذریعہ سے کپاس کی کسی قسم یا اقسام کی کاشت کسی خاص حصہ میں روک دے۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ تو کہتے ہیں کہ کپاس کی خاص اقسام کی کاشت کرنے کیلئے ہر تین سال کے بعد زونل ڈسٹریکشن پر نظر ثانی کی جایا کرے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - آپ کا خیال یہ ہے کہ دفعہ ۲۶ میں منطقوں کی تقسیم کا پتہ نہیں چلتا۔ اصل دفعہ کے ماتحت حکومت اگر چاہے تو وہ کسی خاص علاقہ میں روئی کی کسی قسم یا خاص اقسام کی کاشت روک دے۔ خاص قسم کی کاشت روک دینے کا مطلب آپ کسی طرح سے بھی یہ نہیں نکال سکتے کہ وہاں روئی کی کاشت سرے ہی سے نہیں ہوگی بلکہ اگر آپ اس پر غور فرمائیں تو اس میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ حکومت چاہے تو روئی کی خاص قسم یا اقسام کی کاشت کسی خاص علاقہ میں روک دے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ حکومت کو یہ اختیار ہے کہ وہ قطعی

طور پر یہ ممنوع قرار دیدے کہ روئی کی کاشت سرے سے کسی ایک علاقہ میں نہ ہو بلکہ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اگر حکومت چاہے تو کسی خاص رقبہ میں خاص حالات کے ماتحت اور خاص مصلحتوں کے پیش نظر روئی کی خاص قسم کی کاشت ممنوع قرار دیدے۔ اس کے برعکس وہاں وہ کسی متبادل قسم یا اقسام کی کاشت کی اجازت دیدے۔ یہ بات بڑی اچھی طرح سے سمجھ میں آ سکتی ہے کہ وہ زمین کی نوعیت کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے اور روئی کی اقسام کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے کہ وہ کس قسم کی زمین میں کاشت ہو سکتی ہے اس قسم کی تقسیم سارے صوبہ میں کر دے۔ جو یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ کوئی وراثتی یا آل وراثتیز آف کافن کی کاشت روک سکتی ہے تو اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ سرے سے ہی روئی کی کاشت کو ممنوع قرار دیا جائے گا بلکہ اس کا مطلب دوسرے الفاظ میں یہ ہے کہ آپ وہاں کسی اور قسم کی کاشت کی اجازت دیں گے اور اس غرض کے لئے آپ نے صوبہ کو منطقوں میں تقسیم کیا ہے لیکن اگر اس کا مطلب یہی ہو کہ حکومت روئی کی کاشت کسی ایک حصہ میں بالکل ممنوع قرار دے سکتی ہے تو پھر یہ بجائے خود ایک الگ منطقہ یا zonal ہو جائیگا۔ پرووائزو پر اسکا اثر نہیں پڑتا۔

**وزیر زراعت** — کیا آپ سنجیدگی سے یہ استدلال پیش کر رہے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — اس لئے میں نے یہ عرض کیا ہے کہ یہ پرووائزو لگا دیا جائے کہ منطقوں کی تقسیم کو دائمی اور قطعی نہ بنا دیا جائے بلکہ اس میں رد و بدل اور ترمیم و تسمیح کی اجازت باقی رہنی چاہئے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following:—

“That after clause 1, the following clause be added as clause 2, and the subsequent clauses be renumbered:—

“2. The following proviso be added at the end of section 26 of the Punjab Cotton Control Act, 1949, replacing the full-stop by a colon after the word “prohibition”:

“Provided that the zonal distribution for growing particular varieties of cotton shall be revised after every three years”.

*The motion was lost.*

*Clause 2*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 3*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried*

*Preamble*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—  
That preamble be the Preamble to the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*Short Title*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—  
That Short Title be the Short Title of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

**Minister of Agriculture :** Sir, I beg to move—  
That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be passed.

**Mr. Speaker :** Motion moved is—  
That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be passed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — (لائپور ۹ مسلم) - جناب والا - میں  
حیران ہوں کہ اکثر معزز ممبر صاحبان شائع مطالعہ کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں  
کرتے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** No reflection on honourable members of the House.  
Please go on with the contents of the Bill and nothing else.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — اس ترمیمی بل کے پیش کرنے کا اصل  
مقصد جو وزیر موصوفہ کے سامنے تھا وہ غالباً یہ تھا کہ کائن کنٹرول ایکٹ  
کے عملی نفاذ میں بعض مالکوں کی ہجرت کی وجہ سے جو دقتیں وہ محسوس کر  
رہے تھے وہ رفع ہو جائیں۔ جہاں تک اس بات کا تعلق ہے مجھے ان سے  
ہورا اتعلق ہے لیکن جو چیز مجھے کھٹکتی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ ایک اتنا  
اہم بل جس کے نتائج بہت دور رس ہیں جس سے لوگوں کو از حد نقصان  
پہنچ رہا ہے اس میں صرف ایک لفظی ترمیم پر اکتفا کیا جائے۔ جب  
آپ کسی وقت کسی مسودہ قانون کی ترمیم ضروری خیال کرتے ہیں۔ تو  
آپ اس طرح سے کیوں کرتے ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I am afraid I cannot allow this talk. The only point is  
the discussion of the provisions of the Bill and not with regard to what is left out  
of the Bill.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — میں نے پہلے عرض کیا تھا اور اب  
بھر عرض کرتا ہوں sins of omission اور sins of commission دونوں طرح کی

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no question of sins of omission and commission.  
The honourable member is making a speech on the third reading of the Bill and,  
therefore, it must be confined to the contents of the Bill.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ  
بجا فرماتے ہیں کہ یہ مسودہ قانون تین دفعات پر مشتمل ہے لیکن میری  
عرض یہ ہے کہ اس میں ایسی باتیں جو ہونی چاہئیں تھیں وہ نہیں ہیں یا  
جو دفعات اس میں درج کرنی چاہئیں نہیں وہ نہیں ہیں۔



صاحب سپیکر — ان کے متعلق آپ کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ ہم اس ناقص اور نامکمل بل کو کس طرح سے قبول کر لیں۔ (قہقہہ)

صاحب سپیکر — لیکن آپ یہ کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اس بل میں جو کچھ ہے میں اس کے متعلق عرض کر رہا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر — آپ تو کہہ رہے ہیں کہ اس میں فلاں چیز نہیں ہے اور فلاں ہونی چاہئے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ یہ ناکافی ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر — یہ غلط بات ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — استغفر اللہ (قہقہہ)

صاحب سپیکر — بیشک آپ استغفر اللہ کہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو قاعدہ ہے اس سے باہر آپ نہیں جا سکتے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — میں اس کے باہر نہیں جا رہا۔

صاحب سپیکر — آپ باہر جا رہے ہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — میں اس کے باہر نہیں جا رہا۔

حضور والا۔ آپ ہمیں مطعون کرتے ہیں کہ ہم ایوان کا وقت ضائع کرتے ہیں مگر جناب حکومت قسطوں سے روز روز ترامیم پیش کر کے ایوان کا زیادہ وقت ضائع کرتی رہتی ہے۔

Mr. Speaker : The discussion at the third reading stage must be confined to the contents of the Bill and not a word outside it.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جناب والا۔ گزارش یہ ہے کہ عزت مآب وزیر زراعت اس بات کی وضاحت فرمائیں

Mr. Speaker : I cannot allow this talk. It is contrary to the rules.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جناب والا ہم اختلاف برائے اختلاف کے قائل نہیں۔ جہاں تک اس بل کے مندرجات کا تعلق ہے ہمیں ان سے مکمل طور پر اتفاق ہے۔ (سرکاری بنچوں سے تالیاں) مگر

Mr. Speaker : It is wholly irrelevant.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جناب والا۔ میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا ہے۔ میں آپکا بہت مشکور ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** But I cannot allow any reference to what has happened before.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - عرض یہ ہے کچھ ثبت ارتکابات ہوئے ہیں۔ کچھ منفی فروگزاشتیں ہوئی ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I have told the honourable member several times that I am not going to allow him to say anything about *Far-o-Guzasht*. I cannot allow this talk at this stage. I allowed him full latitude at the second reading stage.

The question is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (amendment) Bill passed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, the time is over.

**Mr. Speaker :** All right. I will put the motion tomorrow without any speeches.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Thursday, the 10th December, 1953.*

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# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 10th December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p. m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

NOTING ON OFFICIAL FILES BY PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

**\*2402. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Parliamentary Secretaries and the Parliamentary Private Secretaries are not supposed to note on the official files,

(b) whether it is a fact that the certain Parliamentary Secretaries are asked by Government to note upon the files; if so, the reasons therefor and the authority for entrusting this work to them ?

آذریبل ملک محمد فیروز خان خون (الف) پارلیمنٹری پرائیویٹ سیکرٹری مسلین نہیں دیکھتے اور پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری پرانے قواعد کے مطابق مسلون پر نوٹ نہیں لکھ سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ قواعد تبدیل کر دئے گئے ہیں اور اب ان کو مسلون پر نوٹ لکھنے کا حق حاصل دیا گیا ہے۔  
(ب) یہ پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. Has the Honourable Chief Minister received notice that the answer to this question be given in Urdu ?

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no point of order in it. If the answer is given in Urdu no objection can be taken.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state whether he does not consider them white elephants ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** May I know at what state Parliamentary Secretaries come in picture for the purpose of noting on files ?

**Chief Minister :** When the Ministers require them.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon :** When this rule has been changed ?

**Chief Minister :** Recently.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Does the Honourable Chief Minister know the meaning of the proverb 'Hawai ki dukaan dadaji ki fatiha ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please state whether notings on files by Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries are done with a certain amount of responsibility and knowledge of the subject on which they are noting ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** For the purpose of noting on files how does the distinction come in between the Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries ?

**Chief Minister :** Parliamentary Private Secretaries do not note on files and do not deal with files. It is only the Parliamentary Secretaries who deal with files.

#### AMERICAN WHEAT

**\*2403. Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total maundage of American wheat given to the Punjab by the Centre upto 1st October, 1953, and the total cost thereof ;

(b) the manner in which this wheat is being distributed in the districts ;

(c) the maundage of American wheat allocated to each district in the Punjab ?

آذربیل ایک محمد فیروز خان خون (الف) وزن ۲۵۵۱۰۸۹ من  
قیمت ۲۸۱۸۴۵۲۳ روپے—

(ب) یہ گندم راشن ڈپوؤں کے ذریعہ سے تقسیم ہو رہی ہے۔

(ج) کوئی خاص معین کوٹا نہیں البتہ ہر ضلع کو اس کی ضروریات کے مطابق بھیجی جاتی ہے۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین—کیا یہ گندم فری دی جا رہی ہے۔

وزیر اعلیٰ—سنٹرل گورنمنٹ سے چونکہ یہ گندم ہمیں قیمتاً ملی ہے اس لئے عوام کو بھی یہ قیمت پر دی جا رہی ہے۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین—آپ کو یہ گندم امریکہ سے کس قیمت پر ملی ہے ؟

وزیر اعلیٰ—مرکزی حکومت کو امریکہ سے مفت ملی ہے لیکن ہم نے مرکز کو اس کی قیمت ادا کی ہے۔ اس لئے قیمتاً بیچ رہے ہیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد—آپ کو اس میں کتنا منافع حاصل ہوا ہے ؟

وزیر اعلیٰ—کچھ بھی نہیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد—مرکزی حکومت سے آپ نے یہ گندم کس بھاؤ خریدی ہے ؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ** — گیارہ روپے آٹھ آنے فی من اور دو روپے بوری وغیرہ کے ملا کر کل تیرہ روپے آٹھ آنے فی من۔

**Mian Muhammed Shafi :** Is the quality of American wheat as good as that of the Punjab wheat ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a matter of opinion.

**مولوی محمد اسلام الدین** — پوانٹ آف آرڈر جناب والا۔ قواعد انضباط کار کے قاعدہ نمبر ۱۰ کے ماتحت معزز ممبران کو اردو میں بات کرنی چاہئے تا آنکہ وہ اسمیں اچھی طرح اپنا مفہوم نہ سمجھا سکیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The rule is that members shall address the Assembly in the Urdu language, but any member who declares that he can express himself better in the English language or in any other recognised language.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of information.

کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ other languages میں پنجابی بھی آ سکتی ہے ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — جی ہاں۔

**مسٹر محمد امیر خان** — کیا آئریبل وزیر اعلیٰ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ پچھلے دنوں اخبار میں جو ایک خبر آئی تھی کہ گورنمنٹ پنجاب ایک لاکھ من یا ایک لاکھ ٹن کے قریب گندم مفت تقسیم کرے گی۔ وہ کس حد تک درست ہے۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ** — ساڑھے سترہ ہزار من گندم مرکزی حکومت نے دی تھی جو غربا میں مفت تقسیم کی جائے گی۔ یہ گندم دیہات اور شہروں میں تقسیم ہوگی۔ اس کے علاوہ مرکزی حکومت نے ۱۰ لاکھ روپے کی رقم اور دی ہے جو گندم کی صورت میں ہے۔ یہ رقم ڈیولپمنٹ کی سکیموں پر خرچ ہوگی۔ مثلاً سڑکیں بنانے کے لئے، بندھ باندھنے کے لئے یا ایسی ہی اور جگہوں پر، جتنی گندم آئی ہے اس کی پوری قیمت ادا کی گئی ہے اس میں حکومت کوئی منافع نہیں لیتی۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** — کیا گندم مفت تقسیم کرنے کے لئے کچھ علاقے مخصوص کئے گئے ہیں ؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ** — اس کے لئے ایک سکیم بنائی جا رہی ہے اس کے ماتحت ایک کمیٹی اس کا فیصلہ کرے گی۔ زیادہ تر یہ گندم غریب علاقوں میں تقسیم ہوگی۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — میں اس بات کو پھر واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو صاحب اردو کے سوا کسی اور زبان میں کچھ کہنا چاہیں ان کو چاہئے کہ وہ تقریر کرنے سے پہلے یہ اعلان کریں کہ وہ اردو نہیں جانتے۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Is it a fact that the American wheat had been condemned in America and was anyhow going to be destroyed ?

**Chief Minister :** No, it is wrong. It is very good wheat.

#### RICE

\*2404. **Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total maundage of rice purchased by the Punjab Government during the last rice season of 1952-53 ;

(b) the districtwise cost of the rice so purchased ?

آذربیل ملک محمد فیروز خان نون — (الف) ۲۰,۲۸,۶۵۱ سن			
۱,۳۹,۵۸,۸۶۱	۱	۸	(ب) شیخوپورہ
۲,۵۶,۳۹,۹۲۱	۷	۱۱	گوجرانوالہ
۱۳,۶۰,۵۶۷	۴	۱	سیالکوٹ
۴,۹۱,۹۱۴	۴	۱	گجرات
۶۰,۳۸۰	۱۱	۰۲	لاہور
۱,۱۴,۶۱۲	۱۱	۰	سنگمری
<hr/>			
۴,۱۶,۲۶,۲۵۷	۷	۱۱	کل میزان

#### FREE DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN WHEAT IN JHELUM DISTRICT

\*2456. **Raja Khuda Dad Khan :** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) the quantity of American wheat, if any, allocated for free distribution in the Jhelum District ;

(b) the number and names of villages in Jhelum Tehsil where such distribution is proposed to be made ?

آذربیل ملک محمد فیروز خان نون — (الف) اور (ب) سترہ ہزار چھ سو اٹھ سو تین صوبہ بھر میں مفت تقسیم کرنے کے لئے مخصوص کی گئی ہے۔ ہر ضلع میں جتنی گندم دی جائے گی اس کی تفصیل طے ہو رہی ہے۔ سکیم چند دنوں تک مکمل ہو جائیگی

مسٹر محمد امیر خان — کیا وزیر اعلیٰ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ راولپنڈی ڈویژن خصوصاً راولپنڈی۔ جہلم اور کیمبلپور کے اضلاع کی امداد کے لئے جہاں دو سال سے فصل بہت ناقص ہو رہی ہے اور لوگوں کی قوت خرید بہت کم ہو گئی ہے، کوئی فوری انتظام کیا جا رہا ہے؟

وزیر اعلیٰ — جتنے بارانی اور غریب اضلاع ہیں ان کا خاص خیال رکھا جائیگا۔

**مسٹر محمد امیر خان** - جناب والا پچاس لاکھ روپیہ جو بندوں وغیرہ کے لئے دیا جائیگا کیا یہ ان اضلاع کو بھی ملے گا ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** - اس سوال کے جواب سے یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

**مسٹر محمد امیر خان** - جو پچاس لاکھ روپیہ دوسرے تعمیری کاموں کے لئے مخصوص کیا گیا ہے وہ بھی ان اضلاع پر خرچ ہوگا۔ یہ سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ** - پسماندہ علاقوں کا خاص خیال رکھا جائیگا۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - اصل سوال یہ تھا کہ کتنی امریکن گندم جہلم کے لئے مخصوص کی گئی ہے اور ان دیہات کے نام اور تعداد کیا ہے جہاں یہ تقسیم کرنے کا ارادہ ہے۔ اس سوال کا جواب دیدیا گیا ہے اس روپیہ کا جو ڈولپمنٹ سکیموں کے لئے دیا جا رہا ہے اس سوال میں کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** How many posters "Thank you America" were distributed ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. . .

#### INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

\*2131. **Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the arrangements that have so far been made by the Agriculture Department to provide insecticides and fungicides at cheap rates to the garden owners in the Province ?

**آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی** - باغات کے مالکان کے لئے رعائیتی قیمت پر insecticides اور fungicides کے متعلق دوائیاں محکمہ زراعت کی طرف سے نہیں دی جاتیں۔ البتہ ایسے انتظامات موجود ہیں جن سے پلانٹ پروٹکشن سروسز کے ذریعے بیماریوں کے انسداد کے لئے باغات پر دوائیاں چھڑکی جاتی ہیں باغات کے مالک ایسی دوائیاں خود قیمتاً خریدتے ہیں۔

**رانا گل محمد نون** - کیا محکمہ زراعت کے پاس ایسی دوائیاں چھڑکنے کے لئے پاور ڈسٹرز موجود ہیں ؟

**وزیر** - پاور ڈسٹرز ہیں لیکن اتنی تعداد میں نہیں کہ کافی ہو سکیں۔

**میاں محمد شفیع** - کیا محکمہ کے پاس اس کام کے لئے ہیلی کوپٹرز

ہیں



**وزیر**۔ ہیلی کوپٹرز سے دوائیاں چھڑکنے کا کام صحیح طور پر نہیں ہوتا کیونکہ صرف درختوں کی اوپر کی شاخوں پر ہی چھڑکاؤ مقصود نہیں ہوتا بلکہ نچلی شاخوں اور اندرونی حصوں پر بھی چھڑکاؤ کرنا بہتر ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے ہیلی کوپٹرز خریدنا فضول ہوگا۔

**میاں محمد شفیع**۔ کیا وزیر زراعت ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ محکمہ کے پاس چھڑکاؤ کے لئے کتنے فوارے موجود ہیں؟  
**وزیر**۔ تعداد دریافت کر کے بتا سکتا ہوں۔

**میاں عبدالباری**۔ کیا وزیر زراعت یہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ آیا یہ دوائیاں بہت مہنگی ہیں یا نہیں اور دستیاب ہو سکتی ہیں یا نایاب ہیں؟

**وزیر**۔ مجھے اس کے متعلق علم نہیں ہے کیونکہ محکمہ زراعت کا کام اس حد تک محدود ہے کہ وہ یہ دریافت کر کے لوگوں کو بتا دے کہ فلاں فلاں دوائیاں فلاں فلاں درختوں کی فلاں فلاں بیماریوں کے لئے مفید ہیں۔ محکمہ مذکور ریسرچ کرنے کے بعد دوائیوں کو تجربہ کے طور پر خود استعمال کرتا ہے لیکن قیمت پر بیچنا اس کا کام نہیں ہے۔ البتہ یہ کہ دوائیاں مہنگی ہیں یا سستی۔ یہ میں دریافت کر کے بتا سکتا ہوں۔

**میاں محمد شفیع**۔ کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ انتظامات کے فقدان کی وجہ سے صوبہ کی پھلوں کی پیداوار کو کم از کم پچاس لاکھ نو ہزار تریہن روپے کا نقصان ہوا ہے۔

**وزیر**۔ یہ خواب شاید معزز رکن کو ہیلی کوپٹر کے ساتھ آیا ہے مجھے نہیں آیا (تمہقرہ)

**میاں عبدالباری**۔ اگر وزیر زراعت کو دریافت کرنے پر معلوم ہو کہ یہ دوائیاں مہنگی ہیں یا نایاب ہیں تو کیا وہ انہیں سسے دابوں مہیا کرنے کی کوشش فرمائیں گے؟

**وزیر**۔ محکمہ یہ دوائیاں کمرشل طریقے پر مہیا نہیں کر سکتا۔ لیکن اگر کسی اور ذریعہ سے یہ دوائیاں سستی اور آسانی سے میسر آ سکتی ہونگی تو یہ امر دریافت کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ کیا وزیر زراعت یہ فرمائیں گے کہ ان دوائیوں کے ملک کے اندر تیار کرنے کے کوئی امکانات ہیں یا نہیں؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

**رانا گل محمد دون** - کیا میں وزیر زراعت سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ جب ان کے پاس پاور ڈسٹرز موجود نہیں ہیں تو اتنی سہنگی دوائیاں کس طریق سے استعمال ہوتی ہیں ؟

**وزیر** - میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ دوائیوں کو دریافت کرنا محکمہ زراعت کے ریسرچ کے شعبہ کا کام ہے ان کو خریدنا اور استعمال کرنا باغات کے مالکان کا کام ہے ۔

**سردار ممتاز علی** - کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ دوائیاں delousing کے لئے استعمال ہو سکتی ہیں ؟

**وزیر** - مجھے ذاتی طور پر علم نہیں ہے دریافت کر کے بتا سکتا ہوں ۔

**میاں محمد شفیع** - یہ جو insecticides اور fungicides ہیں کیا ان کے لئے انتظامات الگ الگ ہوتے ہیں یا ایک ہی ۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

#### PLANT PROTECTION SERVICES

**\*2132. Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state ; whether in pursuance of the recommendations of the Pakistan Agricultural Inquiry Committee the standard of the plant protection services of the Agriculture Department is proposed to be raised; if so, the steps taken for the implementation of these recommendations ?

**آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی** - پاکستان ایگریکلچرل انکوائری کمیٹی کی سفارشات ابھی پاکستان گورنمنٹ کے زیر غور ہیں اور جہاں تک پنجاب میں پودوں کی حفاظتی سروس کا تعلق ہے اس کو وسعت دینے کیلئے تجاویز زیر غور ہیں ۔ مگر اس میں ایک بڑی دقت فی الحال یہ ہے کہ کوالیفائڈ اور سیکھے ہوئے سٹاف کی کمی ہے ۔

**میاں محمد شفیع** - یہ جو دقت اس وقت سٹاف کے سلسلہ میں ہے یہ موجودہ رفتار کے مطابق کتنے سو سالوں میں رفع ہو جائیگی (تہقہہ)

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

#### PRINCIPAL, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR

**\*2133. Mian Abdul Bari :** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no whole time Principal for the Agricultural College, Lyallpur ;

(b) the main duties and the additional duties assigned to the present part-time incumbent of this post in the college ?

**آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی** — (۱) اگر معزز ممبر کی پرنسپل سے یہ مراد ہے کہ وہ پڑھانے والے نہ ہوں اور صرف نگرانی کرنے والے ہوں تو جواب اثبات میں ہے۔

(ب) موجودہ پرنسپل کے ذمہ حسب ذیل فرائض ہیں۔  
 (اول) ایگریکلچرل اور رورل ایکونومکس کے مضامین پڑھانا۔  
 (دوم) کالج اور ریسرچ انسٹیٹیوٹ دونوں کی نگرانی کرنا۔ اور ساتھ ہی کالج سے متعلقہ اکاؤنٹس کی دیکھ بھال اور خرچ۔

**میاں محمد شفیع** — پوائنٹ آف آرڈر سر۔ آپ ایسی زبان کو کونسی زبان کہیں گے جس میں چار لفظ اردو کے ہوں اور تین انگریزی کے اور پھر ایک اردو کا۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — یہ کوئی پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے۔ آپ اپنا جواب بھی جاری رکھیے۔

**وزیر زراعت** (سوم) موجودہ پرنسپل لائپور سرگرمی کے ڈپٹی ڈائریکٹر ایگریکلچر کے فرائض بھی سر انجام دیتے ہیں۔

**میاں عبدالباری** — کیا وزیر زراعت ڈی۔ ڈی۔ اے کے فرائض ان کی پرنسپل کے فرائض کے ساتھ اکٹھا رکھنا مناسب سمجھتے ہیں جن میں دورہ بھی کرنا پڑتا ہے بلکہ وہ اکثر دورہ پر ہی رہتے ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** It does not arise out of the original answer ; disallowed.

**میاں عبدالباری** — جناب والا۔ بطور ڈی۔ ڈی۔ اے ان کے ڈیوٹی میں دورہ کرنا بھی شامل ہے اس لئے میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آیا وہ ان ہر دو قسم کے فرائض کو اکٹھا رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔

**وزیر** — ڈی۔ ڈی۔ اے لائپور کا سرگرمی چھوٹا سا ہے اور باقی جتنے ڈی۔ ڈی۔ اے ہیں ان کے کام کا دائرہ بھی وسیع ہے اور دورہ بھی وسیع ہوتا ہے لیکن ان کا دورہ مختصر ہوتا ہے کیونکہ کام ضلع لائپور تک محدود ہے پرنسپل کو طلباء کالج کے لئے عملی تعلیم از قسم کھیتوں میں عملی کیفیات کے مشاہدہ وغیرہ سکھانے کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ اسے ڈی۔ ڈی۔ اے لائل پور مقرر رکھا جائے لیکن اس خیال سے کہ ان کے اس کام کی وجہ سے طلباء کی تعلیم میں کوئی حرج واقع نہ ہو عمومی طور پر یہ ہدایت کی گئی ہے کہ وہاں ایک ای۔ ڈی۔ ڈی۔ اے بھی مقرر کر دیا جائے۔ چنانچہ اب وہاں ایک ای۔ ڈی۔ ڈی۔ اے لگا دیا گیا ہے۔

رانا گل محمد خون - کیا ان کے فرائض میں یہ بھی شامل ہے کہ جب کمشنر وغیرہ جائیں تو وہ ان کا استقبال بھی کریں اور ان کو دعوتیں بھی دیں ؟

وزیر - اگر معزز ممبر کی مراد یہ ہے کہ ایسا ہوتا ہے تو مجھے اس کا علم نہیں ہے اور اگر مجھے علم ہو گیا کہ دوروں کو غلط طور پر استعمال کیا جاتا ہے تو ان کو بند کر دیا جائیگا۔

میاں عبدالباری - کیا آنریبل وزیر یہ دریافت کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے کہ گزشتہ سال انہوں نے اس قسم کی کتنی ریسپشنز کیں ؟ وزیر - میں اس کے متعلق دریافت کروں گا۔

رانا گل محمد خون - کیا لائپلور کالج کے پرنسپل کو پہلے کا پڑھانے کا تجربہ کوئی تھا یا نہیں ؟

وزیر - ہمیں توقع ہے کہ ماہرین جس مضمون میں ماہر ہوتے ہیں اس کو نہ صرف وہ عمل میں لا سکتے ہیں بلکہ اس کو عمل میں لانا سکا بھی سکتے ہیں۔

شیخ محبوب الہی - کیا ان کے پاس پڑھانے کا ڈپلومہ ہے ؟ وزیر - ان کے پاس پڑھانے کا ڈپلومہ ہے۔

رانا گل محمد خون - کیا لائپلور کالج کے پرنسپل پروفیسر آف ایگریکلچر بھی ہیں اور پروفیسر آف ایکونا مکس بھی ؟

وزیر - جی ہاں۔ وہ پروفیسر آف ایگریکلچر بھی ہیں اور پروفیسر آف ایکونا مکس بھی۔

رانا گل محمد خون - کیا ان کے پاس پڑھانے کا ڈپلومہ ہے ؟ وزیر - جی ہاں۔

LOAN OF BULLDOZERS, TRACTORS AND BORING MACHINERY BY AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

\*2235. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani : Will the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the rules and regulations governing the loan of bulldozers, tractors and boring machinery for agricultural purposes by the Agriculture Department;

(b) whether the applications received by the Agriculture Department for the loan of said machinery are dealt with in order of their receipt. If not, the manner adopted by the department for their disposal ?

آنریبل سردار عبد الحمید خان دستگیر - (الف) ان قواعد و ضوابط کی جن کے ماتحت ٹریکٹر کرایہ پر دئے جاتے ہیں ایک نقل میز پر رکھ دی گئی ہے۔

ہورنگ کی مشینری درخواست کنندگان کو نہیں دی جاتی البتہ ان کے لئے ہورنگ کا کام محکمہ کر دیا کرتا ہے۔ محکمہ زراعت کے پاس کوئی بل ڈوزر نہیں ہے۔

(ب) جی ہاں

*Rules and Regulations governing the hiring of tractors to Zamindars*

1. The land in which the tractor is to be used must be in good "Wattat" condition and be free from thick weeds, reeds, stumps of trees and bushes, etc., This fact will be certified by the local Agricultural Assistant before the tractor is given on hire.

2. The local Agricultural Assistant will also give a certificate to ensure the availability of necessary garage accommodation for tractor and its equipment including that for the driver and the cleaner with the hirer.

3. The hirer shall deposit in advance in the nearest Government treasury or with the Deputy Director of Agriculture the hiring charges at the following rates:—

	Rs. A. P.			
(i) Ploughing charges	5	10	0	per acre.
(ii) Cultivating charges	1	8	0	Do.
(iii) Harrowing charges	1	8	0	Do.
(iv) Levelling charges	2	13	0	per hour.

In addition to the above the hirer will deposit a sum of Rs. 2/12 for 10 miles pucca or 6 miles kacha roads as transportation from one place to the other.

5. The expenses which the zamindars have to incur by getting the tractor on hire include fuel, lubricants, waste cotton both for actual work of tractor and for its transit.

6. In the event of failure of the tractor at any stage after its hiring, the Department takes no responsibility for the loss of the hirer. However, the amount relating to the unfinished journey including ploughing, etc., will be refunded to the hirer if he so desires.

• LAND RECLAIMED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

\*2236. **Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani** : Will the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) (i) the district-wise acreage of land in the Province of the Punjab reclaimed by the Department of Agriculture in furtherance of the 'Grow More Food Campaign';

(ii) the acreage of so reclaimed land brought under Kharif crop; and

(iii) the acreage of reclaimed land expected to be brought under Rabi crop in furtherance of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' in the Province;

(b) (i) the estimated increase in tons in the foodgrain production of the Province as a result of this campaign;

(ii) the total amount of expenditure incurred districtwise on this scheme upto 31st July, 1953 and.

(iii) the expenditure districtwise intended to be incurred by Government on this score in future?

آفریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی — (الف) اس سوال کے متعلق ضلع وار اعداد و شمار دستیاب نہیں ہو سکے۔ ۱۹۵۱-۵۲ کے آخر تک

۲۳۸,۰۰۰ ایکڑ کا رقبہ ریکیم ہو چکا ہے اس کے بعد خریف ۱۹۵۳ میں ۲۲,۰۰۰ ایکڑ اور ۱۹۵۳-۵۴ میں ۹,۰۰۰ ایکڑ کے قریب اندازہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ مزید زیر کاشت آیا ہے۔ باقی وہ رقبہ جو محکمہ کی طرف سے زیر کاشت آیا ہے وہ اس سے الگ ہے۔ نئی زمین یعنی بنجر کو توڑنے کے لئے کم از کم تین سال یا اس سے بھی زائد عرصہ درکار ہے۔ موجودہ سال میں محکمہ کی طرف سے آبپاشی کا جو انتظام کیا گیا ہے اور اس کے ماتحت جو رقبہ زیر کاشت آیا ہے وہ آسکیگا اس کے متعلق صحیح طور پر تین سال کے بعد بتلایا جا سکیگا۔

(ب) اندازہ ہے کہ اجناس خوردنی میں ۹,۰۰۰ ٹن کے قریب اضافہ ہوگا۔

ضلع وار اخراجات مہیا نہیں ہو سکے لیکن ۳۱ جولائی ۱۹۵۳ تک ”زیادہ اناج اگڑ، کی سکیم پر تقریباً ایک لاکھ روپیہ خرچ ہوا تھا۔

میاں محمد شفیع—جناب وزیر زراعت نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ اتنے لاکھ ایکڑ زمین بازیاب کی گئی تھی کیا اس سے ان کی مراد اس زمین سے ہے جو تھور اووسیم زدہ ہے یا وہ زمین جو کہ بنجر تھی؟

وزیر—اصل میں ”زیادہ اناج اگڑ، کی مہم جسے ”شارٹ ٹرم سکیم“ کہتے ہیں کو اس لئے شروع کیا گیا تھا کہ اس کے ماتحت جتنا رقبہ آبپاش کیا جا سکتا تھا یا جسے رقبہ کی آبپاشی کا فوری طور پر انتظام ہو سکتا تھا صرف اسی کو آباد کیا جائے اور جن رقبوں میں آبپاشی کا انتظام نہیں ہو سکتا تھا ان کو زیر کاشت لانا ممکن ہے۔ جیسا کہ زمیندار صاحبان جانتے ہیں۔ میں نے جو اعداد و شمار بتلائے ہیں یہ ریکیمیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی طرف سے ان آراضیات کے متعلق مہم پہنچائے گئے ہیں جن کو آبپاشی کے وسائل آسانی سے مہیا ہو سکتے تھے اور صرف انہی آراضیات کو زیر کاشت لایا گیا ہے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, you have referred to certain acreage of land having been reclaimed. Does this reclamation extend to the land under Sem or Thur which has been brought under plough under the Grow More Food Campaign?

صاحب سپیئر—اپکا سوال یہ ہے کہ جو زمین ”ریکیم“ کی گئی ہے وہ تھور اور سیم والی زمین تھی یا ایسی زمین تھی جو ویسے ہی اب تک بنجر پڑی تھی۔

وزیر—اس میں زیادہ وہ رقبہ ہے جو پہلے بنجر تھا۔ کچھ رقبہ ایسا بھی ہے جو پہلے تھور اور سیم تھا۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. Today for the first time ever since this Assembly has met a different interpretation has been put on rule 51. For the last so many years this rule had actually come to your notice references were made to it on the floor of the House but this interpretation was never put on this. Today we feel that there is a definite departure from the previous practice....

• **Mr. Speaker :** I am yet waiting for the point of order.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** My point of order is, what is the reason for this departure from the previous practice.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is no point of order.

#### ARTIFICIAL MANURE

\*2237. **Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity in tons of artificial manure imported in the Province by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the "Grow More Food Campaign" and the districtwise details of its distribution ;

(b) the conditions laid down for the distribution of artificial manure among land owners and cultivators and the districtwise acreage of land which has been treated with this manure ;

(c) the approximate increase in tons, expected in the foodgrain production of the Province during the present Kharif crop as a result of the application of artificial manure ;

(d) the total expenditure incurred by the Punjab Government in connection with the artificial manure and also the total amount of money received by the Government upto 31st July, 1953, as result of its distribution ?

آذربیل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ (الف) اس کے متعلق  
تصریحی بیان میز پر رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔

(ب) زمینداروں اور کاشتکاروں میں کھاد کی تقسیم کے لئے کوئی خاص شرائط مقرر نہیں ہیں۔ البتہ یہ تخصیص کر دی گئی تھی کہ یہ کھاد صرف کھانے والی فصلوں مثلاً چاول۔ جو۔ مکی۔ سبزیوں۔ پھلوں کے باغات اور گنا وغیرہ کے لئے استعمال ہو۔ گوشوارہ جس میں اس اراضیات کی تفصیل دی گئی ہے میز پر رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔

(ج) پیداوار میں اضافہ کے متعلق صحیح اعداد و شمار مہیا نہیں ہو سکے۔ یہ تخمینہ لگایا گیا ہے کہ فی ایکڑ اوسطاً ۱۰۰۰ روپے سے زیادہ اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

(د) (i) اس پر ۸۱,۰۰۰ روپے مع کرایہ ریلوے خرچ آئے ہیں۔

(ii) آمدنی تخمیناً ۲,۲۴,۰۰۰ روپے ہے۔

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPT OF ARTIFICIAL MANURE DURING KHARIF 1953,  
AND ITS DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION [PART (a) OF ASSEMBLY QUESTION  
No. 2237 (STARRED)]

<i>District</i>	<i>Total quantity received</i>	<i>Quantity distributed (in tons)</i>
Montgomery	..	4,540
Lahore	..	1,500
Sheikhupura	..	8,380
Lyallpur	..	2,960
Gujranwala	..	7,120
Sialkot	..	4,440
Gujrat	..	1,660
Shahpur	..	860
Rawalpindi	..	530
Jhelum	..	..
Attock	..	540
Mianwali	..	..
Multan	..	3,580
Muzaffargarh	..	580
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	1,160
Jhang	..	920
Thal Development Authority	..	1,149
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>39,909</b>

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRICTWISE ACREAGE TO WHICH THE ARTIFICIAL MANURE  
WAS APPLIED DURING KHARIF 1953 [PART (b) (ii) OF ASSEMBLY QUESTION.  
No. 2237 (STARRED)]

<i>District</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Montgomery	.. 27,194
Lahore	.. 26,632
Sheikhupura	.. 26,652
Lyallpur	.. 45,244
Gujranwala	.. 17,109
Sialkot	.. 23,866
Gujrat	.. 6,916
Shahpur	.. 15,299
Jhelum	.. 650
Rawalpindi	.. 1,839
Attock	.. 5,400
Mianwali	.. 1,611
Multan	.. 25,420
Muzaffargarh	.. 8,730
Dera Ghazi Khan	.. 11,630
Jhang	.. 6,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 2,50,872</b>



**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir. You were pleased to remark that there should be no obstruction in the business of the House. Do you feel that the Honourable Ministers find it difficult to express themselves in Urdu, and, therefore, the time of the House is wasted. Can't you ask them to speak in English.

صاحب سپیکر — یہ کوئی پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں۔  
 رانا گل محمد نون — آنریبل وزیر نے فرمایا ہے کہ پیداوار میں اوسطاً  
 پانچ من فی ایکڑ اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ کیا وہ بتائیں گے آیا یہ اضافہ جوار میں ہے یا  
 مکی میں یا چاول میں یا کسی اور جنس میں ؟

وزیر — چاول میں۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. You will remember that it was 2 or 3 days ago when you said that the question hour was the most valuable time of the House

**Mr. Speaker :** So it is.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** True. During this period we want to hear answers and we want to put some very important supplementary questions. I have no objection whatsoever to the proceedings being conducted in Urdu. But it is strange to see the sudden change from English to Urdu. Some of the replies are very important and if I may get the privilege I may ask the Honourable Minister to repeat it in English. I would request you to give it your serious consideration.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Would you make it possible that whatever is spoken here should simultaneously be broadcast in Urdu and English ?

**Mr. Speaker :** This cannot be done.

#### FOOTAGE ALLOWANCE FOR BORERS AND MATES IN BORING SECTION OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

**\*2250. Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is fact that Footage Allowance sanctioned for the Borers and Mates in the Boring Section of Agriculture Department is the same from 7" diameter to 8" diameter ; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter, if not, the reasons therefor ?

آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان حسینی — (الف) جی ہاں۔ جہاں  
 تک وقت اور محنت کا تعلق ہے عملاً سات انچ اور آٹھ انچ کے بورنگ میں  
 کوئی فرق نہیں۔

(ب) ڈائریکٹر زراعت نے اب نئی شرحات مقرر کی ہیں جو جلدی ہی  
 حکومت کے پاس منظوری کے لئے آ جائیں گی۔

شیخ محبوب الہی — جناب والا۔ میرے سوال کے جزو (الف) میں ۱۸  
 انچ کی بجائے غلطی سے ۸ انچ چھپ گیا ہے ویسے اس سے جواب پر کوئی  
 فرق نہیں پڑتا۔

**وزیر -** مجھے ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے یہ اطلاع دی ہے کہ یہ الاؤنس وہی ہیں جو آپ نے جب آپ اس عہدہ پر تھے مقرر کرائے تھے۔ اس لئے اس سوال کا جواب آپ ہی کو دینا چاہئے۔

**شیخ محبوب الہی -** کیا آنریبل وزیر اس بات کیلئے تیار ہیں کہ اس معاملہ کو بھی اس ایکسپریٹ کمیٹی کے سپرد کر دیا جائے جو بورنگ کے لئے پہلے مقرر ہو چکی ہے؟

**وزیر -** مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know whether the speech or any part of the speech made, or any observations or orders conveyed by the Honourable Speaker to the members of the House do not constitute a part of the proceedings of the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** The point of order is over-ruled.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I submit respectfully that it should also be done in Urdu.

**Mr. Speaker :** The point of order is over-ruled. The request will be borne in mind.

#### METALLING OF DINGA-PHALIA ROAD

**\*2062. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be please to state:—

(a) whether there was any proposal to metal the Dinga-Phalia Road in the Gujrat district under the present Six Years' Road Development Programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above road was latter on excluded from the programme mentioned in (a) above ;

(c) if the above-mentioned road has been excluded from the Programme the reasons therefor and whether the Government at all intend to metal this road or not !

**آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری -** (ا) جی ہاں !

• (ب) جی ہاں !

• (ج) ضلع گجرات کے نمائندوں کی خواہش کے مطابق اس سڑک کی بجائے کھاریاں کوئلہ سڑک چھ سالہ ترقیاتی منصوبہ بندی میں شامل کی گئی ہے۔

**چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ -** کیا وزیر متعلقہ ان نمائندوں کے نام بیان فرمائینگے جنہوں نے یہ تبادلہ کرایا ہے ؟

**وزیر -** مجھے اس وقت نام تو یاد نہیں۔ البتہ مجھے اتنا یاد ہے کہ چٹھہ صاحب دستی صاحب اور میں گجرات کے ضلع میں گئے تو یہ وہاں

ہم سے بعض اشخاص نے جن میں ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے ممبروں کی اکثریت تھی اور کچھ سرکاری افسران بھی تھے یہ درخواست کی تھی۔

**چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ** — کیا آنریبل وزیر کو علم ہے کہ میں بھی ضلع گجرات کا رہنے والا ہوں۔۔

(ایک آواز۔ لیکن آپ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے ممبر نہیں ہیں)

میں ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کا ممبر بھی ہوں۔

**چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ**۔ کیا اس سڑک کے تبادلہ میں کوئی سیاسی غرض پنہاں تھی؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**قاضی مرید احمد** — کیا وہ سب ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے ممبران تھے یا ان میں کچھ ممبران اسمبلی بھی شامل تھے؟  
وزیر — ان میں اسمبلی کے ممبران بھی شامل تھے۔

**چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ** — آیا آنریبل وزیر اس سڑک کو اسی طرح رہنے دینگے جس طرح یہ پہلے سکیم میں تھی؟

#### METALLING OF PAHRIANWALI THANA-JOKALIAN ROAD

**\*2063. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state the date by which Government intend to give effect to the request contained in the resolution sent by the District Board, Gujrat, to the Communications Board, Lahore, regarding the metalling of the Pahrianwali Thana-Jokalian Road?

**آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری** — پاھڑیاں والی تھانہ جکلیاں سڑک کے ابتدائی پانچ میل کے تخمینوں پر کمیونیکیشنز بورڈ پنجاب آئینہ سال غور کریگا۔

#### BRIDGE ON NALA SEM ON JUKALIAN-PHALIA ROAD

**\*2064. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state —

(a) Whether it is a fact that the bridge on Nala Sem on Jukalian-Phalia Road, lying one mile east to Phalia, is so low that tongas, cars and carts cannot pass over it and during the rainy season the water rises 4 feet above the bridge;

(b) whether it is also a fact that public and the District Board authorities have made several applications to the Water-logging Department in this connection;

(c) whether any scheme for raising the height of the said bridge is under consideration; if so, the date by which it is likely to be completed?

آئریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری۔ (الف) بالعموم سواری کی گاڑیاں اس پل کو استعمال کر سکتی ہیں۔ اسے قصداً نیچا رکھا گیا ہے تا کہ گرد و نواح کا بارش کا پانی اس پر سے گزر سکے۔

• (ب) پل کو ۱۹۵۰ کے سیلاب میں نقصان پہنچا تھا اور اس کے بعد اس کی مرمت کرائی گئی تھی۔ اس سلسلہ میں کسی قسم کی شکایت موصول نہیں ہوئی۔

• (ج) جی نہیں۔ یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا تا وقتیکہ مذکورہ سڑک کو ہر موسم میں قابل استعمال سڑک میں تبدیل نہ کر دیا جائے۔

REPAIR OF SUB-DISTRIBUTARIES, SIKANDERPUR AND SHAH MUSA

\*2212. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon: Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state —

(a) whether Sub-distributaries Sikanderpur and Shah Musa in Lodharan Division were repaired after the floods in 1950; if so, whether these repairs were inspected by the concerned Superintending Engineer;

(b) whether it is a fact that until 9th July 1953, there was no irrigation at all at the tail of Shah Musa and only 9 acres were irrigated at the tail of Sikanderpur Distributary;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the record and reports of the Executive Engineer, Lodharan Division, tail gauges were being shown when actually there was no water at the tail;

(d) whether the facts mentioned in (b) and (c) above were brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer; if so, the action taken against those responsible for sending fictitious reports to him?

آئریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری۔ (الف) سکندر پور اور شاہ موسیٰ

راجباہوں کی مرمت ۱۹۵۰ کے سیلاب کے بعد کرائی گئی تھی اور یہ کام جولائی ۱۹۵۱ میں مکمل ہوا۔ ان مرمتوں کے کام کا معائنہ سپرنٹنڈنٹ انجینئر نے نہیں بلکہ ایگزیکٹو انجینئر اور سب ڈویژنل افسر نے کیا تھا۔

• (ب) جی ہاں۔ اس امر کی وجوہات یہ ہیں کہ اس دوران میں دریا میں پانی کی مقدار ناکافی تھی۔ دریا کے پانی کی کمی کی وجہ سے نہر میلسی ۹۸ می ٹک نہیں کھولی جا سکی۔ چونکہ یہ راجباہ اس پروجیکٹ کے آخری سرے پر واقعہ ہیں اس لئے انہیں ۲۳ جون تک پانی کی کافی مقدار مہیا نہ ہو سکی۔ اسکی وجہ یہ تھی کہ شروع موسم میں ۴,۰۰۰ کیوسک کی بجائے صرف ۴۰۰ کیوسک پانی نہر میلسی کو دیا جا سکا۔ کیونکہ دریائے ستلج میں پانی کی قلت تھی۔ اس لئے راجباہوں کو پانی وارہ بندی کے ذریعہ دیا گیا۔ شاہ موسیٰ اور سکندر پور سب مائٹروں سے کچھ پانی جذب ہونے کی وجہ سے ضائع ہو گیا تھا کیونکہ فصل خریف کی نہریں اور راجباہ تقریباً چھ ماہ کے بعد کھولے گئے۔ دریاوں میں پانی کی مقدار ۲۰ جون کے بعد بہتر

ہو گئی اور نہروں کو پانی کی مقررہ مقدار ملنی شروع ہو گئی اور اس کے ساتھ ہی راجپاہوں میں بھی پانی کی سپلائی بہتر ہو گئی۔

(ج) ایگزیکٹو انجینئر کے دفتر کا ریکارڈ بیرونی مقامات سے آمدہ اطلاع پر مبنی ہوتا ہے۔ شاہ موسیٰ مائٹر کا پنسال نویس نیا مقرر ہوا تھا اور اسے اپنے کام کا تجربہ نہ تھا۔ اس لئے اس نے غلط گیج رپوٹیں ارسال کیں۔ اس غلطی کا پتہ اس وقت چلا جب سب ڈیویژنل افسر اور ڈپٹی کلکٹر نے موقع کا معائنہ کیا۔

(د) (اول) ایگزیکٹو انجینئر کو سوال کے حصہ (ب) میں مذکورہ حقائق کا علم تھا۔

(دوم) آئندہ کے لئے غلطی کے امکانات یا بد عنوانیوں کے انسداد کے لئے پنسال نویس کو جو کہ نا تجربہ کار آدمی تھا تنبیہ کر دی گئی ہے اور اسے اس جگہ سے تبدیل کر دیا گیا ہے۔ محکمہ متعلقہ نے اسکی اصلاح کے لئے یہی سزا کافی خیال کی تھی لیکن حکومت نے اب یہ احکام صادر کئے ہیں کہ اسے ملازمت سے علیحدہ کر دیا جائے۔

میاں محمد شفیع — کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ایک کیوسک کتنے ایکڑ زمین کو سیراب کرتا ہے ؟  
وزیر — اسکی intensity مختلف مقامات پر مختلف ہے۔ مثلاً ڈیرہ غازی خاں میں ایک سو ایکڑ کے لئے ایک کیوسک ہے اور ہر مقام پر یہ مختلف ہے۔

میاں محمد شفیع — اسکی average intensity کیا ہے ؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

NEW PERENNIAL AND NON-PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE HAVELI CIRCLE

\*2213. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon : Will the Honorable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state —

(a) the total length of the new perennial and non-perennial canals in the Haveli Circle;

(b) the length of the old canals and distributaries in the Haveli Circle;

(c) the percentage of canals and distributaries mentioned in (a) and (b) above remodelled since 1940 ?

آخری بیل سردار محمد خان لغاری —

(الف) (اول) نئی دائمی انہار کی کل لمبائی ۱۶—۳۶ میل

(دوم) نئی غیر دائمی انہار کی کل لمبائی ۶۳—۲۷ ”

(ب) (اول) پرانی غیر دائمی انہار کی کل لمبائی

جنہیں بطور دائمی ڈسٹری بیوٹریوں

کے دوبارہ استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے ۶۳—۲۲ ”

(دوم) پرانی غیر دائمی ڈسٹری بیوٹریوں کی کل لمبائی ۱۰۰-۵۴ میل

(سوم) پرانی غیر دائمی انہار کی کل لمبائی جنہیں اب بطور دائمی انہار کے استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے ۳۱-۵۴

(ج) (اول) ضمن الف مندرجہ بالا میں مذکورہ انہار اور ڈسٹری بیوٹریوں کا تناسب جن کی ۱۹۴۰ سے لیکر اب تک از سر نو تشکیل کی گئی ہے

(دوم) ضمن (ب) مندرجہ بالا میں مذکورہ انہار اور ڈسٹری بیوٹریوں کا تناسب جنہیں ۱۹۴۰ سے لیکر اب تک از سر نو تشکیل کی گئی ہے۔ سو فیصد ہے۔ سوائے دو دائمی ڈسٹری

بیوٹریوں کے جن کی ۲۷ فیصد اور ۱۴ فیصد تک از سر نو تشکیل کی گئی ہے۔

رانا گل محمد خاں - کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ یہ انہار اور ڈسٹری بیوٹریز جنکا انہوں نے ابھی ذکر فرمایا ہے کیا یہ نئے رقبہ جات کو بھی سیراب کرتی ہیں؟  
وزیر - ہس کے لئے دوبارہ نوٹس دیجیئے۔

#### PUCCA ROADS

\*2303. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister for Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the mileage of pucca roads in each district of the Province provided and maintained by the Public Works Department, and the District Boards separately ;

(b) the mileage of pucca road, if any, built in the Lyallpur district during the last three years and in case no road has been built in the Lyallpur district in this period, the reason thereof ?

آئرئیل سردار محمد خان لغاری - (الف) صوبہ پنجاب اور اس کے ہر ضلع میں پختہ سڑکوں کی لمبائی کی تفصیل ایک فہرست میں جو محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ اور ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈز نے مہیا کی ہے میز پر رکھ دی گئی ہے۔

(ب) ضلع لائلپور میں گذشتہ تین سال میں جو پختہ سڑکیں تعمیر ہوئی ہیں (یعنی ۱۹۵۰-۵۱، ۱۹۵۱-۵۲، ۱۹۵۲-۵۳) ان کی لمبائی کے متعلق تفصیلات میز پر رکھ دی گئی ہیں۔

## Part (a)

Name of district	Provided and maintained by the District Boards	Provided and maintained by the Public Works Department
	Miles	Miles
Montgomery ..	88.75	391.06
Gujrat ..	4.46	178.69
Multan ..	42.69	344.24
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	2.25	140.06
Attock ..	5.25	294.06
Rawalpindi ..	10.13	231.88
Sialkot ..	11.57	137.56
Gujranwala ..	12.25	180.97
Jheluz ..	10.00	142.30
Lyallpur ..	90.87	229.10
Gargodha ..	24.00	435.48
Lahore ..	..	283.38
Jhang ..	10.51	215.84
Sheikhupura ..	11.50	186.82
Muzaffargar ..	5.00	172.95
Mianwali ..	8.64	368.97
Total ..	337.87	3,931.38

## Part (b)

NAME OF THE ROAD	MILEAGE.
Jhang Chichawatni Road ..	8.76 Miles.
Pirmahal-Rajana Road ..	7.39 ..
Summundri-Rajana Road ..	18.97 ..
Lyallpur-Summundri Road ..	26.37 ..
Sheikhupura Shahkot-Lyallpur Road ..	23.82 ..
Total ..	85.31 ..
Say ..	85 ..

PRIVATE GOODS CARRIERS OF FARM KEEPERS AND FRUIT GROWERS.

\*2428. **Mr. Ahmad Masud Said :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state if it is a fact that the requirements of Farm-Keepers or Fruit-growers for keeping private goods carriers are entirely different from those considered necessary for public goods carriers ; if so, the steps Government intends to take to make specific regulations for private goods carriers ?

آخریل سردار محمد خان لغاری۔ اصطلاحات ”عمومی باربردار“ اور ”نجی باربردار“ کی تعریف قانون موٹر گاڑی ہائے مصدرہ ۱۹۳۹ کی دفعہ ۲ میں کی گئی ہے۔ عمومی باربردار سے مراد نقل و حمل کی ایسی گاڑی کا مالک ہے جو کرایہ یا انعام کے عوض مال کے نقل و حمل کا کام کرتی ہے۔ نجی باربردار سے مراد ایسی نقل و حمل کی گاڑی کا مالک ہے جو گاڑی کو خالصتاً ایسے مال کے حمل و نقل کے لئے استعمال کرتا ہے جو اسکی اپنی ملکیت ہے یا جو اسکے کاروبار سے متعلق ہے۔ ان کی ضروریات قدرتی طور پر مختلف ہیں۔ ان انواع کے اجازت ناموں (پرمٹس) کے عطا کرنے کا طریق کار قانون موٹر گاڑی ہائے مصدرہ ۱۹۳۹ کی دفعات ۵۲ تا ۵۷ میں مندرج ہے۔ چونکہ پہلے ہی خاطر خواہ قواعد موجود ہیں نئے ضوابط وضع کرنے کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

METALLED ROADS IN JHELM DISTRICT

\*2459. **Chaudhri Muhammad Awais :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state :—

- (a) the total mileage of metalled roads in Jhelum district ;
- (b) the total mileage of metalled roads constructed after the Partition,
- (c) whether Government intend to construct more metalled roads in Jhelum district during the parrent year as well as the next years, if not, the reason therefor ?

آخریل سردار محمد خان لغاری۔ (۱) ۱۵۲ میل۔

(ب) ضلع جہلم میں ۳ میل۔

(ج) جہلم۔ پنڈ دادن خان کی سڑک (جس کی لمبائی ۰.۱ میل ہے) پر کام اس سال شروع کرنے کی تجویز تھی۔ مالی مشکلات کی وجہ سے کام بند کر دینا پڑا۔ سڑکوں کی توسیع کے شش سالہ پروگرام کے ماتحت ضلع جہلم میں ۱۴۳ میل لمبی سڑکیں تعمیر کرنے کی تجویز ہے۔

مسٹر امیر محمد خان۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ حکومت نے جو نئی سڑکیں بنائی ہیں ان پر کبھی کام شروع ہوگا ؟

وزیر۔ آپ کے صوبہ کی مالی حالت پر منحصر ہے۔

چودھری محمد اویس۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ مالی حالت کا بوجھ ضلع جہلم کو بھی برداشت کرنا پڑے گا ؟



**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**میاں محمد شفیع** — کیا امریکن گندم کی فروخت سے جو روپیہ وصول ہوگا وہ اس کام پر لگایا جائیگا ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**چودھری محمد اویس** — کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ضلع جہلم کے سپاہی جو فوج میں بھرتی ہیں وہ جب رخصت ہوتے ہیں تو انہیں سڑک نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے بڑی تکلیف اٹھانی پڑتی ہے ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. During the question hour all that we achieved today was 20 questions and I would request you to please give my request your favourable consideration.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have been thinking over the matter over since the session began. اس کے متعلق اگرچہ یہ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے۔ خود ہی کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ معزز رکن نے فرمایا ہے کہ آج وقفہ سوالات میں کل ۲۰ سوالات ختم کئے جاسکے ہیں۔ میں پہلے بھی یہ محسوس کرتا رہا ہوں کہ وقفہ سوالات میں معزز ارکان کو اپنے فوق کے استعمال کا کما حقہ موقعہ نہیں ملتا۔ آج اس امر کی طرف میری توجہ خاص طور پر منعطف کرائی گئی ہے کہ سوالات کے وقفہ میں صرف ۲۰ سوالات دریافت کئے جاسکے ہیں حالانکہ معزز ارکان کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ اس وقفہ سوالات سے زیادہ سے زیادہ استفادہ کریں اور ضروری معلومات پوری طرح حاصل کر سکیں۔ مگر عملاً اس وقفہ سوالات کو اچھی طرح استعمال نہیں کیا جاتا اور جو وقت ممبران کے حقوق کے استفادہ کیلئے وقف ہوتا ہے اسے صحیح طور پر صرف نہیں کیا جاتا۔ اگر چند ممبران ایک ہی سوال کے متعلق بیس بیس بلکہ چالیس چالیس ضمنی سوالات دریافت کرنے پر مصر ہوں تو جہاں تک میں انکی اجازت دے دوں۔ اس کا یہی نتیجہ ہوگا یہ تو ممبران کے اپنے سوچنے کی بات ہے۔

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

**DAMAGE CAUSED BY TIRAK TO COTTON No. 124 F. IN THE ILAQA OF MIAN CHANNU**

**379. Pir Zahur Hussain Shah :** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the crops of cotton No. 124.F has been seriously damaged by 'Tirak' in the Ilaqa of Mian Channu;

(b) whether it is a fact that cotton No. 124.F is more vulnerable to 'Tirak' if so, whether Government intend to remove the restrictions for its compulsory sowing in the above said 'Ilaqa'?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** (a) The damage has been caused by jassid (an insect) attack and is not due to 'Tirak'.

(b) No. It is more susceptible to jassid attack rather than Tirak. 124-F is expected to be replaced in coming years by higher yielding varieties which are being tested in the fields of cultivators.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

**صاحب سپیکر** - پیشتر اس کے کہ میں چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ کو اپنی تحریک التوا پیش کرنے کی اجازت طلب کرنے کی درخواست کرنے کے لئے کہوں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ایک تحریک التوا کے پیش کرنے کی نوبت Parliamentary Procedure and convention کی رو سے کبھی کبھار ہی پیش آ سکتی ہے۔ مگر یہاں ہمارے موجودہ سیشن میں تو ایک ہی دن کے اندر پندرہ پندرہ بیس بیس بلکہ تیس تیس تحریک التوا پیش کرنے کے نوٹس آتے رہے ہیں اور انکی اجازت کے بارے میں بحث و تمحیص ہوتی رہی ہے۔ مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی باک نہیں ہے کہ اکثر و بیشتر تحریک التوا Frivolous نوعیت کی تھیں۔ دراصل یہ سپیکر کے اختیار میں ہے کہ وہ از خود کسی تحریک التوا کے out of order ہونے کا فیصلہ صادر کر دے اور ایسا کرنے سے پیشتر وہ ممبران کو بلانے یا ان سے وجوہات جواز پوچھنے کا پابند نہیں ہے۔ مگر اس اختیار کے باوجود میں نے ممبران کے مزید اطمینان کے لئے ہمیشہ یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ وہ اپنی تحریک التوا کے in order ہونے کے بارے میں میرے شکوک و اعتراضات کو رفع کر سکیں اور جب کبھی میں ان کو جواب دینے کا موقع دیتا ہوں تو وہ بجائے اس کے کہ میرے سوال کا جواب دیں تقریر شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔ اس کا یہ اثر پڑتا ہے کہ ایوان کا وقت ضرورت سے زیادہ صرف ہو جاتا ہے اور اصل ایجنڈے کی کاروائی جو کہ اہم ہوتی ہے بعجلت سر انجام نہیں پا سکتی۔ مجھے توقع ہے کہ ممبران تحریک التوا کی اس اصل Significance کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھیں گے۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ سے کہوں گا کہ اب وہ اپنی تحریک التوا پیش کرنے کی اجازت طلب کریں۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I shall be very grateful if a you will please let me know what you were talking about ?

(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker :** I said that.....(Interruptions).

**Minister of Education :** He understands Urdu, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** In furtherance to the point which the honourable member has himself raised with regard to the "question hour", I said that just as "question hour" is not properly utilised, for we were able to finish only 20 questions today, similarly the privilege of bringing forward adjournment motions is not being properly utilised. Adjournment motion, I have stated, is a rarity in the House of Commons. It is moved when something abnormal has happened ; whereas in this Session I have found 30 adjournment motions have been moved on one day and I

have no hesitation in saying that some of them have been frivolous. I have expressed the hope that in future honourable members will bear this in mind.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of privilege. My point of privilege is...

**Mr. Speaker :** Please give me your motion of privilege in writing.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** What time, Sir? When you go to the Chamber?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, if a privilege motion is so immediate and of so great importance in terms of minutes and seconds, would you like....

**Mr. Speaker :** Give it to me in writing. I must have the motion in writing.

#### • WITHHOLDING SALE OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent withholding of the sale of ammonium sulphate by Government when it is most needed.

صاحب سپیکر - پیشتر اسکے کہ اس تحریک التوا کے بارے میں کوئی کارروائی کی جائے میں چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ صاحب سے کہوں گا کہ وہ اپنی تحریک التوا نمبر ۲ بھی پڑھ دیں تا کہ ان کو ان دونوں کا تضاد معلوم ہو جائے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - اگر حضور والا ہی میری دوسری تحریک التوا کو پڑھ لیں تو خود حضور والا کی غلط فہمی دور ہو جائے گی۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the Honourable member kindly let me finish my sentence before he interrupts?

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - ارشاد - ارشاد

**Mr. Speaker :** Let me know with regard to this motion. Has an order been passed by the Government, and, if so, when?

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - پہلے تو میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ جہاں تک ایمونیم سلفیٹ کی فروخت کو روک دینے کا سوال ہے اسکے متعلق آنریبل وزیر زراعت فرما چکے ہیں کہ اسکی فروخت روکنے کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اب ایمونیم سوڈے کی تقسیم کا کاروبار محکمہ کو آپریشن کے سپرد کر دیا گیا ہے دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ آیا محکمہ زراعت نے حکم جاری کر دیا ہے کہ ایمونیم سلفیٹ کی فروخت کو روک دیا جائے۔ جہاں تک اس حکم کا تعلق ہے میں عرض کروں گا کہ !

صاحب سپیکر - یہ عمل کب سے شروع ہوا ہے؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - جناب یہ تو فعل جارہ ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ فعل جاریہ ہونا recent کی تعریف میں نہیں آتا۔ میں وزیر زراعت سے کہوں گا کہ وہ اس معاملے پر روشنی ڈالیں۔

**وزیر زراعت**۔ جناب نے بہت اچھا کیا جو مجھ سے پوچھ لیا۔ یہ تحریک التوا تو ناکام ہوئی ہی تھی۔ لیکن جو غلط فہمی زیر تحریک کے متعلق پیدا ہونے کا اندیشہ تھا اس کے رفع کرنے کا موقعہ آپ نے مجھے دیدیا ہے۔

معزز ممبر کی یہ اطلاع کہ محکمہ زراعت نے ایمونیم سلفیٹ کی فروخت بند کر دی ہے۔ بالکل غلط ہے۔ ایمونیم سلفیٹ اسی طرح بک رہا ہے جیسے پہلے بکا کرتا تھا۔ البتہ یہ ضرور ہوا ہے کہ ایمونیم سلفیٹ ۲۹ ہزار ٹن کی مقدار میں اور موصول ہوا ہے۔ اس نو آمدہ مقدار کی قیمت سابقہ قیمت کی نسبت کچھ زیادہ ہے۔ چونکہ ان دونوں قیمتوں میں کچھ تفاوت ہے اس لئے ان کو یکساں قیمت پر کرنے کیلئے محکمے کی طرف سے یہ حکم جاری کیا گیا تھا کہ صوبے میں جہاں جہاں بھی پرانی مقدار موجود ہے اس کی صحیح مقدار معلوم کرنے کی غرض سے صرف دو دن کے لئے اس کی فروخت روک دی جائے۔ اور اس عرصہ میں صحیح مقدار کے اعداد و شمار صدر میں پہنچ جائیں۔

چنانچہ یہ فروخت ۱۸ سے ۲۰ نومبر ۱۹۵۳ء تک روک دی گئی تھی۔ یہ اعداد اس لئے معلوم کرنا ضروری تھے کہ کوئی سرمایہ دار پرانے ایمونیم سلفیٹ کو پرانی قیمت پر خرید کر بلیک مارکیٹ شروع نہ کر دے۔ میں سمجھا ہوں کہ معزز رکن غلط اطلاع پر تحریک پیش کر دی ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں یہ بھی عرض کر دوں کہ فروخت کا جو کام پہلے محکمہ زراعت کیا کرتا تھا اب وہ محکمہ امداد باہمی کر رہا ہے اور اب ہر گاؤں میں ایمونیم سلفیٹ اس محکمے کی معرفت خریدا جا سکتا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ چونکہ اس تحریک التوا کا ایک ایسے معاملے سے تعلق ہے جو ۱۸ سے ۲۰ نومبر کو عمل میں آیا اس لئے یہ تحریک ۳ نومبر تک پیش کی جانی چاہیئے تھی۔ اب خلاف قاعدہ ہے۔

#### INCREASE IN PRICE OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I beg to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of Government to increase the price of Ammonium Sulphate.

**چودھری ولی محمد بسال**—جناب والا۔ چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ صاحب نے جو کچھ بیان فرمایا ہے وہ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آیا۔  
**سید امیر حسین شاہ**—جناب والا۔ آنریبل ممبر نے ٹائی تو اتنی اچھی لگائی ہوئی ہے کہ میں حیران ہوں کہ اس کے باوجود انہیں کچھ سمجھ نہیں آیا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture please say whether there is an increase in the price of Ammonium Sulphate, and if so, since when?

**وزیر زراعت**—جناب والا۔ میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ نئے ایمونیم سلفیٹ کی جو ۲۹ ہزار ٹن کی مقدار مرکزی حکومت کی طرف سے آئی ہے اس کی قیمت سابقہ ایمونیم سلفیٹ کی قیمت سے زیادہ ہے پہلی قیمت کی ادائیگی کو تین حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا تھا۔ ایک حصہ کاشتکار دیتا تھا۔ دوسرا صوبائی حکومت دیتی تھی اور تیسرا مرکزی حکومت۔ لیکن اب ان حکومتوں نے اپنی اقتصادی حالت کے پیش نظر اپنی امداد میں کمی کر دی ہے جس کی وجہ سے کاشتکار کے حصہ ادائیگی میں اضافہ ہو گیا ہے یعنی قیمت میں اضافہ ہو گیا ہے۔ اب یہ بتانا کہ یہ اضافہ کس تناسب سے ہوا ہے اس وقت ممکن نہیں کیونکہ اس کے متعلق محکمے کی طرف سے اعداد و شمار اکٹھے کئے جا رہے ہیں۔ میں اس تحریک التوا کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—مندرجہ بالا تحریک التوا پیش کرنے کی اجازت طلب کی گئی ہے۔ کیا کسی کو کوئی اعتراض ہے؟ (آوازیں۔ جی ہاں) جو ممبر صاحبان اس تحریک کی اجازت دینے کے حق میں ہیں۔ وہ کھڑے ہو جائیں۔

(چونکہ کھڑے ہونے والے ممبران کی تعداد ۲۰ سے کم تھی اسلئے مذکورہ بالا تحریک پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہ دی گئی)۔

#### REMISSION OF ABIANA ACCORDING TO GROWTH OF FOOD CROPS ORDINANCE

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I beg to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the inability of the Revenue Branch of the Irrigation Department to make timely and accurate calculations of remission of Abiana in accordance with the Growth of Food Crops Ordinance.

**صاحب سپیکر**—میں نے اس تحریک پر پوری طرح غور کیا ہے اور اس آرڈیننس کو بھی دیکھا ہے۔ اس میں کوئی چیز ایسی نہیں ہے جس سے یہ ظاہر ہو کہ حکومت کی طرف سے محکمہ متعلقہ کو اس امر کی ہدایت کی گئی ہے کہ کسی خاص وقت تک مطلوبہ اعداد و شمار اکٹھے کئے جائیں۔ اس لئے میں اسے اجازت کے قابل نہیں سمجھتا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیپہ — حضور والا۔ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ آپ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب سے دریافت فرمائیں۔ اگر وہ اس کے خلاف کچھ فرمائیں تو آپ بڑی خوشی سے اسے خلاف قاعدہ قرار دیں۔ کیونکہ یہ ایک سیدھی سی بات ہے جس کے متعلق خود بخود قیاس کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ اگر آپ کوئی معافی دینا چاہتے ہیں تو وہ اس فصل کے بعد والی فصل میں وہ دی جا سکتی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I am looking at the motion as worded. As worded, it is inadmissible.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF RICE

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I beg to ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, failure of Government to relax the restrictions on the movement of rice in the Province.

**صاحب سپیکر —** مندرجہ بالا تحریک التوا پیش کرنے کی اجازت طلب کی گئی ہے۔ کیا کسی کو کوئی اعتراض ہے؟ (آوازیں۔ جی ہاں) جو سمیر صاحبان اجازت دینے کے محق ہیں ہوں وہ کھڑے ہو جائیں۔ (چونکہ کھڑے ہونے والے ممبران کی تعداد ۴۰ سے کم تھی اس لئے مذکورہ بالا تحریک پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہ دی گئی)

#### U. S.-PAKISTAN ALLIANCE

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, failure of the Punjab Government to take cognizance of and communicate to the Pakistan Central Government feelings of profound horror, mounting resentment and deep indignation of the people of the Punjab occasioned amongst them by persistent reports about a U. S.-Pakistan alliance of a Military nature.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion, as worded, is open to two objections. There has been no "failure" of the Punjab Government to take cognizance. If, for instance, the motion had been a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, U. S.-Pakistan alliance as reported in the Press, I might have considered it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I amend it accordingly, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, U.S.-Pakistan alliance as reported in the Press.

Is there any objection? (Voice : Yes) Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### FAILURE OF PUNJAB REPRESENTATIVES TO SAFEGUARD INTERESTS OF CONSTITUTION-MAKING

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the representatives of the Punjab to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly to safeguard the interests of the province in the constitution-making now before the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the representatives of the Punjab to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly to safeguard the interests of the province in the constitution-making now before the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Is there any objection ? (Voice : Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### DETERIORATION IN THE UPKEEP OF BAGH-I-JINNAH

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the visible deterioration in the upkeep of Bagh-i-Jinnah which serves as a place of health, rest and recreation to the people of Lahore.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the visible deterioration in the upkeep of Bagh-i-Jinnah which serves as a place of health, rest and recreation to the people of Lahore.

Is there any objection ? (Voices : Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### ALLEGATIONS BY CHIEF MINISTER AGAINST OPPOSITION OF COLLUSION WITH ENEMIES OF STATE.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, situation created by a serious allegation made by the Leader of the House accusing members of the Opposition Coalition Party in the Punjab Legislative Assembly of collusion with the enemies of the State.

**Chief Minister :** Sir, it is a mis-statement of facts.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Honourable Chief Minister says that he never said so.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Then it is all right. Thank you.

**Mr. Speaker :** Therefore, it is ruled out of order.

#### PRE-CENSORSHIP ON PUNJAB NEWSPAPERS

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, failure of the Punjab Government to release the press from the throttling influence of pre-censorship imposed on the Punjab newspapers following the lifting of Martial Law.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, failure of the Punjab Government to release the press from the throttling influence of pre-censorship imposed on the Punjab Newspapers following the lifting of Martial Law.

Is there any objection ? (Voices : Yes.)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

## FREE DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN WHEAT IN MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**Mian Abdul Bari:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the free distribution of American wheat to destitutes in Montgomery district as published in the *Pakistan Times* dated the 10th December, 1953, while the Chief Minister refused to lower the prices of local wheat.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the free distribution of American wheat to destitutes in Montgomery district as published in the *Pakistan Times* dated the 10th December, 1953, while the Chief Minister refused to lower the prices of local wheat.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes). Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of privilege, Sir. You have remarked in the beginning of taking up the adjournment motions that most of them were frivolous and out of order. Now you have seen that out of 10 today at least 8 have been admitted to be in order.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of privilege in this.

## ALLOPATHS REGISTRATION BILL

**Mr. Ahmed Saeed Kirmani:** Sir, under my Party mandate, I do not want to ask for leave to introduce this Bill.

## RESOLUTIONS

## FORFEITURE OF THE BOOK "ISLAMI TALIM".

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume discussion on the resolution moved by Mr. C. E. Gibbon.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III): Sir as I intend to speak in English, will you kindly appoint some interpreter so that those persons can understand.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot do that.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Why cannot you do it?

**Mr. Speaker:** Please go on with your speech in English.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, on last Thursday, I made a fervent appeal to my Muslim friends that nothing was done, nothing was said, nothing was written which might in any way hurt the feelings of their Christian brethren and in that context I drew the attention of the House to something which has been written at page 285 of the book which I have placed before the House. That was read out, with your permission, by the Secretary in Urdu. Its translation, according to my lights, is as follows:—

'Christians believe in the three gods: Father, Son and Holy Ghost. According to their belief angel Gabriel is also included in the Trinity. God rectifying this belief as said that God is one and only one. In his godhood neither Christ nor Gabriel are included'.

The offensive part of this passage is that Christians believe that Gabriel is a part of God. This is not so. It is a very serious allegation, not even an insinuation.

**Chief Minister:** But the Muslims believe in it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am not talking about Muslims. I am talking about Christians. I have brought this to the notice of the Chief Minister, because he has got the reputation of paying particular attention and care and respect to the



feelings of the minority. Now my point in bringing this here, is that this book is more or less accepted by the Education Department. You, having your service in the Education Department know the number of Christian teachers and those Christian teachers are going to be asked to teach this book to the students. I had observed previously that we Christians have no objection whatsoever to the teaching of Islami Talim, provided of course, that you do not cast aspersions or bring our religion into controversy with yours.

**Chief Minister :** Which is that aspersion ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** There is the statement which a Christian teacher is asked to teach to the students. Just try to place yourself in the position of the Christian teacher. Is he going to say that Christians believe in the three gods, which we do, Father, Son and Holy Ghost ? Perfectly correct. "According to their belief angel Gabriel is also included in the Trinity". No Christian would dare teach such a thing; he will not even say it. It is a sin even to say it on the floor of this House. So I merely place this before the House so that you may give your careful consideration to it.

I shall now pass on to page 306 of this book. I would request you to read out in Urdu first, and then I would give its translation in English.

(اس مسئلہ پر ایوان میں اسٹنٹ سیکرٹری صاحب نے کتاب "اسلامی تعلیم" - میں سے یہ اقتباسات پڑھے) -

"مگر اس کے باوجود اسرائیلی قوم نے ان کی آواز پر کان نہ دھرے۔

ان سے ہنسی مذاق کیا اور ان پر تہمتیں تراشیں اور جب کوئی حربہ کار گر نہ ہوا تو ان کی جان کے درپے ہو گئے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت مسیح کو یہودیوں کے ظلم سے نجات دی اور سولی پر چڑھنے سے بچا کر آسمان پر اٹھا لیا۔

"عیسے ابن مریم نے کہا۔ اے بنی اسرائیل میں تماری طرف اللہ کا رسول ہوں تورات کی تصدیق کرنا اور اپنے بعد آنے والے رسول کی جس کا نام احمد ہوگا خوشخبری سنانا۔ میرا مشن اور منصب ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر انجیل نازل فرمائی۔ عیسائیوں نے اپنے پیغمبر پر نازل شدہ کتاب کو بدل ڈالا۔ اس میں تحریف کر دی۔ بجائے ابن مریم کے حضرت عیسیٰ کو ابن اللہ یعنی خدا کا بیٹا کہنے لگے۔"

Now, Sir, according to the translation which has been given to me by my Hierarchy, it reads in English —

"God Almighty delivered Christ from the wrath of the Jews—saved Him from being crucified and took him to Heaven alive."

No doubt, we agree that this may be your belief and we respect it. But it is rather difficult for a Christian teacher to teach it and we do not believe it.

Then the second portion in English is as follows :—

"Christ said to Mary said O Israelites I am God's apostle sent to you to verify the Old Testament and to preach the Gospel of the apostle who will come after me and whose name will be Ahmed, is my mission and my object."

Sir, with all due respect, we the Christians do not do that. As much as you do not believe in the Trinity, so much do we believe in Trinity. We must, therefore, respect each others' beliefs; we must as law-abiding citizens live with one another; clothe and food one another; work with one another and die for one another, respecting each others' beliefs.

Now, Sir, the most obnoxious part of this book reads as follows :—

"Christians altered the book which was received through their prophet; made changes in it. Instead of calling Christ the son of Mary they started calling Him the son of God".

This is very hurtful to us. I see so many objectionable passages in this book. I make an ardent appeal in the name of the Christian minority either to get these passages expunged from the book or declare the book forfeited to the Government. I leave the future of this book in your honourable hands.

**Mr. Speaker :** The resolution moved is—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to declare forfeited to Government all copies of the book entitled "Islami Talim" written by Professor Fazal Iqbal Siddiqi, M. A. printed at the Punjab Press, Lahore and published by Publishers United Limited, 176, Anarkali, Lahore, and that all copies of the documents containing reproductions of or extracts from the said book, wherever found in the Province may simultaneously be declared as forfeited.

**\*Chief Minister :** (The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon): Sir, this Government is most anxious to see that religious feelings of the minorities in this country are respected and there should have been done nothing which is likely to hurt their feelings. It is one of the cardinal principles of Islam to respect other religions. It is written in the Holy Quran that there is no nation in the world to whom God has not sent a messenger and the Holy Quran itself goes to this extent as to say that do not even abuse stones, lest they abuse your God. Thereunder lies a great principle that every Muslim must respect the religious feelings of other people and specially the people of the Book—Christians and Jews are the people of the Book—and in the Holy Quran they are on equal footings with the Muslims. The Holy Quran itself says that there is one religion that started from Allah and it came to various *Nabis* at different times. So we make no differentiation between the Jew and Christian religions and the Muslim religion, because we claim that the Islam is the latest edition of these two religions. Therefore I can assure you that your religion is our religion and the protection of your religion is the protection of our religion.

With regard to any particular book, I may tell him that I had a very unpleasant experience when I was in England. Mr. Wells wrote a book in which there were some very objectionable passages about the Holy Prophet, in whose honour some of us would be willing to lay down our lives. At that time representations were made to the British Government that either those objectionable passages ought to be expunged or the book suppressed. The answer was given that that was a free country and everybody was free to write what he likes about religious matters. So we in this country also claim similar freedom for our people to write freely which would not be unjustifiable.

**Sheikh Zafar Hussain :** It is most objectionable. Nobody can abuse our Holy Prophet.

**Chief Minister :** Who said that? The honourable member was sleeping when I was talking. Please follow me.

اب میں اردو میں تقریر کروں گا تا کہ آپ کو اچھی طرح سمجھ آ سکے بات یہ ہے کہ باوجود اس کے کہ دوسرے ممالک میں اسلام کے متعلق خواہ کچھ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ ہم نہیں چاہتے کہ ہمارے پاکستان

کے اندر کسی دوسرے مذہب کے متعلق ایسی چیز لکھی جائے جس سے دوسرے مذہب والوں کے دلوں کو رنج پہنچے۔ اس لئے میں اپنے محترم دوست کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ میں متعلقہ محکمہ سے کہوں گا کہ وہ اس کتاب کا مطالعہ کریں اور اگر اس میں کوئی ایسے پیرے ہیں جن سے عیسائی بھائیوں کے دلوں کو دکھ پہنچتا ہے تو انہیں درست کیا جائے۔

ایک بات اور عرض کر دوں۔ اووموہ یہ ہے کہ اگرچہ آپ نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ عیسائیوں کی کتاب میں لکھا ہے کہ حضرت عیسیٰ مسیح کے بعد ایک پیغمبر احمد ہوگا اور آپ یہ بات نہیں مانتے۔ لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ بائبل کے پرانے نسخے جو عبرانی زبان میں ملے ہیں اور ان کا لاٹینی زبان میں ترجمہ ہوا ہے ان کے original نسخہ میں لفظ احمد آتا ہے جس سے مسلمانوں نے یہ سمجھا ہے کہ بائبل میں یہ پیشین گوئی کی گئی ہے کہ حضرت عیسیٰ مسیح کے بعد ایک پیغمبر آئے گا۔ اس کا نام احمد ہوگا اور اس کا مذہب سچا ہوگا۔ چنانچہ اس واقع کی تفتیش کی گئی۔ اس لئے اس بات کی سچائی اگر انجیل میں ملتی ہے تو میں اسے بری چیز نہیں سمجھتا۔ پھر بھی میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ ہم ہرگز یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ کوئی ایسی چیز لکھی جائے جس سے دوسرے مذہب والوں کا دل دکھے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I wish to offer my heart-felt thanks to the Honourable the Chief Minister and I would request him to be so kind as to put his promise into action at a very early date because I can assure him that as far as this particular book is concerned and there are a number yet which I will bring to his notice the Bishops of all the Churches in Pakistan have felt rather annoyed about it and I wish to say it to him that one of the main reasons why the hierarchy has not approached him, is that the hierarchy feel that they are foreigners in this country and have asked us the natives of your soil to bring these matters not only to your notice personally but also to make it quite clear to our brethren that we stand for everything that is clean and pure. That we respect Islam, we Christians of Pakistan are probably the greatest respecters of Islam, otherwise we would never have opted for Pakistan. We stood for Pakistan because we had faith in Pakistan. Please, therefore, look after the interests of the Christians as far as these controversies are concerned.

**Mr. Speaker :** Do I take it that the Resolution is withdrawn on the assurance of the Honourable the Leader of the House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The Honourable the Chief Minister has given me the assurance and on the strength of that assurance I withdraw the Resolution.

**Mr. Speaker :** Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

(Voices :- Yes).

*The resolution was by leave withdrawn.*

## ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION

\*مولوی محمد ذاکر - (جھنگ نمبر ۹ مسلم) جناب والا - میری

قرار داد کے الفاظ یہ ہیں -

”یہ ایوان حکومت سے سفارش کرتا ہے کہ نظم و نسق کے تمام شعبہ جات سے رشوت ستانی کا قلع قمع کرنے کے لئے فوری اور مناسب کاروائی عمل میں لائی جائے“۔

یہ قرار داد اگرچہ نہایت مختصر الفاظ میں ہے لیکن اس کا موضوع ایسا ہے کہ اس کے سلسلہ میں کسی تفصیل میں جانے کی حاجت نہیں ہے یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے کہ جو تمام ارکان اسمبلی پر بالکل واضح ہے اور وہ اسے خوب سمجھتے ہیں اور اس کی مزید وضاحت کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ میں صرف اتنا عرض کروں گا کہ یہ سلسلہ ہمارے ملک کا ایک بنیادی مسئلہ ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ خود ایک افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ آج ہمیں یہ قرار داد پیش کرنے کی ضرورت پیش آئی ہے۔ حق تو یہ تھا اور تقاضا تو یہ تھا کہ جیسے ہی یہ ملک اللہ تعالیٰ کے فضل و کرم سے وجود میں آیا تھا اسی وقت سے ہمارے اراکین حکومت بلکہ پبلک کے لوگ بھی اور دیگر تمام احباب اس مسئلہ پر اتنی توجہ دیتے اور انتہائی کوشش صرف کرتے اور حالات اس درجہ سدھر جاتے کہ اس قسم کی قرار داد پیش کرنے کا موقع ہی نہ آتا۔ ملک کے موجودہ حالات آپ کے سامنے ہیں اور وہ اس قدر دردناک ہیں کہ ان کی تفصیل میں جانے سے بہت زیادہ وقت صرف ہوگا۔ لہذا میں نہایت اختصار کے ساتھ اس مسئلہ کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانے کی کوشش کرتا ہوں۔

رشوت ستانی ہمارے ماتھے پر ایک کلنگ کا ٹیکہ ہے اور یہ ایک نہایت شرمناک چیز ہے کہ ہم اس لعنت کو دور نہیں کر سکے۔ رشوت کا لینا اور دینا دونوں جرم ہیں لیکن ہم نے آج تک اس جرم کو محسوس ہی نہیں کیا۔ اور اس کا صحیح اندازہ ہی نہیں لگایا جا رہا۔ بعض لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ ایک معمولی بات ہے اور یہ ایسی چیز نہیں ہے کہ جس سے زیادہ نقصان پہنچتا ہو۔ لیکن یہ رشوت تمام خرابیوں کی جڑ ہے اور تمام برائیوں کی ماں ہے اگر ہم آج دل سے عہد کر لیں کہ کسی محکمہ میں یا پبلک کے کسی کاروبار میں یا اراکین حکومت کے سلسلہ میں کوئی موقع رشوت لینے یا دینے کا پیدا نہ ہوئے دیں گے اور اگر کوئی صورت پیدا ہوگی تو اس کے سلسلہ میں عبرت ناک سزا دیں گے تو میں سمجھتا

ہوں کہ یہ نعمت جلد ختم ہو سکتی ہے اور اس کے پھر سر اٹھانے کا احتمال نہ رہے گا۔

میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ سب ممبران اسمبلی اس مسئلہ پر پوری توجہ دیں گے اور اس قرار داد کی حمایت کرنیگی۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — جو تجویز پیش کی گئی ہے اس کے الفاظ یہ ہیں —  
 ”یہ ایوان حکومت سے سفارش کرتا ہے کہ نظم و نسق کے تمام شعبہ جات سے رشوت ستانی کا قلع قمع کرنے کے لئے فوری اور مناسب کارروائی عمل میں لائی جائے۔“

**Chief Minister :** Through you, Sir, I would like to request the House that instead of spending the time of the House in discussing corruption, it would be very useful if they kindly give some suggestions for rooting out corruption.

**Mr. Speaker :** My attention has been invited to the fact that on the agenda of the 11th December, there is an item, the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill, which deals with eradication of corruption.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** But Your Honour has admitted the Resolution.

**میاں عبدالباری** — سیری گزارش ہے کہ اس مرحلہ پر جو تجاویز ہونگی وہ اس بل کے سلسلہ میں بھی مفید ثابت ہونگی۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — ایک ہی چیز پر دوہرا وقت صرف ہوگا۔

**میاں عبدالباری** — پھر ہمیں اس بل میں ترامیم دینی پڑیں گی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — حضور والا۔ آج کی بحث کی وجہ سے کل کو آنے والے بل کے سلسلہ میں بڑی مدد مل جائے گی۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — قاعدے کے الفاظ بڑے واضح ہیں میں وہ پڑھ کر مناتا ہوں۔

Rule 57 reads thus—

“A motion or amendment must not anticipate a matter already appointed for consideration of the Assembly; and in determining whether a motion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, the Speaker must have regard to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the Assembly within a reasonable time”

And the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill, is on the Agenda.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Before you give a ruling.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not interrupt the Speaker when he is speaking.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Please hear us before giving a ruling.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a question of rules. There is no question of “hearing”. The Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill is on the Agenda of the House and it is going to be taken up either tomorrow or on Monday. So there is no possibility of this matter not being brought before the House on that day.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — اس سلسلہ میں میں بھی کچھ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جناب والا۔ جو رول آپ نے پڑھ کر سنایا ہے اس کا یہاں اطلاق نہیں ہوتا۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — پہلے یہ بتائیے کہ یہ موشن ہے یا نہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — مجھے آپ سے مکمل اتفاق ہے کہ یہ قرار داد ہے اور وہ قرہ داد کی ہر ممکن تعریف کی ضمن میں آتی ہے اور اسی وجہ سے اس کو ایجنڈا میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ لیکن اس قاعدہ کے الفاظ یہ ہیں۔

“A motion or amendment must not anticipate a matter already appointed for consideration of the Assembly.”

اب دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ آیا یہ قرار داد پہلے آئی تھی یا وہ نیا مسودہ قانون پہلے آیا تھا۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — This is irrelevant۔ میں نے تو خود کہا ہے کہ میں نے اس ریزولیشن کو ایڈسٹ کیا تھا۔ اس وقت یہ بل میرے سامنے نہیں تھا لیکن اب جب یہ ایجنڈا پر آ چکا ہے تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ

“It has been appointed for consideration”

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ یہ موشن اس وقت یہاں آ رہی ہے لیکن جب یہ ریزولیشن ”ایڈسٹ“ کیا گیا تھا تو اس وقت یہ خارج از بحث تھی۔ یعنی یہ ”ایڈسٹ“ ہی نہیں ہوئی تھی مزید برآں ایک فائدہ یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ آج کی بحث کے نتیجہ کے طور پر ہم ایسی باتیں حکومت کے سامنے پیش کر سکتے ہیں جو عین ممکن ہے کہ حکومت آنیوالے بل میں شامل کر لے۔ اور اس کے مطابق اس میں ترمیم کر لے۔ اس لئے یہ کہنا کہ کوئی مسودہ قانون پہلے فہرست پر آ چکا ہے یا مقرر ہو چکا ہے اور اس کے بعد یہ ایک ایسی تحریک پیش کی جا رہی ہے جس سے درحقیقت اس کو anticipate کیا جا رہا ہے درست نہیں ہے۔ یہاں واقعات اس کے بالکل برعکس ہیں۔ یہ قرار داد اس بل کو ہرگز anticipate نہیں کرتی۔ علاوہ بریں اگر آپ اس بل کی اغراض و وجوہ پر غور فرمائیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس بل کا ”سکوپ“ اور وسعت بہت محدود ہے لیکن موضوع کے اعتبار سے یہ قرار داد بہت وسیع ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ جزوی طور موجودہ قرار داد اس مسودہ قانون کے ایک پہلو کے ساتھ تعلق رکھتی ہو اور صرف اس کا ایک aspect cover کرتی ہو لیکن اس کا

”سکوپ“ بہت وسیع ہے۔ اس کے برعکس جو مسودہ قانون حضور والا کے سامنے ہے اس کا ”سکوپ“ بہت محدود ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — لیکن مجھے خدشہ ہے کہ جو تقریریں آج ہوں گی وہی اس دن بھی ہوں گی۔ اس میں کوئی کلام نہیں کہ اس ریزولیشن اور اس مسودہ قانون کا نفس مضمون ایک ہے۔ اس میں کوئی کلام نہیں کہ قاعدہ نمبر ۷ کی رو سے anticipation ہو رہی ہے۔ اس میں کوئی کلام نہیں کہ جس وقت یہ ریزولیشن ”ایڈمٹ“ ہوا تھا اس وقت یہ بل نہیں آیا تھا۔ لیکن یہ بالکل غیر متعلق ہے۔ ریزولیشن کی ”ایڈمٹ“ کا اس تحریک سے کوئی تعلق نہیں۔ آج کئی ریزولیشنز جو کہ ”ایڈمٹ“ کئے گئے تھے پیش نہیں ہوئے اور ہاؤس کے سامنے نہیں آئے۔ ان تمام وجوہ کی بناء پر قاعدہ نمبر ۷ کی راہ بالکل صاف ہے۔ بہر کیف اگر معزز ممبر صاحبان مجھے اس بات کا یقین دلا دیں کہ وہ جو تقریریں آج یہاں کریں گے جزواً یا کلاً اس دن انہیں کی جائیگی تو میں آج اس قرار داد پر بحث کرنے کی اجازت دے دوں گا۔

**میان عبدالباری** — ہم یہ یقین دلانے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد حسین چٹھہ** — آپ یہ یقین کیسے دلا سکتے ہیں۔

• **Mian Abdul Bari :** Moreover, Sir, that Bill is not under the consideration of the House so far.

• **Mr. Speaker :** The rule does not say “it should not be under the consideration of the House”. The rule says, “that a matter is already appointed for consideration of the Assembly”. The fact that it is on the agenda shows that it is appointed for the consideration of the Assembly.

• **Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir. Today is a non-official day and something is on the agenda for discussion on this day. Would Your Honour like to deprive the House of the opportunity to discuss it?

• **Mr. Speaker :** The question of deprivation does not arise. That Bill has come to our notice later on. It is appointed for the consideration of the Assembly. Note the wording of the rule. I am afraid I cannot allow any discussion.

• **Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of privilege, Sir....

• **Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member is very impatient. He does not even let the Speaker finish. I have tolerated him half a dozen times.

• **Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of privilege, Sir. We are bringing to your notice a point of privilege of the House. Sir, this House is divided into two—the Opposition and the Treasury Benches. Sir, the point that I wish to make.

• **Mr. Speaker :** What is the point of privilege? No speech, and that is why I always say that the privilege motion must be given to me in writing.

• **Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Let me explain, Sir. This particular resolution of Maulvi Muhammad Zakir Sahib.....

• **Mr. Speaker :** What is the point of privilege?

• **Mian Abdul Bari :** Sir, let him state.

**Mr. Speaker :** I must know the point of privilege without any speech.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is a privilege of the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** Even so.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. I think you are placing reliance on the probability of the matter anticipated being brought. To quite a far extent you are correct.

**Mr. Speaker :** What is the point of order ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is that technically there is a flaw. The flaw is that a Bill is the....

**Mr. Speaker :** Please state the point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you look at the resolution, it says, "suitable action for rooting out corruption in all branches of the administration". Now the contents of the Bill may not cover this field.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have already sent for the Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Then, should I wait ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I want to see its scope.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

**Mr. Speaker :** After seeing the Bill I have come to the conclusion that the scope of the Bill is limited. I, therefore, allow discussion on the Resolution.

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi :** (Montgomery VII, Muslim Reserved Seat). Since I shall be able to express myself better in English I seek your permission to do so.

**Mr. Speaker :** All right.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I exactly do not know whether I am going to support this Resolution or to oppose it. My reason for saying so is that this Resolution is worded in a language that is extremely vague and indefinite, and it is not likely to lead to any concrete proposal. In a way the idea underlying this Resolution has my whole-hearted support.

But, Sir, before I go into that question I would like to say a few words, that is to say, why there is corruption ? Why there is bribery ? Why is it that our administrative or political life is infested with the virus of this bribery and corruption. Sir, according to me the whole disease arises from economic and social conditions. A man who resorts to corruption at the lower rung of the ladder is forced to do so because he cannot make both ends meet. But even then it is no justification for a man to pollute his hands with bribery and corruption. Sir, if we were to examine the social, economic and political pattern of Pakistan of which Punjab is a part, we will be forced to the conclusion that the men at the upper level, who may be either political bosses or Ministerial gods or tin-gods, are the fountain heads of the whole corruption in our administrative or public life and of the conditions through which it is now passing unavoidably.

چودھری محمد منیر - جناب والا - کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ انریبل ممبر جو انگریزی میں تقریر کر رہے ہیں ان کی مادری زبان کیا ہے ؟ جناب والا - میں نے یہ سوال اس لئے کیا ہے کہ میں ان کی تقریر نہیں سمجھ سکتا ۔



صاحب سپیکر - قواعد کی رو سے معزز ممبرانگریزی میں تقریر کر سکتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ انہوں نے تقریر کرنے سے پیشتر مجھ سے اجازت حاصل کر لی تھی۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I was referring to the political and socio-economic matters of our country. What do we see? In the Centre we have got a Ministry which is supported by great capitalists and business interests. The Ministers are the agents of great business.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not say anything which may be open to the charge of irrelevancy.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I was saying that corruption and bribery are closely connected with socio-economic matters of our country and I was saying that the Ministers of the Central Cabinet are the agents of big business.

**Mr. Speaker :** Ministers of the Central Government are not under discussion here. This Assembly cannot make any recommendation to the Central Ministers. Its recommendations are to be made to the Provincial Government. Therefore, I will not allow any discussion of the Central Ministers.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I bow before the Chair, but I have to make some personal references.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow any discussion of the Central Ministry.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** If the honourable member, who has moved this resolution, had said that in order to root out corruption and bribery from the administration, the Punjab Government should take effective steps to overhaul this socio-economic order in the Punjab, then I think this resolution would have been in perfect order. Even as it is couched in a defective way, it deserves serious consideration of all sections of the House. Speaking from this side of the House I want to say that corruption shall never be rooted out of our administrative life unless and until we are prepared to face the facts of economic situation. For instance, an average man, an employee of the Punjab Government or a Junior Clerk who gets a basic salary of Rs. 65 is given dearness allowance which makes his total income of Rs. 100. During the last 3 or 4 years time the standard of living and cost of living has risen by more than 400 per cent. How do we expect him to make his both ends meet? He is forced to resort to meet his ends by unfair means. If you issue an executive order or a mandatory order to your officers in different departments to go and see that none of them indulges in corruption, I am afraid you are not doing the right thing. What is for you to do is to increase his salary, increase his emoluments and if after that you find him indulging in corruption then you will be justified in taking action against him. I suggest to the Punjab Government held by the Honourable Malik Firoz Khan Noon to give serious thought to the proposition of increasing the emoluments and scale of pay of dearness allowance so that a Government servant does not stand in need of adding to his salary by resorting to unfair means. With these words I resume my seat.

چودھری ولی محمد بسال - جناب والا - میان محمد شفیع کی تقریر میری سمجھ میں نہیں آئی

صاحب سپیکر - میں نے اسکا جواب پہلے بھی دیدیا ہے۔  
چودھری ولی محمد بسال - میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ مسٹر گبن -

**صاحب سپیکر** - آپ سہربانی کر کے جو میں کہہ رہا ہوں اسے سنیں۔ میاں محمد شفیع نے تقریر کرنے سے پہلے میری اجازت لے لی تھی کہ وہ انگریزی میں تقریر کر سکتے ہیں۔

**چودھری ولی محمد بسال** - جناب والا۔ میری سمجھ میں کچھ نہیں آیا اور احتجاج کے طور پر میں ہاؤس سے واک اوٹ *walk out* کرتا ہوں۔

(اس مرحلہ پر معزز رکن لیوان سے باہر تشریف لے گئے)

**چودھری مہتاب خان** - جناب والا۔ میری تعلیم بھی اردو ہی میں ہوئی ہے اس لئے میں بھی واک آؤٹ *walk out* کرتا ہوں۔ (فہمہ) (یہ کہہ کر معزز رکن ہاؤس سے باہر تشریف لے گئے)

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - (لائل پور نمبر ۹ مسلم) جناب والا۔ میں اس قرار داد کی تائید کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ اس کے الفاظ یہ ہیں کہ یہ اسمبلی حکومت کو سفارش کرتی ہے کہ وہ نظم و نسق کی تمام شاخوں سے رشوت ستانی کے افساد کے لئے فوری اور مناسب اقدامات اختیار کرے۔

حضور والا۔ میں آنریبل چیف منسٹر کی اس ہدایت پر عمل کرتے ہوئے اس بات کی کوشش کوونگا کہ میں اپنی طرف سے اپنی محدود سی واقفیت کے مطابق کچھ عملی اور تعمیری تجاویز پیش کروں۔ حضور والا۔ یہ ایک مسلمہ بات ہے کہ تا وقتیکہ کسی چیز کے سبب کو رفع کرنے کی کوشش نہ کی جائے یعنی بنیادی خرابی کو رفع کرنے کی کوشش نہ کی جائے اسکا انسداد ہونا مشکل بلکہ ناممکن ہے۔ میرے فاضل دوست نے یہ فرمایا کہ درحقیقت اسکی بہت بڑی وجہ ہمارے اقتصادی نظام کی ناہمواریاں ہیں۔ معاشی مشکلات کی وجہ سے ہمارے نظم و نسق کی تمام شاخوں میں رشوت ستانی کا بازار اس قدر گرم ہے۔ کہ اسکی مزید وضاحت اور تشریح کی ضرورت نہیں۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ ہماری بنیادی خرابی یہی ہے کہ ہمارے طاغوتی نظام میں خصوصاً نظام معاشیات میں بہت زیادہ ناہمواریاں اور بے اعتدالیاں ہیں۔ اسی وجہ سے حضور نبی کریم صلعم نے فرمایا کہ کادالقرآن یکون کفراً قریب ہے کہ غریبی انسان کو کفر کی حد تک پہنچا دے اور یہ روز مرہ کے مشاہدے کی بات ہے کہ بہت سے لوگ کسی شوق سے نہیں یا کسی عادت کی وجہ سے نہیں بلکہ صرف جسم اور جان کا رشتہ قائم رکھنے کے لئے بسا اوقات ایسے افعال و اعمال کا ارتکاب کرنے پر مجبور ہوتے ہیں اور اس قسم کے واقعات آئے دن

ہماری عدالتوں میں پیش ہوتے رہتے ہیں کہ لوگ بحالت اضطراری اور انتہائی مجبوری کی حالت میں جرم کا ارتکاب کرتے ہیں اور یہ چیز کسی سے مخفی نہیں ہے۔ لیکن میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اسکے علاوہ ایک اور شاید نسبتاً زیادہ اہم اور ہمہ گیر خرابی جسکو ہم آج دیکھ رہے ہیں وہ یہ ہے کہ Economic crisis اقتصادی بحران کے علاوہ ہمارے ہاں بہت بڑا Moral crisis ہے۔ میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ ہم اخلاقی بحران سے دو پار ہیں۔ اسی کو دور کرنے کے لئے سب سے ضروری بات یہ ہے کہ ہم اس کی وجوہات پر غور کریں کیونکہ یہ روز سرہ کے مشاہدے کی بات ہے کہ ایسے لوگ جو بڑی بڑی تنخواہیں پاتے ہیں ان کی حرص و آز کی کوئی انتہا نہیں اور یہ لوگ ان لوگوں کی نسبت جو بحالت اضطراری ایسا فعل کرتے ہیں زیادہ فراخ دلی سے اور زیادہ وسیع پیمانے پر بغیر کسی تامل کے اور بغیر کسی ہچکچاہٹ کے اس قسم کی کاروائی کرتے ہیں۔ درحقیقت اس سلسلے میں سب سے اہم بات یہ ہے کہ ہم عوام کی ذہنیت کو بدلنے کی کوشش کریں۔ اگرچہ ایک آدمی جو مجبوریوں کی وجہ سے بمصدق فتن اضطر غیر باغ ولا عاد ایسا کرنے پر آمادہ ہوتا ہے شرعی نقطہ نگاہ سے یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو مستحسن نہیں ہے البتہ قابل معافی ہے لیکن ایسی صورت میں جبکہ نظم و نسق کی مشینری کے بڑے سے بڑے پرزے اور ہزار ہا روپے تنخواہیں پانے والے لوگ بھی اس جرم کا ارتکاب کرتے ہوں تو ظاہر ہے کہ اصل وجہ اقتصادی اور معاشی بد حالی نہیں بلکہ اور ہے۔ اور جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے اس کی اصل وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم میں اخلاقی بحران ہے اخلاقی پستی ہے جو کہ روز بروز بڑی سرعت کے ساتھ بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں ایک ضروری بات جو میں حکومت کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ حکومت لوگوں کے ذہن کو بدلنے کی کوشش کرے اور اپنے وسیع ذرائع اور وسائل، نشر و اشاعت کو جو اس کے پاس موجود ہیں مثلاً تعلیم و تدریس، ریڈیو، محکمہ تعلقات عامہ جو کبھی برطانوی اور دولتانوی ادوار حکومت میں محکمہ مخصوصہ کا کام کرتا تھا (تمثیل) اور اس قسم کے دیگر ذرائع کو صحیح طریق پر استعمال کر کے حکومت اخلاقی قدروں کو ابھار سکتی ہے اپنے صوبہ کے اندر لوگوں کے ذہن کو بدل سکتی ہے اور ان کے طرز فکر میں ایک انقلاب برپا کر سکتی ہے۔

اس کے بعد حضور والا Quranic Society کے متعلق ارشاد ہوا ہے۔ مجھے اس کے لئے خوشی ہوئی ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر

وہ لوگ جو اس میں شامل ہونگے صحیح اسلامی اقدار کو پیش نظر رکھیں اور اس کی اہمیت واضح اور ذہن نشین ہو جائے تو ہم اخلاقی قدروں کے تحفظ و بقا اور نشو و ارتقا کے لئے انتہائی قسم کی قربانیاں کرنے کو تیار ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اس سے زیادہ ضروری بات جو ہمارے ذہن نشین ہونی چاہئے وہ یہ ہے کہ ہماری حکومت نے اس وقت تک قانون کے ذریعہ سے رشوت ستانی کے انسداد کی کوشش کی ہے جو میری دانست میں بالکل عارضی محدود اور غیر موثر طریقہ ہے۔ اصل صورت یہ ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے کہ ہماری اخلاقی صحت خراب ہے۔ جس طرح جسمانی صحت کے بحال کرنے کے لئے ہر حالت میں آپ کو بہترین غذا تازہ هوا اور باقاعدہ ورزش کی ضرورت ہے اسی طرح اخلاقی صحت کو بحال کرنے کے لئے دیانت داری کی ضرورت ہے۔ یا مثلاً جب آپ کوئی فصل کاشت کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو پہلے کھیت کے ارد گرد باڑ نہیں لگاتے ہیں بلکہ پہلے دوسرے انتظامات کرتے ہیں کیونکہ آپ جانتے نہیں کہ وہاں اچھی فصل نہیں ہو سکتی جب تک آپ اس کے متعلق دیگر ضروری باتوں کا خیال نہ رکھیں یعنی اچھی فصل کے لئے بہترین زمین درکار ہے مناسب قسم کا بیج اور ہر وقت آبیاری کی ضرورت ہے۔ درحقیقت یہ چیزیں ایسی ہیں جن کی طرف حکومت کی توجہ کا ہونا نہایت ضروری ہے۔ حکومت کے پاس نشر و اشاعت کے خاص ذرائع موجود ہیں اور وہ ان کو کام میں لا سکتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد حکومت کے بڑے بڑے ذمہ دار افسران کو عملی طور پر دیانتداری کا ثبوت دینا چاہئے اور اگر اس ایوان کے معزز ارکان اپنے دلوں میں یہ عہد کر لیں کہ وہ خائن اور رشوت خور افسروں کو خواہ وہ ان کے قریبی حلقوں سے ہی کیوں نہ تعلق رکھتے ہوں اپنے اندر نہیں مڑھنے دیں گے تو بڑی حد تک بہتر حالت ہو سکتی ہے۔

پھر آپ نصاب تعلیم کے اندر بنیادی تبدیلی پیدا کریں ہمارا نصاب تعلیم ایسا ہے کہ اس میں اسلامی قدریں نہیں ابھر سکتیں۔

• **صاحب سپیکر** — آپ کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

**میاں عبدالجباری** — (لائل پور، مسلم) — جناب صدر۔ اس ریزولیشن کے متعلق صرف اس قدر عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کی واقعی بڑی اہمیت ہے اور اگر اس پر پورا غور و خوض کیا جائے تو نہایت مناسب ہوگا۔ اس وقت جناب وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب یہاں تشریف فرما نہیں ہیں اگر وہ یہاں موجود ہوتے تو بہتر تھا۔

**وزیر ذراعت** — میں ان کی طرف سے نوٹ لے رہا ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ کی غیر حاضری میں آنریبل وزیر  
زراعت نوٹ لے رہے ہیں۔

**میان عبدالجباری** — بہتر۔۔ جناب والا۔ عرصہ دراز سے جب سے یہ  
پاکستان بنا ہے یا تین چار سال کہہ لیجئے اس بد دیانتی کی وجہ سے عام  
طور پر یہ خیال پیدا ہو رہا ہے کہ یہ قوم ہی بد دیانت ہے مگر مجھے یقین  
ہے کہ یہ قوم بد دیانت نہیں۔ اس کا ثبوت یہ ہے کہ تقسیم کے وقت  
یعنی ۱۹۴۷ میں اس قوم کو کتنا لالچ دیا گیا تھا۔ باوجود اس چیز  
کے کہ خواہ چھوٹے سے چھوٹا طبقہ ہو یا بڑے سے بڑا طبقہ اس کو بڑے  
سے بڑا انگریز ہندو یا سکھ لالچ نہیں دے سکا اور پاکستان کے نظریہ کے  
متعلق اس قوم کا ایک قدم بھی نہیں ڈگمگایا۔ میں خلافت راشدہ کے  
وقت کی بات نہیں کر رہا اور نہ ان کا زمانہ پیش کر رہا ہوں بلکہ  
۱۹۴۷ کا وقت پیش کر رہا ہوں جب یہ قوم دیانت داری پر مضبوطی سے  
ثابث رہی۔

اس کے بعد جب لوگوں میں ذہنی پستی آ گئی تو چھ سال کے بعد  
یہ معلوم ہونے لگا کہ قوم بد دیانت ہے مگر میں کہوں گا کہ  
حقیقت میں یہ قوم intrinsically بد دیانت نہیں بلکہ بہت  
دیانتدار ہے۔ واقعات یہ ہیں کہ بد دیانتی ایک متعدی چیز  
ہے اور دیانت داری بھی ایک متعدی چیز ہے۔ اس بد دیانتی کا بیج اصل میں  
انتخابات کے وقت بویا گیا تھا۔ اس وقت ایک نہیں بلکہ ہر صوبہ میں بد  
دیانتی کے تحت انتخابات ہوئے۔ اس بد دیانتی کے بیج کے ہوتے ہوئے  
ہر جھونپڑی میں ہر دیہاتی کو معلوم ہونے لگا کہ وہ محض زبانی بات تھی  
جو ان سے کی گئی تھی اس لئے وہ اصل چیزوں کو بھول گئے اور ہر  
شخص اس متعدی مرض میں مبتلا ہو گیا۔ اب سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ  
ان حالات میں اس ایڈمنسٹریشن کی اصلاح کس طرح کی جائے۔ اس کے متعلق  
میں کوئی لمبی چوڑی تقریر نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔ اصلاح کے لئے میں صرف  
تین ذرائع کو ضروری سمجھتا ہوں جن کے بغیر ہم ایڈمنسٹریشن کی اصلاح  
نہیں کر سکتے اور لوگوں کی حالت کو بہتر نہیں بنا سکتے۔

اول یہ کہ یہاں محض کوئی بل یا قانون لا کر اسے منظور کر  
دینے سے چونکہ آپ کوئی اصلاح حال نہیں کر سکتے اس لئے ضروری ہے  
کہ جب آپ کوئی قانون بنائیں تو وہ نہایت واضح جامع اور تمام پہلوؤں کو  
لئے ہوئے ہو ورنہ ایڈمنسٹریشن کی صحیح طور پر اصلاح نہیں ہو سکتی۔

چنانچہ جب تک آپ چھوٹے اہلکاروں کی تنخواہیں نہیں بڑھاتے بد دیانتی کا انسداد نہیں ہو سکتا۔ مثلاً کنسٹیبل کو لیجسے پھر پٹواری ہے قانون گو ہے تھانہ دار ہے نائب تحصیلدار ہے یہ سب کتنی کتنی تنخواہ لیتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے اگر کوئی شخص چاہے تو آپ ہی بتائیں کہ کم تنخواہ میں وہ اپنی زندگی کس طرح دیانتداری سے گزار سکتا ہے۔ اس لئے ان کی تنخواہیں اتنی ہونی چاہئیں کہ وہ تمام لوازمات زندگی کو با آسانی پورا کر سکیں۔

دوم یہ کہ اس کے بعد جس بات پر آپ کو زیادہ غور کرنا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ہر بالا افسر کو اس کے immediate ماتحت کی بد دیانتی کے لئے ایک حد تک ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا جائے۔ آج یہ کیفیت ہے کہ اگر کوئی افسر عدالت باوجود اس کے کہ وہ خود دیانتدار ہے مگر اس کے دائیں طرف بیٹھنے والا شخص اس کے سامنے رشوت لیتا ہے اور اسے معلوم ہے کہ اس کا ماتحت اہلکار کہہ طرح ہاتھ پیچھے کر کے رویہ وصول کرتا ہے اور وہ اسے کچھ نہیں کہتا۔ اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ کسی افسر بالا کو اس کے immediate ماتحت افسر یا اہلکار کی بد دیانتی کا ایک حد تک ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا جائے۔ اس طرح وہ اس پر پوری نگرانی کر سکے گا۔

تیسری یہ چیز ہے کہ جس وقت معاشرے میں بہت زیادہ خرابیاں آجائیں تو پھر یہ ڈھیلے ڈھالے قانون اور ڈھیلی ڈھالی سزائیں اور مقدمے جو چھ مہینے اور سال سال چلتے رہیں ان سے اصلاح نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ترگوں کی قوم میں کمال پاشا کے وقت سے پہلے یعنی پاشاؤں اور سلطانوں کے وقت میں ایڈمنسٹریشن جتنی بد دیانت تھی اس سے زیادہ بد دیانت پہلے کبھی نہ ہوئی تھی۔ یہاں تک کہ سپہ سالار رشوت لے کر کارتوس اور سامان حرب ایسا بھیجا کرتے تھے کہ ساری فوج غرق ہو جایا کرتی تھی میری عمر کے اصحاب کو جنگ بلقان کے واقعات یاد ہوں گے۔ مصطفیٰ کمال پاشا نے جب یہ حالات دیکھے تو اس نے ایک ٹریبونل قائم کیا اور سزا یہ مقرر کی کہ جس کے خلاف ثابت ہو جائے کہ اس نے بد دیانتی کی ہے اسے گولی مار دی جائے۔ اسے صرف تین آدمی مارنے پڑے اور اس کے بعد میدان صاف ہو گیا آپ کے ہاں یہ صورت ہے کہ اول تو کوئی پکڑا نہیں جاتا اور اگر پکڑا جائے تو مقدمہ میں ہی اٹھ مہینے گزر جاتے ہیں۔ پھر بڑی سزا ملی تو ملازمت سے الگ کر دیا۔ مگر اس نے تو ساری عمر کے لئے کما لیا ہوتا ہے اسے آپ کی ملازمت کی ضرورت ہی کیا

ہوتی ہے اس نے اتنا رویہ اکٹھا کر لیا ہوتا ہے کہ اسے مزید نوکری کی پرواہ ہی نہیں رہتی۔ اگر میں کہوں کہ عبرت ناک سزائیں دی فی چاہئیں تو مجھے ڈر ہے کہ اس موجودہ تہذیب کے رنگ میں رنگے ہوئے لوگ کہیں گے کہ وہ سزائیں بہت سخت ہیں اور جہالت کے زمانہ کی سزائیں ہیں۔ مگر ہمارا معاشرہ اتنا بگڑ چکا ہے کہ اصلاح صرف اسی صورت میں ہو سکتی ہے کہ فیصلہ جلد ہو۔ سزائیں سخت سے سخت ہوں بلکہ میں تو کہوں گا کہ گولی مار دینے کی سزا بھی مقرر کی جائے۔ پھر آپ دیکھیں گے کہ کتنی جلدی اصلاح ہوئی ہے۔

**\*چودھری سی ایل سندھو داس۔** (پاکستانی عیسائی و اینگلو پاکستانی نمبر ۲) حضور والا! یہ تحریک جو آج اس ایوان میں پیش ہوئی ہے اسے بد دیانتی کو دور کرنے کے لئے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ یہ وہ بد دیانتی ہے جسے اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران نے کئی زاویوں سے دیکھا ہے اور جس زاویے سے اسے بیشتر ممبران نے دیکھا وہ یہ تھا کہ مالی حالات اور غربت ہمارے ان حکام کو بد دیانتی پر مجبور کرتی ہے جو چھوٹے چھوٹے درجے کے ہیں۔ سب سے پہلے تو مجھے یہ بد دیانتی کی اس تعریف سے اختلاف ہے جو اس ایوان میں کی گئی ہے میرے نزدیک بد دیانتی صرف اسے ہی نہیں کہتے کہ رویہ لیا اور کام کر دیا۔ بد دیانتی یہ بھی ہے کہ کسی بڑے آدمی کا کام کر دیا جبکہ حق کسی غریب کا تھا۔ یہ پہلی قسم کی بد دیانتی سے زیادہ بڑی بد دیانتی ہے جہاں تک اس بد دیانتی کا تعلق ہے کہ جس میں رویہ لے کر کام کیا جاتا ہے اگر آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ کم تنخواہیں لینے والوں کی تنخواہیں بڑھا دی جائیں تو یہ بد دیانتی جاتی رہے گی تو میں کہوں گا کہ آپ غلط سمجھتے ہیں کیونکہ آپ کے اس ایوان میں ایسے واقعات پیش ہوئے ہیں جن میں آپ کے سامنے یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ بڑی تنخواہیں لینے والے بھی بد دیانتی کرتے ہیں۔ اس طریق سے کہ آئناً جو کام نہیں ہونا چاہئے وہ کرتے اور کرواتے ہیں اور جو ہونا چاہئے وہ نہیں کرتے۔ مثلاً ایک زمین ہے وہ ایک آدمی کے نام کاغذات میں الاٹ کر دی جاتی ہے اور بعد میں پتہ چلتا ہے کہ یہ زمین تو رجسٹر میں کسی اور کے نام پہلے ہی درج ہے جب اس بد دیانتی کا ذکر کسی اور افسر کے سامنے کیا جاتا ہے تو وہ اس کی اصلاح سے گریز کرتا ہے۔ یہاں رویہ لینے کی بات نہیں یہاں لوگوں کے انداز فکر کو تبدیل کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جب تک آپ نہیں سمجھ لیتے کہ جو ذمہ داری آپ پر

کسی غریب یا امیر کی طرف سے ہے آپ پر یا آپ کے اہلکاروں پر جو فرائض عائد ہوتے ہیں جب تک آپ اس ذمہ داری کو اور ان فرائض کو دیانتداری سے انجام نہیں دیتے اس وقت تک یہ بددیانتی دور نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ایک طرف آپ کو ایسے پٹواری بھی نظر آئیں گے جو دیانتداری سے کام کرتے ہیں۔ عدالتوں کے چھوٹے چھوٹے اہلکاروں اہلحد اور ریڈر دیانتدار نظر آئیں گے اور دوسری طرف بڑے بڑے اعلیٰ حکام ایسے نظر آئیں گے جو بددیانت ہیں۔ اس لئے اگر یہ کہا جائے کہ صرف روپیہ کی کمی یا مالی حالت کی خرابی ہی بددیانتی کی وجہ ہے تو یہ غلط ہے کیونکہ میں ایسے طبقہ کے لوگوں کو ذاتی طور پر جانتا ہوں جو باقی سب طبقوں سے غریب ہیں اور جن کا معیار زندگی بہت پست ہے۔ مجھے علم ہے کہ وہ لوگ دن کو بھی کام کرتے ہیں اور رات کو بھی کام کرتے ہیں۔ بچوں کو پڑھاتے بھی ہیں لیکن وہ نہ چوری کرتے ہیں نہ شراب کشید کرتے ہیں اور نہ کوئی اور بددیانتی کرتے ہیں اس سے یہ ایوان اس نتیجہ پر پہنچے گا کہ صرف افلاس ہی ایک چیز نہیں جس کی وجہ سے آدمی بددیانتی کرتا ہے۔ مجھے چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ صاحب سے مکمل اتفاق ہے کہ جب تک آپ اپنے حکام کا اور حکام کے ساتھ عوام کا انداز فکر تبدیل نہیں کریں گے ان کی تعلیم و تربیت صحیح طریق سے نہیں کریں گے ان کے ذہن میں یہ چیز بٹھا نہیں دینگے کہ بددیانتی خواہ وہ چھوٹی سے چھوٹی ہو یا بڑی سے بڑی۔ ان کے اور باقی سب کے لئے ہلاکت و تباہی کا نتیجہ ہو گی اس وقت تک یقین رکھئیے کہ آپ کے یہ قوانین آپ کے حکام کو اصلاح کے راستے پر نہیں لا سکتے۔ کیونکہ یہ بددیانتی ان کے رگ و ریشہ میں سرایت کر چکی ہے۔ موجودہ حالات میں تو یوں معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ان کو اس بات کا احساس ہی نہیں کہ بددیانتی کوئی جرم ہے۔ اس وقت اگر لاہور میں کوئی سنگین واقعہ ہو جاتا ہے جس کی نوعیت میرے بیان کئے بغیر ممبران سمجھ جائیں گے تو اگر اس میں الزام لگانے والا غریب آدمی ہے تو بڑے افسر اس کی بات اس لئے نہیں سنتے کہ الزام علیہ بڑا آدمی ہے۔ کیا اس قسم کی بددیانتی کی وجہ غربت ہے؟ کیا اس کا باعث افلاس ہے؟ اس لئے حضور والا! میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ عوام میں اور اپنے حکام میں اخلاقی بلندی اور اخلاقی جرات پیدا کریں جو اس وقت ان میں مفقود ہے اور اگر آپ یہ نہیں کر سکتے تو اس بددیانتی سے جو مختلف لوگوں سے مختلف وجوہ کی بنا پر ہوتی ہے اور جس کے مرتکب غریب اور امیر۔ چھوٹے اور بڑے۔ زمیندار اور تاجر سب ہوتے ہیں اس سے آپ کو نجات نہیں مل سکتی۔ میں عرض کروں گا



کہ بد دیانتی کی تعریف کو محدود کر دیا گیا ہے۔ اس کو وسیع کر کے پھر اسے تعلیمی اور تربیتی طریقہ سے دور کرنے کی کوشش کیجئے تا کہ ہم اور ہمارا ملک ترقی کر سکے۔

**\*سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالد گیلانی**۔ (راولپنڈی ۳ مسلم)۔ جناب والا۔ مجھے اس حقیقت کا شدت کے ساتھ احساس ہے کہ رشوت ستانی کسی ملک کی چمکتی ہوئی پیشانی پر ایک بد نما داغ کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ مجھے اس امر کا بھی احساس ہے کہ جب تک رشوت ستانی کا قلع قمع نہیں کیا جائیگا اس وقت تک کوئی ملک باوقار طریقہ پر زندگی بسر نہیں کر سکتا۔ مجھے اس حقیقت کا بھی احساس ہے کہ ملک قادر بخش کی رپورٹ کے بعد رشوت ستانی کے متعلق کوئی لمبی چوڑی تقریریں کرنا بالکل تضحیف اوقات ہے اس کی وجہ کہ رشوت ہماری رگ و پے میں سرایت کر چکی ہے یہ ہے کہ ہمارا معاشرہ مساوات اور عدل و انصاف کی بنیادوں پر استوار نہیں کیا گیا۔ جب تک معاشرے کے اندر یہ ناہمواری دور نہیں کی جائیگی جس کی وجہ سے عوام کے تین طبقات ہو چکے ہیں اس وقت تک رشوت ستانی کا دور ہونا اسر محال ہے۔ ایک وہ طبقہ ہے جو کہ اونچے درجے کا طبقہ ہے جو کہ دولت اور سارے مال پر قابض ہے اور دوسرا طبقہ وہ ہے جو کہ درمیانی لوگ ہیں جنہیں قوم کے تمام غموں اور نقصانات کا اور ملک کی بہبودی اور بہتری کا احساس ہوتا ہے اور اس کے لئے وہ قربانیاں بھی کر گزرتے ہیں۔ جو اونچا طبقہ ہے اسے یہ احساس ہی نہیں اور تیسرا طبقہ جو سب سے نیچے والا طبقہ ہے اس کو توفیق ہی نہیں کہ وہ اس بارہ میں کچھ کر سکے۔ جب تک معاشرے کے اندر یہ ناہمواری قائم ہے اس وقت تک رشوت ستانی کا قلع قمع کرنا بڑا مشکل ہے۔ اس کی ایک بڑی وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ رشوت کے سلسلہ میں حکومت کی طرف سے جب کبھی حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے تو ایسے رشوت خور افسروں کی ہی کی جاتی ہے جو رشوت کے عادی ہو چکے ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس حکومت کے جو افسر یا ملازم دیانتداری کے ساتھ اپنی زندگی بسر کرتے ہیں یا دیانتداری کے ساتھ رہتے ہیں اور ایک پائی رشوت لینا بھی گناہ عظیم تصور کرتے ہیں ان کی حوصلہ افزائی نہیں کی جاتی بلکہ ان کے جائز حقوق بھی غصب کر لئے جاتے ہیں اور ان کی حوصلہ شکنی کی جاتی ہے۔ مجھے یہ معلوم ہے کہ رشوت اوپر سے نیچے کی طرف آتی ہے اگر ایک تار بگڑی ہو تو ہم اس کا علاج تجویز کریں اور اگر تانا ہی بگڑا ہوا ہو تو اس کے علاج کیلئے معاشرے کے اندر اصلاح کی ضرورت ہے۔ وہ حکام جو رشوت لیتے ہیں وہ مختلف طریقوں سے لیتے ہیں۔ رشوت رشوت کے

نام پر لی جاتی ہے۔ رشوت نذرانے کے نام پر لی جاتی ہے۔ رشوت عطایا کے طور پر لی جاتی ہے۔ رشوت تحائف کے طور پر لی جاتی ہے اور اس کے علاوہ اور بہت سے ذرائع ہیں رشوت حاصل کرنے کے۔ بظاہر عدالت کے سامنے یہ پورڈ لگا ہوا ہوتا ہے کہ یہاں نذرانے قبول کرنے منع ہیں لیکن اسی کمرہ کی چار دیواری کے اندر یہ دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ دیانتدار مجسٹریٹ کرسی پر بیٹھے ہوتے ہیں اور اس کے عملے کے آدمی قانون شکنی کرتے ہیں اور اس کے سامنے رھوٹ لیتے ہیں۔ اگر وہ فی الواقعہ دیانتدار ہے تو جب تک وہ کرسی پر متمکن ہے اس کے عملے کا کوئی آدمی رشوت نہیں لے سکتا۔ میں دعوے کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ اس کے اپنے اندر خرابی ہے۔ اگر وہ عملہ اس کے گھر باہر کا خرچ پورا کرتا ہے تو پھر ان کو رشوت لینے سے کون روک سکتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک سے رشوت کا قلع قمع کرنے کے لئے دو تین طریقے ہیں جو میرے ذہن میں ہیں اور جو آج میں آپ کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اگر حکومت ان پر غور و فکر کرے تو عین ممکن ہے کہ ہمیں اس بیماری سے جو بہت مہیب شکل اختیار کر چکی ہے نجات حاصل ہو جائے۔ پہلی چیز یہ ہے کہ اسلام کے نقطہ نگاہ سے رشوت لینے والا اور رشوت دینے والا دونوں ایک حیثیت رکھتے ہیں اگر حکومت ایمانداری کے ساتھ اس برائی کو صوبہ سے بدر کرنا چاہتی ہے تو ان کو رشوت لینے والے اور رشوت دینے والے دونوں کے خلاف خواہ وہ سرکاری ہوں یا غیر سرکاری پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ استعمال کرنا چاہئے۔ ان کو غنڈا اقرار دیا جائے اور ان کے خلاف غنڈا ایکٹ استعمال کیا جائے تب جا کر ان کی جڑیں کھوکھلی ہو سکتی ہیں۔ اگر رشوت لینے والے کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے اور رشوت نہ لینے والے کی حوصلہ فرسائی کی جائے تو اس طرح میرے خیال میں قیامت تک اس برائی کی اصلاح نہیں ہو سکتی۔ میری دوسری تجویز یہ ہے کہ قوم کے اندر تبلیغی مشنز بھیجے جائیں اور ان کے اخلاق کی اصلاح کی جائے اور انہیں یہ سمجھایا جائے کہ رشوت ستانی بہت بری چیز ہے۔ جیسا کہ اپوزیشن کے لیڈر میاں عبدالباری صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ غریبوں کی تنخواہوں میں اضافہ کیا جائے اور امیروں کی تنخواہوں میں کمی کی جائے اور ان کو حد اعتدال پر لانے کے لئے اور عوام کا معیار زندگی بلند کرنے کے لئے اگر ان کی تجاویز پر عمل کیا جائے تو رشوت کی برائی بہت حد تک دور ہو سکتی ہے۔ اور اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ بھی ضروری ہے کہ تمام علما کرام کی خدمات حاصل کی جائیں اور ان سے یہ کام لیا جائے۔ محکمہ تعلقات عامہ جو

تتنا روپیہ خرچ کرتا رہا ہے ان سے یہ کام لے۔ اس طرح علماء کرام گلی بہ گلی اور کوچہ بہ کوچہ جائیں اور عوام کو تبلیغی رنگ میں احساس کرائیں کہ رشوت دینا بھی اتنا ہی برا ہے جتنا کہ رشوت لینا گناہ ہے۔ اگر آپ نے رشوت کا قلع قمع کرنا ہے تو اونچے درجہ کے افسروں سے شروع کر کے نیچے طبقہ کی طرف آنا چاہئے۔ یہ تو ممکن ہی نہیں کہ پانچ روپے لینے والے پٹواری کو تو گردن زدنی قرار دیا جائے اور مایک بڑے افسر کو جو ایک ہزار روپیہ رشوت لیتا ہے یا اپنے بیٹے کی شادی پر دو ہزار روپے کے تحائف کو شیر مادر سمجھ کر پی جاتا ہے اس کو ہم رشوت خور نہ سمجھیں اور اس کے خلاف کوئی کاروائی نہ کریں۔ دراصل پہ برائی اس صورت میں پیدا ہوتی ہے کہ جب اس کی تحریک بڑے افسر کرتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر ایک افسر کسی تحصیل میں جاتا ہے اور وہاں جا کر کسی بنگلہ میں ٹھہرتا ہے۔ اور اس کا عملہ اس کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے۔ معاً بعد تحصیلدار کو ڈپٹی کمشنر کا حکم پہنچتا ہے کہ فلاں بڑے افسر یا فلاں وزیر آئے ہوئے ہیں اور ان کے لئے انتظام کرنا ہے۔ اب تحصیلدار تو ڈیڑھ سو روپیہ تنخواہ لیتا ہے وہ اتنے بڑے عملہ کا انتظام اپنی گروہ سے کیسے کر سکتا ہے قدرتی طور پر وہ گرداوروں۔ پٹواریوں اور نمبرداروں کو بلاتا ہے۔ اور اس طرح وہ بوجھ ان میں تقسیم کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ وہاں مرغ پلاؤ وغیرہ اڑتے ہیں اور اس طرح کئی دن گزر جاتے ہیں اور چلتی دفعہ وہ نیک نیت افسر لکھ جاتے ہیں کہ یہ سب خرچ ہم نے خود کیا تھا۔ اگر اس صورت حالات کا علم ہونے کے بعد بھی حکومت اس کا علاج نہ کرے تو تمام تر ذمہ داری اسی پر عائد ہوتی ہے۔ میں حکومت کو مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں کہ اس نے اس بیماری کا احساس کر لیا ہے یہ تہیہ کر لیا ہے کہ رشوت ستانی کو اس صوبہ سے نکال دیا جائے اور اس غرض کے پیش نظر ایک قانون اس ایوان میں پیش ہو رہا ہے جس کی رو سے یہ تہیہ کر لیا جائیگا کہ اس بیماری کو ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے لئے اس صوبہ پنجاب سے نکال دیا جائے۔ میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ جب تک رشوت کا قلع قمع نہیں ہوگا اس وقت تک ہمارے کام درست نہیں ہو سکتے اور جب تک قوم کے اندر رشوت کے خلاف احساس پیدا نہیں کیا جائیگا رشوت کا انسداد ہر گز نہیں ہو سکتا۔ میری رائے میں اس تجویز کے محرک نے یہ قرا داد پیش کر کے قوم۔ ملک اور اس صوبہ پر بہت بڑا احسان کیا ہے۔

رائے خضر اللہ خان۔ (لاہور ۱۱ مسلم مخصوص نشست)۔ جناب

والا۔ میں پیشہ ور تقریر کرنے والوں میں سے نہیں ہوں۔ (شور)۔ میرے

اپنے خیال میں ہمارے اس ملک میں جمہوریت پہلی ایسی چیز ہے جو رشوت کا باعث ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر ایک آدمی ممبری کے لئے کھڑا ہوتا ہے۔ اور افسروں یا ایسے آدمیوں کی امداد سے جو گناہ اور چوری میں آگے ہوتے ہیں یہاں آتا ہے۔ یقیناً جائے ایسے ممبر اسمبلی کو ضرور ان لوگوں کی امداد کرنی پڑیگی اور اسکا مکان یا گھر بد دیانت لوگوں کی پناہ گاہ ہوگا۔ (ہیئر۔ ہیئر)۔ اور ایسا لیڈر یقیناً چوروں اور رسہ گیروں کی چیزوں میں حصہ دار ہوگا۔ جب معاشرہ کے ذمہ دار افراد کے ہاتھ ان چیزوں سے رنگے ہوئے ہوں تو یقیناً جائے کہ غریب بھی وہی کرینگے جو وہ انکو کرتے دیکھینگے۔

دوسری چیز ہمارے ملک میں یہ الاٹمنٹوں کا مرض ہے۔ اس حمام میں لاکھوں مہاجر اور ہزاروں مقامی سب ایک ہیں۔ ایک مہاجر دس بیس نا جائز الاٹمنٹیں کرا لیتا ہے۔ پھر انکو چھپانے کیلئے افسروں کو رشوت دیتا ہے۔ ان نا جائز الاٹمنٹوں کی وجہ سے اسے رشوت دینے میں بھی سہولت رہتی ہے۔ اور وہ جو رشوت دے دیتا ہے اسکی الاٹمنٹیں منسوخ نہیں کی جاتیں۔ اسی طرح جس مقامی نے نا جائز الاٹمنٹیں کرا رکھی ہوں وہ بھی رشوت دے سکتا ہے۔ یہ محکمہ بحالیات بھی رشوت کی ایک پناہ گاہ ہے۔ جب تک یہ الاٹمنٹیں ختم نہیں ہوتیں یقیناً جائے یہاں سے رشوت نہیں جا سکتی۔ مثال کے طور پر اگر کسی مہاجر کو مکان سے نکالا جا رہا ہو اور اسے رہنے کے لئے جگہ نہ ملتی ہو تو وہ سب کچھ کریگا۔ رشوت بھی دیگا۔ تا کہ کسی طرح کہیں چھت کے نیچے اپنے بچوں کو بٹھا سکے۔ وہ کیا کرے۔ دوسری طرف ایک چلتا پرزہ آدمی ہے یا افسر کہہ لیجئے۔ کیونکہ اس معاملہ میں افسر اور عوام سب ایک ہیں۔ اگر کوئی اچھی چیز کسی غریب کے پاس ہے اور وہ اسے حاصل کرنا چاہتا ہے تو اسے بھی رشوت دینی پڑیگی۔ اسلئے جب تک الاٹمنٹوں کا چکر ختم نہیں ہوتا اور مہاجروں کو مستقل طور پر آباد نہیں کر دیا جاتا اس وقت تک یہ رشوت ختم نہیں ہو سکتی۔

• پاکستان بننے سے بھی ہر ایک کو رشوت کے مواقع ملے ہیں۔ میں خود مہاجر ہوں۔ ہم بہت بری حالت میں یہاں تک پہنچے۔ مگر ہم نے بھی یہاں دونوں ہاتھوں سے سب کچھ لوٹا۔ (تالیاں)۔ اور جو یہاں بیٹھے تھے انہوں نے بھی کچھ رہنے نہ دیا۔ (تالیاں)۔ اس وقت قوم کو دیکھئے۔ کیا اسے کچھ سبق حاصل ہوا ہے یا ہمیں دیکھ کر اس نے کچھ عبرت پکڑی ہے۔ قطعاً نہیں۔

تیسری چیز قوم کی بھوک اور غربت بھی ہے۔ یہ بھوک انگریز سے نرالی نہیں۔ انگریز کے زمانے کی ہے۔ اب یہ ہوا ہے کسی افسر کے پاس

اگر مقدمہ ہو تو لوگ کسی نہ کسی طرح وہاں تک پہنچنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ آخر وہ پاکستان ہی کا باشندہ ہے۔ اسکا کوئی دوست یا رشتہ دار مل ہی جاتا ہے جو اسے رشوت دے کر اس سے نا جائز کام کرا لیتا ہے۔ اور اگر وہ سفارش سے کام نہ کرے تو اسے (transfer) بدلوا دیا جاتا ہے۔ ہمارے اس معاشرے میں انگریز کا قانون موم کی ناک بن کے رہ گیا ہے جو دوستوں اور اسیروں کے لئے فوراً ڈھل جاتا ہے مگر غریبوں کے لئے تلوار کا کام دیتا ہے۔ ہم نے ایک نائب تحصیلدار کو تقریباً دس ہزار روپے کا مال ٹانگے میں لے جاتے پکڑا اسے ان اشیاء کے نام تک نہیں آتے تھے۔ وہ معطل ہوا۔ اس پر مقدمہ چلایا گیا۔ مگر کچھ عرصہ کے بعد یہ سن کر ہماری حیرانی کی حد نہ رہی کہ گورنمنٹ نے وہ مقدمہ واپس لے لیا ہے۔ اور اسے تحصیلدار بنا دیا ہے۔ (واہ۔ واہ) •

ایک اور سیر کے متعلق کسی کی رپورٹ تھی کہ اس نے تین مربعے لائلپور اور سنگمری میں ۳۳ ہزار روپے فی مربعہ کے حساب سے لئے ہیں۔ ۱۱۰ روپے ماہوار اسکی تنخواہ تھی۔ اسکی انکوائری ہوئی اور بعد میں اسے تھل میں ایس ڈی او بنا دیا گیا۔ (واہ۔ واہ) یہ کوئی بیس دن کی بات ہے۔ ایک نائب تحصیلدار صاحب کے خلاف دس پندرہ ہزار کے الزامات تھے۔ لوگ رشوت سے تنگ آ کر بیان دینے کے لئے تیار تھے۔ انہیں معلوم ہو گیا۔ وہ کمشنر کے پاس پہنچے۔ وہاں سے اپنا تبادلہ کرا کے ایڈیشنل تحصیلدار ہو گئے۔ انکے پاس مال ہوتا ہے دیتے ہیں اور آگے آ جاتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ لوگ انصاف کرینگے تو یہ قطعاً نا ممکن ہے۔ ہم خود اس حمام میں ننگے ہیں۔ (تالیاں)۔ اکثریت ایسی ہی ہے۔ لیکن یہ کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں چونکہ ہم (برادری) علاقہ اور تعلقات کی) ووٹوں کے ذریعے یہاں آ رہے ہیں اور ایسی ووٹوں کا محتاج کبھی ایماندار نہیں رہ سکتا۔ (تالیاں)۔

اسکا صرف ایک ہی علاج ہے۔ جو پکڑا جائے خواہ وہ کمشنر ہو یا پٹواری اسکی لاش موجی گیٹ کے سامنے لٹکا دی جائے حتیٰ کہ ہڈیاں اسکا گوشت چھوڑ دیں۔ (تالیاں)۔

سب جانتے ہیں کہ ٹیوب ویل سکیم میں ایک ہزار روپیہ فی ٹیوب ویل کے حساب سے رشوت چلتی رہی ہے۔ سب لوگوں نے یہ روپے دئے ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کے کھاتہ جاتہ میں یہ چیز درج ہے۔ لیکن کوئی نہیں پوچھتا۔ سوائے ایک حل کے اس چیز کا اور کوئی حل نہیں۔ اسکا حل صرف یہ ہے کہ جس نے چوری کی ہے اسکا ہاتھ کاٹا جائے اور جس نے زنا کیا

ہے اسکو سنگسار کر دیا جائے۔ پھر دیکھینگے کہ کتنے ہاتھ کتنے ہیں اور کیسے چوری رہتی ہے۔ بڑے آدمیوں کو بھی وہی سزائیں دی جائیں اور چھوٹوں کو بھی وہی۔ آپ پٹواریوں کو معطل کر کے مطمئن ہیں۔ سوالات کے جواب میں اکثر پٹواریوں کو معطل کرنے کا ذکر آتا ہے لیکن کمشنر کوئی معطل نہیں ہوتا۔ چیراسیوں پر یہاں دھوان دار تقریریں ہوتی ہیں۔ افسروں پر خوب برستے ہیں۔ لیکن اپنی گریبان میں منہ ڈال کر کوئی نہیں دیکھتا۔ (تالیاں) میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر قواعد بہت زیادہ سخت کر دئے جائیں تب یہ قوم باز رہ سکتی ہے۔ جیسے چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ نے کہا ہے کہ انداز فکر بدلا جائے اس میں تو کئی برس لگیں گے۔ وہ طریقہ تو تریاق والی بات بن کے رہ جائیگا۔ یہاں تو کوئی اور اورنگ زیب ہو۔ جو صوفی بن کر سامنے آئے اسے بھی پھانس لے اور جو ملزم بن کر سامنے آئے اسے بھی کیفر کردار تک پہنچا دے۔ (قہقہے ہا اور تالیاں)

**ملک غلام ربیعی**۔ (کارپوریشن شہر لاہور نمبر ۱ مسلم مخصوص نشست)۔ جناب والا میں نے اس معزز ایوان میں اپنے معزز دوستوں کی تقاریر کو بڑے غور سے سنا ہے۔ مجھے رائے صاحب کے خیالات سے بڑی حد تک اتفاق ہے۔ جب یہاں پر فرنگی حکمران تھے۔ مثال کے طور پر جب یہاں پر مسٹر میکڈانلڈ یا مسٹر بینٹ کی حکمرانی تھی تو یقیناً ان کے پاس بطور رشوت یا سفارش کسی کو لے جانا ناممکن تھا۔ ہمارے افسروں کی بد قسمتی یہ ہے کہ انکے ننھیال یا ددھیال یا دوست یہیں ہیں۔ افسر مجبور ہیں کہ وہ انکی بات کو سنیں۔ اس صورت حال سے خود افسر طبقہ بچ بنے حد تک ہے۔

حضور والا۔ میرا یہ خیال ہے کہ اگر مرض کی صحیح تشخیص ہو جائے تو علاج آسانی سے ہو سکیگا۔ جناب والا۔ میں نے جو مرض تشخیص کیا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ افسروں کو ”کرپٹ“ کرنے کی ذمہ داری بہت حد تک ہماڑی وزارت پر عائد ہوتی ہے وزیروں کو جب ووٹ لینے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے تو وہ افسروں کو اپنی مدد کرنے پر مجبور کرتے ہیں اور اپنی پسند کے افسروں کو وہاں لے آتے ہیں اور دوسروں کے وہاں سے تبادلے کر دیتے ہیں۔ جیسا کہ چند دن ہوئے میں نے یہاں عرض کیا تھا کہ ایک ایک رات میں بیس بیس تیس تیس افسروں کے تبادلے ہوئے تا کہ وزارت اپنے ووٹ قائم رکھ سکے۔ ایسا کرنے سے افسران بیچارے درماندگی کے عالم میں ایک ایک شہر سے دوسرے میں جانے پر مجبور ہوتے ہیں۔ ان کے بچوں کی تعلیم کا خرچ ہوتا ہے اور ان کا کوئی پرسان حال نہیں ہوتا۔

کیا رشوت لینے کے دروازے ان وزیروں نے نہیں کھولے؟ میں کہتا ہوں کہ رشوت کے انسداد کے لئے ایک کمیشن مقرر کرنا چاہیے اور وہ ان سب چیزوں کی جانچ پڑتال کرے۔ اگر یہ ثابت ہو جائے کہ کسی وزیر نے رشوت ستانی کو تقویت دی ہے اور کسی افسر کو خلاف قانون کام کرنے کی جرأت دلائی ہے یا کوئی ایسا حکم دیا ہے تو ایسے وزیر کی جائیداد ضبط کر لی جائے اور اسے جیل میں ڈال دیا جائے۔ جب تک رشوت کی روک تھام کے لئے سخت کارروائی نہ کی جائیگی اسکا ہرگز انسداد نہیں ہو سکتا۔ افسران کو زر خرید غلام سمجھا جاتا ہے اور وہ بیچارے مجبور ہیں اور ڈر کے مارے کچھ بول نہیں سکتے۔ انہیں تو ہالتو بلیاں سمجھا جاتا ہے جو ان کے دسترخوانوں پر ناچ کریں۔ مجھے ایسے افسران کا بھی علم ہے جنہوں نے بڑی سے بڑی شخصیت کا حکم ماننے سے انکار کر دیا کیونکہ ان کا کہا قانون وقت کے خلاف تھا مگر سارے افسر ایسا عمل کرنے سے عاجز ہیں۔

جناب والا۔ عوام ویسے ہی نہیں بول سکتے کیونکہ وہ جانتے ہیں کہ اگر انہوں نے کچھ کہا تو انہیں سیفٹی ایکٹ کے ماتحت گرفتار کر لیا جائیگا۔ اس لئے میں اس طرف بیٹھنے والے امر کی توجہ ان مسائل کی طرف دلاتا ہوں اور ان سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ اس نئے ملک کو جمہوری سانچے میں ڈھالنے کے لئے حزب اختلاف کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ اس لئے وہ ہماری طرف آ کر ہمارے ساتھ بیٹھیں۔ ایسا کرنے سے وہ قوم پر احسان کرینگے اور ایسی بدعات جو پر سر اقتدار طبقہ نے اپنا شعار بنا لیا ہے ان سے نجات دلانے کے لئے اور انہیں نا جائز قسم کے احکام دینے سے باز رکھنے کے لئے وہ ایک بہت بڑی خدمت سر انجام دینگے۔ کیونکہ ہم نے یہ دیکھا ہے کہ یہ لوگ افسران کو خراب کرنے کے خود ذمہ دار ہیں۔ افسران بیچارے ڈرتے ہیں کہ اگر انہوں نے ان خداؤں کی مرضی کے خلاف کچھ کیا تو تکلیف اٹھائینگے اور ان کا دور دراز جگہوں پر تبادلہ کیا جائیگا۔ لہذا جب تک ان چیزوں کا قلع قمع نہیں ہوگا رشوت ستانی کا انسداد نہیں ہو سکتا۔

(اس مرحلہ پر اجلاس نماز مغرب کے لئے ملتوی ہو کر پھر دوبارہ بعد نماز مغرب شروع ہوا۔ صاحب سپیکر۔ کرسٹی صدارت پر متمکن تھے)۔

\*چودھری محمد احسن۔ (گجرات۔ نمبر ۳۔ مسلم) جناب والا۔ صوبے کی اقتصادی بد حالی۔ بد دیانتی اور رشوت ستانی ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ ساتھ چلتی ہیں۔ مجھے یہ عرض کرنے میں ذرا باک نہیں کہ سوموار کی بحث میں حصہ لینے والے معزز ممبران نے اقتصادی بد حالی اور بد دیانتی

کے مختلف علاج اس ایوان کے سامنے پیش کئے۔ مگر میں ان دونوں کو لازم ملزوم سمجھتے ہوئے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج کی بحث میں اور سوہوار کی بحث میں کسی معزز ممبر نے اصل مرض کا پتہ چلانے اور اس کا علاج تجویز کرنے کی طرف توجہ ہی نہیں فرمائی۔ جناب والا۔ یہ رشوت ستانی۔ یہ اقتصادی بد حالی اور یہ بد دیانتی ان نظریات کی وجہ سے ہے جن کا نام سرمایہ دارانہ نظام ہے۔ جناب والا۔ تنخواہوں اور معاوضوں کا فرق دور کرنے سے یہ رشوت ستانی۔ بد دیانتی اور اقتصادی بد حالی ختم نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اسے ختم کرنے کیلئے اس سے بھی بڑھکر کوئی قدم اٹھانا پڑیگا۔ اور وہ یہ ہے کہ مختلف طبقوں کی آمدنی کے فرق کو ختم کر دیا جائے اور آمدن و ذرائع آمدن ہر قسم کی حد بندی کر دی جائے۔

جناب والا۔ پھوٹے چھوٹے ملازم یہ عہدیدار بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں کے پیش نظر اپنا پیٹ پالنے کیلئے رشوت لیتے ہیں۔ لیکن بڑے بڑے افسر اس لئے رشوت نہیں لیتے یا بد دیانتی نہیں کرتے کہ ان کے پیٹ نہیں پلتے یا ان کے بچوں کی تعلیم کا خاطر خواہ انتظام نہیں ہو سکتا۔ بلکہ اس لئے کہ وہ بڑے بڑے سرمایہ داروں اور کارخانہ داروں کے برابر رہنا چاہتے ہیں۔ یہی وہ smugglers ہیں۔ یہی وہ چور بازاری کرنے والے اور گورنمنٹ کی سکیموں میں غبن ماور خیانت کرنے والے ہیں۔ جو آج بھی حتی الوسع ملک و ملت کا روپیہ لوٹنے میں مصروف ہیں۔ اور ان میں بعض ایسے بھی ہیں جو کوڑی سے کروڑی بن گئے ہیں۔ دراصل یہ سلسلہ ۱۹۴۷ء کے فسادات کی لوٹ مار سے شروع ہوا۔ اور جتنا اس مرض کا علاج کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی یہ اتنا ہی بڑھتا چلا گیا۔ ایسے مجرم کو قید و بند میں رکھنے کا قانون پہلے موجود ہے۔ محکمہ انسداد رشوت ستانی پہلے موجود ہے لیکن ابھی تک اسکا انسداد نہیں ہو سکا۔ میرے ایک معزز دوست نے فرمایا ہے کہ ان بد دیانت لوگوں کی لاشوں کو مچی دروازے کے سامنے لٹکا دیا جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ علاج صحیح نہ ہوگا۔ اول تو لاشیں لٹکانے کی نوبت ہی نہ آئے گی اور اگر کبھی اسکا امکان ہوا تو غریبوں کی نعشوں کو ہی لٹکایا جائے گا۔ بڑوں کی نوبت ہی نہ آئے گی جو کہ اصل میں ان سب خرابیوں کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔

جناب والا۔ میں یہ اعتراف کئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ بڑے لوگوں میں بھی بڑے نیک اور خدا ترس ہیں لیکن بہت کم۔ اکثریت ان لیڈروں ان بڑے افسروں اور حکام کی ہے جو بد قسمتی سے بد دیانت ہیں۔ اور خویش نوازی اور کنبہ پروری کرتے ہیں۔ اپنے باپ بھائی بہنوئی داماد



سالے بھانجے بھتیجے اور دیگر رشتہ داروں کی پرورش کرنے کے چکر سے نہیں نکلتے۔ یہ ایک عام مرض ہے چند مستثنیات کے علاوہ سب اس مرض کے شکار ہیں۔ اور یہ بیماری نہایت مہلک شکل اختیار کر چکی ہے۔ اسکا علاج نہایت ضروری ہے۔ اسکا صحیح علاج اسلامی نظریات کی رو سے ہی ہو سکتا ہے۔ اسلام میں چور کی یہ سزا ہے کہ اسکا ہاتھ کاٹ دیا جائے۔ سرمایہ دار لٹیروں کے پاس جتنا مال ہوتا ہے وہ چوری ڈاکے اور راہ زنی کے ذریعوں سے اکٹھا کیا ہوتا ہے۔ وہ بیواؤں یتیموں اور ناداروں کا مال و دولت لوٹتے ہیں اور انکے پیٹ میں روٹی تک نہیں جانے دیتے۔ ان لٹیروں کے مال و دولت پر قبضہ کر لیا جائے اور ہسکی تقسیم اس طرح کی جائے جس طرح کہ شریعت اسلامیہ اس کی اجازت دیتی ہے۔ تو صحیح علاج ہوگا۔

جناب والا۔ میں جاپان کی مثال پیش کرتا ہوں۔ اس ملک میں کسی افسر کی تنخواہ چار پانچ سو سے زیادہ نہیں ہوتی۔ کسی شخص کو چار سو روپے سے زیادہ منافع کا کاروبار کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔ صرف حکومت ہی چار سو روپے سے زائد منافع کا کاروبار کرتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بد دیانتی کو ختم کرنے کا بھی ایک علاج ہے۔ کہ ”نہ رہے بانس نہ بجے بانسری“، آج اگر ایک شخص کو کوئی کارخانہ یا لوٹ کا مال ہاتھ آ جاتا ہے تو وہ یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ یہ میرے باپ دادا کا چھوڑا ہوا ورثہ ہے خواہ اس سے ایک رات پہلے اسکے پاس کھانے کو روٹی بھی نہ ہو۔ ان سب کے مال و دولت پر قبضہ کر کے اسے حکومت کے خزانے میں ڈالنے اور اسکی مناسب تقسیم کرنے سے ہی بد دیانتیوں اور رشوت ستانیوں کا علاج ہو سکتا ہے۔ میں یہ اعتراف کئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا کہ ہماری موجودہ حکومت نہایت دیانتداری سے انسداد رشوت ستانی اور بد دیانتی کا قلع قمع کرنے کے درپے ہے۔ لیکن موجودہ طریقوں سے شاید حکومت رشوت ستانی اور بد دیانتی کو ختم کرنے میں کامیاب نہ ہو سکے جب تک کہ سرہایہ دارانہ نظام کو بالکل ختم نہ کر دیا جائے اور لوٹ کھسوٹ کے ذریعے سے دولت جمع کرنے والوں کی آمدن اور ذرائع آمدن کو محدود نہ کر دیا جائے۔

چودھری ولی محمد بیسالی (گجرات نمبر ۱۰ مسلم) جناب والا۔ میں آپکی وساطت سے اس معزز ایوان کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مثالیں پیش کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں کیونکہ کسی ایک سے بھی یہ

امر پوشیدہ نہیں ہے کہ رشوت ستانی کی وجہ سے صوبے کے عوام کا اعتماد حکومت سے اٹھ چکا ہے۔ (approach) اور رشوت کے بغیر کوئی کام سر انجام نہیں ہوتا۔ (approach) رشوت سے کچھ کم نہیں۔ صرف رویہ لینا ہی بد دیانتی نہیں۔ رسائی اور (approach) سے جو کام ہوتے ہیں وہ رویہ سے بھی نہیں ہوتے اس لئے یہ بدتر لعنت ہے اور تمام (Heads of Departments) اس جرم کے مرتکب ہوتے ہیں۔

جناب والا۔ میں پٹواریوں کے متعلق ایک اخبار کے ایڈیٹوریل نوٹ کی طرف آپکی توجہ مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں جس میں لکھا ہے کہ اس صوبے کی ۹۰ فیصد آبادی دیہاتی اور (backward) لوگوں پر مشتمل ہے جن سے پولیس اور پٹواری لوگ نا روا سلوک کرتے ہیں اور انہیں بہت تنگ کرتے ہیں جسے اخلاقی طور پر درست تصور نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ پولیس کا محکمہ ایسا ہے جو چوروں کو توقید و بند میں رکھتا ہے اور انہیں نفرت و حقارت کی نظر سے دیکھتا ہے لیکن رشوت لینا اپنا حق سمجھ رکھا ہے۔ انہیں اس امر کا بالکل احساس نہیں کہ رشوت لینا گناہ ہے۔ یہ لوگ بے بسوں اور مجبوروں کا خون نچوڑ رہے ہیں۔ اگر (backward) آبادی میں سے کوئی شخص حکام بالا کو شکایت کرتا ہے تو یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ (prestige of the Government) کا معاملہ ہے اور اس آڑ میں کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا جاتا۔ بلکہ افسران بالا کیو رشوت کی شکایتیں کرنے والوں سے انتقام لیا جاتا ہے۔ میں چند دنوں کا واقعہ آپکو سناتا ہوں۔ ایک دیہات کے دو اشخاص نے ایک پولیس سب انسپکٹر کے خلاف درخواست دیدی۔ اب اسی وجہ سے ان کو نشانہ ستم بنایا جا رہا ہے۔ وہ اچھے خاصے زمیندار ہیں۔ انکے پاس بارہ بھینسیں ہیں جو سب دودھ دینے والی ہیں۔ ان بھینسوں کو لے جا کر پھانک میں بند کر دیا گیا۔ ان کے آٹھ بیل یعنی چار جوگیں تھانے میں رکھی گئیں اور انکی زمین کا سب کام بند رکھا گیا۔ تین دنوں کے بعد ان سے ایک سو روپیہ لیا گیا۔

جناب والا۔ پولیس والے عدالتوں سے انصاف حاصل کرنے کیلئے وہاں تک پہنچنے نہیں دیتے۔ میں خود محکمہ پولیس میں ۲۲ سال رہا ہوں۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ پولیس والے معمولی جرم کے مشتبہ لوگوں سے فی کس ایک سو روپیہ رشوت کا لیتے ہیں۔ ہماری اقتصادی بد حالی کی وجہ رشوت ہی ہے۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ فرید سنز کو اتنی زیادہ کاٹن فیکٹریاں الاٹ کی گئی ہیں۔ میں نے سنا ہے کہ انہیں ۱۸ یا ۲۱ کاٹن

فیکٹریاں الاٹ ہو چکی ہیں۔ سعید سہگل کے پاس ایک لاکھ تکلہ چل رہا ہے۔ میں نے سنا ہے کہ ایک تکلے سے روزانہ ایک روپیہ منافع ہوتا ہے۔ ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ کیوں اسے اتنے تکلوں کی منظوری ملی ہوئی ہے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ اس سیفٹی ایکٹ سے لوگوں کو کیا فائدہ پہنچا ہے اس کے لئے ایوان میں تین سال سے گردان رٹی جارہی ہے اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوا ہے۔

آج جس آنریبل ممبر نے یہ قراڑ داد ایوان کے سامنے پیش کر کے زیر بحث لانے کی کوشش کی ہے میں انہیں مبارک باد پیش کرتا ہوں اور ساتھ ہی یہ کہتا ہوں کہ جب کسی کے خلاف رشوت کا الزام لگے تو اس کے لئے پوری تحقیقات کی جائے اگر کسی نے جھوٹ بول کر الزام لگانے کی کوشش کی ہے تو اس جھوٹ بولنے والے کے خلاف بھی پوری کارروائی کی جائے۔ (قطع کلامیاں)

Mr. Speaker : Please address the Chair.

آپ ایسی باتوں میں نہ جائیں بلکہ اپنی تقریر جاری رکھیں۔

**چودھری ولی محمد بیسال**۔ جناب والا۔ میں آپ کی وساطت سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس اسمبلی میں میں نے وزیر مال صاحب سے پونے دو یا دو سال ہوئے ایک پٹواری کے متعلق عرض کیا تھا کہ اس نے کئی ایک انتقال اراضی وغیرہ کے لئے ۳۶۰۰ روپے لئے۔ اسمبلی میں ایک سوال بھی پیش ہوا اور جناب سپیکر صاحب نے مجھ سے اس امر کا حلفیہ بیان لیا کہ یہ واقعہ صحیح ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ آپ نے لفظ حلفیہ غلط استعمال کیا ہے۔

**چودھری ولی محمد بیسال**۔ جناب والا۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ یہ واقعہ صحیح ہے مگر یہ دریافت کرتا ہوں کہ اس پٹواری کے خلاف کیا کارروائی کی گئی۔ اتنا معلوم ہوا ہے کہ محکمانہ انکوائری کرنے کے احکام صادر ہوئے ہیں لیکن اگر محکمانہ انکوائری میں یہ بات ثابت بھی ہو جائے کہ اس نے رشوت لی ہے تو ان غریب زمینداروں کو جنہوں نے ۳۶۰۰ روپے دئے ہیں کیا فائدہ ہوگا۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں نے D.C. ڈی سی صاحب کو درخواست کی تھی کہ جب ملزم پٹواری کو وکیل کرنے کا حق ہے تو سرکاری طور پر پیروی کی اجازت دی جائے لیکن یہ کہا گیا کہ شکایت کرنے والے کا فرض ہے کہ وہ روپیہ اپنی گھر سے خرچ کرے

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ معزز ممبر کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema : Sir, I move that the question be now put.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is.  
That the question be now put.  
The motion was carried.

**وزیر زراعت -** (آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی) - جناب والا۔ اس قرار داد کے مقاصد کی پاکیزگی سے تو کسی کو انکار نہیں ہے اور اس مقصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اس ایوان کا ایک ایک معزز رکن بیتاب ہے۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ اس مقصد کو کس طرح حاصل کیا جائے۔ اور یہ نا پاک روش جو کہ معاشرہ کے رگ و پے میں سرایت کر گئی ہے اس کا علاج کس طرح اعلیٰ اور افضل طریقہ سے کیا جائے۔ مثلاً جہاں تک حکومت کا تعلق ہے وہ نہ فقط اس مطالبہ کو لبیک کہتی ہے بلکہ اس کی انتہائی خواہش اور کوشش ہے کہ جتنی جلدی ہو سکے گندی روش کا تدارک کیا جائے۔ حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ اس قرار داد کے پیش ہونے سے کافی عرصہ قبل ہی حکومت نے معاشرہ کو اس نا پاک روش سے پاک کرنے کے مناسب اقدامات شروع کر رکھے ہیں تا ہم آج کی بحث قابل خیر مقدم ہے کیونکہ قائد ایوان نے خود ابتدائی اجلاس میں اپنی اس خواہش کا اظہار فرمایا تھا کہ اس مشکل کو حل کرنے کے لئے بہتر سے بہتر تجاویز پیش کی جائیں تا کہ اگر کوئی مناسب و مفید تجویز جو کہ حکومت کے خیال یا اس کی نگاہ سے اوجھل ہو گئی سامنے آئے تو وہ اسے اپنا لے۔

• اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ جتنی شکایتیں اس ایوان میں پیش کی گئی ہیں وہ بڑی حد تک درست اور بجا ہیں اور یہ بھی درست ہے جو آنریبل ممبر (مسٹر محمد افضل چیمہ) نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہ انتخابات بذات خود بد دیانتی سکھاتے ہیں اور بد دیانتی کو فروغ دیتے ہیں بلکہ یوں کہئے ”میری تعمیر میں مضر ہے ایک صورت خرابی کی“۔

ہمارے الیکشن واقعی ایک طریق سے بددیانتی کی ایک بنیاد ہیں چیمہ صاحب کا مقصد غالباً یہ ہے کہ کوئی امیدوار جب ووٹ طلب کرنے کے لئے جاتا ہے تو ووٹر اسی نقطہ نگاہ کے ماتحت امیدوار کو ووٹ دیتے ہیں کہ ان کو اس سے کیا فائدہ حاصل ہوگا۔ اگر ابتدا ہی میں اس تعمیر جس پر جمہور نے کھڑا ہونا ہے یا جس نے معاشرہ کی خرابیوں کو دور کرنا ہے، کی بنیاد کی خشت اول ہی اس بد دیانتی اور خود غرضی پر رکھی جائے تو آپ اندازہ فرمائیں کہ وہ عمارت کیسی ہوگی۔ انتخابات کے بعد توقع ہوتی ہے جب امیدوار کامیاب ہو جاتا ہے تو لوگوں کے مطالبات جن کا اس نے وعدہ کیا ہوتا ہے۔ یا جنکی لوگوں کو توقع ہوتی ہے اور جو اکثر خود غرضی و ذاتی مفاد پر مبنی ہوتی ہیں۔ پورا کرنے کی انتہائی کوشش کرتا

ہے۔ یہی کوشش بد انصافی یا بد دیانتی کا بیج ہوتا ہے۔ یہ ایک دیکھی ہوئی حقیقت ہے کہ لوگ اس لئے ووٹ نہیں دیتے کہ فلاں امیدوار ملک یا قوم کے لئے کوئی فائدہ مند ثابت ہوگا بلکہ وہ اس لئے ووٹ دیتے ہیں کہ کل کو اس سے ان کی ذات کو فائدہ حاصل ہوگا یا ہونے کی امید ہوگی ظاہر ہے جب کہ بنیاد ہی ایک ایسی طرز پر رکھی گئی ہے کہ ایسی خرابی کی ایک صورت پہلے ہی سے موجود ہے تو درستی کے امکان بہت تاریک اور مشکل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ساتھ ہی جیسے اس بات کا اعتراف ہے کہ افسران اپنے ماتحت عملہ کے مسلوک میں دیانتدار نہیں۔ لیکن یہ ساری خرابیاں صرف افسران میں ہی نہیں بلکہ مجھے ندامت سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہمارے تمام معاشرے میں سرایت کر گئی ہیں۔ اس لئے اس صورت حال پر قابو پانے کے لئے کسی قاعدہ یا قانون بنانے سے ہرگز کامیابی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ جب تک اس معزز ایوان کا ایک ایک معزز رکن اس نا پاک چیز سے شوخی تقریر کی خاطر نہیں بلکہ قلبی نفرت کے ساتھ اسے دور کرنے کی کوشش نہ کرے۔ جو مفید تجاویز سماج کی جانب سے اس کے سامنے آئیں اگر اس کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے آج ہی عہد کر لے تو میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے فضل سے ہم نے یہ فیصلہ کامیابی اس اہم مسئلے کو حل کرنے میں حاصل کر لی ہے۔ (نعرہ ہائے تحسین)

جناب والا۔ اس بد دیانتی میں وہ (approaches) بھی شامل ہیں جنہیں سفارتیں کہا جاتا ہے جن کا ذکر میں نے اس معزز ایوان میں کیا ہے۔ اس میں وہ روا داریاں بھی شامل ہیں جنہیں ہم اپنے فرائض کی ادائیگی میں روا رکھتے وقت ان کے نتائج سے غافل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اس بد دیانتی کی تعریف میں ہمارا تغافل۔ ہمارا تساہل۔ ہماری فرض ناشناسی۔ ہماری عدم فکری و غلط فکری۔ وغیرہ سبھی شامل ہیں۔ یہ تمام چیزیں شامل ہیں اور اگر ان کو دور کرنے کے لئے اس ایوان کے معزز اراکین عہد کر لیں تو یہ مسئلہ بڑی آسانی سے حل ہو سکتا ہے گورنمنٹ قاعدے اور قانون بنا کر ایک ڈھانچہ تو کھڑا کر سکتی ہے لیکن اس ڈھانچہ میں روح ڈالنا معزز اراکین کا کام ہے اور ان لوگوں کا کام ہے جو ان کے دائرہ اثر میں ہیں۔

اس ایوان میں چند ایک مفید تجاویز پیش ہوئی ہیں۔ لیکن میں ایوان کی اطلاع کے لئے عرض کر دوں کہ ان پیش کردہ تجاویز میں سے ہر ایک تجویز کے سلسلہ میں گورنمنٹ پہلے ہی اپنے خیال کے مطابق موثر اقدام کر چکی ہے مثلاً سب سے پہلا کام جو گورنمنٹ نے کیا وہ

چھوٹے افسروں کی تنخواہوں میں حتی الامکان اضافہ کرنا تھا۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ جو تنخواہیں ان چھوٹے افسروں کو دی گئی ہیں ان سے حرص کا بیٹ تو نہیں بھر سکے گا لیکن اگر دیانتداری کو دنیاوی تنگی پر فوقیت دی جائے۔ اگر دیانتداری کو اخلاقی بلندی کے حصول کے لئے ایک زینہ سمجھا جائے اور اس کے مقابلے میں قدرے دنیاوی تنگی کو درخور اعتنا نہ سمجھا جائے تو یہ تنخواہیں اتنی کم نہیں کہ آدمی بددیانتی پر مجبور ہو جائے۔ زندگی کی ویسے ضروریات تو جتنی بڑھاؤ بڑھ سکتی ہیں۔ صرف یہی ایک صورت اس مسئلہ کے حل کی ہو سکتی ہے۔ دوسری پیش کردہ تجویز کے بارے میں بھی عرض ہے کہ بڑے حکام کی تنخواہوں کو کم کرنے کے سلسلہ میں بھی اقدام کیا گیا ہے۔ اگرچہ اس اقدام پر بڑے افسر نالاں بھی ہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں بددیانتوں کی گرفت کو موثر و فوری انتظام کے لئے حکومت نے ایک سرکار جاری کیا جس کی وضاحت معزز رکن گیلانی صاحب کی تقریر کی ایک تشریح ہو گی۔ انہوں نے ایک تجویز یہ پیش کی تھی کہ بددیانت افسر سیفٹی ایکٹ کے ماتحت گرفتار کر لئے جائیں اور ایک اور معزز رکن نے یہ خیال ظاہر کیا تھا کہ جیل کے دروازے پر ان کی لاشیں لٹکا دی جائیں۔ یعنی ان کا حصول مدعا یہ تھا کہ بددیانت افسران کے خلاف فوری اقدامات کئے جائیں اور ان کو فوری سزا دی جائے۔ چنانچہ ایسا ہی کیا گیا ہے حکومت کی جانب سے یہ طے ہو گیا ہے کہ آئندہ اگر افسر کے بتعلق اسکے مقرر کرنے والے اعلیٰ افسر یا حاکم کو علم ہو گیا کہ فلاں افسر بددیانت ہے (لیکن اس کا یہ علم کسی جواز پر مبنی ہونا چاہیئے) اور یہ اختیار اس کے اعلیٰ رتبہ کی وجہ سے اس پر امانت رکھا گیا ہے تو وہ مجاز ہوگا کہ اہلکو ملازمت سے علیحدہ کر دے یا اسے چھٹی پر یا پنشن پر بھیج دے۔ یعنی ایسے طریق سے کہ کسی خاص لمبی چوڑی انکوائری کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی۔ یہ اس لئے کیا گیا ہے کہ جب بھی کسی شخص کے خلاف انکوائری کی گئی ہے تو وہ شاذ ہی کامیاب ہوتی ہے۔ مجھے ایک واقعہ یاد ہے کہ ایک بددیانت آفیشل کے خلاف انکوائری کا حکم دیا گیا۔ انکوائری کرنے والے افسر نے اسکو بری کر دیا۔ بری کرنے والے پر رعایت کرنے کا الزام لگا کر انکوائری کا حکم دیا گیا۔ ساتھ ہی حکم دیدیا گیا کہ اصلی ملزم افسر پر عدالت میں مقدمہ چلایا جائے عدالت نے اسے بری کر دیا۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ عدالت نے غلط فیصلہ دیا۔ بلکہ یہ کہ اسکی صفائی پیش کرنے والے اتنی تعداد میں موجود تھے اور حقیقت کے انکشاف سے گریز کرنے والے اتنی تعداد میں موجود

تھے کہ انصاف مجبور و بے بس ہو گیا۔ یہ ہمارے معاشرے کی کمزوری اور خامی کا افسوس ناک پہلو ہے دو ہی امور ہیں جو انسان کو بد دیانتی سے باز رکھتے ہیں۔ بلکہ دراصل ایک ہی۔ یعنی خوف یا تو حکومت کا اور یا خدا و سماج کا۔ بد قسمتی سے خدا اور سماج کا خوف اڑ گیا ہے۔ اور حکومت تو اپنی ہوئی۔ سیان بھٹے کوتوال اب ڈر کا ہے۔ ہم میں سے کسی کو کسی بددیانت کے ساتھ نفرت پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتی۔ کسی بھائی کے دل میں کسی بددیانت بھائی کے خلاف اصلاح کا جذبہ ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ زبانی اظہار کرنے والے تو ہر جگہ موجود ہوتے ہیں لیکن قلبی طور پر ایسا محسوس کرنے والا کوئی نہیں ہوتا۔

چونکہ وقت تنگ ہے اس لئے میں صرف اسی پر اکتفا کروں گا کہ مجھے اس مطالبہ کی جوازیت سے اتفاق ہے۔ گورنمنٹ پہلے ہی اس سلسلے میں اقدام کر چکی ہے اور کڑ رہی ہے اور اب مزید آپ کی تجاویز پر نیک نیتی سے اور ارادہ اصلاح کے ساتھ عمل پیرا ہوتے ہوئے اس مسئلہ کا حل کرنے کے لئے تیار ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to take immediate and suitable action for rooting out corruption in all branches of the administration.

*The motion was carried.*

#### SEAT OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF PAKISTAN

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received notice of a Resolution from Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi asking me to put it as a special measure. The Resolution reads—

“This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Central Government the considered opinion of this House that the seat of the Federal Court of Pakistan should be at Lahore”.

I can do so under rule 113 provided the Chief Minister has no objection.

**Chief Minister :** I have no objection.

**Mr. Speaker :** I call upon Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi to move his Resolution.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** Sir, I beg to move—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to convey to the Central Government the considered opinion of this House that the seat of the Federal Court of Pakistan should be at Lahore.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Speaker please give us the following information before we disperse? In the *Punjab Gazette Extraordinary* of the 23rd January 1948, was published the report of the Select Committee on the West Punjab Eradication of Corruption Bill and then on the 27th January, 1948 this Bill was passed in this House. We would like to know, Sir, what has happened to this Bill since then?

**Mr. Speaker :** The Governor-General has refused to give his assent to this Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I wanted to ask, what is the legal implication?

**Mr. Speaker :** That Bill does not exist now.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 2.30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th December, 1953.*

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSIONS OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Friday, the 11th December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 2-30 p. m. of the clock. Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khwaja Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### RECRUITMENT OF STAFF IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

**\*2461. Hafiz Karim Bakhsh :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any weightage is given to the candidates belonging to the Districts of Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali, whenever recruitment of staff is made to the different Branches of the Public Works Department in the Punjab ;

(b) the total number of vacancies which occurred in the following categories of staff in the three Branches of the Public Works Department during the years 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 and the percentage of candidates recruited from amongst the said District :—

(1) Zilladars ; (2) Overseers ; (3) Surveyors, (4) Draftsman; (5) Works Mistries; (6) Clerks of all grades ; (7) Signallers ?

ج. آئرینبل سرزدار محمد خان لغاری — (۱) جی نہیں۔ تقریوں کے سلسلے میں طبقاتی امتیاز روا رکھنا یا ضلع وار نیابت دینا حکومت کی پالیسی نہیں ہے۔

(ب) حصہ (۱) کے پیش نظر اگر معزز رکن اب بھی مطلوبہ اطلاع حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو وہ انہیں کچھ عرصہ تک دی جا سکتی ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ اطلاع ماتحت دفاتر سے حاصل کرنی ہے اور اس میں وقت لگے گا۔

### PACCA ROADS IN THE DISTRICTS OF MUZAFFARGARH AND DERA GHAZI KHAN

**\*2462. Hafiz Karim Bakhsh :** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the mileage of Pacca Road per area of one square mile in the Province;

(b) the mileage of Pacca Road per area of one square mile in the Districts of Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.

(c) if the average Pacca Road mileage in relation to area is comparatively lower in the said two Districts, the measures, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to develop the means of communications in the aforesaid districts in order to bring the average of Pacca Road mileage at par with other districts of the Punjab?



آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری—(۱) صفر اعشاریہ صفر سات  
میل (۷۰۰ میل)

(ب) اول—ضلع مظفر گڑھ—صفر اعشاریہ صفر تین ایک  
میل (۳۰۰ میل)

دوم—ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان—صفر اعشاریہ صفر ایک پانچ  
میل (۱۰۰۰ میل)

(ج) سڑکوں کی توسیع کے شش ماہہ پروگرام میں ضلع مظفر  
گڑھ میں تین سو بیالیس اعشاریہ اڑتالیس میل (۳۴۶.۸۸  
میل) اور ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان میں دو سو چوراسی اعشاریہ  
بیس میل (۲۸۴.۲۰ میل) لمبی سڑکوں کی تعمیر شامل  
ہے۔ اس پروگرام کی تکمیل پر ہر ضلع میں فی مربع میل  
رقبے میں سڑکوں کی لمبائی یہ ہوگی۔

مظفر گڑھ—صفر اعشاریہ صفر آٹھ میل (۸۰۰ میل)  
ڈیرہ غازی خان—صفر اعشاریہ صفر چار میل (۴۰۰ میل)

INVESTIGATION OF CASES OF CORRUPTION BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT  
AGAINST THE OFFICIALS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

\*2463. **Hafiz Karim Bakhsh** : Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases of corruption investigated by the Anti-Corruption Department against the officials of the various Branches of the Public Works Department during the years 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 ;

(b) the number of cases in which departmental action has been taken against the corrupt officials of the said department ;

(c) the number of cases in which corrupt officials of the Department have been awarded punishments by a Court of Law as a result of investigation by the Anti-Corruption Department ;

(d) the measures, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to root out corruption from the Public Works Department?

آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری—مطلوبہ اطلاع حسب ذیل

ہے۔

میزان	۱۹۵۳-۵۴	۱۹۵۲-۵۳	۱۹۵۱-۵۲	۱۹۵۰-۵۱	
۸۴	۲۰	۲۵	۱۷	۲۲	(۱)
۲۴	۱۰	۶	۲	۶	(ب)
۹	۱	۳	۲	۳	(ج)

(د) شعبہ آب پاشی میں رشوت ستانی کے مقدمات کے جلد از جلد  
تصفیہ کے لئے ایک خاص تحقیقاتی ایجنسی قائم کی گئی ہے۔

شعبہ تعمیرات عامہ میں اس کمیٹی کی سفارشات پر جو ۱۹۵۳ء میں قائم کی گئی تھی چھ عارضی افسران کو ملازمت سے سبکدوش کر دیا گیا ہے اور دیگر چھ افسران کو تنزل کیا گیا ہے۔ نیز چار افسران کی تنزیل عمل میں لائی جا رہی ہے۔ نان گریڈ عملے کے کیس ابھی تک زیر غور ہیں۔

\*1841. (Not asked, the hon'ble member being absent).

#### SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN THAL

\*2055. **Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat** : Will the Hon'ble Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrain crops failed in Thal area situated in tehsil Bhakkar of Mianwali District from Rabi harvest 1950 to the Rabi harvest 1952 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inhabitants of Thal area have been making repeated protests against food shortage since Rabi, 1951;

(c) whether it is also a fact that nominal quantity of foodgrains was distributed in only a few villages during the months of February and March, 1953, with the result that masses are still faced with starvation ?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش۔ ابھی اس کا جواب تیار نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker** : This will be taken up tomorrow.

#### REHABILITATION AND COMPENSATION OF THE FLOOD VICTIMS OF VILLAGE ADA IN SIALKOT DISTRICT

\*2101. **Mr. C. E. Gibbon** : Arising out of the answer to my starred question No. 1789 will the Hon'ble Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the date on which 863 acres out of the total area of 1,118 acres of village Ada in the Shakargarh tahsil of the Sialkot district were cut off towards Indian Dominion due to the action of River Ravi ;

(b) the names of the claimants to land in lieu of that lost by them, community-wise ; and

(c) the action so far taken by Government to rehabilitate and compensate the claimants ?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش۔ اسس ہے کہ اس سوال کا جواب تا حال تیار نہیں ہو سکا۔ اور ضروری اطلاع فراہم ہو جانے پر معزز رکن کی خدمت میں ارسال کر دی جائے گی۔

**Mr. Speaker** : Next question.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah** : 2142 on his behalf.

**Mr. Speaker** : Please give the number in Urdu.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah** : Sir, I firmly declare that I can express myself better in English.

**Mr. Speaker** : I am not prepared to accept that declaration. The honourable member can surely give the number in Urdu.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I must raise a point of order. In reply to the declaration made by the honourable member your remark was that you will not accept it.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I said that the giving of number does not require any particular possess of expression.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But have we not the freedom of expression?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has nothing to do with the freedom of expression.

#### LEASE OF CROWN LANDS ON TUBE-WELL SINKING CONDITIONS

**\*2142. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have framed any policy regarding the grant on lease of Crown lands on tube-well sinking conditions;

(b) particulars regarding the terms and conditions in respect of such grants?

آفریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قرظیاباش—یہ سوال حکومت کے زیر غور ہے۔ فی الحال مکمل جواب تیار نہیں ہو سکا۔

#### TUBE-WELL SINKING SCHEME

**\*2211. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken to expedite the tube-well sinking scheme to help the Grow More Food Campaign;

(b) the number of tube-wells sunk from the beginning of this year to the end of September, 1953; by—

- (i) the Irrigation Department;
- (ii) the Co-operative Department;
- (iii) the Thal Development Authority; and
- (iv) the Agriculture Department?

آفریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی—(الف) تمام سامان جو دستیاب ہو سکتا ہے اس سکیم کے لئے مہیا کیا جا رہا ہے اور مزید سامان مہیا کرنے کا انتظام کیا جا رہا ہے۔

(ب) (۱) ۱۳۱ ٹیوب ویلز میں سے ۳۵ سرکاری رقبوں میں لگائے گئے ہیں اور باقی ۹۶ سیم زدہ علاقے میں اور آبپاشی کی بہم رسانی میں اضافہ کرنے کے لئے نصب کئے گئے ہیں۔

(۲) ۳۳

(۳) ٹوٹی نہیں۔

(۴) ۱۸

EJECTMENT OF TENANTS

\*2306. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have prepared any scheme for the rehabilitation of the tenants ejected from the evacuee property and the property owned by locals in the Province;

(b) whether the Government maintain any record of the tenants who have been ejected; if not, what steps Government proposed to take to rehabilitate them?

آدریبل مسٹر مظفر حنی خان قزلباش— (الف) ہاں۔ حکومت نے ایک سکیم تیار کی ہے جس کے ذریعے سے ان مقامی لوگوں کو جن کو نے دخل کیا گیا ہے ہٹروکہ اور سرکاری زمینوں پر بسایا جائیگا۔  
ب۔ ہاں

شیخ محمد سعید— کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائینگے کہ آٹھ آٹھ مربے کا جو رقبہ ٹیوب ویلز کے لئے دیا گیا ہے اس میں سے کچھ رقبہ کاشتکاروں کو بھی دیا جائیگا؟

وزیر— جو رقبہ دیا جا چکا ہے اس کے متعلق تو ہم کچھ نہیں کر سکتے البتہ جو رقبہ ابھی گورنمنٹ کے پاس موجود ہے ہم کوشش کریں گے کہ جتنے کاشتکار اور لوگ اس وقت بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ ان کو دیا جائے۔

شیخ محمد سعید— اور جو چھ چھ مربے کے پلاٹ بنائے جا رہے ہیں وہ کاشتکاروں میں تقسیم کئے جائیں گے؟  
وزیر— جی ہاں۔ دو دو چار چار مربعوں کا رقبہ کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز کو دیا جائیگا۔

شیخ محمد سعید— جبہ حکومت کے اپنے خرچ پر ٹیوب ویلز چل رہے ہیں تو کیا پھر بغیر کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز کے کاشتکاروں کو نہیں دیا جا سکتا؟

وزیر— جہاں گورنمنٹ کے ٹیوب ویلز چل رہے ہیں وہاں کی زمین کاشتکاروں کو ضرور دی جائیگی۔

MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW (SHARIAT) APPLICATION ACT.

\*2307. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act the religious sect of a deceased land owner determines the heirs to his property;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no column or procedure for recording the sect of a person exists in the Revenue Record;

(c) whether it is a fact that this omission had given rise to a good deal of litigation between the heirs of deceased persons;

(d) if so, the steps Government intend to take to remedy this defect?

آئریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) ہاں۔  
(ب) ہاں۔

(ج) یہ چیز ابھی گورنمنٹ کے علم میں نہیں آئی۔  
(د) کیا آئریبل ممبر نے گورنمنٹ کی توجہ اس طرف مبذول کرائی ہے؟ گورنمنٹ اس امر کا فیصلہ کرنا چاہتی ہے کہ آیا جمع بندی اور غسرہ گردآوری میں اس چیز کے لئے علیحدہ خانہ رکھا جائے یا نہ رکھا جائے۔  
شیخ محمد سعید—کیا وزیر متعلقہ فرمائیں گے کہ عدالتیں لوگوں کے مذہب، محض جائداد کے لئے بدل دیتی ہیں؟

وزیر—میرے علم میں کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں آئی۔  
شیخ محمد سعید—کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ ایسے سینکڑوں مقدمات ریونیو افسران کے سامنے پیش ہوتے ہیں؟  
وزیر—کئی دفعہ ایسے جھگڑے پیدا ہو جاتے ہیں اور ان کا فیصلہ کرنا متعلقہ عدالت کا کام ہوتا ہے۔

شیخ محمد سعید—کیا جناب وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ کسی متوفی کے مذہب کا تعین کرنا کس قدر مشکل ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر—اس سوال کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔  
خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین—جناب وزیر متعلقہ نے مذہب کے متعلق جو جواب دیا ہے اس کے متعلق میرا یہ سوال ہے کہ یہ تو بہت مشکل ہو گا کہ۔

صاحب سپیکر—ضمنی سوال کے جواب پر ضمنی سوال کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

FACTORIES, CINEMAS, GARDENS AND SHOPS IN ANARKALI AND ON MALL ALLOTTED TO THE REFUGEES FROM NON-AGREED AREAS OF THE INDIAN UNION

\*2341. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Registered Factories, Cinemas and Gardens in the Province allotted to the refugees from non-agreed areas of the Indian Union;

(b) the number of shops in Anarkali and on the Mall, Lahore, which have been allotted to refugees from non-agreed area of the Indian Union?

آئریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) اس کا جواب ابھی تیار نہیں ہے اور فراہم کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔

(ب) ۱۲۔

\*2378. (Not asked, the hon'ble member being absent)

RESTORATION OF CERTAIN ACQUIRED LANDS IN THAL TO OWNERS

\*2421. **Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat** : Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state if the final answer to †Question No. \*2023, given notice of during the last session of the Assembly is ready ; if so, will he be pleased to read it on the floor of the House ?

**آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش**—(الف) (۱) ملکیتی رقبہ ۱۱۶ کنال ۷ سولے۔

(۲) حکومت کا مقبوضہ رقبہ جو کہ مستحق مالک کو واپس کر دیا گیا ۹۰ کنال ۷ سولے۔

(ب) ۱—ان مالکوں کا ملکیتی رقبہ ۳۰۴ کنال ۱۵ سولے

۲—جتنا رقبہ حکومت نے قبضہ میں لیا ۳۰۱ کنال ۱۹ سولے

۳—رقبہ جو حقداروں کو واپس دیا گیا ۲۴۰ کنال ۱۰ سولے

(ج) —مالک کا ملکیتی رقبہ ۳۲۰ کنال ۷ سولے

۲—رقبہ جو اسے واپس دیا گیا ۲۶۹ کنال ۱ سولے

(د) ۱—مالکوں کا ملکیتی رقبہ ۷۱۳ کنال ۱۲ سولے

۲—رقبہ جو ان سے حکومت نے قبضہ میں لیا ۶۹۴ کنال ۳ سولے

۳—رقبہ جو کہ حقداروں کو واپس دیا گیا ۵۹۰ کنال ۸ سولے

(۵) کنوئیں اور چابی رقبے جو انکے ساتھ ملحق تھے وہ حکومت نے اپنے قبضے میں نہیں لئے۔

(۶) کوئی علم نہیں۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—کیا وزیر متعلقہ فرمائیں گے کہ صدیق ولد مانا کو صرف چار سو کنال زمین دی گئی ہے۔۔۔۔۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—میں نے فہرست منگوائی ہے۔ آپکے سوال کا جواب بعد میں دیا جائے گا۔ پہلے میں اسے دیکھ لوں۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**—کیا وزیر مال یہ فرمائیں گے کہ چک نمبر ۶ میں صدیق ولد مانا جس کا رقبہ آٹھ سو کنال آباد موجود ہے اور جاہ بھی موجود ہے اس کو واپس کتنا دیا گیا ہے ؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ کا یہ سوال میں نے دیکھا ہے یہ سوال بچھلے سیشن میں دریافت کیا گیا تھا اور چونکہ اس وقت اس کا جواب

تیار نہ تھا اس لئے اب آپ نے پوچھا ہے کہ اس سوال نمبر ۲۰۲۳ کا مکمل جواب کیا ہے اب وزیر مالیات بتائیں گے کہ اس کا جواب مکمل ہو گیا ہے ؟

• وزیر۔ اس کا جواب تو وہی ہے جو میں پڑھ چکا ہوں ۔

• صاحب سپیکر۔ اسے پڑھ دیجئے ۔

(عزت مآب وزیر مال نے مندرجہ بالا جواب پھر پڑھ کر سنایا)

• ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ میں نے اپنے سوال میں دریافت کیا

تھا کہ صدیق ولد مانا کا رقبہ . . . . .

• صاحب سپیکر۔ اس کا جواب مل گیا ہے نام نہیں لئے گئے

وہی جواب دے دیا گیا ہے وزیر صاحب نے رقبہ بتا تو دیا ہے ۔

• ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ جناب وہ ملکیت کا رقبہ بتاتے رہے

ہیں . . . . .

• صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کا اصل سوال صدیق ولد مانا کے متعلق یہ

تھا کہ آیا وہ آٹھ سو کنال کا مالک ہے یا نہیں لیکن اس کو صرف چار سو کنال دئے گئے ہیں ۔

• ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ آٹھ سو کنال مزروعہ رقبہ تھا ۔

• صاحب سپیکر۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ صدیق

ولد مانا آٹھ سو کنال قابل زراعت زمین کا مالک تھا اور اس کو چار سو کنال دئے گئے ہیں اس کا جواب آپ کو مل گیا ہے ۔

• ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ میں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ

چک نمبر ۴ میں صدیق ولد مانا سکنہ ڈگریار شاہ . . . . .

• صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کو اس سوال کا جواب مل گیا ہے ۔

• وزیر۔ میں نے جواب میں مزروعہ رقبہ بیان کیا ہے آپ کا سوال

یہی یہی تھا کہ ان کا کل مزروعہ رقبہ کس قدر تھا اور گورنمنٹ نے کتنا لے لیا اور کتنا واپس کیا اور کتنا واپس نہیں کیا ۔ مثلاً اگر ۱۱۶ ایکڑ رقبہ تھا تو اس میں سے گورنمنٹ نے اتنا لے لیا اور اتنا واپس کر دیا ہے میں نے باقی ساری معلومات آپ کو بہم پہنچا دی ہیں صرف ان لوگوں کے نام نہیں پڑھ کر منائے ۔

• ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ ملکیتی اور مزروعہ رقبہ میں بڑا فرق

ہے ۔

صاحب سپیکر—آپ کا سوال یہ ہے۔

“Whether it is a fact that Siddique s/o Mana owns eight hundred Kanals of Land in Chak No. 6?”

ملک فتح شیر جھٹ—کیا وزیر متعلقہ اس چک نمبر ۶ کے رقبہ جات کے متعلق خود تحقیقات فرمائیں گے؟  
وزیر—میں ضرور تحقیقات کروں گا۔

#### PATHER TAX IN JHELUM DISTRICT

\*2457. Raja Khuda Dad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state the total amount collected in Jhelum District as Pather Tax during 1951-52, and also the amount realized as fine in default of non-payment of the above said Tax during the said period?

آئریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—کل رقم جو کہ ضلع جہلم میں بطور پتھر ٹیکس ۱۹۵۱-۵۲ میں وصول ہوئی مبلغ ۱۹,۳۵۹ روپے ہے جس میں مبلغ ۱۲,۹۰۸ روپیہ جو کہ جرمانہ کے طور پر وصول ہوا شامل ہے۔

#### DEMAND FOR TRANSFER OF CHAUDHRI GHULAM ALI, HEADMASTER, M. B. HIGH SCHOOL, GOJRA

\*2140. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema : Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that M. B. High School, Gojra, is one of the biggest schools in the Province having over two thousand boys on its rolls;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the transfer of the present Headmaster, Chaudhri Ghulam Ali has been persistently demanded by one President and two successive Administrators of Gojra Municipality because of his scandalous moral character besides his inefficiency;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several representations have been made to the authorities concerned by members of the public against the said Headmaster;

(d) if answers to parts (a) to (c) be in the affirmative, the action, if any, Government have taken or proposes to take in the matter?

پارلیمنٹری سپیکر شری (خدیدجہ بیگم جی اے خاں) (الف) یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ ایم بی ہائی سکول گوجرہ بڑے سکولوں میں سے ایک ہے اسکی مڈل جماعتوں میں ۱۱۵۲ طلبا تعلیم پاتے ہیں۔

(ب) جی ہاں—لیکن اس کا تبادلہ انتظامی وجوہ کی بنا پر کیا گیا تھا۔ ہیڈ ماسٹر کے چال چلن کے متعلق کوئی شکایت نہیں۔

(ج) انسپکٹر کے پاس چند ایک نئی شکائتیں پہنچی ہیں اس نے تحقیقات کی ہے لیکن یہ تمام شکایات بے بنیاد ثابت ہوئی ہیں۔ اس کے برعکس مقامی مفاد عامہ کمیٹی نے ہیڈ ماسٹر کو ان الزامات سے بالا تر قرار دیا ہے۔

(د) انسپکٹر نے انتظامی وجوہ کے پیش نظر ہیڈ ماسٹر مذکور کو کسی دیگر لوکل باڈی سکول میں تبدیل کرنے کی سفارش کی ہے۔



**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ آنریبل وزیر معارف کی خدمت میں ہیڈ ماسٹر کے چال چلن کے متعلق شکایات پیش کرنے کے لئے وفود حاضر ہوتے رہے ؟

**وزیر**—چودھری صاحب نے مجھے کہا تھا چنانچہ اس کے متعلق انکوائری کی گئی ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—میں نے وزیر موصوف سے یہ دریافت کیا تھا کہ کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ میری ذات کے علاوہ ان کی خدمت میں جب وہ لائل پور دورہ پر تشریف لے گئے تھے اوووفود بھی حاضر ہوئے ؟

**وزیر**—چودھری صاحب کے علاوہ اور اشخاص اگر تھے تو ضرور ہونگے ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ ان وفود کے علاوہ وزیر صاحب کی خدمت میں وقتاً فوقتاً متعدد درخواستیں ہیڈ ماسٹر کے چال چلن کے متعلق بھیجی گئی ؟

**وزیر**—مجھے جو کچھ یاد ہے میں نے عرض کر دیا ہے اگر درخواستیں دی گئی ہیں تو محکمہ کوہلی گئی ہونگی ۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** On a point of order, Sir. The Hon'ble Minister has made two contradictory statements almost in the same breath. One of them is obviously not correct. So he made a mis-statement on the floor of the House. First he remarked that only Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema had met him.

**Mr. Speaker :** He did not use the word 'only'.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Well, you can ask him, Sir.

**صاحب سپیکر**—کونسی دو متضاد باتیں ہیں ۔

**میاں محمد شفیع**—موجودہ کمیٹی کی ہئیت ترامیمی کیا ہے ؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس سوال کی اجازت نہیں ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا آنریبل وزیر معارف ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ ہیڈ ماسٹر کے چال چلن کے متعلق مقامی پریس میں بالخصوص لائل پور کے اخبارات میں متعدد بار اس قسم کی خبریں چھپی ہیں ؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں ۔

**ملک غلام نبی**—کیا آنریبل وزیر معارف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ آیا انسپکٹر کی طرف سے کوئی رپورٹ موصول ہوئی ہے ؟

وزیر۔ ابھی تک کوئی رپورٹ نہیں آئی ۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ کیا جناب وزیر تعلیم ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ ہیڈ ماسٹر کے چال چلن کے سلسلہ میں وہاں کے مقامی ہسپتال کی ایک نرس کا تبادلہ ہو گیا ہے اور انہیں اس بات کا علم ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس کی اجازت نہیں ۔

ماسٹر محمد امیر خان۔ کتنا عرصہ ہوا یہ وفود آپ کو ملے تھے اور ہیڈ ماسٹر کے خلاف شکایت کی تھی؟

وزیر۔ تقریباً چار پانچ ماہ ۔

ماسٹر محمد امیر خان۔ کیا حکومت اتنی تیز رفتار ہے کہ چار پانچ ماہ ہو گئے ہیں اور آنریبل وزیر کو ابھی تک پتہ نہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس کی اجازت نہیں ۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ کیا آنریبل وزیر متعلقہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ آیا ان کے علم میں یہ بات ہے کہ میونسپل کمیٹی گوجرہ جس کے ماتحت یہ ادارہ چل رہا ہے کے ایڈمنسٹریٹر اور سابق پریزیڈنٹ کی طرف سے متعدد درخواستیں ہیڈ ماسٹر کے چال چلن کے متعلق متعلقہ حکام محکمہ تعلیم کو ارسال کی گئی ہیں؟

وزیر۔ "نہ"، کے جواب میں کہا جا چکا ہے ۔

ملک غلام نبی۔ کیا انسپکٹر صاحب وہاں پہنچے بھی ہیں یا نہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس کی اجازت نہیں ۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ کیا یہ بات وزیر تعلیم کو معلوم ہے کہ وفود نے اس امر کی درخواست بھی کی تھی کہ ہیڈ ماسٹر مقامی جھگڑوں میں بالخصوص وہاں مقدمہ بازی میں لگا رہتا ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ وفود نے ایسی درخواست کی ہوگی؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ حضور میں نے یہ عرض کیا تھا کہ کیا آنریبل وزیر تعلیم ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ آیا یہ بات ان کے علم میں ہے کہ ہیڈ ماسٹر مقامی آدمی ہے اور وہ مقامی جھگڑوں میں لگا ہوا ہے اور ہفتہ میں دو مرتبہ اسے کچہری جانا پڑتا ہے؟

وزیر۔ جی وہاں ۔ وفد نے کہا تھا ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جب واقعات ان کے سامنے لائے گئے تو کیا انہوں نے اس کے متعلق تحقیقات کی زحمت گوارا فرمائی؟

**وزیر**—میونسپل کمیٹی ڈائریکٹر محکمہ تعلیم کے ماتحت نہیں ہوتی۔ انسپکٹر صاحب کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ جب تک کوئی میونسپل کمیٹی انہیں قبول نہیں کرے گی انسپکٹر صاحب کے لئے مشکل ہے کہ وہ کسی جگہ اسے بھیجیں۔

**ملک غلام نبی**—کیا ان دنوں وہ ہیڈ ماسٹر یہاں آپ کو ملنے کے لئے آیا؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا یہ بات ان کے علم میں لائی گئی کہ اس ہیڈ ماسٹر کے متعلق ۳۷ کا ایک مقدمہ ایڈی ایم لائل پور کی عدالت میں زیر سماعت ہے؟

**وزیر**—مجھے علم نہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—اگر کوئی مقدمہ عدالت میں پیش ہے تو اس کے متعلق سوال نہیں پوچھا جا سکتا۔

**میان محمد شفیع**—کیا آنریبل وزیر تعلیم یہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ اگر کسی سکول کے ہیڈ ماسٹر کو اس کی بد اخلاقی کے متعلق معلوم ہونے کے باوجود محکمہ میں رہنے دیا جائے تو محکمہ کے نزدیک یہ ایک سنجیدہ مسئلہ ہے؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**قاضی مرید احمد**—کیا آپ دفعہ ۳۷ کی تشریح فرمائیں گے؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**قاضی مرید احمد**—حضور والا۔ مجھے دفعہ ۳۷ کے متعلق کوئی علم نہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—تعزیرات پاکستان دیکھئے۔

**شیخ ظفر حسین**—اس کی کیا وجوہات ہیں کہ کوئی میونسپلٹی اسے قبول نہیں کرتی؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جو احکم ہیڈ ماسٹر کے تبادلہ کے متعلق جاری ہوئے ہیں کیا ان پر عمل ہوگا یا نہیں۔ نیز کیا وہ احکم سٹینڈ کر رہے ہیں یا نہیں؟

**وزیر**—پہلے عرض کر دیا ہے کہ اگر کوئی میونسپلٹی اسے رکھنے کے لئے تیار ہوگی تو اسے بھیج دیا جائے گا۔

**ملک غلام نبی صدر** میونسپلٹی گوجرہ نے اس کی تبدیلی کیوں کی ہے؟

**وزیر**—مجھے اس سے کوئی واسطہ نہیں ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا وزیر تعلیم یہ بتائیں گے کہ آیا یہ بات ان کے علم میں ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ انسپکٹر آف سکولز نے ہیڈ ماسٹر کی بد اخلاقی کی شکایات کو صحیح تسلیم کرتے ہوئے تبادلہ کی سفارش کی ہے؟

**وزیر**—جس حد تک مجھے علم ہے یہ غلط ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا وزیر تعلیم کے علم میں یہ بات ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ انسپکٹر آف سکولز نے تحقیقات کرتے وقت اس کی بد اخلاقی کو صحیح تسلیم کیا۔ اور ہیڈ ماسٹر کے تبادلہ کی سفارش کی؟

**وزیر**—ایسی کوئی شکایت نہیں اور نہ اسے صحیح تسلیم کیا گیا ہے۔ کہ وہ بد اخلاق ہے۔

**مسٹر محمد امین**—کیا وزیر تعلیم ہیڈ ماسٹر مذکور کو آئیڈران سپیشل ڈیوٹی مقرر کرنے کی تجویز پر غور فرمائیں گے؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order. Can a member of the House point out a contradiction in the answer given by the Honourable Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a point of order.

**راذا غلام صابر خان**—کیا وزیر تعلیم کو معلوم ہے کہ آنریبل ممبر (سوال کنندہ) اسی سکول میں ماسٹر رہ چکے ہیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا وزیر معارف یہ بیان فرمائیں گے۔۔۔۔۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—اگر آپ کا سوال اسی ماسٹر کے متعلق ہے تو میں اس کی اجازت نہیں دے سکتا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا وزیر معارف ان شکایات کو اس لئے درخور اعتنا تصور نہیں فرماتے کہ اس حلقہ کے نمائندہ حزب اختلاف سے تعلق رکھتا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں ۔

ملک غلام نبی - کیا وزیر تعلیم یہ یقین دلائیں گے کہ اب وہ اس معاملہ کو معرض التوا میں نہیں ڈالیں گے اور اس پر بہت جلد توجہ دیں گے ؟

وزیر - میں پہلے عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ انسپکٹر نے اس کا تبادلہ تجویز کر دیا ہے اگر کوئی میونسپلٹی اسے لینے پر رضامند ہوگئی تو اس کا تبادلہ کر دیا جائے گا ۔

#### GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS

\*2302. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan : Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state —

(a) the total population and the number of refugees resettled in each district of the Province ;

(b) the number of Government High Schools in each district of the Province ;

(c) the number of Government High Schools proposed to be opened in each district of the Province during the current financial year ;

(d) the number of Government High Schools proposed to be opened in the Lyallpur district and the places of their location ?

پالیمنٹری سیکرٹری ( خدیجہ بیگم جے ۔ اے ۔ خاں ) - (الف) اور (ب) ایک بیان ایوان کے میز پر رکھا جاتا ہے جس میں ہر ضلع کی کل آبادی ۔ مہاجر آبادی اور لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کے لئے گورنمنٹ ہائی سکولوں کی تعداد درج ہے ۔

(ج) اور (د) کوئی نہیں ۔ لڑکوں کے ایک ہائی سکول کے لئے جو رقم منظور کی گئی تھی وہ ایک ٹیکنیکل ہائی سکول کھولنے پر صرف ہوگی جو لائل پور میں کھولا جائیگا ۔

بیان جس میں پنجاب کے ہر ضلع کی کل آبادی - مہاجر آبادی  
لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں کے لئے گورنمنٹ ہائی سکولوں کی تعداد درج ہے -

نمبر شمار	ضلع کا نام	آبادی	مہاجرین	گورنمنٹ ہائی سکول کی تعداد		میزان
				لڑکوں کیلئے	لڑکیوں کیلئے	
۱	لاہور	۱۸۹۵۰۶۱	۷۴۹۰۰۰	۴	۱۱	
۲	سیالکوٹ	۱۴۷۳۱۹۶	۳۵۸۰۰۰	۴	۸	
۳	گوجرانوالہ	۱۰۳۶۹۲۳	۲۹۳۰۰۰	۳	۶	
۴	شیخوپورہ	۹۲۳۰۸۱	۳۰۱۰۰۰	۴	۵	
۵	ذیرہ غازیخان	۶۲۷۵۹۹	۳۹۰۰۰	۵	۷	
۶	جھنگ	۸۷۵۵۳۹	۱۳۱۰۰۰	۲	۳	
۷	لاٹل پور	۲۱۵۲۳۰۱	۱۰۲۶۵۰۰	۲	۶	
۸	منٹگمری	۱۸۱۵۸۸۵	۷۰۳۰۰۰	۳	۷	
۹	ملتان	۲۱۰۷۲۳۱	۶۳۷۰۰۰	۴	۶	
۱۰	مظفر گڑھ	۷۵۱۲۴۹	۷۹۰۰۰	۵	۷	
۱۱	کیمبل پور	۷۲۳۵۴۲	۲۶۰۰۰	۶	۸	
۱۲	گجرات	۱۱۵۷۷۴۲	۱۳۳۰۰۰	۲	۶	
۱۳	جہلم	۶۷۸۹۰۰	۵۰۰۰۰	۵	۷	
۱۴	سیالوالی	۵۴۹۵۳۹	۴۸۰۰۰	۳	۳	
۱۵	راولپنڈی	۸۷۴۹۷۱	۱۰۶۰۰۰	۲	۳	
۱۶	شاہ پور	۱۱۶۱۳۸۷	۱۹۳۰۰۰	۷	۱۰	

UNIVERSITY ENQUIRY COMMISSION REPORT.

\*2389. Sheikh Mehbub Hahi : Will the Hon'ble Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the date on which the report of the University Enquiry Commission received by the Government ;

(b) the reason for which it has not been made public so far ;

(c) whether the Government intend to publish the said report ; if so, when, if not, why not ;

(d) the time by which the Government intend to implement the recommendations of the University Enquiry Commission ?

**پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری** — (خدیجہ بیگم جی۔ اے۔ خان) (الف)  
یونیورسٹی کمشن کی رپورٹ حکومت کو مارچ ۱۹۵۲ء میں موصول ہوئی  
اور اسے پنجاب یونیورسٹی کے تبصرہ کے لئے روانہ کر دیا گیا اور اس رپورٹ  
پر یونیورسٹی کا تبصرہ جولائی ۱۹۵۳ء میں موصول ہوا۔

(ب) و (ج) یہ کوئی حقیقہ دستاویز نہیں ہے۔ اس کے بڑے بڑے  
فیصلے عوام کو معلوم ہیں۔ یونیورسٹی سینیٹ کے اجلاس جن میں کمشن کی  
رپورٹ پر شق وار غور و خوض کیا گیا تھا پریس کے لئے اوپن تھے۔ تمام  
بڑے بڑے مسائل کے متعلق کمشن کی سفارشات اور یونیورسٹی سینیٹ کے تبصرے  
ملک کے تمام اہم اخبارات میں شائع ہوئے جنہوں نے ان پر طویل  
تنقید ی تبصرے بھی شائع کئے۔

(د) حکومت اس سوال پر غور کر رہی ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر معارف بیان فرمائیں  
گے کہ یہ جو جواب میں فرمایا گیا ہے کہ یہ رپورٹ اور اس پر تبصرے  
اخبارات میں شائع ہوئے وہ کب شائع ہوئے تھے ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — سوال پھر پوچھئے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — سوال یہ ہے کہ یونیورسٹی  
تحقیقاتی کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کب شائع ہوئی تھی ؟

**وزیر** — جون سے لیکر جولائی تک یونیورسٹی سینیٹ  
اس کمشن کی رپورٹ پر غور خوض کرتا رہا اور ان کی تمام روئداد  
اخباروں میں چھپی رہی ہے۔ اس کے بعد اکثر اخباروں نے اس کے  
متعلق اپنے تبصرے بھی شائع کئے۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — کیا وزیر موصوف بتا سکتے ہیں کہ یہ  
رپورٹ رپورٹ کی صورت میں شائع ہوئی تھی یا اخباروں کے ایڈیٹریلوں  
کی صورت میں ؟

**وزیر** — یہ رپورٹ کی شکل میں پرنٹ نہیں ہوئی تھی  
**میاں محمد شفیع** — کیا آنریبل وزیر بتلا سکتے ہیں کہ  
پریس اور پبلک کو اس رپورٹ کی اتھورائزڈ ورژن مہیا کی گئی تھی ؟  
**وزیر** — میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی سینیٹ کے اجلاسوں  
میں اس پر غور خوض ہوتا رہا ہے اور وہ پریس کے لئے اوپن تھے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Are we to understand that the Report will not be published ?

**قاضی مرید احمد** - اس سوال کے حصہ (ب) میں پوچھا گیا تھا کہ کن وجہ کی بنا پر یہ رپورٹ شائع نہیں کی گئی - اس کی انہوں نے کوئی خاص وجہ نہیں بتائی بلکہ اس سلسلہ میں صرف یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ اس پر سینیٹ نے غور و خوض کیا تھا اور کہ اس کے اجلاس اوپن تھے میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا حکومت اس رپورٹ کو شائع کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے ؟

**وزیر** - چونکہ یونیورسٹی کمشن کی رپورٹ پر یونیورسٹی سینیٹ اظہار خیال کر چکی ہے اور اس کی بحث و تمحیص کے بعد یہ چونکہ ایک لمبا چوڑا مسودہ بن گیا ہے اس لئے اب اس کو شائع کرنا فائدہ مند نہیں ہو کہ ۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** - کیا کسی وقت یہ توقع کی جاسکتی ہے کہ آپ اس رپورٹ کو شائع کریں گے ؟  
**صاحب سپیکر** - اس سوال کا جواب آچکا ہے ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - کیا وزیر معارف صحت کے ساتھ بیان فرما سکتے ہیں کہ متذکرہ تبصرے کونسے سہینے میں اخبارات میں شائع ہوئے تھے ؟ اگر واپس کریں تو میں ان کو انعام دوں گا ۔

**صاحب سپیکر** - اگر آپ کا سوال یہی ہے تو اس کے دریافت کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ہے ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - اگر یہ دستاویز مخفی نہیں تھی تو اس کے شائع کرنے میں کیا وجوہ مانع تھیں ؟  
**صاحب سپیکر** - اس کا جواب دیدیا گیا ہے ۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** - حصہ (ب) کے جواب میں کہا گیا تھا کہ بڑے بڑے مسئلوں پر غور و خوض کیا گیا - کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ چھوٹے چھوٹے مسئلوں پر بھی غور و خوض کیا گیا کہ نہیں ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** - اس کی اجازت نہیں ۔  
**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - کیا وزیر معارف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ وہ بڑے بڑے مسائل جن سے میں اور ان کے متعلق جو فیصلہ جات ہو چکے ہیں ان میں سے دو چار کا وہ نام لینگے ؟



صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں -

رانا گل محمد نون عرف رانا عبد العزیز نون - کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ وہ اس رپورٹ کو شائع کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کا جواب دے دیا گیا ہے -

چودھری محمد افضل چیفہ - کیا وزیر معارف اس بات کا یقین دلا سکتے ہیں کہ جونہی کہ تمام مراحل طے ہو جائیں گے ان سفارشات کو عملی جامہ پہنایا جائے گا ؟

وزیر - میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کمشن کی سفارشات پر سینیٹ نے غور کیا ہے اور اب حکومت ان دونوں کی سفارشات پر غور کر رہی ہے اور ان کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے غور کر رہی ہے -

سردار ممتاز علی خاں - On a point of order - ایڈووکیٹ جنرل صاحب تو اپنی وگ پہن کر بیٹھے ہیں لیکن سپیکر صاحب اپنی وگ پہن کر نہیں بیٹھے (تہقہ)

شیخ محبوب الہی - میرے سوال کے حصہ (د) میں لکھا ہے

"The time by which the Government intend to implement the recommendations of the University Enquiry Commission, the reply given is very vague. He should be definite".

وزیر - جس قدر جلد ممکن ہوگا ان کو عملی جامہ پہنا دیا جائے گا - زیادہ سے زیادہ دو چار مہینے لگیں گے -

ملک غلام نبی - کیا وزیر موصوف ان سفارشات کو بل کی صورت میں ایوان ہذا میں پیش کریں گے ؟  
وریر - ضرور لاؤں گا -

چودھری محمد افضل چیفہ - کیا وزیر معارف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ اس طویل تعویق کی وجہ کیا ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں -

Syed Amir Hussain Shah: On a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Minister has stated that he does not consider it worthwhile to publish the report. The Parliamentary Secretary has on the other hand stated that the Government are considering publication of the Report. May I know, Sir, which of the two should we believe ?

**Mr. Speaker :** This is no point of order.

**چودھری محمد شفیق** — کیا آنریبل وزیر اس رپورٹ کی ایک کاپی اس ایوان کی میز پر رکھ سکتے ہیں تاکہ معزز ممبر صاحبان اس کو ملاحظہ کرسکیں ؟

**وزیر** — جو معزز ممبر صاحبان اس کو ملاحظہ کرنا چاہیں میں ان کو اس کی کاپی سہیا کر سکتا ہوں ۔

**WOMEN LECTURER IN PHYSICS IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LYALLPUR**

**\*2416. Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi :** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no women Lecturer in Physics in Government College for Women, Lyallpur ;

(b) if so the arrangements Government have made or intends to make for the teaching of Physics in the above mentioned college by a women lecturer ?

**آنریبل چودھری نعلی اکبر خاں** — (الف) جی ہاں ۔ گورنمنٹ کالج فار ومن لائل پور میں فزکس کی کوئی خاتون لیکچرار نہیں ۔ (ب) گورنمنٹ کالج برائے خواتین میں فزکس پڑھانے کے لئے مقامی گورنمنٹ کالج سے ایک لیکچرار کو عارضی اور جزوی طور پر مقرر کیا گیا ہے ۔ سائنس کے مضامین میں خواتین لیکچروں کی شدید قلت ہے ۔ حویلی فزکس کی کوئی qualified لیکچرار ملتی ہے اسے اس جزوی لیکچرار کی بجائے مقرر کر دیا جائے گا ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا آنریبل وزیر بیان فرمائیں گے کہ سائنس پڑھانے والی استانیوں کی کمی کو پورا کرنے کے لئے مدت کیا کر رہی ؟

**وزیر** — کالجوں میں سائنس پڑھنے والی لڑکیوں کو خاص طور پر وظائف دینے کی سکیم تیاری کی گئی ہے تاکہ زیادہ لڑکیاں تعلیم حاصل کریں اور یہ کمی پوری ہو ۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — کیا گورنمنٹ کے ” پارٹ “ پر یہ مجرمانہ فعل نہیں کہ جن طالبات کو کالج میں سائنس کے لئے داخل کیا گیا تھا ان کے لئے کسی خاتون لیکچرار کا انتظام نہ کیا گیا ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — اجازت نہیں ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا آنریبل وزیر بیان فرمائیں گے آیا انہوں نے یہ وظائف دینے کے لئے کوئی مناسب منصوبہ بندی کی ہے ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** - چونکہ یہ سوال ایک ضمنی سوال کے جواب کی وضاحت کے لئے ہے اس لئے اس کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی

**ملک غلام نبی** - کیا حکومت ان طالبات کو جو سائنس پڑھنے کے لئے اس کالج میں داخل ہوئی تھیں لاہور کے کسی کالج میں "مائیکریٹ"، کرنے کی اجازت دینے کے لئے تیار ہے -

**صاحب سپیکر** - اجازت نہیں -

**سردار بہتاز علی خان** - کیا حکومت اس عہدہ کے لئے آنریبل شیخ محبوب الہی صاحب کے نام پر غور کرنے کیلئے تیار ہے؟ (قہقہہ) -

**شیخ محبوب الہی** - کیہ آنریبل وزیر بتلائیں گے کہ وہ ہیڈ ماسٹر گورنمنٹ ہائی سکول گوجرہ کو او - ایس - ڈی نہ لگانا چاہتے ہوں تو کیا وہ انہیں وہاں لیکچرار لگا دیں گے -

**صاحب سپیکر** - اجازت نہیں -

**ملک غلام نبی** - کیا وہ ان طالبات کی تعلیم کے لئے کوئی اور بندوبست کر رہے ہیں -

**وزیر** - اور کیا بندوبست کیا جائے -

**میاں محمد شفیع** - کیا یہ کام پورا کرنے کے لئے باہر سے کسی "کوالیفائڈ ٹیچرس"، کو منگوا یا جائیگا؟

**وزیر** - کوشش کی جا رہی ہے -

**ملک غلام نبی** - کیا گورنمنٹ ان طالبات کی فیسیں واپس کرنے کے لئے تیار ہے؟

**صاحب سپیکر** - اجازت نہیں؟

#### GOVERNMENT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN JHELUM TOWN

\*2458. **Chaudhri Muhammad Awais** : Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Government School for boys and one Government School for girls in Jhelum Town ;

(b) the total expenditure per year being incurred by the Government on the above-mentioned schools ;

(c) the total number of girl and boy students on rolls of the schools mentioned in (a) above ;

(d) whether it is a fact that both the schools are not provided with electricity ; if so, whether the Government intend to provide electricity to these schools before the next summer .if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the present buildings of the said schools are insufficient for the needs of the students ; if so, whether the Government intend to extend these buildings if so, when ?

• آنریبل چودھری علی اکبر خاں - (الف) جی ہاں -

(ب) اور (ج) اخراجات اور طلباء کی تعداد حسب ذیل ہے -

۱	سکول کا نام	سال رواں کے اخراجات	تعداد
	گورنمنٹ ہائی سکول	۷۷۸۲۴/- روپے	۱۳۸۰
	برائے طلباء		
۲	گورنمنٹ ہائی و نارمل	۵۸۱۰۰/- روپے	۸۷۱
	سکول برائے طالبات		

(د) جی ہاں - ہر سکول میں بجلی مہیا کرنا ضروری نہیں سمجھا گیا - کیونکہ عام طور اس کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھی جاتی - سکول موسم گرما کے دو مہینوں کے لئے بند رہتے ہیں - یہی دو مہینے گرمی کے انتہائی اور جس والے مہینے ہوتے ہیں - اس کے علاوہ گرمیوں میں سکولوں کے اوقات عام طور پر صبح ۶ بجے سے ۱۲ بجے دوپہر تک ہوتے ہیں - البتہ فنڈ دستیاب ہونے اور اس جگہ بجلی کی بہم رسانی ہونے پر ضروری cases پر مناسب غور کیا جاتا ہے -

• ڈیویشنل انسپکٹر کی سفارش پر نئے اخراجات کے گوشوارہ میں ۱۱۵۶۸-۰۰ روپے کی ایک رقم سال ۱۹۵۴-۵۵ کے لئے رکھی گئی ہے - تاکہ گورنمنٹ گرلز و نارمل سکول جہلم میں بجلی بہم پہنچائی جائے - (ہ) تقریباً ہر سکول میں جگہ کی قلت ہے - بہر حال محکمہ اس بارہ میں تمام اداروں کی ضروریات کا جائزہ لے رہا ہے - اور فنڈز مہیا ہونے پر مناسب کارروائی کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتا ہے -

• چودھری محمد اویس - کیا آنریبل وزیر تعلیم بیان فرمائیں گے آیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ وہاں خالصہ ہائی سکول اور آریہ ہائی سکول کی بلڈنگوں میں گندم کے شور ہیں ؟

وزیر - وہ دونوں عمارتیں ابھی تک محکمہ تعلیم کے قبضہ میں نہیں آئیں -

چودھری محمد اویس - کیا وزیر تعلیم از راہ کرم یہ ہدایت جاری فرمائیں گے کہ یہ دونوں بلڈنگیں محکمہ تعلیم کو دے دی جائیں ؟

**وزیر** — کمیٹی میں یہ فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے کہ وہ تمام بلڈنگیں جن میں پہلے غیر مسلموں کے سکول تھے محکمہ تعلیم کے حوالے کر دی جائیں تاکہ وہ تعلیم کی روز بروز بڑھتی ہوئی ضرورتوں کو پورا کر سکیں۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — کیا آنریبل وزیر موقع پر جا کر دیکھ چکے ہیں کہ سکولوں میں جگہ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے طلبہ میدانوں میں بیٹھتے ہیں ؟

**صاحب شپیکر** — اجازت نہیں۔

**رانا گل محمد دنون المعروف رانا عبدالعزیز دنون** — کیا آنریبل وزیر بیان فرمائیں گے کہ کمیٹی نے کب یہ فیصلہ کیا تھا ؟

**وزیر** — تقریباً دو ماہ قبل یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا تھا کہ چھ ماہ کے عرصہ میں ایسی تمام بلڈنگیں خالی کرادی جائیں اور جن لوگوں کے قبضہ میں یہ بلڈنگیں ہیں انہیں متبادل جگہ مہیا کر دی جائے۔

**رانا گل محمد دنون المعروف رانا عبدالعزیز دنون** — اب تک کتنی ایسی بلڈنگیں خالی ہوچکی ہیں ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا حکومت نے اس مبارک اور مسعود فیصلے کے احکام صادر فرما دیے ہیں ؟

#### BUNGALOWS OF OFFICERS IN GULBARG COLONY

\*2343. **Rana Ghulam Shabir Khan** : Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state —

(a) the number of bungalows in Gulbarg Colony which belong to the officers serving under the Punjab Government ;

(b) the number of officers among them drawing pay less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem and more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem, respectively ;

(c) the estimated cost of each bungalow owned by the officers of both the categories mentioned in (b) above ;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to ascertain whether the money spent on the construction of these bungalows could legitimately have been saved by the officers concerned out of their salaries ?

**آنریبل مخدوم زادہ الحاج سید محمد عہدار حسین شاہ گیلانی** — (الف) ۲۱ —

(ب) ایک ہزار سے کم تنخواہ پانے والے افسر ۱

ایک ہزار سے زیادہ تنخواہ پانے والے افسر ۲۰ —

(ج) ہر ایک بنگلہ کی لاگت بتانا مشکل ہے۔ کیونکہ ہر خریدار کے ساتھ الگ الگ خط و کتابت کرنے کے بعد ہی یہ اطلاع فراہم کی جا سکتی ہے۔

(د) مطلوبہ معلومات مہیا کی جا رہی ہیں۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — کیا آنریبل وزیر کو معلوم ہے کہ وہاں بہت سے ایسے مکانات ہیں جو رشوت کے روپے سے بنائے گئے ہیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — اجازت نہیں۔

**شیخ محمد سعید** — کیا آنریبل وزیر بتلائیں گے کہ اس بستی کا نام رشوت پورہ بھی ہے۔ (قہقہہ)

**صاحب سپیکر** — اجازت نہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا بیان کردہ مشدلات کو حل کرنے کے لئے کوئی تجویز وزیر موصوف کے زیر غور ہے؟

**وزیر** — کونسی مشکلات؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — جو آپ نے بیان کی ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا آنریبل وزیر نے سن رکھا ہے کہ مشکل نیست کہ آسان نہ شود؟

**ملک غلام نبی** — کیا آنریبل وزیر کو علم ہے کہ لاہور امپروویمنٹ ٹرسٹ کے بعض معمولی افسروں نے بھی وہاں اپنی کوٹھیاں بنائی ہوئی ہیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — اجازت نہیں۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Out of the reply arising from part (d) will the Honourable Minister please say whether he has prepared a list of all those Government officers who will be tried by the Tribunal when we pass the Bill in this House?

**Mr. Speaker** Disallowed.

### UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

#### FRESH ELECTIONS TO DISTRICT BOARD RAWALPINDI

**380. Subedar Major Amir Ali Khan :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the date by which fresh elections to the District Board, Rawalpindi, are likely to be held?

**آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید علیہدار حسین شاہ گیلانی** —  
اپریل ۱۹۵۴ء تک

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

## INDISCRIMINATE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN BORDER AREAS OF SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the most recent and indiscriminate allotments of land in the border areas of the Sheikhupura district to absentee allottees, unfit for border duty, in utter disregard of the Border Scheme resulting in the ejection of a large number of local and refugee tenants.

**صاحب سپیکر۔** ایک تو یہ تحریک التواء بڑی indefinite ہے اور دوسرے میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ الاٹمنٹ کب ہوئی؟  
**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما۔** دونوں چیزوں کا اکٹھا جواب دو؟  
**صاحب سپیکر۔** پہلے اس سوال کا جواب دیجئیے کہ الاٹمنٹ کب ہوئی؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما۔** جناب والا۔ الاٹمنٹ کے متعلق میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ عام طور پر recent occurrence تازہ یا حالیہ واقعات۔  
**صاحب سپیکر۔** عام طور پر کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔ یہ بتائیے کب ہوئی؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما۔** یہ ایک ایسا فعل ہے جو اس وقت تک بدستور جاری ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر۔** شروع کب ہوئی؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما۔** اس کے متعلق میں ٹھیک طور پر عرض کرنے سے قاصر ہوں۔ لیکن حکومت کی توجہ اس امر کی طرف مبغول کرائی گئی تھی اور اس پر کوئی عمل نہ ہوا۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ اس وقت تک بدستور جاری ہے۔ میں پوری ذمہ داری سے کہتا ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر۔** میں الاٹمنٹ جاری ہونے کے متعلق نہیں پوچھتا۔ میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ کب شروع ہوئی؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما۔** میں اس کے متعلق صحیح تاریخ تو نہیں بتا سکتا۔

**صاحب سپیکر۔** بہت اچھا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما۔** حضور اس کے متعلق وزیر موصوف سے دریافت کر لیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر۔** اگر آپ میرے سوال کا جواب دے سکتے ہیں تو دیجئیے کہ یہ کب شروع ہوئی؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ میں اس کی ابتدا کے متعلق تو کچھ غرض کرنے سے قاصر ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ بہت اچھا۔ تو یہ out of order ہے۔

#### PIECEMEAL FRAGMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give assurance that it will take immediate steps to stop piecemeal fragmentation of agricultural holdings, so as to prevent them from being reduced to un-economic units.

صاحب سپیکر۔ میں آپ کو بتا دوں کہ یہ بات غلط ہے کہ گورنمنٹ نے آپ کو اطمینان نہیں دلایا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ جناب والا۔ مجھے بڑا افسوس ہے کہ آپ یہ فرما رہے ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ کیا یہ Fragmentation شروع ہو گیا ہے؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ جناب والا۔ اس کے متعلق سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ کب شروع ہوا ہے؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ جناب والا۔ سوال یہ نہیں ہے۔ سوال prevention کا ہے۔

کسی تحریک التواک recent occurrences کے متعلق تین شرائط لگی ہوئی ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس میں recent occurrences کونسی ہیں؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ جناب والا۔ مجھے مجال نہیں کہ حضور کے سامنے چوں چرا کروں لیکن مجھے اجازت دی جائے کہ میں اپنے مفہوم کو واضح کر سکوں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ اگر یہ چیز شروع ہے تو کیا ایک مہینہ سے جاری ہے؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ عرصہ سے جاری ہے۔ اب حکومت کا فرض ہے کہ اس کی روک تھام کے لئے پوری کوشش کرے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ اگر آپ میرے سوال کا جواب نہیں دیں گے تو میں آپ کو اور کچھ کہنے کی اجازت نہیں دوں گا۔



چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - جناب والا - یہ اس وقت تک جاری ہے۔

• صاحب سپیکر - اس کا جاری رہنا کافی نہیں ہے۔  
 • چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - حضور اس پر غور فرمائیں یہ چیز بہت گھٹکنے والی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion is out of order.

#### HEARING OF ELECTION PETITIONS *de novo*

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created by the ruling of the First Election Petitions Tribunal that with the retirement of the out-going Chairman of the said Tribunal all election petitions before it, no matter whatever their stage, will be heard *de-novo*.

صاحب سپیکر - کیا انیکشن ٹریبونل اپنا کام کر رہا ہے ؟  
 میان محمد شفیع - کر رہا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The matter is *sub-judice*.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order.

صاحب سپیکر - کیا اس آرڈر کے بعد ٹریبونل کام کر رہا ہے یا نہیں ؟

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I could not follow your question, Sir.

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا *no ion* یہ ہے کہ جب فیصلہ ہوا تو اس وقت ایسی *situation* پیدا ہو گئی۔ اس لئے جب کوئی *situation* پیدا ہو گئی ہے تو اسے *discuss* نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** According to my information, three persons have been appointed.

**Mr. Speaker :** Apart from that, it is not an administrative matter, it is a judicial decision.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I will make the position very clear. My submission is that for the last 3 years people...

**Mr. Speaker :** This is wholly irrelevant.

اس کے لئے کونسا سرفہ پیدا ہوا ہے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Because of the retirement of the Chairman, this occasion has arisen.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is neither here nor there.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is the Government action in appointing a new man.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not the motion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is the motion "situation created by the Government."

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow any further discussion on this point. The motion is ruled out of order.

### CAUSES FOR PROMULGATION OF SECTION 12 OF THE SAFETY ACT IN SHAHPUR DISTRICT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the causes which led to the promulgation of an order, by the District Magistrate, Shahpur District, under section 12 of the Punjab Safety Act, 1949, within the limits of Shahpur District, for a period of another month, prohibiting (a) the holding of any meeting, processions or demonstration, and (b) the carrying in public of any weapon of offence, except by Police or Military personnel.

**Mr. Speaker :** So far as the order is concerned, it comes within the purview of the ruling which I gave in the beginning. But here the honourable member makes it distinct by saying "causes which led to the promulgation of an order." Perhaps the honourable member knows that whenever an application is made by a detenu under the Safety Act alleging that there is no reason for his detention then according to the law, as it stands today, the District Magistrate is the competent authority to determine whether it is a fit case or not. Therefore, it cannot be discussed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But in this case the District Magistrate has received his instructions from the Provincial Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** That makes no difference at all. That always happens.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** We want the Provincial Government to tell us why.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. The motion is ruled out of order.

### RAI'S COLD STORAGE

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of the Punjab Government to surrender the Rai's Cold Storage, Sialkot, to the Punjab Industrial Rehabilitation Board, on the expiry of the present term of their allotment in favour of the Department of Agriculture resulting in the termination of the services of all the employees with effect from the 31st December, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker :** When was this decision taken ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It came to my knowledge this morning.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not my question. I have said more than once that the fact that a certain thing comes to the notice of honourable members later than it happens does not make the matter of recent occurrence. I want to know when was the decision taken ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The fact as to when it comes to the notice of honourable members is a very important legal issue.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is not the Parliamentary practice.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is so obvious because the honourable members of this House have no other means of ascertaining inside Government information, until such information reaches them in some form or the other. The information reached me this morning in a cover which contains a copy of the letter marked 'Secret' and it reads as follows.....

**Mr. Speaker :** What is the date of this letter ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is 23rd November 1953, received by us this morning and it reads thus :—

"From the Director of Agriculture Punjab, to the President, Cold Storage Board, Lahore....."

In it it is said that the employees in your service will be no longer required from 31st December, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member had brought forward this adjournment motion on the 30th November, I would have allowed it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But the Assembly is in session from the very first day to the last day.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is the ruling which I have already given in such cases. I am sorry, it is out of order.

#### PUNJAB COLD STORAGE

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House, to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of the Punjab Government to surrender the Punjab Cold Storage, Baghbanpura (Lahore), to the Punjab Industrial Rehabilitation Board, on the expiry of the present term of their allotment in favour of the Department of Agriculture resulting in the termination of the services of all the employees with effect from 31st December, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is it also based on that letter ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Here it is a matter of very serious public importance. Thousands of people are going to be thrown out of employment.

**Mr. Speaker :** If it had come in time I would have allowed it. I cannot over-ride the rules. It is out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I quite appreciate the implications of your ruling. But there is a legal flaw in it. Is or is not the Assembly in session ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is not whether the Assembly is in session or not, but the question is whether the matter has been brought to the notice of the Assembly immediately after it met for the first time.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will you allow me tomorrow after studying the May's Parliamentary Practice ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member can come to me and discuss it with me.

#### EXCESSIVE LEASING OUT OF BEST LAND FOR UNPLANNED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the indiscriminate and excessive leasing out by Government of the best, fertile and productive agricultural land in the province, particularly in the Lyallpur district for unplanned industrial development instead of creating separate Industrial Estates on abundantly available and suitable unculturable land.

**Mr. Speaker :** Firstly, it is a matter for a resolution. Secondly, as it stands, it is very vague.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—حضور والا۔ مجھے اجازت ہو تو میں عرض کرونگا کہ حضور نے یہ اعتراض کیا ہے کہ یہ ایک خاص مختص اور واضح موضوع کے ساتھ تعلق نہیں رکھتی لہذا قابل استرداد ہے پہلے تو میں حضور کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ حضور نے اس پر وہ recent occurrence والا اعتراض عائد نہیں کیا۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—میرا شکریہ ادا کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے آپ خواہ مخواہ تقریر نہ کریں اور غیر متعلقہ باتیں کرنے کی بجائے میرے اعتراض کا جواب دیں۔

• **چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ یہ تحریک التوا ایک ایسی واضح اور بین صورت حالات سے تعلق رکھتی ہے کہ جس کے متعلق اگر آپ وزرا صاحبان سے دریافت فرمائیں تو وہ بھی میری تائید کریں گے۔ صورت حال یہ ہے کہ جہاں ایک طرف غذائی قلت کی شکایت کی جا رہی ہے وہاں اس کے برعکس بہترین پڑی پیداوار اور زرخیز زمین صنعتی مقاصد کے لئے دی جا رہی ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—میرے اعتراض کا جواب دیجئے merits of the case میں مت جائیے۔

• **چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور میں اپنی دانست کے مطابق یہی کوشش کر رہا ہوں میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اس تحریک التوا کا موضوع بالکل واضح اور مختص ہے اور یہ ایک امر واقعہ ہے اور مشہور و معروف بات ہے کہ ہمارے جہاں زرعی اراضیات اور زرخیز ترین اراضیات کو صنعتی ترقی کے لئے اور انڈسٹریل مقاصد کے لئے جگہ بہ جگہ تقسیم کیا جا رہا ہے اور۔۔۔۔۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—ایک منٹ ٹھہریے۔ کیا گورنمنٹ یہ بتا سکتی ہے کہ آیا زرعی آراخی صنعتی کارخانوں کے لئے استعمال کی جا رہی ہے؟

• **وزیر مال**—اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کارخانوں کے لئے زمین دی جا رہی ہے اور زرعی زمین بھی دی جا رہی ہے ہم نے جو sites منتخب کئے ہیں ان میں سے بعض پر زراعت ہو رہی ہے اور بعض بنجر بقی پڑی ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے اس تحریک التوا کے پیش ہونے پر اعتراض ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—مذکورہ بالا تحریک التواء پیش کرنیکی اجازت طلب کی گئی ہے۔ جو ممبر صاحبان چاہتے ہیں کہ اس تحریک التوائے کار کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے وہ اپنی جگہ پر کھڑے ہو جائیں۔ (چونکہ چالیں سے کم ممبران کھڑے ہوئے اسلئے تحریک التوا پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہ دی گئی)۔

#### WASTAGE OF PUBLIC FUNDS AND STATIONERY BY MEMBERS IN WITHDRAWING RESOLUTIONS ETC.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the wastage of public funds and stationery resulting

from the withdrawal of resolutions and bills tabled by the members of the Muslim League Assembly Party under a mandate of the Party.

**Mr. Speaker :** Mandate of a Party cannot be discussed.

**ملک غلام نبی**—آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں ثابت کر سکتا ہوں کہ یہ تحریک بالکل واضح ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—میں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ منڈیٹ آف دی پارٹی پر تحریک التوا کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

**ملک غلام نبی**—جناب وَا۔ ابھی کل کی بات ہے کہ حضور نے منڈیٹ آف دی پارٹی کی بنا پر ریزولوشن اور بل واپس لینے کی اجازت دی تھی۔ میں کہتا ہوں پہلے نوٹس دے کر بعد میں منڈیٹ کی بنا پر ریزولوشن اور بل واپس لے لینے سے پبلک کا رویہ شیئری وغیرہ پر کیوں ضائع کیا جا رہا ہے وہ بارنی میں پہلے فیصلہ کیوں نہیں کر لیتے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** It is the concern of the Party.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** But the Party should not waste public money like this.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion is disallowed.

#### COTTON CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Punjab Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

(Voices from the Opposition: We want a division).

**Mr. Speaker :** When I consider it is unnecessary, I will not allow it.

#### NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY ADVISORY BOARD.

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس مرحلہ پر میں ایک اعلان کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ ہے کہ نارٹھ ویسٹرن ریلوے کی مقامی مشاورتی کمیٹی میں کام کرنے کے لئے اس اسمبلی کے در نمائندوں کے انتخاب کے لئے آج کا دن مقرر کیا گیا تھا۔ اور آج یہ دو اراکین منتخب ہوئے ہیں :-

(۱) سردار ممتاز علی

(۲) راجہ محمد عبداللہ خان

#### CRIMINAL LAW (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL

**Chief Minister** (The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon): Sir, I beg to introduce the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill.

Sir, I also move—

That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion move is—

That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ اس کے متعلق دو ترامیم میرے پاس ہیں دونوں ایک ہی مضموں کی ہیں یہ چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ اور سسر سی ای گین کے نام پر ہیں کیا یہ دونوں اصحاب تقریریں کرنا چاہتے ہیں یا یہ کافی نہ ہوگا کہ صرف ایک صاحب تقریر کر لیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ دونوں جناب باری باری ۔  
**ملک غلام نبی**۔ on a point of order۔ میں آپ کی توجہ رول ۵۱ کی طرف مبذول کراتا ہوں جس میں یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ

“All proceedings of the Assembly shall be conducted in the Urdu Language.”

لیکن وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے اس بل کو پیش کرتے ہوئے انگریزی زبان میں اپنے خیالات کی ترجمانی کی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a point of order.

**ملک غلام نبی**۔ جناب والا۔ آئین سازی کے متعلق جو کتب دیں مثلاً ”مے“ کی پارلیمنٹری پریکٹس ہے یا کیمپن کی کتاب ہے جب تک ان کا ترجمہ کر کے ہم کو سمجھا نہیں کر دیا جاتا اس وقت تک ہم اردو کو بروئے کار کیسے لا سکتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ نے اردو زبان کو فروغ دینا ہے تو آپ پوری طرح اس اصول پر کڑ بند ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ The point of order is over-ruled۔ یہ تو اور چیز ہے جس کا آپ نے حوالہ دیا ہے۔

**ملک غلام نبی**۔ اگر آپ ہمارا حق تسلیم کرتے ہیں تو آپ وزارتیں بنچوں کو کیوں نہیں کہتے کہ وہ بل اردو زبان میں لایا کریں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ ابھی بل اردو زبان میں نہیں آ سکتے اور اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ پہلے جتنے قوانین ہیں وہ سب انگریزی زبان میں ہیں اور اس وقت جو بل لائے جاتے ہیں ان میں زیادہ تر ترمیمی بل ہی ہوتے ہیں اس لئے ان کو انگریزی زبان میں ہی پیش کرنا پڑتا ہے۔

**ملک غلام نبی**۔ اگر ہمارے رول میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ اردو میں کاروائی ہونی چاہئے تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ ہم اپنی کاروائی اردو میں نہیں کر سکتے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ جس رول کا آپ نے حوالہ دیا ہے مجھے اندیشہ ہے کہ آپ اسے نہیں سمجھتے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir Rule 51 does not apply to the Speaker. It says, “Member shall address the Assembly”. This does not refer to the Honourable Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker :** Speaker is also a member.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** No Sir. May I show you how the Speaker is not a member ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Where is the rule which prevents the Speaker from addressing the Assembly in the Urdu Language.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Your own order of the 15th December, 1951.

"Members shall address the Assembly in the Urdu Language, but any member who declares that he can express himself better in the English language or any other recognised language of the Province may address the Assembly in that language".

You have given the direction as far as the members are concerned.

**Mr. Speaker :** I was telling honourable members what they were going to do.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But this rule is not applicable to you.

**Mr. Speaker :** I over-rule the point of order.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, when the Honourable the Chief Minister addresses the House in the English language he is also required to declare that he can do so better in the English language. He did not do so. In my case, even after I had declared that I could express myself better in English, Your Honour insisted on my reading out the number of the question in the Urdu language.

**Mr. Speaker :** The point of order is over-ruled.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. If Your Honour will kindly refer to rule 51. . . .

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member will kindly bear in mind the ruling that I gave sometime ago about points of order. Does he remember that ruling ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am sorry to say, Sir, that I have forgotten it. If you will kindly refer to rule 51, it says, "All proceedings of the Assembly shall be conducted in the Urdu language". Of course there is a proviso which allows the members to address in the English language. During the course of our speeches we have to refer to these Bills which have been provided to us.

**Mr. Speaker :** Which rule the hon'ble member is referring to ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Rule 51.

**Mr. Speaker :** It says, "Members shall address the Assembly in the Urdu language" . . . . .

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** It says, Sir, "All proceedings of the Assembly shall be conducted in the Urdu language." (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker :** What is he basing his arguments on ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am sorry, Sir, I was looking at the old rules.

**Mr. Speaker :** It means waste of time.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghrib prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, before I proceed with my amendment, I rise on a point of order. I would like to know your ruling whether an honourable member can oppose the Bill as soon as it is introduced ?

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** So far the practice has been that you have been allowing us to oppose the bills at the introduction stage.

**Mr. Speaker :** No.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** As soon as it is moved that it should be taken into consideration, can a member oppose it at that time? •

**Mr. Speaker :** If there are any amendments, then they will be taken first.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** The scope of my amendment is limited. I want to oppose the consideration of the Bill and in that case the scope of the opposition will be wider.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will consider this point when I put the consideration motion before the House.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** You have been allowing opposition at the consideration stage.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, I know. I will allow the hon'ble member when I put the motion.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** That stage has already passed.

**Mr. Speaker :** No. After the amendments are disposed of, the consideration motion will again be put to the House.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi :** After it is introduced, it is considered clause by clause and then comes the third stage.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema (Lyallpur, IX Muslim) :** Sir, I beg to move—

"That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 28th February 1954."

جناب والا۔ دوسرے مسودات قوانین کی طرح اس بل پر غور کرنے کے بھی تین مراحل ہیں۔ اول اسکو پیش کرنے کا مرحلہ (Introduction stage) دوسرے کلاز وار بحث کرنے کا مرحلہ اور تیسرے نمبر پر اسکی تیسری خواندگی کا مرحلہ آئیگا۔ اب آپ دوسرے مرحلے میں داخل ہو رہے ہیں یعنی اس ابتدائی بحث کو چھوڑ کر کہ آیا اسے پیش کرنے کی اجازت بھی دی جائے یا نہیں۔ آپ اسکی کلاز وار بحث شروع کر رہے ہیں۔

صاحب: سپیکر - نہیں۔ آپ پہلے اپنی ترمیم کے متعلق کچھ فرما لیجئے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - حضور والا - میں نے اس اپنی تحریک کی رو سے درخواست کی ہے کہ مسودہ پیش نظر کو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کیلئے مشتہر کیا جائے۔

حضور والا - ظاہر بات ہے کہ ہم ہر ایک مسودہ قانون کے متعلق اس قسم کی ترمیم پیش نہیں کر سکتے جہاں بعض مسودات قوانین ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو اپنے اطلاق و نفاذ کے اعتبار سے کسی ایک حلقے یا کسی ایک طبقے یا کسی ایک محدود رقبے کے ساتھ تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ وہاں از خود ظاہر ہو جاتا ہے کہ ایسے مسودات کو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشتہر کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں مگر اسکے برعکس جب



کوئی قانون اپنے احاطہ اطلاق و نفاذ کے نقطہ نگاہ سے ایسا وسیع اور ہمہ گیر نوعیت کا ہو کہ اس میں بعض اسقام اور خامیاں رہ جائےں پر اسکے ضرور رساں ہونے کے قوی خدشات اور احتمالات ہوں تو ایسے قوانین کو جملہ اسقام اور خرابیوں سے پاک کر دینے کیلئے لازم ہو جاتا ہے کہ انہیں مستحضر کر کے رائے عامہ دریافت کر لی جائے تاکہ عوام چھان بین کر کے ان کی غلطیوں اور خامیوں کو رفع کرنے کا مشورہ دے سکیں اور ایسے قوانین کے غلط اور ناجائز استعمال کے خلاف تنبیہ بھی کر سکیں۔ یہ امر ہمارے انسانی اور بنیادی جمہوری حقوق میں شامل ہے کہ ہم کسی ایسے ناقص۔ خام اور نامکمل قانون کو پاس ہونے سے روک دیں جسکے غلط اور بے جا استعمال سے عوام کو نقصان پہنچنے کا شدید خطرہ ہو۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ یہ مسودہ قانون غیر معمولی نوعیت کا حامل ہے اور اسکے اصلاح کا بہتر طریق یہی ہے کہ اسکو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کیلئے مستحضر کیا جائے تاکہ عوام اپنا نقطہ نگاہ پیش کر سکیں۔ جہاں تک پیش نظر مسودہ قانون کا تعلق ہے میں اس سے پیشتر بھی بتا چکا ہوں کہ اسکے ذریعے رشوت ستانی کے انسداد کے لئے حکومت کی طرف سے اقدام کیا جائے گا مگر سب سے پہلی چیز جو انسداد رشوت کے سلسلے میں تحقیق طلب ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ رشوت ستانی کے اصل وجوہ و علل کی مکمل تشخیص کی جائے اسکے بعد علاج معالجے کا مرحلہ آتا ہے لیکن اگر غیر قدرتی اور مصنوعی طریقے سے محض قانون سازی پر اکتفا کی گئی تو ایسی کوشش بالکل غیر موثر ثابت ہوگی۔ سب سے پہلی وجہ جو کہ میں اس قانون پر رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کیلئے آئریبل وزیر اعلیٰ کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ رشوت ستانی کے اصلی اور بنیادی حرکات اور اسباب کی دریافت کی جائے۔ میرے خیال میں سب سے پہلا محرک ہمارا اپنا گرا ہوا اخلاق ہے ہماری اپنی اخلاقی پستی ہے جو اس برائی یعنی رشوت ستانی کو پیدا کرتی ہے۔ ہمیں اس برائی کے سرچشمے کو بند کرنا چاہئے عوام و خواص کی اخلاقی اصلاح کے بغیر کوئی قانون کامیاب نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اگر ہماری حکومت کے ارکان اعلیٰ اس اخلاقی پستی کو خیر باد کہہ دیں جو کہ انقلاب آبادی کے بعد ان کی دگوں میں سرایت کر چکی ہے تو انسداد رشوت کی صحیح امید کی جا سکتی ہے۔ پولیٹیکل انقلاب کے علاوہ ہماری اخلاقی پستی کی دوسری وجہ ہماری معاشی اور اقتصادی نا ہمواری اور معاشی نظام کی بے انصافی اور بے اعتدالی ہے جس کے اندر ایک طرف تو عوام کی ناگزیر ضروریات زندگی تک پوری نہیں ہو سکتیں اور رزق کفیل بھی میسر نہیں

آنا پگر دوسری طرف بعض لوگ ہیں کہ عیش و عشرت کی زندگی بسر کر رہے ہیں۔

• صاحب سپیکر۔ ان امور پر پہلے بحث ہو چکی ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ میں اس بل کی اہمیت واضح کر رہا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ بہر حال آپ اپنا ہی وقت صرف کر رہے ہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ سیاسی انقلاب اور اقتصادی نا ہمواری کے علاوہ تیسری وجہ اخلاقی پستی کی یہ ہے کہ ہماری حکومت اپنے سیاسی مصالح کے ماتحت افسران کو خود بگاڑتی ہے اور انہیں انتخابات میں استعمال کرتی ہے اور خود ہی اپنا دامن آلودہ ہونے کے باعث اصلاح احوال کے لئے کوئی موثر کارروائی نہیں کر سکتی اور پھر کئی موزوں طریقے سے کوئی قانون بھی بناتی نہیں اپنے عمل سے کوئی اچھی مثال بھی قائم نہیں کرتی۔ ان وحوات کے باعث اخلاقی اقدار نظروں سے گر چکی ہیں۔

• حضور والا۔ میں اس سلسلے میں آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ کو سٹالن کی کتاب موسوم بہ Deductive Materialism کا حوالہ دوں گا اس میں فلسفہ اشتراکیت کے اصول (principles) بیان کئے گئے ہیں۔

• صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ زیر غور مسودہ قانون کی کونسی دفعہ کے متعلق تقریر کر رہے ہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ حضور والا۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ میں چاہتا تھا کہ اس بل کو پیش کرنے کی اجازت ہی نہ دینے کے متعلق تقریر کر تا مگر اب میں اسکو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشہر کرنے کی تحریک کے سلسلے میں عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ اس مسودہ قانون میں کئی اسقام اور خامیاں موجود ہیں جو کہ عوام بڑی اچھی طرح سے بھانپ لیں گے مثلاً اسکی دفعہ ۳ کی یہ عبارت ملاحظہ فرمائے:-

“For sub-section (4) of section 4 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) All cases relating to any offences mentioned in the Second Schedule and pending in any Court immediately before the constitution of a Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 3-A having jurisdiction over such cases shall subject to sub-section (4) of section 3-A, stand transferred to the Tribunal”.

اگر آپ اصل قانون جس کی ترمیم ہو رہی ہے ملاحظہ فرمائیں تو معلوم ہو گا کہ اس ایکٹ مسودہ ۱۹۴۸ کی دفعہ ۳ کی تحتی کلازیں تعداد میں صرف ۲ ہیں اور دفعہ ۴ میں ۷ تحتی کلازیں ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—معزز ممبر کو معلوم ہونا چاہیئے کہ جو ایڈیشن ان کے سامنے ہے اس کی ترمیم ہو چکی ہے۔ اور اس دفعہ ۳ میں صرف ۳ تحتی دفعات ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—خبر۔ اس کا جواب مجھ سے سن لیجئے۔

“Whereas it is expedient to amend the Criminal Law relating to corruption so as to provide for trial by specially constituted Tribunals”.

Clause 2 says—

“In the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948”.....

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ کا اعتراض بالکل بے بنیاد ہے۔

This Act has been amended up-to-date.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—یہ کس قدر تعجب کی بات ہے کہ آپ کے پاس تو latest ایکٹ موجود ہے مگر اس ایکٹ کی جو ایڈیشن آپ کے کتب خانے سے مجھے دستیاب ہوئی ہے وہ اس کے مطابق نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میں نہایت مودبانہ طور پر عرض کرونگا کہ آپ وہاں up-to-date ایکٹوں کا انتظام کریں تاکہ آئندہ کسی ممبر کو پرانی ایڈیشن نہ دی جائے۔

حضور والا—بہر حال اصل موضوع یہ ہے کہ مسودہ قانون زیر غور کو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کیلئے مشتہر کیا جائے۔ اس سلسلے میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کوئی قانون بچائے خود سقیم اور ناقص ہو مگر قوت نافذہ اور انتظامیہ دیانتدار ہو تو وہ اپنے فرائض انجام دینے میں بہت حد تک کامیاب ہو سکتی ہیں۔ اگر قوت نافذہ یا انتظامیہ بد دیانت ہو تو وہ ایک جامع قانون کی صورت میں بھی حصول مقصد میں بھی کامیاب نہیں ہو گی۔ جامع قانون کے علاوہ قوت نافذہ کا اخلاقی لحاظ سے بلند ہونا ہی اصلاح احوال کا ضامن ہو سکتا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے برعکس اگر قوت نافذہ اخلاقی لحاظ سے بلند نہ ہو اور آپ چھوٹی چھوٹی اور معمولی قسم کی سیاسی مصلحتوں کو نظر انداز نہ کر سکیں تو اس قسم کے قوانین کو غلط طریق پر استعمال کرینگے۔ مثال کے طور پر اس قانون کی دفعہ ۳ الف میں لکھا ہے کہ اگر حکومت مناسب سمجھے تو اس قانون کی رو سے وقتاً فوقتاً جرائم کی فہرست میں اضافہ کر سکتی ہے۔ اس لحاظ سے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ قانون بالکل نئی۔ انوکھی اور نرالی قسم کا قانون ہے جس کی رو سے اس قسم کے ہنگامی اور غیر معمولی اختیارات تفویض کئے جارہے ہیں۔ جو خواہ مخواہ عدالتی کارروائی کی طوالت کا موجب ہونگے۔ کوشش یہ ہونی چاہیئے تھی کہ عدالتی امور کو طوالت سے

بچایا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ جناب والا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس قسم کے جرائم کی فہرستیں حکومت اپنے سیاسی مخالفوں کے خلاف اپنی سیاسی مصلحتوں کے پیش نظر بروئے کار لانا چاہتی ہے۔ میں وثوق سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ حکومت کے اس اقدام سے رشوت ستانی کا کبھی انسداد نہیں ہو سکتا۔

حضور والا۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ

الناس علیٰ دین ملوکہم

یعنی لوگوں کا دین وہی ہوتا ہے جو ان کے بادشاہوں کا ہو۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ کیا معزز رکن مجھے بتا سکتے ہیں کہ زیر غور مسودہ قانون سے اس کا کیا تعلق ہے؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ حضور والا۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ عملاً اس بل کا انجام کیا ہوگا۔ میں نے آج وزیر تعلیم کے روٹیے سے محسوس کیا ہے کہ میری معقول بات کو بھی انہوں نے محض اس وجہ سے درخور اعتنا نہ سمجھا کہ میں ان کی سیاسی جماعت سے تعلق نہیں رکھتا۔ میں نے گوجرہ سکول کے ہیڈ ماسٹر کے متعلق ایک جائز تجویز ان کے سامنے رکھی تھی مگر انہوں نے اس بے توجہی کا ثبوت دیا جس کی مجھے توقع نہ تھی۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ یہ بالکل غیر متعلق ہے۔

Motion under consideration, amendment moved is—

That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1954.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani, III). Sir, before I go into the cogent reasons as to why I would like the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill to be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, there are one or two observations which I would like to make. The first observation is this. When the Honourable Leader of the House was replying to the Bill regarding the Court of Inquiry....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is over and finished.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am only making a reference to that speech. Speaking about the Opposition he said, "Your object is one of dilatory tactics and obstruction and you want to thwart the course of justice....".

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid I cannot allow the hon'ble member to use this as an opportunity to reply to that speech.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** These words were spoken on the floor of this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** But that has nothing to do with this Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It has a lot to do with this Bill.

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the honourable member kindly state his reason for circulating the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon. He can discuss the general principles of the Bill but not the speech which was made with regard to another Bill.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am not going to reply to that speech, but I have got to make a reference to that because it becomes necessary at times.

**Chief Minister :** And you want to prolong the proceedings thereby wasting public money.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am rather glad that the Honourable the Leader of the House has made this observation because all the waste of public money has, so far, been by the Muslim League Governments, one after the other.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member will have to satisfy me that what he is going to say is relevant. I am not going to allow anything irrelevant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** You cannot see the relevancy unless I have stated something.

**Mr. Speaker :** So the hon'ble member admits that he has not been relevant so far.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I have been making the introduction of my speech. I am going to show to you, Sir, that the whole purpose of this Bill is nothing but hypocrisy, nothing but another attempt to waste public money for the simple reason that they will never be able to eradicate corruption until such time as they eradicate it from amongst themselves.

**Mr. Speaker :** That again is irrelevant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am just making that point.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is wholly irrelevant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will you please see the Statement of Objects and Reasons?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have seen it already.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** See it again, Sir. It reads—

“The Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948 envisages the appointment of Special Judges, for trying corruption cases. It is now considered necessary in the interest of the eradication of corruption that in addition to the appointment of Special Judges, the Provincial Government should be enabled to constitute Tribunals under the Act”.

Now, Sir, if I have an assurance from the Leader of the House that the first cases that are going to be tried by these Tribunals will be against the persons sitting on the Ministerial Party's benches, then, I might start changing my views about their wasting public money. But I can assure you that the Honourable the Leader of the House is not in a position to do so against the meanest and smallest member of his Party.

**Mr. Speaker :** That again is not relevant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The Bill does not say who are going to be tried.

**Voices :** The corrupt.

**Mr. Speaker :** And so far we do not know who the corrupt people are.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to allow any point of order at this stage.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Are there certain stages for points of order?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have noticed that this afternoon before we dispersed for Maghrib Prayers, ten very valuable minutes of the House were wasted on frivolous points of order.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Another point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member will remember the ruling I gave the other day that where I feel that a point of order is being raised to obstruct the proceedings of the House I will disallow it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, my point of order is that I am not very clear about one thing. I would like to know Your Honour's ruling on the point that when the mover of the Bill asks for leave to be granted for taking the Bill into consideration at once, is that not the proper stage at which we can oppose it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already replied to that point of order more than once.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Can we or can we not?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already given the ruling more than once. I said that I would allow members an opportunity of opposing the Bill when that is before the House. Now the amendment is before the House.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Ordinarily, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The ruling is there.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Ordinarily you have been doing the opposite.

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Your Honour observed just now that there appears to be no pre-meditated intention to bring persons within the purview of this Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not say anything of the kind.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Did I misunderstand you?

**Mr. Speaker:** I said that the Bill does not contemplate any individuals. We do not know who the individuals are. The Bill only seeks to set up a tribunal and that is the only point for consideration. Now the motion is that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon, and the hon'ble member has to give his reasons for doing so.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I say that this Bill definitely and positively anticipates the people to be tried. They are going to take action against certain people who do not fall in line with their dirty politics.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no such thing in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Shall I show Your Honour where it occurs? Where the evil intentions of this Bill are? Will you please see Sub-clause (3) of Section 3A? It reads—

“A Tribunal shall be competent to try and punish the offences specified in the First and the Second Schedules”

And that being not enough—

“and such other offences as may by notification be specified by Government of the Punjab from time to time”.

I tell you, Sir, with all sincerity that they have got all these charges and offences up their sleeves. This is a thoroughly dishonest Government and, therefore, it moves in a thoroughly dishonest way. That has been proved time and again. There is no need of repeating it off and on. Everybody knows it and I think it is about time that we put the emperor on it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** That is the word.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** You know, Sir, that the chasm between the modern millionaire or the quasi millionaire and the poor man in the street is becoming so wide that one day it might lead to a conflagration which you will never be able to put down.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is wholly irrelevant; most irrelevant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then will you please ask the dishonest....

**Mr. Speaker:** I will not allow the hon'ble member to go on like this. He should say something relevant, if he can.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** If you read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find one of the most astounding statements that I have heard after the establishment of Pakistan. We all know that after the establishment of Pakistan we have witnessed the steady deterioration in the efficiency and the integrity of the services. It is so pronounced now that all that you are left to do in order to complete the picture is for the next Muslim League Ministry, if there is one, to set up a Ministry for Corruption. That will put the seal on all that you have done for the last six years. Your dishonesty will then be sanctified and you will be one of the very few.....

**Mr. Speaker:** How is that relevant?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I shall show you.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is not talking relevant and if he goes on like this I will have to ask him to resume his seat.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Well, the most astounding statement is—

"It is now considered necessary in the interest of the eradication of corruption that in addition to the appointment of Special Judges, the Provincial Government should be enabled to constitute Tribunals under the Act".

Sir, mark the words "It is now considered necessary". You will recollect Sir, that yesterday I put you a question seeking certain information. It was in respect of the West Punjab Eradication of Corruption Bill. That Bill was introduced in this House on the 9th January 1948. It was introduced by the Minister of Revenue—the then Minister of Revenue—Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, who has, I am sorry to say, established the fact that he is thoroughly dishonest, politically dishonest.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member will have to withdraw these words.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I withdraw, Sir. Now, when it was introduced, the Bill was straightaway put before a Select Committee and on that Select Committee was no less a person than the Leader of the House—Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon. Along with him there were—

Chaudhri Aziz Din;

Raja Said Akbar Khan;

Rana Abdul Hamid Khan;

Chaudhri Nasar Din;

Chaudhri Fazal Ilahi;

Khan Abdul Hamid Dasti, and

The Minister in-charge.

I would like to have said "the Three Musketeers" (*laughter*) but unfortunately the number has increased. Most of the musketeers are now sitting on the other side of the House. (*laughter*). What happens to this Bill?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that Bill under consideration?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** This is nothing less than hypocrisy and camouflage and that is why I want the present Bill to be circulated to the public so that the public can tell you what they think about it. But there is Section 144. They will not be able to tell you very much. What happens to this Bill? It goes to the Select Committee and then, Sir, it comes back from the Select Committee on the 23rd January, 1948, and here is the speech of the Honourable the Leader of the House on that day. Mark it carefully.

**Mr. Speaker :** I want to know how that speech is relevant? Before the honourable member proceeds with that speech, he will have to satisfy me that this is relevant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Completely. In as much as the Statement of Objects and Reasons says, "It is now considered necessary in the interest of the eradication of corruption". It was only discovered this morning that there is corruption in services.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is that the argument in favour of relevancy?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** No.

**Mr. Speaker :** What is it?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** It is this. My motion is that this Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. Therein I want to show you why I want the public to express their opinion on this Bill? Because so many hoaxes have been played in the past, so many hoaxes are going to be played in the future and eventually this Government is going to bring the whole nation into contempt and disrepute.

**Mr. Speaker :** Absolutely irrelevant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** You may think so, Sir, but the public does not.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will not allow any irrelevant speech and if the honourable member has only this to say, he will not be allowed to proceed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I have a lot more to say.

**Mr. Speaker :** Give the reasons for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The reason has been given by the Leader of the House himself. He says,

"It is perfectly clear that according to this Bill also the definition of 'corruption' is practically the same as it is in sections 161 and 165 of Indian Penal Code".

This Indian Penal Code is still there. It has not been thrown out of the window yet. He goes on to say—

"It was necessary to change the word from 'illegal gratification' to 'corruption'".

He goes on giving a long argument and shows how it was necessary at that time on the 23rd January, 1948 that this Bill should come and that it should be passed and the whole reason was to eradicate corruption.

Now what happens. That Bill gets passed in this House, it goes before the Governor and, as you were pleased to observe yesterday, His Excellency declined to give his assent. I now draw your attention to Section 75 of the Act.

**Mr. Speaker :** What I said yesterday was that the assent was refused not by the Governor, but by the Governor-General.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** You said 'Governor', Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** I said 'Governor-General'.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** We heard 'Governor'. In that case I would not ask you to see that section.

We knew all along that this Bill had not been assented to by the Governor-General. I do not know whether Malik Sahib knows it or not—but during his absence from this province there has been lots of funny stories going about, true and some untrue. But one story regarding this Bill is.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Which Bill?



**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** The West Punjab Eradication of Corruption Bill. I am to show how dishonest they are and what they did behind the back of the Legislature to advise the Governor-General to refuse his assent.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. I will not allow the honourable member to go on with this irrelevant talk.

**Mr. C.E. Gibbon :** It is very easy for you to do that when we are a small Opposition. But I tell you that one day this Opposition will grow from here to there,—mark my words—and on that day you will not tell us to sit down. (*Voices from the Treasury Benches:* Never). It must grow, be certain of that!

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not shout irrelevant things.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** On a point of order, Sir. We are here as political representatives; we are not here to discuss legal technicalities of a bill. We must refer to what has been happening here in the past.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is wholly irrelevant.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** How can we discuss a bill in a water-tight compartment.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I would invite your attention to one rather obnoxious portion of this Bill which appears in sub-clause (2) of section 3-A, where there is an intention to waste public funds and to provide more political jobs for persons who are supporting this non-descript party.

It reads:—

“.....a person qualified for appointment as such Judge under section 254 of the Government of India Act, 1935.”

Sir, we have already complained from this side of the House about the expenditure on top heavy administration.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is already an amendment by the Honourable Minister on the order paper, which seeks to replace these words.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** I am glad to see that somebody has a prick of conscience. That amendment is not with me. However, it shows that there is a little touch of conscience somewhere.

Now, Sir, I come to sub-clause (3). This includes such other offences as may, by notification, be specified by the Government of the Punjab from time to time. I think nothing can be wider in its extent and scope than it is. It is glaringly dishonest, because we know what you intend to do; you are not to do this with us; you dare not to do this with us. It is those poor unfortunate Government servants who do not help you in elections, who do not help you in allotments; who do not help you to extract your rents and taxes, those poor workers in factories; labourers who are to be tried by this tribunal. Those are the persons who will be tried by this Tribunal.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** That officer will not be corrupt.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** You will never become a Parliamentary Secretary.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But may I, by way of digression, tell my honourable friend that he is spoiling his chances. That is thoroughly dishonest.....

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member has persistently used this word several times and I have several times ruled it to be unparliamentary. I will not allow that word to be used again. If he does so, I will ask him to sit down.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** If you just look to the first two lines of clause 3-A, you will find this:—

“The Government of the Punjab may, either in addition to or in lieu of the Special Judges.....”

I must say I cannot understand what is meant by the words "in lien of the Special Judges". Of course, I do understand the English meaning, but certainly I do not know what is the intention behind it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1954.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January 1954.

*The motion was lost.*

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—(لائپور—نمبر ۹—مسلم) جناب والا۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو زیر بحث نہ لایا جائے۔ امکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا تھا خالی مصنوعی حیلوں سے کبھی بات نہیں بنا کرتی۔ تاوقتیکہ اصل اسباب اور وجوہ کی طرف توجہ نہ دی جائے۔ میں اپنے اس صوبہ اور ملک کے اخلاقی معالجوں سے یہ عرض کرونگا کہ سب سے پہلے وہ اپنا علاج کریں۔

*Physian, heal thyself, first.*

سب سے پہلے اپنے اخلاق کو درست کیجئے اور اپنی غیر جانبداری اور سیاسی دیانت کا عملی ثبوت پیش کیجئے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس کا بل سے کیا تعلق ہے ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جناب والا۔ اس بل کا اصل مقصد یہ ہے کہ احکام اور ملازمین کے طبقہ سے ان قوانین کے ذریعہ سے مواخذہ اور محاسبہ بکر کے رشوت ستانی کو ختم کیا جائے۔ اور مجرموں کو کما حقہ سزا دے کر عملی نظائر پیش کئے جائیں تاکہ دوسروں کو اس قسم کے جرائم کے ارتکاب کی جرأت نہ ہو۔ حضور والا۔ میں اصل مقصد کو اچھی طرح جانتا ہوں لیکن پھر عرض کرونگا کہ اصل مقصد حاصل نہیں ہوگا تاوقتیکہ آپ ذاتی حیثیت سے سیاسی دیانت کا نمونہ پیش نہ کریں میں عرض کرونگا کہ ہمارے معاشرے کی بیشتر خرابیوں کی سب سے بڑی محرک سیاسی رشوتیں ہوتی ہیں اور ان کا آغاز اس طرح ہوتا ہے کہ جب کبھی حکومت کی کشتی طوفان سے دو چار ہوتی نظر آتی ہے تو اس کو فوراً ایسے حکام اور ملازمین کی خدمات کی ضرورت محسوس ہوتی ہے جن سے وہ طرح طرح کے

**صاحب سپیکر**—بل کی کونسی دفعہ ہے جس کے متعلق آپ یہ کہہ رہے ہیں ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—میں یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ آپ کا اصل مقصد فوت ہو رہا ہے کیونکہ آپ کے یہ طریقے مصنوعی اور غیر قدرتی ہیں۔ یہ غیر سوثر ہونگے اور آپ کا اصل مقصد فوت ہو جائیگا۔ تاوقتیکہ آپ اصل اسباب کی طرف رجوع نہ کریں۔ میں پہلے بھی عرض کرچکا ہوں کہ ہم عصمت وزراء کے قائل نہیں ہیں۔ ہم اپنے مشاہدات و تجربات کے بعد کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ اب ان کے ساتھ ہماری کوئی خوش فہمی وابستہ نہیں ہے آپ کلاز ۳ (الف) ملاحظہ فرمائیں اس میں درج ہے :-

“(1) The Government of the Punjab may, either in addition to or in lieu of the Special Judges mentioned in section 3, by notification constitute one or more Tribunals as hereinafter provided, and the reference to Special Judges in the Act shall with the necessary modifications include the Tribunals so constituted to the extent of their jurisdiction”.

اس میں مخصوص عدالتوں کے علاوہ حکومت نے اپنے آپ کو یہ اختیار بھی دیا ہے کہ وہ ٹریبونل قائم کرے۔ ہم نے جو کچھ دیکھا ہے اسکی بنا پر کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ آپ جو ایک نوعیت کی عدالتوں پر اکتفا نہ کرتے ہوئے اپنے ڈھب کے لوگوں کو سیاسی رشوتیں دینے کیلئے اس قسم کے سپیشل جج create کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ آپ لوگوں کو سیاسی رشوتیں دے کر ان کو اپنا ہمنوا بنائیں اور اپنی اغراض کے لئے ان کو آلہ کار بنائیں۔ اور سیاسی مصلحتوں کیلئے انہیں استعمال کریں۔ اگر آپ کا مقصد یہ نہ ہوتا تو پھر آپ کو اس قسم کی ایک ایڈیشنل اور زائد چیز کی ضرورت نہ ہوتی۔ آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ ایک نوعیت کی عدالتوں پر اکتفا کرتے یا آپ سپیشل جج بناتے یا ٹریبونل بناتے۔ آپ نے یہ دو قسم کی عدالتوں کی تشکیل کرنے کی رعایات اپنے لئے مخصوص کرلی ہیں اور اس کے برعکس آپ نے اصل معاشی وجوہات کو بالکل نظر انداز کر دیا ہے وہ سفید ہاتھی جو پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری اور پارلیمنٹری پرائیویٹ سیکرٹری کی صورت میں آپ نے ہم پر مسلط کر دئے ہیں یہ کس مرض کی دوا ہیں۔ یہ سیاسی رشوت نہیں تو اور کیا ہے؟

**صاحب سپیکر**—آخر آپ غیر متعلقہ باتیں کیوں کرتے ہیں؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ میں عطف کا ذکر کرنا ہوں تو آپ مجھے معطوف تک نہیں جانے دیتے۔ لازم کا ذکر کرتا ہوں تو ملزوم تک نہیں جانے دیتے اور شرط کا ذکر کرتا ہوں تو جزا تک نہیں جانے دیتے اور روک لیتے ہیں آپ مجھے بات پوری کرنے کا موقع بھی تو نہیں دیتے۔

صاحب سپیکر—زیر بحث بل میں پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹریوں کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔

• چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جس طریق سے اصل وجوہ کو نظر انداز کرتے ہوئے اور معاشی خرابیوں کے صحیح اسباب و عمل کو بالائے طاق رکھتے ہوئے حکومت عملاً جو اقدام کر رہی ہے اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہمیں کوئی خوش فہمی اس کے متعلق باقی نہیں رہتی۔ آپ کو چاہیے تھا کہ صرف ایک نوعیت کی عدالتوں پر اکتفا کرنے۔ لیکن آپ یہ دونوں قسم کی عدالتیں بیک وقت قائم کرنے کیلئے بہانے تلاش کر رہے ہیں۔ درآجالیکہ آپ عملاً اس قسم کے غلط نظائر پیش کر رہے ہوں تو ہمارے پاس کیا ضمانت ہے کہ آپ پبلک کے اسواو و املاک کا استعمال دیانت اور نیک نیتی کے ساتھ کریں گے اس قانون کے اندر سپیشل جج تو پہلے ہی آپ کے پاس موجود تھے اب آپ نے سپیشل ٹریبونل قائم کرنے کا اہتمام کیا ہے اور ہمارا خیال ہے کہ ان کے لئے آپ نے خاص قسم کے اور اپنے ڈھب کے لوگوں کو وضع بھی کر لیا ہوگا۔

Malik Qadir Bakhsh: Sir, I move —

That the question be now put.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—اس کے بعد دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ اس دفعہ ۳ (الف) کی تحتی دفعہ (۳) کو ملاحظہ فرمائیں تو اس میں درج ہے :

“(3) A Tribunal shall be competent to try and punish the offences specified in the First and the Second Schedules and such other offences as may by notification be specified by Government of the Punjab from time to time”.

حضور والا! میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ غنڈہ ایکٹ اور اس قسم کے دوسرے ایکٹ پاس کرنا حکومت کیلئے اور ہمارے معاشرے کیلئے کوئی خوشی یا نیکنامی کی بات نہ تھی لیکن برابر مجبوری اور بحالت اضطراری ایسا کرنا پڑا۔ لیکن اب ہم نہیں چاہتے کہ ایسے چور دوواڑوں کو کھلا رہنے دیں اور حکومت کو یہ اجازت دیں کہ وہ اپنے آپ کو ایسے خوفناک اسلحہ سے مسلح کرے جو وہ ضرورت کے وقت ان لوگوں کے خلاف استعمال کرے جو حکومت سے سیاسی اختلاف رکھتے ہیں اور جو اس کے ساتھ نظر بہ نظر دیکھنے سے قاصر ہیں اور جن کی مخالفت محض سیاسی نوعیت کی ہے۔ ہم نہیں چاہتے کہ حکومت اس قسم کے مسودہ قانون کی آڑ لے کر ان سیاسی مخالفین کے ساتھ سختی کا اور متشددانہ سلوک کرے۔ اگر آپ کا عملی نمونہ ہمارے سامنے حوصلہ افزا ہوتا تو ہم اس قسم کی معمولی خامیوں کو باسانی نظر انداز کر دیتے لیکن جیسا کہ میں نے

کل عرض کیا تھا ہمیں آپ کی دیانت مشکوک نظر آتی ہے اور میں یہ سابقہ مشاہدات و تجربات کی بنا پر کہہ رہا ہوں۔ لہذا ہم حکومت کو اس قسم کے حربوں کے بے جا استعمال کی اجازت نہیں دینا چاہتے۔ ہم وزارت کی دیانت دیکھ چکے ہیں۔ ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ جو لوگ سیاسی معاملات میں اس کی ہمنوائی کرنا پسند نہیں کرتے اور جو حزب مخالف کی خازنار وادی میں قدم رکھ چکے ہیں ان کی ہر بات مسترد کر دی جاتی ہے صرف اس لئے کہ وہ اس کے ہمنوا نہیں۔ صرف اس لئے کہ وہ حزب مخالف میں ہیں۔ ان حالات میں ہم کیسے یقین کر لیں کہ وزارت دیانتدار ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the question be now put.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** We now proceed with the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

#### Clause 2.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. In the list of amendments to this Bill, which I have received, it is stated—

“1. A Minister :

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** That in Clause 2 etc.”

I would be simply too glad if my honourable friend has been made a Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** As it stands, the honourable member will note that there is a colon after the word “MINISTER”. Doesn't the honourable member know what a colon means or would he like me to deliver a lecture on punctuation? (*Interruption*). The point of order is over-ruled.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq** (Montgomery III, Muslim, Reserved Seat): Sir, I beg to move:

That in clause 2, in sub-section (2) of proposed section 3-A of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948 the words “or a retired District Judge” occurring in line 5 be deleted.

جناب والا۔ قائد ایوان نے اپنی ایک تقریر میں یہ ارشاد فرمایا تھا کہ انہوں نے یہ پالیسی بنا لی ہے کہ ریٹائرڈ ججوں کو حتیٰ الامکان دوبارہ ملازم نہ رکھا جائے مگر سوائے exceptional cases میں یعنی کوئی ٹیکنیکل ہیڈ ہو یا کوئی ایسا افسر ہو جس کا ملازم رکھا جانا ضروری ہو۔ اس بل میں یہ چیز آگئی تھی کہ ریٹائرڈ جسٹس جج کو ٹریبونل پر رکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ ریٹائرڈ جسٹس جج صاحبان کوئی ٹیکنیکل آدمی نہیں ہوتے بلکہ بہت سے اشخاص ایسے مل سکتے ہیں جن کو ان کی جگہ رکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس اصول کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے یہ ترمیم پیش کی گئی ہے کہ اس

بل میں جو یہ الفاظ درج ہو گئے ہیں ان کو حذف کر دیا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ میں اور کچھ نہیں کہنا چاہتا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

That in clause 2, in sub-section (2) of proposed section 3-A of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948 the words "or a retired District Judge" occurring in line 5 be deleted.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—(لائپور ۹ مسلم) حضور والا۔ سابق جناح مسلم لیگی اور حال نہ مسلم لیگی (فہمہ) میرے فاضل دوست چودھری محمد شفیق نے یہ ترمیم پیش کی ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** ترمیم کے محرک کو ۱۰ منٹ اور باقی مقررین کو پانچ پانچ منٹ ملیں گے۔ اس لئے آپ پانچ منٹ تقریر کر سکتے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ بہت بہتر۔ جناب والا۔ انہوں نے یہ ترمیم پیش کی ہے کہ سیکشن ۳ اے کی سب سیکشن (۲) کی پانچویں لائن میں ریٹائرڈ جج کے الفاظ کو حذف کر دیا جائے۔ اگر اس دفعہ کے متن کو دیکھا جائے تو وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ مجوزہ عدالت ۳ ممبروں پر مشتمل ہو گی اور ان میں سے ایک صدر ہوگا۔ صدر ایک ایسا شخص ہوگا جو یا تو ہائی کورٹ کا جج ہوگا یا ہائی کورٹ کا ریٹائرڈ شدہ جج ہوگا یا وہ فیڈرل کورٹ کا جج ہوگا۔ اس کے آگے یہ لکھا ہے کہ صدر کے علاوہ اس کے دو ممبر ہوں گے۔ وہ یا تو ڈسٹرکٹ جج یا ریٹائر شدہ ڈسٹرکٹ جج یا کوئی ایسے آدمی ہوں گے جو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ایکٹ کی دفعہ ۲۵۴ کی رو سے اس اساسی پر تقرری کے قابل ہوں گے۔ اب ترمیم زیر غور کے ذریعہ اس میں سے ریٹائرڈ ڈسٹرکٹ جج کے الفاظ حذف کئے جا رہے ہیں یعنی اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ دوسرے دونوں ارکان کے جیسے انتخاب کو محدود کر دیا گیا ہے صرف ڈسٹرکٹ جج یا ایسے شخص کے لئے جو otherwise qualified ہو۔ حضور والا۔ اس کے لئے یہ وجہ بیان فرمائی گئی ہے کہ وزیر اعلیٰ نے یہ اعلان فرمایا ہے کہ جو لوگ ملازمت کی قانونی میعاد کو پورا کر لیں اس کے بعد ان کی میعاد ملازمت میں توسیع نہ کی جائے۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ اس طریقہ سے بہت سے لوگوں کے حقوق پر اثر پڑ سکتا ہے لیکن انہوں نے یہ مناسب خیال فرمایا ہے کہ کس ریٹائرڈ آدمی کو دوبارہ ملازم نہ رکھا جائے۔ حضور والا۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اس دفعہ کے ناجائز استعمال کا قوی امکان ہے۔ اس سے ان کے انتخاب کا سکوپ دائرہ محدود ہو جائیگا۔ کن لوگوں تک؟ ان وکٹا صاحبان تک جن کی ۱۰ سال کی پریکٹس ہو گی۔ اس کا

نتیجہ یہ ہو گا کہ ایسے ریٹائرڈ شدہ ڈسٹرکٹ جج جو اپنی قابلیت کے اعتبار سے جو اپنے تجربہ کے اعتبار سے جو اپنی دیانت کے اعتبار سے غرضیکہ ہر لحاظ سے اس آسانی کے لئے مستحق اور سوزوں ہوں گے ان کو نظر انداز کر دیا گیا ہے اور اس کے برعکس ان وکلاء کو جو ان کی پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں گے ان کو ان آسامیوں پر مقرر کر دیا جائیگا یہ نا ممکن ہے کہ وہ کسی آدمی کو merits پر محض تعلیم و تربیت کا تجربہ قابلیت یا دیانت کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے منتخب کریں گے اگرچہ وہ کسی اور سیاسی جماعت سے تعلق رکھتا ہو۔ میں دعویٰ سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ وہ لا محالہ ہر طریق سے اپنے وکلاء یا سیاسی دوستوں کو جو ان کی جماعت سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں نوازیں گے۔

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I have to point out that this is a mis-statement of facts. Judges will be appointed by the High Court and not by the Ministers.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جناب والا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ نے فرما دیا ہے کہ اس معاملہ کے بارے میں ان کے اختیارات محدود قسم کے ہیں۔  
**صاحب سپیکر**—ایکٹ میں لکھا ہوا ہے آپ اسے پڑھیں۔ آپ تو اسے بغیر پڑھے ہی بحث کر رہے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—اس کے متعلق انہوں نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ ان کے خیالات کیا ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے۔

**چودھری محمد شفیق**—جناب صدر۔ مجھے آنریبل ممبر چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ کی خاص طور پر اس بل کے متعلق تقریر سن کر بڑا افسوس ہوا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—آپ کو افسوس کے اظہار کا موقع بھی آج ہی پہلی دفعہ ملا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—جب آنریبل ممبر تقریر کرتے ہیں تو انکو کوئی نہیں ٹوکتا لیکن جب کوئی اور آنریبل ممبر تقریر کرتا ہے تو وہ ضرور اسے ٹوکتے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد شفیق**—میرے آنریبل دوست نے مجھے نو مسلم لیگی بھی کہہ دیا۔ میں انہیں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اب وہ اس حزب اختلاف کے ممبر نہیں ہیں جو حزب اختلافات پہلے ہوا کرتا تھا۔ (شور)۔ سن لیجئے گا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** I will ask the honourable member to ignore that part of his speech.

. چودھری محمد شفیق - میں صرف جواب دے رہا ہوں۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I would request that the honourable member may kindly be allowed to reply. I would be simply glad; I would welcome it.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please.

چودھری محمد شفیق - مجھے اس چیز کا پتہ ہے کہ حزب اختلاف چند یوم پہلے کیا تھی۔ میں خلص طور پر کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ چند یوم پہلے حزب اختلاف کی یہ پالیسی تھی کہ ریٹائرڈ افسروں کو دوبارہ ملازمت میں نہ لیا جائے۔ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ اب جب حکومت اس چیز کو مان گئی ہے تو حزب اختلاف نے جسے میں معجون مرکب کہوں گا اس چیز کی مخالفت شروع کر دی ہے۔ اب وہ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ریٹائرڈ آدمیوں کو جو وہ برس کے بعد کسی کام کے نہیں رہتے اور انہیں سرکاری ملازمت سے نکال دیا جاتا ہے انکو از سر نو پھر وہاں لے لیا جائے۔ اگر چودھری صاحب نے اس ترمیم کو اور اس سے اگلی ترمیم کو پڑھا ہوتا تو شاید ان کو معلوم ہو جاتا کہ جس سیاسی رشوت کے متعلق انہوں نے کہا ہے وہ صحیح نہیں ہے۔ میں انہیں اس بل کی سب کا (۲) جی پرووائزو پڑھ کے سناتا ہوں۔

"Provided that no person shall be appointed a member of a Tribunal except on the recommendation of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore."

. اگر اب انہیں اپنے ہائی کورٹ پر بھی شک ہونا شروع ہو گیا ہے کہ وہ کسی سیاسی پارٹی میں شامل ہیں تب تو وہ یہ کہنے کے حقدار ہیں۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, he is insinuating.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** We protest against this.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please.

. چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - جناب والا - میں آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ چودھری محمد شفیق صاحب کو پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری مقرر کر دیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Will the hon'ble member kindly withdraw that remark?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I withdraw Sir.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** The honourable member has repeated this thing, Sir. He must be asked to withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker :** That has been withdrawn.

چودھری محمد شفیق - اگر اب انہیں اپنے جوڈیشل افسروں پر جن کے متعلق وہ اپنی زبان سے کہتے رہے ہیں کہ وہ تمام سیاسی پارٹیوں سے بالکل آزاد ہیں بھی شک ہو گیا ہے تو پھر ہم کیا کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ موجودہ صورت میں یہ تقرریاں ان کی سفارش پر کی جائیں گی۔



جس کی وہ سفارش کرینگے اسے مقرر کر دیا جائیگا۔ یہاں لفظ "may" نہیں لفظ "shall" ہے۔ ہائی کورٹ کی سفارش کے بغیر کسی کو ڈیپوٹل کا ممبر مقرر ہی نہیں کیا جا سکیگا۔ اس لئے اب ان کا اختلاف جائز نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** On a point of order, Sir. Are we not transgressing the rules? Notice has been given by a Minister and by Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq. Was it not for the Minister to move the amendment?

**Mr. Speaker :** The fact that it has been moved by Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq shows that the Ministerial Party has no objection to it. The point of order is over-ruled.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in clause 2 in sub-section (2) of proposed section 3-A of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948, the words "or a retired District Judge" occurring in line 5 be deleted.

*The motion was carried.*

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION

#### LATHI CHARGE ON LOW-PAID WORKERS

(The adjournment motion of Mr. C. E. Gibbon and the proceedings thereon were expunged,—*vide* decision of the House at page (502 *infra*).

### CRIMINAL LAW (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 2, in sub-section (2) of proposed section 3-A of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948, for the words "Such Judge under section 254 of the Government of India Act, 1935", in lines 6 and 7, the words "a Judge of the High Court" be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** Sir, I beg to move—

- That leave be granted to introduce the following new clause :—

That in clause 2, after sub-section (4) of proposed section 3-A of the Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1948, the following new sub-section (5) be added :—

- "(5) A Tribunal shall not merely by reason of a change in its constitution be bound to recall and re-hear any witness who has already given evidence or to re-open proceedings already held but may act on the evidence already produced or recorded and the proceedings already held. The trial shall not be stayed merely because a member of the Tribunal has not, for any reason, attended on a particular day or days if there are at least two members of the Tribunal present to hear the case. If all matters before the Tribunal the decision of the majority, if any, shall prevail but the member disagreeing with the decision shall have the right to record his dissenting note. If no two members agree as to the sentence to be imposed, the sentence proposed by the President shall be deemed to be the sentence imposed by the Tribunal".

*The motion was carried.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** (Montgomery III, Muslim Reserved Seat): Sir, I beg to move—

That the new clause be taken into consideration.

جناب صدر—اس ترمیم سے ان تین چار خاسیوں کو دور کرنا مقصود ہے جو مسودہ قانون میں رہ گئی ہیں۔

اول تر یہ کہہ *De novo* کارروائی کے سلسلے میں جب کوئی پہلے سے زیر سماعت مقدمہ ٹریبونل کے ارکان کی تبدیلی پر نئے سرے سے تشکیل شدہ ٹریبونل کے سامنے پیش ہو تو جج صاحبان اسی پرانی شہادت پر ہی اکتفا کر لیں جو ٹریبونل کی تشکیل نو سے پہلے قلمبند کی جا چکی ہو۔ اور خواہ مخواہ نئی شہادت طلب کر کے مقدمہ کو طول نہ دیں۔

دوسرے یہ ممکن ہے کہ ٹریبونل کے تین ممبران میں سے اگر ایک ممبر غیر حاضر ہو تو ٹریبونل کا کام ہی بند ہو جائے۔ لہذا یہ ترمیم اس امکان کو *avoid* کرنے کے لئے پیش کی گئی ہے تاکہ اگر دو ممبران بھی حاضر ہوں تو وہ بطور ٹریبونل عدالتی کارروائی جاری رکھ سکیں۔

تیسرے اگر ٹریبونل کے تین ممبروں سے دو ممبر فیصلہ کے وقت ایک طرف ہوں اور ایک ممبر دوسری طرف تو اکثریت کا فیصلہ تسلیم کیا جائے گا لیکن اگر دوسری صورت پیدا ہو جائے کہ تینوں ممبر الگ الگ سزا تجویز کریں اور ان میں کوئی دو ممبر بھی ایک سزا پر متفق نہ ہوں تو پریذیڈنٹ کی تجویز کردہ سزا ٹریبونل کی طرف سے فیصلہ منظور ہوگی۔ لہذا میں توقع کرتا ہوں کہ ایوان اس معقول ترمیم کو منظور کرے گا۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the new clause be taken into consideration.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the new clause be added to the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clauses 2 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

### Clause 3

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

### New Clause

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** Sir, I beg to move—

That leave be granted to introduce the following new clause :—

That after clause 3, the following new clause be added:—

“4. After section 9 of the said Act, the following new section shall be inserted, namely,—

Addition of new section 9A.

- 9-A. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in any other Law for the time being in force, a revision shall lie to the High Court from a unanimous order of conviction made by a Tribunal constituted under section 3-A and an appeal shall lie to the said Court from an order of conviction which is not unanimous.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) an order made or deemed to have been made by a Tribunal shall be final."

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion moved is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following new clause :—

"that after clause 3, the following new clause be added:—

"4. After section 9 of the said Act, the following new section shall be inserted, namely—

Addition of new section 9A.

- 9-A (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in any other Law for the time being in force, a revision shall lie to the High Court from a unanimous order of conviction made by a Tribunal constituted under section 3-A and an appeal shall lie to the said Court from an order of conviction which is not unanimous.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) an order made or deemed to have been made by a Tribunal shall be final."

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — (لائلپور حلقہ نمبر 9

Sir, I want to oppose it. (مسلم)

حضور والا — میرے فاضل دوست چودھری محمد شفیق جن کی

مدت سے دلی تمنا تھی . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot allow any reflection on honourable members. Will the honourable member state his reasons for not giving leave to move this new clause ?

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ —

یہ دستور زبان بندی ہے کیسا تیری دھغل میں

یہاں تو بات کرنے کو ترستی ہے زبان سیری

حضور والا — میرے فاضل دوست آئریبل ممبر چودھری محمد شفیق

نے جو ترمیم پیش کی ہے اس کی رو سے اس آدمی کے حق اپیل کو محدود کر دیا گیا ہے جس کے خلاف ٹریبونل کی طرف سے کوئی متفقہ فیصلہ صادر ہو گا —

حضور والا — اس ترمیم کے ذریعے حق مرافعہ کو محدود

کر دیا گیا ہے — اور ملزم کے حق مرافعہ پر ایک تحدید لگا دی

گئی ہے — اگر اس عدالت مخصوص کے تمام ارکان متفق ہو مگر کسی

شخص کے خلاف فیصلہ صادر کریں تو اس صورت میں اسے مرافعہ کا

حق حاصل نہیں ہو گا — اگر کوئی ایسا حکم اسکی سزا یا ہی کا پاس

کیا جائے جس میں ارکان عدالت کے درمیان اختلاف رائے پایا جاتا ہو تو

محض اس صورت میں اسے حق مرافعہ حاصل ہوگا — قانون دان حضرات

جانتے ہیں کہ اول تو اس مسودہ قانون میں پہلے ہی انسان کے وسیع بنیادی حقوق کو محدود کر دیا گیا ہے پھر اس حدود دائرہ حقوق کے اندر اندر جو بچے کھچے حقوق رہ گئے تھے اب اس ترمیم نے ان پر بھی تحدید کا وار کر دیا ہے۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ حکومت، انسداد و شوت ستانی کیلئے یہ غیر معمولی قانون پاس کرنا چاہتی ہے اس لئے ہمیں اس امر پر اعتراض نہیں ہے کہ عام قانون سے انحراف کرتے ہوئے شپیشل جج اور ٹریبونل کیوں ان مقدمات کو سنیں گے۔ مگر میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں آپ نے بعض ایسے امور کو قابل گرفت اور قابل مواخذہ گردان لیا جو عام قانون کی نظر میں قابل گرفت یا قابل مواخذہ نہیں تھے تو پھر اس محدود دائرے کے اندر آجانے کے بعد آپ باقی ماندہ قانونی تقاضوں کو تو پالائے طاق نہ رکھ دیں مثلاً آپ نے کسی کی بد دیانتی کی شہرت پر اور محض قیاس اور صرف کسی مفروضے کی بنا پر کبھی شخص کو مقابل گرفت اور قابل مواخذہ قرار دے لیا ہے تو پھر اس محدود دائرے کے اندر حق سرافعہ کو تو بحال رہنے دیجئے۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ نگرانی اور مراقبہ کی وسعت میں بڑا فرق ہوتا ہے نگرانی کا دائرہ نسبتاً بہت محدود ہوتا ہے۔

حضور والا۔ اگر آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں اصل قانون جس کی ترمیم مطلوب ہے۔ کی دفعہ ۶ کے کچھ الفاظ پڑھ کر سنائوں۔

"When any person is charged before a Special Judge with an offence triable under this Act, the fact that such person, or any other person through him or on his behalf, is in possession, for which he cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resources, or property disproportionate to his known sources of income, or that such person has, on or about the time of offence with which he is charged, obtained an accretion to his pecuniary resources of property for which he cannot satisfactorily account, may be proved, and may be taken into consideration by the Special Judge as a relevant fact in deciding whether he is guilty of the particular offence with which he is charged".

حضور والا۔ یہاں ایکٹ شہادت کے احکام کی صریحاً خلاف ورزی کی گئی ہے۔ کیونکہ یہاں متعلقہ امور کے علاوہ غیر متعلقہ امور پر کارروائی کی جا سکتی ہے۔  
صاحب سپیکر۔ اس وقت دفعہ ۶ زیر بحث نہیں ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ میں نے اس کا حوالہ اس لئے دیا ہے کہ قیاسات اور مفروضات کی بنا پر کیا کچھ ہو سکتا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** جو ترمیم پیش کی گئی ہے اس کا تعلق صرف سزا سے ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** حضور والا - یہ ترمیم پیش کر کے شائد معیار ثبوت جرم میں انحراف کیا جا رہا ہے کہ کسی آدمی کو ثبوت جرم کے لئے صفائی کا موقع دیا جائے۔ اس کے بعد زیر عتاب شخص کو مرافعہ کے حق سے محروم کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ اس ترمیمی مسودہ قانون کی اگر پہلی صورت رکھی جاتی تو ہمیں اس سے کوئی اختلاف نہ ہوتا۔ جہاں تک سزا دینے کا تعلق ہے اس امر کی اجازت دی گئی ہے کہ اگر جملہ اراکین عدالت کا اتفاق نہ ہو تو اس صورت میں ثبوت جرم کا باز اور ہلکا کرنے کے لئے صدر عدالت کے فیصلے کو آخری اور قطعی قرار دیا جائیگا۔ یعنی بالفاظ دیگر اسے امور متعلقہ شہادت کے عین مطابق قرار دیا ہے جو عام دستور کے بالکل خلاف ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سزا یافتگی کیلئے ثبوت جرم بنیادی چیز ہے۔ چنانچہ ثبوت جرم میں کسی قسم کی کمی یا خامی چھوڑنا اور اس کے علاوہ حق مرافعہ سے باز رکھنا عام مسلمہ قانونی رعایت سے محروم کرنے کے مترادف ہے جو سراسر عدل و انصاف کے منافی ہے آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ اگر آپ واقعی رشوت ستانی کو ختم کرنا چاہتے تھے تو اس ترمیمی بل میں ایسی دفعات شامل کرتے جن کی رو سے متعلقہ عدالتوں کی کارروائیوں میں غیر ضروری طوالت کو ختم کیا جاتا۔ کیونکہ آپ کو معلوم ہے "justice delayed is justice negated"۔

جناب والا - عدالتی کارروائی کی اس طوالت اور مجرمین کو حق مرافعہ سے محروم کرنے کے اس اقدام سے مجھے خدشہ ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو حکومت ایسے حکام و ملازمین کے خلاف جن کو وہ سیاسی مخالفین سمجھتی ہے استعمال نہ کرنا شروع کر دے۔ کیونکہ اس کے ذریعہ وہ کسی آدمی کو محض فرضی بہانے سے گرفت میں لے سکتی ہے۔ چونکہ یہ ترمیم بنیادی اصولوں کے خلاف ہے اس لئے میں اس کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is--

That leave be granted to introduce the following new clause .

"that after clause 3, the following new clause be added:—

"4. After section 9 of the said Act, the following new section shall be inserted name-ly:—

"9A (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in any other Law for the time being in force, a revision shall lie to the High Court from a unanimous order-

of conviction made by a Tribunal constituted under section 3-A and an appeal shall lie to the said Court from an order of conviction which is not unanimous.

- (2) Subject to the provision of sub-section (1) an order made or deemed to have been made by a Tribunal shall be final".

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq :** Sir, I beg to move—

That the new clause be taken into consideration

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the new clause be added to the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION

LATHI CHARGE ON LOB-PAYD WORKERS.

**صاحب سپیکر** مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ایک آنریبل ممبر کی غلط اطلاع کو صحیح سمجھتے ہوئے میں نے اس تحریک التوا کی اجازت دے دی۔ اب آنریبل چیف منسٹر کے دریافت کرنے پر معلوم ہوا ہے کہ لاٹھی چارج نہیں ہوا۔ لہذا میں تجویز کرتا ہوں کہ اس تحریک التوا پر کی گئی تقاریر کو ایوان کی کاروائی سے expunge کر دیا جائے۔

**میاں عبدالباری**—جناب صدر۔ میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ پہلے اس امر کا فیصلہ ہونا چاہئے کہ اس معاملے میں کسی قسم کی سختی یا زیادتی تو نہیں ہوئی۔ آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہ لوگ چند اخبارات کے خلاف تھے۔ انہوں نے جو کچھ فرمایا ہے میں اسکی تردید تو نہیں کرنا چاہتا لیکن یہ عرض کرونگا کہ چار پانچ سو چیڑاسیوں اور چھوٹے ملازمین کو کن وجوہات کی بنا پر احتجاج کرنا پڑا۔

**وزیر زراعت**—اس ایوان کے ایک معزز رکن نے اپنا چشم دید واقعہ بیان کیا ہے۔

**میاں عبدالباری**—جناب والا۔ میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اس چیز کے متعلق ابھی قطعی طور پر کچھ نہیں کہا جا سکتا۔ انہوں نے بھی فرمایا کہ تین چار سو آدمی تھے اور میری اطلاع بھی یہ ہے کہ جلوس تقریباً پانچ سو اشخاص پر مشتمل تھا۔ (قطع کلامیان) جناب چیف منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہ چیڑاسیوں کا جلوس تھا اور میری اطلاع بھی یہی ہے کہ چھوٹے ملازمین کا جلوس تھا۔ اب سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ جب یہ غریب لوگ درخواست لیکر آپکی خدمت میں حاضر ہوئے تھے تو وہ خود بخود کیوں واپس چلے گئے۔ اگر یہ آپکے پاس درخواست لیکر آئے تھے تو انکے مطالبات مانے یا ان پر ہمدردانہ غور کرنے کا

یقین دلائے بغیر یا ان پر سختی کئے بغیر وہ واپس کیسے چلے گئے۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ یہ چیز پورے طور پر دریافت نہیں ہو سکی۔ میں آریبل چیف منسٹر صاحب سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہ کل اس معاملے کے متعلق صحیح حالات دریافت کریں۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ**—انسپکٹر جنرل پولیس اور ڈپٹی کمشنر دونوں نے دریافت کرنے کے بعد مجھے بتایا ہے۔

**میاں عبد الباقی**—ایگزیکٹو کی اطلاعات غلط ہوا کرتی ہیں (قطع کلامیائیں)

**اوازیں**—ایک آریبل ممبر خود دیکھ کر آئے ہیں

**میاں عبد الباقی**—وہ تحقیق کرنے کیلئے نہیں گئے تھے۔ (شور)

**وزیر زراعت**—جناب والا یہ بڑا ظلم ہے کہ باوجود اس امر کے کہ اس معزز ایوان کے معزز قائد نے تحقیقات کرنے کے بعد بیان دیا ہے اور اس معزز ایوان کے ایک معزز رکن نے اپنا چشم دید واقعہ بیان کیا ہے۔۔۔۔

**میاں عبد الباقی**—یہ ان کا چشم دید واقعہ نہیں ہے۔

**اوازیں**—یہ ان کا چشم دید واقعہ ہے۔

**میاں عبد الباقی**—وہ اتفاق سے وہاں سے گزر رہے ہونگے۔ (قطع کلامیائیں)

**وزیر زراعت**—ایک معزز رکن نے اس ایوان کے سامنے اپنا چشم دید واقعہ بیان کیا ہے۔ ان معزز رکن کی شخصیت اتنے بڑی ہے کہ یہ بزرگ ترین گدی کے سجادہ نشینوں میں سے ہیں۔ اس ثبوت کے مقابلے میں صرف یہ کہہ دینا کہ مجھے ایک اطلاع موصول ہوئی ہے اور اس اطلاع کو اس قدر اہمیت دینا کہ اس ایوان کے ایک معزز رکن کے چشم دید واقعہ کا بھی اعتبار نہ کرنا اور دو ذمہ دار افسران کی رپورٹ کو بھی غیر ذمہ دارانہ کہہ کر پھینک دینا یہ اس معزز ایوان کے شان کے

خلاف ہے۔ جب تحریک التوا پیش کی گئی تو قائد ایوان نے کہا کہ مجھے ان چیزوں کا قطعاً کوئی عام نہیں ہے اور میں آج پہلی مرتبہ مسٹر گین کی زبانی سن رہا ہوں۔ تو اگر اس تحریک التوا کو قبول بھی کر لیا جائے جیسا کہ کر لی گئی ہے تو جب اس ایوان کے جملہ ممبران اس سے قطعاً نا واقف ہیں اس پر کیا بحث ہو سکتی ہے۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** On a point of order, Sir. We would like to know what is the point of order which the Honourable Minister has raised ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ حضور والا۔ on a point of order, Sir. اور وہ یہ ہے کہ حزب اختلاف کا کوئی رکن جب کوئی بات کرنا چاہتا ہے تو اس پر ہر وقت قواعد کی تباہ لٹکتی رہتی ہے اور ان قواعد کو استعمال کیا جاتا ہے لیکن اس کے برعکس جب (قطع کلامیان)

**صاحب سپیکر** — آپکا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر کیا ہے ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ اسکے برعکس جب کوئی وزیر یا سرکاری بنچوں سے کوئی معزز رکن اٹھتے ہیں تو کئی قسم کے حیلوں بہانوں سے پوائنٹ آف آرڈر کی آڑ لیکر باقاعدہ ایک مسلسل تقریر شروع کر دیتے ہیں (قطع کلامیان)

**آوازیں** — آپ کم آڑ لیتے ہیں۔ (شور)

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. The Honourable Minister asked for permission to make a statement.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Then, should we expect the same treatment from the Chair ?

**Mr. Speaker :** If you seek my permission and get it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** If I ask for permission, will you be kind enough to give it ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not know what I will do.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — ع کہ خوشی سے مراد جاتے اگر اعتبار ہوتا ۔

**ایک معزز رکن** — خدا کرے آپکو اعتبار ہو ۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Since the information available to this House on the basis of which Mr. Gibbon brought the adjournment motion has proved to be incorrect.....



**Mian Abdul Bari :** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** At any rate the facts are disputed, therefore, I propose that the adjournment motion and the speeches thereon be expunged from the proceeding of the House. Is it the wish of the House that the adjournment motion and the speeches made thereon be expunged?

• (Voices from the Treasury Benches. Yes).

(Voices from the Opposition Benches. No.).

*Majority being in favour, the adjournment motion and the proceedings thereon were expunged. (See page 494 ante).*

میاں عبدالباری - جناب والا: میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس تحریک التوا کی تمام proceedings کو expunge نہ کیا جائے۔ (قطع کا بیان آوازیں یہ فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے۔)

میاں عبدالباری - میں اس چیز کو ماننے کیلئے تیار نہیں ہوں کہ ان غریب اور چھوٹے ملازمین کے متعلق کاروائی کو expunge کر دیا جائے جو کہ آپ کے پاس شکایات لیگز آئے تھے۔ جناب والا۔ ہم اس فیصلے کے خلاف بطور احتجاج ہاؤس سے واک آؤٹ کرتے ہیں۔ (اس مرحلہ پر معزز اراکین حزب اختلاف اٹھکر باہر تشریف لے گئے)

#### • CRIMINAL LAW (PUNJAB AMENDMENT) BILL

*Preamble.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Preamble be the Preamble of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Short Title*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Short Title be the Short Title of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chief Minister :** Sir, I move—

That the Criminal Law (Punjab Amendment) Bill be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

#### • TRADE EMPLOYEES (AMENDMENT) BILL

• **Minister of Industries** (The Hon'ble Sheikh Masood Sadiq): Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, I also move—

That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion moved is—

That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** (Lyallpur IX, Muslim): Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon till the 31st December, 1953.

حضور والا۔ میری ترمیم یہ ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے مشتمل کیا جائے اور ۳۱ دسمبر ۱۹۵۳ء تک رائے عامہ دریافت کر لی جائے۔

حضور والا۔ بظاہر جہاں تک اغراض و وجوہ کا تعلق ہے ایک نہایت معمولی سی ٹیکنیکل ترمیم پیش کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ معزز ارکان خیال کر بنگے کہ اس میں صرف اوقات کی تبدیلی کے متعلق معمولی سی بات ہے اس لئے کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ اس کے بارے میں رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کی ضرورت کیوں محسوس ہوئی ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ آنریبل ممبر کو غالباً یاد ہوگا جو کچھ انہوں نے پہلے تقریر میں کہا تھا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ جناب والا۔ چونکہ میری توجہ اس بات کی طرف مبذول کرائی گئی ہے کہ میں تکرار سے کام نہ لوں اس لئے میں صرف اتنا کہوں گا کہ رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے عام پامال قسم کا طریقہ اختیار نہ کریں۔

حضور والا۔ آنریبل وزیر موصوف کا غالباً یہ پہلا مسودہ قانون ہے جو انہوں نے وزیر کی حیثیت سے پیش کیا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Is that relevant ?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Strictly relevant, Sir.

حضور والا۔ مجھے بعض ذمہ دار لوگوں پر حیرت اور استعجاب ہوتا ہے کہ وہ کیوں اصل مسئلہ کی نوعیت پر غور نہیں کرتے اصل قانون جس میں یہ ترمیم پیش کی گئی ہے ایک ایسا قانون ہے جس کا تعلق لیبر یعنی محنت مزدوری کرنے والوں اور بالخصوص ایسے ملازمین سے ہے جو نجی اداروں میں کام کرتے ہیں۔ میں حیران ہوں کہ وزیر موصوف اصل مسئلہ کو کیوں نظر انداز کر گئے ہیں اور اس مسودہ قانون کو ٹیکنیکل باتوں تک محدود رکھتے ہیں۔ کیا آپ کا خیال ہے کہ اس سے زیادہ اور کوئی اہم توجہ طلب بات اس اصل قانون میں نہیں تھی جسکی آپ ترمیم کر رہے ہیں اس وقت دنیا میں انقلاب آور تبدیلیوں کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہماری وزارت انتہائی فقدانِ ذہانت کا اظہار کر رہی ہے۔ مسودہ ہائے وائین میں کبھی قابضیں اور مالکن کا جھگڑا ہوتا ہے کبھی ساڑھے پانچ اور ساڑھے چھ بجے کا ذکر۔

**ایک آنریبل ممبر**۔ کیا یہی وجہ ہے کہ اسے (circulate) کیا

جائے

**Mr. Speaker :** It is wholly irrelevant.

• **Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** It is strictly relevant. If you allow me to prove its relevancy, I will show that it is strictly relevant. But you do not allow me to do so and use your sword of damocles.

• **Mr. Speaker :** Please withdraw those words and apologise.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** I am sorry, Sir. I withdraw.

میں اسے اس لئے مشتہر کرانا چاہتا ہوں تاکہ لوگوں کو پتہ چل جائے کہ اس حکومت میں ذہانت کا فقدان کس قدر ہے وہ کس طرح اصل مسائل کو نظر انداز کرتے ہیں اور حکومت کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ لیبر کا مسئلہ ہے۔ نجی اداروں میں کام کرنے والے ملازمین کا مسئلہ ہے یہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے جو بین الاقوامی نوعیت کا ہے اور آئی ایل او I. L. O. کا وجود اس کا بین ثبوت ہے۔ میں تو کہوں گا کہ اگر آپ سرمایہ اور محنت کا ایک معتدل نظام قائم کر سکتے ہیں تو پھر آپ اکثر اور بیشتر مسائل کو با آسانی حل کر سکیں گے لیکن مشکل یہ ہے کہ آپ ایسے مسائل کی طرف توجہ ہی نہیں دیتے۔ یا تو آپ کی غفلت شعاری ہے یا بے حس ہے جس کی وجہ سے خاص طور پر ایسے مسائل آپ کے سامنے نہیں آتے ہیں۔

حضور والا — میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہلی آپ نے اصل قانون کے اندر نجی اداروں کے ملازمین کے لئے سہولتیں مہیا کی ہیں آپ نے اوقات کار مقرر فرمائے ہیں ان کے لئے رخصتوں کی سہولیت کا انتظام کیا ہے اور اس کے علاوہ ان کے آرام کا خیال رکھا ہے تو کیا ان سے زیادہ ضروری چیز یعنی ان کی روٹی، کپڑے کی مشکلات کو رفع نہیں کر سکتے۔ اکثر نجی ادارے خود بخود ہی اپنے ملازمین کی بہتری و بہبودی کا تھوڑا بہت انتظام کرتے ہیں اور ان کی مشکلات کا مددوا کرتے ہیں لیکن آپ نے اس مسودہ قانون میں ایک معمولی ٹیکہ مکمل سی بات پیش کر دی ہے کہ اوقات کار کو بدل دیا جائے۔ کیونکہ ہمارا سینڈرڈ ٹائم بدل چکا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon till the 31st December, 1953.

*The motion was lost.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema (Lyallpur IX, Muslim) :** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Selection Committee consisting of the following members with instructions to report thereon by the 28th February, 1954:—

- (1) The Honourable Minister of Industries;
- (2) Mr. Muhammad Amin;
- (3) Mr. C. E. Gibbon.

حضور والا۔ اس کے بعد دوسری ترمیم جو اس مسودہ قانون کے سلسلہ میں مین نے پیش کی ہے یہ ہے کہ اسے ایک مجلس منتخبہ کے پاس بھیج دیا جائے جس کے اراکان جہاں تک مجھے زبانی یاد ہے وزیر موصوف کے علاوہ مسٹر محمد آبین اور مسٹر سی ای گبن ہیں۔ وہ ۲۸ فروری ۱۹۵۳ تک اس پر ایک جامع رپورٹ بھیج دیں گے۔

حضور والا۔ یہ ایسا مسئلہ ہے جو مالک اور مزدور کی ہمہ گیر اہمیت کی وجہ سے اعلیٰ اور فنی (ٹیکنیکل) نوعیت کا ہے اور ظاہر بات ہے کہ تاوقتیکہ اس ہمہ گیر مسئلہ جو در حقیقت خصوصیت کے ساتھ اس صوبہ کا مسئلہ ہے کے تمام گوشوں اور پہلوؤں کو بہ نظر غائر نہ دیکھا جائے اس کی اصل مرض کی تشخیص نہ کی جائے اس کا صحیح حل مشکل ہے۔

*The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p.m. on Monday, the 14th December, 1953.*

#### APPENDIX

*(Vide Starred Question No. 2421 on page 451 ante).*

**RESTORATION OF CERTAIN ACQUIRED LANDS IN THAL TO OWNERS.**

**\*2023. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat :** Will the Honourable Minister of Rehabilitation and Colonies be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Siddique son of Mana, caste Jat, Cheema of Village Dagar Yar Shah, owns eight hundred kanals of cultivable land in Chak No. 6 the whole of which was acquired previously but only four hundred Kanals have so far been restored to him by the Thal Development Authority despite the orders dated the 12th December, 1952 issued by the Honourable Minister of Rehabilitation and Colonies in this respect ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Messrs Nama, Gama and Shama, sons of Ghulam a, caste Zurhani, own eleven hundred Kanals of cultivable land in Chak No. 6 the whole of which was acquired previously but in compliance with the said orders of the Honourable Minister for Rehabilitation and Colonies, the Thal Development Authority has restored only two hundred and forty Kanals of land to the real owners;

(c) whether it is a fact that Dilla, son of Ghulam Muhammad, caste Zurhani owns thirteen hundred Kanals of cultivable land in Chak No. 6 the whole of which was acquired previously but only two hundred and sixty Kanals out of it has been restored to him by the Thal Development Authority despite the orders mentioned in (a) above;

(d) whether it is a fact that Ghulam Hussain Shah Qureshi and Messrs. Shedan Shah, Kamal Shah, Hyder Shah, Sona Shah, Bahawal Shah and Rabnawaz Shah, sons of Ghulam Hussain Shah, own eleven hundred Kanals of cultivable land in Chak No. 6 the whole of which was acquired previously but the Thal Development Authority has restored to them only five hundred and twenty-five Kanals out of it despite the Honourable Minister for Rehabilitation and Colonies orders dated the 12th December, 1951;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Thal Development Authority has not restored the wells to the owners of the acquired lands of Chak No. 6;

(f) the number of applications received in the Tehsil Courts at Bhakkar and District Courts at Mianwali from those land owners of 30 villages under Block bandi viz., Dagar Yar Shah, Chuni Janubi, Khanpur, Kamal Theem and Dagar Kotli, etc. whose cultivable lands and wells have not been restored to them ?

1911

1911年1月1日 星期日  
1911年1月2日 星期一  
1911年1月3日 星期二

1911年1月4日 星期三

1911年1月5日 星期四

1911年1月6日 星期五



1911年1月7日 星期六

1911年1月8日 星期日

1911

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 14th December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p. m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

(Recitation from the Holy Quran)

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### STORAGE OF FOOD IN THAL

**\*2055. Malik Fateh Sher Jhumat:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrain crops failed in Thal area, situated in Tehsil Bhakkar of Mianwali district from Rabi harvest, 1950 to the Rabi harvest, 1952;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the inhabitants of Thal area have been making repeated protests against food shortage since Rabi 1951;

(c) whether it is also a fact that nominal quantity of foodgrains was distributed in only a few villages during the months of February and March 1953, with the result that masses are still faced with starvation?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری--(ملک قادر بخش)۔

(ا) نہیں۔ علاقہ تھل بار اے تحصیل بھکر ضلع میانوالی میں

ربیع ۱۹۵۰ء سے ربیع ۱۹۵۳ء تک اوسطاً خرابہ ۱۸۶۳

فیصدی تھا۔ جو غیر معمولی نہیں۔ تھل کا رقبہ

بذریعہ نہر سیراب ہو رہا ہے اور رفتہ رفتہ فی ایکڑ

پیداوار بڑھ رہی ہے۔ ماسوا ربیع ۱۹۵۲ء کے بارش

حسب معمول تھی۔

(ب) دسمبر ۱۹۵۲ء سے پہلے خوراک کی بہم رسانی کا کوئی

مطالبہ نہیں کیا گیا۔ دسمبر میں جب خوراک کی

کمی محسوس کی گئی تھی تو ضاع کے دیہات اور

قصبات میں اناج کی تقسیم کا بندوبست کر دیا گیا تھا۔

(ج) ۱۹۵۲ء من گندم تحصیل بھکر میں تقسیم کی گئی اور کل

۶۶ دیہات میں راشن تقسیم ہوا۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**۔ کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ مئی ۱۹۵۱ء میں سرکاری ملازمین نے افسران بالا کے پاس اس امر کے خلاف احتجاج کیا تھا کہ ان کے ہیڈ کوارٹر کو دلے والا سے دریا خان منتقل کر دیا گیا ہے ؟

**پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری**۔ اگر آپ کسی خاص درخواست کا ذکر فرما رہے ہیں تو اس کے لئے نوٹس دیں۔ میں دریافت کر کے مطلوبہ معلومات آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کر دوں گا۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**۔ جناب والا۔ میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ آیا سرکاری ملازمین نے ماہ مئی ۱۹۵۱ء میں افسران بالا کو اس امر کی رپورٹ کی تھی کہ ان کا ہیڈ کوارٹر بوجہ غذائی قلت تبدیل کر دیا جائے اور جنوری ۱۹۵۲ء میں دلے والا ہیڈ کوارٹر کی بجائے دریا خان ہیڈ کوارٹر ہوا ؟

**پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری**۔ میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ اگر آپ نوٹس دیں تو آپ کو مطلوبہ معلومات دریافت کر کے بتا دی جائیں گی۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**۔ جناب والا۔ میرا سوال تو بالکل سیدھا سا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری صاحب فرماتے ہیں کہ آپ نوٹس دیں تو آپ کو مکمل اطلاع بہم پہنچائی جائیگی۔

**ملک فتح شیر جھٹ**۔ کیا سرکاری ملازمین کے احتجاج کے متعلق ان کو کچھ علم ہے ؟

**پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری**۔ دسمبر ۱۹۵۲ء کے بعد جب خوراک کی کمی محسوس ہوئی تو اس وقت ضلع کے دیہات میں اناج کی تقسیم کا بندوبست کر دیا گیا تھا۔ آپ نے پوچھا ہے کہ ۱۹۵۱ء میں عملہ مال نے اس کے متعلق کوئی شکایت کی تھی ؟ میں نے یہ عرض کیا ہے کہ اگر کوئی خاص درخواست آپ کے ذہن میں ہو تو آپ مجھے بتائیں۔ میں اس کے متعلق دریافت کر کے ضروری اطلاع آپ کو بہم پہنچا دوں گا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ کیا وزیر موصوف اس سوال کے جزو (ج) کی وضاحت فرمائیں گے جہاں یہ لکھا ہے کہ "with the result that the masses are still faced with starvation." کیا حکومت محسوس کرتی ہے کہ

وہاں غذائی صورت واقعی نازک ہے اور عوام کو اس سلسلے میں بڑی تکلیف کا سامنا ہے ؟

• **وزیر زراعت**—ممکن ہے۔ مگر میں وثوق سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ صوبے میں خوراک کی حالت تسلی بخش ہے۔

• **چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا حکومت امریکی گندم کے سلسلے میں جو منصوبہ بنا رہی ہے اس کے تحت تھل کے لوگوں کو کوئی خاص رعایت دینے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے ؟

• **وزیر زراعت**—جہاں تک پس ماندہ اضلاع کا تعلق ہے۔ ان کے لئے پہلے ہی کافی رعایت رکھی گئی ہے۔

• **ملک فتم شیر جھٹ**—کیا ان بارانی علاقوں میں جہاں بارش بالکل نہیں ہوئی لوگوں کو کوئی رعایت دی جائیگی ؟

• **وزیر زراعت**—جی ہاں۔

#### AUCTION OF TREES BY MONTGOMERY DISTRICT BOARD AUTHORITIES

\*2361. **Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of trees auctioned by the authorities of the Montgomery District Board since January 1951;

(b) the reasons for these transactions;

(c) whether it is a fact that these trees were auctioned with a view to balance the ever swelling budget of the District Board;

(d) the reasons for the continued increase in the expenditure of the District Board?

**آئریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عہدار حسین شاہ گیلانی**۔

(ا) نو ہزار ایک سو سترسٹھ ۔

(ب) فروخت شدہ اشجار یا تو سوکھ گئے ہوئے تھے یا جڑوں سے اکھڑ گئے تھے ۔

(ج) جی نہیں ۔

(د) خرچ کی ایزادی کی وجوہات تعلیمی سکولوں کی تعداد میں پیشی۔ سول اور وٹرنری ہسپتالوں میں اضافہ اور پختہ سڑکوں کی تعمیر ہیں ۔



## RESERVE FUNDS OF MONTGOMERY DISTRICT BOARD

\*2362. **Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of reserve funds consisting of small saving scheme funds, war loans and fixed deposits of Montgomery District Board in December 1948;

(b) the total amount of the reserves available now; and in case of decrease of such funds the reasons therefor;

آذریبل مخدوم زاحدہ سید محمد علیہ دار حسین شاہ گیلانی۔

(ا) اعداد و شمار ہمیشہ باقی سال کے اختتام پر لئے جاتے ہیں۔  
 دسمبر میں نہیں۔ یکم اپریل ۱۹۴۸ء کو ڈسٹرکٹ  
 بورڈ کا فاضلہ ۱۵۰۹۲۸۷۶ روپے تھا۔

(ب) یکم اپریل ۱۹۵۳ء کو یہ فاضلہ ۱۸,۰۱,۰۵۰ روپے تھا۔  
 ظاہر ہے کہ میرانیہ میں پیشی عوئی ہے کمی  
 نہیں عوئی۔

## RURAL DISPENSARIES IN MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

\*2363. **Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of rural dispensaries in the Montgomery district running under the control of local District Board;

(b) the number of qualified doctors employed in these dispensaries;

(c) the total number of patients visiting these dispensaries in 1952;

(d) the price of the medicines purchased by the District Board for use in these dispensaries during 1952;

(e) the average price of medicines used by these dispensaries per patient?

آذریبل مخدوم زاحدہ سید محمد علیہ دار حسین شاہ

گیلانی۔

(ا) ۲۳

(ب) ۹

(ج) ۱۶۳,۵۸۰ مریض۔

(د) تیس ہزار اور چھتیس روپے۔

(ه) اندازاً تین آنے فی مریض سالانہ۔

وانا گل محمد ذون المعروف عبدالعزیز ذون۔ کیا

وزیر موصوف کے نزدیک تین آنے فی کس سالانہ کی دوائیاں کافی ہیں؟

کیا مریضوں کو اس قیمت کی دوائیاں دی جاتی ہیں یا  
 رنگدار پانی؟

**Mr. Speaker:**—Disallowed.

قاضی مرید احمد—کیا نو ڈاکٹر اور ۲۳ شفاخانے اس ضلع کی ضروریات کے لئے کافی ہیں ؟

وزیر—جی نہیں فی الحال qualified ڈاکٹروں کی کمی ہے جس کے پیش نظر متعلقہ کالجوں اور ان میں طلباء کی تعداد بڑھائی جا رہی ہے۔

قاضی مرید احمد—اس کمی کو پورا کرنے کی کب تک توقع ہے ؟

وزیر—بہت جلد۔

قاضی مرید احمد—کیا وزیر موصوف بہت جلد کا تعین کر سکتے ہیں ؟

**Mr. Speaker:**—Disallowed.

#### B. C. G. VACCINATION PARTIES

**\*2455. Raja Khuda Dad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some B. C. G. Vaccination Parties under the W. H. O. are working in the various districts of the Province;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said parties are stationed in every district and tehsil headquarters.

(c) if answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, the reason why no B. C. G. party has so far been sent to district headquarters at Jhelum?

آذریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عہدوار حسین شاہ  
گیلانی—

(ا) جی ہاں۔

(ب) یہ کام ایک سکیم کے ماتحت ہو رہا ہے۔ ایک وقت میں ایک ہی ضلع میں کام کرایا جاتا ہے۔ جب ایک ضلع میں کام ختم ہو جاتا ہے تو پارٹی دوسرے ضلع میں بھیج دی جاتی ہے۔ کام کے دوران میں پارٹی کے کارکنان ہر تحصیل اور سب تحصیل میں مقیم رہتے ہیں۔ فی الحال یہ کام تھل کے علاقہ میں ہو رہا ہے۔

(ج) ضلع جہلم میں یہ کام جون ۱۹۵۷ء میں کرایا جائیگا۔ اگر یہ کام بیک وقت مختلف اضلاع میں شروع کر دیا جائے تو اس کی نگرانی مشکل ہو جائیگی اور خرچ میں بھی بچت نہیں ہو سکے گی۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین—کیا اس اثنا میں وہاں کوئی شخص بیمار نہیں ہوا ؟

Mr. Speaker:—Disallowed.

#### INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

\*1840. Mian Manzoor Hassan: Will the Honourable Minister of Development be pleased to state :—

- (a) the total number of Industrial Co-operative Societies in the Punjab;
- (b) the total membership of such societies;
- (c) the total working capital of such societies;
- (d) the number of Co-operative Industrial Societies formed during the year 1951-52.

(e) the annual expenditure incurred by Government on the staff supervising Industrial Co-operative Societies in the Punjab ?

آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد علمدار حسین شاہ  
گیلاڈی—

(۱)	مردانہ	زنانہ	کل میزان
	۳۸۶	۲۱	۴۰۷
(ب)	۹۰۰۰	۶۴۵۰	۱۵۴۵۰
(ج)	۲۳۰۹۰۰۰ روپے	۷۳۳۱ روپے	۲۳۱۶۳۳۱ روپے
(د)	۴۵	—	۴۵
(ه)	گزشتہ مالی سال یعنی یکم اپریل ۱۹۵۱ء سے ۳۱ مارچ ۱۹۵۲ء تک ۱۱۹۴۴۰ روپے خرچ ہوئے۔		

Mian Muhammad Shafi: The Honourable Minister of Industries has stated that the membership of the Societies is to the tune of 23 lacs and 9 thousand. Did he satisfy himself that these figures were correct ?

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—کیا عزت مآب وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ان انجمن ہائے امداد باعمری کے ذریعے فرائض کیا ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر—اصل سوال اعداد و شمار کے متعلق ہے اور جو ضمنی سوال کیا گیا ہے وہ فرائض کے متعلق ہے۔ اس لئے اس کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سعید الدین - ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر -

صاحب سپیکر - سپیکر کے فیصلے پر کوئی ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہو سکتا -

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. Your Honour has disallowed a supplementary question arising out of the original question. The ruling on the point is, "The member asking the original question or any other member, is entitled to ask a supplementary question or questions arising out of the original question or reply".

**Mr. Speaker:** The rule is quite clear, "Any member may put a supplementary question which is necessary for the elucidation of the answer that has been given to a starred question".

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** The original answer relates to figures, the supplementary asked relates to figures and, therefore, it could be asked.

**Mr. Speaker:** The supplementary question asked does not arise out of the answer given.

#### WHEAT PROVISIONING

\*2104. **Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The dates on which wheat provisioning was introduced—

(i) in the District Headquarters of the Province;

(ii) in towns with a population of over 50,000;

(iii) in towns with a population of over 10,000;

(iv) in towns with a population under 10,000, and

(b) the retail prices of "Wheat" in each provisioned area as on 15th May, 1953 ?

**Parliamentary Secretary (Malik Qadar Bakhsh) :**

(a) (i) Lahore, 12th November 1951.

Rawalpindi, December 1951.

Jhelum, 31st May 1952.

Campbellpur, 9th September 1952.

Gujranwala, 9th November 1952.

Sialkot, 16th November 1952.

Multan, January 1953.

Gujrat, 1st January 1953.

Montgomery, 7th January 1953.

Sargodha, 10/12th January 1953.

Mianwali, 12th January 1953.

Muzaffargarh, 12th January 1953.

Lyallpur, 15/20th January 1953.

Sheikhupura, 25th February 1953.

D. G. Khan, 25th February 1953.

Jhang, 25th February 1953.

(ii) In this category only Kasur is included with a population of 63,086. Provisioning was introduced in this town with effect from 16th November 1953.

(iii) Provisioning was not introduced in small towns; but Cheap Grain shops were opened there.

(iv) Same as in the case of (iii) above.

(b) The retail prices of wheat and atta on 15th May 1953, were Rs. 13-5-3 and Rs. 14-1-3 per maund respectively.

#### Food

\*2143. **Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) the steps Government have taken to prevent a recurrence of food crisis in the Province;

(b) the annual requirements of foodgrains in the Province;

(c) the quantity of wheat purchased by Government under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme;

(d) the quantity of wheat imported into the Province during the current year;

(e) the acreage of fresh area brought under cultivation as a result of the "Grow More Food Campaign"?

**آئرئبئل ملل محمد فئروز خان ذون** — (الف) گورنمنٹ نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ ملک میں آئندہ غذائی بحران کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے اناج کے بھاری ذخائر رکھے جائیں۔ یہ ذخیرے مقامی حاصل شدہ اور باہر کی درآمد شدہ گندم پر مشتمل ہونگے۔ اس سکیم کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے گورنمنٹ گودام تعمیر کر رہی ہے جن میں ۱۰۰,۰۰۰ ٹن گندم محفوظ رکھی جا سکتے گی۔ یہ گودام موجودہ گوداموں کے علاوہ ہیں جن میں ۵۸,۰۰۰ ٹن گندم سما سکتی ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں گورنمنٹ نے اناج زیادہ آگاو کی مہم جاری کی ہوئی ہے اور اس سلسلہ میں ٹیوب ویل اور آبپاشی کی دوسری سکیموں اور مصنوعی کپاد کی فروخت پر خرچ کر رہی ہے۔

(ب) ۳,۷۳,۴۰۶ ٹن

(ج) ۱,۳۳,۶۱۸ ٹن

(د) ۳,۷۷,۲۳۰ ٹن

(ه) افسران مال اور آبپاشی اطلاع مہیا کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ اور دستیاب ہونے پر یہ اطلاع آئرئبئل ممبر کو پہنچا دی جائے گی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ غذائی ضروریات کیلئے ہمیں ہر سال گندم باہر سے درآمد کرنی پڑے گی؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** This supplementary arises out of the answer given.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have disallowed it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** May I know the grounds?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I am not bound to give the grounds for disallowing the question.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

**\*2144. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that unemployment is on the increase in the Province and is assuming alarming condition;

(b) the action, if any, that Government propose to take in the matter?

آئریبل ملک محمد فیروز خان فون— (الف) گورنمنٹ کو اس حقیقت کا عام ہے کہ صوبہ میں بے روزگاری بڑھ رہی ہے۔ لیکن حالات نے کوئی تشویش ناک صورت اختیار نہیں کی۔

(ب) گورنمنٹ نے مضافاتی قصبہ میں کارخانہ جات کی تعمیر وغیرہ کی متعدد سکیمیں ہاتھ میں لی ہوئی ہیں جن کی تکمیل کے سلسلہ میں روزگار کے نئے راستے کھل جائیں گے۔ نیز بہت وسیع رقبہ جات زیر کاشت لائے جا رہے ہیں جن سے بے روزگاری بہت حد تک کم ہو جائے گی۔ گورنمنٹ ممنون ہوگی اگر معزز رکن تعلیم یافتہ طبقوں میں بیروزگاری کو کم کرنے کے لئے کوئی ٹھوس تجاویز پیش کریں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ— کیا وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ آیا حکومت نے بے روزگاروں کے اعداد و شمار فراہم کرنے کا کوئی انتظام کیا ہے؟

وزیر اعلیٰ— ان کے اعداد و شمار اکٹھے کرنے بہت مشکل ہیں کیونکہ آج جو شخص کام پر لگا ہوا ہے کل بیکار ہو جاتا ہے اور دیہات میں تو باقاعدگی کے ساتھ کام کرنے کی کوئی صورت ہی نہیں ہوتی۔ اس لئے ان کے اعداد و شمار اکٹھے کرنا بہت مشکل ہے لیکن پھر بھی ہر ضلع کے افسران کو کہا گیا ہے کہ وہ اندازاً بے روزگاروں کے اعداد و شمار سمیٹا کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف رانا عبدالعزیز نون - جو ملیں اور کارخانہ جات گورنمنٹ کھول رہی ہے ان میں اگلے سال تک کتنے آدمی ملازم ہو جائیں گے ؟

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری (ملک قادر بخش) اس وقت تو یہ اندازہ کرنا بہت مشکل ہے - جوں جو یہ کام شروع ہوتا جائے گا بے روزگاری کم ہوتی جائے گی -

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف رانا عبدالعزیز نون - کیا گورنمنٹ نے اس بات کا اندازہ لگایا ہے کہ اگلے پانچ سالوں میں ملوں اور کارخانہ جات میں کتنے لوگ ملازم ہو جائیں گے -

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا بے روزگاری کی بڑھتی ہوئی رفتار دریافت کرنے کیلئے حکومت کے پاس کوئی ایسا میٹر ہے جس سے معلوم ہو سکے کہ بے روزگاری بڑھ رہی ہے ؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا بورڈ آف اکنومکس انکوائری کے فرائض میں شامل نہیں ہے کہ وہ بے روزگاری کے متعلق مناسب اعداد و شمار فراہم کر کے حکومت کو مطلع کرتا رہے ؟

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری - نوٹس دیں تو معلوم کیا جا سکتا ہے -

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا حکومت کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ روزگار مہیا کرنے کے جو دفاتر موجود ہیں ان میں اس وقت تک باقاعدہ ۷ لاکھ آدمیوں کے ناموں کا اندراج ہو چکا ہے ؟

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری - اس کے لئے نوٹس دیجئے -

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا اس سے مراد یہ ہے کہ حکومت نے روزگار مہیا کرنے والوں کے اعداد و شمار دریافت کرنے کی کبھی زحمت گوارا نہیں کی ؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

ملک غلام نبی - کیا اگر حکومت آدمی مخلوق کو ختم کر دے تو پھر بے روزگاری ختم ہو سکتی ہے ؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - پوانٹ آف آرڈر -

حضور والا۔ جہاں تک حزب اختلاف کے سوالات کا تعلق ہے یہ اس پر کسی حد تک ....

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر کیا ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ شاید اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ حزب اقتدار کی طرف سے ہی سوال ہو اور وہی مسئلہ ہو۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ اپنا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر بیان فرمائیے۔ تقریر کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ جناب والا۔ میں تقریر نہیں کرنا چاہتا بلکہ یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک حزب مخالف کے حقوق کا تعلق ہے انکے لئے یہ طرز عمل ناجائز ہے۔ اس طرح ان کے حقوق غصب ہونگے۔ ہم پہلے ہی بہت تھوڑے ہیں اس لئے اس کا اثر ہمارے اوپر پڑے گا۔

Mr. Speaker:—The point of order is over-ruled.

ملک غلام نبی۔ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب والا۔ اگر یہ قید و بند ضمنی سوالات دریافت کرنے کے سلسلہ میں لگائی جائیگی تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے حکومت کے راستہ میں زیادہ مشکلات پیدا ہو جائیگی۔

Mr. Speaker: This is no point of order.

میں یہ دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ آج ہم ۳ دسمبر کے سوالات پر پہنچے ہیں۔ جہاں میری یہ خواہش ہے کہ ممبر صاحبان کو ضمنی سوال دریافت کرنے سے نہ روکا جائے وہاں میرا یہ بھی فرض ہے کہ میں یہ دیکھوں کہ ہاؤس کے چند اراکین دوسرے اراکین کے سوالات کے متعلق بے جاضمنی سوالات دریافت نہ کریں۔ میرا یہ بھی فرض ہے کہ جس دن کا جواب چنڈا ہو اس کو اسی دن ختم کیا جائے۔ ضمنی سوالات کی غیر ضروری بہتات نے اس صورت پر پہنچا دیا ہے کہ آج ۱۱ دسمبر کو ہم ۳ دسمبر کے سوالات پر پہنچے ہیں۔ میں یہ اصول بنانے والا ہوں کہ کوئی صاحب ایک دن میں تین سے زیادہ ضمنی سوالات نہ پوچھ سکیں لیکن اس کے یہ معنی نہیں ہونگے کہ اگر میں یہ سمجھوں کہ کوئی ممبر اس غرض سے سوال پوچھتے ہیں کہ ہاؤس کی کاروائی کو obstruct کیا جائے تو میں اس کی بھی اجازت دوں گا۔



**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. Under what rule of the Rules of Procedure has Your Honour given the ruling that you will restrict the number of supplementaries to be asked.

**Mr. Speaker:** I said, "I intend to do".

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Under what rule, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** I refuse to answer that question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. Your Honour was pleased to observe that the putting of supplementary questions constitutes an obstruction in the proceedings of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not say anything of the kind.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Would you very kindly repeat in English what you said in Urdu?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to repeat it for the sake of one individual.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I have my rights, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know that the honourable member does understand the Urdu language.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Under rule 77 (1) and (2) wherein you will exercise your power for the purpose of enforcing your decisions, I would say that instead of curtailing the rights of the members.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already informed the honourable member that I did not say that the putting of supplementary questions constituted an obstruction to the proceedings of the House. I only pointed out that today, on the 14th of December, we are dealing with questions which were scheduled for the 3rd of December.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I think the word "obstruction" was used.

**Mr. Speaker:** I said that "if I found that honourable members by asking supplementary questions were obstructing the proceedings of the House, I would not allow them. The mere fact that the word "obstruction" is used does not mean what the honourable member has understood what I said.

چودھری محمد افضل چیف — کیا وزیر موصوف ارشاد فرمائیں  
گے کہ اس جواب کے پیش نظر بے روزگاری دور کرنے کی کونسی تدابیر  
اختیار کی جائیں گی؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

میاں محمد شفیع — کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ بے  
روزگاری کے اعداد و شمار میں پچھلے سال سو فیصدی اضافہ ہوا ہے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** That question has already been answered.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** But, Sir, I am asking him to keep in view the hundred per cent increase in unemployment.

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** I would like the Honourable Chief Minister to state how has he been tackling the question of unemployment when he has never had the figures before him?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

APPOINTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AND PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES

**\*2155. Ch. Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of new Parliamentary and Parliamentary Private Secretaries recently appointed by him ;

(b) the total monthly allowances or emoluments to be paid to them ;

(c) the total monthly expenditure incurred on this account by Daultana Ministry?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری (ملک قادر بخش) :-

(الف) چیف پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری

ان کی تقرری ۲۹ اکتوبر ۱۹۵۳ نو منسوخ

نزدی گئی تھی

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری

جن میں سے تین مستعفی ہو چکے ہیں۔

پارلیمنٹری پرائیوٹ سیکرٹری

(ب) ۶۱۶۵ روپیہ ماہوار

(ج) ۳۱۷۵ روپیہ ماہوار

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Is the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries one way of eradicating unemployment?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—کیا ابھی سزید پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹریوں کا تقرر ہو گا ؟

وزیر اعلیٰ—جی ہاں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—کیا اس سلسلہ میں ہمارے سابق ساتھیوں کا خیال بھی رنہا جائے گا ؟ (قہقہہ)

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

RETRENCHMENTS UNDER ECONOMY DRIVE

**\*2255. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of Gazetted Officers and lower grade employees, respectively, retrenched by the Government in pursuance of its policy of 15 per cent cut in departmental expenditure of all Government Departments?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری : (ملک قادر بخش) — گزیٹڈ افسر ۵۰ ماتحت عملہ ۱۷۴۵

## CORRUPTION

**\*2345. Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan:** Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to uproot the evils of corruption from the administrative machinery of the province in general and from the courts and Revenue Departments in particular ?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری (ملک قادر بخش) — ملازمین کی رشوت ستانی کو روکنے کے لئے ایک کمیٹی بنائی گئی تھی ان کی سفارشات کے تحت حکومت کے تمام افسران بالا کو ۱۰ گشتی چٹھیاں سلسلہ انسداد رشوت ستانی بھیجی گئی تھیں۔ جن کی مختصر تفصیل سبز پر رکھ دی گئی ہے۔ اس ضمن میں حال ہی میں پنجاب سول سروس میں (انسداد) رشوت ستانی رولز ۱۹۵۳ بھی جاری کئے گئے ہیں نیز رشوت ستانی کو روکنے کے سلسلہ میں ایک قانون بھی اسمبلی کے موجودہ سیشن میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

## SUMMARY

In order to intensify its anti-corruption campaign the Punjab Government have issued 10 circulars to all Heads of Departments, Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners, District and Sessions Judges and the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore. These were issued in August, 1951.

These circulars relate to the expansion of the Anti-Corruption Department, inadequacy of punishments in departmental proceedings, promotion of officers, retirement of Government servants after completing 25 years' qualifying service, confidential reports about the officers' conduct, banning of public parties to officials, appointment of contractors at rest-houses, maintenance of cars and transfers under political pressure.

The first circular discloses the Government's decision to further expand and reinforce the Anti-Corruption Department and directs the high officials to avail of the services of this Agency in accordance with the earlier directions.

It adds "Government feel that due to the presence of an Anti-Corruption Department some of the Heads of Departments and District Officers do not take as much personal interest in preventing or detecting cases of corruption amongst official serving under them as is expected of them. This is a serious dereliction of duty. In future Government will not absolve its senior officers of the responsibility for the prevalence of corruption among the services under their control. It has been decided that it will be for the Head of Department concerned to explain in every case of corruption detected otherwise than through him why it had not been possible for him to bring it to light.

It has also come to the notice of Government that some times officers against whom inquiries were pending have not been transferred by the Heads of Departments even though the Anti-Corruption Department made such requests. It has been decided that officers against whom there are substantial allegations of corruption should be transferred at the request of the Anti-Corruption Department. Similarly any other officer or official against whom there is a reasonable suspicion of assisting the accused officer in tampering with evidence, should also be transferred".

In certain cases of a technical nature the Anti-Corruption Department may require the assistance of technical personnel. It has been decided that whenever a demand is made for a technical officer to help the Anti-Corruption Department the Head of the Department concerned should immediately release

the required officer for the purpose, even though he may not belong to the Department to which the officer under inquiry belongs. For example an engineer from the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) may be asked for to assist the investigation in a case against an engineer of Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and *vice versa*. If a substitute is needed for such an officer, lent to the Anti-Corruption Staff the Head of the Department can approach Government for sanction for an additional head, but this procedure should not prevent the Head of the Department from immediately lending the services of the required officer to the Investigating Agency'.

'Government further wish to emphasise that top priority should be given to corruption cases both in judicial and departmental proceedings, and, if possible, the proceedings should be held from day to day. It has been observed that much delay has taken place in the disposal of such cases in the past, thus resulting in their failure. The Anti-Corruption Department has been charged with the responsibility of bringing all cases of delay to the notice of the Chief Minister and it is hoped that he will take personal interest in order to ensure that no unreasonable delay takes place in such cases'.

'While it is necessary to prevent corruption in all grades of services, it is for more important to check it at the higher level and it has, therefore, been decided that priority should be given to the investigation of cases and the institution of inquiries against more senior officials as any deterrent or preventive action against senior officials is bound to have a healthy effect on the administration in general'.

The second circular points out that the Punjab Police Rules permit an appellate authority to enhance a punishment imposed in a departmental inquiry, if by the subordinate authority. It directs other Heads of Departments and high officials to examine the rules prevailing in their departments and make suitable proposals to permit an appellate authority to enhance a punishment when it may be warranted on the merits of a case.

#### OFFER TO ACCUSED

The third circular directs that in suitable cases where Government servants are involved in departmental inquiries or judicial trials which may be unduly prolonged, such servants should be given an option to resign or retire on proportionate pensions as the case may be. This offer is to be made to the accused official after receipt of the charges framed against him but due regard should be given to the merits of the case the gravity of the charges and other attendant circumstances.

The fourth circular communicates the Government decision that in making selections for promotions to responsible posts, greater weight should be attached to the honesty and integrity of an officer and that the criterion should be the personal file of the officer and not just his hear say reputation. It adds that the Government considers it highly undesirable that officials of doubtful integrity should be promoted.

The seniority of officers should be fixed once for all and if an officer has after careful scrutiny been once superseded on account of doubtful integrity he should not later on be promoted for any reason.

The fifth circular directs that in case of officers of doubtful integrity the rule, which provide that a Government servant who has completed 25 years service can be compulsorily retired, should be fully utilised. The records of all Government employees with over 25 years service are being examined by Heads of Departments. Government servants who have completed 25 years service and wish to retire should be allowed to do so.

The sixth circular regrets that at present some officers appear to be reluctant to report correctly on the conduct of their subordinates regarding their

integrity, etc., as the possible adverse remarks if they leak out, would create embarrassment for them. "Government consider that it is very vital to the administration that the reporting officers should correctly and fearlessly report regarding the integrity of officers serving under them. The Chief Secretary adds, "I am to impress upon you the desirability of strict observance of these instructions in future. I am further to request that each Head of Department should also report whether the officers serving under him have at the time of recording reports on the work of subordinate officials been efficient and alert in assessing their honesty".

### PUBLIC PARTIES

The seventh circular calls for the vigorous enforcement of the rule banning the public parties to officials and emphasises that every Deputy Commissioner should keep an eye on the enforcement of the rule in his district and when ever a breach of rule takes place, he should report the matter to the Chief Secretary and the Commission of the Division. It has also been decided that it is not the duty of any officer to extend hospitality as a matter of official obligation, to any high personage or any other official. When high personages are on tour, they should be given the bills for the expenses incurred by them. If members of the public wish on their own to entertain high personages, the District Officers or Heads of Departments should obtain the necessary approval for such parties but they should not collect any funds for making the party successful.

The eighth circular points out that it is highly desirable that all gazetted officers should conduct themselves in such a manner as to inspire confidence in the public mind and show that their conduct is honest and entirely above reproach. It discloses that in order to facilitate the purchase of the normal requirements of provisions by the officers, while on tour, Government have decided to appoint in the near future contractors at rest houses so the officers may be able to make their purchases only through them and not through any unofficial agency or their subordinates. This arrangement is necessary because due to the absence of contractors, at rest-houses, the officers may have to resort to such means as will bring the administration in disrepute.

The ninth circular directs that officers in receipt of salary of less than Rs. 600 per mensem should not be permitted to maintain cars. In cases, where the nature of the duties of an officer or other circumstances warrant, the maintenance of a car, the Heads of Departments may grant the necessary permission after considering in each case the financial position of the officer concerned.

The tenth circular directs that no official should be transferred or punished for political reasons without a thorough investigation of his case; so that services may be kept independent of political parties.

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین—رشت ستانی کے انسداد کے متعلق جو کچھ فرمایا گیا ہے کیا انریبل وزیر متعلقہ اس کی تشریح بیان فرمائیں گے۔

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—اس سلسلہ میں رشت ستانی کے انسداد کے لئے جو اقدامات حکومت نے اختیار کئے ہیں ان کے علاوہ اعلیٰ افسران اور ملازمین کی اخلاقی تربیت کے لئے حکومت کوئی قدم اٹھانا چاہتی ہے ؟

وزیر زراعت—حکومت چاہتی ہے کہ جہاں تک اس کی اپنی jurisdiction ہے مناسب قدم اٹھائے۔ لیکن جہاں تک عوام کی تربیت کا

تعلق ہے وہ زیادہ تر عوام کا کام ہے۔ اگر وہ کوئی اچھی تجارتی بھیجیں گے تو یقیناً حکومت اس پر عمل کریگی۔

**قاضی مرید احمد**۔ کیا حکومت سرکاری ملازمین کے لئے اس قسم کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے؟

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ جواب دے دیا گیا ہے۔

RICE

\*2405. **Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state: —

(a) whether it is a fact that the public in general experienced hardships in purchasing rice last year due to the restrictions imposed by the Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the sick persons could not get sufficient rice in the last season for their consumption; if so, whether the Government now intend to make provision for the sick persons;

(c) whether the Government intend to open Fair Price Shops in the province for selling rice to the sick and those who are habitual rice eaters?

**پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری**۔ (ملک قادر بخش): (الف) پچھلے سال گورنمنٹ نے بیس ہزار ٹن چاول تمام راشن شدہ قصبات میں بذریعہ راشن ڈپو عوام میں تقسیم کی غرض سے مہیا کئے تھے۔ اس میں لوگوں کو معمولی تکلیف تو ضرور ہوئی مگر ان کو دقت اور قلت کا سامنا نہیں کرنا پڑا تھا۔

(ب) نہیں جناب۔ بیمار آدمی راشن ڈپو سے گندم کی بجائے چاول لے سکتا تھا۔ ہسپتالوں کو خاص کوٹہ دیا گیا تھا۔

(ج) اس غرض کے لئے خاص دکانیں کھولنے کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کی گئی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ کیا حکومت کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ اگر چاول کی نقل و حمل پر پابندیاں کم کر دی جائیں تو اس کا بڑا مفید اثر گندم کے نرخوں پر بھی ہوگا۔ اور اس طرح عوام پر بھی؟

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**PERSONS DETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH THE KHATME NABUWAT  
MOVEMENT**

**\*2440. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of persons detained, at present in connection with the Khatme Nabuwat Movement;

(b) whether the Government intend to release all or any of them in view of the improved conditions of Law and Order in the Province?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری - (ملک قادر بخش) : (الف) انھیں  
اشخاص - ۳ دسمبر ۱۹۵۳ تک -

(ب) گورنمنٹ کی خواہش ہے کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ اشخاص رہا  
کئے جائیں - ہر کیس کا اپنی نوعیت کے مطابق فیصلہ  
ہوتا ہے -

چوڈھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا حکومت کو اس بات  
کا علم ہے کہ یسوں ہی ملتان کے مولوی خان محمد باقر کی معیاد نظر بندی  
میں توسیع کر دی گئی ہے حالانکہ اس کے لئے کوئی معقول وجوہات  
موجود نہیں ہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر اعلیٰ یہ فرمائیں گے کہ  
محکمہ اسلامیات کے ڈپٹی سیکرٹری کو بی اس سلسلہ میں گرفتار کیا  
گیا ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر - کس سلسلہ میں؟

قاضی مرید احمد - ختم نبوت کے سلسلہ میں -

صاحب سپیکر - انفرادی طور پر کسی شخص کے کیس  
کے متعلق نہیں پوچھا جا سکتا -

**WHEAT SUPPLY OF PROVINCE**

**\*2441. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the wheat-supply of the Province;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the relief Government propose to give to the consumers of wheat; if so, its particulars?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری - (ملک قادر بخش) : (الف)  
ہاں -

(ب) گورنمنٹ نے گندم اور آٹا کے سلسلہ میں اپنی پالیسی کو زیادہ تر وسیع کر دیا ہے اور صوبہ بھر میں کثیر تعداد میں گندم اور آٹا کے خاص ڈپو کھول دئے ہیں جہاں گندم اور آٹا بغیر راشن کارڈ کے مل سکتا ہے سخت قسم کا کام کر رہے ہیں۔ وائے مزدوروں کو آٹھ تا بارہ چھٹانک روزانہ۔ گندم یا آٹا دیا جاتا ہے۔ اب عام راشن کی شرح چھ اور تین چھٹانک سے آٹھ اور چار چھٹانک بالغ اور نا بالغ کیلئے بالترتیب بڑھا دی گئی ہے۔ اب گورنمنٹ کا ارادہ ہے کہ غریبوں کو مفت گندم دی جائے۔ نیز ریلیف سکیم پر تقسیم کی جائے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا حکومت کے پاس ایسے غربا کی کوئی تفصیلی یا کوائف موجود ہیں جو قوت لایموت کے محتاج ہیں اور جن کی قوت خرید نہ ہونے کے برابر ہے ؟

**وزیر زراعت** — تفصیل تو میرے پاس نہیں ہیں لیکن ہر ضلع اور تحصیل اور ہر موضع میں مقامی کمیٹیاں قائم کرنے کے لئے ہدایات جاوی کر دی گئی ہیں تاکہ وہاں کے مقامی لوگوں کی مقامی کمیٹیاں اس تقسیم کے کام کو پورا کر سکیں۔

**مسٹر محمد امیر خاں** — یہ تقسیم کب تک شروع ہوگی۔

**وزیر زراعت** — بہت جلد۔ امید ہے کہ کام شروع ہونے میں ایک ہفتہ سے زیادہ نہیں لگے گا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر خوراک اس بات کا یقین دلا سکتے ہیں کہ جو ہدایات جاری کی گئی ہیں ان کے تحت تقسیم کا کام صرف مسلم لیگ کے کارکنوں تک ہی محدود نہیں رہے گا بلکہ حوام کے نمائندوں کو بھی موقع ملیگا ؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

(معزز رکن کی عدم موجودگی کی وجہ سے سوال نمبر ۲۴۸۵ دریافت نہ کیا گیا)

#### CO-OPERATIVE TUBEWELL SOCIETIES.

\*2106. **Mr. C. E. Gibben:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of tube-wells installed for irrigation purposes from 1st January 1953 to-date under the aegis of the Co-operative Department ;



(b) the number of Co-operative Tube-wells Societies set up to own and manage those tube-wells ; and

(c) the financial help given to the said societies through the agency of the Central Co-operative Banks in the form of loans.

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:**

- (a) 12.
- (b) 36.
- (c) Rs. 90,500.

• GRANT OF ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCE TO THE PRINCIPAL, PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

\*2134. **Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any entertainment allowance is paid to the Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, to defray expenses he had to incur so often on entertaining to tea or lunch the distinguished foreign visitors to this famous Institution of Pakistan ; if so, its particulars?

آذریبل سردار عبدالحمد خان دستی : — نہیں جناب۔  
اس امر کے لئے کچھ رقم پرنسپل کے تصرف میں دئے جانے کا مسئلہ گورنمنٹ کے زیر تجویز ہے فنانس کے محکمہ کا مشورہ لیا گیا ہے اور انہوں نے اس مطالبہ پر غور کیا ہے نئے اخراجات کے گوشوارہ میں شامل کر دینے کی ہدایت کی ہے۔

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

\*2135. **Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of scientific books and periodicals in the Library of Agricultural College, Lyallpur:

- (i) before its burning in 1946;
- (ii) immediately after partition ; and
- (iii) at present;

(b) the amount of additional annual grant sanctioned by the Government to bring this library upto the pre-partition level ;

(c) the reasons for keeping piled up a huge number of valuable scientific periodicals and books in a store-room and under the dais in the College Hall;

(d) the amount of money spent this year on binding charges of books in the Agriculture College, Library and the number of books in the library which still require binding ?

آذریبل سردار عبدالحمد خان دستی : —

(الف) (اول) ۴۲،۷۹۰

(دوم) ۳۵،۰۰۰

(سوم) ۱۵،۷۵۴ ان میں سے ۸۶،۰۸۵ کتابیں اور رسائل

وغیرہ مفت موصول ہوئے اور ۱،۲۱۸ نیم سوختہ

کتابوں کی مرمت کرائی گئی۔

(ب) ۷۳۳ روپے

(ج) الماریوں کی کمی ہے لائبریری میں اس وقت ۵۸ الماریاں ہیں اور ضرورت کے مطابق مزید الماریاں تیار کرانے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔

(د) ۱۹۵۲-۵۳ میں ۱۶۲۱۳ روپے صرف ہوئے۔ ۲۵۰۰ نیم سوختہ کتابوں اور ۱۰۰۰ دوسرے منتشر جرائد کی جلد بندی ابھی باقی ہے۔

**ملک غلام نبی** - کیا الماریوں کی کمی کی وجہ سے کتابیں زمین پر پڑی ہیں؟

**وزیر** - ظاہر ہے کہ الماریوں کی کمی کی وجہ سے کتابیں ایسی جگہ نہ ہونگی جہاں انہیں ہونا چاہئیے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** - کیا وزیر زراعت بتا سکتے ہیں کہ الماریوں کی کمی کب سے محسوس ہو رہی ہے؟

**وزیر** - کمی تو بے انداز چیزوں کی ہے اور وہ اپنے اپنے وقت پر محسوس بھی کی جاتی ہے اور اپنے اپنے وقت پر اس کا ازالہ بھی کیا جاتا ہے باقی یہ بات کہ پہلے کس کی باری آتی ہے اور بعد میں کس کی.....

**قاضی مرید احمد** - حضور والا - میرا سوال یہ تھا کہ یہ کتابیں کب سے بغیر الماریوں کے پڑی ہوئی ہیں؟

**وزیر** - تاریخ پوچھ کر بتا سکتا ہوں۔

**Malik Ghulam Nabi:** Is it a fact that they have bought more books, but they are short of almirahs?

**قاضی مرید احمد** - کیا وزیر زراعت یہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ وہ الماریوں کی کمی کب تک پوری کر سکیں گے؟

**وزیر** - میں نے آپ کے سوال کا مقصد سمجھ لیا ہے پورے طور پر کوشش کی جائیگی کہ یہ کمی جلدی پوری ہو جائے۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that 80 per cent of the books lying under the dais have been eaten away by white-ants?

وزیر — یہ غلط ہے —

#### SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE IN PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR.

**\*2136. Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the scientific workers in the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, have brought to the notice of the Government their requirements in the matter of scientific literature and if so, the steps taken by the Government to fulfil those requirements?

آذریبل سردار عبدالحمید خاں — پنجاب زراعتی کالج لائلپور کے شعبہ سائنس کے کارکن سائنس لٹریچر کی ضروریات کالج کے پرنسپل کے نوٹس میں لائے تھے اور انہوں نے حسب استطاعت ان کو پورا کر دیا۔ لائبریری کو معیار پر لانے کیلئے ایک چھ سالہ منصوبہ تیار کیا جا رہا ہے۔

#### EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO SUCCESSFUL B.Sc. (AGR.) STUDENTS IN THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

**\*2417. Sheikh Mehboob Ilahi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of students who passed the B. Sc. (Agr.) examination from the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953, respectively ;

(b) the number of students from amongst those mentioned in (a) above who were given employment in the Agriculture Department in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953, respectively ?

آذریبل سردار عبدالحمید خاں دستی —

۳۵	۱۹۵۱ (الف)
۴۴	۱۹۵۲
۳۹	۱۹۵۳
۱۲	۱۹۵۱ (ب)
۲۶	۱۹۵۲
۲۸	۱۹۵۳

#### EROSION CAUSED BY HILL TORRENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF DERA GHAZI KHAN

**\*2466. Hafiz Karim Bakhsh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether he is aware of the enormous soil erosion caused annually by the hill torrents flowing in the District of Dera Ghazi Khan; if so, the steps so far taken or proposed to be taken to check this erosion and to make use of the hill torrents for improving irrigation facilities in the areas covered by them ?

**آئریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی**—ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان کے پہاڑی اور پچاد کے علاقوں میں رود کوہوں سے وسیع پیمانہ پر جو زمین بردگی ہو رہی ہے حکومت اس سے بخوبی آگاہ ہے اراضی کا بیشتر حصہ بھہ گیا ہے۔ اس امر کے پیش نظر کہ وہاں کی زمین پانی کے بہاؤ سے بہتی جارہی ہے اس کی روک تھام کرنے کیلئے ۱۹۵۲ء میں ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان میں جنگلات کا ایک سب ڈویژن قائم کیا گیا تھا۔ ۱۹۵۳ء میں اس سب ڈویژن کو پورے ڈویژن میں تبدیل کر دیا گیا ہے۔ محکمہ مذکور قبائلی علاقے کا سروے کر رہا ہے۔ اور اس نے اس میں سے بہت سے علاقہ جات جو پانی کے بہاؤ کی زد میں ہیں اپنی تحویل میں لے لئے ہیں اور ان میں چرائی اور شاخ تراشی کی ممانعت کر دی گئی ہے تاکہ نباتاتی تحفظ عمل میں آسکے۔ آئندہ پچاد رکھو کوڑ میں چرائی کو انضباط میں لانے کیلئے اقدامات کئے جائیں گے۔ صوبہ بھر کے ارتقاعی علاقوں کو زمین بردگی سے نجات دلانے کیلئے ایک ترقیاتی منصوبہ حکومت کے زیر غور ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں بعض بیرونی ممالک کے ماہرین کو دعوت دی جارہی ہے کہ وہ ان علاقوں کا سروے کرنے کے بعد اس مصیبت سے نجات حاصل کرنے کیلئے تدابیر تجویز کریں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ جو پی۔ آر۔ اے کا نیا ادارہ معرض وجود میں آیا ہے اس کا تعلق محکمہ صحت سے ہے؟

**وزیر**—اس کا محکمہ صحت سے دور کا تعلق ہے اور محکمہ زراعت سے زیادہ۔ محکمہ جنگلات کا یہ فرض ہے کہ جن علاقوں میں رود کوہی سے نقصان ہو رہا ہے فی الحال ان میں چرائی اور شاخ تراشی کو روک کر اس علاقہ کو اراضی کو نباتات سے ڈھانک دیا جائے اور اس طرح پانی کے بہاؤ سے مٹی کے بہنے کو روک دیا جائے۔ نباتاتی دولت میں اضافہ کرنے کیلئے جتنی کوشش محکمہ جنگلات کر سکتا ہے کرے۔ لیکن یہ اقدامات ہماری ضروریات اور جس سرعت سے نقصان ہو رہا ہے اس کے پیش نظر کافی نہیں ہیں۔ اس لئے یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے کہ ایک کانفرنس طلب کی جائے۔ جس میں بیرونی ممالک کے ماہرین یعنی ایسے ممالک کے ماہرین کو جہاں دریا بردگی سے نقصان زیادہ ہوتا ہے بلا کر ان سے ہدایات لی جائیں کہ اس مصیبت سے نجات حاصل کرنے کیلئے ہمیں کونسے ذرائع اختیار کرنے چاہئیں۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین**—رود کوہی سے جن لوگوں کی آراضیات کو نقصان پہنچا ہے کیا حکومت نے ان کو معاوضہ دینے کیلئے کوئی سکیم تیار کی ہے؟

**وزیر**—اس سے بہتر اور معاوضہ کیا ہو سکتا ہے کہ حکومت ان لوگوں کو اس مصیبت سے نجات دلانے کیلئے کوشش کر رہی ہے۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین**—جناب والا۔ آپ نے تو ایکہ جزو کا جواب دیا ہے۔ نقصان بہت سے علاقہ جات میں ہوا ہے اور میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن جن علاقوں میں لوگوں کو نقصان پہنچا ہے ان کو معاوضہ دینے کیلئے حکومت کسی سکیم پر سوچ رہی ہے؟

**وزیر**—اگر قدرتی حوادث سے پہنچے ہوئے ہر نقصان کے بارہ میں حکومت معاوضہ دینے لگے تو وہ عہدہ برآ نہیں ہو سکے گی۔ حقیقت میں حکومت کا کام تو یہ ہوتا ہے کہ آئندہ کیلئے قدرتی مصائب سے ایسے علاقہ کو محفوظ کرنے کی پوری کوشش کرے۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین**—اگر آپ ہر امر قدرت پر چھوڑتے ہیں تو آپ کس پریش کی دوا ہیں؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

**ملک غلام نبی**—کیا حکومت ایسے ماہرین کو بلانے کا انتظام کرے گی؟

**وزیر**—میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ اس کانفرنس میں ماہرین کو دعوت دی گئی ہے تاکہ وہ اس میں شامل ہو کر اس مصیبت سے نجات پانے کیلئے ہمیں علاج بتا سکیں۔

**ملک غلام نبی**—کیا آپ ان بیرونی محالک کے نام بتا سکتے ہیں جن سے یہ ماہرین بلانے جائیں گے۔

**وزیر**—میں دریافت کر کے بتلاؤں گا۔

SEM NALLAH TAKEN OUT FROM HAD HAILAN

\*2065. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar: Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a very extensive area between villages Marala, Makhranwali and Kotli Kazi has been water-logged and that the Nullah taken out from Had Hailan not being deep enough and being much above the water level cannot drain away the water lying in that area, if so, whether the Government intend to get this Nullah deepened and when, if no action is intended, the reasons thereof?

**آئریبل سردار محمد خاں لغاری**—ہاں۔ اس علاقہ میں زمین کے پانی کی سطح اونچی ہے۔ نواں لوکی سیپیج (seepage) ڈرین جو

اس علاقہ سے گزرتی ہے۔ اس سال چوڑی اور گہری کر دی گئی ہے۔  
اب یہ ڈرین تسلی بخش چل رہی ہے جس سے اس علاقہ کو فائدہ پہنچا ہے۔

SCHEME FOR THE DRAINAGE OF SEM WATER IN GUJRAT DISTRICT

\*2066. **Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state —

(a) whether any scheme for the drainage of Sem water in the areas of villages Khanab Khurd, Mianwal, Pandwal, Nakau, Sāhowal, Jhang, Bhojowal Busal Kahkar of the Gujrat district is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) whether the Government intend to take out a Nullah deeper than the level of the Sem water for drainage in the said villages; if not, the reasons thereof?

آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری—(الف) جی نہیں

(ب) موجودہ ڈرین سے ہٹ نکالی جا رہی ہے اور توقع ہے کہ اس سے حالات بہتر ہو جائیں گے۔ سر دہست کوئی نئی ڈرین زیر غور نہیں ہے۔

DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS

\*2238. **Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state: —

(a) the district-wise details of the damage caused by floods in the Province from 1st July to 1953 to 15th August 1953;

(b) the district-wise acreage of standing crops damaged, the number of cattle drowned and the number of human lives lost in the Province on account of the said floods;

(c) the district-wise acreage of the cultivable land that was affected by river action during the floods in the rivers of the Punjab from 1st July 1953 to 15th August 1953?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر چلی خان قزلباش—انسوس ہے کہ اس سوال کا جواب تیار نہیں ہو سکا جواب مکمل ہونے پر معزز ممبر کو اطلاع دے دی جائیگی۔

RECRUITMENT OF ZILLADARS AND NAIB-ZILLADARS

\*2465. **Hafiz Karim Bakhsh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state: —

(a) whether any weightage was given to the candidates belonging to the backward districts of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan including the Tribal Areas while making recruitment to the posts of Zilladars and Naib-Zilladars during financial years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the total number of vacancies caused in each category of the staff referred to above during the said years and the number of persons appointed thereto year-wise from each of the Districts of the Punjab showing percentage of recruitment made from each of the Districts;

(c) If the answer to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

آذریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری—(الف) جی نہیں -

(ب) یہ سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا -

(ج) حکومت کی یہ پالیسی نہیں ہے کہ ملازمتوں میں بھرتی کے لئے علاقائی امتیاز روا رکھا جائے ۔

• SCHEME FOR THE GRANT OF LAND TO OWNERS OF ERODED OR WATER-LODGED LANDS.

\*2067. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar: Will the Honourable Minister of Rehabilitation and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have under their consideration any scheme to give lands, on the same conditions as under the well sinking scheme, in uncommanded Crown lands to the owners of eroded lands or water-lodged lands who now have less than 5 acres of cultivable land left with them?

آذریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباشی—پنجاب کی غیر نہری بنجر سرکاری زمینوں کو ٹھیکہ پر دینے کی سکیم حکومت کے زیر غور ہے -

• CULTURABLE LAND IN PUNJAB

\*2216. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Rana Abdul Aziz Noon: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- (a) the total culturable area of land in the Punjab;
- (b) the area of land owned by those possessing upto 1 square of land;
- (c) the area owned by those possessing upto 5 squares of land;
- (d) the area owned by those possessing more than 5 squares of land;
- (e) the area owned by those possessing more than 10 squares of land?

آذریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباشی—(الف) ۲۲۳۱۷۱۶۸

ایکڑ

(ب) ۱۰۲۶۹۰۳۷۷ ایکڑ

(ج) (د) اور (ہ) ابھی معلومات فراہم نہیں ہو سکیں البتہ یہ فراہم کی جارہی ہیں اور تیار ہونے پر مہیا کر دی جائیں گی -

• REFUGEE LAND-OWNERS

\*2379. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of refugee land owners who have so far been rehabilitated on land in the Province with the number of owners of land among them owning more than 4 acres each;

(b) the total number of refugee owners of land whose individual holding is more than 25 acres;

(c) the number of such refugee owners of land who have been given full compensation for the agricultural land abandoned by them in India?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—مطلوبہ اطلاع متعلقہ افسروں سے حاصل کی جا رہی ہے۔ موصول ہونے پر معزز رکن کی خدمت میں بھیج دی جا ئیگی۔

#### REFUGEES SETTLED IN THE DISTRICT OF LYALLPUR

\*2380. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state: —

(a) the number of refugees settled in the district of Lyallpur;

(b) the number of refugees settled in the city of Lyallpur and rural area of the Lyallpur district respectively;

(c) the amount of refugee tax collected from the district of Lyallpur from 1947 to the end of the financial year 1952-53;

(d) the amount of money spent on the welfare of refugees in the rural area of the said district with details ?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) دس لاکھ ۲۶ ہزار

(ب) (اول) شہری علاقہ میں بسے ہوئے مہاجرین - ایک لاکھ اکیس ہزار

(ج) دیہاتی علاقہ میں بسے ہوئے مہاجرین نو لاکھ پانچ ہزار

(د) ۱۰،۱۸،۷۸۹ روپے

(د) ضلع وار اعداد و شمار برائے آباد کاری و یہودی مہاجرین ابھی تک مہیا نہیں ہوئے۔

#### EVACUEE LANDS RESERVED FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING TOWNS

\*2381. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state: —

(a) the total area of agriculture evacuee lands reserved for the expansion of the existing towns and building of satellite towns in Lyallpur in terms of units;

(b) the total area of Crown land in terms of units given to refugees in exchange of the evacuee land mentioned in (a) above?

آنریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) مذکورہ زرعی زمین جو لائلپور میں نو آبادیوں کو توسیع دینے کے لئے مخصوص کی گئی ۴،۹۵،۴۸۸ یونٹ ہے۔

(ب) سرکاری زمین جو ان مہاجرین کو دی گئی ہے جن سے نو نو آبادیوں کی توسیع کے لئے زمین لی گئی تھی ۴،۷۶،۰۳۰ یونٹ ہے۔



**RECRUITMENT OF TEHSILDARS, NAIB-TEHSILDARS, EXCISE AND TAXATION  
INSPECTORS**

\*2464. **Hafiz Karim Bakhsh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any weightage was given to the candidates belonging to the backward districts of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan including the Tribal Areas while making recruitment to the posts of Tehsildars, Naib-Tehsildars, Excise and Taxation Inspectors during the financial years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the total number of vacancies caused in each category of the staff referred to above during the said years and the number of persons appointed thereto year-wise from each of the Districts of the Punjab showing percentage of recruitment made from each of the Districts;

(c) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

آئرپبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش — مجھے افسوس ہے  
کہ اس سوال کا جواب تاحال تیار نہیں ہوا۔

**SELECTION OF TEHSILDAR AND NAIB-TEHSILDAR CANDIDATES FROM AMONG  
THE REFUGEES OF ALWAR AND BHARATPUR**

\*2484 **Chaudhri Mehtab Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any Tehsildar and Naib-Tehsildar candidates have been selected from among the six lakh refugees from the States of Alwar and Bharatpur and the district of Gurgaon from 1948 to 1953;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the number and names of the candidates so selected;

(c) in case the answer to (a) above be in the negative, whether the Government intend to select candidates in future for appointments as Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars from among the said refugees?

آئرپبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش — اس سوال کا  
جواب ابھی تک مکمل نہیں ہو سکا۔ جونہی جواب تیار ہو جائیگا۔  
آئرپبل ممبر صاحب کو اطلاع دے دی جاویگی۔

**REHABILITATION**

\*2486. **Chaudhri Mehtab Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state the specific date by which the rehabilitation work in the province is intended to be completed?

آئرپبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش — کوشش  
کی جا رہی ہے کہ صوبہ میں مہاجرین کی آباد کاری کی سکیم کا کام فروری  
۱۹۵۴ء کے اخیر تک مکمل ہو جائے۔

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF "THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY INQUIRY COMMISSIONS"**

\*2256. **Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that "the Punjab University Inquiry Commission" was set up by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, the former Governor of the

Punjab, in order to recommend reforms in the system of University Education;

(b) whether the University Inquiry Commission has submitted its report and the opinion of the Syndicate and the Senate of the Punjab University have been invited; if so, whether the senate has also submitted its recommendations after the perusal of the report of the said Commission and whether Act is intended to be modified in the coming session of the Punjab Assembly in the light of these recommendations;

(c) whether before modifying the University Act, the Government intend to publish the recommendations of the Commission and University Bodies in order to obtain thereon the opinion of the press, educational and political institutions, if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری (خدیجہ بیگم جی - اے - خان)  
(الف) جی ہاں

(ب) پنجاب یونیورسٹی کمشن نے اپنی رپورٹ مارچ ۱۹۵۲ء میں پیش کی جس کو یونیورسٹی کے پاس تبصرے کیلئے بھیجا گیا۔ یونیورسٹی کا اس رپورٹ پر تبصرہ جولائی ۱۹۵۳ء میں موصول ہوا تھا۔ حکومت پنجاب یونیورسٹی ایکٹ میں ترمیم کرنے کے سوال پر غور کر رہی ہے۔  
(ج) یہ رپورٹ اب خفیہ دستاویز نہیں رہی۔ اس کے تمام اہم فیصلے پبلک کو معلوم ہو چکے ہیں۔ یونیورسٹی کے سینیٹ کے وہ اجلاس جن میں کمشن کی رپورٹ کی ایک ایک مد کو زیر غور لایا گیا تھا پریس کے لئے کھلے تھے تمام بڑے بڑے امور پر یونیورسٹی کمشن کی سفارشات اور ان پر سینیٹ کے تبصرے ملک کے تمام مشہور اخبارات میں شائع ہوئے۔ ان پر اخبارات نے طویل ادارتی شذرے بھی لکھے تھے۔ اس لئے رپورٹ کو شائع کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کی گئی۔

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### SHINKA ENQUIRY

\*2589. **Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that a magisterial enquiry was held into the allegations of atrocities committed by Police in Shinka, a village in Attock district;

(b) whether it is also a fact that two senior members of the Campbellpur Bar appeared as eye-witnesses in the enquiry, and supported the allegations;

(c) whether it is a fact that the report of the enquiry has been sent by the Magistrate to Government but no action has so far been taken on it; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government intend taking any action on the enquiry report; if so, when?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری (ملک قادر بخش) - (الف) جی ہاں -  
(ب) جی ہاں -

(ج) و (د) — رپورٹ گورنمنٹ کو پہنچ چکی ہے اور زیر غور ہے۔

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف رانا عہد العزیز نون —  
 کیا اس رپورٹ کو بعد میں پبلک کیلئے شائع کیا جائیگا تا کہ عوام  
 بھی اندازہ لگا سکیں کہ درحقیقت وہاں پر کیا حالات ہوئے؟

وزیر اعلیٰ — اس بات پر گورنمنٹ غور کریگی۔ یہ کیس ابھی  
 گورنمنٹ کے پاس آ رہا ہے۔

#### • ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

##### MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH U. S. A.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Punjab Government and our representatives in the Constituent Assembly to prevent the Central Government from entering into a Military Alliance with U.S.A. which in view of the recent reports appearing in the Press both in this country and in U.S.A. is tantamount to committing national 'Harakiri' because :—

(i) we shall be made to fight their battles ; and

(ii) Pakistan will be used as a base for attacks on their enemies.

**Mr. Speaker:** This adjournment motion is open to more than one objection. It deals with a matter which is within the purview of the Central Government and as honourable members know adjournment motions cannot be moved regarding matters on which resolutions dealing with those matters which are within the purview of this House can be brought and passed in this House.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** But this Government can recommend.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a matter which relates to the Central Government. The words used in the adjournment motion are "failure of the Punjab Government, etc., to prevent the Central Government". No Provincial Government can prevent the Central Government from doing anything. This is out of order.

##### FINANCIAL LOSS THROUGH INTRODUCTION OF FARCEICAL PROHIBITION

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, annual loss of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Provincial Exchequer through the introduction of farceical prohibition in the Punjab whereas the Centre allows import of foreign wines and liquors to the tune of crores of rupees.

Sir, before you give your decision on this....

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member kindly listen to what I have to say? Whatever may be said regarding the merits of the case, the mere fact that the adjournment motion talks of the annual loss, which implies that this occurs year to year and is continuous, would absolutely debar this motion from being moved. Unless the honourable member wants to say something on this point alone, I will not allow him to speak. I am not challenging the failure to prevent this loss.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, for the first time the Punjab Government has in its publication, "The Punjab" on page 78 bottom para, brought to the notice of the people that it is incurring a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs on account of prohibition and I base my adjournment motion on the fact that if there had been effective prohibition....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not the point. When was this publication issued?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, it has been brought to the notice of the Assembly to-day, this minute. It has been distributed to the honourable members just now.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, annual loss of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Provincial Exchequer through the introduction of farcical prohibition in Punjab whereas the Centre allows the import of foreign wines and liquors to the tune of crores of rupees.

Is there any objection? (*Voices: Yes*).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### HIGH INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN LAHORE

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, high incidence of tuberculosis in the city of Lahore when 21·8 per cent are reported to be affected by the white scourage.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, high incidence of tuberculosis in the city of Lahore when 21·8 per cent are reported to be affected by the white scourage.

Is there any objection? (*Voices: Yes*).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### PUNJAB UNIVERSITY INQUIRY COMMISSION REPORT

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, failure of the Punjab Government to publish the Punjab University Inquiry Commission Report the writing of which cost over Rs. two lakhs to the Provincial Exchequer.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, failure of the Punjab Government to publish the Punjab University Inquiry Commission Report the writing of which cost over Rs. two lakhs to the Provincial Exchequer.

Is there any objection? (*Voices: Yes*).

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### EMPLOYMENT OF *Ex*-MILITARY OFFICERS IN PUNJAB COTTON MILLS

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the dissatisfaction caused by the employment of *ex*-Military Officers in the Punjab Government Cotton Mills, on salaries far in excess of those paid to the civilian employees.

**Mr. Speaker:** When were these appointments made?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** They have only come to my notice this morning.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not the answer to my question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** That I have no knowledge. I remember these appointments were being discussed about a week ago in this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** They may have been discussed but they were not made then. Unless the honourable member tells me the date I cannot consider the motion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I have no access to the confidential record.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then this is out of order.

#### SEARCH OF THE OFFICE OF "JADID PARWAZ".

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the reasons for a search, by the Police, of the office of the daily newspaper "Jadid Parwaz" of Rawalpindi on 12th December, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker:** Search of premises is provided in the Criminal Procedure Code and takes place under the ordinary administration of law.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am perfectly aware of that. But this is more than the ordinary administration of law.

**Mr. Speaker:** This does not involve more than the ordinary administration of law.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But this raises the important question of freedom of Press.

**Mr. Speaker:** But even then this was ordinary administration of law.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** We have good reasons to believe that there are certain political reasons which.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow the honourable member to discuss them. This is out of order.

#### \* DISMISSAL OF EMPLOYEES OF PUNJAB COTTON MILLS

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the serious situation created by the arbitrary dismissal of a large number of employees of the Punjab Government Cotton Mills, by the present Administrator.

**Mr. Speaker:** When did this dismissal take place?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I have said, "the dismissal of a large number of employees".

**Mr. Speaker:** I know, but when did it happen?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Quite a number of employees have been discharged on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

**Mr. Speaker:** If they were discharged on Thursday the motion could be brought on Friday.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But they were also discharged on Friday and Saturday.

**Mr. Speaker:** Continuance of the same grievance.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I have not yet mentioned those who were discharged on Sunday and Monday and amongst them there are large number of the minority communities involved.

**Mr. Speaker:** The mere fact that the dismissal started on Thursday makes the adjournment motion out of order.

## EXTENSION IN THE PERIOD OF DETENTION OF KHAN MUHAMMAD BAQIR

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the extension in the period of detention of Khan Muhammad Baqir of Multan a detenu under the Safety Act whose term of detention expired on the 12th December, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker:** How does the contiguous detention make it urgent? It is continuation of the detention. It cannot, therefore, be brought under discussion.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور کا ارشاد یہ ہے کہ چونکہ یہ ایک امر جاریہ ہے اس لئے یہ زیر بحث نہیں آ سکتا۔ اس سلسلہ میں سہری گزارش یہ ہے کہ جب ایک محکم کی معیاد ختم ہو جاتی ہے تو اس وقت ہم یہ توقع کرتے ہیں اور بالخصوص وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کے ان مواعید کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے...

**Mr. Speaker:** Please confine yourself to the point.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جب ایک محکم کی معیاد ختم ہو چکی ہو تو اس کے بعد بغیر خاص وجوہات کے خالی شکوک و شبہات کی بنا پر ایک بیان کردہ طریق کار کے پر عکس۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—کیا آپ کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ پہلے detention صحیح تھی اور اب شکوک و شبہات کی بنا پر کی گئی ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جناب والا۔ یہ ایک نیا حکم جاری کیا گیا ہے اور بالکل مختلف اور بدلے ہوئے حالات کے ماتحت ایسا کیا گیا ہے۔ اب حالات بالکل معمول پر آچکے ہیں۔ اس لئے میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ یہ ایک نیا حکم صادر کیا گیا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the same thing. It is not a new thing. Does the Honourable Chief Minister want to say anything on the point?

**Chief Minister:** I want to say this much that the Muslim League Assembly Party has already decided to draft an amending Bill to the Safety Act under which all these cases will be allowed to go to the High Court and the High Court will decide whether the detention is reasonable or not. If honourable members of the Opposition, instead of spending all their time in bringing adjournment motions and asking supplementary questions, had allowed the business of the House to be finished at its proper time, we would have amended this Act in this Session and the cases would have gone to the High Court and I feel that their detention, if it is unnecessarily prolonged, would be entirely due to the obstructive methods of the members opposite. (Interruptions).

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Question, Sir.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا۔ اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں اس تھریک التوا کے متعلق کچھ عرض کروں۔ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب۔

نے جو کچھ فرمایا ہے۔ ہمارے پاس کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ ان کے ارشاد کو کسی طور سے بھی غلط سمجھیں۔ لیکن جس بل کا انہوں نے ذکر فرمایا ہے اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کروں گا۔

• کون جیتا ہے تری زلف کے سر ہونے تک  
• مگر وہ اسے سرکاری بل کی حیثیت سے اس معزز ایوان میں پیش کریں اور خصوصیت کے ساتھ قائد حزب اختلاف کے ساتھ صلاح و مشورہ کے بعد متفقہ طور پر وہ اسے پیش کریں گے تو ہم آپ سے وعدہ کرتے ہیں کہ ہم ان سے پورا پورا تعاون کریں گے۔ میں اپنے موشن کو پیش نہیں کرتا۔

• صاحب سپیکر—وہ تو ظاہر ہے کہ اگر کوئی ایسا بل آیا تو وہ گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے آئیگا۔ اب اس موشن کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہیں۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of information, Sir. The Honourable Leader of the House has said that a Bill is coming which shall entitle the persons—the detenus to appeal to the High Court. Will the onus to prove himself innocent be on the accused or will it be for the Crown to prove the offence?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow such questions at this stage.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi:** On a point of privilege, Sir.

جناب والا—یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ہم تحریک التوا۔ ضمنی اور قلیل المہلت سوالات سے معزز ایوان کا وقت ضائع کرتے ہیں۔

• صاحب سپیکر—آپ اپنی پریولج موشن مجھے لکھ کر دیں۔

• **ملک غلام نبی**—جناب والا۔ آٹھ ماہ کے وقفہ کی بعد تو یہ اجلاس شروع ہوا ہے اور اگر ہم نے آٹھ ماہ کے بعد ہاؤس میں کوئی تحریک التوا پیش کی ہے یا ضمنی سوالات پوچھے ہیں اور آپ اگر اجازت نہ دینگے تو اتنی دیر کے بعد یہ جو سیشن ہوا ہے اسکا کیا فائدہ ہوگا۔ یا تو اب دو ماہ تک یہ سیشن جاری رکھیں پھر تو کوئی بات بھی ہے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. Under what provision of the Rules of Procedure you have asked the honourable member to give you his motion of privilege in writing.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not a point of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I am asking Your Honour what is the rule under which you have asked the honourable member to give you his motion in writing.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is no point of order, it is over-ruled.

MASUD MALIK OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, PINDI.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the refusal of Government in spite of assurances to allow facilities for study to Masud Malik a IV year student of the Government College, Pindi, who was arrested on the 9th March, 1953, in connection with the Anti-Ahmadiya Movement and is now detained in the Central Jail, Lahore.

**Mr. Speaker:** I ask the honourable member, would a resolution on this subject be admissible?

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما:** حضور والا۔ میری ناقص رائے میں اگر اس موضوع پر قرار داد پیش کی جائے تو قواعد کی رو سے یہ چیز قابل اعتراض نہیں ہونی چاہئے :-

**صاحب سپیکر:** انفرادی باتوں کے متعلق نہ کوئی ریزولوشن آ سکتا ہے اور نہ کوئی تحریک التوا پیش کی جا سکتی ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما:** اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ گزشتہ دو تین سال سے ہم یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ انفرادی موضوعات کے متعلق پٹواری سے لیکر پولیس، کپتانوں تک اور حکومت کے ادنیٰ سے ادنیٰ ملازمین کے متعلق سوالات کی اجازت ملتی رہی ہے اور اس سے پیشتر حضور نے اس قسم کی تحریک التوا کے پیش ہونے کی بھی اجازت دی تھی۔

**صاحب سپیکر:** جس چیز کی public importance ہو اس کی اجازت مل سکتی ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیہما:** حضور کا ارشاد یہ ہے کہ چونکہ یہ چیز ایک فرد سے تعلق رکھتی ہے لہذا آپ کے نکتہ نگاہ سے اسکی اتنی اہمیت نہیں ہے۔ جناب والا۔ بد قسمتی سے ہمارے ملک میں حقوق شہریت کا احساس اتنا قوی اور مضبوط نہیں ہے ورنہ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ رعایا کا ادنیٰ سے ادنیٰ فرد یہ حق رکھتا ہے کہ اگر اس کے بنیادی حقوق پر کوئی زد پڑتی ہو تو اسے ایک انفرادی مسئلہ تصور نہ کیا جائے بلکہ جمہور اور عوام کا مسئلہ تصور کیا جائے اس لئے اگرچہ یہ معاملہ ایک آدمی کی ذات سے تعلق رکھتا ہے جو بہت اونچے مرتبے کا بھی نہیں اور جو آپ کو شاید معمولی سی اہمیت کا حامل بھی نظر نہ آئے مگر ذرا شہری آزادی کے لحاظ سے سوچئے کہ وہ طالب علم ۹ مارچ ۱۹۵۳ء سے گرفتار کیا گیا ہے اور . . . . .



صاحب سپیکر—آپ تحریک التوا کی اجازت ملنے سے پہلے اس معاملہ کے واقعات کو زیر بحث نہیں لا سکتے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف—حضور والا۔ میں تو صرف معاملہ کی اہمیت واضح کر رہا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر—میں پیشتر اوپن کئی بار کہہ چکا ہوں کہ اجازت سے پہلے واقعات زیر بحث نہیں آسکتے۔ آپ صرف میرے سوال کا جواب دیں اور مزید کچھ نہ کہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف—میں تو عرض کر رہا تھا کہ وہ طالب علم و مارچ سے گرفتار ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر—میرے سوال کا و مارچ کو اسکی گرفتاری کے ساتھ کوئی تعلق نہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف—چونکہ حضور والا کی طرف سے مفاد عامہ ثابت کرنے کا اشارہ تھا لہذا میں مفاد عامہ کے لحاظ سے ہی عرض کر رہا ہوں۔ شہری آزادی پر اسقدر پابندی لگا دینا مفاد عامہ کے خلاف ہے اور اس سے مفاد عامہ کی اہمیت کا سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ میں اس سلسلے میں آئریبل چیف منسٹر کی خدمت میں بھی گذارش کر رہا ہوں کہ اپنی رعایا کے ایک فرد کی شہری آزادی اور اسکی آئینی سہولتوں اور اسکی جمہوری حقوق کی نگہداشت کا خیال رکھا کریں۔ خواہ وہ رعایا کا ایک معمولی فرد ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کسی آزاد اور جمہوری مملکت کے ایک ایک فرد کی شہری آزادی اور جمہوری حقوق وہ چھوٹے سے چھوٹا فرد کیوں نہ ہو بڑے سے بڑے آدمی کی شہری آزادی اور جمہوری حقوق کے برابر ہوتے ہیں چھوٹے بڑے سب جمہوریت کی آنکھوں میں یکساں ہیں صرف یہی نہ دیکھا جائے کہ ایک آدمی کا رتبہ کتنا بلند ہے بلکہ کسی معمولی فرد کی شہری آزادی چھن جانے سے بھی مفاد عامہ کا اہم سوال پیدا ہو سکتا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر—ان شہری facilities پر پابندی کا حکم کب دیا گیا تھا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف—یہ حکم ابھی دیا گیا ہے اور میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اگر یہ حکومت کی پالیسی۔۔۔۔۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ اگر حکومت کی پالیسی کے ماتحت دیا گیا ہے تو پھر آپ کیا فرمائیں گے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ جناب والا۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا تھا کہ اس حکم سے جو صادر کیا گیا ہے یہ وجوہات پیدا ہوتی ہیں کہ ایک طرف عزت باگ وزیر اعلیٰ کی اعلان کردہ پالیسی کی مخالفت اور تردید مترشح ہوتی ہے اور دوسری طرف ان کے واضح اور نشر کردہ احکام پر عمل نہ ہونے کے باعث مفاد عامہ پر ایسی زد پڑی ہے کہ مفاد عامہ کی اہمیت کا قابل بحث سوال پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a matter of public importance and therefore, it is disallowed.

#### NON-SUPPLY OF BOOKS ETC., TO MAULANA MAUDOUDI.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government in spite of assurances to allow the use of books and other facilities to Maulana Maudoodi to enable him to proceed with the compilation of Tafheem-ul-Quran.

**Chief Minister:** I may inform the House that Government has allowed Maulana Maudoodi to have all the books which he needs.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ حضور والا۔ میں بڑا ممنون ہوں کہ عزت مآب چیف منسٹر صاحب نے مولانا مودودی صاحب کو بعض ضروری کتب مہیا کرنے کا حکم صادر فرمایا ہے۔

May I know when this order was issued?

**Chief Minister:** About a week ago.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں ذاتی حیثیت سے آپ کے پاس حاضر ہو جاؤنگا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, the motion is disallowed.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ سیرے پاس کل تک کی خبر ہے کہ کوئی کتابیں مہیا نہیں کی گئی تھیں۔

#### FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO RETURN MONEY ETC., TO JAMAAT-I-ISLAMI

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to return the sum of Rs. 10,300 to the Jamaat-i-Islami along with the files and other record taken into custody at the time of Maulana Maudoodi's arrest specially in view of the statement of Mian Anwar Ali before the Court of Inquiry published in *Pakistan Times*, dated the 13th instant which has cleared all doubts as to the means of income of the Jamaat.

**Chief Minister:** Sir, on this point two honourable members of this House, Qazi Murid Ahmad and Maulana Daud Ghaznavi, saw me and I told them to send me in writing their representation with regard to this claim and then I would look into it and examine it. I am still waiting for their representation.

قاضی مرید احمد—یہ درست ہے۔ ہم جلدی جواب عرض  
کریں گے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** So the matter ends and, therefore, the motion is not allowed.

**RELEASE OF MAULANA MAUDOODI, KHAN ABDUS SATTAR KHAN NIAZI AND  
OTHER MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS**

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to give an assurance that it shall leave no means untried and stones unturned to secure the release of Martial Law convicts specially that of Maulana Maudoodi and M. Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi.

**Mr. Speaker:** Similar motions have already been sought to be raised in this House before and have been held to be out of order. So, this is also out of order.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—حضور والا—میں اس سلسلے  
میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اگر اپنا اعتراض بیان فرما دیں تو  
میں جواب عرض کرونگا۔ جہاں تک ان وجوہات کا تعلق ہے جن کی بنا  
پر اسی مضمون کی تحریک التوا پہلے نا منظور ہو چکی تھی وہ وجوہات  
مجھے بتائی جائیں تو میں ان کا جواب دینے کی کوشش کرونگا۔

صاحب سپیکر—آپ خود ریکارڈ سے دیکھ لیں۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. When an honourable member from this side of the House had moved an adjournment motion, the Honourable Leader of the House made certain observations regarding the so-called obstructive tactics of the Opposition.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I just want to know whether I should always accept the fact that the Leader of the House considers that there are only two sides to the question—his own side and the wrong side. I would draw your attention to Rule 68, sub-rule (v).

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** You will appreciate that both you and the Leader of the House...

**Mr. Speaker:** I am waiting for the point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** My point of order is set out in Rule 68 sub-rule (v).

**Mr. Speaker:** That sub-rule says—

"Speak against or reflect on any determination of the Assembly except when he is moving to rescind the same".

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Exactly. The Leader of the House did not stand up to move a resolution rescinding the adjournment motion, but he stood up to cast certain reflections on the *bona fides* of the Opposition in bringing forward those adjournment motions which, as we have pointed out earlier, are the results of the short sessions which the Government is unable to face.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am still waiting for the point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The point of order is this that there has been a serious breach of privilege. The Leader of the House himself has committed a breach of privilege of the House under Rule 68(v); he has cast reflections on the Opposition.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order. It may be a point of privilege.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Obviously, before I raise a point of privilege, I rose on a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** But I am still waiting to hear that point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Is it necessary to re-read Rule 68, sub-rule (v)?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that the point of order?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Yes, it is out of that point of order that the question arose.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Then the point of order is over-ruled.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It is not difficult to over-rule it.

#### EXEMPTION FROM RULE "SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY".

**Chief Minister:** Sir, under Rule 12(3) (c) of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure, I beg to move—

That at this day's sitting proceedings on the item of business under the consideration of the House at the time of interruption be exempted from the provisions of the Rule "Sitting of the Assembly".

*The motion was carried.*

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following telegram from Mian Muhammad Sarwar Bodla, M.L.A.

"Please grant leave till end of Assembly Session still unable to attend".

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Sardar Kala Khan, M.L.A. :—

"گزارش ہے کہ میں بوجہ بیماری موجودہ اجلاس پنجاب لیجسلیٹو اسمبلی میں حاضر نہیں ہو سکوں گا۔ لہذا ملتزم ہوں کہ مجھے اس تمام مدت اجلاس کے لئے رخصت عطا فرمائی جاوے۔"

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Khan Muhammad Amin Khan Kanjun, M.L.A.

"گزارش ہے کہ بندہ بعارضہ قلب بیمار ہے۔ اور ڈاکٹر صاحب نے آرام کرنے کا مشورہ دیا ہے۔ لہذا اسمبلی کے سرمائی اجلاس سے رخصت تصور فرمائی جاوے۔"

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Dewan Saiyad Ghulam Abbas Bokhari, M.L.A. :—

- "As I have not yet been permitted by the doctor to leave hospital due to the necessity of full cure to my operation and rest to attain normal health, I have to inform you that I would not be able to attend Assembly Session upto 13th December 1953 under the above reasons",

• The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

• **Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Muhammad Yar Khan, M.L.A. :—

- "The marriage ceremony of my first cousin is to take place on 5th and 6th December 1953 and my presence for marriage arrangement is necessary. So I will be unable to attend the present Session from today (1st December 1953) onward".

• The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

### COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

صاحب سپیکر—آج کارروائی شروع ہونے سے پہلے میں ایوان  
 ہذا کے معزز اراکین کے سامنے ایک معاملہ پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔  
 میرا خیال ہے کہ اس ایوان کے ارکان گو کان ویلٹھ پارلیمنٹری  
 ایسوسی ایشن کا علم ہے۔ یہ ایسوسی ایشن ۱۹۱۱ء میں بطور ایمپائر  
 پارلیمنٹری ایسوسی ایشن معرض وجود میں آئی۔ جب شاہ جلیج پنجم کی  
 رسم تاج پوشی کے موقع پر سلطنت برطانیہ کی متعدد مجالس مقننہ کے  
 وفود نے شرکت فرمائی اور پارلیمانی ماہرین کی ایک مستقل ایسوسی ایشن  
 کے خیال نے عملی صورت اختیار کی۔ بعد ازاں اس ایسوسی ایشن کا نام  
 ایمپائر پارلیمنٹری ایسوسی ایشن سے بدل کر کان ویلٹھ پارلیمنٹری ایسوسی  
 ایشن رکھا گیا۔ اس ایسوسی ایشن کے مقاصد میں دولت مشترکہ کی  
 مختلف مجالس مقننہ کے پارلیمانی نمائندوں کے مابین معلومات کا تبادلہ  
 زیادہ قریبی تفہام اور زیادہ سے زیادہ رابطہ پیدا کرنے کی غرض سے  
 سہولتیں بہم پہنچانا شامل ہے۔ یہ ایسوسی ایشن پارلیمانی کا نفر نسوں  
 کے انعقاد وفود کی ملاقاتوں نیز کرایہ سفر کی رعایت کا اہتمام کر کے ایک  
 ملک کے پارلیمانی ماہرین کے لئے دوسرے ملک میں جانے کا انتظام کرتی  
 ہے نیز زائر ارکان کی خاطر مدارات کرنے اور بزرگہ اشاعت جرائد ان ارکان  
 کو جنہیں ضرورت ہو مخصوص موضوعات کے متعلق معلومات بہم پہنچانے  
 کا انتظام کرتی ہے۔

ایسوسی ایشن کے معاملات کا انصرام ایک جنرل کونسل کے ہاتھ  
 میں ہے۔ یہ کونسل جس میں ایسوسی ایشن کی بڑی بڑی شاخوں کو

مساوی نمائندگی حاصل ہے سال میں ایک مرتبہ دولت مشترکہ کے کسی ملک کے دارالحکومت میں اپنا اجلاس منعقد کرتی ہے۔

ایسوسی ایشن کی شاخیں دولت مشترکہ کے تمام خود مختار ممالک میں قائم کی جا چکی ہیں۔ چنانچہ مشرقی بنگال کی مجلس قانون ساز نے بھی ایک شاخ قائم کر لی ہے جس کا مرکزی مجلس مقننہ کے ساتھ نیز جنرل کونسل کے ذریعہ ایسوسی ایشن مذکور کے ساتھ الحاق ہو چکا ہے۔ مشرقی بنگال کی اس شاخ نے کامن ویلتھ پارلیمنٹری کانفرنس کے آخری اجلاس میں جو گزشتہ سال کیئڈا میں ہوا تھا نمائندے بھیجے تھے۔

کامن ویلتھ پارلیمنٹری ایسوسی ایشن کے مقاصد سرگرمیوں اور امتیازات کے متعلق ضروری کیفیت نامے کی نقول پیشی ازیں ایوان ہذا کے معزز ارکان میں تقسیم کی جا چکی ہیں۔

میری تجویز یہ ہے کہ ایسوسی ایشن کی ایک شاخ اس صوبہ میں بھی قائم کی جائے تاکہ ہماری اسمبلی کے سب ارکان بھی ایسوسی ایشن کے ارکان بن سکیں۔

اگر ایوان ہذا اس قسم کی شاخ قائم کرنے کا فیصلہ کر لے تو ایسوسی ایشن کے عام سرمایہ کے لئے سالانہ چندہ کا سوال پیدا ہوگا۔ ایسوسی ایشن کی ہر شاخ جنرل کونسل کو کچھ رقم بطور چندہ ادا کرتی ہے بشرطیکہ اس شاخ کی متعلقہ حکومت اس سلسلہ میں اپنی رضامندی کا اظہار کرے۔ کامن ویلتھ پارلیمنٹری ایسوسی ایشن کے سیکرٹری جنرل صاحب نے مجھے بتایا ہے کہ جب ایوان ہذا شاخ کی تشکیل پر رضامند ہو جائیگا تو صاحب موصوف ہمارے سالانہ چندہ کا تعین کر سکیں گے۔ جو صاحب موصوف کے خیال کے مطابق ۲۸۰ پونڈ کے لگ بھگ ہوگا۔ اس کے صلہ میں ہماری شاخ کے تمام ارکان ایسوسی ایشن کی جملہ مطبوعات محصول ڈاک ادا کئے بغیر حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ ان مطبوعات میں سے ماہی رسالہ جنرل آف دی پارلیمنٹس آف دی کامن ویلتھ سے ماہی رپورٹ آن فارن افیئرز اور سمری آف کانگریس پروسیڈنگز یو۔ ایس۔ اے۔ شامل ہیں۔

مزید برآں ایسوسی ایشن انہیں بذریعہ ہوائی ڈاک سپیشل کانٹری آن فارن افیئرز مہیا کیا کرے گی تاکہ سے ماہی رپورٹ کی اشاعت کے درمیانی وقفوں میں ارکان کو تازہ ترین معلومات حاصل ہوتی رہیں۔

ایسوسی ایشن کے ارکان ان مختلف امتیازی حقوق کے بھی مستحق ہونگے جن کا اغراض و مقاصد ایسوسی ایشن کی سرگرمیوں اور امتیازی حقوق کے کیفیت نامے میں ذکر آیا ہے۔ ان امتیازی حقوق میں کمن ویلتھ پارلیمنٹری کانفرنسوں میں شرکت کے دعوت نامے اور مختلف ممالک کی سیروسپاحت بھی شامل ہے۔ ان کانفرنسوں میں نقل و حمل اور خاطر و مدارات کے جملہ مصارف داعی ممالک ہی برداشت کرتے ہیں۔

اگر ایوان ہذا کے معزز ارکان کی یہ خواہش ہو کہ اس صوبہ میں بھی ایسوسی ایشن کی ایک شاخ کا قیام عمل میں آئے تو میں اس ضمن میں ایک قرار داد ایوان کے روبرو پیش کرونگا اور اس قرار داد کے منظور ہو جانے کے بعد صوبائی حکومت سے درخواست کرونگا کہ محکمہ اسمبلی کو ایسوسی ایشن کے سالانہ چھہ کی ادائیگی کے لئے ضروری رقم عطا کرے۔ نیز میں ایسوسی ایشن کے ساتھ اس شاخ کے الحاق کے لئے ضروری کارروائی کرونگا۔

کیا آپ حضرات کو اس سے اتفاق ہے (آوازیں — جی ہاں) تو میں یہ قرار داد پیش کرتا ہوں۔

”اس ایوان کی تجویز ہے کہ کمن ویلتھ پارلیمنٹری ایسوسی ایشن کی ایک شاخ اس صوبہ میں قائم کی جائے اور ایوان ہذا کے جملہ ارکان اس شاخ کے ارکان ہوں۔ نیز یہ ایوان حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہے کہ وہ شاخ کے سالانہ چندہ کی ادائیگی کے لئے جو ایسوسی ایشن مذکور کی جنرل کونسل مقرر کرے ضروری رقم محکمہ مجلس قانون ساز کو عطا کرے۔“

مزید بر آں ایوان آئریبل سپیکر کو شاخ مذکور کے ایسوسی ایشن کے ساتھ الحاق کے متعلق بھی ضروری کارروائی عمل میں لانے کا مجاز قرار دیتا ہے۔“

قرار داد باتفاق رائے منظور ہو گئی

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** On a point of order, Sir. A moment ago, when an honourable member, Malik Ghulam Nabi, to be more exact—wanted to raise a point of privilege, you asked him to submit it in writing. I think this is in contravention of the rules because Rule 37 (1) reads as follows:—

“A motion on a question of privilege suddenly arising is entitled to immediate precedence over all other business”.

By asking him to submit it in writing you let the other business take precedence over his motion of privilege.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have made such requests several times to give me such motions in writing.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** If it arises suddenly?

**Mr. Speaker:** Then give it to me suddenly.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Does that privilege concern the House or any member of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know, and that is why I asked him to give it to me in writing.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** If it concerns the members, then it concerns the members on both sides of the House and it should be discussed now before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of information, Sir. You are well aware of the fact and the insinuations made by the Leader of the House and, therefore, you do feel that the matter concerns the House and not to individual member.

**Mr. Speaker:** Give the motion to me. The honourable member can give it to me even now. I am not asking him to give it later.

#### TRADE EMPLOYEES (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume discussion on the consideration of the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema was speaking on his amendment.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—(لائبوری نمبر ۹ مسلم) حضور والا۔ اس بل کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلی دفعہ جب اجلاس ملتوی ہوا تھا تو اس وقت میں اپنی پہلی ترمیم پر بحث کر رہا تھا۔

صاحب سپیکر—میں نے آپ کو دس منٹ اس ترمیم پر بحث کرنے کیلئے دئے تھے۔ اور آپ نے اس پر بحث ختم کر دی تھی۔  
چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—حضور والا۔ آپ کو مغالطہ ہو رہا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** I have my recollection that the first item was disposed of.

اب آپ اپنی دوسری ترمیم پیش کریں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—حضور والا۔ کیا آج آپ نے وقت کا تعین فرما دیا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر—میں نے اس امر کا فیصلہ کیا ہوا ہے کہ کسی ترمیم کے محرک کو بحث کیلئے دس منٹ اور اس کا جواب دینے والے کو پانچ منٹ دئے جائیں گے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—حضور والا۔ اس ایوان کے قواعد میں ماسوا قاعدہ نمبر ۴۸ کے کسی جگہ تعین وقت کا ذکر نہیں ہے۔



تو پھر آپ ان ترامیم کیلئے کس قاعدہ کے تحت وقت کا تعین فرماتے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—معزز ممبر کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ ہمارے قواعد کے ایک قاعدہ میں درج ہے کہ اگر سپیکر چاہے تو وقت کا تعین عمل میں لا سکتا ہے۔ چنانچہ اس کے تحت پچھلے دو سال سے وقت کا تعین عمل میں لایا جاتا رہا ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—اب چونکہ ہماری تعداد کم ہو چکی ہے لہذا میں عرض کرونگا کہ ہمیں پورا وقت دیا جائے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—میں پارٹی کی بنہ پر وقت متعین نہیں کرتا بلکہ تمام ہاؤس کیلئے مقرر کرتا ہوں۔ میرے نزدیک سب یکساں ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور بجا فرماتے ہیں جہاں تک حزب اختلاف کا تعلق ہے اس کے حقوق کا تحفظ اور اس کے نگرانی کرنا حضور کا فرض ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—سین جانتا ہوں کہ اب آپ کے ہاتھ ممبر رہ گئے ہیں اسلئے میں آپ کی طرف سے دو دو تین تین تقریروں کی اجازت دیتا ہوں۔ اپنی تقریر شروع کیجئے آپ خواہ مخواہ اپنا وقت صرف کر رہے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا میں نے جو ترمیم پیش کی تھی وہ یہ تھی کہ پنجاب ٹریڈ امپلائیز (ترمیمی) بل کو ایک مجلس منتخبہ کے سپرد کیا جائے اور اس مجلس کو ہدایت کر دی جائے کہ ۲۸ فروری تک اپنی رپورٹ اس ایوان کے سامنے پیش کر دے مجلس منتخبہ کے ممبر یہ ہونگے۔

۱۔ عزت مآب وزیر صنعت

۲۔ مسٹر محمد امین۔

۳۔ مسٹر سی۔ای۔ گبن

حضور والا میں نے خصوصیت کے ساتھ تجارتی اداروں میں کام کرنے والے ملازمین کی حالت کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے اس مسودہ قانون پر غور کیا ہے۔ میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ اس میں نہایت سطحی اور

بالکل ٹیکنیکل نوعیت کی ترمیم کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ یہ مسئلہ بجائے خود اتنی اہمیت کا حامل ہے کہ حکومت کو چاہیئے تھا کہ اصل قانون کا بنظر غائر مطالعہ کرتی، لیبر اور محنت کا مسئلہ ادنیٰ ملازمین کو ضروریات زندگی مہیا کرنے کا مسئلہ اور ان کی شرائط ملازمت کو آسان کرنا انکے لئے وقفہ اوام مہیا کرنا اور انکی آمدنی میں بقدر ضرورت حتی الامکان اضافہ کرنے کی کوشش کرنا ان کیلئے تفریح اور رخصت کی سہولتیں مہیا کرنا یہ اس قسم کے امور ہیں جن کو اصل قانون میں زیر بحث لایا گیا ہے۔ میں نے اسکا بغور مطالعہ کیا ہے اگر حکومت موجودہ حالات کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے اسکا بغور مطالعہ کرتی تو ظاہر ہے کہ اس میں بہت سی کھٹکنے والی چیزوں کی جگہ بہت سی نئی دفعات کی ضرورت کا احساس ہوتا۔ اس لئے میں یہ درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو مجلس منتخبہ کے سپرد کر دیا جائے میری منشا یہ نہیں ہے کہ مجلس منتخبہ اپنی کاروائی کو صرف اس بات تک محدود رکھے کہ اوقات کا تعین کیا جائے یا اس میں ایک لفظ کی کمی بیشی کی جائے یا نہ کی جائے بلکہ میرے پیش نظریہ چیز ہے کہ یہ ایک بڑا ٹیکنیکل نوعیت کا مسئلہ ہے۔ اسکے تمام پہلوؤں اور تمام گوشوں پر غور و خوض کرنے کے بعد یہ دیکھا جائے کہ جن تجارتی اداروں پر اس کا نفاذ نہیں ہو رہا ان پر بھی اس کا نفاذ ہو۔ میں معافی چاہتا ہوں اگر میں یہ عرض کروں کہ جب اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران سے ایسی سطحی قسم کی باتوں کی اجازت طلب کی جاتی ہے تو میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں جیسے گویا حکومت ملکی معاملات کو بالکل سطحی نظر سے دیکھتی ہے۔ اگر لیبر اور ادنیٰ ملازمین کا مسئلہ جو درحقیقت ایک بین الاقومی نوعیت کا مسئلہ ہے اور جسکے لئے ہم محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ اگر ہماری حکومت پوری احساس ذمہ داری سے کام لیتی تو لیبر کا شاید ایک الگ پورٹ فولیو (portfolio) قائم ہوتا اور اس کیلئے ایک الگ وزیر مقرر کیا جاتا تاکہ اس وسیع اوز ہمہ گیر مسئلے کے سلسلے میں وسیع پیمانے پر کام ہو سکتا اور ادنیٰ ملازمین اور محنت کش لوگوں کے مصائب و آلام کا مناسب حل تجویز کیا جاتا اور ان کی مشکلات پر عبور حاصل کیا جاتا۔ ان تمام امور کو نظر انداز کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ جہاں ہم انکی پیش رو حکومت سے فساد قلب و نظر کی شکایت کیا کرتے تھے وہاں انہیں نقد ان احساس کا عارضہ ہے اور فقدان ذہانت کا مرض لاحق ہے۔ حضور غور فرمائیں کہ اگر احساس موجود ہو تو پھر خصوصاً

جبکہ سب اس بات پر متفق ہو چکے ہوں اور یہ امر بدیہی ہے کہ ہم انتہائی اقتصادی اور معاشی بحران سے گزر رہے ہیں تو آخر کیا وجہ ہے کہ انہوں نے مسئلہ پیش نظر کے متعلق اپنی تمام تر توجہات کو صرف اس بات پر مرکوز کیا ہے کہ وقت بدل دیا جائے اور دوسرے بہت اہم مسائل جن میں ردو بدل کی ضرورت تھی انکو یکسر پس پشت ڈال دیا ہے۔

حضور والا۔ ہم تو محسوس کرتے تھے اور اب بھی یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے عزت مآب وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کو ان کی گونا گون خواہیوں کی وجہ سے انکے وسیع تجربے کی بنا پر دوسرے صوبے سے جہاں کہ وہ اہم فرائض انجام دے رہے تھے خاص طور پر در آمد کیا گیا اور پھر انہوں نے یہاں اگر حدید تعمیر و تشکیل وزارت بھی کی۔ اس میں اپنے پرانے تجربہ کار دوستوں کو بھی شامل کیا اور کچھ پرانے ملے سے فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش کی۔ اور پرانے ملے سے گزیرنے کی ضرورت نہیں پرانا ولائیتی سال نئے جاپانی سال سے اچھا ہوتا ہے۔ میں یہ سمجھنے سے قاصر ہوں کہ آخر کیوں اتنے لمبے چوڑے قانون جس میں بہت سی دفعات ہیں اس میں صرف ایک لفظ کی تبدیلی کے سوا کسی بات کے ردو بدل کی گنجائش نہیں سمجھتے۔ حضور والا۔ اس سلسلے میں مجھے اجازت دیں کہ اصل قانون ...

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ آپ تین دفعہ کہہ چکے ہیں۔  
چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ اصل قانون جسکی ترمیم کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ تکرار کیوں کرتے ہیں؟  
چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ حضور والا۔ اگر ہمارے یہ بزرگ اس چیز کو زیر غور رکھتے کہ اصل قانون میں جہاں تک ادنیٰ ملازمین کا تعلق ہے ان کی سہولت کیلئے ما سوائے چند یوم کی سالانہ رخصت کے بیماری کی رخصت یا اتفاقیہ رخصت کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے۔ مشرقی بنگال میں اس نوعیت کا ایک قانون موجود ہے جس کے ذریعے وہاں کے ادنیٰ ملازمین اور تجارتی اداروں میں کام کرنے والے لوگوں کو اس قسم کی سہولتوں سے نوازا گیا ہے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہاں بھی ادنیٰ ملازمین اور تجارتی اداروں میں کام کرنے والے لوگوں کو اس قسم کی سہولتیں مہیا کی جائیں۔ اس کے علاوہ اگر یہ ایک اور چیز کو پیش نظر رکھتے تو ہو سکتا ہے کہ موجودہ غیر معمولی حالات کے پیش نظر اوقات کار

میں تھوڑے بہت تغیر کی ضرورت محسوس کرتے۔ حضور والا۔ اصل قانون کو پیشی نظر رکھیں تو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس میں ایک دفعہ یہ بھی ہے کہ کسی معقول وجہ *sufficient cause* کی بنا پر کسی تجارتی ادارے کا مالک اپنے اپنے ملازم کو علیحدہ کر سکتا ہے تو صرف *sufficient cause* کی بنا پر ایسا کیا جا سکتا ہے ظاہر بات ہے کہ موجودہ حالات میں ہزار ہا بلکہ لکھو کہہا ایسے آدمی موجود ہیں جو محض معمولی سی بات پر ملازم سے نکال دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ ممکن ہے۔ اس آدمی کے کانٹھوں پر سارے کتبہ کا بار گراں ہو جو اس کے لئے ناقابل برداشت ہو۔ اس صورت میں نہات اپنے اقسام کے بہانوں سے ہر مالک کو یہ اختیار ہوگا کہ وہ اپنے ملازم کو علیحدہ کر سکے۔ یہ اصل واقعات ہیں جن کے متعلق اس حکومت کو چاہئے تھا کہ پوری توجہ دیتی کیونکہ حالات نہایت تشویش ناک ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members with instructions to report thereon by the 28th, February, 1954:—

- (1) The Honourable Minister of Industries.
- (2) Mr. Muhammad Amin; and
- (3) Mr. C. E. Gibbon.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** We now proceed with the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

#### Clause 2

**Raja Ahmad Ali :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 2, in the proposed section 6 of the Punjab Trade Employees Act, 1940, in line 5, the word "the" be inserted between the words "in" and "evening".

**Minister of Industries :** This is accepted.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in clause 2, in the proposed section 6 of the Punjab Trade Employees Act, 1940, in line 5, the word "the" be inserted between the words "in" and "evening".

*The motion was carried.*

**Raja Ahmad Ali:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 2, in the proposed section 6 of the Punjab Trade Employees Act, 1940, for the word "hours" occurring at the end of the proviso, the word "hour" be sub-stituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 2 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Preamble*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

- That Preamble be the Preamble of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Short Title*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

- That Short Title be the Short Title of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Minister of Industries:** Sir, I beg to move—

- That the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Bill as amended be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

### DRAFT ORDER PRESCRIBING REVISED RATES OF ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY

**Minister of Agriculture:** Sir, I beg to move—

- That the Draft Order prescribing revised rates of Entertainments Duty under subsection (1) of section 3 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936, as amended by the Punjab Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Act, 1939, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was carried.*

**Minister of Agriculture:** Sir, I beg to move—

- That the Draft Order be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

### ARTICLES OF DAILY USE BILL

**Chief Minister:** (The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon) :  
Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Articles of Daily Use Bill.

I also move—

- That the Punjab Articles of Daily Use Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

- That the Punjab Articles of Daily Use Bill be taken into consideration at once.

چودھری محمد افضل چیف — (ڈائریکٹر نمبر 9 مسلم) — حضور والا — میں اس مسودہ قانون کی مخالفت کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I agree to make it applicable for two years only, if the honourable members are agreeable to that. This I say in reference to the amendment by Mr. Gibbon that "It shall come into force immediately and shall remain in force for one year". I suggest that these difficult times may go on for two years. If they agree, we will make this Bill last only for two years. With this assurance I do not think they will oppose it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** In spite of that, Sir, I have to say something.

حضور والا — بظاہر یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ موجودہ مسودہ قانون ایک نہایت ضروری اور اہم وقتی ضرورت کے تقاضوں کو پورا کرنے کے لئے پیش کیا گیا ہے اس کی دو حیثیتیں ہیں۔ پہلی حیثیت یہ۔

ہے کہ جیسا کہ پیشتر اس امر کا اظہار ہوا ہے۔ یہ ایک رواجی قانونی ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کے لئے ہے یعنی آرڈیننس کی معیاد کے ختم ہونے کے بعد اس کو باقاعدہ اور با ضابطہ قانون کی شکل دینے کے لئے پیش کیا جا رہا ہے۔ دوسری حیثیت یہ ہے کہ اس کا نفاذ آرڈیننس کے ختم ہونے اور قانونی شکل اختیار کر گئے کے بعد ایک سال تک ہے۔

حضور والا۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ جہاں تک روز مرہ کے استعمال کی چیزوں کی بہم رسانی کا تعلق ہے اس صوبہ کا ہر آدمی ان کو سستے داسوں اور مناسب قیمتوں پر حاصل کرنے کے لئے کوشش کرتا ہے اس لئے یہ مسودہ قانون زیادہ اہم ہے۔

حضور والا۔ جب کبھی ہم کسی مسئلہ پر اتفاق کرنے سے قاصر رہتے ہیں تو اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں سمجھ لینا چاہئے کہ حزب مخالف خواہ مخواہ حیلے اور بہانے سے اس معزز ایوان کا قیمتی وقت ضائع کرتی ہے۔

Mr. Speaker: This is irrelevant.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ حضور والا۔ میں اس سے پہلے بھی عرض کر چکا ہوں اور اب اس کا اعادہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگرچہ وقتی تقاضوں کو پورا کرنے کیلئے قانون کا استعمال ایک نہایت ضروری چیز ہے لیکن یہ مرض کا مستقل علاج نہیں ہے۔ میں اس مسودہ قانون میں جو سب سے بڑا قسم محسوس کرتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ اس میں مرض کا مستقل مداوا یا علاج تجویز نہیں کیا گیا۔ اگر ایسا کیا گیا ہوتا تو میں شاید ان سے اتفاق کرتا۔ مگر افسوس یہ ہے کہ ہمارے عزت مآب ”مرض“ اور ”مرض“ کے فرق کو اچھی طرح محسوس نہیں کرتے۔ بعض چیزیں ایسی ہوتی ہیں جو Signs اور Symptoms ہوتے ہیں یہ اصل مرض کی نشان دہی کرتے ہیں اصل مرض بہت گہرا ہوتا ہے۔ یہ تمام مشکلات جن سے ہم آئے دن دوچار رہتے ہیں اور جو ہم آج کل دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ اور محسوس کر رہے ہیں یہ اصل مرض یعنی معاشی مسئلہ کے Signs اور Symptoms ہیں۔

اب حضور والا۔ اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں اصل مسئلہ کی نوعیت کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرونگا۔ عزت مآب وزیراعظم پاکستان نے ایک پریس کانفرنس کے دوران میں جو کچھ فرمایا تھا میں اس کے ذریعہ ان کے اپنے الفاظ سے اس کی وضاحت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اصل مسئلہ کیا ہے اور اس کا حل کیا ہے۔

اصل مسئلہ کا - ضروریات زندگی کا Consumer goods یعنی اشیائے صرف کا ذکر کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے فرمایا کہ اس مسئلہ کا سب سے اہم حل یہ ہے کہ ہم تمام اشیاء کی بہم رسانی کے لئے غیر ملکی ضروریات سے مستغنی اور بے نیاز ہو جائیں اور اپنے ملک کے اندر زیادہ سے زیادہ اشیائے ضرورت کی پیداوار اور تیاری کا احتتام کریں اور اس کے علاوہ ایک طریق یہ فرمایا - Increased Production یعنی کثرت پیداوار تمام اشیائے ضرورت اور ضروریات زندگی کا انتظام اور ان کو بہم پہنچانے کا احتتام ملک کے اندر کیا جائے اور اس کے لئے جلد از جلد ضروری اقدامات اختیار کئے جائیں تاکہ ملک خود کفیل اور خود سکتی ہو جائے اور دوسرا طریقہ یہ فرمایا - Statutory Control تو ظاہر بات ہے کہ ہماری حکومت اس اصول کے اوپر عمل پیرا ہونے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے صرف اس حد تک جہاں تک دوسرے حصے کا تعلق ہے۔ لیکن جہاں تک پہلے حصے کا تعلق ہے کہ ان تمام ضروریات زندگی کی کثرت پیداوار کا مکمل احتتام کر لیا جائے میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس پہلو سے تساہل اور تغافل ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر اس میں گیارہ چیزوں کو اشیائے ضروریہ کی صفت میں شامل کیا گیا ہے اور حکومت کو یہ اختیار دیا گیا ہے کہ اگر وہ چاہے تو ایک سرکاری اعلان کے ذریعہ سے مزید ایسی اشیاء کو اس فہرست میں شامل کر دے جن کو وہ ضروری خیال کرے یا جنکی بہم رسانی میں نقص پیدا ہوں ان میں سب سے پہلے جس چیز کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے وہ دودھ ہے یہاں اصل مسئلہ طلب و رسد کا ہے - سپلائی اور ڈیمانڈ کا ہے ایک چیز ملک کی ضروریات کے مطابق یا اس سے زائد ہے تو ظاہر ہے کہ اس کے حصول میں کوئی دقت نہ ہوگی۔ لیکن اگر ایک چیز ملک کی ضرورت سے کم تر مقدار میں ہے تو ظاہر بات ہے کہ نرخ بھی چڑھ جائینگے اور چور بازاری بھی شروع ہو جائیگی اور نفع اندوزی بھی - اور اس صورت میں آپ کو نرخوں کا انضباط بھی کرنا پڑیگا اب یہاں دودھ کا ذکر ہے۔ دودھ کو اشیائے ضروریہ کی فہرست میں شامل کر لیا ہے اور اسکی قیمت پر کنٹرول کر دیا ہے جہاں تک اس بات کا تعلق ہے یہ بالکل درست ہے اور ایک فوری قسم کے اقدام کے نقطہ نگاہ سے آپ ایسا کرنے میں حق بجانب ہیں۔ لیکن اگر آپ دور اندیشی سے کام لیں تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ آپ کے ملک میں مویشیوں کا کس بری طرح سے مستی ناس ہو رہا ہے۔ آپکی جو کیٹل ویلتھ یعنی دولت حیوانات کی صورت میں تھی وہ روز بروز بڑی تیزی اور

سرعت سے کم ہو رہی ہے اور خطرہ ہے کہ خدا نخواستہ اگر یہی صورت حال رہی تو اس میں قحط اور بحران کی صورت پیدا نہ ہو جائے۔ حضور والا۔ ایک زرعی ملک میں ایسا ہونا ایک بہت بڑے خطرے کی نشانی ہے۔ کیونکہ زراعت اور مویشیوں کا اور انکی افزائش نسل کا چولہ دامن کا ساتھ ہے اور ان کا آپس میں گہرا تعلق ہے۔ بلکہ ایک دوسرے پر دارومدار ہے تو سب سے پہلے ضروری بات یہ ہے کہ ہم تقسیم کے بعد ان وجوہات کی بنا پر بہتر قسم کے اور اعلیٰ نسل کے مویشیوں کی پیدائش اور افزائش کی کوشش کرتے۔ جن سے ہم اس وقت محروم ہو چکے ہیں۔ اب ہمیں اس کمی کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کرنی چاہئے۔ اگر پہلے ہی ان اعلیٰ نسل کی اور زیادہ دودھ دینے والی گایوں اور بھینسوں کی طرف توجہ دی جاتی تو شاید آج یہ دلت پیدا نہ ہوتی اور پھر دوسرا سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ بالفرض ہم نے دودھ کی قیمت پر دھمی کی قیمت پر بچارے کی قیمت پر اور گھی کی قیمت پر نرخوں کا انضباط کر بھی دیا تا کہ وہ بہت زیادہ نہ بڑھ جائیں اور یہ کوشش کی کہ انہیں زیادہ بڑھنے سے روک دیا جائے۔ تاہم سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ جب تک لوگوں کی قوت خرید میں تھوڑا بہت اضافہ نہ ہوگا پھر ہے کہ اس وقت تک یہ کارروائیاں بالکل لا یعنی ثابت ہونگی اور اصل مقصد فوت ہو جائیگا۔ اب دیکھنے کی چیز یہ ہے کہ آپ کے اس صوبہ کی آبادی میں سے کس قدر لوگ ہیں اور ان کی تعداد کس حد تک ہے جن کی قوت خرید نہ صرف یہ کہ کم ہو گئی ہے بلکہ سرے سے مفقود ہے۔ حضور والا۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ جو اقدام آپ کر رہے ہیں یہ بالکل غلط ہے لیکن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اصل منبع اور ماخذ اصل وجوہ اور علل و اسباب کو رفع کرنے کی بھی کوشش کی جائے۔ نرخوں کے انضباط سے فائدہ صرف اسی صورت میں ہو سکتا ہے کہ جب عوام کی قوت خرید اس حد تک پہنچ جائے کہ وہ ان منضبط شدہ نرخوں پر ضروریات زندگی خرید سکیں۔ اگر یہ صورت ہو جائے پھر تو اس انضباط سے کوئی فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے ورنہ اس ساری چیز سے کسی فائدہ کی توقع نہیں۔

جناب والا۔۔۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کتنا وقت اور لیں گے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ مجھے کوئی دس منٹ اور چاہئیں۔ جناب والا۔ دوسرے یہاں پر لکڑی کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔ چونکہ



اینڈھن کیلئے لکڑی کی ضرورت لازمی طور پر ہوتی ہے اس لئے اگر لکڑی کے نرخ بہت زیادہ بڑھ جائیں تو وہ ان کو مقرر کر دیں گے۔ یہاں بھی وہی دقت ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے اصل معاملہ تو ڈیمانڈ اور سپلائی کا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میرے لئے یہ پیسے لا حاصل ہے کہ میں ایوان کے سامنے جنگلات کے فوائد پر لکچر شروع کر دوں یہ خود آپ پر واضح ہے کہ اگر ہمارے ملک میں خدانخواستہ لکڑی کی کمی ہو جائے تو ہماری تمام ضروریات کا پورا کرنا جن کا دارومدار لکڑی پر ہے مشکل ہو جائے اور نہ صرف یہ کہ ہمیں ایندھن کے لئے لکڑی حاصل کرنے میں دشواری ہوگی بلکہ ہمیں لکڑی کے دوسرے مصارف کے پورا کرنے میں طرح طرح کی دشواریاں ہوں گی۔ اور حالت ایسی ہونے کا احتمال ہے کہ ہمیں ایسی چیزیں جو معمولی نوعیت کی ہیں اور جن کے معاملہ میں ہم آج تک نوڈ کفیل اور خود مکفی رہے ہیں ان کو بھی ہمیں درآمد کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس ہوگی۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ ہماری مالی مشکلات اس امر کی ہرگز اجازت نہیں دیتیں بلکہ ہم تو آج کل یہ کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ حتیٰ الامکان ہم اپنے زر مبادلہ کے تحفظ کے لئے غیر ملکی درآمدات میں جس حد تک ممکن ہو سکے کمی کر دیں۔ اس لئے اگر اس کے ساتھ اس بات کا اہتمام کیا جائے کہ

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Minister for Public Works is sleeping.

• **Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** حضور والا۔ اس کے علاوہ واشنگ سوڈا ہے۔ میں سائنس کا طالب علم نہیں کہ میں آپ کو بتا سکوں کہ صابن سازی یا تیزابی مادوں کیلئے آپ کو کون کون سی کیمائی اجزاء اور اشیاء کی ضرورت ہے پھر بھی میں اپنی سطحی معلومات کی بنا پر عرض کر سکتا ہوں کہ آج سے کچھ عرصہ پیشتر ان علاقوں میں جن میں تھور کا بہت زور ہے اعلیٰ پیمانہ پر تو نہیں بلکہ معمولی قسم کے کالچر انڈسٹری کے پیمانہ پر یا اس نوعیت کے چھوٹے چھوٹے ادارے تھے جو شورہ فراہم کرنے کا کام کرتے تھے۔ غرضیکہ اس قسم کی چھڑیں۔ ایسی کیمائی اشیاء ہیں جو آپ کو اکثر سے مل سکتی ہیں اور ان کے ذریعہ سے آپ بعض دوسری اشیاء تیار کر سکتے ہیں یا وہ دیگر مصنوعات کی

تیاری میں مفید ثابت ہو سکتی ہیں۔ ہم یہ سنتے رہتے ہیں کہ یہ معاملہ حکومت کے زیر غور ہے اور وہ معاملہ حکومت کے زیر غور ہے اور یہ منصوبہ تیار ہو رہا ہے یا وہ منصوبہ تیار ہو رہا ہے نہ جب ہم عمل دیکھتے ہیں تو وہ صفر کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔ معاملہ منصوبہ بندی تک ہی محدود رہتا ہے اور عمل کا حکومت نام تک نہیں لیتی۔ اس لئے صابن سازی کے متعلق میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر اس کے اجزاء حاصل کرنے کے لئے حکومت اپنی صنعتی ترقی کے متعلق غور کرے اور نہایت اچھے طریقہ سے ایک منصوبہ بندی کے ماتحت اس صنعت کی نشو و نما کا اہتمام کرے تو اس صنعت کے معاملہ میں طلب و رسد کا توازن بہت اچھی طرح برقرار رکھا جا سکتا ہے اصل چیز یہی ہے کہ ہر وہ چیز جو ہماری ضروریات زندگی میں سے ہو اسے ملک کی ضروریات کے مطابق خود اپنے ملک میں پیدا کیا جائے۔ اس کے برعکس اگر صنعت و حرفت کی نشو و نما غیر منضبط ہو تو اس سے سب سے بڑا نقص یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ اشیاء ضروریہ کے بھاؤ جن کے نرخوں کو آپ ~~کھڑا~~ کر رہے ہیں بڑھنے شروع ہو جاتے ہیں۔ میں وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کی توجہ خصوصیت سے اس بات کی طرف منعطف کراتا ہوں کہ آپ کی ~~پہ~~ شوچی غلط اور غیر منظم صنعتی منصوبہ بندی کی وجہ سے لائیپور جیسے ضلع میں ۷۷ مربع زمین جو نہایت زر خیز زمین ہے وہ صنعتی اداروں کے سپرد کر دی گئی ہے۔ اس وجہ سے لائیپور قصبہ کے چاروں طرف آپ کو چھوٹے چھوٹے کارخانے نشو و نما پاتے نظر آئیں گے جو حفظان صحت کے نقطہ نگاہ سے غلط ہے جو شہری دفاع کے نقطہ نگاہ سے بھی غلط ہے اور جو زیادہ خوراک پیدا کرنے کے نقطہ نگاہ سے بھی غلط ہے کیونکہ اس سے آپ کی زرعی اجناس کی پیداوار پر بھی اثر پڑتا ہے۔ اس کے برعکس آپ کے پاس مناسب مقامات پر ایسی ناقابل کاشت آراضی موجود ہے جو ریلوے اسٹیشنوں کے بھی قریب ہے اس کو آپ صنعتی ترقی کے لئے مناسب مصرف اور استعمال میں لا سکتے تھے۔ بہر حال میں نے یہ ضمیمہ عرض کر دیا ہے۔ اصل معاملہ تو طلب و رسد کا ہے صنعتوں کی ترقی کے ضمن میں اگر پلینڈ منصوبہ بندی سے کام لیا جائے تو اس سے دوسری چیزوں پر بھی اثر پڑتا ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ ایک اور چیز جس کی طرف میں آپ کی توجہ مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ جب معاشرے کی اخلاقی حالت حد سے زیادہ خراب ہو اور آپ کو چراغ لیکر ڈھونڈنے سے بھی بمشکل ایک ہزار آدمیوں میں ایک آدمی دیاقتدار نہ ملتا ہو تو ظاہر بات ہے کہ اس قسم

کے حربوں اور حیلوں سے اصل مقصد کے پورا کرنے کے امکانات بہت محدود ہیں۔ اگر قانون کے نافذ کرنے والے ہی صحیح نہ ہوں تو قانون کا صحیح نفاذ کیسے ہو سکتا ہے مثلاً اگر ہمارے اندر صحیح اسلامی اخلاق ہوں تو کوئی شخص احتقار اور ذخیرہ اندوزی کی طرف مائل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ حضور نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی حدیث ہے کہ من اجتزو ینظر الغلاء فہمو ملعون۔ کہ جس آدمی نے احتقار کیا یعنی کسی چیز کو بیچنے سے روک لیا۔ اگر اس چیز کی مانگ بڑھ رہی ہے اور طلب زیادہ ہو رہی ہے اور اس کی درآمد کم ہو رہی ہے وہ اگر اس چیز کو اس غرض سے روک لیتا ہے کہ اس کے نرخ میں فرق پڑ جائیگا تو حضور نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے فرمان کے مطابق وہ ملعون آدمی ہے۔ اگر ہم اپنے معاشرے کے اندر جلد از جلد اصلاح کرنا چاہتے ہیں جیسا کہ چیف منسٹر صاحب کا پروگرام تھا تو وہ اس قسم کی چیزوں کو مد نظر رکھیں اور اس قسم کی اخلاقی سپرٹ پیدا کرنے کا انتظام کرنے کیلئے بڑے وسیع پیمانہ پر ذرائع نشر و اشاعت اور وسائل درس و تدریس کو استعمال میں لائیں لہذا ضروری طور پر اس چیز کی ضرورت ہے کہ پہلے ہم معاشرہ کی اخلاقی حالت کو بہتر کریں اور اسکے ساتھ ہی اپنے ملک کے اندر مناسب چیزوں کی کمی کو اگافہ پیداوار سے پورا کریں اور پھر اس قسم کے قوانین اور ضوابط کو عمل میں لائیں تب ہمارا اصل مقصد پورا ہوگا۔ خالی اس قسم کے علاج سے ہمارا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا۔

(اس مرحلہ پر اجلاس نماز عصر کیلئے ملتوی ہوا۔)

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** (Gujrat VI, Muslim) : Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister in his speech....

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member should first declare that he can speak in English only.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, have I got to declare it each time?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** I declare that I can express myself better in English.

Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister in his speech in this House on the economic situation the other day very bravely defended landlordism and I must say that he was every eloquent about it. In fact the only other time he was equally eloquent was when he got up and threatened us with Martial Law.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please do not be irrelevant.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Supposing if I want to prove that A is equal to B, and B is equal to C, therefore A is equal to C, I must start with the first premisses. Apart from quoting from the Holy Quran in defence of landlordism, he went on to say

that the farmers all over the world and in the Punjab in particular have very good business head and that if we lower the price of wheat they would switch over to *bajra* or *jawar* and therefore we would lower the production of wheat. If Noons and Daultanas have very good heads for business so has the shopkeeper in Lahore or in the towns, and if the lowering of the price of wheat is going to affect the production of wheat, the controlling of the prices of articles of daily use is also going to drive them in the black-market. If the Holy Quran protects broad acres of the landlord because they are his private property, it similarly protects the bricks, the fodder and what not which are in the same way the private property of the shopkeeper.

Sir, this kind of legislation has always failed because it does not do much apart from superficial tinkering with the economy of the country. Of course, it does one thing definitely and that is that it creates employment for and gives opportunities of corruption to Ministerial hirelings. But apart from this it does not do very much because the effective way of controlling the prices is not to arbitrarily fix them but to control the means of production. Now, Sir, what we need is a very drastic remedy and not just superficial tinkering as I said a moment ago because our ailments are not superficial. We need drastic remedies because our ills are deep rooted.

I will take the case of cloth. Cloth is an article of daily use for even the Honourable Minister of Industries, who looks after the production of cloth and goes about his daily business with his clothes on. There are in this Province from one and a half lakh to two lakh khaddis. These khaddis can produce at the rate of 15 yards per day per loom 50 crore yards of course or medium quality cloth which can meet the requirements of the whole of West Pakistan considering the requirement per head to be 18 yards per annum. But the actual out-put is far less because these looms are not working full capacity not because they have any competition by the producer abroad to face, but because they are up against stiff competition by the local mill-owners, big mill-owners in this country. Now, Sir, if instead of controlling the price of cloth by arbitrarily fixing it, you let the looms work in full capacity by directing the big mill owners to produce not course and medium quality cloth, but superior cloth so that they compete with the foreign producers and also ask the mill owners to produce yarn to feed the cottage industry, the cottage industry would then flourish and it would meet the requirements of the whole of West Pakistan. This is a step, Sir, which would remedy the ill, but this is a step which our Government will not take because it would be hitting at the feudal class whether it is in industry or outside.

چودھری ولی محمد بساں - پوانٹ آف آرڈر - میری حضور  
سے یہ استدعا ہے کہ معزز ممبر کسی انگریزی خطہ کی پیدائش تو نہیں  
ہیں - میں ان کو ذاتی طور پر جانتا ہوں - (قہقہے) -

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Whether it is in industry or in the agrarian set up has always been the back-bone of corrupt Ministries. They would, Sir, rather destroy the lower and middle classes which constitute the back-bone of the nation. If the Government would take this step, they would achieve three things. (1) They would make a substantial saving in foreign exchange; (2) they would afford useful employment to lakhs of people who depend on khaddis; and (3) these khaddis would make available plenty of course and medium quality cloth for the common-man.

I have nothing further to say except that with such superficial laws you can fool some people for some time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time. I tell you that our people may be helpless or frustrated now, but they will

turn and, then, Sir, there will be trouble because their civil liberties have been taken away, trouble because free and fair elections have become a thing of the past, trouble because constitutional methods of change of Government are completely denied to them. And, then, Sir, I am afraid that along with their offices our Ministers will also lose the empty heads that they carry on their shoulders.

**وزیر اعلیٰ (عزت مآب ملک محمد فیروز خاں نون) :** حضور والا - میں نے حزب مخالف کے ممبران کی تقابیر کو بڑے غور اور احتیاط سے سنا - اور میں یہ سوچتا ہوں کہ آخر کیوں اس بل کی مخالفت کی جا رہی ہے - حزب مخالف کا یہ دعویٰ ہے کہ اس ہاؤس میں بلیک کا اگر کوئی نمائندہ ہے تو وہ حزب مخالف کے سمیر ہیں اور اگر بلیک کا کوئی خیر خواہ ہے تو وہ بھی حزب مخالف کے سمیر ہی ہیں - لیکن جب حکومت بل پیش کرتی ہے جس سے کہ بلیک کو کوئی فائدہ ہو سکے تو وہ فوراً یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس کے مخالف ہیں اور یہ کبھی نہیں سوچتے کہ جس چیز کی وہ مخالفت کر رہے ہیں وہ بلیک کیلئے مفید ہے یا مضر ہے - اس بل کا مدعا صرف یہ ہے کہ جو چیزیں لوگوں کو بلیک مارکیٹ میں ملتی ہیں مثلاً دودھ - لکڑی - گھنی وغیرہ جو کہ غریب لوگ استعمال کرتے ہیں اور ان کی قیمتیں نا جائز طور پر بڑھائی جاتی ہیں ان کی قیمتوں کو مقرر کیا جائے تاکہ غریب لوگوں سے زیادہ قیمت وصول نہ کی جائے - لیکن حزب اختلاف کے ممبران کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس بل کے مخالف ہیں - اس بل کو نا منظور کر دیا جائے - اور اس کی مخالفت میں ایک یہ دلیل دیتے ہیں کہ دودھ کی قیمت مقرر نہیں ہونی چاہئے بلکہ اس کا اصل علاج یہ ہے کہ گاؤں زیادہ اور اچھی نسل کی پیدا کی جائیں تو دودھ خود بخود بڑھ جائیگا - اور اس کی قیمت پر کنٹرول کرنے کی کوئی ضرورت نہ رہے گی - یعنی اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جو چیز بلیک مارکیٹ میں مل رہی ہے وہ بدستور بلیک مارکیٹ میں ملتی رہے اور اس کے علاوہ ایک ۲۰ سالہ پروگرام بنالیں جس سے ممکن ہے کہ دودھ میں اضافہ ہو یا نہ ہو یہ اسوقت دیکھا جائے گا -

ایک دوسرے صاحب فرماتے ہیں کہ یہ بل feudal classes کو فائدہ پہنچانے ہیں - میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ خود بڑے زمیندار نہیں ہیں -

An hon'ble member : He is not here.

**وزیر اعلیٰ :** میرا خیال ہے ان کی زمین سب سے زیادہ ہوگی حضور والا - وہ کہتے ہیں کہ feudal lords کی طرف سے یہ بل

لایا گیا ہے میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ کوئلے کی قیمت پر کنٹرول کرنے والے کوئسے feudal lords ہیں۔ میں تو سمجھتا ہوں کہ مجھے حزب مخالف سے کوئی نیک کام کرانے کے لئے یہ پالیسی اختیار کرنا چاہئے کہ اگر انہیں پشاور لے جانا ہو تو ان سے یہ کہوں کہ آؤ بھائی کراچی چلیں۔ اس طرح وہ از خود پشاور کی طرف دوڑنا شروع کر دیں گے۔ (قہقہہ)۔

حضور والا۔ میں اس معزز لیوان کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لینا چاہتا بلکہ صرف اتنا کہوں گا اور حزب مخالف کو یقین دلاؤں گا کہ ہم ان کی درست تجاویز ماننے سے کبھی گریز نہیں کریں گے۔ (ہئیر۔ ہئیر)۔

اگر وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ”قیمتیں کم کرنے کے لئے سپلائی زیادہ کرنے“ کی پالیسی اختیار کی جائے تو پھر یہ صورت پیدا ہو جائیگی کہ تا قریب از عراق آوودہ شود مار گزیدہ مردہ شود

پھر آپ یہ فرماتے ہیں کہ بیماری کی فوری ضرورت کے پیش نظر دواؤں پر کنٹرول کیا جائے اور اس مشکل کا علاج وہ یہ بتاتے ہیں کہ حکومت کارخانے بنانا شروع کر دے۔ جو یہاں اپنے ملک میں دوائیں بنائیں۔ میرے خیال میں اگر ہم اسی پالیسی پر کار بند رہیں گے تو پھر کوئی کام پورا نہیں ہو سکے گا اس لئے میں حزب مخالف سے التجا کروں گا کہ وہ ہماری تائید کر کے ان مسودہ ہائے قوانین کو پاس کرنے کی کوشش کریں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Articles of Daily Use Bill be taken into consideration at once.  
The motion was carried.

### PRIVILEGE MOTION

#### OBSTRUCTIVE AND DILATORY TACTICS OF THE OPPOSITION

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received a communication from Malik Ghulam Nabi which he terms as a privilege motion. It reads thus:—

“Under Rule 37 (1), I rise on a question of privilege resulting out of the defogatory statement made by the Leader of the House at today's session in that but for the obstructive and dilatory tactics of the Opposition, the Muslim League Parliamentary Party would have successfully enacted an amendment to the Punjab Public Safety Act, whereby a person detained without trial, under the provisions of this Act, would be able to appeal to the High Court and further the High Court would have the power to examine the case and if necessary recommend that the detenu be released.

This being a matter of urgent public importance affecting the civil liberties of those who are at present detained under the Safety Act, the statement of the Leader of the House tends to lay the blame for the non-consideration of this anticipated legislation on the Opposition. It, therefore, amounts to a very serious accusation reflecting on the *bona fides* of the Opposition and an infringement of the privileges of the Members of the House to take full advantage of the time permitted under the Rules to debate on matters at present before the House.”

Before I say anything with regard to this I should like the Honourable the Chief Minister to state what he intended by saying what he did.

**Chief Minister:** Sir, the only word to which the Opposition had taken objection is the word "obstruction". If the word "obstruction" had not been there, I am certain that they would not have felt hurt. It was not my intention to hurt anybody's feelings and I do not think the use of the word "obstruction" is unparliamentary.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it is not. If it had been unparliamentary I would have stopped the Leader of the House from using that word.

**Chief Minister:** Then, what is their objection, I do not know.

**میاں عبد الباقی** (لائل پور ۷ مسلم) جناب صدر—آپ کی وساطت سے اس ہاؤس کے سامنے پیندہ معروضات پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں جن کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ ہاؤس کے ان دونوں حصوں میں ایسے تعلقات قائم ہوں۔ جن سے کسی تحریک پر ہم اپنی حدود اور اپنے فرائض سے تجاوز نہ کریں۔ یا جب ایک طرف سے کبھی قسم کی مخالفت ہو تو دوسری طرف کو اس طرح بگڑنا نہ پڑے۔

(نعرہ ہائے تحسین)

جناب والا—آپ کو اس چیز کا علم ہے کہ اس ایوان میں دونوں حصوں کے دائیں اور بائیں بیٹھنے والوں کے خاص خاص فرائض ہیں۔ دائیں حصہ (حزب اقتدار) کا فرض یہ ہے کہ ایمان داری اور دیانت داری کے ساتھ جب وہ کوئی قانون مناسب اور ضروری سمجھتے ہوں پیش کریں اور ہمارے حصے (حزب مخالف) کا فرض یہ ہے کہ وہ پورے غور و فکر سے ان کمزوریوں ان نقائص ان غلطیوں اور کوتاہیوں بلکہ میں کہتا ہوں چھوٹی سے چھوٹی اور بڑی سے بڑی کوتاہی کو حزب اقتدار کے سامنے پیش کرے۔ جس طرح کسی کیس کے لئے دو وکیل پیش ہوتے ہیں اور وہ اپنے اپنے فرائض کو سرانجام دیتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح اس معزز ایوان میں ان دونوں حصوں کا بھی فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنے اپنے دلائل پیش کریں۔ اس فریضہ کی ادائیگی میں ایک طرف سے پوری محنت اور کاوش سے کوئی بل بنایا جائیگا تو دوسری طرف سے اس میں اصل خامیوں اور کوتاہیوں کو حکومت کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے گا۔

جناب صدر—جب ہم کسی کوتاہی یا غلطی کے لئے مخالفت کرتے ہیں تو اسے ان الفاظ سے تعبیر کیا جاتا ہے کہ ہم ایوان کا وقت ضائع کر رہے ہیں۔ Frustration پر کاربند ہیں اور حکومت کو جس آزادی کی ضرورت ہے ہم اس آزادی میں رکاوٹ ڈال رہے ہیں۔ پھر اس قسم کا الزام لگاتے ہیں کہ ہم insinuation کرتے ہیں جو سراسر

غلط ہے۔ حضور والا—ہمیں تو یقین ہے اور ہم یہ حسن ظن رکھتے ہیں کہ

”ظن الومنین خیرا“

اور ہم جانتے ہیں کہ مسودہ قانون کی اہمیت کیا ہے اور جب تقریر کرتے ہیں تو اس کا مطّعب ہمیں مسودہ قانون کو بہتر بنانا ہوتا ہے یا اگر چودھری محمد افضل جیہ بار بار تقریر کے لئے کھڑے ہو جاتے ہیں تو اس کے معنی یہ نہیں ہیں کہ اخبارات میں ہمارا نام چھپے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ہم لوگوں کو نام و نمود یا کسی ایسی چیز کی ضرورت نہیں۔

(نعرہ ہائے تحسین)

حضور والا—ایک بات جو میں حزب اقتدار کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور جس پر ان کی توجہ مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ ہے کہ اس مہینے کا ہر ایک ممبر تین صد روپیہ ماہوار تنخواہ لیتا ہے جو تقریباً ۶ ہزار روپیہ ماہوار بن جاتا ہے اس کے علاوہ باقی دیگر اخراجات پر زرہ کثیر صرف ہوتا ہے۔ اب تو اس صوبہ میں اجلاس اسمبلی کے لئے ایک رسم سی بن گئی ہے کہ آٹھ دس دن کے لئے بلایا جائے باقی سارا سال چھٹی۔ لیکن آئریبل ممبران ان دنوں میں بھی اس بات سے گھبرا جاتے ہیں اور چاہتے ہیں کہ اجلاس زیادہ لمبا نہ ہو۔ اس طریقہ کو شاید اس لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے تا کہ ہم مخالف نہ کر سکیں۔

حضور والا—اسمبلی کا اجلاس ہمارے لئے تو خواہ رات کے ۱۱ بجے تک رہے ہمیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں۔ بلکہ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ ماہوار تنخواہ کا طریقہ بدل دیں۔ میری خواہش ہے کہ جن دنوں اجلاس ہو صرف ان دنوں کی فیس ادا کر دیں۔ جس طرح مغرب میں پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں کو دی جاتی ہے۔

ایک آواز—وہاں کتنا مشاعرہ دیا جاتا ہے؟

میاں عبد الجباری—وہاں تو politics کی باقاعدہ تربیت دی جاتی ہے اور وہ انگریز لوگ جن کی پارلیمنٹ آپ کے نزدیک mother parliament ہے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کتنے مہینے اجلاس کرتے ہیں؟ وہ سات آٹھ مہینے اجلاس کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہاں کا وزیر اعظم حزب مخالف



کو یہ نہیں کہتا کہ آپ obstruction کر رہے ہیں۔ بلکہ وہاں تو ارکان حزب مخالف بہت زیادہ تقریریں کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمارا فرض ہے کہ ہم صبر اور تحمل سے کام لیں اور لیجسلیشن کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ کام کریں۔ اب آپ خود خیال فرمائیں کہ ہم کس طرح صبر سے کام کرنا چاہتے اور ہمارے لئے کونسا طریق کار بہتر ہوگا۔ آپ کو چاہیئے کہ اگر ہم زیادہ وقت لیتے ہیں تو آپ خواہ مخواہ ہم پر الزام تراشی نہ کریں اور یہ نہ کہیں کہ ہم وقت ضائع کر رہے ہیں۔ حضرر والا۔ سیری طرف سے صرف یہ معروضات ہیں۔ میں آپ سے نہایت دیانتداری کے ساتھ اور نہایت خلوص کے ساتھ معروض ہوں کہ جب بھی ہمیں وقت دیا جائے گا ہم نہایت محنت کا ثبوت دیتے ہوئے اسے مصرف میں لانا اپنا فریضہ سمجھیں گے۔ اسی طرح حزب اقتدار کو چاہیئے کہ اسے قدر و منزلت کی نگاہ سے دیکھے۔

وآخر دعوانا ان الحمد لله رب العالمین۔

(At this stage the Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti Rose to speak).

(Voices from the Opposition: We want to hear the Leader of the House.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Honourable members should not say as to who should speak.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** His harangue has no value.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, he has been a Minister since my living memory and we have heard him too much.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** He has no value here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**وزیر زراعت—(عزت مآب سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی)**

جناب والا! قائد حزب اختلاف کے ابتدائی فقرے نہایت قابل قدر تھے اور جب سے اس ایوان کے موجودہ سرمائی اجلاس شروع ہوئے ہیں اس طرف اور اس طرف دونوں جانب سے انہی خیالات کا اظہار کیا جاتا رہا کہ عوام اور صوبہ کی بہبودی ہمارا نصب العین ہے۔ اور عوام کے حقوق کے تحفظ و بقا کے لئے ہم ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ انتہائی صدق سے معاونت کے دعاوی کرتے رہے ہیں۔ لیکن حزب اختلاف کے روکاؤٹی طرز عمل کو دیکھ کر قائد ایوان نے حزب اختلاف کے معزز اراکین کی توجہ اس طرف دلائی ہے کہ اگر وہ اجلاس کے کارروائی کو نامناسب اور بے سود طول دینے کے لئے ایسے روکاؤٹی طریق اختیار کریں گے تو ایک نہایت مفید

قانون جسے گورنمنٹ اسی سرمائی اجلاس میں پیش کرنا چاہتی ہے اس کے لانے میں تاخیر ہو جائے گی اور وہ تاخیر فقط اسی قسم کی تضييع اوقات کی وجہ سے ہو گی۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ وہ بل اس ایوان کی اس نشست کے دوران میں پیش نہ ہو سکے گا۔ اور جن لوگوں کو اس بل کے ذریعے جو تلافی مافات یا مفاد حاصل ہونا ہے۔ وہ کچھ اور مدت کے لئے ملتوی رہے گا۔ گناہ حزب اختلاف کے ہو گا (شور) جہاں حزب اختلاف کے اراکین یہ توقع رکھتے ہیں کہ ان کی تقاریر کا احترام کیا جائے وہاں ہم بھی ان سے توقع رکھتے ہیں وہ کہ ہماری بات حوصلہ سے سنیں۔ حوصلہ ہی فقط وسعت قلبی و فراخ دلی کی علامت ہوا کرتا ہے اور وہی لوگ حوصلہ کر سکتے ہیں جو واقعات کا صحیح طور پر اندازہ کر سکیں اور ان کا صحیح جائزہ لینے کی اہلیت رکھتے ہوں۔ ہاں تو میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اگر ہمارے موجودہ اجلاس کے گذشتہ چند ایام کی جملہ کارروائی کی رو داد کو سامنے رکھ کر حزب اختلاف کے قائد خدا کے لئے سے غور فرمائیں اور ان ترامیم کو اور ان مباحثوں کو جو چھوٹے چھوٹے مسودات قانون پر حزب اختلاف کے اراکین کی جانب سے کئے گئے اور اس وقت کو جو ان پر صرف کیا گیا اور اس مفاد کا جو اس ساری کارروائی سے حاصل ہو سکا ٹھنڈے دل سے جائزہ لیں تو میرا خیال ہے کہ میرے کسی دلیل کے پیش کئے بغیر ہی وہ سمجھ جائیں گے کہ یہ روکاؤٹ نہ تھی تو کیا تھا؟

”سامنے آنے پہ وہ خود ہی سمجھ جائیں گے،“ (تہقہ)

میں یہ بھی عرض کردوں کہ تعمیری تجاویز جس قدر بھی تھیں اور اصلاحی ترامیم حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے جو بھی پیش ہوئیں خواہ وہ کسی شکل میں پیش ہوئیں حزب اقتدار نے ان کا خیر مقدم کیا اور انہیں قبول کرنے میں کبھی بخل سے کام نہ لیا۔ ہمارے گذشتہ چند ایام کی تمام کارروائی کا اگر ٹھنڈے دل سے غیر جانبدارانہ طریق پر اور مضافانہ جذبے کے ساتھ جائزہ لیا جائے تو حزب اقتدار پر یہ الزام تو قطعاً نہیں لگایا جا سکتا کہ انہوں نے حزب مخالف کے کسی اصلاحی مشورے کو معاندانہ رنگ میں نظر انداز کرنے کی کوئی بھی حقیر کوشش کی ہو۔ یا اس سلسلہ میں حزب اختلاف کا تعاون حاصل کرنے میں بخل کیا ہو۔ اسلئے یہ الزام تو قطعی بہتان ہے اور بے بنیاد ہے کہ حزب اقتدار کے اراکین کو اگر صحیح بات بھی بتائی جائے تو وہ اچھل پڑتے ہیں (تہقہ) یہ سراسر زیادتی ہے۔ ذرا اس چھوٹے سے مسودہ قانون کو ہی لے لیجئے جس کا مقصد صرف اتنا تھا کہ چونکہ مغربی

پاکستان کے اوقات میں تبدیلی ہو گئی ہے اسلئے مزدوروں کے محنت کے اوقات میں بھی اسی لحاظ سے تبدیلی کر دی جائے اس سودے کو منظور کرنے اور کرانے میں حزب مخالف کے معزز اراکین نے کتنے گھنٹے صرف کر دیئے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہوں گا کہ ضائع کر دیئے میں تو پھر بھی کہوں گا کہ صرف کر دیئے (قمقمہ) اب آپ خود ہی فیصلہ فرمائیے کہ ان چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں پر بے سود تراسیم پیش کرے جو وقت خرچ کیا گیا آئے کیا کہا جانے کون نہیں جانتا کہ جب بھی کوئی اصلاحی ترمیم پیش ہوئی ہم نے اسے اپنانے سے کبھی گریز نہیں کیا۔ اس لئے میں نہایت ادب سے جناب سپیکر! آپ کے توسط سے قائد حزب اختلاف کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ایوان کا وقت نہ صرف اقتصادی لحاظ سے یعنی قومی رویہ کے خرچ کے لحاظ سے قیمتی ہے بلکہ ان اوقات کا غیر صحیح مصرف اصلاحی مساعی کے راستے میں کانٹے بن کر رہ جاتا ہے اور یہ امر اُن پر بدرجہ اتم واضح اور عیاں ہونا چاہئے۔ میں اُن کو مشورہ دیتا ہوں کہ جب بھی وہ تراسیم پیش کریں یا تحریکات التوائے کار پیش کریں یا کسی بل کے پیش ہونے پر اس کی مخالفت کرنے میں گھنٹوں صرف کریں تو فقط اتنا جائزہ لے لیا کریں کہ اس مشقی سخن سے کتنا فائدہ ہوتا ہے اور کتنا نقصان (قمقمہ) اس جائزے کے بعد اُن کی طرف سے جو تعمیری تجاویز پیش ہونگی ہم اُن کو اپنانے میں نہ کبھی بخل کریں گے نہ گریز۔

**Malik Ghulam Nabi:** Sir, I will take only 5 minutes to explain the points raised by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to rely upon what has been said by the Honourable Minister.

**ملک غلام نبی -** (کارپوریشن شہر لاہور نمبر ۱ مسلم مخصوص نشست) جناب والا - میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ہمیں یہ معلوم نہیں ہوتا کہ یہ اجلاس کتنے دنوں تک جاری رہیگا۔ اور ہماری تقریریں جب بھی حضور کی طبع نازک پر گراں گزرتی ہیں تو ہمیں یہ ڈر ہوتا ہے کہ اسمبلی کا اجلاس کہیں آج ہی ملتوی نہ کر دیا جائے ہمیں اس کا بھی کوئی علم نہیں ہوتا کہ خدا معلوم کل سیشن ہوگا یا نہیں۔ اگر ہمیں یقین ہو کہ اجلاس بیس دن یا مہینہ تک چلے گا تو ہم جو تحریکات التوائے کار لاتے ہیں ہمیں ان کو پیش کرنے کی ضرورت نہ ہو ہم ان کو قرار دادوں کی صورت میں پیش کریں۔ اور یہاں ان پر طرہ بحث کریں۔ ہم اپنے معاملات کو زیادہ سلجھاؤ سے پیش کریں۔ بد قسمتی سے

ہمیں اپنی قرار دادوں کو تحریکات التوائے کار کی صورت میں لا کر ان قرار دادوں کا سٹیناس کرنا پڑتا ہے اور ہم انہیں برباد کرا لیتے ہیں۔ ہمیں تو یہ خدشہ ہوتا ہے اور یہ فکر دامنگیر ہوتی ہے کہ خدا معلوم ہمیں وقت بھی ملے گا یا نہیں۔ اس لئے ہمیں یہ جبر کرنا پڑتا ہے اور وہ پارلیمنٹ جس کا حوالہ دیا جاتا ہے یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ وہاں تحریکات التوائے کار نہیں لائی جاتیں لیکن اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں ایک تسلسل کے ساتھ کام جاری رہتا ہے۔ ان کے پاس وقت ہوتا ہے اور ممبران خود contribute کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ماہی بوم کیلئے۔ یہاں پر میں کوئی insinuation نہیں کر رہا۔ کہ ہمارے یہ بزرگ اپنے کام کیلئے آتے ہیں لوگوں کے کام کیلئے نہیں آتے۔ ہمارے وزراء بھی ایکٹ لاتے ہیں لیکن اگر وہ ہمارا تعاون حاصل کریں تو اس سے عوام کی بہتری کی صورت پیدا ہوگی۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ گھی اور دودھ پر وقت صرف کیا گیا اور بحث کی گئی۔ لیکن ہم نے ایسی باتیں کی ہیں جو ممکن ہے کہ اگر وہ اپنے قرب و جوار کی غلیظ آب و ہوا سے جس میں وہ تمام حالات کا جائزہ لیتے ہیں ذرا دور ہو جائیں تو ہو سکتا ہے کہ ہماری باتوں کی ان کو سمجھ آ سکے۔ جیسا کہ آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خاں دہتی نے فرمایا ہے کہ آپوزیشن نے ایوان کا بھٹ سا رقت لے لیا ہے۔ میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہم نے ایوان کا وقت بیکار باتیں کرنے میں لے لیا ہے۔ یقین جانتے کہ ہمارے ہی وجود سے آپ کی اہمیت وابستہ ہے اگر ہم نہ ہوں تو آپ کی کوئی اہمیت نہ ہو۔

ہمیں گر نہ ہوں گے تو کیا رنگ محفل

: کسے دیکھ کر آپ شرمائیں گا

ہم لوگ ہیں جن کی وجہ سے آپ کی ضرورت محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ اگر آپ ہماری باتوں کا جواب دینا ضروری سمجھتے تو یہ باتیں آپ اپنے لئے باعث اہمیت جانتے۔ لیکن آپ تو یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ چند آدمی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں اور آپ کے پاس ایوان کی اکثریت کی طاقت ہے۔ اگر آپ فرض شناس ہوتے تو آپ اس کا پہلا ثبوت یہ دیتے کہ آپ تمام معاملات میں حزب اختلاف کے لیڈر سے مشورہ کر کے انہیں طے کرتے۔ اگر آپ ایسا کرتے تو اس صورت میں ہم کبھی کوئی رکاوٹ پیدا کرنے کیلئے تیار نہ ہوتے۔ اگر آپ ہمیں آج یہ یقین دلا دیں کہ آپ اس سیشن کو ایک مہینہ کیلئے اور جاری رکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ کوئی

تحریک التوائے کار نہیں آئیگی اور کوئی ضمنی سوال نہیں آئے گا۔ اس صورت میں ہمیں معلوم ہوگا کہ ہم اپنے رائے دہندگان کے خیالات کی اس اسمبلی میں ترجمانی کرنے میں کامیاب ہو سکیں گے۔ جب ہمیں ایسا یقین ہی نہیں تو ہم ایسی باتیں کرتے ہیں تاکہ ہم اپنے دلوں کی بھڑاس کچھ تو نکال سکیں اور اپنی آواز اس ایوان میں بلند کر سکیں اور اپنے رائے دہندگان کی آواز آپ کے کانوں تک پہنچا سکیں۔ حکومت کرنے والے تو آپ ہیں اور ہم نہیں۔ تو تمہیں کر لیا ہے کہ ہم تو آپوزیشن میں ہی بیٹھیں گے چاہئے۔ حکومت کسی کی ہو کیونکہ ہم ایمانداری کے ساتھ یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ جمہوریت کی نشو و نما کیلئے حزب اختلاف کا ہونا اشد ضروری ہے اور جتنی اس کی ضرورت آج ہے اتنی آج سے پہلے کبھی نہ تھی۔

**Mr. Speaker:** After that talk does the honourable member want me to give the ruling on that point?

**Malik Ghulam Nabi:** Sir, after the assurance given by the Honourable Chief Minister that he did not mean anything actually by saying obstructive tactics, I do not press this privilege motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** In any case it does not amount to infringement of the privilege of the House, nor does it amount to a privilege motion.

#### ARTICLES OF DAILY USE BILL

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now consider the Bill clause by clause.

##### Clause 2.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

##### Clause 3

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

##### Clause 4.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

##### Clause 5.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 6.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 7.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 8.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 9.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That clause 9 stand part of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*Preamble.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
The Preamble be the Preamble of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghrib Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

*Clause 1.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon.** Sir, I beg to move—  
That in clause 1, for the existing sub-clause (iii) the following be substituted:—  
“(iii) It shall come into force immediately and shall remain in force for one year.

**Mr. Speaker:** The motion moved is—  
That in clause 1, for the existing sub-clause (iii) the following be substituted:—  
“(iii) It shall come into force immediately and shall remain in force for one year”.

**Chief Minister:** If he makes it two years, I shall be very happy to accept it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Just one point. The real reason why I brought this amendment is this. If you will very kindly see the statement of objects and reasons you will see the words, “The duration of the Act will be a period of one year”. That is why I have brought this amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be changed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** If the Honourable the Leader of the House thinks that it should be two years in national interest, I shall be most pleased to amend it.

**Chief Minister:** I accept that amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

- That in clause 1, for the existing sub-clause (iii) the following be substituted:—  
“(iii) It shall come into force immediately and shall remain in force for two years”.

*The motion was carried.*

- **Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That Short Title as amended be the Short Title of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal-Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. After Mr. Gibbon's amendment to Clause 1, I had given notice of an amendment to Clause 5.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member was not here when the amendments were called. Short Title is taken last.

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Articles of Daily Use Bill be passed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

That the Punjab Articles of Daily Use Bill be passed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیئمنہ—حضور والا  
صاحب سپیکر—آپ صرف contents of the Bill پر تقریر کریں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیئمنہ—عزت مآب وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب  
نے اس مسودہ قانون پر لب کشائی فرمائی تو جو دلائل اس نیاز مند نے  
پیش کئے تھے ان کو ہدف تضحیک بنایا۔

صاحب سپیکر—یہ third reading ہے۔ اس مرحلے پر آپ مسودہ  
قانون کے مندرجات کو زیر بحث لا سکتے ہیں مگر دوسروں کے دلائل کا جواب  
نہیں دے سکتے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیئمنہ—میں جو کچھ کہونگا اسی بل  
کے متعلق ہوگا اور ان کی دلیلوں کا جو بھی جواب میں عرض کرونگا اس کا  
تعلق مسودہ قانون سے ہی ہوگا۔

صاحب سپیکر—میں آپ کو سابقہ تقریروں کا جواب نہیں دینے  
دونگا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیئمنہ—جہاں تک اس بل کے اصولوں کی  
بات ہو سکتی ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر—اس مرحلے پر آپ کو یہ حق نہیں پہنچتا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیئمنہ—میں صرف ایک ایک جملہ میں  
ان کی دلیلوں کا جواب دیتا چلا جاؤنگا۔ ع  
”بے طلب دیں تو مزہ اس میں سوا ملتا ہے“

صاحب سپیکر: میں ایک لفظ بھی غیر متعلقہ نہیں دیکھنے  
دونگا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف: جہاں تک اس بل کا تعلق ہے  
میں اپنی پہلی کسی دلیل کا تکرار و اعادہ نہیں کرونگا۔ باتیں ایسی غیر  
معمولی طور پر باریک اور لطیف ہیں مگر ان کا دماغ اتنا موٹا ہے کہ وہ  
ان کو سمجھ نہیں سکتے۔ میں صرف بل کے general principles کی بات  
کرونگا۔

صاحب سپیکر: میں آپ کو کوئی general بات نہیں کرنے  
دونگا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف: حضور والا۔ اس نیاز مند کی ایک  
بات بھی غیر متعلقہ نہیں ہوگی۔

صاحب سپیکر: آپ نے اس وقت تک جو کچھ بھی کہا ہے وہ غیر  
متعلقہ تھا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف: حضور والا جہاں تک اس مسودہ  
قانون کے اصولوں کا تعلق ہے۔۔۔۔۔

صاحب سپیکر: اصول پر بحث نہیں ہو سکتی۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف: اصلی بات یہ ہے کہ۔۔۔۔۔

صاحب سپیکر: آپ اصلی بات پر بغیر اس تمہید کے کیوں  
نہیں آجاتے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف: بڑی مصیبت یہ ہے کہ۔۔۔۔۔

صاحب سپیکر: اس بل کی دوسری خواندگی کے مرحلے پر آپ نے  
جو چاہا کہہ ڈالا تھا اور میں نے منع نہیں کیا تھا لیکن اب آپ کو  
بل کی تیسری خواندگی کے موقع پر محض ترمیم شدہ بل کے بارے میں  
ہی بولنا چاہئے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف: ابتدائی بل میں اور اس ترمیم  
شدہ بل میں فرق ہی کونسا ہے؟ ہماری ترامیم تو سب کی سب نا منظور  
ہو گئی ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر: جتنی تھوڑی بہت ترمیم ہوئی ہو چکی مگر اب آپ  
کے کسی سیکشن پر ہی بول سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ کوئی جنرل  
نہیں کر سکتے۔



**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ آپ اس بل کی کلاز نمبر ۵ پر غور فرمائیں۔ بڑی مصیبت یہ ہے کہ کلاز نمبر ۵ کے الفاظ پر کما حقہ غور نہیں کیا گیا۔ ان میں کہا گیا ہے کہ جس رقبے یا علاقے میں اس مسودہ قانون کے اطلاق و نفاذ کا اعلان کیا جائے گا اس علاقے یا رقبے کا کوئی تاجر بغیر کافی وجوہ کے چن کا بار ثبوت اس کے ذمہ ہوگا کسی ایسی قابل فروخت چیز کو جو اس کے پاس موجود ہو فروخت کرنے سے انکار نہیں کر سکے گا۔ اب اس امر کا فیصلہ کہ آیا کوئی وجوہ کافی ہیں یا ناکافی یا یہ چیز کہ کافی وجوہ کیا ہوتے ہیں اور ناکافی وجوہات کا مطلب کیا ہے۔ کس اصول پر وجوہات کی جانچ پڑتال ہوگی آیا عزت مآب وزیر اعلیٰ کی خدمت میں حاضر ہو کر ان امور کا تصفیہ کرایا جائے گا یا پھر ان کے خیال مبارک و اقدس میں وجوہات کافی اور وجوہات ناکافی کی definition مکتبہ اور ہی ہونگی۔ یہ وجوہات کون سی شرائط کے ساتھ مشروط ہونگی۔ یعنی ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس تاجر کے نقطہ نگاہ سے تو بعض وجوہ اور اس کی بعض مجبوریات کافی معقول ہوں مگر خریدار کی نگاہ میں وہ بالکل ناکافی اور غیر معقول ہوں۔ تاجر اور خریدار کے معیار میں زمین و آسمان کا فرق ہو سکتا ہے۔ لہذا وجوہ کافی یا وجوہ ناکافی کا مفہوم بالکل واضح اور غیر مبہم ہونا چاہئے۔ حضور والا خود تو ایک بلند پایہ ایڈوکیٹ ہونے کی حیثیت سے ان مشکلات سے آگاہ ہونگے جو آئے دن اصطلاحات کے مفہوم کے متعلق پیش آتی رہتی ہیں۔ الفاظ کے اصل مفہوم کے متعلق آئے دن اختلاف رائے کا اظہار ہوتا رہتا ہے اور مشکلات پیش آتی رہتی ہیں لہذا ہماری وزارت کا فرض ہے کہ ایوان ہذا میں اندر آج ان مشکلات کا احساس کرے جو کل ان مبہم اصطلاحات کے بارے میں رونما ہونگی۔ یہ دقت ضرورہ پیش آئے گی کہ کافی وجوہ کا اصلی مفہوم کیا ہے؟ اس لئے اس کو غیر مبہم طور پر واضح کرنا لازم آتا ہے۔ اور میں کہوں گا کہ کوئی مبہم لفظ قانون میں درج نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ ویسے ان کو اختیار ہے کہ جو چاہیں کریں۔

جنوں کا نام خرد رکھ دیا خرد کا جنوں

جو چاہے ان کی نگاہ کرشمہ ساز کرے !

جناب والا۔ اب اگر مجھے اجازت ہو تو جو جو انہوں نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے میں اس کا جواب دوں۔ بھر کیف کلاز نمبر ۶ میں مجوزہ تعزیرات کو ملاحظہ فرمائیے۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ مقصد یہ ہوگا کہ کسی تاجر کو

پہلی مرتبہ جرم کرنے پر ہلکی سزا ہوگی دوسری مرتبہ شدید تر سزا ملے گی اور اگر وہ بظہد ہو اور اسی جرم کے تکرار پر اصرار کرتے ہوئے تیسری مرتبہ بھی اسی جرم کا مرتکب ہو تو شدید ترین سزا ہوگی کیونکہ اس نے اپنی پہلی سزا یافتگی کے بعد اصلاح نہیں کی بلکہ بار بار وہی جرم کرتا چلا گیا ہے۔ اس لئے ہر بار اعادہ جرم پر اسے سنگین تر اور deterrent سزا ملنی چاہئے تاکہ کلی امتناع جائز ہو سکے۔ مگر یہاں عدالت مجاز ہوگی اور مختار ہوگی کہ پہلی مرتبہ جرم پر ۲ سال قید یا جرمانہ یا دونوں قسم کی سزا دے اور دوسری مرتبہ جرم کے ارتکاب پر اصرار کرنے والے کو خالی دو سال قید کی سزا دے سکے گی۔ جرمانہ نہیں کر سکے گی۔ تاکہ مجرم کی حوصلہ افزائی ہو سکے۔

دوسری مرتبہ پہلی مرتبہ کی نسبت سزا میں تخفیف کر دی جائے گی مگر خیال ہے کہ تیسری بار conviction ہونے پر مجرم کو بالکل ہی معاف کر دیا جائیگا۔

**صاحب سپیگر** - مجھے یہ دلیل فاضل ممبر سے جو وکیل بھی ہیں سن کر بڑا افسوس ہوا ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمپ** - اس میں لکھا ہے "which may extend to two years or with fine or with both" کہ قید کی بجائے صرف جرمانے کی سزا بھی دی جا سکتی ہے۔ یا اگر عدالت چاہے تو دونوں سزائیں بھی دے سکتی ہے یہاں آپ نے عدالت کو جو اختیار دیا ہے وہ کچھ غیر واضح اور مبہم قسم کا ہے جس کے متعلق آپ عدالت کو پابند نہیں کر رہے۔ فرض کیجیئے کہ عدالت پہلی مرتبہ جرم کی نوعیت کے پیش نظر دونوں قسم کی سزا دینا مناسب سمجھتی ہے۔ تو دوسری یا تیسری مرتبہ وہی عدالت سزا دینے کے معاملے میں بے بس ہوگی کہ اس میں شدت پیدا کرنے کی بجائے تخفیف کرے۔ حضور والا۔ میں حیران ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس قسم کی سزا اس مسودہ قانون میں شامل کرنے کی ساری کوشش کی ہے۔ میں آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کو چیلنج کرنا ہوں کہ اگر وہ اس وقت اس میں منطقی طور پر گڑ بڑ نہیں سمجھتے تو اس قانون کے نفاذ پر یہ حقیقت بالکل واضح ہو جائیگی کہ سزا کے معاملے میں انہوں نے شدت کی بجائے تخفیف پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اور اگر وہ اسی منطق کو لے کر چلے تو پھر تیسری مرتبہ مجرم کو بالکل معاف کرنے کی نوبت آ جائیگی۔ اور عدالت مجرم کو یہ کہنے پر مجبور ہو جائیگی کہ۔

ہم ہی تسلیم کی خو ڈالینگے۔ بے نیازی تیری عادت ہی سہی!

حضور والا۔ بھر یہاں پانچ سال کی سزا تجویز کر کے اور گڑ بڑ کی گئی ہے۔ میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے سطحی باتوں تک ہی اکتفا کی ہے اور تعمق نظر سے بالکل کام نہیں لیا۔ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ آخر حکومت بوالعجیباں کرنے کی کیوں عادی ہو گئی ہے۔ میری ان کی خدمت میں بھر یہی گزارش ہے کہ اگر آپ اس پر دوبارہ غور کریں تو یہ بات ضرور آپ کے دماغوں میں گھس جائیگی۔

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Punjab Articles of Daily Use Bill be passed.

The motion was carried.

### • ESSENTIAL ARTICLES BILL

**Chief Minister :** (The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon):

Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Essential Articles Bill.

Sir, I also move—

That the Punjab Essential Articles Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. Speaker :** The motion moved is—

That the Punjab Essential Articles Bill be taken into consideration at once.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ حضور والا۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ اب حضور مجھے موقع دینگے کہ میں دل کھول کر مسئلہ زیر بحث پر کچھ عرض کروں۔

حضور والا۔ جہاں تک اصول کا تعلق ہے۔ یہ مسودہ قانون بھی سابقہ مسودہ قانون کے اصول پر مبنی ہے۔ کیونکہ اس کی رو سے بھی روز مرہ کے استعمال کی ضروری اشیاء کے متعلق پابندی عائد کرنا مقصود ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ کیا آپ نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ پہلے بل کے اصول کا اطلاق اس بل پر بھی ہوتا ہے۔ میں آپ کو تقریباً بیس تکرار کی اجازت نہیں دوں گا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ حضور والا۔ اس سلسلے میں میرا سب سے پہلا اعتراض یہ ہے کہ اس قانون کی رو سے جو انضباطی کارروائی آپ نافذ کرنا چاہتے ہیں وہ کسی جامع اور مبسوط اصول پر مبنی نہیں۔ بلکہ اسے مختلف اور چھوٹے چھوٹے ٹکڑوں میں منقسم کر دیا گیا ہے جس کے متعلق آپ کے پاس ۱۹۴۶ء یعنی تقسیم سے قبل کا Essential Supplies Act موجود ہے۔ جو مرکزی حکومت کی طرف سے نافذ کیا گیا تھا اور جو آج بھی ایک غیر منسوخ شدہ ایکٹ ہے۔ اس ایکٹ کی

تو اس وقت کے حالات کے پیش نظر بعض اشیائے ضروریہ پر کنٹرول کر کے ان کی فروخت کا تعین کر دیا گیا تھا۔ اس وقت مرکزی حکومت کی طرف سے اس قانون کے نفاذ کا مشقہ اور مقصد یہ تھا to control production and supply یعنی اشیائے ضروریہ کی پیداوار اور تقسیم ان کی رشد اور بہم رسانی کے متعلق انضباطی کارروائی کر کے ان کے کاروبار اور تجارت کے متعلق ایسے قواعد وضع کرنا تھا جن کی مدد سے ان کی بہم رسانی کے سلسلے میں ہمیشہ آنے والی دقتیں رفع ہو جائیں۔ یہ اس وقت کی بات ہے جب کہ بھر عظیم، ہندو پاک، مشترک تھا اس وقت پیداوار کے نکتہ نگار سے بعض اشیاء اس کثرت اور بہتات سے پیدا ہوتی تھیں کہ ان کی درآمد کی ضرورت ہی پیش نہ آتی تھی۔ مگر آج حالات بالکل مختلف ہیں۔ رجحانات تک ہمارے صوبے کا تعلق ہے تقسیم سے قبل مشترکہ ہندوستان کے دور حکومت میں بعض اشیائے ضروریہ ہمارے ملک میں ایکٹ پیدا ہوتی تھیں اور ملکی ضروریات کی کفالت کرتی تھیں۔ مگر آج حالت بالکل عکس ہے۔ آج ہمیں وہی چیزیں درآمد کرنا پڑتی ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمیں گزارش یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ کوئی انضباطی کارروائی کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو متعلقہ statutory control، حدود قسم کا ہونا چاہیئے جو ایک جامع قسم کے قانون کے ذریعے نافذ کیا جائے اور ہر قسم کے اسقام سے جو بچھے اس بل میں نظر آتے ہیں پاک ہو۔

جہاں تک کیڑے اور چینی کا تعلق ہے۔ ہماری حکومت نے اس وقت تک عوام کی مشکلات کو حل کرنے کیلئے کوئی خاطر خواہ قدم نہیں اٹھایا۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہماری حکومت ہندوستان کے نقش قدم پر چل رہی ہے جہاں یہ چیزیں بکثرت دستیاب ہو سکتی ہیں۔ ہماری حکومت کو معلوم ہونا چاہیئے کہ ہمارے لئے یہ مسئلہ ہندوستان سے بالکل جداگانہ حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ وہاں ان چیزوں کی جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے بہتات ہے حالانکہ ہمارے ہاں عوام کو ان کے سلسلے میں بڑی دقت کا سامنا ہے۔ یہ اشیائے ضرورت (consumer goods) جن کے متعلق آپ انضباطی کارروائی کرنا چاہتے ہیں واقعی حکومت کی طرف سے اس قسم کے اقدام کے لائق ہیں لیکن میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اس قانون کے اصول سے اگرچہ ہمیں اتفاق ہے لیکن جن الفاظ میں اسے پیش کیا گیا ہے اس سے ہمیں اختلاف ہے۔ اس لئے جناب وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کی خدمت میں میری یہ مودبانہ استدعا ہے کہ جب ہمیں آپ کے پیش کردہ قانون

کے اصول سے اتفاق ہو تو آپ کو چاہیئے کہ وہ وجوہات جن کی بنا پر ہمیں اس سے اختلاف ہو غور سے سنیں اور وہ نقائص جن کی بنا پر ہمارا نکتہ نگاہ آپ سے مختلف ہو اور جن کے پیش نظر ہم آپ سے مکمل طور پر اتفاق کرنے سے قاصر ہوں دور کر کے ہے ہماری پیش کردہ تجاویز سے مکمل کر کے منظور کیا جائے تو ہمیں یہی ہے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ آپ کا مقصد بھی پورا ہو جائیگا اور قانونی اسقام اور خامیاں بھی دور ہو جائیں گی۔ اور اس صورت میں پاس شدہ قانون موجودہ حالات میں زیادہ مفید ثابت ہوگا۔ لیکن اگر آپ ایسا کرنے کیلئے تیار نہیں تو میں صاف طور پر یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ان نقائص اور معائب کی موجودگی میں ہم آپ کے اس مسودہ قانون سے اتفاق کرنے سے قاصر ہیں۔

مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ان وجوہات کو مسئلہ کر رکھ دینے اور اپنے دل کو اور عوام کو فریب میں مبتلا کرنے کی مضحکہ خیز کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ اسلئے میں عرض کرونگا کہ اصل مسودہ قانون کو زیر بحث لاتے ہوئے ان تمام باتوں اور معاملات کو ضرور پیش نظر رکھا جائے۔ کنٹرول کی سب سے بڑی وجہ یہ بتائی گئی ہے کہ چونکہ اشیائے ضروریات مہنگی ہو رہی ہیں اور انکی بہم رسانی میں مشکلات پیش آ رہی ہیں اسلئے ہم نے کنٹرول کرنا ضروری سمجھا ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ کنٹرول کے نفاذ سے پہلے اس بات کا عملی نمونہ پیش کریں کہ جتنی ردی قسم کی معمولی نوعیت کی اٹھنی اور گھٹیا قسم کی مصنوعات اپنے ملک میں تیار ہوتی ہیں خواہ وہ مہنگی بھی ہوں ہم بھر حال انہیں استعمال کریں گے اور انہیں ان غیر ملکی مصنوعات پر ترجیح دینگے جو خواہ نسبتاً زیادہ سستی اور quality کے اعتبار سے بہتر اور زیادہ دیر پا ہوں۔ اگر آپ ملکی مصنوعات کو ترقی دینے کیلئے اس قسم کا عمل شروع کر دیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان قوانین کے مقابلے میں ہم بدرجہا زیادہ فائدہ اٹھا سکیں گے اور اس طرح مقامی صنعتکاروں کی حوصلہ افزائی بھی ہوگی۔ روزمرہ کے استعمال کی چیزوں کی کمی نہ رہے گی اور رفتار صرف اور رفتار رسد میں توازن قائم رہے گا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ موجودہ طریقوں سے اپنے معاشرے کی موجودہ اخلاقی حالت کی وجہ سے خدانخواستہ آپ اصل مقصد حاصل کرنے میں ناکام رہیں گے۔ کیونکہ ہمارے دیانتدار حکام اور ملازمین کا اپنی تنخواہوں میں گزارا نہیں ہو رہا۔ وہ حیلے بہانوں سے اپنی آمدنی میں اضافہ کرنے کی کوشش کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ حضور والا۔ اس سے پہلے بھی ہمیں اس

بات کا تجربہ ہو چکا ہے کہ جب کسی چیز پر کنٹرول کیا گیا تو وہ بلیک مارکیٹ میں چلی گئی اور مارکیٹ سے بالکل غائب ہو گئی اگر وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کچھ اس قسم کی تسلی دے سکیں کہ ان کے تشریف لاتے ہی کسی جادو کی چھڑی سے معاشرے میں اصلاح پیدا ہو چکی ہے اور اس کے پاس کرنے سے بھی انکا مقصد پورا ہو جائے گا تو میں اپنی تمام تنقید واپس لینے کو تیار ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر:** کیا آپ ختم کر چکے ؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** جیسے حضور کی مرضی (مہتممہ) **صاحب سپیکر:** اگر آپ کچھ کہنا چاہتے ہیں تو فرمائیے۔ میں نے سمجھا تھا کہ آپ ختم کر چکے ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** تو پھر میں ختم ہی کرتا ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Essential Articles Bill, be taken into consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** We now proceed to clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 3.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 4.*

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** (لائبوری نمبر ۹ مسلم) — حضور والا میں درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ کلاز نمبر ۴ کی سب کلاز نمبر ۲ کے بعد مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کا اضافہ کرنیکی اجازت دی جائے :

“Provided deliberate delay in marking shall be considered a contravention under section 10 and punishable under section 14 of the Act.”

حضور والا — اصل کلاز نمبر ۴ کی سب کلاز ۲ کے الفاظ یہ ہیں۔

“No trader shall sell or offer or exhibit for sale any essential article required under sub-section (3) of section 3 to be marked with its maximum price unless such article has been so marked.”

کہ کوئی تاجر اشیاں ضروریات میں کوئی چیز فروخت نہ کر سکے گا جب تک کہ باقاعدہ ان پر لیبل نہ لگ جائے اور انکے نرخ متعین ہو کر

چسپان نہ ہو جائیں۔ حضور والا۔ اگرچہ لیبل نہ لگانا بجائے خود ایک جرم قرار دیا گیا ہے لیکن کوئی آدمی اس وقت تک کوئی چیز فروخت نہ کر سکے گا جب تک کہ اس پر لیبل نہ لگ جائے اور قیمت کا اندراج نہ کر دیا جائے تو ظاہر بات ہے کہ ایک تاجر کو آپ اس بات کا کافی موقع دیتے ہیں کہ وہ موجودہ اشیائے ضروریات کو فروخت نہ کرنے کیلئے یہ کہہ سکے کہ اس پر ابھی لیبل نہیں لگا اور قیمت بھی چسپان نہیں ہوئی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرح بجائے خود اس قانون کا اصل مقصد فوت ہو جانے کا امکان ہے اور ان چیزوں کے حصول میں خواہ مخواہ دقت اور رکاوٹ پیدا نہ ہوگی۔ اس لئے میں نے اس اندیشے کا سدباب کرتے کیلئے یہ الفاظ تجویز کئے ہیں ”بشرطیکہ لیبل لگانے میں عمداً تساہل سے کام نہ لیا جائے یا غفلت سے کام نہ لیا جائے۔ اور اس میں بے جا توقف بجائے خود جرم ہوگا“۔ اگر اس کی بجائے اس بات کی کھلی چھٹی دیدی جائے کہ جب تک لیبل نہ لگے کوئی چیز فروخت نہیں ہو سکتی تو ایک تاجر اس کی آڑ لیکر یہ کہے گا کہ اگرچہ یہ چیز میرے پاس موجود ہے لیکن اس پر لیبل نہیں لگا اس لئے میں اسے فروخت نہیں کر سکتا۔ تو میں نے اس امکانی توقف اور تعویق سے بچنے کیلئے ان الفاظ کے اضافے کی تجویز پیش کی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following new proviso:—

“That in clause 4, sub-clause (2) for the ‘full-stop’ at the end a ‘colon be’ substituted and following words be added thereafter—

“Provided deliberate delay in marking shall be considered a contravention under section 10 and punishable under section 14 of the Act”.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 5

**Minister of Agriculture:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 5, in the proviso, in line 3, for the words “20 per cent” the words “25 per cent” be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 5 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 6

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

Clause 7

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

Clause 8

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I beg to move—  
That leave be granted to introduce the following new proviso:—  
“That in clause 8 for the ‘full stop’ after the word ‘order’ in line 8, a ‘colon’ be substituted, and the following proviso added thereafter:—  
“Provided that social status of such specified persons in whose favour orders compelling sale may be passed, shall be no consideration and shall not confer any special title to such orders.”

حضور والا۔ اصل کلاز کے الفاظ یہ ہیں کہ حکومت کو اختیار ہوگا کہ کسی ایسے خاص تحریری احکام کے ماتحت کسی ایک تاجر یا تاجروں کو جن کے پاس ان اشیاء ضروریہ کا سٹاک موجود ہو، اسے مجبور کر سکے کہ وہ سارے کا سارا سٹاک یا اس کا کچھ حصہ ان آدمیوں کے پاس فروخت کرے اور ایسی قیمتوں پر فروخت کرے یا ان حالات میں فروخت کرے یا ایسے پرمٹ کے ماتحت فروخت کرے جس کی عملی تصدیق کے لئے حکومت کا دخل ہو۔

حضور والا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بظاہر یہ مناسب معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اس قسم کے احکام حکومت اپنے لئے محفوظ رکھتی ہے لیکن بعض چیزیں ایسی ہوتی ہیں جن سے عام لوگوں کا تعلق نہیں ہوتا۔ ان سے خاص خاص لوگ مستفید ہوتے ہیں اور خاص حالات کے ماتحت عوام کی شکایات کو رفع کرنے کے لئے ان لوگوں کے پاس کئی چیزیں پہنچ جاتی ہیں لیکن مجھے یہ خدشہ محسوس ہوا ہے کہ ایسی اشیائے ضرورت کے متعلق حکومت کو یہ اختیار نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ اپنے کام کے آدمیوں کو پرمٹ دے کیونکہ اس طرح ان چیزوں کی فروخت بلیک مارکیٹ میں زیادہ ہوتی ہے جس کے لئے حکومت کو انتظام کرنا چاہئے۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ جن پر کوئی نوازش کرنی ہو یا جن کی سیاسی ہمدردی اور وفاداری حاصل کرنی ہو انہیں کچھ پرمٹ عطا کر دئے جاتے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر:** یہاں پرمٹ کا ذکر نہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** حضور اس میں پرمٹ کا ذکر ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر:** یہ ایسے پرمٹ کے متعلق نہیں ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** بجا فرمایا ہے آپ نے۔



لیکن بہر حال ایسے تاجر یا تاجروں کے لئے یہ احکام صادر کئے جا سکتے ہیں۔

حضور والا—یہ روز مرہ کے مشاہدات کی چیزیں ہیں اس سے انکار نہیں ہو سکتا اس لئے اس کے سد باب کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ میری یہ خواہش ہے کہ آپ جب اس قسم کے لوگوں یا تاجروں کی خاطر ایسے احکام صادر کرتے ہیں کہ وہ خاص لوگوں کے پاس اشیاء ضروریہ فروخت کریں تو اس سے کئی نامناسب حالات پیدا ہو سکتے ہیں اس لئے اس میں کوئی پابندی ضرور ہونی چاہئے۔ شاید حکومت کل مقصد یہ ہو کہ اس سے اپنے خاص لوگوں کو نواز جائے یا ان کی سیاسی حیثیت میں اضافہ ہو یہ چیز تو بجائے خود بھی ایسی ہے کہ کسی طرح بھی قابل قبول نہیں محض اس بات پر کہ کوئی آدمی بڑا ہے یا کوئی آدمی کسی بڑے آدمی سے تعلق رکھتا ہے اور اسے نوازنے کی ضرورت ہو تو ممکن ہے کہ سرکاری دباؤ سے کسی تاجر کو اس بات پر راضی کر لیا جائے۔ اور اس قسم کے احکام صادر ہو جائیں۔ اس لئے میں نے یہ محسوس کیا ہے کہ چونکہ ان احکام کے غلط استعمال ہونے کا امکان ہے اور ایسی چیزیں ہر روز ہمارے سامنے آتی ہیں اس لئے میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ حکومت پر تھوڑی سی پابندی ضرور لگائی جائے۔ جیسا کہ آپ جانتے کہ proviso سے ایک قسم کی قید لگا دی جاتی ہے تا کہ حکومت اپنے دباؤ سے کوئی ایسا نامناسب کام نہ کر سکے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following new proviso :—

“That in clause 8, for the ‘full-stop’ after the word ‘order’ in line 8, a ‘colon’ be substituted, and the following proviso added thereafter:—

- “Provided that social status of such specified persons in whose favour orders compelling sale may be passed, shall be no consideration and shall not confer any special title to such orders.”

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 8 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 9

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I beg to move—

That leave be granted to introduce the following new proviso:—

“That in clause 9, sub-clause (2) for the ‘full-stop’ at the end a ‘colon’ be substituted and the following proviso be added thereafter:—

- “Provided that permits under clauses (1) and (2) shall be issued to those traders and dealers only who have been dealing for three years continuously prior to the enforcement of the Act in the essential articles whose movement is proposed to be restricted, regulated or banned.”

حضور والا۔ یہ پرمٹ کا ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے جس کے متعلق حکومت کو یہ اختیار ہوگا کہ سرکاری اعلان کے ذریعہ سے اگر وہ یہ چاہے تو کسی آدمی کو صوبہ کی آئینی حدود کے باہر سے کوئی (essential articles) اشیائے ضرورت درآمد کرنے کی اجازت دے دے اور پھر گورنمنٹ ان اشیائے ضرورت کے نقل و حمل کے متعلق کچھ قواعد وضع کر سکتی ہے اس نقل و حمل کو پرمٹ کے ذریعے سے مربوط اور محدود کر سکتی ہے۔

حضور والا۔ یہ پرمٹ سسٹم ایک سیکنڈل ہے اس کی وضاحت کی ضرورت نہیں۔ حکومت ایسے لوگوں کو جن کو بعض دیگر ذرائع سے نوازنے سے قاصر رہتی ہے انکے زمین کی قیمت یا وفاداری کے معاوضہ کی شکل میں اس قسم کے پرمٹ دے کر خوش کر دیتی ہے۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ سب معزز ارکان کا معیار کوئی ایک جیسا نہیں ہوتا۔ کچھ لوگ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو بظاہر بڑے مطمئن ہوتے ہیں لیکن کچھ ایسے لوگ ہوتے ہیں کہ ان کو پارلیمنٹری میکینزمی شپ عطا کر دی جاتی ہے کچھ لوگ ایسے ہوتے ہیں اور وزراء بھی جانتے ہیں کہ انہیں خالی پرمٹ دے کر ہی ٹرخا دیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس طرح سے اگر یہ آزادانہ طور پر اور غیر محدود طریقہ سے پرمٹ دئے جائیں اور حکومت پر کوئی پابندی عائد نہ کی جائے تو ظاہر بات ہے کہ دولتانہ عہد حکومت کی طرح اس گلاز کو ناجائز استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

اس لئے میں نے اس چور دروازے کو بند کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے اور یہ الفاظ ایزاد کرنے کی درخواست کی ہے بشرطیکہ یہ پرمٹ جن کا ذکر ضمنی کلاز ۱ اور ۲ میں کیا گیا ہے صرف ایسے تاجروں اور ایسے لوگوں کو عطا کئے جائیں جو اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ سے پیشتر مسلسل ۳ سال پہلے وہی کاروبار کر رہے تھے جس کے متعلق آپ انہیں پرمٹ دینا چاہتے ہیں۔

حضور والا۔ میں اس سلسلہ میں حکومت کی توجہ ایک نہایت اہم بات پر مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ان کو علم ہے اور ایوان کو بھی بخوبی علم ہے کہ جہاں تک سوت کا تعلق ہے آپ نے ملک کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے اسے درآمد کرنے کے بعد اس کی تقسیم کے متعلق ایک خاص قاعدہ وضع کیا ہے اور اس میں کچھ شرائط مقرر کر دی ہیں کہ یہ سوت فلاں شرائط کے ماتھے فلاں قسم کے لوگوں کو مل سکے گا۔ اب لوگوں نے ان شرائط سے بچنے کے لئے اور ان کی ایک

رسمی اور نمائشی پابندی کرنے کے لئے طرح طرح کے حیلوں سے کام لیا ہے اور ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ جس طرح انگریز کے زمانے میں ہر آدمی زراعت پیشہ بننے کی کوشش کرتا تھا اس طرح اسوقت لوگ اس کوشش میں ہیں کہ کسی طرح ثابت کریں کہ وہ ہم جلائے ہیں اور ہمارا باپ بھی گھڑا ہوتا تھا اور دادا بھی بھائی بھی کھڈی پر کام کرتا ہے اس لئے کہ سوت کی موجودہ قیمتوں میں اوڑ بلیک مارکیٹ کی قیمتوں میں بہت زیادہ تفاوت ہے۔ اس چیز سے فائدہ اٹھانے کے لئے بعض لوگوں نے حیلوں اور سفارشوں سے کام لے کر اپنے لئے کھڈیاں منظور کرا لی ہیں۔ اور سوت کی تقسیم کے معاملہ میں جو شرائط اور پابندیاں موجود تھیں ان سے بچنے کے لئے فرار و گریز کے طرح طرح کے طریقے ایجاد کر لئے گئے ہیں۔ ان شرائط کے باوجود بلیک مارکیٹ کی راہیں نکال لی گئی ہیں۔ اب اگر آپ یہاں یہ تھوڑی سی پابندی نہ لگائیں تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہوگا کہ اس معاملہ میں جس کسی کو ان کے خوشامدانہ مزاج میں دخل کا شرف حاصل ہوگا اور جس کسی کو ان کا تقرب حاصل ہوگا اس کو جیسے جی چاہے نواز دیں گے۔ اس قسم کی چیز پر پابندی لگانے کے لئے میں نے یہ تجویز پیش کی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That leave be granted to introduce the following new clause:—

"That in clause 9, sub-clause (2) for the "full-stop" at the end a "colon" be substituted and the following proviso be added thereafter:—

"Provides that permits under sub-clauses (1) and (2) shall be issued to those traders and dealers only who have been dealing for three years continuously prior to the enforcement of the Act in the essential articles whose movement is proposed to be restricted, regulated or banned".

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 9 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 10

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 10 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 11

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 11 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

Clause 12

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 12 (b), line 6, between the words "has" and "reason" the word "sufficient" be inserted.

حضور والا! اس کلاز کا مفہوم دراصل یہ ہے کہ ایسے حکام اور افسران کو اس بات کا اختیار دیا جائے کہ وہ ایسے مقامات مواضع اور مواقع پر تشریف لے جا سکیں جہاں ان کی اطلاع کے مطابق اس قسم کے قواعد کی خلاف ورزی ہو رہی ہو یا ہو چکی ہو یا ہونے کا احتمال ہو۔ یہاں پر میں نے ضمن (ب) میں ایک معمولی سی قرینہ کی درخواست کی ہے۔ اصل الفاظ یہ ہیں کہ کوئی افسر.....

**Minister of Agriculture:** Sir, I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in clause 12 (b), line 6, between the words "has" and "reason" the word "sufficient" be inserted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 12 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

Clause 13

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—(لائل پور نمبر ۹ - مسلم) حضور والا! میں مسودہ زیر بحث کی کلاز ۱۳ کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔ اس کے الفاظ یہ ہیں کہ گورنمنٹ سرکاری اعلان کے ذریعہ سے اور خاص شرائط کے ماتحت.....

**وزیر زراعت**—(عزت مآبہ سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی)۔ میں ایک فقرہ کہہ دوں پیشتر اس کے کہ آپ اس کی مخالفت کریں۔ یہ کلاز محض ان لوگوں کے لئے ہے جو چھوٹے چھوٹے دکاندار ہیں جنہوں نے اپنی روز مرہ کی زندگی بسر کرنے کے لئے چھوٹی چھوٹی دکانیں کھول رکھی ہیں۔ انہیں اکاؤنٹ رکھنے اور اس قسم کے قوانین سے مستثنیٰ رکھا گیا ہے تاہم کہ ان کو بلا وجہ دقتوں سے دو چار نہ ہونا پڑے۔ اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کو اڑا دیا جائے تو چھوٹے چھوٹے دکانداروں کو بہت دقتیں پیش آئیں گی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ میں اس سلسلہ میں صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس طرح ٹریڈ امپلائز ایکٹ میں ان لوگوں کا بالوضاحت ذکر کر دیا گیا ہے اگر اسی طرح یہاں بھی ان

لوگوں کی تفصیلی فہرست شامل کر دی جائے جن پر اس کلاز کا اطلاق و نفاذ نہیں ہوگا تو بہتر ہوگا۔

**وزیر زراعت** — گورنمنٹ پر آپ کو اتنا بھروسہ تو ہونا چاہئے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — اگر آپ وعدہ کرتے ہیں کہ اس قسم کی فہرست شامل کر دینگے تو میں اس پر زور نہیں دیتا۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I do not want to press my amendments Nos. 7 and 8.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 13 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 14

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 14 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 15

**Minister of Agriculture:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 15, the existing paragraph be numbered as sub-clause (a) and the following be added as sub-clause (b):—

“(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment for the time being in force, a court may, on an application made in this behalf, order that an essential article seized for taken into possession by an officer authorised under section 12 or a police officer shall be placed at the disposal of the Food Department on payment of price to the court or to such person as it may specify”.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 15 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 16

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I do not want to move my amendment.

**Minister of Agriculture:** I want to accept it because it is a very good protective measure and I would love to have it.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Then, I beg to move—

That in clause 16 the full-stop at the end of clause 16 be replaced by a comma and the following words be added:—

“not below the rank of a Gazetted Officer”.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question is—

That clause 16 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

## Clause 17

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That clause 17 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

## Clause 18

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That clause 18 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

## Clause 19

**چودھری محمد افضل۔ چیمپ۔** (لائلپور و مسلم) حضور والا یہ جو امینڈمنٹیں کل لڑ رہے ہیں اس کو بدعت سمجھتا ہوں اور یہ انگریز کے زمانے کے باقیات الہیات میں سے ہے۔ میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک ایسی بدعت ہے جسے جلد از جلد ختم کر دینا چاہئے اور اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ انگریز نے اپنے ملوکانہ مفاد کا تحفظ کرنے اور اپنے نظام کے تسلط کو قائم اور برقرار رکھنے کیلئے اپنے احکام اور ملازمین کے تحفظ کیلئے ان کے گرد ایک آہنی دیوار کھڑی کر دی تھی کہ اگر وہ کسی طریقہ سے عمداً قصداً یا سہواً کسی قانون کا استعمال ناجائز طور پر کریں یا اپنے اختیارات عمداً اور قصداً غلط طور پر استعمال کریں تو اس کو گناہ نہ خیال کیا جائے۔ یہاں in good faith کے الفاظ سے شاعر کیا گیا ہے کہ وہ ہر قسم کے مواخذہ اور محاسبہ۔ تنقید اور احتساب سے بالا تر ہو جائینگے اور ان کو یہ کبھی خطرہ محسوس نہیں ہوگا کہ ان کے اوپر کوئی ایسا قانون ہے جو حاوی ہو سکتا ہے یا ان کے کسی فعل پر کوئی مواخذہ ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ : جہاں تک میری معلومات کا تعلق ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ خود انگلستان کی حکومت نے بھی ما سوائے انتہائی ہنگامی حالات کے اس قسم کا تحفظ اپنے لئے قائم نہیں رکھا۔ اصل بات یہ ہے کہ اس غیر ملکی نظام کے قائم رکھنے کیلئے ان کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ان کے پاس ایسے حکام اور ملازمین ہوں جن کو عوام سے دور کا واسطہ نہ ہو اور ان کے مفاد سے کوئی دل چسپی نہ ہو اور جو ان کے چشم آبرو پر رقص کریں اور کسی کو گولی ماریں اور کسی کے گھر کو آگ لگا دیں۔ میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہ سراسر اسلامی تعلیم کی سپرٹ کے خلاف ہے۔ جب ہماری یہ حکومت ایک جمہوری حکومت ہے اور ایک اسلامی حکومت ہے بنکے اب تو اس کا نام جمہوریہ اسلامیہ پاکستان ہو چکا ہے تو ہم کو اسلامی سپرٹ کے مطابق

عمل کرنا چاہئے۔ خالی نام بدل دینے سے تو کچھ نہیں بنتا۔ حکومت کو قانون کی نظروں میں اپنے لئے کوئی امتیاز حاصل کرنے کیلئے کوئی لالچ نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ اسلامی تاریخ کے بہت سے واقعات ظاہر کرتے ہیں اور اس میں کوئی اختلاف رائے نہیں بلکہ مستند قسم کے تاریخی واقعات ہیں جن سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ حکومت کے سب سے بڑے ایگزکٹو ہیڈ یعنی خلیفہ المسلمین نے بحیثیت مدعی یا بحیثیت مدعا علیہ یا بحیثیت گواہ اپنے لئے کوئی امتیازی یا ترجیحی سلوک طلب نہیں کیا اور نہ اس کی جستجو کی اور نہ قانون کے نفاذ میں کوئی امتیازی یا ترجیحی سلوک روار کیا۔ اصل بات یہ ہے کہ حکومت اور عوام میں صحیح معنوں میں تعاون اور دلی اعتماد جیسا پیدا ہو سکتا ہے جب آپ حکومت کو اس قسم کی باتوں اور غیر اسلامی امتیازات سے پاک کر دیں گے بالخصوص جب کہ حکومت جو ہمارے جیسے افراد پر مشتمل ہے غلطی سے پاک نہیں ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ ہم عصمت انبیاء کے ساتھ عصمت وزرا کے قائل نہیں ہیں تو پھر اس صورت میں جبکہ یہ ہمارے جیسے آدمی ہیں ان سے گناہ کے ارتکاب کا اندیشہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ ان سے فرو گزاشت بھی ہو سکتی ہے۔ ان سے sins of omissions اور sins of commissions بھی ہو سکتے ہیں اور ہوتے ہیں تو پھر حکومت کیوں اپنے ارد گرد اس قسم کا آہنی جنگلہ کھینچ لیتی ہے کہ جس کی وجہ سے کوئی آدمی بڑی سے بڑی ملکی عدالت کے سامنے حکومت کے خلاف داد رسی کیلئے نہیں جا سکتا۔ میں یہ امید کرتا ہوں کہ آئندہ جب قوانین بنائے جائیں گے تو وہ اس بات کو زیر غور رکھیں گے۔ اگر آپ ملک میں ہم آہنگی پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو ان باقیات السیات کو ختم کیجئے اور ملک کے قانون کو جلد از جلد ان باتوں سے پاک کیجئے تا کہ آپ کے اور عوام کے درمیان قانون کی نظروں میں یکسانیت کے ذریعہ دلی اعتماد پیدا ہو۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 19 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 20

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 20 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Preamble .*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—  
That Preamble be the Preamble of the Bill.  
*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 1 .*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I beg to move—  
That in clause 1, the following be added as sub-clause (2) and the existing sub-clause (2) be re-numbered as sub-clause (3):—

“(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab”.

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—

That in clause 1, the following be added as sub-clause (2) and the existing sub-clause (2) be re-numbered as sub-clause (3):—

“(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab”.

**Minister of Agriculture:** Sir, I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in clause 1, the following be added as sub-clause (2) and the existing sub-clause (2) be re-numbered as sub-clause (3):—

“(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab”.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That Short Title as amended be the Short Title of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Minister of Agriculture:** (The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti: Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Essential Articles Bill be passed.

—جناب والا میں نے ان ترامیم پر کی گئی تقاریر کا اس وقت جواب دینے سے اس لئے گریز کیا تھا کہ وقت کی قلت کے پیش نظر ایسا کرنا مناسب نہیں سمجھتا تھا لیکن چند ایک ترامیم جو پیش کی گئی ہیں ان کے متعلق میں اس مرحلہ پر چند ایک خیالات کا اظہار کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ جتنی ترامیم پیش کی گئیں ہیں ان میں جو جو صحیح اور مناسب خیال کی گئی تھیں ان کو مان لیا گیا ہے اور باقی ترامیم جو پیش کی گئی تھیں ان کو غیر ضروری یا نا ناموزوں ہونے کی وجہ سے قبول نہیں کیا گیا لیکن مبادا ان کے متعلق اراکین ایوان کے دلوں میں کسی قسم کا شبہ رہ جائے میں ان کے متعلق چند ایک الفاظ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

کلاس ۳ میں یہ ترمیم پیش کی گئی تھی کہ اسکے آخر میں مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ ایضاً کر دئے جائیں۔

Provided, deliberate delay in marking shall be considered a contravention under section 10 and punishable under section 14 of the Act.

یہ ترمیم از خود معنی خیز ہے مگر اسے اسلئے قبول نہیں کیا گیا کہ یہ غیر ضروری ہے بل میں پہلے ہی قرار دیا جا چکا ہے کہ اگر



بیچنے والا کوئی چیز بغیر مارکنگ کے بیچنے گا تو وہ قانون کی زد میں آجائیگا۔ بمصداق ”ہاتھی کے پاؤں میں سب کا پاؤں، اس حکم سے اس ترمیم کا مقصد بھی پورا ہو جاتا ہے کہ مارکنگ میں غیر معمولی یا غیر ضروری تاخیر نہ ہو۔

کلاز ۸ میں آئریبل محرک نے جو ترمیم پیش کی تھی وہ ایک الزامیہ رنگ میں تھی۔ کسی کو خاص اہمیت یا خصوصیت کی وجہ سے پرمٹ نہیں دیا جائیگا بلکہ انکو پرمٹ دئے جائیگے جو حکومت کی نگاہ میں انکے مستحق ہونگے۔ اس ضمن میں مجھے دو ایک الفاظ اور بھی عرض کرنا ہیں۔ محترم چیمہ صاحب نے تکلفاً عادتاً فرمایا تھا کہ حکومت نے یہ بل چند ایک ڈپٹی کمشنروں کی جیبوں کو بھرنے کیلئے پیش کیا ہے۔ میرے خیال میں انہوں نے یونہی عادتاً فرما دیا ہوگا ورنہ انکا مقصد یہ نہیں ہوگا۔ میں انکی خدمت میں آپکے توسط سے جناب والا اتنا عرض کرونگا کہ اس وقت فوڈ ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں انتہائی کوشش کے ساتھ ایسے افسران رکھے گئے ہیں جن کی دیانت شک و شبہ سے بالا ہے۔ اور یہ اعلیٰ افسران نہایت دیانتداری اور ایمانداری سے اپنے فرائض انجام دے رہے ہیں۔ میں یہاں یہ اعلان بھی کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر اس معزز ایوان کے کسی رکن کو اس محکمہ کا کوئی سقم نظر آئے تو ہم ہر وقت ہر موقع پر اور ہر لحاظ سے اسکا نوٹس لینے کیلئے تیار ہونگے۔ لیکن ہمیں یقین ہے کہ افسروں کے اس انتخاب کے بعد ایسا کوئی موقع پیش ہی نہیں آئیگا۔ یہ افسران اپنی ذمہ داری کو بطریق احسن پورا کر رہے ہیں اور آئندہ بھی کرتے پھینگے۔

کلاز ۹ میں معزز ممبر نے جو ترمیم پیش کی ہے اسے چور بازاروں کے حق میں تصور کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ انہوں نے اپنی اس ترمیم کے ذریعہ اس بل میں یہ تخصیص کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے کہ یہ پرمٹ صرف ان لوگوں کو دئے جائیں جو تین سال سے چور بازاری میں ماہر ہوں۔ اگر کوئی تاجر دو سال پہلے اس نیت سے ٹریڈ میں آیا تھا کہ وہ دیانتداری اور ایمانداری سے یہ کام کریگا تو اسے اس ترمیم کے مطابق پرمٹ کا مستحق قرار نہ دیا جائیگا۔ ایسی شرط عائد کرنا نئے تاجروں پر ایک طرح کا ظلم ہے۔ اور پرانے گھاگ تاجروں کو ”پناہی“ دینا ہے اس ترمیم کو قبول کرنا اس بل کے مقاصد کو قطعی طور پر ضائع کر دینا تھا۔ اسلئے اسے قبول نہیں کیا گیا۔

کلاز ۱۲ کی ترمیم مناسب تھی اسلئے اسے تسلیم کر لیا گیا ہے۔ کلاز ۱۳ میں انکی جو ترمیم تھی اسکے متعلق میں اپنی درمیانی تقریر میں عرض کر چکا ہوں۔ کلاز ۱۴ کی ترمیم کو انہوں نے خود ہی غلط مشجہ کے واپس لے لیا تھا۔ کلاز ۱۶ کی ترمیم منظور کر لی گئی تھی۔

کلاز ۱۹ کی ترمیم کے متعلق انہوں نے ابھی ابھی تقریر فرمائی ہے۔ انہیں علم ہے کہ وہ افسر جو دیانتداری سے کسی قانون کے احکام کو نافذ کرنا چاہتے ہیں انہیں قانون میں حفاظت دینا لازمی ہوتا ہے ورنہ وہ اسے عملی جامہ پہنانے سے گریز کرتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ اس طرح خود جا و بے جا قانون کی زد میں آجانے کا اندیشہ اور تنگ کٹے جانے کا خدشہ لگا رہیگا اور وہ صحیح طور پر اپنے فرائض کو ادا نہیں کر سکیں گے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں یہ گزارش کرونگا کہ اس بل کو پاس کر دیا جائے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Essential Articles Bill be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

*The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Tuesday, the 15th December, 1953.*



# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 15th December, 1953

The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p. m. of the  
clock. Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.

Recitation from the Holy Quran.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### ADALAT-I-AUQAF

\*2314. **Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the action the Government has taken so far to constitute "Adalat-i-Auqaf" under the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, 1951;

(b) the steps the Government has taken to enforce the provisions of the said Act?

انریبل منہومر زاحہ سید محمد علمدار حسین شاہ گیلانی  
(الف) فی الحال عدالت اوقاف نہیں بنائی گئی۔ یہ عدالت اس وقت  
وجود میں آئے گی جب پنجاب مسلم اوقاف ایکٹ پر عمل درآمد شروع  
ہوگا۔

(ب) اس اسمبلی کی رائے سے بارہ ممبران پر مشتمل ایک صوبائی  
اوقاف بورڈ جنوری گزشتہ میں بنایا گیا تھا۔ مگر عدالت دیوانی نے بذریعہ  
حکم امتناعی ممبران بورڈ کو مزید کارروائی کرنے سے روک دیا ہے۔  
اندرون حالات ایکٹ کو نافذ کرنے کے لئے مزید کوئی اقدام نہیں کیا  
جا سکا۔

شیخ محمد سعید — کیا اس سلسلے میں مزید کوئی کارروائی  
اوقاف بورڈ کے بارے میں نہیں کی گئی؟

وزیر — جب ہماری عدالت نے حکم امتناعی جاری کر دیا ہے تو  
ہم اس کی خلاف ورزی کیسے کر سکتے ہیں۔

شیخ محمد سعید — کیا کوئی ترمیم زیر غور ہے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** How can he answer that question? The matter has first to  
be decided by the court.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, let the Honourable Minister answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a matter of procedure which the honourable member is expected to know.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** But the Honourable Minister does not know.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ اوقاف ایکٹ کے ماتحت مجوزہ اوقاف بورڈ کے اہل ممبران کے نام کیا ہیں جن کے خلاف حکم امتناعی جاری ہوا ہے؟

**وزیر** — اس سوال کا نوٹس درکار ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا حکومت کا ارادہ ہے کہ جب تک عدالت اپنا آخری فیصلہ صادر نہ کرے اس وقت تک نئے بورڈ کی تشکیل نہ کی جائے؟

**وزیر** — نئے بورڈ کے خلاف بھی ویسا ہی حکم امتناعی جاری ہو سکتا ہے۔

**میاں محمد شفیع** — کیا عدالت نے اس امر کی کارروائی بھی روک دی ہے کہ حکومت متولیوں پر اس ایکٹ کا نفاذ ہی نہ کرے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** The order is there.

**قاضی مرید احمد** — اوقاف کا یہ معاملہ کب تک معلق رہے گا؟  
**وزیر** — جب تک عدالت کے حکم امتناعی کا فیصلہ نہ ہو۔ قانونی طور پر کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہو سکتی۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** — کیا یہ معاملہ قیامت تک معلق رہیگا؟  
**وزیر** — قیامت تک کے علم کا تو آپ کو ہی دعویٰ ہو سکتا ہے۔  
**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا اس کے خلاف ہائیکورٹ میں مرافعہ کیا گیا ہے؟

**وزیر** — ابھی تک تو ماتحت عدالت میں کارروائی ہو رہی ہے۔ فیصلہ سے پہلے اپیل کس طرح کی جا سکتی ہے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** — اس کارروائی کی تکمیل کب تک ہو گی؟  
**وزیر** — یہ تو عدالت متعلقہ پر منحصر ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کارروائی کس مرحلے پر پہنچ چکی ہے؟

**صاحب سپیکر** — اگر آنریبل وزیر کو معلوم ہے تو بیان فرما دیں ورنہ اگر اس نئے سوال کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہو تو بھی بتا دیں۔

شیخ محمد سعید - کیا تمام اوقاف کی رجسٹریشن مکمل ہو چکی ہے ؟

وزیر - فہرست تیار ہو رہی ہے ۔

چودھری محمد افضل نیچہ - رجسٹریشن کب تک مکمل ہو جائے گی ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** That question does not arise. I cannot allow any further discussion. Next question.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

**\*2105. Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Province in 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952, respectively;

(b) how many of these Centres were set up by the Provincial Government ;

(c) the number of Centres taken over by Government from the Punjab Provincial Branch of the Pakistan Red Cross Society ;

(d) the number of Centres taken over by Government from other private institutions;

(e) the number of health visitors attached to each Centre;

(f) the annual expenditure per Centre ;

(g) the rate of infant and maternal mortality in the Punjab during each of the years 1947 to 1952; and

(h) whether the Government contemplate opening more Centres and taking other measures to reduce infant and maternal mortality?

**The Honourable Makhdumzada Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani :** The required information is laid on the table.

(a) The number of Maternity and Child Welfare Health Centres in the Punjab was as detailed below in the year:—

1947	78
1948	75
1949	75
1950	76
1951	78
1952	85

(b) Number of Centres maintained by Provincial Government in the year:—

1947	2
1948	2
1949	30
1950	30
1951	31
1952	31

(c) The maintenance of 28 Centres was taken over by Government from the Red Cross Societies during the year 1949.

(d) Nil.

(e) Generally one Lady Health Visitor is attached to each Health Centre. However, there are four Lady Health Visitors attached to Punjab Health School Centre and Lady Willingdon Hospital Centre.

(f) The annual expenditure of each Health Centre varies according to the environments and locality of the Centre. However, the approximate annual expenditure of an average Health Centre is Rs. 4,500.

(g) The rates of infant and maternal mortality in the Punjab during each of the years 1947 to 1951 are given below. The information for the year 1952 is not available at present :—

Year	Infant Mortality rate	Maternal Mortality rate.
1947	141	1.2
1948	155	1.1
1949	143	1.5
1950	151	0.8
1951	126	0.8

(h) Government have many schemes under their consideration to open more Health Centres in the Punjab with a view to reducing infant and maternal mortality.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Here again, Sir, I have to point out that I have not, as yet, received a copy of the information which is said to be laid on the table. Even if it had been given to me 10 minutes earlier, I would have been in a position to ask supplementary questions. This is the second time that this has been done and I am bringing it to your notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister will kindly see that the information which is laid on the table is supplied to the honourable member concerned.

**Minister:** All right, Sir.

#### TRANSFERS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

**\*2214. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Rana Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of transfers of Medical Officers of various grades ordered by Government during the period from 1st April 1953, to the end of September, 1953.

(b) the number of cases in which the said transfer orders were subsequently cancelled?

آنریبل مخدوم زاده سید محمد عابد ار حسین شاہ گیلانی  
(الف) P. H. S. - کلاس I کی نو تبدیلیاں  
P. H. S. - کلاس II کی چھیالیس تبدیلیاں

(ب) P. H. S. کلاس I میں صفر

P. H. S. کلاس II میں پانچ

• رانا گل محمد نون عرف رانا عبدالعزیز نون - ان میں سے بعض تبدیلیوں کو روکنے کی وجوہات کیا تھیں ؟

• وزیر - Interruptions مئی وجہ سے میں سوال سن نہیں سکا۔

• سپیکر - معززہ رکن سوال دہرائیں ۔

• رانا گل محمد نون عرف رانا عبدالعزیز نون - بعض تبدیلیاں Cancel کیوں کی گئیں تھیں ؟

• وزیر - یہ انتظامی معاملہ ہے۔ (تہقہہ)

• چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا عزت مآب وزیر صحت بیان فرمائیں گے کہ وہ کونسی انتظامی مصلحت تھی جس کی بنا پر پہلے تبدیلیاں کی گئیں اور بعد میں منسوخ کردی گئیں ؟

• صاحب سپیکر - سوالات کی ضمن میں جرح کی اجازت نہیں دی جاسکتی۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What did he exactly mean by P.H.S. Class I Officers and P.H.S. Class II Officers? What is the meaning of P.H.S. ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Sir, the Honourable Minister does not understand it. It should be explained on the floor of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** All the same I have disallowed it.

#### ANNUAL INCOME OF DISTRICT BOARDS

**\*2215. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Rana Abdul Aziz Noon :** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the total annual income of all the District Boards in the Province;

(b) the amount of total annual grants made by Government to all the District Boards in the Province;

(c) the total amount spent on education by all the District Boards in the Province ;

(d) the total amount spent on medical facilities by the various District Boards in the Province?

• آئریبل مخوم زاده سید محمد عہدار حسین شاہ گیلانی۔  
جواب ایوان ہذا کی میز پر رکھ دیا گیا ہے ۔



## ANNUAL INCOME OF DISTRICT BOARDS

The total income of all District Boards in the Province	The amount of total annual grants made by Government to all the District Boards in the Province.	The total amount spent on Education by all the District Boards in the Province.	The total amount spent on medical facilities by all the District Boards in the Province.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,48,101 (Mianwali) ..	14,44,190	13,43,349	1,52,675
26,26,993 (Shahpur) ..	13,38,118	16,53,808	2,21,534
17,74,932 (Jhang) ..	11,31,431	12,17,787	1,98,061
21,74,470 (Attock) ..	1,64,570	15,35,947	1,72,172
18,61,350 (Gujrat) ..	11,13,250	13,90,187	1,52,522
35,34,352 (Sialkot) ..	20,51,084	24,55,239	2,09,390
27,77,241 (Jhelum) ..	19,48,443	19,46,430	1,67,069
18,34,200 (Sheikhupura)	9,90,951	13,77,635	1,32,272
14,97,094 (D. G. Khan)	12,50,990	10,40,218	1,65,374
36,27,239 (Montgomery)	15,06,594	20,65,106	2,99,063
22,08,457 (Rawalpindi)	19,89,462	19,60,968	81,451
16,69,648 (Muzaffargarh)	12,55,200	12,37,374	1,46,390
21,08,335 (Gujranwala)	9,58,764	13,85,238	1,13,522
30,80,667 (Multan) ..	12,78,068	19,38,658	2,62,309
18,69,295 (Lahore) ..	9,16,019	12,43,769	2,24,719
32,51,982 (Lyallpur) ..	14,74,148	23,70,046	2,89,016
3,79,44,356 ..	2,08,11,271	2,61,71,759	30,77,539

**Raja Gul Muhammad Noon:** On a point of order, Sir. The information has not been conveyed to me—the answer has not been supplied to me.

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be supplied to you in future.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے مصارف میں اضافہ تعلیم اور صحت پر خرچ بڑھ جانے کی وجہ سے ہے ؟

صاحب سپیگر — آپ کا سوال وزیر موصوف کی سمجھ میں نہیں آیا ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا اضلاع میں سکول اور ہسپتال کھولنے پر جو اخراجات ہوئے ہیں ان کی وجہ سے ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے مصارف میں اضافہ ہوا ہے؟

**وزیر** — یقیناً سکول اور ہسپتال کھولنے کے باعث اخراجات میں اضافہ ہو گیا ہوگا۔ (تہقہہ)

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے بڑھتے ہوئے اخراجات کی کفالت کے لئے ان کو مزید گرانٹ دینے کی تجویز حکومت کے زیر غور ہے؟

**وزیر** — بہت سی تجاویز ہیں۔ اب میں سب کی سب کیسے بتا سکتا ہوں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر صاحب مستحق نمونہ از خوارے کے طور پر چند ایک تجاویز بتا سکتے ہیں؟

**وزیر مال** — نوٹس دیا جائے تو جواب میں حکومت کی بہت سی تجاویز بتائی جا سکتی ہیں!

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid we cannot discuss *tajaweez*.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I only want some of them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — سوال کے جز (د) میں کیا جواب دیا گیا ہے؟

**وزیر** — تیس لاکھ ستر ہزار پانچ سو ائتالیس۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر موصوف کو علم ہے کہ مقامی ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈوں کی مالی حالت روز بروز کمزور ہوتی جا رہی ہے؟

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health please see clause (d) and let me know the total amount spent on medical facilities by the various District Boards in the Province.

**Minister:** Rs. 30,77,539.

#### CARS AND STATION WAGONS PURCHASED BY DISTRICT BOARD, MONTGOMERY

\*2364. **Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of cars and station wagons purchased by the District Board, Montgomery, since partition;

(b) the number of the said vehicles with the District Board, Montgomery, immediately before partition ;

(c) the exigencies necessitating the purchase of the said vehicles;

(d) the total amount expended on purchase of those vehicles?

**انڈریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عہددار حسین شاہ گیلانی**

(الف) موٹر کاریں - صفر - سٹیشن ویگن - تین

ان میں سے دو نیلام کردی گئی ہیں۔ باقی ماندہ تیسری ویگن جب

ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے استعمال سے فارغ ہو تو زیادہ تر مجکمہ صحت کے لئے استعمال میں آئی ہے۔

(ب) - ۴

(ج) - مجکمہ صحت کی ضروریات کے لئے۔

(د) - تقسیم ملک سے قبل - قریباً ۴,۹۲۰ روپے۔

بعد از تقسیم تقریباً ۵۵,۴۹۴ روپے۔

**رانا گل محمد نون عرف رانا عبدالعزیز نون** - یہ سٹیشن

ویگن اور موٹر کاریں کب خریدی گئی تھیں؟

**وزیر** - ۱۹۴۹ء - ۱۹۵۰ء اور ۱۹۵۲ء میں ایک ایک خریدا گیا

تھا۔ یہ سب تقسیم ملک کے بعد ہی خریدے گئے تھے۔

**رانا گل محمد نون المعروف رانا عبدالعزیز نون** - تقسیم

ملک کب ہوئی تھی؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The Honourable Minister has said that these wagons were sold out because they were useless. May I know why were they not sent to a workshop for repairs before doing so?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Why Sir. It is a very important question.

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین** - وزیر موصوف نے فرمایا ہے

کہ یہ ویگن مختلف امراض کی وجہ سے خریدے گئے تھے۔ کیا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ وہ لوگ کن کن امراض میں مبتلا تھے جن کے لئے یہ ویگن خریدے گئے تھے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**شیخ محمد سعید** - کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ یہ ویگن ممبران

اور عہدیداران کے استعمال میں آتے ہیں؟

وزیر - یہ چیز میرے نوٹس میں نہیں آئی -  
 شیخ محمد سعید - کیا آپ اب اس کا نوٹس لینے کے لئے تیار ہیں؟

وزیر - بالکل -  
 Mian Muhammad Shafi: Who made the report to the district board authorities that those wagons were no longer of use to be put on the road?

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

PREPARATION OF A CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM OF A VISIT OF AN HONOURABLE MINISTER BY DISTRICT BOARD, MONTGOMERY

\*2365. Mian Abdul Haq: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a cinematographic film of a visit of an Honourable Minister of the Provincial Government was recently prepared by the District Board, Montgomery if; so, (i) the total expenditure incurred on the preparation of the said film; (ii) the legal sanction for incurring this expense?

آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عابدان حسین شاہ گیلانی - میںہ سویشاپ منعقدہ زیر اہتمام ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ منٹگری کی مشہری کرنے اور اس کو مقبول بنانے کے لئے مارچ ۱۹۵۲ء میں چپٹر مین ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ نے تجویز پیش کی کہ اس میلہ کی فلم تیار کرائی جائے۔ اس تجویز کو ممبران ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ نے منظور کیا اور اس مقصد کے لئے چھ ہزار روپے لاہور کی ایک فلم کمپنی کو دئے گئے۔ چنانچہ اس میلہ کی فلم لی گئی۔ لیکن ابھی تک یہ فلم ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے حوالے نہیں کی گئی۔ واپسی زر پیشگی کے لئے کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نے بھی ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے ممبران کو نوٹس دے دیا ہے کہ کیوں یہ رقم ان سے وصول نہ کی جائے۔

رانا غلام صابر خاں - کیا وزیر موصوف نے بھی اس میلہ سویشاپ میں شمولیت کی تھی؟

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

Mr. C. E. Gibbon: Can the Honourable Minister say which firm this was given to?

Minister: Screen and Sound Studios, Ferozepur Road, Lahore.

JOINT SECRETARY OF THE MONTGOMERY DISTRICT BOARD

\*2366. Mian Abdul Haq: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Montgomery District Board has been engaging a Joint Secretary for the Board since 1950; if so, the salary of the said Officer?

آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عابدان حسین شاہ گیلانی - جی ہاں -

کام کی زیادتی کی وجہ سے ایک اسسٹنٹ سیکریٹری کی آسانی ایزاد کی گئی ہے۔

اس کی تنخواہ ۲۰۰-۵-۱۰۰ کے گریڈ میں مقرر کی گئی ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ یہ نیم سیکرٹری—نائب سیکرٹری—ذاتی سیکرٹری اور ہمراہی سیکرٹری وغیرہ کی آسانیوں کا سلسلہ جاری رہے گا یا اسے ختم بھی کیا جائیگا؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Was this new post created as a matter of political corruption to satisfy some faction?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

#### REVISION OF GRADE OF A STENOGRAPHER WORKING IN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, LYALLPUR

**\*2422. Sheikh Mahboob Elahi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have raised the grade of Stenographer in the grade of Rs. 100—5—150 to Rs. 120—8—200/10—250;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Committee, Lyallpur have also revised the grade of their employees with effect from the 1st April 1951;

(c) whether it is a fact that the grade of the Stenographer, Municipal Committee, Lyallpur has been revised from Rs. 100—5—150 to Rs. 120—8—200/10—250, with effect from the 1st April 1951, by the Administrator, Municipality, Lyallpur;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner, Multan Division, has not accorded his approval to the revised grade of Rs. 120—8—200/10—250 with effect from the 1st April 1951; if so the reasons therefor?

**آذریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد علمدار حسین شاہ گیلانی—**

(الف) جی ہاں۔

(ب) جی ہاں۔

(ج) جی ہاں۔

(د) جی ہاں۔ کمشنر صاحب نے کیس کا فیصلہ گورنمنٹ کے احکام

کے مطابق کر دیا ہے۔ احکام یہ ہیں کہ گریڈوں کی تجدید

اس تاریخ سے کی جائے جس تاریخ کو کمیٹی نے

ریزولوشن پاس کیا ہو۔ اس ملازم کے گریڈ کی تجدید کے لئے کمیٹی

نے اپنا ریزولوشن ۲۶ مئی ۱۹۵۳ء کو پاس کیا۔ چنانچہ

اسی تاریخ سے منظوری دی گئی ہے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا حکومت مقامی اداروں کو ان

احکام کی پابندی پر مجبور کر سکتی ہے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

ملک غلام نبی۔ کیا یہ سٹینوگرافر اردو کے ہیں یا انگریزی کے ؟  
وزیر صحت۔ اس کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ اگر مقامی ادارے حکومت کے جاری کردہ احکام کی پابندی نہ کریں تو اس صورت میں حکومت کیا طریق کار اختیار کرتی ہے ؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Academic questions cannot be asked. It is a matter of internal administration.

REVISION OF SCALE OF PAY OF A STENOGRAPHER WORKING IN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, LYALLPUR

\*2423. **Sheikh Mehboob Elahi.** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is fact that Administrator of Municipal Committee, Lyallpur, has revised the grade of stenographer from Rs. 100—5—150 to Rs. 120—8—200/10—250 from the 1st April, 1951.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Commissioner, Multan Division has not accorded approval to the above revised grade; if so, why.

آذریبل مخدوم زاده سید محمد عظیم دار حسین شاہ گیلانی۔

(الف) جی ہاں۔

(ب) جی ہاں۔

پہلا حصہ۔ کمشنر صاحب نے منظوری دے دی ہے۔ جس کے مطابق نیا گریڈ ملازم مذکور کو ۲۶۔ مئی ۱۹۵۳ سے ملے گا۔  
دوسرا حصہ۔ سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا۔

POTTERY

\*1843. **Mian Manzoor Hassan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that pottery is an ancient indigenous industry of the Province ;

(b) the approximate number of workers at present employed in the said industry;

(c) the approximate value of the goods produced by this industry during the year 1951-52;

(d) whether the Government have made any efforts to introduce the modern methods of production in this industry; if so, what;

(e) whether the Government have made necessary arrangement for the supply of raw materials essential for glazed pottery; and

(f) whether the Government have sponsored any scheme for the development of pottery; if so, what, if not, why not?

## آنریبل شیخ مسعود صادق۔

(الف) جی ہاں ۔

(ب) دیہاتی ظروف ساز۔ ۱۸۰۰۰۔

باقاعدہ گھریلو صنعت کار ۲۵۰۰۔

(ج) ساٹھ لاکھ روپیہ (۶۰۰,۰۰۰ روپے)

(د) جی ہاں۔ ظروف سازی کے جامد طریقوں کے متعلق محکمہ صنعت کی

ظروف ساز ایجنسی واقعہ شاعرہ میں تربیت دی جاتی ہے۔

نوجوان کاریگروں کو بیرونی ممالک میں تربیت حاصل کرنے

کی سہولتیں بہم پہنچائی جاتی ہیں۔ قبل ازیں ایک

کاریگر برطانیہ روانہ ہو چکا ہے اور دوسرا عنقریب جاپان

بھیجا جا رہا ہے۔

(۵) جی ہاں ۔

(و) جی ہاں ۔ حکومت نے گجرات میں ایک ظروف سازی کا

کارخانہ قائم کرنے کا منصوبہ منظور کیا ہے۔ جہاں کہ

عنقریب ہی مقامی ظروف سازوں کے فائدہ کے لئے ایک بہت

زیادہ گرمی پیدا کرنے والی بیٹی نصب کی جا رہی ہے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ کیا وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ

ظروف سازی کی تربیت گاہ میں جس کا انہوں نے ابھی ذکر فرمایا ہے کس

قدر لوگ زیر تربیت دیں ؟

وزیر۔ آپ لکھ کر نوٹس دیں ۔ میں معلوم کر کے آپ کو بتا دوں گا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ کیا وزیر موصوف از راہ کرم بیان

فرمائیں گے کہ اس وقت کتنے معلمین مصروف کار ہیں ؟

**Mr. Speaker:** I have said more than once that questions which require collection of figures cannot be asked as supplementaries.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, it is not a question of collection of figures. This is for the elucidation of the answer given.

**Mr. Speaker:** It requires the collection of the number of teachers, number of students and so on and so forth. Anyhow, it does not arise out of the answer given.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Honourable Minister consider that the proposed college in Gujrat shall be named after Sohni-Mahiwal?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

FERTILIZERS

\*1844. **Mian Manzoor Hussain:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :—

- (a) whether it is a fact that fertilizers are mostly imported from abroad;
- (b) the steps the Government intend to take for the local production of fertilizers; if no steps are intended to be taken, the reasons therefore?

\* **The Honourable Sheikh Masood Sadiq:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation are taking steps to set up a fertilizer factory with capacity ranging between 50,000 and 1,00,000 tons per annum at Daud Khel in the Punjab. The factory is expected to go into production by the end of (next) year.

TEXTILE MILLS

\*2406. **Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state the number of (i) Cotton, (ii) Silk and (iii) Woollen Textile Mills established in the Punjab since the Partition and particulars regarding their location?

آنریبل شیخ مسعود صادق (۱) سوٹ کے لئے — سولہ لائبرور میں چار لاہور میں — دو ملتان میں — دو راولپنڈی میں — دو سرگودھا میں — بھکر — پہلان — خانیوال — بوڑیوالہ — جہلم — میں ایک ایک —

(ب) ریشم کیلئے بیچس لائبرور میں — چھ لاہور میں — گوجرانوالہ اور گجرات میں — چار چار ملتان میں تین — راولپنڈی میں دو اتر سیالکوٹ اور شیخوپورہ میں — ایک ایک —

(ج) گرم-کلی سات یعنی لائبرور ملتان — راولپنڈی — گوجرانوالہ — شیخوپورہ — جینگ اور لارنس پور میں ایک ایک —

LABOURERS EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE MILLS

\*2407. **Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industries be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of labourers employed in the (1) Cotton (2) Silk and (3) Woollen Textile Mills working in the Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Textile Mills have not provided dispensaries and other amenities for the welfare of the workers as required by the Labour Laws in force in the Province;

(c) if answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, the steps Government intend to take in the matter?

آنریبل شیخ مسعود صادق (۱) پنجاب بھر کی سوتی — ریشمی اور اونی کپڑا بننے والی ملوں میں کام کرنے والے مزدوروں کی تعداد ۳ جون ۱۹۵۳ کو علی الترتیب ۱۹۶۳۳ — ۲۲۷۳ اور ۷ تھی —

(ب) موجودہ قانون کے مطابق رجسٹر شدہ فیکٹریاں صرف ابتدائی طبی امداد کی چیزیں مہیا کرتی ہیں — البتہ چند بڑی بڑی کپڑے کی ملوں مثلاً لائبرور کٹن ملز دلیپور اور ستلج کٹن ملز اوکاڑہ نے ازخود ڈسپنسریاں



مہیا کی ہیں۔ مزدوروں کی صحت اور حفاظت کی دیگر سہولتیں مثلاً ہوا نمی اور ٹینڈک کا انتظام۔ پینے اور نہانے دھونے کیلئے پانی اور پیشاب وغیرہ کیلئے ٹٹیاں رجسٹر شدہ فیکٹریوں نے بھی بہم پہنچائی ہیں۔

(ج) یہ سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا وزیر صنعت کو معلوم ہے کہ یہ جو ٹٹیوں کا لفظ انہوں نے استعمال کیا ہے۔ اس سے بہتر لفظ بھی ان کو مل سکتا تھا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Honourable Minister that the Pakistan Federation of Labour has made serious protest against the treatment meted out to the labourers by the employers in those factories?

**وزیر**—میں نے آج اخبار میں پڑھا ہے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What action does the Government propose to take in connection with the representation made through the press to-day?

**وزیر**—گورنمنٹ اس پر غور کرے گی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—کیا وزیر صنعت اپنے اس جواب پر غور فرمانے کے بعد کہ اس صوبے میں سات اوہی ملیں ہیں اور ان میں ۷ آدمی کام کر رہے ہیں یہ فرمائیں گے کہ ان کو اعداد و شمار کی صحت پر پورا اعتماد ہے۔ اس لحاظ سے ایک مل میں صرف دس آدمی کام کرتے ہیں۔ کیا وہ ان اعداد و شمار میں سے صفز miss تو نہیں کر گئے؟

**وزیر**—یہ اعداد و شمار محکمے نے بھیجے ہیں۔ ان میں بہت سی ملیں ایسی چھوٹی ہیں اور بڑی ملیں ابوی چلنا شروع نہیں ہوئیں؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—ان ملازمین کی تعداد غیر معقول اور غلط معلوم ہوتی ہے۔ کیا وہ اسکی تصدیق فرمانے کی کوشش کریں گے؟

**وزیر**—میرے خیال میں تو معقول ہے۔ بہر حال میں دیکھوں گا اور اگر غلط ہوئی تو میں درست کر دوں گا۔

**رازا گل محمد خوں المعروف رانا عبد العزیز خوں**—اس وقت کتنی اوہی ملیں کام کر رہی ہیں؟

**وزیر**—اسکا جواب دیدیا گیا ہے۔ بڑی ملوں میں صوف ایک کام کر رہی ہے لیکن ماہ جون کے بعد سے جہاں کام شروع ہوا ہے انکی تعداد ان میں شامل نہیں ہے۔

**ملک غلام حبیبی**—وزیر صنعت نے فرمایا ہے کہ مزدوروں کیلئے روشنی اور ہوا کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔ کیا وہ فرمائیں گے کہ ان کیلئے تازہ ہوا کو مہیا کرنے کا کونسا طریقہ اختیار کیا گیا ہے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Minister please say whether it only came to his notice today that 99.9 per cent of these mills are without any medical facilities whatsoever for the workers?

**وزیر** — ہم انکو (قانون) قانون کے مطابق مجبور نہیں کر سکتے (قطع کلا سہاں)

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The Honourable Minister for Industries does not seem to know the affairs of his own department. My question is whether it came to his notice only today that 99.9 per cent of the mills are without any medical facilities?

**وزیر** — اسکی percentage تو مجھے (ملوم) معلوم نہیں ہے۔ ۹۹ فیصدی سے میں متفق نہیں ہوں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — کیا وزیر صنعت اس بات کی کوشش فرمائیں گے کہ ”ملوم“ اور ”قانون“ کو ”معلوم“ اور ”قانون“ کہا کریں؟ (قبضہ)

**قاضی مرید احمد** — کیا وزیر صنعت فرمائیں گے کہ جب سات ملوں میں سے صرف ایک مل کام کر رہی ہے تو باقی چھ صرف درشنی ہیں؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**قاضی مرید احمد** — کب تک توقع کی جاسکتی ہے کہ باقی بے کار ملیں کام کرنا شروع کر دیں گی؟

**وزیر** — میں نے کہا تھا کہ وہ چھوٹی ملیں ہیں۔ یہ میں نے کب کہا کہ وہ بیکار ہیں۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** — آپ نے فرمایا تھا کہ صرف ایک مل کام کر رہی ہے۔

**وزیر** — سات میں سے بڑی مل صرف ایک ہے۔ انکے علاوہ اور ملیں بھی ہیں جنکی تعداد میرے پاس موجود نہیں ہے۔

**قاضی مرید احمد** — باقی جو چھوٹی چھ ملیں ہیں وہ کام کر رہی ہیں یا بیکار پڑی ہیں؟

**وزیر** — باقی چھ چھوٹی چل رہی ہیں۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Are we to understand the Honourable Minister to say that the other 6 mills are merely on paper and their construction has not yet started?

**Minister:** I have already answered that question.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا وزیر صحت کو یہ "پلوم" ہے کہ "قنوں" میں نقص "سسوس" ہو رہا ہے (قیمتہ - شور)

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The Honourable Minister has said that Government has no power to interfere with the arrangements of sanitation of various departments. Shall we take it as a statement of fact?

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever is stated by the Honourable Minister is to be taken at its face value.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** O my God it will lead to chaos.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Is it to be taken as a statement of fact or at its face value?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is to be taken as a statement of fact at its face value.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** What would that mean?

#### DETENTION OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA *Ex-MINISTER FOR REVENUE, PUNJAB*

\*2109. **Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the reason which moved the Provincial Government to detain Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha, ex-Minister for Revenue, Punjab, under the Bengal Regulations of 1918;

(b) the amenities, if any, provided to the detenu;

(c) whether these amenities are in keeping with his status,

(d) whether the Provincial Government intend to release the detenu or to try him before a court of law, if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** (a) It will not be in the public interest to furnish the information sought by the Honourable Member.

(b) The following amenities were provided to Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha :—

(i) An allowance of rupees ten per day was sanctioned for the purchase of fruit, food, tobacco and other articles of food and drink except alcohol;

(ii) All the newspapers for Mr. Muhammad Hussain Chatha of his choice were permitted to be supplied to him;

(iii) Provisions for a radio set, electric fan, electric table lamp, books, adequate furniture, own bedding and a Jail servant were made.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise as Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha has already been released.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Arising out of the reply to part (a) of the question, will the Honourable Chief Minister say whether it was in the public interest to release Mr. Muhammad Hussain Chatha?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا عزت مآب وزیر اعلیٰ یہ فرمائیں گے کہ جن آسائشوں اور مراعات کا آپ نے ذکر کیا ہے ان کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ آپ نے نظر بندی کے دوران میں ملاقاتوں کی اجازت نہیں دی تھی؟

وزیر اعلیٰ - کئی ملاقاتوں کی اجازت دی تھی۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا وزیر اعلیٰ فرمائیں گے کہ انہوں نے جن ملاقاتوں کی اجازت دی تھی ان ملاقاتوں کے دوران میں پولیس پاسی - آئی - ڈی کے افسران کی موجودگی لازمی قرار دی گئی تھی؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Was the *Pakistan Times* included in the newspapers to be supplied to the detenu?

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer was that the papers of the detenu's choice were supplied.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** My information is that he asked for the *Pakistan Times*, but he was not supplied with that paper. Let the Honourable Chief Minister answer it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow irrelevant questions.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** It is not irrelevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ ایسا ان کو علم ہے کہ جن وجوہات کا اظہار یا انکشاف وہ مفاد عامہ کے خلاف خیال کرتے ہیں وہ صوبے کا بچہ بچہ جانتا ہے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Is it a fact that the release of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha was not in the public interest?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Supplementary question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I will not allow any more questions. Frivolous questions are being asked.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, wait and see. The Honourable Chief Minister has said that it is not in the public interest to give reasons for the detention of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha. May I know whether he can give the reasons why it was in the public interest to release him?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already disallowed such a question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** In view of the fact that it is not in the public interest to give the reasons as to why you arrested Mr. Chatha, is it a fact that you arrested Mr. Chatha in your private interest?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا حکومت اس مسئلہ پر غور کر رہی ہے کہ چودھری محمد حسین چٹھہ صاحب کے رفقا کو بھی نظر بند کر دیا جائے؟ (تہقہقہ)

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب بیان فرمائیں گے کہ کتنے ایسے امور کا انکشاف ہوا ہے جو وہ انتظامی امور کے منافی تصور فرماتے ہیں؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Is it a fact that there has been a serious miscarriage of justice in the arrest of Mr. Chatha?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

# APPOINTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AND PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARIES

\*2156. **Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the duties and responsibilities of Parliamentary Secretaries;

(b) the circumstances leading to the appointment of a large number of Parliamentary and Parliamentary Private Secretaries and the reasons for this unnecessary and additional drain on the Provincial Exchequer;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Parliamentary Secretaries during the Daultana regime refused to draw salaries as they had little work to do?

(note) آخری بل ملک محمد فیروز خان نوٹ (الف) ایک نوٹ

جس میں مطلوبہ اطلاع بہم پہنچائی گئی ہے۔ سبز پر رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔

(ب) ۱۔ پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹریوں کے ذریعے عوام سے رابطہ قائم کرنے کے

مواقع پیدا کرنا۔

۲۔ مختلف مفید سکیموں کے متعلق جو حکومت کے زیر غور رہی ہیں

ان کی رائے لینا۔

(۳) عام انتظامی معاملات کی ضرورت کے اسباب —

(ج) نہیں۔

## DUTIES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

1. **Questions in the Assembly**—The Secretaries must familiarize themselves with questions and answers proposed thereto. They will have copies of these furnished to them by the Administrative Departments concerned. In connection with these questions, the Secretaries will study what possible supplementary questions can be asked and prepare appropriate answers to these supplementary questions. In particular, they will see that where certain supplementary questions are asked which might leave an erroneous impression on the House, further supplementary questions in elucidation so as to remove any doubts about the Government's exact position are duly asked. This would mean that the Secretaries are on the alert when supplementary questions are asked.

2. **Resolutions**—The Secretaries will be furnished with memoranda prepared by the Administrative Departments concerned on the subject matter of resolutions and the general position of the Government regarding them. Besides studying these, it will be their duty—

(i) to call the attention of the Minister to all other relevant matters touching these resolutions;

(ii) to prepare an adequate speech to represent under instructions from the Minister, Government's position regarding the resolutions; and

(iii) to secure all necessary support in the House for Government. It follows that the Secretaries will consider all technical procedural points that may arise in the course of the discussion of any resolution.

3. **Legislation**—The Secretaries are expected—

(i) to prepare schemes for legislation to be proposed by their departments and collect material for these schemes in collaboration with Administrative Secretaries (Orders of Minister to be taken in case there is difference of opinion between a Parliamentary Secretary and an Administrative Secretary). They will

also familiarize themselves with legislative measures brought before the House by Government or private members. In this connection they will study all relevant literature, particularly any memoranda prepared by the Administrative Departments concerned. They will also study the history of similar legislation, if any passed, both in the province and in the Central Legislature as also possibly in other Provincial Legislatures ;

(ii) to prepare an adequate speech on all questions on the merits and on procedure arising out of the provisions of the legislative measure; and

(iii) as in the case of resolutions to secure all necessary support in the House for Government.

4. An important part of the function of the Secretaries must be to act, wherever possible, as means of communication between the Members of the Assembly and the Ministers. It must be recognized that while the Secretaries will form useful intermediaries direct access to Ministers by Members wishing to see them is not discouraged in any manner.

5. Secretaries will deal with such correspondence between the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Ministers as is entrusted to them, and similarly conduct references with the Administrative Departments at the particular desires of the Ministers. They will also note on and collect information from officers in cases which are referred to them by the Ministers concerned.

6. Under the general direction of the Ministers, it will be the duty of the Secretaries to be in close touch with their own constituencies as regards general Government policy. They may be asked to tour districts under instructions of Ministers and hear complaints and report on the general progress of the departments in the portfolio of the Minister to whom they are attached. They will, however, have no executive authority over the district officers.

7. As closely associated with Ministers and as concerned with particular subjects the help and advice of the Secretaries will be available at all times to the Ministers for Parliamentary and Political Work. They will also deal with files concerning Assembly matters as Administrative Secretaries do and put up notes on subject which they think should receive consideration from Government.

8. Ministers may require Parliamentary Secretaries to see visitors, note their grievances and deal with such complaints as do not require the Orders of Ministers.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - اگر وزیر اعلیٰ ریزولوشن کے سلسلہ میں ضمن ۲ کے جواب پر غور فرمائیں جہاں انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹریوں کے فرائض میں یہ چیز بھی داخل ہے کہ وزراء کی ہدایات کے مطابق تقاریر تیار کریں تو کیا وہ بتائیں گے کہ جب انہوں نے ان کی تقرریاں کیں تو کیا اس وقت ان کی تقاریر تیار کرنے کی قابلیت کو ملحوظ رکھا تھا ؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**قاضی مرید احمد** - کیا کسی ایک پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری سے تقریر تیار کرانی گئی ؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ** - اگر ایک پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری تقریر نہیں کرتا تو اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں کہ وہ تقریر نہیں کر سکتا اور اگر ہمیشہ تقریر کرتا ہے تو یہ ضروری نہیں کہ وہ بہت اچھی تقریر کر سکتا ہے ۔

قاضی مرید احمد — جناب میں نے عرض کیا تھا کہ کیا آپ نے ان سے کوئی تقریر تیار کرائی ہے ؟

وزیر اعلیٰ — ہمارے وزراء خود بہت اچھی تقاریر کر سکتے ہیں ۔

قاضی مرید احمد — اگر ہمارے وزراء اچھی تقاریر کر سکتے ہیں تو صوبہ کے بجٹ پر یہ وجہ کیوں ڈالہ گیا ہے ؟

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — وزیر اعلیٰ کی statement کے حصہ

۲ کے ضمنی سوال کے جواب میں میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ کن ذرائع اور وسائل کے ذریعہ سے یہ سیکرٹری ایوان کے اندر حکومت کو امانت اور امداد فراہم کرتے ہیں ؟

وزیر اعلیٰ — وہ قدموں سے چلتے ہیں اور زبان سے بولتے ہیں۔ (تمسہ)

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جب وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے یہ

فرمایا ہے کہ پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری صاحبزادے قدموں سے چلتے ہیں اور زبان سے بولتے ہیں تو کیا ان کی مراد یہ ہے کہ وہ خود زبان سے چلتے ہیں اور قدموں سے بولتے ہیں ۔ (تمسہ)

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — جب وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے ضمن ۲

میں یہ الفاظ استعمال کرتے ہوئے Adequate Schemes کی وضاحت فرمائی ہے ان سے ان کی کیا مراد ہے ؟

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

محمد امیر خان — گزشتہ دنوں جو پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری صاحبان مستعفی

ہو گئے ہیں کیا وزیر اعلیٰ ان کے casts پر غور کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں ؟

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

Mian Muhammad Shafi: Is the Honourable Chief Minister prepared to test the eloquence of his Parliamentary Secretary by asking him to.....

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

#### APPOINTMENT OF LAWYER MAGISTRATES

\*2157. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema: Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to select Magistrates from amongst the lawyers for the Judicial Branch of the Magistracy as reported in the press; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the terms and conditions governing the selection of Magistrates mentioned in part (a) ?

**آئریبل ملک محمد فیروز خان فون۔** (الف) جی ہاں۔ حکومت نے وکلاء کو بطور مجسٹریٹ بھرتی کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ تاکہ صوبہ میں مجسٹریٹوں کی کمی کے باعث اس وقت فوجداری عدالتوں میں جو کام جمع ہو گیا ہے۔ اسے ختم کیا جائے۔ اور فوجداری مقدمات کے جلد فیصلے کئے جائیں۔

(ب) ایسے وکلاء ان اعلیٰوں کے لئے درخواستیں پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پلس بھیج سکتے ہیں۔ جن کا عدالتی تجربہ کم از کم ۵ سال اور زیادہ سے زیادہ دس سال ہو۔ اور ان کی عمر یکم نومبر ۱۹۵۳ء کو ۳۵ سال سے زیادہ نہ ہو۔ ایسے وکیل مجسٹریٹوں کی تنخواہ پی۔سی۔ ایس کے کیل کے مطابق مقرر کی جائیگی۔ البتہ اس تنخواہ میں اضافہ کرتے وقت ان کی معیاد تجربہ عمر اور انکم ٹیکس جو ان کی وکالت کی آمدنی پر لگا ہوا ملحوظ رکھا جائے گا؟

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سعید الدین۔** کیا یہ مجسٹریٹ ہو مقرر کئے جائیں گے ان کا معیار قابلیت ملحوظ رکھتے وقت ان کے مقدمات کے لڑنے اور جیتنے کو بھی دیکھا جائے گا یا نہیں؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**چوڈھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔** کیا وزیر اعلیٰ یہ فرمائیں گے کہ مجسٹریٹوں کی استعداد کے علاوہ مسام لیگ حضرات کی سفارش کو درخور اعتناء نہیں سمجھا جائے گا؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

#### CRIME

**\*2158. Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that crime is on the increase in the province;

(b) the action, if any, Government have taken or propose to take to alleviate the distress mentioned in part (a) above?

**آئریبل ملک محمد فیروز خان فون۔** (الف) جی ہاں۔

(ب) گورنمنٹ حالات سے بخوبی واقف ہے۔ اور انسپکٹر جنرل آف پولیس پنجاب کی طرف سے پوری روک تھام کے انتظامات جن میں ناکہ بندی گشت اور بغیر لائسنس کے اسلحہ کی فراہمی بھی شامل ہیں کے لئے احکام جاری کر دیے گئے۔



ہیں۔ جرائم میں اضافہ کا ایک خاص سبب یہ ہے۔ کہ فوجداری مقدمات کے فیصلوں میں دیر ہوئی۔ کچھ عرصہ سے صوبہ میں مجسٹریٹوں کی کمی تھی۔ حکومت نے حال ہی میں ۳۰ وکلاء مجسٹریٹوں کو بھرتی کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ تاکہ مجسٹریٹوں کی تعداد میں جو کمی تھی۔ آسے پورا کیا جا سکے۔ علاوہ انہیں تمام ایڈیشنل ڈسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹوں اور دفعہ ۳ کے مجسٹریٹوں کو ٹرانسپسٹ دئے جانے کا فیصلہ بھی کیا گیا ہے۔ ان دونوں امور سے بہت حد تک مقدمات کا فیصلہ ہو جائے گا۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Does the reply to part (a) include the political crimes, including murders committed by the Muslim League Party in power?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ جرائم میں اضافہ اور کثرت کی ایک وجہ یہ روگراری اور معاشی بحران ہے؟  
**وزیر اعلیٰ:** یہ روزگار لوگ قانون کے پابند ہیں یہ جرائم کسی اور قسم کے لوگ کرتے ہیں اس کی زیادہ تر وجہ یہ ہے کہ مقدمات میں جلدی سزا نہیں ہوتی۔ اگر جلدی سزائیں ہو جائیں تو انہیں عبرت حاصل ہو۔

#### MURDERS DACOTIES AND SUICIDE CASES

**\*2259. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani:** Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of murders and dacoties committed in the province from first January, 1953, to 31st August, 1953;

(b) the district wise number of persons involved in the said cases who were challaned, convicted or discharged for lack of evidence respectively;

(c) the number of suicide cases resulting in death and the number of persons challaned for attempted suicide, and the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of thefts committed during the said period in the Province and district wise number of cases registered, challaned, convicted, undetected or discharged among them?

**آنریبل مایک محمد فیروز خان نون۔** (الف)۔ قتل۔ ۸۸۹

۸۹ کے

(ب)۔ ایسے تمام Cases جن میں چالان ہوا۔ سزا ہوئی۔ چھوڑ

دئے گئے یا عدم شہادت کے باعث رہا کر دئے گئے۔  
کی ضلع وار تعداد کی فہرست میز پر رکھ دی گئی ہے۔

(ج) (i) ۱۲ Cases۔ خود کشی کے ۱۲ Cases جن میں موت واقع ہوئی۔

(ii) ۸۳ اشخاص۔ خود کشی کے اقدام کے سلسلہ میں چالان

ہوئے ۲۰۔ خود کشی کے Cases جن میں موت واقع ہوئی ہیں  
۲ ایسے Cases تھے جن کا امتحان نہ ہو سکا۔

۱۳ دماغی خرابی کی وجہ سے

۹ بھوک کا شکار ہوئے

۵۹ گھریلو معاملات کے باعث

۴ رنج

۵ مالی مشکلات

۱۳ عشق و محبت

۹ طویل بیماریاں

۲ مقدمات سے بچنے کے لئے

۴ جنکی وجہ نا معلوم ہے۔

۸۳ خود کشی کے Cases۔ جن کا چالان ہوا

۱ دماغی خرابی کے باعث۔

۹ بھوک

۱۰ جب پولیس کی تحویل میں تھے۔

۳۳ گھریلو تکالیف

۷ رنج

۵ مالی مشکلات

۸ عشق و محبت

۳ طویل بیماریاں

۴ مقدمات سے بچنے کے لئے

۳ جنکی وجہ نا معلوم ہے۔

(۱) ۸۶۰۰ (۲)

(۱) تفصیل میز پر رکھ دی گئی ہے۔

### THEFT CASES.

	Registered	Challaned	Convicted	Undetected	Discharged
Lahore	1677	407	170	528	28
Q. sur	226	97	50	84	5
Sialkot	325	122	65	174	19
Gujranwala	265	156	80	125	20
Sheikhpura	394	188	76	195	30
Rawalpindi	407	146	78	184	17
Gujrat	308	101	42	58	18
Sargodha	328	132	84	118	29
Campbellpur	189	76	44	67	18
Mianwali	115	64	21	29	3
Jhelum	152	59	19	159	26
Multan	764	386	137	198	37
Muzaffargarh	250	158	41	92	41
Jhang	387	168	76	135	20
Montgomery	1160	340	80	412	27
Lyallpur	767	402	137	87	65
D. G. Khan	347	130	44	108	18
G. R. P.	544	318	184	220	26
Total	8,605	..	..	..	..

(The remaining cases are under investigation).

	No. of persons involved in MURDER CASES			No. of persons involved in DACOITY CASES		
	(a) Charged	(b) Convicted	(c) Discharged	(a)	(b)	(c)
Lahore	109	3	..	51	15	24
Quetta	117	1	..	39	..	..
Sialkot	86	10	30	18	..	..
Gujranwala	107	..	26	..	..	..
Sheikhpura	151	5	7	161	..	..
Rawalpindi	102	11	15	4	..	..
Gujrat	268	6	24	..	..	..
Sargodha	253	41	108	..	..	..
Campbellpur	169	64	26	20	..	12
Mianwali	111	22	30	1	..	..
Jhelum	66	9	14	..	..	..
Multan	162	17	49	..	..	..
Muzaffargarh	33	..	12	22	..	22
Jhang	83	13	9	41	..	36
Montgomery	115	15	17	29	..	2
Lycapur	103	11	..	32	..	..
D. G. Khan	77	16	17	7	..	..
G. R. P.	4	2	..	..	..	..

(The remaining cases are under trial)

چودھری محمد افضل چیہ۔ جب اس قسم کے متعدد اقدامات خود کشی کے متعلق حکومت کو علم ہوا جو بھوک اور افلاس کی وجہ سے ہوئے۔ تو اس کے انسداد اور روک تھام کے لئے حکومت نے کیا کیا؟ وزیر اعلیٰ۔ اگر سرنے کے بعد بھوک کا انتظام ہو سکتا ہے تو آپ ارشاد فرمائیں میں کرنے کو تیار ہوں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیہ۔ کیا وزیر اعلیٰ لفظ اقدام کے مفہوم کو سمجھنے سے قاصر ہیں۔ حالانکہ یہاں اس کا مطلب ہے کہ „attempt“، یعنی „کوشش“ کے باوجود جو لوگ بچ گئے ہیں۔ کیا ان کا دماغ اتنی سی بات بھی سمجھنے سے قاصر ہے؟

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیہ۔ کیا وزیر اعلیٰ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ بھوک دکنہ اور رنج ایک ہی تکلیف کے جو تین مختلف عنوان قائم کئے گئے ہیں ان سے انکی مراد کیا ہے اور وہ ان میں کیا فرق سمجھتے ہیں؟

Mr. Speaker: This is clear.

Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema: It is not for the Honourable Speaker to reply to questions.

Mr. Speaker: 'Bhook' means 'bhook' and 'mali mushkilat' means 'mali mushkilat'. I cannot allow a frivolous question.

Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema: It is not a frivolous question.

Mr. Speaker: Order please.

**مسٹر محمد امین**۔ کیا آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ اس امر کی تحقیقات فرمائیں گے کہ جن لوگوں نے پولیس کی تحویل میں رہ کر خود کشی کی ہے کیا ان پر تشدد ہوا؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ**۔ ہماری اطلاعات کے مطابق تو کوئی نہیں اگر آپ کسی شخص کے متعلق بتائیں گے تو ہم تفتیش کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honorable Chief Minister please say whether the number of murders given by him from January 1953 to 31st August 1953 includes the murders committed by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, now transferred to Sargodha?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please state whether his Government has got any scheme under consideration to prevent jilted lovers from committing suicide?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

**\*2384. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of Deputy Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to Government, Punjab, in the Finance Department, immediately before the partition and at present;

(b) the strength of the Ministerial establishment of the Finance Department, Punjab, immediately before partition and at present;

(c) the actual annual expenditure incurred by Government on the Finance Department in the form of salaries and allowances, immediately before the partition and at present?

**آنریبل ملک محمد فیروز خان نون**۔ جناب والا۔ اس کا اردو میں ترجمہ نہیں ہے مجھے اجازت ہو تو میں انگریزی میں جواب دیدوں۔

**خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین**۔ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر سر۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ جوابات دینے میں امتیازی سلوک کیوں کیا جا رہا ہے وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ترجمہ نہیں ہو سکتا لیکن جو انگریزی نہیں پڑھے ہوئے وہ کیا سمجھیں اور کیا نہ سمجھیں

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ یہ کوئی پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے۔

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon :—**

		Pre-partition strength (July, 1947)	Present strength (December, 1953)
(a)	Financial Adviser	1	..
	Deputy Secretaries	1	2 (one temporary)
	Under-Secretaries	1	3 (2 temporary)
	Assistant Secretary	1	1
(b)		83	83
			(Including 11 additional officials employed during the current budget season).
(c)		Rs. 1,37,810	Rs. 1,42,225

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister please say when there is no material increase in the strength of the Ministerial establishment, what are the reasons for increasing the number of Deputy Secretaries from one to two?

**Chief Minister:** Increase in work. Honourable member must realise that a great deal of work is going on in this Province and we are spending crores of rupees on links alone apart from buildings, roads, Improvement Trusts and schools. Your expenditure has increased enormously.

**چوڈھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** کیا وزیر اعلیٰ یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ یہ نیم سیکرٹری - نائب سیکرٹری - اوپر سیکرٹری - نیچے سیکرٹری - اندر سیکرٹری - باہر سیکرٹری کا سلسلہ کبھی ختم بھی ہوگا یا نہیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر:** اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

**مسٹر محمد امین:** کیا وزیر اعلیٰ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ تقسیم سے پہلے کے اخراجات کے مقابلہ میں بعد کے اخراجات میں اضافہ کی کوئی خاص وجہ ہے؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ:** وہ تو آپ کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے۔ بجٹ آپ خود پاس کرتے ہیں۔

**مسٹر محمد امین:** تقسیم سے پہلے ۲۹ اضلاع تھے اب صرف ۱۶ اضلاع ہیں لیکن اس امر کے باوجود اخراجات میں جو اضافہ ہوا ہے اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ:** یہ جو سٹاف ہوتا ہے یہ کام کے مطابق رکھا جاتا ہے اور جو سرکاری ملازمین ہوتے ہیں وہ بھی کام کے مطابق رکھے جاتے ہیں۔ جوں جوں آپکی آمدن اور خرچ بڑھتے جاتے ہیں ویسے ہی سٹاف بھی بڑھا جاتا ہے۔

**چوڈھری محمد افضل چیمہ:** کیا اس مزید سٹاف کی ایک وجہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہمارے افسروں میں صلاحیت اور اہلیت کار کم ہو رہی ہے؟  
**صاحب سپیکر:** اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

#### OFFICIAL PURCHASE AND SALE PRICE OF WHEAT IN THE PROVINCE

**\*2442. Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state the official purchase and sale price per maund of wheat in the Province from the years 1947-48 to 1953-54, respectively?

**The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon:** The required statement is placed on the table.



SALE PRICE—contd.

Year	Commodity	Purchase price Rs. A. P. Per maund	With effect from	PURCHASING CENTRE		CONSUMING CENTRE		REMARKS
				Ex. P. R. Godwon	F.O.R. station of deep tch	Ex. P. R. Godwon	F.O.R. station of despatch	
1952-53	Ditto	9 5 0	1-5-52	Rs. A. P. Per maund	Rs. A. P. Per maund	Rs. A. P. Per maund	Rs. A. P. Per maund	Rs. A. P. Per maund
			12-5-52	10 14 0	11 0 3	11 10 0	11 1 0	Subsidised price 12 0 0
	Imported wheat	12 4 0	1-8-52				11 4 0	
		+1 12 0 = 14 0 0	1-12-52				11 12 0	
1953-54	Indigenous wheat	+1 12 0 = 14 12 0	1-1-53				13 0 0	
		+1 12 0 = 16 7 9	27-3-53				15 4 0	
	Imported wheat.	14 11 9	17-5-53					
		+2 0 0 = 16 11 9						
	From 1st June 1953 to 20th July 1953.	13 8 0 +2 0 0 = 15 8 0						
	From 21st July 1953 onward.	+1 8 0 +2 0 0 = 13 8 0						



**شیخ محمد سعید** — اس ٹیبل کے مطابق جو گندم کی قیمت روز بروز بڑھ رہی ہے کیا اس کے متعلق کوئی اقدامات گورنمنٹ کے زیر غور ہیں؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ** — گندم کی قیمت نہیں بڑھ رہی۔ سول اینڈ ملٹری گزٹ اور پاکستان ٹائمز میں اوکاڑہ اور لاہور کی منڈیوں کے نرخ جہاں دئے ہوئے ہیں وہاں بہت دنوں سے چودہ روپے آٹھ آنے لکھا ہوتا ہے حالانکہ تیرہ روپے آٹھ آنے ہونا چاہئے۔ چنانچہ تین دن ہوئے میں نے فوڈ سیکرٹری کو اوکاڑہ اور لاہور بھیجا یہ دریافت کرنے کے لئے کہ نرخ چودہ روپے آٹھ آنے کیوں دیا جا رہا ہے اور اس سے ایک ہفتہ پہلے میں نے کہا تھا کہ اوکاڑہ کی منڈی میں جتنی گندم بھیجی جا سکے بھیجی جائے تا کہ نرخ کم ہو جائیں۔ معلوم یہ ہوا کہ نرخ تیرہ روپے آٹھ آنے ہی ہے اور یہ اخبار نویسوں کی نیاقت کا نتیجہ ہے کہ وہ چودہ روپے آٹھ آنے ہی لکھتے جاتے ہیں۔

**شیخ محمد سعید** — اس ٹیبل سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اگرچہ ۱۹۵۲ء میں گیارہ روپے تین آنے قیمت تھی اور آج تیرہ روپے تین آنے تین پائی ہے اس سے ظاہر ہے کہ یہ بڑھ گئی ہے۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ** — گندم کا ریٹ تیرہ روپے ہے۔ مجب گیارہ روپے تھا اس وقت گندم کی نئی فصل آ چکی تھی اور جب نئی فصل آتی ہے تو زمیندار اسے جلد بیچنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ اور سستی بیچ ڈالتے ہیں منڈیوں میں لانے کی بجائے مقامی طور پر بیچ ڈالتے ہیں اور کم قیمت لے لیتے ہیں۔

**مسٹر محمد امین** — کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ گندم کی سپلائی ضرورت سے بہت زیادہ ہے؟

**وزیر اعلیٰ** — گندم ہمارے پاس کافی ہے میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ ضرورت سے زیادہ ہے لیکن یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ سارے صوبہ کی ضروریات کے لئے کافی ہے۔

**مسٹر محمد امین** — گندم کی ضرورت کا ریکارڈ بھی آپ کے پاس موجود ہے اور سپلائی کا ریکارڈ بھی۔ اس کے باوجود کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ قیمتیں ٹھیک ہیں؟

**Minister of Education:** On a point of order, Sir. Rule 20 debars the asking of such questions. It has been specifically laid down that a question, "shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory

statements; it must ask for information and must not ask for an expression of opinion; it must not amount in substance to a suggestion for any particular action; but it may ask for a statement of the intentions of Government in respect of a matter on which a question may be asked; it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt within the limits of an answer and matters for dealing with which the rules provide a more convenient method".

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister is justified in pointing it out to honourable members who will keep the rule in mind when asking supplementary questions.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. All the rulings that have so far been given by you are all null and void because we must presume that you disallowed questions which did not fall within the category of the rule referred to by the Honourable Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point of order is over-ruled.

**وزیر اعلیٰ - جناب والا -** میں آپکی اجازت سے شیخ محمد امین کے سوال کا جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس وقت گندم کی پوزیشن یہ ہے کہ ہمارے پاس جو اپنی خریدی ہوئی گندم اور کچھ تھوڑی سی باہر سے آئی ہوئی جو کہ کینیڈا اور آسٹریلیا سے آئی تھی کا ذخیرہ کوئی دو لاکھ اور ۴۰ ہزار ٹن کے قریب ہے۔ اب اس ذخیرہ کو ہم اپریل تک رکھیں گے تا کہ دیکھیں کہ جب نئی فصل آتی ہے تو وہ آئندہ سال کے لئے کافی ہوتی ہے یا نہیں۔ اس وقت جو گندم کھائی جا رہی ہے وہ ہے جو امریکہ سے آئی ہے اور وہ ہر مہینہ میں ہمارے پاس ۴۰ یا ۵۰ ہزار ٹن کے قریب آ جاتی ہے اور اس میں سے تقریباً ۳۰ یا ۳۵ ہزار ٹن خرچ ہو جاتی ہے۔ جوں جوں وہ گندم آتی جاتی ہے وہ کھائی جاتی ہے۔ اس وقت آپ دل میں یہ خیال کریں گے کہ اس ملک کے اندر گندم کی کمی نہیں بلکہ گورنمنٹ نے یہ ہدایات دے رکھی ہیں کہ گندم ہر جگہ پہنچائی جائے اور جہاں بھی دیکھا جائے کہ گندم کی کمی ہے وہاں فوراً گندم پہنچائی جائے تاکہ کسی جگہ گندم کی قیمتیں چڑھ نہ جائیں۔

**شیخ محمد امین -** میرا سوال یہ تھا کہ گندم کافی ہونے کے باوجود اس کے دام کیوں زیادہ ہیں؟ ان میں کمی کرنی چاہئے۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ -** ہم دام زیادہ نہیں بڑھ رہے۔ پاکستان گورنمنٹ ہم سے گیارہ روپے اٹھ آنے فی من کے حساب سے گندم کی قیمت وصول کر رہی ہے۔ اس کے اوپر دو روپے فی من خرچ آتا ہے بوری - ریلوے اور دوسری چیزوں کا۔ اس حساب سے پنجاب کی حکومت کوئی نفع نہیں کما رہی۔ جو خرچ ہوتا ہے صرف وہی بے رہی ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** وقفہ سوالات ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

## ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

## MORAL CRISIS

• **Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the moral crisis which has engulfed the people of the country one and all, big and small; its causes and remedies.

**صاحب سپیکر**— یہ اتنی سہم اور غیر مختص تحریک ہے کہ اس کے پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**— آپ نے سب سے پہلا اعتراض یہ کیا ہے کہ یہ تحریک سہم ہے۔ اگر جی۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— میری رائے میں یہ تمام ملک کے متعلق ایک defamatory statement ہے بلکہ۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**— حضور والا۔ یہ تو امر واقعہ ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— آپ سب سے پہلے یہ بتائیے کہ آپ کے خیال کے مطابق اخلاقی گراؤ کب ہوئی؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**— جب سے اقتصادی بحران ہوا۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— کتنے عرصہ ہے؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**— جب وہ ہوا۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— وہ کب سے ہوا ہے؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**— جب سے وہ ہوا تب سے یہ ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— میں نے یہ پوچھا ہے کہ اقتصادی بحران کب سے ہوا ہے؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**— میں نے آپ کا اعتراض سن لیا ہے اس لئے اگر آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں اس کے متعلق کچھ عرض کروں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**— یہ کب ہوا؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**— جب سے معاشی بحران ہوا تب سے یہ ہوا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ اگر آپ کو اس پر اصرار ہے تب یہ تحریر پیش کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی۔

The fact that the grievance is continuing is not a sufficient ground for the admission of the adjournment motion.

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ چونکہ معاشی بحران جاری ہے اس لئے یہ بھی جاری ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس لئے یہ حلیہ نہیں ہے یہ بتائیے کہ یہ recent کیسے ہوا؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ جناب والا۔ آپ نے پہلے اس کے متعلق یہ اعتراض کیا تھا کہ یہ سہم ہے اور اب آپ کہتے ہیں کہ اس کو چھوڑ دیجئے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ دوسرا اعتراض یہ ہے کہ یہ recent کیسے ہوا؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ میں عرض کرتا ہوں۔ جن دلائل اور وجوہ کی بنا پر حضور نے معاشی بحران کے متعلق جو اس وقت جاری ہے اور خدا معلوم کب تک جاری رہیگا۔ اور کب شروع ہوا۔ ماضی بعید سے شروع ہوا یا ماضی قریب سے ان تمام چیزوں سے قطع نظر کرتے ہوئے حضور نے معاشی بحران کے متعلق نہ صرف قراردادوں کو جائز تصور کیا بلکہ ان کی اہمیت کی بنا پر ان پر بحث کرنے کے لئے ایک خاص دن مقرر کرنے کی اجازت دی۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ معزز ممبر بھول گئے ہیں کہ وہ تمام تحریریں ہائے التوائے کار پیش نہیں ہوئی تھیں۔ ان کی اجازت نہیں دی گئی تھی۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیف۔ آپ نے ان کو پیش کرنے کی اجازت اس لئے نہیں دی تھی کیونکہ آپ نے یہ کہا تھا کہ ایک دن مقرر ہو رہا ہے اس لئے do not press them آپ نے یہ کہا تھا کہ ان پر زور نہ دیجئے کیونکہ یہ جس معاملہ سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں وہ معاملہ معاشی بحران میں آ جاتا ہے اور اس پر بحث کرنے کے لئے ایک خاص دن مقرر کیا گیا ہے اس کے دوران میں آپ اس پر بحث کر لیں۔ اس طرح سے میں عرض کروں گا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** I am waiting for a reply to a very simple question as to how it is recent?

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - اس کا جواب وہی ہے کہ جس طرح سے معاشی بحران ہے اسی طرح یہ ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** It is ruled out of order.

#### SHORTAGE OF WATER SUPPLY IN LAHORE DISTRICT

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the shortage of water supply to about one hundred villages in Lahore District on "Rakh" and "Wan" distributories below the Ballki-Sulemanki link caused by the construction of narrow aqueducts over the Balloki-Sulemanki link.

**صاحب سپیکر** - یہ تعمیر کب ہوئی؟

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - جناب والا - سوال تعمیر کا نہیں - سوال اس کے نتائج کا ہے کہ اس علاقے کے زمیندار کب سے متاثر ہوئے - اور اس سے پانی کی بہم رسانی پر کب اثر ہوا -

**صاحب سپیکر** - پیرے سوال کا جواب دیجئے -

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - میں اس کی تاریخ عرض کرنے سے قاصر ہوں -

**صاحب سپیکر** - یہ تحریک التوا جس طرح لکھی گئی ہے اس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ اصل چیز جس پر سارا الزام ہے وہ تعمیر ہے - چونکہ آنریبل ممبر یہ نہیں بتا سکے کہ یہ کب ہوئی اس لئے -

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - مجھے تشریح کی اجازت دیجئے جناب والا اصل مسئلہ تعمیر کا نہیں - اصل مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ تقریباً "سو دیہاتوں میں نہری پانی کی کمی ہو گئی ہے جس سے غریب زمینداروں پر مضر اثر پڑا ہے - غریب زمیندار ان باتوں کو نہیں سمجھ سکتے کہ نہری پانی کی یہ قلت کیسے ہوئی - میں نے صرف وضاحت کے لئے مزید تشریح کر دی کہ یہ قلت فلاں وجہ سے ہے تاکہ آپ اسے مبہم قرار نہ دے دیں - اس لئے اس وضاحت کی بنا پر اسے خلاف قاعدہ قرار نہیں دینا چاہئے -

**صاحب سپیکر** - یہ تحریک خلاف قاعدہ قرار دی جاتی ہے -

**INDIGNATION CAUSED BY UNITED STATES-PAKISTAN  
MILITARY ALLIANCE**

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the wave of indignation which has swept the length and breadth of the country on account of the currency of the news about the United States, Pakistan Military alliance which is bound to reduce our Ideological Islamic State to the position of a mortgaged protectorate or a mandatory country.

صاحب سپیکر۔ کل اس مضمون کی ایک تحریک التوا آئی تھی۔

چوڈھری محمد افضل چیہما۔ حضور یہ اس سے مختلف ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ اسکا اصل مقصد وہی ہے۔

چوڈھری محمد افضل چیہما۔ حضور کو یہ اعتراض ہے کہ یہ موضوع صوبائی حکومت کے اختیارات سے باہر ہے۔ سوال صوبائی حکومت کے اختیارات کا نہیں۔ نہ ہمیں اس حکومت سے یہ توقع ہے اور نہ ہمیں اس کے متعلق یہ غلط فہمی ہے کہ وہ ایسا کر سکتی ہے۔ سوال صرف یہ ہے کہ اگر مرکزی حکومت کوئی ایسا اقدام کرتی ہے جس کے خلاف سارے صوبہ میں شدید احتجاج ہوتا ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ دیہات میں لوگ کہہ رہے ہیں ”ساڈا ملک گروی پئے گیا“، تو ایسی صورت میں ہماری حکومت کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ مرکزی حکومت تک اپنے عہدہ کے جذبات کی ترجمانی کرے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ تحریک التوا کے متعلق قاعدہ یہ ہے کہ جن چیزوں کے متعلق ایوان میں ریزولوشن لایا جا سکتا ہے ان کے متعلق تحریک التوا بھی آ سکتی ہے چونکہ ”فائن ریلیشنز“ کے متعلق اس ایوان میں ریزولوشن نہیں لایا جا سکتا اس لئے اس تحریک کو خلاف قاعدہ قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔

**PATHAN MONEY-LENDERS**

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Punjab Government to deal effectively with the serious situation created by Pathan money-lenders in extorting exorbitant rate of interest and receiving back the capital with a threat of force.

**Mr. Speaker:** The matter is, no doubt, an urgent one, but when did this situation arise?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I will explain the position. Money-lending process by Pathan's is a long long process which has been in force for the last 100 years. But recently cases have occurred in which the Pathans have resorted to violence.

**Mr. Speaker:** When did the first case occur ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** It came to my notice very recently.

**Mr. Speaker:** Coming of the things to the notice recently does not make the matter recent.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, we are not Prophets and things do not come to our notice through abnormal channels.

**Mr. Speaker:** This motion is out of order.

#### FINANCIAL LOSS DUE TO FAILURE TO RE-ORGANISE MURREE BREWERY

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the loss of over one crore to the Provincial Exchequer due to its failure to reorganise the Murree Brewery on a commercial scale.

**Mr. Speaker:** When did this loss take place ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Loss is a perpetual process; it is even accruing today.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a continuing thing.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** In that sense every minute that passes adds to the loss which the Provincial Exchequer suffers.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry but I must rule it out of order.

#### HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT TOWARDS TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the hostile and repressive attitude of the Punjab Government towards the Trade Union Movement despite the fact that Pakistan has ratified the I. L. O. Conventions conferring the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining of the wage-earners.

**Mr. Speaker:** Again, I should like to know when was this hostile and repressive attitude taken by the Punjab Government ?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** May I be permitted to draw your attention to the Pakistan Times of Today's date, page 2. There was a resolution passed by the Punjab Committee of the West Pakistan Federation of Labour; presumably it must have been last night or yesterday, but it is before us today.

**Mr. Speaker:** That makes no difference. Tell me when did it take place?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** That is trying to get round it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please answer my question.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It has been published in today's paper and, therefore, it becomes a matter of public importance today.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot base my judgement on press reports?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It says quite clearly that the Labour Department has done.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, obviously the Labour Department might have done something some time ago. Unless the honourable member can tell me on his own responsibility the definite date, I cannot consider it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I cannot possibly take the responsibility for a definite date because that would not be honest.

**Mr. Speaker:** If that is the case, I rule the motion out of order.

RELEASE OF M. MUHAMMAD ALI JULLUNDHARI AND OTHER KHATM-I-NABUWAT DETENUS

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Punjab Government to implement the solemn assurance given that Khatm-i-Nabuwat detenus would be released on completion of their term of detention, with special reference to Maulana Muhammad Ali Jullundhari, whose term of detention expired on 11th December, 1953, and has been extended for a further period of six months.

**Mr. Speaker:** We dealt with a similar adjournment motion yesterday.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I don't think so.

**Mr. Speaker:** When was this assurance given?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It was given on the floor of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** When?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** During the course of this Session. I have not got the record in my brain.

**Chief Minister:** What I said was that the Muslim League Assembly Party has decided to amend the Safety Act so as to enable all detenus to take their cases before Judges of the High Court. With regard to this case also I would like to tell the House that as soon as this Session is over an ordinance amending the Safety Act would be issued so that all detenus are able to take their cases to the High Court.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** If that is the case, I do not press my motion.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir, the Honourable the Chief Minister has just now said that as soon as the Assembly Session is over they are going to issue an ordinance. This is a breach of the privileges of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think so.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** The point of order is that it is clearly a breach of the privilege of the House. Why don't they bring it in this Session.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not amount to a breach of privilege at all. Mr. Gibbon will please move his next adjournment motion.

DEMAND OF WEST PAKISTAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR TO WIND UP LABOUR DEPARTMENT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the demand of the West Pakistan Federation of Labour that the Labour Department of the Punjab Government be wound up because of its vexatious and anti-labour activities.

**Mr. Speaker:** Apart from other objections, is it not a matter of ordinary administration.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** No, I do not think so, because it is not so easy for the Government, in its ordinary and normal procedure, to wind up a Department.



**Mr. Speaker:** It is a demand to wind up a Department, then, it can best be made by a Resolution.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Yes it could, but there is no time for a Resolution and we have brought an adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** The fact that the subject matter of an adjournment motion is a fit subject for a resolution makes it out of order and if the honourable member moving the adjournment motion has no time for a resolution that does not make it in order.

#### GROWING UN-EMPLOYMENT IN THE PROVINCE

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, failure of the Punjab Government to furnish facts and figures regarding growing un-employment in the Province.

**Mr. Speaker:** Did Government undertake to supply these figures by a definite date and if so what was the date?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, in the course of an answer to a question the Punjab Government spokesman said yesterday that they have not collected facts and figures about un-employment and when they were asked supplementary questions, they expressed their complete ignorance about the state of unemployment in the Province.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then the proper thing to do is to move a vote of censure. This is out of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** If we had enough strength, we would.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** We will one day.

#### COMMUNICATION TO GOVERNOR RE-RELEASE OF MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received a notice of motion from Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema which purports to be one under rule 142 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure and which reads thus :—

“Under Rule 142 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure the following communication from the Assembly may be addressed to His Excellency the Governor, namely :—

‘May it please your Excellency.’

That on the 3rd July, 1953 a Full Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore expressed an opinion on a Habeas Corpus petition moved on behalf of Khan Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi, a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly that the convictions by the Martial Law Courts were not tantamount to sentences passed by regular courts of law and should be considered as having terminated simultaneously with the termination of the Martial Law. But as the Indemnity Act has the force of regularising these convictions, this Assembly begs to address to Your Excellency an appeal to move the Central Government and His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan to exercise their powers of Clemency and Amnesty to set aside the convictions of all the Martial Law convicts specially those of Khan Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly and Maulana Maudoodi.

This is the first motion of its kind that has been made for the last 33 years—ever since this Assembly was inaugurated.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** For the last how many years, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** For the last 33 years the Honourable member can justifiably express surprises. And while I do not think that the motion is out of order, I have to point out to the honourable member moving this motion that rule 142 says:—

“Communications from the Assembly to the Governor shall be made by formal address after motion made and carried in the Assembly and submitted through the speaker.”

This means that this rule has to be read with rule 53 which says:—

“A member who wishes to move a motion, shall give in the case of a substantive motion, at least seven clear days, and in the case of an amendment at least two clear days’ notice in writing of his intention to the Secretary ;

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow a motion or amendment to be moved by a member ~~not~~ <sup>with</sup> notice or without notice.”

In the peculiar circumstances of the case, both the Government and even myself will have to study the matter.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** But, Your Honour can exercise your discretion.

**Mr. Speaker:** In view of the peculiar circumstances of the case I am not prepared to exercise that discretion and I will consider that motion after seven days from today if the Assembly is in session.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir, I would request Your Honour to refer to rule 126, which says:—

“Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Act or of these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the Speaker”.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order? Have I contravened the rule? This is no point of order.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** My submission is that since you do not want to exercise your discretionary powers, you might adopt the usual procedure of a resolution.

**Chief Minister:** May I just point out the legal position? Under the indemnity Act which was passed by the Central Government the other day there is a provision that a Judge of the High Court shall be appointed who will review all the cases of persons who have been convicted under the Martial Law. Under that Act the Central Government, I believe, have already selected a Judge and the Provincial Government has no *locus standi*. Under the Law the mercy petitions have to be lodged direct with the Central Government and with the Governor-General and, therefore, for this House to suggest a new procedure, which contravenes the procedure laid down under the Central Government Law and forward appeals, would not be consistent. I understand a very large number of persons have lodged mercy petitions with the Governor-General and they can also lodge these appeals with the Central Government and they will be considered by the Court. The Provincial Government or the Governor does not come in.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of explanation, Sir. The Honourable Chief Minister has just now stated that a reference can be made to a Judge of the Federal Court. In this connection I have to say that a regular right of appeal has not been granted to the convicts under the Indemnity Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** After the ruling given by me, there is no further occasion for discussing this matter.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** The Central Government is fully empowered to grant complete immunity and therefore let the Central Government be approached through this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already decided that matter.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** What is your ruling Sir ?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not held it out of order. I have said that in the peculiar circumstances of the case I am not going to exercise my discretion in favour of reducing the time limit.

**قاضی مرید احمد - حضور والا -** میں بھی اس کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں ۔

**صاحب سپیکر -** وہ موضوع ختم ہو چکا ہے ۔

### POINT OF PRIVILEGE

COMMENTS IN "QANDIL" REGARDING MINISTER OF EDUCATION .

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. I gave notice of a privilege motion under Rule 37 (2).

**Mr. Speaker:** I have got it. I do not regard these comments as a reflection on the House at all.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** پوائنٹ آف آرڈر : جناب والا ! میری یہ پروپازیشن موشن ہے ۔۔۔۔۔ تحریک استحقاقات ہے کہ ۔۔۔۔۔

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow discussion on this.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What is the privilege motion, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** It reads as follows :—

”میں مندرجہ ذیل موضوع پر تحریک استحقاق پیش کرنیکی اجازت طلب کرنے کی استدعا کرتا ہوں ۔

”ہفتہ وار جریدہ قندیل کے شمارہ مورخہ ۲۰ دسمبر ۱۹۵۳ کے نمبر ۵ کالم نمبر ۳ پیرا گراف نمبر ۱ میں عزت مآب وزیر علوم و معارف و عدل و انصاف کی شان میں کچھ ایسے انداز میں اظہار خیال کیا گیا ہے جس سے عزت مآب وزیر و موصوف کے تبحر علمی کی حیثیت سخت ظنی اور مشکوک ہو جاتی ہے اور اس طرح سے ایوان ہذا اور اسکے ارکان کے حقوق کی پامالی اور مضرت ہوئی ہے۔“ وہ الفاظ یہ ہیں ۔

”اور بالآخر آنریبل وزیر تعلیم نے جیب سے کاغذ نکالا اور حسب معمول پڑھنا شروع کر دیا ۔ یوں معلوم ہوتا تھا جیسے کوئی طالب علم کلاس میں اپنا مضمون سنا رہا ہو اور مضمون کے اختتام پر فرمایا میں نمائش کا افتتاح کرتا ہوں،“

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -** حضور والا ۔ مجھے اجازت ہو تو میں اسے discuss کئے بغیر آپ کے اعتراضات کا جواب عرض کر سکتا ہوں مگر آپ یہ تو فرمائیں کہ آپ کے اعتراضات کیا ہیں پھر مجھے موقعہ

دیں تو میں جواب دونگا۔ میری گزارشات آپ سن لیں یا میں آپ کو متفق کر لونگا یا آپ مجھے متفق کر لینگے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Since this is worded in a sarcastic manner, I will not allow this to be discussed. The words are very sarcastic and biting and I will not allow the motion to be discussed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ -- حضور والا۔ آپ مجھے اجازت دیں تو میں واضح کر دوں کہ میں نے طنزاً نہیں لکھا۔

**Chief Minister:** Sir, through you I want to appeal to the Leader of the Opposition that. (*Interruptions from the Opposition Benches*). I request that honourable members must resume their seats when the Speaker is addressing them and that they must not continue the conversation. (*Interruptions from the Opposition Benches*).

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a request made by the Honourable Leader of the House to the Honourable the Leader of the Opposition.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, this is your jurisdiction. You are the 'Headmaster'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member kindly withdraw that word?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I withdraw, Sir.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. Is an honourable member of this House, or even the Chief Minister, within his powers when he tries to refresh the memory of the Honourable Speaker or when he just tries to remind the Honourable Speaker of his powers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The position of the Leader of the House is different in accordance with the Parliamentary practice and the Leader of the House did nothing except make a request to the Leader of the Opposition. The point of order is over-ruled.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** But can he refresh the memory of the Honourable Speaker?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please. I have over-ruled the point of order.

#### EXEMPTED BUSINESS

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I beg to move under Rule 12(3) (c) of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure—

That at this day's sitting the proceedings on the item of business under the consideration of the Assembly at the usual hour interruption of the Assembly be exempted from the rule "Sittings of the Assembly".

*The motion was carried.*

#### REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1947-48.

**Chief Minister:** (The Honourable Malik Muhammad Firoz Khan Noon): Sir, I beg to move—

That the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1947-48 (Post-partition period) be taken into consideration and adopted and the excess grants recommended by the Committee be voted. These demands are made on the recommendation of the Governor.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

That the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1947-48 (Post-partition period) be taken into consideration and adopted and the excess grants recommended by the Committee be voted. These demands are made on the recommendation of the Governor.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. May I invite your attention to rule 137-A. It says as follows:—

"The Governor may, from time to time allot a day for the presentation of a supplementary statement of expenditure."

(2) The Governor shall allot one or more days not earlier than three days after the day allotted for such presentation”.

I take it, Sir, that what follows after this in part II of the business paper is a presentation of a supplementary statement of expenditure and, as such it is a supplementary grant and, therefore, “the Governor shall allot one or more days not earlier than three after the day allotted for such presentation (a) for voting on the demands for supplementary grants, or (b) for discussion of the estimates of the expenditure charged on the revenues of the Province, other than estimates relating to expenditure referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 78 of the Act, or (c) for both such voting and discussion as the case may be”. I find that the demands 1, 2 and 3 have been included in the order paper for today. Under this rule they should be included in the order paper three days hereafter.

**Mr. Speaker:** I understand that these demands and other relevant papers were distributed to the House on the 8th of December. . . .

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Quite right. I am not disputing the date on which they were distributed to the House. If Your Honour will see the rule again “one or more days not earlier than three days after the day allotted for such presentation”. The Honourable Leader of the House has presented the report today.

**Mr. Speaker:** Rule 137-A relates, as noted in the margin, to supplementary grants. But this is an excess grant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, this is a supplementary grants.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is difference between a supplementary grant and an excess grant. Since this is a technical rule, I will have to take a technical view.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am a diplomated accountant and know that “excess” means “supplementary”. Both these words ‘supplementary’ and ‘excess’ go together as far as finances are concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have got to interpret the rule as it stands. It relates only to supplementary grants.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then what is excess?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is something which has already been spent.

**Chief Minister:** These are not supplementary grants.

**Mr. Speaker:** These are excess grants for the year 1947-48. Supplementary grant is something which supplements the sum which has been spent.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Is it not a fact that these are supplementary grants for the accounts for the year 1947-48 ?

**Mr. Speaker:** The point of order is over-ruled.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It is an excess of the supplementary grant.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already over-ruled the point of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Another point of order, Sir. Is this money not an excess of the supplementary grant ?

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be so, I do not know. I have got no figures. Whatever it is, it makes no difference.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** You gave the ruling that supplementary grant is something which supplements the sum already spent. I have to interpret it that these grants are in excess on the supplementary grants.

**Mr. Speaker:** Excess is on the original grant.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** All the more reason why it is a supplementary grant.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a supplementary grant. I have already held that it is not so.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. If an honourable member of the House is a qualified accountant, is he not supposed

to be more qualified or supposed to know much more of accounts than the Chair, howsoever highly the Chair may be otherwise qualified?

**Mr. Speaker:** The point of order is over-ruled.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, we want to oppose the introduction of this Report.

**Mr. Speaker:** Under what rule?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Because this is a motion; and any motion can be opposed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** We oppose this motion. The Honourable Chief Minister has moved that the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1947-48 (Post-partition period) be taken into consideration and adopted and the excess grants recommended by the Committee be voted. These demands are made on the recommendation of the Governor.

Sir, we oppose that it should be taken into consideration and we also oppose that it should be adopted.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the Punjab Government for the year 1947-48 (Post-partition period) be taken into consideration and adopted and the excess grants recommended by the Committee be voted. These demands are made on the recommendation of the Governor.

(After ascertaining the votes standing).

*The motion was carried.*

## EXCESS DEMANDS

### CHARGES ON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT-BUILDINGS AND ROADS ESTABLISHMENT

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,514 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948, (Post-partition period) in respect of charges on Public Works Department Buildings and Roads Establishment.

صوبیدار: برادر امیر محلی خاں—جناب والا۔ میں اپنی معلومات میں اضافہ کرنے کے لئے آپ سے ایک درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ عرض یہ ہے کہ جب آپ رائے حاصل کرنے کے لئے فرماتے ہیں کہ کسی تجریک کے حق میں کون ہے اور خلاف کون۔ تو آپ Ayes اور Noes کہتے ہیں جو ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آتے۔ اس لئے گزارش یہ ہے کہ آپ کوئی ایسا طریقہ اختیار کریں جس سے ہمیں بھی یہ چیز سمجھ آ سکے۔

صاحب سپیکر—سوال یہ ہے کہ۔

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,514 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948, (Post-partition period) in respect of charges on Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Establishment.

*The motion was carried.*

میاں عبدالباری - جناب صدر - گزارش یہ ہے کہ یہ چیزیں جن کو آپ جلدی سے منظور کرانا چاہتے ہیں بہت ضروری ہیں اس لئے اگر کسی معزز ممبر نے ان کے متعلق اظہار خیال کرنا ہو تو آپ اسے موقع ضرور دیں -

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I oppose this demand.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been adopted.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The very moment it was moved I stood up to oppose it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, you were not attentive then.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is very loose with his tongue.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, it is not a small joke. Kindly let this side of the House function.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 9,58,766 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948 (Post-partition period) in respect of Miscellaneous.

جناب والا - یہ زائد خرچ ۳۸ - ۶۱۹۳۷ میں ہوا تھا جسے کافی دیر ہو چکی ہے اور یہ پناہ گزینوں کے حمل و نقل کے لئے ریلوں اور بسوں وغیرہ پر ہوا تھا -

**Mr. Speaker:** Demand moved is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 9,58,766 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948 (Post-partition period) in respect of Miscellaneous.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani III): Sir, I oppose this demand.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow 10 minutes only.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Why 10 minutes. This is the most important and most serious thing.

Before I go into the details of this demand, I find it necessary to invite your attention to page 10 of the Audit Report for the year 1949.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no reference to the Audit Report in the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will you please see paragraph 6, on page 5 of the Report of the Committee. It is said as follows:—

"The Accountant-General has reported, in paragraph 14 of the Appropriation Accounts, the following cases of financial irregularities and losses, etc:—

- (1) Loss in an office looted during communal disturbances.
- (2) Non-observance of the prescribed rules for the purchase and acquisition of stores.
- (3) Loss due to contravention of instructions regarding admission of unauthorised persons into the Treasurer's room."

If you turn to page 12 of the Report you will find that it is word for word here.

**Mr. Speaker:** I want the honourable member to give me the reference to the Audit Report. The demand is with regard to a particular item. So, I would request the honourable member to confine himself to that item. I do not know how the Audit Report comes in.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then why do they give reference to the Audit Report.

**Malik Qadir Bakhsh:** Sir, let us move to the next item.

**Mian Abdul Bari:** Why?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I do not need somebody else's brain; I am to use my own brain.

Now, Sir, if you turn to Grant No. 32—Miscellaneous at page xxix of the Report you will find that according to the statement made by the Leader of the House, the expenditure in connection with "camps for and movement of refugees and evacuees" actually came to an excess expenditure of Rs. 27,35,000 and by juggling with this account they bring that excess expenditure down to Rs. 9,00,000. I will show you how they have done it. Please ask for the Auditor's report and I will show how they have once again tried to play with the sentiments of the people by talking in terms of what they have done for the relief, rehabilitation and movement of the refugees. You have had quite enough time to bring these accounts before this House, either in 1951 or 1952. But of the main reasons why these accounts were not brought before this House before is because, as it has been set out in the Auditor's report and admitted by the Accounts Department, the Heads of Departments were reluctant to give the required explanation for excess expenditure incurred. In one serious case, the Head of the Department made a contradictory statement for which, I think, he should be dismissed. I will read it out to you. If you will please turn to page xxii of the Committee's Report, you will read thus:—

"The Accountant-General pointed out that the Department had given two different explanations at different times in respect of this item. In the first instance, the Department stated that the ultimate excess was due to large number of labour employed for loading and unloading and carriage of steel from Badami Bagh to Moghalpura. The work, the Department stated, was of an emergent nature and had to be completed within a short time. On a subsequent occasion, when the Public Accounts Committee asked for the explanation the Department has stated that the excess was due to the payment of arrears of electric consumption charges which cropped up unexpectedly. When the Chief Engineer was confronted with this position, he admitted that there was divergence in explanation but said that the first explanation was correct."

**Chief Minister:** I may inform the honourable member that he is placing before the House an item which belongs to the Irrigation Department, while we are at this time discussing Miscellaneous.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, the honourable member should discuss Irrigation when it is before the House.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am not discussing it. I was merely quoting an instance recorded in your Report, as to how the Heads of Departments have been fiddling with the accounts of the post-partition period, in order to balance them out.

Everybody knows, everybody who has eyes to see, saw what was happening to the finances of the Province during the Post-partition period and whenever any question is raised on the floor of this House as to what you have done with 17, 20 or 25 lakhs of rupees, you say, hoping that you will bluff the people and earn their sympathy, that it has been spent on the refugees or the movement of refugees or the refugee camps or their feeding, clothing or petrol used on behalf of refugees. I can assure you that only a microscopic amount of real hard earned money was used on the refugees, that all the money that is said to have been used on the refugees in fact went into the pockets of the officials. Hardly a penny



was spent. False balances were shown, bogus receipts procured and they fudge those accounts to show them to the Committee that the money was used and appropriated on the movement of refugees. But I will show you what they have done with it.

Now Sir, in grant 32—Miscellaneous where this excess expenditure occurs, you find, "Expenditure in connection with camps for and movement of Refugees and Evacuees". Actually it was charged expenditure of Rs. 12,560 and that is shown as a saving. The voted expenditure was Rs. 3,05,55,320 but the actual expenditure was Rs. 3,32,90,550—an excess of Rs. 27,35,230. If the Honourable the Leader of the House had said that these 9 lakhs of rupees represented the adjustment between the plus and minus in account No. 32—Miscellaneous, he would have been more or less correct. But he has made a definite mis-statement on the floor of the House that these nine lakhs of rupees were used on the conveyance of refugees. These nine lakhs of rupees which is coming under grant 32—Miscellaneous are given on pages 160-161, if you care to see the Report. If the Honourable the Leader of the House is any bit of an Accountant, he will see how this grant 32—Miscellaneous has been fiddled with. You have shown a saving of Rs. 2,53,740 against "Compensation under section 34, Public Safety Act, 1947. How did it possibly come about. Obviously you have been robbing the detenus. You were not paying them their allowances or other remissions and the Accountant-General in his report has asked you to explain it and you say the Head of Department is yet unable to explain it. That is only one item. Unfortunately I have been given 15 minutes; if you give me at least 1½ hours I will give you the other items and show you how the Heads of Departments hoodwinked you from start to finish in settling these balances of post-partition and you come to us in 1953 hoping that our memories will have failed us. Our memories have not failed us but you are playing the tactics of the Unionists of whom you have a lot amongst you. They are in the Ministry, they are in the services, they are in the whole administration with the public funds at their disposal.

In this case, Sir, it is scandalous that in 1953-54 you are bringing before the House the 1947-48 (post-partition) expenditure Report. It shows that your whole organisation is most inefficient and corrupt.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 9,58,766 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948 (Post-partition period) in respect of Miscellaneous.

*The motion was carried.*

#### DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I beg to move—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,554 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948 (Post-partition period) in respect of Deposits and Advances—Advances not bearing interest.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,554 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948 (Post-partition period) in respect of Deposits and Advances—Advances not bearing interest.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** (Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani iii)—I oppose it. This relates to grant No. 36 page 176 of the Report—Deposits and Advances—Advances not bearing interest (all voted). See also the Audit Report. You will see, Sir, that the deposits and advances have been divided into two categories—A—Civil Advances and B—Special Advances. May I repeat, Sir—A—Civil Advances for which the final grant or the appropriation amounts to Rs. 10,37,230 but the actual expenditure was

Rs. 10,10,354 showing a saving of Rs. 26,876. Under B—Special Advances we gave them Rs. 10,03,000 but the actual expenditure was Rs. 19,05,000 an excess of Rs. 9,02,000. Now, Sir, the Honourable Leader of the House was very quick in giving an explanation for the excess demand for Rs. 9,58,766. I would be very pleased, Sir, if the Hon'ble Leader of the House *vis-a-vis* the Honourable Minister of Finance will give some explanation for paying out as Secret Advances to C. I. D., etc. and for political purposes the sum of Rs. 9,02,000.

If that is the amount of money that you gave out in the post-partition period of 1947-48, God in Heaven alone knows how much money you have given out in 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54. Little wonder, then, Sir, that the nation is starving, except for imported wheat, that the nation is unclothed and ridden with diseases (Voices from the Opposition Benches: Shame, shame.) How on earth can you make an excess payment of rupees nine lakhs under special advances unless there was down-right corruption, down-right deceit and down-right dishonesty in the administration over the brief period of 1947-48.

At this late stage your Secretary is giving you information. He was not able to satisfy you when you were hearing the oral evidence before the Committee. May be he is able to satisfy you now by producing something up his sleeve.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member kindly address the Chair?

**Chief Minister:** The Committee was satisfied.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The Committee was satisfied with the explanations furnished by the Head of Department in respect of "A-1—Objection Book Advances"; they were satisfied about a surplus of Rs. 26,876; and "A-2—Advances by the Deputy Commissioner Criminal Tribes" a saving of Rs. 16,000. But when they came to "B—Special Advances", they found that it was left without any explanation whatsoever. To be satisfied with an excess expenditure of Rs. 9,02,000 (*interruptions*). You will not be able to follow it. That is why I say that this Report cannot be read without the Audit Report.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is not correct when he says that the Committee was not satisfied.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The Committee found itself satisfied without any explanatory statement given in this Report. The Committee has been pleased to give long explanations about little sums of money of one thousand, two thousands and three thousands—as a matter of fact one of the decisions of the Committee was that small amounts of money and small percentages shown either by way of saving or excess need not be explained at all. I accept that that is necessary in a huge and enormous account like this. I do not raise any objection against that, but I do feel that this Committee has erred in condoning an expenditure of Rs. 9,02,000 under the head "Special Advances" without giving this House the slightest indication of what the "Special Advances" were. And, therefore, all that this House can presume is that these nine lakhs of rupees were used for purposes other than promoting the general welfare of the Province. It was used for your Special Police Force, it was used for your Political Police Force. It was used for corruption, it found its way into the hands of dishonest politicians, dishonest Government servants and all sorts of people who had no right to possess this money or even to receive it. But if this is not so, then, I see no reason why the Honourable Leader of the House should not satisfy us even at this stage that this was a legitimate excess of nine lakhs for a legitimate purpose, in spite of the fact that nothing has been stated by the Committee.

**Chief Minister:** These items are advances to Government servants.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Yes, political advances.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,554 be granted to the Governor to meet the excess expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1948 (Post-partition period) in respect of Deposits and Advances—Advances not bearing interest.

*The motion was carried.*

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, may I oppose the total demand?

**Mr. Speaker:** The demands have been passed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But there is a motion on the order paper. The motion is that the total demand for Rs. 19,83,834 be passed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The items have been passed. The figure that you mentioned is the sum total of the various demands.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, it has already been passed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But it has not already been passed legally. If you go into the rules regarding budget.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of going into the rules regarding budget. The Ministry wanted sanction of the House for excess demands, they have been individually passed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But we have to pass them collectively also.

**Mr. Speaker:** But we have not got it on the order paper.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** That is my point.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is never a motion for the passing of the sum total of the demand even in the budget.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But the last item is that the budget be passed.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think so.

#### ADAPTATION OF PROVINCIAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Minister of Agriculture:** (The Hon'ble Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:) Sir, I beg to introduce the Punjab Adaptation of Provincial Laws (Amendment) Bill. I also move—

- That the Punjab Adaptation of Provincial Laws (Amendment) Bill be taken in to consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** We now proceed to the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

#### Clause 2.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Preamble

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Preamble be the Preamble of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Short Title*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Short Title be the Short Title of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Minister of Agriculture:** Sir, I move—

That the Punjab Adaptation of Provincial Laws (Amendment) Bill be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

**EDUCATION (CONTROL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS) BILL**

**Begum Zeenat Fida Hassan:** (Muslim Women, Rawalpindi City): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill.

I also move—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** (Lyallpur IX, Muslim): Sir, beg to move—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December 1953.

حضور والا جن عزت ماب آنریبل بیگم صاحبہ نے یہ مسودہ قانون اس ایوان کے سامنے پیش کیا ہے میرے دل میں ان کا بڑا احترام ہے لیکن بد قسمتی سے ہماری حکومت بیگم صاحبہ کا روپ دھار کر ایوان کے روبرو آ گئی ہے۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ اس بل کو علی وجہ البصیرت دیکھنے پر نا مناسب اور نا موزوں ہی کہنا پڑے گا۔ سب سے پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ اگرچہ جس شکل و صورت میں یہ مسودہ قانون ہمارے سامنے پیش کیا گیا ہے یہ اسکی پہلی اور ابتدائی صورت سے نسبتاً بہتر ہے لیکن اسکے باوجود یہ ابھی معقولیت پسند حضرات کے دل میں کھٹکتا ہے محل نظر اور قابل اعتراض ہے۔ اول تو اس بل کا وجود ہی حکومت پر یک شدید طنز ہے خاص کر آنریبل وزیر تعلیم کے رخساروں پر صنف نازک کے ہاتھوں ایک تھپڑ کی حثیت رکھتا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** That word must be withdrawn.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** I withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am very sorry that the honourable member does not take good care to use his words.

چودھری محمد افضل چیما—کیا اسکی بجائے اسکو ایک نا قابل برداشت چیت کہ دیا جائے (قہقہہ) بہو حال اس کا مقصد یہی ہے

**Mr. Speaker:** That is equally objectionable. Why is the honourable member wasting his precious time?

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** - حضور والا۔ جس طرح حکومت کی غفلت کے باعث دوسری اشیاء کی چور بازاری اور بلیک مارکیٹ کا بازار گرم ہے اسی طرح تعلیم کے مسئلے کی اہمیت کے باوجود حکومت کی عدم توجہگی کی وجہ سے تعلیم کے معاملہ میں بھی اس قسم کی مہنگائی اور بلیک مارکیٹ شروع ہو گئی ہے۔ شاید اس بل کا ایک مقصد یہ بھی ہو کہ جو کچھ تعلیم اگرچہ ناقص ذرائع سے اور محدود پیمانے پر ہی سمی اس صوبہ کے عوام کو مل رہی ہے ان کو اس سے بھی محروم کیا جائے اور ظاہر بات ہے کہ اس طرح وہ لوگ جنہوں نے درس و تدریس کو کاروباری نقطہ نگاہ سے شروع کر رکھا ہے اور اسے اپنا ذریعہ معاش بنا رکھا ہے بیکار ہو جائیں گے البتہ ایسے تعلیمی ادارے جن میں تعلیم و تدریس کی کافی سہولتیں موجود نہیں اور جن میں سنہ یافتہ معلمین بھی نہ ہوں جو طلباء کو معیاری تعلیم دے سکیں تو ان کو ضابطہ کے تحت لانے کے نقطہ نگاہ سے یہ مسودہ قانون مناسب اور موزوں معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن محرکہ محترمہ نے جن امور کا ذکر بیان اغراض و وجوہ میں بڑی شرح و بسط کے ساتھ کیا ہے ان میں خصوصیت کے ساتھ بعض ایسی چیزیں بھی ہیں جن کے ساتھ اتفاق نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ مثلاً انہوں نے لکھا ہے کہ بعض اس قسم کے تعلیمی ادارے بھی ہیں جہاں غلط قسم کے نظریات کی اشرو اشاعت ہوتی ہے اور جہاں مذہبی گیلوانے اور مجنوں قسم کے تنگ نظر۔ کج نگاہ اور غلطیوں لوگ پیدا ہوتے ہیں۔ مجھے یہ دیکھ کر کچھ خطرہ محسوس ہوا جس کا اظہار میں اس موقع پر ضرور سمجھتا ہوں۔

حضور والا۔ سب سے پہلی چیز جس کے متعلق میں اظہار خیال ضروری سمجھتا ہوں یہ ہے کہ فاضل محرکہ نے شاید خواندگی اور تعلیم کے مابین واضح اور بین امتیاز کو اچھی طرح محسوس نہیں کیا۔ میں ان کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگا کہ خواندگی سے مراد مختصراً یہ ہے کہ لوگوں کو لکھنا پڑھنا آ جائے۔ اصطلاحاً اس کو three Rs بھی کہتے ہیں یعنی reading, writing and arithmetic مگر تعلیم کا منشا اور مقصد اس سے بلند و بالا۔ ارفع واعلیٰ ہے۔ تو اس صوبے میں جیسا کہ پچھلے دنوں ایک سوال کے جواب میں ایک پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری صاحب نے ارشاد فرمایا تھا کہ تعلیم کا اس قدر فقدان اور قحط ہے کہ معاشی افلاس کے ساتھ تعلیمی افلاس بھی کچھ کم نہیں۔ اور جو اعداد و شمار انہوں نے ایوان ہذا کے سامنے پیش کئے ان سے معزز اراکین پر واضح ہو گیا ہوگا

کہ ہمارے صوبے میں کس قدر افسوس ناک حد تک تعلیم کا قحط اور افلاس ہے۔ حضور والا۔ آج ہمارے دیہات میں جس قسم کی تعلیم جاری ہے وہ بالکل محدود پیمانے پر ہے اور اس کی بے بضاعتی مسلمہ ہے۔ اس مختصر اور نا مکمل طریق تعلیم سے دیہات میں غرباء کے بچے مستفید ہوتے ہیں اور یہی ان کی خواندگی کا ایک واحد ذریعہ ہے۔ مجوزہ مسودہ قانون کے نافذ العمل ہونے پر اپنی قسم کے اداروں پر بھی پابندی عائد ہو جائیگی جو کسی طرح بھی واجب نہیں۔ آج ہماری حکومت اپنی مالی مشکلات کے پیش نظر شاید باوجود صوبے کی تعلیمی ضرورتوں کو محسوس کرنے کے انہیں پورا کرنے سے قاصر ہے۔ اس لئے آج میں اپنے وزرائے کرام کی خدمت میں یہ غرض کرونگا کہ جب تک ان پرائیویٹ اداروں کے ذریعے تعلیم کی حوصلہ افزائی نہ کی جائے گی حکومت صوبے کی تعلیمی ضرورتوں کو پورا کرنے کیلئے اس قدر مالی بوجھ ہرگز نہ اٹھا سکے گی۔

حضور والا۔ اب ایک اور نہایت اہم چیز میں آپ کے سامنے پیش کرتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ کہ دیہات میں بہت سی مساجد ایسی ہیں جہاں محدود پیمانہ پر بچوں کو ابتدائی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے۔ وہ آپ کی نجی اداروں کی تعریف میں آجاتی ہیں۔ (ایک آواز۔ مساجد کو مستثنیٰ قرار دے دیا گیا ہے) چنانچہ دیہات میں جہاں کہیں بھی پچاس سے زیادہ طلباء تعلیم حاصل کر رہے ہوں تو چونکہ وہ محکمہ تعلیم کے نزدیک تسلیم شدہ تعلیمی ادارہ نہیں ہوگا اس لئے ظاہر ہے کہ وہ ادارہ اس مسودہ قانون کی زد اور گرفت میں آجائے گا جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ آج خواندگی کے تھوڑے بہت ذرائع جو غریب عوام کو میسر ہیں اس قانون کے نافذ ہونے پر مسدود ہو جائیں گے۔

حضور والا۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی فرمایا کہ اس قانون سے ایسے اداروں پر بھی پابندی عائد کرنا مقصود ہے جو خطرناک قسم کے مذہبی دیوانے پیدا کرتے ہیں۔ جس سے ظاہر ہے کہ ایسے تعلیمی ادارے جہاں اسلامی اور مذہبی تعلیمات کے علاوہ دوسری تعلیمات کا انتظام بھی ہے اس قانون کے اطلاق سے مستثنیٰ قرار نہیں دئے جائیں گے۔ کیونکہ ہماری نظروں سے تو اس قسم کی کوئی استثنائیتہ کللاز نہیں گزری جس سے اس امر کی ضمانت دی جا سکے۔ اور پھر اس سے یہ خطرہ بھی لاحق ہے کہ جن لوگوں کے ساتھ آپ کا نظریاتی اختلاف ہو یا جو سیاسی نقطہ نگاہ سے آپ کو کھٹکتے ہوں آپ مستقبل قریب میں ان کی درسگاہوں

پر اس قانون کا نفاذ و اطلاق جاری کر دیں جس کی بنا پر ان کو اپنے ادارے بند کرنا پڑیں اور اس طرح عوام ان کی افادیت سے محروم ہو جائیں۔

حضور والا۔ یہ ایک مسلمہ امر ہے اور تاریخ بھی اس بات کی شاہد ہے کہ بارہا حکومت وقت اور سلاطین مطلق العنان نے بہت سے لوگوں کو اور بالخصوص سیاسی مخالفین کو محض سیاسی مخالفت کی بنا پر ملائیت یا رجعت پسندی کے لیبل چسپاں کر کے دبانے کی کوشش کی۔ مگر اس کے نتائج ملک کیلئے سود مند ثابت ہونے کی بجائے تباہی و بربادی کا موجب ہوئے۔ دراصل ان کا مقصد اور منشا یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ وہ مذہبی تنظیمیں یا ادارے جو حکومت کے ساتھ سیاسی طور پر متفق نہ ہوں۔ جس طرح بھی ہو ختم کر دئے جائیں۔ میں حیران ہوں کہ ایک طرف تو وہ یونیورسٹی کیلئے مکمل آزادی کا ایک مسودہ قانون تیار کرنے میں مصروف ہیں اور دوسری طرف حال یہ ہے کہ تعلیم کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والی آزادی فکر و خیال کو جو انسان کا سب سے بڑا اور بنیادی حق ہے سلب کیا جا رہا ہے۔ میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اس طرح آپ کا اسلامی نظام تعلیم جو آپ کی نظروں میں جامع اور مکمل ہے پنپ نہ سکے گا۔ آپ ایک ایسا نظام تعلیم قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں جو عوام کو ان کے جمہوری حق آزادی فکر سے محروم کر دے۔ میں اس مسودہ قانون کو اس لحاظ سے انتہائی طور پر قابل اعتراض سمجھتا ہوں۔

حضور والا۔ اس کے علاوہ مسودہ قانون زیر غور پر میرا ایک اعتراض یہ بھی ہے کہ اس کے اندر اس قسم کے الفاظ موجود ہیں کہ اگر Inspecting Authority یعنی ایفسر معائنہ محسوس کرے کہ کوئی ادارہ صحیح خطوط پر نہیں چلایا جا رہا تو وہ اس کے سارے کاروبار کو ختم کر سکتا ہے جہاں تک خطوط اور lines کا تعلق ہے۔ میں آپ کی توجہ دفعہ ۶ کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔

It shall be open to the Director of Public Instruction

(ایک آواز۔ اس کی ترمیم آچکی ہے) حضور والا۔ اس وقت تک ہمارے سامنے کوئی ترمیم نہیں ہے جب آئیگی دیکھا جائیگا۔

آپ یہ چیز تسلیم کو یں گے کہ ہمیں آپکے نقطہ نگاہ سے اور خصوصاً ترقی پسند لوگوں کے نقطہ نگاہ سے جو شاید مخلوط تعلیم اور اصناف کے آزادانہ اختلاط اور میل جول کو جائز سمجھتے ہیں اور بنیادی اختلافات

ہو سکتے ہیں۔ آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ محض غلط اعتراضات ہیں اور ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ ہمارے عوام کے بنیادی نظریات ہیں۔ تو ہو سکتا ہے کہ ایسے اداروں کو اختلاف رائے کی بنا پر اور رجعت پسندی کا لیبل چسپاں کر کے اپنی ترقی پسندی کو عام کرنے کی کوشش کریں جیسا کہ ہم محسوس کرتے ہیں اور اس کے علاوہ عملاً ہمارے پاس اس کے ثبوت موجود ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion under consideration, amendment moved is—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1953.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. I must invite your attention to Rule 73 (b), which reads as follows:—

"A member while present in the Assembly—  
must not read any book, newspaper, or letter except in connection with the business of the debate."

We have been given copies of this junk.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not necessarily mean the reading of it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** This is waste of public money. It should be burnt.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point of order is over-ruled.

**زینت جہان بیگم—**(مسلم خواتین—راولپنڈی شہر) جناب والا—فاضل مکن نے جو تحریک پیش کی ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون کو رائے عامہ دریافت کرنے کیلئے مشہور کیا جائے—اس سے مجھے اتفاق نہیں—اگرچہ مجھے انکی قابلیت اور صلاحیت تقریر کا اعتراف ہے لیکن انہوں نے اس امر کیلئے جو وجوہات دی ہیں وہ بالکل ناکافی ہیں اور بغیر کسی reason کے ہیں۔

انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ یہ مسودہ قانون وزیر تعلیم کیلئے باعث ہتک ہے—یہ ہرگز صحیح نہیں کیونکہ ایوان کے ہر ممبر کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ کسی قسم کا مسودہ قانون پیش کرے—یہ ہمارا کام ہے—دوسری بات جو انہوں نے خود مانی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ جیسا کہ اور چیزوں میں چور بازاری ہو سکتی ہے تعلیم میں بھی موجود ہے—لیکن اگر چور بازاری گندم کے ترخون میں کی جائے یا گیلے میں کی جائے تو اسکا انسداد کرنا صحیح ہے لیکن تعلیم میں چور بازاری کو بالکل نظر انداز کر دینا چاہیے اور اس سلسلے میں کوئی اقدام نہیں کرنا چاہیے—انہوں نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ یہ خطرہ ہے کہ دیہاتی علاقوں میں جو سکول جاری ہیں اس بل کو قانون کی شکل دینے سے وہ بند ہو جائیں گے—میں انکی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس بل میں جو ترمیم ہو رہی ہے اس کے ذریعے سے صرف کارپوریشن کی حدود میں اور شہروں کی میونسپل کمیٹیوں



کے علاقوں میں اسکا نفاذ ہوگا۔ اسکے علاوہ انہوں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ جو ادارے اعلیٰ قسم کی تعلیم دے رہے ہیں وہ اسکی زد میں آجائیں گے اور انکو نقصان پہنچے گا۔ حالانکہ اس بل میں یہ پروویژن موجود ہے کہ وہ ادارے جن کو حکومت مستثنیٰ کر دے وہ اسکی زد میں نہیں آئیں گے۔ یہ قانون ایسے اداروں کیلئے بنایا ہی نہیں جا رہا بلکہ صرف نجی اور ناقص اداروں پر اسکی زد پڑتی ہے۔ اور آخری وجہ جو انہوں نے پیش کی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اس سے آزادی فکر و خیال پر پابندی لگ جائے گی۔ تو یہ تو ایک بہت ہی wide term ہے۔ آزادی فکر و خیال سے معلوم نہیں آنگا کیا مقصد ہے۔ اگر آپ آزادی فکر و خیال کی اجازت دین تو پھر آپ کسی قسم کی پابندی اور کسی چیز اور کسی معاملے میں ضبط نہیں قائم رکھ سکتے۔ لہذا انکے جتنے بھی دلائل ہیں وہ بالکل ناکافی ہیں اور میں انہیں مانتے کیلئے تیار نہیں ہوں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—(لائپور نمبر 9 مسلم)۔ حضور والا محترمہ نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ میں نے اپنی گزارشات میں اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں کا ذکر کیا۔ آئریبل عزت مآبہ اور واجب الاحترامہ مجرکہ (مہقبہ) نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ میرے خیال کے مطابق اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں پر اسکا اطلاق نہیں ہوگا۔ میں بڑے ادب اور عجز و نیاز سے عرض کرونگا کہ انکو غلط فہمی ہوئی ہے۔ اولاً آپ نے جو کچھ فرمایا ہے اس میں تمام وہ ادارے جن کے طلباء کی تعداد 10 یا اس سے زیادہ ہوگی ان پر اس مسودہ قانون کا اطلاق ہوگا۔ اور میں نے خصوصیت کے ساتھ دیہاتی مدارس کا ذکر کیا تھا اور ان کے علاوہ مذہبی ادارے جن کے مراکز مساجد میں ہیں اور اس قسم کے اور مدارس السنہ شریعہ اور ایسی مختلف انجمنیں اور مختلف مجالس جو اس قسم کی نجی تعلیم دیتی ہیں ظاہر ہے کہ اسکا اطلاق و نفاذ ان سب پر ہو گا اور ہم یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ آپ نے خصوصیت کے ساتھ اس بات کا انتظام کرنا ہے کہ غلط سماجی اور سیاسی نظریات کی نشر و اشاعت نہ ہو تا کہ آپکے خیال کے مطابق تنگ نظر مذہبی دیوانے غلط نگاہ اور کج بین لوگ پیدا ہی نہ ہوں۔ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اس سے دیہات کے نظام تعلیم۔

**ایک معزز رکن**۔ دیہات پر اسکا نفاذ نہیں ہوگا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**۔ اس میں شہری اور دیہاتی مدارس کی کوئی تخصیص نہیں ہے۔ اس میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ سب پر اسکا اطلاق ہو گا۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ دیہات میں وہ تمام تعلیمی ادارے اور قصبہ

میں وہ تمام مذہبی نوعیت کے تعلیمی ادارے جن کو محکمہ تعلیم تسلیم نہیں کرتا اور جن میں وہ طلباء زیر تعلیم ہونگے اور خصوصیت کے ساتھ جو آپ کے خیال کے مطابق غلط سیاسی اور سماجی نظریات کی نشر و اشاعت کر رہے ہیں ان پر اسکا اطلاق ہوگا۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ موجودہ نظام تعلیم اور نجی اور پرائیویٹ قسم کا نام نہاد نظام تعلیم جو ہمارے وہاں ناقص اور نامکمل صورت میں موجود ہے۔ آپ نے اس مسودہ قانون میں تمام اقسام کے اداروں اور تمام اقسام کے مدارس کو شامل کر دیا ہے اور کوئی ادارہ بھی اس کی زد سے محفوظ نہیں رہ سکتا۔ پس لٹے میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اعلیٰ تعلیمی اداروں کے متعلق آپ کو غلط فہمی ہوتی ہے۔ میں نے اس سے پہلے خانگی تعلیم کے متعلق وضاحت کر دی تھی۔ حضور والا۔ اگر یہ سب فرمائیں تو عرض کروں کہ جہاں تک اس بل کے اطلاق کا تعلق ہے میں یہ عرض کرنے پر مجبور ہوں۔

ناوک نے تیرے صید نہ چھوڑا زمانے میں

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1953.

*The motion was lost.*

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** (لائپور نمبر ۹ مسلم) جناب والا

میں اس بل کو oppose کرتا ہوں

**صاحب سپیکر** — اپنے بیان میں دلائل کا تکرار نہ کریں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — انشا اللہ تکرار نہیں ہوگا۔

حضور والا — اس مسودہ قانون کے متعلق پہلے مجھے یہ گمان تھا کہ شاید محترمہ نے ذاتی حیثیت سے اسے پیش کیا ہے مگر اب مجھے یقین ہو گیا ہے کہ حکومت نے محترمہ کا روپ دھار کر اس مسودہ قانون کو ایوان کے سامنے پیش کیا ہے لیکن ان کے متعلق مجھے یہ کہنا پڑے گا۔ کہ

بہر رنگے مکہ خواہی جامہ می پوش

من انداز قدت را می شناسم

جناب والا۔ جہاں تک ذرائع تعلیم کا تعلق ہے ظاہر بات ہے کہ حکومت کے پاس اس سے زیادہ مضبوط اور اس سے زیادہ قوی کوئی حربہ نہیں حکومت ان تمام ذرائع تعلیم پر قبضہ کر کے اور تعلیمی اداروں اور مدارس پر انضباط کے ذریعہ سے عوام کے ذہن کو ایگ خاص طریقہ پر ڈھال سکتی ہے اور انہیں اپنے نظریات و خیالات و عقاید کے قالب میں منتقل کر سکتی ہے۔

حضور والا۔ یہ کوئی ڈھکی چھپی بات نہیں ہے اس ایوان کے اندر اور اس کے باہر بھی بعض مسائل پر ہمارے مابین اختلاف ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر محترمہ یا ایسی ترقی پسند خواتین کا خیال ہے کہ رقص فنون لطیفہ اور موسیقی کی تعلیم یا اس قسم کی چیزیں تعلیم کے لوازمات میں سے ہیں اس لئے ان کو تمام اداروں میں حکومت کی تائید کے ساتھ لازمی قرار دینا چاہئے لیکن حضور والا ایسے ادارے بھی موجود ہیں جن کے نزدیک یہ بات مذہب سے ہے۔

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** As it mentioned in the body of the Bill

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — جی ہاں بالکل — کلاز میں lines آتا ہے جس کے معنی وہ تعلیمی خطوط، ہیں۔ ظاہر بات ہے کہ ان کے ماتحت یہ بتایا جانا چاہئے کہ نصاب تعلیم کیا ہو درسی کتب کس نوعیت کی ہوں اور مضامین کیا ہوں — میں اپنے دوست کی اطلاع کے لئے یہ عرض کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ پنجاب یونیورسٹی میں رقص و سرود اور فنون لطیفہ کے مضامین کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے اس لئے یہ خطرہ محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ حکومت تعلیمی مدارس پر اس طرح قبضہ کر کے اپنا تسلط قائم کر لیگی۔

اب میں اس آزادی فکر و نظر کو بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں جس کے ماتحت ترقی پسند حضرات اپنے خیالات کو عوام پر مسلط کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور عوام کے اذہان میں ایسے خیالات کی پرورش کرنا چاہتے ہیں جن سے ملک کی ترقی ہو لیکن ہم بحیثیت مسلمان اسے نہ صرف ناجائز قرار دیتے ہیں بلکہ انتہائی طور پر معاشرہ کی تباہی کا موجب سمجھتے ہیں۔ حضور والا اس سلسلہ میں محترمہ کی اطلاع کے لئے عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ۔

قوت مغرب نہ از چنگ و رباب — نے رقص دختران بے حجاب

نے ز سحر ساحران لالہ روست — نے زعریاں ساق و نے از قطع پوست

قوت افرونگ از علم و فن است — وز ہمیں آتش چراغش روشن است

مجھے افسوس ہے کہ مجھے یہ چند معروضات پیش کرنا پڑیں۔ اگرچہ قرآنی تعلیمات کے لئے یہ غلط ہے لیکن اسے ایک ترقی پسندانہ موضوع خیال کرتے ہوئے ان کے ذہن میں یہ بات سما گئی ہے کہ تھوڑی بہت تعلیمی خدمات جو چھوٹے چھوٹے ادارے سر انجام دے رہے

ہیں اس سے انہیں روک دیا جائے۔ ان کے بیان اغراض و وجوہ سے یہ بات صاف طور پر عیاں ہے کہ یہ ادارے رفتہ رفتہ حکومت کے اختیار و تصرف میں آ جائیں تا کہ جو لوگ ان کے نزدیک رجعت پسند ہیں انہیں پابند و مقید کر کے ان کے اذہان کو بدل دیا جائے درحقیقت ان اختیارات کو اس طریقہ سے استعمال کیا جانا چاہئے جس سے معاشرہ کی بنیاد اسلامی اصولوں پر قائم ہو سکے۔ مجھے ڈر ہے کہ ہم ان کے اس قسم کے ترقی پسندانہ جذبات کے ساتھ اتفاق کرنے سے قاصر ہیں۔

حضور والا۔ میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ تعلیمی اداروں کی کثرت اور انکا حکومت کے تحت اس قسم کے انضباط سے آزاد رہنا ہمارے ملک کی آزادی کا پیش خیمہ ہے اور اس کی ترقی کی ضمانت ہے میں یہ بھی محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ تعلیمی اداروں کی آزادی کی مخالفت کرنا سب سے بڑی غلطی ہے۔

حضور والا۔ ہم نے دوسری حکومتوں میں نظام تعلیم کو دیکھا ہے وہاں اپنی ضروریات کے مطابق اپنے ہر کام کو ایک پروگرام کے ماتحت لا کر نصاب تعلیم بنایا گیا ہے۔ لیکن ہماری تعلیمی درسگاہوں کو جس طریقہ پر بدلنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے اس سے میں یہ خطرہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ وہ کچھ اس قسم کی کارروائی کرنا چاہتے ہیں جس سے حکومت کی آمریت عوام کے جسموں کے علاوہ دلوں پر بھی زیادہ مسلط ہو جائے جیسا کہ وہ دوسرے طریقوں سے عوام کی جمہوریت اور آزادی کو ختم کر رہے ہیں اور ان کے بنیادی حقوق رفتہ رفتہ پامال کر رہے ہیں حکومت کو چاہئے تھلے کہ جہاں وہ اپنی طرف سے ان اداروں کے نقائص کو دور کرنے اور ان کی اصلاح کی خواہش مند ہے ان کی امداد کی بھی اپنے اوپر کوئی ذمہ داری لیتی لیکن میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ اس مسودہ قانون میں کسی قسم کی امداد کا ذکر نہیں کیا گیا۔ گرانٹ کا انتظام نہیں اور ان اداروں کی کسی ذمہ داری کو قبول نہیں کیا گیا بلکہ جو کچھ کیا گیا ہے وہ بالکل منفی قسم کا ہے پھر جہاں تک ان کے تدریسی مسائل کا تعلق ہے جن کی حوصلہ افزائی حکومت کے ذمہ ہونی چاہئے انہیں بھی اس طرح سے ختم کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ حضور والا۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اگر اس ہاؤس کے مقتدر ارکان ایک مرتبہ اس بل کے ایک ایک لفظ پر غور کریں تو وہ محسوس کریں گے کہ معاشرہ کے لئے اس بل سے زیادہ خطرناک اور کوئی حربہ نہیں ہو

سکتا — جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے ہماری حکومت میں فقدانِ ذہانت بھی ہے اور فقدانِ احساس بھی ہے مگر اب میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس بل کی صورت میں ایک نہایت خطرناک سازش کا انتظام کیا ہے اس لئے میں ان سے درخواست کروں گا کہ اس کا ارتکاب کرنے سے پیشتر ہی تائب ہو جائیں اور اس مسودہ قانون کو جلد از جلد واپس لے لیں —

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institution) Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration,

The motion was carried.

The Assembly then adjourned for Maghrib Prayers.

The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now consider the Bill clause by clause.

### Clause 2.

**مولانا داود غزنوی — (لاہور — مسلم مخصوص نشست)**  
جناب والا — مجھے اس کلاز سے صرف اتنا اختلاف ہے کہ اس میں کوئی ایسی تشریح نہیں کی گئی جس سے یہ معلوم ہو کہ وہ مکاتب اور مدارس جو مساجد میں ہیں انکو مستثنیٰ قرار دیا جائیگا —

**وزیر اعلیٰ —** ایسے مدارس کو مستثنیٰ کر دیا جائیگا —

**مولانا داود غزنوی —** مگر اس میں کوئی ایسا لفظ نہیں ہے

**صاحب سپیکر —** وہ فرما رہے ہیں ایک الگ کلاز ہے —

**مولانا داود غزنوی —** جناب والا — میڑی یہ گزارش ہے کہ مساجد میں مکاتب بھی ہیں اور مدارس بھی — مدارس وہ ہیں جہاں تجوید قرآن کے نام سے پڑھایا جاتا ہے — مدارس وہ ہیں جہاں پر نہایت سادہ طریق پر پڑھایا جاتا ہے — اسی طرح وہ مدارس بھی ہیں جن میں قرآن و حدیث اور دیگر علوم عربیہ کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے —

**صاحب سپیکر —** اسکا جواب صرف اتنا ہے کہ صوبائی حکومت جس ادارہ کو چاہے اس ایکٹ کے نفاذ سے مستثنیٰ کر سکتی ہے —

**مولانا داود غزنوی —** وہ مجھے علم تھا — مگر میں اسے ناکافی سمجھتا ہوں — قانون جو ہے وہ اپنی جگہ پر واضح ہونا چاہئے — قانون اس قسم کا نہیں ہونا چاہئے جو آئندہ چل کر تنازعات اور اختلافات

کا باعث ہو۔ یا مختلف لوگوں میں کش مکش کا باعث ہو۔ یہ قانون اپنے مفہوم میں ناقص ہے کیونکہ اس میں سکول کی تعریف نہیں کی گئی۔ جو قانون اپنی اصطلاحات کی تشریح نہیں کرتا وہ حقیقت میں قانون کہلانے کا مستحق نہیں۔ قانون وہ ہے جس کی اصطلاحات اور الفاظ کی تشریح خود اسکے اندر موجود ہو۔ اگر استثنیٰ کا اختیار حکومت کی رضا اور خواہش پر چھوڑ دیا گیا تو یہ استثنیٰ کوئی استثنیٰ نہیں۔ قانون کی دفعات میں اس قسم کی تشریح موجود ہونی چاہئے کہ سکول سے کیا مراد ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر یہ لکھا جا سکتا ہے کہ "سکول" وہ ہو گا جو پنجاب یونیورسٹی کے نصاب اور سلیبس کے مطابق تعلیم دیتا ہو۔ خواہ وہ "ریکگنائزڈ" نہ ہو۔ اگر ایسا ہو جائے تو ہم سمجھیں گے کہ سکول کے لفظ کی تشریح ہو گئی اس کا یہ فائدہ ہو گا کہ وہ عربی مدارس، جہاں قرآن و حدیث کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے اور وہ مکاتب اور مدارس جو مسجدوں کے ساتھ ملحقہ ہیں وہ از خود اس سے مستثنیٰ ہو جائیں گے۔ میں اس بل کے فاضل محرک سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ استثنیٰ کی اس ترمیم کو منظور فرما لیں۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ** - (آنریبل ملک محمد فیروز خان نوں) - جناب والا۔ یہ معاملہ زیر بحث آیا تھا۔ بیگم صاحبہ کا بھی یہی مدعا ہے کہ جن مدارس میں کلام مجید پڑھایا جاتا ہے انکو مستثنیٰ کر دیا جائے۔ چنانچہ ایسے مدارس کو کلاز ۷ کے تحت اس بل کے احکام سے مستثنیٰ قرار دے دیا جائیگا۔ اس قسم کی ایک واضح کلاز اسلئے شامل نہیں کی گئی کہ شائد بعد میں اور بھی کئی اس قسم کے مدارس نکل آئیں جن کو مستثنیٰ قرار دینا ضروری ہو۔ اسلئے ایک جزل کلاز رکھ دی گئی ہے کہ گورنمنٹ جس سکول کو چاہے مستثنیٰ قرار دے سکتی ہے۔ میں آنریبل ممبر کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ ایسے مدارس کو جہاں قرآن مجید پڑھایا جاتا ہے اس بل سے مستثنیٰ قرار دے دیا جائیگا۔ انہیں میری بات پر یقین کرنا چاہئے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

### Clause 3

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 3, sub-clause (i) (ii) the words "or Inspectress" be inserted after the word "inspector" and the words "as the case may be" be inserted after the word "schools" occurring in line 3.

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause under consideration, amendment moved is—  
That in clause 3, sub-clause (i) (ii) the words "or Inspectress" be inserted after the word "inspector"; and the words "as the case may be" be inserted after the word "schools" occurring in line 3.

**Begam Zeenat Fida Hassan:** Sir, I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in clause 3, sub-clause (i) (ii) the words "or Inspectress" be inserted after the word "inspector"; and the words "as the case may be" be inserted after the word "schools" occurring in line 3.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 3, sub-clause (i) (ii), the words "or inspectress" be inserted after the word "inspector" occurring in line 2; and the words "as the case may be" be inserted after the word "schools" occurring in line 3.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 3, sub-clause (3), for the words "after making such enquiries as he may consider necessary, either on the unrecognised educational institutions to be registered or shall reject the application" occurring in lines 2 to 5, the words "register the institution" be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 3 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 4

**Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan:** Sir, I beg to move—

That clause 4 be deleted and the other clauses be renumbered

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

That clause 4 be deleted and the other clauses be renumbered.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I want to oppose the deletion. You are taking away the right of appeal.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** In view of the word "shall" in the previous clause, the question of appeal does not arise. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** The point is that the provision is mandatory and the officer concerned has no business to refuse registration and therefore the question of appeal does not arise.

The question is—

That clause 4 be deleted and the other clauses be renumbered.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 5

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 5, sub-clause (1) the following words be deleted—

"with imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or" occurring in lines 7, 8 and 9.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 5, sub-clause (1) for the figure "500" occurring in line 9, the figure "100" be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 5, sub-clause (2) for the figure "50" occurring in the line 5, the figure "10" be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 5 as amended stand part of the Bill

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 6

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** Sir, I beg to move—

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** This is time-barred. He gave notice of the amendment on the 14th December.

**Mr. Speaker:** I allow it because the amendment is already there.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq:** Sir, I beg to move—

That for the existing clause 6, the following be substituted—

"An unrecognised private school will be open to inspection by the Director of Public Instruction or any other person authorised by him who will record in a log book to be kept by a school, a note of inspection containing any advice or suggestion for the improvement of the school."

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 6 as amended stand part of the Bill

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 7

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 7, after the word "any" in line 3 the words "unrecognised private" be inserted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 7 as amended stand part of the Bill

*The motion was carried.*

#### Clause 8

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 8 as amended stand part of the Bill

*The motion was carried.*

#### Preamble

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in the preamble after the word "unrecognised" the word, "privat", be inserted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Preamble as amended be the Preamble of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*



• *Clause 1*

- **Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan:** Sir, I beg to move—

That in clause 1, sub-clause (2) after the words "Official Gazette" in line 3, the following words be added—

- "and shall extend only to areas comprising the Corporation of the City of Lahore and the Municipalities in the Punjab."

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That clause 1 as amended stand part of the Bill

*The motion was carried.*

• **Begum Zeenat Fida Hassan:** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill as amended be passed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill as amended be passed

مولانا داود غزنوی—(لاہور حلقہ نمبر ۴ مسلم مخصوص نشست)

حضور والا—میں اس بل کی مخالفت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ یہ مسودہ قانون ہمیں ترقی معکوس کی طرف لے جا رہا ہے۔ (قطع کلامی)

**Mr. Speaker:** No cross-bench talk.

مولانا داود غزنوی—میں اس لئے اسکی مخالفت کرتا ہوں

کہ یہ ہمیں ترقی معکوس کی طرف لے جا رہا ہے۔ ہم سمجھتے تھے کہ پاکستان میں ہمیں آزادی حاصل ہوگی اور ہم کم از کم علوم و فنون کی تعلیم و تدریس کو تمام سرکاری پابندیوں سے آزاد رکھ سکیں گے۔ لیکن ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ پہلے جو کچھ آزادی ہمیں حاصل تھی وہ بھی سلب ہو رہی ہے تحریر و تقریر کی آزادی کا یہ عالم ہے کہ تقریروں پر تو دفعہ ۱۴۴ کے ماتحت تقریباً ہر جگہ پھرنے بٹھا دیئے گئے۔ جلسے جلوس بند کر دیئے گئے ہیں.....

صاحب سپیکر—آپ جنرل (General) پالیسی پر بحث نہیں کر

سکتے۔

مولانا داود غزنوی—میری عرض یہ ہے کہ اس مسودہ قانون کی

تیسری خواندگی کے مرحلے پر میں اس بل کی جنرل پالیسی پر تو بحث کر سکتا ہوں۔ یہ اس بل کی تھرڈ ریڈنگ ہے اگر میری کوئی بات غیر متعلقہ ہوگی تو میں اسے واپس لے لوں گا۔ جناب والا—سارے صوبے میں پہلے ہی صحافت اور پریس کے سر پر سنسر کی تلوار لٹک رہی ہے اب تعلیم پر بھی اس بل کے ذریعے پابندیاں لگائی جا رہی ہیں۔ اس سے پہلے ہماری

یونیورسٹی آزاد تھی—تعلیم پر ہنس نہیں تھا میں سمجھتا ہوں (قطع کامیاب)۔

**Mr. Speaker:** If the honourable member wants to laugh, he should go to the lobby.

• **مولانا داؤد غزنوی**—میں اس لئے اس بل کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں—اور میں نے شروع میں ہی کہہ دیا تھا کہ اگر ہم یہ سمجھ لیں کہ اس سے دینی مدارس کے تعلیمی و تدریسی معاملات میں حکومت کی طرف سے کوئی مداخلت نہیں کی جائے گی تو میں اس بل کی مخالفت نہیں کرونگا مگر میری اس مطالب کی ترمیم نا منظور کر دی گئی—ایمقدر آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ کا جواب innocent تھا اور اس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا تھا کہ ان کا مقصد یہ تھا کہ اس بل سے کوئی نقصان نہیں ہوگا مگر میں نے پوچھا تھا کہ آپ کوئی واضح اور غیر مبہم definite اعلان کو یہ کہ تمام وہ سکول جو یونیورسٹی کے نصاب تعلیم کی تعلیم دیتے ہیں صرف انہی پر اس بل کا اطلاق ہوگا مگر میری درخواست کو منظور نہ کیا گیا—اس سے مجھے خدشہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے کہ حکومت کے کچھ عزائم مشہور ہونگے اور کچھ نا پسندیدہ مقاصد ضرور ہونگے جن کو وہ پورا کرنا چاہتی ہے اور وہ چاہتی ہے کہ اس بل کے ذریعے پرانے غیر منظور شدہ Un-recognised سکولوں کو بھی اپنے کنٹرول میں لے آئے۔

**وزیر زراعت**—حضور والا—معزز رکن بل کی جنرل پالیسی پر بحث کر رہے ہیں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ صرف بل کے مندرجات پر بحث کر سکتے ہیں۔  
**مولانا داؤد غزنوی**—میں اس بل کے اصول اور پالیسی پر بحث کر سکتا ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—آپ اس مرحلے پر بل کے اصول پر بحث نہیں کر سکتے۔

• **مولانا داؤد غزنوی**—میں اسکی کلاز نمبر ۲ پر بحث کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ اس بل میں اصلاح تعلیم مقصود نہیں ہے بلکہ کلاز نمبر ۲ کو اس طرح درج کیا گیا ہے کہ تعلیم کو اپنے ڈھب پر لایا جائے اور دینی مدارس کو بھی اپنے کنٹرول میں لایا جائے۔ اسلام کی تاریخ شاہد ہے کہ ہماری مذہبی تعلیم ہر زمانے میں حکومت کے کنٹرول سے آزاد رہی ہے اور علمائے کرام کبھی حکومت کے ماتحت رہ کر تعلیم و تدریس کا کام نہیں کرتے رہے ہیں۔ اور مختلف

بادشاہوں اور خلیفوں کے وقت میں دینی تعلیم کو حکومت کی مداخلت سے آزاد اور بالاتر رکھا گیا۔ اور ہمیں اس پر فخر ہے کہ علوم و فنون کے دائرے میں شاہی مداخلت کبھی برداشت نہیں کی گئی اور آج بھی ہم دینی مدرسوں پر حکومت کے کنٹرول کو برا نہیں رکھتے آپ یونیورسٹی کے نصاب پڑھانے والے مدارس پر بے شک کنٹرول رکھیں مگر خدا را مذہبی اور دینی مدرسوں پر تو اپنا کنٹرول ٹھونسنے کی کوشش نہ کیجئے۔ اس معاملے پر میں نے مسلم لیگی ارکان سے فرداً فرداً گفتگو کی۔ وہ سب پرائیویٹ طور پر میری حمایت کا یقین دلاتے رہے مگر اس وقت مجھے حقیقی خطرہ محسوس ہو رہا ہے کہ میں نے جن خطرات و خدشات کو پہلے ہی بھانپ لیا تھا وہ عملی طور پر پیش آئیں گے اگر اب بھی محترم قائد ایوان میری تسلی کر دیں کہ مساجد اور خانقاہوں کے دینی مدارس کی آزادی میں حکومت مداخلت نہیں کرے گی اور یہ بھی فرمادیں کہ خانقاہوں اور مساجد کے علاوہ دیگر عربی مدارس پر جہاں قرآن و حدیث کی تعلیم و تدریس ہوگی وہاں بھی حکومت مداخلت نہیں کرے گی تو میں اس بل کی مخالفت نہیں کرونگا۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ**—میں بھی تو کہہ چکا ہوں مگر آپ ملتے نہیں۔ میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ مساجد اور خانقاہوں میں جاری شدہ دینی مدارس پر اس قانون کا اطلاق نہیں ہوگا اور اسکے علاوہ بھی جہاں جہاں قرآن و حدیث کی تعلیم و تدریس ہوگی وہاں بھی یہ قانون نافذ نہیں ہوگا لیکن اگر کہیں اس بھانے سے دوسرے سکول چلانے کی کوشش کی گئی تو ظاہر ہے کہ عام تعلیمی اداروں پر اس قانون کا ضرور اطلاق ہوگا۔ (قطع کلامی)

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member please keep quiet and not assume the role of the Speaker. I have addressed this warning to the gentleman opposite to me three times. The next time it happens, I will take action against him.

**وزیر اعلیٰ**—حضور والا اب صرف دس منٹ باقی رہ گئے ہیں اگر آج کارروائی ختم نہ ہوئی تو کل آنا پڑے گا اور اس سہنگ میں چنداں کام بھی نہیں ہوگا کیونکہ معزز رکن چودھری محمد اقبال چیمہ کے بل پر اور دوسری آئٹم پر دو دو سنٹ لگیں گے۔ اگر یہ کام ابھی ختم ہو جائے تو آج ہی ہاؤس Adjourn کر دیا جائے۔

**مولانا داؤد غزنوی**—میں ایک سیکنڈ میں یہ کہہ کر اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں کہ اگر قرآن و حدیث کے دینی مدارس پر اس بل کا اطلاق نہیں ہوگا تو میں اس بل کی مخالفت نہیں کرتا۔

**ملک غلام نبی**—جناب والا—قائد ایوان نے اس تجویز پر جو کارروائی ختم کرنے کو کہا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ایوان کے معزز ارکان کے حقوق پر یہ ایک زبردست چھاپہ ہے۔ (قبضہ)۔ یہ طریقہ جمہوریت کے منافی ہے۔ کل اگر اجلاس ہو کر ہاؤس کو Adjourn کر دیا جائے تو پرسوں جمعرات کو نان آفیشل کارروائی سے ریزولوشن محروم ہو جائے گی۔ آپ میری اس Privilege motion پر اپنا رولینگ دیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** I will not allow it.

**ملک غلام نبی**—جناب والا—اسہ حق کیلئے آپ ہماری کیا رہنمائی کریں گے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** This is no point of privilege. It is over-ruled.

**Malik Ghulam Nabi:** I can prove that this is a breach of privilege.

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**ملک غلام نبی**—جناب والا۔ اگر یہ صورت ہے۔ تو آپ ہمارے حقوق کی کیا نگہداشت کریں گے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

**چوڈھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—(لائپور نمبر ۹ مسلم) حضور والا۔ میرا سابقہ تجربہ کچھ ایسا نہیں ہے اس لئے میں کسی خوش فہمی یا حسن ظن کے ساتھ اپنی گزارشات اس معزز ایوان میں پیش نہیں کروں گا۔ کیونکہ اس سے پیشتر میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ میں نے زمین شور میں تخم ریزی کی ہے۔ اور میری آواز صدا بصر ثابت ہوئی ہے۔ (قبضہ)

**Mr. Speaker:** Which clause of the Bill is the honourable member discussing?

**چوڈھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا میں نے بھینسوں کے آگے بین بچائی ہے۔ ان چکنے گھڑوں پر کسی بات کا اثر نہیں ہوتا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Please confine yourself to the contents of the Bill.

**چوڈھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور والا سب سے زیادہ شکایت مجھے اس مسودہ قانون کی دفعہ ۲ سے ہے۔ جس میں پرائیویٹ تعلیمی اداروں کی تشریح کی گئی ہے۔ اس میں تعلیمی اداروں کو تین شرائط سے مشروط کیا گیا ہے۔ پہلی یہ کہ ادارے اس قسم کے پرائیویٹ تعلیمی مدارس اور مکاتب ہونگے جن میں تعداد طلبا پچاس سے کم نہ ہوگی۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے۔ کہ محکمہ تعلیم کی طرف سے وہ تسلیم شدہ نہ ہونگے اور تیسری یہ کہ وہ پنجاب یونیورسٹی کے ساتھ ملحق نہ ہونگے۔ مگر اس کے ساتھ ہی جیسا

کہ مولانہ صاحب نے ابھی فرمایا کہ اسلامی مدارس بھی اس کی زد میں آ جائیں گے اور وہ کسی لحاظ سے بھی اس کے اطلاق سے مستثنیٰ نہ ہو گئے۔ اس کے متعلق اگرچہ جناب وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے وعدہ فرمایا ہے کہ تمام اسلامی مدارس اس کے اطلاق سے مستثنیٰ قرار دئے جائیں گے مگر میں اس کے ساتھ ہی عرض کر دوں کہ اس بل کی عہدہ جب کہ یہ قانون کی شکل اختیار کر لیگا وزارت عظمیٰ کی عہدہ سے بہت لمبی ہوگی۔ لہذا میرا خیال ہے کہ اس قسم کے زبانی مواعید ضعیف اور بیکار ثابت ہونگے تاوقتیکہ اس قسم کی باتوں کا جن کے متعلق زبانی مواعید پر اکتفا کی جاتی ہے عملی ثبوت پیش نہ کیا جائے۔ چنانچہ ایسا ثبوت ہم پہنچنے تک شبہات کا ازالہ ناممکن ہے۔ حضور والا۔ یہ تو ہو سکتا ہے کہ خود اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران اس مسودہ قانون میں کسی ترمیم یا تبدیلی کی ضرورت محسوس کریں۔ لیکن اگر آپ جناب وزیر اعلیٰ کے زبانی وعدے کے پیش نظر اسے من و عن قانون کی شکل میں نافذ کر دیں تو وزیر اعلیٰ کی ذات کے متعلق جن کے ہاتھ میں اس ضویے کی عنان حکومت ہے ہمیں یقین ہے کہ وہ اپنے اس وعدے کے پابند نہیں گئے۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی ایک امکانی صورت یہ بھی ہے جیسا کہ ظاہر ہے کہ حالات بڑی تیزی سے بدلتے رہتے ہیں اور خصوصاً پچھلے دنوں حالات اس سرعت اور تیزی سے بدلے ہیں اور آئندہ بدلنے کا امکان ہے کہ ہمارے لئے ان کے وعدوں پر اعتبار کرنا کچھ مناسب معلوم نہیں ہوتا۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ زبانی وعدہ اس مسودہ قانون کے اسقام کی وجہ جواز نہیں بن سکتا اور نہ ہی ہمارے شکوک و شبہات کا مناسب جواب ہے۔ قانون کی منب سے بڑی خوبی یہ ہوتی ہے کہ وہ جامع اور مانع ہو اور اس میں کوئی چور دروازے نہ ہوں۔ آپ اپنے جو اختیارات محفوظ کرنا چاہتے ہیں وہ بیشک کر لیجئے لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ اس کی definition کماز میں تمام اسلامی مدارس کو مستثنیٰ قرار دینے کے لئے ترمیم کر دیجیئے۔ تاکہ وہ ضلط فہمیاں جو اس کی موجودہ صورت سے پیدا ہو سکتی ہیں بالکل ختم ہو جائیں۔

حضور والا۔ میرا دوسرا اعتراض یہ ہے کہ اگرچہ انہوں نے اس کے دائرہ عمل اور اس کی حدود کو محدود کر دیا ہے اور ایک ترمیم کے ذریعے اس کے اطلاق کو لاہور کارپوریشن کی حدود تک ہی محدود کر دیا ہے لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اب بھی اس کے دائرہ عمل کی حدود ہمارے لئے چندان باعث اطمینان نہیں۔ اگر آپ نے معمولی سی پابندی عائد کر کے اس کے حلقہ عمل اور حدود کو تنگ کر دیا ہے تو

اصولی طور پر خطرہ یا alarm اب بھی ویسے ہی موجود ہے اور ”آپا ہوا“ کی تقویت اور اس کے مقصد کے تکمیل کی لئے کافی وسیع ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Where does APWA come in here. The honourable member has no right to refer to it.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — حضور والا۔ اس اطمینان کے لئے اب میں دفعہ ۶ کا ذکر کرتا ہوں اور اس کی طرف حضور کی توجہ منعطف کرانا ہوں۔ اس بارے میں اگرچہ ایک ترمیم منظور کر لی گئی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود یہ قابل اطمینان نہیں ہے کیونکہ آپ نے اس بل کے اندر زنانہ اور مردانہ مدارس کا کوئی امتیاز قائم نہیں کیا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کا زبانی وعدہ صرف ایسے مدارس اور سکاتپ تک محدود ہے جن میں ماسوا علوم دینیہ کے اور کوئی چیز پڑھائی نہیں جاتی۔ تو ظاہر ہے کہ خود آپ کے لائبریری میں مدرسہ حنفیہ جو اچھڑے میں واقع ہے اور مدرسہ علوم شرقیہ اور اس قسم کے مذہبی مدارس ناقص تعلیم کے بہانہ سے غیر ضروری اور مضر قرار دئے جا سکتے ہیں جس کا مطلب یہ ہوگا کہ آپ ناقص تعلیم کی بجائے تعلیم کے فقدان کو بدرجہا بہتر سمجھتے ہیں اور آپ کے نزدیک بہتر تعلیم وہ ہے جس میں مخلوط تعلیم کا اہتمام ہو اور ضبط تولید وغیرہ کی تبلیغ ہو۔

حضور والا۔ ان گزارشات کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔  
**\*رینڈت جہاں بیگم** — (مسلم خواتین - راولپنڈی شہر)۔ جناب والا میں ایوان کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لینا چاہتی۔ صرف دو منٹ کے لئے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ حسب اختلاف کی طرف سے جن خطرات اور خدشات کا اظہار کیا گیا ہے وہ بالکل بے بنیاد ہیں۔ اس بل کا ہرگز یہ منصد نہیں کہ نعوذ باللہ جہاں قرآن شریف اور احادیث کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے وہاں کسی قسم کا چھاپہ مارا جائے یا کسی قسم کا کنٹرول عائد کیا جائے۔ (ہیئر ہیئر) اس بل سے نجی تعلیمی اداروں کو ضبط میں لانا مقصود ہے۔ جہاں ہمارے بچے عام روزمرہ کی دنیاوی تعلیم حاصل کر سکیں۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آج یہ دو سال کا مسودہ قانون ایک ایکٹ کی شکل اختیار کر رہا ہے اور یہ چیز میرے لئے باعث مسرت ہے۔ نہ صرف اس لئے کہ یہ میرا بل ہے بلکہ اس حیثیت سے کہ یہ میرے حلقہ انتخاب کی خواتین کی ایک ڈیمانڈ تھی۔ جب میں وہاں انتخاب لڑنے کے لئے گئی تو انہوں نے کئی ڈیمانڈز پیش کیں۔ ان میں سے بہت سی انفرادی تھیں اور کچھ اجتماعی۔ یہ ایک ایسی اجتماعی ڈیمانڈ تھی کہ

جس کو میں نے فوراً قبول کر لیا (ہیر ہیر)۔ جناب والا۔ آج میں آپ کے سامنے یہ بیان کر رہی ہوں کہ میں آج بے حد مسرور ہوں کہ میں اپنے حلقہ انتخاب میں جا کر یہ کہہ سکونگی کہ ایسے سکول جہاں میرے بچے نہیں جاتے اور اس ایوان کے بہت سے معزز اراکین کے بچے نہیں جاتے کیونکہ ہم اپنے بچوں کو اچھے سکولوں میں بھیج سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن میرے حلقہ انتخاب کے بچے عموماً ان سکولوں میں جاتے ہیں جن میں کوئی نظم و ضبط نہیں ہوتا جہاں چور بازاری عام ہے اور بہت سی تکالیف موجود ہیں جو کہ میری دانست میں اس بل کے قانون بننے سے دور ہو جائیں گی۔ (ہیر ہیر)۔

اس کے علاوہ جناب والا تعلیم کا مسئلہ انسانی حقوق کا مسئلہ ہے۔ چند دن ہوئے ہم انسانی حقوق کے مشور کا دن بنا رہے تھے تو اس سلسلے میں میں نے یہ دیکھا کہ ہر انسان کا انسان ہونے کی بنا پر یہ حق ہے کہ اس کو تعلیم کے یکساں مواقع مہیا کئے جائیں۔ آج کل حکومت کے جو جاری کردہ سکول ہیں یا وہ پرائیویٹ سکول جن میں اچھی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے ان کی تعداد بہت محدود ہے اور ہمارے عوام کے بچوں کی اکثریت ایسے بچوں کی ہے جو ایسے سکولوں میں جاتے ہیں جن میں ابھی تک کسی ادائے، کسی شخص اور کسی حکومت نے کسی قسم کی دلچسپی نہیں دکھائی (حزب مخالف کی طرف سے آوازیں - شیم - شیم) یہ انسانی حقوق کے عالمی مشور کی ایک شق پوری ہوئی ہے جو کہ اس چیز کا اہتمام کرتی ہے کہ ہر انسان کا انسان بننے کی بنا پر یہ حق ہے کہ اسے تعلیم کے یکساں مواقع مہیا کئے جائیں (غیر - ہیر) اس کے علاوہ جناب والا مجھے اس بات کا اعتراف ہے کہ بہت سی ترامیم جو ابھی پیش ہوئیں میں نے ان کو مان لیا۔ مجھے اعتراف ہے کہ یہ بل چونکہ عرصہ دو سال سے موت و حیات کی کشمکش میں مبتلا تھا کبھی میں نے اس پر اپنا ہاتھ نہیں ڈالا تھا۔ اس پر امید ہو جاتی تھی۔ اس لئے میں نے پوری توجہ نہیں کی۔ اس لحاظ سے یہ ممکن ہے کہ یہ اتنا جامع نہ ہو جتنا کہ اسے ہونا چاہئے تھا۔ بہر حال یہ آغاز ہے اور ایک نہایت ہی نیک چیز کا آغاز ہے اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ آئندہ سالوں میں اس کی تکمیل دو جائے گی (ہیر - ہیر)۔

جناب والا۔ میں اس معزز ایوان کی توجہ بالخصوص اس امر کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتی ہوں کہ یہ پہلا پرائیویٹ سکول بل ہے جو کہ

شاید پاس ہو رہا ہے (تالیاں - ہئیر - ہئیر) میں دو سالوں سے سن رہی تھی کہ یہ ناممکن ہے کہ پرائیویٹ بل پاس ہو جائے۔ میں اس معزز ایوان اور خصوصاً قائد ایوان کا تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتی ہوں (تالیاں) میں خصوصیت کے ساتھ یہ واضح کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ یہ پرائیویٹ ممبر کا بل ایک خاتون کا بل تھا۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں ایک عام خیال ہے کہ ہماری خواتین نمائندہ جو یہاں آ کر بیٹھتی ہیں ان کی بات پر دھیان نہیں کیا جاتا۔ ان کی کوئی بات غور سے نہیں سنی جاتی حتیٰ کہ باہر سے جو معزز خواتین آتی ہیں وہ بھی عام طور پر ہم سے اسی قسم کے سوالات پوچھتی ہیں اس بل پاس ہونے کے بعد ہم یہ کہنے والی بنیں گی کہ ہماری آواز سنی جاتی ہے (ہئیر - ہئیر) مجھے یقین ہے کہ ہمارے قائد ایوان نے یہ جو صحت مند روایت کی بنیاد ڈالی ہے یہ سلسلہ اسی طرح جاری رہے گا۔ (تالیاں)۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر - (آوازیں - بیٹھ جائے - بیٹھ جائے)۔

زینت جہاں بیگم - مجھے قوی امید ہے کہ قائد ایوان نے جس صحت مند روایت کی بنیاد ڈالی ہے اس پر تمام خواتین اظہار اطمینان کرینگی اور میں امید ظاہر کرتی ہوں کہ آئندہ بھی خواتین جو کہ ساری آبادی کا ۵۰ فیصدی حصہ ہیں اگرچہ یہاں صرف انچ خواتین ان کی نمائندگی کرتی ہیں تاہم ان کے جو مسائل خصوصی طور پر ان کے متعلق ہیں آئندہ ان کی شنوائی ہوا کرے گی۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of explanation.

**Mr. Speaker:** No reference has been made to the honourable member, and therefore no question of an explanation arises.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - جناب والا - آپ میری بات تو سنیں - میرے متعلق خواہ مخواہ آپ کو ہد گمانی پیدا ہو گئی ہے - (تہقہ) میری عرض سن لیجئے - حضور میں ایک بڑی سنجیدہ بات کرنے والا ہوں - (تہقہ) عرض یہ ہے کہ اس بل کی دفعہ ۲ میں یہ ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, please. I am not going to allow this.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - صرف ایک منٹ -

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill be passed

*The motion was carried.*



چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔

حضور والا۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ جن مدارس میں طلباء کی تعداد ۹۰ ہوگی یا جو اپنی تعداد ۹۰ رکھ کر اس کے اطلاق سے بچ جائیں گے اسکے لئے کیا علاج تجویز کیا گیا ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** It is no point of order.

### MEETING ON WEDNES DAY

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I beg to move—

That under Rule 12 (1) of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure, the Assembly do meet at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th December, 1953.

**Mr. Speaker:** The motion moved is—

That under Rule 12 (1) of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure, the Assembly do meet at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th December, 1953.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. Under Rule 12 (3) (c), the Honourable Leader of the House moved in the beginning that whatever business was before the House should be talked out. The only business that was before the House was the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill. That has been talked out. Now, there is no other business before the House and the Leader of the House is introducing a new motion. The original motion relates to the business of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not on the order paper, it can come in at any time.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It cannot come in at this stage.

**Mr. Speaker:** I can allow it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** You cannot allow it at this time.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have been doing it before and I am going to allow it now.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** May I make another point? You could have allowed it before 5-30 (Voices from the Opposition. Hear, hear). There is no rule, there is no precedent.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is nothing to prevent me from entertaining it.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Under what rule? (Interruptions).

میاں عبدالباری۔ (لائل پور۔ ۷ مسلم) جناب صدر مجھے اس چیز کا افسوس ہے کہ میں اس تجویز کی جو وزیراعلیٰ صاحب نے پیش کی ہے مخالفت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں ایسا کرنے پر مجبور ہوں کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں اور یہ میرا فریضہ ہے کہ میں ایوان کی توجہ اس چیز کی طرف دلاؤں کہ گذشتہ جتنے عرصہ سے مجھے اس ایوان کا تجربہ ہے یہ tendency رہی ہے کہ کام کو جلد بازی اور نہایت تیزی کے ساتھ ختم کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے۔ آج بھی یہی ہو رہا ہے۔

جب اس ایوان کا ہر ممبر ۳۰۰ روپیہ ماہوار لیتا ہے تو اس کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اسمبلی کے امور میں پوری دلچسپی لے لیکن میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ اس اجلاس کو جلد از جلد ختم کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی

ہے اور رخصت کے دن بھی اجلاس بلایا جا رہا ہے۔ غالباً کل شام اجلاس ختم کر دیا جائے گا اس طرح حکومت کا منشا یہ ہے کہ غیر سرکاری دن کو معرض التوا میں ڈال کر مارچ ۱۹۵۴ کے سیشن پر چھوڑ دیا جائے۔

جناب صدر یہ طریق کار ایسے ایوان کا ہے۔ جس کے ممبران کی تنخواہوں کا ماہوار خراج تقریباً ۶۰ ہزار روپیہ ہے۔ پھر اس ہاؤس کے ممبران کو اس قسم کی Lead دی جاتی ہے کہ Treasury Benches ایسے امور پر زیادہ توجہ نہ دیں اور بے پرواہی برتیں۔ چنانچہ میں اس چیز کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں اور اقبال رح کے اس شعر کہ۔

نوا را تلخ تر می زن چو ذوق نغمہ کم یابی  
حدی را تیز تر می خوان چو مچملی را گراں بینی

کے مصداق کہوں گا کہ آپ یونہی تغافل برتتے رہیں اور ہم آپ کو اسی طرح غفلت سے بیدار کرتے رہیں گے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ آپ اس اجلاس کو اس لئے ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں کیونکہ آپ میں اجتماعیت کا احساس ہی نہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That under Rule 12 (1) of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of procedure, the Assembly do meet at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th December, 1953.

*The motion was carried.*

*The Assembly then adjourned till 1 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th December, 1953*



# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, 16th December, 1953

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 1 p. m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa Shuja-ud-Din) in the chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### STEEP RISE IN THE PRICES OF CONTROLLED ARTICLES

\*2443. **Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the price control of consumer essential goods has in any way helped in checking the steep rise in their prices;

(b) the measures, if any, the Government have adopted to ensure the supply of controlled articles to the consumers, and the results thereof?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری۔ (ملک قادر بخش) (الف) جی ہاں۔ اشیاء پر کنٹرول کی وجہ سے بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتیں رک گئی ہیں۔

(ب) نصف درجن سے زائد "فئیر پرائس شاپس"، صوبہ بھر میں عام اشیاء کی بہم رسانی کے لئے کھولی گئی ہیں۔ اور گورنمنٹ نے ان دکانوں کو کراچی سے مال حاصل کرنے کے سلسلہ میں امداد دی ہے۔ پنجاب گورنمنٹ کی سفارش پر رجسٹرار کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز کو ڈیڑھ لاکھ سے زائد کی مالیت کی اشیاء کی درآمد کے لئے لائسنس دئے گئے ہیں۔ امید ہے کہ مال جلد پہنچ جائیگا۔ ہم نے کراچی کے امپورٹرز سے مستقل طور پر کوٹا دلوانے کے لئے مرکز کو درخواست کی ہے اور یہ معاملہ ان کے زیر غور ہے۔

شیخ محمد سعید۔ کیا یہ نصف درجن دکانیں سارے صوبہ کے

لئے کافی ہیں؟

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری۔ جوں جوں موقعہ ملیگا ان دکانوں کی تعداد بڑھانے کی کوشش کی جائیگی۔

شیخ محمد سعید۔ ان دکانوں میں کونسی اشیا رکھی جاتی ہیں ؟

**Parliamentary Secretary:** Consumer goods.

• ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ کیا ذیہات میں بھی اس قسم کی کوئی دکان کھولی گئی ہے ؟

• پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری۔ نہیں۔

• ملک فتح شیر جھٹ۔ کیا حکومت کا ذیہاتوں میں ایسی دکانیں کھولنے کا کوئی ارادہ ہے ؟

• پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری۔ فی الحال کوئی نہیں ہے۔

• چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ کیا قیمتوں پر کنٹرول کے علاوہ حکومت ان اشیا کی پیداوار میں اضافہ کرنے کے لئے بھی کوئی سکیم بنا رہی ہے ؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

• رانا گل محمد دون۔ کیا اس صوبہ کو اس کے کوٹے کے مطابق پورا مال مل رہا ہے ؟

• پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری۔ ہم مرکز کو لکھ رہے ہیں کہ مستقل طور پر اس صوبہ کو کوٹا ملتا رہے ؟

• رانا گل محمد دون۔ کیا اب تک سینٹر نے جتنا مال اہپورٹ کیا ہے اس میں سے پنجاب کو پورا حصہ ملتا رہا ہے ؟

• پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری۔ قیمتوں پر کنٹرول تو حال ہی میں ہوا ہے لہذا اس کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

• رانا گل محمد دون۔ کیا یہ درست ہے کہ پنجاب کو سینٹر سے اس کا پورا کوٹا نہیں ملتا رہا ؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Irrelevant, disallowed.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. If you will kindly refer to page 146 of 'An Introduction to the Procedure of House of Commons' you will find the following words:—

"The member asking the original question or any other member, is entitled to ask a supplementary question or questions arising out of the original question or reply."

**Mr. Speaker:** Our rule simply says that supplementary questions shall be asked only for the elucidation of the answer already given. Where there are our own Rules, I must give them preference over the Rules of the House of Commons.

QUALIFIED LAW GRADUATES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

\*2444. **Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of qualified Law Graduates in the Punjab Police, working as Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and Prosecuting Inspectors at the time of partition;

(b) their number at present ;

(c) the reasons for paucity, if any, of such qualified Law Graduates in the Police Department;

(d) the measures the Government intends to adopt to attract legally qualified personnel to the said department ?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری (ملک قادر بخش)

(الف) پروسیکوٹنگ سب انسپکٹر — ۶۱

پروسیکوٹنگ انسپکٹر — ۲۰

(ب) پروسیکوٹنگ سب انسپکٹر — ۳۴

پروسیکوٹنگ انسپکٹر — ۲۲

(ج) پروسیکوٹنگ سب انسپکٹر کی تنخواہوں کا قلیل ہونا۔

(د) پروسیکوٹنگ سب انسپکٹر کی آسامیوں کو پروسیکوٹنگ

انسپکٹر کا درجہ دینے کے لئے ایک تجویز حکومت کے زیر

غور ہے۔

ملک فتح شیر جھٹ — کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بتا سکتے ہیں

کہ میانوالی میں کتنے لاگریجوئیٹ پروسیکوٹنگ انسپکٹر تعینات ہیں ؟

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری — اسکے کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہے :

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ — کیا یہ درست ہے کہ حکومت اس

کمی کو پورا کرنے کے لئے ایڈیشنل پبلک پروسیکوٹرز کی نئی آسامیاں پیدا کر رہی ہے ؟

وزیر زراعت — میں اس سلسلہ میں یہ عرض کر دوں کہ حکومت

کا ارادہ تھا کہ ایڈیشنل پبلک پروسیکوٹرز کی تعداد میں اضافہ کر دیا

جائے تاکہ یہ کمی پوری ہو جائے لیکن اس مسئلہ کا ابھی تک کوئی

قطعی اور حتمی فیصلہ نہیں ہو سکا اور یہ چیز حکومت کے زیر غور

ہے۔

شیخ محمد سعید — کیا پروسیکوٹنگ سب انسپکٹروں کی تنخواہ

میں اضافہ نہیں ہو سکتا ؟

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری۔ اس چیز کا جواب پہلے دیا جا چکا ہے۔ یہ تجویز حکومت کے زیر غور ہے کہ پریسیکوشنگ سب انسپکٹر کے درجہ کو ہی بڑھا دیا جائے اور اس طرح ان کی تنخواہوں میں اضافہ ہو سکیگا۔

شیخ محمد سعید۔ کیا یہ نہیں ہو سکتا کہ ان کی ترقی کے امکانات زیادہ کر دیئے جائیں؟

Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE DISTRICTS OF MUZAFFARGARH, MIANWALI AND DERA GHAZI KHAN

\*2467. Hafiz Karim Bakhsh: Will the Honourable Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that average per capita income in the Districts of Muzaffargarh, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan is far below that of the average obtaining in the rest of the Punjab;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the reasons for such a disparity and the steps which have already been taken or are proposed to be taken for raising the standard of living of the inhabitants of the said Districts?

آذریبل شیخ مسعود صادق۔ جواب ابھی تیار نہیں ہے جس وقت اطلاع مکمل ہوئی آذریبل ممبر کو بھیج دی جائیگی۔

BUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

\*2107. Mr. C. E. Gibbon: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the institutions inspected by the Punjab Co-operative Enquiry Commission from 1st January 1953, to-date;

(b) the results of the inspections, and

(c) the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each member of the Committee from 1st January 1953, to-date?

The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti: (a) A statement, is laid on the table.

(b) The Co-operative Enquiry Committee did not carry out routine inspections but visited the societies with a view to examining their working so as to find out what improvements are necessary, what lines of development are possible and whether a particular type of institution requires to be extended or abandoned. The results of their conclusions in these inspections will be embodied in the Committee's report.

(c) According to the working of the Committee, all the members do not go on every tour. Only a small party does so. The non-official members of the Committee have not so far drawn any Travelling Allowance. They are entitled to draw Travelling Allowance at the following rates:—

Status	Ordinary	Enhanced
	Rs.	Rs.
II grade Officers	6	9

There are 5 official members. One of these officials is a representative of the State Bank and draws Travelling Allowance from her Institution. The second is the Co-operative Adviser to the Government of Pakistan who draws his

Travelling Allowance from his own Department. A third member, the Development Commissioner, could not attend any of these tours. The only two official member, therefore, who attended some of these tours were the Chairman, Mr. I. U. Khan and the Registrar Mr. M. A. Cheema. They have drawn the following Travelling Allowances:—

	Rs.
1. Chairman	16
2. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab	48
	<hr/> 64

In most cases the tour was performed in staff cars.

#### STATEMENT

1. Model Town Co-operative Society.
2. Shamki Bhattian Co-operative Credit Society.
3. Shamki Bhattian Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society.
4. North-Western Railway Co-operative Credit Society.
5. Shahdara Pioneer Co-operative Multi-purpose Society.
6. Khawar Thrift and Savings Society.
7. Co-operative Spinning Society, Baghbanpura.
8. Gohar Afshan Spinning Society, Sheikhpura.
9. Co-operative Commission Shop, Sangla Hill.
10. Industrial Co-operative Society, Qila Sheikhpura.
11. Fauji Zamindars Co-operative Union, Renala Khurd.
12. Okara Zamindars Co-operative Society.
13. Central Co-operative Bank, Montgomery.
14. The Muslim Co-operative Educational Association, Montgomery.
15. Farming Society Chak 103 and 104/7/R near Harappa.
16. Masturat Durree and Nawar Makers Co-operative Spinning Society, Harappa.
17. Central Co-operative Bank, Sialkot.
18. Pioneer Sports Goods Co-operative Society, Sialkot.
19. Rasulpur Farming Society.
20. Taxila Multi-purpose Society.
21. Lawrencepur Co-operative Textile Mills.
22. Jhammat Credit Society.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—اس تحقیقاتی کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کب تک مکمل ہو کر شائع ہو جائیگی؟

وزیر—کمیٹی کو بار بار تاکید کی جا رہی ہے کہ وہ کام عجلت سے کرے۔ امید ہے کہ اس کی رپورٹ جلد تیار ہو جائے گی۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The Honourable Minister has said that the Development Commissioner was unable to inspect any one of these co-operative concerns during his tours. From the reply to part (a) it appears that 22 such societies were visited. Apart from the reason already given, can the Honourable Minister say what were the other reasons which prevented the Development Commissioner from inspecting at least one of the 22 societies from January 1953, to-date.



**Minister:** The reason why the Development Commissioner could not inspect, is that he must be busy otherwise.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Government, therefore, consider removing the Commissioner from this department as his services are not required there?

**Minister:** In the opinion of the honourable member an officer who cannot attend to touring duty and attends to other important duty deserves removal from service. His technical knowledge without being with the touring party is useful in other deliberations.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Can the Honourable Minister of Agriculture state even 1/16th of the technical knowledge of the Development Commissioner?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—تحقیقاتی کمیٹی کے اس افسر کے  
 جن اختیارات کا ذکر آپ نے فرمایا ہے کیا ان کی رو سے اسکے فرائض و  
 اختیارات میں نہیں تھا کہ وہ غبن متعلقہ انجمن ہائے کثیر الاغراض  
 کی تحقیقات کریں؟

وزیر۔ ان کا اپنا General کام بھی کافی ہے۔ محکمہ کے عام  
 نظم و نسق کے دوسرے مقاصد کو پورا کرنا بھی ان کے فرائض میں شامل  
 ہے۔

THE PAY AND DUTIES OF MR. MUSHTAQ AHMAD CHEEMA, REGISTRAR,  
 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, PUNJAB

\*2108. **Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the pay and allowances of Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Cheema, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab;

(b) whether the said officer is performing any other duties in addition to those of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab;

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, the nature of the duties and the reasons for assigning additional duties to this officer?

**The Honourable Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) Rs. 1,700 per mensem as pay plus a special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem which Mr. Cheema has not so far drawn as the question of application of 30 per cent rule has yet to be decided.

(b) Yes. He is also the Secretary, Murree Hills Commission.

(c) His appointment as Secretary of the Murree Hills Commission was made as he is an officer whose department is in close contact with all classes of people in the Murree Hills and also if some schemes are to be introduced for improving the conditions of the people, the Co-operative Societies may have to assist. His duties in this behalf are to arrange the meetings and tours of the Commission and to keep records of its proceedings.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to say whether Government has any record of this Officer's past services? Whether he has been of any use to the public?

**Mr. Speaker:** To the public?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Yes. The Honourable Minister has said, "in the interest of public". I ask him whether he is in possession of this Officer's record where he has been of any use to the public apart from drawing his pay from the public exchequer?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is meaningless to me.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Of course, it would be meaningless, Sir. The Honourable Minister has stated that the reason for giving him extra duties is because it may be necessary in the interest of the public.

**Minister:** If the honourable member wishes to throw aspersions on the officer, he should not be allowed to do so.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am asking about the officer. There is no aspersion.

**Minister:** It is an aspersion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** That is the line of least resistance.

**POULTRY FARM OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR**

**\*2137. Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of whole time experts and Agricultural Assistant employed in the Poultry Farm of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur;

(b) whether the duty of the staff employed in the Poultry Farm is merely to carry on research work or it is also to propagate the results of their research work and to encourage Poultry Farming in the Province;

(c) the step the Government have taken to achieve the object for which this Poultry Farm has been established.

آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - (الف) جی نہیں۔

(ب) ”یہ پولٹری فارم،“ زراعتی کالج کے ساتھ محض تعلیمی غرض سے ملحق ہے اس مضمون میں ریسرچ کا کام محکمہ امور حیوانات میں ہوتا ہے نہ کہ محکمہ زراعت میں۔ البتہ حکومت نے ”ریسرچ بیرو“ کے نام اس مطلب کی ہدایات پہلے ہی جاری کر رکھی ہیں کہ وہ مفاد عامہ کی خاطر اپنی تحقیقات کے نتائج (اگر کوئی ہوں) کی تشہیر و ترویج عوام میں کو دیا کرے۔

(ج) یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

میاں غبدا الباری - کیا آنریبل وزیر زراعت بیان فرمائیں گے کہ کن وجوہات کی بنا پر محکمہ زراعت کا کوئی آدمی اس ادارے میں نہیں لگایا گیا جو پولٹری فارمنگ کی تعلیم دے؟

وزیر - اس مضمون کا تعلق Animal Husbandry کے محکمہ سے ہے اور اس مضمون کے پروفیسر کے ساتھ ایک اسسٹنٹ آفیسر متعین ہے وہ عملی طور پر اس کام میں پروفیسر مذکور کی امداد کرتا ہے۔ ایک ریسرچ اسسٹنٹ بھی امدادی طور پر تعینات ہے جسے Demonstrator کی حیثیت سے کام کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ کام زیادہ تر تعلیمی ہے۔ عام افزائش نسل سے تعلق نہیں رکھتا۔

**میاں عبدالباری** - کیا کوئی پولٹری فارم زیادہ تر افزائش نسل اور مزید Development کے لئے بھی قائم ہے؟

**وزیر** - ایک پولٹری فارم بمقام لاہور چھاؤنی جاری ہے وہاں ریسرچ کا کام بھی ہوتا ہے اور اس میں اعلیٰ پیمانے پر اسی نہج پر کام ہوتا ہے جس ڈھب پر کام کرانے کا آپ کا مقصد ہے۔ اگر زیادہ زمین مہیا ہو گئی تو اس کی توسیع عنقریب ہو جائیگی۔

**میاں عبدالباری** - کیا آنریبل وزیر زراعت ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ اس طرح کی پولٹری فارم لائل پور میں بھی قائم کی جائے گی؟

**وزیر** - جی ہاں۔ لائل پور میں بھی جہاں تک پولٹری فارم کی سو فیصدی ترقی کا تعلق ہے ایک کلیتہً او وہمہ جہتی ترقی والی فارم بنانے کی ضرورت واضح ہے جو ہر لحاظ سے اعلیٰ معیار کی ہو سکرے۔ پنہ کچا کچا نہم کے مصداق ضرورتیں زیادہ ہیں اور وسائل کم۔

**میاں عبدالباری** - کیا آنریبل وزیر زراعت ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ وہاں مرغیوں کی حالت نہایت خراب ہے؟

**وزیر** - سیرے لئے یہ کہنا تو دشوار ہے کہ وہاں مرغیوں کی حالت "نہایت خراب" ہے البتہ میں اسے تسلی بخش نہیں سمجھتا۔

**میاں عبدالباری** - کیا لائل پور کی پولٹری فارم کی اصلاح کی طرف توجہ مبذول کی جائیگی؟

**وزیر** - میں دریافت کرونگا کہ وہاں کے انتظامات میں کس قسم کے اضافہ کی ضرورت ہے۔

**رانا گل محمد خون** - کیا پولٹری فارم کے منتظمین کے فرائض میں یہ بات بھی شامل ہے کہ وہ مرغیاں اور انڈے افسران بالا کو بہم پہنچائیں؟ (قبضہ)۔

DAIRY FARM OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR

\* 2138. **Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the annual expenditure incurred on the Dairy Farm of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, and the present number of dairy experts employed therein ;

(b) the number of cows of improved breed sold by this Dairy Farm to the public ;

(c) whether this Dairy Farm has published any bulletines or any other kind of literature for the benefit of general public based on its experiments on cow and buffalo breeding ; if so, their particulars ;

(d) whether this Dairy Farm undertakes any activity to spread the benefits of the knowledge acquired by its workers among the general public; if so, its particulars ?

آنریبل سودار عبدالحمید خاں دستی -

(الف) بائیس ہزار چوالیس روپے گزشتہ سال خرچ ہوئے تھے اور پچیس ہزار پانچ سو روپے مالی سال رواں میں خرچ کے لئے رکھے گئے ہیں ڈیری کا کوئی ماهر نہیں مقرر کیا گیا صرف ایک مقدم پورے وقت کے لئے ملازم رکھا گیا ہے۔

(ب) ترقی دلاہ نسل کی سات گائیں اور تیرہ بچھڑے سالہ بختہ ۳۱ مارچ ۱۹۵۳ء میں بذریعہ نیلام عوام کو فروخت کئے گئے تھے۔

(ج) یہ ڈیری تعلیمی مقاصد کے لئے ہے۔ ایم ایس سی کے طلباء کی ریسرچ کے باعث مندرجہ ذیل کتابیں لکھیں جا چکی ہیں :-

1. Survey of Feeding of concentrates to buffaloes in the Punjab.
2. Production of milk and ghee in Camels.
3. Economic feeding of Dairy Cows and Berseem.

(د) یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture please say how far the recommendations of the research carried on in Lyallpur College have resulted in the improvement of the cattle and milk yield in the Province?

**وزیر -** میں یہ کیسے بتا سکتا ہوں کہ لائلپور کالج کی کارکردگی سے صوبے میں کتنے من اور کتنے سیر دودھ بڑھا ہے البتہ اگر معزز ممبر چاہتے ہیں تو وہ نوٹس دیں۔ میں ایک ایک گھر کے متعلق دریافت کرنے کی کوشش کرونگا۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Sir, I have inquired about the increase in the milk yield in the Lyallpur College during the last two years.

**وزیر -** میں دریافت کر کے بتا دوں گا۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** What is the average milk yield per cattle in the Province and what is the average at Lyallpur College ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**میاں عبدالباری -** کیا آنریبل وزیر زراعت ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ وہ کتابیں جن کا انہوں نے ذکر فرمایا ہے زبان اردو میں ہیں یا انگریزی میں؟  
**وزیر -** انگریزی میں ہیں۔ لیکن ان کے ترجمے اردو میں ہو چکے ہیں۔

میاں عبدالباری — کیا زمینداروں میں ان کی نشر و اشاعت کا کوئی انتظام کیا گیا ہے یا نہیں؟

وزیر — کتابیں ہر وقت دستیاب ہو سکتی ہیں۔ جو لوگ چاہیں خرید سکتے ہیں۔ ان کے مطالعہ سے کچھ مصنفین کی حوصلہ افزائی بھی ہوگی۔

میاں عبدالباری — کہا وزیر زراعت ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ ڈیڑی کے متعلق جو ریسرچ ہو رہی ہے اس کا مقصد زراعت پیشہ اصحاب میں ان تجویزات کی نشر و اشاعت کرنا ہے۔ یا نہیں؟

وزیر — یقیناً۔ ان کے متعلق باقاعدہ Bulletin شائع ہوتے ہیں اگر وہ ناکافی ہوں تو آپ ہمیں بتائیں۔ ہم ان میں اضافہ کر دیں گے۔

#### OFFICERS DEPUTED ON RESEARCH WORK IN PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR

\*2139. **Mian Abdul Bari:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state, whether officers deputed on research work in the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, are given additional field duties without any additional staff; if so, the reasons therefor?

آئرہیل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی — پنجاب ایگریکلچرل کالج۔ لائلپور میں ریسرچ افسروں کے فرائض میں بیرون دفتر کے زائد فرائض شامل نہیں۔

#### LAND RECLAMATION BY BULLDOZERS AND TRACTORS

\*2258. **Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of bulldozers and tractors owned by the Forest Department and various Co-operative Farming Societies in the Province;

(b) the total area of land reclaimed in the Province with bulldozers and tractors mentioned in (a) above and quantity of food grain produced on such lands;

(c) whether the above-mentioned bulldozers and the tractors were employed to reclaim the private holdings of the public; if so, the acreage of land thus reclaimed;

(d) the number of applications from public for the reclamation of their lands which have yet to be disposed of and their district-wise details?

آئرہیل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی — (الف) محکمہ جنگلات۔ سات بلڈوزر اور ایک موٹر گریڈر۔ محکمہ امداد باہمی۔ دو ٹریکٹرز۔ (ب) تفصیلی بیان ایوان کے میز پر رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔

(ج) جی ہاں۔ راولپنڈی سرکل میں لوگوں کی نجی اراضیات جن کو درست کیا گیا ہے۔ ان کا رقبہ ۲۴۱۹ ایکڑ بنتا ہے۔

(د) وہ درخواستیں جو پبلک کی طرف سے موصول ہوئی ہیں اور ابھی تک dispose of نہیں کی گئیں ان کی تفصیل حسب ذیل ہے۔

نام ضلع	درخواستوں کی تعداد
جہلم	۶۷
کیچنیل پور	۲۲
راولپنڈی	۱۷
کل میزان	۱۰۶

STATEMENT

The total area reclaimed is as follows:—

(i) Terracing and nallah bed reclamation	2,489 acres.
(ii) Irrigation Department for the construction of Jallo Canal	999,750 Cft. of earth work.
(iii) Flood relief work, N.-W. R. (Tracks, breach construction)	60,00,000 Cft. of earth work.
(iv) Cantonment Board, Rawalpindi	30,00,000 Cft. of earth work.
(v) Forest Road Construction from Mulwali to Amriti	7 miles.

No such data for the yield for the reclaimed area per acre is available.

However, the approximate yield of the reclaimed area is as under:—

	Mauunds
Wheat	48,000
Jawar	24,000
Indian Corn (Maize)	19,000

WHEAT TECHNOLOGIST IN THE PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LYALLPUR

\*2429. Sheikh Mehbub Ilahi: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is no Wheat Technologist in the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur;

(b) if answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the action, if any, Government propose to take in the matter?

آئریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی—(الف) جی ہاں۔

(ب) تجویز زیر غور ہے اور مالی مشکلات حائل ہیں لیکن درسیانی عرصہ میں کام جاری رکھنے کے لئے متبادل انتظام کر لیا گیا ہے۔

صوفی عبدالحمید خان — جی ہاں سے آپ کا کیا مطلب ؟

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is, "whether it is a fact?"

The reply is, "That it is a fact".

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon:** Is the Honourable Minister of Agriculture aware that the man is not qualified?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

رانا گل محمد Noon — کیا کوئی متبادل انتظام کیا دیا ہے؟

وزیر — وہ اصحاب جو اس معاملے میں درک رکھتے ہیں اس سے نہٹ لیتے ہیں۔  
رانا گل محمد Noon — وہ کون کون سے پروفیسر ہیں جو اس کے متعلق درک رکھتے ہیں؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed

#### NON-PAYMENT OF SALARY TO MR. AKHTAR HUSSAIN, SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKSHOP, LYALLPUR

\*2430. **Sheikh Mahbub Elahi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Akhtar Hussain, Superintendent of Agriculture Workshop of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur was not paid his salary from October, 1952 to August 1953 ;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor ?

آئریڈل سردار عبدالحمید خان — (الف) جی ہاں۔

(ب) اکاؤنٹس جنرل پنجاب کے دفتر سے تنخواہ کی سلب وقت پر جاری نہ ہو سکی —

#### BORING DONE BY ENGINEERING SECTION OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

\*2431. **Sheikh Mehbub Elahi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that boring of tube-wells as and when required by public was done free by the Agriculture Department in pre-partition days ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rate of 7" tube-well boring done by Engineering Section of Agriculture Department has recently been increased from Rs. 0-12-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per foot;

(c) whether it is also a fact that rate of 10", 12", 15" and 18" tube-well boring done by the Engineering Section of the Agriculture Department has also been increased considerably, if so, the reasons therefor ?

آذریبیل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - (الف) جی نہیں -

(ب) جی ہاں -

(ج) جی ہاں - وجوہات یہ ہیں :-

۱ بورنگ مشینری کی موجودہ قیمت تقسیم ملک سے پہلی قیمتوں کی بہ نسبت چار گنا سے بھی زیادہ ہے -

۲ مزدوری و نقل و حمل کے اخراجات اور متعلقہ سامان کی قیمتوں میں بھی کافی اضافہ ہو چکا ہے -

۳ گورنمنٹ اور پرائیویٹ فرموں کے نرخوں میں اس قدر نمایاں فرق تھا کہ ہر کسی نے اپنا کام محکمہ زراعت کی معرفت ہی کرانے کی کوشش کی جس سے مانگ اتنی بڑھ گئی کہ محکمہ خاطر خواہ مشینری اور تربیت یافتہ عملے کی کمی کے باعث اسے پورا کرنے سے قاصر رہا - چنانچہ اس بین فرق کو دور کرنے کی غرض سے حکومت کو ریٹ بڑھانے پڑے جو اب بھی پرائیویٹ فرموں کے ریٹوں سے کم ہیں -

#### RECRUITMENT OF STAFF IN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

\*2469 Hafiz Karim Bakhsh: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any weightage is given to the candidates belonging to the Districts of Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali while recruitment of staff is made in the Agriculture Department;

(b) the total number of vacancies which occurred in the following categories of employees during the financial years 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1952-53 and the year wise percentage of candidates recruited during the said years from the aforesaid districts:—

1. Extra Assistant Directors of Agriculture.
2. Inspectors of Agriculture.
3. Clerks of all grades.
4. Muqaddams.
5. Entomologists?

آذریبیل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - (الف) نہیں -

(ب) مطابقت تفصیلی بیان ایوان کے میز پر رکھ دیا گیا ہے -



**NUMBER OF VACANCIES WHICH OCCURRED IN THE AGRICULTURE  
DEPARTMENT**

Extra • Assistant Director of Agriculture	Inspector of Agriculture, (Agri. Assis- tant)	Clerks	Muqaddams	Entomologist
1948-49 .. 2	130	11	<i>Nil</i>	There is only one post of Entomologist in the Agriculture Department and this post fell vacant in 1950. The present Entomologist is working against this post. * (including 123 temporary posts sanctioned under the Grow More Food Scheme; their services have since been terminated).
1949-50 .. 1	110	23	37	
1950-51 .. 1	76	14	21	
1951-52 .. 3	67	11	17	
1952-53 .. 2	64	9	*135	

**PERCENTAGE OF RECRUITMENT MADE FROM THE DISTRICTS OF D. G. KHAN,  
MIANWALI AND MUZAFFARGARH**

Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture	Inspector of Agriculture, (Agriculture Assistant)	Clerks	Muqaddams
1948-49 .. <i>Nil</i>	11%	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1949-50 .. <i>Nil</i>	9%	<i>Nil</i>	6%
1950-51 .. <i>Nil</i>	7%	<i>Nil</i>	5%
1951-52 .. <i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	6%
1952-53 .. <i>Nil</i>	3%	<i>Nil</i>	3.5%

**LAHORE MODEL TOWN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY**

\*2492. **Haji Meharban Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the action, if any, taken so far on the report of the Martial Law Court of Enquiry into the affairs of the Lahore Model Town Co-operative Society?

آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان حسنی - اس معاملہ کی رپورٹ پولیس میں درج کروا دی گئی ہے اور یہ زیر تفتیش ہے۔  
**حاجی مہربان احمد -** کیا یہ اس واقعہ ہے کہ مارشل لاء کی تحقیقاتی کمیٹی نے ماڈل ٹاؤن سوسائٹی پر شدید الزامات لگائے ہیں ان الزامات کی تفتیش کب تک مکمل ہو جائیگی؟

وزیر - محکمہ کی طرف سے سوسائٹی مذکور کے الیکشن کرانے کا حکم صادر ہو چکا ہے۔ میرے خیال میں ان کے الیکشن ہو رہے ہیں یا عنقریب ہونے والے ہیں۔ بہر حال یہ معاملہ فوری اہمیت کے پیش نظر حکومت کے زیر غور ہے۔

#### BUILDINGS OF VETERINARY HOSPITALS

\*2523. **Alhaj Mian Abdul Wahid:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the sum provided for the construction of buildings of Veterinary Hospitals in the Province in the Budget Estimates for 1953-54;

(b) the number of buildings of veterinary hospitals constructed by the Government in the Lyallpur district from 1947 up-to-date and if no buildings have been constructed, the reasons therefor?

آذریبل سردار غیبزاد حمید خان دستی - (الف) کچھ نہیں۔

(ب) کوئی نہیں۔ وجہ یہ ہے کہ صوبہ میں جس میں ضلع لائل پور بھی شامل ہے۔ ہسپتال مویشیاں کی تعمیر کی ذمہ داری ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈوں پر ہے۔ تاہم حکومت پنجاب نے ایسے ہسپتال مویشیاں کی مرمت کے متعلق ایک امدادی سکیم برائے ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ ہائے حکومت پاکستان کو ارسال کی ہے۔ جو سیلاب ۱۹۵۰ کی وجہ سے پوسیدہ یا تباہ ہو گئے تھے۔ اس سکیم کے ماتحت پچاس فیصدی رقم مرکزی حکومت کا حصہ تجویز کیا گیا ہے۔ مرکزی حکومت کی منظوری کا انتظار ہے۔

مخدوم سید نذر حسین شاہ - کیا آذریبل وزیر اس امر پر روشنی ڈالیں گے کہ جب آپ لائلپور تشریف لے گئے تھے تو آپ نے فرمایا تھا کہ سیلاب سے تباہ شدہ ایسے ادارے جو ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کی تحویل میں ہیں ان کی امداد کیلئے جلد انتظام کیا جائے گا؟

وزیر - میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ وہ ادارے جو صوبائی حکومت سے متعلق ہیں انکو تو صوبائی حکومت اپنے خزانے سے نصف کی نسبت سے امداد دینے کیلئے تیار ہے اور جو اسکی مالی استطاعت سے بالاتر ہیں انکے متعلق میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ مرکزی حکومت سے امداد طلب کی گئی ہے اور ۵۰ فیصدی رقم مرکزی حکومت کا حصہ تجویز کیا گیا ہے۔

CONSTRUCTION OF METALLED ROADS LEADING TO VILLAGE KAMAND IN  
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT

**\*2367. Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that a metalled road is being constructed between Mian Channu and Kamand in Multan District ;

(b) the distance between Iqbal Nagar and Mian Channu;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Montgomery District Board is also constructing a metalled road between Iqbal Nagar and Kamand inspite of the fact that the Public Works Department has refused sanction for the construction of this road ;

(d) the geographical or any other significance of Village Kamand which has resulted in necessitating the construction of so many metalled roads leading to this village?

آنریبل سردار محمد خان لغاری :- (الف) جی نہیں۔ میان چنوں اور کماند کے درمیان ایک پکی سڑک بنانے کے تجویز سڑکوں کے شش سالہ ترقیاتی پروگرام میں شامل ہے۔ اس کام کو ۱۹۵۴-۵۵ کے نئے اخراجات کے شیڈول میں شامل کر لیا گیا ہے۔ مگر اس کی تعمیر روپیہ کی دستیابی پر منحصر ہے۔

(ب) چھ میل۔

(ج) جی ہاں۔ اس سڑک کے تمام اخراجات ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ برداشت کریگا۔ محکمہ تعمیرات عامہ نے صرف سڑک کے ایسٹیمٹ کی ٹیکنیکل منظوری دی ہے۔

(د) بستی کماند ان دو سڑکوں کے درمیان واقع ہے۔ جو بوریوالہ سے میان چنوں اور بوریوالہ سے اقبال نگر کی طرف جاتی ہیں۔ اور چونکہ بوریوالہ سے ایگر کماند تک پہلے ہی ایک سی سڑک موجود ہے۔ اسلئے یہ تجویز کی گئی ہے کہ میان چنوں کو کماند کے ساتھ سلا دیا جائے تاکہ زرعی پیداوار کو قریبی سڑکوں میں پہنچانے کیلئے ایک پکی سڑک کی ضرورت پوری ہو جائے۔

TAKING OVER OF THE SAMUNDRI-MURIDWALA-BHAGAT ROAD FROM LYALLPUR  
DISTRICT BOARD

**\*2529. Alhaj Mian Abdul Wahid:** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Public Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department had taken over the Samundri-Muridwala-Bhagat Road from the Lyallpur District Board in order to get it metalled;

(b) whether it is a fact that after taking over the above road, the Public Works Department diverted it from Chak No. 256-GB and connected it with the Toba Kamalia Road near Rajana Police Station ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the part of the above-mentioned road lying between Chak No. 256-GB and Bhagat which was left unmetalled is still in the charge of the Public Works Department, if so, whether the said part of the road is being properly looked after and repaired, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the number of trees now standing along the above road from Chak No. 256-GB to Bhagat ;

(e) the number of trees standing along the above road when it was taken over by the Public Works Department from the District Board, Lyallpur ;

(f) whether any trees were auctioned ; if so, the amount realized as their price ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the part of the above road, lying between Chak No. 256-GB and Bhagat has neither been repaired nor any gangmen have been employed therein by the Public Works Department, nor its possession restored to the District Board, while on the other hand the trees standing along it are being destroyed owing to negligence on the part of the Public Works Department ; if so, the action Government intend to take in this behalf ?

آئرپبل سرمدار محمد خان لغاری - افسوس ہے کہ اس سوال کا جواب تیار نہیں ہو سکا۔ جواب مکمل ہونے پر آئرپبل ممبر کو اطلاع دی جائے گی۔

#### CHAH JAMA

\*2217. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Rana Abdul Aziz Noon: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state, whether it is a fact that Chahi Jama has proved as a deterrent to the sinking of wells by the zamindars in the Province, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to remove the obstacle ?

آئرپبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش - جی نہیں۔ سوال کے دوسرے حصہ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔

رانا گل محمد ذون - کیا چاہی مستقل جمع صوبہ کے تمام اضلاع میں ہے یا چند اضلاع میں ؟

وزیر - مجھے اسکا پورا علم نہیں مگر میرا خیال ہے کہ تمام اضلاع میں ہے۔

رانا گل محمد ذون - اگر یہ تمام اضلاع میں نہیں ہے اور صرف چند اضلاع میں ہے تو کیا وزیر موصوف ایسے ان اضلاع سے بھی ہٹانے پر غور فرمائیں گے ؟

وزیر - اگر یہ صحیح ہے تو میں اس پر غور کرونگا۔

## DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY THE PAKISTAN PLANNING COMMISSION

**\*2257. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the number and district-wise details of schemes relating to this Province out of the 157 Development schemes approved by the Pakistan Planning Commission upto May, 1953, to be implemented at a cost of Rs. 3,75,00,00,000 and the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the schemes relating to the Punjab ;

(b) the number and districtwise details of schemes relating to the Punjab out of the seventy other schemes of Agricultural Development approved by the Pakistan Planning Commission and the Economic Council and the total amount allocated to the Punjab by the Central Government out of 33 crores of rupees to be spent on them ;

(c) the time by which the said schemes will be put into operation in the Punjab and the period required for their completion ?

آذریبیل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش—(الف) مئی ۱۹۵۳ تک پاکستان Planning Commission نے مہموہ کیلئے ۲۷ ترقیاتی سکیمیں منظور کی۔ میں جن پر ایک سو دس کروڑ پانچ لاکھ ۳۸ ہزار ۵۷۶ روپیہ خرچ ہوگا۔ یہ سکیمیں سارے صوبہ کی مہموہ کیلئے تیار کی گئی ہیں اور انکا کسی خاص ضلع سے تعلق نہیں ہے۔ ان سکیموں کی تفصیل ایک آفیسر میں دے دی گئی ہے جو ایوان ہذا کی میز پر رکھ دی گئی ہے۔ (ب) ان ۲۷ سکیموں میں سے ۸ سکیمیں زرعی ترقی کے ہیں ان پر ۳۹ کروڑ ۸۷ لاکھ ۷۷ ہزار ۵۰۰ روپیہ خرچ آئے گا۔

(ج) بہت سی سکیموں پر عمل شروع ہو چکا ہے۔ ان سکیموں پر جو وقت خرچ آئیگا اس کا ذکر آفیسر میں کر دیا گیا ہے۔

**\*2383. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan:** Will the Hon'ble Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the area reserved in Lyallpur for the satellite town, Peoples Colony, Labour Colony and Ghulam Muhammad Abad separately ;

(b) the number of 'A', 'B' and 'C' Class houses respectively, proposed to be built in the said colonies;

(c) the expenditure proposed to be incurred on the development of the colonies mentioned in (a) above ;

(d) the rate of land per 'marla' which is being charged from allottees of plots reserved for construction of 'A', 'B', and 'C' Class houses separately;

(e) whether it is a fact, that no plot of land in the colonies mentioned in (a) above has been allotted to any local, even if he happened to be poor and is prepared to fulfill the conditions of allotment ?

آذریبیل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش:—  
(الف) ۱۔ پیپلز کالونی سکیم لائلپور ..... ۵۸۵ ایکڑ ۷ کنال ۱۸ مرلے

- ۲۔ انڈسٹریل لیبر کالونی لائیپور ... ۲۰۸ ایکڑ ۸ کنال ۸ مرلے  
۳۔ غلام محمد آباد کالونی لائیپور ... ۵۸۱ ایکڑ ۵ کنال ۱۶ مرلے  
(ب) پیپلز کالونی سکیم لائیپور

(۱) ۴۹۰

(۲) ۷۹۷

(۳) ۱۴۷۶

انڈسٹریل لیبر کالونی لائیپور ۲,۶۸۸

غلام محمد آباد کالونی لائیپور (۱) ۶۶۷

(۲) ۴,۷۸۱

(ج) پیپلز کالونی سکیم لائیپور۔ ۳۱,۶۷۲۲۳ روپے

انڈسٹریل لیبر کالونی لائیپور۔ ۱۶,۹۸۹۰۰ روپے

غلام محمد آباد کالونی لائیپور۔ ۳۵,۲۰,۱۱۵ روپے

(د) پیپلز کالونی سکیم لائیپور۔ (۱) ۶۶ روپے فی مرلہ

(۲) ۸۷ روپے فی مرلہ

(۳) ۱۸۰ روپے فی مرلہ\*

انڈسٹریل لیبر کالونی لائیپور۔ ۱۴۲ روپے فی مرلہ\*

غلام محمد آباد کالونی لائیپور۔ ۱۰۶ روپے فی مرلہ\*

\* یہ رقم صرف مقامی آدمیوں سے لی جائے گی۔ جو سی کلاس پلاٹ  
مہاجرین کو دئے جائیں گے ان کیلئے کم رقم لی جائے گی لیکن ان  
کو ۸۳ روپے فی پلاٹ علیحدہ ادا کرنے پڑینگے۔

(۵)۔ پیپلز کالونی میں ۳۷ اے کلاس اور ۲۲ بی کلاس پلاٹ مقامی  
حضرات کو الاٹ کر دئے گئے ہیں۔ مقامی حضرات کو  
،، ای،، کلاس پلاٹ الاٹ نہیں کئے جا سکتے۔

#### OPENING OF NEW MANDI NEAR MAMUNKANJAN

\*2483. **Alhaj Mian Abdul Wahid:** Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to open a mandi in the Crown land near Mamunkanjan in the Lyallpur district; if so, will he please lay a copy of the scheme on the table of the House and state the reasons for starting this new mandi despite the fact that successful mandi already exists at Mamunkanjan and that Government took definite decisions not to open any new mandi in the said Crown land ;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of the decisions not to open a mandi in the Crown land near Mamunkanjan, the mandi already existing at Mamunkanjan was officially recognized and a Marketing Committee was formed there?

آذویبل مسٹر مظفر علی خاں قزلباش—(الف) ڈپٹی کمشنر لاہلور اور کمشنر ملتان نے ماموں کانجن میں سرکاری زمین پر نئی منڈی بنانے کی سفارش کی ہے مگر ابھی گورنمنٹ نے ان کی سفارشات پر کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا۔

(ب) منڈیانوالہ (نزد ماموں کانجن) کی مارکیٹ کمیٹی کی منظوری کا ماموں کانجن میں سرکاری زمین پر نئی منڈی کے اجراء سے کوئی تعلق نہیں

#### SHAMILAT AREAS OF VILLAGES ABANDONED BY MUSLIMS IN INDIA

\*2487. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan: Will the Honourable Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the separate account of the Shamilat areas of a large number of villages abandoned by Muslims in India has not yet been completed in the Central Records Office ;

(b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the date by which the work of preparing separate accounts of Shamilat is likely to be completed ?

آذریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خاں قزلباش—(الف) ہاں۔

(ب) کوئی صریح تاریخ نہیں دی جا سکتی کیونکہ ضروری مواد هندوستان کی طرف سے مہیا ہوتا ہے تاہم اس حکومت کیساتھ کوشش فرامی جاری ہے۔

#### CROSS WORD PUZZLES

\*2524. Rai Nasrullah Khan: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that the craze of solving cross-word puzzles promoted by newspapers and periodicals has assumed alarming proportions and almost 80 per cent of the immature and inexperienced persons have taken to solving them and participating in this type of gambling and hundreds of thousands of rupees are thus swindled out of the hands of the simpletons; if so, the action Government intend to take in the matter?

پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری—(خدیجہ بیگم جی۔ اے۔ خان)۔ حکومت اس مسئلہ سے باخبر ہے۔ اسے کل پاکستان بنیادوں پر حل کیا جا رہا ہے اور اس معاملے میں مرکزی حکومت مناسب کارروائی کر رہی ہے۔

\*2068. (Not asked, the Hon'ble member being absent).

#### SCHEME FOR OPENING OF YUNANI TIBBI CENTRES

\*2069. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any scheme for opening of Yunani Tibbi centres in the Province is under the consideration of the Government; if so, the number of centres and the names of places where those centres are proposed to be established ;

(b) whether in view of the paucity of doctors for subsidised dispensaries, the Government intend to appoint Yunani Tabibis in place of them; if so, the date by which this scheme is intended to be implemented?

**آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عہمدار حسین شاہ گیلانی۔**

(الف) اس وقت تک یونانی طبی پراکٹس کھولنے کی کوئی سکیم گورنمنٹ پنجاب کے زیر غور نہیں۔ دراصل اس مسئلہ کا انحصار حکومت پاکستان کے طریقہ علاج یونانی کو تسلیم کرنے کے فیصلہ پر ہے۔ اگر حکومت پاکستان نے اس طریقہ علاج کو تسلیم کر لیا۔ تو پنجاب گورنمنٹ بھی اس کو رائج کر دیگی۔

(ب) مندرجہ بالا وضاحت کے بعد یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا البتہ لوکل باڈیز کو اجازت دے دی گئی ہے۔ کہ اگر وہ یونانی ڈسپنسریاں کھولنا چاہیں تو ایسا کر سکتی ہیں۔

**میاں عہد الباری۔** کیا وزیر متعلقہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ آیا مرکز کی طرف سے اس قسم کی کوئی پابندی ہے کہ حکومت پنجاب کسی سکیم کے مطابق یونانی طریق علاج کو یہاں رائج نہ کرے؟  
**وزیر۔** کوئی پابندی نہیں ہے۔ یہ متعلقہ مرکزی حکومت کے زیر غور ہے۔

**میاں عہد الباری۔** کیا آنریبل وزیر صاحب یہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ جب کوئی پابندی نہیں تو ان کی طرف سے اس چیز کے initiate کرنے میں کونسی چیز خارج ہے؟

**وزیر۔** لوکل باڈیز اس مسئلہ پر غور کر رہی ہیں۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔** حضور والا۔ میں نے پہلے بھی سوال کیا تھا اور جواب ملا تھا کہ غور کریں گے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ یہ غور کب تک جاری رہے گا؟

**وزیر۔** سکیم کو ایک اچھی صورت دی جا رہی ہے۔ جب یہ تیار ہو جائیگی تو پیش کر دی جائے گی۔

#### SOCIAL UPLIFT SCHEME

\*2070. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the date by which the "Social Uplift Scheme" of the Central Government under which hospitals are proposed to be opened in villages in the Province is intended to be implemented?

**آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عہمدار حسین شاہ گیلانی۔**

سوشل ایلفٹ سکیم کے ماتحت دیہات میں کوئی نیا ہسپتال نہیں کھولا جائے گا۔



البتہ جہاں ضرورت ہے موجودہ دیہاتی ہسپتالوں کی مرمت یا توسیع اس سکیم کے ذریعہ کرائی جائیگی۔ اس کے علاوہ ضلع کے صدر مقامات پر ڈسٹرکٹ ہسپتال کھولے جا رہے ہیں۔ جو دیہاتوں کی ضرورت کو بھی پورا کریں گے۔

#### SHORTAGE OF DRUGS AND ANTI-BIOTICS

\*2218. **Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Rana Abdul Aziz Noon:**

Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of drugs in general and anti-biotics in particular in the province; if so, the reasons for the same and the steps the Government have taken so far and propose to take to overcome this situation?

آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عابدی حسین شاہ  
گیلائی۔ جی ہاں۔ کسی حد تک ادویات وغیرہ کی موجودہ کم یابی کی وجہ مرکزی حکومت کی طرف سے درآمد پر پابندی لگانا ہے لیکن امید کی جاتی ہے کہ یہ عارضی اور عبوری ثابت ہوگی۔ تمام حالات مرکزی حکومت کے نوٹس میں لائے گئے ہیں۔ جو عنقریب مناسب قیمتوں کے دوکانیں کھولنے والی ہے۔ پنجاب گورنمنٹ بھی ایک میڈیکل سٹور قائم کرنے کے لئے سوچ رہی ہے۔ تاکہ مرکزی حکومت کے سپلائی انتظامات کی محتاجی کو کم تر کیا جائے۔

رانا گل محمد نون۔ یہ قلت ادویات کتنے عرصہ سے جاری ہے؟  
وزیر۔ تھوڑے عرصے سے۔

رانا گل محمد نون۔ کیا ابھی تک اس کثی کو دور کرنے کے لئے حکومت نے کوئی انتظام نہیں کیا؟  
وزیر۔ مناسب انتظامات زیر غور ہیں۔

#### TUBERCULOSIS

\*2219. **Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Rana Abdul Aziz Noon:**

Will the Hon'ble Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Tuberculosis is on the increase in the Province; if so, the steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

آنریبل مخدوم زادہ سید محمد عابدی حسین شاہ  
گیلائی۔ پنجاب کے ہسپتالوں اور ڈسپنسریوں میں سابقہ دس سال کے مریضوں کے اعداد و شمار سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ تپ دق کے مریضوں کی تعداد بڑھ رہی ہے۔ اس مرض کو روکنے کے لئے گورنمنٹ نے بی۔ سی۔ جی کے ٹیکوں کی سہم شروع کر دی ہے۔ تاکہ تپ دق کے اسباب کو

روک دیا جائے۔ اس وقت ۲,۰۶,۰۰۰ اشخاص کا معائنہ کیا گیا ہے۔ اور ۶,۶۲,۶۲۶ آدمیوں کو بی۔ سی۔ جی کا ٹیکہ لگایا گیا ہے۔ اس مہم کو صوبہ میں سال ۱۹۵۵ء تک مکمل کر دینے کا پروگرام ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں حکومت ساملی کے سوکاری تپ دق سینی ٹوریم کی توسیع اور سرگودھا میں تپ دق کے ہسپتال کی تعمیر کا کام شروع کر رہی ہے۔ اس قسم کے تپ دق کے مزید ہسپتالوں کی تعمیر کا کام لائپلور۔ ملتان۔ منٹگمری۔ میانوالی۔ جہلم۔ جھنگ میں بھی حکومت کے زیر غور ہے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether B. C. G. is a prevention or a cure?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Will he please state if he has the least knowledge about what B. C. G. means?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please. I cannot allow such frivolous questions. This amounts to an aspersion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I have asked for the minimum knowledge and not for the whole knowledge.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member cannot make insinuations.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am not making any insinuation. Can the Honourable Minister kindly let this House know how much he knows about B. C. G.?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** While the Honourable Minister is thinking about the schemes about sanitation and hospitals, will he please say whether he knows that the nation is dying of T. B.; if so, what steps is he taking to stop it?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Does the Honourable Minister have any knowledge of the fact that nearly 60 per cent of the people are affected with T. B. in the Province.

**Minister:** It might be correct.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** What steps does he propose to take to reduce this percentage?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already stated what he proposes to do.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** He tells us about the schemes, about building some hospitals in some place or the other. We want to know what immediate steps he is taking to check the increase of T. B.?

**Mr. Speaker:** Put forward a resolution making this suggestion.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I would rather make a suggestion for the removal of the Honourable Minister.

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین — کیا اس مرض کی وجوہات دریافت کی گئی ہیں کہ یہ مرض کیوں پیدا ہوتا ہے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

میاں محمد شفیع — کیا آنریبل وزیر کو معلوم ہے کہ حال ہی میں ایک سروے کمیٹی لاہور میں مقرر ہوئی تھی جس کے اعداد و

شمار میں بتایا گیا تھا کہ لاہور میں ۲.۶۸ فیصدی لوگ اس موذی  
مرض کے شکار ہیں ؟

وزیر - ممکن ہے۔ ٹھیک ہو۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does he know that 1 after every 5 men is suffering from T. B. ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already answered that question.

#### MOBILE DISPENSARIES

\*2368. **Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state —

(a) the number and price of automobile vehicles purchased by the Montgomery District Board since 1945 to be used as mobile dispensaries in the district;

(b) the number of physicians and dispensers engaged for these mobile dispensaries;

(c) the total number of patients treated through these dispensaries so far;

(d) the price of each vehicle purchased for the purpose ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the vehicles have been auctioned; if so, the total sale price of such vehicles ?

آخریل مخدوم زائدہ سید محمد عہدار حسین شاہ  
گیلانی - (الف) ۴ عدد۔ ان کی مجموعی قیمت ۳۶,۹۲۵-۳-۶ روپے ہے۔  
(ب) ندارد

(ج) ندارد

(د) ہر موٹر کی قیمت ۱۱,۲۳۱-۵-۰ روپے ہے۔

(ه) جی ہاں تین موٹروں کی مجموعی قیمت ۱۳,۷۵۰-۳-۰ روپے ہے۔

چار موٹریں ریڈ کراس سوسائٹی کو ایمبولینس بنانے کے لئے  
دے دی گئی ہیں۔

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE CHARGED BY CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD, MONTGOMERY

\*2369. **Mian Abdul Haq:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the total yearly travelling allowance bill charged by the Chairman, District Board, Montgomery, since the appointment of a non-official Chairman;

(b) the yearly total of similar bills charged by the predecessors of the present Chairman since 1940 ?

آخریل مخدوم زائدہ سید محمد عہدار حسین شاہ  
پائی اُنہ روپے

۸۷۵-۹-۰

گیلانی - (الف) ۱۹۳۸-۳۹

پائی آنہ روپے

۲۵۲۱-۱۵۰۰

۱۹۴۹-۵۰

۳۶۰۶۳-۹۰۰

۱۹۵۰-۵۱

۴۴۵۹۵-۱۱۰۰

۱۹۵۱-۵۲

۵۶۱۹۲-۱۵۰۰

۱۹۵۲-۵۳

۲۴۱۵-۷۶

۱-۳-۵۳ سے آج تک

(ب) سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ ۱۹۴۸ء سے قبل ڈپٹی کمشنر بورڈ کے

چئرسمن ہوتے تھے۔ جن کا سفر خرچ صوبہ کی حکومت ادا

کرتی تھی۔

و ادنا غلام صابو نے کیا آنریبل وزیر متعلقہ یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ

جو روپیہ سڑکوں پر خرچ کیا گیا ہے کیا یہ مناسب ہے ؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

#### GULBURG COLONY

\*2382. Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad Khan: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the total area reserved for the Gulburg Colony in Lahore ;

(b) the number of bungalows proposed to be constructed in the above colony;

(c) the area actually required for the buildings, gardens and roads separately in the above colony ;

(d) the expenditure incurred on the development of the said colony with the expenditure on its establishment, and supervisory staff ;

(e) the price of the land per 'marla' charged from the allottees;

(f) the number of the officials and non-officials who have been allotted plots of land in the said colony ?

آنڈریبل مسٹر مظفر علی خان قزلباش۔

(الف) ۱۲۵۷۲ ایکڑ (۱۲۱۷ کنال)

(ب) ۷۴

(ج) زیر تعمیر ۸۷۷ کنال

سڑکیں ۱۹۰

باغات کے لئے ۱۵۰

(د) کل خرچ ۱۲۶۱۳۶۹۷۵-۹۰۰ روپیہ۔ اس خرچ میں نگران عملہ

کی تنخواہ اور دوسرے اخراجات ۱۶۱۲۶۰۴۱-۵۰۰ روپے

شامل ہیں۔

(ه) ۴۵۰۰۰ روپے فی مرلہ یا ۹۰۰۰۰۰ روپے فی کنال

(و) ملازمین ۶۱

غیر ملازمین ۱۰

ملک ۳

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

MR. ABDUL RAHIM ASHRAF, A DETENUE IN LYALLPUR JAIL

\*2567. **Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that M. Abdur Rahim Ashraf, a detainee under the Punjab Safety Act in Lyallpur Jail is suffering from a serious heart trouble;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said detainee had frequent heart attacks lately and is still in jail hospital;

(c) whether it is also a fact that his relatives have not been permitted to see him for the last two months inspite of his serious illness;

(d) if answer to parts (a) to (c) be in the affirmative, the action Government intend to take in the matter?

آنریبل چودھری علی اکبر خاں: چونکہ آنریبل وزیر اعلیٰ نے مہربانی فرما کر نظر بند مذکور کو چھوڑ دیا ہے اس لئے یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیہہ: کیا یہ کہنے سے وزیر تعلیم کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ ان کے ایماء کے خلاف وزیر اعلیٰ نے مہربانی کی ہے یا ان کا ارادہ بھی اس میں شامل تھا؟

صاحب سپیکر: اس کی اجازت نہیں۔  
چودھری محمد افضل چیہہ: کیا وزیر تعلیم یہ فرمائینگے کہ کس تاریخ کو رہا کیا گیا ہے؟  
وزیر: مجھے تاریخ یاد نہیں ہے قریباً پندرہ دن ہوئے ہیں۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیہہ: کیا وزیر جیلخانہ جات یہ فرمائینگے کہ آیا انکو اختلاج قلب کی تکلیف کی اطلاعات برابر موصول ہوتی رہی ہیں یا نہیں؟

وزیر: ایک دن چند تاریخیں آئی تھیں۔ دوسرے دن انہیں ہسپتال میں بھیج دیا گیا تیسرے دن چھوڑ دیا گیا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیہہ: کیا وزیر جیل خانہ جات کو علم ہے کہ عبدالرحیم کو رہائی سے پیشتر مسلسل دو ماہ سے اختلاج قلب کے دورے پڑ رہے تھے؟

وزیر: میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کیا ہے کہ یہ بات جونہی میرے نوٹس میں آئی اسے ہسپتال میں بھیج دیا گیا۔ اگلے دن چھوڑ دیا گیا۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیہہ: کیا وزیر جیل خانہ جات یہ فرمائینگے کہ گذشتہ دو ماہ کے دوران میں جب عبدالرحیم کو اختلاج قلب کے دورے پڑتے تھے وزیر موصوف کو بھی لائیپور کی جیل کا دورہ پڑا تھا؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں -

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** Will the Honorable Minister of Education please inform the House whether it is a fact that Mr. Abdur Rahim As'rafi, detainee, who was put into the Lyallpur Jail, is his political rival?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - کیا وزیر جیل خانہ جات یہ فرمائینگے کہ عبدالرحیم کو صرف اس وقت رہا کیا گیا جبکہ اس کی حالت انتہائی طور پر نازک ہو گئی تھی؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Since the gentleman is no longer in jail, no further question about his detention arises.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon :** But the political implications still exist.

**Mr. Speaker :** That question I have already disallowed.

### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

#### ORDINANCE TO AMEND PUNJAB PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of Government to resort to the undemocratic practice of promulgating an Ordinance for the Amendment of the Punjab Public Safety Act, instead of bringing it before the Assembly in the form of a Bill in the present Session.

**Mr. Speaker :** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of Government to resort to the undemocratic practice of promulgating an Ordinance for the Amendment of the Punjab Public Safety Act, instead of bringing it before the Assembly in the form of a Bill in the present Session.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

#### INCREASE OF OFFICERS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema :** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to stop the mushroom growth of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Private Secretaries, etc., in the various departments of the top-heavy Administration specially in the days of financial stringency.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is too vague. Further the failure of Government to do anything cannot be made the subject of an adjournment motion. The only thing that could be said is with regard to a specific increase. But even that is vague.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - حضور والا - آپ نے جو اعتراض فرمایا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ تحریک التوا کچھ مبہم الفاظ میں پیش کی گئی ہے۔ گذارش یہ ہے کہ میں نے اس میں mushroom growth

کے الفاظ استعمال کیئے ہیں۔ اردو میں اس طرح کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ حشرات الارض کی طرح ایک چیز پیدا ہو اور فوری طور پر جب اس کی تعداد میں بہت زیادہ اور غیر معمولی اضافہ ہو جائے . . . . .

صاحب سپیکر—یہ اضافہ کب ہوا ہے ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ان کی تعداد میں یک لخت اور فوری طور پر اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر—کب ہوا ہے ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—حال ہی میں ہوا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر—کل ہوا ہے ؟

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—کل ایک سوال کے جواب میں وزیر اعلیٰ نے بتایا کہ اتنی تعداد میں آسافیاں پیدا ہوئی ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر—یہ تحریک التواء خلاف ضابطہ قرار دی جاتی ہے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I want to raise a point of order. Your Honour was just now pleased to observe that the failure of Government to do something good, bad or indifferent, cannot be. . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not disallowed the motion on this ground. The point of order does not arise.

**M. GHULAM ALI, HEADMASTER, M. B. HIGH SCHOOL, GOJRA**

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to take suitable action against M. Ghulam Ali, Headmaster, M. B. High School, Gojra, District Lyallpur, in spite of his vindicated immorality which has become a public scandal besides his inefficiency and engagement in litigation which all have gone a long way to ruin one of the biggest schools in the Province.

**Mr. Speaker:** Among other things there are two objections—

(1) This is a matter regarding an individual, and

(2) It was discussed at very great length during question hour. Therefore, it cannot form the subject-matter of an adjournment motion.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—پہلا اعتراض حضور نے یہ کیا ہے کہ یہ انفرادی نوعیت کا مسئلہ ہے اس کے متعلق جواب یہ ہے کہ نہ صرف . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** And this gentleman is not in Government service. He is a teacher in a Municipal Board School and, therefore, Government is not concerned with it.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ—میں اس کا جواب عرض کرتا

ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** First answer the last objection.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور کا اعتراض سر آنکھوں پر۔ مجھے جواب کی اجازت دیجئے تو میں کچھ عرض کروں۔  
**صاحب سپیکر**—فرمائیے لیکن سب سے پہلے آخری سوال کا جواب دیجئے۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—حضور کا اعتراض یہ ہے کہ چونکہ یہ معاملہ ایک مقامی ادارے سے متعلق رکھتا ہے جو براہ راست حکومت کے ماتحت نہیں ہے اس لئے حکومت اس معاملہ کے بارے میں پزیرہ نہیں ہے اور کچھ نہیں کر سکتی۔

**صاحب سپیکر**—اس لئے اس کی بنا پر تحریک التوا نہیں پیش ہو سکتی۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—جناب والا۔ میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ مقامی اداروں کے متعلق قریباً ہر روز درجنوں سوال ہمارے سامنے آتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ لوکل سہلف گورنمنٹ کا ایک باقاعدہ الگ پورٹفولیو ہے اور اس کے لئے ایک باقاعدہ وزارت قائم ہے۔ کوئی مقامی ادارہ ایسا نہیں ہے جو بلاواسطہ یا بلاواسطہ حکومت کے ماتحت نہ ہو اس لئے یہ اعتراض صحیح نہیں کہ یہ معاملہ حکومت سے متعلق نہیں ہے۔ اگر یہ اعتراض صحیح ہوتا تو اس سے پیشتر یہ ان سوالوں کے بارے میں بھی کیا جانا چاہئے تھا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** This is ruled out of order on that ground alone.

#### ARABIC SCHOOLS WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF PUNJAB EDUCATION (CONTROL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS) BILL

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government to make a statutory provision in the Punjab Education (Control of Private Institutions) Bill barring its application to Arabic Schools and other institutions operating as centres of religious learning.

**Mr. Speaker:** That Bill was under discussion in this House yesterday and has been passed by the Assembly.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It has not yet been assented to by the Governor.

**Mr. Speaker:** I said, "It has been passed by the Assembly".

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ**—میری پہلی استدعا یہ ہے کہ اگرچہ اس وقت یہ بل اس اسمبلی کے ہاتھوں سے نکل چکا ہے تاہم ابھی تک ہزار ایکسی لسنسی گورنر بہادر نے اسکی منظوری عطا نہیں فرمائی۔



**Mr. Speaker:** That is wholly irrelevant.

چودھری محمد افضل چیئہ—دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ چونکہ اس میں کوئی ایسی دفعہ نہیں رکھی گئی جس کی وجہ سے . . . صاحب سپیکر—آپ اس کے متعلق کل ترمیم پیش کر سکتے تھے۔

چودھری محمد افضل چیئہ—حضور کا اس کے متعلق یہ اعتراض ہے کہ مجھے موقعہ حاصل تھا کہ میں اس کے متعلق ترمیم پیش کرتا۔ لیکن میری گزارش ہے کہ اپنی ترامیم کے بارہ میں جو تجربہ ہمیں حاصل ہوا ہے وہ کوئی حوصلہ افزا نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** That is irrelevant.

چودھری محمد افضل چیئہ—خیر میں نے کی تھی تو یہ ساقی کو کیا ہوا تھا۔ اگر میں غلطی کی تھی تو گورنمنٹ کو کیا ہوا تھا؟

**Mr. Speaker:** This is out of order.

#### DEATH OF MAULANA SYED SULEMAN NADVI

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of Government in spite of representations to move a motion of condolence on the sad demise of Maulana Syed Suleman Nadvi, a great intellectual divine and saint on the plea of his not being a member of this House although a similar motion was adopted on the death of Mr. Gandhi who I believe was never a member of this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow a motion to be made and would like to have a resolution passed. Have you got the resolution?

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** No, Sir, but I will give it to you in a minute.

#### REFERENCE TO LATE MAULANA SYED SULEMAN NADVI

*(The resolution was handed over to Mr. Speaker.)*

**Mr. Speaker:** In that case I will move it from the Chair.

This House resolves to place on record its deep sense of grief at the sad death of late Maulana Syed Suleman Nadvi, who was a great intellectual divine and who has rendered invaluable service to Islam and Islamic literature. The House feels that the void created by his death will be very difficult, if not impossible, to fill and offers its prayers that Almighty God will be pleased to shower His blessings on the soul of the deceased. The House further resolves to send message of condolence to the family of the deceased.

*The motion was carried.*

#### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

##### HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, fixing in an arbitrary manner the price of wheat higher than warranted by the law of demand and supply with a view to benefiting the hoarders and stockists at the cost of consumers.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think I can allow that adjournment motion. Only the other day this House fixed a day for discussing this matter.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** If you will allow me to say a word.

**Mr. Speaker:** About what? I cannot allow even a word in regard to merits.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** In respect of the reason that has prompted me to bring this motion at this hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** All that the honourable member can say is with regard to the objection that the matter was discussed the other day and it cannot be made the subject matter of an adjournment motion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** My answer is that all that we discussed the other day was the general state of affairs in the market.

**Mr. Speaker:** But if the honourable member did not raise this point at that time, it is not my fault. This is out of order.

#### DETERIORATION OF POLITICAL HEALTH OF PUNJAB

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, distinct deterioration in the political health of the Punjab further aggravated by (1) complete lack of Civil Liberties, (2) introduction of irksome controls and (3) undesirable interference by the Centre in the Parliamentary affairs of the Province.

**Mr. Speaker:** One of the essential requisites for an adjournment motion is that it should relate to one and only one matter....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Political health of the Punjab is the only subject.

**Mr. Speaker:** If only the honourable member will let me finish before he starts; and the honourable member will resume his seat when I am talking.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** And further one of these various matters raised by the honourable member relates to the activities of the Centre, which cannot be discussed here. The motion is, therefore, out of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Before you ruled it out of order you should have given me a chance.....

**Mr. Speaker:** As a matter of fact rules do not provide for a hearing.

#### SUPPLY OF PAPER

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Provincial Government to make adequate arrangements for the supply of all qualities of paper at reasonable market rates.

**Mr. Speaker:** For how long has this grievance been in existence?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** I am not as king about the grievance—I am not moving the grievance side of this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Since the grievance has been in existence for a long time, it is not 'urgent'.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It is of very urgent public importance.

**Mr. Speaker:** The urgency requires that the matter should be brought forward immediately. This is out of order.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF ENACTMENTS IN RESPECT OF AGRARIAN REFORMS

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Provincial Government to implement the enactments of the Punjab Legislative Assembly in respect of the Agrarian Reforms.

**Mr. Speaker:** What does the honourable member mean by, "failure of the Provincial Government to implement the enactments"?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** They have not yet framed the rules provided for by the Act.

**Chief Minister:** Which Act? There is no Agrarian Reforms Act.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Let me give you one instance....

**Mr. Speaker:** "To implement the enactments", what enactment? Why didn't the honourable member mention the Act?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** That is a technical flaw....

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, the adjournment motion is out of order.

#### ARREST AND RELEASE OF CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD HUSAIN CHATHA

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Provincial Government to give any reasonable explanation for the arrest of Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha, ex-Minister for Revenue, Punjab, under the Bengal Regulations, 1818, and his subsequent release.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member, as an old parliamentarian, knows that it is open to any Minister to say in answer to any question that it is not in public interest to do so. Therefore, the question of explanation does not arise.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** My point is that in reply to a question the Minister in charge need not say anything at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** Certainly.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** And if he does give a reply that it is not in public interest to disclose he is perfectly within his rights and within the provisions of the rule pertaining to questions. But that stage has passed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Equally on that ground the adjournment motion is ruled out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** May I draw your attention to the Rule.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is out of order. Next please.

#### MALARIA IN MULTAN DISTRICT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Provincial Government to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic of Malaria in the Multan District, resulting in a number of deaths.

صاحب سپیکر - کیا آنریبل وزیر صحت اس کے متعلق کچھ کہہ

سکتے ہیں؟

وزیر صحت - (آنریبل سید محمد شلمدار حسین شاہ گیلانی) -

مجھے اس واقعہ کا کوئی علم نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave is sought to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Provincial Government to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic of Malaria in the Multan District, resulting in a number of deaths.

Is there any objection? (Voices: Yes)

Those who are in favour of leave being granted will please rise in their places.

*As less than 40 members stood up, leave was refused.*

## ALARMING SITUATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Sir, I ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Provincial Government to devise effective ways and means to meet the alarming situation arising out of the unemployment of lakhs of people of the Province.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is open to the same objection which was raised against the adjournment motion of Mian Muhammad Shafi. A day was fixed and the matter was discussed. Therefore, this is also ruled out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The economic situation in the Province was discussed. This motion means something quite different.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the same thing.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It means the failure of the Government to devise effective ways and means....

**Mr. Speaker:** Unemployment is due to economic situation.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** To meet the alarming situation. This situation is explosive.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hope it will not explode.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** It will explode.

**Mr. Speaker:** The adjournment motion is ruled out of order.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then *Qismat hai*.

## ADJOURNMENT

**Chief Minister:** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Assembly at its rising today do stand adjourned *sine die*.

*The motion was carried.*

## STATEMENT

## NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

**Chief Minister (THE HON'BLE MALIK MUHAMMAD FIROZ KHAN NOON):** Sir, I would like to make a statement. Yesterday, the Honourable Leader of the Opposition made a statement that this Government was trying to prevent the Opposition from having their non-official day on Thursday, that is, tomorrow. For his information and for the information of the House I should like to submit that yesterday we allowed at least two private motions to be moved and dealt with on official day and today also the whole business is entirely non-official. Government have brought no business for discussion today. Chaudhri Wali Muhammad Bosal's resolution is non-official, and the second motion regarding a Bill from Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema is also non-official. I hope they will take very little time and the rest of this day will be given entirely to non-official business. I am as anxious as the Honourable Leader of the Opposition to give the non-official business as much opportunity to be discussed as possible. Sir, I wanted to make this position very clear.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no objection to the non-official business being taken today.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. May I draw your attention to Rule 14. Since the House has now agreed that there shall be only non-official business today.

**Mr. Speaker:** As detailed in the agenda of the 17th December, 1953.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The order of that business is set out in Rule 14 (2). That is the order of the business.

**Mr. Speaker:** Kindly read the latter part also.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** The latter part of the Rule reads thus :—

“Provided that the Speaker may direct that bills and resolutions may be taken on separate days, and on days when bills are so taken, the first half of the days shall be allowed for bills to be introduced and the latter half of the day for bills if any which have advanced beyond the stage of introduction.”

My point of order is this that you should declare the item out of order, that is item No. 1, which is shown on the list of business.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member has forgotten the basic and elementary fact that this Rule relates to the business for a non-official day. Today is not a non-official day; it is a Government day. But the Government has allowed, in order to accommodate the Opposition and to meet the objection raised by the Leader of the Opposition the other day, that after finishing the business set out for the day, instead of adjournment straightaway, the rest of the day shall be devoted to the non-official business as detailed for tomorrow. Therefore, the point of order is over-ruled.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Again, on a point of order, Sir. The Honourable Leader of the House did not say or make it quite clear that Government has no business for today and he put it to you and to the House.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member should know very well that the Speaker is not bound by what the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition says.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Exactly. In that very light.....

**Mr. Speaker:** It is in that very light that I have said that after finishing the business set out on the order paper for today, we shall give the rest of the day for the non-official business which is set out for tomorrow's non-official day.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** That is the decision which you have given now.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was what I said before.

#### AMENDMENT OF RULE 51

چودھری ولی محمد بسال - (گجرات ۱۰۰ مسلم) میں اپنی پارٹی کے فیصلے اور ارشاد کے پیش نظر اپنی تحریک جو آج کی فہرست کارروائی میں میرے نام پر درج ہے پیش نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس کی بجائے میں جناب صاحب سپیکر سے یہ درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ان اختیارات کی رو سے جو انہیں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ایکٹ ۱۹۳۵ (جیسا کہ پاکستان نے اسکی ترمیم کی ہے) کی دفعہ ۸۴ کی تحتی دفعہ (۳) کے ماتحت اس اسمبلی کے قواعد انضباط کارروائی میں مناسب تغیر و تبدل اور تطبیق کرنے کے بارے میں حاصل ہیں قاعدہ نمبر ۱۰۰ کو مندرجہ ذیل صورت میں تبدیل کر دیں :-

“(۵۱) اسمبلی میں سوالات اردو میں دریافت کئے جائیں گے اور

ان کے جواب بھی اسی زبان میں دئے جائیں گے۔ ارکان

اسمبلی ایوان میں تقریریں بھی اردو زبان میں کریں گے

ماسوائے ان صورتوں کے کہ کسی ممبر کی مادری زبان

انگریزی ہو یا صاحب سپیکر خاص وجوہات کی بنا

پر کسی ممبر کو انگریزی میں یا کسی مسلمہ صوبوی

زبان میں تقریر کرنے کی اجازت دیں۔“

"51. Questions shall be asked and answered in the Assembly in the Urdu language and members shall address the Assembly in the Urdu language except in cases where the mother tongue of a member is English or where the Speaker for special reasons allows a member to address the Assembly in English or any other recognised language of the Province."

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. The honourable member is reading his speech. (*Interruptions and noise*).

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir! When an honourable member expresses his desire to withdraw a motion standing in his name, the next stage for him is to have the approval of the House for doing so.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a substitution.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** There is no provision of substitution in the rules.

صاحب سپیکر—آپ اپنا ریٹولوشن پڑھتے۔

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, and it is this that there is no provision in the rules for an honourable member to first withdraw the original motion standing in his name without the consent of the House and thereafter to suggest on an amendment to the original motion which has not been withdrawn with the permission of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member has obviously not listened to what the other honourable member said. What he said was that he wanted to withdraw his resolution and to put forward a request to the Speaker to amend the rule on the lines which he indicated.

قاضی مرید احمد—ہوائٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب والا۔ میرا ہوائٹ یہ ہے کہ یہ قرار داد اردو کے متعلق پیش کی جا رہی ہے لیکن انگریزی میں پڑھی جا رہی ہے۔ (قطع کلامیاں)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Order.

**Chaudhri Wali Muhammad Bosal:** I can also address the House in English if honourable members so desire.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. I draw your attention to Rule 117 which reads as follows:—

"A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, when called on, either—

(a) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect."

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not withdrawing it. He says that he does not want to move it. The point of order is over-ruled.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** That is what he is trying to do.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member does not understand.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Nobody understands it. At least I do not understand what you are allowing the honourable member to do.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point of order has been over-ruled.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But why?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have ruled it out by saying that that Rule does not apply in this case. He is not withdrawing the resolution.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then what is he doing?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not for the honourable member to ask me such questions. It is for me to decide.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** People may come and decide what they like.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member please resume his seat?

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. I am afraid I cannot allow the privileges of honourable members of the House to be violated like this. If you will please see Item 1 on the order paper, you will find that it stands in the name of Chaudhri Wali Muhammad Bosal. He has asked for leave to make a motion to amend Rule 51 of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure. Instead of moving his motion he is being permitted, without any justification whatsoever, to move an amendment to the motion which has not yet been moved on the floor of the House. This is a definite breach of the privileges of the members of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The last sentence is not a part of the point of order, and I am not going to allow any such irresponsible speeches in this House.

Regarding the point of order raised by the honourable member, all I need say is that Chaudhri Wali Muhammad Bosal started by saying that he does not want to move the resolution standing in his name. Therefore, there is no question of withdrawal. Further, instead of moving his motion, he is making a request to the Speaker to amend the Rule, so that the proceedings of the House in the Urdu language may be possible. That is what he is doing. He has not moved any motion, he has not moved any amendment. He only wanted to make a request to me to consider whether I can do it or not.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** He is not making, but reading the request.

**Mr. Speaker:** I personally have no objection to it. I will frame the Rule allowing the proceedings to be held in Urdu. The request is that such Rule should be framed whereby members must address the Assembly in the Urdu language with the proviso that members whose mother tongue is English can do so in English and others can do so in any recognised provincial language.

میاں عبدالباری - گزارش یہ ہے کہ قاعدہ نمبر ۱۱۷ میں ...

صاحب سپیکر - یہ وہ موشن ہی نہیں ہے۔

میاں عبدالباری - سیری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ۴ ریذولوشنز میں

سے وہ پہلا تو پیش نہیں کرتے مگر دوسرا موشن پیش کر رہے ہیں۔ وہ اپنی پہلی قرار داد کو withdraw کرتے ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر - وہ اپنا موشن move ہی نہیں کرتے بلکہ

انہوں نے استدعا کی ہے کہ سپیکر خود ہی مناسب قاعدہ وضع کریں اور مناسب کارروائی کریں۔

میاں عبدالباری - جناب والا - میں گزارش کرونگا۔

صاحب سپیکر - میں بحث کی اجازت نہیں دیتا۔ قرار داد

واپس نہیں لی گئی۔

چودھری ولی محمد بسال - جناب والا - آپ میری بات ہی

نہیں سنتے۔ میں احتجاج کرتا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپکی تجویز جو ہے اس کو میں نے نوٹ کر

لیا ہے۔

چودھری ولی محمد ہمال - میری گزارش تو سنیے (قطع کلامیالہ شور)۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپکو تقریر کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہر مناسب کارروائی خود بخود ہو جائے گی۔

چودھری ولی محمد ہمال - کیا آپ مجھے یہ بھی موقعہ نہیں دیتے کہ میں اپنی بات تو کر لوں (شورو غل)

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of information, Sir: Is Punjabi a recognised dialect of the Province?

**Mr. Speaker:** When I am framing the rule I will consider the matter.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** On a point of order, Sir. Under rule 117, "A member in whose name a resolution stands...."

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already disposed of that point of order. The honourable member raised that point before and it has been disposed of.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** But he has not moved his resolution but has sought your permission to make a statement. There is no provision in the rules.

**Mr. Speaker:** But I can at any stage give permission.

**Mr. C. E. Gibbon:** Then, item No. 1 still stands on the order paper?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it is not moved.

#### MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW (SHARIAT) APPLICATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema (Sialkot, IV Muslim):** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved is—

That the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration at once.

**Shaikh Hadayat Ali (Sialkot IX, Muslim):** Sir, I beg to move—

That the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon for six weeks.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion under consideration, amendment moved is—

That the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon for six weeks.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema:** I accept it, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the Punjab Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon for six weeks.

*The motion was carried.*

#### RESOLUTION

##### RELEASE OF DETENUES DETAINED UNDER PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema (Lyallpur, IX Muslim):** Sir, I beg to move—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to take immediate steps for the release of all persons in the Province detained and convicted under the Punjab Public Safety Act.



حضور والا — اردو میں اس کا ترجمہ یوں ہوگا۔ یہ اسمبلی حکومت سے سفارش کرتی ہے کہ وہ سیفٹی ایکٹ کے ماتحت تمام نظارہ بندوں اور سزایافتہ لوگوں کی فوری رہائی کیلئے اقدامات اختیار کرے (ایک آواز: فوراً رہا کر دے) حضور والا — سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ پنجاب پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ جہاں ایک طرف جمہوریت کی بنیادی صلاحیتوں کو شدت کے ساتھ مجروح کرتا ہے وہاں اسکے ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ ایک ایسا قانون ہے جو کہ نہ صرف مزاج اسلام کے مطابق نہیں ہے بلکہ مزاج اسلام کے عین منافی اور خلاف ہے (خوب خوب) یہ اصول جمہوریت اور حقوق انسانیت کے سراسر متضاد ہے۔

حضور والا — میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ حکومتوں کو بعض ایسے نازک اور ہنگامی مواقع پر عارضی طور پر ہنگامی قوانین پاس کرنے پڑتے ہیں جن میں فوری اور موثر کارروائی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اور کسی متوقع خطرے کے انسداد کیلئے استثنائی طور پر غیر معمولی اختیارات حکومت کو سنبھالنے پڑتے ہیں۔ ہنگامی حالات پر قابو پانے کیلئے ہنگامی قوانین بنانے کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے لیکن جس قسم کے ہنگامی قوانین صحیح معنوں میں جمہوری ممالک میں وضع کئے جاتے ہیں وہ ہماری حکومت کے سیفٹی ایکٹ سے بالکل مختلف ہوتے ہیں۔

حضور والا — اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو میں پنجاب پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ کی جیسا کہ وہ موجودہ صورت میں ہمارے ہاں نافذ ہے چند خصوصیات اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے پیش کروں۔ اس ایکٹ کی دفعہ ۳ اور ترمیم شدہ ایکٹ کی دفعہ ۲ میں یہ الفاظ ہیں۔

— "Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, a person whose case has been referred to a Sessions Judge under this subsection shall not be heard in person."

اولاً یہ کہ ایسے آدمی کو جس سے اندیشہ جرم لاحق ہو۔ جس سے یہ گمان ہو کہ مستقبل قریب میں وہ کسی جرم کا ارتکاب کرنے والا ہے تو محض "اس اندیشہ" جرم کی بنا پر اس کی گرفتاری کے احکام جاری کئے جاسکتے ہیں اور ایسی صورت میں حکومت کو ملزم کے خلاف شکایات اور الزامات سیشن جج کی عدالت میں پیش کرنا پڑینگے جسے کوئی اختیار نہیں کہ وہ شکایات والزامات اور وجوہات گرفتاری معلوم کرنے کے بعد اس ملزم اور گرفتار شدہ شخص کو ذاتی صفائی پیش کرنے کا

موقع دے سکے۔ اور پھر یہیں تک ہی اکتفا نہیں کی بلکہ اس کے بعد یہ بھی دے کہ۔

"shall not be heard in person or otherwise"

یعنی اپنی صفائی وکالتاً پیش کرنے کے حق سے محروم کرنے کے علاوہ ایسے اصالتاً صفائی پیش کرنے کے حق سے بھی محروم کیا گیا ہے۔ جس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ برائت پیش کرنے کے سلسلے میں کوئی قانون اس کی دست گیر ہی نہیں کر سکتا۔

"during the proceedings under clause (b) above, or be allowed to inspect the record placed before the Judge"

اور حضور والا۔ - مہتمم بالائے ستم یہ ہے کہ جو الزامات اس کے خلاف عائد کئے جاتے ہیں ان کی فہرست یا ریکارڈ کا معائنہ کرنے کا بھی اسے کوئی حق نہیں۔ جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ اسے کوئی علم نہیں کہ اس کے خلاف کیا الزامات ہیں یا کس جرم کی پاداش میں اسے گرفتار کیا گیا ہے۔ اور پھر تیہری بات یہ ہے کہ۔

"or be supplied with a copy of such record"

نہ ہی اسے اس امر کا حق ہے کہ وہ اپنی الزامات یا شکایات کی جو اس کے خلاف عائد کی گئی ہیں قبول ہی حاصل کر سکے۔

"such record, proceedings and report shall be confidential and shall be deemed to be information and documents within the meaning of section 5 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923"

اور یہ تمام کارروائی کس طرح عمل میں لائی جائے گی۔ اس کے متعلق یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ یہ کارروائی اس طریق پر عمل میں لائی جائے گی جو ایکٹ ۱۹۴۳ء کے تحت سرکاری رازہائے مخفیہ کے سلسلے میں اختیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس قانون کے مطابق کسی گرفتار شدہ یا کسی محبوس آدمی کو اپنی صفائی پیش کرنا تو درکنار اسے اس امر سے بھی مکمل طور پر محروم کر دیا گیا ہے کہ وہ معلوم کر سکے کہ اس کے خلاف کیا کیا الزامات عائد کئے گئے ہیں۔

ع۔ الہی جس خطا کی یہ سزا ہے وہ خطا کیا ہے،

حضور والا۔ - ایک خاص بات جو اس ایکٹ کے سلسلے میں مزید وضاحت کی محتاج نہیں وہ ہماری مرکزی حکومت اور مجلس آئین ساز کی توہین و تذلیل ہے۔ پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ کے لئے قرار داد مقاصد کے کوئی گنجائش باقی نہیں رہنے دی آئینی نقطہ نگاہ اور آئینی اعتبار سے اس کو حوا کی کوئی وجہ اور ذرہ پھر گنجائش باقی نہیں رہ جاتی اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران کو معلوم ہے کہ قرار داد مقاصد ہماری

آئین ساز اسمبلی منظور کرچکی ہے۔ اگر آپ اجازت دیں تو چند متعلقہ چیزیں اس ایوان کے سامنے پڑھ دوں۔ اس میں لکھا ہے کہ ہم ایک ایسی جمہوریت قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔

"Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed."

• ہم ایک ایسا جمہوری نظام قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور ایک جمہوری حکومت کی بنا ڈالنا چاہتے ہیں جس میں مساوات اور عدل عمرانی کا دور دورہ ہوگا۔ جس میں اسلامی اصولوں کے مطابق ہر قسم کی آزادی ہوگی۔ حضور والا۔ اسلام میں ایسے مسائل کی وضاحت اور تشریح موجود ہے اسلام نے ایسے جمہوری اصولوں کی بنا ڈالی جن پر ہمیں بجا طور پر ناز ہے۔ اسلام کے تصور جمہوریت کی وضاحت سب سے پہلے حجتہ لوداع کے موقع پر حضور نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمائی۔ اس موقع پر آپ نے تقریباً ایک لاکھ کے مجمع میں اپنا آخری خطبہ فرمایا۔ یہ خطبہ انسانی حقوق کا سب سے بڑا چارٹر ہے۔ میگنا کارٹا ہے۔ اس میں حضور نے فرمایا۔

"یا ایہا الذین انپی لارانی وایا کم نجتمع فی هذا المجلس ابدأ

ان دما کم و اموالکم واعراضکم حرام علیکم کحرمہ یومکم هذا فی بلدکم هذا۔ فی شہرکم هذا و سائقون ربکم فیسئلکم عن اعمالکم الا افلاترجعوا بعدی ضلالتاً یضرب بعضکم رقاب بعض۔"

"لوگو۔ میں خیال کرتا ہوں کہ میں اور تم بھر کبھی اس مجلس میں اکٹھے نہیں ہوں گے۔

• لوگو۔ تمہارے خون تمہارے مال اور تمہاری عزتیں ایک دوسرے پر ایسے ہی حرام ہیں جیسا کہ تم آج کے دن کی۔ اس شہر اور اس مہینہ کی حرمت کرتے ہو۔ لوگو۔ تمہیں عنقریب خدا کے سامنے حاضر ہونا ہے۔ اور وہ تم سے تمہارے اعمال کی بابت سوال فرمائے گا۔ خبردار میرے بعد گمراہ نہ بن جانا۔ کہ ایک دوسرے کی گردنیں کاٹنے لگو۔"

یعنی تمہاری جانیں ایک دوسرے پر حرام ہوچکی ہیں۔ • مجس کلا مقصد صرف یہ تھا کہ کوئی شخص کسی دوسرے کے حقوق پر دست درازی نہ کر سکے۔ مگر حضور والا پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ جمہوریت کے سب سے بڑے چارٹر کی صریحاً خلاف ورزی کرتا ہے۔ یہ چارٹر ہمارے لئے نہ صرف بحیثیت مسلمان ہی ایک سند ہے بلکہ انہی اصولوں کو ہم نے قرار داد مقاصد کی صورت میں من و عن قبول کیا ہے۔

حضور والا - حضرت عمرؓ نے ایک دستوری نکتے کی اس طرح وضاحت فرمائی -

”لا یو سر رجل فی الاسلام بغیر عدل“

یعنی اسلام میں اس بات کا کوئی جواز نہیں کہ کسی شخص کو بغیر عدل کے عیسویں کیا جائے۔ اور آج کل آئین کی کتابوں میں بھی اس قسم کے الفاظ استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں -

“Otherwise than in due process of law”

یہ ایک اور دستوری نکتہ ہے۔ اور میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ آپ کا یہ پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ مندرجہ بالا اصول کے بھی منافی اور مخالف ہے -

حضور والا - حضرت عمرؓ نے عمرو ابن العاص کو جو مصر کے گورنر تھے اور جنہوں نے ایک شخص کو بلاحق صفائی اور بلا ثبوت جرم قید کیا تھا فرمایا -

”یا عمرو متلی عبد تم الناس وقد ولدتم امہاتہم احرارا“

اے عمرو تمہیں یہ حق کب اور کہاں سے پہنچا کہ تم نے لوگوں کو بنیو معقول اور قانونی وجوہ کے اسیر بنایا اور قید و بند میں ڈالا حالانکہ ان کی ماؤں نے انہیں احرار یعنی آزاد جنا تھا - آپ کے پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ کا وجود - ان مسئلہ اور بنیادی جمہوری اصولوں کو نہ صرف شہت سے مجروح کرتا ہے بلکہ یہ تعلیمات اسلامی کے مزاج اور اسلامی جمہوری حکومت کے تصور کے سراسر منافی اور مخالف ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - کیا آپ اور وقت لینا چاہتے ہیں -

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ - حضور میں صرف دس منٹ اور لوں گا - کیونکہ آج آخری دن ہے اور یہ معاملہ نہایت اہم ہے -

حضور والا - میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جس قانون کی اخلاقی حیثیت یہ ہو - جس کی دستوری حیثیت اتنی ناقص اور کمزور اور جس قانون کی اسلامی حیثیت کالعدم ہو - ایسے قانون کا جواز ہمیں ہرگز قبول نہیں کرنا چاہئے -

اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ آج کل کی جمہوری حکومتیں غیر معمولی نازک اور ہنگامی حالات میں اس قسم کے قوانین کا استعمال کرتی ہیں - لیکن یہ پبلک سیفٹی ایکٹ ان سے بالکل مختلف ہے - آپ کسی آدمی کو اندیشہ جرم کی بنا پر پکڑ لیتے ہیں اور اس کو عدالت

میں حق صفائی عطا نہیں کرتے۔ یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے جس کی مثال کسی جمہوری ملک میں نہیں مل سکے گی۔ دوسرے ممالک میں جب کسی کو اندیشہ جرم میں قبل از وقت پکڑا جاتا ہے تو اس کو الزامات کی فہرست دی جاتی ہے اور اسے اپنی صفائی کے لئے تمام جائز قانونی اور اخلاقی مواقع بہم پہنچائے جاتے ہیں۔

حضور والا — حکومت یہ جواز پیش کرتی ہے کہ تمام

جمہوری ممالک میں اس کی مثالیں ملتی ہیں اس لئے میں یہ ضروری خیال کرتا ہوں کہ اس کے بنیادی اختلافات اچھی طرح ممبران ایوان کے سامنے واضح کر دوں تاکہ آئندہ کسی موقع پر حکومت اس قسم کے بہانوں کی آڑ لینے کی کوشش نہ کرے۔ یہ سیفٹی ایکٹ نہ صرف کسی ترمیم کا محتاج ہے بلکہ سرے سے اس کو ختم کر دینا ہی از بس ضروری ہے۔ اس کے عملی نتائج جو اس ملک میں رونما ہوئے اور جن لوگوں پر اس کی زد پڑی ان کے متعلق میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

حضور والا — میرے پاس سیفٹی ایکٹ ترمیم شدہ اور موجودہ تازہ ترین صورت میں اس وقت موجود ہے۔ اس کے چیئر نمبر ۳ کا عنوان ہے

Punishments and Penalties — اس میں صرف سزائوں کا ذکر ہے اور

دنیا بھر کی کوئی بات کوئی فعل اور کوئی عمل ایسا نہیں رہا تھا جس کا

ذکر اس میں نہ کیا گیا ہو اور جو اس کی لپیٹ میں نہ آتا ہو۔ حکومت

نے انتظامیہ کو اتنے وسیع اور خوفناک اختیارات تفویض کر دیئے ہیں کہ کوئی

آدمی جائز طریقے سے اور اپنے فرائض کو انجام دیتے ہوئے بھی اس سے مجروح

ہو سکتا ہے اور اس کی زد میں آسکتا ہے۔ یہ اتنا ہمہ گیر ہے کہ بقول

غالب ع "ناوک نے تیرے صید نہ چھوڑا زمانے میں"

"آپکا کوئی محکمہ کوئی شعبہ کوئی ادارہ پبلک لائف کی کسی

قسم کی سرگرمیاں اس قانون کی زد سے محفوظ نہیں۔ آج جو لوگ مجبوس

اور سیرد زندان ہیں ان میں آپ کو ہر قسم کے لوگ ملیں گے۔ پریس کی آزادی

آزادی فکر و خیال اور دیگر ہر قسم کی آزادیاں جو کہ قرار داد مقاصد کی رو

سے جائز اور محفوظ ہیں بالفعل اور بالقوت عوام کو ان سے محروم کر دیے گئے

ہے۔ ماضی قریب میں جو حالات رونما ہوئے اور ان کی آڑ میں جن لوگوں

کو مجبوس و مقید کیا گیا ان کو جلد از جلد رہا کرنا چاہئے کیونکہ

گذشتہ فسادات کے دوران میں مارشل لا کورٹس نے انتہائی شدید اور غیر

قانونی اقدامات اختیار کئے۔ اس بارے میں ہم کم از کم اخلاقی طور پر

مطمئن ہو چکے ہیں اور ہمارا ضمیر اس بات پر بالکل مطمئن ہے۔ ہماری

عدالت عالیہ کے چیف جسٹس نے اس امر کی وضاحت فرمادی ہے کہ مارشل لاء کورٹس کی تمام سزائیں درحقیقت ایسی سزائیں نہیں ہیں جن کو باقاعدہ عدالتی سزائیں تصور کیا جاسکے۔ وہ صرف اپنی مجبوریوں کی بنا پر مداخلتہ کرنے سے قاصر رہے۔ اس وقت کے بہت سے سزا یاب ابھی تک مقید ہیں۔ ان ہنگامی حالات کے متعلق آپ موجودہ تحقیقاتی عدالت کی کارروائی کے پیش نظر علی روٹس لاشمہاد اور علی وجہ البصوتہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ اس میں بعض سیاسی جماعتوں کا ہاتھ تھا اور بعض خود غرضی سیاسی لیڈر اس کے پس پشت تھے اور امن کو manoeuvre کر رہے تھے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب عملی اور واقعاتی نقطہ نگاہ سے بھی ان لوگوں کو مزید عرصے کے لئے محبوس و مقید رکھنا نہ صرف غیر ضروری ہے بلکہ سخت ناانصافی ہے۔ میں نے اپنا صرف نظربندوں کا ذکر کیا تھا لیکن حضور کی شفقت اور مہربانی سے مجھے اجازت مل گئی کہ میں سزا یا بوں کا بھی ذکر کروں۔ حضور والا۔ اس وقت سیفٹی ایکٹ کی زد میں دو قسم کے لوگ آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ ایک وہ ہیں جن کو پہلے نظربند کیا گیا اور پھر معمولی معمولی بہانوں کی آڑ لے کر اور بغیر کسی جائز اور معقول وجہ کے بلکہ محض اپنے سیاسی مخالفین کی سرگرمیوں کو دبانے کیلئے اور ان کا گلا گھونٹنے کیلئے ان کی معیاد نظر بندی میں توسیع کر دی جاتی ہے۔ میں اس مرحلہ پر اس بات کا ذکر کرنا بھی ضروری خیال کرتا ہوں کہ ہم یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ اس معاملے میں موجودہ حکومت کا رویہ اپنی سابقہ اور پیش رو حکومت سے بہتر ہے لیکن میں عرض کر دوں کہ اگرچہ حکومت اپنی طرف سے کافی غور کر رہی ہے اور تیز رفتاری کا ثبوت دے رہی ہے لیکن جو سزائیں غلط قسم کے قافوں پر مبنی ہوں ان کو ایک لمحہ کے لئے بھی برداشت کرنا جمہوریت کی توہین ہے بلکہ اس توہین پر ظلم کا اضافہ ہے۔ حضور والا۔ ان نظر بندوں میں کئی بیچارے طالب علم بھی ہیں جن کو گذشتہ ہنگامی حالات کی آڑ میں گرفتار کیا گیا۔ کچھ ایسے لوگوں کو خطرہ شد کیا گیا جن کی وجوہات کچھ اور تھیں۔ میں خصوصیت کے ساتھ جماعت اسلامی کے معزز اراکین کا ذکر کرنا بے محل نہیں سمجھتا جن کو ان ہنگامی حالات کی آڑ میں اور مختلف حیلوں اور بہانوں سے اور بغیر معقول وجوہات کے محبوس و مقید کر دیا گیا۔ اور بہت سے ایسے لوگ ہیں جن کو سیفٹی ایکٹ کی مختلف انواع اور مختلف اقسام جرائم کی ہدائش کے بہانہ سے سزا یاب کیا گیا۔ لہذا میں درخواست کروں گا کہ

یہ ایوان اور خصوصاً معزز قائد ایوان اس امر کی کوشش کریں کہ ان تمام بندوں اور تمام سزا یافتگان کو جن کو اسلامی نظریات کے منافی اور برعکس اور جمہوریت کے تصور کے خلاف اور علی الرغم سزائیں دی گئیں اور نظر بند کیا گیا ان کو جلد از جلد رہا کر دیا جائے۔

- اس قرار داد میں ایک ایسا اصول پیش کیا گیا ہے جس کا مجھے یقین ہے کہ اگر قائد ایوان کے دل میں مسیحی تڑپ ہے تو وہ ضرور اس پر عمل کریں گے اور ایوان کا اعتماد بھی حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ انہیں سیاسی اقتدار حاصل ہے اور میں ان سے گزارش کروں گا کہ یہ کام کرنے کے لائق ہے اس لئے وہ اسے ضرور کریں اور توقف سے کام نہ لیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The resolution moved is—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to take immediate steps for the release of all persons in the Province detained and convicted under the Punjab Public Safety Act.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the chair.*

• **Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. I passed on to you a communication this morning about Dawn. You have given no ruling about it.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not require a ruling. I said that I would go into it and see what could be done. I will study the point because there are certain financial implications. As it does not relate to the Assembly proceedings, I cannot decide it here.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, you gave an assurance to the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** That I would look into it, and I am going to look into it.

• **\*سید شہیر حسین قادری - (کارپوریشن شہر لاہور) - ۳ -**  
مسلم مخصوص نشست) - جناب صدر مجھے اعتراف ہے کہ موجودہ قانون تحفظ عامہ میں ایسی خامیاں موجود ہیں جن کے باعث اس صوبہ میں عوام کو شہری آزادی حاصل نہیں ہے۔ سب سے پہلے اس بات کا شرف مجھے حاصل ہوا کہ میں نے اس ایوان میں اس بل کی ترمیم پیش کی - لیکن شومنی قسمت سے اس وقت کے قائد ایوان نے ایوان میں یہ وعدہ فرمانے کے باوجود کہ حکومت عنقریب ایک ایسا مسودہ قانون لارہی ہے جس سے شہری آزادی بحال ہو جائے گی اس وعدہ کو پورا نہ کیا اور وہ وعدہ وعدہ ہی رہا۔ یہاں تک کہ وہ قائد ایوان وہاں سے یہاں آ گئے -

حضور والا - آج مجھے حزب اختلاف کے اس ریزولوشن کے ساتھ اس لئے اتفاق نہیں ہے کہ اگر اسے منظور کر لیا جائے تو اس قانون کے تحت جو لوگ نظر بند ہیں ان کے گناہوں کو اس ریزولوشن سے پاک کر کے انہیں چھوڑ دیا جائیگا۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ قائد ایوان نے محض اس معزز ایوان میں یہ فرمایا ہے کہ وہ ایک ایسا مسودہ قانون لا رہے ہیں

میں سے مسودہ تحفظ عامہ میں ترمیم کی جائیگی اور نظر بندوں کو یہ حق دیا جائیگا کہ وہ صوبہ کی سب سے بڑی عدالت کا دروازہ کھٹکھٹا سکیں اور اپنی معروضات پیش کر سکیں۔ تو اگر وہاں یہ ثابت ہو جائے کہ کسی نظر بند کا ان حالات کے ماتحت نظر بند رکھنا جائز ہے تو اسے نظر بند رکھا جائیگا اور اگر عدالت عالیہ یہ خیال فرمائے کہ اسکی نظر بندی ناجائز ہے تو اسے چھوڑ دیا جائیگا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک صحیح اور درست اقدام ہے۔ اور جیسا کہ قائد ایوان نے فرمایا ہے کہ چونکہ اسمبلی کا موجودہ سیشن ختم ہو رہا ہے ہم اس کے فوراً ہی بعد ایک آرڈیننس لا رہے ہیں جس کی رو سے اپیل کا حق تمام نظر بندوں کو دیا جائیگا تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان حالات میں اس ریزولوشن کے پیش کرنے کی کوئی ضرورت باقی نہیں رہتی (تالیان اور قطع کلامیان)۔ کیونکہ عنقریب تمام نظر بندوں کو یہ حق حاصل ہو جائیگا کہ وہ عدالت عالیہ کا دروازہ کھٹکھٹائیں اور وہاں وہ اپنی جائز یا ناجائز نظر بندی کو چیلنج کر سکتے ہیں۔ حضور والا۔ میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ ہماری پہلی فتح ہے کہ ہم نے عوام کی خواہشات اور جائز مطالبات کو اپنی وزارت سے منوایا ہے اور ہمارے قائد ایوان نے بغیر کسی لیت و لعل کے انہیں منظور کیا ہے اور میں اے ایک بڑی نعمت سمجھتا ہوں۔ (قطع کلامیان) حضور والا۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب اس ریزولوشن کی کوئی ضرورت باقی نہیں رہی۔ میرے ایک معزز دوست نے حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے جو یہ دلائل دیئے ہیں کہ سینیٹی ایکٹ کا وجود اس ملک میں غیر اسلامی ہے اس لئے اسے فوراً ختم کر دینا چاہئے تو میں اس خیال سے اختلاف رکھتا ہوں (فقہ) کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دنیا کے تمام ممالک میں ایسے قوانین موجود ہیں۔ اگرچہ میں نہ تو ان جیسا فقیہ ہوں نہ مفتی ہوں اور نہ عالم ہوں لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایسے حالات میں جبکہ کوئی ایمر جنسی ملک میں ہو تو اس وقت اسلام اس چیز کی اجازت دیتا ہے کہ شر اسد عناصر کو بغیر مقدمہ چلائے وقتی طور پر نظر بند کر دیا جائے۔ (قطع کلامیان اور شور)

**صاحب سپیکر۔** کیا وجہ ہے کہ ممبران خاموشی سے تقریر

انہیں سنتے۔

.. **سید شمیم حسین قادری۔** تو حضور والا۔ میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جب ملک میں کوئی ایمر جنسی یا خطر ناک صورت حالات



ہوں تو یہ ضروری ہوتا ہے کہ ایسے قوانین ملک میں موجود ہوں جنکا وقتاً فوقتاً استعمال کیا جا سکے تاکہ شر پسند لوگوں کو جو ملک کے غدار ہوں ان کے خلاف ان قوانین کا استعمال کیا جا سکے۔ اس لئے جناب والا۔ میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت بڑا اقدام ہے جو ہمارے فائدہ ایوان نے کیا ہے اور یہ ایک سنگ میل کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ (قطع کلامیاں قہقہے)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**سید شمیم حسین قادری:** میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کا یہ وعدہ ایک سنگ میل کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے اور آپ عنقریب اس قانون کا فائدہ اٹھا سکیں گے۔ لہذا قائد ایوان کی assurance کے پیش نظر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ریزولوشن کی کوئی ضرورت باقی نہیں رہ جاتی۔

(Mian Muhammad Shafi began his speech in English).

**صاحب سپیکر:** میرا خیال ہے کہ انریبل ممبر اردو میں بھی اچھی تقریر کر سکتے ہیں۔

**میاں محمد شفیق:** جناب والا۔ میں اردو جانتا تو ہوں لیکن انگریزی میں اردو سے بہتر تقریر کر سکتا ہوں۔

**صاحب سپیکر:** انگریزی میں تقریر کرنیکی آپ کو اس وقت اجازت مل سکتی ہے جب کہ آپ یہ اعلان کریں کہ آپ اردو میں تقریر نہیں کر سکتے۔

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi:** (Montgomery VII, Muslim Reserved Seat): Sir, I cannot express myself better in Urdu than in English.

Sir, the resolution before this House on behalf of Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema recommends to the Government immediate release of all detenus and convicts under the Punjab Public Safety Act. (Voices: Urdu, Urdu).

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not so far changed the rule and I have allowed the honourable member to speak in English and he will speak in English. (Voices: Hear, hear).

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, the words of the resolution are—

"to take immediate steps for the release of all persons in the Province detained and convicted under the Punjab Public Safety Act."

**چودھری ولی محمد بسال:** جناب والا۔ مجھے یہ سمجھ نہیں آتی کہ اگر اردو میں بولنے کا قاعدہ بنایا گیا تھا اور سپیکر صاحب نے میری تجویز مان لی تھی تو پھر اب یہ انگریزی کی تقریر کس طرح ہو سکتی ہے۔ . . . .

**صاحب سپیکر:** ابھی وہ قاعدہ نہیں بنا۔

چودھری ولی محمد بسال - آپ نے کہا تھا . . . .  
 صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر آرڈر

چودھری ولی محمد بسال - یہ اجلاس تو کل ختم ہو جائیگا . . . .  
 قاعدہ کپ بنے گا . . . . میں احتجاجاً ایوان سے  
 روک آؤں کرونگا،،،،، ہم واپس آؤں گریں گے،،،،،

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, it is a matter of great pleasure for me . . . .

چودھری ولی محمد بسال - ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر - میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ میں پانچ منٹ کے لئے واپس آؤں کرتا ہوں - اور میرے ساتھ بہت سے ارکان واک آؤں کریں گے -

**Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema:** On a point of order, Sir. I would request the Honourable the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House to tell that honourable member that he should not try to behave in a "Thanedar-like" manner from which post he was dismissed long ago.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is no point of order.

رانا غلام صابر - کیا معزز ممبرین مسٹر محمد شفیع یہ declare کرنے کیلئے تیار ہیں کہ ان کی مادری زبان انگریزی ہے -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** While supporting this resolution I am conscious of the fact that on that side of the House sit two great men, who once led the freedom struggle of the people of this Province in the name of civil liberties. Sir, I recall the time and the days when the Leader of the House Malik Muhammad Feroz Khan Noon and the former Leader of the Opposition, Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot and the erstwhile Leader of the House, Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana, were in the vanguard of the struggle for the freedom and the civil liberties of the people of this Province and as a consequence thereof these brave men went to the portals of the prison-house. Sir, I want to refresh their memories of the great and historical days of 1947, when these great men stood up like one people and took the challenge of the oppressors of the people and smashed that Government to smithereens and came out of the jail like victorious people. It is the privilege of a member of the Opposition to move this resolution in the House of the Province where on its benches sit eminent men whom I have just now mentioned. Sir, therefore, I have every hope, I have every reason to believe, that these men will lend their full support to this resolution and they shall not leave this House before they have put the seal of their person on the contents of this resolution.

Sir, now I come to the reasons why I lend my support to this resolution. The Honourable Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema has quoted sayings of the Holy Prophet; he has quoted the Holy Quran; he has quoted *fiqa* and he has also quoted the Objectives Resolution in impressing upon the honourable members of this House the necessity that we must accord to each man the right of being heard before he is convicted. Sir, the liberty of an individual, not only according to the great men of the present day—the present statesmen—but according to our Holy Prophet and according to the Great Book—the Holy Quran—is most sacred. Sir, who does not know this thing that the demand for Pakistan was voiced to bring into existence an ideological State on the map of the world. The idea was that this State will serve as a laboratory in order to find out how far the laws of Islam can be implemented in the modern times. Who does not know that the Great Qaid-e-Azam, who was the architect of Pakistan—the man who laid the

foundation of Pakistan as a great statesman in the Central Assembly, not on one occasion, but on every occasion told the world that he stood for complete civil liberties. "To take away a man's civil liberties without assigning any reason for that or to keep a man behind bars even for one minute without giving him the opportunity to defend himself", he said, "according to me is abnoxious".

Sir, not only that. These people have gone to their electorates with their election manifesto, with their long-winded speeches saying that they stand for equity, justice and civil liberties; to see that each man's fundamental rights were not violated. Now, Sir, that people have expressed confidence in them; that people have voted them into power with over-whelming majority and they go back upon their words. Sir, they talk of exigencies, they talk of emergencies. They say that the State is surrounded by enemies and that they have got to face these perils. Sir, if I would be a bit wicked, which I am using for myself, I would say the enemies of the State may be from within you. Surely, there is not a single human being in Pakistan, who eats the bread of this soil, who walks upon the sacred earth of this land, who is not loyal to his country. These are the men who walked behind you to the portals of the prison houses; these are the men who faced the bullets of the Khizar Ministry; these are the men who made supreme sacrifices in order to achieve freedom. Do you mean to say that because they have achieved their objective, they are breeding among themselves people who are not loyal to the State?

Sir, the honourable Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri said, "Do not worry, our leader is going to bring after about a month or so", he did not specify the time, he said, "immediately, an ordinance which shall give the right to the detenus to go in appeal against his detention". Sir, don't you realise that according to the fundamental principles of jurisprudence a man is innocent till he is proved guilty? I ask the honourable member, "Are you in favour of keeping people behind bars because your great men have not yet time to promulgate that ordinance?" We are in Session; you could prolong the session for another week, so that you draft the Bill now and take approval of the House. Then, you will see that the whole House will vote with you.

Sir, I most respectfully want to say to the Leader of the House, who is accredited with being a democrat, who is described by his friends as a man who stands for justice, equity and fair-play, that he should see to it that some of the noblest sons of Islam and Punjab are groaning behind bars and they look up to you and your leaders, particularly the leader of the new faction who has gone over Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot—whom we all know to be a man who was in the forefront of the freedom struggle, to secure justice for them.

Sir, the whims of police, of a Superintendent of Police or even of a lower rank have resulted in hundreds of sons of the Punjab being thrown behind bars. I know personally that during the recent holocaust in the Punjab under the name of Martial Law, police constables wreaked vengeance and squared their old quarrels with the people by getting hold of them and producing them before the Martial Law Courts in the name of law and order and not dozens but hundreds of people have been sent behind iron bars.

Sir, if you want to retain the power which God has thrown in your way, but which according to me has come to you through chicanery, deceit and intrigue, you can do so if only you rise to the occasion, namely, stand up and face and act in the political life of the Province (*Voices: Hear, hear*). I assure you, Sir, that you are sitting on the top of a volcano. It can erupt at any time. You are at a tremendous difference from the people and in-between stand the C. I. D. the henchmen, the stooges and the sycophants. I respectfully tell you to go in the streets of Lahore inognito and you will find out what people think of you and your past. They make no distinction between a Daultana and a Noon for the difference between them is of tweedledum and tweedledee. But here is a chance for the Leader of the House to prove that he is a better man than his predecessor. We

on this side are looking forward and watching each one of your actions and we warn you with all solemnity, with all the sense of responsibility that if you do not make up your mind today, your name will go down in history as a person who was the last of the class and was completely wrecked. (Cheers).

شیخ محمد سعید - (جھنگ نمبر ۵ مسلم) جناب والا -

آج سے تقریباً دو برس قبل جناب شمیم حسین قادری صاحب نے سیفٹی ایکٹ کا ترمیمی بل پیش کرتے ہوئے اس معزز ایوان میں ایکٹ مذکور کے متعلق کچھ ارشادات فرمائے تھے۔ ان کے جواب میں جو دلائل میں نے ان کی خدمت میں پیش کئے تھے اگرچہ آج وہ اتنے کارگر نہیں تاہم یہ امر میرے لئے باعث مسرت ہے کہ آج جناب شمیم میرے حامی اور تائید کرنے والوں میں سے ہیں۔ جناب والا میں نے اس وقت بھی یہ عرض کیا تھا کہ جہاں تک سیفٹی ایکٹ کی قسم کے ذرائع کا تعلق ہے وہ جہاں تک اس ایکٹ کے وجود کا تعلق ہے۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ غدار اور مذکورہ دشمن عناصر کے قلع قمع کیلئے اس قسم کے ذرائع اور وسائل کا ہونا لازمی ہے۔ چنانچہ اس کی افایت آپ پچھلی تحریک کے دوران میں دیکھ چکے ہیں۔ آپ کو یہ بھی معلوم ہے کہ ایسے ناوک حالات میں اگر حکومت اس قسم کے قانون نافذ کرے جن کے تحت ہنگامی حالات میں بھی عدالتوں میں مقدمات دائر کئے جائیں اور ساتھ ہی یہ توقع کی جائے کہ ان حالات پر کامیابی سے قابو پایا جائے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان ملک دشمن اور شرارتی عناصر کی سرگرمیاں ملک و ملت کیلئے تباہی و بربادی کا باعث ثابت ہونگی۔

جناب والا اس میں شک نہیں کہ جہاں تک اس قانون کے برتاؤ اور عوام الناس پر لاگو ہونے کا تعلق ہے اس میں بیحد خائبان اور سقم ہیں جو تحریک ختم نبوت کے دوران میں ظاہر ہوئیں۔ اس کے علاوہ جن حکام کو اس سلسلے میں اختیارات دئے گئے تھے انہوں نے صحیح طور پر ان کو استعمال نہ کیا۔ بعض نے تو ان کے استعمال سے صرف آمریت کا ثبوت پیش کیا اور بعض نے اپنے ذاتی رنج اور غصے کو ختم کرنے کا بہانہ سمجھا۔ کسی نے شرارت کو دبانے یا ملک کے تخریبی عناصر کا قلع قمع کرنے کے لئے ان کو استعمال نہ کیا۔

علاوہ ازیں دیگر حکام نے ذاتی اثر و رسوخ کو قائم کرنے اور اپنا وقار بڑھانے کی غرض سے اس ایکٹ کو استعمال کیا۔ جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ وہ بہت سے بے گناہ بند گان خدا قید و بند میں ڈال دئے گئے اس میں بھی شک نہیں کہ کئی قیدی چھوڑ دئے گئے ہیں۔ تاہم اب

بھی بہت سے جیلوں میں پڑے سڑ رہے ہیں۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ حکومت ان قیدیوں کو جو گذشتہ تحریک کی وجہ سے قید ہوئے تھے بہت جلد چھوڑنے کی کوشش کریگی۔ میں یہ مطالبہ اس بنا پر کر رہا ہوں کہ ہماری قوم کے قائدین نے ہمیں سینکڑوں برس مذہبی پابندی کا سبق سکھایا ہمارا یہ ملک اسلام کی سرپرستی اور پابندی کی وجہ سے معرض وجود میں آیا۔ آج جو شخص اس ملک میں اپنے مذہب کے نام—خدا اور اس کے رسول کے نام کی آواز بلند کرتا ہے خواہ وہ کتنا ہی گمراہ کیوں نہ ہو ہمیں اس کی نیت پر ہرگز ہرگز شک فہ ہونا چاہئے۔ وہ اس لئے کہ وہ شخص وہی کچھ کرتا ہے جو ہمارے قائدین نے اسے سکھایا ہے۔ اس کا سبق تو وہی ہے جو ہمارے قائدین نے سینکڑوں برس پیشتر بالعموم اور گذشتہ دس برس میں مسلم لیگ نے بالخصوص اسے سکھایا ہے۔ کس قدر افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ وہ لوگ جب آپ کے ہکھائے ہوئے سبق کے نام پر نعرے بلند کریں تو آپ ان پر گولیاں چلائیں۔ میرے نزدیک اپنی قوم و ملت پر اس سے زیادہ ظلم و ستم کرنا ناممکن ہے۔ ہم نے اپنی تحریک آزادی میں عوام سے ملک میں مذہب کو سر بلند کرنے کا وعدہ کیا تھا مذہب کا نام اس ملک میں زندہ کرنے اور اسلامی نمونے کی حکومت قائم کرنے کا یقین دلایا تھا۔ مگر افسوس کہ آج ہم ان وعدوں کو پس پشت ڈال کر ان کے لئے قید و بند کے سامان مہیا کر رہے ہیں۔ اپنی قوم سے ہمارے قائدین کا یہ سلوک ہر گز مستحسن نہیں کہلا سکتا۔ لہذا اب میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ جو لوگ تحریک ختم نبوت کے سلسلے میں قید کئے گئے تھے ان کو اب جب کہ ملک میں بظاہر امن و امان قائم ہو چکا ہے غیر مشروط طور پر رہا کیا جائے۔ (تالیاں) اور وہ لوگ جن کے متعلق ثابت ہو جائے کہ وہ غیر ملکی ایجنٹ ہیں اور ملک و ملت کی تخریب کے عزائم رکھتے ہیں اور ان کو قید و بند میں رکھنا ملکی مفاد کے عین مطابق ہے تو ان کے سلسلے میں حکومت جو کارروائی مناسب سمجھے کرے۔ میں یہ مطالبہ اپنی طرف سے پیش نہیں کر رہا بلکہ صوبہ کے عوام کی طرف سے پیش کر رہا ہوں۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ ہماری حکومت اسے ماننے میں کسی قسم کے وقار کی آڑ نہ لے گی۔ اور ان لوگوں کو رہا کرنے میں کسی قسم کی رکاوٹ کو اپنے اس نیک ارادے کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے راستے میں حائل نہ ہونے دے گی۔ کیونکہ ان لوگوں کا غیر مشروط طور پر رہا کیا جانا عوام کے عزائم اور ان کے دلوں کی دھڑکنوں کے عین مطابق ہوگا۔

جہاں تک بلا تخصیص آزادی کے مطالبے کا تعلق ہے مجھے اسکی مخالفہ کرنا ہے کیونکہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ ان قیدیوں میں ایسے اصحاب بھی موجود ہوں جنہوں نے نیک نیتی سے نہیں اور ملک کی خدمت کی خاطر نہیں بلکہ غیر ملکی ایجنٹ کی حیثیت سے کسی تحریک کی آڑ میں تشدد سے کام لیا ہو اور اس ملک کے امن و امان کو متاثر کرنے کی کوشش کی ہو۔ جہاں تک ایسے لوگوں کا تعلق ہے انہیں لازمی طور پر قید و بند میں رکھنا چاہیے تاکہ بجائے اس کے کہ وہ ملک کی تخریب کا باعث بنیں یہ بہتر ہے کہ انہیں محبوس رکھا جائے۔

جناب والاہیں نے پچھلی دفعہ بھی یہ عرض کیا تھا کہ اس قانون کے طریق استعمال کے متعلق ضرور کچھ کنٹرول ہونا چاہیے۔ ہمارے ڈپٹی کمشنران اور دوسرے افسران متعلق الٹان بن جاتے ہیں۔ وہ گناہگاروں کو تو بچا لیتے ہیں اور اکثر بے گناہوں کو اسکی زد میں لے آتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ ہم اس قانون میں ایسی ترامیم کریں اور ایسی تبدیلیاں کر دیں کہ جس سے یہ ناممکن بنا دیا جائے کہ بے گناہوں کو محض ذاتی عناد کی بنا پر اس قانون کے ماتحت قید و بند میں مبتلا کیا جاوے۔ جناب والا۔ میں نے آج سے دو سال قبل اپنی وزارت کے ایما پر یہ کہا تھا کہ اس قانون میں مناسب تبدیلیاں عمل میں لائی جا رہی ہیں اور حکومت عنقریب ہی اس کو اس طرح بدل دے گی کہ وہ عوام کے مطالبات کے مطابق ہوگا لیکن مجھے تھوڑا سا افسوس بھی ہے کہ ان ترامیم کو منظور کرنے کی سعادت اور اسکا فخران اراکین اسمبلی کو نہیں ہوگا بلکہ انکو ایک آرڈیننس کے ذریعے سے پاس کیا جائے گا۔ یہ امر بہت بہتر ہوگا اگر ہم اس سیشن میں اس ایوان کے سامنے یہ ترامیم پیش کرتے اور معزز اراکین کی دلی خواہشات کے مطابق اسکو پاس کرتے بجائے اسکے کہ یہ ایک آرڈیننس کے ذریعے سے عمل میں آتیں۔ میں درخواست کروں گا کہ قیدیوں کے متعلق نہایت وسیع الفلی کا ثبوت دیا جائے اور انکو رہا کرنے میں کسی قسم کی لیت و لعل سے کام نہ لیا جائے۔ ماسوائے ایسے قیدیوں کے جو یہ ثابت نہ کریں کہ ان کو رہا کرنے سے حکومت اور مملکت کو نقصان نہیں پہنچے گا۔ باقی تمام قیدیوں کو رہا کر دینا چاہیے (ہئیر - ہئیر)

\*میاں عبدالباری (لائپور نمبر ۷ مسلم) - جناب صدر - مجھے حیرت ہو رہی ہے کہ سرکاری بنچوں پر تشریف فرما حضرات کیوں اس چیز کی مخالفت کر رہے ہیں کہ موجودہ نظر بندوں کو رہا کر دیا جائے۔

خان افتخار حسین خان محدث - مخالفت تو کسی نے نہیں کی ۔

میاں عبدالباری - جو صاحب آپکے پیچھے بیٹھے ہیں انہوں نے مخالفت کی ہے ۔

سید شمیم حسین قادری - میں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ سیفٹی ایکٹ میں مناسب ترامیم کرنی چاہئیں ۔

میاں عبدالباری - جناب والا ! پیچھے دنوں ایک آندھی آئی جس سے کوئی شخص محفوظ نہ رہ سکا یہاں تک کہ ڈپٹی کمشنر تحصیلدار اور دیگر افسران اور تمام عمال اس آندھی سے متاثر ہوئے اور اسکی مٹی ان پر پڑی ۔ ڈپٹی کمشنر اور تحصیلدار جلسوں اور جلسوں میں شریک ہوئے ۔ آج حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے جو یہ بظاہر کیا گیا ہے کہ تمام نظربندوں کو رہا کر دیا جائے یہ وہ چیز ہے جو آج سے ۲۰ سال پہلے ۱۹۱۹ء کی مارشل لا کے بعد ایک غیر حکومت نے اختیار کی کہ جو لوگ مارشل لا کے دوران میں گرفتار کئے گئے تھے اسن قائم ہونے پر حکومت نے لوگوں کی خوشنودی کی مظاہر اور ملک میں ایک نئی کیفیت پیدا کرنے کیلئے سب کو رہا کر دیا ۔

سید شمیم حسین قادری • پوائنٹ آف آرڈر - آنریبل میاں عبدالباری صاحب شاید صرف ان لوگوں کے متعلق ذکر کر رہے ہیں (قطع کلامیاں)

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order.

سید شمیم حسین قادری - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ تمام ایسے اصحاب جو اس وقت نظر بند ہیں یہ سیکشن ۳ کے تحت گرفتار ہوئے تھے ۔ یہ صرف ان لوگوں کی رہائی پر زور دے رہے ہیں جو صرف تحریک ختم نبوت کے موقع پر مارشل لا کے دوران میں گرفتار کئے گئے (قطع کلامیاں) ۔

Mr. Speaker: State the point of order.

سید شمیم حسین قادری - جناب والا - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ قائد حزب اختلاف مارشل لا کے نظر بندوں اور ان اصحاب کے متعلق فرما رہے ہیں جو دفعہ ۳ کے ماتحت گرفتار کئے گئے لیکن اس وقت جو ریزولوشن پیش نظر ہے وہ یہ نہیں ہے ۔ اس میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ تمام وہ نظر بند (قطع کلامیاں)

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order.

**میاں عبدالباری** - جناب والا - اس ہنگامے کے بعد لوگ بہت بڑی تعداد میں سیفٹی ایکٹ کے تحت گرفتار کئے گئے - ایک غیر حکومت کی مثال سامنے رکھتے جسے ہمارے ملک سے قطعی طور پر ہمدردی نہیں تھی اور جو ہر کام مصلحت کی بنا پر کرتی تھی - اس حکومت نے *gesture* کے طور پر بغیر کوئی شرائط لگائے تمام قیدی رہا کر دیئے تھے - آپ کو اگر عوام سے ہمدردی نہیں ہے جسکے متعلق میرا خیال ہے کہ آپکو ہمدردی ضرور ہے تو آپ بھی کم از کم *gesture* کے طور پر اور ملک کی کیفیت کو بدلنے کیلئے جو مفاہمت پر مبنی ہے اور لوگوں کے دلوں میں اپنی عزت پیدا کرنے کیلئے تمام قیدیوں کو رہا کر دیں -

جناب والا - دوسوی چین جناب کنریبل شمیم حسین قادری نے فرمائی تھی کہ مرکزی حکومت ایسی عدالت قائم کر رہی ہے جس میں ایسے سزا یافتہوں کے مقدمات کی سماعت ہوگی -

**سید شمیم حسین قادری** - میں نے یہ نہیں کہا - میں نے مرکزی حکومت کا کوئی ذکر نہیں کیا -

**میاں عبدالباری** - تو پھر میں اس کو چھوڑتا ہوں - لیکن صرف یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے یقین دلایا ہے کہ سیفٹی ایکٹ کے ملزموں کے خلاف جو شکایات ہونگی وہ عدالت کے سامنے پیش کی جائیں گی اور اس قسم کی ترمیم کیلئے ایک آرڈیننس جاری کیا جائے گا - اس سلسلے میں میں ان اصحاب کی پر زور تائید کرتا ہوں جنہوں نے کہا ہے کہ دوسری چیزوں کیلئے جب ان دن اسمبلی کا اجلاس ہوتا رہا کاش سب سے زیادہ اہم مسئلہ کو بھی اس ہاؤس کے سامنے پیش کیا جاتا - ابھی تک ہمیں یہ بھی معلوم نہیں کہ وہ آرڈیننس کس شکل میں ہوگا جسکو جاری کرنے والے جناب گورنر صاحب بہادر ہونگے - تو میرا اپنا خیال یہ ہے کہ وہ آرڈیننس اس قسم کا نہیں ہو سکتا جس سے عوام کی پوری حقہ رسی ہو سکے - جس طرح آج آپ نے غیر سرکاری چیزیں شامل کی ہیں بہت بہتر ہوتا اگر اس اہم مسئلہ کو بھی زیر غور لے آئے - ایوان میں اسکا نہ لانا اس چیز کا ثبوت ہے کہ جو چیز فی الواقع مفید ہو جس پر اس ایوان کی مہر تصدیق ثبت ہونی چاہیے اور جس پر صحیح مشورے دیئے جا سکیں وہ آپ ملک میں نافذ کرنا ہی نہیں چاہتے - اور کہتے ہیں کہ دن دنوں کے بعد ایک آرڈیننس جاری کر دیا جائے گا -

جناب والا - میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا -



**وزیر مال**—اگلا سیشن آ رہا ہے اس میں کہہ لیجئے۔  
**میاں عبدالباری**—ہم تو کہتے ہیں کہ اگلے مہینہ تک بیٹھئے۔

• جناب والا۔ اس کے علاوہ شمیم حسین قادری صاحب نے جو ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ تمام ملکوں میں ایسے قوانین موجود ہیں۔ یہ قطعاً غلط ہے میں اس کے لئے جھپٹ کا لفظ استعمال نہیں کرتا۔  
 • انگریزوں کی پارلیمنٹ میں جب ہمارے متعلق یہ بات کہی گئی ہے کہ کیا کابینہ ویلٹھ میں کوئی ایسا پس ماندہ ڈومینین بھی ہے جہاں بغیر عدالتوں کے لوگوں کو قید و بند میں ڈالا جاتا ہے۔ تو میں حیران ہوں کہ قادری صاحب کو یہ کہنے کی کچھ طرح جرات ہوئی کہ اس قسم کی چیزیں دوسرے ممالک میں موجود ہیں۔ یہ ہر اصرار غلط ہے اور انہوں نے اقترا سے کام لیا ہے۔ میں انہیں چیلنج کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اسلامی قانون یعنی قرآن پاک حدیث اور فقہ سیق ایک لفظ بھی مجھے ایسا دکھا دیں جس کی بنیاد اس اصول پر ہو۔ قرآن پاک میں ارشاد ہوا ہے کہ لوگوں کے لئے ایسی حکومت قائم کی جائے جس کی بنیاد انصاف پر ہو اور انصاف اس چیز کا مقتضی ہے کہ کسی شخص کو صفائی کا موقع دئے بغیر قید خانے میں نہ ڈالا جائے۔

دوسری بات جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں یہ ہے کہ ۱۹۴۵ میں آپ جیسے لوگوں کی جو آج سیفٹی ایکٹ کے علمبردار ہیں ایک کمیٹی آف ایکشن موجود تھی یا وہ اکٹھے مشورہ کرتے تھے اور انہوں نے آزادی کا علم بلند کیا تھا لیکن آج وہی لوگ یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم اس سیفٹی ایکٹ کو منسوخ کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ اس سے پس پردہ کیا مقصود ہے۔ یہ لوگ ان پردوں کے پیچھے انگریز کے نمائندے ہیں۔ آج ہمارا گورنر ہمارا نمائندہ نہیں۔ ہمارا گورنر جنرل ہمارا نمائندہ نہیں بلکہ یہ لوگ تو کونین الزبتھ کے نمائندے ہیں اس لئے وہ اسی کے آرڈیننس سے اسی کی اصلاح کریں گے۔ اس کے باوجود یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے بڑی تیغ ماری ہے۔ آپ ہی کہتے ہیں جب سے یہ منسٹری آئی ہے اس نے کونسی اصلاح کر دی ہے۔

(اس مرحلہ پر اجلاس اسمبلی نماز مغرب کے لئے منسوخ ہو گیا۔)

(بعد از نماز مغرب اسمبلی کا اجلاس دوبارہ چار بجکر چھین منٹ

پر منعقد ہوا)

میاں عبدالباری - جناب صدر - میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ ہر قسمتی سے ہمارے پرانے دوستوں اور رفیقوں کو یہ عادت پڑ گئی ہے کہ وہ اسلام کے نام کو ہر ایک چیز میں استعمال کر کے اس کو بدنام کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں - وہ یہ بھی خیال نہیں کرتے کہ غیر اقوام - غیر مذاہب اور غیر ممالک اسلام کے متعلق کیا تصور لین گے جب وہ ایسی ایسی چیزیں اس کی طرف منسوب کرتے ہیں جن کے متعلق ان کے پاس قطعی کوئی ثبوت نہیں ہے - جائیدادیں بچانی ہوں تو اسلام کا نام لیا جاتا ہے - اور ٹو اور سیفنی پیکٹ کی تائید میں قرآن اور اسلام کا نام لیا جاتا ہے - اس سے زیادہ اور ظلم دین اسلام پر کیا ہو سکتا ہے - میں جناب والا کی وساطت سے ان کی خدمت میں عرض کروں گا کہ خدا کیلئے ایسی غلطی سے باز آجائیے۔

دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ اس ریزولوشن کے ذریعہ ہماری طرف سے یہ مطالبہ کیا گیا ہے کہ آپ نظر بندوں کو چھوڑ دیجئے - مارشل لاء کے ماتحت قید کئے گئے لوگوں کیلئے تو عدالت بن گئی ہے - وہ وہاں جائینکے اگرچہ وہاں یہ شرط رکھی ہوئی ہے کہ اس عدالت کے سامنے جو خود اپنا مقدمہ لیجانا چاہے وہ لیجا سکے گا اور جس کو اسباب سہیا نہ ہوں یا ذرائع میسر نہ ہوں وہ اس بڑی عدالت کے سامنے اپنا مقدمہ لیجا کر لڑ نہیں سکے گا - یعنی جس بیچارے میں اپنے مقدمہ کے لڑنے کی استطاعت ہی نہیں اس کو کوئی انصاف ملنے کی توقع نہیں - چاہئے تو یہ تھا کہ مارشل لا کے بعد جس طرح انگریز نے کیا تھا آپ بھی ویسا ہی کرتے - اگر آپ جہ نہیں کر سکتے تھے کہ جنرل ایمنسٹی ڈیکلر کر دیں یا ایک واقعہ جو ہو چکا اس کا نتیجہ کرنا مصلحت نہیں سمجھتے تھے تو آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ آپ یہ حکم جاری کرتے کہ ہر وہ شخص جسے فوجی عدالت نے محبوس کیا ہے اس کا مقدمہ لازمی طور پر اس بڑی عدالت کے سامنے جائے گا اس کو گواہی پیش کرنے کی اجازت ہوگی اور اس کو اپنی صفائی پیش کرنے کی بھی اجازت ہوگی اور اسکے بعد جو حقیقی معنوں میں ملزم ہونگے انکو رکھا جائیگا باقی لوگوں کو چھوڑ دیا جائیگا - یہ سلوک کس قوم کے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے؟ یہ کوئی غیر قوم نہیں ہے - یہ مسلم قوم ہے جو یہاں کی آبادی کے ۹۹ فیصد پر مشتمل ہے - یہ وہ قوم ہے جو آنریبل ملک فیروز خان نون، آنریبل سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی اور آنریبل سردار جتے بھی یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں ان کی قیادت میں جیلوں میں گئی - آج یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ ان کے ہاتھوں سے امن شکنی کا

اندیشہ ہے۔ یہ لوگ آج بھی وہی قربانیاں دینے کیلئے تیار ہیں جو انہوں نے پہلے دی تھیں آپ ہی اس پہلے نظریہ اور کیفیت کو بھول گئے ہیں۔

ہم اپنے ایمان کے مطابق جن باتوں کو صحیح سمجھتے ہیں انکی خدمت میں پیش کر دیتے ہیں۔ انہیں معلوم ہے کہ میں پرائیویٹ طور پر بھی اتنی دفعہ انکی خدمت نہیں یہ بات عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ قوم ان سے کسی اچھے gesture کی توقع رکھتی ہے۔ وہ ایسی تنگ و تاریک اور خشک قریبیات سیفٹی ایکٹ سے مطمئن نہیں ہوگی۔ آپ ایسا کریں۔ پھر آپ دیکھیں گے کہ آپکو سب سے زیادہ تعاون بھی آپوزیشن دے گی۔ مگر ایک شرط ہے اور وہ یہ کہ خدا کیلئے اپنی اس ذہنیت کو بدل دیجئے جو انگریز سے آپکو ورژن میں ملی ہے۔ یہ ذہنیت ہمدردی کے خلاف ہے اور اپنے عوام کو غیر سمجھنے تک محدود ہے۔ اس ذہنیت کو بدل دیجئے پھر سارا معاملہ ٹھیک ہو جائیگا۔ و ما علینا الا البلاغ۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ۔** (آئریبل ملک محمد فیروز خان فون)۔ حضور والا۔ میں نے آئریبل میاں عبدالباری صاحب اور دوسرے آئریبل ممبر صاحبان کی تقاریر کو بڑے غور سے سنا ہے۔ حزب اختلاف نے یہ ریزولوشن پیش کیا ہے کہ جتنے قیدی سیفٹی ایکٹ کے تحت گرفتار تھے ان کو رہا کر دیا جائے۔ انکے ریزولوشن میں کوئی ایسا فقرہ نہیں جس میں انہوں نے اس خیال کا اظہار کیا ہو کہ سیفٹی ایکٹ کو منسوخ کر دیا جائے۔ میں اس ذمہ دارانہ ذہنیت پر انکو مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں کہ وہ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ حکومت چلانے کیلئے سیفٹی ایکٹ ضروری ہے۔ اگر وہ اسے غیر ضروری سمجھتے تو اپنے ریزولوشن میں یہ بھی لکھتے کہ اسے منسوخ کیا جائے۔

(میاں عبدالباری۔ آپ اتنا ہی مان لیں تو غنیمت ہے من)

آپ میری بات سننے کی قاب تو رکھئے۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ انہوں نے یہ قرارداد پیش نہیں کی کہ سیفٹی ایکٹ کوئی بری چیز ہے اسے منسوخ کر دیجئے۔ انہوں نے صرف یہ کہا ہے کہ جو لوگ قید ہیں انہیں چھوڑ دیجئے۔ سیفٹی ایکٹ اچھا ہے اسے رہنے دیجئے۔ انکا ریزولوشن تو یہ تھا مگر اپنی تقاریر میں حزب اختلاف کے تمام ممبران نے جو دلائل دئے ہیں وہ اس بات کے حق میں دئے ہیں کہ سیفٹی ایکٹ بری چیز ہے۔ لیکن حضور والا یہ کوئی نئی چیز نہیں۔ ہمیں اتنے دنوں سے یہاں یہ تجربہ ہو چکا ہے کہ حزب مخالف کے لیڈر کہتے کچھ ہیں اور کرتے کچھ ہیں۔ وہ تقریریں کرتے ہیں

اخبارات میں چھینے کے لئے۔ تاکہ لوگ کہیں کہ دیکھئے حزب مخالف والے کتنے بہادر لوگ ہیں جو سیفٹی ایکٹ کی مخالفت کرتے ہیں۔ اصل میں وہ یہ شاباش لینا چاہتے ہیں۔ حالانکہ انہوں نے سیفٹی ایکٹ کی مخالفت نہیں کی۔ صرف اٹھا کہا ہے کہ جو لوگ قید ہیں انکو چھوڑ دیا جائے۔ میں انہیں ذمہ دارانہ ذہنیت پر مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں۔ (تالیاں) اسکے علاوہ حضور والا میں انکی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس وقت آپکی یہ حکومت وجود میں آئی تھی اس وقت یہاں نو سو یا ایک ہزارو کے قریب اشخاص سیفٹی ایکٹ کے تحت قید تھے۔ آج ان میں سے صرف پچاس باقی رہ گئے ہیں۔ (تالیاں) اور ہم جلدی ہی کابینہ کی ایک میٹنگ بلا رہے ہیں جس میں ان پچاس آدمیوں کے نام پیش ہو جائیں گے اور ان میں سے ہر ایک کے متعلق غور کر لیا جائیگا کہ وہ کس حیثیت کا انسان ہے۔ آیا وہ اپنے ملک کا دشمن ہے یا وہ غلطی سے اس رو میں بہ گیا تھا۔ میں آپکو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ آپکی اس حکومت کا بالکل کوئی ارادہ نہیں کہ کسی ایسے انسان کو ایک دن کے لئے بھی قید میں رکھیں جو کسی رو میں بہ کر ادھر چلا گیا ہو۔ (تالیاں) لیکن میرے آنریبل دوست اس بات سے بھی اتفاق کریں گے کہ وہ لوگ جو سارے ملک میں اس شرارت کے بانی بنائی تھے۔ اور ممکن ہے کہ ان میں کئی غیرممالک کے ایجنٹ بھی ہوں۔ انکو چھوڑنا ملک کے ساتھ غداری ہوگی۔ (تالیاں)

**Malik Qadir Bakhsh:** Sir, I move that the question be now put.

(Voices from the Opposition: Extend the time.)

**Malik Ghulam Nabi:** Bring the Bill to-morrow and we will not oppose it.

**وزیر اعلیٰ**—حضور والا۔ اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جیسا کہ میں پہلے ہی کہہ چکا ہوں اس سیشن کے فوراً بعد ہی ہم ایک آرڈیننس لا رہے ہیں جس کے ذریعے تمام ان لوگوں کو جو سیفٹی ایکٹ کی دفعہ ۳ کے ماتحت گرفتار ہیں یہ حق حاصل ہوگا کہ وہ ایک درخواست کے ذریعہ اپنا مقدمہ ہائی کورٹ میں لے جائیں۔ پورے ہائی کورٹ انکے کاغذات دیکھے گئے۔ اگر ہائی کورٹ کی تسلی ہو جائیگی کہ وہ جائز طور پر گرفتار کئے گئے ہیں تو وہ قید میں رہیں گے۔ اگر ہائی کورٹ انکی گرفتاری کو ناجائز قرار دیگا تو انہیں چھوڑ دیا جائیگا۔ (تالیاں) اس سے تو انہیں کوئی اختلاف نہیں۔ وہ صرف اس بات پر ناراض ہیں کہ یہ کام آرڈیننس کے ذریعہ کیوں کیا جا رہا ہے۔ انکا یہ خیال معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اگر وہ قیدی آرڈیننس کے ذریعہ چھوڑے گئے تو ممکن ہے لوگ یہ تاثر لیں کہ گورنمنٹ نیک کام کر رہی ہے۔ اور یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ اس گورنمنٹ کو کوئی

،، کریڈٹ،، جائے۔ انکو تو لوگوں کے فائدے سے بھی غرض نہیں۔ یہ تو صرف اس چیز کے خواہشمند ہیں کہ تمام اچھے کالوں کا ،، کریڈٹ،، حزب مخالف کو جائے۔ میں امید رکھتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنی اس ذہنیت کو بدل دینگے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ کام ایک ایکٹ کے ذریعہ ہو۔ میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ اب اگلا سیشن تو فروری یا مارچ میں ہوگا۔ تو کیا وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسے لوگ اس وقت تک قید ہی میں رہیں؟ (متممہ)۔

**میاں عبدالباری** — نیت پر حملہ نہ کیجئے۔

**وزیر اعلیٰ** — نعوذ باللہ میں انکی نیت پر حملہ نہیں کر رہا۔ یہ نیت کا معاملہ نہیں سمجھ کا معاملہ ہے۔ (متممہ) ہمارے معزز دوست آنریبل لیڈر آف دی آپوزیشن کو یہ اعتراض ہے کہ ہم یہ آرڈیننس کیوں لا رہے ہیں۔ ایسا کرنا ٹھیک نہیں۔ لیڈر ہو جانا اور چیز ہے اور قانون کا علم ہونا دوسری چیز ہے۔ میں افکی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو ہم آرڈیننس بناتے ہیں یہ تو گورنر جنرل کے پاس بھی نہیں جاتے جو کوئین الزبتھ کا بنایا ہوا ہے چہ جائیکہ یہ کوئین الزبتھ کے پاس جائیں۔ یہ آرڈیننس گورنر جنرل یا ملکہ الزبتھ کے بنائے ہوئے نہیں ہوتے بلکہ انہیں آپکے یہ خادم اور خیر خواہ آپس میں صلاح و مشورہ کے بعد بناتے ہیں۔

حضور والا — میرے دوست نے فرمایا ہے کہ انگریز کے زمانہ میں ہم لوگوں نے ملکر آزادی کا نعرہ بلند کیا اور جیلوں میں گئے اور قربانیاں دیں۔ اور اب ان کے ساتھ اس قسم کا سلوک ہو رہا ہے جو انگریز کے زمانہ میں ہوتا تھا۔ اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری اس جنگ آزادی کا تعلق ایک بیرونی حکومت کے ساتھ تھا اور اس بیرونی حکومت کو ختم کرنا ہر مسلمان کا فرض تھا۔ اس وقت ان کی اپنی حکومت ہے اور اگر وہ اپنے ہی خادموں کے خلاف بغاوت کے جھنڈے بلند کرنے شروع کر دیں اور وہی حربے جو بیرونی حکومت کے خلاف استعمال کئے گئے تھے اپنے ہی خلاف استعمال کرنے لگیں تو پھر حکومت کا کام کیسے چل سکتا ہے۔ میں آپ کو کوئی الزام نہیں دیتا کہ آپ جان بوجھ کر ایسا کرتے ہیں۔ بات دراصل یہ ہے کہ جب کسی چیز کی عادت ہو جائے تو وہ مشکل سے ہی جاتی ہے۔ — مثل مشہور ہے کہ چور چوری سے جائے مگر ہیرا پھیری سے نہ جائے۔

**ملک غلام نبی** — پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ اگر حضور والا خادموں کا کردار بگڑ جائے تو پھر کیا کیا جائے؟

**Mr. Speaker:** This is no point of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Very low level of speech.

**وزیر اعلیٰ** - اگر ہم نے اور آپ نے مل کر انگریز کی مخالفت کی تو وہ ایک غیر ملکی حکومت کی مخالفت تھی۔ اب اگر آپ اپنی حکومت کی مخالفت کریں گے تو وہ ایک تخریبی مخالفت ہوگی۔ مخالفت بھی دو قسم کی ہوتی ہے۔ ایک تعمیری مخالفت اور دوسری تخریبی مخالفت۔ امید ہے اب آپ ان دونوں کا فرق ذہن نشین کر لیں گے۔

اس کے بعد جس مسئلہ کے متعلق میں آپ کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ مسئلہ ہے آزادی کا۔ آزادی ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو ہر انسان کو محبوب ہے اور اسکی اہمیت سب کے لئے یکساں ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ غریب سے غریب انسان بھی اپنے گھر میں بے خوف ہو کر سوئے اور اسے یہ ڈر نہ ہو کہ کوئی شر پسند اسکی آزادی کو سنب کولے گا۔ ایک چینی فلاسفر نے لکھا ہے۔

“If it were not for the fear of the Government, men would eat each other alive”.

و یعنی عوام کے دلوں میں اگر حکومت کا خوف نہ ہو تو ایک انسان دوسرے انسان کو کچا کھا جائے۔،، خوف دو قسم کا ہوتا ہے اور یہ دو قسم کا خوف ہی ہے جسکی وجہ سے دنیا میں امن قائم رہ سکتا ہے۔ ایک خوف ہے اللہ تعالیٰ کا۔ یعنی دل میں اللہ کا خوف ہو تاکہ وہ اس کے خوف سے کوئی جرم نہ کرے۔ لیکن سب انسان ایسے نہیں ہوتے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ کے خوف سے جرم کرنا چھوڑ دیں۔ اس لئے حکومت کا خوف ہونا ضروری ہے تاکہ رعایا کا ہر فرد اپنے گھر میں آرام سے سو سکے اور اسے کسی قسم کا ڈر نہ ہو۔ لہذا اگر ہم لوگوں نے ترقی کرنی ہے تو ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم اپنے ملک میں امن و امان قائم رکھیں اور جو شخص اپنے ملک کے امن میں کسی قسم کا خلل پیدا کرتا ہے ہم اسے اپنے ملک اور قوم کا سب سے بڑا دشمن سمجھتے ہیں۔ اور وہ حکومت حکومت کرنے کے قابل نہیں ہے جو اپنے ملک میں امن قائم نہ رکھ سکے۔ امن میں خلل پیدا کرنے والے ملک و قوم کے غدار ہیں خواہ وہ کتنے ہی نیک نما اور خوب رو کیوں نہ ہوں۔ اگر ان کے عمل برے ہیں تو انہیں اپنے اعمال کی ضرور سزا ملنی چاہئے۔

“Liberty is a good thing, but life is much better”.

میں اس موضوع پر مزید کچھ عرض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھتا۔ میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ یہ حکومت اپنے عوام کی حفاظت

کرنا فخر سمجھتی ہے اور جو لوگ ملک کا امن و امان تباہ کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں ان کے خلاف قانونی کارروائی کرنا اپنا فرض خیال کرتی ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That that question be now put.

The motion was carried.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — حضور والا — میری اس قرار داد کی دو تین اصحاب نے بلکہ ڈھائی اصحاب نے تردید کی ہے۔ ایک فاضل دوست نے جزو اسکی تائید اور جزو اسکی تردید فرمائی۔ انہوں نے فرمایا کہ انہیں کچھ خوشی بھی ہوئی اور کچھ رنج بھی ہوا۔ اس قرار داد میں کچھ باتیں ٹھیک بھی ہیں اور کچھ غلط بھی ہیں۔ کچھ اتفاق بھی ہے کچھ اختلاف بھی ہے اس طرح انہوں نے کچھ عجیب سے خیالات کا اظہار کیا جسے میں بالکل نہیں سمجھ سکا اور میں اس وقت تک تذبذب میں ہوں کہ وہ بالآخر کس نتیجہ پر پہنچے لہذا میں ان کے اعتراضات سے قطع نظر کرتے ہوئے حزب اقتدار کے دو فاضل بزرگوں کے جواب میں جنہوں نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار فرمایا ہے کچھ عرض کرونگا۔

حضور والا — سب سے پہلے میرے فاضل دوست شمیم قادری صاحب نے جو بد قسمتی سے اس وقت تشریف فرما نہیں ہیں وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کے وعدہ کا ذکر فرمایا کہ وہ عنقریب سیفٹی ایکٹ میں ضروری ترامیم پیش کرنے والے ہیں اور اسکے بعد وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے خود بھی بنفس نفیس اس بات کا اظہار فرمایا۔ جب میرے دوست تقریر فرما رہے تھے مجھے یوں محسوس ہو رہا تھا جیسے وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کے اس وعدہ کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ ان سے پارلیمنٹری سیکرٹری شپ کا وعدہ بھی ہونے لگا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر** — سیکرٹری شپ کے وعدہ کا کوئی ذکر اس تقریر میں نہیں آیا۔

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ** — بہر حال میں وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنے ارشادات کے دوران میں حزب اختلاف کا بھی ذکر فرمایا اور اسکے متعلق بہت سی ایسی باتیں کیں جن کی ہمیں توقع نہ تھی۔ بہر حال ہم ان سے مایوس نہیں ہوئے۔ اسکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہ حال ہی میں تشریف لائے ہیں اور انہیں حزب اختلاف کے ساتھ کوئی سابقہ واسطہ نہ تھا۔ انہیں اس صوبہ کی اصلاح کے لئے حال ہی میں درآمد کیا گیا اور انہیں گذشتہ دو تین سال سے اس صوبہ کے ساتھ کوئی رابطہ یا واسطہ نہ تھا۔

حضور والا۔ یہ درست ہے کہ ہر ملک کے اندر بعض دفعہ سنازک ہنگامی اور غیر معمولی قسم کے حالات کے پیش نظر فوری اور موثر کاروائی کرنے کے لئے ہنگامی احکام جاری کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ مجھے اس سے انکار نہیں ہے کہ حفظ ما تقدم کے طور پر دوسرے جمہوری ممالک میں دشمنان وطن کو قبل از ارتکاب جرم گرفتار کرنے کیلئے حکومت کے پاس اختیارات ہوتے ہیں اور حکام کو انسدادی اور امتناعی کاروائی کرنے کیلئے اقدامات کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ مگر جہاں تک ان ممالک کے قوانین کا تعلق ہے ان کی رو سے گرفتار شدہ اشخاص کو اپنی صفائی پیش کرنے کا حق ہوتا ہے اور تردید الزام کا پورا پورا موقع دیا جاتا ہے۔ میں حیران ہوں کہ بعض وکیل اصحاب نے بھی اس نکتے کو محسوس نہیں کیا بات تو زیادہ باریک نہ تھی مگر ان کے دماغ پوٹے تھے اس لئے ان کے دماغوں میں داخل نہیں ہو سکی۔

(آوازیں۔ وہی پرانی بات)

دوسری چیز یہ ہے کہ اب جبکہ مشکلات دور ہو چکی ہیں اور ہنگامی صورت حال اور غیر معمولی واقعات رونما ہو جانے کے بعد امن و امان کا دور پورہ ہو گیا ہے تو اب انہیں گذشتہ و سابقہ ہنگامی حالات کی آڑ میں لوگوں کو صفائی کا موقعہ دئے بغیر محبوس و نظر بند رکھنا قرین عدل و انصاف نہیں ہے۔ جہاں تک دوسری حکومتوں کا حوالہ دیا جاتا ہے۔ میں پورے رثوق سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ وہاں جونہی غیر معمولی حالات معمول پر آجاتے ہیں غیر معمولی اور ہنگامی احکام کو معاً منسوخ کر دیا جاتا ہے جونہی کہ حالات زو بہ اصلاح ہوتے ہیں ہنگامی قانون کی بجائے عام قانون رائج ہو جاتا ہے مگر ہماری ہر دلعزیز حکومت کو اپنی کشتی ہر لمحہ بھنور میں ہی ڈگمگاتی ہوئی نظر آتی ہے خواہ حالات معمول پر آچکے ہوں اپنی سیاسی ناو کو خطرات و آلام کے منجدھار میں ہی گھرا ہوا سمجھتے ہیں اور ہنگامی اختیارات اور غیر معمولی قوانین کو معمول پر آئے ہوئے حالات میں بھی استعمال کرنا ضروری سمجھتے ہیں میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اب حالات درست ہو چکے ہیں۔ امن بحال ہو چکا ہے اس لئے لازم تھا کہ جو آرڈیننس ہنگامی طور پر نافذ کیا گیا تھا اور جو سیفٹی ایکٹ پہلے رائج تھا اس کو یک قلم منسوخ نہیں تو کم از کم اس میں بعض ضروری ترامیم ہی موجودہ اجلاس میں منظور کرنی چاہئیں مگر اسکے برعکس یہی سنا گیا ہے کہ ہائیکورٹ میں اپیل کرنے کی گنجائش بذریعہ آرڈیننس پیدا کی جائے گی۔ حیرانی کی بات ہے



کہ محض لفظی اور ٹیکنیکل ترمیموں کے لئے تو موجوہ اجلاس میں مسودات قوانین پیش کئے گئے ہیں کائن کنٹرول ایکٹ میں قابض و مالک کے لفظی ہیر پھیر میں وقت ضائع کر دیا ٹریڈ امپلائز ایکٹ میں تبدیلی وقت اور تبدیلی نام پر اور پنجاب اڈاپٹیشن آف پراونشل لاء اسٹڈ منٹ بل کے سلسلے میں پنجاب اور مغربی پنجاب کے لفظی چکر میں سرگرداں رہے اور دوران کار اور بیفائدہ ترامیم سے خود قریبی کا مظاہرہ کیا گیا لوگوں کو فریب دینے کی کوشش کی گئی کہ لوہم نے تین قوانین منظور کر لئے - ان خالی لفظی اور افادیت سے معرا قوانین پر وقت ضائع کرنے کی بجائے اگر گورنمنٹ کو اس شہری آزادی کے مسئلہ کی اہمیت کا احساس ہوتا تو آرڈیننس جاری کرنے کے غیر جمہوری طریق کی بجائے جائز اور جمہوری طریقوں سے ایک ترمیمی بل ایوان ہذا کے روبرو پیش کرتی - آرڈیننس کے ذریعے کوئی عوامی بھلائی اور ہمدردی تو کیا ہوگی محض کوئی من مانی کارروائی کرنا مقصود ہوگی تاکہ آرڈیننس فی الفور نافذ کرنے کے بعد اپنی پارٹی کی اکثریت کے بل بوتے پر ایوان کی منظوری حاصل کر جائے اگر ایوان نے کوئی آرڈیننس فی الواقع جاری کرنا ہے اور عنقریب نافذ کر دینا ہے تو کیوں نہ اسکی بجائے ابتداً ایک مسودہ قانون اسی اجلاس میں پیش کر دیا تاکہ ہم کوئی ایسی ترامیم تجویز کرتے جو حکومت کو بھی قابل قبول ہوتیں اور ایوان ان کی منظوری دے دیتا - مگر اس کی بجائے انہوں نے معمولی معمولی اور چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں میں ایوان کا وقت ضائع کر دیا ہے -

**Mr. Speaker:** It is irrelevant.

**چودھری محمد افضل چیمپ** - اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ قائد ایوان نے جن خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے اور جو ارشادات فرمائے ہیں میں شدید طور پر محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ان کے منصب کے شایان شان نہیں تھے - میں نے حزب اختلاف کے بارے میں ان کے ارشادات آج ہی سنے ہیں انہوں نے حال ہی میں لب کشائی کی کوشش کی ہے - اس سے پہلے تو وہ منقار زیر پر ہی رہے ہیں مگر میں ان کو بتا دوں کہ ان کے ان ارشادات سے ان کے وقار میں کوئی اضافہ نہیں ہوا - خصوصیت کے ساتھ انہوں نے معزز ایوان کے واجب الاحترام قائد حزب اختلاف کی شان میں جو گستاخانہ الفاظ استعمال کئے ہیں وہ تو کسی لحاظ سے بیوی ان کے شایان شان نہیں تھے - وہ بڑے آدمی تھے مگر انہوں نے چھوٹی باتیں کی ہیں وہ خاص آدمی تھے مگر انہوں نے عامیانہ

اور سوچیانہ انداز اختیار کیا ہے۔ اُن کے اس انداز گفتگو سے معزز ایوان کے وقار، کہ نقصان پہنچا ہے۔ بقول ع  
 ”تمہیں کہو کہ یہ انداز گفتگو کیا ہے“

محضور والا۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کے جو وفادار دوست اور نیاز مند اصحاب ہوسٹلز وائس کا فیرضہ ادا کرتے ہوئے۔۔۔

Mr. Speaker: Order please.

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ محضور والا۔ قائد ایوان نے قائد حزب اختلاف کے قرآن و حدیث اور فقہ کے حوالہ جات کے مقابلے میں ایک نامعلوم چینی مصنف کی کسی روایت کا ذکر کیا جو پتہ نہیں شائد اصول روایت کے معیار پر پرکھی جائے تو صحیح روایت بھی ثابت نہ ہو مگر ع  
 ”حدیث اگرچہ ضعیف است روایاں ثقتہ اند“

کے مصداق چونکہ ہمارے نزدیک قائد ایوان اسکے راوی ہیں اور چونکہ ہم ان کو ”ثقہ“ ہی سمجھتے ہیں اسی لئے خواہ یہ روایت غلط اور ضعیف ہی ہو ہم اسکی تردید نہیں کرتے البتہ اس سے ان کے مبلغ علم کا پتہ چل گیا ہے کہ کچھ واجبی اور محدود ماہی ہے ورنہ ہمارے دلائل و براہین کا جواب کسی معقولیت کے ساتھ دینے کی کوشش کرتے۔ محضور والا۔ انہوں نے جو یہ کہا کہ ”چور چوڑی سے جائے مگر ہیرا پھیری سے نہ جائے“ اس سے ان کی اپنی ذہینت

صاحب نیپکٹر - آرڈر آرڈر

چودھری محمد افضل چیمہ۔ اچھا محضور والا میں صرف یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ ان کو ہمارے دلائل و براہین کا کوئی معقول جواب دینے کی سکت اور ہمت نہیں ہوئی لہذا امید ہے کہ ایوان میری قرارداد کو منظور فرمائے گا۔

Mr. Speaker: The question is—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to take immediate steps for the release of all persons in the Province detained and convicted under the Punjab Public Safety Act.

The motion was lost.

The Assembly then adjourned sine die.

## APPENDIX

(Statement—vide answer to question No. \*2257, at page 632 ante)

## DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY THE PAKISTAN PLANNING COMMISSION

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Total cost	Districts benefited by the scheme	Date of commencement	Date of completion	REMARKS
		Rs.				
1	Rasul Hydel Scheme	8,57,37,000	Jhelum, Gujrat, Sargodha, Lyallpur, Jhang and Shahpur.	1946	1952, for Power House and Transmission Lines. 1954 for Distribution System. 1955.	
2	Installation of 2 x 4,000 K. W. Second Hand Sets at Lyallpur.	83,04,000	Power generated from this scheme will supplement the existing grid at Lyallpur and will be utilised in the Province. Mainly Lyallpur will be benefited.	1951		
3	Installation of 10,000 K. W. Diesel Station at Lyallpur.	58,35,400	The Diesel sets will be inter-linked with the existing grid at Lyallpur. The power generated will be transmitted to the existing transmission system within the Province. The districts of Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Gujranwala will be benefited.	1951	1954-55.	
4	Installation of 3 x 10,000 K. W. steam sets at Lyallpur.	2,37,33,000	The addition of 30,000 K. W. of power under this scheme will also be fed to the existing grid at Lyallpur and the supply of electric power to the Districts of Lahore, Gujranwala, Sargodha and Sialkot.	Not yet known as materials have not been ordered so far.		
5	Installation of 2 x 3,000 K. W. Japanese steam sets at Montgomery.	1,26,14,800	Montgomery District	October, 1952	End of 1954.	

6	Interlinking of Punjab and (J.-W. F. P. System Nhelum-Wah Interlink).	7,84,350	Surplus power made available from N.-W. F. P. grid system will be utilised in the Punjab. It will also supply power to small towns enroute. Mainly districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum will be benefited.	1951	1952-53.
7	Distribution of power in Attock District.	14,22,200	Attock. (Under this scheme the Punjab Government will get bulk supply from the N.-W. F. P., at Hatti and distribute it in various towns and villages coming within the 11 K. V. Range). It will also supply power to the Pakistan Co-operative Textile Mills at Lawrencepur and supply energy to the Campbellpur Electric Supply Co. in bulk and M. E. S. Authorities.	1952	28th February 1953 for the Sub-station. 1953, for Distribution System.
8	Gujranwala-Deska-Sialkot Extension Project.	49,32,000	Sialkot. (In addition power will also be made available to 370 Tube wells for lift irrigation and deep water logging in the Sialkot District).	1953	1954.
9	Sialkot Electric Supply Undertaking.	15,19,620	Sialkot proper	1947-48. (Post-partition).	1951-52.
10	Rehabilitation of Abandoned Electric Supply Undertakings.	55,87,400	Under this scheme the following towns were benefited :— Mandi Baha-ud-Din, Dera Ghazi Khan, Manwali, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Murree, Patoki, Montgomery, Pakpattan, Burewala, Arifwala, Gajra, Sargodha, Vehari, Shujabad, Mian Channu, Tandianwali, Phullawan and Bhara.	1951	These electric supply undertakings have already been commissioned from time to time.

## APPENDIX—CONCLUDED

## DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY THE PAKISTAN PLANNING COMMISSION—CONCLUDED

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Total cost	Districts benefited by the scheme	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Remarks
11	Thal Development Scheme	17,94,34,000	Shahpur, Mianwali and Muzaf-fargarh.	August, 1949	September, 1958.	
12	Scheme for the control of liverduke infestation and investigation into lungworm in the Punjab.	62,309	Research Scheme not confined to any particular district.	15th August 1947.	31st May 1953.	
13	Scheme regarding veterinary disease investigation in the Punjab.	3,03,875	Ditto	1st April 1952	31st March 1957.	
14	Scheme regarding improvement in Faying of animals.	71,175	Not confined to any particular district.	1951-52	1953-54.	
15	Wheat Storage Scheme	1,72,33,350	The whole Province	1953	Not yet known.	
16	Rasul Tube-well Project	4,40,06,000	Gujrat, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur and Jhang.	1944	1954-55.	
17	Construction of 15-R Distibutary of Upper Jhelum Canal.	4,85,000	Gujrat	1951	1953.	
18	Rasul Hydel Project	8,57,00,000	Gujrat, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Lahore and Jhelum.	May, 1945	November, 1952.	
19	Mianwali Hydel Project	21,14,00,000	Mianwali, Rawalpindi, which will be connected to the Rasul Grid System.	1949		Foundation investigations and surveys are in progress. Negotiations for foreign aid are being carried out. It was taken up under the auspices of F. O. in 1952 but was dropped for want of foreign aid. It is again being taken up by Soil Reclamation Board.
19A	Chuharkana Anti-Water-Logging Scheme.	46,15,000	Sheikhupura			
Total		70,17,71,969				

## AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

			Lahore	1949	1953.
20	Bambawal Ravi-Bedian Link.	6,07,00,000			
21	Thal Project	15,45,14,000	Mianwali, Shahpur and Muzaffargarh.	1939	1954-55.
22	Balloki-Suleimanki Link	7,85,00,000	Lahore, Montgomery, Multan and Bahawalpur State.	October, 1951	Work completed except excavation of earthen section below sub soil which is in progress by excavators.
23	Tansa Barrage Project	10,14,45,000	Muzaffargarh and D. G. Khan	1952-53	1956-57.
24	Tube-well irrigation scheme in forest areas of Muzaffargarh District.	40,000	Muzaffargarh District	February 1952	February, 1954
25	Sinking of 100 tube wells in the Punjab.	20,37,000	Whole of Punjab	1st April 1953	Not yet known
26	Purchase of six tractors	41,507	Ditto	Does not arise	Does not arise.
27	Purification of Pak-American Cotton in the Punjab.	15,00,000	Whole of the Punjab in general and the districts of Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan, D. G. Khan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Sheikhupura and Lahore.	The Scheme did not come into operation as a much larger scheme had to be taken up for the supply of pure cotton seed and check the alarming deterioration in quality of Punjab cotton with the promulgation of Cotton Control Act in April 1949.	
	Total	1,39,87,77,507			
	GRAND TOTAL	110,05,48,576			

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