

**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN  
DEBATES**

**6th March, 1957**

**VOLUME III—No. 14**

**OFFICIAL REPORT**



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**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN**  
**THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF**  
**WEST PAKISTAN**

Wednesday, the 6th March, 1956.

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 2-00 p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal Elahi) in the Chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

**STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**Mr. Speaker :** Supplementary questions will now be asked in connection with the answer given to starred question No. 572 on 5th March 1957.

**\*Supplementary questions and answers to starred question 572.**

چودھری مہتاب خان - کیا وزیر مہاجرین یہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ الور و بھرت پور کے جن مہاجرین نے اکتوبر 1951ء کے بعد کلیمز دیئے تھے اور انکی جمعہندریاں ہندوستان سے نہیں آئیں ان کے گزارے کیلئے حکومت نے کیا انتظام کیا ہے ؟

سیلا جمیل حسین رضوی (وزیر مہاجرین) - یہ سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا ۔

چودھری مہتاب خان - پانچ سال کا عرصہ گزر چکا ہے ۔ کیا آپ نے کبھی اس بات پر غور کیا ہے کہ انکا گزارا کس طرح ہو رہا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس سوال کی اجازت نہیں دیجاتی ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** It is a question of policy of the Government and the Minister should be in possession of the facts whether according to the policy of the Government any arrangements have been made for giving any monthly allowance to these people, whose revenue records have not been received from the other side of the border.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has answered that no such arrangements have been made.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** He has not said so.

\*For original question and answer see page .....infra.

**سید جمیل حسین رضوی :** اگر وہ چاہتے ہیں تو میں اپنے جواب کی وضاحت کر دیتا ہوں تاکہ جو معزز ممبر اسکو سمجھنے سے قاصر رہے ہیں وہ سمجھ سکیں - چودھری صاحب کے کہنے کے مطابق ۱۹۵۱ء میں مہاجرین نے اپنے کلیم فارمز داخل کئے لیکن ان پانچ سالوں میں ان کے گزارے کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہوا - نہ مرکزی حکومت نے اور نہ صوبائی حکومت نے آج تک کوئی ایسی سکیم بنائی کہ جن مہاجرین کو زمینیں الاٹ نہیں ہوئیں اور جنکی جمعدیاں نہیں آئیں ان کے گزارے کا کوئی انتظام کیا جائے - اس لئے ان کے گزارے کا انتظام کئے جانے کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

**چودھری مہتاب خان :** میں ممتاز دولتانہ کے وقت میں جبکہ اکتوبر ۱۹۵۱ء میں کلیم فارمز داخل کئے گئے تھے تو مہاجرین کو سرٹیفکیٹ جاری کئے گئے تھے - اس کو پانچ سال ہرچکے ہیں اور ابھی تک کچھ نہیں کیا گیا - پانچ سال کا عرصہ بہت لمبا ہوتا ہے -

**Mr. Speaker :** The member is imparting information and not asking for information.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** What does Government propose to do for these refugees whose records of *Jamabundies* have not been received from the other side of the border ?

**سید جمیل حسین رضوی :** اس سوال کا جواب دیا جا چکا ہے اور آج کے اخبارات میں بھی موجود ہے - میں نے بتایا تھا کہ میں خود ہندوستان گیا تھا اور میں نے وہاں کے وزیر مطلق سے بات چیت کی - علاوہ ازیں دونوں ممالک کے سیکرٹریز کی کراچی میں میٹنگ ہوئی - انہوں نے وعدہ کیا ہے کہ وہ ہمیں جمعدیاں دیں گے - اس سلسلے میں ہمارا ایک سرکاری وفد ہندوستان جا رہا ہے - گورنمنٹ کے پاس یہ اختیار نہیں ہے کہ یہ زبردستی ہندوستان سے جمعدیاں حاصل کر سکے - اگر ان کوششوں کے بعد بھی جمعدیاں نہ ملیں تو مہاجرین کی زبانی شہادتوں پر ہی اس امر کا تصدیق کیا جائیگا کہ آیا انہوں نے ہندوستان میں زمینیں چھوڑی ہیں یا نہیں - (خوب - خوب) -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Very good.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, it is a very important question.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is a long list of questions pending and so many honourable members from the Opposition have sent in their questions and they cannot be reached because very elaborate supplementaries are put. Most of these supplementaries are out of order.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** I think, Sir, not more than three supplementaries should be allowed.

**Mr. Speaker :** Supplementaries are not meant for raising a discussion and the honourable member is trying to raise a discussion.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am trying to elicit more information and for the elucidation of that information I am going to put further supplementaries.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not going to permit him to discuss the policy of the Government by means of supplementary questions. The last supplementary that the honourable member has put was wholly unnecessary because that information has already been conveyed to this House.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Arising out of the answer given by the honourable Minister.....

**Mr. Speaker :** If the honourable member insists on putting further supplementary questions I cannot help it. I say all the honourable members suffer, even he will suffer because his own questions will not be reached.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I want to know whether any date and time has been fixed, say two months, three months or six months, that if up to that time *Jamabundies* are not received, then certificates will be issued to the refugees ?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** This question has already been answered and the reply has already been given. The honourable member does not remember it. Well, I cannot help it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am asking as regards the time limit.

**Mr. Speaker :** Does any member want to put supplementaries on Question No. 134 standing in the name of Mr. Bhurguri, which was asked yesterday ?

**Voices :** No, Sir.

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**\*SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 136.**

**Mr. Speaker :** Now Question No. 136.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue) :** Its answer was placed on the Table of the House yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker :** But supplementary question were to be asked in connection with the answer given.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** The honourable Minister has all along said that in the Lower Sind Barrage, they have not yet decided the policy of disposing of land. Here I find that figures have been given that so much area is the total area and out of that so much has been reserved for farms, so much for subsidiary industries and so much for poultry and dairy farming. I want to know whether this answer is correct or his previous statement that the policy has not yet been decided ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Both the replies are correct, because when I said that no decision has been taken so far, that was about the present Government, and the figures that have been given refer to the decision of the previous Government.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Do the Government accept the reservations made by the previous Government ?



**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** I am not in a position to answer that question unless the Cabinet takes a decision in the matter. I assure him, however, that most of the decisions taken by the former Sind Government will be accepted.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** He has given the figures about these three categories. Has he accepted them?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** If he so wants, I will withdraw those figures?

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** I want to know if these are final?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** They are not.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Sir, Question Nos. 248 and 655 were not replied yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker:** They will be taken up after Question No. 652.

#### MAN-HOLES ON THE ROADS OF LAHORE.

**\*652. Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of man-holes on the Mall and other roads of Lahore, respectively;

(b) the number of such man-holes from among those mentioned in (a) above as are without covers?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood** (Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government): (a) The number of man-holes on the Mall and other roads of Lahore is 101 and 2052 respectively.

(b) No man-hole on the Mall is uncovered. The number of uncovered man-holes on the other roads is 51. This is due to the theft of 205 iron covers during the last two years. Necessary action is, however, being taken to replace the remaining covers.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Is it a fact that due to non-coverage of a man-hole near the G. P. O. a man and his daughter fell into it and got their legs fractured and were admitted to the hospital?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I am not aware of that.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** If I take the Minister along with me and show him uncovered man-holes on the Mall, will he be prepared to withdraw his statement?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I will be happy to accompany the member any time any day.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Will he kindly fix some time for it ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member can fix the time with him.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** What is the reason that these coverless man-holes are not covered immediately ?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood :** Replacement of lids takes time.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** What is the nature of the 'necessary action' ?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood :** Necessary action is being taken to replace the lids.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** How long will it take ?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood :** It will be done at the earliest.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Does it mean two years ?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood :** No, Sir.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Will he please give a definite date by which they will be covered ?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood :** Within a month or two.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Does the Minister realise that under the law of tort anybody who suffers fracture can sue the Government for damages ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed. It is a matter of legal opinion. Now Questions No. 248 and 655, which were deferred yesterday because the Minister was not here, will be put and answered.

#### DIET.

**\*248. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state whether the usual diet of a West Pakistani is whole-some and sufficient to keep him in good health, if not, whether the Government intend to start research on multi-purpose-protective food for consumption in rural and urban areas ?

خان خداداد خان - (وزیر صحت) - مغربی پاکستان کی غذا کے عام اجزاء صحت بخش ہیں - البتہ ہر فرد کی غذا اس کی مالی حالت کے مطابق مختلف ہوتی ہے - حکومت نے صوبائی محکمہ صحت میں ایک افسر غذا کی آسانی وضع کی ہے جسکو پر کیا جا رہا ہے - وہ افسر صوبہ میں استعمال ہونے والی خوراک کی تحقیق کا کام کرے گا -

جناب والا اس سلسلہ میں میں مزید وضاحت کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں - معزز اراکین ایوان نے اخبارات میں بھی پڑھا ہوگا اور میں انکی مزید اطلاع کے لئے بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ صوبائی حکومت کو اس بات کا احساس ہے اور اس چیز کی روک تھام کرنے کے لئے موثر انتظامات کئے جا رہے ہیں - ہم نے ایک لیبارٹری تیار کی ہے جو جگہ جگہ دورہ کرے ایسے لوگوں پر چھاپے مارے گی اور انکو موقع پر پکڑ کر انکے خلاف مناسب کارروائی کرے گی -

## SUGAR SUPPLIES TO THE JHELM DISTRICT.

**\*655. Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain :** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state :—

(a) the quantity of sugar supplied to the Jhelum district from January to December 1956 ;

(b) the annual demand of sugar for that district ;

(c) the quantity of sugar distributed in the villages of that district during the said period ?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - (وزیر خوراک) - (الف) ۱۲۸۰ ٹن -

(ب) ۳۱۲۵ ٹن - شہری علاقوں میں ایک سیر فی کس ماہانہ اور دیہاتی علاقوں میں چار چھٹانک فی کس ماہانہ کے منظور شدہ سکیل کے حساب سے -

(ج) ۳۷۲ ٹن -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the honourable Minister the reasons for this differential treatment between the rural areas and the urban areas as regards the distribution of sugar ?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - چونکہ دیہات میں کڑ زیادہ استعمال ہوتا ہے اس واسطے شکر کم دیجاتی ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the honourable Minister why the price of gur is nearly as high as that of sugar ?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - صاحب ہمیں تو اس پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the honourable Minister whether it is because of the request by the rural people that they do not want any extra sugar or it is because he has thought so at his sweet-will that the rural people's requirements will not be as high ?

صاحب سپیکر - آپکا سوال کیا ہے ؟

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The question was very clear. The question was whether he has fixed the quota for the rural areas at his own instance or has he made any enquiries for that purpose ?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - یہ کوٹا کافی عرصے سے چلا آرہا ہے اور سابقہ کوٹہ کی بنا پر ہم بھی چینی اسی کے مطابق دے رہے ہیں -

امیر عبداللہ خان روعھڑی - کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بتائینگے آیا اس سے پہلے جو گورنمنٹ تھی اس نے کبھی دیہاتوں اور شہروں کا کوٹہ علیحدہ علیحدہ مقرر کیا تھا ؟

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - یہ موجودہ گورنمنٹ نے مقرر نہیں کیا ہے یہ اس سے پہلے حکومت کا مقرر کیا ہوا ہے -

خان وطن بادشاہ خان۔ (بھٹو)۔ جناب والا۔ آیا وزیر متعلق یہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ شہریوں اور دیہاتیوں کے چینی کے کوٹہ میں اس قدر تفاوت کیوں ہے؟

قاضی مرید احمد۔ کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بتا سکتے ہیں آیا بعض اضلاع کو انکے ملحق اضلاع کے مقابلہ میں آبادی کے لحاظ سے زیادہ شکر دی جاتی ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ ضمنی سوال نہیں پوچھا جا سکتا کیونکہ اصل سوال ضلع جہلم کے متعلق ہے۔

خان شاد محمد خان۔ پورا کوٹا آپ کب سے دینگے؟

میر علی احمد خان تالپور۔ جب ہمارے پاس اتنی شکر ہو جائیگی کہ ہم پورا کوٹا دے سکیں تو ہم ضرور دینگے۔

# ELECTION TO DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS IN THE FORMER PROVINCE OF SIND.

**\*671. Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the reasons for postponing from time to time elections to the superseded District Local Boards in the area included in the former Sind Province;

(b) the reasons for cancelling the programme of elections to the District Local Boards fixed by the Deputy Commissioners of various Districts without fixing fresh dates?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood** (Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government): (a) The elections in this area have been postponed till the 15th May, 1957, in view of the general public demand that they may be allowed to concentrate on the rehabilitation work of this worst flood-stricken area. Moreover the unification of local bodies laws to eliminate lacunae and defects in the existing legislation is in hand and is likely to be completed shortly and it was considered desirable to hold the elections on the basis of the unified law and rules.

(b) Same as above.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Sir, in the August Session the honourable Minister promised that the next elections will be held in October, 1956.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** We thought that we could expedite this work earlier.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Well, now he says that it will be held in May, 1957. Is it a definite and positive promise or is it also just like the one which he made in the August Session?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** As far as humanly possible we shall stick to this promise.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** What does he mean by 'humanly possible'? Why was it not humanly possible to hold the elections?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** There can be circumstances beyond the control of the human beings.

### COTTON.

**\*72. Mr. G. M. Syed:** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of cotton bales produced in each year during the period from 1946-47 to 1954-55 in the Province;

(b) the Division-wise average yield in maunds of cotton per acre in various classes of lands during the said period;

(c) the average yield per acre, if available, of comparable lands in U. S. A., Egypt, Canada and the Soviet Union;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the average yield of cotton in the Province, the present effect of such steps, if any, and the time by which such steps are likely to be fully effective?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture): (a), (b) and (c) The requisite information is laid before the House in a statement form ad-seriatum (enclosed herewith).

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase the average yield of cotton :—

1. Supply of pure seed of improved varieties to growers at market rate in specific zones.

2. Supply of chemical fertilizers at concessions rate exclusively for cotton.

3. Propaganda by the Department of Agriculture to bring home to the cultivators the agronomic practices which increase the yield (selection of land, rotation, tillage, optimum time of sowing, seed rate, method of sowing, watering, thinning, interculture etc., etc.).

4. Control of pests and diseases.

5. Demonstration plots.

6. Enforcement of Cotton Control Act to maintain purity of different varieties of cotton to increase production by toning system. The purity of cotton improved from 20% admixture before the application of Cotton Control Act to about 3% to 5% admixture at the present time. The Cotton Control Act at present is operating in the former Province of Punjab and Bahawalpur. Action is being taken to apply this Act on the basis of entire Province of West Pakistan. It would take sometime to attain cent per cent purity which is of course the target of the Government.

(a) The total number of cotton bales produced in the former Punjab, Bahawalpur State, Sind and Khairpur State and N. W. F. P. are :—

Years.	Bales produced in		Khairpur State.	Old N.W.F.P.
	Old Punjab.	Old Bahawalpur.		
1946-47 ..	829,200	Not available	439,000	2,000
1947-48 ..	612,300	160,573	316,000	1,000
1948-49 ..	528,100	106,606	316,000	2,000
1949-50 ..	718,000	162,059	339,000	2,000
1950-51 ..	730,000	177,380	470,000	3,000
1951-52 ..	708,800	213,380	470,000	4,000
1952-53 ..	897,100	233,836	649,000	4,000
1953-54 ..	708,100	169,663	527,000	3,000
1954-55 ..	806,400	219,351	525,000	3,180

(b) No record is available for yields for different classes of land but for irrigated and un-irrigated lands the yields are given below :—

The Division-wise average yield in maunds is :—

Year	Old Punjab						Old Bahawalpur State	Old N. W. F. P.			
	Lahore Division.		Rawalpindi including Attock and Mianwali.		Multan including Muzaffargarh and D. G. Khan.			Peshawar Division.		D. I. Khan Division.	
	Ir.	Un.	Ir.	Un.	Ir.	Un.		Ir.	Un.	Ir.	Un.
1946-47..	6.0	2.5	6	2.5	6.0	2.5	Not available	Not available	Not available		
1947-48..	2.5	5.5	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	10.88	8.21	5.58		
1948-49..	4.0	2.5	4.5	3.0	4.5	3.0	11.33	8.21	5.7		
1949-50..	5.0	2.5	5.0	3.0	5.5	3.0	11.64	8.21	5.7		
1950-51..	6.0	3.0	7.5	4.5	6.0	3.5	10.06	8.21	5.7		
1951-52..	4.5	3.5	5.5	2.5	5.5	2.0	10.45	8.21	6.34		
1952-53..	5.5	3.5	5.5	2.5	6.0	3.5	12.32	8.21	6.34		
1953-54..	5.5	3.5	6.0	2.5	5.5	3.5	11.82	8.21	6.34		
1954-55..	6.5	3.5	6.5	3.5	6.0	3.5	11.39	8.21	6.34		

## OLD SIND AND KHAIRPUR STATE.

The average yield per irrigated acre of Kappas (Cotton Seed) during the year 1952-53 to 1954-55 is as under :—

Division.	Average yield in maunds.	
Hyderabad	.. ..	9 maunds.
Khairpur	.. ..	7.8 "

## (c) Average yield per acre of cotton.

U. S. A.	.. 11.45 maunds.	(Irrigated and un-irrigated combined).
Egypt	.. 17.3	(Irrigated only).
Canada	..	Not known.
USSR	.. 7.5 maunds.	(Irrigated and un-irrigated combined).
Pakistan	.. 6.8 maunds.	

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** The figures supplied by the honourable Minister show that the average yield per acre in the United States of America is 11.45 maunds, Egypt 17.3 maunds, in USSR 7.5 maunds and in Pakistan 6.8 maunds. May I know as to what are the reasons for the poor yield in Pakistan ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** These countries are following advanced methods of agriculture. I have also indicated certain methods and if they are followed the yield will increase. There are some defects in the present agricultural methods and we are trying to remove them.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know if the honourable Minister has read the recent statement issued by Mr. John O. Bell in which he has suggested ways and means for increasing the yield ? These methods when followed in Tando Jam helped in increasing the yield.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I have not read it ; but I shall be glad to read it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** May I know if one of the reasons for the low level of production is the lack of proper agrarian reforms in the Province ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. He is now giving him opinion. This is not a supplementary question.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the honourable Minister whether it is a fact that one of the causes of low yield is seepage and water-logging in certain areas ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** It is one of the causes, not only in the case of cotton but also in the case of all crops.



**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Does the honourable Minister know that one of the causes of increase in salinity tendency of the soil in certain areas is water logging ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** The same answer as in the case of seepage.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** I want to know the causes and the remedies which the Government proposes to take for the eradiction of those causes ? The answer which the Minister has given is a merely technical one, but the real causes which he has not touched are land salinity and water-logging ; and agrarian reforms is also one of them.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** He has given his own reasons.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not a supplementary question.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, when the causes which I have just mentioned are still continuing may I ask what steps have the Government taken to remove them ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** This is the third time that I am answering that these are the causes for low yield of all crops not only of cotton. The honourable member wanted to know the yield of cotton as compared to other countries, i.e. why yield in our country is so low, and I have given the answer keeping that point in view.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Does the Minister know that the weeds are also one of the causes of the low yield ; if so, what steps Government is taking to eradicate all weeds ? The Government has not imported improved type of agricultural implements for distribution amongst the cultivators.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member's question should have been whether the Government has done anything to import improved type of implements in order to improve the yield of cotton ? That is the proper question which he should have put.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Not only for cotton but all types of crops.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am asking as regards cotton ; we should supply better type of implements to the farmers.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Undesirable type of weeds are also weeded out.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that lack of proper agrarian reforms is the main cause for the fall in production of cotton ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** This has already been answered.

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان :- کیا وزیر موصوف ازراہ قمر بیان فرمائیں گے کہ کاشن کی پیداوار کے متعلق جو average مقرر کی جاتی ہے اس کے متعلق گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی کیا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر :- اس سوال کے تو کچھ معنی نہیں ہیں ۔ آپ یہ سوال پوچھیں کہ گورنمنٹ یہ average کہاں سے لیتی ہے ؟ پالیسی کا اس میں کیا دخل ہے ۔

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان :- جناب میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ حکومت یہ ایوریج کیسے نکالتی ہے ؟ صرف مختار کاروں سے پوچھتی ہے یا آبادکاروں سے بھی ؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ :- ہم تو افسروں کو بول دیتے ہیں وہ کوئی طریقہ اختیار کر لیتے ہیں ۔

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** It is not a question of cotton ; the yield of cotton is increasing per acre whereas the yield of wheat is decreasing.

**Mr. Speaker :** The member should ask only about cotton.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is it not a fact that the total number of bales ginned during the current year forms the basis for the average yield ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I am not aware of it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Since the economy of West Pakistan depends mostly on cotton, may I know from the Minister whether the Government has adopted any methods for increasing the yield of cotton ; if so, whether the yield has gone up or down ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** It is not going down.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** It has gone down. Through you, Sir, I would like to inform the Minister that while answering a question he should stand up ; it does not augur well for the dignity of the House that the Minister should answer questions while sitting.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I do get up always ; I will never be guilty of that discourtesy.

خان وطن بادشاہ خان :- (پشتو) ۔ پروائنٹ آف آرڈر جناب ۔ میری عرض یہ ہے ۔ کہ کئی دفع پہلے بھی عرض کی گئی ہے کہ ایجنڈا اردو میں دیا کریں ۔ مگر یہ اردو میں نہیں دیتے بلکہ انگریزی میں دیتے ہیں ۔ جسکو ہم سمجھنے سے قاصر ہیں ۔ اگر انگریزی میں دیتے ہیں تو پھر ایک کلرک مقرر کریں جو ہمیں سمجھا سکے ۔

#### COLLECTION OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

**\*178. Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Minister of Excise and Taxation be pleased to state the total amount collected from the Entertainment Tax in the years 1947 to 1955, respectively ?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman (Minister of Excise and Taxation) :** A statement indicating the amounts of entertainment duty collected during the years 1947 to 1955 is given below :—

## ENTERTAINMENT DUTY COLLECTED.

## Former Punjab.

Year.		Rs.
1947-48	..	14,00,000
1948-49	..	16,57,179
1949-50	..	26,46,394
1950-51	..	27,38,351
1951-52	..	39,62,975
1952-53	..	27,42,040
1953-54	..	26,91,127
1954-55	..	29,67,897
Total	..	1,99,05,973

## Former Sind Province.

Year.		Rs.	a.	p.
1947-48	..	3,27,368	8	1
1948-49	..	6,09,003	2	0
1949-50	..	7,40,618	2	3
1950-51	..	8,11,046	15	11
1951-52	..	10,58,388	4	8
1952-53	..	12,68,852	0	7
1953-54	..	12,47,309	8	6
1954-55	..	13,85,953	3	8
Total	..	74,48,539	13	8

## Former N. W. F. P.

1947-48	..	3,63,608
1948-49	..	5,38,861
1949-50	..	6,32,923
1950-51	..	6,91,869
1951-52	..	6,51,497
1952-53	..	6,64,157
1953-54	..	6,36,896
1954-55	..	6,70,000
Total	..	48,49,811

## Former Baluchistan.

1947-48	..	94,507
1948-49	..	80,563
1949-50	..	87,652
1950-51	..	1,53,894
1951-52	..	1,61,408
1952-53	..	2,97,986
1953-54	..	1,97,986
1954-55	..	1,72,326
Total	..	12,46,322

## Former Bahawalpur State.

1947-48	..	Not available.
1948-49	..	Do.
1949-50	..	Do.
1950-51	..	23,861
1951-52	..	35,500
1952-53	..	57,075
1953-54	..	54,968
1954-55	..	87,234
Total	..	2,58,638

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the Minister whether this amount goes to the Provincial Revenue or the Central Revenue ?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman :** Provincial revenue.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know from the honourable Minister what portion of the tax collected goes to the Central Government and what portion of it goes to the Provincial Government ?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman :** The surcharge goes to the Central Government and the entertainments duty goes to the Provincial Government.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** What percentage of the total tax collected goes to the Central Government ?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman :** Ten per cent is the surcharge.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** What is the rate of tax ?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman :** Eight annas in a rupee in Sind.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** And in the Punjab ?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman :** Six annas per rupee.

#### AGRICULTURAL FARMS ATTACHED TO JAILS.

**\*541. Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Minister of Prisons be pleased to state :—

(a) the total acreage of agricultural farms attached to various jails in West Pakistan ;

(b) their area jail-wise ;

(c) their total annual yield ;

(d) the average production of foodgrains and vegetables, etc., per acre in these farms ;

(e) the step, if any, Government intend to take to raise production per acre in the farms attached to jails ?

**Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan (Minister of Prisons) :** (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Serial No.	Name of the Jail.	(a) & (b) Total acreage of agricultural farms and gardens.	(c) Total annual yield.	(d) Average production of foodgrains and vegetables per acre.	(e) Steps, if any, Govt. intend to take to raise production per acre in the farm.
CENTRAL RANGE, BAHAWALPUR.					
1	District Jail, Lyallpur	18 0 0	2200 maunds Fodder and Vegetables.	122 Maunds	.. The agricultural land attached to Jails is primarily utilised for growing vegetables crops for the dietary of prisoners. The land over and above the requirement for vegetables is utilised for growing foodgrains on extensive scale.
2	District Jail, Jhang	18 2 1/2 0	3600 maunds Fodder and vegetables.	98 maunds fodder. 104 maunds vegetables..	..
3	District Jail, Multan	22 0 0	2378 maunds fodder and vegetables.	26 Mds. 14 Srs. fodder 164 Mds. 26 Srs. 6 Ch. Vegetables.	..
4	District Jail, Bahawalpur	17 0 0	850 maunds fodder	50 Maunds.	..
5	District Jail, Bahawalnagar..	20 0 0	225 maunds Vegetables.	123 Mds. Vegetables.	..
6	District Jail, Sheikhpura	10 0 0	600 maunds do.	60 Maunds Vegetables.	..
7	District Jail, Kasur	29 3 7	513 Maunds do.	17 Maunds 27 Srs. do...	..
8	Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore.	58 1 13	223 Mds. Wheat. 539 Mds. White Elboosa. 2109 Mds. Vegetables. .. 5780 Mds. Fodder.	12 to 14 Mds. Wheat. 160 to 170 Mds. Fodder 60 to 65 Mds. Vegetables.	..
9	New Central Jail, Multan	36 0 0	3402 Mds. Vegetables. ..	94 1/2 Mds. Vegetables.	..
10	District Jail, Gujranwala	26 0 0	1382 Mds. 25 Srs. fodder 40 Mds. Vegetables. ..	100 Maunds, 20 Srs.	.. Steps are however being taken to provide improved implements in place of the old ones in the various Jails.
11	Central Jail, Montgomery	258 0 0	Vegetables .. Foodgrains ..	40 Maunds. 14 Mds.	..
12	District Jail, Muzaffargarh	8 27 0	250 Mds. fodder. 5 Mds. Vegetables.	30 Maunds.	..
13	District Jail, D. G. Khan	22 18 0	1355 Mds. fodder 3 Mds. Vegetables.	58 Maunds.	..
14	District Jail, Rajanpur	3 0 0	330 Mds. Vegetables. ..	92 Maunds.	..

Serial No.	Name of the Jails.	(a) & (b)		(c)		(d)		(e)	
		Total acreage of agricultural farms and gardens.		Total annual yield.	Average production of foodgrains and vegetables per acre.	Steps, if any, Govt. intend to take to raise production per acre in the farm			
2. NORTHERN RANGE, PESHAWAR.									
1	Central Jail, Peshawar	A. K. M.	1800 Mds. Vegetables.	..	250 Mds. Vegetables.	..			
2	Central Jail, Haripur	.. 6 6 5	3800 Mds. do.	..	7 Mds. Foodgrains.	..			
		.. 40 0 0	150 Mds. Foodgrain.	..	162 Mds. Vegetables.	..			
3	District Jail, Abbotabad	.. 2 0 0	441 Mds. Vegetables.	..	28 Mds. Vegetables.	..			
4	District Jail, Jhelum	.. 11 3 0	300 Mds. fodder and	..	4 Mds. Foodgrains.	..			
		.. 8 6 0	43 Mds. Foodgrain	..	74 Mds. Vegetables.	..			
			670 Mds. Vegetables.	..	27 Mds. Fodder.	..			
5	District Jail, Campbellpur	.. 10 3 0	120 Mds. Gram	..	4 Mds. Grans.	..			
		.. 28 3 0	327 Mds. fodder.	..	9 Mds. fodder.	..			
				..	60 Mds. Vegetables.	..			
6	District Jail, Bannu	.. 3 7 0	547 Mds. Vegetables.	..	137 Mds. Vegetables.	..			
7	District Jail, Sargodha	.. 2 7 13	783 Mds. do.	..	261 Mds. do.	..			
8	District Jail, Gujrat	.. 6 0 2	975 Mds. do.	..	80 Mds. do.	..			
			169 Mds. fodder.	..		..			
9	District Jail, Kohat	.. 11 0 0	377 Mds.	..	34 Mds.	..			
10	District Jail, Mardan	.. 1 2 11	456 Mds. Vegetable	..	354 Mds.	..			
11	District Jail, D. I. Khan	.. 13 3 0	5 Mds.	..	2.6 Mds.	..			
12	District Jail, Shahpur	.. 37 2 0	78 Mds. Vegetable	..	2 Mds. Vegetable.	..			
			250 Mds. Foodgrain	..	7 Mds. Foodgrain.	..			
13	District Jail, Charsada	.. 0 0 10	21 Mds. Vegetable	..	....	..			

Serial No.	Name of the Jails.	(a) & (b) Total acreage of agricultural farms and gardens.	(c) Total annual yield.	(d) Average production of foodgrains and vegetables to take per acre.	(e) Steps, if any, Govt. intend to raise production per acre in the farm.
3. SOUTHERN RANGE HYDERABAD.					
1	District Jail, Khairpur	9 0 0	96 Mds. Vegetables 150 Mds. Fodder.	164 Mds. Vegetables. 10.2 / 3 Mds. fodder.	..
2	Juvenile Jail, Hyderabad	60 0 0	13911 Mds.	318 Mds. Fodder 57 Mds. Vegetables.	..
3	Central Prison Hyderabad	36 0 0	3540 Mds. Fodder. 3881 Mds. Vegetables.	Not available.	..
4	Central Prison, Sukkur	50 0 0	6271 Mds. Fodder. 349 Mds. Food grain. 3451 Mds. Vegetables.	Do.	..
5	Central Jail, Machh	10 0 0	1020 Mds. Vegetables.	102 Mds.	..
6	District Jail, Sukkur	51 0 0	477 Mds. Fodder 851 Mds. Vegetables.	348 Mds.	..
7	District Jail, Quetta	24 0 0	Jail garden remained dry throughout the year for want of adequate water supply.		
8	Central Jail, Mustun g	..	Nil.		
9	District Jail, Mirpurkhas	..			
10	District Jail, Dadu	..			
11	District Jail, Nawabshah and	..			
12	District Jail, Larkana	..			
13	District Jail, Sibbi	9 2 15	200 Mds. Fodder 150 Mds. Vegetables.	40 Mds. Fodder 15 Mds. Vegetables.	..



**GRANT OF LOANS BY INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION TO INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.**

**\*73. Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government has made any representation to Industrial Finance Corporation or the Central Government for liberal terms and preferential treatment to the Industrialists of backward Divisions of Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Qalat and Quetta in the matter of grant of loans to accelerate the industrial development of these areas;

(b) if reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, the effect thereof ;

(c) if reply to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the Provincial Government has applied for loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation to invest into the industry on their own account for development of the comparatively backward areas of the Province ?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation is a Statutory body which has its own business rules for the grant of loans for financing industrial enterprise in Pakistan. The industrialists of backward divisions can secure loans from the Corporation on fulfilment of the prescribed conditions which are quite liberal. The Central Government does not on its own grant loans to private industrialists.

(d) No. Industrial Development in backward areas of the Province is already receiving special attention from the Provincial Government.

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**CIGARETTE PAPER.**

**\*249. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state :—

(a) the amount in tons of cigarette paper required in West Pakistan for manufacturing cigarettes ;

(b) the country or countries from where the said paper is being imported ;

(c) whether there is any likelihood of the manufacture of cigarette paper in West Pakistan ?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour) : (a) Excluding the Federal area, about 9.

(b) Europe and Japan.

(c) Not at present.

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## FOUNTAIN PENS.

**\*250. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state :—

(a) the approximate annual requirement of fountain pens in West Pakistan ;

(b) whether West Pakistan is in a position to manufacture cheap and medium price fountain pens ; if so, the measures the Government have taken to encourage and facilitate local manufacture of this commodity ?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour) : (a) About 10 lacs.

(b) Yes, provided facilities for the import of machinery and raw materials can be granted.

The paucity of foreign exchange stands in the way of development of such industries. As soon as the position improves they will receive due attention.

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN DESERT AREA.

**\*642. Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Desert Area of the Hyderabad Division is one of the backward areas of the Province ;

(b) whether the Desert Area is known for its Cottage Industries which provide the only source of living to the inhabitants of the Area ;

(c) whether the Government have prepared any scheme or intend to prepare any scheme to have Technical Schools in the Desert Area to further encourage the Cottage Industry ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour) : (a) The area along the border comprising the Sanghar and Tharparkar Districts is understood to form the Desert Area of the Hyderabad Division and is, indeed, backward from the view-point of economic development.

(b) Certain handicrafts and cottage industries such as hand embroidery and weaving, particularly of rough woolen fabrics have flourished in this area. But it will not be correct to say that these industries have provided the only source of livelihood to the inhabitants. The main source continues to be agriculture while handicrafts and other small industries are carried on as a side occupation.

(c) Several new schemes have been prepared for the development of cottage industries in the Hyderabad Division with effect from the next financial year, where the necessary facilities will be provided for the procurement and distribution of raw materials and training the handicraft and cottage workers in modern techniques of production to enable them to raise the standard and quality of their products and increase their earning capacity. A technical institute is also to be set up at Hyderabad which will impart training in the subject of electrical, mechanical and automobile engineering. Young men from the Desert Area are expected to avail fully of the training facilities to be provided at this institute. A carpet industry training-cum-production centre is also going to be established at Hyderabad, mainly to provide more avenues of employment and earning to the wool weavers from the Desert Area. A common facility pottery centre has also been planned for the Hyderabad Division to develop scientifically the ancient pottery industry of the area.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Will the honourable Minister please state why the desert area people are not being supplied these industrial centres in their own talukas?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash:** These institutes have to be located at a central place.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** How will the people in the desert area, hundreds of miles away, come to Hyderabad and how will they be brought to Hyderabad?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash:** This is just a beginning. If we find it is necessary to have more centres we will not hesitate to set them up.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Would it not be much better if these centres are located in Mithi, Umerkot or Nagarparkar where these people will be in a better position to attend?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash:** This is not practicable at present.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Then how is he going to help the people of the desert area?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash:** Preference will be given to the students hailing from the desert area.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** How does the honourable Minister think that people will come from the desert area hundreds of miles away to Hyderabad? How will they be brought over there? What about their sources which will enable them to incur so much expense?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash:** They will be encouraged to come. They may be given scholarships for the purpose.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Will he advertise in their locality and will he induce them to come?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash:** Certainly.

## SUGAR.

**\*656. Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain:** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:—

(a) the population of the Peshawar district and the quantity of sugar being supplied to that district per month;

(b) the purchase price of sugar from Cuba if known to the West Pakistan Government and its sale price in West Pakistan;

(c) the quantity of sugar imported in the Province in the year 1956, and the cost incurred thereon?

**Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur** (Minister of Food and Civil Supplies): (a) Population 9,77,192. Monthly quota of sugar, 474 tons.

(b) The purchase price of sugar from Cuba is not known to the West Pakistan Government. Its sale price in West Pakistan differs from place to place and includes, besides the supply price, which was Rs. 38 per maund up to 15th January 1957, incidental expenses such as railway freight, Octroi charges and other expenses from rail-head to the point of issue and the commission of the wholesalers and retailers.

(c) Quantity. 1,57,801 tons. Value. Rs. 4,27,18,744/7/1.

خواجہ محمد صفر - کیا آنریبل وزیر بتا سکتے ہیں کہ پشاور سٹی میں چینی کا فی کس کوٹا کیا ہے؟

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے ایک سوال کے جواب میں عرض کیا تھا چینی کا کوٹا دیہات میں چار چھٹانک فی کس ہے اور شہروں میں ایک سیر فی کس - خواجہ محمد صفر - کیا یہ کوٹا ہفتہ وار ہے یا یومیہ؟

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - یہ ماہوار ہے -

## FINES REALISED FOR OFFENCES CONNECTED WITH GAMES AND FORESTS.

**\*657. Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain:** Will the Minister of Forests and Games be pleased to state:—

(a) the amount of fines realized by the Additional District Magistrate, Jhelum from January to October, 1956 for the offences connected with the games and forests in summary trials;

(b) the area under forest in the Jhelum district?

**Mr. Najmuddin Leghari** (Minister of Forests and Game): (a) The required information is as under:—

(i) Forest fines	...	...	...	Rs. 2,526/-.
(ii) Game fines	...	...	...	Rs. 2,526/-.

(b) 2,34,874 acres. In addition 29,792 acres of private land are being managed by the Forest Department under section 38 of the Pakistan Forest Act.

### FISHING.

**\*658. Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain:** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state the total number of licences issued for fishing in the Jhelum district from January to October, 1956.

**Pirzada Abdus Sattar** (Minister of Law and Agriculture): 359 fishing licences were issued in the Jhelum District for the period from January to October, 1956.

### OPENING OF MEDICAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

**\*528. Begum Tahira Alijiz Hussain Agha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the shortage of medical men it has been the policy of Government to open more medical colleges and schools;

(b) whether under this policy a medical college and a medical school have been functioning in Hyderabad for several years;

(c) whether the Government now propose to close down the medical school at Hyderabad; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, the name of the institution in which the students of the medical school could be taken for completion of their courses?

خان خداداد خان - (وزیر صحت) - (الف) جی ہاں -

(ب) لیاقت میڈیکل کالج تقریباً گزشتہ پانچ سال سے چل رہا ہے - اور سی - ایم - ایس سکول تقریباً تین سال سے چل رہا ہے -

(ج) و (د) لیاقت میڈیکل کالج کے علاوہ سندھ گورنمنٹ نے ایک سی - ایم - ایس سکول کھولا تھا اور اسی کالج میں وہ کلاسیں بھی پڑھتی تھیں - جب میڈیکل کونسل آئی تو اسنے کہا کہ ہم اسکو recognise نہیں کریں گے - اسنے لکھے یہ انتظام کیا گیا کہ اسے سی - ایم - ایس کا داخلہ بند کر دیا جائے اور جو طلباء داخل ہوچکے ہیں ان میں سے نصف کو بہاولپور لایا جائے اور نصف کو کوئٹہ سکول میں - جو کہ طلباء نے نہ مانا -

اسے بعد یہ طے پایا کہ جو طلباء C.M.S. سکول حیدرآباد میں داخل ہوچکے ہیں جنکی تعداد تقریباً دو صد ہے انکو بجائے سی - ایم - ایس کے ایل - ایس - ایم - ایف کی تعلیم دی جاوے اور حیدرآباد سے سکول ہذا کو سکھر میں تبدیل کر دیا جائے اور جب یہ طلباء پاس ہو جائیں - تو اس سکول کو بند کر دیا جائے - اور اسکی بجائے حیدرآباد میڈیکل کالج میں پچاس لڑکوں کی بجائے ایک سو طلباء کو داخل کر دیا جاوے -

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** May I know when the honourable Minister will be in a position to definitely state when and in what place these students are going to be provided admission?

خان خداداد خان۔ لڑکوں کا ایک وفد میرے پاس آیا تھا۔ میں نے ان سے اپیل کی کہ آپ میں سے نصف عرصہ سکول میں چلے جائیں اور نصف بہاولپور میں۔ لیکن انہوں نے باصرار انکار کیا۔ اب میرا خیال ہے کہ اپریل میں جب سکول کھل جائے تو ان کو منتقل کیا جائے۔ جو سکول میں داخل ہو چکے ہیں ان کو تو سی۔ ایم۔ ایس کی ڈگری دی جائے گی۔ جب وہ ختم ہو جائے گی تو اس کو پلڑ کر دیا جائے گا۔ اس کے بعد پچاس لڑکوں کو کالج میں داخل کیا جائے گا۔

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Then this is definite that this school will be opened at Sukkur from April?

**Khan Khudadad Khan:** Yes.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

**\*551. Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to high incidence of infant mortality in Lahore; if so, whether the Government intend to take steps to provide proper medical facilities to the female population of Lahore;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Lady Health Visitors were more interested in paying attention to maternity cases rather than in the work of instruction and guidance of mothers; if so, whether Government intend to take steps to prohibit the Lady Health Visitors from charging any fee for attending to the patients in their homes?

خان خداداد خان۔ (وزیر صحت)۔ (الف) لاہور میں اموات بچکان کی تعداد روبہ تنزل رہی ہے اور مشرق وسطیٰ اور دوسرے گرم ممالک کے شہروں کے ساتھ مقابلہ میں لائی جا سکتی ہے۔ ان سہولتوں کے علاوہ جو مرکز صحت بچکان و زچکان اور ہسپتالوں میں موجود ہیں۔ حکومت نے پینے کا پانی۔ دودھ سمیت صحت مند اشیائے خوراک متعدی بیماریوں کی روک تھام کے لیے اور ماؤں کی تربیت کی سہولتیں بہم پہنچانے کے لیے حال ہی میں اقدام کیا ہے۔

(ب) گذشتہ چند سالوں کے دوران حکومت کے علم میں ایسا کوئی واقعہ نہیں آیا۔ اگر ایسا کوئی واقعہ حکومت کے سامنے لایا جائے گا تو متعلقہ عہدے دار کے خلاف مناسب کارروائی کی جائے گی۔

### TOUR OF MINISTERS.

**\*548. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Ministers communicate the reasons for their proceeding on tour to the Chief Minister;

(b) whether the Ministers maintain any diary of the work done on each day while on tour;

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, whether a copy of the same is sent immediately to the Chief Minister for perusal;

(d) whether it has been noted that Ministers frequently visit the Districts of their constituency and their former Provinces or States ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) the month-wise number of days each Minister remained on tour since being sworn in, and the number of days spent by him in his home district and his former Province ?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) They may be visiting their districts as part of their duty.

(e) Statements containing the required information are placed on the table of the House.

COMMUNICATION AND WORKS MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
April	1956	..	8	28	68
May	1956	..	11		
June	1956	..	20		
August	1956	..	14		
September	1956	..	16		
October	1956	..			
November	1956	..	24		
December	1956	..	12		
January	1957	..	7		
February	1957	..	18		
				130	



## PRISONS MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
June	1956	.. 3 days.	Nil	7
July	1956	.. 13 "		
August	1956	.. 5 "		
September	1956	.. 16 "		
October	1956	.. 7 "		
November	1956	.. 15 "		
December	1956	.. 9 "		
January	1957	.. 11 "		
February	1957	.. 1 "		
Total		.. 80 days.		

## HEALTH MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
June	1956	.. 15 days.	38 days.	12 days.
July	1956	.. 15 "		
August	1956	.. 13 "		
September	1956	.. 11 "		
October	1956	.. 20 "		
November	1956	.. 8 "		
December	1956	.. 8 "		
January	1957	.. 5 "		
February	1957	.. 9 "		
		104 days.		

## EXCISE AND TAXATION MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
June 1956	.. 16	29	66
July 1956	.. 22		
August 1956	.. 16		
September 1956	.. 24		
October 1956	.. 22		
	(17 days in c/w National Assembly Session at Karachi).		
November 1956	.. 25		
December 1956	.. 13		
January ..1957	.. 16		
February ..1957	.. 22		
	(21 days in c/w National Assembly Session at Karachi).		
March (upto 5-3-1957)	.. 1		
	177		

## SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
April 1956	.. 14	9	17
May 1956	.. 5		
June 1956	.. 28		
July 1956	.. 16		
August 1956	.. 13		
September 1956	.. 7		
October 1956	.. 13		
November 1956	.. 17		
December 1956	.. 5		
January 1957	.. 16		
	134		

## REFUGEE AND REHABILITATION MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
April 1956	.. 2	3	18
May 1956	.. 3		
June 1956	.. 12		
July 1956	.. 11		
August 1956	.. 8		
September 1956	.. 4		
October 1956	.. 6		
November 1956	.. Nil.		
December 1956	.. 15		
January 1957	—		
	61		

## REVENUE MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
July 1956	.. 7	Home district	11
August 1956	.. 12	being Lahore,	
September 1956	.. 19	does not arise.	
November 1956	.. 4		
February 1957	.. 21	In connection with National Assembly Session.	

## CO-OPERATIVE MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
June	1956	.. 6	45	76
July	1956	.. 17		
August	1956	.. 20		
September	1956	.. 20		
October	1956	.. 13		
November	1956	.. 19		
December	1956	.. 18		
January	1957	.. 12		
		125		

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
June	1956	.. 13	12	3
July	1956	.. 18		
August	1956	.. 13		
September	1956	.. 7		
October	1956	.. 5		
November	1956	.. 23		
December	1956	.. 2		
January	1957	.. 16		
February	1957	.. 2		
		99		

## DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
April	1956	.. 11	42	110
May	1956	.. 12		
June	1956	.. 12		
July	1956	.. 13		
August	1956	.. 15		
September	1956	.. 14		
October	1956	.. 11		
November	1956	.. 17		
December	1956	.. 8		
January	1957	.. 15		
February	1957	.. 12		
Total		.. 140		

## FOREST AND GAMES MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
May	1956	.. 10		
June	1956	.. 12		
July	1956	.. 13		
August	1956	.. 22*		
*In connection with Floods.				
September	1956	.. 11		
October	1956	.. 12		
November	1956	.. 15		
December	1956	.. 4		
January	1957	.. 16		
February	1957	.. 12		
		127	66	30

## FINANCE AND INFORMATION MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
May	1956	.. 10	10	
June	1956	.. 7	7	
July	1956	.. 12	9	
August	1956	.. 8		
September	1956	.. 16		
October	1956	.. 5		
November	1956	.. 7		
January	1957	.. 9	7	
		74	33	33

## EDUCATION MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>		<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
September	1955	.. 2		
October	1955	.. 10		
January	1956	.. 8		
March	1956	.. 4		
June	1956	.. 5		
July	1956	.. 9		
September	1956	.. 1		
October	1956	.. 1		
November	1956	.. 13		
January	1957	.. 10		
		63	12	53

## LAW MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
June 1956	.. 16		
July 1956	.. 13		
August 1956	.. 11		
November 1956	.. 17		
December 1956	.. 11		
January 1957	.. 15		
	83	22	16

## FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES MINISTER.

<i>Month and year.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour.</i>	<i>No. of days on tour in home district.</i>	<i>No. of days spent in the former Province.</i>
May 1956	.. 16		
June 1956	.. 17		
July 1956	.. 25		
August 1956	.. 21		
September 1956	.. 15		
October 1956	.. 18		
November 1956	.. 28		
December 1956	.. 7		
January 1957	.. 16		
	163	39	55

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** May I ask the Deputy Minister whether their duties are mostly in their home districts or they have to perform duties throughout the Province?

بیگم جی - اے - خان - سارے صوبہ میں ہوتی ہیں لیکن اپنے ضلع میں بھی ہو سکتی ہیں -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** How is it that half of the time they are in their home districts?

بیگم جی - اے - خان - جو سٹیشن ایرن کے میز پر رکھا گیا ہے اگر آپ اسے پڑھیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ یہ آدھا وقت نہیں ہے صرف چند دن ہیں -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** The Deputy Minister has replied to (a) and (b) in the negative. How is it possible for the Chief Minister or other Ministers to assess the work they have done if no diary is being maintained; and how this statement has been prepared?

بیگم جی - اے - خان - Tour پروگرام رکھا جاتا ہے - ڈائری نہیں رکھی جاتی -

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

**162. Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the district-wise number of Secondary, Primary and Technical Schools and Engineering, Medical, Commerce, Arts and Science Colleges in existence in the Province on 14th October, 1955;

(b) the increase in the number of such schools and colleges made during the years 1956-57 and proposed to be made during year 1957-58?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready.

### MILLS AND FACTORIES.

**163. Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the district-wise number of registered mills, factories and other industrial units in existence in the Province on 14th October, 1955;

(b) the addition in the number of such mills, factories and industrial units made during the year 1956-57 and proposed to be made during 1957-58?



**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information, except for the areas of the former Bahawalpur and Khairpur States which is still being collected, is attached. It is not possible to anticipate the number of such units likely to be registered during the year 1957-58.

<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>Total No. of factories registered on 14-10-55.</i>	<i>Total No. of factories registered after 14-10-55 to date.</i>
Lahore .. ..	575	97
Sialkot .. ..	86	5
Gujranwala .. ..	410	46
Sheikhupura .. ..	81	11
Gujrat .. ..	67	3
Shahpur .. ..	44	7
Jhelum .. ..	15	1
Rawalpindi .. ..	128	7
Attock .. ..	9	..
Mianwali .. ..	4	..
Montgomery .. ..	67	6
Lyallpur .. ..	187	17
Jhang .. ..	29	6
Multan .. ..	185	14
Muzaffargarh .. ..	9	..
D. G. Khan .. ..	10	..
Hyderabad .. ..	402	..
Tharparkar .. ..	59	..
Sukkur .. ..	244	..
Nawabshah .. ..	54	..

<i>Name of District.</i>			<i>Total No. of factories registered on 14-10-55</i>	<i>Total No. of factories registered after 14-10-55 to date.</i>
Dadu	..	..	40	..
Jacobabad	..	..	25	..
Larkana	..	..	170	..
Thatta	..	..	7	..
Sanghar	..	..	..	..
Peshawar	..	..	56	4
Hazara	..	..	4	1
Mardan	..	..	4	..
Kohat	..	..	2	..
Bannu	..	..	4	..
D. I. Khan	..	..	3	..
Quetta	..	..	29	..
Sibi	..	..	5	..
Changai	..	..	1	..
Loralai	..	..	1	..
Zhob	..	..	..	..
Kalat	..	..	1	..
Kharan	..	..	..	..
Las Bela	..	..	..	..
Mekran	..	..	..	..
Nisarabad	..	..	..	..
Bulan	..	..	..	..
Noshki	..	..	..	..

## ROADS.

164. **Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the district-wise number and mileage of public roads (katcha and pucca) in existence in the Province on 14th October, 1955;

(b) the number and mileage of such roads which have been (i) constructed during 1956-57 (ii) and proposed to be constructed during the year 1957-58?

**Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works):

(a) District-wise number of public roads is not readily available. A statement showing district-wise mileage of public roads is enclosed.

(b) (i) 213 road projects extending over 3114 miles are in progress during 1956-57 and during the year upto 12/56, 82.75 miles have been metalled in different places.

(ii) Work on new roads costing a total of Rs. 3 crores started in the current financial year will be continued in the next financial year.

**165. Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the district-wise number of hospitals and dispensaries in existence in the Province on 14th October, 1955;

(b) the addition of the number of hospitals and dispensaries made during the year 1956-57 and proposed to be made during the year 1957-58?

**Khan Khudadad Khan** (Minister of Health): (a) The information is contained in the statement.

(b) The statistics for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 are not readily available and will be supplied later.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The district-wise number of hospitals and dispensaries in existence on the 14th October 1955 is as follows:—

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>No. of Hospitals. No. of dispensaries.</i>	
1. Peshawar .. ..	15	32
2. Hazara .. ..	9	33
3. Mardan .. ..	4	19
4. Attock .. ..	8	25
5. Khyber Agency .. ..	4	11
6. Malakand Agency .. ..	8	6
7. Chitral Agency .. ..	4	11
8. Kohat .. ..	12	12
9. Bannu .. ..	12	11

<i>Districts.</i>			<i>No. of Hospitals.</i>	<i>No. of dispensaries.</i>
10.	D. I. Khan	.. ..	13	17
11.	Mianwali	.. ..	10	19
12.	North Waziristan Agency	.. ..	4	11
13.	South Waziristan Agency	.. ..	8	7
14.	Kurram Agency	.. ..	5	4
15.	Rawalpindi	.. ..	11	19
16.	Jhelum	.. ..	6	23
17.	Shahpur	.. ..	11	30
18.	Gujrat	.. ..	8	25
19.	Sialkot	.. ..	11	28
20.	Gujranwala	.. ..	6	30
21.	Sheikhupura	.. ..	8	28
22.	Lahore	.. ..	17	61
23.	Montgomery	.. ..	12	40
24.	Lyalpur	.. ..	11	35
25.	Jhang	.. ..	9	24
26.	Multan	.. ..	18	42
27.	Muzaffargarh	.. ..	8	18
28.	D. G. Khan	.. ..	15	11
29.	Bahawalpur	.. ..	4	8
30.	Rahim Yar Khan	.. ..	6	31
31.	Bahawalnagar	.. ..	4	24
32.	Khairpur	.. ..	6	8
33.	Jacobabad	.. ..	2	9
34.	Sukkur	.. ..	5	13
35.	Nawabshah	.. ..	3	11
36.	Larkana	.. ..	5	16
37.	Sanghar	.. ..	1	11
38.	Dadu	.. ..	1	14
39.	Hyderabad	.. ..	4	26
40.	Thatta	.. ..	2	18
41.	Tharparkar	.. ..	3	20
42.	Quetta	.. ..	6	7
43.	Zhob	.. ..	3	3
44.	Loralai	.. ..	2	6
45.	Sibi	.. ..	6	7
46.	Chagai	.. ..	..	3
47.	Kalat	.. ..	2	13
48.	Kharan	.. ..	..	1
49.	Makran	.. ..	1	7
50.	Lasbela	.. ..	1	4
Total			344	892

## SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

**166. Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) the acreage of Government land sold in the Province during the year 1956-57 ;

(b) the acreage of such land as was sold to the landless tenants and the terms of its sale ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot** (Minister of Revenue) : I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready.

## Seepage in Khairpur district.

**167. Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any relief was due to the seepage affected people of Khairpur district from the former Province of Sind till the stoppage of Tando Masti Khan fall on Rohri Canal ;

(b) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the compensation paid to such sufferers, by West Pakistan Government who took over liabilities of former Sind Province, in the year 1956-57 and the compensation intended to be paid to them for the year 1957-58 as the fall has not so far been stopped ?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation) :  
(a) No.

(b) As no compensation is due, none was paid in 1956-57 or is proposed to be paid in 1957-58.

## TANDO MASTI FALL ON ROHRI CANAL.

**168. Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state whether the Tando Masti fall on Rohri Canal will be stopped during 1957-58 in accordance with the award of the then Secretary of State for India in the dispute between former Khairpur State and former Province of Sind ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation) : It is regretted that the answer to this question is not yet ready.

## AREA CULTIVATED BY GHULAM MUHAMMAD BARRAGE.

**169. Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah :** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) the date on which the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was declared open ;

(b) the acreage of the land which can be irrigated by the Canal Works of the said barrage;

(c) the acreage of land on the said barrage allotted for cultivation up to December, 1956;

(d) the number of the allotted acres of land which have been brought under cultivation and the average yield of wheat and rice per acre?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot** (Minister of Revenue): It is regretted that the answer to this question is not yet ready.

#### ANNUAL REQUIREMENT OF FOODGRAINS FOR WEST PAKISTAN.

**189. Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah:** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state the annual requirements of foodgrains for the population of West Pakistan?

**Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur** (Minister of Food and Civil Supplies): It is regretted that the answer to this question is not yet ready.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M.L.A's.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Khan Pir Muhammad Khan, M.L.A.

I have urgent piece of work; therefore kindly grant me leave for today.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Sadiq Ali Abdul Karim Memon, M.L.A.

As I am not keeping well I could not come to Lahore to attend Assembly Session on 1st March, 1957. I, therefore, request that you will kindly move the House to grant me leave for 1st, 2nd and 4th March, 1957.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Maulvi Muhammad Zakir, M.L.A.

ایک نہایت ہی ضروری تعلیمی رہنمائی مقصد کے لئے مجھے واپس جانا ہے۔ اس لئے ۵ تا ۹ مارچ ۱۹۵۷ء رخصت تصور فرمائی جائے۔

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Begum Aisha Muhammad Abdul Aziz Arain, M.L.A.

As I was not feeling well, I could not attend the Assembly on 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th instant. I shall feel obliged if my absence on the above dates is counted leave.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Nawab Nasrullah Khan, M.L.A.

I have got an urgent piece of work and I will not be to attend the Assembly for 3 days. I may kindly be granted leave from 5th to 7th instant.

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 Nazif Khan, M.L.A.

I have a patient in my house. I have to attend there most urgently. It is requested that leave from 6th to 12th (7 days) may kindly be granted.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

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### MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received notices of the following adjournment motions :—

Haji Ata Ullah Khan Miankbel, M.L.A. has given notice 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 exaction of forced labour from the residents of twelve villages of Tehsil Kulachi, Dera Ismail Khan, District of the former N.W.F.P. viz Gandhi Isab Khan, Gehra Ali, Kot Shahnawaz Khan, Gehra Akhundzada Gandhi Umar Khan, Khanda Fateh Muhammad, Khanda Basharat, Jhok Abdullah Khan, Gehra Khokhar, Dholka Jadeed, Gehra Ramzi etc., and their oxen without any remuneration, under threats of prosecution under Section 71 of the Canals Act, by the

Revenue Assistant and the Naib Tahsildar, Irrigation Department, in connection with "Kamara Work" on Sadd Mochiwal which has given rise to feelings of alarm and great resentment and hatred against the authorities.

The same member has given notice 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 panic created by the officers of the Irrigation Department in Dera Ismail Khan, District of the former N.W.F. Province and particularly in Kulachi Tehsil by instituting false criminal prosecutions, against the notables and the people in general of the area, under Section 71 of the Canal Act and securing their conviction by acting as judges themselves.

Mian Muhammad Shafi, M.L.A. has given notice 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 failure of Government to bring under plough agricultural lands in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage and Sukkur Barrage thus causing food shortage in the country leading to all round demoralisation and suffering.

The same member has given notice 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 failure of Government to stop auctioning of state lands particularly in Thal, thus disabling vast number of tillers of soil to acquire State land at easy instalments.

Mian Muhammad Shafi, has also given notice 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 use of official pressure to break the peaceful strike of the teachers employed by the District Boards.

All these adjournment motions have been tabled on the eve of the Budget Session.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Not eve, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is to begin in a day or two.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The strike of the teachers is a very important thing.

**Mr. Speaker:** Quite right. Within two days the member will be able to discuss that strike and he has already discussed it a few days back. So he will again have an opportunity during the general discussion, and all these subjects which have been mentioned in these adjournment motions can be properly discussed in those days. So I rule all these adjournment motions out of order.



**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash** (Minister of Industries): May I know, Sir, if it is incumbent or necessary for a member to send an application for leave when the period of absence is less than sixty days? According to the relevant rule, a member has to apply for leave if he is unable to attend the sittings of the Assembly for a period of sixty consecutive sitting days?

**Mr. Speaker:** Under the Allowances of Members Act and the rules framed thereunder if a member fails to get leave from the Assembly he will not be able to draw the Assembly allowance.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I have submitted two short notice questions. I want to know what is the fate of those questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Those questions are being dealt with as expeditiously as possible.

حاجی عطاء اللہ خان - جناب والا میری تحریکات التوا ابھی اہم تھیں کہ اگر جناب وزیر اعلیٰ کو وہاں کے لوگوں کے حالات کا علم ہو تو وہ یقیناً ان سے متاثر ہوں اور اس ضمن میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار فرمائیں۔ میں ان سے عرض کروں گا کہ وہ اس وقت ان کے حالات کے متعلق کچھ فرمائیں۔ وہاں لوگوں کیلئے پینے کا پانی نہیں۔ چنانچہ عورتوں کو دور دراز علاقوں سے سروں پر پانی لانا پڑتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ وہاں کے لوگوں اور ان کے بچوں سے زبردستی بیگار لی جاتی ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر - قواعد کے مطابق میں جو کچھ آپ کی تحریکات التوا کے متعلق کہہ سکتا تھا میں نے کہہ دیا ہے۔ یہ قواعد کی صریح خلاف ورزی ہے کہ آپ میرے فیصلے کے بعد اٹھ کر یہ مطالبہ کریں کہ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب اس سلسلے میں اظہار خیال فرمائیں۔ اس وقت میں ایسی کوئی بات سننے کیلئے تیار نہیں۔ اس کے لئے صحیح موقع دو تین دن کے بعد آئے والا ہے۔ اس وقت آپ بھی اس کے متعلق اظہار خیال کر سکتے ہیں۔

حاجی عطاء اللہ خان - جناب والا اگر ہمیں اپنی شکایات اور اپنے حلقہ کے لوگوں پر ناجائز مظالم کو بیان کرنے کا موقع نہیں دیا جاتا تو پھر یہاں آنے کی ضرورت کیا ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ اسمبلی کی کارروائی قواعد کے مطابق ہوتی ہے۔

چوہدری محمد احسن - On a point of privilege - جناب والا میرا نکتہ استحقاق یہ ہے کہ گزشتہ اجلاس میں میں نے ایک نکتہ استحقاق پیش کیا تھا۔ ۲ اگست کو میں نے اس ایوان میں جو گزارشات کی تھیں ان کی رپورٹ اخبارات میں غلط چھپی تھی۔ چنانچہ میں نے مطالبہ کیا تھا کہ اس کی تصحیح کی جائے۔ میں آپ کے نوٹس میں یہ امر لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ مورخہ ۹ - فروری ۱۹۵۷ء کے پاکستان ٹائمز میں اس کی تصحیح چھپ چکی ہے جس سے اس معزز ایوان کے تمام ممبران کے حقوق کا احترام تسلیم کیا گیا ہے۔ میں اس پر ایوان کے معزز ممبران کو مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں اور پاکستان ٹائمز کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں نے یہ گزارش صرف اسے ریکارڈ پر لانے کی غرض سے کی ہے۔

## THE WEST PAKISTAN (ADAPTATION AND REPEAL OF LAWS) BILL, 1957.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are now resuming discussion on the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill, 1957.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I draw your attention to item No. 1 in the List of Business for the day i. e. 6th March, 1957. It is stated here that the first item to be taken up by the House is The West Pakistan (Adaptation and Repeal of Laws) Bill, 1957. Sir, it is not fair to the House if you take up some other Bill.

**Mr. Speaker :** This Bill was under discussion when the Assembly adjourned yesterday and it was proposed that the West Pakistan (Adaptation and Repeal of Laws) Bill, 1957 should be taken up first today, but as the amendments are not ready and honourable members cannot be supplied with copies just now, I think, let us proceed with this Bill.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I hope, Sir, you will allow me to move my amendments.

**Mr. Speaker :** Let him give his amendments.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada (Minister of Law) :** As a result of a non-official Committee having been appointed yesterday, certain amendments were agreed to unanimously by all who were present there, and the notice of these amendments has been given by Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan. They are being cyclo-styled. It was a very long bill and so its preparation took time. But Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan has got a copy of those amendments, I have got a copy and you have got a copy. If they want to proceed, I have no objection.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** We would like to have all those amendments in our hands.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I just wanted to ask the views of the House.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** This is a taxation Bill. I will suggest to the honourable Minister that this might take a pretty long time. Since the honourable the Law Minister is in a hurry that some Bills be passed as early as possible I would request him, in the interest of the Government, to take up such Bills as have been agreed to. Otherwise they may take the whole day.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Since the amendments have been accepted unanimously, we can proceed with them and finish that Bill now.

**Mr. Speaker :** Does the House agree to this? (Voices : Yes). We are at the clause by clause consideration stage.

*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.*

**The Speaker :** The question is :—

That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 6.*

**The Speaker :** The question is :—

That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Clause 7.*

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada (Minister of Law and Agriculture) :** Sir, I beg to move :—

That for the existing clause 7, the following be substituted, namely :—

- 7(1) Notwithstanding the repeal of the West Pakistan (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1955, the expiry of the West Pakistan (Adaptation of Laws) Ordinance, 1956, and the West Pakistan (Adaptation and Repeal of Laws) Ordinance, 1956, or any judgment, decree, or order of any Court, Tribunal or other Authority, everything done, action taken, obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment incurred, inquiry or proceedings commenced, officer appointed or person authorised, jurisdiction or power conferred, rules made and order issued under any provision of any existing law, in pursuance of the amendments, omissions, modifications, or repeals made by or under the said Order or the said Ordinances shall be deemed to have been validly done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorized, conferred, made or issued and be continued, and if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorized, conferred, made or issued under any such existing law as adapted or repealed by this Act.
- (2) Everything done, action taken, obligation, liability or penalty incurred or proceeding commenced, officer appointed or person authorised, jurisdiction or power conferred, rules made and order issued after the date of expiry of the West Pakistan (Adaptation of Laws) Ordinance, 1956, and before the 18th day of October, 1956, under any provision of an existing law which could have been done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred, made or issued under any such law, in pursuance of the amendments, omissions, modifications or repeals made by or under the said Ordinance if it had been in force during the said period, shall be deemed to have been validly done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred, made or issued and be continued and, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred, made or issued under any such existing law as adapted or repealed by this Act.

Sir, this has become necessary because the Committee were of the view that some of the powers given to the Commissioner were to be withdrawn and taken back by the Government ; so it is very necessary to validate the actions so far taken by the Commissioner, and hereafter necessary action will be taken.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That for the existing clause 7, the following be substituted, namely :—

- 7(1) Notwithstanding the repeal of the West Pakistan (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1955, the expiry of the West Pakistan (Adaptation of Laws) Ordinance, 1956, and the West Pakistan (Adaptation and Repeal of Laws) Ordinance, 1956, or any judgment, decree, or order of any Court, Tribunal or other Authority, everything done, action taken, obligation, liability, penalty, or punishment incurred, inquiry or proceedings commenced, officer appointed or person authorised, jurisdiction or power conferred, rules made and order issued under any provision of any existing law, in pursuance of the amendments, omissions, modifications, or repeals made by or under the said Order or the said Ordinances shall be deemed to have been validly done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorized, conferred, made or issued and be continued, and if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorized, conferred, made or issued under any such existing law as adapted or repealed by this Act.
- (2) Everything done, action taken, obligation, liability or penalty incurred or proceeding commenced, officer appointed or person authorised, jurisdiction or power conferred, rules made and order issued after the date of expiry of the West Pakistan (Adaptation of Laws) Ordinance, 1956, and before the 18th day of October, 1956, under any provision of an existing law which could have been done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred, made or issued under any such law, in pursuance of the amendments, omissions, modifications or repeals made by or under the said Ordinance if it had been in force during the said period, shall be deemed to have been validly done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred, made or issued and be continued and, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, incurred, commenced, appointed, authorised, conferred, made or issued under any such existing law as adapted or repealed by this Act.

*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 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### *Schedule I*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That Schedule I stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Schedule II*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Schedule II stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

*Schedule III*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir, I beg to move—

1. That in Schedule III, in the amendment relating to the Punjab District Boards Act, Act XX of 1883, at p. 16 of the Bill, for the first entry in col. No. 5, for the proviso to sub-section (1) the following be substituted:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the place shall be held within a period of 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of 6 months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

2. For the second entry in column No. 4, the following be substituted:—  
"Section 56".

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

1. That in Schedule III, in the amendment relating to the Punjab District Boards Act, Act XX of 1883, at p. 16 of the Bill, for the first entry in col. No. 5, for the proviso to sub-section (1) the following be substituted:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the place shall be held within a period of 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of 6 months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

2. For the second entry in column No. 4, the following be substituted:—  
"Section 56".

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** I beg to move:—

That in the amendment relating to the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911; at pages 21 and 22—

(1) For the first entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For the provisos to sub-section (1) substitute the following:—

Provided that bye-election for filling the place shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of six months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(2) The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in the amendment relating to the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, at pages 21 and 22—

(1) For the first entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For the provisos to sub-section (1) substitute the following:—

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of six months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(2) The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in the amendments relating to the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939, at page 25 the first, third and fourth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in the amendments relating to the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939, at page 25 the first, third and fourth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in the amendments relating to the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, at pages 25 and 26:—

(i) the first, fourth, seventh, eight and ninth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted;

(ii) for the second entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

The following provisos be added after the existing proviso:—

‘Provided that the bye-election for filling the vacancy of a Councillor shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of six months of the date on which the term of office of Councillors expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of Councillors expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final;

(iii) for the third entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For 'Corporation' where it occurs for the second time, substitute 'Provincial Government'.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Sir, I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in the amendments relating to the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939, at page 25 the first, third and fourth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

That in the amendments relating to the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, at pages 25 and 26:—

(i) the first, fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted;

(ii) for the second entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

The following provisos be added after the existing proviso:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the vacancy of a Councillor shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of six months of the date on which the term of office of Councillors expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled;

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of Councillors expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final;

(iii) for the third entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For 'Corporation' where it occurs for the second time, substitute 'Provincial Government'.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District):** Sir, I beg to move—

That in the amendments relating to the Punjab Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1951, at page 27, the following be substituted for the first entry in column No. 5:—

For the words 'Punjab Legislative Assembly' the words 'Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan' be substituted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Sir, I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That in the amendments relating to the Punjab Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1951, at page 27, the following be substituted for the first entry in column No. 5:—

For the words 'Punjab Legislative Assembly' the words 'Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan' be substituted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan** (Gujranwala District): Sir, I beg to move—

That in the amendments relating to the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, 1952, at page 27, the second entry in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada**: Sir, I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is—

That in the amendments relating to the Punjab Muslim Auqaf Act, 1952, at page 27, the second entry in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan** (Gujranwala District): Sir, I beg to move—

That in the amendments relating to the Sind District Municipal Act, 1901, at pages 31, 32 and 33:—

(i) the first entry in column No. 5 be omitted;

(ii) for the second entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For the full-stop appearing at the end substitute a colon and add the following provisions thereafter:—

Provided that if the vacancy be of an elected Councillor the bye-election for filling the vacancy shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of twelve months of the date on which the term of office of Councillors expires and vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of Councillors expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final;

(iii) the third, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada**: Sir, I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is—

That in the amendments relating to the Sind District Municipal Act, 1901, at pages 31, 32 and 33:—

(i) the first entry in column No. 5 be omitted;

(ii) for the second entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For the full-stop appearing at the end substitute a colon and add the following provisos thereafter:—

Provided that if the vacancy be of an elected Councillor the bye-election for filling the vacancy shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of twelve months of the date on which the term of office of Councillor expires and vacancy shall be left unfilled:



Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of Councillors expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final;

- (iii) the third, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan** (Gujranwala District): I beg to move—

That in the amendments relating to the Sind Local Boards Act, 1923, at pages 33, 34 and 35:—

- (i) the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted;
- (ii) for the second entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For the existing provisos the following be substituted:—

Provided that if the vacancy be of an elected member the bye-election for filling the vacancy shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of twelve months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada**: Sir, I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is—

That in the amendments relating to the Sind Local Boards Act, 1923, at pages 33, 34 and 35:—

- (i) the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted;
- (ii) for the second entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

For the existing provisos the following be substituted:—

Provided that if the vacancy be of an elected member the bye-election for filling the vacancy shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of twelve months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan** (Gujranwala District): Sir, I beg to move—

That in the amendments relating to the Sind Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, at pages 35, 36 and 37:—

- (i) the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted;

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(ii) for the fourth entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

- (a) The proviso to the first paragraph be omitted; and
- (b) the following be inserted as provisos at the end:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the vacancy of a Councillor shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of twelve months of the date on which the term of office of Councillors expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of Councillors expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is —

That in the amendments relating to the Sind Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, at pages 35, 36 and 37:—

- (i) the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth entries in columns Nos. 4 and 5 be omitted;

(ii) for the fourth entry in column No. 5 the following be substituted:—

- (a) The proviso to the first paragraph be omitted; and
- (b) the following be inserted as provisos at the end:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the vacancy of a Councillor shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of twelve months of the date on which the term of office of Councillors expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of Councillors expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District):** Sir, I beg to move—

That all the entries relating to the amendments of the Sind Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, 1949, in columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at page 39 be omitted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is —

That all the entries relating to the amendments of the Sind Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act, 1949, in columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at page 39 be omitted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri (Lahore District):** Sir, I beg to move—

That for the proposed amendment in section 7 of the Quetta Municipal Law, substitute the following:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the place shall be held within a period of 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of 6 months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I accept the amendment

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That for the proposed amendment in section 7 of the Quetta Municipal Law, substitute the following:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the place shall be held within a period of 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of 6 months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within 6 months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I think, there is no other amendment relating to the Schedule III.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** There is one amendment at the end because it was left over yesterday by mistake and we did not consider it. It is number seven in the printed list. Eight, nine, ten, I think almost all the rest are omitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only number seven, of Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I accept number seven. All other amendments are to be dropped.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** Number seven has been moved.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Seven has not yet been moved. In supplementary list number one it has to be moved. In supplementary list number two all the amendments are dropped. In the supplementary list number three five amendments are dropped. They are covered by the amendments moved already. There is only one amendment—number seven—which was left undecided yesterday by mistake. It is of a formal nature. I don't know if the member is moving it or not.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District):** Sir, I beg to move:—

That the figures and the words "1818", "III" and "The Bengal State Prisoners Regulations", appearing in columns 1, 2 and 3, respectively of Schedule III on p. 13 of the Bill, be deleted.

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

That the figures and the words "1818", "III" and "The Bengal State Prisoners Regulations", appearing in columns 1, 2 and 3, respectively of Schedule III on p. 13 of the Bill, be deleted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I do not think it is necessary. He wanted to make some drafting changes. The Schedule, as it stands, is perfectly all right. So I am unable to accept this amendment.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, this is *ultra vires* of our Constitution. Sir, Article 5 of our Constitution says that all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law. Sir, this present measure seeks to provide the authority to get hold of a man and put him behind the bars without any remedy open to him to go to a court of law; even to this extent that under this regulation a man cannot go to a court under the habeas corpus petition. I think if this piece of legislation is placed on the Statute Book it will be a violation of the very spirit of our Constitution and I hope the Government will show sense of realism and respect for our Constitution and not allow this particular piece of legislation to be placed on the Statute Book.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** This concerns the central legislation and as such some parts of it will have to be deleted by the Central Legislature, and we will on our part take steps in that direction.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** This means that the Provincial Government will not be entitled to amend that provision of this particular regulation.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I think we are going to get rid of it; it will go whether it concerns us or the Centre.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Then why should we adapt this part of the Schedule, because this is a monstrous piece of legislation. I appeal that it may not be adapted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** May I tell Mr. Shafi, that this is Adaptation of Laws Bill. None of the Bills have been considered on merits, because whatever the adaptations are necessary have been brought in here after the formation of One-Unit. Therefore, it is not in this Bill that that matter will arise; we will have to legislate separately, and, therefore, I have stated the policy of the Government.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I really fail to understand the Law Minister when he says that this particular Act shall not be enforced by the Provincial Government and he has said that the Central Government are considering to delete it from the Statute Book. Therefore, I ask what is the necessity for bringing it before the Provincial Legislature, simply for us people to affix our seal of approval on it?

**Mr. Speaker :** He says that part of it is the concern of the Central Government.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I want to make it very very clear. There is no question of, as Mr. Shafi says, resorting to the provisions of this Act. We shall not resort to it, but as I have already said this Act will go. There cannot be a clearer statement than the one I have made that the method of removing this piece of legislation from the Statute Book is not by adaptation of laws; it will have to go, but a separate Bill shall come before the House for the purpose.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** May I know from the honourable Minister for Law if he is going to bring in a Bill for repealing this Act during the present session ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Yes.

**Syed Shamim Husain Qadri :** I think the Law Minister, so far as the Punjab Revenue Act as applicable to the N.W.F.P., on page 44 is concerned, has not moved the necessary amendments so far

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I think we have done all that. The Punjab Act which is applicable to N.W.F.P., has been amended.

**Syed Shamim Husain Qadri :** But that provision is not being adopted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** What I say is this that the provisions of this Act will apply to Punjab and the Punjab Act has been amended in this respect. If he likes he can move his amendment, if he thinks it is necessary.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hasan :** Sir, I beg to move that the.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, this is.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, I have already stated that the Bengal Regulation shall go.

**Mr. Speaker :** In view of this assurance does Mian Manzoor-i-Hasan wish to withdraw his amendment ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Since the whole Regulation is going, I do not see the reason for the amendment.

بیان منظور حسن - جناب والا مجھے بڑی خوشی ہوئی ہے کہ ہماری حکومت اس ریگولیشن کو اڑانے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے - اس ترمیم کے ذریعہ سے جو اس وقت ایران کے زیر غور ہے میرا بھی یہی منشا ہے لیکن یہ جو adaptation کی گئی ہے اس سے وہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کے shoes میں آجانا چاہتے ہیں مثلاً جو adaptation نمبر ۲ ہے اس میں یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ "Government" substitute the word "Provincial" or Central "Government". جناب والا ایک جوتا جو وہ کل دینا چاہتے ہیں اس کی مرمت کرنے کی کیا ضرورت ہے - ایک چیز جو وہ کل نہیں رکھنا چاہتے اس پر ایران کا وقت کیوں ضائع کیا جا رہا ہے -

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That the figures and the words "1818", "III" and "The Bengal State Prisoners Regulations" appearing in columns 1, 2 and 3, respectively of Schedule III on p. 13 of the Bill be deleted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Shamim Hussain Qadri (Lahore District) :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in the amendment relating to the Punjab District Boards Act as applicable to N. W. F. P. at p. 42 of the Bill, for the entry in column No. 5, substitute the following:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the place shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of six months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I accept it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in the amendment relating to the Punjab District Boards Act as applicable to N. W. F. P. at p. 42 of the Bill, for the entry in column No. 5, substitute the following:—

Provided that the bye-election for filling the place shall be held within a period of six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided further that in no case shall a bye-election be held within a period of six months of the date on which the term of office of members expires and such vacancy shall be left unfilled:

Provided also that if a question arises whether the bye-election was held within six months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy or when the term of office of members expires, it shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada (Minister of Law and Agriculture) :** Sir, I beg to move—

That in Schedule III, p. 16, relating to section 6 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the following be inserted in columns Nos. 4 and 5 respectively:—

“Section 6(1) and omit clause (a)”.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That in Schedule III, p. 16, relating to section 6 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the following be inserted in columns Nos. 4 and 5 respectively:—

“Section 6(1) and omit clause (a)”.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the Schedule III, as amended, be adopted.

**Chaudhri Farzand Ali :** What about Bahawalpur?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** All Local Bodies Acts there have been repealed and the Punjab Acts have been applied to Bahawalpur. So, no amendment lies in view of this amendment which has already been made

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Sir, in column 5 on page 68 against sections 9, 13, 42 etc., it is said for 'Resident' substitute 'Commissioner'. We have agreed in principle that it should be 'Provincial Government'. I, therefore, request that this provision may also be amended. I think the Law Minister will bear me out that this principle has been accepted.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member's amendment is that in the Quetta Municipal Law, in column 5 at page 68 for the word 'Commissioner' the word 'Provincial Government' may be substituted.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, only in regard to sections 9, 13, 42 etc., or with regard to other sections also? This provision exists in other places also. Then we will have to make this change everywhere.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** The powers under sections 9, 13, 42 etc. are different and others are quite different. As it has been accepted in principle, I think this amendment may be made.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** My submission is that this might be left out. This amendment may not be brought now. I do not think it is of any important nature. We went through all the amendments yesterday very carefully. No amendment to this was originally proposed and, therefore, I think this has been left out. Therefore, it will not be correct to make such changes in this manner : In this way mistakes will creep in. I, therefore, request that this amendment may not be made. Let us not upset the whole scheme of the Act.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** The principle of Provincial Government has been accepted for the rest of the Divisions, why not for Quetta Division also ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I suggest that we need not make such changes in a hurry. This amendment may not be made.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Schedule III, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### *Schedule IV.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That Schedule IV 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.*

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture) : Sir, I beg to move—

That the West Pakistan (Adaptation and Repeal of Laws) Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is—

That the West Pakistan (Adaptation and Repeal of Laws) Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The Assembly stands adjourned for Asar prayers to meet again at 5-00 p.m.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar prayers.*

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*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

### THE WEST PAKISTAN URBAN RENT RESTRICTION BILL, 1957 AND WITHDRAWAL OF WEST PAKISTAN ASSEMBLY OFFICES BILL.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture) : Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the West Pakistan Urban Rent Restriction Bill, 1957. Sir, I also present the report of the Select Committee on the West Pakistan Assembly Offices Bill, 1956.

Sir, the first one will have to be considered at a later stage, but as regards the second one the Select Committee has recommended that the Bill should be withdrawn, because these powers already exist under the Constitution. So for that reason I beg leave to withdraw the West Pakistan Assembly Offices Bill.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is it the pleasure of the House that leave to withdraw the West Pakistan Assembly Offices Bill, 1957, as reported on by the Select Committee, be given. (Voices : Yes).

*The Bill was by leave withdrawn.*

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### THE WEST PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT FUND CESS BILL, 1957

**Mr. Speaker :** The Assembly will now, proceed with the discussion on the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Assembly will now, proceed with the discussion on when are you presenting the Select Committee's Report on the Assembly Rules?



**Mr. Speaker :** A meeting is yet to be held to finalize the report and I think we may present the report in this very session.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** In view of the announcement made by the Law Minister, that he is not moving the Assembly Offices Bill, the appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms has become unnecessary.

**Mr. Speaker :** The report says that under the rules no legislation is required. It is unnecessary to legislate on the subject.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** We have suggested that this Bill may be dropped, because it is unnecessary and redundant.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** According to the rules only one Sergeant-at-Arms should be appointed. In the Assembly Offices Bill there was provision for the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms, the Deputy Sergeants-at-Arms, Messengers, etc. According to the rules of procedure, you cannot appoint any of these persons. Now what is going to happen, we would like to know from the Leader of the House.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, the Select Committee, including Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, were of the view that the rules of procedure do provide for the power to appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms. What can I do? I cannot disrespect the view of the Select Committee.

**Begum J. A. Shah Nawaz :** On a point of privilege. Sir, the Houses of Parliament everywhere in the World are independent of the Government, so much so that even the Prime Ministers cannot attend the Houses of Parliament without the permission of the Speaker. Now in this House what do we find? The West Pakistan Assembly Offices Bill not only includes the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms and his Assistants but also messengers are to be appointed by the Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** Not by the Government.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Government never appointed anybody.

**Begum J. A. Shah Nawaz :** Sir, everywhere the House of Parliament is a place where the elected representatives of the people meet and they enjoy certain privileges and it is essential to safeguard the independence of such Assemblies. Therefore, if any appointments are made by the Speaker without the consent of the House, where is the guarantee that some of these persons will not be C. I. D. people of the Government. The consent of the House is essential. That is where the snag lies.

**Mr. Speaker :** Sub-rule (5) of rule 77 of the rules of procedure provides that :—

The Speaker may appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms and such other officers as he may consider necessary to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in carrying out the orders of the Speaker.

So it is provided in the rules that only one Sergeant-at-Arms may be appointed.

**Mr. Ahmed Saeed Kirmani:** Kindly do away with the rule.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is no disorder and uproar I am the last person to have a Sergeant-at-Arms. If the proceedings are conducted in an orderly manner, there would not arise any occasion when the Sergeant-at-Arms will be asked to act.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** Sir, you may appoint messengers but whomsoever you may appoint, you kindly give him the uniform.

**Mr. Speaker:** But the uniform cannot be made in a day or two. They will be provided with uniforms, in due course.

سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالہ کیلانی (راولپنڈی ڈسٹرکٹ) - صاحب صبر -

انہیں کی محفل سوارتا ہوں چراغ میرا ہے رات انکی  
انہیں کے مطلب کی کہم رہا ہوں زبان میری ہے بات انکی  
(عزوب - خوب کی آوازیں)

جناب والا - قبل اس کے کہ میں اس بل کے متعلق کچھ کہوں میں اس بل کا پس منظر بتانا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ یہ بل ممتاز دولتانہ گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے مہاجر بل کے نام سے پیش کیا گیا تھا اور اسکی میعاد صرف ایک سال رکھی گئی تھی - اس زمانہ میں حالات غیر معمولی نوعیت کے تھے اور صوبہ پنجاب کے بڑے نصیب ۱۹ اضلاع نے جن پر اب یہ ٹیکس نافذ ہونے والا ہے رضاکارانہ طور پر اور خلوص دل کے ساتھ مہاجرین کی آبادکاری کے پیش نظر اسکو قبول کر لیا - اس کے بعد نون گورنمنٹ کا زمانہ آیا تو انہوں نے اس کا نام بدل دیا - یعنی نئی بوتلوں کے اندر وہی پرانی شراب بند کر کے اس کا نام ترقیاتی سیس رکھ دیا اور اس ایران میں پیش کر دیا - اس کے بعد یہ سلسلہ سال بسال جاری رہا - یہ وہ زمانہ تھا جب مغربی پاکستان کی وحدت کا قیام عمل میں نہیں آیا تھا - اس کے بعد دستی گورنمنٹ آئی - اس نے بھی یہ سلسلہ حسب سابق جاری رکھا - آج جب کہ مغربی پاکستان کی وحدت کا قیام عمل میں آچکا ہے آج پھر یہ بل ہمارے سامنے آگیا ہے اور یہ ٹیکس ربیع سنہ ۱۹۵۵-۵۶ ع سے نافذ کیا جائے گا اور اس کا نفاذ کیمبل پور - ڈیرہ غازی خان - گوجرانوالہ - گجرات - جہلم - جھنگ - لاہور - لاگل پور - میانوالی - منٹگری - ملتان - مظفر گڑھ - راولپنڈی - شاہ پور - شیخوپورہ - سیالکوٹ - بہاول نگر - بہاول پور اور رحیم یار خان کے اضلاع پر ہوگا - یہ تمام اضلاع مغربی پاکستان کی وحدت کے اندر شامل ہیں - حضور والا اس سے مغربی پاکستان کے اندر امتیاز پیدا ہو جائے گا - یعنی مغربی پاکستان کے ان ۱۹ اضلاع کے زمینداروں کے دلوں میں یہ احساس پیدا ہو جائے گا کہ ان کے ساتھ امتیازی سلوک برتا جا رہا ہے جب کہ ہم بھی اس بے کنار سمندر کے اندر آباد ہیں جسکا نام مغربی پاکستان ہے - جناب والا جن علاقوں کے لوگوں پر یہ ٹیکس لگایا جا رہا ہے انکی حالت بڑی ناگفتہ بہ ہے ان کی حالت زار کا مختصر سا نقشہ میں آپ کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - میرا ضلع جسکا نام راولپنڈی ہے وہ بھی انہیں ۱۹ اضلاع کی فہرست میں شامل ہے - میرے ضلع میں پانچ قسم کی زمین ہے - پہلی قسم بھڑاڑ ہے جو گاؤں سے بالکل قریب ہوتی ہے - دوسری قسم میر ہے جو گاؤں سے ذرا دور واقع ہوتی ہے - تیسری قسم لس ہے جو نشیب ہوتی ہے - چوتھی قسم آبی ہے جو چشموں سے سیراب ہوتی ہے اور پانچویں قسم چابی ہے جو کنوؤں سے سیراب ہوتی ہے - ان کے بعد بنجر جدید و بنجر قدیم ہے - یعنی وہ زمین جسکی کٹی سال سے کاشت نہ ہوئی اور پھر بنجر جدید کا نمبر آتا ہے یعنی وہ زمین جسکی دو سالوں سے کاشت نہ ہوئی ہو اور سب سے آخر میں غیر ممکن کا نمبر آتا ہے یعنی وہ زمین جو ناقابل کاشت ہوتی ہے - جناب والا میرے ضلع کا جو مالیم ہے وہ چابی زمین کا دو آنے فی کنال ہے - اسکی مثال آپکو سارے مغربی پاکستان میں نظر نہیں آئے گی - میرے قسم کی زمین کا مالیم ۶ پیسے فی کنال ہے - میرے ضلع کی زمینیں ایسی نکمی ہیں کہ انکی فصل نہ ہونے کے برابر ہوتی

ہے - وہاں زمیندار ہمیشہ غیروں کے محتاج ہوتے ہیں - وہ خود کفیل نہیں ہوتے - وہ سارے سال ٹیلے اپنی خوراک پیدا نہیں کر سکتے - انکا ذریعہ معاش فوج کی ملازمت ہے - میرے ضلع میں مارشل قومیں بستی ہیں جنکا واحد ذریعہ معاش فوجی ملازمت کے سوا اور کچھ نہیں ہے - وہ لوگ جب فوج کی ملازمت کرنے کے بعد گھر واپس آتے ہیں تو وہ عجیب منظر دیکھتے ہیں - جناب والا میرے ضلع کی زمین ناہموار ہے - آبادی بہت متنفر ہے اور زمین کٹی پھٹی ہے - پہاڑی ندی نالوں سے ہرسات کے موسم میں جو پانی بہہ کر آتا ہے وہ زمین کو اور بھی خراب کر دیتا ہے یعنی اسے بہا کر لیجاتا ہے - میرے ضلع کی زمین کی یہ حالت ہے جو میں نے بیان کی ہے -

جناب والا - اس بل میں کہا گیا ہے کہ حکومت کو ترقیاتی منصوبوں کے لئے روپیہ کی ضرورت ہے - میں اس حقیقت کو تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ کوئی گورنمنٹ یا کوئی حکومت بغیر ٹیکس لگائے اپنا کاروبار حکومت نہیں چلا سکتی - اگر حکومت ٹیکس لگا کر روپیہ وصول نہ کرے گی تو پھر روپیہ آسمان سے تو نہیں گرے گا اور نہ ہی درختوں کے ساتھ لگے گا جسے حکومت توڑ کر اپنا کام چلائے - اسلئے حکومت کو ٹیکس ضرور لگانا پڑتا ہے - لیکن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹیکس ان لوگوں سے وصول کیا جائے جو اسے متحمل ہو سکتے ہیں - جو اسکو برداشت کر سکتے ہیں - ہمارے غریب زمینداروں کی کمپرسی کا یہ عالم ہے کہ وہ روٹی کے لئے محتاج ہیں - انہیں کھانے کے لئے غلہ نہیں ملتا - پہننے کے لئے کپڑا نہیں ملتا - رہنے کو مکان تک نہیں لہذا ان پر یہ ٹیکس نہ لگایا جائے - آپ نے اخبارات میں پڑھا ہوگا کہ گزشتہ بارش میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں پہاڑی علاقوں میں مکان گر گئے - ہمارا علاقہ بے حد پس ماندہ ہے - وہاں کی حالت ناگفتہ بہ ہے - لیکن ان تمام چیزوں کے باوجود ہمارے ارباب اقتدار کی نظروں میں ضلع راولپنڈی ایک مصنوعی جنت کا نقشہ پیش کرتا ہے - یہ جنت ارضی ہے اور اس مصنوعی جنت کا نام ہے مری - مغربی پاکستان کے طول عرض سے فارغ اقبال امرا جو در جوق قافلہ در قافلہ وہاں سیر و سیاحت کی غرض سے موسم گرما میں جاتے ہیں اور وہاں کی سرسبز پہاڑیوں کے دلکش اور دلغریب مناظر دیکھکر یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ اس علاقہ کے لوگ بڑے فارغ اقبال ہیں - بڑے خوشحال ہیں - میں گزارش کروں گا کہ اگر ان لوگوں کی حالت کا صحیح مطالعہ کرنا ہو تو آپ اس زمانے میں کوہمری جاگیں جب برف اس علاقہ کو اپنے دامن میں چھپا لیتی ہے - یعنی موسم سرما میں جب یہ علاقہ برف پوش ہوتا ہے - اس وقت جاکر دیکھئے کہ اس علاقہ میں بسنے والوں کی کیا حالت ہوتی ہے - سخت سردی کیوجہ سے وہاں کے باشندے اپنے گھروں سے باہر نہیں نکل سکتے - وہ اپنے تاریک گھروں میں آگ تاپ کر اپنی زندگی کے تلخ دن گزارتے ہیں - اس انسانک سردی میں انکے پاس گرم کپڑے پہننے کے لئے نہیں ہوتے - مسلسل دو ماہ تک اس علاقہ میں برف جمی رہتی ہے ایک ماہ تک برف گرتی ہے پھر کوئی ایک ماہ برف پگھلنے میں لگ جاتا ہے اس طرح گویا چار ماہ کے قریب تحصیل مری کی حالت ناگفتہ بہ ہوتی ہے - پہاڑوں پر چڑھنے کے لئے کارآمد سڑکیں نہیں ہیں - آپ تو صرف سڑکیں جانتے ہیں جن پر آپکی سہ ۵۷-۱۹۵۶ ماڈل کی کاریں چلتی ہیں - لیکن غریب عوام تین تین چار چار میل کی بلندی پر تیس تیس چالیس چالیس سیر غلہ کا بوجھ اپنے سروں پر اٹھا کر لے جاتے ہیں - اتنا خون پسینہ ایک ہو جاتا ہے - ممتاز گورنمنٹ نے تین چار ترقیاتی منصوبے ہمارے علاقہ کے لئے بنائے تھے - ان منصوبوں کی تکمیل کا کام موجودہ گورنمنٹ کو کرنا تھا - مثال کے طور پر سہالہ یونیورسٹی - ہمیں یہ بتایا گیا کہ یہ یونیورسٹی آرٹ - سائنس اور انجینئرنگ کالجوں کا مجموعہ ہوگی اور یہ یونیورسٹی اس لئے بنائی گئی تھی کہ راولپنڈی ڈسٹرکٹ - آزاد کشمیر کا علاقہ اور تمام سابق صوبہ سرحد کے لوگ اس سے فائدہ اٹھائیں گے - میرا خیال ہے کہ اسکی بلڈنگ پر پچاس لاکھ سے زائد روپیہ خرچ ہو چکا ہے لیکن بجائے اسکے کہ اسکے افتتاح کی منزل قریب آتی آج وہ پچاس لاکھ روپیہ سے تعمیر شدہ بلڈنگ ہمارے ارباب اقتدار کا ماتم کر رہی ہے - وہاں تعمیر کا کام بند ہو چکا ہے - یہی نہیں بلکہ منصوبہ ناپاک یہ کیا گیا ہے کہ ان مارشل اضلاع کے لوگ آزاد کشمیر کے باشندے - سابق صوبہ سرحد اور آزاد قبائل کے لوگ اس یونیورسٹی میں آکر تعلیم حاصل نہ کر سکیں اور اس سے استفادہ نہ کر سکیں - بنائے کیا جاتا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کا منصوبہ ختم کیا جا رہا اس بنی بنائی عمارت کو جو

یونیورسٹی کے لئے تعمیر کی گئی ہے اب پولیس سکول میں تبدیل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ ہے ایک تعلیمی ادارہ کی تکمیل کا کام۔ پھر ایک سڑک کی تعمیر شروع ہوئی۔ مری سے قوجر خان تک جو قوجر خان سے براستہ مری جاتی ہے۔ اس سڑک پر دونوں طرف سے کام شروع کیا گیا۔ مری کی طرف سے بھی اور قوجر خان کی طرف سے بھی۔ میرے خیال میں اس پر چار پانچ لاکھ روپیہ خرچ ہوا لیکن اسکی تعمیر کا کام بھی بند کر دیا گیا اور اس طرح چار پانچ لاکھ روپیہ ضائع ہوا۔ اسکے بعد ایک اور سڑک کی تعمیر شروع ہوئی پیر پلائی کی طرف سے جی۔ ٹی۔ روڈ کیساتھ۔ اس پر بھی کوئی تین چار لاکھ روپیہ خرچ ہوا لیکن اسکا منصوبہ بھی ملتوی کر دیا گیا۔ ہمارے شہر کو بھی جدید قسم کا شہر بنانے کے لئے۔ ایک گزستہ بنانے کے لئے ایک منصوبہ بنایا گیا اور کہا گیا کہ ماڈل ٹاؤن لاہور کا نقشہ اس میں پیش کیا جائے گا۔ اسے بھی اسی طرز پر ایک دیرہ زیب شہر بنایا جائیگا۔ یہ کہا گیا کہ اس میں سینٹ کی سڑکیں بنائی جائیگی۔ ایک سڑک کی تعمیر شروع ہوئی۔ ایک فرلانگ ایک طرف سے اور ایک فرلانگ دوسری طرف سے بنا کر اسکی تعمیر اس لئے بند کر دی گئی کہ اس سڑک کے نیچے پائپ ہے۔ وجہ اسکی یہ بیان کی گئی کہ اگر وہ پائپ خراب ہو گیا تو اسے کس طرح درست کیا جائیگا۔ ان تعمیر کنندوں نے پہلے نہیں سوچا کہ اسکے نیچے پانی کا پائپ ہے۔ اب میں آپکی توجہ ایک اور امر کی جانب مبذول فرادگا۔ کچھ عرصہ قبل راولپنڈی سول ہسپتال میں ہمارے آریبل مسٹر خان خداداد خان ایک اجنبی کی حیثیت سے چلے گئے۔ ہسپتال کے عملے کو علم نہ ہوا کہ یہ کوئی مسٹر ہے۔ بظاہر شکل و صورت سے بھی وہ کوئی ایسے نظر نہیں آتے تھے۔ وزیر موصوف نے معائنہ شروع کر دیا۔ ایک کمرہ سے دوسرے کمرے میں۔ دوسرے سے تیسرے کمرے میں ہسپتال کے عملے نے پہلے تو کوئی خیال نہ کیا لیکن بعد میں ہسپتال کے عملے نے ایک دوسرے سے کہا کہ یہ کون آدمی ہے جو مشغوک حالت میں ایک کمرہ سے نکل کر دوسرے میں چلا جاتا ہے۔ پہلے تو انہوں نے وزیر موصوف سے بات نہ کی کانفرنس میں فرمایا کہ راولپنڈی سول ہسپتال۔ نیا ہسپتال نہیں۔ بلکہ پرانا ہسپتال چھا گیا۔ تمام عملہ انکے سامنے کھڑا کھڑا تھر کانپ رہا تھا۔ انہوں (عملے) نے کہا یہ تو بڑی مصیبت آگئی۔ اسکے بعد وزیر موصوف نے راولپنڈی میں ایک پریس کانفرنس طلب کی۔ میں یہ الزام نہیں لگاتا کہ انہوں نے ایسا سستی شہرت حاصل کرنے کے لئے کیا۔ انہوں نے کانفرنس میں فرمایا کہ راولپنڈی سول ہسپتال۔ نیا ہسپتال نہیں۔ بلکہ پرانا ہسپتال ہے۔ نئے ہسپتال کے متعلق میں بعد میں عرض کروں گا۔ یہ جانوروں کے اصطبل سے بھی بدتر ہے۔ یہ انکی رائے ہے جو آج تک قائم ہے۔ جناب والا۔ اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے ان تمام چیزوں کے پیش کرنے کا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ معزز ممبران کو معلوم ہو سکے کہ ان چند منید مذموہوں کا کیا عالم ہے جو اس پس ماندہ علاقے کے لئے بنائے گئے تھے اور ان پر کس طرح عمل درآمد ہو رہا ہے۔ ایک طرف تو یہ عالم اور دوسری طرف اس بل کے ذریعہ ۲۵۰ آبیانہ میں اضافہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اسکے علاوہ ایک نیا ہسپتال ہے جس پر لاکھوں روپیہ صرف ہوا۔ وہ بلڈنگ واقعی بڑی شاندار ہے۔ واقعی قابل دید ہے۔ اس میں ۲۵۰ مریضوں کے رہنے کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے لیکن آج تک مریضوں کے لئے بستروں اور چارپائیوں کا انتظام نہیں کیا گیا۔ بلڈنگ پر کوئی چالیس پچاس لاکھ روپیہ خرچ ہوچکا ہے لیکن آج تک وہاں تمام ضروری چیزیں فراہم نہیں کی گئی۔ ہمارے علاقے کے ترقیاتی منصوبوں کا یہ عالم ہے۔ ایمپروونٹ ٹرسٹ کے پاس چند منصوبے ہیں جو سارے کے سارے پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ انکا بھی تقریباً یہی حال ہے۔ اس طرح مضافاتی شہر کا نقشہ ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ جو تعمیر ہوچکی ہے اسکا یہ عالم ہے کہ انکی کھڑکیاں گر رہی ہیں چالیس سے زیادہ چوریاں ہوچکی ہیں۔ کچھ لوگ پکڑے بھی جاچکے ہیں کچھ کا مال بھی برآمد ہوچکا ہے۔ کئی صاحبان یہ فرماتے ہیں کہ سامان نہیں ملتا سریا نہیں ملتا۔ سینٹ نہیں ملتا۔ لوہا نہیں ملتا۔ یہ مضافاتی شہر کوئی ایک میل کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔ لوگ مجبور ہو کر گھروں کو چھوڑ رہے ہیں۔ جناب والا ہمارے ضلع کے اندر تحصیل قوجر خان کے لوگ ایک کالج کے قیام کا عرصے سے مطالبہ کر رہے ہیں۔ یہاں یونیورسٹی کی تعمیر ہوچکی ہے لیکن وہ بند ہی جا رہی ہے۔ پہاڑی علاقوں میں پختہ سڑکیں نہیں ہیں جسکی وجہ سے باہر کے لوگ شہر سے کٹے ہوئے ہیں۔ اگر انکے کھیتوں میں کوئی چیز ترکاریوں

کی شکل میں پیدا ہوتی ہے تو وہ اس سے فائدہ نہیں اٹھا سکتے کیونکہ وہ اپنی ترکاریاں آمدورفت کی سہولتیں نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے شہر نہیں لے جا سکتے۔ ایک لحاظ سے ہمارے شہر کی حالت اتنی ناگفتہ بہ ہے کہ میں اس کا صحیح نقشہ نہیں پیش کر سکتا۔ میں نے کل عرض کیا تھا کہ اس دور آمد کے علاوہ لوکل ریٹ آف آفہ فصل کے حساب سے الگ وصول کیا جاتا ہے یعنی شش ماہی آفہ آمد اور روپیہ کے ساتھ روپیہ سال میں ایک دفعہ۔ اسکے ساتھ چار آمد سال نیا آبیانہ دینا پڑے گا۔ اس طرح کل ایک روپیہ چار آمد بنتا ہے۔ اسکے علاوہ ترمیمی بندوبست وہاں ہو رہا ہے میں اسکا نقشہ بھی آپکے سامنے پیش کرتا ہوں۔ وہ عمل جسکو بندوبست کا عمل کہا جاتا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔۔ بندوبست کا سیس سے کیا تعلق ہے؟۔ یہ بالکل غیر متعلق ہے۔

سیر غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالہ گیلانی۔۔ میں آبیانہ کے متعلق عرض کر رہا ہوں۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, the honourable member is relevant because this Bill seeks to provide amenities for the life of the people such as building roads, schools, etc. (Interruptions).

صاحب سپیکر۔۔ آپ بندوبست کی بات مت کیجئے۔

سیر غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالہ گیلانی۔۔ جناب والا آپ کی اطلاع کیلئے میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ بندوبست کا مطلب یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پوری ایک صدی کے بحر زمین کی نئے سرے سے پیمائش ہوتی ہے۔ جمع بلدی بنتی ہے۔ خسرو گرداوری بنتی ہے اور مثل حقیقت بنائی جاتی ہے غرضیکہ تمام کاغذات نئے سرے سے بنائے جاتے ہیں تاکہ اس پر نئے سرے سے مالیہ تخصیص کیا جائے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔۔ وہ تو ٹھیک ہے لیکن اس کا اس سیس سے کیا تعلق ہے؟

سیر غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالہ گیلانی۔۔ اس سیس کا تعلق مالیہ سے یہ ہے کہ یہ مالیہ ہی پر لگایا جاتا ہے اور میں اس سلسلہ میں تذکرہ کر رہا ہوں کہ بیچارے غریب زمیندار کس طرح یہ ٹیکس ادا کر سکتے ہیں اور کس طرح یہ بوجھ برداشت کر سکتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ نہیں کہتے کہ آپ ٹیکس نہ لگائیں لیکن یہ ضرور کہتے ہیں کہ یہ ان لوگوں پر لگنا چاہئے جو اس کے متحمل ہو سکتے ہیں۔ اب ذرا سنئے کہ کتنے ٹیکس لوگوں کو دینے پڑتے ہیں۔ سب سے پہلے انکم ٹیکس۔ دوسرے مالیہ ٹیکس۔ تیسرے آبیانہ ٹیکس۔ چوتھے بجلی ٹیکس۔ پانچویں مہاجر ٹیکس۔ چھٹے پراپرٹی ٹیکس۔ ساتویں ہاؤس ٹیکس۔ آٹھویں تباہی ٹیکس۔ نویں شوگر ٹیکس۔ دسویں لوکل ریٹ ٹیکس۔ گیارہویں پنچوٹرا ٹیکس۔ بارہویں چوکیدارہ ٹیکس۔ تیرہویں منشیات ٹیکس اور موت ٹیکس (قہقہہ) آپ ہنستے ہیں میں مذاق کے طور پر نہیں کہہ رہا۔ میں حقیقت بیان کر رہا ہوں۔ (ایک آواز۔ اسے death duty کہتے ہیں) جناب والا میرے دوست نے میرے علم میں اضافہ کیا ہے۔ میں انگریزی نہیں جانتا میرے دوست کہتے ہیں کہ انگریزی میں اسے death duty کہتے ہیں۔ بہر حال اس کا نام ہے موت ٹیکس۔ میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ارباب اقتدار کو کیا معلوم ہے کہ غریبوں کی کیا حالت ہے۔ ان کو کیا معلوم کہ شہروں سے دور بسنے والوں کی کیا حالت ہے۔ روپیہ تو ان سے لیا جاتا ہے جو کہ دیہات میں رہتے ہیں لیکن ان کی حالت یہ ہے کہ ان بیچاروں کے علاج کیلئے فورینڈٹ کی طرف سے کوئی انتظام نہیں اور کوئی ڈسپنسریاں نہیں اور اگر کہیں ڈسپنسری ہے تو کمپونڈر نہیں۔ اگر کمپونڈر ہے تو دروٹی نہیں۔ اسی طرح پڑھنے کو مدرسہ نہیں۔ مدرسہ ہے تو کرسی نہیں۔ کرسی ہے تو استاد نہیں اور استاد ہے تو طالب علم نہیں (قہقہہ) اسی طرح سے سڑکوں کا ذکر ہے۔ لیکن جو یہاں چھین۔ ستاون ماڈل کاروں میں پھرتے ہیں اور جن کی کاروں پر حکمرانی کے پھیرے لہرا رہے ہوتے ہیں وہ یہ تصور بھی نہیں کر سکتے کہ جھونپڑیوں میں رہنے

والوں کی کیا حالت ہے۔ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب تو عوامی آدمی ہیں اور وہ ان جھوٹوں میں جانے کی عادی ہیں اور وہ ان کی حقیقت کو جانتے ہیں۔ ہم یہ نہیں کہتے کہ یہ ٹیکس نہ لگائے۔ اگر آپ کو ضرورت ہے تو ضرورت کو اس طرح سے پورا کیجئے جس طرح کہ میں مشورہ دیتا ہوں۔ میں یہ مانتا ہوں کہ ٹیکسوں کے بغیر کام نہیں چل سکتے اور تعمیری ترقی کیلئے ٹیکس لگانے لازمی ہیں لیکن ہمارا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ آپ ٹھوڑے کا بوجھ گڑھے پر نہ لادئے۔ ٹھوڑے کا بوجھ ٹھوڑے پر لادئے اور گڑھے کا گڑھے پر۔ اگر آپ ٹھوڑے کا بوجھ ٹھوڑے کی بجائے کسی مرغی پر لاد دینگے تو اس کی عمر ٹوٹ جائیگی۔ اس لئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ ٹیکس لگائے مگر کن پر؟ ان کارخانہ داروں پر جو پانچ ہزار روپے انکم ٹیکس دیتے ہیں اور اس سے زیادہ ان بڑے زمینداروں پر لگائے جو ایک ہزار روپے یا اس سے زیادہ مالیت دیتے ہیں۔ پھر اس ٹیکس کو تفریع طلبوں پر لگائے جہاں شرافت اور انسانیت کی دھجیاں اڑائی جاتی ہیں۔ ان قباہ خانوں پر ٹیکس لگائے جہاں فلاح اور برج بھلی جاتی ہے اور جہاں ایک ایک رات میں پچاس پچاس ہزار روپے کی ہمار جیت ہوتی ہے۔ شراب پر ٹیکس دوگنا کر دیجئے۔ چرس اور انبیوں پر ٹیکس زیادہ کر دیجئے۔ سامان عیش و عشرت پر ٹیکس لگائے۔ ان بڑے دوکانداروں اور ٹھیکیداروں پر ٹیکس لگائے جو پانچ ہزار روپے سے زیادہ انکم ٹیکس دیتے ہیں۔ لیکن غریب زمینداروں کو اس ٹیکس کے بوجھ سے بچائے۔ جناب والا میں تو تنقید بھی تعمیری کر رہا ہوں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ ٹیکس نہ لگائے۔ بڑے حقوق سے لگائے لیکن ان پر لگائے جو اسے دے سکتے ہیں۔ ذرا سوچئے تو سہی ان زمینداروں کی کیا کیفیت ہے جن کے گھر بجلي کے ققموں کی روشنی سے محروم ہیں۔ جن کے گھروں میں چراغ تک نہیں جلتا۔ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے تو اپنے سابق صوبہ کے گھروں کو بقم نور بنا لیا ہے۔ وہاں تو بجلي پہنچ گئی ہے۔ میں پنجاب کا ذکر کر رہا ہوں۔ مجھے علاقہ چھچھ سے ایک تار آیا ہے اس موضع کا نام ہے غور غشی۔ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب اس موضع کو اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں۔ وہاں پشتون پٹھانوں کی آبادی ہے۔ انہوں نے یہ لکھا ہے کہ ان سے پرلی طرف جو ٹیکس وصول کیا جاتا ہے وہ ۲۷۰ روپے ہے اور اس طرف یعنی بیس گز کے فاصلہ پر جو وصول کیا جاتا ہے وہ ۵۳۰ روپے ہے۔ انہوں نے تباہی کی مہیندنی لگا رکھی ہے اس پر ٹیکس لیا جاتا ہے اور انہوں نے لکھا ہے کہ ہماری آواز ڈاکٹر خان صاحب تک پہنچا دیجئے۔ یہ تار میرے نام آیا ہے۔ اسی طرح جس تعمیری ترقی کیلئے آپ یہ روپیہ مانگتے ہیں اس تعمیری ترقی کے منصوبے یہ ہیں۔ پھر بھی آپ ہماری باتوں پر مطلقاً غور کرنے کیلئے تیار نہیں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب کیا آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ آج اس صوبہ وحدت مغربی پاکستان میں ۲۵ ہزار کی تعداد میں ٹیچروں نے ہڑتال کر رکھی ہے۔ وہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ تعلیم کا سلسلہ درہم برہم ہو چکا ہے۔ کیا ان کو اتنا علم ہے کہ وہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈوں کے چئیرمینوں کو بھیڑیا تصور کرتے ہیں۔ وہ اپنے آپ کو مظلوم سمجھتے ہیں اور ان کے خلاف صحرائے احتجاج بلند کرتے ہیں۔ وہ انکے آئینہ کار کے طور پر استعمال ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ تعلیمی اداروں کا ستیاناس ہو چکا ہے لیکن آپ کی گورنمنٹ اس طرف توجہ کرنے کیلئے تیار نہیں۔ دیکھئے کہ کل کیا ہوتا ہے۔ ہزاروں کی تعداد میں طلبا اور طالبات ٹیچروں کے مطالبات کے ساتھ ہمدردی کرنے کیلئے مظاہرہ کریں گے۔ عوسا وہ سبز ہے۔ عوسا وہ منسٹر ہے جسکو تاروں پر تار نہ آئے ہوں۔ اگر آپ نہیں تو تاروں کا ایک طومار کا طومار آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کر دیا جائے۔ سارا صوبہ ان کی حفاظت کر رہا ہے لیکن آپکے منسٹر صاحب یہ فرماتے ہیں کہ میں انکی بات ماننے کیلئے تیار نہیں۔ میں ٹیچروں کا مطالبہ اسلئے ماننے کیلئے تیار نہیں کیونکہ میرے پاس روپیہ نہیں۔ کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ اس مغربی پاکستان کی وحدت کے نفاذ کا مطلب کیا تھا؟ اگر آپ نے امتیازات کو ختم نہیں کرنا تھا تو یہ سنٹس کیوں چلایا گیا؟ صوبہ سرحد کے اندر تو سکول لے لے حکومت اپنے قبضہ میں۔ سندھ میں لے لے اپنے قبضہ میں۔ بلوچستان میں لے لے حکومت اپنے قبضہ میں لیکن بہاولپور اور پنجاب نے کیا کٹاہ کیا ہے کہ لاکھوں کی تعداد میں ہمارے بچے اور بچیاں آج تعلیم سے محروم ہیں؟ امتحان کے دن ہیں۔ تمام تعلیمی ادارے مقل ہیں۔ یہ ٹیچر ہماری حکومت کو تین مہینے سے وارننگ دے رہے تھے کہ ہم ایسا اقدام کرنے والے ہیں۔ یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس سب سے تعلیم کو فروغ دیا جائیگا۔ نئے مدرسے بنائے جائیں گے۔ نئی

سڑکی بنائی جائیگی اور نئے ہسپتال بنائے جائیں گے لیکن حالت یہ ہے اور جس نکتہ کو میں آپ حضرات کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں یہ ہے کہ۔

ساحل کو ساحل دیکھ کر تو مطمئن نہ ہو  
اکثر سفینے ڈوبے ہیں ساحل کے سامنے

اسلئے میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کو فریب میں مبتلا نہیں رہنا چاہئے۔ بلکہ حکومت کو آگے بڑھنا چاہئے اور ان پر ٹیکس لگانا چاہئے جو اس کے ادا کرنے کی استطاعت رکھتے ہوں اور غریب زمینداروں کو اس سے بچانا چاہئے۔ ان کو طلبہ اور ان ٹیچروں کا مطالبہ مان لینا چاہئے۔ اگر آپ نے ایسا نہ کیا تو نہ صرف یہ کہ مظلوموں کی آپہن آسمان کی بلندی تک جائیں گی بلکہ آپ کے اقتدار کو جلا کر بھسم کر دیں گی۔ مولانا ظفر علی خان صاحب کا ایک شعر ہے ۔

نہ جا اس کے تحمل پر کہ بے ڈھب ہے گرفت اس کی  
ڈر اس کی دیر گیری سے کہ ہے سخت انتقام اس کا ۔

اس لئے میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ ٹیکس وہاں پر ہونا چاہئے جو ٹیکس ادا کر سکتے ہوں اور یہ غریب تسموں پر نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ شراپیوں اور قمار بازوں پر ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ امیروں پر ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ ٹیکس زمینداروں پر نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ مگر ان مظلوموں کی فریاد خدا سنے گا۔

ظلم ظالم کیلئے وجہ بلا ہوتا ہے  
زیر دستوں کا مددگار خدا ہوتا ہے

خواجہ محمد صفحہ - (ضلع سیالکوٹ) ۔ جناب والا میں اس بل کی مخالفت کرنے کیلئے ان وجوہ کی بنا پر کھڑا ہوا ہوں جو میں جناب کی اجازت سے مختصراً ایوان کے سامنے پیش کروں گا۔ ہم سرکاری بنچوں کی طرف سے اکثر یہ آوازیں سن چکے ہیں کہ وہ بہت جلد unification of laws کر دیں گے جس سے وہ تمام تضاد جو مختلف قوانین میں پایا جاتا ہے جو کہ ہمارے سابقہ علاقوں میں نافذ تھے دور ہو جائیگا لیکن افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ جو بھی دیا بل پیش کیا جاتا ہے اس میں وہی تضاد پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے مثال کے طور پر یہ بل جو اس وقت ہمارے سامنے ہے اس میں صرف سابقہ پنجاب اور بہاولپور کے اضلاع پر ٹیکس عائد کیا گیا ہے حالانکہ چاہئے یہ تھا کہ کوئی ایسا بل لایا جاتا جو تمام مغربی پاکستان پر نافذ ہو سکتا۔ غالباً وزارت بنچوں کی طرف سے یہ کہا جائیگا کہ سابقہ صوبہ سندھ اور سابقہ صوبہ سرحد کے اضلاع پہلے ہی سابقہ پنجاب کے مقابلہ میں بہت زیادہ مالیت ادا کرتے ہیں۔ اسلئے ان پر مزید بوجھ ڈالنا مناسب نہ تھا۔ میں ان سے پرچھتا ہوں کیا یہ مناسب نہ تھا کہ مالیت کے قوانین کو یکساں کرنے کیلئے اس بل میں یا تو سابقہ پنجاب کے مالیت کی شرح کو بڑھا کر سابقہ سرحد اور سندھ کے مطابق کر دیا جاتا یا ان دونوں سابقہ صوبوں کے مالیت کی شرح کو گھٹا کر سابقہ پنجاب کے معیار پر لے آیا جاتا ؟ ابھی پہلے قوانین میں یکسانیت پیدا کرنی باقی ہے مگر ہم ایسے نئے قوانین بنا رہے ہیں جو قوانین کو ایک جیسا بنانے کے عمل کو مشکل سے مشکل تر بنا دینگے۔

ٹافھی مرید احمد ۔ پرائنٹ آف آرڈر جناب۔ حضور والا کئی دن سے دیکھا جا رہا ہے کہ جب کوئی صاحب تقریر کر رہے ہوتے ہیں تو کئی ممبر آریبل سپیکر اور مقرر کے درمیان سے آتے جاتے رہتے ہیں۔ یہ اسبلی رولز کی خلاف ورزی ہے۔ اسی قسم کی تھوڑی تھوڑی خلاف ورزیوں سے معاملہ خراب ہو جاتا ہے اور بڑی بڑی بے ضابطگیوں کے لئے گنجائش نکل آتی ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر -۔ ایوان میں کئی بار یہ کہا جا چکا ہے کہ سپیکر اور مقرر کے درمیان سے نہیں گزرتا چاہئے لیکن مسٹر شفیع اور کئی دیگر حضرات نیچے سے گزر جاتے ہیں بلکہ بعض دفعہ کئی بڑے بڑے لیڈر بھی اس خلاف ورزی کے مرتکب ہوتے ہیں۔

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar** Sir, if you enforce this rule strictly for two or three days, I think, this will come to stop.

**Mr. Speaker:** But yesterday the honourable member himself did the same thing.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** Whether it is me or somebody else, you enforce the rules strictly.

خواجہ محمد صفر -۔ جناب والا اس بل کے خلاف میرا دوسرا اعتراض یہ ہے کہ اسے تیار کرتے وقت ٹیکسیشن کے بنیادی اصولوں کو نظر انداز کر دیا گیا ہے۔ ٹیکسیشن کا یہ بنیادی اصول ہے کہ ٹیکس عائد کرتے وقت یہ دیکھا جائے کہ ٹیکس دہندہ اسے ادا کرنے کے قابل بھی ہے یا نہیں۔ مگر اس ٹیکس میں اس بات کا خیال نہیں رکھا گیا۔ اسے **flat rate** پر نافذ کیا گیا ہے۔ جو پانچ روپے مالیت ادا کرتا ہے اس سے بھی یہ ٹیکس دو آنے فی روپیہ کے حساب سے وصول کیا جائیگا اور جو پانچ سو مالیت ادا کرتا ہے اس سے بھی۔ میں اس ضلع سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں جو میرے دوست سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خاں گیلانی کے ضلع کی طرح بارانی ضلع ہے۔ دوسری بر قسمی اس ضلع کی یہ ہے کہ زرعی کھاتہ جات تقسیم ہو ہو کر اب وہاں کے زمینداروں کی ملکیت ایکڑوں کی بجائے کنالوں میں بٹ چکی ہے۔ جسکا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں پانچ سات ایکڑ کا مالک بڑا زمیندار تصور ہوتا ہے اگرچہ اسکا مالیت پچیس روپے سے زیادہ نہیں ہوتا اور وہ اس سے اپنی روٹی بھی نہ پیدا کر سکتا ہو۔ بلکہ مالیت بھی مشکل سے قرضہ اٹھا کر ادا کرتا ہو۔ اگر اس آدمی پر مزید بوجھ ڈالا گیا تو یہ قطعاً جائز نہیں ہوگا۔ میری رائے یہ ہے کہ اس بل میں ایسی ترمیم ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ لوگ جو پچاس روپے یا اس سے کم مالیت ادا کرتے ہیں انہیں اس سے مستثنیٰ کر دیا جائے۔ میرے فاضل بھائی میاں محمد شفیع فرماتے ہیں کہ کم از کم حد سو روپیہ ہونی چاہئے۔ (ایک آواز - پانچ ایکڑ یا اس سے کم ملکیت کو کیوں نہ آخری حد قرار دے دیا جائے۔) ایکڑوں کا لحاظ یہاں قطعاً نہیں ہو سکتا۔ کیونکہ یہ ٹیکس ایکڑوں کے حساب سے نہیں بلکہ مالیت کے حساب سے لگایا جا رہا ہے۔

اس بل کی مخالفت میں میرا تیسرا نکتہ یہ ہے کہ یہ ٹیکس مزارعین پر بہت بڑا بوجھ ثابت ہوگا کیونکہ یہ اسی شخص کو ادا کرنا ہوگا جو مالیت ادا کرتا ہو۔ خواہ وہ مزارع ہو یا مالک۔ ہمارے ہاں سابقہ پنجاب میں اکثر اضلاع ایسے ہیں جہاں بعض جگہ تمام کا تمام مالیت مزارعین ادا کرتے ہیں ور بعض جگہ نصف۔ کالونی اضلاع میں آبیانہ بھی اسی طرح تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔ آجکل مزارعین کے حق میں بہت بڑی **movement** چل رہی ہے کہ ایسی **land reforms** ہونی چاہئیں جن سے انکے حقوق کی حفاظت ہو سکے مگر اس ٹیکس کی رو سے ان پر اور بوجھ ڈالا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ ان سے بے انصافی ہوگی۔

ان مختصر الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

مسٹر جی ایم سید - (ضلع داود) -۔ جناب صدر میں اپنی باریکی طرف سے اس بل کی مخالفت کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں اور اسکے لئے میری تین یا چار وجوہات ہیں۔ ایک وجہ یہ ہے کہ پاکستان کے اندر اس وقت اناج کی بہت کمی ہو گئی ہے۔ اس قلت کی وجہ سے ہم نے اس برس اسی کروڑ کا اناج باہر سے منگوا لیا ہے۔ اسکی وجہ خاص طور پر یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی۔ مرکزی گورنمنٹ کی یا صوبوں کی گورنمنٹ کی۔ اس طرح کی رہی ہے جسکی وجہ سے زراعت پیشہ لوگوں پر زیادہ سے زیادہ ٹیکسوں کا بوجھ ڈالا جا رہا ہے۔ اسکا نتیجہ یہ نکلتا ہے کہ وہ اپنے زراعت کے کام میں دلچسپی نہیں لیتے اور اگر لیتے ہیں تو پھر اسکی پیداوار اتنی نہیں جس سے وہ کچھ کر سکیں۔ بنابراین وہ ایسی



چیزوں کی کاشت کرتے ہیں جو کھانے کی نہیں ہیں - جو اناج نہیں ہے - وہ آئل سیڈز یا دوسری بیجواور پر زیادہ زور دیتے ہیں۔ اس لئے میں یہ نہایت لازمی سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم اس بات کو صاف اور واضح کر دیں کہ زراعت پیشہ لوگوں پر جس قسم کے بھی ٹیکس لگائے جائیں گے ہم ان کی تائید نہیں کریں گے - وہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ یہ تو سترہ سے وصول نہیں ہوتا بلکہ سابقہ پنجاب اور بہاولپور سے ہوتا اور وہ پہلے ہی یہ ٹیکس دے رہے تھے اور ان پر یہ نیا ٹیکس نہیں ہے - صاحب اس کے جواب میں میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ یہ بھی آج گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی ہے کہ جب انکا خیال ہوتا ہے کہ لوگ ٹیکس بڑھانے کی مخالفت کریں گے تو وہ انڈا کرکٹ طور پر ٹیکس بڑھانا شروع کر دیتے ہیں - پہلے کسی خاص مقصد کے لئے ٹیکس لگایا جاتا ہے جیسے گیلانی صاحب نے کہا ہے یہ ٹیکس دولت مند وزارت میں ایک برس کیلئے لگایا گیا تھا پھر آہستہ آہستہ اسے جاری رکھا گیا - جو ٹیکس ابتدا میں ایک یا دو برس کیلئے لگایا جاتا ہے اسے آگے چل کر ہمیشہ کیلئے لگا دیا جاتا ہے - اور لوگ جب عادی ہو جاتے ہیں تو پھر اس کی شکایت نہیں کرتے - یہ ضریحہ ٹیکس لگانے کا نہایت خطرناک ہے اور لوگوں کو دھوکے میں ڈالنے کے برابر ہے اور ہم اس چیز کو پسند نہیں کرتے -

علاوہ ازیں بات یہ ہے کہ مغربی پاکستان بننے کے بعد یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ ٹیکسوں میں بریفیڈ ارمی ہوگی اور سب علاقوں میں ایک جتنے ٹیکس ہونگے - لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوا اور ابھی تک مختلف سابقہ صوبوں میں مختلف ٹیکس وصول کئے جا رہے ہیں - مثال کے طور پر سترہ میں کمپاس پر بتیس روپیہ فی ایکڑ لینڈ اسسمنٹ چارج کیا جاتا ہے اور پنجاب میں یہ چودہ سے اٹھارہ روپیہ ہے - اسی طرح گلرم پر پنجاب میں بارہ سے پندرہ یا اٹھارہ روپیہ تک ہے، لیکن سترہ میں بائیس سے پچیس روپیہ تک لینڈ اسسمنٹ چارج کیا جاتا ہے اور اس طرح مختلف جگہوں پر مختلف ریٹ ہے - اب سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ ہمیں بریفیڈ ارمی ریٹ نہیں کیا جاتا اور ایک جگہ پر سلائیڈنگ سکیل ہے اور دوسری جگہ پر سلائیڈنگ سکیل نہیں ہے -----

**Mr. Speaker :** The Assembly stands adjourned for 15 minutes to meet again at 6-15 p.m. after Maghreb prayer.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, up to what time the House will remain in Session today ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Up to 7 O'clock.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghreb Prayers.*

*The Assembly reassembled after Maghreb Prayers, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیج - جناب صدر میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ سترہ میں جتنے ٹیکس بھی ہیں وہ دوسرے صوبوں کے مقابلہ میں زیادہ ہیں - یہاں پنجاب کے علاقہ میں لینڈ اسسمنٹ منٹ جب سترہ سے کم ہے تو سترہ والے ضرور کہیں گے کہ وہاں بھی کم کیا جائے نہ یہ کہ یہ بھی بڑھا کر ہمارے درجہ پر لے آیا جائے - اس لینڈ اسسمنٹ کی وجہ سے سترہ کے لوگ چلا رہے ہیں - دوسری وجہ یہ ہے کہ چونکہ اس صوبہ میں لینڈ اسسمنٹ یکساں نہیں اس لئے یہ جواز پیدا نہیں ہوتا کہ اسے زیادہ کیا جائے بلکہ کم کیا جائے اور ہر جگہ یہ sliding scale ہو یا اس کے مطابق permanent settlement کی جائے - تیسری بات جس کی وجہ سے ہم مخالفت کرتے ہیں یہ ہے کہ "زیادہ اناج اگاؤ" کی مہم نے پیش نظر چھوٹے آباد کاروں کا سپس بڑھانا نہیں چاہئے - اس سے لوگوں میں دلچسپی ہوگی - وہ زمینوں کو زیادہ آباد کریں گے - زراعت کریں گے اور اس طرح ہم جو قریباً ۸۰ کروڑ روپیہ کا اناج باہر سے منگاتے ہیں اس سے چھٹکارا ہو جائے گا - امریکہ کے ڈائریکٹر جان بل نے ٹانڈو جام میں تقریر کرتے ہوئے بتایا تھا کہ امریکہ میں ۱۵ فیصد وگ زراعت پیشہ ہیں - یہ ۱۵ فیصدی آبادی اتنی بیجواور کرتے ہیں کہ وہ نہ صرف امریکہ کے

لئے کافی ہوتی ہے بلکہ وہ اسے دوسرے ملکوں کو بھی بھیجتے ہیں۔ ہمارے ملک میں ۸۵ فیصدی لوگ زراعت پیشہ ہیں۔ اس کے باوجود یہاں یہ حالت ہو رہی ہے کہ ہر سال کسی نہ کسی جگہ سے اناج منکانا پڑتا ہے اس طرح ہمارا کتنا روپیہ صرف ہو جاتا ہے۔ بہتر یہ ہے کہ آبادکاروں پر زیادہ ٹیکس نہ لگایا جائے ورنہ وہ بزدل ہو جائیں گے۔ اسکے علاوہ ٹیپیری ایسیس منڈ کا طریقہ بالکل غلط ہے۔ اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوتا۔ البتہ یہ ضروری ہے کہ آپ خرچ میں تخفیف کریں۔ اپنے دیکھا ہے کہ ایک یونٹ بن جانے کے بعد کتنا خرچ بڑھ گیا ہے۔ چار کمشنروں کی بجائے اب ۱۱ کمشنر ہو گئے ہیں۔ علاوہ ایسی ایڈیشنل کمشنر۔ چیف انجینیئرز اور اس طرح سے ہر محکمہ میں کتنے ملازم بڑھائے گئے ہیں۔ ان کی تنخواہیں بڑھائی گئی ہیں۔ مجھے ڈر ہے کہ اگر یہی رفتار رہی تو ہمارا ملک بہت جلد bankrupt ہو جائے گا۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

مسٹر محمد بخش لکھویرا - (ضلع بہاول نگر)۔ جناب صدار عرض یہ ہے کہ اس وقت ریاست بہاولپور کے عوام جس قدر ٹیکس وغیرہ کے شکار ہوئے ہیں اور کسی علاقہ کے لوگ نہیں ہوئے۔ انہوں نے دعا مانگی تھی کہ وحدت بن جائے تاکہ انہیں سہولتیں میسر آئیں مگر ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ محروم زراعت صاحب نے بھٹ سے وعدے کئے تھے کہ وہاں ہسپتال بنائے جائیں گے۔ سکول کھولے جائیں گے لیکن اس طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ شاید وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہاں کے لوگ بے سوجھ ہیں اسلئے ان معاملات کی طرف انکی توجہ نہیں ہوئی۔ رحیم یار خان میں سکول ہسپتال اور کارخانے وغیرہ بنائے گئے ہیں لیکن بہاولپور شرقی اسوقت تک ان سب سہولتوں سے محروم رہا ہے۔ ہم لوگوں نے شروع میں دو آئے فی روپیہ ٹیکس صرف ایک سال کیلئے قبول کر لیا تھا لیکن ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ ٹیکس ہمارے عوام کے ساتھ ایسا چمٹ گیا کہ اب پیچھا نہیں چھوڑتا۔ اس کے بعد ون یونٹ بننے کا وقت آگیا۔

جناب صدار۔ اس وقت مجھے ایک مثال یاد آگئی ہے۔ کسی عورت کے ہاں ایک شخص پہلی دفعہ اس کی گائے کا دودھ دھونے کے لئے گیا۔ عورت نے احتیاطاً اس شخص کو بتا دیا کہ گائے کا دودھ چڑھا لیتی ہے اس لئے ذرا ہوشیاری سے دودھ نکالا جائے۔ اس شخص نے برتن مانگا۔ عورت کے پاس اس وقت کوئی خالی برتن نہیں تھا البتہ ایک برتن میں کچھ پہلے کا دودھ پڑا تھا وہ اسے ہی اٹھا لائی اور اس شخص سے کہہ دیا کہ اسی میں اور دودھ دہ لو۔ اس نے بعد وہ خود کام میں لگ گئی۔ اس شخص نے اسی برتن میں گائے کا دودھ دہا۔ اور پھر سارے کا سارا بی گیا۔ کچھ وقت کے بعد جب عورت آئی تو اس نے برتن خالی پایا۔ پرچھا تو اس شخص نے بتایا کہ یہ گائے بڑی چالاک ہے۔ اپنا تو درکنار یہ برتن والا دودھ بھی چڑھا گئی ہے۔ (قہقہے) جناب صدار۔ یہی ہماری حالت ہے ٹیکس پر ٹیکس لگائے جا رہے ہیں اور کوئی ہمدردی کا اظہار نہیں ہوتا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری حکومت خلوص سے کام نہیں کرتی اگر خلوص سے کام کیا جائے تو کسی قسم کی کوئی شکایت پیدا نہ ہو۔ اس لئے میں استدعا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ خلوص دل سے کام کریں۔ غریب لوگوں پر ٹیکس کا بوجھ نہ ڈالیں۔ چونکہ آپ صحیح طریقہ پر روپیہ خرچ نہیں کرتے اس لئے جتنا روپیہ آپ کو حاصل ہوتا ہے اس میں برکت نہیں ہوتی۔ ہمارے علاقے میں حکومت نے سڑکیں بنانے کی منظوری دی تھی مگر کوئی سڑک نہ بنائی گئی۔ کافی عرصہ گزرے کے بعد یہ کہا گیا کہ ان کے لئے اب نئی منظوری لینے پڑے گی۔ جناب والا۔ اگر یہی صورت رہی تو غریب زمینداروں کی کیا حالت ہوگی۔ ان حالات میں میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ ان پر ٹیکس کا بوجھ زیادہ نہ ڈالا جائے کیونکہ ان کی حالت پہلے ہی خراب ہے۔ نیز آپ خلوص دل سے کام کریں۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ شاد کافر نے ایک بہشت بنائی تھی اور چونکہ اس نے خلوص دل سے بنائی تھی اس لئے وہ اللہ میاں کو پسند آگئی۔ چنانچہ وہ آٹھویں بہشت ہو گئی۔

شیخ ظفر حسین - (ضلع قوجرانوالہ) (پنجابی) - حضور والا جس وقت ڈاکٹر خان صاحب اس صوبہ کے وزیر اعلیٰ مقرر ہوئے تو وہ دو تین کوچرائیں کے ساتھ تھانے میں گئے اور ان کی داد رسی کی۔ چار پانچ غریب آدمیوں کی حمایت کی اور ان کی شکایات کو سنا۔ اس طرح وہ اس صوبہ کے عام لوگوں کے حامی بن گئے لیکن تھوڑے ہی عرصے بعد ان غریب لوگوں نے جب ان سے ملنے کی خواہش کی تو ڈاکٹر خان صاحب سے ان کی ملاقات نہ ہو سکی اور نہ کبھی ٹیلیفون پر ہی ان سے کچھ کہا جا سکا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب کی "ہمدردی" کی یہ حالت ہے کہ اب بچارے غریب لوگوں پر دو آنے فی روپیہ ٹیکس لگا دیا گیا ہے اس میں شک نہیں کہ حکومت کے اخراجات زیادہ ہیں لیکن اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں کہ ٹیکس وغیرہ بڑھائے جائیں بجائے اس کے کہ انہیں کم کیا جائے۔

حضور والا ہمارے ہاں دو قسم کے ڈاکٹر ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک تو چوہے مارنے والے ہوتے ہیں اور دوسرے آدمی مارنے والے۔ جب یہ لوگ دیہات میں جاتے ہیں تو یہ چوہے مارنے کے ساتھ ساتھ آدمیوں کو بھی مارتے ہیں اور اس بات کو وہ اپنی Joint responsibility سمجھتے ہیں۔ (تہقہ) آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ملک میں اس وقت food shortage ہے۔ حکومت خوراک تو بڑھا نہیں سکتی البتہ اتنا ضرور کر سکتی ہے کہ ان "ڈاکٹروں" کے ذریعہ زیادہ سے زیادہ آدمیوں کو مارا جائے تاکہ خوراک کا مسئلہ باسانی حل ہو جائے (تہقہ)

حضور والا ہمارے وزراء از روئے "ہمدردی" دیہات میں غریب لوگوں کی حالت کو دیکھنے کے لئے جاتے ہیں۔ ان کے پاس ۷۵ ماڈل کی کاریں ہوتی ہیں اور دیہات کی چچی سڑکوں کو دیکھ کر ان کے دل میں ہمدردی پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ اس لئے وہ دیہات والوں سے بڑے وعدے کرتے ہیں لیکن ان کا کوئی وعدہ پورا نہیں ہوتا اور ہو بھی کیسے۔ مسلسل چار پانچ سال رہیں تو شاید ان غریبوں کی حالت پر رحم آسکے مگر چونکہ یہ صرف ایک آدھ سال رہتے ہیں اور ان کی جگہ پھر کوئی نیا وزیر آجاتا ہے اس طرح ان غریبوں کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی جا سکتی اور نہ ہی ان کی حالت سدھر سکتی ہے۔ آخر وہ کیا کریں وہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے تو بدلتے رہنا ہے لہذا پچھلی ڈویلپمنٹ کے نام پر اکٹھا کیا ہوا ٹیکس جیب میں ڈالا اور اپنی راہ لی۔ اس کے بعد دوسرا آیا۔ اس نے بھی سمجھا کہ میں آج نہیں تو کل رخصت ہو جاؤں گا تو اس نے بھی اپنی جیب بھری اور راہ لی (تہقہ)۔ اب میں ایک مثال آپ کے سامنے پیش کرتا ہوں۔ آپ کے لاہور میں ایک امپروومنٹ ٹرسٹ ہے۔ ٹرسٹ والوں نے ایک اعظم مارکیٹ بنا کر دو لاکھ روپیہ میں اپنے ایک چہیتے کے پاس بیچ دی۔ اس پر گورنمنٹ نے ایکشن لیا اور ایک ٹرسٹی کو ٹرسٹ سے الگ کر دیا جس کے متعلق یہ شکایت تھی کہ وہ اسکا حصار ہے۔ اس نے ہائی کورٹ میں دعویٰ کر دیا۔ ہائی کورٹ نے فیصلہ دیا کہ چونکہ اسے پہلے show cause کا نوٹس نہیں دیا گیا لہذا اسکی علیحدگی ناجائز ہے۔ چنانچہ وہ مارکیٹ تیرہ لاکھ روپیہ کو دی گئی حالانکہ ۵۲ لاکھ روپیہ کی offer موجود ہے اور میں جناب والا یہ دریافت کرتا ہوں کہ ۲ آنے فی روپیہ کے حساب سے آپ ٹیکس لگاتے ہیں اور پھر آپ ہی اسے ٹھا جاتے ہیں اور ان غریبوں سے دو۔ دو آنے وصول کر کے آپ ضائع کر دیتے ہیں۔ یہ تو یوں ہے کہ "پنڈہ جوڑے پلی پلی رام لنڈھارے کیا" (تالیاں) (شور اور قطع کلامیاں)۔

پھر جناب والا اطلاع آجاتی ہے کہ وزیر صاحب کو دورہ پڑ گیا ہے۔ سارے ضلع پر مصیبت نازل ہو جاتی ہے۔ کوئی بستر اس پر اٹھائے لا رہا ہے۔ کوئی لکڑیاں لا رہا ہے۔ کوئی مرغیاں تلاش کر رہا ہے اور وزیر صاحب مفت کی پارٹیاں اڑاتے ہیں اور ان کے ٹی۔ اے کا سارا بار ان غریبوں کے سر پڑتا ہے جن سے حکومت یہ ٹیکس وصول کرتی ہے۔ پھر جناب والا ڈاکٹر آجاتا ہے بندے مارنے والا۔ کوئی اس سے علاج کیا کروائیگا۔ دو آنے کی دوائی نہیں ہوتی اور تین روپیہ کا وہ مرغا کھا جاتا ہے (تالیاں اور تہقہ) آپ کو زمینداروں کی حالت بھی دیکھنی چاہئے۔ آپ کو ان غریبوں کا کوئی خیال نہیں ان کو سڑکوں کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ سڑکوں کی تو وزیروں کو ضرورت ہے جنہوں نے ان پر

موٹر کار میں چلائی ہیں۔ ٹیکس تو ان غریبوں سے وصول کیا جاتا ہے اور فائدہ یہ لوگ حاصل کرتے ہیں ان میں سے کوئی بیمار ہو جائے تو فوراً ڈاکٹر پہنچ جاتا ہے یا انہیں ہسپتال لیجانے کے لئے فوراً ایبوریٹس کار آ جاتی ہے اور پھر دواشی مفت - علاج مفت اور سب چیزیں مفت ملتی ہیں اور اگر کوئی غریب زمیندار بیمار ہو جائے تو اول تو وہ ہسپتال تک پہنچ ہی نہیں سکتا کیونکہ دیہاتوں میں ہسپتال کافی فاصلے پر ہوتے ہیں اور اگر اسے وہاں لیجایا بھی جائے تو وہ تھوڑی بہت چوٹ سے ہی راستے میں مر جاتا ہے اور اگر ویسے نہ مرے تو زخم Septic ہونے سے ہی مر جاتا ہے۔ اب آپ ہی بتائیں کہ آپ اس غریب سے جو ٹیکس وصول کرتے ہیں وہ اس کے کس کام آیا؟ اس کا بہتر علاج یہ ہے کہ آپ اپنے خرچ گھٹائیں - آمدنی بڑھانے سے آپ کا کام نہیں چلیگا - آپ کو اپنا خرچ گھٹانا پڑیگا - جب تک آپ اپنا خرچ نہیں گھٹائیں گے آپ کی حالت ٹھیک نہیں ہو سکتی - مگر کیا کیا جائے یہاں تو نت نئی بیماریاں وزیروں کو چمٹی رہتی ہے ہمی کو Blood Pressure ہے - کسی کو Diabetes اور کسی کو Piles ہے - لہذا بہتر تو یہ ہے کہ پہلے ان کا ڈاکٹری معائنہ کرا لیا کریں اور پھر قلمدان وزارت ان کو سونپا جائے - چھوٹے ملازموں پر تو بہت سختی کی جاتی ہے - کوئی کلرک بیمار ہو جائے تو اس سے ڈاکٹری سرٹیفکیٹ مانگا جاتا ہے اور اس کو رخصت بھی نہیں تنخواہ دی جاتی ہے اور اگر وہ زیادہ دیر بیمار رہے تو گھر بٹھا دیا جاتا ہے - لہذا بہتر صورت تو یہی ہے کہ آپ اپنا خرچ گھٹائیں - غریبوں سے دو دو - چار چار آنے انھیں کرنے سے آپ کا کچھ نہیں بنیگا - آپ وزیروں کا علاج الائنس بلز کریں جو وزیر بیمار رہتا ہو اسے چھٹی دی دی جائے - اول تو اسے خود ہی اپنی جگہ چھوڑ دینی چاہئے مگر یہاں تو یہ حال ہے کہ -

بیڑا غرق ہوئے تیرا مقرون لیندا نہیں  
اسی چھوڑے آن تینوں ترن چھوڑا نہیں

سیّد شمیم حسین قادری (ضلع لاہور) :- جناب والا میں اپنے معزز دوست شیخ ظفر حسین کی تقریر کے بعد محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ میں اس معزز ایوان کو اس شیریں کلامی سے محظوظ نہیں کر سکتا جیسا کہ انہوں نے کیا ہے - بہر حال میں آپ کی خدمت میں چند ایک گزارشات پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

پہلی چیز تو یہ ہے کہ ان کے اس ڈویلپمنٹ سیس بل کا منشاء یہ ہے کہ زمینداروں سے خواہ وہ چھوٹا ہو یا بڑا ۲ آنے فی روپیہ ٹیکس وصول کیا جائے اور یہ ٹیکس اس لئے وصول کیا جا رہا ہے کہ اس ٹیکس سے صوبہ میں ڈویلپمنٹ کی جائے - جناب والا اس امر سے تو کسی شخص کو انکار نہیں ہو سکتا کہ کوئی حکومت بھی ٹیکس لگائے بغیر اپنا کام نہیں چلا سکتی - لیکن میں صرف یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹیکس لگاتے وقت کم از کم اس اصول کو مدنظر رکھا جائے کہ جس شخص پر یہ ٹیکس لگایا جا رہا ہے کیا وہ اس ٹیکس کو ادا کرنے کی استطاعت بھی رکھتا ہے یا نہیں؟

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. The Minister who has to give the reply is not in the House; please order him to come in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable Minister will read the speeches before he gives his reply.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I would submit, Sir, that the Minister in charge should make it a point to be present in the House when a measure piloted by him is under discussion. This is an ordinary courtesy which is always extended to the House. Whatever points are made by the

Opposition or from any other section of the House, they have to be answered by the Minister in charge of the Bill, and he can do so only if he is present in the House during the discussion but here nobody seems to bother. I would, therefore, suggest that the Minister in charge of these matters, the Revenue Minister or the Law Minister, should be asked to be present in the House.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** If they are not available we might adjourn the House.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education): Not less than six Ministers are present in the House. If one Minister is present he can convey to the other.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** The explanation offered by the Education Minister is not satisfactory at all. I would like to inform him that the scope of the Bill is very wide and so many subjects are covered by the measure that every single Minister should be present in the House. The reply will be given by the member in charge and it is but fair that the member in charge be present in the House.

**Shaikh Mehboob Iahi:** I want to point out that in Mr. Feroz Khan Noon's time the same situation arose. Mr. Speaker, probably, you were a member here and Mr. Feroze Khan Noon complained that his Ministers had gone away. The Speaker sent for the Ministers. Exactly the same position has arisen today, and Mr. Dasti has mis-represented the facts.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is desirable that the Minister who has to reply should be present in the House, but if through some unavoidable reason he is not present, the debate cannot be postponed.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Sergeant-at-Arms may be asked to bring him in Sir.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Mr. Pirzada is busy with some work outside.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he is not here, the Revenue Minister should be here. I have sent for him, but I will not postpone the debate.

سیخ شمیم حسین قادری - میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ ٹیکس لگاتے وقت economics کے اصولوں کو پیش نظر رکھنا چاہئے - مجھے یہ معلوم نہیں کہ ان وزراء کرام میں سے کتنے حضرات نے economics پڑھی ہے - البتہ جس معزز وزیر کا یہ بل ہے ان کو تو معاشیات کا ماہر سمجھنا چاہئے - کیونکہ انہوں نے یہ اصول طے کیا ہے کہ خواہ کسی کی آمدنی پچاس روپے ہو یا پانچ سو یا پانچ ہزار روپے ہو سب کیلئے ٹیکس دو آنے فی روپیہ ہے - شاید یہ اسلامی مساوات کا اصول ہے - لیکن economics کا اصول ہرگز تصور نہیں کیا جا سکتا -

قاضی مرید احمد - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر - معزز ممبر نے فرمایا ہے کہ شاید یہ اسلامی مساوات کا اصول ہے - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ اسلامی مساوات کا اصول قطعاً نہیں ہے -

صاحب سپیکر :- یہ آپ کے قریب بیٹھے ہیں ۔ آپ انکو اسلامی تعلیم دیجئے ۔

قاضی مزید احمد :- اس ایوان کے تمام ممبر میرے قریب بیٹھے ہیں لیکن افسوس کہ میری بات قبول نہیں کرتے ۔

سیّد شمیم حسین قادری :- میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ taxation کے بنیادی اصول کو پیش نظر نہیں رکھا گیا اور ہر شخص کو ایک ہی رسی سے بانڈھ دیا گیا ہے ۔ خواہ وہ اس ٹیکس کا متحمل ہو یا نہ ہو ۔

اس کے متعلق میری دوسری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ٹیکس اسلئے عائد کیا جاتا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کا کاروبار چلایا جا سکے ۔ جہاں تک اس امر کا تعلق ہے یہ میزانیہ میں واضح طور پر بیان کر دیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ ہماری آمدنی کے وسائل ہیں اور یہ اخراجات کی مددات ۔ اس بل میں یہ شرط تو لگا دی گئی ہے کہ ٹیکس کی شرح دو آنے فی روپیہ ہوگی لیکن اس میں ڈیولپمنٹ کا ایک ایسا لفظ رکھ دیا ہے جو امرت دہارا کے طور پر ہر جگہ استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے خواہ محض گورنمنٹ کے اداروں دینے کا وقت ہو یا انکو چار پانچ ہزار روپیہ تنخواہ دینے کا موقع ہو یا وزراء کے دورے اور دوسرے ایسے کاموں کیلئے جو کہ ایک یونٹ بننے کے بعد حکومت نے اپنے طریقہ کار میں اختیار کر رکھے ہیں ۔ عوام کی نظروں میں ڈیولپمنٹ اس صورت میں ہوتی ہے جبکہ سکول اور کالج کھولے جائیں ۔ سڑکیں بنائیں اور دیگر ایسے فلاح عام کیلئے کام کئے جائیں ۔ میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ڈیولپمنٹ بھی لازمی ہے اور روپیہ بھی ضرور وصول کیجئے لیکن یہ دیکھئے کہ روپیہ کن sources سے وصول کیا جائے ۔

جناب والا ۔ قیام پاکستان کے بعد سے امیر جو ہے وہ امیر تر ہوتا چلا گیا ہے ۔ اس کی یہ سبجہ میں نہیں آتا کہ جو روپیہ اسنے بلیک مارکیٹ میں کمایا ہے اسکا استعمال کس طرح کرے ۔ وہ اسکو چھپانے کی کوشش کرتا ہے تاکہ انکم ٹیکس سے بچ جائے ۔ بدقسمتی سے دوسری طرف یہ حالت ہے کہ غریبوں کے تن ڈھانپنے کیلئے صرف ایک گڑ کھڑا ہے اور صرف ایک وقت کی روٹی میسر ہوتی ہے ۔ آپ گجرات کے رہنے والے ہیں ۔ آپکو معلوم ہے کہ گجرات کے لوگ ہاجرہ کھا کر گزارہ کرتے ہیں ۔ اس ضلع میں انہوں نے ڈیولپمنٹ سس لگایا ہے اور یہاں کی بہت سی زمین ڈالوں کی وجہ سے خراب ہو رہی ہے ۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہاں ڈیولپمنٹ کا کیا کام ہوا ہے اور ڈالوں کا جو پانی ضائع ہو رہا ہے اس سے زمینوں کو آبپاش کرنے کے کیا اقدامات کئے گئے ہیں ۔

جناب صدر ۔ میں آپکی وساطت سے حکومت سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ اس نے گجرات ۔ جہلم اور گوجرانوالہ کو کیرں شامل کیا ہے ۔ ضلع گوجرانوالہ میں سیم کی وجہ سے بیشتر زمینیں برباد ہو گئی ہیں ۔ حافظ آباد کی نصف سے زیادہ زمین ناکارہ ہو چکی ہے ۔ لاہور کی دو تحصیلیں تھور کی وجہ سے تباہ ہو چکی ہیں ۔ سیم تھور کے خاتمے کیلئے ایک بل پاس کیا گیا تھا اور مختلف ڈیولپمنٹ بورڈ بنانے کی تجویز کی گئی تھی لیکن ہم نے تو عمری ڈیولپمنٹ ہوتی نہیں دیکھی ۔ اب حالت یہ ہے کہ سیلاب کی وجہ سے جو سڑکیں ٹوٹ جاتی ہیں انکی مرمت نہیں کی جاتی اور اگر کی جاتی ہے تو بارش کے بعد پتہ نہیں چلتا کہ انکی مرمت کی گئی تھی یا نہیں ۔ ایس ۔ ڈی ۔ او سے لیٹر بڑے سے بڑے افسر تک اپنا ذاتی فائدہ حاصل کرتے ہیں ۔ اس طرح قوم کا روپیہ ضائع کیا جا رہا ہے ۔ اگر آپ واقعی ڈیولپمنٹ کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو سارے صوبے کیلئے ایک ڈیولپمنٹ بورڈ بنائیں جو اس امر کا جائزہ لے کہ کون کونسی جگہ پر کس چیز کی ضرورت ہے ۔ مثلاً کیمبل پور ۔ جہلم اور راولپنڈی میں جہاں میلوں تک پانی پیٹنے کو نہیں ملتا اور عورتیں پانی کی تلاش میں سروں پر گھڑے اٹھائے گھومتی پھرتی ہیں اور وہاں کے لوگ زندگی میں صرف تین دفعہ نہاتے ہیں ایک دفعہ پیدائش کے وقت دوسری دفعہ شادی کے موقع پر اور تیسرے دفعہ ان کو مولوی نہلاتا ہے ۔ ان کیلئے پانی کی فراہمی کا مناسب بندوبست کریں ۔

جناب والا - حکومت ٹیکس ضرور وصول کرے لیکن انڈسٹریز کو جو لاڈلا بن سکھا دیا ہے جب تک آپ یہ لاڈلا بن ایگریکلچر کو نہیں سکھائیں گے آپکی معیشت کبھی کامیاب نہیں ہوگی - یہ ملک کبھی ترقی نہیں کرے گا (خوب خوب) یہاں بھوک کبھی ختم نہیں ہوگی اور آپ ہمیشہ دوسروں کے آگے ہاتھ پھیلاتے رہیں گے -

میں آپ کو صاف الفاظ میں بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی ملک آپکی امداد نہیں کریگا - آج جو خیرات آپ کو ملی ہے یقیناً وہ کل نہیں ملے گی - کیونکہ خیرات ہمیشہ نہیں ملا کرتی - آپ اپنی مثال آپ ہی دیکھ لیں - جب ایک گزائر آپ کے پاس خیرات لینے آتا ہے تو آپ اس کو بھیک کی صورت میں کچھ نہ کچھ دے دیتے ہیں - وہ دوسری مرتبہ پھر آتا ہے تو آپ اسکو پھر بھیک دے دیتے ہیں - جب وہ تیسری مرتبہ درپوزہ گری کرنے کے لئے آتا ہے تو آپ اس کو اپنی ڈیوڑھی سے بے عزت کر کے نکال دیتے ہیں - یاد رکھیں آپ گزائر کے ساتھ تیسری مرتبہ جو سلوک کرتے ہیں آپ کے ساتھ بھی ایسا ہی سلوک ایک نہ ایک دن ضرور ہوگا - اس لئے آپکو سوچ سمجھ کر کام کرنا چاہئے - میں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ ٹیکس لگائیں اور ضرور لگائیں - یہی ٹیکس دینے سے قطعاً گریز نہیں ہے - ہم ٹیکس دینا اپنا فرض سمجھتے ہیں - ہم ٹیکس دینے میں بڑی خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں - مگر خدا کے لئے development بھی ساتھ ہی ساتھ کریں اور ایک Development Authority قائم

کریں - اس جگہ میں یہ بھی واضح کر دوں کہ جب آپ Development کریں تو اس میں uniformity ضرور ہونی چاہئے - ایسا نہ ہو کہ ایک جگہ کو خوب develope کیا جائے اور دوسری جگہ کو بالکل محروم کر دیا جائے - اس کے بعد میں جناب والا چھوٹے زمین داروں کی بابت کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - ان کو ترقی کرنے کا موقع دینا آپ کا فرض اولین ہے - اس کے بعد میں عرض کرونگا کہ کٹن انڈسٹری کو ترقی دے کر غریبوں کو پہلے پہلے کا موقع دیا جائے - جس طرح آپکی Industrial Finance Corporation بڑے بڑے کارخانوں کے مالکوں کو لاکھوں

اور کروڑوں روپیہ کی امداد دیکر نواز رہی ہے اسی طرح غریب صنعتکاروں کو بھی تھوڑی بہت امداد دے تاکہ وہ بھی اپنا اور اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پال سکیں - جب تک آپ ان غریب لوگوں کا معیار زندگی بلند نہیں کریں گے اس وقت تک آپ صحیح معنوں میں ترقی کی منازل طے نہیں کر سکیں گے - آپ اپنا معیار زندگی تو روز بروز بلند سے بلند تر کرتے چلے جا رہے ہیں اور ان غریبوں کا معیار زندگی روز بروز پست سے پست تر کرتے چلے جا رہے ہیں - آپ تو بڑے بڑے شاہانہ محلات میں زندگی گزارتے ہیں لیکن ان غریبوں کو سر چھپانے کیلئے ایک معمولی سی جھونپڑی بھی میسر نہیں - یاد رکھئے آپ جو نئے نئے سر بلنگ اور نئی نئی وضع کے محلات تیار کرتے جا رہے ہیں مصیبت کے وقت یہی غریب لوگ جنکو آپ بے کار سمجھتے ہیں ان کی حفاظت کریں گے - وہ آپ کی طرح بھاگ کر بزدلی کا مظاہرہ نہیں کریں گے - آپ تو کوٹھیاں چھوڑ کر بھاگ جائیں گے اور انہیں کوٹھیاں میں گھبراہٹ کا طوطی بول رہا ہوگا - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی معروضات ختم کرتا ہوں -

چودھری فرزند علی (بہاولپور ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب والا یہ بل خان افتخار حسین خان وزیر مال کے نام نامی پر شائع کیا گیا ہے - مجھے امید تھی کہ جناب وزیر مال صاحب غریب عوام کی قوت برداشت کا اندازہ لگا کر اس بل کو پیش کریں گے - مگر ان کو تو اپنے عیش و آرام سے اتنی فرصت ہی تھاں ملتی ہے کہ وہ غریبوں کی حالت زار بچشم خود ملاحظہ کریں - جہاں تک ان کے اس ایوان میں تشریف رکھنے کا تعلق ہے میں نے تو ہمیشہ ان کو پان چباتے ہی دیکھا ہے - سوائے پان کھانے کے ان کے پاس کوئی اور کام ہی نہیں (قہقہہ) یہ دیکھنا ان کا فرض منصبی تھا کہ جو ٹیکس سابق بہاولپور ریاست کے غریب عوام پر لگایا جا رہا ہے اس کے ادا کرنے کی ان میں استطاعت بھی ہے یا نہیں اور اس ٹیکس کے وصول کرنے کی کوئی وجہ جواز بھی ہے یا نہیں - لیکن یہ تو اسی صورت میں ہو سکتا تھا کہ وہ ریاست میں خود تشریف لے جاتے اور تمام حالات کو اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھتے - مگر انہوں نے تو کبھی ریاست کی سر زمین پر قدم بھی نہیں رکھا ہے - جناب والا - مجھے پیرزادہ عبدالستار سے بھی شکایت ہے کیونکہ قانون دان ہوتے ہوئے

انہوں نے اس بل کی تائید و حمایت کی ہے۔ مگر حقیقت یہ ہے کہ یہ بل حمایت کے بالکل قابل نہیں ہے۔ اسکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس میں invidious classification پیدا کی گئی ہے جو آئین پاکستان کے بنیادی اصولوں کے خلاف ہے۔ جناب والا۔ میری گزارشات صرف سابق ریاست بہاولپور کے تین اضلاع یعنی بہاولنگر۔ بہاولپور اور رحیم یار خان تک ہی محدود ہونگی۔

ایک آواز۔ کیا آپ سابق صوبہ پنجاب کا ذکر نہیں فرمائیں گے؟

چودھری فرزند علی۔ جی نہیں۔ پنجاب کے متعلق میرے دوسرے فاضل دوستوں نے کافی سے زیادہ رونا رو دیا ہے۔ جناب والا وزیر مال صاحب کی طرف سے یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ صوبے کی روز افزوں آبادی اس امر کی مقتضی ہے کہ صوبے کے باشندوں کو (یعنی اس صوبے کے باشندوں کو جو کراچی سے لیکر درہ خیبر اور سبی تک پھیلا ہوا ہے) خوراک اور زندگی کی دیگر آسائشوں سے نوازنے کے لئے اور اسی قسم کی دیگر ضروریات بہم پہنچانے کے لئے روپیہ درکار ہے۔ جناب والا ان تمام آسائشوں اور ان تمام ترقیاتی منصوبوں کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے جو روپیہ درکار ہے اس کی وصولی کے لئے حکومت کی نظر عنایت صرف سابق ریاست بہاولپور پر ہی پڑی ہے۔

جناب والا۔ آپ کو اچھی طرح یاد ہوگا کہ ون یونٹ کے منصف شہزاد پر آنے سے قبل چھوٹے یونٹوں کے ساتھ ان کو ترقی دینے کے سلسلے میں کچھ مواعید کئے گئے تھے۔ بجائے اس کے کہ ان مواعید کو پورا کرتے ان کو ترقی دی جاتی لٹا ان پر مزید ٹیکسوں کا بوجھ ڈال دیا گیا ہے تاکہ وہ ترقی کرنے کا خواب ہی نہ دیکھ سکیں۔ یہ بل اس کی پہلی مثال ہے اور یہ پہلی نظر عنایت ہے جو حکومت مغربی پاکستان نے یونٹ بننے کے بعد سابق ریاست بہاولپور پر کی ہے۔

ایک آواز۔ آگے آگے دیکھتے ہوتا ہے کیا۔

چودھری فرزند علی۔ جناب والا حکومت کی طرف سے یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ صوبے کی روز افزوں آبادی کی جملہ ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے تمام ممکن الحصول وسائل کو ترقی دینا ضروری ہے۔ آبپاشی کی سہولتوں کی اصلاح۔ بحالی اراضی۔ نئے مدرسوں اور ہسپتالوں کے قیام۔ سڑکوں کی تعمیر۔ صنعتی و زرعی ترقی وغیرہ پر معتبر رقم صرف کی جا رہی ہیں اور صوبائی مالیات عام میزانیہ سے ان بڑھتے ہوئے اور جائز مطالبات کو پورا نہیں کر سکتی۔ چونکہ صوبے کی ترقی ایک جائز اور اہم ضرورت ہے اس لئے یہ تجویز کیا گیا ہے کہ مالِ اراضی اور شرح قابض پر دو آنے فی روپیہ حبوب عائد کی جائے تاکہ برداشت کئے جانے والے کثیر اخراجات کا ایک حصہ اس طرح حاصل ہو سکے۔ جناب والا۔ ان اثبات سے یہ مترشح ہوتا ہے کہ یہ ٹیکس سارے صوبے پر لگایا جا رہا ہے۔ مگر جب ہم اس بل کے بیان اغراض و وجوہ کے آخری حصہ کو دیکھتے ہیں تو اس میں یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ یہ حبوب سابق صوبہ پنجاب اور سابق ریاست بہاولپور کے علاقہ جات پر عائد کی جا رہی ہے۔ جہاں یہ انضمام سے ماقبل زمانہ میں نافذ العمل تھی۔ جناب والا اس ٹیکس کے نافذ کرنے کی وجہ جواز کتنی عجیب و غریب اور مضحکہ خیز ہے۔ یعنی یہ کہ انضمام کے بعد یہ ٹیکس بہاولپور ریاست کے باشندوں سے اسلئے وصول کیا جائے گا کیونکہ انضمام سے ماقبل وہ یہ ٹیکس ادا کیا کرتے تھے۔ افسوس یہ ہے کہ اس امر کو ملحوظ خاطر نہیں رکھا گیا کہ integration سے قبل یہ ٹیکس وہاں کیوں لگایا گیا تھا اور اس کے لگانے کی کیا وجوہات تھیں۔ یہ ٹیکس نئے سرے سے لگانے سے پہلے حکومت کو بغور سوچنا چاہئے تھا کہ integration سے پہلے یہ ٹیکس جائز اور مناسب وجوہات کی بنا پر بہاولپور ریاست کے غریب عوام سے وصول کیا جاتا تھا یا نہیں۔ اگر حکومت کو وہ وجوہات جنکی بنا پر یہ ٹیکس لگایا گیا تھا مناسب معلوم ہوتی تو بے شک اسے دوبارہ لگا دیتی اور ہمیں بھی کوئی اعتراض نہ ہوتا اور اگر وہ وجوہات غیر مناسب



اور غیر ضروری معلوم ہوتی تو حکومت اسکو دوبارہ نافذ نہ کرتی۔ جناب والا اب میں حکومت کی اطلاع کے لئے سابق ریاست بہاولپور میں اس ٹیکس کے لگائے جانے کا پس منظر بیان کرتا ہوں۔ آپ سب حضرات کو یاد ہے کہ نومبر ۱۹۵۲ء میں مسٹر حسن محمود کی وزارت کو nepotism-corruption سے متعلق اور دیگر سنگین الزامات کی بنا پر dismissal کیا گیا تھا۔ اس dismissal سے کچھ عرصہ قبل ان کی وزارت نے اس ٹیکس کو ترقیاتی ٹیکس کا نام دے کر سابق ریاست بہاولپور کی لیجسلیٹو اسمبلی میں ایک بل پیش کیا اور اس بل میں کہا گیا تھا کہ یہ ٹیکس ربیع ۱۹۵۲ء سے نافذ کیا جائے گا۔ اس بل کے بیان اغراض و وجوہ کے بارے میں یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ چونکہ ہم ابھی پاکستان کے دوسرے صوبوں کے ہم پلہ نہیں اور چونکہ ہم دوسرے صوبوں کے دوش بدوش چلنے کے قابل نہیں اور چونکہ ہماری developments دوسرے صوبہ جات کے ساتھ at par نہیں اس لئے ہمیں اپنی مخصوص بندوبستی کی تکمیل کے لئے روپیہ درکار ہے اور یہ ٹیکس ربیع ۱۹۵۲ء سے لگایا جاتا ہے۔ جناب والا۔ اس وقت ہم نے بڑی شد و مد کے ساتھ اس بل کی مخالفت کی۔ اس لئے کہ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ریاست بہاولپور میں اراضی کی آبپاشی کے لئے پانی کی فراہمی کا انحصار بھارت سے پانی کی سپلائی پر ہے بھارت کے بھارتی ڈنقل ڈیم بنانے کیوجہ سے جو دنیا کا سب سے بڑا ڈیم ہے پانی کی اس قدر قلت ہوگئی کہ بہاولپور میں خاصکر بہاولنقر کے ضلع میں اس زمانہ میں جب بھارت نے پانی کی سپلائی بند کر دی تھی لوگ اپنے سروں پر تھڑے اور ٹکے لئے پانی کی تلاش میں ادھر ادھر مارے مارے پھرا کرتے تھے۔ پینے کا پانی فی گھڑا یا فی مٹکا ایک روپیہ ملتا تھا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The Assembly stands adjourned to meet again at 2-00 p.m. tomorrow.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 2-00 p.m. on Thursday the 7th March, 1957.*

# PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN DEBATES

7th March, 1957

VOLUME III No. 15

## OFFICIAL REPORT



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# PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN

Third Session of the First Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan

Thursday, 7th March, 1957

The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 2 p.m. of the clock. Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal Elahi) in the Chair.

Recitation from the Holy Quran.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### FACILITIES FOR SELF-DEFENCE IN BORDER AREA.

\*643. **Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the facilities, if any, provided by the Government to the people living within 10 miles of the border of Lahore Division with India and Kashmir for their self-defence;

(b) whether the Government intend to provide the same facilities to the people living in the similar Border Area of Hyderabad Division; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister) :** It is not in the public interest to answer this question.

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور :- کیا ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحب فرمائیگی کہ حکومت حیدرآباد ڈویژن کے بارڈر کے لئے وہی انتظامات کرنے کو تیار ہے جو باقی بارڈر کے لئے کیا گیا ہے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان :- میں آپ کو پورا یقین دلاتی ہوں کہ حکومت اس کے متعلق ایک سکیم پر غور کر رہی ہے اور اس میں حیدرآباد ڈویژن کے بارڈر کو بھی وہی اہمیت دی جائیگی جو مغربی پاکستان کے باقی بارڈروں کو دی جا رہی ہے -

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور :- اس سکیم کی تکمیل میں کتنا عرصہ لگے گا ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان :- توقع ہے کہ تھوڑے ہی عرصہ میں یہ مکمل ہو جائیگی - غالباً دو تین ماہ کا عرصہ لگے گا -

نجم الہند خواجہ حافظ غلام سراج الدین :- کیا میں یہ دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ بہاولپور ڈویژن کے بارڈر کو بھی وہی اہمیت دی جائیگی ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان :- یقیناً اسے بھی وہی اہمیت دی جائیگی -

## C.S.P. AND P.C.S. DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

**\*659. Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the present number of C.S.P. and P.C.S. Officers holding appointments as Deputy Commissioners, respectively in the West Pakistan Province;

(b) the names of the Officers mentioned in (a) above with length of their service at the time of their appointment as Deputy Commissioners;

(c) the number separately of C.S.P. and P.C.S. Officers working at present as Officers on Special Deputy?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): The information is as under;

(a) C.S.P. 25.

P.C.S. 26.

(b) The required details are laid on the Table.

(c) One in the High Court. (C.S.P. Officer).

*Deputy Commissioners/Political Agents.*

Serial No.	Name.	District.	Date of appointment.	length of service.
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1	2	3	4	5
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*(I) C. S. P. Officers.*

1	Mr. Abdul Majid Mufti..	Mardan	.. 28-11-1955	5 years.
2	Mr. S. Mujtaba Husnain Zaidi D. I. Khan	..	3-12-1955	5 years.
3	Mr. Darbar Ali Shah	.. South Waziristan	5-11-1956	7 years.
4	Mr. Amanullah Khan	.. Rawalpindi	.. 21-6-1956	9 years.
5	Mr. Abdul Qayyum	.. Jhelum	.. 12-8-1956	8 years.

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS/POLITICAL AGENTS.

Serial No.	Name.	District	Date of appointment.	length of service.
1	2	3	4	5
6	Mr. Muhammad Aminul Haq.	Gujrat	.. 31-1-1956	8 years.
7	Mr. S. Alamgir ..	Lahore	.. 12-3-1955	27 years.
8	Mr. Shaukat Bakhsh Awan	Sheikhupura	.. 11-1-1957	8½ years.
9	Mr. Inayat Ullah ..	Gujranwala	.. 18-11-1955	9 years.
10	Mr. Allauddin Ahmad ..	Sialkot	.. 5-4-1956	5½ years.
11	Mr. Nusrat Hassan ..	Multan	.. 7-11-1956	8 years.
12	Mr. V. A. Jafferri ..	Montgomery	.. 5-1-1956	8 years.
13	Mr. Aslam Avais ..	Jhang	.. 8-10-1956	7 years.
14	Mr. Shafiur Rahman ..	Bahawalpur	.. 11-11-1956	5 years.
15	Mr. Mahmood Iqbal ..	Bahawalnagar	.. Jan. 1957	5 years.
16	Mr. Abdul Latif Malik	Rahim Yar Khan	10-4-1956	6 years.
17	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan	12-4-1956	6 years.
18	Mr. M. Y. Agha ..	Hyderabad	.. 30-10-1956	30 years.
19	Mr. S. Azam Ali ..	Tharparkar	.. 2-5-1956	8 years.
20	Mr. Saeed Ahmad ..	Sanghar	.. not yet taken over.	6 years.
21	Mr. Aslam Abdullah ..	Quetta	.. 9-11-1956	8 years.
22	Mr. Roedad Khan ..	Zhob	.. 9-11-1956	7 years.
23	Mr. Muhammad Hussain	Loralai	.. 9-11-1956	6 years.
24	Mr. Iqbal Masud ..	Sibi	.. 23-1-1956	6 years.
25	Mr. Abid Hussain ..	Chagai	.. April 1956	6 years.

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS/POLITICAL AGENTS.

Serial No.	Name.	District	Date of appointment.	length of service.
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1	2	3	4	5
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## (2) P. C. S. Officers.

1	Mr. Fridullah Shah ..	Peshawar	.. 10-11-1956	15 years.
2	Mr. Zafar Ali Khan ..	Hazara	.. 4-11-1956	12 years.
3	Pir Mubarik Ali Shah ..	Campbellpur	.. 27-5-1954	26 years.
4	Mr. Saddullah Khan ..	Malakand	.. Oct. 1956	15 years.
5	Mr. S. M. Ayub ..	Mohmand	.. 4-11-1956	8½ years.
6	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan	Khyber	.. 10-11-1956	21 years.
7	Nawabzada Muhammad Ayub Khan.	Chitral	.. Jan. 1957	8½ years.
8	Mr. Arbab Nur Muhammad Khan.	Bannu	.. 29-11-1955	16 years.
9	Mr. Muhammad Jan Khan.	Kohat	.. 6-11-1956	21 years.
10	Raja Ghulam Mehdi Khan.	Mianwali	.. 22-1-1956	23½ years.
11	Haji Said Ahmad Shah	Kurram	.. July 1956	13 years.
12	Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan.	North Waziristan	1-11-56	Re-employed.
13	Mr. Muhammad Shafi ..	Shahpur	.. 5-11-1956	21 years.
14	Mr. G. M. M. Jilani ..	Lyallpur	.. 19-1-1957	28 years.
15	Mr. Sardar Ata Muhammad Khan.	Muzaffargarh	.. 29-9-1956	20 years.
16	Mr. A. K. Uqaili ..	U. S. F.	.. 18-1-1957	21 Years.
17	Mr. M. E. Yusufani ..	Sukkur	.. 20-1-1957	24 years.
18	Mr. Altaf Hussain Tirmazi	Larkana	.. 5-5-1956	35 Years.

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS/POLITICAL AGENTS.

Serial No.	Name.	District	Date of appointment.	length of service.
1	2	3	4	5
19	Mr. Sachedino Kazi ..	Nawabshah	.. Jan. 1957	29 years.
20	Mr. Abdul Latif Sheikh	Thatta	.. Nov. 1955	27 years.
21	Mr. A. M. Chana ..	Khanpur	.. 15-11-1956	31 years.
22	Mr. Abdul Majid Khan..	Dadu	.. not yet taken over	10½ years.
23	Mr. Raja Ahmad Khan..	Kalat	.. 3-2-1954	12 years.
24	Sheikh Ahmed Khan ..	Lasbela	.. 14-11-1956	21 years.
25	Major Muhammad Afzal Khan.	Mekran	.. 7-6-1956	18 years.
26	Haji Muhammad Siddiq	Kharan	.. 22-4-1956	22 years.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Is the inefficiency in the different departments due to the inexperienced C. S. P. officers, who have been appointed?

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - میں آپکی وساطت سے معزز ممبران کی اطلاع کیلئے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ سی - ایس - پی افسران مرکزی حکومت کے ماتحت ہیں اور ان کے متعلق یہ احکام ہیں کہ جس سی - ایس - پی افسر کی پانچ سال ملازمت ہو جائے وہ ڈی - سی لگایا جا سکتا ہے اور یہ چیز کوئی نئی نہیں - پارٹیشن سے پہلے بھی اسی اصول پر عمل ہوتا تھا - پارٹیشن سے پہلے ایسے بھی کیس ہیں جہاں تین سال کی سروس کے بعد ہی ڈی - سی لگایا گیا ہے اور اس کے علاوہ یہ بھی آپکی اطلاع کے لئے عرض کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ۲۵ فیصدی پی - سی ایس افسران کو بھی ان آسامیوں پر تعینات کیا جاتا ہے اور موجودہ پوزیشن کے مطابق سی - ایس - پی افسران کی کمی ہونے کی وجہ سے پچاس فیصدی پی - سی - ایس افسران کو ڈپٹی کمشنر لگایا گیا ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** May I know from the Deputy Minister if the Provincial Government has made any representation to the Central Government to revise their orders as to the appointment of inexperienced officers as Deputy Commissioners as the administration in the districts is going to the dogs?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. It is a suggestion for action.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Is it a fact that the rules regarding the posting of P.C.S. officers and C.S.P. officers have been violated by the very answer given by the Deputy Minister that only 25 per cent. of the P.C.S. officers are put to work as Deputy Commissioners whereas the Provincial Government is appointing 50 per cent?

**Mr. Speaker :** This question is also disallowed because the Deputy Minister has said that the required number of C.S.P. officers are not available.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Let her (Deputy Minister) answer. Please do not act as Defence Council.

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - ۰ - میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا ہے کہ سی - ایس - بی  
انسران کی کمی کی وجہ سے ایسا کیا گیا ہے -

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین - ۰ - کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ سابق پنجاب کے بی - سی - ایس  
انسران میں سے آپ نے صرف ۴ کو ٹی - سی لگایا ہے جبکہ انکی تعداد کے مطابق ۸ ہونے  
چاہئیں ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - ۰ - اس کے لئے نوٹس درکار ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** She may be able to give some details!

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Am I right in assuming that the Deputy Minister admits that the C.S.P. officers are incompetent, but they are being appointed as Deputy Commissioners because of the Central Government's policy ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed. This is not a supplementary question.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It is, Sir.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** What does he exactly want to know? Let him put a question and I will let him know.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister whether it is a fact that 8 posts are reserved for the Punjabis to be appointed as Deputy Commissioners ?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** There is no question of Punjabi, Sindhi or Pathan here; it is now One-Unit. There are some district posts, which are reserved for the P.C.S. officers.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know if any quota has been fixed for the Sindhis ?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** No.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Is it a fact that some senior officers from the Punjab have not been appointed as Deputy



Commissioners whereas some officers from the Sind and N.W.F.P. provinces have been appointed as Deputy Commissioners ?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Sir, this is an insinuation, but I assure him that if he points out any concrete case I will certainly take necessary action.

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین ۔ کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ پنجاب کے بی۔ سی۔ ایس افسران میں سے آٹھ افراد کو ڈپٹی کمشنر مقرر کیا جانا ضروری ہے لیکن آپ نے صرف تین یا چار کو مقرر کیا ہے ؟

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I request the honourable Chief Minister to read the answer given by his Deputy Minister. He will find that whatever I have said is absolutely true and correct.

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین ۔ کیا وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ پنجاب کے P. C. S. افسران کے حقوق تلف ہو رہے ہیں اور انکو مکمل نمائندگی نہیں مل رہی؟  
بیگم جی ۔ اے ۔ خان ۔ یہ صحیح نہیں ہے ۔ (قطع کلامیاں اور شور) ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Let the honourable Chief Minister read the answer given by the Deputy Minister.

صاحب سپیکر ۔ ان کا سوال تھا کہ پنجاب کے بی۔ سی۔ ایس افسران کے ساتھ بے انصافی ہو رہی ہے اور اسکا جواب یہ دیا گیا ہے کہ یہ صحیح نہیں ہے ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I request the honourable Chief Minister to go through the list of C.S.P. Officers? For instance Nos. 4, 8 and look to the length of their services.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is a matter of detail. I cannot allow discussion, on the details.

بیگم خدیجہ جی ۔ اے ۔ خان ۔ اگر آپکے پاس کوئی شکایت ہے تو وہ حکومت کے نوٹس میں لائیے ۔

سیح غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خاں گیلانی ۔ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب فرماتے ہیں کہ ایک یونٹ میں پنجاب کے ساتھ کوئی امتیازی سلوک نہیں ہو رہا ۔ میں انکی توجہ ۲۵ ہزار اساتذہ کی ہڑتال کی طرف دلاتا ہوں ۔ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب ان کو وہ حقوق نہیں دیتے جو دوسرے سابقہ صوبوں میں اساتذہ کو حاصل ہیں ۔ وہ اسے متعلق کیا فرماتے ہیں ؟ کیا یہ امتیازی سلوک نہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر ۔ یہ سوال P. C. S. افسران کے متعلق ہے اور آپ ایک دوسری بات کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں ۔ (تہنہ) ۔

#### PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO THE MINISTERS.

\*661. **Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that in accordance with the former Punjab Civil Secretariat Service Rules as adopted by the West Pakistan Government, Private Secretaries to the Ministers are to be appointed only from amongst the Secretariat cadre of the Private Secretaries and Stenographers according to their seniority;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the names of such Private Secretaries to the Ministers of West Pakistan Government who do not fulfil the conditions mentioned in (a) above and the reasons for the disregard of the said Rules?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### ALLOWANCES TO MINISTERS.

**\*669. Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the amount of sumptuary allowance allowed to each Minister;

(b) whether this allowance was allowed to the Ministers in the various former Provinces now comprising West Pakistan; if so, the rate thereof;

(c) the amount of House-rent in lieu of a free house allowed to each Minister in the former Provinces and States before their integration into West Pakistan and at present;

(d) whether it is a fact that the electricity and water charges of the Minister's houses are paid by the West Pakistan Government; if so, whether this practice was followed in various former Provinces before their integration into One Unit; and

(e) the average amount paid by the Government per month by way of electricity and water charges in respect of Minister's House?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister):

(a) Chief Minister ... .. Rs. 1,000/- P.M.

other Ministers ... .. Rs. 300/- P.M.

(b) Yes. Sind Chief Minister ... .. Rs. 1,000/- P.M.

(c) *Before Integration.*

*Punjab.*—Chief Minister ... .. Rs. 500/- P.M.

other Ministers ... .. Rs. 300/- P.M.

*Sind.*—Chief Minister and other Ministers ... .. Rs. 500/- P.M.

*N.W.F.P.*—All Ministers were allotted Government accommodation.

**Bahawalpur.**—All Ministers were allotted Government accommodation except once when a Minister was allowed Rs. 300/- P.M.

**Khairpur.**—Information is not readily available.

*After Integration.*

West Pakistan Chief Minister and  
other Ministers ... .. Rs. 500/- P.M.

(d) Yes.

Except in the Punjab, these charges were paid by Government in all Provinces and States prior to Integration.

(e) Electricity ... .. Rs. 2,250/- P.M.

Water ... .. Rs. 676/- P.M.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Is it per minister?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan:** All the houses.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Deputy Minister please state what are the reasons for hundred per cent enhancement in the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Minister?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** May I ask the honourable Chief Minister whether he and his Ministers are satisfied with the allowances that they are getting now?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, it is a matter of satisfaction.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Is it not a fact that he and his Ministers are not satisfied with their allowances?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is the same question; disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** I would like to know on what grounds you have disallowed the supplementary question?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

شیخ ظفر حسین - پروانٹ آف آرڈر - آپ نے جو ایک ٹھنڈے کا وقت سوالات کیلئے رکھا ہے اس میں محض ایوان کا وقت ضائع ہوتا ہے اسلئے اسے دوسری business کیلئے استعمال کیا جائے - کچھ سوال آپ خود disallow کر دیتے ہیں اور کچھ کا جواب دینا مناسب نہیں سمجھا جاتا - لہذا اس سوالات کے وقفے کو اڑا دیا جائے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Very well, I will put it in this manner. Is it not a fact that he and his other Ministers are not satisfied with the allowances that they are getting?

**Mr. Speaker :** Ask for some information.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** All right, I will again put it in another form. I would like to know from the honourable Chief Minister whether it is a fact that a representation has been made by the Ministers that they are not getting sufficient allowances and that there should be increase in their allowances and pay?

بیگم جی - اے - خان - نہ غلط ہے -

#### DISPOSAL OF "D" LANDS IN THE FORMER PROVINCE OF SIND.

**\*473. Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Government of Sind passed orders for the disposal of "D" Lands in the former Province of Sind ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Hyderabad Division, Mr. Nazir Ahmad, suppressed these orders whereas the Commissioner of Khairpur Division carried out the orders ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this attitude of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Division, was brought to the notice of West Pakistan Government by Ex-Minister Mr. Miran Muhammad Shah and that the explanation of the Commissioner was called for ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner has neither given his explanation nor taken steps to dispose of "D" lands as required by the order of the late Government of Sind ?

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, the honourable Minister has told me that he would like to answer this question tomorrow. So can I put this question tomorrow and ask supplementaries on it ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

*(The question was accordingly deferred).*

#### INQUIRY AGAINST DEPUTY COLLECTOR, DADU DIVISION.

**\*474. Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an inquiry pending against the Deputy Collector, Dadu Division, regarding charges of corruption against him ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the account book of Mukhtiarkar, Mehar, there is no entry of Rs. 1,000 against the name of the Deputy Collector ;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into this matter ?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) Yes. ▲ complaint against him is being inquired into.

(b) The report of the enquiry has not been received, so this cannot be answered.

(c) Does not arise.

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی :- کیا وزیر موصوف کو معلوم ہے کہ یہ افسر ابھی تک اسی ڈسٹرکٹ میں تعینات ہے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی :- اے - خان :- اس افسر کا تبارک ہو چکا ہے اور وہ دوسری ڈویژن میں چلا گیا ہے -

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی :- جناب والا میں ڈپٹی مسٹر کے اس بیان کو چیلنج کرتا ہوں یہ افسر ابھی تک اسی ڈسٹرکٹ میں موجود ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon**: May I request the honourable Chief Minister that while giving us answers, the Government should at least give correct information to this House. This is discourtesy to the House. Simply to put us off, they supply incorrect information and we are misled. This is not the first time. This has happened often before also.

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah**: I am sorry to say, Sir, that the information supplied is not correct. He is still there in the District. (Cheers).

سید امیر حسین شاہ :- جناب والا کیا ہم بیگم صاحبہ کو پندرہ سو روپیہ ماہوار اس لئے دیتے ہیں کہ وہ یہاں آکر جھوٹ بولا کریں - (تہقیر)

بیگم خدیجہ جی :- اے - خان :- جناب والا اس افسر کو تبدیل کر دیا گیا ہے -

This is my answer and now it is said that he is still there. We have just sent for the Chief Secretary to find out because he has given us this information.

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی :- کیا وزیر موصوف کو معلوم ہے کہ اس انکوائری میں ایک کتابچہ پکڑا گیا ہے جس سے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ صرف ایک تحصیل میں ۲ ماہ کے عرصے میں افسروں کے کیچوں پر ۱۲ ہزار روپیہ خرچ ہوا ہے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی :- اے - خان :- اس امر کی ہمیں کوئی اطلاع نہیں ہے -

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی :- کیا وزیر متعلقہ فرمائیں گے کہ ان کے پاس ابھی تک اس انکوائری کی کوئی رپورٹ آئی ہے یا نہیں کیونکہ اس انکوائری کو ختم ہونے چھ ماہ قرار چکے ہیں ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی :- اے - خان :- ابھی تک رپورٹ موصول نہیں ہوئی - ہم رپورٹ منگوا رہے ہیں -

چندہری محمد لطاف حسین ۔ کیا آپ اپنے چیف سکرٹری کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی کریں گے جس نے آپ کو غلط اطلاع دی ہے ؟

نجم الحیدر حافظ خراجہ غلام سیدزادین ۔ جناب والا ۔ ڈپٹی مسٹر صاحب نے جس افسر کے تبادلیے کا ذکر فرمایا ہے کیا اس افسر کا تبارکہ تنزلی کی شکل میں کیا گیا ہے یا ترقی کی شکل میں ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی ۔ اے ۔ خان ۔ جناب والا فی الحال اسے صرف تبدیل ہی کیا گیا ہے کیونکہ اس کے خلاف انتوائری ہو رہی ہے تنزلی انتوائری کے بعد ہی ہوگی ۔

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی ۔ جناب والا ۔ یہ افسر ابھی تک اسی ڈسٹرکٹ میں ہے اور اس کے خلاف اسی جگہ انتوائری بھی ہو رہی ہے ۔ کیا وزیر صاحب کو یہ معلوم ہے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی ۔ اے ۔ خان ۔ میں یہ کہتی ہوں کہ اگر اس کو ایک جگہ سے کسی دوسری جگہ بڑا گیا ہے تو میری جو اطلاع ہے وہ تو غلط نہیں ہے ۔

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی ۔ میں پورے وثوق کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ وہ افسر اسی ڈسٹرکٹ میں موجود ہے اور اس کے خلاف انٹی کرپشن کی انتوائری ہو رہی ہے ۔ سید امیر حسین شاد ۔ اس افسر کو فوراً معطل کر دینا چاہئے تھا ۔

بیگم خدیجہ جی ۔ اے ۔ خان ۔ اس افسر کا تبارکہ ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ تو ضرور ہو گیا ہے ۔ اب آپ کہنا یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اسے اسی ڈسٹرکٹ میں نہیں رہنا چاہئے تو یہ ایک بالکل الگ بات ہے ۔

**Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurgri :** Sir, may I know what is the policy of the Government regarding those officers against whom charges of corruption are filed? Are they allowed to continue in the same places to coerce the witnesses? (Voices: shame, shame).

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan :** There is no question of shame.

انہوں نے تبادلیے کے متعلق دریافت کیا تھا تو میں نے کہا تھا کہ اس کا تبارکہ اس جگہ سے دوسری جگہ کر دیا گیا ہے ۔ اب وہ کہتے ہیں کہ اس کو اسی ڈویژن میں کیوں رکھا ہوا ہے تو یہ ایک الگ بات ہے ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ حکومت کی پالیسی اس سلسلہ میں کیا ہے ۔ اگر کسی افسر کے خلاف انتوائری ہو تو اسے وہاں رکھا جاتا ہے یا تبدیل کر دیا جاتا ہے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی ۔ اے ۔ خان ۔ حضور والا ۔ اس میں پالیسی کا کیا سوال ہے ؟

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون ۔ اس میں پالیسی کا سوال ضرور ہے ۔

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I would like to clarify the position. If there is any complaint against an officer, then the officer is transferred from that area during the period of investigation.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** No he should be suspended.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** That is what he would do. That is not justice. The duty of the Government is to investigate and look into the charges and if enquiry shows that he is guilty, then he is suspended.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The honourable Chief Minister has said that even when an enquiry of corruption is pending against a particular officer, he is not suspended, but he is only transferred. May I then know the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Leghari against whom no such charges were made ?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I am sorry the honourable member has misunderstood me. I have not said that.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Then what did he say?

مستر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی ۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ تو معلوم ہے کہ یہ انسر دے گا  
۹۲ (الف) Regime میں بھی معطل رہ چکا ہے کیونکہ اس وقت اس کے خلاف  
رہنمائی کے الزامات تھے ؟

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** We will find out.

**Mr. Madhavji Dharsibhai :** Is the Chief Minister aware that the Supreme Court has passed strictures against the Deputy Commissioner of Jacobabad? What action has been taken against him?

**Mr. Speaker :** This does not arise out of this question.

#### M.L.As. AND M.Ps. HOLDING LEASES OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

**\*552. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state the number and names of members of the Provincial and Central Assemblies who held leases of Government Land in the Province?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue) :** The information asked for in the above Assembly Question is contained in the enclosed statement.

## LEASES OF STATE LAND TO M.L.As. AND M.C.As. IN WEST PAKISTAN.

Serial No.	Names of M.L.As. and M.C.As.	Category of grant.	Area.	Year of grant.	Period.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mir Abdullah Khan M.L.A. and Grow More Food. 800 acres M.C.A. of Mianwali.			1953	20 years.
2	Maulvi Islamuddin, M.L.A. Multan District Reclama- 25 acres tion lease				8 years.
3	Malik Nur Muhammad Khokhar Tube-well leases.. A.K.M. M.L.A., Montgomery District. 183-1-12			1952-53	20 years.
4	Ch. Faiz Ahmad M.L.A. of Sargodha District. .. 8 squares	Do.		Do.	20 years.
5	M. Muhammad Hanif, M.L.A.	Do.	.. A.K.M. 154-4-18	Do.	20 years.
6	Rai Nasrullah Khan, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 135-1-12	Do.	20 years.
7	Ch. Abdul Wahid, M.L.A. ..	Do.	.. 135-1-0	Do.	20 years.
8	Sh. Mahbub Illahi, M.L.A. ..	Do.	.. 134-3-7	Do.	20 years.
9	Ch. Aziz Din, M.L.A. ..	Do.	.. 151-5-16	Do.	20 years.
10	Ch. Mushtaq Ahmad, M.L.A. ...	Do.	.. 133-3-0	Do.	20 years.
11	Nawab Kutab-ud-Din, M.L.A. Long lease		.. 1022-6-11	1944	20 years.
12	Nawab Nasrullah Khan, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 1350-4-19	1943-44	30 years.



13	Ch. Abdul Hamid, M.L.A. ..	Tube-well lease ..	172-3-6	1952-53	20 years.
14	Rai Nausher Khan, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 185-5-12	Do.	20 years.
15	Khan Muhammad Ashraf Khan,	Do.	.. 198-7-11	Do.	20 years.
16	Ch. Muhammad Sadique Walah, Ex. M.L.A.	Do.	.. 195-0-4	Do.	20 years.
17	Ch. Sultan Ali, M.L.A. ..	Do.	.. 156-7-18	Do.	20 years.
18	Sh. Zafar Hussain, M.L.A. ..	Do.	.. 203-0-0	Do.	20 years.
19	Syed Mohy-ud-Din Lalbad- shah Pir of Mukbad.	Do.	.. 378-1-10	Do.	20 years.
20	Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan, Horse Breeding ..	Do.	.. 1 square	1953	3 years.
21	Malik Fateh Sher Khan Langa- rial, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 1 square	1928	Renewable after every 3 years.
22	Rahim Bakhsh Syal, M.L.A. ...	Do.	.. 8 squares	Do.	Do.
23	Mir Balkh Sher Khan Mazari, M.L.A.	....	15064 acres	1901	For term of settlement.
24	Pir Zahur Hussain Shah, M.L.A.	....	....	..	..

## LEASES OF STATE LAND TO M.L.As. AND M.C.As. IN WEST PAKISTAN.

Serial No.	Names of M.L.As. and M.C.As.	Category of grant.	Area.	Year of grant.	Period.
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Zafar Khan Buledi, M.L.A. ..	....	....	..	..
26	Nur Muhammad Khan Bijarani, M.L.A.	....	....	..	..
27	Mr. Ali Bilawal Khan, M.L.A.	One year lease	.. 117 acres	1956-57	1 year.
28	Pir Abdus Sattar of Sukkur, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 284 acres	Kacha lands.	Yearly basis.
29	Sardar Ali Gohar Khan, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 800 acres	Kacha lands and 2498-17 acres Paka lands.	Yearly basis.
30	Pir Mahboob Ali Shah Jillani, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 15 acres	Kacha lands, 5-38 acres Paka lands.	Yearly basis.
31	Sardar Khan Muhammad Bozdar, Sind.	Do.	.. 300 acres	Kacha lands, and 225-23 acres Paka lands.	Yearly basis.
32	Mr. Dharamdas Varyani ..	Do.	.. 10 acres	Kacha lands, and 24 acres Paka lands.	Yearly basis.
33	Pir Hassan Bakhsh Shah, M.L.A.	Do.	.. 45 acres	1956-57	Yearly basis.
34	Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Chandio, M.L.A.	Three leases	.. 365 acres		Yearly basis.

## LEASES OF STATE LAND TO M.L.As. AND M.C.As. IN WEST PAKISTAN.

Serial No.	Names of M.L.As. and M.C.As.	Category of grant.	Area.	Year of grant.	Period.
1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Arbab Nur Muhammad Khan				
36	Seth Suhail Khan, M.L.A.	.. Lease for residential purposes.	13510 Sq. ft.		
37	Sardar Khair Bakhsh Khan Tumandar, M.L.A.	....	2585-3-39		
38	Mr. M. A. Khuhro, M.L.A.	.. One year on the basis of Darya Khurdi rights.	1195-0-0 acres Kacha lands.		
39	Mr. Moosa Khan Bagahio, M.L.A.	} The possession of the land allotted have not so far been taken by the leasees.			
40	Khawaja Nazam-ud-Din, M.C.A.				
41	Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, M.C.A.				
41	Mr. Ghias-ud-Din Pathan, M.C.A.				

**Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** I want the statement to be read out.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Does the honourable member want me to read the whole statement.

**Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** Yes, please.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Should I read only the names or acreage also?

**Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** We are interested in the acreage also.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Ch. Muhammad Sadique Walah, M.L.A., 195-0-4 acres.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, he is not an M.L.A.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** He was an M.L.A. at that time.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** The answers should be up-to-date.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** All right I will delete his name.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan M.L.A. 1 square.

**Rana Ghulam Sabir Khan :** I challenge the statement. I never got any land, nor did I apply for it under the tube-well scheme.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, a wrong statement has been supplied by the Officers concerned to the Minister. The Ministers are, therefore, put in a very very awkward and ridiculous position. It is for the Chief Minister that he should pull up his Officers so that they may supply correct information to this House.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Thank you very much for the suggestion. I am very sorry that Rana Ghulam Sabir's name has been mentioned in the list. I will find out.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari, M.L.A. 15064 acres.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Question. It is a mis-statement.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** What is the acreage allotted to Mr. Mazari?

**A Member :** Fifteen thousand acres.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Let the honourable Minister go through it, check it up and give us an up-to-date information tomorrow because it appears that the whole statement is incorrect; absolutely incorrect.

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari :** I would like to ask the Minister as to who gave him this information ?

**Mr. Speaker :** After he has finished he will answer this question.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Sardar Khan Muhammad Bozdar, M.L.A. 300 acres.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Bozdar is not an M.L.A.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** This gentleman belongs to Sind. The member is perhaps thinking of Sardar Bozdar from Dera Ghazi Khan. Mr. Dharamdas Motumal Waryani 10 acres.

**Mr. Dharamdas Motumal Waryani :** Wrong statement, I challenge it.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** All right.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** No point of order when I am answering.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is no use reading it. The statement is incorrect.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** I will correct it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Read it tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has practically finished.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Mr. M. A. Khuhro, M.L.A. 1195 acres.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** It is an absolutely wrong statement. I have my own land, my grandfather owned it, my father owned it. Why does he make such a false statement ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** That information has been supplied to me by my officers.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** I have not been given a single acre. I challenge the statement.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Is it worthwhile to proceed with this wrong information?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has finished.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** There is no question of finishing it, the question is why read out this wrong information?

**Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurgri :** Sir, he should not be allowed to read this wrong statement.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please verify and then read it.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** On a point of personal explanation, Sir. It was originally our ancestors' qabuli land which was eroded by river and has been given to us under law as compensation for the loss by erosion.

خان وطن بادشاہ خان - (پشتو) - جناب والا - وزیر صاحب جب لسٹ پڑھ کر سنا  
رہے تھے تو ہم اس امید میں تھے - کہ اس لسٹ میں ہمارا نام بھی ہوگا - مگر معلوم ہوا کہ  
زمینیں سب بڑے بڑے ممبران صاحبان کو بخشی گئی ہیں - ہم غریب پٹھانوں کو کوئی زمین  
نہیں دی گئی -

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر -

ایک ممبر - وہ کیا کہتے ہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر - وہ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ کئی ممبروں کو بخشیش دی گئی ہے ہمیں بھی  
دینی چاہئے -

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Sir, Mr. M. A. Khuhro is paying lease money for the land.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** I am not paying any lease money, nor am I paying any rent.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** In addition to this there are four M.L.A's, who have been granted lease of land, but they have not taken possession of the lands.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that against the alleged 15,064 acres of land, Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari has never paid a single pie as lease money?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** I am not aware of it. I will find out and let him know if he so desires.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will he kindly consider the fact that the so-called land was given in 1901, that is to say, 56 years back to his ancestors by the rulers in lieu of the compensation for the land confiscated by the Sikh rulers.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot: I will find out.**

مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - یہ جو لسٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ مجھے ۲۵ ایکڑ آراضی دی گئی ہے یہ کس نے الاٹ کی ہے اور کب کی گئی ہے؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف ممدوٹ - ۱۰ میں معزز ممبر کی اطلاع کیلئے یہ واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنے لیزز دئے گئے ہیں یہ ۱۹۵۱ ع سے لیکر ۱۹۵۵-۵۶ ع تک کے ہیں ۱۹۵۶-۵۷ ع میں صرف ایک لیز دیا گیا تھا وہ پیر حسین بخش شاہ کو دیا گیا تھا اور انہیں ۲۵ ایکڑ آراضی ملی تھی - باقی کے سارے کے سارے لیزز سابقہ حکومت کے دئے ہوئے ہیں -

مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - مجھے تو ۱۹۵۱ ع میں نہیں بلکہ ۱۹۵۰ ع میں ریکلیفیشن سکیم کے ماتحت زمین دی گئی تھی درست کرنے کیلئے نہ کہ مجھے کوئی زمین الاٹ ہوئی تھی -

خان افتخار حسین خان آف ممدوٹ - وہی کچھ تو میں کہہ رہا ہوں -

مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - آپ تو یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ایم - ایل - اے ہونے کی وجہ سے آراضی ملی - مجھے ایم - ایل - اے ہونے کی وجہ سے آراضی نہیں دی گئی تھی بلکہ ریکلیفیشن سکیم کے ماتحت دی گئی تھی -

خان افتخار حسین خان آف ممدوٹ - مولوی صاحب نے سوال نہیں سجا - اس میں پوچھا گیا ہے کہ موجودہ ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان میں سے وہ کون صاحبان ہیں جن کو آراضی لیز پر دی گئی ہے -

مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - لیز پر نہیں - بلکہ یہ آراضی ریکلیفیشن سکیم کے ماتحت درست کرنے کیلئے دی گئی تھی اور ایم - ایل - اے بننے سے پہلے دی گئی تھی -

قاضی مرید احمد - وزیر موصوف نے جو لسٹ پڑھ کر سنائی ہے اس میں بہت سے ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کے نام غلط طور پر درج ہو گئے ہیں اور بہت سے نام نہیں آئے - اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف ممدوٹ - ہاں میں اسے اچھی طرح چیک کر کے بتا سکتا ہوں -

چودھری محمد عبداللہ جاٹ - جن ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کی درخواستیں نامنظور ہو چکی ہیں ان کے نام وہ بتانے کیلئے تیار ہیں اور کن وجوہ کی بنا پر انہیں مسترد کیا گیا تھا؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف ممدوٹ - اگر معزز ممبر یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ بعض ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کی درخواستیں مسترد کردی گئی تھیں ان کی وجوہ کیا تھیں تو میرے خیال میں اس کے لئے انہیں نوٹس دینا ہوگا -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا میں وزیر مالیات سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ جو باغیچہ مولوی محمد اسلام الزین کے پاس ہے وہ مولوی صاحب کو انہوں نے دی ہے یا کسی دوسرے وزیر نے؟

**Mr. Speaker: Disallowed.**

چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بیان فرمائینگے کہ یہ الاٹمنٹس کس حکومت نے کیں اور اس وقت کونسا وزیر اعظم تھا ؟

صاحب سپیکر - وہ بتا چکے ہیں ۔

چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ - انہوں نے نام نہیں لیا ۔

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

خان وطن بادشاہ خان - (پشتو) - جناب والا - ایک یونٹ بناتے وقت ہمیں کہا گیا تھا کہ مستحق غریبوں کو زمینیں دی جائیں گی - لیکن اس کے برعکس زمینیں بڑے بڑے میران صاحبان کو دی گئی ہیں - میری گزارش ہے کہ زمینیں مستحق غریبوں میں بھی تقسیم کی جائیں ۔

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر ۔

چودھری سہیل محمد - کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بیان فرمائینگے آیا وہ یہ زمین ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان سے واپس لیکر غریب زمینداروں کو ۱۲ - ۱۲ ایکڑ کے حساب سے دینے کیلئے تیار ہیں ؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف محوٹ - اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ قانون کی رو سے جن ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کو آراضی دی گئی ہے ان سے وہ واپس لینی ناممکن ہے - انکی لینز ختم ہونے کے بعد ان سے یہ زمین لے کر غریبوں کو دی جائیگی ۔

خان نور محمد باجوڑ - (پشتو) - جناب والا پاکستان کے لئے ہم نے جانب قربان کی ہیں اور کشمیر کے لئے ہم نے اپنا قیمتی خون بہایا ہے - کیونکہ ہم قبائلیوں ہی نے کشمیر کی جنگ آزادی میں بڑھ چڑھ کر حصہ لیا ہے مگر ہمیں افسوس ہے کہ ساتھ ساتھ پڑتا ہے کہ جب زمینیں دینے کا وقت آتا ہے تو کھوڑو جیسے اصحاب پر نظر عنایت کی جاتی ہے میری آپ سے درخواست ہے کہ ہم قبائلیوں کو بھی اس میں حصہ ملنا چاہئے ۔

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر ۔

حافظ خواجه غلام سید الدین - (پشتو) - جناب والا - کیا وزیر مال صاحب ازراہ کرم ارشاد فرمائینگے کہ جو فہرست انہوں نے ایوان کی میز پر رکھی ہے - آیا وہ قیاسی ہے سیاسی ہے یا حقائق پر مبنی ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر ۔

خان امیر سلطان خان - جناب والا - جن ری پبلیکن پارٹی کے اراکین کو آراضی نہیں دی گئی آیا حکومت انکو آراضی دینے کیلئے تیار ہے ؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف محوٹ - جناب والا - میرے دوست نے یہ سوال کیا ہے کہ جو ری پبلیکن پارٹی کے ممبران اسمبلی میں ہیں انہیں بھی زمین دی جائیگی یا نہیں ؟ میں اسکا جواب عرض کرتا ہوں - جو فہرست میں نے ابھی ایوان کے سامنے پڑھی ہے وہ ان ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان پر مشتمل ہے جنہیں مسلم لیقی حکومت نے اپنی پارٹی کے ممبر ہونے کی حیثیت سے



زمینیں دی تھیں - ریپبلکن پارٹی نے آج تک نہ کسی ایم - ایل - اے کو زمین دی ہے اور نہ آگدرہ دینے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے - (تالیاں) -

**Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:** We are 8 Talpur Mirs here but nothing has been given to us.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** Because they are all Republicans.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question hour is now over. There is a short notice question.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

#### POST COMMERCIAL SCHOOL AT JHELUM.

**\*893. Raja Khuda Dad Khan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Commercial School at Jhelum has now been closed;

(b) whether it is a fact that such commercial schools exist in all other districts of the Province;

(c) the reasons for according a different treatment to the population of Jhelum district in the matter of providing facilities for commercial education;

(d) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the Government intend to reopen the post commercial school at Jhelum?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** (a) The classes were closed down in 1947.

(b) Only two other districts in the former Punjab have these schools, viz. Multan and Sialkot.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A proposal has been made to provide commercial classes at Jhelum in the next financial year.

راجہ خدای داد خان :- کیا وزیر متعلقہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے اس سے پہلے ان سکولوں کے بارے میں کچھ نہیں سوچا ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی :- جب سے یہ شعبہ میرے پاس آیا ہے میں اس کے متعلق سوچ رہا ہوں ۔

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین :- کیا آنریبل وزیر کو معلوم ہے کہ اس ضلع کی طرف سے یہ مطالبہ کئی برسوں سے ہو رہا تھا ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - لیکن پہلے یہ شعبہ میرے پاس نہ تھا -

راجہ خداداد خان - کیا میں ان سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ جب وہ وزیر متقدم اور چیف منسٹر تھے اس وقت بھی یہ مطالبہ پیش کیا گیا تھا؟

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M.L.A's.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Zubeda Begum Ahsan-ul-Haq M.L.A.:-

Due to an urgent private work I had to leave for Bahawalpur on 1st February when the Assembly was still in session. It is requested that my absence from the session during the month of February may be treated as leave.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mir Allah Bachayo Khan Haji Fateh Ali Khan Talpur M.L.A. :-

I beg to state that owing to illness I could not attend the session of the Assembly, from 1st to the 5th of March. I may kindly be granted leave of absence for this period.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

### POINT OF PRIVILEGE.

re-ARTICLE IN THE NAWA-I-WAQAT.

قاضی مرید احمد - (ضلع سرگودھا) - حضور والا میں ایک نکتہ استحقاق پیش کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں - آج کے "نوائے وقت" کے صفحہ ۳ پر یہ لکھا ہوا ہے -

مسلم لیگ کے عام ارکان بالخصوص لیگ اسمبلی پارٹی کے ممبروں کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ کیا وہ بھیڑ بکریاں ہیں جنہیں یہ لیڈر جب چاہیں اور جس کے ہاتھ چاہیں بیچ ڈالیں؟

.....

.....

مسلم لیگی ممبر بھیڑ بکریاں نہیں ہیں کہ لیڈر جب چاہیں اور جس کے ہاتھ چاہیں انہیں بیچ ڈالیں - وہ عقل سے خالی بے ضمیر مٹی کے مادہ نہیں کہ لیڈر جس سست چاہیں انہیں سجدہ میں گرا دیں -

حضور والا - آج ایک نہایت اہم مسئلہ اس ایوان میں پیش ہونے والا ہے - میری مراد وحدت مغربی پاکستان کے سلسلے میں پیش ہونے والی قرار داد سے ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہر شخص کو حق ہے کہ وہ اپنے نظریات پیش کرے اور یہ حق ایک اخبار نویس کو بھی حاصل ہے - لیکن جہاں تک مسلم لیگ اسمبلی پارٹی کے ممبران کا تعلق ہے ان کے متعلق اس مسئلہ پر بحث ہونے سے پہلے اس قسم کے ریمارکس ممبران اسمبلی کی توہین کے مترادف ہیں - نوائے وقت نے اس سلسلے میں آمریت اور انتشار کا خطرہ ظاہر کیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک میں اس وقت آمریت کے دو خطرے موجود ہیں - ایک غلط قسم کی لیڈر شپ اور دوسرا آمریت پسند لیڈروں کے معاون و مددگار اخبارات (قطع کلامیاں اور شور) -

**صاحب سپیکر** - پوائنٹ آف پریولج کی وضاحت کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - صرف یہ بتا دیجئے کہ کون سے استحقاق پر زور پڑتی ہے -

**قاضی مرید احمد** - میرا پوائنٹ یہ ہے کہ ہمیں بھیڑ بکریاں کہہ کر اور لیڈروں کو آمر کہہ کر ہمارے درمیان تفریق پیدا کرنے کی کوشش نوائے وقت کی خاص شرارت ہے اور وہ ایک خاص ذہنیت کے ماتحت یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتا ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کے لیڈر ہمارے لئے بلائے جان ہیں اور ہم ان کے سامنے بھیڑ بکریوں کی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس قسم کے نوٹ لکھ کر "نوائے وقت" نے مسلم لیگ اسمبلی پارٹی کی اور اس ہاؤس کی توہین کی ہے اور خود آمر بننے کی کوشش کی ہے - وہ مسلم لیگ اسمبلی پارٹی کے اراکین کو مرعوب کرنا چاہتا ہے کہ اگر وہ "نوائے وقت" کے ارشاد کے مطابق کسی کام کی تعمیل کریں تو وہ بڑے سیاستدان ہیں - لیکن اگر وہ پارٹی کے فیصلے کی تعمیل کریں تو وہ بھیڑیں اور بکریاں ہیں - اس لئے میں درخواست کروں گا کہ آپ مہربانی کر کے ان الفاظ پر توجہ فرمائیں - آج اس مسئلہ پر بحث ہونے والی ہے - اخبارات نے اس پرائیونڈا کے ذریعہ رائے عامہ اور مسلم لیگ اسمبلی پارٹی کے ممبران پر بہت برا اثر پڑ سکتا ہے -

**صاحب سپیکر** - آپ اخبار مجھے دے دیں - میں اسے دیکھ کر اس کے متعلق فیصلہ کروں گا -

## THE WEST PAKISTAN LAND REFORMS BILL.

**Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak (Mardan District):** Sir, I beg to ask for leave to introduce the West Pakistan Land Reforms Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he want to speak on it?

**Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak:** Not at this stage, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:—

That leave be granted to introduce the West Pakistan Land Reforms Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

**Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak (Mardan District):** Sir, I beg to introduce the West Pakistan Land Reforms Bill.

## RESOLUTION.

## DIVISION OF WEST PAKISTAN INTO FOUR OR MORE ZONES.

**Dr. Saiduddin Swaleh** (Hyderabad District): Sir, I am going to move this resolution, which is of general public interest...

چوہدری فیض احمد :- جناب والا میں اس مسئلہ کے متعلق ایک پوائنٹ آف آرڈر پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ مسئلہ نہایت اہم اور نازک ہے۔ اس لئے میں آپ سے استعزا کروں گا کہ آپ اس پر رولنگ دیں کہ ہماری کانسنٹی ٹیوشن اور ہمارے رولز کے ماتحت یہ مسئلہ پیش بھی کیا جاسکتا ہے یا نہیں۔ میں یہ اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ میں نے جو رولز دیکھے ہیں ان میں .....

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, how can he raise his point of order at this stage? Dr. Swaleh has not even read his resolution.

صاحب سپیکر :- ریزولوشن ابھی پڑھا نہیں گیا۔ وہ اپنا ریزولوشن پڑھ لیں پھر آپ اپنا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر پیش کریں۔

**Dr. Said-ud-Din Swaleh :** Sir, I beg to move:—

That this Assembly recommends to the Government to convey the views of this Assembly to the National Assembly that the present Province of West Pakistan be divided into four or more zones, each enjoying complete provincial autonomy, and the geographical boundaries of the zones envisaged be drawn up in consonance with the views of the elected representatives of the proposed zones.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, there are amendments to this resolution. I think it will be better if those amendments are moved at this stage so that they can all be discussed together.

**Mr. Speaker :** Let me hear Chaudhri Faiz Ahmad's point of order first.

چوہدری فیض احمد :- جناب والا میں اپنا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

**Dr. Said-ud-Din Swaleh :** Sir, this resolution which I have moved relates to a matter of general public importance. Sir, the high expectations aroused in the minds of the people at the time of integration have not been fulfilled.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** Sir, I rise on a point of order.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** How can there be a point of order at this stage? The honourable member is speaking on his resolution.

**Mr. Speaker :** A point of order can be raised at any time.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** On a point of order. Sir my point of order is this that this resolution offends against the provisions of rule 114 of the rules of procedure and therefore it should be ruled out of order. This was also the objection that was being raised by another honourable

member of this House and I thought that I would support him. But I don't know why he changed his mind, either because of a directions from the leader of his party or...

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Let him state his point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable Minister should first state his point of order.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** Sir, rule 114 says :—

Subject to the restrictions contained in the Constitution and the rules, any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest :

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise substantially one main definite issue .

I don't object on that point.

(b) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity ;

I don't object to that either. But, Sir, I would refer you to '(c)' which says :

(c) it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government.

The resolution as has been read out by Dr. Swalleh says :

This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey the views of this Assembly to the National Assembly that the present Province of West Pakistan be divided into four or more zones, each enjoying complete provincial autonomy, and the geographical boundaries of the zones envisaged be drawn up in consonance with the views of the elected representatives of the proposed zones.

Now, Sir, as you are aware this One Unit was formed by the Constituent Assembly and it has been laid down in the Constitution that the State will consist of two wings—West Pakistan and East Pakistan. If any amendment is to be made in the Constitution or in any provisions of the Constitution then this House is absolutely incompetent to make it and the question of making or unmaking of the One Unit cannot be said to be primarily the concern of the Provincial Government. The word 'primarily' as used in sub-section (c) is of great significance. It could have been said, "if it is not the concern of the provincial government". But the word 'primarily' has been used which makes it much more stronger than if the word "which is not the concern of the Provincial Government" had been used. The question to be discussed by means of a resolution must be such which is *prima facie* the concern of the Provincial Government and it is only then that a resolution on any such subject can be moved.

Now, Sir, I would refer you to Part I of the Constitution: The Republic and its Territories. It says:

(1) Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and is hereinafter referred to as Pakistan.

(2) The territories of Pakistan shall comprise—

- (a) the territories of the Provinces of East Pakistan and West Pakistan ;
- (b) the territories of States which are in accession with or may accede to Pakistan ;
- (c) the territories which are under the administration of the Federation but are not included in either Province ; and
- (d) such other territories as may be included in Pakistan.

Now, Sir (2) (a) says that the territories of Pakistan shall comprise of the Provinces of East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Evidently if we say, well there should be a change that it should not consist of East Pakistan and West Pakistan but, as the resolution goes on to say that the West Pakistan, in fact, should consist of either four or more units according to the demarcation that may be laid down by the members of the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan. Then it amounts to saying that the Constitution should be amended according to the resolution which has been tabled before this House. As far as any amendment in the Constitution is concerned, you will be pleased to see, that it is not possible for this House to suggest or make any amendments in the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, firstly resolution seeks to amend the Constitution and secondly, the resolution is not about a matter which can be said to be primarily the concern of the Provincial Government. Under these circumstances, I say, that this resolution offends against the provisions of rule 114 (c) of the rules of procedure which has been read out by me.

Another matter that you will be pleased to consider is that we have to see as to what is the intention of the mover in moving this resolution. Evidently the intention is that the present One Unit...

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It is a very lengthy point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a point of order based on objections relating to the provisions of the Constitution and I would like to know the views of the honourable members about it. Unless I know their views I cannot decide the admissibility or otherwise of the resolution.

**A Member :** He is making a speech.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Let him proceed.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the Assembly is competent to consider it, discussion will be allowed.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** When I was in the midst of my arguments I was interrupted, probably the intention was that the chain of arguments might be broken. But I am able to retain it.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** He can pick up the thread of his arguments again. It is lying about.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** I was submitting, Sir.....

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada :** Sir, this is a legal matter so it should be put in the hands of the Law Minister. I find that all the Sindhi Ministers have run away.

میر علی احمد خان تالپور (وزیر خوراک) - نہیں صاحب میں بیٹھا ہوا ہوں -

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada :** But the trouble is that he can't speak.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** The intention in moving this resolution is apparent, that of the mover and that of the supporters who will come out now and incidently we will find as to who are the supporters of this resolution.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** This is no point of order. He should come to the point.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** I am submitting as to what was the intention of the mover of the resolution.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the resolution is admissible the intention is immaterial.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** Sir, what is actually to be achieved by moving this resolution? Sir, the intention is that West Pakistan, that has been consolidated into One Unit, should be broken into a number of smaller provinces. This amounts to saying that the Constitution be amended, and I say it is not within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Assembly to do so because it affects the very basis of the Constitution. With these words. I submit that this resolution be ruled out of order.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Sir, I am very sorry to hear the point of order. Sir, I never expected that a legal luminary from Lahore will come forward with a point of order which is quite out of order and irrelevant. I refer you to sub-clause (c) of rule 114 which says that "it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government". Now we people belong to this Province. There are four or five Provinces and States which are included in this Province and all these Provincial units have been unified into one province comprising of different classes of people. Sir, it is no function of mine to go back to that black day, but I only submit that we were coerced and we were tricked when this Province of West Pakistan was brought into being.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** We do not want a speech from him.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** I am only saying as to how this resolution concerns us. I say it does concern us, because we the Punjabis, Sindhis, Baluchis and Pathans have all combined to form One-Unit. Now

all of us say that we do not want to have One Unit, but we want to separate again and want to revert to our old provinces as they existed before. Now, Sir, whom does it concern, my legal friends should have thought of it before raising a point of order. It does concern all of us, the Punjabis, Sindhis, Pathans, etc. Therefore, he is entirely wrong. Mr. Speaker, I just want to draw your attention to the resolution that we have passed only a few months ago. One resolution we had passed regarding Kashmir, another resolution we passed regarding Chitral, third resolution was passed regarding Egypt, which was not our concern. Sir, Kashmir was not primarily the concern of the West Pakistan, but it concerned the whole of Pakistan and yet we passed that resolution, and again we passed the resolution on Chitral. Sir, these are the three resolutions that we have passed in this very House under your chairmanship. In addition we also passed a resolution on Electorate issue. Sir, he has not quoted any ruling nor any law in support of his contention. Sir, I give you a pertinent ruling of the Sind Legislature and, I am sure, after hearing this he will withdraw his objection. Sir, on 3rd March, 1943, Mr. G. M. Syed wanted to move a resolution and the same kind of objection was then raised by my friend Mr. Nihchaldas, who was member of the Legislative Council, because he did not want Pakistan to come into being, all the same the resolution was brought forward in the Sind Legislative Assembly and it is follows:—

This House recommends to Government to convey to His Majesty's Government through His Excellency the Viceroy, the sentiments and wishes of the Muslims of this Province that whereas Muslims of India are a separate nation, possessing religion, philosophy, social customs, literature, traditions, political and economic theories of their own, quite different from those of the Hindus, they are justly entitled to the right, as a single, separate nation, to have independent National States of their own, carved out in the zones where they are in majority in the sub-continent of India.

Wherefrom they emphatically declare that no constitution shall be acceptable to them that will place the Muslims under a Central Government dominated by another Nation, as in order to be able to play their part freely on their own distinct lines in the order of things to come, it is necessary for them to have independent National States of their own and hence any attempt to subject the Muslims of India under one Central Government is bound to result in Civil War with grave, unhappy consequences.

Now, Sir, this was the resolution which was moved by my friend Mr. G. M. Syed. After the resolution was moved, Mr. Nihchaldas rose on a point of order. He said that "in the first place under rule 91 sub-para (a) and (d) this resolution was not admissible". He then read out the rule and said that he would "first" deal with sub-para. (d) saying:

With due respect, I submit that this point admits of absolutely to controversy or doubt.

Then he read the resolution itself. He emphasised on the restriction contained in the rules that "a member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely; (a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed, (b) and (c) are not relevant". Mr. Nihchaldas said that the resolution was not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government.

Sir, exactly the same words have been quoted by my friend, Mr. Jamil Husain Rizvi today, as were quoted by Mr. Nihchaldas.



Now, I shall read to you the Speaker's ruling. This is the Speaker's ruling:

Now, the Honourable Member has quoted Rule 91(a) of the Sind Legislative Assembly Rules under which he emphasised the mandatory nature of the rule. He had laid particular emphasis on the following wordings of that rule—

‘that the resolution shall raise one definite issue.’

Now I have to decide whether or not this resolution raises a definite issue. I am really thankful to my Honourable friend Mr. Nihchaldas who has supplied me with an argument and an answer. Possibly yes, because he himself definitely put it to me that the definite issue is that the Muhammadans of India do not wish to remain under one Central Government. Because he has a legal brain...

and my friend here has also a legal brain :

he has made everything very preceptible though to a layman it may not appeal. I feel no hesitation in admitting that he is a very keen and shrewd lawyer.

as my friend is:

if you could but perceive the underlying issue raised by him to this resolution. But, unfortunately, it depends upon the capacity of the framer of the resolution. Therefore, I think that the definite issue underlying this resolution is that the Mussalmans of India do not wish to live under one Central Government. That is all. That is the only definite issue. The other point raised by the Honourable Member in charge of Public Works Department was “Then what about the argument that there should be separate independent states, etc.?” This is a mere consequence of that issue. You cannot make a resolution, so inflexible that it will not admit of any corollary or explanation: because, supposing he had merely moved that Mussalmans of India do not wish to remain under one Central Government. Then he must give certain indication as to why, what for and what will be the consequence of such an implication—not of course departure from raising one single issue in the resolution. The Honourable Member has got that experience and every one of us has got this experience. So I think the argument is not sustainable on that ground. Then particularly my friend Mr. Nihchaldas was more emphatic about part (d) of rule 91 and he has emphasised that the matter contained in this resolution does not raise an issue which could be said to be the primary concern of the Provincial Government. I was listening with very great interest whether there was any force in that argument advanced by him.

Now, if we have really to do something and be progressive and build traditions of a Parliamentary House, then we have to be liberal in our thoughts, in our actions, in our legislation and interpretations.

**Mr. Nihchaldas C. Vazirani:** Amend the rules.

**The Honourable the Speaker:** I may say that the rules could not be interpreted in a way as to hinder the progress of parliamentary constitution. Constitutions grow, tradition grow. I can quote instances from the great constitutions of the world including the constitution and the history of the House of Commons how constitutions grow. They cannot be iron cages or water tight compartments which have got no room to move or grow. As a matter of fact, in the Government of India Act that constitution is envisaged which contains a germ of self-evolution. It will be flexible and grow from time to time and it is therefore that the Presidents and Speakers of various Legislatures in India have been permitting resolutions and motions concerning the future constitution of India. Constitution making is the burning question of the day and we have not yet arrived at a goal. We are yet marching forward putting forth our view points from various parts of the country and various sections and classes that inhabit this great sub-continent. It was, therefore, that my predecessor permitted a similar resolution moved by Miss Jethi Sipahimalani, the Deputy Speaker of this House, on the 3rd August 1937.

**Mr. Nihchaldas C. Vazirani:** This rule was made afterwards.

**The Honourable the Speaker:** My honourable friend who is a great lawyer, did not seem to have raised any objection at that time.

**Mr. Nihchaldas C. Vazirani:** I had no objection as it was the common consent of the House—the entire House.

**The Honourable the Speaker:** But I do not know whether several Honourable Members of this House oppose this resolution. However, let me proceed to deal with the arguments he has advanced.

True, the resolution does not refer to Provincial Government or acts of Provincial Government, nevertheless Provincial Government is the result of the Act of 1935. In a constitutional process Provincial Government is intertwined with the Central Government although unfortunately on account of circumstances beyond the control a Central Government contemplated under the Government of India Act of 1935 has not yet come into being. At a future date there is going to be a Federal Government and along with that, there will be Provincial Governments like the one we are running in Sind. We are one homogeneous whole, and the Provinces are units that go to compose the Central Government, whether today or tomorrow. We are the representatives of the people, and the representatives of the people have elected the Provincial Government which is autonomous. The Ministers are our representatives. We can throw them out or we can bring them in tomorrow. So it is by the desire of the people that their representatives occupy the benches here. Therefore it cannot be said that this matter could not be the concern of the Provincial Government. If there is any move which is going to affect the constitution of Provincial Government, does it mean that the Provincial Government should have no voice or say in the matter? What are we here for? Supposing tomorrow a constitution is going to be imposed upon us taking away various subjects and placing them under the Central Government; will the representatives of the people of Sind agree to that? Surely not. We have been urging that even residuary powers should be vested in Provincial Government, and that the Central Government should have only certain definite matters and subjects to administer. That being so, a Provincial Government has always got a voice in the constitution of the country and in the settlement of certain rights as between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. So far as the making of a constitution is concerned, it is the fundamental concern of the Provincial Government. Therefore, I think the Honourable Member's argument has not convinced me to the extent to which I should be prepared to rule out the resolution under rule 91 (d) of the Assembly Rules, and I hold that it is certainly the concern of the Provincial Government so far as any proposal concerning the making of the constitution is concerned.

Then, the Honourable Member has appealed to me on moral grounds. I listened with great interest and great relief when my Honourable friend Mr. G. M. Syed said that this resolution was intended to convey the views and sentiments of only the Musalmans of Sind, and not of the entire population of Sind. This point did not come to my mind until he raised the issue. I think it is only the wish of the Musalmans of Sind which is going to be conveyed to the Central Government by this resolution. The Honourable Member Mr. Nihchaldas may give his vote as he likes—I know he will vote against the resolution. Here I am only a channel to convey the wishes and desires of the Musalmans of Sind. If the Musalmans of Sind vote for it, then he should not grudge it. If the resolution had been so framed as to give the idea that the wishes and the sentiments of the entire people of Sind were to be conveyed to the Central Government, then there could be some force in the objection. That is not so. Therefore both on legal and moral grounds, I rule the point out of order.

Sir, this is the most pertinent ruling on the subject and the present resolution is on all fours with it. It is a ruling which has a bearing on today's resolution also. Here, what do we propose? We propose nothing more; only the House proposes amendment to the constitution which we

have a right to do. It is our right which has been conferred on us by the Constitution itself; in Article 216 it is provided that the constitution can be amended at any time.

Therefore, I submit that we have a right to make a request to the National Assembly of Pakistan. We are only making our recommendations to the Central Legislature to amend the Constitution according to the wishes of the people. It is primarily our concern and not of anybody else. My friend has not understood that we have a right within the four walls of the rules. My submission is that the point of order raised by the honourable Minister of Refugees is frivolous and it is not legal and valid at all, and it may accordingly be ruled out of order.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Sir, may I request you to ask the Law Minister to come in the House and give his valuable reaction to all these arguments.

**Mr. Speaker:** He will be here presently.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** Sir, I support the contention of my learned friend, Pir Elahi Bakhsh that the point of order raised is wrong and frivolous. You will refer, Sir, to rule 115 (1). It reads thus:

Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government.

Sir, objection has been raised merely on the ground that under rule 114 (c) it is laid down that it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government. In this resolution, it has been recommended that the province be reconstituted by the National Assembly and it will naturally be the concern of this Provincial Government very much more than anything else. Even according to rule 115, the resolution is perfectly in order, because it says this Assembly recommends to the Government to convey the views of this Assembly to the National Assembly of Pakistan. Then, Sir, the proviso to Article 216 reads as follows:

Provided that if such a Bill provides for the amendment or repeal of any of the provisions contained in Articles 1, 31, 39, 44, 77, 106, 118, 119, 199, or this Article, it shall not be presented to the President for his assent unless it has been approved by a resolution of each Provincial Assembly, or, if it applies to one Province only, of the Provincial Assembly of that Province.

Now, this Article refers to Article (1) of the Constitution which deals with the Provinces. Article I says:—

(1) Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and is hereinafter referred to as Pakistan.

(2) The territories of Pakistan shall comprise—  
(a) the territories of the Provinces of East Pakistan and West Pakistan;

Sir, this resolution is a recommendation to amend the Constitution with respect to Article 1 of the Constitution and that amendment can be made in the Constitution by the National Assembly of Pakistan but that cannot be given effect to unless the particular Provincial Assembly agrees.

Therefore, in any case, the Provincial Assembly is very much in the picture. The Provincial Assembly has got to be consulted prior to giving effect to the change in the Constitution with respect to Article 1.

Then, Sir, there are many precedents and my friend, Pir Elahi Bakhsh, has already extensively quoted from a ruling of the Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly. Moreover even in this very House, in the interim Legislature of West Pakistan repeatedly resolutions have been passed which were not only not the primary concern of this Provincial Government but with which this Government had not the remotest concern. For instance, Kashmir issue; it is the concern of the whole country and not of the Provincial Government. What has the Provincial Government got to do with that or with Chitral. Recently the Kashmir resolution was passed by the House here. There are several instances and several rulings on this point. This matter, firstly, concerns the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan; secondly, it concerns the Provincial Government very much; thirdly, the resolution is perfectly in order because it makes a recommendation to the National Assembly through the proper channel, the Provincial Government. Therefore, on all these grounds, I think, this resolution is perfectly in order and you should permit it to be discussed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, let us hear the Law Minister on this point.

**Mr. Speaker :** He is not here.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, kindly send for him.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, I have asked him to come.

سپر محمد صادق (وزیر امداد باہمی) - جناب والا - اس قرار داد کے خلاف جناب رضوی صاحب کے اعتراضات کا جو جواب دیا گیا ہے اسکا یہاں اطلاق نہیں ہوتا - ایک بات یہ کہی گئی ہے کہ اگر چترال اور کشمیر کے متعلق ریزولوشن پیش ہو سکتے ہیں تو یہ قرار داد کیوں نہیں پیش کی جاسکتی - میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ چترال اور کشمیر کا سوال بالکل مختلف ہے - وہ سارے باشندگان پاکستان کا concern تھا اور اس میں کوئی بات constitution کے ساتھ conflict نہیں کرتی تھی (تالیان) موجودہ صورت میں یہ ریزولوشن constitution کے متضاد ہے -

It does not primarily concern the Provincial Government. It comes into conflicts with the constitution.

آج یہ ایک پرنٹ کے خلاف ریزولوشن لائے ہیں تو کل یہ ریزولوشن لے آئیں گے کہ یہ اسبلی سفارش کرے کہ مفرقی بنگال کو پاکستان سے جدا کر دیا جائے (قطع کلامیاں و فور) اور کل یہ بھی کہہ دینگے کہ ان کے جذبات یہ ہیں کہ پاکستان کو abolish کر دیا جائے - (قطع کلامیاں و فور - ہمیں ہمیں کی آوازیں) -

سیڈ امیر حسین شاہ - جناب والا - جس قسم کے وہ وزیر ہیں اسی قسم کے وکیل بھی نکلیے ہیں - (مسلسل قہقہہ) -

سپر محمد صادق - جیسی روح ویسے فرشتے (مسلسل قہقہہ) اور ہر فرعون را موسیٰ می باید (قہقہہ) -

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون - جناب والا - جیسے ان کے چیف منسٹر ہیں ویسے ہی ان کے منسٹر ہیں - (قہقہہ) -

مہر محمد صادق - جناب والا - پیر الہی بخش صاحب کے کہہ دینے سے تو یہ Provincial Government کا Concern نہیں ہو سکتا - ہمارا آئین بن چکا ہے اور یہ ریزولوشن اس آئین کے ایک جزو کو مسترد کرتا ہے - یہ حکومت اس آئین کو تبدیل یا مسترد کر دے گی سفارش کیسے کر سکتی ہے جو خود بھی اسی آئین کی پینڈاوار ہے - اس لئے یہ صوبائی حکومت کا Primary Concern کیسے ہو سکتا ہے - اس قسم کی سفارش کرنا آئین کے بالکل خلاف ہوگا - اس لئے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ نہ صرف صوبوی گورنمنٹ کا Primary Concern ہی نہیں بلکہ صوبائی حکومت کا اس قرارداد کی حمایت کرنا آئین کے بالکل برعکس ہے اور آئین کو مسترد کرنے کے مترادف ہے - اسمبلی کے قواعد طریق کار کے قاعدہ نمبر ۱۱۲ (ج) کو پڑھنے سے یہ صاف ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ یہ ریزولوشن موضوع بحث نہیں بن سکتا کیونکہ یہ ہمارا Primary Concern نہیں ہے اس قاعدے کے الفاظ یہ ہیں -

114(c)—it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government.

آئین ردو بدل کی سفارش کرنا اس اسمبلی کے دائرہ اختیار سے باہر ہے - کیونکہ یہ اسمبلی خود اسی کی پینڈاوار ہے - چترال یا دوسرے معاملات جنکو ہم نے یہاں discuss کیا تھا ان سے ہمارے آئین میں کوئی تبدیلی کرنا مقصود نہ تھا -

جناب والا - پیر الہی بخش صاحب نے جس ریزولوشن کا حوالہ دیا ہے وہ کسی مسلم Constitution کے برخلاف نہیں تھا بلکہ وہ مستقبل کے آئین کے متعلق تھا - اس لئے اس ریزولوشن کا اس وقت کے Constitution سے کوئی conflict نہیں ہوتا تھا - اس ریزولوشن میں تو اس Constitution کے متعلق اپنے جذبات کا اظہار کیا گیا تھا جو مستقبل میں پیدا ہونے والا یا بنایا جانے والا تھا - اس لئے یہ صاف ظاہر ہے کہ اس ریزولوشن کا جس کا پیر صاحب نے ابھی حوالہ دیا ہے موجودہ ریزولوشن سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے - اسکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ موجودہ ریزولوشن ہمارے constitution کے خلاف ہے اور اس سے conflict کرتا ہے - اس کے بعد میں عرض کرونگا ۰۰۰۰۰

**Mr. Speaker:** He has referred to Article 216 of the Constitution and the proviso to that Article provides that the views of the Provincial Assembly are to be ascertained if Constitution is to be amended.

مہر محمد صادق - جناب والا - یہ نیشنل اسمبلی کا کام ہے کہ وہ آئین میں تبدیلی کرے - آئین کے کسی جزو کو منفی حیثیت دینا ہمارا کام نہیں ہے - یہ نیشنل اسمبلی کا concern ہے - جناب والا گل کو اگر کوئی ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کوئی ایسا ریزولوشن پاس کر دے جو آئین کے خلاف ہو تو ہم ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کو اس غرض کے لئے Proper forum نہیں کہہ سکتے - اب میں دوبارہ اسمبلی رولز کا متعلقہ حصہ پڑھ کر آپ کو سناتا ہوں - اس کے الفاظ یہ ہیں کہ -----

**Mr. Speaker:** I am saying that Mr. Khuhro's argument is that under Article 216 of the Constitution there is a provision that when the Constitution is to be changed the views of the Provincial Assembly are to be ascertained and I am asking his opinion on that point.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** Article 216(1) refers to Provinces and it is stated there that it cannot be modified without the approval of the Provincial Assembly concerned.

میر محمد طارق - جناب والا یہ صدیح ہے کہ آرٹیکل ۲۱۶ کی رو سے نیشنل پارلیمنٹ کو اختیار ہے کہ وہ آئین میں ترمیم کرسکے مگر ایسا کرنے کے لئے شرط یہ ہے کہ پارلیمنٹ اس سلسلہ میں جو بل پاس کرے اس کو اس وقت تک پریزیڈنٹ کے پاس بغرض منظوری پیش نہیں کیا جائے گا جب تک کہ ہر صوبائی اسمبلی یا اگر اس بل کا اطلاق ایک ہی صوبہ پر ہوتا ہو تو اس صوبہ کی اسمبلی اس بل کو منظور نہ کر لے - اس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ صوبائی اسمبلی کے views ascertain کرنا لازمی ہے - مگر جناب والا یہ تو نہیں ہوسکتا کہ صوبائی اسمبلی زبردستی اپنے views اس پر thrust کرے - اگر ہم ایسا کریں گے تو یہ یقیناً غلط اقدام ہوگا - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی گزارشات ختم کرتا ہوں -

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Sir, I may refer you to an incident in the National Assembly. When a resolution on the subject was moved by Pir Ali Muhammad Rashdi, a Central Minister got up and said that first of all the views of the Provincial Assembly on this subject should be ascertained. This is the information I wanted to give you.

**Mr. Madhavji Dharsibhai :** Sir, a very important argument has been left out. Sir, the Establishment of West Pakistan Act was passed after ascertaining the wishes of the Assemblies of the former Provinces. The present House is also composed of the members elected by those Assemblies and, therefore, the abrogation of the same Act can be recommended by this Assembly.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education) :** Sir, the point is very clear and it leaves no discretion to the House or the Speaker in the matter when the rule provides that "it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government." Now, Sir, we have to see constitutionally whether this subject is primarily the one which is within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government or not? If it does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government there is no other alternative but to rule this matter under 114 (c) out of order.

Now, Sir, it has been argued by the honourable Pir Sahib and a ruling has been produced in support of this argument and instances have also been quoted to show that the Provincial Governments have been dealing with resolutions the subject of which primarily did not seem to be the concern of the Provincial Government. I would, at the first instance, take the ruling in question that has been quoted. Leaving aside the fact that that question which was discussed in that Assembly concerned the life and death of the Muslim nation, but, Sir, the circumstances are too well known to the House and to the Speaker under which this was done.

Leave aside that fact also, but it was done at the moment when the proposal was set to be brought about and implemented. Sir, the proposal discussed in the said resolution was yet to be settled, and decided upon. Just as in the case, before us, Sir, of course, every Provincial Assembly did

discuss this question. At what time, Sir? When the Constitution was to be framed. At that time. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that laughing of the members on the Opposition will not disconnect my like.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a very important resolution. On it depends the very existence of the One-Unit Government.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** Sir, what I was submitting was this that the ruling quoted by Pir Illahi Bakhsh was absolutely distinguishable. It concerned the attitude of the Provincial Assembly at the time when the fate of the issue was yet to be decided upon, and therefore that ruling cannot apply to the present case, where a decision has been taken by our own Government and not by a foreign government.

Then another argument was put forward how to amend the Constitution. I was a bit surprised to hear this question, because under the Constitution a regular section has been provided and that section says how the amendment of Constitution can take place. This amendment of the Constitution can only take place under Article 216. The Constitution or any other provision thereof may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** There is no other Article!

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** It can be amended, it can be repealed by an Act of the Parliament, and not by any recommendation (*Laughter from the Opposition Benches*). Laughter is no argument; that shows the poverty of understanding.

Sir, the method is provided in the law of the constitution that if any change is required then only this method is to be adopted for this purpose. And that method has different stages which are given in the Article 216. A Constitution which took nine years to be adopted by the country, and over the adoption of which there was such a jubilation in the whole of the country.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** But can't we amend that Constitution?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** Why should we amend that Constitution which was so welcome by every man in the country, be that Press or the public at large, and at that time no one had the cheek to come forward and speak against any single article or clause of the Constitution. In Article 216 of that Constitution it is provided that whenever any amendment is to be made in it it must be made in accordance with the provisions of that Article and not otherwise. It must be borne in mind that the Constitution is not a plaything and should not be played with. It is a sacred document that the nation got after nine years efforts and therefore this sacred trust cannot be summarily dealt with.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** It is not a point of order.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** To them it does not appear to be a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** He is giving his own arguments.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** This sacred document was given to us and we have got to respect it. I will read out the significant passage from the Constitution so that this Constitution may not in any way be misconstrued. Article 216 (1) of the Constitution reads—

The Constitution or any provision thereof may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament if a Bill for that purpose is passed by a majority of the total number of members of the National Assembly, and by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members of that Assembly present and voting, and is assented to by the President :

Provided that if such a Bill provides for the amendment or repeal of any of the provisions contained in Articles 1, 31, 39, 44, 47, 106, 118, 199, or this Article, it shall not be presented to the President for his assent unless it has been approved by a resolution of each Provincial Assembly, or, if it applies to one Province only, of the Provincial Assembly of that Province.

Now, Sir, there are different stages set in the Constitution for the amendment of the Constitution and that is that the Parliament should pass it and a further precaution has been kept that if the Parliament passes it it shall not be presented to the President, that is a second stage, unless 2/3rd majority of the members present vote for it. Now, Sir, these are the steps which gain sanctity from the clause and therefore these have been put in the Constitution. This sanctity cannot be violated thus. Sir, this is the most sacred document and therefore I now come to the real point. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** I shall request the members not to interrupt, because the matter under consideration is a very important one.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Sir, unfortunately, to them it is not an important matter. Now, Sir, it is specifically laid down in the Constitution that whenever an amendment is sought to be moved as regards integration, such amendment means an amendment in the Constitution and has, therefore, got to be made in strict accordance with the provisions of this Article. This Article I submit, is not an ordinary Article of the Constitution, but this *Article* is the very foundation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; therefore, it should be looked upon with as much sanctity, with as much care, as it deserves. I make bold to say that this is not within the competence of this House to make any change in regard to this. I will cry hoarse on this subject, because it touches upon the very foundation of the Constitution.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada :** Sir, our friend, Dr. Khan Sahib is a man of courage. Let him discuss the resolution. I tell him. "I shall fight with you against Mr. Daultana and Khuhro and all. Let them discuss it". Why is he advancing these silly arguments?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** These interruptions and these points of orders cannot break the confidence, the faith that I have got in the Constitution of our country.

Sir, I remember, you remember, this honourable House remembers, that we were not able to make the Constitution for full 9 years. But after all we



succeeded and we succeeded on the basis of "One Unit" which forms the very foundation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** How is this relevant? My friend should speak subject to the relevancy. The relevant point is whether it is the primary concern of the Provincial Government or not. What has Islamic Republic of Pakistan to do with this?

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** This is indulging in dilatory tactics just to waste the time of the House. Let him face the House.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Let the question of law be decided first. He can speak on the merits or demerits later on.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, you have heard the arguments from both sides. It is high time you made a decision.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Sir, I understand the embarrassment of the Opposition.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Are you allowing him to make a speech?

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** How long are you going to allow him to speak?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I sympathise with the awkward position of these members but I cannot help it. It is a vital point which concerns the very fate of my country.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It is his fate that is hanging in the balance.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :—**I pray for their power to understand...

**Mr. Speaker :** By these interruptions the time of the House is wasted.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** He is doing it purposely.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** What is the procedure?

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** We have heard it.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** How the amendment of the constitution can take place? I am telling them how it can be made. I want to tell them that the Constitution is not a play-thing or a toy that can be played with so easily.

**Mr. Speaker :** What is his point?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Sir, my point is so clear that the whole country knows it. My point is this that this amendment or anything regarding this amendment is not the concern of the Provincial

Government. Not only it is not the concern of the Provincial Government but it is laid down in the Constitution that it shall not be brought into action unless all the stages mentioned in the Article are gone through in the same order as is mentioned therein. I am answering Mr. Khuhro's point. The provinces come only at the stage when the Parliament by its two third majority passes it and makes it into an Act to be presented to the President. It is at that stage that the Provinces or the Province concerned comes. This provision provides further protective measures, which fact clearly shows, that before that stage arrives, no province can take it up, so summarily as at present an attempt is being made. (*Interruptions*). I am telling them the stages. I sympathise with them, but I cannot help it. There is no discretion left.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** He is merely repeating. It is a mere jugglery of words.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member should not repeat his arguments.

(*At this stage Mr. Joshua Fazluddin rose to speak*).

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Three honourable Ministers have already spoken. I do not think there is any scope for further discussion.

**Mr. Joshua Fazl-ud-Din :** I would like to answer the objections. I do not take my stand because I am a member of the Minority community and that on that ground I must be heard. But I want to be heard because I have something to say. That is all.

Sir, I have with me a copy of the main resolution which I shall read once again to you. It says :

This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey the views of this Assembly to the National Assembly that the present province of West Pakistan be divided into four or more zones, each enjoying complete provincial autonomy, and the geographical boundaries of the zones envisaged be drawn up in consonance with the views of the elected representatives of the proposed zones.

I have read this resolution so that those friends of mine who have any respect for Constitution or who are lawyers, or who are otherwise interested in Constitutional and legal affairs may see that the very complex of this resolution is constitutional; It is not a resolution like the resolution on Kashmir, which was a political resolution. From the very beginning to the end, the only conclusion that they can draw from this resolution is that it is a resolution, which primarily is a constitutional one and as such, its admissibility or otherwise is to be determined within the four walls of the Constitution itself. For that purpose, I would like to read out Article 216. I would like to emphasise the words therein.

(*At this stage Assembly adjourned for Asar Prayers*).

*The Assembly re-assembled after the Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, Mr. Joshua Fazl-ud-Din.

**Mr. Joshua Fazl-ud-Din :** Sir, you will be pleased to recollect that when the House adjourned for Asar Prayers I had read the main resolution and on that had made the submission that in whatever sense the resolution may be taken it is a Constitutional proposition and as such it must conform to the various provisions of the Constitution. So we have to see whether constitutionally it is admissible or not. In that connection, your honour I was going to read Article 216 when the House adjourned. Article 216 reads as follows :

The Constitution or any provision thereof may be amended.....

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** This has been read twice.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please read the relevant portion.

**Mr. Joshua Fazl-ud-Din :** The whole of it is relevant. Probably he has not read it in the way in which I am going to read it. I can never forget the remarks made by a very very learned Judge of the High Court, who has now retired. When he was replying to the address made by the various lawyers to him he said, "law is such a vast subject that just today I have discovered a new point in a section which I had read a thousand times". So he cannot say what I have to say. He disturbs and then he tries to take advantage of it. Sir Article 216 reads as follows :—

The Constitution or any provision thereof may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament if a Bill for that purpose is passed by a majority of the total number of members of the National Assembly, and by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members of that Assembly present and voting, and is assented to by the President.

What I want to emphasise is this that the fact that a Constitutional provision can be modified only in the Constituent Assembly or Parliament itself is so important that in this Article of six or seven lines the word 'National Assembly' has been repeated thrice. That is to say that anything which pertains to the Constitution, the Constitution enjoins that, it must start in the National Assembly itself and the Provincial Assembly has nothing to do with it. From this Article alone, your honour, one can argue that so far as this resolution is concerned the Provincial Assembly has no jurisdiction over it and, therefore, it cannot deal with it.

Then, your honour, we get a little more light from Article 106 of the Constitution which reads as follows :

106(1) Notwithstanding anything in the two next succeeding clauses, Parliament shall have exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Federal List.

Clause (2) deals with the concurrent list and Clause (3) deals with subjects which are the exclusive concern of the Provincial Government. Now, Sir, so far as this Article is concerned there is a clear picture before you. There are certain types of resolutions and motions which fall in the

category of the concurrent list. To find out whether this resolution itself belongs to the Federal List or the Provincial List or whether it belongs to the realm of Concurrent List we have to fall back on Schedule V.

I will not take the valuable time of this House in reading out the whole list. I will only humbly submit that if you read paragraph 16 of Schedule 5 you will find that the Constitution has mentioned there that anything which relates to "the Constitution or any provision of the Constitution" belongs to the Federal List. You may take my word that I have also gone through the Concurrent List; there I do not find constitutional matters included. Then again I have gone through the Provincial List; it does not come under that also. So far as the Constitution is concerned the picture seems to be absolutely clear, i.e. this resolution does not get permission to be moved in the Provincial Assembly so far as the Constitution is concerned.

I now come to our own rules of procedure. Rule 114 pertains to the resolution, but if you will consult Chapter I of our rules regarding the definition of a "Resolution" you will find that "Resolution" means a motion and "Motion" "means a proposal made by a member relating to any matter which may be discussed by the Assembly and includes an amendment". What I am trying to emphasize is this that although Article 106 adumbrates the motion but the definition of the word 'resolution' is based on the definition of the word 'motion': With these remarks I would humbly submit that rule 114(1).....

**Mr. Speaker:** That has already been mentioned. Please come to the point. That rule is before me and I have read it many times. That rule is also before the House already, let him develop his argument.

**Mr. Joshua Fazl-ud-Din:** I am reading part 114(c).

Subject to the restrictions contained in the Constitution, any member may move a resolution relating to matter of general public interest, provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely:—

- (c) it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a recommendation only. The resolution is in the form of a recommendation. The decision is to be made by the Central Legislature.

**Mr. Joshua Fazl-ud-Din:** What I am trying to clarify is that you take the body of the resolution itself. You read Article 106 of the Constitution which eliminates the powers of the Provincial Legislature. You will find Sir, that so far as this resolution is concerned, it concerns only the National Assembly and not the Provincial Legislature. Consequently for this Constitutional objection I would submit that this resolution may not be taken into consideration at all.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, there has been a lot of juggling with the words. Sir, I will explain in one minute what according to me is the relevant point. First I will quote the precedent and secondly I will refer you to the rules of procedure. Sir, it is very well known that the Provin-

cial Legislature recommended to the Central Government to weld all these Provinces into One-Unit and it were the Provinces from whom organised the proposal that the existing Provinces should be welded together into One-Unit. (*Interruptions*). I am not discussing the merits of the issue. It is quite relevant and we can take protection of the precedents and secondly I refer to rule 116 which says—

The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution and disallowed any resolution when in his opinion it is in contravention of the rules, provided that he may, in his discretion, amend it in form or give the member concerned an opportunity of amending it.

It is clear that the resolution came to you and your honour thought that it was in order and that is why your honour did not refer the resolution back to the mover to amend it in any form. When you have already admitted it the question of the resolution being in order is quite clear.

**Mr. Speaker :** There might be very strong reason for declaring it out of order after having admitted it.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Let the Law Minister stand up and speak.

**Voices :** There is no right of reply to a point of order.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** This is not a motion, but it is a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** Rule 71 (1) of the rules of procedure says :—

Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by the rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker for the purpose of making a personal explanation, but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.

**Mr. G. Allana :** On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker :** The member will demand the same right some-times. If he replies briefly, there is no harm.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** Is there any rule wherein it is said that the reply should be brief?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Under sub-rule (2) of rule 71 (1) I shall be the last person to speak.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** I shall invite your attention only to such portions of the articles and the rules which have not been referred to and to which I am going to refer.

**Mr. Speaker :** He can only refer to the points raised from this side.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** You can read the whole of the Constitution, but you will find nowhere any provision laying down any restriction on the moving of resolutions. Then where was the necessity to put down this:

"Subject to the restriction contained in the constitution"? I say the whole of the constitution does not contain any rule which lays down any restriction on the resolutions. Therefore the framers of these rules could not put in these words "subject to the restriction contained in the constitution" unless it was intended that if there is any resolution which comes in conflict with the constitution that such a resolution cannot be allowed. Then there are further restrictions. I will refer to sub-rule (c) of rule 114 of the rules of procedure. It says: "it shall not relate to any matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government." In addition to the restriction in the in rule 114 (c) there is the restriction in the Constitution against the moving of this resolution contained in Article 216 which has already been referred to.

Now only one short argument I would like to make. This provision in the constitution clearly provides that before the Provincial Assembly can be asked to give its opinion the amendment to the constitution has got to be passed by means of a Bill in the Parliament. Then comes the second stage when the Provincial Assembly comes into operation. Again Article 216 was referred to by Mr. Khuhro and you were also pleased to remark that it is laid down in the last proviso that "unless it has been approved by a resolution of each Provincial Assembly.

Now a further point emerges and I will refer you to Article 225 of the Constitution, sub-section (2) which says that:

Until a Provincial Assembly for the Province of West Pakistan has been duly constituted under the provisions of the Constitution, the Legislative Assembly of that province consisting of persons elected thereto under section 11 of the Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, (hereinafter referred to as the Legislative Assembly) shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed upon, the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan.

It clearly lays down that the Legislative Assembly of the Province consisting of persons elected thereto under section 11 of the Establishment of West Pakistan Act shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed upon the Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan. This House as constituted may exercise the powers of the Provincial Assembly but they cannot be said to be the Provincial Assembly in the manner in which the word has been used in the Constitution because if you will please refer to Section 76 of the Constitution you will be pleased to find that what this section says is this.

There shall be a Provincial Legislature for each province consisting of the Governor and one House to be known as the Provincial Assembly.

Now this kind of Provincial Assembly will be constituted after the first general elections and that will be the Assembly which will become the Provincial Assembly and it will be only that Provincial Assembly, the opinion of which will be asked by the Central Parliament after they have adopted a resolution if they intend to have a change in the Constitution. And unless the Provincial Assembly after the first general elections has been constituted there is no possibility for the substituted Provincial Assembly to pass any such resolution. We are only functioning as the

Provincial Assembly but we do not strictly fall into the definition of the Provincial Assembly which is yet to be called under Article 76.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Then he should not be here.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** We who have been elected have been elected by a larger number of members and they had passed a resolution in favour of One-Unit. Now, as a matter of fact, it is bad faith for them to come forward to say anything against the One-Unit that was constituted after the vote of the Legislature.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** He cannot speak on the merits.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** I was not entering into the merits of the case. No, nothing of type. I was strictly arguing the case on legal aspects.

Further Article 77 states how the Provincial Assembly is to be constituted. Article 225(2) of the Constitution clearly lays down that "until a Provincial Assembly for the province of West Pakistan has been duly constituted", and that means that until a Provincial Assembly for the Province of West Pakistan is duly constituted according to the Constitution, this interim Legislature will perform the functions. Now the Governor is said to be performing the functions of the Legislative Assembly but that does not mean that the Governor will himself become the Legislative Assembly. Therefore, I say that the Provincial Assembly as contained in the Constitution is one which will be created after the general elections and it is the function of that Provincial Assembly that is required to be expressed under Article 216. So the present interim Legislature is functioning as a Provincial Assembly but is not a Provincial Assembly mentioned in the Constitution. It will be the opinion of the Provincial Assemblies functioning as such which will be taken into consideration.

Therefore, Sir, I say that this resolution offends against rule 114(c) and also offends against the provisions of our Constitution. Sir, if you go through the Constitution you will find that there is nowhere any provision in it which directly lays down as to which resolution can be admitted either in the Provincial Assembly or in the Parliament. If there is no provision then evidently this only means that whenever there is any resolution which contravenes the provisions of the Constitution, or the rules, then it should not be admitted. Our rules clearly say that if it is not the primary concern of the Provincial Government, it cannot be admitted.

On all these grounds, Sir, this resolution is clearly out of order.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada (Minister of Law and Agriculture) :** Sir, objection has been taken that under rule 114(c) this resolution is out of order, as it is not the primary concern of the Provincial Government. There is a distinction between resolutions of recommendatory nature and those

taking a final decision. If you take a final decision and bind the Government then it is a serious aspect and it has got to be looked into from a different point of view. If it is a recommendatory resolution, then, Sir, I am afraid I will have to say that it will not offend against the word 'primarily' mentioned in rule 114(c). If a resolution is of a recommendatory nature, I do not think on that ground it comes under sub-rule (c) of rule 114 and thus it will be primarily the concern of the Provincial Government. Secondly, Sir, what is the primary concern of the Provincial Government, has been the subject of a number of rulings and actually, Sir, that the Constitution is the primary concern of the Provincial Government has also been ruled. I need not take your time, Sir, to go through those rulings, because the Constitution concerns the people of this Province. This Assembly is the representative of the people of this Province and the Government again is responsible to this House. Therefore, any constitutional matter will primarily be the concern of this House and of this Government and, therefore, it will be admissible on that ground alone.

Then, Sir, coming to another point which is intimately connected with the argument advanced by my honourable colleague here, is that this is not the Assembly which is contemplated under Article 216 because this Assembly simply performs the duties of an Assembly and, therefore, within the meaning of Article 216 of the Constitution this is not the Assembly and therefore Article 216 does not apply. I would submit that Article 216 does apply, because if you refer to Article 145 of the Constitution that refers to a resolution by the Assemblies. Article 145 reads:—

Parliament may, after ascertaining the views of the Provincial Assemblies and taking them into consideration, by Act provide whether elections to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies shall be held on the principle of joint electorate or separate electorate, and may in any such Act provide for all matters incidental and consequential thereto.

Sir, this is very important. The words mentioned here are "Parliament may, after ascertaining the views of the Provincial Assemblies". So, the Constitution recognises this Assembly to be the Provincial Assembly, otherwise the resolution that we recently passed about the joint or separate electorates in this House, under Article 145, we were not competent to pass. The result will be that you will have no electoral law at all until the new Assembly is formed; and the new Assembly is to be formed on the basis of the electorate Bill. Now, who should pass that? If the existing Provincial Assemblies do not pass it, the Assembly will not come into existence and there will be no law, and since there will be no law, there will be no elections. So, Sir, I think it is very clear from Article 145 that this is a Provincial Assembly. Therefore, Sir, coming to Article 216 again you would find that the procedure of amendment lays down a resolution at a particular stage by the Provincial Assembly. Now, how is the Central Assembly to know that the Provincial Assemblies do desire such an amendment to be made except by a resolution of the Assembly. Then the Central Assembly will take the matter up and go through the constitutional procedure and for the second time again the matter will come up to the Provincial Assembly to be confirmed and then the President will give his assent.



So, Sir, it is definitely under this Article that you are entitled to make a resolution of this nature.

Another point is, Sir, that all our rules that have been quoted are subject to the Constitution. Constitution allows special privileges as one of them was, for instance, consultation of the Provincial Legislatures on the electorate issue. Even that will be barred under rule 114 (c). If rule 114 (c) is strictly applied, then even that resolution which was moved in this honourable House about joint or separate electorates will be out of order, because it is not the primary concern of the Provincial Government or of the members of this House. What the method of election should be is not the concern of this House and, therefore, under rule 114 (c) that could also be ruled out of order. But there is Article 145 of the Constitution. So, it is clear that special privilege is given to the House under the Constitution over and above the rules of this Assembly and the provisions of the Constitution have precedence. Therefore, even under that rule this House is competent to deal with this matter and my submission is that the motion is perfectly in order. (Applause).

**Mr. Speaker :** There have been other instances in the old Punjab Assembly when the Provincial Assembly passed resolutions making certain recommendations to the Government of India on subjects which did not directly and primarily concern the Provincial Assembly. Following those rulings and agreeing with the arguments of the Law Minister, I overrule this point of order and call upon Dr. Swalleh to proceed with his resolution.

\*ڈاکٹر سعید الرحمن صالح (حیدرآباد ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب والا مجھے بڑے انفرس سے کہا پڑتا ہے کہ اتنا وقت جو انہوں نے اس بات کے طے کرنے میں صرف کیا آیا اس ریزولوشن کو پیش ہونا چاہئے یا نہیں اگر وہ اتنا وقت اس بات پر صرف کرتے اور بتاتے کہ یونٹ رہنا چاہئے یا نہ رہنا چاہئے تو پسکو بڑی تقویت ہوتی - بہر حال میں چاہتا تھا کہ اس ریزولوشن پر تین چار گھنٹہ بولوں لیکن چونکہ وقت زیادہ نہیں ہے اس لئے میں اپنی تقریر کو بہت جلد ختم کر دینا چاہتا ہوں - جناب والا میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ آسان اردو میں اپنے ان بھائیوں کے سامنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں جو انگریزی نہیں سمجھ سکتے تاکہ وہ اسکی حمایت کے اسباب کو اچھی طرح سمجھ سکیں - یونٹ کیوں بنایا گیا ہے اور یونٹ سے جو اغراض حاصل ہوئی ہیں انکا اندازہ میرے خیال میں ہر ممبر کو اپنی اپنی constituency سے بخوبی ہوسکتا ہے - جناب والا میری رائے یہ ہے کہ یونٹ بالکل کامیاب نہیں ہوا اور اب یونٹ کا قائم رکھنا پاکستان کی مضبوطی اور محاصرہ پاکستان کے جمہور کے لئے بہت مضر ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ون یونٹ ایک مرض ہے اور اسکا علاج جلد کرنا چاہئے - اگر آپ نے اسکا علاج نہ کیا تو اس سے پاکستان کے ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہو جائے گا اندیشہ ہے - جناب والا - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ۸ سال تک گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے مطابق تمام صوبے اچھی طرح سے اچھے طریقے سے کام کرتے چلے آ رہے تھے کوئی رولارٹ کبھی پیدا نہیں ہوئی - ہر صوبہ نے پاکستان کی مضبوطی اور بچہود کے لئے جو کچھ کرنا تھا اس سے زیادہ کر دکھایا - اسکی مثالیں بھی موجود ہیں لیکن ہم نے دیکھا کہ چھ سال ہوئے پاکستان میں نئی نئی تجویزیں پیش کی گئیں - چنانچہ ان میں سے ایک تجویز ون یونٹ کی تھی - آپکو معلوم ہے کہ یونٹ بننے سے قبل

\*Speech not corrected by the member.

جب صوبائی اسمبلیاں موجود تھیں ان صوبائی اسمبلیوں پر زور ڈالا گیا - دباو ڈالا گیا - ڈسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹ اور پولیس والوں کے ذریعہ ایم - ایل - اے حضرات پر زور دیا گیا کہ وہ یونٹ کے حق میں ووٹ دیں ورنہ انہیں جیلوں میں بھیج دیا جائیگا - یہاں تک کہ ایک چیف منسٹر جناب پیرزادہ صاحب کو ہٹایا گیا دوسرے سردار عبدالرشید کو ہٹایا گیا - تیسرے نون وزارت کو برطرف کیا گیا - یہاں تک کہ مشرقی پاکستان میں سیکشن ۹۲ - اے لگایا گیا - وہاں بھی تکلیفیں پہنچائی گئیں -

منسٹر امیر عبدالملک روکھڑی - یہ بتائیے کہ کس نے ظلم کیا تھا -

ڈاکٹر سعید الزین صالح - جناب گھبراہٹیں نہیں میں بتاتا ہوں - یہ سب کو معلوم ہے - آپ ہی کو نہیں معلوم ہے - بچے بچے کو معلوم ہے - ہم بتا دینا چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ ملک کو تباہ کر رہے ہیں - وہ غریب پاکستانی جنہوں نے آپ کے لئے اپنا خون بہایا ہے وہ آپ سے بدلہ لینے - جناب والا صوبوں میں کوئی خرابی نہ تھی - صوبہ اچھی طرح سے اچھے طریقے سے کام کر رہے تھے - اپنی traditions کے مطابق - اپنے کلچر کے مطابق - پاکستان بنانے کیلئے ہر صوبہ نے ہر فرد نے وہ کام کیا ہے کہ جسکی مثال پیش نہیں کی جاسکتی - جناب والا یہ سب ظلم کیا کس نے؟ مرکز نے - مرکز نے جب سے مداخلت شروع کی ہے یہ ظلم ہو رہا ہے - ہم کو کہا گیا کہ تم یہ کرو - ہمارے منسٹروں کو یہ کہا گیا کہ اگر تم نے یہ نہیں کیا تو تمکو نکال دیا جائیگا - اور منسٹری dissolve کر دی جائیگی کیا یہ جمہوریت تھی؟ یہ ڈیموکریسی تھی؟ یہ وہ چیز تھی جسکی وجہ سے آج ہم سب پاکستانی شرمندہ ہیں اور کسی بیرونی ملک میں ہماری عزت نہیں ہے - بہر حال جناب والا بیک ۲۴ اگست ۱۹۵۵ء کو The Establishment of West Pakistan Bill مرکزی اسمبلی میں introduce کیا گیا - اسمبلی کے ممبران کو چار روز پہلے یہ معلوم نہیں تھا کہ یونٹ بل ہاؤس میں پیش کیا جا رہا ہے - کراچی پہنچنے پر ان کو معلوم ہوا کہ ون یونٹ بل دیا جا رہا ہے - پریس کو معلوم نہیں تھا - کوئی کانفرنس نہیں ہوئی - نہ کوئی کمیشن مقرر کیا گیا - سائن کمیشن کے طرز پر کوئی کمیٹی بٹھایا جاتا - وہ لوگوں کی رائے معلوم کرتا - referendum کرایا جاتا - لوگوں سے معلوم کیا جاتا کہ تمہاری رائے کیا ہے - لیکن ایسا نہیں کیا گیا - ہمارے یہاں صرف ایک بل پیش کیا گیا - اگر آپ ٹھنڈے دل سے Constituent Assembly کی proceedings پڑھیں تو آپکو معلوم ہوگا کہ بنگال کے ممبر سخت خفا اور سخت ناراض تھے - وہ چاہتے تھے کہ referendum کرایا جائے - انکی ہمدردی ہمارے ساتھ تھی - وہ چاہتے تھے کہ لوگوں سے پوچھا جائے آیا وہ یونٹ چاہتے ہیں یا نہیں - جناب والا صرف چند آدمی تھے - آپکو بھی معلوم ہے اور ہمکو بھی معلوم ہے کہ وہ کون ہیں - جنہوں نے اپنی خاص اعتراضات کیے لئے - محض اپنی کرسیوں کے لئے - محض اپنی ذات کے لئے اس قسم کی حرکتیں کیں - بہر حال کہا جاتا ہے کہ لاہور ریزولوشن ۱۹۴۰ء میں یہ مذکور تھا کہ ایسا کیا جائے - میں اس کے متعلق صرف یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ حضرات ٹھنڈے دل سے اس ریزولوشن کو پڑھیں اور دیکھیں کہ اس میں کیا کہا گیا ہے - اس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ صوبہ اپنی زبان اپنے کلچر کے مطابق ترقی کرینگے - پھر آپ کراچی کے مسلم کو لے لیجئے - قائداعظم نے جب کراچی کو سندھ سے علیحدہ کیا تو ان کے دماغ میں یہ خیال نہیں تھا - قائداعظم کے دماغ میں اگر یہ خیال ہوتا کہ ون یونٹ بنانا ہے تو وہ کراچی کو سندھ سے علیحدہ نہ کرتے - انہیں معلوم تھا کہ transitional stage میں ہمیں آہستہ آہستہ چلنا چاہئے - یہاں تک کہ ہم اپنے پیروں پر کھڑے ہو جائیں - وہ جانتے تھے کہ اگر ہم اپنی کرسیوں کے لئے اس قسم کی حرکتیں کرینگے تو ہم پاکستان کو ختم کر دینگے اور دشمن ہمارے اوپر حاوی ہو جائینگے - اسکے بعد Objective Resolution کو لیجئے - اسکی کہیں یونٹ کا ذکر نہیں اس کے بعد Basic Principal Committee بنائی گئی اس نے تین چار سال کام کیا اس نے کہیں ایک جگہ بھی ذکر نہیں کیا کہ ایک یونٹ ہونا چاہئے -

**Constituent Assembly** کی پارٹی میٹنگز ہوئیں ان میں کبھی کبھی کسی وقت یونٹ کی تشکیل کا ذکر نہیں ہوا۔ یونٹ کی کسی نے بھی موافقت نہیں کی۔ بلکہ سب نے اسکی مخالفت کی۔ یہ رائعات بھی جنکی وجہ سے یونٹ کو توڑ دینا چاہئے۔

اب جناب والا۔ میں مختصراً یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یونٹ کی تشکیل کے وقت ہم سے بڑے بڑے وعدے کئے گئے۔ صوبہ بلوچستان - Tribal areas اور ان areas سے جنکو ہم un-developed areas کہتے ہیں یہ وعدہ کیا گیا کہ ان علاقوں کی ترقی کے لئے وہاں کے عوام کی حالت بہتر بنانے کے لئے Industries قائم کی جائیں گی۔ اور یونٹ سے سب سے زیادہ فائدہ پسندہ علاقوں کو ہوا اور ان علاقوں کے لوگوں کی امداد کی جائیگی۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ ان علاقوں میں کوئی development کی ترقی ہوئی ہے۔ کوئی روپیہ انکو دیا گیا ہے۔ ایک سال ہو گیا آپ نے کوئی ایسی بات کی جس سے انکی حالت بہتر ہوئی ہو۔ انکی حالت بہتر بنانے کے لئے انکی unem-employment دور کرنے کے لئے۔ انکو روزگار مہیا کرنے کے لئے کوئی چیز افر آپ نے کی ہے تو بتا دیجئے۔ آپنے کچھ بھی نہیں کیا۔ انکی حالت روز بروز گرتی چلی جا رہی ہے۔

جناب والا۔ سروسز کے متعلق مجھے نہایت افسوس کیساتھ کہنا پڑتا کہ سندھ سیکریٹریٹ کے ملازمین کے ساتھ بھی زیادتی ہوئی ہے۔ سندھ Secretariat سے کوئی 500 آدمی یہاں آئے ان سے وعدہ کیا گیا کہ ہم آپ کو یہ دینگے وہ دینگے۔ الاؤنس دینگے۔ مکان دینگے۔ غرض کہ وہ بڑی خوشی خوشی آئے۔ انہوں نے کہا چلو لاہور چلیں اور اس یونٹ کو کامیاب بنائیں۔ ان تمام گورنمنٹ سروسز کے ساتھ وہ زیادتی ہوئی ہے کہ کچھ نہ پرچھئے۔ انکے allowances ختم کر دیئے گئے۔ انکو پانچ چھ میل کے فاصلہ پر رکھا گیا۔ انکے پاس بمشکل ۶۰ روپیہ بچتے ہیں۔ کیا وہ کھائیں اور کیا ڈھر کو بھیجیں۔ وہ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کے پاس گئے ان سے درخواست کی۔ وفد بھیجے۔ درخواستیں بھیجیں۔ ان سے کہا صاحب ہم بھی پاکستانی ہیں ہمارے اوپر رحم کیجئے۔ لیکن جناب کوئی شنوائی نہ ہوئی اور کوئی پروا نہ کی گئی۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ بہت سے سرکاری ملازمین نوکریاں چھوڑ کر چلے گئے۔ کچھ چھوڑ کر جا رہے ہیں اور اکثر یہی صورت رہی تو مزید نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ چند دنوں میں Minority Provinces کے جو آدمی یونٹ گورنمنٹ میں اسوقت کام کر رہے ہیں ان میں سے آپ ایک کو بھی نہ پائینگے۔ دوسری بات جناب والا ملازمتوں میں یہ کی گئی ہے کہ ایک بنوں کے آدمی کو بھرنا جاتا ہے سندھ۔ وہ نہ سندھی زبان جانتا ہے نہ وہاں کے حالات جانتا ہے۔ کس طرح سے۔ کس طریقے سے وہ آدمی وہاں کام کر سکتا ہے۔ پہلے اکثر ایسا ہوا ہے کہ جر گورنمنٹ سروسز سندھ میں جاتا تھا اس کے لئے ضروری تھا کہ وہاں کی زبان سمجھے تاکہ وہ وہاں لوگوں سے تعلقات پیدا کرے ان کی خدمت کر سکے۔ لیکن یہ بھی نہ ہوا۔ اور وہاں ایسے ملازم بھیجے گئے جو سندھی نہ جانتے تھے۔

جناب والا پھر یہ کہا گیا کہ Cases کا Quick disposal ہو کرے گا اور سندھ سے جو کاغذات سیکریٹریٹ جایا کریں گے انکا جلا از جلا فیصلہ کر دیا جائیگا کرے گا۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ کمشنروں سے جب کوئی فائل ویسٹ پاکستان سیکریٹریٹ میں آتی ہے تو اس پر فیصلہ دینے کیلئے ایک سال لگ جاتا ہے۔ لوگ اتنے تنگ آگئے ہیں کہ وہ یہ بہتر سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان کی فائلز کو فیصلہ کیلئے لاہور نہ بھیجا جائیگا کرے۔ انہیں اس بات میں کوئی دلچسپی نہیں رہی۔ اب اگر کسی شخص کو کسی کام کے سلسلہ میں حیدرآباد سے لاہور آنا پڑے تو وہ کیسے آسکتا ہے اور اس کا کام کیسے ہو سکتا ہے۔ وہ لوگ بالکل نادار ہیں اور وہ اتنا روپیہ کیسے خرچ کر سکتے ہیں۔ میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے کمشریاں بنائیں بلکہ آپ نے ایک یونٹ بنا کر اور کئی کمشریاں قائم کر کے کئی صوبے بنا دیئے ہیں اور آپ نے کمشنر کو لفٹینٹ گورنر کی پاورز دیکر بالکل Auto crat بنا دیا ہے۔

اب میں Expenditure کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرتا ہوں۔ آپ نے یہ کہا کہ ون یونٹ بنانے سے روپے کی بچت ہوگی۔ اسکے ضمن میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سنٹرل بجٹ تو آپ نے دیکھ لیا ہے۔ ہمارا بجٹ بھی آنے والا ہے۔ وہ بھی آپ دیکھ لیں گے۔ مرکزی بجٹ دیکھ کر آپ کو پتہ لگ گیا ہوگا کہ سنٹر کا بجٹ بھی خراب ون یونٹ کی وجہ سے ہوا ہے۔ میں دعویٰ سے کہتا ہوں کہ آپکے اخراجات بے انتہا بڑھ گئے ہیں۔ اب افسروں کو سوائے ٹی۔ اے اور ڈی۔ اے لینے کے اور کوئی کام نہیں۔ لوگ آتے ہیں کمشنریوں سے اور اپنا ٹی۔ اے اور ڈی۔ اے لیکر چلتے بنتے ہیں اور کوئی کام نہیں ہوتا۔

پھر سوال آتا ہے Law and Order کا۔ یہاں لا اینڈ آرڈر قطعاً کوئی نہیں ہے۔ قتل چوریاں اور ڈکیتی کی وارداتیں بہت زیادہ بڑھ گئی ہیں۔ آپ کی ون یونٹ گورنمنٹ میں لا اینڈ آرڈر بالکل نہیں رہا۔ ہسپتالوں اور سکولوں کی حالت اچھی نہیں۔ Food shortage کا مسئلہ سب کو معلوم ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا مسئلہ Food کا ہے اور Food Grains زیادہ پیدا کرنے کی اشد ضرورت ہے۔ اب غلے کی قیمت اتنی زیادہ ہے کہ لوگ اسے ادا نہیں کر سکتے۔ کپڑا انہیں نہیں ملتا۔ لوگوں کے پاس مکان نہیں ہیں۔ کیا یہی وہ ون یونٹ گورنمنٹ تھی جس کے لئے ہم نے ورثہ دیا تھا۔

اسکے علاوہ ایک اور اہم معاملہ ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ یونٹ بننے سے پہلے سندھ کوٹری بیراج پر سندھ نے لاکھوں کروڑوں روپیہ اپنی جیب سے زمین کو develop کرنے پر خرچ کیا تھا۔ جس وقت یہ بیراج بنا تھا تو اس وقت یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ اس بیراج پر ان لوگوں کو زمینیں دی جائیں گی جو سندھ کے رہنے والے ہیں اور جن کے پاس کوئی زمین نہیں ہے۔ آج ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ ایک یونٹ گورنمنٹ نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ ان کو زمینیں نہ دی جائیں۔

آوازیں:- یہ غلط ہے۔

ڈاکٹر سعید الدین صالح:- میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ سندھ کوٹری بیراج کی جو زمینیں ہیں یہ ان لوگوں کو دی جانی چاہئیں جو سندھ میں رہتے ہیں اور جنہوں نے اپنے پاس سے روپیہ خرچ کر کے ان کو develop کیا ہے۔

اسکے بعد میں ایک اور بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ جب ویسٹ پاکستان بنا تھا تو اس وقت ہر بنگالی اس کے خلاف تھا۔ ہر بنگالی یہ سمجھتا تھا کہ ویسٹ پاکستان اس کے خلاف ہے اور وہ اس کا اتنا مخالف ہے کہ آپ وہم بھی نہیں کر سکتے۔ ان وجوہ کے پیش نظر میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ فرنٹیر اور ٹرائیبل ایریاز کو ملا کر ایک صوبہ بنا دیا جائے اور ان کے وسائل کو بروئے کار لایا جائے۔ دوسرا صوبہ بلوچستان اور بلوچستان سٹیٹس کو ملا کر بنا دیا جائے۔ تیسرا صوبہ پنجاب ہو۔ چوتھا صوبہ سندھ اور پانچواں صوبہ بنایا جائے کراچی۔ کراچی کے لوگوں سے ریفرنڈم کے ذریعہ سے پرچھا جائے کہ اسے ویسٹ پاکستان میں رکھا جائے یا سنٹر کے ماتحت۔ کراچی کے لوگوں نے کہا ہے کہ اس بات کا فیصلہ ان کے صوابدید سے کیا جائے۔ (مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود:- بہاولپور کو آپ کھا گئے ہیں)۔

آخر میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بات کا خیال رکھا جائے کہ مختلف صوبوں کا جو کلچر ہے وہ نہ ختم ہو جائے۔ مثال کے طور پر میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ سندھ کا ہزاروں سال پہلے کا کلچر موهنجودادو سے پتہ چلتا ہے اور اس پر سندھ بجا طور پر فخر کرتا ہے۔ ہم اس بات کو کبھی نہیں بھول سکتے۔ میں خود اس ون یونٹ کے سخت مخالف ہوں اور اسے جتنی جلا ختم کر دیا جائے اتنا ہی پاکستان کیلئے بہتر ہوگا اور ان لوگوں کو مکمل خود اختیاری دی جائے ورنہ بحیثیت پاکستان آپ کا وقار پہلے ہی گر چکا ہے اور اگر یہ یونٹ قائم رہا تو یہ اور بھی گر جائیگا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Resolution moved is :—

This Assembly recommends to the Government to convey the views of this Assembly to the National Assembly that the present Province of West Pakistan be divided into four or more zones, each enjoying complete provincial autonomy, and the geographical boundaries of the zones envisaged be drawn up in consonance with the views of the elected representatives of the proposed zones.

**Sheikh Khurshid Ahmed Muhammad Yaqub** (Hyderabad District):  
Sir, I beg to move : —

That in the proposed Resolution moved by Dr. Said-ud-Din Swalleh, for the words "divided into four or more zones, each enjoying complete provincial autonomy, and the geographical boundaries of the zones envisaged be drawn up in consonance with the views of the elected representatives of the proposed zones", the following be substituted, namely:—

"reconstituted as a sub-federation with four or more fully autonomous Provinces."

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

That in the proposed resolution moved by Dr. Said-ud-Din Swalleh, for the words "divided into four or more zones, each enjoying complete provincial autonomy, and the geographical boundaries of the zones envisaged be drawn up in consonance with the views of the elected representatives of the proposed zones", the following be substituted, namely:—

"reconstituted as a sub-federation with four or more fully autonomous Prinvinces".

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada** (Nawabshah District): Sir, there is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so. In other words, "Mind is its own place and makes a heaven of hell or a hell of heaven."

Sir, the gentlemen who today are sitting on the Opposition Benches said one day that they wanted One-Unit and today they are opposing the One-Unit. So I find that fight is for ministerial chairs, and One-Unit is unnecessarily being involved. Sir, I say that One-Unit is a great idea and a great ideal. Great ideas come in moments of inspirations; small people, petty minded people cannot understand them. Only great men can understand them, and may I tell you, Sir, that ideals are realized gradually, things are envolved gradually. So One-Unit is a high ideal which has to be achieved.

*At this stage Assembly adjourned for Maghrib prayers.*

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*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghrib prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Sir, I find none of the Ministers here. It is not fair on their part.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** I am here on their behalf.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Sir, One Unit is a great ideal placed before us by the inspiration of a great genius. It was the great late-lamented Mian Ghulam Muhammad of glorious memory who made a gift of One Unit to us. Whatever you may say, it is with us. What is its object? Everybody knows it. Nobody can say one word against the idea of One Unit. One Unit is a great idea, but as I said it is to be achieved gradually not in one day. In one day the old ways of thinking, the old ways of working cannot be changed.

Now I come to the second point. Has it failed or succeeded? In the hands of the present rulers, of this country I say, my worthy friends who have been always obliging me, it has proved a failure so far as the One Unit is concerned. But I am also sure gentlemen on this side (Opposition) will do not better. For the success of One Unit only giants are needed. Now, unfortunately, on this side there is only one giant and on that side there are a number of giants. Great ideas succeed when they are placed in the hands of giants.

Now I go a step further. Unfortunately, Dr. Sahib is not here, otherwise I would have made mention about him. Now I say great ideals will succeed only if they are placed in the hands of mad men. Mind, your One Unit will succeed only if it is placed in the hands of mad men. Then and then alone it will succeed. Unfortunately on this side there is no mad man on that side also there is no mad man. But there are symptoms of a mad man in Dr. Khan Sahib. (*Laughter*). He is not a full-fledged mad man. Believe, me, Sir, it is not a matter of laughter with me and I am all serious. I say let us go a little back to our own history. Islam came into the world in the shape of a great ideal; it was given by a man who, to his contemporaries, appeared to be mad. There are, for instance, reference in the Quran to this fact. To his contemporaries our great and glorious Prophet appeared to be mad and I say Islam achieved its great success because it was in the hands of a mad man, mad to the world. So I say this great ideal of One Unit will be achieved by a man who should appear mad to the world and then alone this great ideal will succeed, otherwise it will prove an utter failure and it has proved an utter failure. Therefore I say that for the failure of One Unit not only the Ministers are responsible, but the gentlemen on that side are equally responsible. No one has made the least effort to make it a success.

This I had said at the very beginning before One Unit was established, but no-body cared, no-body paid attention to my words and I repeat here that if you want One Unit to succeed, let there be a society or a party formed called One Unit Party and that party should take a vow never to accept Ministerial positions and then you will see that that party will enthrone others with their madness and people will go mad after One Unit and One Unit will succeeded.

For practical purposes, I had said before and I am going to repeat here, mixed marriages are necessary. Why people from Sind are crying here, say-

ing: "We are very unhappy." People from Peshawar also say: "We are very unhappy". I say this much: Forcibly marry them to the women of this place.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** And vice versa.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** People going to Peshawar should be forcibly married there; people coming to Hyderabad should be forcibly married there so that Government servants should have whole family atmosphere everywhere. I can see an old friend of mine sitting there Agha Abdul Nabi. He is very anxious to have a wife from here. Agha Sahib is a very rich man and somebody should be prepared to get some woman for him.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, we in the Punjab are already short of women. We have no objection to his suggestion.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Let him go to Hyderabad and get women from there. The question is of unifying the nation. We have to take steps for unifying the nation. One clerk told me, 'you just travel in the buses here and see what is our plight, how we have to stand'. Sir, I do it every day; there is no trouble at all. Where is the harm in standing in the bus? The real trouble is that Sindhis and Pathans have not got homes. Give them homes and home atmosphere.

Then another thing is to send students to different places. Students of Punjab should go to Sind and Peshawar and students from there should come here. Unless there is understanding, we cannot meet. (*At this stage Dr. Khan Sahib entered the chamber*) Dr. Khan Sahib, I am telling these people that you are not sufficiently mad, you should get thoroughly mad and then you will succeed. I will go a step further, and say that this mad democracy is not the proper instrument to achieve the ideal of One Unit. There should be some powerful man, who should also be a mad man and by force he can achieve One Unit. But as things stand here, since nobody is serious, since nobody wants One Unit, what can we do? If we do not deserve One Unit, what can we do? I must say there is nothing wrong with One Unit, it is a high ideal and by the grace of God it will be achieved but the present generation is unfit for it; we do not deserve it. If any gentlemen from the other side, who are probably more patriotic, as they tell us, if they come forward and vote in favour of One Unit, it will be a good thing. It is not the question of thinking of ministerial posts. These Ministers will disappear when there will be elections. This is a question of high ideals I admit these gentlemen have not succeeded in achieving the ideal of One Unit, but then the fault is of the Ministers, not of the One Unit. We cannot blame One Unit; we cannot oppose One Unit. It is a high ideal. Since these people from this side and from the other side are not prepared to be mad, we cannot help it; then let us do away with One Unit if you will, but I for my part will not throw it away; I shall stand for One Unit. Let us not quarrel over the matter. It is no use quarrelling. Everybody should vote freely

and let us not make it a question of trial of strength. Let every one vote freely.

In the end I will say that since we are not prepared to be mad, we do not deserve One Unit and therefore we may do away with it.

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - (ضلع داوڑ) - جناب صدر - مجھے یہ پتہ نہیں کہ وہ لوگ کیا چاہتے ہیں آیا وہ ون یونٹ کو رکھنا چاہتے ہیں یا نہیں اور نہ ہی مجھے پتہ ہے کہ لوگوں کی intention کیا ہے - ممکن ہے وہ اس کو talk out کرنا چاہتے ہوں - مگر چونکہ یہ ایک بڑا اہم ریزولیشن ہے اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پر ضرور روشنی ڈالوں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ اس پر پھر بھی تقریر کر سکیں گے اگر آج اس پر بحث ختم نہ ہوسکی تو اگلے غیر سرکاری دن کافی موقع مل سکے گا -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - میرا خیال ہے یہ کبھی نہیں ہوسکے گا - بہتر یہ ہے آپ ابھی ووٹ لے لیں -

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, I want to know whether the House will be adjourned at 7-00 p.m. or the time will be extended?

**Mr. Speaker :** The members have come to an understanding to sit from 2-00 to 7-00 p.m.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, from the very beginning the ministerial side is trying to avoid a decision. Let them accept a closure. If they are certain of their strength, let us go to division. Let us see who succeeds. I challenge them. If they want to adopt these tactics, then we will see what can be done.

میں مختصر الفاظ میں اس ریزولیشن کی حمایت کرتا ہوں - ون یونٹ پاکستان کی مضبوطی اور استحکام کے بر خلاف ہے - مغربی پاکستان میں یہ باہمی اتفاق و اتحاد کے منافی ہے - تقسیم کے بعد جس اتحاد کی ضرورت تھی یہ اس کے منافی ہے - مغربی پاکستان میں مختلف زبانیں بولنے والے لوگوں میں تہذیب اور تمدن اور اقتصادی جدوجہد کے لئے جن چیزوں کی ضرورت تھی یہ ان سب کے منافی ہے - نیز باہمی اتحاد سے جو خوشگوار فضا پیدا ہونے کی توقع تھی یہ اس کے منافی ہے - علاوہ ازیں یہ مغربی پاکستان کے پس ماندہ علاقوں کی ترقی اور تعمیر کے بھی منافی ہے - اس لئے میں اس ریزولیشن کی تائید کرتا ہوں اور چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ختم ہو جائے - ون یونٹ لاہور ریزولیشن کے خلاف ہے اور اس پاکستان کے ریزولیشن کی سپرٹ کے خلاف ہے جو میں نے بہت پہلے سدرہ اسمبلی میں پیش کیا تھا - اس وقت ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ون یونٹ میں اتفاق پیدا ہونے کی بجائے نفاق بڑھ گیا ہے - لوگ ایک دوسرے کو شک کی نگاہوں سے دیکھتے ہیں - مغربی اور مشرقی پاکستان کے درمیان جو توازن پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت تھی وہ نہیں ہوسکا - لوگ آپس میں لڑتے رہتے ہیں - مشرقی پاکستان تو متحد ہو گیا ہے لیکن مغربی پاکستان متحد نہیں ہوسکا - اور نہ ہی اپنے مقصد میں کامیاب ہو سکا ہے - چونکہ یہ ملک اور قوم کے لئے نقصان دہ ہے اس لئے یہ جتنی جلدی کر جائے اچھا ہے -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** I move that the question be now put.



**Voices:** No. Many members want to speak on it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The closure has been moved under rule 62. But I find that the point of view of only one section of the House has been put forward i.e. that One Unit should be undone. The other side of the House has not been able to put forth its point of view. There are so many speakers on this side of the House who would like to express their feelings. So I don't think that this move for a closure can be agreed to.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, may I make a submission. Rule 62 reads as follows:—

62 (1) At any time after a question has been proposed a member rising in his place may claim to move "That the question be now put", and unless it shall appear to the Chair that such a motion is an abuse of the rules or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question "That the question be now put" shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** I take my stand on this that a section of the House which holds a certain point of view has not been able to put forth its point of view.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I beg to move that the House should sit till 8-00 p.m.

**Mr. Speaker:** That cannot be moved in the House as he will recollect that once a similar motion was moved by the Leader of the House and he objected to it, and I upheld his objection.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, put this question to vote.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot put the question unless there is a debate.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Sir, Syed Amir Hussain Shah has made a formal motion that today's sitting may be extended up to eight O'clock. Would you care to put that proposition to the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot put it.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** The sitting can be extended with the consent of the House. This may be put to the House Sir.

**Mr. Mahmood A. Haroon:** Sir, a time limit should be fixed for speeches on this motion.

**Makhdoomzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** No, Sir.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Nobody can speak, there is hardly any time. It has been found out that the Government side is adamant. They want that it should be talked out.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** We will continue next time.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** I know that immediately after the Budget is over they will adjourn the Assembly and there will be no session.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Assembly is to sit up to the 31st of March.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Let them accept the position that they are in a minority. Morally we have succeeded. (*Interruptions*).

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, may I know the fate of Syed Amir Hussain Shah's formal motion?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, let it be put to the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** It cannot be put.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Why don't you put this question to vote?

**Mr. Speaker :** It cannot be put.

قارئل سید عابد حسین - (وزیر مواصلات) - جناب والا کیا ہی اچھا ہوتا اگر ہم اس اہم مسئلہ پر مسلم لیگی حضرات کے خیالات بھی سنتے - (قطع کلامیاں اور شور) -

مسٹر احمد سعید کرمانی - جناب والا ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ چونکہ یہ مسئلہ بہت اہم ہے آپ ہاؤس کا وقت بڑھا دیں اور time limit extend کر دیں تاکہ سب حضرات کو اپنے خیالات پیش کرنے کا موقع مل سکے - (قطع کلامیاں اور شور) -

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** There have been many instance where you have extended time against the wishes of this side of the House. Even during this session you have extended time.

**Mr. Speaker :** Both sides have now come to an agreement that the House should sit in the afternoon from two to seven.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, we would like to hear the views of Sardar Rashid, Pirzada Abdus Sattar and Kazi Fazlullah. (*Interruptions*).

قارئل سید عابد حسین - جناب والا میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ کیا ہی اچھا ہوتا کہ ہم مسلم لیگی حضرات کے خیالات بھی اس ضمن میں سنتے مگر ہماری بڑی برکتستی ہے کہ ان کو اس میں کوئی مصلحت مانع ہے -

آؤ انہیں - کوئی مصلحت مانع نہیں ہے - (شور اور قطع کلامیاں) -

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana :** If you extend the time till ten O'clock tonight we will all speak.

کرٹل سید عابد حسین ۔ وقت کا تعین تو صاحب سپیکر کے اختیار میں ہے ۔ مجھے تو صرف ۱۵ منٹ کچھ عرض کرنے کے لئے ہیں سو وہ آپ کی نذر ہیں ۔

میاں ستار محمد خان دولتنامہ ۔ آپ سے تو مجھے کوئی چیز منظور نہیں ہے ۔  
آپ متقدم طور پر مسٹر سپیکر سے کہیں کہ ۱۰ بجے تک ہاؤس کا وقت extend کر دیں پھر ہم سب اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کریں گے ۔ (قطع کلامیاں)

کرٹل سید عابد حسین ۔ کیا فرماتے ہیں علمائے دین بیچ اس مسئلہ کے (شور) ۔  
آج ہم نے مسٹر جی ۔ ایم ۔ سید کے خیالات سنے ۔ ہمارے لئے یہ کوئی نئی چیز نہیں ۔  
ون یونٹ بننے سے پہلے بھی ان کے خیالات یہی تھے ۔ ون یونٹ بننے کے وقت بھی ان کے  
خیالات یہی تھے ۔ اور اب ون یونٹ بننے کے بعد بھی ان کے خیالات یہی ہیں ۔ (شور ۔ آوازیں  
اور قطع کلامیاں) ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ آپ خاموشی سے سنیں ۔ اس طرح شور مچانے سے کوئی فائدہ  
نہیں ہوتا ۔

کرٹل سید عابد حسین ۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ سید صاحب کے خیالات  
سن کر مجھے کوئی تعجب نہیں ہوا ۔ تعجب تو اس بات کا ہے کہ مسلم لیگی قائدین نے  
کیوں خاموشی اختیار کر رکھی ہے ۔ (شور اور قطع کلامیاں) ۔

خان نور محمد خان ۔ باجوڑ ۔ (بشتو) ۔ جناب والا ۔ ایک طرف تو مسلم لیگ  
والے کہتے ہیں کہ وقت بڑھایا جائے ۔ مگر دوسری طرف وہ تقریر ہی نہیں سنتے اور  
خواہ مخواہ شور و غل سے ہاؤس کا وقت ضائع کر رہے ہیں ۔

خان امیر سلطان خان ۔ آپ اپنی حکومت کو کہیں کہ وہ وقت بڑھا دے ۔ پھر  
دیکھئے کیا ہوتا ہے ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ آرڈر ۔ آرڈر ۔

کرٹل سید عابد حسین ۔ قیام پاکستان کے بعد وحدت مغربی پاکستان کا قیام ایک  
زبردست اور اہم قدام ہے اور اس چیز کی ضرورت محسوس ہوئی کہ تمام صوبوں کو  
ختم کر کے مغربی پاکستان کو ایک وحدت میں منسلک کر دیا جائے ۔ یہ وہ وقت تھا جب کہ  
بانیان ون یونٹ بل نے سنٹرل اسمبلی میں اسے پیش کر کے پاس کرایا اور اس ضمن میں  
میں اس میں سے چند حوالے آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کرونگا ۔

جناب والا ۔ آٹھ برس ہو گئے کہ پاکستان بنا اور پاکستان کے پاس کوئی آئین نہیں  
تھا ۔ (قطع کلامیاں) ۔ (آوازیں) ۔ یہ غلط ہے پاکستان بنے کو دس سال ہونے لگے ہیں) میرا  
کہنے کا مقصد یہ تھا کہ آٹھ سال تک آپ کے پاس اپنا کوئی آئین نہیں تھا ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ آپ اس طرح سے مداخلت نہ کریں ۔ ان کی تقریر کو  
خاموشی سے سنیں ۔ قراء آپ کو اجازت نہیں دیتے کہ آپ اس طرح سے ان کی تقریر کے  
دوران میں interrupt کریں ۔

Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani: Sir, he should be asked to withdraw.

صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہے -

کرل سید عابد حسین - آٹھ نو برس تک پاکستان کا اپنا Constitution نہیں تھا - (شور)

سید ڈر حسین شاہ - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر - جب یہ ایک یونٹ کے خلاف تقریریں کرتے رہے تو ہم خاموشی سے سنتے رہے - لیکن یہ اس طرف سے تقریریں نہیں کرنے دیتے - کیا آپ ان پر کنٹرول نہیں کر سکتے ؟ (شور)

صاحب سپیکر - میں معزز ممبران کو کئی دفعہ کہہ چکا ہوں کہ انہیں پر اس فضا میں تقریریں سننی چاہئیں - لیکن وہ بدقسمتی سے ایسا نہیں کرتے -

کرل سید عابد حسین - ہم نے تو ان کو اطمینان سے سنا لیکن وہ ہمیں سننے کیلئے تیار نہیں - تو جناب والا - قیام پاکستان کے بعد آٹھ نو برس تک Constitution نہ بن سکا - ملک میں انتشار تھا اور یہ محسوس کیا جاتا تھا کہ اگر اسی طرح ہماری ایڈمنسٹریٹو مشینری چلتی رہی تو ہمارے ملک کو کبھی بھی Constitution نہیں مل سکے گا - اس چیز کے پیش نظر مسلم لیقی زعماء نے ایک یونٹ کا تحلیل پیش کیا اور مرکزی اسمبلی میں اسکو ہل کی صورت میں لائے - انہوں نے اس ہل پر جن آراء کا اظہار کیا وہ ان کو بھی یاد ہیں اور دوسرے لوگوں کو بھی یاد ہیں بلکہ ملک کے بچے بچے کو معلوم ہیں - ان تمام امور کے باوجود یہ ریزولیشن اس اسمبلی میں لایا گیا - یہ جانتے ہیں کہ یہ اسمبلی اس کی Competent نہیں ہے کہ (قطع کلامیاں اور شور) -

صاحب سپیکر - فقرے کو مکمل ہونے دیجئے - پھر اعتراض کیجئے -

کرل سید عابد حسین - ایک یونٹ کو توڑنا یا Undo کرنا اس اسمبلی کی Competency سے باہر ہے - ان کو اس بات کا علم ہے مگر اسکے باوجود وہ یہ ریزولیشن لائے ہیں - وہ جانتے ہیں کہ اگر بغرض محال یہ ریزولیشن پاس ہو بھی جائے تو بھی اسکا اثر ایک یونٹ کے رہنے یا نہ رہنے پر نہیں پڑتا - (قطع کلامیاں اور شور)

صاحب سپیکر - یہ غلط ہونا یا صحیح ہونا دوسری بات ہے - آپکو انہیں سننا تو چاہئے -

کرل سید عابد حسین - ان کا پروگرام یہ نہیں ہے کہ ایک یونٹ کو توڑا جائے بلکہ ان کا پروگرام یہ ہے کہ ملک میں جس وقت کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ Stability کی ضرورت ہے انتشار پھیلایا جائے (قطع کلامیاں اور شور) ان کو اس چیز سے کوئی واسطہ نہیں کہ یونٹ قائم رہتا ہے یا نہیں رہتا - ان کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ Confusion پیدا کیا جائے تاکہ مسلم کشمیر کو کمزور کیا جائے (قطع کلامیاں اور حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے شیم شیم کی آوازیں - شور) -

**Mr. G. Allana :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, any Pakistani that consciously or unconsciously acts in a manner so as to prejudice our case on Kashmir, is, in my opinion, a down-right traitor, and, therefore, our honour, our respect, has been affected by the remarks made by the Minister. I, therefore, seek your protection and it is my privilege to ask you that the Minister should withdraw his words and express his apology to me.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** On a point of information, Sir. I am really very much suprised by the remarks made by Col. Abid Hussain,

because we have in unequivocal terms made it clear to the world at large that we are one irrespective of the fact to whichever party or group we may belong, and that we are all united on the question of Kashmir and every other issue of national importance. I think it is highly improper on the part of the Minister to make a statement which will give an impression to the outside world as if we are divided over the question of Kashmir. The Minister can malign us in some other way, but he must withdraw his words.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, our party has also made it clear that we are all united on the question of Kashmir. I really fail to understand why the Minister, Col. Abid Hussain, should have exploited the Kashmir issue to prejudice the people against us.

**Voices :** We are all one and united on the question of Kashmir.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** They say they are united on Kashmir issue and they want stability, yet they want to create frustration in the country, they want disintegration in the country.

(withdraw, withdraw آوازیں) - اس وقت کمشنر کا مسئلہ ہمارے سامنے ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - ان کو تقریر تو کرنے دیں - (شور)

کرنل سیج عابد حسین - جناب والا - اگر وہ ہماری طرف سے تقریر نہیں سنیں گے تو پھر جب وہ تقریریں کریں گے تو اس طرف سے بھی ممبران انہیں کا سا رویہ اختیار کریں گے اور ان کی تقریریں بھی نہیں سنی جائیں گی -

صاحب سپیکر - میں تو کئی دفعہ کہہ چکا ہوں کہ صبر کے ساتھ دوسرے کی بات تو سنیں -

کرنل سیج عابد حسین - آج انہوں نے یہ slogan raise کیا ہے کہ ایک یونٹ کا تجربہ قبل ہو گیا ہے - (شور)

**Mr. G. Allana :** Has he withdrawn his remarks against us ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Let him explain his position.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I am going to say a hundred and one things against them.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I am prepared to sit and listen patiently so long as he does not accuse us of being traitors.

کرنل سیج عابد حسین -

(Expunged by order of the Assembly).

**Voices :** Withdraw these remarks.

**Mr. Speaker :** Kindly withdraw these remarks.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** Sir, if they feel injured on this I withdraw my words.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir I request that these remarks of the honourable Minister may be expunged from to-day's proceedings of the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes. These remarks will be expunged.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Friday, the 8th March 1957.*

*Kabir*

**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN**

**THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY  
OF WEST PAKISTAN.**

**Friday, the 8th March, 1957.**

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 2-30 p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal Elahi) in the Chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

**POINT OF ORDER**

**Inclusion of Quranic text or its translation in the proceedings.**

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. May I know if the recitation from the Holy Quran and its translation from part of the proceedings?

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I think, Sir, that such immaculate words of profound wisdom should be enshrined in the regular proceedings of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** That cannot be done under the rules because the Qari is not a member of this House.

نجم الہند خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین۔۔ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب والا اس وقت جو قرآن پاک کا ترجمہ پڑھا جاتا ہے اقر اسے تبرکاً کارروائی میں شامل کر لیا جائے تو اچھا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔۔ اسمبلی میں کارروائی جو چھٹی ہے اس میں تلاوت قرآن پاک کے متعلق ذکر ہوتا ہے اقر آپ ترجمہ بھی چھپوانا چاہتے ہیں تو آپ کو قواعد میں ترمیم کرانا ہوگی۔

نجم الہند خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین۔۔ جناب والا۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں: اقر عربی متن نہیں چھاپا جاسکتا ہے تو اردو ترجمہ ہی چھاپ دیا جائے۔ جس طرح اردو اور انگریزی میں کارروائی چھٹی ہے اسی طرح وہ بھی چھاپ دیا جائے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔۔ جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے کہا ہے جب قواعد میں ترمیم ہوگی اس وقت ایسا کر دیا جائے گا۔

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## Lambardars

**\*575. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that even in those villages where 75 to 100 per cent area of land has been confirmed in the name of refugee landlords, locals are still being allowed to continue as Lambardars;

(b) whether it is a fact that under the Rules only refugees are entitled to become Lambardars in place of the non-Muslim Evacuees;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that applications for appointment as permanent Lambardars are pending since a long time in the Courts of Tehsildars of the Lahore District;

(d) whether the Government intend to issue orders to the authorities concerned for the immediate decision on such applications?

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی (وزیر مہاجرین و بحالیات)۔ (الف) - نہیں بہت کم معاملات میں مقامی لوگوں کو محض عارضی طور پر کام چلانے کے لئے مقرر کیا گیا تھا خصوصاً حکومت کے واجبات کی وصولی کے لئے - مستقل نمبرداروں کے معاملات زیر غور ہیں - ان کے متعلق جلا فیصلہ کیا جائے گا -

(ب) جی ہاں -

(ج) کچھ مثالیں ابھی زیر غور ہیں اور ان کو جلا مکمل کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے -

(د) جی ہاں - مقامی افسروں کو ضروری ہدایات جاری کر دی ہیں - بلکہ اس میں میں نے بہ حیثیت منسٹر آباد کاری یہ اضافہ کر دیا ہے کہ جہاں ۵۰ فیصدی کی بجائے ۵۰ فیصدی بندوبست ہو گیا ہو وہاں نمبرداری کی مثالیں جاری کر دی جائیں -

چودھری مہتاب خان۔ وزیر موصوف نے جو جواب دیا ہے اگر وہ صحیح ہے تو میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ دیو ڈلان اور دیو خورد میں جہاں کافی عرصہ سے ۸۰ فیصدی بندوبست ہو چکا ہے ابھی تک نمبرداری کے متعلق کیوں فیصلہ نہیں ہوا؟

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی۔ اس لئے کہ نمبرداروں کی مستقل تقرری کے لئے کارروائی شروع نہیں ہوئی -

چودھری مہتاب خان۔ میں یہ دریافت کرتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ۵۰۰ گاؤں ہیں جہاں مہاجر آباد ہیں - ہندوستان میں وہ نمبردار تھے لیکن ان کی جمعندیاں ابھی نہیں آئیں - ان کے متعلق ابھی تک کیوں فیصلہ نہیں کیا گیا؟

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی۔ کیا آپ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ جن گاؤں میں ابھی نمبرداروں کا فیصلہ نہیں ہوا وہاں ان کا فیصلہ کر دیا جائے -



چودھری مہتاب خان۔ جی نہیں۔ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں جو مہاجر نمبردار تھے لیکن ابھی تک ان کی جمعیاتیں نہیں آئیں آپ ان کے متعلق کب فیصلہ کریں گے؟ اگر آپ نے ان کے متعلق کوئی فیصلہ نہ کیا تو وہ ہمیشہ کے لئے اپنے حقوق سے محروم ہو جائیں گے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ تو ایک تجویز ہے۔ آپ کوئی سوال پوچھیں۔

چودھری مہتاب خان۔ جناب والا۔ یہ تجویز نہیں بلکہ سوال ہے۔

شیخ ظفر حسین۔ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ حضور والا۔ چودھری صاحب نے مہاجرین کے متعلق سوال کیا تو وزیر موصوف نے اس کا جواب دے دیا۔ انہوں نے پھر سوال کیا تو آپ نے ایک technical objection کر دیا۔ اب وہ کس طرح اپنی بات کہیں۔ (شور)

صاحب سپیکر۔ کسی تشریح کے بغیر وہ صرف سوال کر سکتے ہیں۔

چودھری مہتاب خان۔ جناب والا میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو شخص ہندوستان میں نمبردار ہو اور اس علاقے کی جمعیاتیں نہ آئیں ہوں تو اس کے متعلق آپ کا کیا فیصلہ ہے؟

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اگر کوئی ایسا کیس ہو کہ جو شخص ہندوستان میں نمبردار ہو اور اس کی جمعیاتی وہاں سے مرصوم نہ ہوئی ہو تو وہ اس امر کی درخواست دے سکتا ہے کہ اس کے علاقے کی نمبرداری کا فیصلہ نہ کیا جائے اور اسے اس وقت تک معرض التوا میں رکھا جائے جب تک کہ کاغذات مرصوم نہیں ہوتے۔

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیزی۔ کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ ان جمعیاتیوں کے ہندوستان سے کب تک آنے کے امکانات ہیں؟

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی۔ جمعیاتیوں کا قصہ جناب والا کئی دفعہ اس ہاؤس میں پیش ہو چکا ہے اور میں نے کئی دفعہ ان سب کوششوں کا ذکر کیا ہے جو ہم نے ان جمعیاتیوں کے حصول کے لئے آج تک کی ہیں۔ اس وقت ہمارے ایک ایسے چودھری سلطان محمود دھلی میں پہنچ چکے ہیں اور وہ ان کے حصول کے لئے وہاں گفت و شنید کر رہے ہیں۔

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیزی۔ کیا یہ ممکن نہیں کہ وہ لوگ جو کاغذات وہاں سے لائے ہیں ان کی بنا پر ان کا فیصلہ کر دیا جائے؟

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی۔ جہانگیر اس معاملہ کا تعلق ہے ہمارا یہ تجربہ ہے کہ جو لوگ خود ہندوستان سے کاغذات لائے ہیں ان میں سے کئی کیس ایسے ہمارے نوٹس میں آئے ہیں جہاں انہوں نے جعلی دستاویزات مرتب کر کے پیش کئے ہیں۔ ہماری یہ کوشش کہ وہاں سے اصل کاغذات آجائیں اور اگر ہم اپنی کوشش میں ناکام ہوئے تو پھر ہم اس قسم کی شہادت پر فیصلہ کریں گے۔

**Sheikh Fazal-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Sir, the point is that even at places where the refugees are in majority in rural areas the Lambardaris have been given to locals. To enable the Government to solve difficulties of the Muhajirs I want to make a suggestion.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a supplementary question.

### **Disposal of "D" Lands in the Former Province of Sind**

**\*473. Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Government of Sind passed orders for the disposal of "D" Lands in the former Province of Sind ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Hyderabad Division, Mr. Nazir Ahmad, suppressed these orders whereas the Commissioner of Khairpur Division carried out the orders ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this attitude of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Division was brought to the notice of West Pakistan Government by Ex-Minister Mr. Miran Muhammad Shah and that the explanation of the Commissioner was called for ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner has neither given his explanation nor taken steps to dispose of "D" lands as required by the order of the late Government of Sind ?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation for Minister of Revenue) :

### **HYDERABAD DIVISION.**

(a) Yes.

(b) No. He did not suppress these orders but found genuine difficulties in its implementation. Under the previous scheme of 1954 the disposal of small pieces of 'D' Class land upto two acres was allowed :

(1) when Khatedar was able to do extra cultivation in 'D' Class lands without extra water supply, and

(2) when extra water was made available for that particular area without affecting others.

These conditions were applicable to the later scheme of 1955 also under which the former Sind Government permitted disposal of 'D' Class lands upto 12 acres. The additional condition was that the sale shall be allowed only if the existing irrigation supplies of other holdings were not affected or a certificate was given by the Irrigation Department that additional water supply was available for the area. This condition proved awkward and the Commissioner noticed that these certificates were issued by the subordinate staff of the Public Works Department to the

intending purchasers in manner which created serious doubt about their integrity, especially in view of the fact that superior lands of 'A', 'B' & 'C' Classes were lying unsold on various channels on account of general shortage of water supply and that 'D' Class land was uncommanded and had no provision of water supply. Fearing therefore, that the additional water supply for 'D' Class lands could only be spared at the cost of existing landholders which was likely to result in serious feuds and unpleasant bickerings and also on the basis of the oft-repeated advice of the Irrigation Department about the shortage, the Commissioner was constrained to stop the Barrage Officer from recording any offer of large area of 'D' Class land, and this was done in good faith. He, however, continued selling smaller pieces of 'D' Class lands upto 2 or 4 acres in the midst of a large Kabuli holding to an offerer on the condition that no additional water supply was to be asked by him and on the strict understanding given by the Irrigation Department that there was no shortage of water-supply on the channels on which this land was situated.

(c) This does not arise in view of the above position.

(d) This does not arise in view of the above position.

#### *KHAIRPUR DIVISION.*

(a) Yes.

(b) The Commissioner, Khairpur Division carried out these orders.

(c) and (d) Not concerned.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Arising out of the reply given by the Minister, may I enquire from him if the Commissioner of Hyderabad Division is subordinate to the Government or the Government is subordinate to the Commissioner?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) :** I believe my friend has sufficient experience and he knows full well that the Commissioner is subordinate to the Government. This is a question on which ordinarily no reply should have been given.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** When a definite policy of the Government was laid down, how is it that one Commissioner carries it out and the other does not?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** The reply is very comprehensive ; he is carrying out the policy as far as the small holdings of 2 to 4 acres are concerned, as regards the rest he has submitted the information to the Government that because of the difficulties it will not be proper to carry out the policy of Government in full.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is it within the competence of a Commissioner to carry out a portion of the policy of the Government more particularly when the other Commissioner carries out the policy of the Government in full ?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** The reasons are obvious. It all depends on the availability of water.

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی ۲۰ ہم تو سیلابوں میں ڈوب رہے ہیں اور یہ کہتے ہیں کہ پانی نہیں ہے -

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Is the Government aware that there is abundance of water in that area, and people are not using it?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** This is not correct.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** I challenge this statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not a supplementary questions.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** I regret that no answer has been given to part 'C' of the question, rather an attempt has been made to evade reply. No direct reply has been given.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** I believe the honourable member is correct in that no direct reply to this question has been given. Since the Revenue Minister is not here I cannot go beyond the information contained in this reply. Whether the explanation of the Commissioner has been received or not can be ascertained from office. This information will be given to the honourable member tomorrow.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** With regard to 'd' I want to know whether it is a fact that the Commissioner has neither given an explanation nor steps have been taken to dispose of the land as required by the former Government of Sind?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** Reply to 'd' will follow.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** So, I will get the reply tomorrow. And if the Minister does not come tomorrow?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** I will give the reply.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Since the Commissioner has not carried out the orders of the former Government of Sind, have the Government accepted that position and sent the reply accordingly?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** Unless it is discovered whether an explanation of the Commissioner has been received or not, a reply to this question is not possible.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** The Government had given orders for the disposal of the land, and these orders have not been carried out. Now my question is, have the Government accepted this position or do they intend to take any further action?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** This matter was brought to the notice of the Government by an ex-Minister, Miran Muhammad Shah and Government called for an explanation of the Commissioner. Unless I see that, it is not possible to answer these question, I will certainly supply the requisite information.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** I wanted to ask certain supplementary questions; I hope we will be allowed to ask them tomorrow when the Revenue Minister will be in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri:** The Commissioner has said that the policy is improper.....

**Mr. Speaker:** When he is giving the answer tomorrow, the member can raise this question tomorrow.

#### Demarcation of boundries of Village Mir Sher Muhammad Khan

\*646. **Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur**  
Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Mir Ali Khan Talpur, submitted applications to the Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar, Deputy Collector, Mirpurkhas and Mukhtiarkar, Mirpurkhas requesting for the demarcation of the boundries of village Mir Sher Muhammad Khan in Deh Panwarki, Taluka Mirpurkhas of Hyderabad Division on the west and north-west sides; if so, the action taken on the applications; if no action has been taken the reasons therefor?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation for Minister of Revenue):** Yes. The application was received and it is pending with the Mukhtiarkar who has not proceeded with the demarcation because the applicant has failed to deposit the survey charges.

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور - کیا آنریبل وزیر یہ بتائیں گے آیا درخواست دہندہ کو نوٹس دیا گیا تھا کہ وہ رقم جمع کرائے؟

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** According to the relevant rules charges for demarcation and measurements have to be paid at definite rates and they are to be deposited in advance and this does not require notice.

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور - کیا وزیر موصوف کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ درخواست دہندہ نے لکھا تھا کہ وہ خرچ برداشت کرنے کیلئے تیار ہے؟ کیا حکومت نے اسکو یہ نوٹس دیا ہے کہ وہ اتنا روپیہ جمع کرائے؟

سیّد جمیل حسین رضوی - میں نے وہ درخواست نہیں دیکھی -

پیر الہی بخش نواز علی شاہ - انکے سوال کا صحیح جواب نہیں دیا گیا - درخواست دیکھنے کا سوال نہیں ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ درخواست دہندہ نے لکھا ہے کہ میں خرچ برداشت کرنے کیلئے تیار ہوں اور مجھے بتایا جائے کہ خرچ کتنا ہے - ان کو کیوں نہیں بتایا گیا کہ اتنی رقم جمع کرائی جائے؟

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** In fact it is laid down in para 33 that twelve annas and six pies are paid per acre or if the labour is supplied then there is a rebate of annas three. Anybody can calculate and deposit money at that rate. Therefore, this offer, even if it is made is immaterial.

### Appointment of Mr. Muhammad Din as Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue

**\*703. Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the authority under which the Board of Revenue appointed Mr. Muhammad Din as Assistant Secretary *suo motu* instead of seeking the prior approval of Government in consultation with the Public Service Commission by submitting their recommendations to Government in that behalf as required by the Punjab General Services Rules, 1930, and Punjab and N. W. F. P. Joint Public Service (Limitation and Function) Regulations;

(b) if there was no such authority, why the usual procedure of seeking the approval of Government in consultation with the Public Service Commission was not followed well in advance as the retiring Assistant Secretary, Mr. Perry, was due to retire compulsorily from service on attaining the age of superannuation on 3rd January 1956;

(c) whether it is a fact that the date of Mr. Perry's compulsory retirement was already known to the officers concerned; if not, why not;

(d) what action Government now propose to take against the officers and the officials concerned who failed to take up the case of the appointment of Mr. Perry's successor well in time, i.e., at least 6 months before his retirement when such cases must necessarily be put up to meet the exigencies of public service?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation for Minister of Revenue): (a) Mr. Muhammad Din was appointed temporarily as Assistant Secretary by the Board of Revenue under the powers delegated to them under Government letter No. 21/55/Integration, dated 16th October, 1955 and No. 464-A.-F.G.-56/1353, dated the 15th February, 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, and the question of appointment of successor was taken up for consideration in 1955 well in advance of the due date of retirement of Mr. B. A. Perry and at that time the Financial Commissioner's Office of the former Punjab was itself the Revenue Department. Subsequently however on account of certain factors relating to the integration of West Pakistan the final consideration of this question was held in abeyance and

it was proposed by the Board of Government that Mr. Perry should be re-employed for a period of 6 months from the date of his retirement, as his assistance was needed for integration of different cadres. Government did not agree with the proposal. On receipt of this decision from Government, the question of appointment of Mr. Muhammad Din was taken up by the Board.

(d) Does not arise.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the honourable Minister for Refugees be pleased to state as to whether standing orders directing that P. S. C. is the channel through which selection should be made were by-passed in this particular case?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** I do not think any such procedure was by-passed as the reply says that "the question of appointment of successor was taken up for consideration" and ultimately Mr. Muhammad Din was appointed as temporary Assistant Secretary by the Board of Revenue.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does he know that the standing orders say and make it obligatory that appointment to certain posts must be made through the P.S.C., if so, why these orders were ignored in this particular case?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** Well, I am not aware whether it was imperative in this case that the appointment should be made through the Public Service Commission and if it was and if it has not been done then I will find out. I will also find out as to who was responsible for not following the procedure.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does he know that a number of eligible candidates were superseded because of this novel method having been evolved and pursued?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** No, Sir.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** It has been asked in the question whether it is necessary that the matter must come through the Public Service Commission and the honourable Minister says, "I will find out whether there are any rules". It is clearly stated in the question that there are rules, still he says, I will inquire whether there are rules or not; he shows such ignorance.

**Mr. Speaker:** The questioner says that there are rules, the Minister has yet to find out whether there are any such rules.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** It means he does not know the rules; why has he come to answer the question? It means he does not know the rules and he is a Minister!

**Mr. Speaker:** The question does not really arise as the Minister is answering this question on behalf of another Minister.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** Is he asking a question or making a speech.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am only drawing the attention of the Speaker to get proper answers from the Minister concerned. He is assuming the responsibility of the Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please.

نجم الہند حافظ خواجه غلام سید الدین ۔۔ جس وقت اس شخص کو عہدہ سے ہٹایا گیا تھا اسکے بعد کوئی دوسرا شخص میسر نہیں آسکتا تھا جسے از سر نو یہ عہدہ دیا جاتا ؟۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔۔ اس کا جواب دیا جا چکا ہے ۔

نجم الہند حافظ خواجه غلام سید الدین ۔۔ جناب والا وہ جواب انگریزی میں دیا گیا تھا جو میں نہ سمجھ سکا ۔۔ (تہقیر)

#### Amount Allocated to the Khairpur and Hyderabad Libraries

**\*138. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the division-wise amount allocated to the Khairpur and Hyderabad libraries through the Provincial Government by the Central Government from its Social Uplift Fund since the inception of this fund ;

(b) the measure Government intend taking to give increased grant to the libraries of Khairpur, Hyderabad, Kalat, Quetta, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education) :** (a) From the grant of Rs. 2 crores allocated by the Central Government to the former Government of Sind from the Social Uplift Funds, the latter allocated a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the establishment of the Sind Provincial Library and Arts Gallery at Hyderabad. No amount was allocated by the former Khairpur State for the Public Library at Khairpur from the Social Uplift Grant given to them by the Central Government.

(b) The question of giving an increased grant to these libraries will be considered according to their needs and the resources available with Government.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the Minister when was this sum of Rs. 10 lakhs allocated for the Library and Arts Gallery of Hyderabad by the former Province of Sind ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** It was allocated by the former Sind Government.



**Mr. G. M. Syed :** On what date ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Date, I do not know.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Year ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** It must be in the year 1953, or so. I am not sure of it ; I can find it out if he likes.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know whether that amount has been released to the Library.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I say 10 lakhs have been allocated.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** I want to know whether that amount has been released for the library ? He might have allocated but not given.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I will find it out.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is it a fact that that amount has not been paid so far?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Point of order. There is a stranger in the House.

**A Member :** Where is the stranger ?

**Qazi Murid Ahmad :** On a point of order.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** May I answer the question.

**A Member :** Point of order takes precedence over every other matter.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Dasti :** I will find out whether the amount has been released or not.

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب والا - آئریبل وزیر تعلیم آپ کی وساطت کے بغیر ہر  
رہست میسر جی - ایم - سیج صاحب سے بات کر رہے ہیں اور یہ طریقہ قراقرظ کے خلاف  
ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - وہ تو آپ کی طرف دیکھ رہے تھے -

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is he aware of the fact that an officer was appointed as in-charge of the Library even when there was not a single book in the library and for the last three years he has been drawing Rs. 500 p.m. as pay and yet that officer was continuing in service without a library ?

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - مجھے معلوم نہیں - اگر آپ مجھ سے پوچھتے تو میں  
بتا دیتا - آپ دے تو صرف amount ہی دریافت کیا ہے - آپ کا سوال صرف  
amount ہی کے متعلق تھا اسکا جواب میں نے دیا ہے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - جناب والا - میرا خیال تھا کہ وزیر تعلیم چونکہ وزیر اعلیٰ بھی رہ چکے ہیں اس لئے وہ بڑے قابل آدمی ہونگے اور تفصیل وار سوال کرنے کے بظہر ہی جواب دے دیں گے -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - کیا وزیر تعلیم بتائیں گے کہ اسلامی کتابیں خریدنے کے لئے بھی کوئی رقم انہوں نے کتب خانوں کو دی ہے ؟

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** On a point of order. I have asked this question only about Khairpur and Hyderabad and the question of all libraries does not arise.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member has put the question about Peshawar, Quetta, Dera Ismail Khan, etc. He is asking a supplementary question in connection with that.

حافظ صاحب نے دریافت کیا ہے کہ دینیات کی کتابوں کے لئے بھی کوئی رقم رکھی جاتی ہے یا نہیں ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - جناب والا - جب کتب خانوں کو کتابیں خریدنے کے لئے رقم دی جاتی ہے تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہر مضمون کی کتابیں خریدی جائیں -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - کیا دینیات کی کتابوں کے لئے کوئی توضیح بھی کی جاتی ہے یا نہیں ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - اس رقم کی کوئی توضیح نہیں کی جاتی - کتب خانوں کے منتظمین جن کتابوں کو بہترین سمجھتے ہیں خرید لیتے ہیں - ان میں عربی - فارسی اور دینیات کی کتابیں بھی شامل ہوتی ہیں -

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** The honourable Minister says that the question of giving increased grant to these libraries will be considered according to their needs and the resources available to Government, may I know if the Government have paid anything to these libraries so far ?

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - یہ تو پھر وہی سوال ہے -

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Has he paid anything to the libraries concerned out of that Social Uplift Scheme or not ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Ten lakhs have been paid.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Within the four-corners of this grant, whether he have been able to pay anything to these libraries ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Ten lakhs, I say.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** That is about the first part. Yesterday he gave a very good lecture on the question of giving increased grants to these libraries and said that the question of giving increased

grant in addition to 10 lakhs already allocated here, would be considered according to their needs and resources available to Government. Now may I know if any grant has been given to these libraries?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** I will find out.

خان صفی اللہ خان ۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ کتابیں خریدنے کے لئے جو روپیہ کتب خانوں کو دیا جاتا ہے وہ ہر زبان کی کتابیں خریدنے کیلئے علیحدہ علیحدہ دیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر ایسا نہ ہو تو کیا اس سے یہ خطرہ تو نہیں ہے کہ بعض زبانوں کو بالکل ignor کیا جائے۔ کیونکہ کتب خانوں کے منتظمین اپنے ذوق کے مطابق جو دلچسپ سمجھیں انہیں خرید لیں اور جنکو وہ مناسب نہ سمجھیں انہیں خریدنے کی اجازت نہ دیں؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی ۔ اگر کوئی ایسا واقعہ معزز ممبر کے علم میں ہے تو وہ مجھے بتادیں میں اس کے متعلق دریافت کروں گا۔

**Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state when the building for the new library in Khairpur will be built?

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی ۔ میں دریافت کر کے بتا سکتا ہوں۔

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Will the Minister please state whether he is willing to find out the information and place it before the House tomorrow as to how much amount out of Rs. 10 lakhs that was given to Hyderabad library, has been spent, on what items it has been spent and how many officers have been appointed to look after the library and for what purpose; and whether a library exists there or not?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** I will certainly find out if notice is given accordingly.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Is this not sufficient notice to find out how much money has been spent on the library and whether this library is there or not?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** I cannot give all this information off-hand.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** But he has promised to give information by tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said that he would find out.

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی ۔ مجھے علم نہیں ہے۔ میں دریافت کر کے یہ تمام قرائن آپکو بتا سکتا ہوں۔

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** I want to ask from the honourable Minister how much amount has been spent since October 1955 on the Khairpur Library?

صاحب سپیکر - وہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ میں معلوم کر کے بتا دوں گا۔

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** Then, let him say so.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** If he wants me to say so, well, I want notice for that.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** The honourable member has been the Speaker of the Khairpur State Assembly.

### Expenditure on Development of Fine Arts and Music

**\*179. Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the expenditure incurred on development of fine arts and music in the years 1947 to 1955, respectively ;

(b) whether Government have any scheme for development of fine arts and music in the Province ; if so, will Government be pleased to place the same on the Table of the House ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education) :** (a) Government is encouraging the development of fine arts and music by giving aid to Societies established for the purpose. Figures of such assistance between the years 1947 and 1955 for the entire new Province of West Pakistan are being collected.

It may be stated that during the year 1956-57 the following grants have been given :—

(i) Pakistan Art Council, Lahore. Rs. 2,25,000/-.

(ii) Abasin Art Society, Peshawar. Rs. 10,000/-.

(b) An important scheme which the Government is promoting in this connection is the establishment of the Shah Abdul Latif Cultural Centre at Bitshah where the distinctive contribution made by Shah Abdul Latif in the field of music will also find full scope for development. Government has already constituted a Committee for the purpose with Pirzada Abdus Sattar, Law Minister, as Chairman, and Mr. G. M. Syed as one of its members. Funds amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 have also been provided for the establishment of the Cultural Centre during the next financial year 1957-58.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the honourable Minister whether he has fulfilled his promise of giving Rs. 5 lakhs in the previous budget ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** It is there.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** He has only said that Rs. 5 lakhs will be provided in the next year's budget. I am talking about the last year when he had made a definite promise.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Does he mean the current year and not the last year. In the current financial year a provision of 5 lakhs is there.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Money has been provided.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** The honourable Minister in charge has said in his reply that Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided in next year's budget and not for the current year. Last time also there was a mistake; one Minister says one thing and another Minister says another.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** The Education Minister's reply and my reply is the same that there are Rs. 5 lakhs in the current year's budget; he can spend the amount immediately if he likes.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** What about the next year ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** If he wants more after spending it, we will provide more.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that Rs. 10 thousand and not Rs. 2 lakhs and 85 thousand were actually paid to the Pakistan Art Council ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Rs. 2 lakhs and 85 thousand were paid.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I am asking is it a fact?

**Mr. Speaker :** The Minister has given him the figures but he says that the figure given by the Minister is incorrect and what he says is correct.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** There has been inconsistency of statements made and I am trying to point out that inconsistency.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has given him the figure.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I am asking this question whether it is a fact that he paid them only Rs. 10 thousand and not the amount that he says ?

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

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** But that means you are not allowing my question.

**Mr. Speaker :** Let him put the question afresh.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It means another year, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** Why another year. We cannot go into inaccuracies in this manner.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, there have been several questions in regard to which even the Ministers had admitted that the answers were not correct. If they give incorrect replies then what is the remedy provided for that ?

سردار عبدالحمید خان دہستی :- آپ تقریروں کی اجازت دیتے ہیں - ممبران سوال دریافت کرنے کی بجائے تقریریں کرنا شروع کر دیتے ہیں اور آپ منع نہیں کرتے -

**Mr. Speaker :** Let him give the correct answers. Some times there have been inaccuracies in the past and I think the Ministers on this side should take particular care to check the answers when they are delivered to them.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Thank you.

**Mr. Speaker :** Of course, there has been occasions when answers have not been given correctly.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Thank you, Sir.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** May I know from the Education Minister what arts are included in fine arts ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I will refer him to the dictionary.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** May I ask the honourable Minister of Education as to what has happened to the establishment of an Art Gallery in Khairpur ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I do not know. The money was allocated for Social Uplift Schemes, and it was for the Government of the Khairpur State to allocate the amounts according to the requirements, and I expect that the State must or should have provided for the Art Gallery.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** The former Khairpur Government had approved the plans. I want to know what has happened subsequently ? Since this Government has come into being what has been done to give shape to those plans ? I want to know whether any allocation has been made from the Social Uplift Scheme funds for the Art Gallery at Khairpur ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I do not know. But really this question does not arise.

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیدی -۰ پوائنٹ آف پریولنج - یہاں جو جوابات دئے جاتے ہیں ان پر میرے خیال میں روزانہ ۲۰ ہزار روپیہ خرچ آتا ہے لیکن وزیر صاحبان کی طرف سے عام طور پر تین جواب عمومی طور پر دئے جاتے ہیں -

I will look into the matter.

I want fresh notice.

This matter is under consideration.

اس طرح سے ایران کا وقت ضائع کیا جاتا ہے اور وہ کوئی ایسا جواب نہیں دیتے جس سے ممبر صاحبان کی تشفی ہو جائے - آپ کو اس بات کا خیال کرنا چاہئے کہ جو جواب دیا جائے وہ ایسا ہو کہ ممبر صاحبان کی تسلی ہو جائے اور پھر وہ مزید سوال نہ پوچھیں -

صاحب سپیکر -۰ جن جوابات کا آپ نے ذکر کیا ہے وہ تو ضمنی سوالات کے بارے میں دئے جاتے ہیں اصل سوالات کا جواب تو پڑھ کر سنایا جاتا ہے -

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیدی -۰ ان کے جوابات تو عام طور پر وہی دئے جاتے ہیں جن کا میں نے ذکر کیا ہے - ان کو اس طرح سے جواب نہیں دینا چاہئے -

صاحب سپیکر -۰ یہ بات تو نہ آپ کہہ سکتے ہیں اور نہ میں کہہ سکتا ہوں -

نجم الہند حافظ عراجم غلام سدید الزین -۰ جناب یہ سوال فنون لطیفہ کے متعلق پوچھا جا رہا ہے کیا میں وزیر تعلیم صاحب سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ موسیقی کے فن میں ان کو خود بھی مہارت ہے ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ -۰ کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بتائے کیلئے تیار ہیں کہ فنون لطیفہ کیلئے جو رقم رکھی گئی ہے وہ مسلم لیگ کے ممبروں کو دیجی جائیگی کیونکہ وہ اس میں بڑے ماہر ہیں ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

حاجی عطاء اللہ خان -۰ آن اے پوائنٹ آف پریولنج - جناب والا میں نے پچھلے سیشن میں ڈی - آئی - خان کالج کے ہوسٹل کے متعلق ایک سوال کیا تھا کہ "کیا اس میں جگہ کم ہونے کے باعث بعض طلباء کو دقت کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے" تو اس کا جواب یہ دیا گیا کہ ہم نے ایک نیا ہوسٹل بنانے کیلئے ایک لاکھ اور پچپن ہزار روپیہ کی رقم رکھی ہے - یہ بالکل غلط ہے - انہوں نے اس بارے میں ایک پانٹی تک نہیں رکھی - اب آپ فرمائیے کہ اس قسم کے غلط جواب دینے کہاں تک آداب پارلیمنٹ کے مطابق ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر -۰ یہ سوال اور اس کا جواب میرے پاس بھیج دیجئے -

(سوال اور اس کا جواب صاحب سپیکر کی خدمت میں پیش کیا گیا) -

### Grant of Scholarships

**\*549. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

- (a) the amount spent region-wise on the grant of scholarships ;
- (b) the number and denominations of each type of scholarships and the names of grantees ;
- (c) whether with a view to encouraging literacy in the Province Government intend to increase the number of primary and secondary school scholarships and reduce the higher education scholarships ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (a) Each integrating Unit had a budget provision for scholarships, stipends, etc., and the money was spent according to the provision. Each Unit had also its own scheme of scholarships concerning the number of scholarships, value, duration and mode of award. The available information regarding the amount actually spent on scholarships in the year 1955-56 is given below :—

Lahore Region	...	Rs. 13,13,410.
Peshawar Region	...	Rs. 1,24,359.
Quetta Region	...	Rs. 4,09,000.
Hyderabad Region	...	Rs. 7,96,120.

(b) The compilation of the required information will involve time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) The primary and middle schools are situated at places which are easily accessible to the school children. The cost of education for primary and middle stage is, therefore, very small. On the other hand the cost at the college stage is much higher. University, Colleges and Professional institutions are located in a few central places, and a large number of students studying in these institutions come from distant places. The cost of education in such institutions, therefore, is considerable. Moreover, the need of the country is for trained personnel at the highest stage which would help to develop the national resources of the country and provide leadership in trade, commerce and Government service. Accordingly, scholarships are needed for such studies rather than at the school stage.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** We may be permitted to put supplementaries tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.



SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

**Orders regarding Col. Afaq Hussain's appointment as Superintendent, Jails.**

**\*919. Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Will the Minister of Prisons be pleased to state whether it is a fact that direct appointment of Col. Afaq Hussain resident of Zafar Ali Road, Lahore, as Superintendent of Jail has been ordered by Government in disregard of service rules; if so, the reasons therefor?

**Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan (Minister of Prisons) :** No.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, it is for the Chief Minister to reply to this question.

**Mr. Speaker :** The short notice question stands in the name of Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah, who has read it. It is addressed to the Minister of Prisons. Is the Minister prepared to answer that question? (Interruptions).

جام میر غلام قادر خان - میں اس سوال کا جواب قبل ازیں دے چکا ہوں - یہ سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا کیونکہ اس وقت تک کوئی تقرری عمل میں نہیں آئی -

شیخ ظفر حسین - جناب انہوں نے کسی اور ہی زبان میں جواب دیا ہے - ذرا اسکا ترجمہ بھی فرادیں - (تہقیر)

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Sir, that is not my question. My question is whether Col. Afaq Hussain has been appointed or not?

**Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan :** No order has been made so far.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** No order has been given, but if an order is given, it will be always a proper order; it will be done in the proper way. There are lot of military officers whom we are going to appoint as Superintendents of Jails but it will be done through the Public Service Commission, and it will be done in the proper way.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** The question is not that when the Chief Minister passes orders, the orders will be passed in the proper way. The question is whether any orders have been passed or not, properly or improperly?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I have told the honourable members that no order has been passed so far but they live in fairyland.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** He lives in demons' land.

**Sheikh Muhammad Saeed :** Will the honourable Chief Minister state whether at the time of appointing the incumbent of this post, he will consider

the services of Mr. Akhlaq Hussain, the Chairman of the Election Tribunal?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed ?

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** He is the Chairman.....

**Mr. Speaker :** No, I cannot permit it.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** There are several military officers, whose names have been referred to Government and the Government will consider all of them. I have told the members definitely that we are doing this to improve the conditions in jails.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Sir, the question about Mr. Akhlaq Hussain was asked in his capacity as Chairman. He did not ask about him as a Judge, but it pertains to the period when he was Chairman of the Tribunal.

**Mr. Speaker :** His conduct is not the subject matter of this question.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** The Chief Minister has said that he intends to appoint several military officers. May I know what kind of military officers he would take ? Would they be retired military officers, or still in the Service or those who have been released and if so on what grounds ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is only about one individual which has been answered.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Sir, day before yesterday a report appeared in the Press that in connection with a certain motion of adjournment, the Chief Minister had observed that the appointment of Col. Afaq Hussain had been made. I read it in the Press.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has put this question and the answer has been given to him.

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین : کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ چیف منسٹر صاحب نے کرنل آفاق حسین کے آرڈر کر دئے تھے مگر سکرٹریٹ نے اعتراض کیا کہ وہ ایسا کرنے کے مجاز نہیں ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Sir, on a point of privilege. I have given notice of about four or five short notice questions on various subjects and nearly a week has gone by, but no intimation has so far been given whether they will be answered or not ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I think some of his questions have been admitted by the Assembly office, but they have been referred to Government.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Sir, when they are short notice questions, the Government should reply to them immediately.

**Mr. Speaker :** The procedure is that we admit the short notice questions and then refer them to Government. Some of his questions have also been referred to Government but so far their replies have not been received.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** If they do not send replies, then what happens ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Then the questions will be treated as ordinary oral questions.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Sir, I want to know if Colonel Afaq Hussain is one of the candidates whose names are under consideration for appointment as Superintendents of Jails ?

**Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan :** The honourable member can also be a candidate.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Who has given him this information ?

چودھری محمد لطاف حسین - اخبار "نوائے وقت" نے -

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** The honourable members are agitating against Colonel Afaq Hussain. I assure them that this will make no difference. If he is fit, this Government will appoint him.

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz :** Sir, I sent a short notice question about twelve days ago. It was in connection with the breach in a certain canal, and because of this breach three lakhs maunds of food grains have already been destroyed and if no steps are taken at once it is feared that a huge quantity of food grains will be further destroyed. I would like to bring it to your kind notice that my question has not been placed on the agenda.

**Mr. Speaker :** It has been admitted by the Assembly Office and a reference has been made to the Government.

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz :** Why are they taking so long ? It is a very important question.

**Mr. Speaker :** It will be coming up before the House within a day or two.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** On a point of order, Sir. As far as short notice questions are concerned it is true that the Assembly has to admit them and send them to the Minister concerned and the Minister concerned is expected either to accept or refuse acceptance of that question and inform the Secretary of his decision. But in this case

the Minister concerned has refused either to accept or reject this question for eight days and as such.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please. The honourable member is making a speech in contravention of the rules. Now if I take any action he will protest.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Is there any time limit for the Ministers to reply to questions?

**Mr. Speaker:** No time limit.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Does he mean to say that the questions can linger on indefinitely?

**Mr. Speaker:** If he reads the rules he will come to know the procedure.

**Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** May I know from the honourable Minister whether at the time of appointing any such military officer Government will take into consideration the services of any brother of any such candidate for rendering help to the Republican Party in the matter of Election Petitions?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. These remarks are defamatory.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Sir, I would like to have your ruling on this point, whether according to the Constitution the conduct of a Judge can be discussed on the floor of this House or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** The conduct of a Judge is not in question.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** It is the conduct of the Chairman of the Tribunal and as such it can be discussed in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The way the member is putting the question is not proper. He is making insinuations.

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#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M.L.A.'s.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Begum Mumtaz Jamal Anwar, M.L.A.

As I am not feeling well and cannot attend the Session, so please grant me leave till the 9th of March.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Malik Fateh Sher Langarial, M.L.A.

Kindly grant me leave for one day to attend the D. B. Montgomery meeting on 6th March, 1957.

The question is —

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

### MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received notice of two adjournment motions : one standing in the name of Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah, M. L. A. and the other in the name of Syed Amir Hussain Shah, M. L. A. Both the adjournment motions relate to one subject and so both of them can be disposed of together.

Pir Elahi Bakhsh in his adjournment motion has asked 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 "District Magistrate, Lahore's refusal to permit the use of loud speakers for the publicity of the public meeting to be held outside Mochi Gate, Lahore, on 9th March 1957, by the Secretary of the National Party of Pakistan, Lahore.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Before you give your ruling, Sir, may I make a submission?

**Makhdomzada Syed Hassan Mahmood :** The Speaker is on his legs.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, before you give your ruling may I make a submission? Sir, you will probably rule these adjournment motions out of order on the ground that this is a Budget Session and that during the course of general discussion these things can be taken into consideration. Sir, my submission is that the meeting which the National Party intends to hold is to be held this Sunday at 1 p.m. There would be no point in taking up this matter in the general discussion after the meeting has been held or the meeting has not been held, because if we are not permitted the use of loud speakers there is a chance that we might not hold the meeting at all.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan :** I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister that while meetings are permitted in Mochi Gate the District Magistrate has issued orders that no political party should announce the meeting by means of a microphone. That means that political parties are being denied an opportunity to inform the people to come to the meeting. I submit that the meeting should also be banned or this meaningless ban on loud speakers may be removed.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** This has been the case with all the Opposition Parties, all sorts of restrictions have been put on them. But recently when the honourable Mr. Suhrawardy came to Lahore his Party was allowed this privilege.

**Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani :** On many occasions the Muslim League was not allowed the use of loud speakers. (Voices : Shame, shame). (*Interruptions and uproar*).

**Dr. Khan Sahib (Chief Minister) :** I give a solemn assurance to the honourable members that if this incident had been brought to my notice I would have given orders that nobody should interfere with their propaganda.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Will he kindly do it now ?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Certainly.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan :** Sir, the honourable the Chief Minister has said that he will issue orders, but he is likely to forget ; I would, therefore, like him to write orders now, because having worked with him for so many years I know that he generally forgets.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Sir, my honourable friend has been associated with me for a very long time, he knows that I do the right things.

**Mr. Speaker :** In view of the assurance given by the Chief Minister, I hope the adjournment motions will be withdrawn.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Yes, we withdraw.

### POINT OF PRIVILEGE

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, I rise on a point of privilege. Today being the 8th March, the date on which the Ordinances lapse, it is very vital that the point of privilege which I am claiming as a member of this House should be given the consideration that it deserves. Mr. Speaker, Article 102 of the Constitution refers to the legislative powers of the Governor. Sub-section (1) of Article 102 empowers the Governor to issue ordinances when the Assembly is not in session. Under this sub-section that privilege which vests in me as a member of this House, is denied to me. We first met on the 28th of January and six weeks have elapsed today. Sub-section (2) of rule 102 says :—

An Ordinance promulgated under clause (1) shall be laid before the Provincial Assembly and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the next meeting of the Assembly, or if a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Assembly, upon the passing of that resolution.

Now, it is obvious, Mr. Speaker, that an Ordinance may be of two types; No. 1 an Ordinance is issued and the Government do not want to ratify it and put it on the Statute book as a permanent Act. In such a case that Ordinance shall be laid on the Table and it should lapse. Then another Ordinance may be sought to be made a permanent Act, in which case Government brings in a Bill and through legislation passes the same into an Act. Naturally it was obvious, and my impression was that the Govern-

ment would come forward with the Ordinances which were issued and would pass them into law according to the Bills tabled by the Government. But I find that the Government did not take the precaution that should have been taken. Because I find today about 25 Ordinances not ratified into law yet, and today they all have lapsed. My privilege is that I am strongly opposed to the Ordinances that the Government have issued. I find that if the Government had not resorted to this subterfuge, many members would have tabled resolutions. Suddenly it has struck me that the Ordinances have lapsed today. I would like to know, therefore, how am I to exercise my constitutional privilege which vests in me as a member of this House according to sub-section 2 of Article 102.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Sir, my submission is that Mr. Allana should be aware that this Government is running the country without any law. I say there is no law in this Province. These Ordinances were passed in 1955-56 and none of these Ordinances were brought here and made into law and, therefore, they have lapsed. But they are again and again re-issued and against the provision in the Constitution viz., that an Ordinance shall lapse if not made into law and the Governor is not empowered to re-issue the same Ordinance. The result is that some people were compelled to go to the courts and had recourse to litigation.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have heard the point of privilege of Mr. Allana and I will call upon the Government to explain. There is no use repeating the arguments again and again. We are not discussing here the merits of the question. The question is about the point of privilege.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Our Government is ruling us by Ordinances. They are ruling us without laws.

**Mr. Speaker :** He says the privilege is being violated because these Ordinances have not been made into law before this day.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** What Ordinances he is talking about? Is he referring to the Ordinances which I have brought before the House in the shape of Bills or is he talking of some of the ordinances which I have not brought forward as Bills?

**Mr. G. Allana :** I am afraid the Law Minister has misunderstood my point. I will explain to him once again.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** If the Ordinances have lapsed, it is not a point of privilege.

**Mr. G. Allana :** It is for the Speaker to say.

I thought it was for the benefit of the Law Minister that I have been once again called upon to explain my point of privilege, and I find him busy talking with somebody else.

Sir, my point of privilege is that there is a privilege which vests in me under sub-section (2) of Article 102, which is that as a member of the Provincial Legislature I can move a resolution disapproving of any Ordinance issued by the Governor under the advice of the Government. Now this right vests in me. I found that all the Ordinances that were issued were sought to be brought on the statute Book, Bills were circulated and placed for discussion. Now in my opinion it is a subterfuge on the part of the Government. All these Ordinances should have been brought on the Statute and passed into law before the 18th of March, which is the last day, as six weeks have expired the Ordinances have expired today. Now my right which I should have exercised under sub-section (2) of Article 102 has been denied to me. Today is the last day and these Ordinances have not been made into law. Therefore, my right has been denied to me. That is my point of privilege.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Allana has raised a point of privilege that the Government should have enacted those Ordinances into Acts during the specified period of six weeks from the meeting of the Assembly and as those Ordinances have lapsed and, therefore, his (Mr. Allana's) right to table resolutions disapproving of the Ordinances issued from time to time, has been denied to him. If he has not tabled any resolution in regard to any Ordinance up to now and from today afterwards it is not possible to enact that Ordinance into a law that Ordinance goes. Where is his privilege which has been violated? His object is served.

**Mr. G. Allana:** It is not the question of object being served. A Government might be so callous that it might issue inhuman Ordinance, and our mouth is shut, and we are not able to condemn the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** He could table a resolution.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I could not. You would have ruled that out of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** All the Ordinances were on the Order Paper.

**Mr. G. Allana:** You would have disallowed a resolution saying that is covered by the Bill and I could condemn the Ordinance when the Bill is under discussion. Therefore, I could not move a resolution.

**Mr. Speaker:** If you had come up with a resolution, I would not have ruled it out of order.

**Mr. G. Allana:** The Bill is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** Who knows that the Bill would be adopted or not? He cannot foresee it. He could have come up with a resolution.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Do I have an assurance? The Government will probably re-issue the Ordinances, which is a fraud on the Constitution. They may do that. But immediately I will table a resolution. Do I have your assurance?



**Mr. Speaker :** They cannot issue an Ordinance when the Assembly is in session.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** He does not know that even. The honourable member has not answered my question, which is the Ordinance of which he is complaining ?

**Mr. G. Allana :** All those Ordinances.

**Mr. Speaker :** He is talking in general terms.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** He must be specific—which is the Ordinance which I have not placed on the table?

**A Member :** Foodstuffs !

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Foodstuffs Bill is there.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no force in the point of privilege.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan :** The Law Minister is accommodating, we hope he will continue to work in that spirit !

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Provided remarks like “subterfuge” are not made.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan :** I did not make that remark ; in fact I would have to look a dictionary for its meaning !

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** His colleague is dreaming of underhand methods.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I like it very much because it is a good joke.

## THE WEST PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT FUND CESS BILL, 1957

**Mr. Speaker :** We were discussing the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill.

چودھری فرزند علی - (ضلع بہاولپور) - جناب صدر - میں نے یہ تذکرہ شروع کیا تھا کہ بہاولپور میں کن وجوہات سے اور کن حالات میں یہ سیس نافذ کیا گیا تھا حالانکہ اس بل کے اغراض و مقاصد میں ان کی وجہ جواز نہیں دی گئی - چونکہ integration سے پہلے ہی بہاولپور میں یہ سیس نافذ العمل تھا اس لئے بعد میں بھی اسے جاری رکھا گیا - اس زمانہ میں حسن محمود صاحب کی وزارت تھی -

جناب والا - حسن محمود صاحب کی وزارت نے قومی خزانہ سے اپنی اور وزراء کی کوٹھنوں کی آرائش اور زیبائش پر اس قدر کثیر رقم خرچ کی کہ عوام کے لئے کچھ نہ رہا -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ اس قسم کا تذکرہ نہیں کر سکتے کہ بہاولپور میں کیا کچھ ہوتا رہا ہے -

چودھری فرزند علی - جناب صدار - آپ کچھ تحمل کریں میں کوئی Irrelevant بات نہیں کروں گا - میں تو صرف یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ بہاولپور میں قومی خزانہ سے بہت ہی بے دریغ طریقے پر روپیہ خرچ کیا گیا اس وجہ سے خزانہ خالی ہو گیا - اس کے بعد سنہ ۱۹۵۲ء کے بجٹ کو متوازن بنانے کے لئے سکس سوچی گئی اور اس طرح عوام سے روپیہ حاصل کیا گیا - میں زیادہ طویل باتوں میں نہیں جانا چاہتا - البتہ اتنا عرض کروں گا کہ بھارت نے جبراً دریائے ستلج کا پانی بند کر دیا اور بہاولنگر اور ضلع بہاولپور کی نہروں میں آبپاشی کے لئے پانی کم ہو گیا - وزیر اعلیٰ نے اسمبلی میں اپنے ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کو یقین دلایا کہ جو علاقے تباہ ہوئے ہیں اور جن کو پانی نہیں مل رہا ان میں پانی جاری ہو جائے گا - حسن محمود صاحب نے یہ سبز باغ دکھائے اور کہا کہ اسلام بیڑے کے قریب کے علاقے میں دریا کے ساتھ پیپنگ سیٹ لگائے جا رہے ہیں - پانی کی کمی ان سے پوری ہو جائیگی - یہ پیپنگ سیٹ پانی نکال کر ان علاقوں کی نہروں میں ڈالیں گے اور وہ تمام سال چلتی رہیں گی - اس طرح پانی کی کمی نہیں ہوگی - انکے اس سبز باغ دکھانے سے اور یقین دلانے سے ممبران کی اکثریت نے اس بل کی منظوری دے دی اور دو آٹھ فی روپیہ ٹیکس بہاولپور میں لگا دیا گیا - اس وقت ہم اپوزیشن میں تھے - ہم نے واضح طور پر کہہ دیا تھا کہ آپ لوگوں سے دھوکا ہو رہا ہے اور یہ دعوے کبھی پورے نہیں ہونگے - بلکہ آپ کو برباد کر دیا جائے گا - لوگ مجبور تھے اور ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان بھی مجبور تھے اس لئے انہوں نے اس بل کی منظوری دے دی -

(At this stage Mr. Speaker left the Chair and it was occupied by Pir Elahi Bakhsh).

چودھری فرزند علی - جناب صدار .....

(A member sought to cross between the Chair and the member speaking).

**Mr. Chairman:** The honourable member should go back and come from the other side.

**A Member:** Sir, Mr. Pirzada also.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I am not crossing. He will never find me guilty of crossing like this.

چودھری فرزند علی - جناب والا ہم نے اس وقت ان سے کہا تھا کہ ان لوگوں کے مواعید بالکل پورے نہیں ہونگے اور آپ پر اتنا بار پڑیگا کہ آپ پچھتائینگے - چنانچہ بعد میں ایسا ہی ہوا - اس وقت ہم نے division claim کی اور ہم نے مطالبہ کیا کہ جو اصحاب اس کے حق میں ہوں اور جو اس کے مخالف ہوں وہ ہاتھ اٹھائیں - بہر حال وہ بل اس وقت وہاں پاس ہو گیا - مگر جیسا کہ ہمیں یقین تھا کہ یہ لوگ کبھی اپنا وعدہ پورا نہ کریں گے اور جو پیپنگ سیٹ لگانے کی تجویز ہے اور یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ ان سے پانی کی قلت کو رفع کیا جائیگا یہ وعدہ کبھی پورا نہ ہوگا چنانچہ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ مخدوم زادہ سید

حس محمود کی وزارت Corruption and dishonesty کی وجہ سے ۲ نومبر ۱۹۵۴ء کو ڈسبس کر دی گئی اور ان کا پروگرام ویسے کا ویسا رہ گیا۔ یہ ایک Fraud تھا جو ایم۔ ایل۔ اے صاحبان سے کیا گیا تھا۔ اور اس کے دو نتائج برآمد ہوئے۔ ایک تو یہ کہ دو آنے فی روپیہ شرح ٹیکس جو لگائی گئی تھی وہ اتنی زیادہ تھی کہ جس وقت ان کی وزارت کو corruption and dishonesty کی وجہ سے dismiss کیا گیا۔

**Mr. Chairman:** Makhdoomzada Hassan Mahmood is not being discussed here. Kindly come to the point.

چودھری فرزند علیؒ۔ جناب والا میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اس ٹیکس کی شرح اتنی زیادہ تھی کہ بہاولپور کے تین اضلاع سے جہاں یہ ٹیکس عائد کیا گیا تھا ۵۰ لاکھ روپیہ لینڈ ریونیو کا بقایا نکلا جس کو بتدریج سہولتیں دیکر وصول کیا گیا۔

اس ٹیکس کا دوسرا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ جب آپ نے دو آنے فی روپیہ زمیندار پر لینڈ ریونیو کے ساتھ مزید ٹیکس کا اضافہ کر دیا تو کسان نے زیر کاشت رقبہ میں کمی کر دی اور اس چیز کا اناج کی پیداوار پر بہت برا اثر پڑا۔ کیونکہ کسانوں کو جب اس چیز کا علم ہوا کہ مجھے دو آنے فی روپیہ اور ٹیکس دینا پڑیگا تو اس نے زیر کاشت رقبہ میں مزید اضافہ کرنا مناسب نہ سمجھا کیونکہ اسکے ٹیکس میں بھی اس طرح اضافہ ہوتا تھا۔ جناب والا۔ میں وزیر مال کی توجہ چند اعداد و شمار کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ انہوں نے فرمایا تھا کہ اس قسم کا ٹیکس دوسرے صوبوں میں بھی نافذ ہے۔ میں عرض کرونگا کہ اگر آپ بہاولپور کے تین اضلاع کا جن پر یہ ٹیکس عائد کیا گیا ہے ملتان۔ منٹگمری اور مظفر گڑھ سے مقابلہ کریں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ بہاولپور کے اضلاع کی شرح معاملہ اراضی ان اضلاع کے مقابلہ میں دوگنی سے بھی زیادہ ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں وضاحت کے طور پر میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ایک شخص پر ایک سو روپیہ لینڈ ریونیو خالص مال ہے تو اس کو Sliding کی وجہ سے سو روپیہ کی بجائے ایک سو پچاس روپیہ دینے پڑتے ہیں۔ اور اس کے علاوہ ڈیڑھ فیصدی ڈیڈاری۔ ڈیڑھ فیصدی ملہ۔ چھ فیصدی نمبرداری۔ سارے سینٹیس فیصدی لوکل ریٹ جو ترقیاتی سکیموں کے لئے لگایا جاتا ہے تو اس حساب سے یہ سب ملا کر چھیالیس روپیہ آتے بنتا ہے اور اس میں پچاس فیصدی کی اجازت شامل کر کے کل رقم ۱۹۶ روپیہ ۸ آنے ہوتی ہے گویا کہ سو روپیہ کی بجائے اسے ۱۹۶ روپیہ ۸ آنے دینے پڑتے ہیں اور یہ جناب والا بہت کڑی شرح ہے۔ اور ایگریکلچر انکم ٹیکس اسکے علاوہ ہے اور یہ بھی جناب والا non perennial ایریا کے ریٹ ہیں اور Perennial ایریا میں اس شرح ٹیکس کے علاوہ آبپاشی الگ لیا جاتا ہے اور اس پر آپ دو آنے فی روپیہ ملتا بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ اور پھر میں یہ عرض کروں کہ ایک تو ہم آبپاشی ادا کریں اور دوسرے یہ کہ ایک دفعہ پانی دینے پر ایک روپیہ فی ایکڑ کے حساب سے ہم سے الگ چارج کیا جاتا ہے تو اس طرح آپ اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں کہ زمیندار لوگ کس طرح ان ٹیکسوں کا بوجھ برداشت کر سکتے ہیں؟ اور میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ بہاولپور میں آبپاشی کے لئے پانی کی بچھری ہے اور آپ زمیندار پر ۲ آنے فی روپیہ ٹیکس لگا کر اس پر مزید بوجھ ڈال رہے ہیں۔ اس طرح اسے ڈیڑھ سو روپیہ ریونیو پر۔ ۱۸ روپیہ اور ادا کرنے پڑینگے اور کل مطالبہ ۲۱۵ روپیہ ۲ آنے ہو جائیگا تو آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ کیا اسے کسی طور پر justify کیا جا سکتا ہے؟

**Mr. Chairman:** How much time is the member going to take?

**Chaudhuri Farzand Ali:** I will take ten minutes more.

**Mr. Chairman :** The House is adjourned for half an hour for Asar prayers.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Asar prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

چودھری فرزند علی۔ جناب صحر اس بل کے بیان اغراض و وجوہ میں تین امور کو زیر بحث لایا گیا ہے۔ میں ان تینوں امور کے بارہ میں بہاولپوری عوام کی ترجمانی کرتے ہوئے آپکی وساطت سے انکا جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ نمبر ایک یہ کہ چونکہ صوبہ کی آبادی بڑھ رہی ہے۔ اسلئے صوبہ کے عوام کو خوراک۔ روزگار اور زندگی کی آسائشیں بہم پہنچانے کے سلسلہ میں اس ٹیکس کی ضرورت ہے۔ میں ان سے یہ پوچھتا ہوں کہ سارے مغربی پاکستان کو ترقی دینے کی تمام تر ذمہ داری صرف بہاولپور اور پنجاب پر ہی کیوں ڈالی جا رہی ہے؟ دوسرے یہ کہ اگر وہ یہ خرچ صوبہ کے عام میزانیہ سے پورا نہیں کر سکتے تو اسکی ذمہ داری بہاولپور کے ناتراں کندھوں پر کیوں ڈال رہے ہیں؟ تیسرے جناب میں یہ پوچھتا ہوں آیا تمام صوبہ مغربی پاکستان کے لئے ایک بلڈ بینک قائم کیا گیا ہے اور یہ ضروری سمجھا گیا ہے کہ بہاولپوری عوام کے خون کا آخری قطرہ اس بلڈ بینک میں جمع کر دیا جائے؟ یہ جناب عجیب استدلال ہے کہ صوبہ کے ایک حصہ کو برباد کر کے باقی صوبہ کی ڈویلپمنٹ کی جائے۔ اسکی مثال تو ایسی ہے جیسے اگر کسی کا ایک ہاتھ کٹ گیا ہو تو کوئی اس کا دوسرا ہاتھ کاٹ کر اسکی جگہ لگانا چاہے۔

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, this Bill has been discussed at the consideration stage for three days. I would, therefore, request the honourable member to be as brief as possible.

چودھری فرزند علی۔ جناب میرے دل میں پیرزادہ عبدالستار کے لئے بڑا احترام ہے کیونکہ وہ میرے قانون دان بھائی ہیں۔ مگر میں جناب یہ عرض کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس بل کا تعلق صرف بہاولپور کے عوام سے ہے تمام صوبہ مغربی پاکستان سے نہیں اور وہاں کے ممبروں کو اسکے متعلق کچھ کہنے کا ابھی موقع نہیں ملا۔ ابھی تک وہاں کے صرف ایک ممبر میاں محمد بخش نے تقریر کی ہے۔ اب میری باری ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ بھی پرسوں بولے تھے۔

چودھری فرزند علی۔ جناب میں پرسوں نہیں بولا تھا۔

(ایک سیر۔ بولنے کے لئے اٹھے تھے بولے نہیں تھے۔)

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Why should he not be allowed to have his say? He should be asked not to repeat but he should be allowed to have his say. He may be asked to be as brief as possible.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has pleaded the case of Bahawalpur.

چودھری فرزند علی۔ جناب مجھے اس بات کا احساس ہے۔ میں کوئی بات دہرانا

نہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker :** But please be brief and relevant.

چودھری فرزند علی :- میں جناب یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ بہاولپور میں یہ ترقیاتی ٹیکس ۱۹۵۲ء میں لگایا گیا تھا۔ میں اسکا ذکر اسلئے کر رہا ہوں کہ اسے جواز بنایا گیا ہے موجودہ ٹیکس کا اور کہا گیا ہے کہ یہ کوئی نیا ٹیکس نہیں بلکہ پرانے ٹیکس کی تجدید ہے۔ جناب اس ٹیکس کی بنیاد جو اس وقت بہاولپور میں لگایا گیا تھا اخلاقیات کی نئی فریب اور بے ضمیری پر تھی۔ یہ قانون اس شخص کے دور کی یادگار ہے جسے corruption کی بنا پر وہاں سے نکالا گیا تھا۔ کیا جناب اسے بنیاد قرار دیا جائیگا اس ٹیکس کو بہاولپور میں پھر سے نافذ کرنے کا؟۔ میں توقع رکھتا ہوں کہ اس امر کو زیر غور رکھا جائیگا۔

ایک یونٹ بننے سے پہلے بہاولپور میں ساڑھے چھ کروڑ کا بجٹ تھا جسے سنٹرل پول میں ڈالا گیا تھا۔ اڑھائی کروڑ روپے ریونیو کیش بیلنس کے آپ نے بہاولپور کے اور ہضم کئے اور ڈکار تک نہیں لیا۔ اور جہاں تک زندگی کی آسائشوں کا تعلق ہے آپ بہاولپور سے فاروں کا ایک فلیٹ کا فلیٹ لے آئے۔ اور وہاں ایک دو کاریں بھی نہ چھوڑیں کہ اگر ہائی کورٹ کا کوئی جج یا کوئی اور افسر وہاں جائے تو اسے سٹیشن سے ہی لے آئیں۔ پھر جناب وہاں لاکھوں روپے کا توشہ خانہ تھا۔-----

**Mr. Speaker:** What has that got to do with this Bill ?

چودھری فرزند علی :- جناب والا اس بل میں یہ لکھا گیا ہے کہ اسے زندگی کی آسائشیں مہیا کرنے کے لئے لگایا جا رہا ہے۔ کیا یہ زندگی کی آسائشوں میں سے نہیں ہیں؟ جناب والا میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اس طرح وہاں جو زندگی کی آسائشیں تھیں وہ وہاں سے لے جائی گئیں اور بہاولپور سے ایسا سلوک کیا گیا جیسے وہ کوئی مفتوحہ علاقہ ہو۔ جو سامان وہاں سے مل سکتا تھا یہ وہاں سے لے گئے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not relevant.

**Ch. Farzand Ali:** It is relevant, Sir. I will explain how it is relevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** In that way everything in the world is relevant. The whole of the budget of West Pakistan and anything that concerns a human being are relevant.

**Ch. Farzand Ali:** It is mentioned in the statement of Objects and Reasons.

**Mr. Speaker:** According to him everything and anything concerning a human being is relevant while discussing this Bill.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** He was once himself the Speaker in Bahawalpur.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has pleaded the case of Bahawalpur in strong terms and while doing so has attacked certain personalities as well.

چودھری فرزند علی :- I do not care personalities. میں اپنے بھائی کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں مگر مجھے کسی کی پلیڈنگ کی ضرورت نہیں۔ میں جناب یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں اس منصب کا اسلئے احترام کرتا ہوں کہ میں بھی اس پر فائز رہ چکا ہوں۔ میں شخصیت کی پرستاری نہیں کرتا مگر منصب کا ضرور احترام کرتا ہوں۔ میں جناب یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ بہاولپور سے اتنا

کچھ لیا گیا مگر اسے دیا گیا گیا؟ کیا بہاولپور میں روزگار میں ترقی ہوئی؟ کیا جب سے یونٹ بنا ہے وہاں ایک انچ پختہ سڑک بھی بنائی گئی؟ میں کرنل عابد حسین صاحب سے پوچھتا ہوں۔ کہتے ہیں کہ اس سے ترقی ہوئی۔ ڈیولپمنٹ ہوئی۔ ہم یہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ دن یونٹ بننے سے اس وقت تک آپ نے بہاولپور میں کیا کیا؟

اب جناب والا میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ یہ چیز تو ہوئی کہ آپ نے ہمارے لئے کچھ نہیں کیا۔-----

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, may I through you remind him that before the recess when Pir Elahi Bakhsh was in the Chair, he had promised that he would take only ten minutes after the recess. (*Interruptions*).

**Chaudri Farzand Ali :** Please allow me to speak. He is wasting my time.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** If I am wasting his time, then I move—

That the question be now put.

چوڑھری فرزند علی۔ جناب والا اگر آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ بحث مکمل ہو چکی ہے تو مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں کہ وہ Closure move کر دیں۔

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, this is a taxation Bill and it is highly improper that the Member-in-charge should move for closure at this stage.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Is it improper even after three days?

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, I have moved an amendment to this. I would like to speak.

**Mr. Speaker :** It would be better if some understanding is arrived at.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, before I moved the closure I reminded the member that he had promised that he would take ten minutes after the recess, but he said that I was wasting his time. So, I requested that the question be now put.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, does he want to penalise the whole House simply because a member took a little longer time. If the member had taken more than his allotted time then, he should have brought this fact to the notice of the Chair.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I did that.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** If one member took more time, the whole House should not be penalised and denied its right to take part in such an important debate.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I did bring it to the notice of the Chair.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, he pointed out to me and I requested Mr. Farzand Ali to be brief.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, I have moved the closure motion. When a closure motion is moved and the Speaker is satisfied that sufficient discussion has taken place, then it has got to be put to the House. This matter has been discussed for three days.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Sir, rule 62 regarding closure says :

At any time after a question has been proposed a member rising in his place may claim to move 'that the question be now put', and unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question that the question 'be now put' shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

Therefore, it is clear that the decision first rests with the Speaker. Sir, this is an important question and members from every district would like to speak. It is a money Bill. The money has been collected illegally during the last three or four years. Therefore, Sir, sufficient discussion has not taken place.

**Mr. Speaker :** But there is repetition of arguments.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, nobody from Multan district has spoken. There are special conditions prevailing there. I should be given an opportunity to speak.

مسٹر فتح محمد لالیکا :- جناب والا میں آپ سے یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہاولپور نے کیا تصور کیا ہے کہ اس کے گیارہ آدمی بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں اور ابھی پہلا ہی آدمی بولا ہے اور اسے بھی بولنے نہیں دیا جاتا اور یہ وہ مسئلہ ہے جس کے ذریعہ نوے فیصدی آبادی کا گلا دبایا جا رہا ہے اور اس کے نمائندوں کو بولنے نہیں دیا جاتا - اس میں شک نہیں کہ فیصلہ وہی ہوگا جو اکثریت چاہے گی لیکن ہمارا یہ فرض ہے کہ ہم ان عوام کی جنہیں بھیڑیں کہا جاتا ہے تمام مشکلات یہاں پیش کریں -

**Chaudhri Farzand Ali :** Sir, I am sorry that Mr. Pirzada thought that I told him that he was wasting my time. When there were interruptions in my speech, I said that they should not waste my time. I did not mean that Mr. Pirzada was wasting my time. If he felt like that, I am really sorry.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Thank you.

چودھری فرزند علی :- جناب والا میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ دو دنوں فی روپیہ کا یہ ترقیاتی ٹیکس اس صورت میں لگایا جا سکتا تھا اگر بہاولپور کو بھی ترقیاتی سلسلہ میں دوسرے صوبوں کے ہم پلہ کر دیا جاتا یا ایسا مرحلہ آجاتا کہ گورنمنٹ کہتی کہ ہم نے ان پر اس قدر خرچ کیا ہے کہ انہیں ترقی اور خوشحالی کے اسی معیار پر لے آئے ہیں جو باقی صوبوں کا ہے - تو اس صورت میں ہم سمجھتے کہ یہ جائز ہے اور ہم بھی اس سلسلہ میں **Contribute** کرتے - دوسری صورت یہ ہو سکتی تھی کہ اگر بہاولپور پر یہ بار ڈالنا ہی ہے تو ہم اسے لگے تیار ہیں کہ یہ بار ہم پر تناسب کے لحاظ سے ڈالا جائے - یہ نہیں کہ صرف بہاولپور اور پنجاب پر ہی یہ بار ڈالا جائے - یہ ایک ناانصافی ہوگی - جناب والا سمجھتے ہیں کہ میں کوئی باک نہ ہوگا کہ یہ بل فی الحقیقت ری پبلین گورنمنٹ کی بذلیتی پر مبنی ہے اس لئے کہ اس بل کے ذریعہ صوبائی نفرت - رقابت اور حقارت کو ہوا دی ہے - اس لئے میں مجبور ہوا ہوں کہ بہاولپور کی طرف سے کہیں نہ بوجھ

بہاولپور برداشت کرے اور اس سے حاصل ہونے والی آمدنی دوسرے صوبوں پر خرچ کی جائے۔ جناب والا اگر حالات یہ نہ ہوتے جو اس وقت ہیں تو بہاولپور کے باشندے اس بات کیلئے تیار ہوتے کہ وہ پاکستان کے ہر حصے کیلئے قربانی کریں۔ لیکن موجودہ حالات میں خود گورنمنٹ نے نفرت اور حقارت کا بیج بویا ہے کہ پنجاب اور بہاولپور پر تو بار پڑے اور سندھ اور فرنٹیر پر نہ پڑے۔

جناب والا۔ آخر میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ -----

صاحب سپیکر۔ اب آپ اپنی تقریر ختم کر دیں۔

چودھری فرزند علی۔ جناب والا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں اگر آپ تحصیل سے کام لیں تو میں اپنی تقریر بہت جلد ختم کر دوں گا۔ آخری بات جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں یہ ہے کہ اس معزز ایوان میں بہاولپور کے گیارہ عوامی نمائندے حزب اختلاف کی بنچوں پر بیٹھتے ہیں اور ہم گیارہ کے گیارہ نمائندے اس ترقیاتی ٹیکس کی جو بہاولپور پر لگایا جا رہا ہے سخت مخالفت کرتے ہیں۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ بہاولپور کے گیارہ ممبر ریپبلکن پارٹی میں بھی شامل ہیں۔ تاہم میں اس بل کو رائے عامہ معلوم کرنے کیلئے مشہور کرنے کا مطالبہ اس لئے کر رہا ہوں کہ اگر بہاولپور کے پانچ فیصد عوام بھی اس کے حق میں ہوں تو آپ بڑی خوشی سے اس ٹیکس کو بہاولپور پر عائد کریں ورنہ اسے اس علاقے پر لاگو نہ کریں۔

جناب والا۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ بہاولپور کے گیارہ ممبران حکومت کے ساتھ ہیں۔ ان میں چودھری محمد افضل باجوہ۔ چودھری سلطان احمد وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ دوران تقریر ممبران کے نام استعمال کرنا مناسب نہیں ہے۔

چودھری فرزند علی۔ بہت اچھا جناب۔ میں تو صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ریپبلکن پارٹی کے گیارہ ممبران اس کے حق میں ہیں تو بھی یہ معاملہ Neutralize ہو جاتا ہے۔ لیکن میں آپ سے یہ کہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ بھی اس کے خلاف ہوں تو پھر آپ کے پاس کونسی legal یا Moral justification ہے کہ آپ یہ ٹیکس بہاولپور پر عائد کریں۔

Mr. Speaker: The question is—

Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana: I don't think it is a fit case for closure.

Mr. Speaker: It is quite a fit case for closure. The question is—

That the question be now put

The Assembly divided: Ayes, 114: Noes, 110.



## AYES

Abdul Ghani Ghuman, Chaudhri,	Allah Diwaya, Qazi.
Abdul Hamid, Mr.	Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri, Syed.
Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti, Sardar.	Ata Ullah Khan Mengal Sardar.
Abdul Khaliq Kakar, Mr.	Bagh Ali, Malik.
Abdul Lateef Khan Zakakhel, Malik.	Baloch Khan Noshewani, Nawabzada Mir.
Abdul Majid Khan Karim Bakhsh Khan Jatoti, Mr.	Bashir Ahmed Cheema, Chaudhri.
Abdul Qayyum, Mir.	Dharamdas Motumal Waryani, Mr.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri.	Faiz Hussain, Malik.
Abdul Rashid Khan, Sardar.	Faqira Khan Jadun, Khan.
Abdul Wahid, Al-Haj Mian.	Fazlullah Ubedullah, Qazi.
Abdullah Jan, Syed.	Ghulam Ali Haji Abdullah, Memon, Haji.
Abdullah Khan, Amir.	Ghulam Ali Khan Mir Haji Bunde Ali Khan Talpur, Mir.
Abdus Sattar Abdur Rehman Pirzada, Mr.	Ghulam Hussain Khan alias Haji Jan Muhammad Khan, Haji.
Abid Hussain Shah, Col. Syed.	Ghulam Rasul Tarar, Chaudhri.
Aidan Singh Nagi Sodho, Mr.	Ghulam Sabir Khan, Rana.
Aisha Muhammad Abdul Aziz Arain, Begum.	Ghulam Shah Bukhari, Pir Syed.
Ali Ahmed Khan Mir Haji Nabi Bakhsh Khan Talpur, Haji Mir.	Habib Ullah Khan, Khan.
Ali Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Allah Dad Khan Talpur, Mir.	Habib Ullah Khan Torikhel, Wazir Sardar Fakhr-i-Kashmir.
Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur, Mir.	Hamid Ullah Khan Nawabzada Mir.
Allah Bakhsh Khan Abbasi, Mr.	Hassan Ali Shah, Syed.
Allah Dino Muhammad Hassan Sial, Mr.	Hassan Bakhsh, Pir Haji.

Hassan Mahmood, Makhdum-zada.	Muhammad Ali Khan Afridi, Nawabzada.
Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Khan.	Muhammad Ali Shah, Syed.
Jaffar Ali Shah, Mr.	Muhammad Amin Khan Shamankhel Mahsud, Khan.
Jamil Hussain Rizvi, Syed.	Muhammad Aslam Khan of Turbela, Khan.
Kamran Khan, Khan.	Muhammad Aslam Khan of Bagan, Khan.
Khan Sahib, Dr.	Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur, Mir.
Khuda Dad Khan, Khan.	Muhammad Hussain, Sardar.
Khudeja G. A. Khan, Begum.	Muhammad Islam-ud-Din, Pirzada Maulvi.
Khurshid Ahmed Muhammad Yaqub, Sheikh.	Muhammad Jaffar Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Buledi, Sardar.
Mahboob Ali Khan Mangsi-Sardar.	Muhammad Rustam Khan, Khan.
Mahmood Khan Jichki, Mir.	Muhammad Sadiq, Mahr.
Mahmood Shah, Syed.	Muhammad Saeed Akhunzada, Haji.
Malang Khan, Khan.	Muhammad Shamas Khan, Khan.
Mashal Khan Jalalkhel Behloli-zai, Khan.	Muhammad Umar Khan, Khan.
Mehar Ali Shah N. Bukhari, Haji Syed.	Muhammad Yar Chishti, Mr.
Mir Rehman Bar Qamberkhel.	Muhammad Yusaf Khan Chandio, Mr.
Mohabat Ali Khan, Khan.	Muhammad Zarin Khan, Khan.
Mohsin Shah, Makhdum.	Mumtaz Hassan Ahmed Jan Qizalbash, Mirza.
Muhammad Abdullah Jat, Chaudhri.	Musa Khan Allah Bakhsh Khan Bughio, Mr.
Muhammad Afrin Khan, Khan.	
Muhammad Afzal Khan, Khan.	
Muhammad Ahsan, Chaudhri.	
Muhammad Akbar Khan, Khan.	

Muzaffar Khan, Mr.	Sajjad Ali Khan, Rukan-ud-Daulah Shamsher Jang Al-Haj Nawab.
Nabi Bakhsh Khan, Mir.	
Najm-ud-Din Fateh Khan Leghari, Haji.	Sakhi Jan Khan, Khan.
Nasrullah Khan Jatoi, Sardar.	Saleh Muhammad, Chaudhri.
Nasrullah Khan Turi Hamza- khel, Haji.	Saleh Muhammad Khan Mandokhel, Khan.
Nausher Khan, Rai.	Shah Muhammad Khan, Khan.
Nazar Hussain Shah, Syed.	Shafqat Hussain Shah Atta Hussain Shah Musavi, Mr.
Nur Muhammad Khan of Kuleka, Khan.	Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din, Pirzada.
Nur Muhammad Khan of Mayar, Khan.	Shirin Khan, Khan.
Pir Muhammad Khan, Khan.	Sikandar Shah, Syed.
Qadir Bakhsh Ilahi Bakhsh Tunio, Mr.	Singha S. P., Mrs.
Rukan Zaman Khan, Sultan Raja.	Suhail Khan Mallezai, Seth.
Sadiq Ali Abdul Karim Memon, Mr.	Usmar Din Khan, Malik.
Sai Muhammad, Chaudhri.	Wali Muhammad Khan, Khan.
Saifullah Khan Mahboob Ali Khan Mangsi, Mr.	Wattan Badshah Khan, Khan.
	Zeenat Fida Hassan, Begum.

## NOES

Abdul Aziz, Malik.	Faiz Ahmed, Mian.
Abdul Ghani Harl, Chaudhri.	Farzand Ali, Chaudhri.
Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak, Khan.	Fateh Muhammad Laleka, Mr.
Abdul Halim, Qazi.	Fazl-Illahi Piracha, Sheikh.
Abdul Hamid Khan, Soofi.	Ghaus Bakhsh Raisani, Major Sardar.
Abdul Hamid Qadir Bakhsh Khan Jatoi, Mr.	Ghulam Muhammad Khan Muhammad Hashim Khan Wassan, Mr.
Abdul Lateef, Mian.	Ghulam Murtaza Shah, Syed.
Abdul Qayyum Khan, Khan.	Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri, Mr.
Abdullah Khan, Khan.	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Mr.
Abdur Rehman Khan, Rao.	Ghulam Mustafa Khalid Gilani, Syed.
Ahmed Ali, Sardar.	Gul Muhammad Noon <i>alias</i> Abdul Aziz Noon, Rana.
Ahmed Saeed Kirmani, Mr.	Gulji Ratonji Menghwar, Mr.
Ali Gohar Shah Muhammad Khuhro, Mr.	Hadayat Ali, Sheikh.
Ali Hussain Shah Gardezi, Syed.	Haji Shah Qadri Gilani, Syed.
Ali Sher Khan, Chaudhri.	Hamid Hussain Muhammad Hussain Faruqui, Mr.
Allana G., Mr.	Hassan Bakhsh Shah Haji Pir Shah, Syed.
Amir-ud-Din, Mian.	Imam Ali, Haji.
Ata Ullah Khan, Haji.	Inayat Ullah, Chaudhri.
Bahadur Sultan, Mian.	Ismail Burhani, Mr.
Barkhurdar, Malik.	Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Begum.
Baz Muhammad Khan Jomezai, Sardar.	Khair Shah Imam Ali Shah, Syed.
Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah, Pir.	
Faiz Ahmed, Chaudhri.	

THE WEST PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT FUND CESS BILL, 1957. 1214

Khawaja Muhammad Khan,	Muhammad Mohsin Lali, Mehr.
Kher Mehdi Khan, Raja.	Muhammad Qasim, Mr.
Khuda Dad Khan, Mahr.	Muhammad Saeed, Qureshi, Nawabzada Mian.
Khurshid Ahmed Qureshi, Al- Haj Hakim Mian.	Muhammad Saeed Sheikh.
Madhavji Dharsibhai, Mr.	Muhammad Safdar, Khawaja.
Mahbub Ilahi, Sheikh.	Muhammad Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Malik.
Mahmood A. Haroon, Mr.	Muhammad Shafi, Mian.
Manzoor-i-Hassan, Mian.	Muhammad Yar Khan, Mr.
Mehtab Khan, Chaudhri.	Muhammad Yusuf, Chaudhri.
Muhammad Abdul Haq Khan Khattak, Khanzada Maulvi.	Muhammad Zafrullah, Sardar.
Muhammad Ali, Haji.	Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana, Mian.
Muhammad Altaf Hussain, Chaudhri.	Murid Ahmed, Qazi.
Muhammad Ashraf Khan,	Mushtaq Ahmed Khan, Chaudhri.
Muhammad Aslam Khan, Khan.	Najm-un-Din Vallibhoy, Mr.
Muhammad Aslam Khan, Salar.	Nasir Ahmed Malhi, Chaudhri.
Muhammad Ayyub Khan, Mr.	Nasir A. Shaikh, Mr.
Muhammad Ayyub Khuhro, Al-Haj.	Nasrullah, Chaudhri.
Muhammad Bakhsh Lakhwera, Mr.	Nawazish Ali Khan Sial, Khan.
Muhammad Habibullah, Hafiz.	Qurban Ali Khan, Khan.
Muhammad Hanif, Chaudhri.	Qutab Khan, Captain.
Muhammad Hashim Gazdar, Al-Haj.	Rahim Baksh Khan, Sardar.
Muhammad Hussain Chatha, Chaudhri.	Rehan-ud-Din Siddiqi, Haji.
Muhammad Iqbal Ahmed, Rai.	Rehmat Ullah Arshad, Allama.
	Said-ud-Din Swalleh, Dr.
	Salah-ud-Din, Chaudhri.

Salma Tassaduque Hussain, Begum.	Sher Muhammad, Haji.
Sana Ullah Bodla, Pir.	Sher Muhammad Bharwana, Mr.
Sardar Bahadur Khan, Khan.	Sultan Ali, Chaudhri.
Sardar Mahmood Khan, Mr.	Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha, Begum.
Sarwari Irfan Ullah, Begum.	Zafar Hussain, Sheikh.
Sayeed S. M., Mr.	Zahid Ali Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawab.
Shah Nawaz, Syed.	Zain Noorani, Mr.
Shamim Hussain Qadri, Syed.	Zari Sarfraz, Begum.
Sher Jang Khan, Captain.	Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq, Begum.

(During the course of Division, Jam Sahib of Lasbela, Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, jumped into the Chamber from the Official Gallery side and there was a great uproar from the Members of the Opposition that he should be asked to go out of the Chamber and thereupon Mr. Speaker asked Jam Sahib to leave the Chamber and in compliance with the order of the Speaker the Minister left the Chamber).

*The Assembly then adjourned for Maghreb Prayers.*

*The Assembly reassembled after Maghreb Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-uddin Pirzada:** Sir, on a point of order. At the time of division, my worthy friend, Minister for Jails, was removed forcibly from the House and this is a very serious matter. I say that the responsibility for the behaviour of the Minister of Jails really lies upon Dr. Khan Sahib. If you put a man in charge of Prisons and Jails, he is always in the company of criminals and convicts. Will he not learn the ways of convicts? I, therefore, request that his portfolio should be changed. It is not fair to anybody to convert a gentleman into a criminal.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Order.

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Sir, this is not correct. He was not forcibly removed. You asked him to go out and he went away.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** Sir, may I know how far it is correct that one Minister jumped from the officers' gallery into the House when you had ordered that the doors of the lobbies should be locked? If so then action, if any, you want to take against that Minister? If he had been an ordinary member, I would not have raised this point, but, Sir, he was a responsible Minister of Government.....

**Mr. Speaker :** It was brought to my notice that the Minister was not present in the House when the doors were locked and that he came into the House through the Officers' gallery. In fact Khawaja Muhammad Safdar told me that he had jumped over from the gallery into the House and as soon as I came to know of this, I called him and asked him to go out of the House and he went out. I again request that everybody should observe the rules and more particularly the Ministers (*Applause*). They should not do any act in which I am forced to take some drastic action. I am really very sorry that one honourable member of this House did this. Another honourable member was sitting in the Officers gallery and I ordered him to vacate it and go out. I hope that such instances will not recur in future.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana :** Sir, I suggest that the doors of these galleries should also be closed.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think both these galleries are visible to every member of the House and nobody can come without being noticed.

خان عبدالقیوم خان - جناب یہاں جنگم لگ جائے تو اچھا ہو - کیونکہ لوگ چھلانگیں مار کر اندر آجاتے ہیں -

خان فقیر خان - پرائنٹ آف آرڈر جناب - آپریشن کے بعض ممبران کی میرے دل میں بہت قدر ہے لیکن اس کے باوجود مجھے یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جب ووٹ ہو رہے تھے تو ایک صاحب ایک ممبر کو حائل شریف کا جو انکے پاس تھی واسطہ دے کر ووٹ مانگ رہے تھے - میں نے آپ کو نشان دہی کی کہ آپ ان سے حائل شریف لے لیں مگر آپ نے کہا کہ مجھے اس کا اختیار نہیں ہے - اس سے صاف ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ آپ غیر جانبدار نہیں ہیں (آوازیں - الفاظ واپس لو - الفاظ واپس لو -) اس لئے میں پروسٹ کے طور پر دو منٹ کے لئے باہر جاتا ہوں -

(اس کے بعد ممبر مذکور ایوان سے باہر چلے گئے)

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب والا میں ایک پرائنٹ آف پریولنج پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - وہ یہ ہے کہ جس وقت آپ نے ڈویژن کا حکم صادر فرمایا اس وقت پیر صاحب (حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین) ہماری ان بنچوں پر بیٹھے ہوئے تھے ان کو جبراً لے جانے کے لئے نواب صاحب ممدوٹ اور ایک اور منسٹر صاحب آئے اور قریباً آدھ گھنٹے تک یہ "جبری" کارروائی ہوتی رہی - انکو پکڑ پکڑ کر لے جانے کی کوشش کی گئی حتیٰ کہ جناب وزیر صحت خان عداد خان نے پیر صاحب کے پاؤں پر اپنے ہاتھ رکھ دیے - اور خان بہادر حبیب اللہ نے اپنے آپکو پرانا مرید ظاہر کر کے انکی ڈاڑھی کو چومنا شروع کر دیا اور مسلم لیگ کی امداد کے لئے بلتجا شروع کر دی یعنی پا بڑست دگرے دست بڑست دگرے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک ممبر کو ایسے حالات میں ووٹ دیتے ہوئے ایسی تکلیف ہوتی ہے کہ نزع کے وقت بھی نہ ہوتی ہوگی - آپ چونکہ ہمارے حقوق کے نگران ہیں اس لئے آپ مہربانی کر کے خصوصاً وزراء صاحب سے کہیں کہ وہ ان حرکات سے باز رہیں - ایک پارل پکڑے دوسرا ہاتھ پکڑے تو یہ تو پیر صاحب کا دل گردہ ہے کہ وہ ڈٹے رہے - اگر کوئی مجھ جیسا کمزور مرید ہوتا تو شاید وزراء سے مرعوب ہوکر انہیں ووٹ دے دیتا ---- (شور)

صاحب سپیکر - کوئی جبر نہیں ہوا - دونوں فریق کوشش کر رہے تھے کہ ان کا ووٹ حاصل کریں -

قاضی مرید احمد - مجھے ابھی ابھی معلوم ہوا ہے کہ چیف منسٹر صاحب بھی پیر صاحب کی محرمت میں گئے تھے - آپ ان سے پوچھئے -

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** The honourable member has mentioned my name. He should know that I told everybody that he should not do any such thing.....(Interruptions and uproar).....

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی :- جناب والا میرے سامنے چیف منسٹر صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ تم آزاد ہو جس کو چاہو ووٹ دو -

خان خداداد خان :- جناب والا میری وہاں ڈیوٹی تھی - جب میں وہاں سے گزرا تو میں نے دیکھا کہ حافظ صاحب کو خان بہادر صاحب اور دوسرے ممبران نے اس طرح روکا ہوا تھا کہ وہ بالکل خوف زدہ نظر آتے تھے - میں نے عرض کیا کہ ان کو آزادانہ طور پر چھوڑ دیا جائے - میں یہ چیز آپ کے نوٹس میں بھی لایا تھا اور میں نے کہا تھا کہ ان کو چھوڑ دیا جائے - اور میں نے سنا ہے کہ آج ہی خان بہادر صاحب نے ان کے ہاتھ پر بیعت کی ہے -

شیخ ظفر حسین :- جناب والا پیشتر اس کے کہ کارروائی شروع کی جائے میں یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ جو فقرہ قاضی صاحب کی شان میں چیف منسٹر صاحب نے کہا ہے وہ اسے واپس لیں -

کرل سید عابد حسین :- انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ آج ان کا نمبر ایک سو دس ہو گیا ہے - انہوں نے کسی فرد کی طرف اشارہ نہیں کیا تھا - انہوں نے ایک سو دس کہا تھا اور ایک سو دس نمبر وہ ہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد :- ہم ایک سو دس ہیں تو آپ ہم سے بھی زیادہ ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر :- (وزیر اعلیٰ سے) آپ نے جو کچھ کہا ہے اس کے متعلق آپ اٹھ کر کچھ کہہ دیں -

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب :- جناب والا - یہ شور مچیں سچاتے ہیں - میں نے کسی کو نمبر دس نہیں کہا -

صاحب سپیکر :- وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ۱۱۰ کی تعداد کا ذکر کیا ہے جنہوں نے حزب مخالف میں ووٹ دئے تھے -

**Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah:** Sir, I have just heard the Chief Minister mention two honourable members as 'Dus Numbers'? He should be asked to withdraw these words. (Interruptions and uproar),

**Sheikh Mahbub Elahi:** Sir, will you ask Dr. Khan to withdraw his words? He should get up and say, "I am very sorry I withdraw my words"

صاحب سپیکر :- وہ تو کہتے ہیں کہ میں نے صرف ۱۱۰ کا ذکر کیا ہے -

**Sheikh Mahbub Elahi:** Sir, will you ask Dr. Khan to withdraw his adding insult to injury.

شیخ ظفر حسین :- جناب والا جب دروازے بند ہو جائیں تو گیلیاں پھانسی پھانسی کر کے وزیر آتے ہیں اور نمبر ۱۰ وہ ہمیں کہتے ہیں -



**Mr. Speaker :** He denies it. (*Interruptions and uproar*).

**A Member :** Examine and see the tape recorder.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please. He denies it.

**Khawaja Muhammad Safdar :** He does not deny.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, I rise on a point of privilege. My point of privilege is this that some unparliamentary words have been used by the honourable the Chief Minister.

**Voices :** No, no.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Play the tape recorder. Since the proceedings of the House are being tape-recorded we shall be able to find the correct position if it is played. We would like that part of the Chief Minister's speech to be played before the House, so that if he has uttered these words he should be exposed before the House and the public. It does not befit the dignity of the Chief Minister and of this House that he should use such words. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** I have called upon the Chief Minister to explain.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** We don't want any explanation.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have asked the Chief Minister if he has used these words and he denies the charge which is levelled against him. After that denial I think the matter should end. (*Interruptions*). There should be no interruptions. I have already disposed of this point.

عرض      On a point of privilege      سرदार محمد ظفر اللہ -  
یہ ہے کہ قائد اعظم رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی وجہ سے یہ ملک وجود میں آیا اور قائد اعظم کی وجہ سے ہم میں سے کئی لوگ وزیر بن گئے۔ مجھے نوٹس میں آیا ہے کہ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کے کمرے میں سر سکندر حیات خان کی نوٹس تو آویزاں ہے لیکن قائد اعظم کی نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. Speaker :** We have wasted 15 minutes on this point.

(*At this stage there was great uproar in the House*).

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Time is up, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** We will adjourn at 7-30.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, you did not make this announcement yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker :** We have decided to sit up to 7-30. If we sit at 2 p.m. we disperse at 7 a.m., and if we sit at 2-30 p.m. we disperse at 7-30 p.m.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, the first point in the Bill to which I would draw the attention of the honourable members is that this Bill is

only for a period of one year. (Interruption). Please have the patience to listen to me, otherwise I will sit down if you do not want to hear me. What I was saying was that this Bill is for a period of one year. It started with the rabi season of 1955-56 and will end with the rabi season of 1956-57, which closes this year about the 31st March, 1957. Sir, this Bill, you will be surprised to hear; at least, some of the members from the Opposition side will be surprised to hear came into existence in the form of an Ordinance. Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana will be interested to hear it.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana:** After Pirzada, I may be allowed to say something.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Only if I say something wrong.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana:** If he says anything touchy.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** It came into existence in the form of an Ordinance towards the end of 1955, when I was not a Minister. The Revenue Minister was Mr. Khuhro, the Finance Minister was Mian Daultana and Sardar Bahadur Khan was also a Minister in the Cabinet.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Unfortunately!

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana:** If that Ministry had continued, perhaps, some greater relief would have come to the people in other directions.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Yes. May or may not be, but the fact remains that this Ordinance was not introduced by me or the Finance Minister here or the Revenue Minister sitting with me on this side. It is their baby; they brought it into existence and the people of the Punjab have been crying hoarse against it.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana:** Let him give up the baby.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** He brought it into existence in the form of an Ordinance and he collected money from the people. He has collected this money from 1955-56 on the same basis from the Punjab people, as well as from Bahawalpur. He included this in the first Budget in this Province. So I do not know why this fuss!

**Sheikh Mehboob Ilahi:** I have got the right to correct the Ministers; no budget was presented.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** But the fact is that this Ordinance came into being at the advice of Mian Sahib, at the advice of Mr. Khuhro. Mian Sahib was the Finance Minister, he cannot get away from it.

میاں ممتاز محمد خان دولتنامہ - اس وقت بھی حکومت ٹورنر کی تھی اب بھی ٹورنر

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I am very interested to hear this from Mian Sahib.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana :** When there was no Legislature and the Governor

آپ جانتے ہیں کہ وہ کس قسم کا آدمی ہے ۔

And now even with the Legislature you are thwarting the people like this !

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** It will add to my knowledge if Mr. Pirzada produces the Cabinet proceedings and testimony to this effect that this Ordinance was discussed in a Cabinet meeting which I attended and passed by the Government, because to the best of my knowledge, Sir, I do not remember it, and our main trouble and grouse was that people were trying to remember this Government not in a constitutional manner but in an unconstitutional manner.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, it is very sad admission by an ex-Minister of the Government that he was Minister in the Cabinet and an Ordinance was issued, it appeared in the Gazette, money was collected from the people and then he pleads that he does not know anything about it.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana :** It might have been.....

**Mr. Speaker :** He can explain his position later on.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana :** Mr. Pirzada himself is a party to it. Let him examine the records. I think he, Mr. Pirzada, has not access to the records.

**Mr. Speaker :** This cross talk cannot be allowed. I will give him an opportunity if he has to make a personal explanation.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, it was very strange again for an honourable member like Mr. Khuhro who has had a very long experience of Legislature to say that this should have come in the new Finance Bill or the Appropriation Bill or in the new Budget which is coming up for discussion. Sir, a matter relating to the year 1955-56 and ending before the financial year in 1957, should be brought in the Budget of 1957! This is a very strange proposition. Taxation does not relate to 1957-58 Budget. The Bill finishes this year ; it is about the past year and still it should come in the budget of 1957-58 ! I am surprised at his arguments. It appears that none of the honourable members had time to look at Clause 2 which says that it shall remain in force for one year and it will start in the Rabi season. This is a past thing ! They have been flogging a dead horse unnecessarily. The taxation imposed by them is being legalised by us ; their action I am legalising and such a trouble over it ! It has been said that I am taxing the people of one province unnecessarily and so much trouble has been created over nothing.

Now coming to the second point raised that we are taxing unnecessarily I might submit that I very much agree with the suggestion made by the members of this House that taxation should provide that the lower strata of cultivators should pay less than others and even be exempted from the payment of this tax. In future legislation, if any Bill comes, I shall see to it, so as far as I can, that this is provided.

Further, Sir, another suggestion is that after exemption, it should be graded and lower assesseees should pay at lower rates and higher assesseees at higher rates. I think this is very reasonable and I shall see that this is done.

Coming now, Sir, to the charge that a man like me should advocate taxation only on the people of two areas—former Punjab and Bahawalpur.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** What was the advice given by the Revenue Minister before this Bill was brought before the House?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** This Bill is word for word the Ordinance that was issued by him.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** He is evading my question. What was the advice given by the Revenue Department and the Revenue Minister before this Bill was approved by the Council of Ministers and brought before the House?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** The advice was this that action under this has been taken; money has been collected on account of the action of the past Ministry; please legalise!

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Let him read out the relevant extracts?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** We have to legalise what was done in the past.

Sir, this is not a new measure. This Bill has been passed by the Punjab Assembly from 1949, year to year, till 1955—October—when One Unit came into existence. This Bill, in one form or the other, with one title or the other and exactly to the same extent, exactly the same taxation, the same cess, has been passed and approved from year to year by the Legislature of the Punjab. Again, Sir, the same Bill was passed by the Legislature of Bahawalpur.

I am told that when integration took place an assurance had been given that the existing taxation will continue and no fresh taxation in integration Units will come. Therefore, this was to be continued and it has been continued by the past Ministry. Nothing new has been done.

Further, it is wrong to say that similar taxation does not exist in other provinces. There is taxation for development of sugar cane—I think it is half an anna per rupee—in the Frontier. It is for the purpose of development, development of roads. Then there was Educational Development Cess.....

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** That was discontinued.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** It was discontinued by the previous Ministry. But if it had existed at the time of integration, it would have been continued. Because it was not there, therefore, it was not continued. So, it is apparent that there is no discrimination and I make further a promise that when the unification of laws takes place, the taxation will be levelled. Bahawalpur people have said that they are heavily taxed; Sind people have made identical complaint. So, all these questions will come up and the members can very reasonably expect that the future legislation will level taxation in all parts of the province. This point will also be considered and as I submitted just now, the new Bill, if at all, when it comes, will definitely take care of their suggestions and respect the views of this honourable House.

Sir, it was a very simple Bill. Probably honourable members wanted to speak and, therefore, I did not get up at an earlier stage. I went on hearing and wanted to reply at the end. If I had intervened earlier, I would have been accused that I wanted the honourable member to stop.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I want clarification.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** I want to ask a question. The Law Minister has said that the life of the Bill expires on 31st March, 1957. Would he be prepared to accept an amendment.

**Mr. G. Allana :** My question was of a similar nature.

**Mr. Speaker :** Let him answer.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** The Rabi season will end on the 1st of June. Will he accept an amendment on that...?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** To make it definite I would not mind.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sub-clause 3 of Para 1 says: "It shall be deemed to have come into force from Rabi 1955-56 and it shall remain in force for one year." It is rather ambiguous as it stands—it might mean from the date it becomes an Act.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Please leave the drafting to us; we know what it means; similar words have occurred in previous statutes, and have been the subject-matter of rulings, and it is perfectly clear what one year means. This is the way of drafting.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I think it is open to us to suggest to the honourable Minister if he wants to have sound drafting. We have every right to draw his attention to the fact that the wording one year from the Rabi season 1955-56, as it stands, does not bring this meaning out. As a matter of fact there is confusion. It may mean that it may remain in force from the day on which it becomes an Act. On the other hand the Minister has agreed that it shall end in June 1957.

**Mr. Speaker :** That will serve the honourable member's purpose.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Yes.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Unfortunately, in case of Mr. Allana I have to bring even ABC to his notice. May I inform him that there is a

rule in the Revenue Code which reads: "Agricultural year means the year commencing on the 16th day of June or on such other date as the Provincial Government may by notification appoint for any area". So he has got a definite information what it is. When I told him that this was the interpretation I did not want to shut him; I did not want to stop his right to suggest anything but I wanted to impart knowledge to him that this is the subject matter of interpretation and we are satisfied and convinced that this is the correct way of drafting. Therefore, it will not be proper for me to accept his suggestion.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I am not concerned whether he accepts or rejects my suggestion; I am only concerned with the spirit of the Bill. He has told Mr. Gazdar that he will accept his amendment; that should satisfy us.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I said I will do that.

**Sheikh Muhammad Saeed:** It should be amended as agricultural year as given in Land Revenue Code which does not apply to this case.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** We will do that at the time of second reading of the Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** This should satisfy the honourable members when he is prepared to give a definite date.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** It may be put to the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill, 1957, be circulated for public opinion up to 30th April, 1957.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is—

That the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration at once.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** We will take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill on Monday.

### THE WEST PAKISTAN NATIONAL CALAMITIES PREVENTION AND RELIEF BILL, 1957.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Before we adjourn I should be allowed to present the report of the Select Committee on the West Pakistan National Calamities Prevention and Relief Bill, 1957.

I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on West Pakistan National Calamities Prevention and Relief Bill, 1957.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Assembly stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th March, 1957.*

# PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN

## Third Session of the First Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan

Saturday, the 9th March, 1957

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 2 p.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal Elahi) in the Chair.*

### Recitation from the Holy Quran

#### POINT OF ORDER

TREATMENT METED OUT TO HAFIZ KHAWAJA GHULAM SADID-UD-DIN DURING DIVISION.

تجمہ الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - پوائنٹ آف انفرمیشن جناب - میرا پوائنٹ آف انفرمیشن یہ ہے کہ قرآن پاک کی جو تلاوت ہوتی ہے یہ ایک مذاق کے طور پر ہی جاتی ہے یا اس پر عمل پیرا ہونے کے لئے کی جاتی ہے؟ میرے ساتھ کل جو واقعہ ہوا ہے اس کے پیش نظر میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ قرآن پاک کو سننے کے بعد اور اس کے ترجمہ کو سمجھ جانے کے بعد بھی یہی پوزیشن تب تک رہے گی؟ اور اس کی اصلاح کے لئے کوشی بندوبست ہوگا یا نہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر - جو سلوک آپ کے ساتھ کیا گیا ہے اور جس کے متعلق آپ کو شکایت ہے وہ میرے نوٹس میں نہیں لایا گیا -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, it was shouted on the floor of the House after the counting of the votes and it was brought to your notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should have brought it to my notice when it was being done. He was just standing at that time.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** What action would have you taken if it had been brought to your notice?

**Mr. Speaker:** Just as I took action when a member jumped from the Gallery into the House, I would have taken action if this thing had been brought to my notice.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** But surely you can take some action even now.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Can't you censure the Minister now?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** We will put facts before you, Sir.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Mr. Speaker:** Supplementary questions will now be asked in connection with the answer given to starred question 473 on 8th March, 1957.

**\*Supplementary questions and answers to question 473.**

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیر - جناب والا - وزیر مال صاحب نے مجھے یقین دلایا ہے کہ جو حکم انہوں نے صادر فرمایا تھا اس کے متعلق انہوں نے کمشنر مال کو زیادہ واضح حکم صادر کیا ہے جس کے متعلق خیال یہ ہے کہ اس کی زیادہ پروا کی جائیگی - لہذا میں اس سلسلے میں کوئی مزید سوال پوچھنا مناسب نہیں سمجھتا -

**\*Supplementary questions and answers to question 549.**

**Major-General Jamal Dar:** Will the Education Minister be pleased to give me a list of students belonging to Kohat District Land Tribal Area with their names and addresses?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not a supplementary question, because the list of names cannot be given from memory.

**Major-General Jamal Dar:** Could he supply a copy of the same?

**Mr. Speaker:** The member can give notice of the question. But this is not a supplementary question. Nobody can be expected to give a list from memory.

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari:** Does the list include the scholarships given to students going abroad?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** They are different. These are scholarships which are given to students who are entering institutions here.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Please see the answer given to part (a) of the question. Does this include scholarships given to students who have been sent abroad for higher studies? We have not been supplied with complete information by the honourable Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable Minister has said that he has given the list of Scholarships which are given to students studying in this country.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** The answer is incomplete.



**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** If he refers to part (c) of the question, he will find that the object of the questioner is restricted to the institutions in our province.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** Refer to part (a) of the question. He will find the intention is to inquire about scholarships which are being given to students going to foreign countries for further studies.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question asked does not specify that scholarships within the country are to be given, but as the honourable Minister has not got that information, it is rather unfortunate.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** The list is here, will he be able to give information later on ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Kindly ask the honourable Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** He can only supply information about those scholarships which are given by the West Pakistan Government.

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari :** The West Pakistan Government does give scholarships to students going abroad.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think the Minister will be able to supply that list.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Yes, if a fresh question is asked.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** The question has already been asked.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** The question has not been asked.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no harm in supplying that list.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I will supply the list if a fresh question is asked.

**Mr. Speaker :** This question can include that list also.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** That will be a new question. The figures given are about the amounts spent regionwise on the grant of scholarships. The scholarships which are given to students going abroad are not given on regional basis.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, your interpretation is correct. It includes scholarships for students studying abroad. Part (a) determines part (c).

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** I have said that there are no regionwise scholarships for students going abroad.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** But he ought to know how many students from each region have gone abroad for higher studies?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no harm to give this information. There is sufficient time for it.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** Certainly I will supply it.

### Girl Students Middle Examination

**\*534. Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the pass percentage among girl-students who appeared for their middle examination this year from the former Province of the Punjab;

(b) whether this small pass percentage is due to the fact that the syllabus was changed this year without proper notice to the students and the teachers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the girl-students were required to pass the examination at the same standard at which the boys appeared for their scholarship examination and not for their passing the examination; if so, the justification for requiring the girl-students to pass the examination at which the boys competed for their scholarships;

(d) if there be no reasonable grounds for requiring the girl-students to pass the examination at which boys compete for their scholarships, the remedies proposed by Government for the redress of the grievance of girl-students;

(e) whether it is a fact that girl-students are required to pass in all the subjects; if so, whether this is contrary to the normal practice in all other examinations held by the Education Department, Board of Secondary Education and the Punjab University; and

(f) whether Government propose to hold supplementary examination in view of the policy which has resulted in such a large number of failures this year and thus redress the genuine grievances of the failed students; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** (a) 46.4. (b) No. The notice about the proposed syllabi was given in April, 1953. It was announced in February, 1954 and was actually put into effect from 1st April, 1955.

(c) No. There is no separate examination for boys which they take for scholarships only. The position is that the examination is compulsory for

all boys of Middle Schools but is optional in the case of boys reading in High Schools. There is a common examination for boys and girls and the scholarships are awarded to the top most candidates separately for boys and girls in accordance with the number of scholarships available for either category.

(d) In view of the reply to (c) above, does not arise.

(e) No. According to the Rules the girls have to pass in five of the six subjects whereas the boys have to pass in all the subjects. This arrangement was to the advantage of girls.

(f) In view of the foregoing answers, the question of holding supplementary examination exclusively for the girl students does not arise.

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب والا - کیا میں آئریبل وزیر تعلیم سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ طالبات کے کثیر تعداد میں فیل ہونے کی ایک وجہ استانیوں کی کمی بھی ہے ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - استانیوں کی اب کوئی خاص کمی تو نہیں -

رانا گل محمد نون عرف عبدالعزیز نون - جناب والا - وزیر تعلیم کی اس "خاص اور عام کمی" سے کیا مراد ہے ؟

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا میں آئریبل وزیر صاحب سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ اگر میں یہ challenge کروں کہ استانیوں کی کمی ہی طالبات کے فیل ہونے کی خاص وجہ ہے تو وزیر صاحب اسے قبول کرنے کو تیار ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں -

سیز غلام مصطفی شاہ خاں گیلانی - کیا طالبات کے فیل ہونے کی وجہ استانیوں کی بہتات ہے ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - ممکن ہے کسی حد تک ہو - ٹرینڈ استانیوں کی پہلے کمی تھی مگر اب اتنی کمی نہیں -

سیز غلام مصطفی شاہ خاں گیلانی - کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ قابل استانیوں کی بہتات میں جانا پسند نہیں کرتے کیونکہ وہاں ان کے تحفظ کا کوئی سامان موجود نہیں ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - یہ کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ ٹرینڈ سکولز میں ایسے علاقوں کی رہنے والی طالبات لی جائیں جن کو وہاں جانے سے گریز نہ ہو -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, in reply to (c), the honourable Minister has said that sufficient notice had been given to the students. What is the method of giving notice to the students of change in syllabi ?

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ طالب علموں کو نوٹس نہیں دیا جاتا بلکہ نوٹس تو پبلشروں کو۔ بک سیلرز اور ایسے ٹیچرز کو دئے جاتے ہیں جو کتابیں لکھتے ہیں یا لکھ سکتے ہیں اور چھپوا سکتے ہیں۔

سیّد غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالد قیلانی۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ فرما سکتے ہیں کہ ٹیچرز کی یکم تاریخ کو ہڑتال میں استانیوں بھی شامل تھیں؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ مجھے علم نہیں۔

بیگم زبیدہ احسان الحق۔ کیا وزیر موصوف کو علم ہے کہ جب استانیوں کی تبدیلی ہوتی ہے تو وہ چھٹیاں لے لیتی ہیں اور اس طرح سکولوں میں پڑھائی نہیں ہوتی؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ یہ کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ جو استانیاں ٹھیک کام کر رہی ہوں انہیں تبدیل نہ کیا جائے۔

بیگم زبیدہ احسان الحق۔ کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ استانیوں کو مناسب گریڈز نہیں دئے جاتے۔ نیز کئی کئی مہینہ تک ان کو تنخواہوں کا انتظار کرنا پڑتا ہے؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ جب بھی کبھی کوئی ایسی بات میرے علم میں آتی ہے اسے فوراً رفع کر دیا جاتا ہے اگر کوئی ایسا واقعہ بیگم صاحبہ کو معلوم ہے تو مجھے بتا دیں۔ میں اس کے متعلق دریافت کروں گا۔

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون۔ کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ ٹرینڈ استانیوں دیہات میں جانا اس لئے پسند نہیں کرتے کہ لوکل باڈیز ان کے روز مرہ کے امور میں مداخلت کرتی ہیں؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ یہ غلط ہے۔

دجم الہد خواجه حافظ غلام سیدالذین۔ جہاں تک طالب علموں کے فیل ہونے کا تعلق ہے میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں آیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ بعض بعض مدرسین اور بعض بعض افسران غنڈہ ٹائپ کے لوگ ہیں؟ اگر وزیر صاحب چاہیں تو میں ایسی ایک مثال دے سکتا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے مدرسین اور استانیوں کا تبادلہ بلا وجہ کثیر تعداد میں پارٹی بازی کے ماتحت کیا جاتا ہے؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ مجھے معلوم ہے۔ سرگودھا میں ایک ایسا واقعہ ہوا تھا جب اس قسم کی کوشش کی گئی تو میں نے اسے ناکام بنا دیا۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ میں معزز ممبران کی خدمت میں اس امر کی وضاحت کر دوں کہ کسی سوال کے متعلق ضمنی سوالات شاذ و نادر ہی پوچھنے کی ضرورت پیش رہی چاہئے۔ ایسا

**کوٹی Rule** نہیں کہ ضرور ہی ہر سوال کے متعلق دس دس ضمنی سوالات پوچھے جائیں۔ اس طرح ممبران کی طرف سے جتنے سوالات پیش ہوتے ہیں ان سب کا جواب نہیں دیا جا سکتا اور سوالات ختم ہونے میں نہیں آتے اس لئے جہاں اشد ضرورت ہو ضمنی سوالات دریافت کریں۔ اس مضمون کے اور سوالات بھی ہیں جب وہ دریافت کئے جائیں آپ مزید ضمنی سوالات پوچھ سکتے ہیں۔

**قاضی مرید احمد**۔ پوائنٹ آف پیرولینج۔ میں نے وزیر صاحب سے گزارش کی تھی کہ وہ مدرسین جو ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈز کے ماتحت ہیں کیا ان کی تبدیلیاں پارٹی بازی کے ماتحت ہوتی ہیں؟ مگر وزیر صاحب نے میرے اصل ضمنی سوال کو نظر انداز کر کے ایک اور ہی معاملہ کا ذکر کر دیا ہے جس کا ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈز سے کوئی تعلق نہیں اس معاملہ کے متعلق مجھے علم ہے۔ لیکن اس کا تعلق ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈز سے نہیں ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ دیکھئے کسی سوال پر بحث نہیں ہو سکتی۔ سوال کا جواب دے دیا ہے۔ اب وہ غلط ہے یا صحیح ہے۔ اس کے متعلق آپ بحث نہیں کر سکتے۔

**بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین**۔ میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ طلباء کو نوٹس کیوں نہیں دیا جاتا؟ کیونکہ استادوں کا تو کچھ نہیں بگڑتا البتہ طلباء کا نقصان ہوتا ہے۔

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ یہ کوئی ضمنی سوال نہیں۔

**بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین**۔ جناب والا۔ میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ طلباء کو اطلاع نہیں دی جاتی اور نصاب بدل دیا جاتا ہے ان کو ضرور اطلاع ملنی چاہئے۔

**سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی**۔ طلباء کو اطلاع نہیں دی جاتی۔

**بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین**۔ خواتین معلمات اکثر اوقات غلط تبادلوں سے غیر مطمئن رہتی ہیں اس کی کیا وجہ ہے؟ ان کے خانگی حالات کو مد نظر کیوں نہیں رکھا جاتا؟ نیز کیا اس بات کا انتظام کیا جائے گا کہ بلاوجہ اس طرح ان کے تبادلے نہ کئے جائیں؟

**صاحب سپیکر**۔ سوال تو Pass percentage کا ہے اور آپ کچھ اور ہی دریافت فرما رہی ہیں۔

### Admission to Colleges for Higher Studies

**\*537. Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that thousands of students passing their Matric Examination this year have been refused admission to colleges for higher studies; if so, the action Government has taken or intends to take in the matter?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** Owing to insufficient accommodation in the existing institutions, the presumption would be that many students have not been able to get admission.

Within the financial resources at its disposal, Government is doing its best to meet educational requirements at various stages, including the

collegiate stage and it is proposed to start more colleges next year. Government hopes that private effort would also play its part, as elsewhere in the world, to meet the educational needs of the people.

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر تعلیم ان طلباء کی تعداد بتا سکتے ہیں جن کو کالجوں میں داخلہ نہیں ملا؟

صاحب سپیکر - وہ کیسے بتا سکتے ہیں؟

بیگم سلمیٰ تھریل - کیا وزیر تعلیم یہ بتلا سکتے ہیں کہ صوبوں میں نئے کالج کھولنے کی کوئی سکیم حکومت کے زیر غور ہے؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - جی ہاں - تجویز ہے کہ شیخوپورہ - جہلم اور لاہور میں ایک ایک سینکڑی سکول - پشاور میں ایک انٹرمیڈیٹ کالج - اور ایک سکھر میں - نیز دو ڈگری کالج کھولنے کی بھی پروویژن کی گئی ہے - (آوازیں - یہ کالج کس جگہ کھولے جائیں گے) - یہ کالج ہم وہاں کھولیں گے جہاں ہم سمجھیں گے کہ واقعی ان کی ضرورت ہے - ہمارے پاس کئی جگہوں سے ڈیمانڈ آئی ہے - اور ہم ہر ڈیمانڈ کو اس جگہ کی ضروریات کے مطابق پرکھیں گے -

The matter is still under the consideration of the Department.

بیگم زبیدہ احسان الحق - کیا میں توقع کر سکتی ہوں کہ ایک ڈگری کالج بہاولنگر میں بھی کھولا جائیگا؟

صاحب سپیکر - اسکا تو انہوں نے جواب دے دیا ہے کہ یہ معاملہ ابھی زیر غور ہے -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ تحصیل رھاڑی میں حکومت کتنے پرائمری سکول کھولنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر - Disallowed یہ سوال کالجوں کے متعلق ہے -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, the Minister has said that the degree colleges would be set up in places where the need is the greatest. May I know how the need is going to be assessed?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** It is not a matter of opinion. There must be a definite method of assessing the need.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no definite formula.

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - ۰۔ اگر معزز سبب یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے کس کس جگہ یہ کالج کھولنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے تو میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ہم نے سب حالات دیکھ کر یہ فیصلہ کرنا ہے - ہمارے پاس کئی جگہوں سے درخواستیں آئی ہیں - ہم نے ہر علاقے کی ضروریات کو دیکھنا ہے اور یہ بھی دیکھنا ہے کہ اس علاقے کے قریب کون کونسے تعلیمی ادارے ہیں یہ سب باتیں دیکھ کر ہم نے فیصلہ کرنا ہے -

**Mir Balakh Sher Mazari:** Is the Minister aware that owing to the shortage of colleges, students cannot get admission in the colleges. May I know what action does the Government propose to take in this connection?

**Makhdoomzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** He is opening more colleges.

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari:** May I know what action Government propose to take in regard to those poor students who cannot get admission in colleges because of their poverty?

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - ۰۔ ان کو تو وظائف ہی دئے جاسکتے ہیں -

خان وطن باد شاہ خان (پشتو) - ۰۔ آپ یہاں کالجوں کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں ذرا ہمارے علاقہ کی طرف بھی توجہ فرمادیں کہ جہاں پر چار چار جماعت کے سکول بھی تین تین میل کے فاصلہ پر ہیں - کیا ہمارے علاقہ میں کوئی کالج کھولنے کی تجویز ہے ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - ۰۔ آپ کے علاقے کے لئے بھی جو کچھ ممکن ہو سکتا ایشا اللہ کرینگے -

قاضی مرید احمد - ۰۔ وزیر تعلیم نے ابھی فرمایا ہے کہ ہر علاقے کی ضروریات کو مد نظر رکھ کر اور اخراجات کے مطابق نئے تعلیمی ادارے کھولنے کا فیصلہ کیا جائیگا - میں ان سے یہ دریافت کرتا ہوں کیا وہ اس صوبہ کی تعلیمی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے کوئی تعلیمی ٹیکس لگانے کا ارادہ رکھتے ہیں ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی - ۰۔ ہاں ایسی تجویز زیر غور ہے کہ تعلیم کی بڑھتی ہوئی ضرورت کے پیش نظر ایجوکیشن سس لگایا جائے لیکن اس کے لئے عام حاصل کرنی ضروری ہوگی -

### Land affected by Water-logging in Gujrat District

\*271. **Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) the total area of land affected by water-logging in villages Marala, Makhanwali, Kotli Qazi and Kotli Khurd of the Gujrat district;

(b) whether during the last years desilting operations were undertaken for removing the silt from the said drain which was primarily built to drain out sem water;

(c) the year in which the first representation for deepening and broadening the said drain was submitted by the people of the area and the action taken by the Government thereon so far;

(d) the length of the drain from its source to its point of confluence with purani Buddhi and the height of its out let at that point from the surface of the latter;

(e) whether Government intend to take steps to protect the above-mentioned villages by deepening and broadening this small drain; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation) : (a) The total area of land affected by water logging in villages Marala, Makhanwali, Kotli Qazi and Kotli Khurd of the Gujrat District is about two square miles.

(b) No.

(c) During 1954, An estimate for bed clearance of Makhanwali drain from R.D. 17567 to 21000 has been sanctioned and that from R.D. to 17567 is under scrutiny and the work will be completed in the near future.

(d) The length of the drain from its source to its point of confluence with Purani Buddhi is 27,067 feet, and difference in levels is 6.41 feet.

(e) Yes. The inflow into the drain is an indeterminate factor and it was decided to take up the work of widening and deepening gradually from the outfall towards the source.

چودھری سعی محمد - آئرینل وزیر نے فرمایا ہے کہ تین سال گزر چکے ہیں اس نالے کو کھودنے کیلئے محکمہ نے Estimate بھیجا ہوا ہے - کیا وہ بتائینگے کہ تین سال تک وہاں کے باشندے زدہ رہ سکتے ہیں ؟ وہاں کب تک کام شروع ہو جائیگا اور وہ نالہ کب تک تیار ہو جائیگا ؟

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ - میں نے تو عرض کیا ہے کہ نمبر 16546 R. D. 21000 تک مٹی نکالنے کا تصمیم منظور کیا جا چکا ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے پوچھا ہے کہ کب تک کام شروع ہو جائے گا ؟

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ - کام شروع کیا جا رہا ہے - امید ہے کہ جلد ہی ختم ہو جائیگا -

مسٹر جی - ایمر - سید - آئرل مسٹر مہربانی کری ہڈائید و

جیمنوٹیک میو سوال موجود سوال مان نگو آئی ہر بطور رعایت ہڈائی  
سگہمد و لاڑکاٹر و وائر لاگدگ .....



**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** How does it arise out of this question?

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Sir, in the very beginning I had stated that although strictly speaking my supplementary question did not relate to the question, but I had asked the Minister if he wanted to reply, he may do so.

**Mr. Speaker:** The member should put a supplementary question on some other question which pertains to that area.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** I do not know whether there is any other question which pertains to that area. Water-logging problem pertains to the Larkana District also from where the Minister hails.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please do not put a supplementary question which does not arise out of the answer given.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I ask if the Government is making arrangements for draining out the water where there is water-logging?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not strictly arise out of the answer given.

مسٽر غلام مصطفيٰ غلام محمد خان ڀرڳڙي:- آئربل مسٽر کي خبر آهي ته واٽر لاگنگ (Water logging) جي ڪري سنڌ کي گهڻو نقصان پهتو آهي ۽ ڪيترين زمينون سر هيٺ اچي ويون آهن. لوئر سنڌ (Lower Sind) ۾ لاڙڪاڻو گهڻن سالن کان سر جي ڪري گهڻي تڪليف رهي آهي، ڇا آئربل مسٽر سر جو نڪال ڊرنيج جي ذريعي ڪرڻ جو جلد بندوبست ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار آهي. آئربل مسٽر کي خبر آهي ته اسانجي علائقي ۾ زمينون گهڻي قدر ان سر جي ڪري خراب ۽ بيڪار ٿي ويون آهن. ڇا انهن زمينن کي آبادي لائق ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار آهي؟

قاضي فضل الله عبيد الله:- انهيءَ لاءِ جلدي انتظام ڪيو

وڃندو.

صاحب سپيڪر:- ٻيو سوال صرف تجربات تي متعلق آهي.

(آوازیں - یہ کیا سوال جواب ہو رہے ہیں - کیا یہ کوئی سازش تو نہیں ہو رہی) -

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے یہ پوچھا تھا کہ lower Sind Upper Sind میں جہاں Water Logging ہے وہاں پانی نکالنے کیلئے کوئی تجویز زیر غور ہے ؟  
مسٹر غلام مصطفیٰ غلام محمد خان بھرگوری - میرا سوال صرف upper Sind کے متعلق تھا -

(آوازیں - کیا آپ سندھی زبان سمجھتے ہیں ؟) -

صاحب سپیکر - سندھی زبان بڑی آسان ہے - میں سمجھ سکتا ہوں (تائیاں) -

چودھری سہیل سہیل - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر - جناب عالی - ان کا سوال تو کوئی قاضی کے متعلق ہے جو کہ تحصیل پھالیہ میں ہے - وہ سندھ میں کیسے جاسکتی ہے ؟ (قبول) -

چودھری غلام رسول تارڑ - معزز وزیر نے فرمایا ہے کہ Estimate منظور ہوئے تین سال ہو چکے ہیں - کیا وہ بتائینگے کہ اتنے عرصے میں کیا کام ہوا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کا جواب دیا جا چکا ہے - یہی تو غلط فہمی ہے - ایک سوال دریافت کرنے سے بحث کا دروازہ کھل جاتا ہے - یہ ضمنی سوالات تو نہیں ہوتے - اس طرح آنریبل ممبران کا ہی نقصان ہوتا ہے - سوال کا مطلب یہ ہوتا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کی توجہ اس طرف مبذول کرائی جائے اور وہ ہو جاتی ہے -

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان و ساط :- آنرل منسٹر

کی خبر آئی کہ سالگھڑ ضلعی م نارا کھٹال جون زمینوں سماجی و سندھ کان وڈیکے سر نقصان کیوں آہن انہوں کی آبادی لائق کرنا لاء بندوبست کرنا لاء تیار آہی ۔

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

**Mr. S. M. Elahi :** We must know what he is saying. He should not speak in Sindhi.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is provided in the Constitution ; I cannot help it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir, I ask you under what authority did you allow Mr. G. M. Syed and Mr. Bhurguri to ask questions about water-logging on the Upper Sind and Lower Sind?

**Mr. Speaker :** I had pointed out to the members that it was not permissible strictly speaking and if any honourable member had to put any supplementary question he should put about the Gujrat district, but he said he wanted to put it to the Minister about the water-logging in general. The supplementary was put in Sindhi.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is unfair to us !

## Development Boards

**\*647. Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Development Boards exist in every district of Hyderabad Division ;

(b) whether the members of the Board are only Government officials ; if so, the reasons for not having non-officials as members of these Boards ?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The District Development Boards consist of Deputy Commissioner of the District as Chairman and the senior District Development Officer of each Development Department having Jurisdiction in the District and a representative of each Municipality or other local body in the District as member. The last category of members are non-official.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, did the non-officials include parties other than the Republican Party?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** Sir, my friend probably did not understand the reply. I have said, "The representative of each Municipality or other local bodies in the District as member". And the practice is that the Chairmen of the District Board—to whichever party he belongs—and Chairmen of the Municipalities of that particular district—to whichever party they belong—are nominated as members.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** It means that no member from the public is appointed.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I have not said that.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Does he get reports of the meetings ?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I do not think the Government receives them.

میاں محمد بخش لکھویرا - جناب والا - میں اس یتیم اور لاوارث ضلع کے متعلق جیسا میں باہرہ ہوں کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - ضلع بہاولنگر میں سیم استقرار ہے مہم زمینیں بڑی تیزی کے ساتھ ناقابل کاشت ہوتی جا رہی ہیں اور حکومت اسکی طرف کوئی توجہ ہی نہیں دیتی - پچھلے سال کے بجٹ میں بھی اسکو نظر انداز کر دیا گیا تھا -

صاحب سپیکر - میاں صاحب - آج بجٹ پیش ہو جاوے گا اور اس سے چھ دن تک متواتر بحث ہندی روئے گی - ایس واسطے بہاولنگر ضلع کے متعلق جو آپ کا دل چاوے گا کہ لیا -

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Do the Government propose to associate M.L.As. with the working of the Boards?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** My submission is that there is a proposal made by M.L.As. to that effect and it is under consideration of the Government.

مسٽر غلام محمد خان محمد ماسٽر خان واسطو:- آئربل مئسٽر هڏائي سگهندو ته ٿرپارڪر ضلع لوڪلبورڊ جو هڪ نه عيوضي ڊپوٽيمينٽ بورڊ تي نه رکيو ويو آهي.

قاضي فضل الله عبيدالله:- مونکي اها خبر نه آهي مان ٻانهانقو ته ائين نه ٿيڻ گهرجي. جيڪڏهن ائين برابر آهي ته مان ٿرپارڪر ضلع لوڪلبورڊ جو عيوضي بورڊ تي ڪٽندس.

مير محمد بخش خان مير حاجي عبيدالله خان ٽالپور:- ٿرپارڪر ضلع لوڪل بورڊ جو هڪ عيوضي بورڊ تي ضرور مقرر گهرجي. خان شاد محمڊ خان - جناب والا - جي ڊسٽرڪٽ بورڊون ته ڇيڙ مين ڏيڻي ڪمشنر وٽان.....

صاحب سپير :- ٻه ڊسٽرڪٽ بورڊون ڪا سوال نهين هه اس لئه آپ تشریف رکھیں -

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Whoever is in-charge of the District Board administration could nominate any non-official. That arrangement could be done.

مير محمد بخش خان مير حاجي عبيدالله خان:- ٿرپارڪر ضلع لوڪلبورڊ جو هڪ عيوضي نه بورڊ تي نه رکيو ويو آهي ۽ اڳ ۾ ائين ڪڏهن ڪونه ٿيو آهي - آئربل مئسٽر هڪ عيوضي ڪٽڻ لاء تيار آهي. قاضي فضل الله عبيدالله:- جيڪڏهن ائين برابر آهي ته ٿرپارڪر لوڪلبورڊ جو عيوضي ضرور ڪٽندس.

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان ٹالپور - جناب والا - گذشتہ سالوں میں تھرپارکر کے ضلع میں ایک پیسے کا کام بھی نہیں ہوا ہے - اس کی کیا وجہ ہے -

I want to know reason only

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ - پہلے تو میں اس بات کو مانتے تھے لیکن تیار ہی نہیں ہوں کہ وہاں کوئی کام نہیں ہوا - اس لئے معزز ممبر کے سوال کے دوسرے حصے کا جواب دینا ضروری نہیں ہے -

مسٹر محمد بخش خان حاجی میر عبداللہ خان ٹالپور - آرٹل  
مسٹر کی اما خبر آئی کہ ڈپٹی کمشنر فیروز گاری ماٹھن کی بورڈ  
تی نامیدیت (Nominate) نڈو کری۔

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ - ائین نہ آئی - نہیں ہونڈی نہ مان  
حکمر موکامیان گو نہ ہو لوکلہورڈ یا میونسپالٹی جو چیئرمین ؟  
جیکڈھن چیئرمین نہ آئیں نہ انہوں جو "ہیڈ" ہو دیولپمنٹ بورڈ  
(Development Board) تی Nominate کیو دہی۔

#### Buses Plying from Gujrat to Miana Gondal

\*686. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad: Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Phalia is a large tehsil and that only one bus is plying from Gujrat to Miana Gondal and back daily which is insufficient to cope with the needs of such a large tehsil; if so, whether the Government in view of the inconvenience of the public intend to make arrangements for running five or six buses;

(b) whether it is a fact that only one bus is plying between Gujrat and Sargodha once in 24 hours and the same bus returns from Sargodha to Gujrat the next day; if so, whether in view of the heavy traffic between the two cities, Government intend to run eight or nine buses;

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of the shortage of Government Buses, the Government are considering the question of approaching the Regional Transport Authority to give permission to any company for running its buses on the Sargodha-Gujrat route;

(d) the details of routes in West Pakistan which have been reserved for Government Transport only and the reasons for reserving these routes for Government buses only?

گرنل سید عابد حسین (وزیر مواصلات و تعمیرات) - (الف) امر واقعہ یہ ہے کہ "پنجاب روڈ ٹرانسپورٹ بورڈ" مندرجہ ذیل شارعات پر گاڑیاں چلا رہا ہے جو یا تو پھالیم سے گزرتی ہیں یا پھالیم سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔

روزانہ پھیروں کی تعداد	نام راستہ
۲	(۱) گجرات سے سرگودھا براستہ پھالیم منڈی بہاولدین و میانہ گونڈل
۲	(۲) گجرات سے میانہ گونڈل براستہ پھالیم و منڈی بہاولدین
۲	(۳) گجرات سے گوجرہ براستہ پھالیم و منڈی بہاولدین
۸	(۴) گجرات سے منڈی بہاولدین براستہ پھالیم
۱۲	(۵) پھالیم سے منڈی بہاولدین

ان کے علاوہ "پنجاب روڈ ٹرانسپورٹ بورڈ" مندرجہ ذیل شارعات پر بھی گاڑیاں چلا رہا ہے جو منڈی بہاولدین سے میانہ گونڈل کو جاتی ہیں اور راستے کے ہر مقام کو ملاتی ہیں۔

روزانہ پھیروں کی تعداد	نام راستہ
۲	(۱) منڈی بہاولدین سے روکن
۲	(۲) منڈی بہاولدین سے چک ۲۲
۲	(۳) منڈی بہاولدین سے چک عالم
۲	(۴) منڈی بہاولدین سے میانہ گونڈل چک عالم

خیال دیا جاتا ہے کہ گاڑیوں کی موجودہ تعداد کافی ہے اور اگر آمد و رفت کے دباؤ کے باعث مزید گاڑیاں چلائے جانے کی ضرورت محسوس ہو تو "پنجاب روڈ ٹرانسپورٹ بورڈ" ایسا کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوگا۔

(ب) اگرچہ گجرات - سرگودھا کے درمیان صرف ایک ہی براہ راست گاڑی چلتی ہے لیکن راستے کے مختلف حصوں پر مندرجہ ذیل مزید گاڑیاں چلتی ہیں۔

روزانہ پھیروں کی تعداد	نام راستہ
۸	(۱) گجرات منڈی بہاولدین
۲	(۲) گجرات - میانہ گونڈل
۲	(۳) گجرات - گوجرہ
۲	(۴) منڈی بہاولدین سے میانہ گونڈل
۶	(۵) منڈی بہاولدین - گوجرہ
۱۸	(۶) بھولال - سرگودھا

(اس میں ۱۲ نجی گاڑیاں بھی شامل ہیں)۔

اس راستے پر آج و رفت کے دباؤ کا اندازہ کرتے ہوئے اس امر کا کوئی جواز نہیں ہے کہ براہ راست چلنے والی گاڑیوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ کیا جائے خصوصاً اس حقیقت کے پیش نظر کہ ریل کا راستہ سڑک کے راستے سے ۳۶ میل کم ہے جس کے باعث براہ راست سفر کرنے والے عموماً ریل سے سفر کرنے کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔

(ج) یہ معاملہ متعلقہ خطے والی ہیٹھ نقل و حمل کے اختیار میں ہے اور اگر وہ اس نتیجے پر پہنچے کہ زیادہ بسیں چلائی جائیں تو ہیٹھ مذکور کو درخواستیں طلب کرنے اور نئے اجازت نامے جاری کرنے کا پورا اختیار ہے۔ مزید برآں بسوں کی کافی تعداد میں نا دستیابی کا اطلاق سرکاری اور نجی ہر دو قسم کی ٹرانسپورٹ پر ہوتا ہے۔ اگر زائر بسیں دستیاب ہوں تو پنجاب ٹرانسپورٹ بورڈ اس راستے پر مزید بسیں چلانے کا انتظام کریگا۔

(د) سابق پنجاب میں حکومت نے کوئی راستہ محض قومی خدمت ہائے نقل و حمل کے لئے محفوظ نہیں رکھا تھا۔ سابق صوبے جات سرحد و سندھ میں سرکاری اور نجی بسوں کے لئے علیحدہ علیحدہ راستے متعین کئے گئے تھے۔

چودھری سعی محمد۔ وزیر متعلقہ نے ابھی ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ سرگودھا سے گجرات براہ راست پھالیہ منڈی بہاولدین و میانہ گوندل صرف دو گاڑیاں جاتی ہیں اس کے علاوہ جو گاڑیاں جاتی ہیں ان میں سے صرف ایک گاڑی سرگودھا کی سرحد تک جاتی ہے اور صرف ایک گاڑی براہ راست گجرات سے سرگودھا جاتی ہے۔ کیا وزیر موصوف دو تین گاڑیاں اور اس راستے پر چلانے کی اجازت دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ جناب والا میں اسکا پہلے ہی منسل جواب دے چکا ہوں۔ میں نے ان بسوں کی تعداد پڑھ کر سنا دی ہے جو اس راستے پر چلتی ہیں۔

قاضی مزید احمد۔ کیا میں وزیر موصوف سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں آیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ گجرات سے سرگودھا براہ راست بسیں چلانے کے لئے کئی پرائیویٹ کمپنیوں نے عرصے سے درخواستیں دے رکھی ہیں لیکن حکومت نے ان درخواستوں پر تا حال غور نہیں کیا؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ ممکن ہے درخواستیں دی ہوں۔ میں تو اسکی تردید نہیں کر سکتا۔

قاضی مزید احمد۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ ازراہ نوازش یہ فرمائیں گے کہ اگر دفتر میں اس قسم کی درخواستیں موجود ہوں تو کیا وہ ان پر غور کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ ریجنل ٹرانسپورٹ اتھارٹی کو درخواستیں بھیج دیجاتی ہیں۔ یہ انکا کام ہے کہ وہ ان پر غور کریں۔

چودھری سعی محمد۔ وزیر موصوف نے بیان کیا تھا کہ گجرات اور سرگودھا روٹ پر چلنے والی بسوں کی تعداد واقعی ناکافی ہے۔ کیا وہ وہاں ایک دو اور بسیں چلانے کے لئے تیار ہیں؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ اگر ضرورت محسوس کی گئی تو یقیناً بسوں میں اضافہ کر دیا جائیگا۔

چودھری سعی محمد - کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بتا سکتے ہیں آیا یہ امر واقع ہے کہ گورنمنٹ بس سروس کے لئے کوئی روٹ مخصوص نہیں کیا گیا ہے ؟ جناب والا میری عرض یہ ہے کہ گجرات اور سرگودھا کے درمیان دوسری کئی کمپنیوں کو گاڑیاں چلانے کی اجازت اس واسطے نہیں دی جاتی تاہم اس روٹ پر سرکاری بسوں کی monopoly رہے ۔

صاحب سپیکر - سوال پوچھئے ۔ آپ تو تقریر کرنے لگے ۔

چودھری سعی محمد - جناب میں نے سوال یہ دریافت کیا ہے آیا یہ امر واقع ہے کہ گجرات سرگودھا روٹ صرف گورنمنٹ ٹرانسپورٹ کے لئے مخصوص کر دیا گیا ہے ۔ اگر نہیں تو گجرات اور سرگودھا کے درمیان آپ نے کوئی ایسا امتیاز کیا ہوا ہے کہ جسکی بنا پر اس روٹ پر کسی اور کمپنی کو بسیں چلانے کی اجازت نہیں ملتی ؟

جنرل سید عابد حسین - میں نے تو کوئی ایسا آرڈر نہیں issue کیا ۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ مجھ سے پہلے وزیر نے ایسا کیا ہو ۔ اگر آپ نوٹس دیں تو میں اسکا جواب دے سکتا ہوں ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Arising out of the reply given by the Minister of Communications, may I point out to you that it has become a practice with the Ministers to stand up and say that the previous Minister might have done this. The question is whether they are aware of these difficulties that have been taken notice of by people ; if so, what action they have taken in the matter ? It is a very easy way of getting away from the difficulties by saying that ten years ago another Minister had passed these orders.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order. Order. The supplementary question put was whether Government have issued any orders or not and the Minister says there may be some previous orders ; there is nothing wrong about it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** My objection is that if the Government has issued any such order the answer should be that the orders may have been issued in such and such a year and not by the previous Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** If he wants a definite answer he should put a fresh question and the Minister will get him the required information but if it is put as a supplementary question he can only say what is in his mind at that time.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** It is very vague answer.

**Mr. Speaker :** Undoubtedly it is vague.



قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر متعلقہ ازراہ نوازش یہ فرمائیں گے آیا یہ درست ہے کہ بعض کمپنیوں نے گجرات سرگودھا روڈ پر براہ راست بسیں چلانے کے لئے درخواستیں دے رکھی ہیں لیکن ان پر ریجنل ٹرانسپورٹ اتھارٹی نے کوئی توجہ نہیں کی ؟

گرنل سید عابد حسین - اضافہ کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس نہ کی گئی ہوگی - بہر حال یہ کام ریجنل اتھارٹیز کا ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister whether the regional authority is under him or not ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** The honourable member has long parliamentary as well as administrative experience and he does not know that Regional authority is an autonomous body competent to take any action it likes.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** It may be competent to take action but is it or is it not under the Minister ?

**Mr. Speaker :** If the member puts a question about the Regional Transport Authority the Minister is bound to answer that question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am sure we are not to go to the Transport Authority for that. So certainly he is responsible.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question hour is over.

حافظ خواجہ غلام سریر الدین - On a point of order Sir, میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ اگر کسی مفصل و جامع سوال کا جواب عزت مآب جناب وزیر صاحب مہمل اور مبہم دیں تو کیا ایسی صورت میں بھی ضمنی سوال دریافت کرنے کا گم کیا جائیگا ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں -

حافظ خواجہ غلام سریر الدین - جناب کیا اسکا مطلب یہ لیا جائے کہ مفصل و مزمل سوال کے جواب میں اگر وزیر موصوف مہمل و مبہم جواب عنایت فرمائیں تو اس مبہم و مہمل جواب کے باوجود ان سے سوال دریافت نہ کیا جائے -

گرنل سید عابد حسین - نجم الہند صاحب جو بھی سوال دریافت کرنا چاہتے ہیں میں اسکا ابھی جواب دینے کے لئے تیار ہوں -

حاجی عطا اللہ خان - جناب والا میں نے کل یہ گزارش کی تھی کہ وزیر صاحبان کی طرف سے جو جوابات دئے جاتے ہیں وہ انتہائی غلط ہوتے ہیں - کل آپ نے وہ سوال بھی مجھ سے طلب فرمایا تھا اور وہ میں نے آپ کے پاس بھیج دیا تھا - اس میں صرف ایک پائی کی غلطی نہ تھی بلکہ ایک لاکھ اور پچپن ہزار روپے کی غلطی تھی اور جو اطلاع دی گئی تھی وہ بالکل غلط تھی -

صاحب سپیکر - میں اس کے متعلق دریافت کر رہا ہوں اور جو اصل واقعات معلوم ہوں گے ان سے آپ کو آگاہ کر دیا جائیگا۔

حاجی عطا اللہ خان - آپ وزیر صاحبان سے کہیں کہ وہ غلط جوابات نہ دیا کریں۔

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب والا میں نے پرسوں آپ کی توجہ نوائے وقت کے آمرانہ اور تحقیر آمیز رویہ کی طرف مبذول کراشی تھی۔

صاحب سپیکر - جو پوائنٹ آف پریویلیج آپ نے اٹھایا تھا وہ دو تین دن کی بات ہے۔ میں پرسوں اس کا جواب دوں گا کیونکہ اس وقت بجٹ کی تقریر کے لئے وقت بہت تھوڑا ہے۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, I rise on a point of privilege and my point of privilege is this that yesterday an honourable Minister of this House tried to cross the barrier in a very deceptive manner and he is in charge of Jail Department. In view of the trickery he was playing, I think the Chief Minister should now assure the House that he will not teach these tactics to the prisoners of jails and prisons of which he is in charge.

**Mr. Speaker :** That chapter was closed yesterday and sufficient notice was taken of that.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I want an assurance from the Chief Minister that he will not be allowed to teach these tactics to the prisoners in jail.

صاحب سپیکر - آپ تشریف رکھیں۔

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** What about my adjournment motion ? It would be too late by day after tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker :** It will be taken up today.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Chief Minister made a definite promise yesterday that he is going to issue instructions to the District Magistrate.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is a very serious matter.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Chief Minister held an assurance on the floor of the House that he would immediately order the District Magistrate to withdraw the ban on the use of loudspeakers for the purpose of publicity.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have brought this to his notice.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Despite that promise he has not issued instructions to the District Magistrate with the result that the Secretary of the Pakistan National Party has been detained by the Yakki Darwaza Police.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I have definitely given orders personally to the District Magistrate.....

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Why are not his orders being carried out then ?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** What have you done, probably you do not know?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Chief Minister issues orders which are not carried out.....

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Let him hear me first.

**Mr. Speaker :** At least hear him.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** He should at least show common courtesy to the members and he is saying that "you do not know what you have done". He issues orders which are not carried out.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do not create heat in this matter.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Let the noise die away, then I will speak.

صاحب سپیکر - ان کی بات تو سنئے -

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** If the members just listen to what I have done this morning, they will find that I have definitely given orders to the Deputy Commissioner that the National Party, the Awami League, the Muslim League, and.....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** And the Khaksar Party.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I do not know about the Khaksar Party and what they are doing—they are all political parties. Now, as they have allowed loudspeakers for the Chief Minister and for the Prime Minister, there is no difference between the Chief Minister and any other Pakistani. So the announcement by loudspeakers should be allowed for all the parties.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Let him read this and find out what has happened.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I think, most probably, they have to ask for permission. He will surely give permission because if it is allowed without permission the Mirasis, Cinemawallas and all different types of people will make noise and create disturbance for the public. So, if they ask the Deputy Commissioner, they will get permission just as any other man would. If anybody has been arrested, let him bring that fact to my notice and I will see that justice is done.

صاحب سپیکر - یہ تو آپ صاحبان کو معلوم ہے کہ بجٹ کے دن اور کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہو سکتی - یہ دن ایک برس کے بعد آتا ہے اس لئے میں سب ممبر صاحبان کو کہتا ہوں کہ وہ بڑے اطمینان سے اس تقریر کو سنیں -

## PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET

بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم -

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan (Minister of Finance):** Sir, I rise, with your permission, to present the Budget of the West Pakistan Government for the financial year 1957-58.

آوازیں - اردو میں تقریر پڑھئے -

صاحب سپیکر - سنئے - وہ تقریر تو انگریزی میں پڑھینگے - اس کا اردو میں ترجمہ ممبر صاحبان کو دیا گیا ہے اور غالباً پشتو اور سندھی میں بھی اس کا ترجمہ ممبر صاحبان کو دے دیا گیا ہے - اس پر تو کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ اپنی تقریر انگریزی میں کیوں پڑھتے ہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر -

صاحب سپیکر - میں آپ کی بات سننے کیلئے تیار ہوں آپ بجٹ سپیچ میں مداخلت نہ کریں -

قاضی مرید احمد - حضور والا میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ہمارے ضابطہ کار کے قاعدہ نمبر ۵۱ کی رو سے ایوان کا ہر ممبر مجبور ہے کہ وہ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار اردو زبان میں کرے -

خان سخی جان (ڈپٹی منسٹر) - یہ غلط ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کیوں جواب دیتے ہیں - یہ میرا کام ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - جہاں تک بجٹ سپیچ کا تعلق ہے میرا چھ سال کا تجربہ ہے کہ یہاں جتنے بھی وزیر خزانہ رہے ہیں بجٹ سپیچ اردو زبان میں سنایا کرتے تھے - یہ ایوان کا حق ہے - آپ اسے بھول جاتے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - یہ معاملہ کئی دفعہ ایوان میں پیش کیا جا چکا ہے اور اس کا فیصلہ بھی ہو چکا ہے - کارروائی انگریزی میں ہو سکتی ہے - اردو میں بھی ہو سکتی ہے اور سندھی اور پشتو میں بھی ہو سکتی ہے - آپ تشریف رکھیں - وزیر موصوف سپیچ انگریزی میں پڑھیں گے اور اس کا ترجمہ ممبر صاحبان کو سپلائی کر دیا گیا ہے - اس پر اعتراض کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں -

حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر -

**صاحب سپیکر** - دیکھئے خواجہ صاحب اگر ۳۰۰ کے ۳۰۰ ممبران پرائنٹس آف آرڈر پیش کرنا شروع کر دیں تو آج بجٹ سپیچ نہیں ہو سکے گی اور وقت ختم ہو جائیگا - آپ ذرا صبر سے کام لیں اور بجٹ کی تقریر سن لیں - یہ بہت ضروری چیز ہے - آخر آپ کو بھی کوئی روایات قائم کرنی چاہئیں - اس پرائنٹ آف آرڈر کا مطلب کیا ہے ؟

**حافظ خواجہ غلام سیدالاحین** - پرائنٹ آف آرڈر کا مطلب یہ ہے .....

**صاحب سپیکر** - خواجہ صاحب کچھ تو سوچیں - میں لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس کارروائی پر کسی کو اعتراض نہیں ہونا چاہئے - ایسا موقع سال بھر کے بعد آتا ہے - ان کے لئے پرائنٹ آف آرڈر پیش کرنے کیلئے تو درجنوں مواقع ہوتے ہیں -

**خان سردار بہادر خان** - وہ تو ایک آزاد رکن ہیں - ان کا معاملہ لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن کے پس کی بات نہیں -

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan:**...The Budget day is the traditional occasion when we gather and look back to review the conditions which prevailed over the year or years past and measure up the prospects for the coming year, and decide upon the course which we propose to follow to meet its demands and its problems. The year about to close was the first complete financial year after the formation of this Province. The integration of the various units in West Pakistan was a unique experiment, with few parallels in history. A large number of administrative problems inevitably arose in the wake of integration. In all fairness some time ought to have been allowed to the new administration to settle down on its wholly new pattern. Natural calamities create further difficulties in such circumstances as we stand. And it must also be remembered that economic development requires patience, sustained effort and self-denial, and cannot be achieved overnight. It is tragic when men create difficulties in such circumstances to pursue their own ends in utter disregard of the national interests.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** May I intervene for one minutes? Not that I intend to obstruct the business of the House because I know the sanctity of the Budget Speech, but may I draw your attention to the last sentence of para 2 of the budget speech which reads:

It is tragic when men create difficulties in such circumstances to pursue their own ends in utter disregard of the national interests.

He should make it clear who is creating difficulties. Does it mean that we are creating difficulties.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood:** No.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Otherwise we will refuse to listen to his budget speech. This portion should be expunged from the speech. The honourable Finance Minister should be called upon to elucidate this. If it refers to our conduct, I emphatically protest and refuse to listen to what he has to say. I want to know from him what these words precisely mean. I think this sentence should be expunged and should not form part of the proceedings.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him finish. It does not refer to anybody particularly.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Let him say so. How do you say so? Let him answer. Why are you taking up cudgels on his behalf.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** We cannot listen to his lecture. He must withdraw or explain.

**Dr. Khan Sahib (Chief Minister):** I am surprised that the Leader of the Opposition has objected to these words. Whether it is right or wrong, there are six days for them to discuss or criticise. I think it is a tradition that in the Budget Speech nobody interrupts. Why are they getting upset. This is the first time I have noticed this thing happening in this House. I have been in several Houses, but nothing of the kind I have ever seen.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I agree with the Chief Minister that the Budget speech is never interrupted, but may I point out to him that no decent Minister in the history of this country has levelled such base charges against the Opposition as his Finance Minister has done. If he does not withdraw, we refuse to listen to him.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** The words "no decent" are unparliamentary. He must withdraw those words.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Unless he withdraws, I will not withdraw.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** Sir, the Leader of the Opposition must withdraw those words. Never has a decent Leader of the Opposition ever uttered such words against an honourable Minister.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I refuse to withdraw the remark unless this sentence is deleted from the proceedings of the House and the Finance Minister makes an unequivocal statement that this does not refer to the conduct of the Opposition.

کردل سید عابد حسین - آپ کو اپنے الفاظ واپس لینے چاہئیں -

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Let him say that this does not refer to the Opposition.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** May I ask for the information of the whole House under what rule this objection is being taken. Has ever any objection to the Budget speech been taken in this manner? Is there any rule? May I ask further that if it is held by the Leader of the Opposition in this House that they are not to withdraw unparliamentary words, what will be this House like?

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada :** These things are allowed when the man is under the influence of frustration and I would say to the Leader of the Opposition never to withdraw. There is a proverb in Sindhi. "مٿس نه ڦڙو نه ڇڏي جو ڇڏو." Let them say what they please.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** I have made a point. It is for the Finance Minister to say that this does not refer to the conduct of the Opposition and then I will withdraw my words, otherwise we will withdraw from the House and refuse to take part in the proceedings.

**Mr. Speaker :** I say these words do not convey any such meaning.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Everything is wrong; nothing is right. My knowledge of English may not be as perfect as yours, but it is not defective either. If you read through this line, you will see he is trying to condemn the Opposition.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** Does he mean that every sentence must be uttered with the concurrence and consent of the Leader of the Opposition ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, Order. I request the Leader of the Opposition to withdraw his remarks. In fact he had no business to interfere in the Budget Speech. He may disagree with it, but it is a Budget Speech and should not be interrupted. (Interruptions).

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, I want your ruling on this point whether you would make him withdraw this sentence or not.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Leader of the Opposition has uttered a word which is not parliamentary. (Noise).

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** He has uttered a sentence which is highly objectionable. If you do not ask him to withdraw then we refuse to listen to his speech and withdraw from the House.

(Noise and uproar).

(At this stage all members belonging to the Muslim League party walked out).

**Sardar Abdur Rashid :** 3. Considering the magnitude of the task, a year or so is indeed no time to finally judge the results. During the course of the year a good deal has been learnt, and steps are being taken to eradicate the obstacles which the actual working of the new administration has revealed. There has been some decentralization of financial and other powers to free Government machinery from the official red-tape so that delays are eliminated.

4. This year's Budget in fact goes further, and I have provided for the Head of each Attached Department a blanket provision to meet emergent needs not otherwise specifically provided for in the Budget. It is hoped

that this radical measure will greatly assist in the expeditious despatch of Government business and prompt implementation of development projects.

5. Another noteworthy decision in this sphere relates to the re-organisation of the Secretariat so that delays here, inherent in the existing system, are completely eliminated. This re-organisation will make for the disposal of Government business on a commercial pattern so that references received are not noted upon by ministerial staff, but are dealt with initially by a gazetted Section Officer. The scheme will shortly commence in three Departments of the Secretariat, and will be extended to other Departments in the light of experience and its success.

6. The Provincial Government fully recognises the need for economy in expenditure on administration. A special agency has already been created to reduce the expenditure on administration wherever it is possible. The review of some of the Departments has been completed and has afforded a saving of Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. It is hoped that when some of the major Departments are tackled, this policy of austerity in expenditure, which Government is determined to pursue in every field, will result in appreciable economy.

7. It is important that the administration should not only be efficient at the lowest possible cost to the tax payer, but should also be clean. For this purpose the Provincial Government propose to set up a Committee, presided over by a High Court Judge to review the existing Anti-Corruption Laws and Regulations and suggest changes to streamline the procedure and devise ways to eradicate the evil of corruption in an effective manner quickly.

8. The other important administrative matters, which required attention as a result of integration, relate to the unification of laws and the levelling of taxation throughout the Province. As is known to the Members some legislative measures on both these counts have already been referred to the House. Work on others is in progress, and, during the course of the next financial year, the bulk of it is expected to be completed. A special separate cell has been created in the Law Department to expedite the completion of this important work, and better progress can now be expected. An important measure, which is both complex and affects the vast majority of our population, relates to the unification of Land Revenue Law and Assessment. This intricate matter is in the expert hands of the Board of Revenue, who have collected vast data from all regions, without which a satisfactory and comprehensive policy could not be attempted. It is hoped that a decision on this important matter will be taken by Government in the first half of the next financial year.

9. The formation of One-Unit also necessitated the integration of pay scales of gazetted and non-gazetted services. A decision regarding the future pay scales of the 14 gazetted services and miscellaneous posts has already been announced. Data in respect of the innumerable non-gazetted posts has been collected and the matter will receive Government's attention soon after the Budget Session.



10. There is one other important matter in the field of administration to which I wish to refer, and this concerns the position of the temporary staff. It is realised that the uncertainty under which they work affects their efficiency. It has, therefore, been decided to review their position in each Department during the next financial year, and whatever proportion can be absorbed permanently will be made permanent. This will lead not only to their contentment, but will also improve their efficiency.

11. I am also glad to announce that any pensionable service rendered by displaced Government servants from India will be admitted by the Provincial Government as qualifying for pension in respect of such displaced Government servants who joined service in any of the integrating units on or before the 31st December 1949, and have continued to be employed under the Government of West Pakistan. This category of Government servants who were already in regular Government service in India will also not be required to appear again in competitive examination for absorption in an indetical post, but shall be selected in accordance with their qualifications and record on merits under the rules applicable to them. Those who were retrenched for no fault of theirs would be eligible for permanent absorption in the same way as those who have continued to be in service throughout. Lastly, the age limit will be relaxed in the case of those displaced Government servants who are selected on merits in order to enable them to be confirmed in their appointments.

12. This review on administration so far brings me to our most important and urgent problem, and I refer here to the acute food crisis in the country, which during the last year necessitated imports from abroad of nearly 16 lakhs tons of foodgrains valued at over Rs. 80 crores. Of this more than half was for East Pakistan, and of the balance about 3½ lakhs tons was for our Province, whilst the rest was for Karachi and other central requirements. Such heavy unprecedented imports and their subsidised sale placed an almost unbearable strain on both internal and external financial resources of the country, despite the fact that a large proportion of the imports were gifts from friendly countries. Apart from the financial strain, the serious food crisis has affected the people's morale and the diversion of foreign exchange and the subsidy have inevitably affected the progress of development schemes in the country. These are most serious developments and pose the greatest threat to the security and even the stability of Pakistan.

13. A close analysis of the position will reveal that the present unhappy food situation is, in addition to other causes to which I shall shortly allude, largely the result of some economic and taxation policies which have been pursued in the past and obviously require correction. The commendable progress made in the industrial sector is to a large measure due to a policy which afforded protection on one hand and provided incentives and reliefs to industrialists on the other. No corresponding measures unfortunately could be adopted in the agricultural sector by the Provincial Government with its totally inadequate and inelastic resources. The present distribution of revenues between the Centre and the Provinces made the pursuance of such a policy altogether impossible

and even on agricultural commodities the Central taxes are much heavier than the Provincial taxes. The inevitable consequence is that the Provincial Government finds it impossible to raise its taxes on commodities which fall within the Provincial sphere. Thus for instance whereas the Province raises a tax of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per maund on cotton, the Centre in various forms raises about Rs. 23 per maund on the same commodity. A similar situation prevails in other important agricultural commodities like tobacco and sugar. If the agricultural development is to show any progress this position will have to be corrected.

14. The taxation policy of the Provincial Government also requires to be re-orinetated so that its feudal-cum-colonial pattern may acquire a developmental bias and should provide for the optimum output at maximum efficiency. The Provincial Government, therefore, propose to review its present taxation policy in the Provincial sphere through a Tax Review Committee.

15. The other important causes which have also contributed to the distressing scarcity of foodgrains in the country include salinity and waterlogging, lower yields, inadequacy of water supplies, particularly in the Indian controlled rivers, increase in population without any corresponding increase in the area under cultivation, the unfavourable weather conditions, a succession of severe floods and perhaps some smuggling and a trend towards hoarding itself produced by alarm and general scarcity. The consequent threat to our economy has to be met by increasing the yield per acre through all the devices which scientific research to-day has placed in our hands, by increasing the area under cultivation, reclamation and drainage of lands affected by salinity and waterlogging and proper procurement and storage of foodgrains. We must and can solve this food problem, and the Members will be glad to notice that the next year's Budget, while retaining the emphasis on irrigation projects, provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 748 lakhs on agriculture (Rs. 678 lakhs on revenue side plus Rs. 70 lakhs on capital side) and of Rs. 88 lakhs on Animal Husbandry Department as against Rs. 307 lakhs and Rs. 66 lakhs, respectively, in the current year.

16. There are at present large undeveloped areas in the Province both with the Government and private individuals. The State lands are proposed to be colonized expeditiously, and in their distribution preference is to be given to landless tenants and those who possess uneconomic holdings in the region concerned. The development of privately-owned idle land will be ensured through the extension of the provisions of the Punjab Land Utilization Act, 1954, which provides for bringing idle lands into production by the State at the expense of the owner.

17. The Provincial Government has appointed a special Committee of the Cabinet to deal with the subject of food production and agricultural development. A whole-time senior officer has further been appointed as Commissioner Food Production and Agricultural Development, who will also act as Secretary of the special Cabinet Committee. It is hoped that this administrative arrangement will ensure the preparation of a comprehensive plan and its prompt implementation at all levels and stages.

18. The other primary need for promotion of food production is the availability of rural credit in the Province. The need is at present only partially met by the Co-operative Credit Societies. The existing large gap between requirements and needs will now be further reduced by the establishment of an Agricultural Bank to the share capital of which the Provincial Government will contribute Rs. 25 lakhs. The provision for taccavi loans for Agricultural purposes has also been substantially increased, and a sum of Rs. 1 crore is earmarked in the next year's Budget as against the original provision of Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year's Budget.

19. Besides these large provisions the Provincial Government has also provided several incentives to promote the Grow More Food Campaign, and these include the hire of Government agricultural tractors to framers at concessional rates, and a 25 per cent rebate both in land revenue and abiana for any area brought under foodgrain crops in excess of the area grown during the previous harvest. Where government land is leased out for the first time in blocks not exceeding  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres per cultivator, no rent will be charged for the first year in the case of canal irrigated lands, and for the first two years in the case of non-irrigated lands. Similarly, where any new Government or private land, not sown to any crop during the past three consecutive years is brought under foodgrains crop no land revenue will be charged on such crops for a period of two years, and in such cases the water rate charge will be levied at the nominal rate of Rs. 2 per cent for all food-grain crops.

20. It will be recalled that, in the interest of agricultural development, the electricity tariff rate on tube-wells sunk for agricultural purposes was reduced last year from 24 to 18 pies per unit. It has now been decided to further reduce this charge to 15 pies per unit which will also apply to lift irrigation in areas where the existing rates exceed this figure. I trust that this will encourage the sinking of more tube-wells for irrigation, and that in this very way more barren and undeveloped areas will be brought under cultivation.

21. Another measure which deserves mention here, and which has a direct bearing on food production, relates to the flood protective works. As in 1955, the Province again suffered heavy damage in the floods of 1956, which affected over 20 lakhs acres of cultivated land in some 1,024 villages. The full details of the damage caused and the relief measures adopted are given in the Finance Secretary's Memorandum. Such a succession of floods, apart from causing distress, also seriously dislocate progress on development works, as machinery and Government staff have to be diverted from the development works in progress to the immediate task of repairing flood damage. This indeed was one of the main reasons for slowing down the progress of some works during the current financial year. It has, therefore, been decided to undertake flood control measures on an extensive scale. Some flood protective works are no doubt already in progress, including the diversion channel at Sidhnai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 127 lakhs. But, pending the finalisation of other flood control schemes under preparation, a lump sum provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the

**Budget.** It is hoped that, with the progressive completion of these works, the flood will cease to be a factor either in food production or in human distress.

22. Another important matter on which public attention has been focussed during the year is the Draft 5-Year Plan prepared by the Planning Board. There have been detailed discussions of the development programme in each sector between the Planning Board and the Provincial Government representatives. The Provincial Government made several suggestions for the modification of the Draft 5-Year Plan. The Planning Board have since made fresh proposals, both as regards the size and sector programmes and the allocations between the two wings of the country. The Plan, as modified by these fresh proposals, came up before the first meeting of the National Economic Council recently at Karachi, and will be further discussed at the next meeting which is scheduled to be held early in April. The Provincial Government is of the view that the Plan should provide for the economic development of the country as a whole and in consonance with the administrative machinery available to undertake the development programme efficiently. Investments should be made where they will give the highest return, although in the long run the over-riding need to improve the condition of the undeveloped areas of the country will have to be kept in mind. The irrigation and agricultural development schemes in progress, particularly those which help towards attaining permanent self-sufficiency in food, or otherwise earn or save us foreign exchange, should receive the highest priority wherever they may be located. If this is done it will become increasingly difficult to maintain the level of investment necessary to carry out any suitable development programme. It will, therefore, obviously be unwise to show down their completion, and thereby add to their cost as well, merely for the sake of starting new schemes elsewhere.

23. It is also our view that, along with the Development Plan, a financial plan should also be drawn up to indicate how funds will be made available, and what relationship should subsist between the Central and the Provincial Governments in respect of the implementation of the Plan. An understanding with the Central Government is also necessary regarding the sanctioning procedures which are to be followed for sanctioning the various projects finally included in the Plan. The present elaborate procedure, which inevitably involves delay, will obviously have to be modified.

24. It is unfortunate that the current year's Budget does not fully reflect the development programme envisaged in the Draft Development Plan, which still awaits final approval. The feasible programme for 1957-58 drawn up by the Planning Board, in consultation with the representatives of the Provincial Government, contemplated a total expenditure of Rs. 71.35 crores. But, partly because of its financial commitments on food imports, the Centre was unable to increase its financial assistance beyond Rs. 47 crores. The result is that the development programme had to be kept within the resources available locally or from the Centre. It is, therefore, a matter of urgency for the Province to insist on the immediate formation of the Finance Commission envisaged by Article 118 of the Constitu-

tion. The present tax resources of the Province are both limited and inelastic and do not enable the Provincial Government to satisfactorily discharge its responsibilities particularly in the fields of development and social welfare. The Finance Commission should, therefore, be set up to take cognizance of the present situation and make its proposals for fresh allocation of financial resources between the Federal and the Provincial Governments so that each may be in a position to discharge its Constitutional obligations satisfactorily in the different spheres.

25. In relation to the needs of its vast areas, West Pakistan has limited resources of water. The effective control and rational utilisation of the available supplies, is, therefore, not only a desirable step but an imperative economic necessity. It follows that the Government must have a well-thought out water resource policy, which, through plans and programmes designed to achieve recognised goals, should enable the available water resources to make their fullest contribution to the economic and social well-being of the people of the Province as a whole. To ensure the fullest co-ordination, and the optimum exploitation of the water resources of the region, such a policy must aim at the development of these resources on a unified and multi-purpose basis, the main elements of multi-purpose development being irrigation, flood control, hydro-electric power generation, navigation, municipal and industrial water-supplies, reclamation, drainage and salinity control, and water-shed management. In order to achieve the most economical results by a power system, it is also essential that hydro and thermal power are properly integrated into the system.

26. For the efficient administration of a comprehensive water resource policy, and for the formulation and prompt execution of plans and programmes it is considered necessary to employ the agency of a unitary authority in the form of a statutory body outside the government departments. It has accordingly been decided to set up a Water and Power Development Authority for the Province to carry out this work, and necessary legislation for the creation of such an Authority is being introduced during the current session of the Assembly. This Authority will have the flexibility and initiative of private enterprise, and will be entrusted with sufficient powers to achieve the objectives of unified and multi-purpose development of the water and power resources of the Province.

27. The proposed Authority will in short be an advisory and planning body and its function will include supervision, regulation and execution of the schemes falling within its defined sphere of activity.

28. Such a role for the Authority, it is hoped, will provide the Government with a reliable agency for advising it on matters of policy affecting comprehensive water resource development, and for seeking impartial and integrated solutions of conflicting claims either to resource use or to budget allocations. It will further ensure the expeditious and economic execution of the schemes and programmes, and the efficient operation and maintenance of works and systems, and also achieve the primary object of optimum resources use in the best interest of the Province through better co-ordination of the overall development Programmes.

29. The Constitution provides that Railways shall be a provincial subject, and Article 132 lays down the procedure for its transfer to provincial control. There is functional co-relationship between communications, industry and agriculture, and, therefore, it would be proper to put these three subjects under the control of the same governmental authority. In the circumstances the Provincial Government is anxious that the relevant provisions of the Constitution on the subject be implemented without delay.

30. The other provision of the Constitution which is under implementation relates to Industries, a subject now largely transferred to the Provincial List. This has necessitated the re-organisation of the Department of Industries completely, for which purpose an additional provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been made. It is hoped that when this plan is completed, the Department will be in a position to discharge its new, and heavy responsibilities effectively, and implement a planned and speedy industrialisation programme for the Province.

31. An important decision in this sector relates to the establishment of a Mining Development Corporation, on the lines of P. I. D. C. with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Budget for this purpose. With the formation of this corporation we may confidently look forward to the speedy exploitation of our mineral wealth on commercial scale. These deposits are largely located in the hitherto undeveloped areas and their scientific exploitation no doubt will lead to the betterment of the lot of the people of those areas particularly in fulfilment of Government's obligations towards them.

32. In the sphere of development, the establishment of the Divisional Development Boards, last year, fulfils an important role. These Boards are charged with the duty of surveying the essential requirements of their respective areas and advising Government as to their development needs. They are required to recommend major schemes to Government, but themselves plan and implement schemes of local significance which fall within the defined ambit of the development fund placed at their disposal. The next year's provision for these Boards amounts to Rs. 60 lakhs, and is 20 per cent in excess of the amount sanctioned for the current financial year.

33. Being anxious that the Divisional Development Boards should develop their useful activities further, the Provincial Government have decided that any division which exceeds its target of Small Savings investments will, in addition to its normal allocation, be permitted to retain 80 per cent of the investments in excess of the target for its development schemes. It is hoped that this inducement will generate sufficient enthusiasm for investments in Small Savings Schemes, which have the potential to assist us materially in financing our development programme. The Provincial Government, in fact, attaches utmost importance to Small Savings Schemes, and, in addition to such rewards as are included in the plan of the Central Government, a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be earmarked for prizes to those who show exceptional interest in their promotion. These prizes will particularly be meant for making the younger generations and lower

income groups savings minded, and the promotion of these schemes in the educational institutions and labour groups will earn special recognition. It is a matter of some urgency that our net annual investment in the Province, which has not so far exceeded Rs. 125 lakhs, should register a rapid increase in the very near future.

34. The House will recall that in the current year's Budget a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for social welfare work through a Provincial Council of Social Welfare. The Council has since been formed, and will expand its activities during the year for which purpose an allocation has been made in the Budget. The Budget also provides for the construction of 10 Welfare Homes, 4 Lepers' Homes, 4 Homes for the Blind and 1 Artificial Limb Centre with three Sub-Centres. This ambitious programme will be carried out with the assistance of the Central Government and the local bodies, and a large provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has also been made in the Budget for its implementation. It is hoped that this programme will evoke public response on an adequate scale, and create a consciousness for social welfare work, without which no worthwhile achievement in this neglected field would be possible.

35. The other matter of general interest to which I wish to allude is the question of financial relationship between the Provincial Government and the local bodies. The practice varied to a great extent in the integrating units with the result that at present there is no uniformity in the policy either in the matter of functions to be discharged by each, or the financial relationship which should subsist between the two. The Provincial Government created a separate cell in the Local Government Department some months back to collect necessary data to enable Government to define the respective fields of responsibilities between the Provincial Government and local bodies, and achieve rationalisation and uniformity in the matter of grants-in-aid to them.

36. Recognizing the need for the establishment of a Legal Centre in West Pakistan, we have agreed to make a contribution for building it at Lahore. The Legal Centre would stand somewhere between the law school and the activities of those interested in better laws and better administration of justice. It is felt that, when the Centre is established, it will provide facilities within the Province for research projects and the advancement of legal training. The Centre will be a non-official organization, which, with the association of the judges, jurists, practising lawyers and administrators, will initiate studies and discussions on the problems of the laws of the country and their administration. In this way, it is hoped that the Legal Centre will fulfil the requirements in this field. A contribution of Rs. 50,000 has thus been made as a building grant, and a separate sum of Rs. 24,000 has been provided for maintenance. The maintenance grant, however, will gradually be reduced, and will altogether cease after a period of three years. It is expected that the Ford Foundation will also make an appropriate contribution towards this scheme.

37. I also propose to earmark a sum of Rs. 25,000 as a non-recurrent grant to the Birdwood Law Library at Karachi.

38. Considering the great influence which a free Press can exercise in moulding public opinion the Provincial Government is keen that the existing Press laws, rules and regulations should be reviewed and revised, and, further, that such other steps be undertaken as would contribute to the growth and development generally of a various and healthy Press in the Province. The restrictions, handicaps and weaknesses, from which our Press suffers at present, must be removed to enable it to come into its own and play its part fully to accelerate our national progress. The working conditions of the journalists is also a matter of concern. The issues are important and I trust that these will soon be going before the National Assembly for such legislation as is considered necessary. To help improve the standard of journalism in the Province, the Provincial Government have decided to sanction one scholarship for training in journalism abroad and ten stipends for similar training within the country.

39. There is one other matter of vital importance to which I wish to refer before proceeding to place before you the broad facts of our financial position. As the Members know, Karachi forms part of West Pakistan by virtue of Article 1 of the Constitution. The present position is, however, altogether anomalous, because, whereas Karachi elects its representatives for the West Pakistan Assembly, the latter is debarred from legislating for the area and Provincial Government's executive Authority does not extend there. Thus, under the existing arrangements, the large and influential population of Karachi has been deprived of their democratic rights, inasmuch as their representatives cannot influence legislation for that area or the exercise of executive Authority in that area. It is, therefore, necessary that early action should be taken to demarcate the area of the Federal Capital as envisaged under Article 211 (i) of the Constitution. The Federal Capital, where only important Central Government building should be located, will essentially have to be a limited area. Further, the importance of Karachi with its industries and harbour to the economy of West Pakistan is too great and needs no detailed elucidation. Without its inclusion the Province of West Pakistan will remain incomplete.

40. Although the new Constitution came into force from the 23rd March 1956, it was not possible to give effect to the changes in the financial procedure envisaged by the Constitution forthwith. Under Article 230 of the Constitution, it was provided that till the 31st March 1957, the financial procedure laid down in the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted, would continue to be valid. The Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for the current financial year have, therefore, been prepared in accordance with the past procedures. However, the Budget for the next financial year will reflect the new constitutional provisions in respect of financial matters for the time being.

41. The main change in respect of the financial procedures envisaged by the Constitution is that the accounts of Government transactions and moneys held by Government should be bifurcated into two main Accounts, viz. :—

- (i) the Provincial Consolidated Fund ; and
- (ii) the Public Account of the Province.



All revenue receipts of the Provincial Government will be credited to the Provincial Consolidated Fund. The amounts on account of loans raised by Government, and moneys received by it in repayment of any loans, shall also form part of the Provincial Consolidated Fund. All other moneys received by, or on behalf of Government, shall be credited to the Public Account of the Province. The Public Account would, therefore, receive credit in respect of deposits made by individuals, local bodies and other organisations, and receipts for various Funds earmarked by Government for particular purposes.

42. Another notable change brought about by the Constitution is that the past practice of preparing the schedule of authorised expenditure authenticated by the Governor will be discontinued. Instead, an Appropriation Bill is to be presented before the Legislature incorporating the grants passed by the Legislature under the various heads of accounts and the charged expenditure proposed for the next financial year. Disbursements from the Provincial Consolidated Fund will be made in accordance with the Appropriation Act thus passed by the Legislature.

#### ACCOUNTS 1955-56 (POST-INTEGRATION PERIOD)

43. The Accounts for the Post-integration period of the year 1955-56 have not yet been finalised. However, from the latest figures of actual expenditure supplied by the Audit and Account Officers, it appears that the total revenue receipts of West Pakistan for the Post-integration period of 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 26.14 crores. The total revenue expenditure stands at Rs. 27.49 crores, thereby indicating a deficit of Rs. 1.35 crores. This deficit on the revenue account is not of any significance. In the first place, the figure is liable to change on account of final adjustments. Moreover, the pattern of revenue receipts being different from the pattern of distribution of revenue expenditure over the entire financial year, the deficit for a part of the year is not really indicative of the overall financial position.

#### REVISED ESTIMATES 1956-57

44. The revised estimates for the current financial year placed total revenue receipts at Rs. 58.68 crores as against Rs. 57.30 crores as originally budgeted. The revenue expenditure during the year, however, shows a decrease, and is now estimated at Rs. 54.93 crores as against the original budget estimates of Rs. 57.20 crores. There is thus an increase in receipts to the extent of Rs. 1.38 crores, and a decrease in expenditure amounting to Rs. 2.27 crores. The year is, therefore, expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 3.75 crores as against the surplus of only about Rs. 10 lakhs, which was originally expected at the time the Budget was presented last year.

45. The increase in revenue receipts during the current financial year is largely due to the increased share of sales tax allocated by the Central Government to the Province, which gave additional revenues to the extent

of Rs. 187 lakhs. There was also substantial increase in the receipts anticipated from the flood relief grant sanctioned by the Central Government, which was originally estimated at Rs. 250 lakhs but was later enhanced by the Central Government to Rs. 367 lakhs. These increased revenues were to a certain extent reduced by the decrease in the allocations received from the Central Road Fund. The decrease in revenue expenditure was largely due to the vacancies in the sanctioned establishment of various Departments and short-fall of expenditure on Civil Works.

#### BUDGET ESTIMATES 1957-58.

46. For the next financial year the total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 63.17 crores. The estimated expenditure chargeable to revenue account stands at Rs. 63.20 crores, leaving a small deficit of Rs. 3 lakhs. The figure of revenue receipts includes anticipated receipts from development cess, which is expected to be continued during the next financial year. It would be observed that the revenue expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 6 crores over the expenditure budgeted last year, and about Rs. 8.28 crores over the revenue expenditure indicated by the revised estimates for the current financial year. Thus the revenue budget of the Province shows an overall expansion of 14 per cent over the revised estimates. It is gratifying to note that the expansion in revenue expenditure indicated by the Budget for the next financial year is almost entirely due to the increasing tempo of governmental activity, both in the fields of economic development and social uplift. The amounts earmarked for the beneficent departments in the revenue account are estimated at Rs. 24.58 crores as against the revised estimates of Rs. 18.89 crores and the original budget estimates of Rs. 20.02 crores for the current financial year. The allocation of beneficent departments, therefore, shows a record increase of 25 per cent over the budget estimates, and 30 per cent over the revised estimates for the current financial year. It is noteworthy that the average increase in the allocation of the beneficent departments since Independence has been only of the order of 7 per cent or so. In this context, the record increase of 30 per cent envisaged by the budget estimates for the next financial year indicates the determination of the Provincial Government to expand the development and social uplift activities to the maximum extent feasible within the resources available to them.

47. I would also like to make it clear that the Budget allocations for beneficent departments indicated by me do not include all the nation-building activities we propose to undertake. In particular, in accordance with the classification adopted, expenditure on the nation-building activities in the Frontier Regions is being classified under the Head '34—Frontier Regions'. Expenditure on Village Aid and Social Welfare activities and Development Fund has been classified under the Head '57—Miscellaneous', which is outside the normal Budget sector pertaining to beneficent departments. If these activities of Government are also taken into consideration, the total expenditure on beneficent activities will amount to Rs. 29.14 crores next year, as against an expenditure of Rs. 20.65 crores incurred on corresponding activities during the current financial year. The expenditure on

all beneficent activities of Government will, therefore, show a record increase of 41 per cent during the next financial year. The policy of Government is to hold the expenses on non-developmental administrative activities in check, while allowing for rapid expansion of expenditure on nation-building activities to the full extent of funds available. This has resulted in a substantial alteration of the ratio between expenditure on beneficent activities and other expenditure. In former years expenditure on beneficent activities in most of the integrated units did not exceed 20 to 30 per cent of the total revenue budget. In my last budget speech I indicated that the percentage of our expenditure on the beneficent departments would amount to 35 per cent of total revenue expenditure. I am glad to be able to say that during the next financial year the beneficent activities of Government would account for as much as 46 per cent of the total revenue expenditure. I would here make it clear that I have not taken into consideration the extraordinary expenditure on rehabilitation of refugees and the expenditure on Civil Works in working out the percentage indicated by me.

48. As I have indicated earlier, the estimates for the next financial year indicate a slight gap of Rs. 3 lakhs. For covering this amount and also providing for other beneficent activities, Government have decided to raise the excise duty on country liquor by fifty per cent. The excise duty on bear and the vend fee on foreign liquor—both imported and locally produced—will be doubled. After allowing for some reduction in the consumption of liquor as a result of enhancement of these taxes, it is estimated that, as a result of these measures, the excise revenue will increase by 22 lakhs. This will cover the gap of 3 lakhs and also provide a surplus of Rs. 19 lakhs for other beneficent activities.

49. As the House is aware, the Central Government had levied a number of taxes for rehabilitation of refugees. Some of these taxes fell within the Provincial field of taxation and can no longer be levied by the Central Government. Government, however, proposes to initiate legislation for continuing these existing taxes, receipts from which are estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs. The amount is not reflected in the budget estimates.

50. There has been some rise in prices which has affected the conditions of living of the low paid staff of the Provincial Government. I am conscious of their plight and I fully sympathize with their cause, but it is regretted that it is not as yet within the financial resources of Government to substantially increase their emoluments. However, as a measure of relief it has been decided to set apart a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs which will be utilised exclusively for the welfare of class IV Government servants. A scheme for this purpose will be prepared indicating the extent of relief and the circumstances under which it will be extended. A portion of this amount will also be utilised to provide class IV Government servants with essential necessities of life at reasonable prices.

51. The Provincial Government has also decided, as a further measure of relief to this category of Government servants, to exempt their children from payment of fees up to the middle standard in all Government schools.

52. The Budget includes entirely new schemes at a cost of Rs. 43 lakhs for the Frontier Regions. This provision is proposed to be raised by another Rs. 10 lakhs for development schemes in the Frontier Regions and States in fulfilment of Government's policy for the betterment of the under-developed areas.

53. Situated as we are, I do not see why every able bodied citizen of Pakistan should not undergo compulsory military training to be able to defend our homeland when necessary. To this end, facilities should be provided in all our educational institutions to prepare the boys for the defence of the country. A scheme is being prepared in this connection and I hope that we will be able to start the programme within the next year when the plan is ready. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is being earmarked for this purpose.

54. It has also been considered desirable to encourage tourism in the country and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs will be made available during the next financial year.

55. Of the remaining amount Rs. 5 lakhs will be utilised for ensuring early completions of the Stadium at present under construction at Lahore.

56. In making allocations of funds in the various sectors, Government have attached the greatest importance to developmental activities, particularly those aimed at increasing the food production. I have already spoken about the food situation obtaining in the country and the paramount importance of achieving self-sufficiency in food. Keeping this in view, the maximum allocations have been made for the new schemes of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments.

### AGRICULTURE

57. A total amount of Rs. 678 lakhs has been provided in the next year's Budget on the revenue account for the Agriculture Department as against the revised estimates of Rs. 293 lakhs for the current financial year. In addition, funds have been provided on the Capital side to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs on Capital Outlay of Schemes of agricultural improvement and research, and Rs. 73 lakhs for the construction of buildings of the Agriculture Department. Some of the major agricultural schemes have been exhibited in the Budget in detail. In addition, lump sum provision has been made for the remaining schemes, which have yet to be finalised in detail. The intention is that a balanced and integrated programme of agricultural development should be implemented during the next financial year. In this programme special stress will be laid on the strengthening of the educational and research organisations, re-organisation and expansion of the Directorate and extension staff, provision of increased facilities to the agriculturists in the matter of improved seed, fertiliser and mechanised cultivation, and strengthening of the plant protection organisation to prevent wastage of agricultural crops.

58. About two dozen new schemes have been provided in the Budget for strengthening the agricultural educational institutions and providing

additional research facilities. Apart from the sums provided for establishment and contingencies in the revenue account, a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided in the Capital Account for equipping these institutions.

59. The Directorate of Agriculture will be substantially expanded next year so that it may be in a position to control the rapidly expanding activities of the Department. The Extension Services will be completely re-organised at an additional recurring cost of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. In addition, vehicles and equipment worth about Rs. 40 lakhs are expected to be obtained under one of the Aid Schemes for ensuring the mobility of these Services. The intention is that the employees of the Agriculture Department should maintain close contact with the agriculturists impart to them the results achieved by agricultural research, so that improved methods of agriculture may be introduced on a wide scale and the crop outputs increased.

60. As a short term measure for immediate increase in agricultural production, it is proposed to supply improved seed to agriculturists, which will be chemically treated before its supply. A provision of Rs. 180 lakhs has been made on this account. Another measure, which is expected to give immediate returns, is the increased supply of fertiliser at subsidised rates. It is expected that the total quantity of one lakh tons will be distributed to the agriculturists during the next financial year.

61. It is also proposed to expand the Tractor Stations in the Province substantially in accordance with an integrated programme so as to improve the facilities in respect of mechanical cultivation. These tractor pools could be drawn upon by the agriculturists mainly for reclamation and cultivation of the land. A provision of Rs. 26 lakhs has been made for the purchase of tractors and equipment.

62. The expansion of the Agricultural Extension Service will naturally result in the dissemination of information regarding plant protection among the agriculturists on a wider scale. Apart from this, the Budget provides for the setting up of a Mobile Organisation at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs for plant protection measures. This amount does not include the cost of drugs and equipment, which are expected to be obtained free of charge from the Foreign Aid Agencies.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

63. It is a matter of the utmost importance that the cattle wealth of the country should be conserved and speedily developed. This policy is reflected in the Budget, which makes a total allocation of Rs. 88 lakhs to the Animal Husbandry Department in the revenue section of the Budget, including a new expenditure of more than Rs. 45 lakhs. Apart from this, funds have been provided separately for Animal Husbandry activities in the Frontier Regions to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs. Provision has also been made to the extent of about Rs. 28 lakhs for the construction of buildings for the Animal Husbandry Department, and about Rs. 22 lakhs for other

activities of the Department on the Capital side. Government's programme in the field of animal husbandry is aimed at:—

- (i) improvement of nucleus stocks and improvement of breeds;
- (ii) giving impetus to breeding activities in order to maximise production; and
- (iii) reduction in mortality of animals through improved disease control.

64. A large scale programme has been chalked out for improving the eleven nucleus stock breeding centres maintained by Government at a cost of about Rs. 25 lakhs. In addition, a scheme for conservation and development of quality stock will be implemented, for which Rs. 9 lakhs have been provided. Among the breeding activities one is the implementation of a scheme for the development of livestock on range management basis. It is also proposed to set up Veterinary Medical Stores to ensure larger and more regular distribution of medicines and drugs. A number of other schemes have been included for setting up field organisations for the prevention and control of infectious diseases of cattle and sheep. Liberal provision has also been made for the improvement of educational and research institutions.

### INDUSTRIES

65. After food production, the next priority has been given to the development of Industries. As the House is aware, under the Constitution the control of most of the industries, except those connected with Defence and the production of mineral oil and natural gas, now falls within the Provincial field. The Industries Department is, therefore, being re-organised mainly because of the constitutional changes. It is significant that, out of the total amount of Rs. 154 lakhs provided for Industries in the revenue sector of the Budget, as much as Rs. 81 lakhs has been provided in the Schedule of New Expenditure, which would indicate the large scale re-organisation which is contemplated in this Department, and which in its turn will lead to Industrial development.

66. A provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been made for re-organisation of the Directorate of Industries, so that it may be fully equipped with technical and expert staff required for discharging the new responsibilities now transferred to it by the Constitution.

67. A new approach is being made towards industrial education. At present, there are numerous small trade schools, which are not being run as efficiently as they should. The inefficient institutions will be replaced by modern technical institutes at various important centres in the Province at a cost of more than Rs. 8 lakhs per annum. The vocational training institutions for women will also be completely re-organised. A National College of Arts is being set up at Lahore, replacing the Mayo School of Arts.

68. To encourage cottage industries, it is proposed to set up cottage industries development centres at all divisional headquarters. These will be multi-purpose institutions and will help the artisans in the procurement of raw materials and will advise them regarding modern patterns and designs and improved methods of production. These Centres will also provide facilities for the display of cottage industries products and their marketing.

69. The Budget provides for the setting up of Institutes and Industrial Development Centres to cater for the requirements of tanning and footwear, sericulture, wool spinning, carpet making and cutlery industries.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

70. While framing the Budget, top priority had to be given to development schemes which are aimed at increasing national income. It is evident that at this stage of our development, the country cannot afford to allocate large amounts for social uplift activities at the cost of economic development. It is manifest that it is only after some degree of economic development has been achieved that substantial funds could be found for feeding the social sector. On the other hand, it is equally essential for the balanced development of the country that the social uplift sector should not be totally starved. Reasonable measures of expenditure on education and health are necessary, so that the implementation of the development schemes themselves may be made feasible. While keeping in view these considerations and the financial limitation, appropriations have been proposed in the Budget for the social welfare sector.

### EDUCATION

71. More than a crore of rupees have been provided for new activities in the field of Education. While allocating this amount, particular attention has been given to the improvement of University Education and Technical Education, upon which the development of the country depends.

72. Apart from the normal grants amounting to Rs. 40 lakhs, provision has been made in the Budget for special maintenance grants to the Universities amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs and special building grants of Rs. 30 lakhs. The total allocation for the Universities, therefore, amount to Rs. 89 lakhs.

73. Six new Intermediate Colleges will be opened—one each in Peshawar and Sukkur and the remaining four in Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions. The Girls College at Hyderabad will be raised to the B.Sc. Standard. Adequate provision has been made to provide additional staff in the Colleges and special grants have been made to provide colleges with scientific equipment, libraries and furniture. Grants to private colleges are also being enhanced.

74. Recognising the need for the shift from literary studies to those emphasising scientific and technical education, provision has been made for the establishment of Directorate of Technical Education. This Directorate

will advise Government on all matters concerning technical education and will also administer Polytechnic and technical institutions at the school level. Provision has also been made in the Budget for providing pre-vocational course and drawing and industrial arts course in secondary schools. A start will also be made for providing and strengthening technical, agricultural and commercial courses in schools. A Polytechnic will be started at Rawalpindi, which will provide training for technicians, in which the country is extremely deficient. For the Polytechnic, the Ford Foundation has promised aid in the form of equipment, valuing at Rs. 23 lakhs. The Budget provides Rs. 6 lakhs for building and Rs. 75,000 for staff and contingencies during the next financial year.

75. The Budget provides for the setting up of 402 new primary schools, 30 middle schools and 20 high schools during the next financial year. A Pre-Cadet College for Hyderabad region will also be started at Mirpurkhas.

76. Provision has also been made for the promotion of literary and cultural activities. The Sindhi Adabi Board will receive a grant of Rs. 1 lakh during the next financial year. The same amount will also be provided for the Pushto Academy. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the Board of Advancement of Literature at Lahore. Apart from this, grants of Rs. 25,000 each will be sanctioned to Bazm-e-Iqbal and the Institute of Islamic Culture.

77. The value of education is now generally recognised, but it is unfortunate that our resources are not adequate to meet the growing demands for its expansion. The Provincial Government has done whatever was permitted by its limited resources. A situation has been reached where the financing of education by the Provincial Government and local bodies requires to be reviewed and for this purpose the Provincial Government contemplates to set up a Committee to go into the matter in all its details and submit its recommendations for the consideration of Government. This Committee will also make recommendations for defining the respective spheres of responsibilities between the Provincial Government and local bodies for education at different levels.

## HEALTH SERVICES

78. I am glad to report progress in the extension of medical facilities in the Province. It will be remembered that immediately after Independence there was only one Medical College in the whole of West Pakistan, with a limited admission capacity of 90 students per annum. Since then four other Medical Colleges and three Medical Schools have started functioning. The admission capacity of the five Colleges is now 400 students, while the Medical Schools can accommodate 210 students. The shortage of medical personnel, however, will continue to be felt for some years. Provision has been made in the Budget for creating additional staff for the Fatima Jinnah Medical College, Lahore. The Medical



School at Hyderabad is being re-organised and shifted to Sukkur. Additional staff will be provided for the Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad. The Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicines at Lahore will also be re-organised and expanded.

79. The Budget provides for re-organisation and expansion of a number of medical institutions including the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, the T. B. Sanatorium, Samli, and seven District Hospitals.

80. On the preventive side, substantial funds have been provided for Malaria Control and the B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.

### UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

81. While framing the Budget for the next financial year, special attention has been given to the advancement of under-developed areas. 80 new primary schools, 15 middle schools and 4 high schools will be opened in the area. Commercial classes will be opened in the Technical School at Quetta. Liberal provision has also been made for re-organisation and improvement of medical institutions in the area.

82. For the industrial development of the region it is proposed to set up a Cottage Industries Development Centre at Quetta, a Vocational Educational School for Women at Quetta, and a Cottage Industries Institute and Sericulture Centre at Parachinar. A mining staff Training Centre will also be set up near Quetta.

83. Provision has also been made for a number of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Irrigation Schemes for the development of this area.

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

84. Excluding state trading activities, the Budget provides for a total capital outlay of about Rs. 45 crores. Of this, the major portion of about Rs. 26 crores has been provided for the construction of irrigation works, which are of paramount importance for increasing the food production and other agricultural output of the country. The capital outlay on electricity schemes is expected to be about Rs. 5.5 crores next year. Apart from this, a net amount of more than Rs. 10 crores will be spent on roads and buildings and Rs. 1.18 crores net on Town Development Schemes. The remaining amount of about Rs. 2 crores will be spent for financing capital outlay on agricultural improvement and research, industrial development, capital expenditure of certain animal husbandry schemes and Government investment in the Road Transport Boards and Agricultural Bank.

85. According to the feasible programme agreed to between the Provincial Government and the Planning Board under the Draft Five Year Plan, the Provincial Government was expected to incur a total Capital Expenditure of about 60 crores next year. It was also the view of the Planning Board that the Province was not in a position to finance this

capital expenditure from its own resources and it was expected that funds would be made available by the Central Government within the framework of the Plan. The Central Government, however, indicated that they were not in a position to sanction any development loan for the Province in excess of Rs. 25 crores. In addition, they have sanctioned separate loans for flood protection and agricultural schemes which are expected to provide about Rs. 5 crores next year. The financial assistance provided by the Central Government, therefore, amounts to only 50 per cent of that envisaged by the Plan. The budgetary programme of the Province on the capital account had to be drastically curtailed. In making allocations of capital expenditure, all unproductive outlays were eliminated as far as possible and only the minimum number of essential new projects have been provided for on capital account. However, despite all efforts, the total capital outlay had to be pitched at an amount substantially in excess of the availability of funds indicated by the Central Government. It was felt that any further curtailment of the programme will not be in the larger interest of the country in as much as it would have to slow down capital outlays on productive works in progress. Abnormal slowing down of work will result in over-capitalisation. Moreover, owing to belated completion of productive works, economic returns expected of them would not materialise with the result that inflationary tendencies would be strengthened. The Provincial Government have, therefore, had to provide for capital outlay in excess of the development loan indicated by the Central Government in the hope that on reconsideration the Central Government will be in a position to increase the loan allocations promised by them.

86. As I have already indicated, the major portion of the capital outlay is earmarked for productive irrigation works. These include Rasul Tube-well Project, Bombanwala-Ravi-Bedian Link, Balloki-Sulemanki Link, Taunsa Barrage Project, Marala-Ravi Link, Ghulam Muhammad Barrage, Gudu Barrage and other important Irrigation works in progress. These important works in progress account for the major portion of the capital outlay on irrigation amounting to nearly Rs. 22 crores. Some further allocations have also been made for new works. In selecting new irrigation works, priority has been given to works situated in under-developed areas. In particular, provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for sinking wells in the Quetta Circle, Rs. 5 lakhs for lining of karez channels in Kalat Circle, and Rs. 7.5 lakhs for the construction of spill weirs in Dera Ismail Khan district. Provision has also been made for small irrigation schemes in Kohat and Hazara districts.

87. Apart from these new irrigation schemes in the less developed areas, it was considered essential to make a substantial provision for a co-ordinated Drainage Scheme. Vast areas of land are becoming unculturable owing to waterlogging. The problem has to be tackled with great urgency. Very large capital outlays will be required for this purpose. The problem is, however, intricate and will require detailed examination before an integrated Drainage Scheme could be prepared for the various hydro-geological zones. A modest provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the Budget to make a start with this work.

88. As the House is aware, Ground-water Survey Organisation has been set up for examining the under-ground water resources of the Province. On the basis of the investigations carried out by this Organisation, it is proposed to sink tube-wells for tapping the under-ground water resources. This will result in an increase of irrigational facilities for cultivation and at the same time prevent waterlogging. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the Budget for sinking of 600 tube-wells in the Province.

89. I have already referred to the ravages done by the floods in the Province. A number of flood protection bunds, which were badly damaged by the floods, had to be replaced before the onset of the next flood season. Apart from these, new embankments have to be constructed for flood protection. The outlay on flood protection works is normally debited to revenues. However, in view of the magnitude of the expenditure involved, Government have decided to partly charge the expenditure on the flood protection works to Capital. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has, therefore, been provided in the capital section for this purpose. This amount is in addition to the amounts provided for flood protection works in progress, which has been accounted for in the revenue section of the Budget as usual.

90. Large areas of land in the Province are lying uncultivated for want of irrigation facilities. A lump sum amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for investigations and surveys regarding the feasibility of construction of new irrigation works for irrigating these areas. This amount is in addition to the amounts provided in the revenue section of the Budget for the various surveys and investigations in progress.

91. It will be of some interest to record here that the area irrigated by Government canals in the pre-independence year 1946-47 was 1,87,46,000 acres in the whole of West Pakistan Province. The corresponding figure for 1955-56 was 2,29,92,000 acres. The probable area irrigated in 1956-57 is estimated at 2,35,54,000 acres, and as a result of the implementation of the proposed programme the forecast for 1957-58 is 2,43,50,000 acres. It will, therefore, be observed that the increase in irrigated area in the first year of integration amounts to 5,69,000 acres.

92. Soon after integration, the former Punjab and N.W.F.P. grids were synchronised and are now running in parallel. This has enabled the transport of large blocks of power available, particularly during the periods of high river discharge from the north to areas in the Central Zone, where there used to be an acute shortage of power. Simultaneously work was expedited on the power projects in hand and it has been possible since integration to increase the total installed capacity of power by 27,148 K.Ws. Thus, the total generating capacity of the Province which did not exceed 19,012 K.Ws. at the time of independence, and was 104,152 K.Ws. at the time of integration, has now risen to 1,31,300 K.Ws. A number of projects are in an advanced stage of execution and it is hoped that by the end of the next financial year the total installed capacity will not be less than 1,63,495 K.Ws., and by the end of 1959-60 the almost insatiable demand for power would to a large extent have been satisfied.

93. The major portion of the capital outlay on electricity schemes will be spent on important works in progress, including Rasul Hydro-Electric Scheme, Thermal Stations at Lyallpur and Montgomery, Gujranwala Hydro-Electric Scheme, Lahore Electric Supply Scheme, Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme and Lower Sind Electric Supply Scheme. These schemes were brought to the notice of the House at the time of the presentation of the budget estimates for the current financial year and do not call for any comments. In addition to financing these works in progress, a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made in the Budget for the extension of electrification in rural areas and for providing general and industrial service connections. This provision is being made for ensuring the proper utilisation of the installed generating capacity.

94. Of the total amount of about Rs. 10 crores provided for roads and buildings, more than Rs. 3 crores is earmarked for construction of roads. The remaining amount earmarked for buildings includes a provision of more than Rs. 2 crores for construction of buildings necessitated on account of the integration of West Pakistan. The remaining amount is meant for financing buildings for implementing various development and social uplift schemes. Some of the important road works and buildings to be constructed during the next financial year have been indicated in the Budget Memorandum, and I shall not take the time of the House in dilating on the numerous works for which provision has been made.

95. The public debt of West Pakistan is expected to amount to Rs. 145 crores on the 1st of April, 1957, and with next year's proposed borrowings will rise to Rs. 183 crores at the end of the fiscal year 1957-58. This figure includes the debt of the undivided Punjab which at the time of independence stood at Rs. 31.48 crores. The Punjab (India) Government is to share this liability and the liability for the accumulated interest charges on it in 40: 60 ratio but even when allowance is made for this the remaining net liability of the Province is heavy indeed. This need not, however, cause any undue alarm as long as the borrowings are utilised exclusively on productive schemes which generate sufficient additional revenues to service it. The size of the debt nevertheless underlines the necessity for caution and requires that borrowings should strictly be restricted for productive development projects and should not be secured for other purposes. It will be noticed that a sum of Rs. 172 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for liquidating the debt liability in addition to the provision of Rs. 370 lakhs on account of interest charges for the total public debt. The interest charges provided in the Budget represent 5.84 per cent of the total revenue Budget of the Province.

96. Sir, I have now placed before you the broad facts of the financial position on which our next year's Budget is based. It is a matter of some satisfaction that with only a nominal increase in taxation in a restricted select field the tempo of progress has substantially been accelerated and for the first time the beneficent activities of the Government would account for as much as 46 per cent of the total revenue expenditure. The allocation of beneficent departments shows a record increase of 23 per cent over the

budget estimates of the current financial year whereas the average increase on this account since independence has only been of the order of 7 per cent. This furnishes ample evidence of the potentialities of the integrated Province which will be harnessed to an ever-increasing measure for the uniform development of the entire Province with special regard for its undeveloped areas.

97. There is on the other hand this threat of food scarcity which has cast its deep shadow on our economy in a manner which cannot but be viewed with utmost anxiety. The threat can and must be met with resolute courage and determination, and all the forces of our economy should be harnessed to secure a permanent self-sufficiency in food. But with this alone we cannot be content. The life of our people is as yet bare and barren in all essential directions and the speedy development of our largely un-exploited resources alone will bring near the goal of human contentment for which our people have waited for so long and so patiently. The Budget recognises these supreme needs and places the stress where it is most essentially and urgently required. It retains the emphasis on development and accords the highest priority to food production schemes, and, within limits imposed by our present inadequate resources also attempts to meet our obligations in the social sphere.

98. Before I conclude, I feel that I should commend the work of our hard-worked Finance Department for the splendid manner in which it has been handling the heavy and important duties so efficiently at this juncture. I am deeply indebted to the Finance Secretary, as also to the Additional Finance Secretary. Both are efficient, sound and industrious officers of integrity, and I consider that the Department is fortunate in having them at the head. I also acknowledge the services of the other officers and staff of the Department with gratitude.

99. Thanks are also due to the Accountant General, Comptrollers and their staff for their assistance throughout the year past.

Sir, I beg to present the Budget for the year 1957-58.

#### HOURS OF MEETING.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have been meeting from two to seven during the last few days but since we are going to have general discussion on the Budget I feel that it should go uninterrupted and that there may be no break in it. Whenever there is a break some time is wasted due to want of quorum. I, therefore, think that from Monday onwards we should meet from 9-30 to 1-30.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** There is one difficulty. We have received the Budget just now and there are four very voluminous books and it is beyond our capacity to even go through them. The only time during which we can study the Budget is the morning hours. If you fix the sitting of the Assembly in the morning it will be practically impossible for us to go through the Budget and contribute anything towards the general discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Budget can be studied in the afternoon.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** We have six days for the general discussion and during these six days we will be going through the Budget early in the morning and in the afternoon we will devote our time in listening to speeches made during the general discussion on the Budget. You can sit in the morning when we take up demands for grants but we should have our mornings free until the general discussion is over. Otherwise it will be practically impossible for us to make any contribution towards the general discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Tomorrow is Sunday and we will be free. There is no session.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** We have worked for so many days we need some rest; after all we are human beings. We also need some time to study the Budget.

**Mr. Speaker:** On Monday you will have the afternoon free. You can study the Budget in the afternoon.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** I would request the Treasury Benches to give us some facility. It is a reasonable demand. It is practically impossible for us to sit in the morning. We used to get ten days for this purpose. I don't know what is the system in the Punjab.

**Mr. Speaker:** Always two days are given. On Monday we will meet at 9-30 and then if need be, we can change the hour of sitting.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** On Monday we have got some Bills. We also need some time to go through these Bills.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us try it on Monday.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** No, Sir, we should sit from two to seven. It is practically impossible for us to sit in the morning. I would request the Government to accept our demand. It is different if they want to decide things by force.

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** No, I think we should meet at 9-30 in the morning.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Assembly stands adjourned to meet again at 9-30 on Monday.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. on Monday the 11th March, 1957.*

Third Session of the First Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan

Monday, the 11th March, 1957

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore at 9-30 a.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal Elahi) in the Chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

NATIONALIZATION OF EVACUEE INDUSTRIES CONCERNS.

**\*139. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri:—**  
Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

(a) the Evacuee Industrial Concerns nationalised by the Provincial Government;

(b) whether Government intend running evacuee industrial concerns in Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions to meet the increasing expenditure on the agricultural and industrial development and Social Welfare Schemes of these areas; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation):  
(a) Rahwali Sugar Factory and Tube-Well workshop at Sanda Road, Lahore, have been acquired by the Provincial Government and the Steel and General Mills Moghalpura by the N.W.R. in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance. Evacuee electrical undertakings are also being managed by Government.

(b) The policy with regard to the running of evacuee industrial concerns is framed by the Central Government. The expenditure on agricultural and industrial development and social welfare is a charge on the general revenues and there is no proposal to run the concerns in the Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions for this purpose particularly. Evacuee property is meant for the restoration and maintenance of the social and economic life of the country and the Government cannot utilize this property for this purpose. The two Governments have taken a decision that all the Evacuee Concerns should be auctioned by March, 1957.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know from the Minister the reasons for taking over of particular industries by Government and the rest not being taken over by Government?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** The reason is because of particular nature of industry some were taken by Government while, the rest of them are being utilized for providing relief to refugees in the form of share or running of these factories.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Is it a fact that allotment of factories to individuals benefits the individuals and not refugees as a whole?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** The question is not perfectly clear to me but does the member want allotment of factories to be made collectively to 80 million refugees and not to individual families.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** That is not my question. If factories are allotted to individuals the benefit will go to individuals but if they are taken up by Government and their profit utilized for the benefit of refugees as a whole it will do great good to the community as a whole and will not go into the pockets of a few individuals.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** I am very sorry that this suggestion is being given at the fag end of the day when we have already decided to auction all evacuee properties. The scheme for allotment has been laid down by the Central Government and they have constituted an Industrial Rehabilitation Board which has two officers from the Punjab and some others from the Central Government. Applications were invited and claims for allotments scrutinized. According to proved income of refugees allotment of shares in factories was made to such refugees to compensate them for the income of property they had left on the other side. But now Central Government have already passed orders that claims of persons who have left evacuee property should be given top priority and thereafter the factories be sold. The total number of such claims is 2,600. As soon as these claims are decided, which we aim to do by the end of this month, all these factories will be auctioned and those persons who will participate in the auction will be able to get them through auction.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Will the auction be open to all or will it be confined to a few persons or a few people?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** As a matter of fact no final decision on this point has yet been taken. But what tentatively I know is that as far as registered factories are concerned the intention is that it should be an open auction so that it brings the greatest amount of money which will go to the compensation pool from which it will be distributed to refugees according to their verified claims.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does the honourable Minister know that almost all refugee organizations have registered their protest against the procedure suggested by Government of auctioning these properties in the open market?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi:** It is not correct.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does he know that a number of refugee organizations have submitted a memorandum to the Central and Provincial Governments in which they have opposed auction in the open market?



**Mr. Speaker :** This question has already been answered.

### PISCICULTURE.

**\*137. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri :** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Central Government have granted a sum of Rs. 64,144 to the East Pakistan Provincial Government upto 1951-52 for the improvement of pisciculture in that Province ;

(b) the amount of special grants made by the Central Government to the integrating Units of West Pakistan Province from year to year since 1948, for the improvement of pisciculture in general and in the Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions in particular ;

(c) whether the Government have made any representation to the Central Government for similar grants to this Province ; if so, the results thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister for Agriculture) : (a) A sum of Rs. 64,360/- was given by the Central Government for the development of fisheries in East Pakistan upto 1951-52.

(b) No contribution was made by the Central Government for the improvement of pisciculture in the old Punjab, Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions as no proposals seeking such assistance were submitted to the Central Government by the former Provincial/State Governments concerned. This year the Central Government have agreed to finance the scheme for Population of Sohan River near Rawalpindi at the total cost of Rs. 65,000/-. More schemes are under preparation and scrutiny of the Department of Fisheries.

(c) Schemes for the preservation of Palla (Hilsa) Fish at Sukkur and Ghulam Muhammad Barrages near Thatta are under the active consideration of Government.

مسٽر جي - ايمر - سيد:- آئرل مسٽر ٻڌائي سگهندو ته  
(Manchher Lake) مان مڇين ۽ ٻڪرين مارڻ تي اهڙي طرح بندشون  
وڌيون ويون هيون جي بندشون مسٽر علي محمد راشدي جي وزيرِيءَ  
جي وقت ۾ وڌيون ويون هيون جنهن جي ڪري وڻجڙا غريب جن جو  
روزگار مڇي ۽ ٻڪرين تي هيو انهن کي بي روزگار ڪيو ويو ۽ اهي  
غريب فائدو وٺي نه سگهيا آهن ۽ اٽلو آفيسر انهن بندشن جي آڙ ۾  
اهڙن غريبن کي سمجهت تڪليف ڏيئي رهيا آهن.

مسٽر عبدالستار پيرزاده :- اڳ ۱۰ هزار اڏڙيون بندشون وڌيون ويون هيون. منڇر ڏنڊ تي هزار اڏڙيون بندشون وڌيون ويون هيون. مان پانهائڻو ان وقت جيو ائين هي ويو ته اهي بندشون مڇين ۽ ٻڪرين جي بچاء لاء وڌيون ويون هيون. مونکي اها خبر نه آهي ته اهي بندشون شڪار تي بندش لاء نه هيون!

مسٽر جي - ايم - سيد :- آرٽل مسٽر ٻڌائي سگهندو ته منڇر ڏنڊ جي لاء ڪا اسڪيم (Scheme) گورنمينٽ تيار ڪئي آهي يا نه جنهن موجب ”ڏنڊرو“ يا ٻيون مڇيون تن کي منڇر ڏنڊ ۾ breed ڏني وڃين.

مسٽر عبدالستار پيرزاده :- مان اڏڙي اسڪيم (Scheme) تيار ڪرڻ لاء تيار آهيان پر اڃان اڏڙي اسڪيم تيار ڪانه ڪئي ويئي آهي.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** My question is whether there is any scheme for the breeding of fish in Manchar Lake before the Government?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I am not aware of it, but I will accept the suggestion of the honourable member and look into it.

خان محمد يوسف خان مهنڙ (پشتو) - جناب والا معزز ميمبر نه جو ٿيا ۽ اس سے بعض بهی آگاه کیا جائے -

مسٽر سپيڪر - آرڊر - آرڊر -

#### FISHERMEN.

**\*254. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of fishermen residing at the sea coasts of West Pakistan;

(b) the economic condition of the said persons;

(c) whether the Government render them any help or relief in order to equip them to fish on high seas or by the shores; if so, the nature of help being rendered by Government; if not the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have assured an easy supply of nylon yarn to them for knitting fishing nets; if so, the manner in which the yarn is made available to them?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture): (a) (b), (c) and (d) The subject matter relating to the Assembly Question is the concern of the Fisheries Department of the Government of Pakistan and the information is not available with the West Pakistan Government.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know from the honourable Minister whether he is aware that Indus River and the Sea are connected and near the sea certain persons are being charged share while persons, who are fishing at a distance of two miles from there, are not charged any share at all?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I do not know, Sir.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Is he aware that local bodies in Sind are auctioning Palla fish?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know from the honourable Minister that after the Kotri Barrage, the Ladder is not properly working and fish is not able to cross the Barrage and go over to Sukkur as usual and the result has been that most of the fishermen are suffering and are not able to earn their livelihood?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** As the honourable Minister has admitted that they are suffering whether it is not desirable that they should be given concession and the Palla fish which is the only fish in that area be made free to them?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** The whole matter is under consideration of the Government—I mean both the aspects of it. The first is the destruction of Palla fish on account of this dam and the fish not being able to cross the ladder, they being caught in the Barrage in a very large quantity, and the second is about the relief to the fishermen who are suffering on account of that. Both these aspects are under the consideration of the Government.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know from the honourable Minister whether they are considering the question of taking over this auctioning of Palla fish from local bodies and handing it over to the Fisheries Department because their main consideration is to get as much money as possible?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** That has not occurred to me so far, but I will have it examined.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is he aware that this question is already pending before the Government since long and recommendations have been made to that effect to the Agriculture Commission which was appointed by him and the Fisheries Department has also recommended that?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I will take it up.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Will Government compensate those people if this fish auction is taken over from them?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hasan Qizilbash :** It is a very small amount.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** All these questions do not pertain to this question and therefore, they are out of order. We should confine to the question.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** They relate to policies.

**Mr. Speaker :** Next question.

**\*576. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan :** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Mango crop of the Lahore District has been badly affected by a white insect this year, if so, whether the Government intend to instruct Agriculture Department for adopting suitable measures for the protection of Mango crop from infestation next year?

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - (وزیر قانون و زراعت) - جی ہاں - بعض مقامات پر واقعی یہ بیماری تھی - محکمہ زراعت پہلے ہی مناسب احتیاطی اقدامات کر رہا ہے -

رانا گل محمد نون عرف عبدالعزیز نون - کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ وہ اس سلسلے میں کیا اقدام کر رہے ہیں؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - جو نارمل طریق ہوتا ہے وہی اختیار کیا جا رہا ہے مثلاً Spraying کے طریقے سے دوائیاں ڈالنا یا دیگر ایسے اقدام جو کیڑوں وغیرہ کو مارنے کیلئے ضروری ہوں کئے جا رہے ہیں -

رانا گل محمد نون عرف عبدالعزیز نون - کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ محکمہ زراعت کے پاس جو Sprayers ہیں وہ Power Sprayers ہیں یا Hand Sprayers؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - مجھے اس وقت یہ تو معلوم نہیں کہ وہ کتنے کتنے ہیں لیکن یہ ضرور معلوم ہے کہ ان کے پاس دونوں قسم کے Sprayers ہیں -

رانا گل محمد نون عرف عبدالعزیز نون - کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ وہ آموں پر ٹھیک طریقے سے کام نہیں دیتے؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - مجھے معلوم نہیں -

چودھری مہتاب خان - آپ نے میرے سوال کا جواب نہیں دیا - آپ زراعت کے وزیر ہیں اور اس محکمے میں سب سے بڑے ہیں - لہذا میں آپ سے دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ زراعت والے کیڑے مارنے کے سلسلے میں کیا اقدام کر رہے ہیں؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ کیڑے مارنے کیلئے دوائیاں چھڑکی جاتی ہیں جن کے اثر سے کیڑے مر جاتے ہیں -

چودھری مہتاب خان - یہ دوائیاں کہاں سے ملتی ہیں؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - جہاں سے آپ چاہیں مل سکتی ہیں -

**Syed Amir Husain Shah:** What is the name of the insecticide that is being sprayed?

چودھری مہتاب خان - جناب والا - یہ بیماری ایسی ہے جس سے لاکھوں روپے کا نقصان ہو جاتا ہے مگر ابھی تک اس کا علاج نہیں کیا گیا -

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - میں نے علاج بتا دیا ہے - یہ دوائیاں بازار سے مل سکتی ہیں - اگر آپ کو تکلیف ہو تو مجھے بتائیں میں آپ کو دلوں دوں گا -

چودھری مہتاب خان - کس جگہ اور کس بازار سے؟

سیح غلام مصطفی شاہ خالہ قیلانی - کیا یہ جگہ حیدرآباد میں ہے یا سکھر میں؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - راولپنڈی میں -

#### ENHANCED PRICE OF FERTILISERS.

\*577. **Chaudhri Mehtab Khan:** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have enhanced the price of fertilisers from Rs. 2-8-0 per maund to Rs. 9-8-0 per maund, if so, whether in view of the interest of land-owners and the tenants, the Government propose to reduce the price?

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - (وزیر قانون و زراعت) - جی ہاں سنہ ۱۹۵۳ء میں کیمائی کھاد کی قیمت فروخت دو روپے آٹھ آنے فی من تھی - کیمائی کھاد کی ایک بوری وزنی ایک من پندرہ سیر (یعنی ۵۰ کلو) کا موجودہ بھار سات روپے چودہ آنے ہے جبکہ پہلے یہ ۹ روپے ۶ آنے تھا - نرخ میں تیزی کی وجہ یہ ہیں -

پاکستانی سک کی شرح میں کمی - بین الاقوامی منڈیوں کے بھار کی تیزی جہاں سے کہ مرکزی حکومت کیمائی کھاد خریدتی ہے اور رعایت جو قیمت میں مرکزی حکومت دیتی ہے اس میں کمی -

کھاد کے نرخ مرکزی حکومت مقرر کرتی ہے - ہر ممکن کوشش کی جاتی ہے کہ اناج اگانے والوں کو کیمائی کھاد کم نرخوں پر مہیا کی جائے -

چودھری مہتاب خان - میں جناب وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پہلے تو اس کا بھار دو روپے آٹھ آنے فی من تھا لیکن اب تنگ ہو گیا ہے - اس کی وجہ کیا ہے؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - یہ ہمارے زمانے میں نہیں ہوا -

چودھری مہتاب خان - اگر آپ کے زمانے میں نہیں ہوا تو اور کس کے زمانے میں

ہوا ہے؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ :- مسلم لیگ کے زمانے میں ۔

رانا گل محمد نون عرف عبدالعزیز نون :- اس وقت آپ بھی تو مسلم لیگ میں تھے؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ :- جی ہاں ۔

قاضی مرید احمد :- مسلم لیگ جر کبھی آپ کی تھی ۔

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ :- ضرور ۔

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون :- کیا وزیر متعلقہ ارشاد فرمائیں گے کہ شرح بڑھانے سے ایمونیا سلیٹ کی فروخت کم تو نہ ہو جائیگی؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ :- جی نہیں ۔

چودھری مہتاب خان :- آپ نے کہا ہے کہ آپ مسلم لیگ کے ساتھ تھے ۔ کیا اب نہیں؟

Disallowed ۔ صاحب سپیکر ۔

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari:** Is the honourable Minister for Agriculture aware that there is considerable shortage of fertilisers in this country; if so, what steps are being taken to increase the supply?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** In the first place, the most immediate step taken is that more quantities of fertilisers are being imported and in the second place steps are being taken to start fertiliser factories in the country.

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون :- کیا وزیر مصروف بیان فرمائیں گے آیا انہوں نے غریب کاشتکاروں کے لئے Credit facilities کا انتظام کیا ہے یا نہیں تاکہ وہ fertiliser خرید سکیں؟

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** There are facilities offered by Government in the form of taccavi loans to all agriculturists.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Are they for the purchase of fertilisers?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Generally, for all agricultural purposes, not specifically for purchasing fertilisers.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** I repeat my question. May I ask the honourable Minister in charge of Agriculture whether there are any credit facilities given by Government for the purchase of fertilisers? The taccavi loans which the honourable Minister has mentioned for all agriculturists are given against some security and that security is generally land. It is only by mortgaging land with the Government that agriculturists get the taccavi loans. So ordinarily a tenant, who is not the owner of land, what is he to give as security to the Government to get the taccavi loan?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I do not want to add anything to what I have said before.

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ENGAGEMENT OF ADVOCATE-GENERAL AND ASSISTANT ADVOCATE-GENERAL  
IN HIGH COURT WRIT PETITION CHALLENGING ELECTION OF DR. KHAN  
SAHIB TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

**\*662. Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a writ petition challenging the election of Dr. Khan Sahib as a member to the National Assembly is pending before the Karachi Bench of the West Pakistan High Court;

(b) the circumstances in which Advocate-General and Assistant Advocate-General of West Pakistan were specially flown over to Karachi to represent and argue the case of Dr. Khan Sahib before the Karachi Bench;

(c) the amount of expenditure borne by the West Pakistan Government in connection with the conduct of the case on behalf of Dr. Khan Sahib.

(d) the authority for utilizing the services of the Government Advocates in cases against the Ministers challenging their election as members of the Assembly?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture): (a) Yes.

(b) The Advocate-General, West Pakistan, appeared in the petition in response to the order of the High Court. As the constitution of the Quetta Municipal Committee was being challenged and as the West Pakistan Government was interested in the matter the Assistant Advocate-General was instructed to appear and defend the petition on behalf of Dr. Khan Sahib who had been made a party in the case. Both officers travelled by railway train and not by air.

(c) The Assistant Advocate-General, being a whole-time Government servant, will not charge any fee and will be paid only travelling allowance at the prescribed rates.

(d) West Pakistan Government.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** May I know whether it is a fact that we have got an Assistant Advocate-General at Karachi also?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Yes, sir.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Was he considered unsuitable for the job?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Yes, sir.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** If that is so, is it desirable to keep in Government service such a man who is not fit for the job?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** The honourable member is not correct. Of course, it depends upon matter and matter.

**Pir Ellahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** What I mean to say is that if he considers that a particular person is not fit for the job, then why should such a man be kept in service?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** The honourable member is aware that certain matters are important and they are entrusted to the Advocate-General. Others are given to the Assistant Advocate-General, and yet Special Councils are engaged. Sometimes it does happen that for a particular case the Assistant Advocate-General is not considered fit to be employed.

### HANDLOOMS AND POWERLOOMS.

**\*252. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) the total output capacity of spindles installed in handlooms and powerlooms, respectively in West Pakistan;
- (b) the actual output of both types of industries per annum;
- (c) the number of workers employed in both types of the above said industries in West Pakistan?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hasan Qizilbash:** (Minister of industries, Commerce and Labour): No spindles can be installed in handlooms or powerlooms and there is no industry known as "spindles in handlooms" or "spindles in powerlooms". If the honourable member reviews his question and let me know what he has in mind I shall furnish the information that he may require.

### WORKERS EMPLOYED IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

**\*253. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

- (a) the approximate number of handlooms working in West Pakistan;
- (b) the number of workers employed in handlooms industry;
- (c) the number of yards of cloth being manufactured by each workman in the said industry in West Pakistan?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour): (a) One lakh, forty eight thousand.

(b) Four lakhs, sixty one thousand.

(c) about ten per day.



**Sugar**

**\*685. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad:** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:—

(a) the monthly quota of sugar given to Tehsil Phalia of the Gujrat district during 1956;

(b) the total population of the Phalia tehsil entered in the records of the Civil Supply Department and the population out of that residing in villages;

(c) the number of Municipal Committees and Towns in the Phalia tehsil along with their population and the total monthly quota of sugar being given to each of them and the quota allowed per head in the said areas;

(d) the total quota of sugar distributed in the villages of the Phalia Tehsil and the quantity of sugar being given per head;

(e) the number of sugar depots in the villages of the said Tehsil?

منیر علی احمد خان تالپور - (وزیر خوراک و سول سپلائر) (الف) ۲۶۶ ٹن -

(ب) شہری ۲۲۱۶۷ -

دیہاتی ۲۶۵۱۵۷ -

میزان ۳۰۹۳۲۲ -

(ج) میونسپل کمیٹی یا قصبہ آبادی چینی کا ماہانہ کوٹہ جو فی کس

کوٹہ جو دیا جا منظور کیا گیا -  
رہا ہے -

منڈی بہاولین ۲۶۰۷۷ ۶ ٹن چار چھٹانک

ملک وال ۱۱۶۷۶ ۲۷ ٹن

پھالیہ ۶۲۱۳ ۱۵ ٹن

(د) چینی کے کوٹے کی مقدار جو دیہات میں تقسیم کی گئی - ۱۱۲ ٹن -

چینی فی کس مقدار جو دی جا رہی ہے - (۱) ایک چھٹانک فی کس ماہانہ جو ۵۶/۱

۲/۵۶ اور ۶/۵۶ سے ۱۲/۵۶ کے

دوران دی گئی -

(۲) دو چھٹانک فی کس ماہانہ ۳/۵۶ اور

۴/۵۶ کے دوران دی گئی -

(۳) چار چھٹانک فی کس ماہانہ ۵/۵۶

کے دوران دی گئی -

(۵) انسٹھ (۵۹) ڈپو -

**PRICES OF KEROSENE AND DIESEL OIL.**

**\*687. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad:** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:—

(a) the prices of Kerosene and Diesel Oil per tin respectively, in October, 1956;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of the above mentioned articles have been doubled in January, 1957; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government intend to bring down the prices of the said articles of daily use to the level prevailing in October, 1956; if not, the reasons therefor?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - (وزیر خوراک و سول سپلائرز) - (الف) مٹی کے تیل و ڈیزل آگیل کی کمپنیوں کے مقرر کردہ نرخ اکتوبر ۱۹۵۶ء میں مندرجہ ذیل تھے -

برما فیل کمپنی - مٹی کا تیل - ڈیزل آگیل

کھلا ۱۰ روپے ۱۰ آنے فی یونٹ (۸ گیلن) کھلا لائٹ سپیڈ

ایک روپیہ فی گیلن

بند ٹین ۱۲ روپے ۸ آنے ۶ پائے -

کالکس کمپنی -

بند ٹین - ۷ روپے چھ آنے ۹ پائے بند ٹین ہائی سپیڈ

فی ٹین (۲ گیلن) ۷ روپے ۲ آنے فی ٹین (۲ گیلن)

(ب) کمپنیوں کے مقرر کردہ نرخوں میں اکتوبر ۱۹۵۶ء کے بعد کوئی اضافہ نہیں ہوا -

(ج) جراب الف اور ب کے پیش نظر یہ سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا -

#### X-RAY PLANT IN LADY WELLINGTON HOSPITAL, LAHORE.

**\*535. Begum Salma Tassadque Hussain:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any X-Ray plant in the Lady Wellington Hospital, Lahore; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there have been cases of patients dying on account of their being removed to the Mayo Hospital for X-Ray examination;

(c) whether Government have at any stage considered the advisability of providing X-Ray apparatus in Lady Wellington Hospital;

(d) whether Government have any proposal of providing X-Ray plant in the Lady Wellington Hospital; if so, the time likely to be taken to implement this plan; if not, the reasons therefor?

خان خداداد خان (وزیر صحت) - (الف) جی نہیں - لیڈی ولنگٹن ہسپتال لاہور

میں ایکس رے پلانٹ نصب کرنے کا سوال حال ہی میں زیر غور لایا گیا ہے -

(ب) جی نہیں -

(ج) جی ہاں -

(د) لیڈی ولنگٹن ہسپتال میں ایس رے پلانٹ کی تنصیب اس تجویز کی مدت میں شامل ہے جو اس ہسپتال کی ترقی کے لئے پیش کی گئی ہے۔ منٹگری ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ نے ایس رے پلانٹ خریدنے کے لئے بیس ہزار روپیہ کی رقم دی ہے دراصل پلانٹ خرید لیا گیا ہے اور اس کی تنصیب فور استعمال کے لئے ضروری لوازم سرکاری خرچ پر مہیا کرنے کا اقدام کیا جا رہا ہے۔ امید کی جاتی ہے کہ متوقع مدت سے پہلے ہی یہ پلانٹ کام کرنا شروع کر دیگا۔

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین۔ کیا وزیر صحت یہ فرمائینگے کہ ایس رے پلانٹ کو نصب کرنے کے لئے کوئی عمارت تعمیر کی گئی ہے یا اس کے لئے کوئی اور انتظام کیا گیا ہے؟

خان خداداد خان۔ فی الحال عارضی طور پر اس کو وہاں نصب کرنے کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے اور جس وقت بھی علحدہ عمارت کے لئے اخراجات مہیا کئے گئے اسے تعمیر کیا جائیگا۔

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین۔ کیا آپ کو علم ہے کہ وہاں بلڈ بینک کی بہت ضرورت ہے اور کئی مریضوں کی اموات محض اس وجہ سے ہوئی ہیں کہ انہیں وقت پر خون مہیا نہ ہو سکا لہذا وہاں بلڈ بینک تعمیر ہونا نہایت ضروری ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ سوال ایس رے پلانٹ کے متعلق ہے بلڈ بینک کا اس سے کوئی تعلق نہیں۔

#### DISPENSARIES AND MATERNITY HOUSES IN JHELM DISTRICT.

\*660. **Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of persons reported to have died of Malaria during July, 1956, to November, 1956, in the Jhelum district and the preventive steps taken by the Government in this connection;

(c) the number of Government Maternity Houses in the Jhelum which are under the charge of qualified doctors;

(c) the number of Government Maternity House in the Jhelum district?

خان خداداد خان (وزیر صحت)۔ (الف) (۱) ۱۹۵۶ - ملیریا سے اموات کا صحیح اندازہ نہیں ہو سکتا کیونکہ دیہات میں جس قدر اموات ہوتی ہیں اس کا اندراج چوکیز کرتا ہے جو ملیریا یا دیگر بخار کی شناخت نہیں کر سکتا۔

(۲) ۲۱۲ - ایسے مواضعات میں جو لب دریا واقع ہونے کی وجہ سے شدید ملیریا کی زد میں تھے ڈی۔ ڈی۔ ٹی چھڑکنے کا کام نہایت تیزی سے کیا گیا تھا۔ علاوہ انہی تمام ایسے مواضعات میں جن میں ملیریا کا زور کم تھا وہاں علم صحت نے اپنا پندرہ روزہ دورہ جاری رکھا تاکہ ملیریا زدہ اشخاص میں ملیریا کی روک تھام کے لئے دروائیں تقسیم کی جائیں۔

(ب) ۱۷

(ج) کوئی نہیں۔ البتہ دو چائلڈ ویلفئر سینٹرز - ایک جہلم میں اور دوسرا چنوال میں ہے۔

میاں منظور حسن - میں اس سوال کے جزو (ب) کے متعلق دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ وہاں ۱۷ ڈسپنسریاں ہیں - کیا میں ان سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ آیا اس ضلع کے لئے ۱۷ ڈسپنسریاں کافی ہیں ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a matter of opinion.

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان رسان - وزیر صحت نے ملیریا کی روک تھام کے لئے جو انتظامات کئے ہیں وہ District-wise ہیں یا سارے صوبہ کے لئے ایک پالیسی مرتب کی گئی ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ سوال ضلع جہلم کے متعلق ہے - صوبہ کی پالیسی سے ایسا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - وزیر صحت نے فرمایا ہے کہ ان کے پاس ملیریا سے واقعہ اموات کے کوئی اعداد و شمار نہیں ہیں کیا آگلہ کے لئے وہ کوئی ایسا انتظام کرنے کو تیار ہیں جس سے اعداد و شمار رکھے جا سکیں ؟

خان خداداد خان - ہر سال ملیریا کی روک تھام کے لئے خاص انتظامات کئے جاتے ہیں - اس سال بھی بجٹ میں اس مقصد کے لئے روپیہ فراہم کیا گیا ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - ان کا سوال یہ نہیں ہے کہ آپ نے کیا انتظامات کئے ہیں بلکہ وہ اعداد و شمار کے متعلق دریافت کر رہے ہیں -

خان خداداد خان - اسکے متعلق یہ عرض ہے کہ ملیریا سے اموات کا صحیح اندازہ اس لئے نہیں ہو سکتا کیونکہ اموات کا اندراج چوکدار کرتا ہے اور بخار بھی کئی اقسام کا ہوتا ہے اور چوکدار یہ شناخت نہیں کر سکتا کہ یہ ملیریا ہے یا ٹائفائیڈ ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ جب آپ کو ملیریا سے اموات کا علم نہیں تو آپ اسکی روک تھام کے لئے کیا کر سکتے ہیں ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** This is a hypothetical question.

راجہ خداداد خان - کیا وزیر صحت یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ ضلع جہلم میں کتنے ہسپتال ایسے ہیں جہاں ڈاکٹر تعینات نہیں کئے گئے اور اس وقت وہ بغیر ڈاکٹروں کے چل رہے ہیں اور اسکے علاوہ وہاں ادویات بھی نہیں ملتیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کے سوال کے حصہ (ب) میں ڈسپنسریوں کا ذکر ہے اس میں ڈاکٹروں کے متعلق تفصیلات دریافت نہیں کی گئیں - اس لئے اس وقت آپ یہ دریافت نہیں کر سکتے - اس کے لئے نیا سوال دیں -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the honourable Minister for Health, if there is no record with the Government and they do not possess the data, how is it possible for them to provide medicines and doctors to check this disease ? Is the Government absolutely unconcerned as regards the arrangements they are making ?

صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Sir, it does arise out of the answer given by the honourable Minister. I think my supplementary is quite legitimate.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it does not arise out of it. No information can be given by Government on this point.

سید امیر حسین شاہ - جناب والا میرا خیال ہے کہ اگر اردو میں سوال کیا جائے تو شاید معزز ممبر کو صحیح طور پر جواب مل سکے۔

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون - کیا میں وزیر صحت سے یہ دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ جب ان کے پاس ملیریا سے واقع اموات کے اعداد و شمار موجود نہیں ہیں تو وہ اس کی روک تھام کے لئے اقدامات کیسے کر سکتے ہیں؟

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

ملک عبدالجبار خان مہمند (پشتو) - جناب والا مہربانی فرما کر آپ پشتو میں جواب دیں تاکہ ہم بھی کچھ سمجھ سکیں۔

#### QUALIFICATIONS PRESCRIBED FOR WOMEN CONSTABLES.

**\*257. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) the number of women Constables in West Pakistan police;
- (b) the minimum qualifications prescribed for recruitment as women Constables and whether these qualifications differ from those prescribed for males appointed to similar posts;
- (c) whether there is any difference of salaries or allowances paid to men and women Constables?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister):** (a) 32.

(b) In the former Province of the Punjab, the minimum qualifications prescribed for recruitment as women constables were, good moral character, age between 20 and 25 years, height five feet, education upto primary standard and physical fitness according to the prescribed medical standards. No particular qualifications were in force in respect of women constables in the former N. W. F. P. Height prescribed for men constables is 5'—8" for the former Punjab and Bahawalpur State and 5'—7" for other parts of West Pakistan.

(c) No.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know from the honourable Deputy Minister as to what is the criterion for judging good moral character?

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - معزز ممبر خود اسکا انچارج لگا لیں - وہ خود ماہر عالم  
بڑے تجربہ کار ہیں - (قہقہہ) اور Good moral character کا مطلب مجھ سے بہتر  
سمجھتے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - یہ ایسا سوال ہے کہ اسکا جواب نہیں دیا جا سکتا -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا میں آنریبل منسٹر صاحب سے یہ پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ کیا  
Lady Constables کی یہ قلیل تعداد موجودہ ضروریات کو پورا کر سکتی  
ہے؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - میرے خیال میں تو کر سکتی ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - یہ تعداد صرف لاہور کیلئے ہے یا کسی اور ضلع کیلئے بھی ہے؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - میں معزز ممبر کی اطلاع کیلئے یہ بتانا چاہتی ہوں  
کہ پولیس ری آرگنائزیشن کا معاملہ انسپکٹر جنرل کے زیر غور ہے - اس ری آرگنائزیشن  
میں تمام سابقہ صوبوں کے رولز میں Uniformity ہو جائے گی -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - کیا نائب وزیر صاحب بتائیں کہ پولیس میں بھرتی ہونے  
والی عورتوں کی عمر کے متعلق کیا خیال ہے؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - میں نے بتایا ہے کہ تمام سابقہ صوبوں و ریاستوں  
کے رولز کو Uniform کیا جا رہا ہے - اور عمر کی نیا لڑائی جا رہی ہے -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - کیا یہ صحیح نہیں خیال کیا جاتا کہ ان کی عمر پینتیس  
سال سے اوپر ہونی چاہئے؟

**Deputy Minister:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** It is not a matter of opinion. It is something very important.

پینتیس سال سے کم عمر کی عورت پولیس میں بھرتی نہیں ہونی چاہئے -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا حکومت کے زیر غور کوئی ایسی تجویز ہے کہ بجائے جولہ  
لڑکیوں کے ادھیڑ عمر کی عورتوں کو پولیس میں بھرتی کیا جائے -

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ یہ چیز انسپکٹر جنرل کے زیر غور ہے کہ ان  
کے متعلق رولز کو Uniform کیا جائے اور دیگر شرائط مثلاً انکی عمر کیا ہو اور  
تعلیمی قابلیت کیا ہو وغیرہ وغیرہ زیر غور ہیں -

مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - کیا ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحب یہ بتائیں کہ بیگم تصدق حسین  
صاحبہ نے پینتیس سال کی عمر کی جو قید لگائی ہے حکومت اس پر بری طرح غور کریگی؟  
صاحب سپیکر - اسکی اجازت نہیں -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. My point of order is this that you have appointed Police Officials as Seargent-at-Arms. Now, Sir, there are eight or ten lady members in this House. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things if you appointed a lady as Seargent-at-Arms. Why are you so harsh upon us? (Laughter).

مولوی محمد اسلام الدین :- کیا اس مسئلہ پر شرعی فتویٰ حاصل کیا جائے گا (قہقہہ)

قاضی مرید احمد :- مولوی صاحب سے یہ فتویٰ پوچھا جائیگا - (قہقہہ) -

مولوی محمد اسلام الدین :- اس وقت تو قاضی کی ضرورت ہوگی - (قہقہہ) -

صاحب سپیکر :- یہ تو مولوی اور قاضی کا معاملہ ہے - (قہقہہ) -

قاضی مرید احمد :- تو پھر مرغی حرام - (قہقہہ) -

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان :- کیا یہ تجویز حکومت کے زیر غور ہے کہ پولیس میں چوروں کو بھرتی کیا جائیگا کیونکہ موجودہ پولیس چوروں کو پکڑنے میں ناکام رہی ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر :- اسکی اجازت نہیں -

#### Secretaries and Additional Secretaries to Government of West Pakistan

\*486. Mr. G. M. Syed : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries to the Government of West Pakistan and their names ;

(b) the Province to which they belonged before the integration and the posts they held in the officiating or permanent capacity before integration ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the posts have not been allotted on the following ratio :—

(i) forty per cent to former Province of the Punjab ;

(ii) sixty per cent to other former Provinces of Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Bahawalpur and Baluchistan, etc. ;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the negative, whether Government intend to maintain the above ratio and adhere to the principle strictly ?

Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister) :					(a) and
(b) Secretaries	...	...	...	...	15
Additional Secretaries	...	...	...	...	3

A statement showing the required details is placed on the Table.  
(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

## POSITION AS AT PRESENT.

Serial No.	Secretaries (including C. S. and A.C.S.,	Department	Province to which they belonged before integration.	Post held (officiating permanent) in pre-integrating Unit.
1	Mr. N. A. Faruqui, C.S.P.	S. and GAD	Sind.	Secretary, Ministry of the Interior, Government of Pakistan.
2	Mr. S. Fida Hassan, CSP.	S. and GAD.	Punjab.	Chief Secretary.
3	Mr. Manzoor Ilahi, CSP.	SW and L.GD.	Punjab.	D. C., Sialkot.
4	Mr. Atullah Jan Khan, CSP.	Health.	N.W.F.P.	D. C., Peshawar.
5	Mr. S. M. Sharif	.. Education.	Punjab.	Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan.
6	Mr. Muhammad Masood,	C. & W.	N.W.F.P.	Secretary, Local Government Department.
7	Mr. M. Masud, CSP.	.. R. & R.	Punjab.	Secretary, Agriculture Department.
8	Mr. M. M. Ahmad, CSP.	Finance.	Punjab.	Secretary, Finance Department.
9	Mr. M. H. Sufi, CSP.	.. Home.	Sind.	Secretary R. & R. Department and F & A. Department.
10	Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan, PCS.	T. A.	N.W.F.P.	OSD, N.W.F.P. Secretariat, Peshawar.
11	Mr. Masud Ahmad Sheikh, PCS. (Judicial).	Law.	Punjab.	L. R. and Secretary, Legislative Department.
12	Mr. A. G. Agha, CSP.	.. F & A.	Sind.	Secretary, F. H. and L.S.G. Department.
13	Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, CSP.	D. & I.	N.W.F.P.	Development Commissioner and Secretary, Development.
14	Mr. S. Ijaz Hussain Shah, CSP.	R.D.	Punjab.	Secretary, Rehabilitation Department and R. C., (General).
15	Mr. R. D. Howo, CSP.	.. I.C. & L.	Punjab.	Secretary, Medical and Local Government Department.
1	Mr. A. G. N. Kazi, CSP.	Finance.	Sind.	Secretary, F. D.
2	Mr. Muhammad Hanif Siddiqi, P.C.S. (Judicial).	Law.	Sind.	Secretary, Law Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
3	Mr. R. P. Shaikh, CSP.	D. & I.	East Pakistan.	



**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Sir, the figures supplied by the honourable the Deputy Minister show that out of fifteen Secretaries only one belongs to Sind. How does it show that a ratio of 40% has been fixed for smaller Provinces when out of fifteen Secretaries only one belongs to Sind?

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - سی - ایس - پی مرکزی سروس ہے - اس میں یہ نہیں دیکھا جاتا کہ جو افسر سندھ کا رہنے والا ہو اسی کو سندھی سمجھا جائے بلکہ integration کے وقت جو افسر سابقہ صوبہ سندھ سے آئے ہیں وہ سندھی افسر شمار کئے جاتے ہیں - لہذا پانچ افسر سندھ سے آئے ہیں - علاوہ انہیں سی - ایس - پی افسر نیاز احمد ہیں وہ کمشنر خیبرپور ہیں - دوسرے اے - کے - خان آجکل سوشل ویلفیئر کی ٹریننگ کے لئے باہر گئے ہوئے ہیں اور انکی جگہ شیخ منظور الہی صرف officiate کر رہے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - کیا یہ ان افسران کی تعداد ہے جو integration کے وقت سندھ سے آئے تھے؟

بیگم جی - اے - خان - جی ہاں یہ integration کے بعد آئے تھے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیج - کیا چیف سیکرٹری مسٹر فاروقی مرکز میں Interior Secretary نہیں تھے؟

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** How can she say that he belongs to Sind?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash:** He was a Lent Officer from Sind.

بیگم جی - اے - خان - ان کی سروسز سندھ کی شمار کی گئی تھیں - وہ پہلے سندھ کے چیف سیکرٹری تھے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیج - میں نے ان افسروں کے نام دریافت کئے تھے جو سندھ کے رہنے والے ہیں -

بیگم جی - اے - خان - آپکو معلوم ہے کہ سنٹرل سروسز کے افسران جس صوبہ میں مقرر کر دے جاتے ہیں وہ اسی صوبہ میں ہی شمار کئے جاتے ہیں - یہ پانچ افسر وہ ہیں جو سابق صوبہ سندھ میں تھے - Their services belong to the Sind Province -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیج - کیا ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحب کو یہ علم ہے کہ چونکہ سی - ایس پی سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کا cadre ہے اور ہر پانچ یا دس سال کے بعد ایسے افسران کو اس بات کا option دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ کس صوبہ میں جانا چاہتے ہیں - اس لئے ان کو ایک صوبہ کا نہیں شمار کیا جاتا؟

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan:** That is a different matter altogether.

مسٹر جی ایم - سیج - یہ تو سندھی بات ہے کہ جو لوگ جہاں کے رہنے والے ہیں وہ وہیں کے شمار کئے جاتے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر :- آپ کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ کیا گورنمنٹ اس چیز پر غور کرنے کیلئے تیار ہے کہ جو افسر جس صوبے کا رہنے والا ہے اسے وہیں کا تصور کیا جائے؟

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید :- میں گورنمنٹ کو نہیں کہنا چاہتا میں صرف حقیقت بیان کرتا تھا -

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, my question was : whether it is a fact that the posts have not been allotted on the following ratio :—

(i) forty per cent to former Province of the Punjab ;

(ii) sixty per cent to other former Provinces of Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Bahawalpur and Baluchistan, etc.

Now, actually the position is this that out of fifteen Secretaries only one belongs to Sind, four belong to the Frontier Province and not a single belongs either to Baluchistan or Bahawalpur. Out of these fifteen Secretaries ten belong to the Punjab. May I know if these figures justify the ratio which has already been fixed?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** What is the definition of a Sindhi and a Punjabi according to the Constitution ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The Constitution does not provide this.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** So long as there is one-unit in existence they will have to.

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان :- مرکزی سروسز میں یہ (ratio) نہیں ہوتی - میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے کہ سترہ سروسز کے پانچ افسران اس وقت موجود ہیں - اس سلسلہ میں صرف دو چیزیں دیکھی جاتی ہیں - ایک تو Seniority اور دوسرے Merit یہ تناسب تو صرف (اگر آپ سچ پوچھیں) صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے لئے رکھا گیا تھا - سروسز کے لئے نہیں رکھا گیا تھا - سروسز میں ان دونوں چیزوں کا خیال رکھا جاتا ہے اس سے efficiency بڑھتی ہے - اگر آپ صوبے میں efficiency دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو ان دونوں چیزوں کو پیش نظر رکھنا ضروری ہے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید :- تو پھر آپ نے کہیں کہا ہے کہ ۲۰ فیصدی رکھے گئے ہیں - آپ نے ہمیں درغلانے کے لئے ایسا جواب دیا ہے -

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان :- لیکن پھر بھی Proportion کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے پانچ سترہ افسروں کو Civil Secretariat میں لگایا گیا ہے -

**Mr. Speaker :** The discussion is over.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M.L.A's.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Malik Muhammad Akram Khan, M.L.A. :—

"I have an urgent piece of business at Campbellpur. It is kindly requested to grant me leave for one day (the 9th March, 1957). I shall be most grateful."

The question is :—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mr. Ali Gohar Khan Khuhro, M.L.A. :

"I am to state that owing to an urgent piece of business, I have to leave for my native place to day i.e. the 3rd February, 1957, I therefore shall not be able to attend the Assembly Session with effect from 4th February 1957 onwards. I therefore, request that necessary permission may kindly be granted to me for the above mentioned period of my absence."

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mir Abdul Qayyum, M.L.A. :

"I am leaving for Lyallpur in connection with urgent professional work. Kindly excuse my absence from the Assembly for today only."

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Sheikh Fazal-ur-Rehman, M.L.A. :

"On account of certain unavoidable engagements and the illness of my child I had to leave on the evening of 1st March, after attending the Session to Bahawalpur. I could not, therefore, attend the Session from 2nd to the 8th March and request that for this period I may please be granted leave."

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Pir Syed Mahboob Ali Shah *alias* Mahboob Shah Gilani. :

"As I have got to attend very urgent affairs I, therefore, request leave with effect from the 9th to 14th instant both days inclusive."

**The question is :**

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

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### POINT OF PRIVILEGE

Non-representation of Dhir State in the Provincial Assembly  
of West Pakistan.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of privilege Sir. The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, II Schedule, section (6) provides for two seats in the Provincial Assembly from the State of Dhir. According to the list of members supplied to this House, we find that the representatives from the Dhir State have not been elected. Now the question is that the Ruler of Dhir is standing in the way of the objectives of the Constitution being fulfilled and number of people have come over here to represent to the authorities that the Ruler will not and shall not allow them to carry out the intentions of the Constitution. Sir, this is a question of representation of people from that State in this august House. Sir, will you kindly call upon the Chief Minister and ask him to explain to this House why a very important State of Pakistan is not allowed to send its representatives to this House ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a question of privilege.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, this is not a point of privilege.

**Mr. Speaker :** Mian Muhammad Shafi says that his point of privilege is that two representatives from the State of Dhir have been denied the opportunity to represent the State in this House.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, the Ruler and Nawab of Dhir, according to Section 77 of the Constitution .....

**Mr. Speaker :** No doubt there is a provision in the Constitution for election to this House, but supposing some seats are vacant, this House can still function. The point of privilege, as I understand it, is that two representatives from Dhir State, who were to be elected, have been denied the opportunity to represent their people in this House. So I am asking the Government to explain.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, they are not elected. I do not know what is the point of privilege.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, this is not a complete House ; this House should consist of 310 members, but because the Ruler and Nawab of Dhir is standing in the way of electing two representatives for this House, consequently he (Nawab of Dhir) has violated the Constitution. Sir, therefore, it is a breach of the Constitution, it is a breach of the provisions of the West Pakistan Establishment Act and to that extent this House is suffering due to under-representation of people here. Therefore Sir, it is a question which concerns the whole House.

**Mr. Speaker :** Even if some seats are vacant in this House, the House can function and this is provided in the Constitution.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Supposing a member dies, then there will be some provision for election, but what about the fact that the Ruler of Dhir State is not allowing the people to exercise the right conferred upon them under the Constitution and to that extent, Sir, I say that this House is being denied the right of any elected representatives from the Dhir State, which, as every body knows, has become a hot-bed of intrigues against Pakistan, because of the activities of the Ruler there.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana :** Sir, I do agree with Mian Muhammad Shafi that this is a matter of privilege. Sir, when some force in the country violates the Constitution of the country and by force prevents the completion of this House, then not only the privilege of this House but the entire democratic institutions of this country are imperilled. And I feel, Sir, that it is the first business of this House to see that the Constitution is properly acted upon, particularly in connection with the constitution of this House. When somebody by force prevents this from happening, then it is a matter which this House must consider as belonging to its privileges.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** May I make one submission ? Sir, the point of view put forward by Mr. Shafi is clearly distinguishable from the one urged by the Chair, namely, if a couple of vacancies occur, whether or not the House can function as a House without filling those vacancies. I agree with the Chair that the House can function as a House without filling those vacancies. But, Sir, the present case is distinguishable in the sense that right from the very beginning two representatives assigned to the State of Dhir, were not elected to the House at all or were not allowed to be elected. So, some one is trying to defeat the Constitution and the House cannot be treated as a complete House until elections in the Dhir State are properly held.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** How they were not "allowed" ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Address the Chair.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** I am asking.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** May I know why we do not have the two representatives from the Dir State in the House ? I maintain this is a distinguishable case : Right from the very beginning when the House came into being two representatives from Dhir were not allowed to be elected to this House and if nobody was trying to stand in the way of that election,

then elections to those two seats should take place immediately. Then and then alone it can be said that the House was properly constituted. If thereafter a vacancy occurs and election is not held for some time, that will not violate the proceedings of the House.

I support the point made by Mr. Shafi. The House should take notice of it and take adequate measures to see that the people of Dhir State get representation in this House, as has been provided for them in the Constitution.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I invite attention to Rule 37 of the Rules of Procedure. Sub-clause (1) reads :—

“A motion on a question of privilege suddenly arising is entitled to immediate precedence over all other business.”

Further sub-clause (2) says :—

“A motion on a question of privilege may be made after questions and before the business of the day is entered upon, although the question does not suddenly arise, but any such motion shall be made at the earliest opportunity and does not ordinarily require notice.”

Will you kindly read that and decide if this really arises ? This House has been sitting for a long time—without these members from Dir—and it occurs to the honourable member to raise this question today. How does it fulfil the requirements of this rule ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I raised this issue in the last session as well. Let him see the record of the House. I raised this question when we met last.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Strictly, that is no answer .....

**Mr. Speaker :** I think this motion of privilege has been raised after the question hour and before the business of the day has been entered upon.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sub-clause (2) will apply.

**Mr. Speaker :** ...and the only point sought to be raised by Mr. Muhammad Shafi and supported by some other honourable members is: What is the exact position? The Government may explain. My view is that there is no harm in Government explaining the position.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, the position is that at the general elections, when they were held, nobody filed nomination papers and therefore, no election took place. So far as their suggestion is concerned, that somebody is standing in the way and does not allow the elections to proceed, I think that has to be substantiated, because there is no such evidence before me and unless and until these facts are approved—we cannot investigate—if it is clear that this thing has really happened, then certainly the proper authority can take notice of it.

Further, Sir, I would submit that questions relating to an acceding State, are barred by Rule 19(a).

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Then he will have to concede that Dir is not a part of Pakistan!

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Acceding States are part of Pakistan. "No question shall be asked.....

**Mr. G. Allana:** No. 19(a) relates to.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him finish.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** I have not finished.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I thought he had finished.

**Mr. Speaker:** Don't be impatient.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** So, that is what I was submitting.

Moreover elections were held by the Central Government and the Election Commissioner is there. So, I do not see how this Government or this Legislature comes in.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Rule 19 (a) quoted by the honourable Minister relates to questions and answers. If any question is asked about an acceding State, then the consent of the Governor is necessary. The Rules do not debar discussion on a privilege motion. That is the position.

Then again.....

**Mr. Speaker:** As this is a matter of election to this legislature from the States or from somewhere else, this is a Central Subject and it is for the Election Commission to take adequate steps for getting representatives from a particular area elected to this House and this Government has nothing to do with that election.

I think this privilege motion is out of order on that ground.

**Mian Muhammad Sharifi:** On a point of order. Although I bow before your ruling but this House is incomplete without those people.

**Mr. Speaker:** It can function even without them.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** But the people are being deprived of the right of their representation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the Central Government take proper steps.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Should we not tell them that this House is incomplete and they should do something about it.

**Mr. Speaker:** This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and I hope.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** No question of "hope". I have taken adequate steps.

راجہ خداداد خان۔ جناب مجھے ذاتی طور سے علم ہے کہ جو واقعات معزز ممبر ریاست دیر کے متعلق کاغذ سے پڑھ کر معزز ایوان کے سامنے پیش کر رہے تھے وہ صحیح نہیں ہیں۔ معزز ممبر کے ہاتھ میں ایک پرچہ ہے وہ اسے پڑھ کر آپ کے سامنے وہاں کے حالات بیان فرما رہے تھے۔ مجھے بھی کم از کم وہاں کے حالات کا کچھ علم ہے۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ اس پرچہ میں کیا لکھا ہوا۔۔۔۔۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ انہوں نے کسی قسم کا الزام عائد نہیں کیا ہے۔

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** Even after your ruling the time of the House is being wasted.

#### ORDINANCES LAID ON THE TABLE.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following Ordinances:

1. The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Ordinance, 1956.

2. The West Pakistan Board of Revenue Ordinance, 1956.

3. The West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.

4. The Punjab District Boards Act (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.

5. The Punjab Municipal Act (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.

6. The West Pakistan Foodstuffs (Continuance of Control) Ordinance, 1956.

7. The West Pakistan Assembly (Offices) Second Ordinance, 1956.

8. The West Pakistan High Court (Special Jurisdiction) Second Ordinance, 1956.

9. The West Pakistan Urban Rent Restriction Ordinance, 1956.

10. The City of Lahore Corporation Act (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.



11. The West Pakistan Jhelum District Board Elections (Cancellation of Nominations) Ordinance, 1956.
12. The West Pakistan General Clauses Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
13. The West Pakistan Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Temporary Powers) Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
14. The West Pakistan (Adaptation and Repeal of Laws) Ordinance, 1956.
15. The West Pakistan Deputy Ministers (Salaries and Allowances) Ordinance, 1956.
16. The Pakistan Red Cross Society (Sind Provincial Branch) (Validating) Ordinance, 1956.
17. The West Pakistan Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1956.
18. The West Pakistan Board of Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
19. The Baluchistan Public Safety Regulation (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
20. The Punjab Municipal Act (West Pakistan Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
21. The Punjab District Boards Act (West Pakistan Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
22. The Quetta Municipal Law (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
23. The Khairpur Abkari Act (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
24. The Opium Act (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1956.
25. The West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation Ordinance 1956.
26. The Motor Vehicles Act (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1957.
27. The West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Ordinance, 1957.
28. The Motor Vehicles Act (West Pakistan Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1957.

29. The West Pakistan Essential Services (Maintenance) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957.

30. The West Pakistan Legislative Assembly (Allowances of Members) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957.

31. The West Pakistan Ministers (Salaries, Allowances and Privileges) Ordinance, 1957.

**Mr. G. Allana :** On a Point of Order. Sir, these Ordinances which have been laid on the Table of the House today are covered by Article 102 of the Constitution ; clause (1) of which authorizes the Governor to promulgate Ordinances when the Assembly is not in session : Sub-section (2) says :

"An Ordinance promulgated under Clause (1) shall be laid before the Provincial Assembly and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the next meeting of the Assembly, or if a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Assembly, upon the passing of that resolution."

Sir, it was the responsibility of Government to lay these Ordinances on the Table on the very first day when Assembly met on 28th January. But today is 11th of March and every one of these ordinances has lapsed before 11th March. So the Government is laying on the Table Ordinances which are a nullity in law and Constitution. Therefore these Ordinances are not Ordinances, and so they should not be laid on the Table at all. It would have been in order if they had been laid on the Table before they expired. (Hear, hear).

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture) : It is a simple matter. The honourable member says they should have been laid on the Table on the first day when the Assembly met. I do not find anything in Article 102 (1) or (2) which makes it obligatory to lay it on the Table on the first or any other specified date. The Article merely says that they shall be laid before the Assembly. Moreover, the honourable member is not stopped from bringing any resolution at any time when he likes after the Ordinances have been promulgated and further the period expires on the 12th and not before that date. Therefore all the points raised by the honourable member are wrong.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I would draw the attention of the honourable Minister to the fact that the crucial question is which is the date on which these Ordinances lapse. If they lapse on 12th then they do exist and they are not a nullity in law and constitution. But my submission is that they lapsed on the 10th of March, because we assembled on the 28th of January. If in point of time and date I am correct then they are a nullity and cannot be laid on the Table after 10th March. The question of moving resolutions does not arise at all.

**Mr. Speaker :** We met on the 28th of January. Therefore we have to count 6 weeks after that date from the 29th.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** The phraseology is not 'within six weeks' but 'at the expiration of six weeks'. So we have to count 6 weeks from 29th and they end on 12th of March, 1957.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** We met on 28th. So we have to count from 28th.

**Mr. Speaker :** We met on 28th and we have to count from 29th.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** As it says at the expiration of 6 weeks so it has to be counted from 29th. These six weeks as such expire tomorrow.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** May I with your permission say some thing.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a technical matter. It says expiration of six weeks from the next meeting of the Assembly. So we will have to count from 29th January.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** It should be six weeks from the date we met ; and as we met on 28th, six weeks should be counted from then onwards.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar :** We met on the 28th.

**Mr. Speaker :** It expires 6 weeks after the next meeting.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** No, sir, it should be counted from the day the Assembly met.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a technical matter.

**Mr. G. Allana :** It is an important matter of privilege.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have the diary before me and I have counted the days from 28th and if it lapses 42 days after that then they have already lapsed and cannot be laid on the table of the House.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I thought, Sir, Mr. Allana knew about it ; but I find he does not know the interpretations under the General Clauses Act how the dates are counted. I took it for granted that he knew how to count the date and he was conversant with the General Clauses Act. There is a special provision in the General Clauses Act :

"In any Central Act or Regulation laid after the commencement of this Act it shall be sufficient for the purpose of excluding the first in a series of days or any other period of time, to use the word 'from' and, for the purpose of including the last in a series of days or any other period of time to use the word 'to'".

When the first word is issued the first day is excluded ; this is our law.

**Mr. Speaker :** They are just in time by one day.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I do not mind his quoting from General Clauses Act. But I do resent the Law Minister every now and then saying that I know

nothing of law. In this House every member has a right to say what he likes and to express his views on any problem whether it is medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, or food. No one is expert on all these subjects. I hope the honourable Minister will allow members to express their views freely and not say things like this.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, I never said that he is not conversant with the provision of General Clauses Act and he does not know the law; I never said that. If he knows the law I have no objection in admitting it.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, when he speaks and I interrupt him he does not yield. I have not yielded to him but he is interrupting me. I have as much right as a Minister not to yield and I am in possession of the House at the moment.

Mr. Speaker, I know even as a business man how notice period is to be counted in company law, when a specific period is mentioned.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Point of Order. Sir, is he arguing against the provisions of an existing law when it differs from his business experience? Is he going to override provisions of law by his business experience?

**Mr. G. Allana :** I am only saying how a period is to be counted.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is a provision in the General Clauses Act by which he can know how this period of six weeks is to be counted. When there is a specific provision in the General Clauses Act, we have to follow that.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I am following that and even in following that, is it six weeks or is it not?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, it is.

**Mr. G. Allana :** May I be permitted to show that it is not six weeks?

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member has already given his calculation.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** On a point of order. When the Speaker gives his ruling and says that it is within those days, is there any argument after that?

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, have you given a ruling to that effect?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, I have already said that 28th February is not to be counted and if that is so, Government is just within time by one day and the Ordinances have not lapsed and if still the Opposition does not agree with it, well, they can challenge it in a court of law; I cannot help that. Let us now stop this discussion.

**Chaudri Faiz Ahmad :** It is specially provided in the constitution.....

**Mr. Speaker :** He is reopening it. I do not permit him to reopen it. The General Clauses Act points a way out for that.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** On a point of information. He says that the Ordinances have not lapsed.....

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** He is again reopening it.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have said if the Opposition thinks that they are on solid ground, they can challenge it in a court of law.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** I am not questioning these Ordinances. I want to know from the honourable Minister what will become after tomorrow if the Ordinances are not made into law ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** They will lapse if they are not enacted into law after tomorrow.

### THE WEST PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT FUND CESS BILL, 1957

**Mr. Speaker :** The House will now proceed to discuss the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess, Bill, 1957, clause by clause.

#### Clause 2.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir, I beg to move :

That in sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the word 'cultivable' be inserted between the words 'means' and 'land' appearing in line 1.

جناب والا اس ترمیم کو پیش کرنے سے میرا مقصد یہ ہے کہ اس سیس کا کوئی اصول مقرر کر دیا جائے کیونکہ موجودہ صورت میں ہر شخص سے جس پر مالیہ تفحص ہو چکا ہے یہ سیس وصول کر لیا جائیگا۔ اگر اس سیس کا مقصد فی الواقعہ بہتری اور بہبودی ہے تو جن لوگوں سے یہ وصول کیا جانا ہے کم از کم آپ اتنا مفاد اور بہتری تو پیش نظر رکھیں۔ اسلئے وہ اراضی جس پر مالیہ تو نافذ ہو چکا ہے مگر اسکا مالک یا کاشتکار اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں اٹھا رہے اسے یقیناً اس ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا جائے اور اس کے مالک کو یہ رعایت ملنی چاہئے کہ اس پر مزید ٹیکس کا بار نہ ڈالا جائے۔

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, I have no objection to this but I would like to explain to the honourable member that land assessed to land revenue means cultivable land ; you cannot assess any other land.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** The land which is sold also ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Land assessed to land revenue is only the cultivable land. I have no objection if they want to make it clear.

**Mr. Speaker :** They accept it. But this word 'cultivable' should be before the word "land" and not between "means" and "Land".

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** But, Sir, there will arise some difficulty in accepting this amendment at this stage as some land revenue has already been collected. It won't be relevant just now, but I will bear it in mind at the time of a new Act that is coming up before this House. This amendment at this stage will create unnecessary complications.

میاں منظور حسن - ٹورنمنٹ کی مشینری جو ہے وہ بڑی مضبوط اور مستحکم ہے  
اگر وہ رعایت دینا چاہیں تو ہر وقت دے سکتے ہیں - اور زائر رقم لوٹا سکتے ہیں -

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - آئندہ بل میں کر دیں گے -

**Mr. Speaker :** It is the same. "Land" means "cultivable land".

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I have just been told that there is certain land which is assessed to land revenue in the towns. So, it is not only the cultivable land but other land also and that is why I suggested that I will bear this in mind at the time of the new legislation that is coming up before the House. There is no use accepting this amendment now.

میاں منظور حسن - اگر انہیں یہ احساس ہے کہ یہ اصول قائم ہونا چاہئے تو انہیں  
یہ ترمیم منظور کر لینی چاہئے - اس سے ان لوگوں کو رعایت ہو جائیگی جن کی اراضی  
میں کچھ پیدا نہیں ہوتا یا جو زرعی مقصد کے لئے استعمال نہیں ہوتی - اگر وہ ایسے لوگوں  
کو کچھ رعایت دے دیں گے تو اتنا کچھ نقصان نہیں -

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - جناب والا معزز رکن کو یہ بھی خیال رکھنا چاہئے کہ  
غیر مزدور اراضی میں وہ زمینیں بھی آجاتی ہیں جن پر بڑے بڑے مکانات ہیں - میرے خیال  
میں ایسے لوگوں کو تو وہ بھی چھوڑنا نہیں چاہتے ہونگے - البتہ جو غریب لوگ ہیں اور  
جن کی زمینوں میں کچھ پیدا نہیں ہوتا انکے لئے آئندہ بل میں ترمیم کر دی جائیگی -

**Mr. Speaker :** He says he will accept it.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Let it be put to the House.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** When he is prepared to accept the amendment, why should it be put to the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** He says he accepts it in principle for the Bill which is coming up before the House but for the purposes of this Bill, he says it will create complications as this money has been collected.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** But that is to be collected by the 1st of June 1957.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will put it to the House.

The question is :

That in sub-clause (a) of clause 2, the word 'cultivable' be inserted between the words 'means' and 'land' appearing in line 1.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Next amendment is only consequential : that is also not necessary.

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

That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

## Clause 3.

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi (Montgomery District) :** I beg to move :—

That for the existing sub-clause (1) of clause 3, the following be substituted, namely :—

(1) A cess shall be levied on land revenue at the following scale :—

- (i) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 250 shall pay cess at the rate of two annas on each rupee ;
- (ii) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 2,500 shall pay cess at the rate of six annas on each rupee ;
- (iii) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 100 shall be exempt from the provisions of this Bill.

Provided that landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 100 shall be exempt from the provisions of this Bill.

Sir, in commending my amendment to the House, I should have been at an advantage if you had kindly provided me with a blackboard and chalk so that I could bring home to the members of this House the import underlying my amendment.

The honourable the Law Minister, the other day, said that it was not his baby, that it was a baby handed over to him by the former Government. But I say it makes no difference ; it is a monstrous baby and it stands to undo what you intend to do in respect of the cultivator in terms of their profession.

Sir, the present proposal of the Government is to levy a flat rate of two annas on each rupee of land revenue and water rate without bothering as to the amount of land held by an individual.

May I bring to the notice of the honourable the Law Minister that water rate in the former province of the Punjab in Colony Area is borne by the tenant, so that if, as it stands now, it is accepted the burden of this taxation will pass on to the poor tenants, whereas your intention ought to be that this cess should be collected from the land-owners.

Now coming down to facts and figures and I want to bring home to the Law Minister particularly who is otherwise a very reasonable man, to show that if he agrees to my proposition contained in my amendment, he shall collect a slightly bigger amount of cess than anticipated by him and at the same time he would be exempting a large number of cultivators from the operation of this Bill.

Before I give these figures, may I tell this House that I rely for my information on the figures given by Malik Feroze Khan Noon, who was appointed by a regime to go into the question of the tenants settlement and he went into the matter extensively and printed his inquiry in the form of a book : therefore the figures which I give are very authentic. It shows that 15,20,664 cultivators in the former province of the Punjab belong to a category who pay land revenue and abiana less than Rs. 100. If you agree to my proposition, what do you see ? You outright exempt 80 per cent of the cultivators from the operation of this Bill. Now people who pay land revenue from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 form about 10 per cent of the total population of the cultivators. Their number is about 99,117 and

\*Uncorrected speech.

the total revenue which they pay is Rs. 87,41,993. Now if the Law Minister, and for the matter of that the Finance Minister, sat down to calculate, on this head alone he would have raised more than half the revenue that you expect to raise by way of the present measure.

Then the number of those who pay from Rs. 250 and less than Rs. 500, form only 0.3 per cent of the total land revenue payers and they pay 7.5 per cent of the total land revenue and it comes to about 18 lakhs of rupees per crop.

Sir, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 the percentage of people holding such land is 0.1998. They pay 9 per cent of the total revenue. I would particularly invite the attention of Mr. G. M. Syed to these figures which make a startling reading. People who pay land revenue from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 their total percentage of the total cultivators is 0.1998 and they pay 9 per cent of the total revenue and it comes to about 80 lakhs of rupees. People who pay from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, their percentage is .0008 and they pay half per cent of the total land revenue which comes to about 11 lakhs of rupees but people who pay above Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, their number is only 14 and they pay 81 lakhs of rupees as land revenue.

Sir, it means this, that amongst the land-owning classes in the former province of Punjab, if you exempt 80 per cent cultivators and you make it applicable according to the sliding scale, the cess you will realise according to my calculations would be more than 1,25,00,000. According to your present rate of cess you are going to raise only 1,05,00,000. So what do you do? You afford relief to 80 per cent people whose number, as I have stated, runs into this staggering figure of 15,20,664 and their total land revenue is 1,18,00,000, and, at the same time, you save the tenants who have got no interest in the land as a land-owning class.

**Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro:** How much is the total collection from this?

**Main Muhammad Shafi:** They intend to raise 1,05,00,000 but if they agree to my proposition they shall be raising Rs. 1,25,00,000, but they will have to displease their masters; they will have to displease their feudal chiefs who are the main prop of this Ministry.

Sir, the honourable the Law Minister is a very reasonable man, as I said, and he agreed with me that we shall not impose a uniform rate for purposes of assessment and that we should give relief to those where it is due and that we should assess where it could be easily done without causing any hardship.

Sir, you know that every cultivator, whether he owns one acre or more, has to pay a certain cess. Of these, you have the local tax, the District Board tax and other Provincial taxes. Well, Sir, the so-called agricultural income tax is so meagre, is so small, that its incidence affects a very small minority, and believe me, Sir, the landlords due to the soaring up of prices have unearned incomes to the tune of lakhs of rupees.



The price of cotton has gone up as high as Rs. 37 and we know it that wheat has been selling in the former province of the Punjab at Rs. 18 to 20 per maund. Sir, it will be an eminently just and reasonable thing if you make the big feudal chiefs pay something towards the amelioration of the conditions of those people on whom they depend. You want to collect this amount with a view to giving to the people hospitals, roads, etc. etc. Sir, for the first time in the history of this Province, let us set up an example where we should say that we have been at least once true and loyal to the principle of taxation. I would have felt very happy if any one from amongst those benches got up on his feet and told me that my figures were not correct, or that the estimates which I have given was not correct, and that what relief I suggest will accrue to the small holders, will not accrue to them; but none will get up to say so. What will happen is that they will say that they are opposed to this amendment.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** No, I will not do that.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I thank the Law Minister for saying that he is not one of those who will use the big rod to pull down this particular amendment. I am thankful to him but can he persuade his colleagues and followers on those benches to accept my suggestion? The honourable Law Minister says 'we have already realised the amount and I cannot do it in retrospective manner.' Sir, I respectfully submit that they have yet to realise from the people for this crop. Payments that you have received are only for six months. Another instalment is due from the people in future. Therefore, Sir, if you kindly instalment is due from the people in it will afford relief to no less than 80 per cent people of this Province. I assure you it will be to your credit. When you will go to the people for votes at the coming general elections, they shall receive you with warm feelings and you are likely to be returned with thumping majority. But if you do not do it—and I am afraid you would not do it, humble political workers like me will go to the people and tell them how you have behaved towards them.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Does he want to give him a seat from the Punjab?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Yes, I will offer him because he is a handsome man and is a capable man.

Sir, with these words, I commend the amendment for the acceptance of the House.

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

That for the existing sub-clause (1) of clause 3, the following be substituted namely:—

(1) A cess shall be levied on land revenue at the following scale:—

- (i) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 250 shall pay cess at the rate of two annas on each rupee;
- (ii) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 2,500 shall pay cess at the rate of six annas on each rupee;
- (iii) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate above Rs. 2,500 shall pay cess at the rate of twelve annas on each rupee;

Provided that landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 100 shall be exempt from the provisions of this Bill.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, I entirely endorse the principle underlying the amendment moved by Mian Muhammad Shafi, though I have not studied his amendment in detail and as such do not find myself in a happy position to ditto his amendment. But, Sir, may I suggest to the honourable Law Minister that we must change the basic concept of taxation and in future follow the principle that those who have the capacity to pay must be made to pay. The present Bill taxes the landowners irrespective of the fact whether an individual has the capacity to pay or not. I would elucidate my point by saying, Sir, that in irrigated area a holding ranging between five to ten acres can with very great difficulty sustain a family of five people. How on earth can we justify a taxation on a uniform rate to the extent of 12.5 per cent to be levied on a peasant proprietor, who can with great difficulty keep the bodies and souls of his dependents together and possesses only five acres of land? Therefore, I suggest, Sir, that this question must be thoroughly gone into. The whole concept of taxation should be changed and in certain categories where the holding is not big enough even to sustain that family, there should be no land Revenue or no water rate, but those who are above that category should be taxed. Sir, may I suggest for the consideration of the Law Minister right now as a proposition—not that I am trying to oppose Mian Muhammad Shafi. It will be a good idea if the Law Minister kindly agrees to accept an amendment to this effect that those who pay land revenue up to the tune of Rs. 25 a year should be treated as exempt from the payment of this tax; those who pay land revenue from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 a year should pay one anna per rupee, and those who pay over Rs. 100 as land revenue per year should pay two annas per rupee. I suggest that the Law Minister should consider this proposition seriously and find his way to accept it here and now or otherwise keep this in a mood to accept in view when the new Bill comes up.

Then, Sir, there is another suggestion that although this question is to be decided by experts, namely, the Revenue Board, but it will be a good thing if you set up a committee of the Legislature with power to co-opt members of the Revenue Department, so that they can go into this question carefully and evolve a system which is rational and which provides adequate financial means for the Province to run on proper lines and develop, and which at the same time gives relief to those who are not in a position to pay.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, as the Leader of the Opposition has said, I am also in agreement on principle with this amendment. (Applause) I shall bear this in mind when the new Bill for the future period comes up. So far as the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition is concerned about details, I cannot commit myself now, but I will have to ask the experts and have some formula prepared in this connection.

So, far as the present Bill is concerned, as I have already mentioned my inability to change it, I think they will forgive me. They may accept the present Bill.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** We can forgive him; what about the poor people?

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Sir, I think there is an enigma in what the Law Minister said yesterday.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** There is some misapprehension in the mind of the honourable member. It is rabi of 1955-56. That is finished and gone. Very probably the whole period of one year may have already been over.

**Voices :** No Sir.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** I think, Sir, that the remarks made by the learned Law Minister yesterday were in my view quite incorrect.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I never said that. May I rise on a point of order? Sir, after I have replied to the amendment I don't think there can be any further argument. I have been very accommodating, but in all fairness I feel that after I have concluded there can be no more discussion. He should have got up before.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** I withdraw my remarks but I may be permitted to submit that the honourable the Law Minister told us yesterday that this is only the regularisation of an Ordinance by the Ministry in which Mr. Khuhro and Mr. Daultana were the Ministers. This does not appear to be justified for one reason that this taxation relates to the period beginning from June 1956 to June 1957. I shall draw your attention to the Bill itself which says :—

“It shall be deemed to have come into force from Rabi 1955-56 and shall remain in force for one year.”

Now Rabi 1955-56 means up to the middle of June 1956. It is to start from that period and is to end on the 15th June 1957. Is it right?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Yes.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Then, Sir, the law which is to govern this period must have been either passed in the Budget Session that took place in May 1956 or in some ordinance that was brought forward after that Budget Session and Mr. Khuhro and Mr. Daultana would not be a party to those laws.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** May I tell him one thing? There can be only two crops in one year, not three.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Yes two.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Rabi of 1955-56 is already included in it. Kharif of 1956-57 is also included. How can three crops be included in one year?

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** In this one year Kharif of 1956 and Rabi of 1957.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Three crops?

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** No, only two crops.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** He is going against the provisions of the Bill.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** From 15th June 1956 means .....

**Mr. Speaker :** This Ordinance came into force from Rabi 1955-56. Is that his point ?

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** No, from 1955-56.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Which means Rabi.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** No, Kharif.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** I will draw your attention to the general clause.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I agreed yesterday to restrict and make it very clear. I have moved an amendment already.

**Mr. Speaker :** In the Bill the word used is Rabi.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** There cannot be three crops in one year.

**Mr. Speaker :** Half of it relates to Rabi 1955-56, i.e., land revenue which is collected in June or July 1956 and the other half relates to Kharif which has been collected now. No more is to be collected.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi :** Not at all, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think it is quite clear.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** My point was that if this assessment is to be made on the land revenue of Rabi 1955-56.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I am prepared to call it an agricultural year.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Then it means that the land revenue that was charged for 1955-56 Rabi and the land revenue which was due to Government on the 15th June, 1956. ....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** It was never due like that, it was due immediately.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Don't mention the year 1956.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please make it clear.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** That is that it could not possibly be done under an Ordinance by the Government under the regime of Mr. Daultana and Mr. Khuhro. Because it relates to the previous year it must have been passed by the Ministry of Malik Firoz Khan Noon. Then after that there was the Ministry of Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti and I was also a Minister in that Ministry. That period has already expired.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro :** That period has already expired.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** It means that the dates which have been given are incorrect.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I don't agree with the honourable member. I cannot help it.

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

That for the existing sub-clause (1) of clause 3, the following be substituted, namely :—

(1) A cess shall be levied on land revenue at the following scale:—

- (i) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 250 shall pay cess at the rate of two annas on each rupee ;
- (ii) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 2,500 shall pay cess at the rate of six annas on each rupee ;
- (iii) Landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate above Rs. 2,500 shall pay cess at the rate of twelve annas on each rupee ;

Provided that landowners paying land revenue including occupiers rate upto Rs. 100 shall be exempt from the provisions of this Bill.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan's amendment number four is now out of order because it is covered by the proviso to the amendment moved by Mian Muhammad Shafi and as this amendment has already been rejected by the House, therefore his amendment also stands rejected.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** My second amendment pertaining to this clause is No. 6 as provided in the 2nd Revised List, circulated today, and I will move this amendment.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir, I beg to move :—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, the word 'four' be substituted for the word 'Two' occurring in line 2, and after changing the full stop, at the end of line 4, with a comma, the following words be added, namely :—

When the land revenue or occupier's rate exceeds a sum of rupees Two Hundred Fifty.

**Mr. Speaker :** The amendment which the honourable member has read out is not printed.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** I have written a letter four days earlier.

**Mr. Speaker :** His amendment is that the assessment is to be made when the land revenue or occupier's rate exceeds a sum of rupees two hundred and fifty. So he has changed it from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** His amendment is that the assessment is to be made when the land revenue or occupier's rate exceeds a sum of rupees 250.

بیان منظور حسن :- جی ہاں - جناب والا - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ سابقہ صوبہ پنجاب اور بہاولپور میں اس قسم کے ٹیکس پہلے ہی موجود ہیں اور ان علاقوں کے زمینداروں پر ٹیکسوں کا پہلے ہی اتنا بوجھ ہے کہ وہ انکی ادائیگی بروقت نہیں کر سکتے اور اس وقت بھی کم حیثیت کے زمینداروں کے ذمہ ہزاروں روپے واجب الادا ہیں جنہیں حکومت بڑی بے رحمی اور بے عزتی سے عام زمینداروں سے وصول کر رہی ہے - ان کو تحصیلوں میں بلا کر حوالاتوں میں بند کر دیا جاتا ہے اور چالیس دن تک محبوس رکھا جاتا ہے اور زبردستی ان سے مالہ وصول کیا جاتا ہے اور زمینداروں کی مصیبتوں اور تکلیفوں کا حکومت کو کوئی احساس نہیں ہوتی - عوام الناس کا تو یہ مطالبہ ہے کہ غلہ کو سستا کیا جائے اور کاشتکار بھی غلہ کو سستے نرخوں پر فروخت کرے مگر حکومت دن بدن کاشتکار پر ٹیکس کا بوجھ بڑھا رہی ہے - یہ چیز غلہ کے نرخ کو کم کرنے کی بجائے اور زیادہ تیز کر رہی ہے حکومت کو عوام کے مطالبات کا قطعی کوئی خیال نہیں - میں اس سلسلہ میں یونائیٹڈ نیشنز کی سوشل کونسل کے ریزولوشن نمبر ۴۰۱ کا حوالہ دینا چاہتا ہوں اس میں لکھا ہے -

"G. Review their tax structure and administration with a view to eliminating inequitable tax loads and related charges on the cultivator of land."

تو حضور والا - اگر آپ ہماری بات نہیں مانتے تو یونائیٹڈ نیشنز کی اس ایکسپرٹ کمیٹی کی سفارشات تو مانیں اور یہ فوشش کریں کہ زمیندار پر ٹیکس کا بوجھ کم سے کم کیا جائے۔ میں وزیر قانون سے گزارش کرونگا کہ وہ Lady Godiva کی طرح زائد اور گراں محاصل ترک کر دیں اور غریب عوام سے داد و تحسین اسی طرح حاصل کریں جس طرح Lady Godiva نے حاصل کی تھی - ایک مشہور شاعر نے Lady Godiva کی شان میں کہا ہے

"Took the tax away and built herself of an everlasting name".

لہذا میں ایوان سے درخواست کرونگا کہ اسے منظور نہ فرمایا جائے۔

چودھری مہتاب خان - جناب والا! میں میاں منظور حسن کی تاثیر کے لئے ڈھڑا ہوا ہوں - یہ ترقیاتی ٹیکس جو انہوں نے تجویز کیا ہے۔۔۔۔۔

صاحب سپیکر - دیکھئے آپ اس پر عام بحث نہیں کر سکتے - میاں منظور حسن نے تو اپنی ترمیم پیش کی تھی - آپ کو پتہ ہے کہ ان کی ترمیم کیا تھی؟

(آوازیں - ان کو نہیں پتہ - شور اور قطع کلامیاں) چودھری صاحب اسمبلی کے قواعد کے مطابق آپ اس وقت عام بحث نہیں کر سکتے - تیسری ریڈنگ پر اگر آپ چاہیں تو ایسا کر سکتے ہیں -

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

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, the word 'four' be substituted for the word 'Two' occurring in line 2, and after changing the full stop, at the end of line 4, with a comma, the following words be added, namely:—

"When the land revenue or occupier's rate exceeds a sum of rupees Two Hundred Fifty".

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada (Minister of Law):** I would have been very glad about this amendment because this gives more money to the Government—double. And I do not think that Ch. Mahtab Khan has realised that this suggested an increase.

چودھری مہتاب خان صاحب کو شاید یہ نہیں بتایا گیا کہ وہ تو اسکو بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ دو آن فی روپیہ کے حساب سے تو وصول کرو لیکن جنٹی ایسیسمنٹ اڑھائی سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہے ان سے چار آن فی وصول کئے جائیں - میں تو بہت خوش ہوں کیونکہ گورنمنٹ کو زیادہ روپیہ ملے گا - لیکن مناسب یہ ہے کہ جس ریٹ پر پہلے وصول ہو چکا ہے وہ جاری رکھا جائے - اس لئے میں اس ترمیم کو منظور نہیں کرتا۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:—

That in sub-clause (1) of clause 3, the word 'four' be substituted for the word 'Two' occurring in line 2 and after changing the full stop, at the end of line 4, with a comma, the following words be added, namely:—

"When land revenue or occupiers rate exceeds a sum of rupees two hundred fifty."

*The motion was lost.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan** (Gujranwala District) : Sir, I beg to move :—

That in sub-clause 2 of clause 3, the portion beginning from the word 'person' in line 1 up to the end of sub-clause be deleted and the word 'land-lord' be substituted therefor.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** : Sir let No. 8 be put first because that is for the deletion of the whole clause.

**Mr. Speaker** : This is something different.

میان منظور حسن ۔۔ جناب والا ! اس کلاز کے تحت جس آدمی کے نام مالک اراضی کی ادائیگی لکھی گئی ہو اس سے یہ سیس وصول کیا جائے گا۔

**Mr. G. M. Syed** : If this amendment is allowed to be moved, then what happens to the amendment of Mr. Allana ?

**Mr. Speaker** : That relates to the deletion of sub-clause 3.

میان منظور حسن ۔۔ حکومت کو چاہئے کہ وہ اصل مالک اراضی سے سیس وصول کرے۔ موجودہ صورت میں مالکان اراضی اس سیس کا بوجھ مزارعین پر ڈال دیتے۔ میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت اس ترمیم کو منظور کر لے تاکہ اس امر کی وضاحت ہو سکے کہ یہ سیس صرف مالک اراضی سے وصول ہوگا۔

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

That in sub-clause 2 of clause 3, the portion beginning from the word 'person' in line 1 up to the end of sub-clause be deleted and the word 'land-lord' be substituted therefor.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture) : This is only a drafting change that has been suggested. The word "person" has been defined. I would, therefore, let the word remain. It is better.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan** : I beg to withdraw the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker** : Is it the pleasure of the House that leave to withdraw the amendment be given. (Voices : Yes, yes).

(The amendment was by leave withdrawn).

حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الزین ۔۔ نقطہ استحقاق ۔ جناب والا میرا نقطہ استحقاق یہ ہے کہ آپ نے اس ہاؤس میں فرمایا تھا کہ میری شکایت پر آپ مناسب کارروائی کریں گے۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔۔ میں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ اگر اس وقت میرے نوٹس میں یہ بات لائی جاتی تو میں ضرور ایکشن لیتا۔ میں یہ سمجھتا رہا کہ شاید آپ سے محض دل لگی ہو رہی ہے (کہہ رہی) اگر آئندہ کوئی ایسا واقعہ ہوا تو میں اسکا ضرور نوٹس لوں گا۔

پیر الہی بخش نواز علی شاہ ۔۔ ہمارے بزرگ کیلئے دل لگی کا لفظ استعمال کرنا ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔

حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الزین ۔۔ یہ میرے خیالات کی ترجمانی فرما رہے ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ دل لگی ہوئی میرے ساتھ دل لگی نہیں ہوئی۔ انسان اپنے نفس پر قیاس کرتا ہے۔

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, I beg to move :—

That sub-clause (3) of clause 3 be deleted.

I hope the honourable Minister would accept this amendment and it would not be necessary for me to make a speech.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** I would like to move an amendment to this amendment.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I propose to accept the amendment moved. We need not waste the time of the House.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I thank the honourable Minister.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** I have to move the amendment to this amendment so that in future "class of persons" may exclude smaller peasants. ....

**Mr. Speaker :** The sub-clause has been deleted.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Does he want us to have this clause in the new Bill ?

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** No.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Then, how does the amendment arise ?

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** It was too late. I do not want to move it now.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That sub-clause (3) of clause 3 be deleted.

*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

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir I beg to move :

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 4, the portion beginning from the word 'levied' in line 1 up to the end of sub-clause be deleted and the following substituted therefor :—

'shall be collected and recovered from the owner, in the same manner as the cess on land revenue.'

حضور والا - اس ترمیم کے پیش کردے سے میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اس ٹیکس کی ادائیگی صرف زمین دار کے ذمہ ہونی چاہئے - اس بل میں کوئی خامی یا lacuna رہنا نہیں چاہئے جس سے زمین دار اس ٹیکس کی ادائیگی سے بچ جائیں اور وہ مزارعین کے ذمہ یہ ٹیکس ڈال دیں - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں یہ ترمیم پیش کرتا ہوں -



**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 4, the portion beginning from the word 'levied' in line 1 up to the end of sub-clause be deleted and the following substituted therefor :—

'shall be collected and recovered from the owner, in the same manner as the cess on land revenue.'

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. G. Allana** (Municipal Corporation of Karachi) : Sir, I beg to move :—

That sub-clause (3) of clause 4 be deleted.

He has already accepted my amendment. It is only a consequential amendment and it may also be accepted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture) : This relates to rule-making power and it is not consequential and so how can we give that power ; how shall we function without rules ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member's other amendment related to giving exemption to certain people but this relates to rule making power.

**Mr. G. Allana :** The amendment moved by me was accepted, because it would have caused discrimination in taxation, which is opposed to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. I am glad the honourable Minister has accepted that amendment of mine. I am afraid this sub-clause (3) may substitute for sub-clause (3) Clause 3 in some indirect form, if this clause is adopted as it stands.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I will repeat again. If you read carefully sub-clause (1) of clause 4 you will find that it says :—

"The cess levied on the basis of land revenue shall be assessed, collected and recovered in the manner prescribed from time to time by statute; rule or orders for the assessment, collection and recovery of land revenue" which means under an Act of this Legislature. Again sub-clause (2) repeats the same words which says "The cess levied on the basis of occupier's rate shall be assessed, collected and recovered in the manner prescribed from time to time by statute." So this again refers to an Act of the Legislature and if (1) and (2) remain and if sub-clause (3) also remains, then rules framed by the Government would be more sovereign than an Act of this legislature. It is, therefore, that I am not very happy with sub-clause (3) of Clause 4 as it would give Government power which would set at naught an Act of this Legislature. So I am moving this amendment. Further I take this opportunity of seeking a clarification from the honourable Minister about the life of this Bill. This morning even he said that it will certainly expire in Rabi 1957. But I have before me the budget speech delivered on the 9th which on page 16 says that a Bill will be introduced.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** A new Bill will be introduced.

**Mr. G. Allana :** It means that although the life of this particular Bill is upto 1957 the Government wants to keep it live. The impression that we got on this side of the House was that this cess would be completely stopped after 1957. Now it appears that it will be continued not as an interim measure but in perpetuity.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Again it will be for one year.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** It will be continued every year.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I now find that this Bill is not going to tax for one year but probably in perpetuity.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** He can reject the new Bill.

**Mr. G. Allana :** He will probably change his opinion. I had made casual reference to the question of period, but my main objection was to sub-clause (3) of Clause 4.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Sir, I oppose it.

**Mr. Speaker :** Does he oppose it? The question is :—

That sub-clause (3) of clause 4 be deleted.

*The motion was lost.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That Clause 4 stands part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

### Clause 5

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada (Minister of Law and Agriculture) :** Sir, I beg to move :—

That for the existing clause 5, the following be substituted, namely :—

"5. *Savings*—Notwithstanding the expiry of the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Ordinance, 1957, the cess levied, all notifications issued and rules made under the said Ordinance shall, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be continued, and so far as may be, be deemed, to have been levied, issued and made under this Act."

This is a formal amendment legalizing the cess.

**Mr. G. Allana :** I want to speak on this.

**Mr. Speaker :** Does he want to oppose it?

**Mr. G. Allana :** I am not opposing the amendment but I would bring some facts to the notice of the honourable Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** Let me propose it. Clause under consideration, amendment moved is :

That for the existing clause 5, the following be substituted, namely :—

"5. *Savings*—Notwithstanding the expiry of the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Ordinance, 1957, the cess levied, all notifications issued and rules made under the said Ordinance shall, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be continued, and so far as may be, be deemed, to have been levied, issued and made under this Act."

**Mr. G. Allana** (Municipal Corporation of Karachi) : I am not opposing the amendment as moved by the honourable Minister. But I think there are some printing mistakes in the amendment as it stands in this paper which probably offend against all canons of grammar in so far as punctuation is concerned. Therefore, they probably alter the sense of the amendment as it stands in clause 5. I would like to draw particular attention of the honourable Minister because I am suggesting drafting and grammatical changes in punctuation.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I am listening.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, the changes start from third line from the words 'said Ordinance shall, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act'. There should be a comma there, and not a comma after the word "continued", because the verb which this governs is "shall" and it should mean "shall be continued". There is a comma after 'shall' and there should be a comma after 'Act'.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Agreed.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Then, Sir, it goes on. There should be a comma after the word "and" because the words "so far as may be" are exactly between two commas.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Agreed.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Then, it goes on to say 'be deemed to have been levied', which means the verb is split up between two commas which is again bad grammar. Therefore, the comma after the word "deemed" be deleted.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Yes, it will go.

**Mr. G. Allana :** That is all I suggest.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha** (Sargodha District) : Sir, I think the conception of this amendment.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** He has not understood this amendment. It is about the period that it might take between the passing of this Bill today and giving of assent.

**Sheikh Fazal-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Let me speak ; it is not about that period at all.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Tomorrow the Ordinance is lapsing and I have said by the time it gets the assent, this period of four or five days should be covered.

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** No, Sir, what I am saying is that the amendment starts: "Notwithstanding the expiry of the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Ordinance 1957, etc." So, the Ordinance which is being regularised by this Act is not the baby that was delivered to this Government either by Mr. Khuhro or Mr. Mumtaz; it was the baby of this present Government. This, Sir, is the correction that I wanted to point out and he should be asked to withdraw those words; they are incorrect. I hope the honourable Speaker understands my object now.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes I have understood him. He says as the ordinance relates to the year 1957 it is not the baby of the previous Government.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Mr. Speaker, the honourable the Law Minister is substituting clause 5 by this amendment but what about the repeal of the Ordinance. He does not propose to include the repeal of Ordinance.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Because it expires tomorrow.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Then, that is all right.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is:—

That for the existing clause 5, the following be substituted, namely:—

'5. *Savings*—Notwithstanding the expiry of the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Ordinance, 1957, the cess levied, all notifications issued and rules made under the said Ordinance shall, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be continued, and so far as may be, deemed to have been levied, issued and made under this Act'.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is:—

That clause 5 as amended stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Short Title.

**Mr. Speaker :** Now the short Title.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Sir, there are amendments to Clause 1.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have called clause 1.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** That is called "short title".

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir, I beg to move :

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 1, the portion appearing after the words 'it extends to' upto the end of sub-clause be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

'all the Districts of West Pakistan except Karachi and the Tribal Areas.'

میں منظور حسن (گوجرانولہ) - جناب والا - بل زیر بحث کے اغراض و مقاصد میں لکھا ہوا ہے کہ -

"The ever increasing population of the Province necessitates development of all available resources for providing food, work and amenities of life for the residents of the Province. Substantial amounts of money are being spent on the improvement of irrigation facilities, reclamation of land, provision of new schools and hospitals, construction of roads, development of industries and agriculture, etc., etc. The Provincial finances cannot bear these growing and genuine demands from the normal budget."

اس بنا پر وہ کہتے ہیں کہ cess وصول کیا جائے -

حضور والا - اگر انکے مقاصد یہ ہیں - اگر انکے دیانتدارانہ مقاصد یہ ہیں جو اس بل کے مقاصد میں بیان کئے گئے ہیں اور اس بل کی منظوری سے انکا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ سابق میں جو انہوں نے کام کئے ہیں یا جو سابق میں محمول انہوں نے وصول کئے ہیں انکی ہم سے منظوری لی جائے تو میرے خیال میں اسکا نفاذ صوبہ کے خاص خاص حصوں پر نہیں بلکہ مغربی پاکستان کے ان تمام علاقوں پر ہونا چاہئے جن پر یہ ایوان ٹیکسز عاید کر سکتا ہے -

حضور والا - موجودہ صورت میں اس صوبہ میں علاقائی تعصب پیدا ہو رہا ہے - بعض علاقے کے لوگ یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ چونکہ انکے خاص علاقوں سے اس موجودہ حکومت کو تعاون حاصل نہیں ہے اس لئے وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ان علاقوں کو اپنا تختہ امتداد وصول کرنے کے قوانین کے ذریعہ سے بنائیں - دوسری وجہ amendments کے پیش کرنے کی یہ ہے کہ اگر ان لوگوں کا واقعی ایک یونٹ پر اعتقاد ہوتا تو وہ اس قسم کے علاقائی محمول تعصب سے وصول کرنے کی کوشش نہ کرتے اور اس قسم کا بل ایوان کے سامنے نہ لاتے - ان لوگوں نے ایک خاص mental Reservation ایک خاص ذہنی مقصد سے ایک یونٹ کی فورمنٹ کو چلانا شروع کیا ہے - اگر وہ واقعی یہ جان چکے ہیں کہ ایک uniform محمول اس صوبہ میں عاید نہیں ہو سکتا تو وہ صاف طور سے اس صوبہ کے عوام کو بتا دیں کہ ایک یونٹ کا تجربہ غلط ثابت ہوا ہے - اس لئے علاقائی بنیاد پر cess عاید ہو سکتا ہے - وہ حکومت کرتے ہیں اس یقین کے ساتھ کہ ایک یونٹ workable نہیں ہے - حضور والا ایک طرف تو وہ لوگوں کے سامنے اسے confess نہیں کرتے ہیں اور دوسری طرف اس طرح سے درپردہ بل ہارنس کے سامنے لے آتے ہیں -

جناب والا جو مقاصد بیان کئے گئے اگر فی الواقع وہی حکومت کے پیش نظر ہیں تو اس صورت میں میرے خیال میں یہ صرف صوبہ پنجاب اور بہاولپور سے ہی نہیں بلکہ ہر ایک جگہ سے ایک روپیہ - آٹھ آنے یا ایک پیسے کے حساب سے وصول کیا جا سکتا ہے اور وصول کیا جانا چاہئے - تاکہ وہ مقاصد جو حکومت کے پیش نظر ہیں آسانی سے پورے ہو سکیں -

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں یہ ترمیم بغرض منظوری ایوان پیش کرتا ہوں -

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

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 1, the portion appearing after the words "it extends to" upto the end of sub-clause be deleted and the following substituted therefor :—

"all the Districts of West Pakistan except Karachi and the Tribal Areas".

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I oppose it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That in sub-clause (2) of clause 1, the portion appearing after the words "it extends to" upto the end of sub-clause be deleted and the following substituted therefor. —

"all the Districts of West Pakistan except Karachi and the Tribal Areas".

*The motion was lost.*

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan (Gujranwala District) :** Sir, I move :—

That in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, for the words and figures "Rabi 1955-56" occurring in line 2, the words and figures "14th October 1955" be substituted.

حضور والا دراصل جو موجودہ صورت کلاز نمبر ایک کی ہے وہ ایک پردہ ہے اور اس ایوان کو صاف طور پر نہیں بتایا جا رہا کہ اس بل کو منظوری دیکر وہ ایک سال کیلئے ٹیکس عائد کریں گے یا وہ دو سال کیلئے اس ٹیکس کو عائد کر رہے ہیں۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ موجودہ وزارت کی یہ پالیسی ہے کہ اس ایوان کو پتہ نہ چلنے دیا جائے کہ وہ کیا کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ انکی مرضی صرف یہ ہے کہ اپنے خاص ذرائع سے کام لیکر اس ایوان کی اکثریت کو قابو میں رکھ کر ان کا انگوٹھا لگوا لیا جائے۔ اگر ان کا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ یہ ٹیکس صرف ایک سال کیلئے نافذ العمل رہے گا تو پھر میرے خیال میں ان کو میری ترمیم کو منظور کرنے میں کوئی تامل نہیں ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ ترقیاتی سیس کا نفاذ اس وقت سے ہو رہا ہے جب سے کہ ویسٹ پاکستان گورنمنٹ معرض وجود میں آئی ہے یعنی ۱۴ اکتوبر ۱۹۵۵ سے۔ اس کی منظوری اس سے قبل ایوان نے بھی نہیں دی۔ اگر انکا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ یہ ایک سال کیلئے ہو تو اس کی معیار ۱۹۵۵ء سے شروع ہوگی اور جب ایک سال ختم ہو جائیگا تو یہ معیار ختم ہو جائیگی۔ اس ایوان کے فاضل وزرا کو میں آپ کی توسط سے آگاہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہیں چاہئے کہ وہ اس اخفا سے کام لیکر اس ایوان سے دھوکا نہ کریں۔ حکومت کو چاہئے کہ وہ واضح طور پر کہیں کہ ہم اسے دو سال کیلئے وصول کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور اگر وہ فی الواقعہ اسے ایک سال کیلئے وصول کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو وہ مقصد میری پیش کردہ ترمیم سے صاف طور پر حاصل ہو سکے گا۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی ترمیم ایوان کے روبرو پیش کرتا ہوں۔

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

That in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, for the words and figures "Rabi 1955-56" occurring in line 2, the words and figures "14th October 1955" be substituted.

Are you opposing it ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** No, Sir. I think the object of the honourable member is that we should collect only for two crops and not more than that. So I give an undertaking on behalf of Government that this means only Rabi 1955-56 and Kharif 1957. It does not include the second crop of Rabi which is the standing crop. So this should be perfectly clear.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** In view of the assurance given by the Law Minister on behalf of Government, I withdraw my amendment.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is it the pleasure of the House that leave to withdraw the amendment be given. (Voices : Yes, yes).

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That Short Title be the Short Title 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.*

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture) : Sir, I move :—

That the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed.

**Mr. Speaker :** Motion moved is :—

That the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I oppose it.

چودھری مہتاب خان - (ضلع لاہور) - جناب والا یہ ترقیاتی فنڈ دو آٹے فی روپیہ کے حساب سے تین سال سے مہاجرین سے لیا جا رہا ہے - یہ مالیہ - آبیانہ اور لوکل ریٹ سب پر لیا جاتا ہے - پہلے اس ٹیکس کو مہاجر سس فنڈ کہا جاتا ہے - ملک فیروز خان نون صاحب کے زمانہ میں میں نے یہ اعتراض کیا کہ مہاجرین پر تو یہ روپیہ خرچ نہیں ہوتا اور خواہ معواہ اسے مہاجر سس فنڈ کا نام دیا گیا ہے - اسپر انہوں نے اس بل کا نام دوسرا رکھ دیا یعنی مہاجر سس فنڈ کی بجائے اسے ترقیاتی سس فنڈ کا نام دیا گیا - میں جناب کی خدمت میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ آپ دیہات میں جاکر دیکھیں وہاں کوئی ترقی کا کام نہیں ہوا - آج تک اس وزارت نے اس ضمن میں کوئی کام نہیں کیا - میں جناب والا کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب مہاجرین یہاں آئے تو انکو گزارہ کیلئے تھوڑی تھوڑی زمینیں دی گئیں اور ان سے تین گنا مالیہ وصول کیا گیا -

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** This is not about Mohajirs. Moreover this is the third reading and not the first reading.

چودھری مہتاب خان - جناب والا یہ ٹیکس مہاجرین پر بھی لگایا جاتا ہے - میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ ان کی حالت اس قابل نہیں کہ وہ اس ٹیکس کو جو تین سال سے ان سے لیا جا رہا ہے ادا کر سکیں - اس لئے میں یہ درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ مہاجرین سے یہ ٹیکس وصول نہ کیا جائے - میں یہ بھی گزارش کروں گا کہ یہ ٹیکس جو پنجاب اور بہاولپور سے وصول کیا جائیگا یہ دوسرے صوبوں سے بھی وصول کیا جائے - آخر یہ کیا بات ہے کہ روپیہ تو ہم سے وصول کیا جاتا ہے اور خرچ کیا جاتا ہے دوسروں پر - یہ ہمارے ساتھ بے انصافی ہے - اس کے ہم مخالف ہیں - اسی لئے آپ کہتے ہیں کہ لیف والے ون یونٹ کی مخالفت کرتے ہیں - حالانکہ بات یہ نہیں - ہم مخالفت صرف اس لئے کرتے ہیں کہ یہ ٹیکس ہم سے لیا جاتا ہے اور خرچ دوسروں پر کیا جاتا ہے - اگر حکومت صحیح طور پر یہ ٹیکس ترقیاتی سکیموں پر لگانا چاہتی ہے اور پنجاب اور بہاولپور سے ٹیکس لینا چاہتی ہے تو ہم یہ ٹیکس دیئے کیلئے تیار ہیں - لیکن ہم نے تو آج تک کچھ بھی ترقیاتی سکیموں پر خرچ ہوتے نہیں دیکھا - میں ضلع لاہور کا رہنے والا ہوں میں نے یہاں کوئی ترقیاتی کام ہوتے نہیں دیکھا - یہ بے شک وصول ہم سے کیا جاتا ہے لیکن یہ خرچ دوسروں پر ہوتا ہے اور یہ منسٹروں کے دوروں پر خرچ ہو جاتا ہے - اس لئے میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ چھوٹے چھوٹے مالکان سے خواہ وہ مہاجر ہوں یا مقامی یا وہ کاشتکار ہوں ان سے یہ ٹیکس وصول نہ کیا جائے - اگر یہ ٹیکس ایسے لوگوں سے وصول کیا جائے تو نہ صرف یہ ناانصافی بلکہ حکومت کی زیادتی ہوگی - جناب والا ٹیکس اگر لیا جائے تو کسی فائدہ کیلئے لیا جائے -

نہ سال ہوئے ہیں ہم نے کبھی نہیں دیکھا کہ اس سے دیہاتیوں کا کوئی فائدہ ہوا ہو۔ اگر ہوا ہو تو بتا دیجئے۔ آپ کچھ بھی نہیں بتا سکتے کہ ہم نے یہ کام دیہاتیوں کیلئے کیا ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہ درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ یہ ٹیکس ہمارے اوپر نہ لگایا جائے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi (Montgomery District):** Sir, I want to say something very briefly in support of Sardar Bahadur Khan.

Sir, the Bill, as it is sought to be passed by the House with all the provisions standing as they are in the Act, I am afraid is calculated to set afoot principles which if not worse will do incalculable harm to the development of the country.

I thought the honourable Law Minister agreed with me when he said that he was in full agreement with the principle of my amendment that there should be sliding scale in respect of the cess. But, Sir, with a freakish majority he is seeking to impose this cess.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** It is substantial majority, not freakish.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, have you ever heard in the history of taxation, that tax is imposed without taking into consideration the capacity of the people to pay? Even in colonial countries, even in countries or provinces or States which are ruled by despotic people they take into consideration the capacity of the people to pay taxes. My amendment was to the effect that you exempt people holding up to 12½ acres of land. If you had agreed to that, you would have saved 80 per cent of the people and earned their approval and gratitude, but you do not want to discriminate between the people who have got capacity to pay and those who have not got the capacity to pay. Sir, do we not know that 80 per cent of the children who live in rural areas cannot send their children to school because there are no schools? They say they want development in the country and want to open schools, hospitals, etc. Please tell me where are those schools where the children of tenant cultivators can go in rural areas.....

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** Sir, this is the third reading of the Bill and not the first. He is attacking the principles of the Bill. At this stage, he can only refer to the changes that have been made in the Bill at the second stage and cannot talk on the principles of the Bill.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I am most thankful to the honourable Law Minister who is meticulously drawing my attention to the rule. I do not think I was off the rails, but I obey and shall be relevant. Sir, the Bill, as it has emerged from the second reading, is monstrous piece of legislation. It has completely ignored the unearned income of a microscopic minority of landholders who have added tremendously to their wealth. If you tax them at twelve annas in a rupee, you would have got as many as 56 lakhs of rupees, but no harm would have come to them. My friend, Mr. Khuhro, would not mind to pay, say, nine thousand rupees instead of ten thousand rupees land revenue that he pays because as is quite clear that income is unearned. Suppose there had been no artificial shortage of food, suppose the country would have kept a normal market, suppose we were not short of foodgrains to the extent when we have to import eighty crore worth of foodstuff, then



the price of foodstuffs would have ranged between 8 to 10 rupees. But what has happened is that the price has risen to the tune of Rs. 20 a maund. Now, Sir, according to me, you should have taxed the unearned income and got money out of them. If this is done, there would be a psychological change over the country. The vast majority of people would have thought that the rulers are not selfish, they are not petty-minded. They would have thought that they are spending for our benefit and that feeling of hatred which unfortunately is growing every day in the masses would have been subdued to some extent. I, therefore, appeal to the honourable Law Minister and through him to his party to kindly at this late stage consider the implications of the present Bill. This Bill lays foundations of class hatred in our country. This exacerbates the feelings of our people. By accepting the reasonable amendments suggested on behalf of the Opposition, you would have laid down a state of affairs which would be realistic and would have been favourable to you. Sir, may I, for the benefit of the Law Minister, once again recapitulate the statical data at my disposal.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I have heard it. I shall be glad if he passes it on to me.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** He does not want to hear reason ?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I regret very much to have to say that it will be better if he passes it on to me, instead of repeating it.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, a man of his capacity, capability and ability should not have been so impervious to the voice of reason.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** No personal appeals.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The honourable Minister for Revenue says 'no personal appeal'. I know he has a heart of flint. He has no mercy and he can never listen to the voice of reasons. I will not make my appeal to any individual Minister, but I would address my appeal to the House and beg of the members to throw this Bill out, not to accept it, not to pass it, otherwise in history we will be regarded by the coming generations as callous and unrealistic people.

مولوی محمد اسلام الحین - کیا میں معزز ممبران سے بوجھ سکتا ہوں کہ ان کی  
مادری زبان انگریزی ہے -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, the honourable Maulvi Sahib has pointed out whether it is my مادری زبان But the rules allow me to speak in English.

مولوی محمد اسلام الحین - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر جناب - کیا میاں محمد شفیق صاحب کی  
مادری زبان اردو ہے ؟ وہ سمندر پار زبان کو اپنا سکتے ہیں مگر کیا وہ اپنی زبان کو  
دھپس اپنا سکتے ؟

میاں محمد شفیق - حضور والا میں کوشش کر رہا تھا کہ میں اس زبان میں گفتگو کروں  
جسے اس ایوان کی اکثریت نہیں سمجھ سکتی - کیونکہ مجھے یقین ہے کہ اگر ان معزز اراکین  
کو معلوم ہو گیا کہ میں یہ کیا کہہ رہا ہوں - اگر میں نے ان کے سامنے حکومت کو دنگ کر  
دیا تو وہ حکومت کے خلاف علم بغاوت بلند کر دیں گے -

راجہ خدا داد خان - حضور والا اگر وہ اردو میں بیان فرما سکتے ہوں تو ان سے  
کہا جائے کہ وہ اردو میں تقریر کریں -

ٹاٹھی مریض احمد۔۔ حضور والا میرے واجب الاحترام دوست راجہ خداداد خان ابھی سیٹ سے نہیں بول رہے۔ اسلئے جو کچھ انہوں نے کہا ہے وہ خلاف ضابطہ ہے۔

راجہ خداداد خان۔۔ جناب مجھے افسوس ہے۔

میاں محمد شفیع۔۔ حضور والا آنریبل فنانس منسٹر نے ہمیں جو ضخیم کتابیں دی ہیں انکے مطالعہ سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ ہمارے صوبہ کا مالیہ ۱۲ کروڑ کے لگ بھگ ہے۔ اس میں پنجاب کا حصہ کوئی آٹھ کروڑ کے قریب ہوتا ہے۔

اگر وہ دو آنے فی روپیہ مالیہ اس سسٹم کے ذریعہ وصول کریں تو ان کو میرے اندازہ کے مطابق ایک کروڑ پانچ لاکھ روپیہ وصول ہوگا۔ لیکن اگر یہ ایران بنی اس تجویز کو مان لے کہ وہ اپنے ملک کے چھوٹے چھوٹے کاشتکاروں کو جن کا رقبہ ملکیت بارہ یا ساڑھے بارہ ایکڑ پر مشتمل ہے مستقلی قرار دے دے اور اس کے بعد زمین کی ملکیت کے مطابق یہ ٹیکس عاید کرے تو جو رقم وصول ہوگی وہ ایک کروڑ پچپن لاکھ روپیہ ہوگی۔ اس کا یہ فائدہ ہوگا کہ ایک طرف تو اسی فیصدی آبادی اس ٹیکس کے بار سے محفوظ ہو جائے گی اور دوسری طرف بڑے بڑے لوگوں کو یہ احساس دلایا جائے گا کہ دیکھو تمہاری دولت میں عوام کا بھی حصہ ہے۔ صرف اسی صورت میں ان میں اور عوام میں ہم آہنگی کی فضا پیدا ہوگی۔ اس وقت جو لٹا ہے اس میں ایک طرف عوام ہیں اور دوسری طرف خواص ہیں۔ عوام محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ وہ پیسے جا رہے ہیں۔ ان کا خون چوسا جا رہا ہے۔ اس طرح ان کی تلخی کے احساس میں کچھ کمی واقع ہوگی اور آپ کا مقصد بھی پورا ہو جائے گا۔ یعنی جو رقم آپ اپنے بجٹ کو متوازن کرنے کے لئے حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں وہ بھی حاصل ہو جائے گی۔ اور آپ کو اس کے لئے کم از کم عملہ درکار ہوگا۔ یہ درست ہے کہ آپ کی موجودہ مشینری جو لمبردار سے شروع ہوتی ہے اور افسر مال تک جاتی ہے اس کام کے لئے کافی ہے اور ایسے ٹیکس وصول کر سکتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر آپ اس تجویز کو مان لیں تو کم از کم سٹاف سے اور کم از کم وقت میں یہ کام ہو سکتا ہے۔

حضور والا آخر میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ درست ہے کہ تاریخ کے اس نازک دھارے پر جہاں ہم کھڑے ہیں آپ امدادی اکثریت کے بل بوتے پر اور ان حالات کے پس منظر میں جن کے ماتحت یہ ایوان معرض وجود میں آیا اس قسم کا بل پاس کر سکتے ہیں لیکن کیا آپ اس بات کو فراموش کر سکتے ہیں کہ وہ وقت جلا آنے والا ہے جبکہ کم سہروردی صاحب کا ارشاد ہے جب ہمیں عوام کے سامنے پیش ہونا ہوگا اور ان کے سامنے اپنی کارگزاریوں کی روتلا پیش کرنی ہوگی۔ وہ پوچھیں گے کہ تم نے ہمارے نمائندوں کی حیثیت سے جو بار ہم پر عاید کئے ہیں ان کے متعلق حساب دو۔ حضور والا اگر اہل کرم آپ سوچتے کہ اس وقت آپ کے پاس کیا جواب ہوگا۔ آپ صرف آٹھ ہائیں شائیں کر سکتے ہیں اور بس۔ آپ اپنے دل پر ہاتھ رکھ کر یہ نہیں کہہ سکیں گے۔ اپنے ضمیر کی آواز کے مطابق یہ نہیں کہہ سکتے گے کہ ہم نے اپنی بہترین صلاحیتوں کے مطابق تمہارے مفاد کی حفاظت کرنے کی کوشش کی اس وقت آپ کو شرمندہ ہونا پڑے گا۔ اس لئے آپ کم از کم ایک تو ایسا بل سٹیٹیوٹ بک پر لائیں جس سے یہ ثابت ہو سکے کہ یہ ایوان صرف بڑے بڑے زمینداروں پر مشتمل نہیں ہے۔ ہم اس لئے نہیں ہیں کہ صرف بڑے لوگوں کے حقوق کی حفاظت کریں۔ بلکہ ہم میں ایسے لوگ بھی ہیں جو یہ سوچتے ہیں کہ ہم وہ کریں جو ٹھیک ہے اگرچہ ہمیں خیر مخالف کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑے۔

حضور والا آپ اس بل کے آخر میں بیان اغراض و وجوہ کو دیکھیں تو اس میں دو تین چیزیں کہی گئی ہیں۔۔۔۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member should confine his speech to the contents of the Bill.

میاں محمد شفیع۔۔ جناب والا ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کو منظور کئے جانے کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

\*پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - (خلع ملتان) - جناب والا یہ بل جو اس وقت ایوان کے سامنے ہے میں اس کے متعلق اپنے فہم و فراست کے بموجب چند گزارشات پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - پہلی گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس بل کے ذریعہ ۱۹ اضلاع پر ٹیکس لگایا گیا ہے - اور ان ۱۹ اضلاع کا مطلب ہے سابقہ پنجاب اور بہاولپور کے اضلاع یعنی بہاولپور - بہاولنگر اور رحیم یار خان - ان پر یہ ٹیکس لگایا گیا ہے جس کو پہلے مہاجر فنڈ کہتے تھے اور اب ترقیاتی ٹیکس کہتے ہیں -

خان فقیرا خان - پوائنٹ آف انفرمیشن جناب - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مولوی اسلام الدین کے ساتھ خاص رعایت کیوں برتی جاتی ہے - میرا مطلب یہ کہ وہ بیٹھ کر کسی تقریر کر رہے ہیں ؟ (فہم)

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - اس لئے کہ خان فقیرا خان جیسے لوگ بیوقوف ہوتے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - یہ الفاظ واپس لیجئے -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - میں واپس لیتا ہوں -

میجر جنرل جمال دار خان - جناب والا چودھری مہتاب خان نے بھی کہا تھا اور مولوی صاحب بھی کہہ رہے ہیں کہ اس ٹیکس کو پہلے مہاجر ٹیکس کہتے تھے - یہ مہاجر ٹیکس نہیں ہے - کیونکہ مہاجر ٹیکس تو اب بھی لگ رہا ہے -

خان فقیرا خان - مجھے یہ بتایا جائے کہ مولوی اسلام الدین نے ابھی میرے متعلق کیا کہا تھا - اس کے بعد میں وہ ردی والا قصہ بتاؤں گا -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب والا یہ ٹیکس جو ہے یہ ان غریب زمینداروں پر لگایا جاتا ہے جن کی زمین ۵ ایکڑ یا ۱۰ ایکڑ یا ۱۲ ایکڑ ہے یہ ٹیکس ان پر بھی لگتا ہے اور اس ٹیکس کی وصولی کے لئے دیہاتی غریب عوام کو جس طریقے سے تحصیلوں میں لاکھ حوالاتوں میں بند کیا جاتا ہے وہ بیان سے باہر ہے - جناب والا میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہ ٹیکس چھوٹے چھوٹے زمینداروں پر نہ لگایا جائے - ان کو اس سے مستثنیٰ کیا جائے - یہ ٹیکس انکم اور حیثیت کے مطابق لگایا جائے اور میں کہتا ہوں کہ یہ ٹیکس کیوں نہ بڑے بڑے زمینداروں پر اور کارخانہ داروں پر لگایا جائے - ان پر کیوں نہ لگایا جائے جن کے بڑے صنعتی ادارے ہیں اور جن کے پاس ٹرانسپورٹ ہے اور روٹ پر مٹ ہیں - ان پر کیوں نہ یہ ٹیکس لگایا جائے میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہ ٹیکس مساویانہ نہیں ہے ون یونٹ قائم ہو چکا ہے اور یہ مکمل ہو کر رہے گا اور ہم نے اسے باموجہ و ترقی پر پہنچانا ہے - لیکن اس ون یونٹ کے قانون اگر غیر مساویانہ ہونگے تو یہ مکمل کیسے ہوگا ؟ جناب والا جو ٹیکس ۱۹ اضلاع پر لگایا جا رہا ہے اس کے ذریعہ غریب عوام کو کچلا جا رہا ہے - یہ ٹیکس مساویانہ نہیں ہے - یہ ون یونٹ کے نظریہ کے منافی ہے - میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اگر حقیقتاً صرف ۱۹ اضلاع پر ہی ٹیکس لگانا منظور ہے تو میں لا منسٹر صاحب سے التجا کروں گا کہ یہ ٹیکس ظالمانہ - غیر منصفانہ - غیر دانشمندانہ اور غیر مساویانہ ہے - میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ کیا آپ ان غریب مہاجرین پر یہ ٹیکس لگانا چاہتے ہیں جن کے پاس اس وقت تک کافت کرنے کے لئے اراضی نہیں ہے جو صرف اپنی زمین کو حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں - جن سے جب مالیہ وصول کیا جاتا ہے تو مالیہ ادا کرنے کی ان میں ہمت نہیں ہوتی - آپ ایسے لوگوں سے یہ ٹیکس وصول کرنا چاہتے ہیں - میں یہ بھی عرض کروں گا کہ ٹیکس لگائے جانا بھی ظلم ہے - مالیہ - آبیانہ

اور دوسرے ٹیکسوں پر یہ اور ٹیکس آپ لگا رہے ہیں - یہ اچھی چیز نہیں ہے - میں  
 لائسنس کی خدمت میں عرض کروں گا کہ کم از کم 11 ایکڑ تک کے ماکان کو اس ٹیکس سے  
 مستثنیٰ قرار دیا جائے اور اس قانون کو مساویانہ حیثیت دی جائے تاکہ ون یونٹ بام ترقی  
 پر پہنچ سکے -

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, on a point of information : It is about 1-00 p.m. now and day before yesterday in our absence, contrary to the decision already arrived at between the two parties, the session has been held today at 9-30 a.m. May I suggest, through you, to the Leader of the House and to the Treasury Benches, that since some of the members on the Opposition side are lawyers and are professional people, the meeting of the Assembly be fixed at 2-00 p.m. and continue upto 7-00 or 7-30 p.m.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** I submit that the question be now put. We will come to this settlement afterwards.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That the question be now put.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed.

(At this stage some members claimed division).

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable members want a division. (Voices : Yes, yes).

(At this stage the division bell was rung).

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** We have got a freakish majority ; let us test it.

**Mr. G. Allana :** It will be tested when the time comes.

(Two minutes after the ringing of the Bell).

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :—

That the West Pakistan Development Fund Cess Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed.

*The motion was carried.*

#### THE WEST PAKISTAN ESSENTIAL SERVICES (MAINTENANCE) BILL, 1957.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada (Minister of Law and Agriculture) :** Sir, I beg to introduce the West Pakistan Essential Services (Maintenance) Bill, 1957.

Sir, I beg to move :—

That the West Pakistan Essential Services (Maintenance) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration at once.

Sir, this is a formal Bill. This Bill was continued from year to year and it has expired on the Constitution Day under the Constitution. So we are adopting the same provisions with the exception of one or two amendments which relate to this Bill. These are very minor amendments.

**Mr. Speaker:** The motion moved is:—

That the West Pakistan Essential Services (Maintenance) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration at once.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi** (Montgomery District): Sir, I want to oppose this Bill.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** What is the use of .....

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The point is that after listening to me, it is just possible that the Law Minister may change his mind.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** There is no question of changing my mind; he can proceed with his arguments.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, the present Bill is just another piece of legislation calculated to strengthen the hands of the undeserving rulers to do whatever they want to do in the face of recent opposition from the people against them. Sir, we know that due to the last 9 to 10 years bungling, mal-administration, misrule, the rulers have created a vast gulf between themselves and the poor masses. Sir, we also know that the people do not .....

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب والا میرا Point of order ہے کہ میں نے جناب کی وساطت سے معزز رکن کی خدمت میں پہلے بھی عرض کی ہے اور اب بھی عرض کرتا ہوں کہ ان کو اپنی قومی زبان سے نفرت کیوں ہے -  
صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی Point of order نہیں -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, this moulti *Batwa* has .....

**Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani:** Please ask Mian Shafi to withdraw the word *Batwa*.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, we know it that the rulers of this country, have no affinity between them and the people and they have progressively lost the people's confidence. The services—the public servants—look down upon them with contempt and hatred; because the fact is that for the last 9 or 10 years since Pakistan came into existence, the rulers in one form or the other have worked only for their self-interest. Therefore, why the people, why the country, why the nation, should give these powers to them, when they know full well that there is a vast gap between the rulers and the people. You can see its truth is reflected in the growing discontent amongst the public services. Don't we know that the teachers numbering 36 thousands in the District Boards are already on strike; don't we know that P. and T. people have served notice on Government; don't we know that other Services, including the servants of the Civil Secretariat, have decided to resort to the method of peaceful strike for the redress of their grievances? Sir, it is the birthright of people to make their voice heard and here they come forward with a measure like this and expect us to give our approval to it which is designed to build up their own paradise. I assure them that we will fight against such a measure tooth and nail, with our backs to the wall because

they seek to curb the rights of the people in so far as they detract against their right to form themselves into unions. On the one hand they get their salaries fattened; they get their dearness allowances and travelling allowances enhanced, they get doctor's aid free and on the other hand they have nothing to offer to these poor public servants. All that the Minister of Finance has to offer is a sum of Rs. ten lakhs and with that money he wants to assuage the hurt feelings of the public servants and the people of this country. I address my remarks particularly to the Leader of the House, who is a great and bold man and who has a brilliant record of service to the country. Has he forgotten what he used to say when he was struggling for independence; has he forgotten the promises he made with the people as Chief Minister of the former province of N.W.F.P. that "the gap between the salaries of the public servants and the income of the average man, shall be narrowed." Has he not seen that due to rising cost of living the people cannot make their two ends meet; has he forgotten that in order to live only you require at least Rs. 110/-....

**Mr. Speaker :** How is it relevant ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The argument is this: You have come forward with threats to public servants and are attempting to throttle their voice; you want to coerce them. You want to mobilise forces against them by declaring them as "essential services" and threaten them with action.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Please address the Chair.

**Mr. Speaker :** Do not address them directly.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I am addressing them through you, Sir.

There is a flood of resentment against the proposed legislation.

خان فقیرا خان جڑون - پروانٹ آف پرنسپل - جناب والا آپ نے دیکھا ہوگا کہ ہندوستان میں اب تمام کاروبار ہندی زبان میں ہوتا ہے لیکن یہاں تو بات ہی کچھ اور ہے - کبھی پشتو کا سوال اٹھایا جاتا ہے کبھی سندھی کا اور کبھی انگریزی میں ہی تقریریں ہوتی ہیں - اب آپ خیال فرمائیں جناب سردار عبدالرشید صاحب نے بجٹ کی کتابیں کوئی پچاس ہزار روپیہ خرچ کر کے تیار کرائی ہیں - چونکہ یہ انگریزی زبان میں تھیں اس لئے ایک معزز ممبر نے (میں ان کا نام نہیں لینا چاہتا) بیڑن روڈ پر بجٹ کی کتابیں فروخت کر دیں - اس لئے میری گزارش ہے کہ ہاؤس میں ایسی زبان میں تقریریں کی جائیں جو سب سمجھ سکیں -

صاحب سپیکر - یہ زبان کا مسئلہ کئی دفعہ پیش ہو چکا ہے میں حیران ہوں کہ ہر روز اسے کیوں چھیڑا جاتا ہے -

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون - کیا میں معزز بھائی سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ آیا کوئی آئینیل منسٹر ہے جس نے ایسا کیا ہے ؟

خان فقیرا خان جڑون - جی نہیں - ایک ایم - ایل - اے صاحب ہیں جن کو قاضی مرید احمد صاحب جانتے ہیں -

بیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الحق - کیا آپ اس کا نام لے سکتے ہیں ؟ (غور)

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب والا - مولوی اسلام الدین صاحب کی کانگریز فروشی کے متعلق  
میں کسی قسم کی موٹی گواہی دینے کو تیار نہیں ہوں - (مسلل قہقہہ) -  
سیز امیر حسین شاہ - معلوم ہوتا ہے - دونوں نے مل کر بیچے ہیں (قہقہہ)۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I can understand that in a case of emergency when the country is engaged in life and death struggle, such powers can be assumed and in such an eventuality I would give my fullest support to a legislation of this nature, but I fail to understand the necessity for this sword of Democles hung over Government servants in normal times. Are they not one of us; are they not our brothers; have they not contributed to the fight for freedom and yet today you say: If you ask for your legitimate rights, we shall take action and prosecute you and even put you behind the bars! Sir, I would like to read this atrocious, monstrous and wicked provision in the Bill; it is clause 5. It says:—

"Any person engaged in any employment or class of employment to which this Act applies who:—

(a) disobeys any lawful order given in the course of such employment, or attempts to persuade any person to disobey any such order, or

(b) without reasonable excuse abandons such employment or absents himself from work, or

(c) departs from any area specified in an order under sub-section (1) of section 4 without the consent of the Government or the authority making that order,

and any employer of a person engaged in an employment or class of employment to which this Act applies, who without reasonable excuse—

(1) discontinues the employment of such person; or

(2) by closing an establishment in which such person is engaged, causes the discontinuance of his employment, or

(3) discontinues or causes the discontinuance of an Essential Service, ;  
is guilty of an offence under this Act."

I ask the honourable members to put this question to their conscience whether these sweeping provisions of this Bill that they want to impose on public services are honest, democratic or legal. Do you want us blindfold to say yes to whatever is brought before us in this House. As long as I occupy this seat and as long as God has given me voice and strength to stand up I assure you that I will fight to the last ditch against these provisions because they smack of the fact that you have no faith in your people. Why do you want in the 10th year of our existence a law like this to be brought forward. Don't you know that the people and services of this country are absolutely loyal to this country? They are so loyal that I cannot believe how can there be any such circumstances as are envisaged in this Bill. These people cannot meet the cost of their necessities of life and they are in very great difficulties and still they are serving the country most loyally but you want further to saddle them with the unbearable burdens of this legislation and with the approval of this House. There is a Quranic Verse which says:—

اليس منكم رجل رشيد

I hope Sardar Abdul Rashid will take note of this. Even experience of worst type and even expediency of political nature should not make us agree to this proposition. If this House passes this Bill I am afraid it will lead to such sweeping discontentment among the services that God forbid I cannot think of the consequences. I have sat among the clerks, Junior and Senior Clerks, Assistants, Superintendents and I have listened to their conversations and studied their thoughts and I am sure if a need arose they will shed their last drop of blood to protect the interests of this country. They will work day and night to see that the country is saved from all eventualities. But if you continue to flout their sentiments and their legitimate rights in this way then they may tell you 'we cannot work'. If they say so from one end of the country to the other, whether in civil secretariat or in the districts or in any other departments, then what will happen? If they tell the Government from today we shall not work what can you do? Are you going to haul them up? Are you going to, or is it possible, that all these lakhs of people, be prosecuted under this cognizable offence which you are creating by this Bill? After all this is a national Government and there are patriotic people on that side of the House who have good of the country at heart. I appeal to them not to give way to this law and allow the rights of the people to be taken away. Do not impose discipline from outside; let it grow; let the conscience and sense of duty swell from within the people because this is our country and our Government so we should serve them loyally and our future and well-being depends on that. I do agree that there are certain subversive elements but why don't you deal with them according to the normal procedure; according to normal law as decent people.

I again want to read some of the provisions of this Bill, so that its implications are brought to the notice of the members. Sir, look at the language used by the honourable Law Minister. It says: "any employer of a person" and not a particular employer of a person. It can not only apply to Government Departments but to industrial concerns as well. There is no difference it it. They also come within the ambit of this Bill. This phraseology is much worse which says "any employer of a person engaged in employment or class of employment to which this Act applies who without reasonable excuse" ... May I ask from the Law Minister on whom rests the onus of proving that it was reasonable. This is a capricious, this is a freakish, this is a monstrous Bill and you should withdraw it. Kindly for the sake of your own safety agree to refer this Bill and circulate it for eliciting public opinion. I believe there are a number of genuine trade unions which are functioning in the interests of both the employers and the employed. They are in the Secretariat and in the Districts everywhere. Therefore let them have a chance to express their opinion on the provisions of this Bill. Their opinions will enable you to come to the right conclusions and it will show that you do not treat these employees as dumb driven cattle. It is nothing extra-ordinary, what I say, it will be to your own benefit and to your own advantage that you take those who are affected by this into confidence. Please talk to them. I assure you that they are patriotic enough, more than you are, to suggest to you a *via media* which will ensure the object you have in view without violating the fundamental rights of the services.



Either you should declare that you are a retrograde colonial country in which workers and labourers have no rights, in which people who have got into the saddle of power are sacrosanct and they can act in any way they like; or you declare that it is not a democratic Islamic Republic and that it is an allotment to you given, God knows, by whom and you have the right to act in any way you like. But if you stand by your professions and say that you are servants of the people and if you love this country and think that power is given to you as a trust then it is your duty to pay attention to the fundamentals of democracy, social justice and equity. You must not ride roughshod over popular sentiments. What will foreigners think when this Bill is published in the foreign papers. What will they say that our Government is distrustful of their services and they do not rely on them. I know there is one grave and great emergency which Pakistan is facing and that is the issue of Káshmir and here I say with full sense of responsibility that each one of the public servants whether a chaprasi or a Secretary or whether on the lowest or the highest rung of the ladder, he will shed his last drop of blood in his veins on this issue of Kashmir. Can you deny the fact that whenever there was an emergency, whenever there was an occasion our services always and unreservedly came forward to place their all at your disposal. Can you recall a single instance when we were engaged in life and death struggle the services did not come forward to do their bit for the people and the country. Our services have given unstained support and all they had to the Government and the country and they are not politically minded to misuse emergencies for undesirable ends. I know we have services of which any country could be proud. There are some blacksheep and there are people who have besmeared their face and their conscience by black money and corruption and nepotism but the majority of services are clean like God's own hand and they are pure like anything. Why do you want to treat one of them with the same rod?

Then, Sir, it is not only the question of Government services but it relates to industry as well. We know the industrialists in this country have grown enormously rich at the cost of the workers and the consumers. The workers are realizing that the profits which have gone to make the palaces and bank balances of these industrialists increase and which are growing day by day, a portion of it belongs to them and they want their share out of these fabulous profits. If you now say that you will deal with them in any manner you like and you will send these people to police and prosecute them as accused and convicts then I shudder to think of the consequences. I cannot imagine how people can get up and support such a measure.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Shafi I may remind you that this is a Bill with very restricted scope but you are discussing the relations of industrialists and their employees in a general way. This is a Bill for people who are in essential services.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** It applies to industrial workers as well.

**A Member:** It applies to all employees as it says "any employment or class of employment to which this Act applies."

**Mr. Speaker:** "Which are essential for the remittance of supplies". So the member cannot discuss general relationship between labour and capital or industrialists; that is not relevant here.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Do not tell me that you are here to defend the principles of this Bill. Please do not say so because I am very careful in my mind.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am just reminding him to be relevant.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I shall be relevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not concerned one way or the other whether, the Bill be passed or not. I only say that he should be relevant to the matter before the House.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** All right, Sir.

The statement of objects and reasons of this Bill says:

"The Proclamation of Emergency issued on the thirtieth day of August 1948, under section 102 of the Government of India Act, 1935, ceased to operate from the Constitution Day and, therefore, by virtue of clause (5) of Article 191 of the Constitution, the Pakistan Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, 1952 ceased to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the date when the proclamation ceased to operate, namely on and from the 23rd day of September 1956, so far as the maintenance in the Provinces of supplies and services was concerned. This Act has, therefore, been adapted by the Essential Services Maintenance (Adaptation) Order, 1956 so as to repeal the aforesaid provisions. It is, however, necessary and expedient to enact a law on similar lines for the Province. An Ordinance for this purpose was promulgated on the 5th November 1956, and as that Ordinance would cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the first meeting of the next session of the Provincial Assembly the present Bill is designed to achieve the same object."

Sir, this Bill is supposed to be the successor of the most wicked atrocious emergency which was declared all over Pakistan in a certain year which resulted in one Ministry being formed and another going out of office, that emergency enabled the then Governor-General to resort to all sorts of wicked, illegal and undemocratic Acts and we are supposed to step into the shoes of that piece of enactment. Therefore, Sir, the Law Minister should hear to the debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the honourable member has finished, then let somebody else speak now.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Have I been irrelevant? So long as I am relevant I can speak.

Now Sir, this Bill has been brought before the House to take the place of powers which vested in the Government under the Government of India Act, 1935, namely, which gave power to the Governor to declare emergency in the country and to resort to anything under the sun that he wanted. So, Sir, this Bill gives powers of a general and sweeping nature. It is calculated to place on the Statute Book provisions which will enable the Governor to deal with public servants and private employees in a manner that will prejudice their case at the very outset in a court of law. What will happen to them and in what way will they gain? Sir, if the contractor or an employee is making a huge dividend and the employees say that we must get dearness

allowance at a rate higher than given to us, and if their allowance is not increased, they have the most valuable right to resort to giving notice of strike saying that if they did not agree to enhance the rate of dearness allowance, we shall be compelled to go on strike. Now, Sir, if the management, for one reason or another, refuses to listen to their demand, in that case, a date will be fixed on which they will go on strike. Now, what will happen is that Government will step in and they will declare it to be an essential service and that if the employees go on strike they would be endangering the continuance of essential service to the community and then, Sir, even if an employee, for valid reasons, absents himself from duty, he will be hauled up under the provisions of this Act and will be dealt with by the Police. This will create a most ugly situation. I know, Sir, why this Bill is being brought because by means of this piece of legislation, they want to control and deal with persons for their own interests.

Sir, members are making interference; they could be asked to go into the Lobby and settle matters there.

**Mr. Speaker:** But they are not interfering with his speech.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Now, Sir, if a situation like that arises, what will happen? They will start a reign of terror against the employees who will be pulled out of their houses, from their bed-rooms at mid-night, brought to the police station and case instituted against them. There they shall be arrested and then taken to a Magistrate where there may be none to offer a bail for them. So Sir, see for a reasonable demand, for asking for bread, not only you give them stones but you harras them, you victimise them, you expose them to unmitigated miseries. I can quite understand the matter. By this Bill you are putting the whole administration, the whole legal machinery at the back of the employers against the employees who may like to go to court for the enforcement of their demands. Is it honest, may I ask? May I ask you, is it democratic? May I ask you, is it equitable? Sir, you have been an eminent lawyer yourself, I ask you, is such a provision consistent with the provisions that were aimed at by the founder and workers who brought in this particular manner when Pakistan has come into existence in reality? I know you have no care for the poor employees. You have got no arguments in your favour for bringing this legislation before the House. Why do you want this legislation? Why don't you satisfy your workers, your employees on whose labour you build your places and Ministry. Why is it that you, by law, fix their salaries and fix your own privileges over them. You want to have a salary of 9 thousand rupees a month. What is the ratio between their salary and yours who have worked day and night, you own clerks and your own P. A's and Private Secretaries?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Essential services concern the Law Minister or the Finance Minister!

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I am asking all of you.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Shafi, if this Bill is withdrawn, will it increase the salaries of Essential Services? He is talking as if this Bill is supposed to give them power to increase their salaries.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I am not worried about that at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should be relevant to the point.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Sir, time is up.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** So, then I will continue next day.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already taken good deal of time.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** For God's sake give me more time. Do you want me to sit mum over this important Bill?

**Mr. Speaker:** But there should be some sense of proportion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Why proportion. This Bill affects the millions of this country. I have much more to say.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, if he wants to speak, let him speak now rather than allow him to prepare for the next day.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, please. The assembly stands adjourned...

#### HOURS OF MEETING.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Sir, what about my request. It was agreed by both the Parties that the House would meet at 2-00 p.m. and not in the morning.

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** Morning hours are better because there is no break and this will give the members more time.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** If his anxiety is to have more working hours, we can sit in the evening for a little longer, say upto 8-00 p.m. That will give him more working hours. We have so many professional men on this side and they have to attend to their work.

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** This is a very important House. The members must give their best time here. In the morning hours they will be fresh. That would be better instead of coming here in the afternoon quite stale.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Those who can be fresh are always fresh.

I would still request the Chief Minister that he should accede to my request as otherwise it will put our members in a very disadvantageous position. We are prepared to sit for 5 working hours. An agreement arrived at before should not be broken like this.

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** No agreement has been made. I do not know who made the agreement. When they will come in the morning, they will be quite fresh.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** I would refer him to the record of the proceedings.

**Mr. Speaker :** When the House was meeting at 9-30 a.m. members, majority of them, said that it should meet from 2 to 7.00 of 7.30 p.m. and this was agreed to by the Government at that time. On account of that agreement, I changed the time of the meeting of the Assembly from 9-30 a.m. to 2-00 p.m. Now that the majority do not want to stick to that I can't help it.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** God bless you.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have therefore to revert to the original time, which is 9-30 a.m.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** May I intervene. When the Speaker of the House says that he feels helpless in the House may God help him. I have nothing more to say.

**Mr. Speaker :** If the majority of members say that they must sit from 9-30 a.m., the usual time of the meeting of the Assembly, I cannot change it unless both sides agree. That is the crux of the matter.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 9-30 a.m., on Monday, the 12th March, 1957.*

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.

Third Session of the First Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan.

Tuesday, the 12th March, 1957.

The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 9-30 a.m. of the clock, Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazl-i-Elahi) in the Chair.

### Recitation from the Holy Quran.

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین ۔۔ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ۔۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ کیا اس ہاؤس کی کارروائی چلانے میں قرآن پاک کی تعلیم کو ملحوظ رکھا جائیگا۔ اقر آپ یہ حکم صادر فرمادیں تو عین واجب ہوگا ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔۔ کن کے نام حکم صادر کیا جاوے ؟

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین ۔۔ الناس علی دین ملوکہم ۔ گورنمنٹ کو بھی اور ایگزیکشن کو بھی ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔۔ یہ توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ اس ایوان کی کارروائی صحیح طریق سے ہو ۔ اگر یہاں قراءت کی خلاف ورزی ہوتی ہے تو ایک طرف سے نہیں ہوتی بلکہ کئی طرفوں سے ہوتی ہے ۔ آہستہ آہستہ ہم شاید راءراست پر آجائیں ۔

خواجہ حافظ غلام سدید الدین ۔۔ ایسا تو ہے ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔۔ آپ بھی دعا کریں ۔

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### Head and Additional Heads of Departments.

\*487. Mr. G. M. Syed: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the total number of Heads and Additional Heads of Departments in the Province of West Pakistan and their names ;

(b) the province to which they belonged before integration and the posts they held in officiating or permanent capacity before integration;

(c) whether it is fact that these posts have not been allotted on the following ratio :—

(i) forty per cent to former Province of the Punjab ;

(ii) sixty per cent to other former Provinces of Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Bahawalpur and Baluchistan, etc. ;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the negative, whether Government intend to maintain the above ratio and adhere to the principle strictly ?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister) : (a) and (b) There are 19 Heads of Departments and 7 Additional Heads in the Province of West Pakistan. Their names and the Provinces to which they belonged and the posts they held in officiating or permanent capacity before integration are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Yes. The appointments of Heads of Departments are made on merit on an All-West Pakistan basis. The posts have, therefore, not been allotted to the integrating units in any fixed ratio.

(d) No. The maintenance of such ratios will defeat the primary purposes of integration. Senior appointments in each Department including the posts of the Heads and Additional Heads are being made on an All-West Pakistan basis.

## I. STATEMENT SHOWING THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Name of Officer.	Name of pre-integrating Unit.	Post held before integration.	Post held after integration.	Remarks.
1. Mr. H. A. Majid, C.S.P.	.. Punjab	.. O. S. D. Sectt.	.. Member, Board of Revenue	.. They collectively constitute Head of Attached Deptt.
Mr. R. A. Mahammadi, C.S.P.	.. Sind	.. Revenue Commissioner	.. Member, Board of Revenue	..
Mr. I. U. Khan, C.S.P.	.. Punjab	.. Financial Commissioner	.. Member, Board of Revenue	..
Mr. Ayub Bakhsh Awan, P.S.P.	.. N.W.F.P.	.. I. G. of Police	.. I. G. of Police.	..
Mr. Riaz-ud-Din Ahmad, C.S.P.	.. Punjab	.. Secretary to Governor	.. Registrar, Cooprative Societies	..
Dr. I. H. Usmani, C.S.P.	.. East Bengal	.. D. C. Sylhet	.. Director of Industries.	..
Mian Muhammad Said, P.C.S.	.. Punjab	.. D. C. Montgomery	.. Director of Labour Welfare.	..
Khan Muhammad Inamullah Khan.	.. Punjab	.. Chief Engineer	.. Chief Engineer D. & R.	..
Ch. Muhammad Afzal, P.C.S.	.. Punjab	.. Excise and Taxation Commissioner.	.. Director of Excise & Taxation.	..
Lt.-Col. B. H. Syed..	.. Punjab	.. I. G. of Prisons	.. I. G. of Prisons.	..
Sh. Abdul Hamid, P.C.S.	.. N.W.F.P.	.. Secretary Food	.. Director of Food.	..
Dr. A. M. Shaikh ..	.. Sind	.. Director of Agriculture..	.. Director of Agriculture.	..
Mr. S. M. Sarwar ..	.. Punjab	.. Director of Animal Husbandry.	.. Director of Animal Husbandry.	..
Mr. Muhammad Moosa	.. Sind	.. Chief Engineer	.. Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	..
Mr. Ghulam Sadiq Khan	.. N.W.F.P.	.. Chief Engineer	.. Chief Engineer, Electricity.	..
Mr. A. K. Kureshi ..	.. N.W.F.P.	.. Secretary, Information..	.. Director of Public Relations.	..
Mr. I. U. Khan, C.S.P.	.. Punjab	.. Financial Commissioner	.. Rehabilitation Commissioner.	..
M. Sharif Khan, P.S.P.	.. Sind	.. I. G. of Police	.. Provincial Transport Controller.	..



## II. STATEMENT SHOWING THE ADDITIONAL HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

Name of Officer.	Name of integrating Unit.	Post held before integration.	Post held after integration.	Remarks.
1. Mr. M. A. Zafar, P.S.P.	.. Punjab	.. D. I. G. of Police	.. Additional I. G. Police.	
2. Mr. J. G. Agha	.. Sind	.. Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Taxation.	.. Additional Director of Excise and Taxation Hyderabad (at Karachi).	
3. Mr. Riaz Ahmad	.. Sind	.. Chief Conservator of Forests.	.. Additional Chief Conservator of Forests.	
4. Khan Mir Bashir Khan	.. N.W.F.P.	.. Chief Engineer	.. Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	
5. Mr. A. D. Ashraf	.. Punjab	.. Chief Engineer	.. Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	
6. Mr. S. A. Majid	.. Punjab	.. Chief Engineer	.. Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	
7. Mr. A. R. Kazi	.. Sind	.. Chief Engineer	.. Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	

## III. THE FOLLOWING POSTS OF HEADS OF ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS ARE LYING VACANT AND THE QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT TO THESE POSTS IS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

1. Director of Health Services .. Dr. Q. M. Said, Deputy Director Health services is performing the current duties of the Director of Health services pending the appointment of a permanent Director.
2. Director of Public Instruction .. Mr. Khattak who was selected for appointment as Director of Public Instruction is not available at present. Dr. Muhammad Jahangir Khan is officiating as Director in a stop gap arrangement.
3. Chief Conservator of Forests .. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad is on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Riaz Ahmed is holding the Additional charge of Chief Conservator of Forests till the appointment of permanent Chief Conservator of Forests.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the honourable Deputy Minister whether it is a fact that many Heads of Departments from Sind have been superseded in spite of their seniority and their appeals are pending before the Government of West Pakistan?

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** On a point of order, Sir. After the inauguration of the Constitution on the 23rd of March last year the word, 'honourable' has to be deleted. The word 'honourable' is no more to be used now either for the Ministers or for the Judges. Every Minister should now be addressed as Mr. Minister.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will have no objection if a Minister is addressed as Mr. Minister. But according to the general practice if a member says "honourable Minister", the word "honourable" is usually not reported in the proceedings.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** I have seen this word used in the proceedings of the House.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** We have given the word 'honourable' in our official papers.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** What is the harm if a member says : Chaudhri, Mr. or honourable ; this is one and the same thing.

**Mr. Speaker :** The word 'honourable' is not used in an official sense but just as a matter of courtesy.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** It is not binding on us to address the Minister as 'honourable', we just use it as a courtesy.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** It is the legacy of the British and it has its specific meanings. In India the word 'Shri' is used. In our official correspondence we use the word *Janab*. If the word *Janab* is used I have no objection.

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - یہ تقرریاں ہر شخص کی سینیٹاری اور مناسبت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے سلیکشن بورڈ کی سفارشات پر کی جاتی ہیں -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیڈ - کیا یہ صحیح ہے کہ بعض افراد کو جو سینیٹاری قابلیت اور مناسبت کے اعتبار سے ان عہدوں کے حقدار تھے محض صوبائی سپرٹ کی بنا پر پیچھے ہٹا دیا گیا ہے ؟ اسکے متعلق چیف منسٹر صاحب سے اپیل بھی کی گئی تھی اور انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ وہ اس معاملہ میں جانچ کر رہے ہیں - اور انہوں نے ایک آدمی کو اسکی پرسٹ کے بھی دی تھی - مگر چار آدمی ابھی تک بیٹھے ہیں جو سب سے سینئر ہیں -

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** As far as I remember there is no appeal of this kind pending in my Office. I will find out.

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ انہیں معلوم نہیں کہ انکے سامنے کوئی ایسی اپیل موجود ہے ۔

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - پچھلے سیشن کے موقع پر انکے سامنے یہ اپیل کی گئی تھی - بعد میں انہیں اسکے متعلق تاریخ دیجی گئی تھی - چنانچہ انہوں نے ایک شخص کو اسکے جائز حقوق دے دیے - مگر باقی چار ابھی تک بیٹھے ہیں -

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - یہ تقریریں سلیکشن بورڈ کی سفارش پر کی جاتی ہیں اور بورڈ میں ایسے لوگ ہیں کہ اگر انہوں نے دیکھا کہ ان لوگوں کا حق ہے تو وہ ضرور انہیں انکا حق دینگے -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that Sindhis who constitute 19% of the population of West Pakistan are given a quota of 28% in the Sub-ordinate Superior Services ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that a formula has been evolved laying down a method for recruitment to higher services in the form of giving benefit to the candidates for their officiating service ?

**Mr. Speaker :** This question (No. 487) is about the Heads of Departments. By asking this supplementary question the number is trying to elicit information in regard to recruitment to general services. Let him give a fresh notice.

### Strength of Civil Secretariat.

**\*502. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total Clerical strength of the Civil Secretariat, West Pakistan ;

(b) the percentage of personnel of integrating units of Punjab, Sind, N. W. F. P., Baluchistan, Bahawalpur in each cadre of Clerks,

Assistants and Stenographers in each departments of Secretariat, attached Departments and other officers stationed in Lahore?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister) :** A statement showing the total strength of Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers in the Departments of the West Pakistan Civil Secretariat, and the percentage of personnel of the integrating units as desired is placed on the table of the House. The information in respect of the attached Departments and other offices is not readily available.

Statement showing the total strength of Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers in the West Pakistan Civil Secretariate, and the percentage of personnel of integrating units of Punjab, Sind, N. W. F. P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur.

I. *Total Strength.*

(1) ASSISTANTS	..	..	..	..	412
(2) CLERKS ..	..	..	..	..	695
(3) STENOGRAPHERS	..	..	..	..	89
					<hr/>
					196
					<hr/>

II. *Percentages.*(1) *Assistants.*

Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	44%
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	37%
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	10%
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	4%
Bahawalpur..	..	..	..	..	..	1%

(2) *Clerks.*

Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	56%
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	22%
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	7%
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	2%
Bahawalpur..	..	..	..	..	..	8%

(3) *Stenographers.*

Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	55%
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	11%
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	16%
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	3%
Bahawalpur..	..	..	..	..	..	5%

**Ministers.**

**\*578. Chaudhri Mehtab Khan :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Ministers in West Pakistan has been increased ;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the inception of West Pakistan an overall decrease in the expenditure was contemplated ;

(c) the total monthly expenditure on Ministers immediately before and after integration in the areas now comprising West Pakistan Province ?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is not possible, without a longer notice, to collect the information relating to the monthly expenditure on Ministers immediately before integration. But the provisions made in the budgets in this respect are as under :—

*Before Integration 1955-56.*

Punjab for 7 Ministers ' .. ..	Rs. 30300/-p.m.
Sind for 7 Ministers ' .. ..	Rs. 24100/-p.m.
N.W.F.P. for 5 Ministers ' .. ..	Rs. 11500/-p.m.
Khairpur for 4 inisters ' .. ..	Rs. 9742/-p.m.
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Total for 23 Ministers ' .. ..	Rs. 75642/-p.m.
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*After Integration. 1956-57.*

West Pakistan for 16 Ministers ' .. ..	Rs. 56867/-p.m.
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**Rana Gul Muhammad alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know from the Deputy Minister whether the amount given in the shape of monthly salaries of the West Pakistan Ministers includes their allowances and other emoluments also ?

بیقہ خرچہ جی - اے - خان - جی نہیں -

حافظ خواجه غلام سریدالدین - میں ضمن (ب) کے ماتحت پرچہ چاہتا ہوں کہ  
اخراجات میں جو تخفیف زیر غور تھی وہ کیا تھی اور عملاً کیا تخفیف کی گئی ہے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - - اگر آپ روپیہ کے اعداد پڑھیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اب کم روپیہ خرچ ہوتا ہے - پہلے زیادہ ہوتا تھا -

قاضی مرید احمد - - محترم ڈپٹی مسٹر صاحب نے ضس (الف) کے سلسلے میں فرمایا تھا کہ وزرا کی تعداد میں اضافہ نہیں ہوگا - کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ اضافہ کب تک نہیں ہوگا ؟

صاحب سپیکر - - سوال کا پہلا حصہ یہ ہے کہ اضافہ ہوا ہے یا نہیں - ہوگا کا سوال ہی نہیں ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - - میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ آئندہ کسی اضافے کی توقع ہے ؟

نواب افتخار حسین خان آف مروت - - آپ فی منظوری سے -

حافظ خواجہ غلام سیدالاحسن - - انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ آپ کی منظوری سے میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ منظوری اختیاری ہوگی یا اضطراری ؟

نواب افتخار حسین خان آف مروت - - اختیاری ہوگی -

حافظ خواجہ غلام سیدالاحسن - - جس اختیاری طریقہ سے ووٹ حاصل کئے جاتے ہیں اسی اختیاری طریقہ سے ؟

نواب افتخار حسین خان آف مروت - - آپ نے ووٹ تو دیا نہیں تھا خواجہ صاحب -

حافظ خواجہ غلام سیدالاحسن - - میں آزاد ممبر ہوں - کیا آپ میری آزادی سلب کرنا چاہتے تھے ؟ (قہقہہ) -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - - جناب ہمیں تمام جوابات کی کاپی نہیں ملتی - آپ نے کہا تھا کہ جو جوابات ایران کے میز پر رکھے جاتے ہیں وہ ممبران کے لئے ہوتے ہیں - لیکن رپورٹر کہتے ہیں کہ انہیں جوابات کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے - اس لئے آئندہ یا تو جوابات کی دو کاپیاں رکھی جائیں ایک ممبروں کے لئے اور ایک رپورٹرز کے لئے -

صاحب سپیکر - - آئندہ دو کاپیاں رکھی جائیں گی - ایک ممبران کے لئے اور ایک رپورٹرز کے لئے -

I have just been informed that two copies are supplied in the House ; one is meant for the Official Reporters and the other is meant for the members. which is placed on the Table of the House.

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون - - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ وزرا کا تقرر ان کی بے پناہ تعلیمی اور دماغی قابلیت کی بنا پر کیا گیا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - - اس کی اجازت نہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - - ڈپٹی مسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ ون یونٹ کے اخراجات کے سلسلے میں تخفیف زیر غور ہے - کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ اخراجات میں کتنی تخفیف کی توقع تھی اور کتنی ہوئی ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - - یہ اعداد و شمار کا معاملہ ہے - اگر وہ ایسے ہی اندازاً کچھ تعداد بتادیں تو اس سے کیا فائدہ ہوگا ؟

قاضی مرید احمد - اندازاً ہی بتادیں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ پورے اعداد و شمار پوچھیں - اندازہ غلط ہو سکتا ہے -

سید شاہ نواز - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ موجودہ اقتصادی بحران میں وزیر مال کی تخفیف کی جارہی ہے ؟

نواب افتخار حسین خان آف مروت - ممکن ہے یہ درست ہو -

### Corruption.

**\*648. Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken to root out corruption amongst the officers of the grade of Mukhtiarkars and above ;

(b) the names and numbers of officers of various departments challaned under Anti-Corruption Laws in different Divisions of the West Pakistan during 1955 and 1956 ;

(c) the number of cases of corruption against officers pending with the Government for sanction of their prosecution and the dates, in each case, since when they are pending ?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) A Mukhtiarkar has been employed in this Department as an Anti-Corruption Inspector. This was done in order to bring to light the irregularities and Corrupt practices peculiar to the Revenue Department and to obtain technical assistance for other inspectors in the investigation of cases of that department.

(b) and (c) The information is placed on the Table.

NAMES OF OFFICERS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS CHALLENGED UNDER ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT, LAHORE, DURING THE YEAR 1955.

CENTRAL REGION.

Serial No.	Name of the officer challenged.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
1	Sh. Iftikhar Ealhi, Divisional Accountant, P. W. D., I. B. Bhakkar Division.	10-8-55	A. D. M. Mianwali ..	Acquitted on 29th September 1956.
2	Gulzar Ahmad, S.D.O. Chulam Rasul, Overseer, and Abdul Latif, Road Inspector, of the P. W. D. B. & R. Branch, Dera Ghazi Khan.	12-8-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Pending trial.
3	Jahangir Khan, Junior Clerk office of the Rehabilitation Commissioner, (General), Lahore.	26-1-55	Do.	Acquitted on 8th May 1956.
4	Fateh Muhammad, Rehabilitation Inspector Ichhra, Lahore.	7-1-55	Do.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one year Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo four months Rigorous Imprisonment on 19th July 1955.
5	Muhammad Nawaz, Accountant, Omni Bus Service, Lahore.	11-10-55	Do.	Acquitted on 22nd December 1956.
6	Syed Muhammad Hussain Shah Bokhari, Rehabilitation Inspector, Lahore.	14-3-55	Do.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ year Rigorous Imprisonment on 1st December 1955 and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment.
7	Abdul Mannan, Stenographer to D.R.C. Montgomery.	16-3-55	Do.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one year Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo four months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 25th May 1956.
8	Malik Fazal Karim, Assistant Director Animal Husbandry, Lahore.	31-10-55	A. D. M., Lahore ..	Pending trial.



Serial No.	Name of the officer challenged.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
9	Mumtaz Anwar, Patwari, Halqa Abdali, Tehsil Pasrur.	18-3-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 24th April 1956.
10	Majid-ud-Din Shah, Record Keeper office of the Rehabilitation Department, Lahore.	19-4-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 26th November 1955.
11	A. S. I. Saif-ud-Din of the Lahore District Police.	7-3-53	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo two years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 31st December 1956.
12	Ahmad Din, Patwari, Pattoki, Lahore	22-2-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo four months Rigorous Imprisonment on 18th August 1955.
13	Ata Ullah, Clerk, office of the Colony Assistant, Montgomery.	18-3-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo four months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 26th November 1955.
14	Barkat Ali, Revenue Patwari, of Khudian, District, Lahore.	1-3-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 8th May 1955.
15	Chiragh Din, Revenue Patwari of Kaliana and Muhammad Sharif Girdawar of Halqa Kabula, District Montgomery.	21-5-55	A.E.M., Montgomery ..	Chiragh Din, Revenue Patwari, was convicted and sentenced to undergo two years Rigorous Imprisonment and Muhammad Sharif Girdawar, was acquitted [on 2nd December 1955.

16	Farooq Ahmad, Registry Clerk of the D. S. Office, Lahore.	25-4-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo four months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 26th November 1955.
17	Muhammad Azam, Overseer, P.W.D. B. & R. Branch, Lahore.	16-3-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 26th April 1956.
18	Muhammad Yusuf, Tax Collector Corporation of the City of Lahore.	4-3-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 27th April 1956.
19	Bashir Ahmad, Naib Darogha, Corporation of the City of Lahore.	18-3-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 5th August 1955.
20	Ghulam Nabi, Station Master, Warburton.	8-10-55	Sessions Judge, Additional, Sheikhpura.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on 6th August 1956.
21	Bashir Ahmad, Revenue Patwari, Jallalpur Jattan, District Gujrat.	11-5-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 21st April 1956.
22	Muhammad Shafi, Revenue Patwari, Sheikhpura.	13-4-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 25th April 1956.
23	Mubarak Ali, Head Master, Primary school, Sutarmandi, Lahore.	3-5-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 24th January 1956.
24	Ghulam Haider, Patwari and Abdul Aziz, Girdawar Halqa Chako Mirathar, District Jhelum.	18-5-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Ghulam Haider, Patwari was convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 800 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment and Abdul Aziz, Girdawar was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo one months Rigorous Imprisonment on 20th April 1956.

Serial No.	Name of the officer challaned.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
25	Allah Rakha, Patwari Mangtanwala, district Sheikhupura.	3-5-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo two years. Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 4th May 1956.
26	Iqbal Hussain, Excise Sub-Inspector Ehalwal, district Sargodha.	4-4-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo 14 years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 12th September 1956.
27	Dr. Abdul Wadood, Assistant Medical Officer, Civil Dispensary Churkana, district Sheikhupura.	19-5-55	Do.	.. Pending trial.
28	Faqir Mashai, Revenue Patwari, Central Record Room, Lahore.	3-5-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months Rigorous Imprisonment on 12th September 1956.
29	Aslam Joseph, Sub-Inspector of Police, Incharge Government Railway Police Station, Jaranwala.	2-6-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo two years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 29th November 1955.
30	Taj Din, Reader to Mr. Said K. Haq, M. I. C., Lahore.	2-5-55	Raja Hamad Mukhtar, A.D.M., Lahore.	Acquitted on 24th August 1955.
31	Wajid Hussain, Revenue Patwari of Ganja Sidhu, Lahore.	1-5-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhtsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 3rd December 1955.
32	Akhtar Ali, Rationing Inspector, Lahore.	16-5-55	Raja Hamad Mukhtar, A.D.M., Lahore.	Acquitted on 18th October 1955.

33	Muhammad Shafi, Patwari and Ghulam Haider, Reader to Naib Tehsildar, Sambrial.	[15-7-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Pending trial.
34	Karam Ali Patwari of Halqa Mirza Korana, Tehsil Daska, District Sialkot.	6-7-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 12th September 1956.
35	Muhammad Din and Bashir Ahmad Patwaris of Raiwind, District Lahore.	5-7-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Muhammad Din Patwari was convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment and Bashir Ahmad Patwari was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in one month further Rigorous Imprisonment.
36	Abdullah Khan, Revenue Patwari Halqa Malkan, Tehsil Kharian, District Gujrat.	[26-5-55	Do.	.. acquitted on 29th December 1956.
37	Bahar Shah, Revenue Patwari Halqa Sardarpur Kabirwala district Multan.	11-5-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment on 9th December 1955.
38	Barkat Ali, Revenue Patwari, Gujranwala.	24-5-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo four months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo one months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 13th September 1956.
39	Baqar Hussain Shah, Excise Sub-Inspector, Lahore.	19-5-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 8th May 1956.
40	Jalal Din, Revenue Patwari Noshera Virkan, District Gujranwala.	9-5-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default of the payment of fine undergo three months Rigorous Imprisonment on 30th April 1956.

Serial No.	Name of the officer challaned.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
41	Ejaz Nabi, Revenue Patwari, Halqa Chak No. 98/9-L Dera Rahim, District Montgomery.	24-6-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 2nd July 1956.
42	Abdul Wahid, Clerk of the Rationing Office, Lahore.	6-8-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment on 30th December 1956.
43	Zafarullah, Revenue Patwari Wandho, District Gujranwala and Muhammad Sharif son of Rahim Bakhsh Kumhar, resident of Karikot, P. S. Wandho, district Gujranwala.	15-7-55	Do.	.. Zafarullah, Patwari was convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and (2) Mohammad Sharif was convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo one month further Rigorous Imprisonment on 12th September 1956.
44	Ch. Inayat Ullah, Head Assistant, Commissioner's Office, Lahore.	1-7-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo two months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 13th September 1956.
45	Fida Hussain, Patwari Wazul Chak No. 994, Vehari, District Multan.	19-7-55	Do.	.. Acquitted on 14th November 1956.
46	Shebaz Khan Girdawar and Khurshid Ahmad, Patwari of Daska, District Sialkot.	16-8-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Shebaz Khan Girdawar was convicted and sentenced to undergo one year's Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months Rigorous Imprisonment and Khurshid Ahmad Patwari was convicted and sentenced to undergo one year's Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 5th December 1956.

48	Dr. S. M. Sarfraz, Assistant Medical Officer (2) Abdul Latif Compounder and (3) Mehr Masih, Sweeper of the Civil Dispensary Pasrur.	12-8-55	Do.	..	Pending trial.
49	M. Ata Ullah Beg, Revenue Patwari of Gania Sidhu, P. S. Manawan, district Lahore.	14-9-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 23rd April 1956.
50	Badar-ud-Din, Revenue Patwari of Halqa Chak No. 281/E.B. P. S. Ahmadyar, district Montgomery.	27-7-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years' Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months Rigorous Imprisonment on 30th October 1956.
51	Muhammad Sharif, Revenue Patwari of Halqa Chhaba, P. S. Manawan, district Lahore.	21-11-55	Do.	..	Acquitted on 23rd April 1956.
52	Muhammad Ashraf, S. D. C. P. W. D. Public Health Circle, Lahore.	22-7-55	Do.	..	Acquitted on 5th September 1956.
53	Muhammad Anwar Khan, Revenue Patwari (2) Mehdi Khan, s/o Niamat Khan Rajput of City Sialkot.	27-8-55	Do.	..	Pending trial.
54	Muhammad Bata, F. C. No. 122, of P. S. Muridke, District Sheikhupura.	10-11-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment on 1st May 1956.
55	Shabbir Hussain, Store Keeper, Health Section, Municipal Committee, Sialkot.	1-10-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 5th December 1956.
56	Ataullah, Superintendent Financial commissioner's office, Lahore.	6-9-55	Do.	..	Pending trial.
57	Abdul Ghafur, Sub-Inspector, Consolidation of Holdings, Lahore.	4-11-55	Ch. Qadir Bathsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 25th May 1956.

Serial	Name of the officer challaned.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
58	Imam Khan, Patwari (Revenue) Raiwind, Lahore.	26-9-55	Do.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months Rigorous Imprisonment on 13th September 1956.
59	Muhammad Ismail, Reader to Executive Engineer (Canals), Lyallpur Division.	25-8-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 10th November 1956.
60	Muhammad Yaqub, Revenue Patwari, Halqa Jhamke, District Sheikhupura.	18-8-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two years further Rigorous Imprisonment on 30th April 1956.
61	Muhammad Ibrahim, Revenue Patwari, Narang, district Sheikhupura.	13-1-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months Rigorous Imprisonment on 20th December 1956.
62	Ghulam Hussain, Reader to Civil Judge, Lahore.	27-9-55	A. D. M., Lahore	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default of the payment of the fine to undergo two months Rigorous Imprisonment on 20th December 1956.
63	Abdul Hamid, Peon of the Office of Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh.	24-9-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment on 18th June 1956.
64	Abdul Haq Shah, Revenue Patwari, Sarai Sidhu, district Multan.	3-10-55	Do.	.. Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 11th July 1956.

65	Zahir Ahmad, S. D. C. Office of the S. D. O., P. W. D., Rehabilitation, Sheikhupura.	13-9-55	Do.	..	Acquitted on 3rd May 1958.
66	Syed Iqbal Hussain Shah, A. S. I. of Police, Lahore District.	27-8-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo two years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 30th April 1956.
67	Farquite Ahmad, Secretary, Notified Area Committee, Raiwind, Lahore.	21-10-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo four months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo one months Rigorous Imprisonment on 30th April 1956.
68	Iqbal Hussain, Reader to Begum Suriya Irshad, M.I.C.	16-11-55	Do.	..	Pending trial.
69	Muhammad Nazir, Octroi Inspector, Municipal Committee, Chaurada District, Sialkot.	17-12-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 4th December 1956.
70	Sharif Hussain Shah, Revenue Patwari, Kahna Kachha, Lahore	23-11-55	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	..	Acquitted on 15th May 1956.
71	Shah Din, Girdawar and Sakhi Muhammad Patwari, Pattoki district, Lahore.	6-12-55	Do.	..	Pending trial.
72	Taj Din, Patwari, Khuddian, Lahore..	17-12-55	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo six months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default of the payment of the fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 25th April 1956.
73	Khizar Zaman, A. S. I. and Shah Muhammad, F. C. of the Lahore District.	22-9-55	Do.	..	Pending trial.



NAMES OF OFFICERS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS CHALLANED UNDER ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS BY THE ANTI-CORRUPTION DEPARTMENT, LAHORE, DURING THE YEAR 1956.

CENTRAL REGION.

Serial No.	Name of the officer challaned.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
1	Kh. Ghulam Hussain, Rehabilitation Inspector, (2) Hafiz Azmat Ullah, Senior Clerk, (3) Muhammad Sadiq, Peon, Office of the R. C. (G), Lahore.	7-1-56	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh, Special Judge, Lahore.	Pending trial.
2	Allah Rakha, Revenue Patwari, Sialkot.	13-2-56	Do.	Do.
3	Muhammad Akmal, Revenue Patwari of Halqa Barki, District Lahore.	16-1-56	Do.	Acquitted on 25th September 1956.
4	Abdul Rehman, Revenue Patwari, Lyallpur.	1-2-56	Do.	Pending trial.
5	Fir Muhammad, Treasury Clerk, Multan	13-2-56	Do.	Acquitted on 11-7-56.
6	Abdul Qadir, Revenue Patwari, Nankana, District Sheikhupura.	14-2-56	Do.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo 2 years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 800 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo further Rigorous Imprisonment for a period of six months on 12th September 1956.
7	Muhammad Rashid, Rehabilitation Clerk, (2) Muhammad Rashid, Senior Clerk of the Rehabilitation Department, Lahore Cantt.	8-6-56	Do.	Pending trial.
8	Umar Daraz Ali Shah, Revenue Patwari, Jaranwala, district Lyallpur. (2) Fateh Muhammad son of Ilyam Din R/o Jaranwala, District Lyallpur.	24-1-56	Do.	Umar Daraz Ali Shah, Revenue Patwari, was convicted and sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo four months further Rigorous Imprisonment and Fateh Muhammad was convicted sentenced to undergo 12 months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo 3 months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 3rd July 1956.

9	Ch. Rahim Bakhsh, Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Lahore.	2-6-56	Do.	..	Pending trial.
10	Rehmat Ullah Bhatti, Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Director Animal Husbandry, Lyallpur.	9-2-56	Do.	..	The accused was convicted and sentenced in four cases to undergo one year Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment in each case on 22nd September 1956. All the sentences would run concurrently.
11	Muhammad Mushtaq Alam, Acctt. Anti-Corruption Department, Lahore	17-1-56	Do.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo two years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 18th June 1956.
12	Abdul Rehman, Record-Keeper, and Gul Mowaz, Peon, of the Sessions Judge, Sargodha.	5-4-56	Do.	..	Abdul Rehman accused was acquitted on 1st October 1956 while Gul Mowaz, Peon was convicted and sentenced as under :— 1. 6 years Rigorous Imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two years further Rigorous Imprisonment. 2. 6 years Rigorous Imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 6,000 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two years further Rigorous Imprisonment.
13	Muhammad Sadiq, Superintendent Octroi Sialkot, and Allah Rakha, Peon.	1-9-56	Do.	..	Pending trial.
14	Muhammad Sadiq Malik, Sanitary Inspector, Sialkot.	2-7-56	Session Judge, Sialkot ..	..	Pending trial.
15	Hamid Ullah, Reader to Mr. I. H. Minhas, M. I. C. Lahore.	18-4-56	Ch. Qadir Bakhsh Special Judge, Lahore.	..	Convicted and sentenced to undergo nine months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo three months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 29th December 1956.

Serial No.	Name of the officer challaned.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
16	Abdul Haq, Revenue Patwari Kamoke, District Gujranwala.	20-7-56	Ch. Qadir Bakish, Special Judge, Lahore.	Convicted and sentence to undergo one years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo four months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 29th December 1956.
17	Saif-ud-Din Food Inspector, Gawal-mandi, Lahore.	14-5-56	Do.	.. Pending trial.
18	Muhammad Khurshi, Patwari of Halqa Alipur Tibba, District Sheikhupura.	23-5-56	Do.	.. Do.
19	Dr. Muhammad Sharif Assistant Medical Officer, Gaggio Dispensary, Montgomery.	31-12-56	Do.	.. Do.
20	Abdul Rahim Chishti, Reader to Sh. Aftab Ahmad, M. I. C. Lahore.	4-9-56	Do.	.. Do.
21	Muhammad Nasir, Ahmad of the court of Civil Judge, Lahore.	24-7-56	Do.	.. Do.
22	Nazar Hussain Shah, Patwari Hafizabad, Gujranwala.	28-9-56	Do.	.. Do.
23	Ghulam Muhammad, Head Constable and Sardar Shah, Foot Constable of the Sialkot District.	28-7-56	Do.	.. Do.
24	Faqir Ali, P. T. I., District Board High School, Kamoke, District Gujranwala.	10-9-56	Do.	.. Do.
25	Ghulam Haider, Secretary Municipal Committee, Sialkot.	15-10-56	Do.	.. Do.
26	Manzur Hussain Revenue Patwari Halqa Onchha, District Sialkot.	28-7-56	Do.	.. Do.
	ehmat Ali, Patwari Halqa Baddoki, Sardar Wazirabad.	25-8-56	Do.	.. Do.

28	Muhammad Yunus, F. C. No. 452, of the Gujranwala District, Reader to Ch. Muhammad Aslam Khokhar, M. E. C. Gujranwala.	27-10-56	Do.	..	Do.	
29	Abdul Sattar, Peon, Office of the Additional Rehabilitation Commissioner, Lahore.	3-8-56	Do.	..	Do.	
30	Jamil-ur-Rehman, Laboratory Assistant, Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	22-6-56	Do.	..	Convicted sentenced to undergo 1½ years Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo six months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 12th September 1956.	
31	Abdul Ghafur, Game Watcher, Sheikhu pura.	4-9-56	Do.	..	Pending trial.	
32	Muhammad Sharif, Overseer Sugar Mill Sub-Division, Leiah (TDA), District Muzaffargarh.	28-7-56	Do.	..	Do.	
33	Sh. Niaz Ahmad, Head Assistant Office of the Commissioner Multan Division.	15-10-56	Do.	..	Do.	
34	Maqbool Hussain, Steno to A. R. C. Multan and Imtiaz Khan, Peon.	25-8-56	Do.	..	Do.	
35	Rao Fiaz Ali, Excise Sub-Inspector Pattoki, Lahore.	28-7-56	Do.	..	Do.	
36	Hadi Hussain Shah, Naib Tehsildar, Kidara, District Sargodha.	2-10-56	Do.	..	Do.	
37	Allah Din, Reader to the Colony Assistant, Sargodha, and Sher Ali, Ahmad.	5-8-56	Do.	..	Do.	
38	Manzur Ahmad, Patwari, Improvement Trust, Lahore.	7-9-56	Do.	..	Convicted sentenced to undergo nine months Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 5th January 1957.	
39	Abdul Karim Asghir, Head Clerk, Government Printing Press, Lahore.	21-8-56	Do.	..	Pending trial.	

Serial No.	Name of the officer challaned.	Date of challan.	Name of the trying Court.	Result.
40	Irshad Hussain, Stone to D. M. Sargodha	20-11-56	Do.	Pending trial.
41	A. S. I. Abdul Hamid of Lahore District	15-10-56	Do.	Do.
42	Fazal Elahi, Canal Patwari, Jhawarian, District Sargodha.	7-9-56	Do.	Convicted and sentenced to undergo one year Rigorous Imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default of the payment of fine to undergo two months further Rigorous Imprisonment on 10th Jan. 1957.
43	Dr. Ghulam Hussain, Assistant to Police Surgeon, West Pakistan, Lahore.	4-10-56	Do.	Pending trial.
44	Abdul Wahid, Reader to A. D. M. Lahore.	27-10-56	Do.	Do.
45	Muhammad Yusuf, Revenue Patwari, Wangtanwala, District Sheikhupura	16-10-56	Do.	Do.
46	Faiz Muhammad, Patwari of Bhalpur	5-3-56	Mr. Muhammad Mohboob Abbasi, N.I.C. Bhawalpur.	Do.
47	Sher Muhammad, Patwari of Bhawalpur.	14-2-56	Do.	Do.
48	Muhammad Bakhsh, Patwari of Bhawalpur.	24-4-56	Do.	Do.
49	Nazar Ahmad, Patwari of Bhawalpur	25-2-56	Do.	Do.

The names and number of officers of various Departments challaned under Anti-Corruption Laws, in the Southern Range of West Pakistan during the year 1955 and 1956.

1955.

*Police Department.*

Total number 46  
& Gazetted Officers.

1.	Constable Abdul Karim .. .. .	..	..	..	..
2.	S.I.P. Saeed Ahmed Alvi and Zaffar Hussain..	..	..	..	..
3.	S.P.I. Muhammad Saleh Dehraj .. .. .	..	..	..	..
4.	M.H.C. Gul Muhammad and M.P.C. Suleman Shah ..	..	..	..	..
5.	M.H.C. Gul Muhammad Bhuto .. .. .	..	..	..	..
6.	M.H.C. Muhammad Sidiq, L/NK. Pir Bux and Sepoys Ali Anwar and Nadir Ali of P.A.R. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
7.	M.H.C. Muhammad Safar and M.P.C. Abdullah Khan ..	..	..	..	..
8.	H.C. Qadir Bux .. .. .	..	..	..	..
9.	A.S.I.P. Abdul Aziz .. .. .	..	..	..	..
10.	U.P.C. Ahmed Shah .. .. .	..	..	..	..
11.	Head Constable Hussain Shah .. .. .	..	..	..	..
12.	M.H.C. Abdul Karim .. .. .	..	..	..	..
13.	Head Constable Nabi Bux .. .. .	..	..	..	..
14.	A.S.I.P. Shafi Ullah and others. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
15.	Head Constable Hamzo Khan .. .. .	..	..	..	..
16.	Head Constable Issa Khan .. .. .	..	..	..	..
17.	S.I.P. Muhammad Bachal and H.C. Jamaluddin ..	..	..	..	..
18.	M.H.C. Amir Bux .. .. .	..	..	..	..
19.	S.I.P. Muhammad Bachal and others. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
20.	Mamnoon Hussain, Clerk .. .. .	..	..	..	..
21.	Head Constable Sardar Muhammad .. .. .	..	..	..	..
22.	Police Constable Ausaf Ahmed .. .. .	..	..	..	..
23.	A.S.I.P. Vakil Ahmed and others .. .. .	..	..	..	..
24.	Police Constable Usman .. .. .	..	..	..	..
25.	A.S.I.P. Muhammad Yakub .. .. .	..	..	..	..
26.	Head Constable Muhammad Kasim .. .. .	..	..	..	..
27.	Police Constables Jumo Khan and Mir Hasan ..	..	..	..	..
28.	S.I.P. Fazal Hussain and Head Constable Gul Muhammad	..	..	..	..

1956.

Total num-  
ber 46 &  
Gazetted  
Officers.

29.	U.P.C. Khalilur Rehman .. .. .	..	..	..
30.	Police Constable Sadiq Hussain Shah .. .. .	..	..	..
31.	M.H.C. Mehroji and others .. .. .	..	..	..
32.	M.H.C. Jan Muhammad .. .. .	..	..	..
33.	M.H.C. Muhammad Siddik .. .. .	..	..	..
34.	Head Constable Sirajuddin .. .. .	..	..	..
35.	Head Constables Fateh Muhammad and Ghulam Muham- mad. .. .. .	..	..	..
36.	Head Constable Fandhi Khan .. .. .	..	..	..
37.	Head Constable Nur Muhammad .. .. .	..	..	..
38.	Naik Gaman Khan and others .. .. .	..	..	..
39.	Police Constable Muhammad Rajib .. .. .	..	..	..
40.	M.H.C. Muhammad Sidik. .. .. .	..	..	..
41.	M.H.C. Khan Muhammad .. .. .	..	..	..
42.	Police Constable Muhammad Hussain .. .. .	..	..	..
43.	Head Constable Maula Bux .. .. .	..	..	..
44.	Police Constable Muhammad Issa .. .. .	..	..	..
45.	Head Constable Ghulam Kadir .. .. .	..	..	..
46.	M.H.C. Muhammad Hussain .. .. .	—	..	..

1955.

*Public Works Department.*

1.	Abdar Fateh Muhammad .. .. .	..	..	..
2.	Ghulam Abbas Khokhar Assistant Engineer, Shafiq Hussain and Giyan Chand. .. .. .	..	..	..
3.	Juma Khan Darogha .. .. .	..	..	..
4.	Jan Muhammad Head Clerk Barrage Division .. .. .	..	..	..
5.	Liaquat Ali Clerk Electric Supply Undertaking .. .. .	..	..	..
6.	Abdul Qayum Resident Engineer Larkana Power House .. .. .	..	..	..
7.	Abdul Sattar, Sub-Divisional Officer .. .. .	..	..	..
8.	Barrage Tapedar Ahmed Khan .. .. .	..	..	..
9.	H.E. Laurent and George Samuel of Electric Supply Undertaking. .. .. .	..	..	..

Total number 26 & Gazetted Officers.

10.	Z.H. Kazmi, Clerk	..	..	..	..
11.	Khem Chand Boiler Attendant	..	..	..	..
12.	Haji Khan Kolachi Abdar	..	..	..	..
13.	Wahid Bux Darogha	..	..	..	..
14.	Mistri Haji Muhammad	..	..	..	..
15.	Tapedar Ahmed Khan	..	..	..	..
16.	Muhammad Sharif and others Driver.	..	..	..	..
17.	Abdar Haji Khan	..	..	..	..
18.	Tapedar Dost Muhammad	..	..	..	..

1956.

19.	Abdar Vijomal	..	..	..	..
20.	Shivaldar Clerk	..	..	..	..
21.	Overseer Manik Ram	..	..	..	..
22.	Sharafat Ullah and Ibrar Ahmad	..	..	..	..
23.	H.E. Laurent, Superintendent Electric Supply Undertaking.	..	..	..	..
24.	Abdul Qadus Resident Engineer	..	..	..	..
25.	Syed Zakria Clerk	..	..	..	..
26.	Fazle Haque Clerk	..	..	..	..

*Judicial Department.*

1955.

Total number 16 & Gazetted Officers

1.	Serishtadar Abdul Rayman..	..	..	..	..
2.	Serishtedar Kadir Bux	..	..	..	..
3.	Clerk Ali Hashim	..	..	..	..
4.	Kotumal Resident Magistrate and Jail Superintendent Nawabshah.	..	..	..	..
5.	Kotumal Resident Magistrate, Nawabshah	..	..	..	..
6.	Gul Muhammad and other	..	..	..	..
7.	Anchalnand Clerk	..	..	..	..
8.	Serishtedar Muhammad Hassan	..	..	..	..
9.	Serishtedar Muhammad Hashim	..	..	..	..
10.	Mauladino Clerk	..	..	..	..



Total num-  
ber 16 &  
Gazetted  
Officers.

“1956”.

11.	Serishtedar Muhammad Umar	..	..	..
12.	Clerk Noor Ahmed	..	..	..
13.	Clerk Shafi Muhammad	..	..	..
14.	Clerk Sibte Hassan Zaidi	..	..	..
15.	Nazir Muhammad Sidik	..	..	..
16.	Serishtedar Akhtar Ali	..	..	..

*Revenue Department.*

‘1955’.

Total num-  
ber 82  
Gazetted  
Officers

1.	Tapedar Muhammad Khan	..	..	..
2.	Tapedar Abdul Hamid	..	..	..
3.	Tapedar Mohd. Khan	..	..	..
4.	Tapedar Sher Mohd.	..	..	..
5.	Tapedar Yar Muhammad	..	..	..
6.	Tapedar Abdul Rauf and Hussain Bux	..	..	..
7.	Tapedar Jan Muhammad	..	..	..
8.	Tapedar Ahmed Khan Lighari	..	..	..
9.	Tapedar Shafqat Jilani	..	..	..
10.	Tapedar Shafi Muhammad	..	..	..
11.	Tapedar Shai Muhammad	..	..	..
13.	Tapedar Karim Bux	..	..	..
14.	Tapedar Ghulam Kadir Nizamani	..	..	..
15.	Tapedar Karim Bux	..	..	..
16.	Tapedar Muhammad Umar	..	..	..
17.	Tapedar Mohd. Umar	..	..	..
18.	Tapedar Shafi Mohd.	..	..	..
19.	Tapedar Shafi Muhammad	..	..	..
20.	Tapedar Rajib Ali..	..	..	..
21.	Tapedar Atta Muhammad	..	..	..
22.	Tapedar Shah Niwaz	..	..	..
23.	S. Mukhtiarkar Ghulam Ali Sulemani and others	..	..	..
24.	Tapedar Imam Bux	..	..	..
25.	S. Tapedar Abdul Rehman	..	..	..

Total number 82 & Gazetted Officers.

26.	Tapedar Muhammad Ibrahim	..	..	..
27.	Tapedar Muhammad Usman	..	..	..
28.	Tapedar Kadir Bux	..	..	..
29.	Tapedar Ali Gohar	..	..	..
30.	Munshi Nasir Muhammad	..	..	..
31.	M. S. Din Muhammad and Ali Gohar Kazi	..	..	..
32.	Tapedar Din Muhammad	..	..	..
33.	Tapedar Hamal Khan	..	..	..
34.	Tapedar Abdul Rehman	..	..	..
35.	Clerk Lal Shah	..	..	..
36.	Tapedar Gul Mohd. and clerk Ahmed Khan	..	..	..
37.	Tapedar Muhammad Musa	..	..	..
38.	Clerk Khair Muhammad	..	..	..
39.	Tapedar Fakir Muhammad	..	..	..
40.	Tapedar Dattar Dino	..	..	..
41.	Tapedar Anwar Ali	..	..	..
42.	Survey Tapedar Utam Chand	..	..	..
43.	Tapedar Ghulam Qadir	..	..	..
44.	Kotar Khuda Bux	..	..	..
45.	Tapedar Muhammad Yusaf..	..	..	..
46.	Tapedar Shamsuddin	..	..	..

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47.	Surveyor Ghulam Hussain	..	..	..
48.	Tapedar Lal Muhammad	..	..	..
49.	Tapedar Datar Dino	..	..	..
50.	Tapedar Sher Muhammad	..	..	..
51.	Tapedar Muhammad Mithal	..	..	..
52.	Tapedar Abdul Karim	..	..	..
53.	Tapedar Abdul Karim	..	..	..
54.	Tapedar Muhammad Hassan and others	..	..	..
55.	Tapedar Ali Akbar	..	..	..
56.	Tapedar Qurban Ali	..	..	..
57.	S. Tapedar Sher Muhammad	..	..	..
58.	Tapedar Lutf Ali Shah	..	..	..

				Total number 82 & Gazetted Officers.
59.	Tapedar Mahmood	..	..	..
60.	Tapedar Muhammad Umar	..	..	..
61.	Tapedar Ali Akbar	..	..	..
62.	Tapedar Mahmood..	..	..	..
63.	Tapedar Hazar Khan	..	..	..
64.	Tapedar Azizullah and others	..	..	..
65.	Tapedar Muhammad Shafi ..	..	..	..
66.	Tapedar Muhammad Saleh	..	..	..
67.	Tapedar Muhammad Saleh	..	..	..
68.	Tapedar Muhammad Saleh	..	..	..
69.	Tapedar Muhammad Saleh	..	..	..
70.	Tapedar Sahib Dino and Jan Muhammad	..	..	..
71.	Tapedar Muhammad Ayub	..	..	..
72.	Tapedar Muhammad Ayub ..	..	..	..
73.	Tapedar Muhammad Ayub ..	..	..	..
74.	Tapedar Ghulam Rasul	..	..	..
75.	Surveyor Atta Ullah ..	..	..	..
76.	Tapedar Abdul Rehman	..	..	..
77.	Tapedar Abdul Rehman	..	..	..
78.	Tapedar Ahmed Khan	..	..	..
79.	Tapedar Muhammad Ayub ..	..	..	..
80.	M/s. Ghulam Hyder Solangi and others	..	..	..
81.	Tapedar Wahid Dino	..	..	..
82.	Kamgar Khuda Bux	..	..	..

*Social Welfare and Local Government Department. (Municipalities).*  
 '1955'

				Total number 24 & Gazetted Officers.
1.	Munshi Akbar Shah	..	..	..
2.	Munshi Akbar Shah..	..	..	..
3.	Munshi Akbar Shah..	..	..	..
4.	Abdul Kadir Chief Officer	..	..	..
5.	Khan Mohd. Dayo Chairman Sanitary Committee	..	..	..

Total number 24 & Gazetted Officers.

6.	Naka Munshi Taj Muhammad	..	..	..
7.	Naka Munshi Wali Muhammad	..	..	..
8.	Clerk Atta Muhammad	..	..	..
9.	Naka Munshi Muhammad Ibrahim	..	..	..
10.	Naka Munshi Imam Ali Shah.	..	..	..

'1956'.

11.	Clerk Aftab Ahmed..	..	..	..
12.	Tapedar Ghulam Muhammad	..	..	..
13.	Clerk Azizul Hasan Abidi	..	..	..
14.	Ali Nawaz Inspector Weights and Measures	..	..	..
15.	Ali Nawaz Inspector Weights and Measures	..	..	..
16.	Munshi Bagh Ali	..	..	..
17.	Muhammad Jaffar Chief Officer	..	..	..
18.	Munshi Muhammad Bux	..	..	..
19.	Tapedar Ghulam Muhammad	..	..	..
20.	Tapedar Noor Muhammad	..	..	..
21.	Abdul Rahim, Chairman Sanitary Committee	..	..	..
22.	Munshi Rafiq Ahmed	..	..	..
23.	Munshi Abdul Rashid	..	..	..
24.	Shah Niwaz Sanitary Inspector	..	..	..

*Education Department.*

"1955".

Total number 4.

1.	Bhuralal Head Master	..	..	..
2.	Muhammad Ahmed Clerk	..	..	..

1956.

3.	M/S. Rahim Bux and Yar Mohd. Head Masters	..	..	..
4.	Haji Abdullah, Master	..	..	..

*Health Department.*

"1955".

				Total number 5.
1.	Allah Ditto Attendent	..	..	..
2.	Mahfoozyar Khan Clerk	..	..	..
3.	Dr. A.J. Khan and Clerk Mahfoozyar Khan	..	..	..
4.	Clerk Mahfoozyar Khan and Akhtar Hussain Compounder			

1956.

5.	Syed Kaiser Hashmi	..	..	..
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*Jail Department.*

1955.

				Total number 4.
1.	Allah Ditta A Samo Clerk	..	..	..
2.	Ahsan Ahmed Clerk	..	..	..

1956.

3.	Warders Mohd. Ramzan and Badal	..	..	..
4.	Wazir Ali Clerk	..	..	..

*Refugee Rehabilitation Department.*

'1955'.

				Total number 5. Gazetted Officers
1.	Clerk Sayed Ahmad	..	..	..
2.	Tapedar Azmat Ullah	..	..	..
3.	Clerk Illahi Bux	..	..	..
4.	Rent Collector Sirajul Hasan	..	..	..
5.	Tapedar Inayat Ali	..	..	..

*Custodian Department.*

				Total number 2.
1.	Kalim Ullah Anees Inspector	..	..	1955
2.	Clerk Liaquat Hussain	..	..	1956

*Agriculture Department.*

				Total number 2
1.	Sanaullah Inspector	..	..	1955
2.	Ghulam Yasin Kamgar	..	..	1956

*Food Department.*

				Total number 3.
1.	Nazar Hussain Shah Manager S.F.N. Board	..	..	..
2.	Mirza Mohd. Haider Clerk	..	..	..

'1956'.

3.	Nasiruddin Aulia Arain Manager S.F.N. Board and others	..	..	..
4.	Asstt. Accountant Azhar Malik	..	..	..

*Forest Department.*

				Total number 1.
1.	Dinal Shah Forest Guard	..	..	1956

*Sind Road Transport.*

				Total number 1.
1.	Ashique Hussain Clerk	..	..	1956

*Encumbered Estate.*

				Total number 1.
1.	Overseer Bakat Ali	..	..	..
2.	Overseer Lutf Ali	..	..	..

*Cooperative Societies.*Total num-  
ber 1.

1. Tapedar Rajib Din .. .. .

*Private Persons.*Total num-  
ber 4.

'1955-56'.

- |    |                                 |    |    |    |      |
|----|---------------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| 1. | Faiz Mohd. Jan Mohd. and others | .. | .. | .. | 1955 |
| 2. | M/s. Hamid Wyne and others      | .. | .. | .. | 1956 |
| 3. | Khando .. .. .                  | .. | .. | .. | 1956 |
| 4. | Ghulam Hyder Soomro             | .. | .. | .. | 1955 |

*N. W. R.*Total num-  
ber 1.

1. Clerk Shafqat-ur-Rehman .. .. . 1955

*Post and Telegraphs Depts.*Total num-  
ber 1.

1. Allahdin Postmaster .. .. . 1955

*Comptroller's Office.*Total num-  
ber 2.

1. Clerks Manzoor Hussain and Shabbir Ahmad Khan .. 1956

*D. S. S. and A. Board.*Total num-  
ber 1.

- |    |                               |    |    |    |      |
|----|-------------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| 1. | Asghar Ali Secretary          | .. | .. | .. | 1955 |
| 2. | Pir Atta Mohyud-din, Sarhandi | .. | .. | .. | ..   |

Statement showing the name and number of Officers of various Departments challaned under Anti-Corruption Law during 1955.

Serial No.	F.I.R. No. and date etc.	Name and designation of the Accused officials.	Department.	Remarks.
No. 77 dated 28th October 1956 U/S 409 420/468/477-A PPC P.S. 'A' Div., City Peshawar.		1 Muhammad Ashraf Ex-Administrator Peshawar Municipality.		
		2 Mian Abdur Rehman Overseer.		
		3 Taj Muhammad Ex-Municipal Engineer.		
		4 Rahim Bakhshi Storekeeper.		
		5 Sharif Ahmed Storekeeper.		
		6 S. Abdul Aziz Foreman.		
		7 Muhammad Jalal Chowkidar.		
		8 Faqir Muhammad Clerk.		
		9 Muhammad Yunus Ex-Tonga Inspector.		
		10 Fida Ali Accountant.		
		11 Ghulam Haider Head Mali.		
		12 Abdur Rauf Ex-Secretary.		
		13 Said Khan, Water Fitter.		
		14 Ghulam Sarwar Khalasi.		
		15 Ghulam Rabbani Clerk.		
		16 Afzal Beg Mirza S.D.O.		
		17 Ghulam Samdani Octroi Moharrir.		
		18 Ghulam Hussain 2nd Octroi Moharrir.		
		19 Muhammad Akbar Octroi Moharrir.		
		20 Mufti Muhammad Farid Octroi Moharrir.		
		21 Zakir Shah Octroi Moharrir.		
		22 Aftabuddin Octroi Moharrir.		
		23 Faqir Hussain Octroi Moharrir.		
		24 Khaqan Octroi Moharrir.		
		25 Muhammad Dil-Aram Octroi Moharrir.		
		26 Fazli Rehman Octroi Moharrir.		
		27 Abdul Jabir 2nd Octroi Moharrir.		
		28 Jawaid Ali Octroi Moharrir.		
		29 Abdul Latif Octroi Moharrir.		
		30 Ghulam Mehboob Octroi Moharrir.		
		31 Ajab Khan Octroi Moharrir.		
		32 Ismail Octroi Moharrir.		
		33 Abdullah Shah Octroi Moharrir.		
		34 Sahibzada Mushtaq Ahmad Asstt. Supdt. Octroi.		
		all of Peshawar, Municipality Peshawar.		
2	No. 36 dated 6th February 1955 U/S 409/ 420/468 P.P.C. P. S. Mardan.	Abdul Rashid Subhani X.E.N. P.W.D. Survey Nowshera.		



Serial No.	F.I.R. No. and Date etc.	Name and designation of the accused officials.	Department.	Remarks.
3	Govt. Servants Enquiries act of 1950.	1 K.A. Khalil X.E.N. 2 A.A. Sohail S.D.O. (Electricity).	Electricity.	
4	Govt. Servants Enquiries Act of 1950.	1 Khadim Hussain Administrator.. Notified Area Committee Akora (Died). 2 Abdul Qayum Head Clerk. 3 Abdul Salam Moharrir. 4 Rahim Bakhsh Secretary.	Local Self Deptt.	

## APPENDIX "B" (2).

Statement showing the Names and Numbers of Officers of various Departments challaned under Anti-Corruption Laws for the year 1956.

Serial No.	F.I.R. No. and Date etc.	Name and designation of the accused officials.	Department.	Remarks.
1	No. 100 d/-13-9-56 u/s 161 P.P.C./5 (2) Prevention of corruption Act P.S. Nowshera Cantt.	Muhammad Aslam Rent Collector of the Custodian Department, Nowshera.	Custodian Department.	De-
2	No. 102 d/-11-10-1956 u/s 161 P.P.C./5 (2) P.C. Act P.S. Charsadda.	Ghulam Rasul Head Warder Sub-Jail Charsadda.	Jail.	
3	No. 101 d/-25-8-56 u/s 161 P.P.C./5 (2) P.C. Act P.S. Cantt. Abbottabad.	Jehandad Khan License Clerk D.C's Office A. Abad.	Revenue.	
4	No. 177 d/-1954 u/s 409/420/468/477-A.P. P.C. P. East Cantt. Peshawar.	C. Samuel Ex-Deputy Supdt. of Police, Incharge Scientific Branch, C.I.D. Peshawar.	Police C.I.D.	
5	No. 32 d/-2-2-56 u/s 409/420/15 (2) P.P.C. Act P.S. 'A' Division, City Peshawar.	1 Mirza Afzal Beg S.D.O. Peshr. Municipality. 2 Abdur Rafiq Overseer Peshr. Municipality. 3 Muhammad Nisar Overseer Peshr. Municipality.	Peshr. Municipality.	
6	No. 46 d/-10-8-56 u/s 420/409/P.P.C. P. S. Cantt. D.I. Khan.	1 Mahboob Ali Overseer Survey Sub-Division Wana. 2 Abdul Karim Storekeeper P.W.D. Pahapur Sub-Dn. 3 Hayatullah Storekeeper B and R. P.W.D. D.I. Khan. 4 Ghulam Sarwar Storekeeper P.W.D. Wana Sub-Divn.	D. I. Khan. P.W.D. D.I. Khan.	
7	No. 153 d/-23-6-56 u/s 161 P.P.C./5 (2) P.C. Act P.S. City Bannu.	Subedar Rehmatullah Khan. S-A.R.C. Bannu.	Rehabilitation.	
8	No. 13 d/-3-6-1956 u/s 161 P.P.C./5 (2) P.C. Act., P. S. Domel Bannu.	Yusuf Rehman Patwari Bannu.	Revenue.	
9	No. 137 d/-29-6-56 U/S 161 P.P.C./5 (2) P.C. Act P.S. City Kohat.	Ghulam Qadar Khan Naib Tehsildar Kohat.	Revenue.	
10	No. 51 d/-31-10-55 u/s 409/420 P.P.C./5 (2) P.C. Act P.S. City Kohat.	1 Sharif Ahmad (Ex) D.I. Khan 2 Amanullah S.D.O. D.I. Khan. 3 Jehangir Overseer D.I. Khan. 4 Ghulam Haider Works Munshi P.W.D. D.I. Khan.	P.W.D.	
11	Under Govt. Servants Enquiries Act of 1850.	Mehr Dil Overseer, P. W. D. Bannu.		
12	Under Govt. Servants Enquiries Act of 1850.	1 Noor Khan Nazar Malakand 2 Ghulam Qadir Acctt. P.A.'s Office, Malakand. 3 Abdul Aziz Head Clerk P.A.'s Office, Malakand.	Malakand Agency.	

*Statement showing the List of Cases pending with the Competent Authorities  
for according Sanction for Prosecution of the  
accused officials.*

Serial No.	Name of the accused officials.	Name of the authority to whom the case referred for prosecution sanction.	Date when the case referred to the competent authority.	Remarks.
1	Mohd. Sharif Butt, Station Master, Warburtn Distt. Sheikhupura.	Secretary to Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of the Interior, Karachi.	Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. West Pakistan, Memo. No. 445-A.C.D-56 dated the 31-7-56, to the address of Secretary, Ministry of the Interior, Karachi. The matter rests with D.A.C's endorsement No. D.A.C-C.R-(61)-56/1292 dated 19-11-56.	
2	Zaheer-ud-Din Makki, Municipal Engineer of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala.	Secretary to Govt. of West Pakistan Social and Welfare Deptt., Lahore.	This office U.O. No. 3083-A.C.D-56 dated 12-7-56 to the address of Addl. Chief Secy. The matter was referred to the Secretary Social and Welfare and Local Government by the D. A. C. vide his endorsement No. D.A.C-C.R-(86)-56/972 dated 19-10-56.	
3	Mohd. Afzal Niasi, Addl. Niab Tehsildar Janmu and Kashmir Refugee Rehabilitation Department, Sialkot.	Secretary to Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of the Interior, Karachi.	Letter No. 3110-A.C.D-56, dated 13-7-56 from Addl. Chief Secy. to the Secy Ministry of the Interior, Karachi. The matter rests with D.A.C's endst. No. D.A.C-C.R (110)-56/1714 dated 18-12-56.	
4	Dr. Qaiser Aman, Medical Officer, Salt Mine Hospital, Khewra, Distt. Jhelum.	Secretary to Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of the Interior, Karachi.	This office U.O. No. 3245-A.C.D-56 dated 31-7-56 to the address of D.A.C. The matter rests with D.A.C. endst. No. D.A.C. C.R-(115)-56/1609 dated 20-12-56.	
5	Wahid Bakhsh of Patwari of Halqa Dadra, P.S. Harappa, Distt. Montgomery.	Collector Montgomery Distt.	This office memo. No. 3497-A.C.D-56 dated 28-8-56.	
6	Mr. Said Ahmad, Formerly D.F.C., Multan.	Secretary to Government West Pakistan, Food Deptt.	This office Memo. No. 3772-A.C.D-56 dated 14-9-56 to the address of D.A.C. The matter rests with D.A.C's endst. No. D.A.C C.R (116)-56/1615 dated 20-12-56.	

- 7 Mirza Mohd. Aslam, Addl. Naib Tehsildar, Rehabilitation, Jammu and Kashmir Ministry. Secretary to Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Interior, Karachi.
- 8 Agha Nasir-ud-Din Khan, Excise Inspector, Distt. Sialkot. Secretary to Government West Pakistan, Revenue Department.
- 9 Kh. Altaf Ahmad, S.D.O. and Ghulam Nabi Overseer, of P.W.D., I.B., Lyallpur. Secy. to Govt. West Pakistan Development and Irrigation Department.
- 10 Mahfuz Alam Durrani, Abdul Rashid, and Faiz Ahmad Overseer and Nadir Hussain S.D.O. and Abdul Rashid Road Inspector of P.W.D. B & R Branch and others, of Lahore. Chief Engineers, West Pakistan, P.W.D. B and R, Lahore.
- 11 Hatam Ali Accountant, Shafqat Hussain Overseer, Feroze Din Foreman, of P.W.D. I.B., of Trima Head Works, Distt. Junag. (1) Secretary to Government Pakistan, Ministry of Interior, Karachi, in the case of Hatim Ali. (2) Secretary to Government West Pakistan, Irrigation and Development Deptt. in the case of others.
- 12 Agha Ahmad Raza, Inspector Central Excise, Begowal, Distt. Sialkot. Secretary to Govt. of Pakistan Ministry of the Interior, Karachi.
- 13 Bashir Ahmad, Revenue, Patwari, Halqa Chak No. 2/NB, Distt. Sargodha. Collector Sargodha.
- 14 Ghulam Bari, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Lahore Distt. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore, Range.
- 15 Mohd. Rafiq, Clerk, Deputy Commissioner, Office, Sheikhpura. Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura.
- 16 Mohd. Rawaz Patwari of Halqa No. 226/RB, Khurianwala distt. Lyallpur. Collector, Lyallpur.
- 17 Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police Asghar Ali, of the Lyallpur Distt. Deputy Inspector General of Police Multan, Range.
- 18 Foot Constable Niaz Ahmad, No. 638 Lahore, District. Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore.
- This office Memo. No. 3772-A.C.D-56 dated 24-9-56 to the address of D.A.C. The matter rests with D.A.C's Endst. No. D. A.C.C.R-(93)-56/872 dated 10-10-56.
- This office Memo. No. 4054-A.C.D-56 dated 16-10-56 to D.A.C. The matter rests with D.A.C's endst. No. D.A.C.C.R. (171)-56/1556, dated 19-12-56.
- This office Memo. No. 4272-A.C.D-56 dated 8-11-56 to the address of D.A.C. The matter rests with D.A.C's Endt. No. D.A. C.C.R. (160)-56/1531 dated 19-12-56.
- This office Memo. No. 4374-A.C.D-56 dated 15-11-56 to the address of D.A.C. The matter rests with this office D.O. No. 76-A.C.D-56 dated 9-1-57, to the address of D.A.C.
- This office Memo. No. 4758-A.C.D-56, dated 21-12-56 to the address of D.A.C.
- This office Memo No. 51-A.C.D-57, dated 7-1-57 to the address of D.A.C.
- This office Memo. No. 184-A.C.D-57, dated 21-1-57.
- This office Memo. 183-A.C.D-57, dated 21-1-57.
- This office Memo. No. 225-A.C.D-57, dated 23-1-57 to the address of Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura.
- This office Memo. No. 223-A.C.D-57 dated 23-1-57 to the address of Collector, Lyallpur.
- This office Memo. No. 226-A.C.D-57, dated 23-1-57.
- This office Memo. No. 238-A.C.D-57 dated 24-1-57.

The number of cases of corruption from Southern Range, against officers pending with Government for sanction of their prosecution and the dates in each case since when they are pending.

Serial No.	Name of the accused with designation.	Particulars of the reference under which the request was made.	Authority to whom the reference was made.
1	G. H. Runjho, Deputy Manager S. R. T. and others.	128-H/55/2208, dt. 20-7-55 ..	Home Department of the former Government of Sind.
2	Noor Muhammad Resident Magistrate.	101-M/56/T/216, dt/- 11-2-56	Cab. Br. of Government of West Pakistan.
3	Syed Hyder Mehdi, clerk Income Tax Office.	68-L/56/1269, dt/- 5-5-56 ..	Do.
4	Mahmud Qureshi Tax Collector	158-H/56/134, dt/- 10-5-56 ..	Do.
5	Muhammad Rashid Ticket Collector.	78-N/55/5030, dt/- 12-12-55 ..	H. D. (Jual) W. P. Government.
6	M. S. Farooqui Chief Inspector Factories, M. A. Moghal, Director of Industries of the former Government of Sind and others.	45-K/56/540, dt/- 2-3-56 ..	Cab. Br. of Government of West Pakistan.
7	Zahuruddin Ahmad Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.	164-S/56/1766, dt/- 19-6-56 ..	Do.
8	M. A. Moghal Director of Industries of former Government of Sind and others.	43-K/56/4142, dt/- 22-8-56 ..	Do.
9	Riaz Ahmed, Overseer, Custodian Department.	163-H/56/5478, dt/- 12-12-56	Dtr. A. C. D., Lahore
10	Razak Ali Clerk, Post Office..	16-S.G./56/5480, dt/- 22-12-56	Do.
11	Razak Ali Clerk P. O. ..	17-S.G./56/5481, dt/- 22-12-56	Do.
12	Razak Ali Clerk P. O. ..	18-S.G./56/5482, dt/- 22-12-56	Do.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST OFFICER PENDING WITH GOVERNMENT FOR SANCTION OF THEIR PROSECUTION.

Serial No.	F. I. R. No. and Date.	Name of accused.	No. of cases.	Pending for sanction of Prosecution of the accused as required u/s 5 (5) C.L.A. Act.	Pending for sanction for Special Judge and P. P. as required u/s 4 (2) and 5(6) of the C. L. A. Act.
1	FIR No. 177 of 1954 under section 409/410/468/477-A P.P.C. PS. EAST Cantt. Peshawar.	C. Samuel Ex. D. S. P. I/C Scientific Branch, C.I.D. Peshawar.	6		Case sent to Chief Secretary to Government vide D. C's. Peshawar No. 2502-C.R., dated 11th October 1955.
2	FIR No. 32, dated 2nd February 1956 under section 409/420(6) P.P.C./5(2) P. C. Act P. S. "A" Division City, Peshawar.	(1) Mirza Afzal Beg Ex-S.D.O. (2) Abdul Rafiq Overseer .. (3) Muhammad Nisar Overseer of the Peshawar Municipality.	1	Case sent to the Director Anti-Corruption, West Pakistan, Lahore, vide this office memo. No. 837/A.C.S., dated 6th September 1956.	
3	FIR No. 100, dated 13th September 1956 under section 161 P.P.C./5(2) P. C. Act, P. S. Noshera Cantt.	Mohammad Aslam Rent Collector, Custodian Department Noshera.	1	Sent to Director vide this Office No. 1266/A.C., dated 1st December 1956.	
4	FIR No. 102, dated 11th October 1956 under section 161, P.P.C. 5 (2) P. S. Act P. S. Charsadda	Ghulam Rasool Head Waffer, Sub-Jail, Charsadda.	1	Sent to Director vide this office No. 1282/A.C., dated 5th December 1956.	
5	FIR 51, dated 31st October 1955 under section 409/420/468/471 109 P.P.C. P. S. Sardar DIK	(1) Sharif Ahmad (2) Amanullah S.D.O. (3) Jehangir Khan s/o Seer. (4) Ghulam Haider s/o Munshi.	2	D. I. KHAN DIVISION.	Sent to Director vide this office No. 576/A.C.S., dated 21st June 1956.
6	FIR 153, dated 23rd June 1956 under section 161 P.P.C./5 (2) P. C. Act P. C. City Bannu.	Subedar Rehmatullah Khan S.A.R.C. Bannu.	1	Sent to Director Anti-Corruption West Pakistan, Lahore vide this Office No. 1239/ACS, dated 28th November 1956.	
7	FIR 137 dated 29th September 1956 under section 161 P.P.C./5 (2) P. S. Act P. S. City Kohat.	Ghulam Qadir Naib Tehsildar Kohat.	1	Case sent to Director Anti-Corruption West Pakistan vide this Office No. 1253/ACS, 30th November 1956.	

There are 13 cases pending with the Government for want of sanction for the prosecution of 12 officials in which 1 Class I and 3 Class II and 9 Non-Government Servants as detailed in the above statement, are involved.

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان ٹالپور ۔ جناب والا جیسا کہ ڈپٹی مسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ رشوت ستانی کو روکنے کیلئے اس محکمے میں مختار کار مقرر کئے گئے ہیں ۔ تو کیا ان کے تقرر سے رشوت ستانی بند ہو جائیگی ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی ۔ اے ۔ خان ۔ دراصل وہ اس لئے مقرر کئے گئے ہیں کہ وہ افسروں کی بہ قاعدگیوں کے متعلق اطلاع دیں ۔ علاوہ ازیں ان کو یہ بھی ہدایت کی گئی ہے کہ وہ بڑے بڑے عیس پکڑنے کی بھی کوشش کریں ۔

الحاج حکیم میان خورشید احمد قریشی ۔ On a point of Privilage

جناب والا ۔ اس سے پہلے بھی یہ امر آپ کے نوٹس میں لایا جا چکا ہے کہ جو جوابات بھی مہیا کئے جائیں وہ سب ممبران کو مہیا کئے جائیں ۔ لیکن دیکھنے میں یہ آرہا ہے کہ سوالوں کے جواب صرف ان ممبران کے میزوں پر رکھے جاتے ہیں جن کے وہ سوال ہوں ۔ اس طریق کار سے دوسرے ممبران مستنید نہیں ہو سکتے ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ سوالوں کے جو جواب ہوتے ہیں ان کا مطلب یہ ہوتا ہے کہ وہ سارے ایوان کو سنائے جائیں ۔ لیکن اس کے علاوہ جس ممبر نے وہ سوال کیا ہوتا ہے اسے بھی جواب کی ایک نقل دی جاتی ہے ۔ اور اس کی ایک نقل ایوان کے میز پر بھی رکھ دی جاتی ہے ۔

الحاج حکیم میان خورشید احمد قریشی ۔ بہتر تو یہ ہے کہ آپ جواب کی نقلیں

سب ممبران کو مہیا کریں ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ اس سے اخراجات بہت زیادہ بڑھ جانے کا امکان ہے ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know if any officers of the Anti-Corruption Department have also been prosecuted for corruption ?

صاحب سپیکر ۔ یہ فہرست اینٹی کورپشن والوں کی نہیں ہے ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** What about the list that you have ?

صاحب سپیکر ۔ یہ تو ان کی ہے جن کے خلاف مقدمات چلائے گئے ہیں ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I want to know whether any officer of the Anti-Corruption Department has also been included in it ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The list is placed on the Table of the House and he can see it.

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan :** I require fresh notice for that :

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان ٹالپور ۔ کیا ڈپٹی مسٹر صاحب کو معلوم ہے کہ محکمہ انسداد رشوت ستانی کے اقدامات ملازموں کو رشوت خوری پر دلیہ کرتے ہیں اور ان سے بھی رشوت بڑھتی ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ تو ایک قیاسی سوال ہے - اگر آپ کوئی معلومات فراہم کرنا چاہیں تو وہ آپ کو دی جا سکتی ہیں - یہ تو آپ ایک تجویز پیش کر رہے ہیں بلکہ اپنا خیال ظاہر کر رہے ہیں -

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور - آپ ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحب سے دریافت کریں ان کے نزدیک یہ کیا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کے متعلق واضح اطلاع نہیں دی جا سکتی - بلکہ جو کچھ بھی کہا جائیگا وہ قیاس پر ہی مبنی ہوگا -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجه غلام سیدالذین - جناب والا - میں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں آیا محکمہ رشوت ستانی کو اس امر کی باضابطہ اجازت ہے کہ وہ رشوت لینے والے اور دینے والے دونوں کے خلاف عدالتی کارروائی کرے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - جس نے لی ہو اس کے خلاف تو مقدمہ دائر ہوتا ہے - کیا آپ اس کے متعلق معلوم کرنا چاہتے ہیں جس نے رشوت دی ہو ؟

نجم الہند حافظ خواجه غلام سیدالذین - جناب والا رشوت لینا یا دینا دونوں جرم ہیں - جس نے رشوت لی ہو یا دی ہو کیا ان دونوں کو ایک ہی نظر سے دیکھا جائیگا یا ان میں کوئی فرق برتا جائے گا ؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف سڈوٹ - جناب والا انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ محکمہ رشوت ستانی - میری عرض یہ ہے کہ حکومت رشوت ستانی کوئی محکمہ نہیں - جس محکمے کا اس سوال میں ذکر ہے وہ محکمہ انسداد رشوت ستانی ہے -

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - میرے خیال میں یہ باتیں جن کا ذکر کیا جا رہا ہے بہت ہی مشکل ہیں - میں تو ایران کی محنت میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اس قسم کے معلومات کے فیصلوں کا دائرہ دار گواہوں کی سچائی پر ہوتا ہے جب کوئی شخص رشوت کے سلسلے میں ملزم گردانا جاتا ہے تو اس کے رشتہ دار کئی قسم کے حیلوں بہانوں سے یہ ثابت کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ وہ بے گناہ ہے - بہر صورت میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جناب ہر صاحب کا اولین فرض یہ ہے کہ وہ لوگوں کے عمل درست کریں - تب کہیں یہ محکمہ خوش اسلوبی سے کام کر سکے گا ورنہ نہیں - لوگوں کو چاہئے کہ جب بھی انہیں کسی رشوت کے معاملے میں بطور گواہ پیش ہونا پڑے تو کبھی جھوٹی گواہی نہ دیں - بلکہ سچ بول کر حتی الوسع پولیس کی مدد کریں - جھوٹی گواہی دینے والے لوگوں کا بہترین علاج یہ ہے کہ لوگ ان کا بائیکاٹ کریں -

منسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی - کیا جناب وزیر اعلیٰ کو معلوم ہے کہ جب انکے سامنے رشوت ستانی کا ایک کیس لایا گیا اور بعد ازاں وہ معاملہ انسداد رشوت ستانی والوں کے پاس گیا تو جن لوگوں نے سچی گواہی دی اور صحیح بیانات پیش کئے - ان کو معطل کیا گیا - اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ جو لوگ رشوت ستانی کے خلاف بیانات دیتے ہیں ان کو معطل کر دیا جاتا ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ تو اطلاع بہم پہنچا رہے ہیں - آپ تو معلومات حاصل کرنے کی بجائے ان کی اطلاع میں اضافہ کر رہے ہیں -

سید شاہ نواز - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ جب سے ڈاکٹر خان صاحب وزیر اعلیٰ ہوئے ہیں ملک میں ایسے مصلحتین یا پیروں کی ضرورت نہیں رہی جو لوگوں کے عمل درست کر سکیں ؟



صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی سوال نہیں -

الحاج حکیم بیاض خورشید احمد قریشی - کیا جناب وزیر اعلیٰ اپنے ان وزیروں کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی کرنے کیلئے تیار ہیں جو رشوت لینے والوں کے ساتھ مل کر ان کے خلاف کارروائیوں کو رکواتے ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - ضمنی سوال کا مطلب بحث نہیں ہوتا -

### Reservation of 3 Lac Acres of land on Ghulam Muhammad Barrage for Haris.

\*475. Mr. G. M. Syed: Will the Minister of Revenue to pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that former Government of Sind passed orders that three lac acres of land should be reserved for Haris on the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner, Hyderabad Division, has not carried out the orders and has refused to give lands to the Haris as required by the orders of the former Government of Sind?

Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue):

(a) Yes. The Sind Government in consultation with the Central Government had agreed to one third of the net area of Nakabuli Culturable land available for disposal to the landless peasants of the former Province of Sind including the refugee settlers.

(b) The decision taken by the former Government of Sind was subject to the confirmation by the West Pakistan Government which is actively considering the entire question of colonization of this new region. As such the question of not carrying out the orders of the former Government of Sind by the Commissioner Hyderabad does not arise.

Mr. G. M. Syed: May I know from the Minister of course there was objection that I should not call them honourable Ministers but some members have called them as mohtarams, which is the same and the difference is only of language, that Sind Government decided to give one-third of the land to peasants; if so the reasons why the West Pakistan Government carried out a part of that decision and did not carry out the other parts which concerned the local peasants?

Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot: As mentioned in part (b) the decision of Sind Government was subject to confirmation by the West Pakistan Government and the West Pakistan Government has not decided upon the policy.

Mr. G. M. Syed: May I know why West Pakistan Government have decided to give lands to Colonels and Generals while they have not decided about the rest of the orders about peasants?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** Immediately before integration of the Province, the Central Government had put an embargo on the sale of land on the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage and the land for the Army people was exempted from that embargo and according to orders of the Centre that land is being provided now.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** What are the reasons that the rest of the land is not given to local people though the Central Government has removed embargo for colonels and generals only?

صاحب سپیکر - یہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کا کام ہے -

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** The Central Government has given permission for colonels and so they have lifted that embargo and it seems that it is the West Pakistan Government which is now putting its foot in it as they have not decided about the rest of the land as yet.

صاحب سپیکر - وزیر متعلقہ نے جواب دے دیا ہے - وہ یہ تھا کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے باقی زمین کی تقسیم پر جو embargo لگا دیا ہے وہ آرمی پر تھا ان لوگوں پر نہیں تھا -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے منظوری دے دی ہے اور اس کے بعد اب کوئی embargo نہیں؟

Sir the answer to part (a) says :

The Sind Government in consultation with the Central Government had agreed to one-third of the area of Nakabuli Culturable land available for disposal to the landless peasants of former Province of Sind including the refugee settlers.

In spite of this the West Pakistan Government have not yet decided about giving lands to peasants. Actually that is not their decision because the Commissioner is stronger than the West Pakistan Government and he is not ready to carry out their orders.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** The Central Government had agreed to release army people's land before embargo was placed on the sale of land. The embargo was put by the Central Government.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know why embargo on big officers has been removed but for poor people it has not been removed?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** Sir, it is in accordance with the policy of Defence Ministry of the Central Government and I cannot say anything about it.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know from the Minister whether it is a Central or Provincial Subject?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** That is the crux of the matter.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** As far as allotment of land to Army people is concerned it is with the Central Government and Provincial Government is doing according to the advice of the Centre.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know from the honourable Minister whether in accordance with the Constitution land revenue and giving of lands is entirely within the province of the provincial Government the Central Government has no jurisdiction over it?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** That may be so.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Then how has the Central Government entered into this field?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** The Provincial Government hands over the land in blocks to the Defence Ministry and they distribute it among the Army personnel.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** So it is the Provincial Government which has handed over land to the Central Government which means that Provincial Government has decided to give land to one group of people and has refused to give land to peasants; it comes to that.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** The Provincial Government has not yet decided the policy but the scheme is under consideration and it is hoped that it will be soon released.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** He started giving lands to Colonels and Generals 12 months ago but these 12 months have not been sufficient for him to decide the question so far as giving of land to poor people is concerned.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** Cross-examination is not the purpose of question hour.

خان افتخار حسین خان آف مامڈوٹ - جناب والا اس سلسلہ میں میں معزز ممبر کا انچیف دور کر دوں جو بار بار کرنیوں اور جرنیلوں کا ذکر کرتے ہیں - غلام محمد بیراج سے متعلقہ زمین میں سے ۱۵ فیصدی افسران کو ملی ہے باقی تمام دوسرے لوگوں کو ملیے گی -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** The Minister for Revenue has been very evasive and the question at issue is whether the Province of the Centre is responsible for distribution of land. As he says it is the Provincial Government who are responsible then how is it that land to Army people has been released but it has not been released to the Haris and who is responsible for this?

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** It has been answered. As defence is a Central Subject, the Central Government recommends grant of land for the Army but of course ultimately it is the Provincial Government which sanctions the thing.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister of Revenue, as he says that he distributes land on the advice of the Central Government, how is the Central Government competent to advise as regards distribution of land ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** As I have already stated before integration of provinces into one-unit sale of land was stopped on the orders of the Central Government.

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیر - کیا میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے آرہی کے لئے جو ایک لاکھ ایکڑ زمین ریزرو کی ہے کیا اسی طرح Tribal Areas کے لوگوں کے لئے بھی انہوں نے زمین ریزرو کی ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - وہ اس سے الگ ہے -

پیر الہی بخش نواز علی شاہ - ان کو کب ملے گی ؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف ممدوٹ - وہ زمین اس سکیم میں نہیں ہے بلکہ ان کے لئے زمین تھل میں ہے -

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** May I know from the honourable Minister, as he says that Sind Government decided to distribute or reserve 1/3rd of the land for Haris subject to the approval of West Pakistan Government, when did that Government pass that order?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Subject to confirmation.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** It is only a difference of words whether he says approval or confirmation it means the same thing. I want to know that when Sind Government sanctioned this grant of land the West Pakistan Government did not exist, then how can they pass a resolution or order subject to confirmation by a Government which did not exist then ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** I could not follow his question. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker :** Order. Order.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** That was a speech and not a question.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has asked that when the Sind Government passed orders, did the West Pakistan Government exist? If it did not exist, how was it possible for the Sind Government to say that this was subject to confirmation by West Pakistan Government ?

خان افتخار حسین خان آف ممدوٹ - اس کی یہ وجہ تھی کہ شاید سندھ گورنمنٹ نے جو آرڈر دئے تھے وہ غلط ہیں اس لئے حکومت مغربی پاکستان نے اسے روک دیا -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Will the Minister for Revenue state if the committee appointed by the West Pakistan Government would go into the question of allotting land in this Barrage and they will also take notice of the claims of tenants and small proprietors of the Punjab ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has not referred to any Committee.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** There was a news item.

**Mr. Speaker :** No news item, as such can be the subject matter of a supplementary question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I will put the question in another way.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** He has asked this question on several occasions and I have already answered that.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** He is evading to reply to this question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, the honourable Minister has said that distribution of land is within the sphere of the Provincial Government, then how is it that the Central Government has advised them not to distribute these lands ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has already answered that part of the question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the honourable Minister of Revenue whether they have protested to the Central Government for giving them such advice which interferes with subjects that fall within the provincial sphere ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** There was no necessity for that. That policy was adopted during the time when Mr. Khuhro was Minister in charge.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** When embargo has been removed, why order has not been restored ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The Minister says that the scheme is under consideration.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** The Government says that they do not give it to the peasant proprietors because the embargo is there. Since that embargo has been removed, why should they not now give that portion of land that was reserved under the advice of the Central Government, to the peasants ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has said, that the Government is considering it.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** They will consider it till Doom's day when the One-Unit is broken into pieces.

چودھری محمد احسن - کیا وزیر مال یہ فرمائینگے کہ جن علاقوں میں زمینیں میم اور تھوڑی سی وجہ سے تباہ ہو گئیں ہیں کیا ان علاقوں کے زمینداروں کو بھی حکومت اس جگہ اراضی دینے کے لئے تیار ہے ؟

خان افتخار حسین خان مڑوٹ - میں اس کے متعلق سر دست کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا جب کہ سارے حالات میرے سامنے نہ ہوں اور اس کے لئے مجھے نوٹس درکار ہے ۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Is it a fact that Punjabi Ministers in the Cabinet are opposed to Punjabi tenants, as small proprietors, being accommodated in the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage Lands ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Because they are opposing it.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** This Ministry has been in office for the last one year, so how long will they take in deciding this matter ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It has already been answered.

بیگم سلمیٰ صدیق حسین - میں وزیر مال سے یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ یہ زمینوں اور نہروں کا سارا انتظام تو عوام اور چھوٹے طبقہ کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے کیا جاتا ہے مگر آپ نے اپنی عنایات کو صرف ملٹری افسروں - منسٹروں اور دوسرے بڑے افسروں تک محدود رکھا ہے اور چھوٹے طبقہ کو کوئی حصہ نہیں دیا گیا مجھے اس چیز کو دیکھ کر بڑا تعجب اور رنج ہوتا ہے ۔

صاحب سپیکر - یہ ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے ۔

#### Reservation of land in the Haveli Project for Christians.

\*676. **Mrs. S. P. Singha :** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is fact that an area of 40 squares of land was reserved by the pre-independence Government in the Haveli Project, Multan, for Christians who offered their three sons or more for military service during the last World War ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 4 squares out of the land mentioned in (a) above was reserved for Christians belonging to the Sheikhpura district ;

(c) whether it is fact that in November, 1943, the Deputy Commissioner of Sheikhpura recommended the cases of 4 Christians for the grants of land in the Haveli Project who rendered the said military services during the last World War ; if so, whether the grants of land were awarded to them ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the land reserved for Christians belonging to the Sheikhpura district is still lying undistributed ;

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, whether the Government now propose to give the land to the persons already recommended by Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura; if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue):**

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Four Christians recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhpura were dully allotted one rectangle each in Chak No. 13/M. R. in Haveli Project Multan.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

مسز ایس۔ پی۔ سنگھا - کیا وزیر مال یہ بیان فرمائینگے کہ ڈپٹی کمشنر شیخوپورہ نے ۱۹۴۳ء میں جن اشخاص کی زمین کے لئے سفارش کی تھی ان کو زمینیں نہیں دی گئیں بلکہ ان لوگوں کو ملیں جو شیخوپورہ کے نہیں تھے اسکی کیا وجہ ہے؟

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** None excepting those recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Sheikhpura have been allotted land.

**Mrs. S. P. Singha:** In Chak No. 13, lands were allotted not to the four people that were recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Sheikhpura at that time?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** I will find out.

**Mrs. S. P. Singha:** Is the honourable Minister prepared to consider their cases?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** Yes.

#### **Exemption of Lands owned by Lieut.-Colonel Syed Abid Hussain from the operation of the Agrarian Reforms.**

**\*676. Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands owned by Lieut.-Colonel Syed Abid Hussain and his wife have been recognised by Government as a Stud Farm and have, therefore, been exempted from the operation of the Agrarian Reforms;

(b) the reasons for thus recognising the lands as a Stud Farm?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue):**

(a) Yes.

(b) The reasons for recognising the Farm as Stud Farm are:—

- (i) The land measuring Sqr. 49 Acrs. 24 K. 5 M. 7 was being utilized as Stud Farm since 1945 with 45 brood mares and stallions.
- (ii) One brood mare requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 squares of land for maintenance; and
- (iii) That Government of Pakistan, Ministry of defence recognised the usefulnesses of this Stud for the production of good animals of racing performance and found the management and the accommodation quite in accordance with the standard fixed by them.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Does the Defence Department stand in need of these horses?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Has the Defence Department bought any horse from the Stud Farm?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** I am not aware of that, but I will find out.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The honourable Minister has said that to maintain a horse you require a square and a half, may I ask him how much land is required to maintain a peasant family?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Horses are for more useful than the men 1 acre per individual!

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Whether it is a fact that two horses are being maintained on 1 square?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** Generally the scheme is that one horse is maintained on 2 squares?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Government accord similar sanction to those landlords who want to convert their estates into Stud Farms?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a hypothetical question.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** How many horses are bred every year and how many have been sold during the last so many years?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says he will find out.



**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** How many horses were bought by the Defence Department ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He says he requires notice for that.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** How many horses are being trained every year and how many have been sold?

**Mr. Speaker :** He says, he requires notice for that.

خواجہ حافظ غلام سراج الدین - کیا ان گھوڑوں کے پالنے سے اناج کا نقصان نہیں ہوتا جسکی پہلے ہی قلت ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے ؟

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** I want to know from the Minister whether these horses at this Stud are meant for races and that only such horses are bred there ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** What I have said is that they are not meant for racing purposes. Horses of good breed and stock are bred there.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** But the reply given this morning is that they are meant for racing purposes.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** I have cleared the point in the House and that answer should be taken into consideration.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** He has changed his mind.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** That answer was wrong. I will amend it as under :—

Please delete the words "racing performance" and substitute the words "thorough bred stock".

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Since when has this information come to the knowledge of the honourable Minister and from where did he get the previous information ?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** "From where I got the information" can this be a supplementary question ? I have said the information supplied was wrong and I have corrected it.

**Mr. Speaker :** Question No. 538 of Begum Salma Tassaduque.

**Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan :** What about my question?

صاحب سپیکر - بیگم سلمیٰ تھرق حسین -

چودھری محمد احسن - جناب والا -

اب میرا سوال نمبر ۶۷۷ ہے - اس کو آپ چھوڑ رہے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - میرے پاس جو لسٹ ہے اسکے مطابق سردار ظفر الہ کے سوال نمبر

۶۷۶ کے بعد بیگم سلمیٰ تھری حسن کا سوال نمبر ۵۳۸ ہے -

چودھری محمد احسن - لیکن جو لسٹ میرے پاس ہے اسکے مطابق تو اب میرے

سوال کی باری ہے -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - میں آپ سے یہ دریافت کرتا ہوں کہ

چودھری محمد احسن کا سوال نمبر ۶۷۷ کیوں چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - میں نے سن لیا ہے - مجھے دریافت کرنے دیں -

I am very sorry that in the English list which has been supplied to me your name is not there, but in the Urdu list it is there. That is a mistake on the part of the Office. I am really sorry that this mistake has occurred and the House has been put to this inconvenience. I will allow that question to be put afterwards. Now Question No. 538 of Begum Salma Tassaduque.

#### Admission to Plucked Students to their former schools.

**\*538. Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the city of Lahore the plucked students have been refused re-admission to the schools from which they appeared for their Matriculation Examination;

(b) whether Government intend to issue instructions to re-admit all the plucked students to the schools from where they appeared for their examinations; if so, when, if not, the reasons thereof?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education): (a) No. Out of 999 students who failed in the Matriculation examination held in Lahore in 1956, only 20 of them could not be re-admitted in the old schools; six of them on account of unsuitability of conduct, and the rest owing to lack of accommodation.

(b) Necessary instructions to Headmasters to admit plucked students already exist, and have been reiterated.

**Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** What steps Government is taking for meeting this lack of accommodation?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** We are trying to build more schools and more colleges. We want that the public should also co-operate.

**Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Is it not a fact that you are depriving people from appearing privately for Matriculation Examination?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** No.

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - آپ جانتے ہوں گے - یہ اخبارات میں بھی آچکا ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - جواب کے بعد اس پر بحث تو نہیں ہو سکتی -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - جب منسٹروں کے جوابات نامکمل ہوتے ہیں تو پھر سپیکر صاحب بولتے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - یہ نہیں اگر بحث کی اجازت دی جائے تو اس طرح تو ہر سوال پر بحث شروع ہو جائیگی -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - تو پھر سوال پوچھنے کا فائدہ ہی نہیں - آئندہ ہم سوال پوچھنے کی زحمت ہی نہیں کریں گے -

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

#### Sugar Agencies in the Former Province of Sind.

**\*854. Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state—

(a) whether is it a fact that Government had taken a decision in November 1956 or there-about regarding abolition of present sugar agencies in the former Province of Sind and distribution of sugar was to be done through Government agencies; if so, the action taken so far in the matter;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government now intend going back upon its own decision mentioned in (a) above;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government used to give agencies by inviting tenders from the various districts of the former Province of Sind; if so, the reasons for doing away with this system now;

(d) whether it is a fact that agencies are being given to persons who are not recommended by the Deputy Commissioners; if so, the special reasons for the departure from the previous policy?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور (وزیر خوراک و سول سپلائیز) - گورنمنٹ نے نومبر ۱۹۵۶ء میں یہ فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ صوبہ سندھ میں بھی وہی سلسلہ رائج کیا جائے جو سابق صوبہ پنجاب و سرحد میں ہے لیکن مالی ضروریات کیلئے ہم نے فنانس ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے رجوع کیا تھا - انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ آپ اپریل سے یہ کام شروع کر سکتے ہیں -

(ب) اسکے متعلق یہ عرض ہے کہ یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

(ج) اس کے جواب میں یہ عرض ہے کہ یہ بات نہیں ہے -

(د) اسکے جواب میں یہ عرض ہے کہ گورنمنٹ اس معاملہ میں competent

مجھے دادو ڈسٹرکٹ میں پیئر صاحب اور مسٹر جتوئی نے کہا تھا کہ ایک شخص  
nomination بلیک مارکیٹ کر رہا ہے۔ اس لئے میں نے انکے مشورے پر اس کی  
منسوخ کر دی ہے۔ میرے خیال میں ایم۔ ایل۔ اے صاحبان کی رائے کو ڈپٹی کمشنر کی  
رائے پر ترجیح دینی چاہئے کیونکہ وہ پبلک کے نمائندے ہوتے ہیں۔ (خوب - خوب)۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Indian Government has cut off the supply of electricity to West Pakistan and it has created a situation in the Province which threatens to close down many industrial concerns.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not a point of order.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, I want to know from the Government if they have made any alternative arrangements.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not a point of order. There are so many emergent issues which do arise daily. If we do away with the rules and start discussing them, the business of the House will not be transacted.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Sir, yesterday there was a pen down strike in the Secretariat by the Secretariat staff. Earlier they had also not taken their pay for one day in protest. May I know from the Chief Minister whether the demands of the Secretariat staff which are most reasonable are going to be accepted by the Government? The Government and the Governor gave definite promises to these people who came from the integrating units of N. W. F. P., Baluchistan, Bahawalpur and Sind but nothing is being done for them. May I know from the Chief Minister what immediate action he is taking.

**Mr. Speaker :** As I mentioned in the other case, this is also a matter which has arisen suddenly in an informal manner and I hope he can raise this issue during his speech on the general discussion and the Government will make a reply. The honourable member has brought this fact to their notice and Government will give a reply.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mr. Sardar Mahmood Khan—

As I have to defend cases in Courts on the 11th, and 16th to 21st (both days inclusive) March, 1957, I beg permission to absent myself from the attendance of the Assembly Session on these dates i.e. for 7 days.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan—

میرا ایک عزیز بیمار ہے جس کے لئے مجھے قہر جانا سخت ضروری ہے - التماس ہے کہ رخصت تین یوم از ۱۱ مارچ ۱۳ مارچ سنہ ۱۹۵۷ء منظور فرمائی جائے !

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Khawaja Muzaffar-ul-Haq—

I have not been keeping good health for some time past and am therefore unable to attend the Assembly Session beginning from the 1st of March, 1957. I shall be obliged if any absence from the sittings of the Assembly is excused from 1st March to 16th March 1957.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Allama Rehmat Ullah Arshad—

بعض ضروری کاموں کے لئے مجھے بہاولپور پہنچنا ہے - براہ کرم ۱۱-۱۲ مارچ کی رخصت منظور فرمائی جائے - شکریہ -

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 Yusuf Khan, Chandio—

As I have got urgent work to attend at my native place, I request that Assembly may be moved to grant me leave for 11th to 14th March, 1957.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Malik Muhammad Sarfraz Hussain Khan—

I will be absent from Lahore for an urgent piece of business from 13th March till 15th March, 1957 and will not be able to attend the Assembly Session. Kindly grant leave for the above dates.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah.

I am going outside Lahore for a day and will not be able to attend the meeting on 12th March 1957 Please grant me leave for a day 12th March 1957.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

## POINTS OF PRIVILEGE.

### Article in the Nawa-i-Waqat.

**Mr. Speaker :** Qazi Murid Ahmad, M.L.A. rose on a point of privilege on the 7th March, 1957. His point of privilege arose from an article appearing in the daily 'Nawa-i-Waqat', Lahore, dated the 7th March, 1957 in which the following words had been used :—

Members of the Muslim League Party in general and members of the Muslim League Assembly Party in particular should give thought that they are not so many sheep and goats that their leaders may sell them to whomsoever they wish and whenever they wish.

Qazi Murid Ahmad made the complaint that these words appearing in the 'Nawa-i-Waqat' were a breach of privileges of the members of the Assembly. The general principle governing the breach of privilege of members of Parliament arising out of adverse comments in the Press as enunciated in May's Parliamentary Practice (15th Edition, page 125) is that to constitute a breach of privilege a libel upon a member must concern the character or conduct of the member in that capacity, and the conduct of language on which the libel is based must be actions performed or words uttered in the actual transaction of the business of the House.

The words taken objection to by Qazi Murid Ahmad are in the nature of an exhortation by an organ of public opinion asking the members of a political party to act in a particular way. That I consider is the democratic right of the Press which is at liberty to indicate to the representatives of the people what their constituents expect of them and what they do not expect. Had the remarks been of a derogatory nature and related to something done or uttered in the actual transaction of the business of the House it could have been said that they affected a privilege of the House. As it is an exhortation by an organ of public opinion addressed to members of a Party not to act in a particular manner which does not relate to actual proceedings of the House, cannot be taken to be a breach of privilege of the House. I, therefore, rule the point of privilege out of order.

Before we begin this general discussion on the budget, I would like to have the views of the leaders of different parties about the time limit that I should fix because although the time at our disposal in this connection is quite sufficient—six days—but I am afraid that if many members want to express their views on this occasion, which is once in a year, there should be a time limit. Today I would like the leaders of the different parties to come together and let us evolve a formula, so that every member may have a chance to put his views before the House. I would also request the honourable members who will speak today to bear this in mind that if more time is taken by them, then other members will be deprived of their privilege. Now I call upon Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan to speak.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Sir, before the honourable member starts his speech, I would suggest that a time limit should be fixed for the day, one hour or whatever is decided upon, so that we know where we stand.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not want to impose any arbitrary time limit.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** I think for today some suitable time limit can be fixed.

**Mir Balakh Sher Mazari:** Sir, I think today and tomorrow there should be no restriction. For these two days no time limit should be fixed.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Sir, nobody should be given more than fifteen minutes. These great men take long time. Are others inferior to them? Nobody should be given more than fifteen minutes. It is not correct that they are really great. They talk things which could be finished within five minutes.

### Sale of Copies of the Budget.

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الحق - جناب والا - میں نکتہ استحقاق پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور یہ ہے کہ میں آپ کی توجہ نوائے وقت مورخہ ۱۲ مارچ ۵۷ کی ایک سرخی کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ سرخی یہ ہے - "بجٹ ردی میں فروخت کر دیا" اب میں اس سرخی کے نیچے کا حصہ پڑھ کر سناتا ہوں -

آج مغربی پاکستان اسمبلی میں ترقیاتی سس بل پر بحث کے دوران ایک رکن انگریزی میں تقریر کر رہے تھے کہ ری پبلیکن رکن مسٹر فقیر خان جہون نے پوائنٹ آف آرڈر پیش کر کے مطالبہ کیا کہ تقریر اردو میں کی جائے کیونکہ ایوان کے اکثر ارکان انگریزی سے بالکل نا آشنا ہیں - آپ نے کہا کہ ارکان اسمبلی کی انگریزی سے ناواقفیت کی حالت یہ ہے کہ پرسیوں اس ایوان میں سالانہ میزانیہ کے تخمینہ جات کی انگریزی میں چھپی ہوئی جو ضخیم کتب سپلائی کی گئی تھیں وہ ایک رکن نے کل بیٹن روڑ کے ایک دکاندار کے پاس بطور ردی فروخت کر دی ہیں کیونکہ وہ انہیں پڑھ ہی نہیں سکتے تھے -

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف عبدالعزیز نون - کیا وہ صاحب صوبائی کابینہ کے رکن ہیں؟

خان فقیرا خان جدون - قاضی مرید احمد اور مولوی محمد اسلام الزین کو  
رکن کے نام کا پتہ ہے - ان سے پوچھئے -

قاضی مرید احمد - میں مولوی اسلام الزین کے خلاف کسی الزام کے ثبوت  
کے لئے شہادت دینے کو تیار نہیں -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - جناب میرا نکتہ استحقاق یہ ہے کہ کل انہوں  
نے جو یہ کہا ہے کہ میں مولوی اسلام الزین کے خلاف کسی الزام کے ثبوت کے لئے شہادت  
دینے کو تیار نہیں - اس سے میری توہین ہوتی ہے - انہیں یہ الفاظ واپس لینے چاہئے -  
میں قاضی مرید احمد کو چیلنج کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس الزام کو ثابت کریں - میں حلفیہ بیان  
کرتا ہوں کہ میرے پاس سنہ ۱۹۵۱ء سے لیکر آج تک تمام بجٹ کی کاپیاں موجود ہیں - جناب  
والا یہ یہاں لائن میں بیٹھنے والے بیسویں ایم - اے - ایل حضرات اس بات سے آگاہ ہیں کہ  
قاضی مرید احمد یہاں سے کاغذ نیکر جاتے ہیں اور اسے ردی میں بیچ ڈالتے ہیں (قہقہہ) -

صاحب سپیکر - ازراہ کرم میری بات سنئے - اگر اخبار میں یہ غلط لکھا گیا ہے  
تو یہ اخبار کا قصور ہے - اگر قاضی صاحب نے یہ کہا تھا اور اخبار نے اسکی صحیح رپورٹ  
شائع کی ہے تو قاضی صاحب کو یہ الفاظ واپس لینے چاہئے - لیکن ساتھ ہی آپ وہی  
الزام قاضی صاحب پر لگا رہے ہیں جسے خلاف آپ نے نکتہ استحقاق پیش کیا ہے - جس سے  
آپکی توہین ہوئی ہے -

شیخ ظفر حسن - حضور دونوں ہی غلطی پر ہیں - حقیقت یہ ہے کہ یہ ردی حلوی  
والے کے پاس بکی ہے پان والے کے پاس نہیں بکی ہے - (قہقہہ) -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - صاحب میرا نکتہ استحقاق یہ ہے کہ اس سے لوگ  
یہ سمجھینگے کہ کیونکہ میں انگریزی نہیں جانتا اس لئے میں نے بجٹ کی کاپی دوکاندار کے  
پاس بطور ردی فروخت کر دی - (قہقہہ) -

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر - آپ بیٹھئے -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - صاحب میری عرض یہ ہے کہ -

جھوٹے فتویٰ میں نہیں ڈرن والا کسے ہورنوں رعب دکھال قاضی  
بھلے بڑے دی کل پہچان مینوں تسان سجھیا بال دا بال قاضی  
آکھان سچ تے مچدا مچ رونا ہنے ہوں سارے لالو لال قاضی  
وارث شاہ دی شرعدا خیال رکھیں ڈرا بول زبان سنبھال قاضی  
(قہقہہ)

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر پلیز - آپ بیٹھئے -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الزین -

جدون کل جہاں تے سوگ ہورے تڑون قاضیانوے گھر شادیانوے  
او محروم ہوئے رحمت ربیتون جہاں وڈھیاں چیریاں کھادیانوے  
شکل مومناندی کم مزیانوے رہم تان اصل شیطانی وادیانوے  
جس دغے فریب تے لک بڑھائے ہوں لاہ سب او جگادیانوے (قہقہہ) -



**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب والا یہ میری توہین ہے۔ مجھے بہت کچھ کہنا ہے مجھے اسکا حق پہنچتا ہے۔ ایک معزز رکن ہونے کی حیثیت سے میں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ (مولوی اسلام الدین صاحب پھر چیخ چیخ کر مندرجہ ذیل اشعار پڑھنے لگے)۔

قاضی مریدا تینوں نصرِ حدیث دی جوتا ہیں جھگڑے واسطے بڑا حیوان ہے وہ  
قاضی مریدا شکارِ نوس پھرے بھوندا دچہ دولتان بڑا مستان ہے وہ۔ (تہقہہ)  
صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین -

لیکے رشوتانِ عریض خواہانِ تون نہیں سنکڑا رب برہانِ تون جی  
جھوٹی دنیا تے شانِ گمان جھوٹا کیوں پھر نائیں آپ ایسا تو جی (تہقہہ)۔  
کھاٹیں دہیان جھوٹے تون نت بولیں بیندہی رہے بازیا رہے  
آڑیں نہ تو میان قاضیوے اسان نال کہیں کھیڑ ساریا رہے۔ (تہقہہ)۔

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر - مولوی صاحب آپ تشریف رکھتے - قاضی صاحب  
اگر آپنے یہ الفاظ انکے متعلق کہے ہیں کہ انہوں نے بجٹ کی کاپی کسی رکن کی دوکان پر  
بیچی ہے تو واقعی انکی توہین ہے۔ آپ انہیں واپس لے لیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب اگر اجازت ہو تو میں عرض کروں کہ اصل بات کیا ہے۔  
پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب - قاضی مریدا تینوں..... (تہقہہ)۔  
صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر - قاضی صاحب آپ الفاظ واپس لیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد - میں جناب کی وساطت سے مولوی اسلام الدین کو یقین دلاتا ہوں۔  
میں نے کل بھی عرض کیا تھا اور آج پھر عرض کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں کہ میں انکی سیاہ  
کاری کی قطعاً گواہی دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوں۔ (تہقہہ)۔  
صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - دیکھئے جناب - قاضی صاحب پھر کہہ رہے ہیں  
"انکی سیاہ کاری".....

صاحب سپیکر - آپ سیاہ کاری کا لفظ واپس لیجئے - اور وہ بھی الفاظ واپس لیجئے  
جو کل کے اخبار میں شائع ہوئے ہیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد - میں وہ الفاظ واپس لیتا ہوں لیکن جہانک کل کے الفاظ کا تعلق  
ہے۔ اختیار موجود ہے وہ پہلے آپ پڑھ لیں۔ میں اس سے قبل کبھی الفاظ واپس نہ لوں گا۔  
آپ پڑھ تو لیں وہ الفاظ کیا ہیں۔

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب وہ اپنے الفاظ واپس لیں۔

جھوٹے فتویوں میں نہیں ڈرن والا کسے ہورنوں رعب و کھال قاضی  
بھلے برے دی کل پہچان مینوں تسان سمجھیا بال دا بال قاضی

صاحب سپیکر - مولوی اسلام الدین آپ کیا کر رہے ہیں ؟ میں ہار بار آپ کو کہہ چکا ہوں کہ آپ بیٹھئے ۔ کیا آپ اس معاملہ کو ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں یا اسکو طول دینا چاہتے ہیں ؟

قاضی صاحب اس اخبار میں الفاظ یہ ہیں کہ ”میں مولوی اسلام الدین کے خلاف گواہی دینا نہیں چاہتا“ ۔

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب ۔

صاحب سپیکر - پہلے پوری بات تو سن لیجئے ۔ اس میں الفاظ یہ ہیں کہ میں گواہی نہیں دیتا چاہتا ہوں ۔ اس سے متوقع ہوتا ہے کہ آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے وہ بجٹ کی عابی کس ردی کی دوکان پر بیچ ڈالی ۔ لہذا آپ ان الفاظ کو واپس لیں ۔

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب .....

صاحب سپیکر - آپ الفاظ واپس لیں ۔

قاضی مرید احمد - میں نے کہا تھا کہ گواہی دینے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوں کیا آپ کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ میں اپنے الفاظ واپس لے لوں اور یہ کہوں کہ میں گواہی دینے کے لئے تیار ہوں ۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ الفاظ واپس لیں ۔

قاضی مرید احمد - میں مولوی صاحب کی ڈاڑھی کی لاج رکھتے ہوئے یہ الفاظ واپس لیتا ہوں ۔

صاحب سپیکر - مولوی صاحب اب آپ اپنے الفاظ واپس لیجئے ۔

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - واپس لیتا ہوں ۔ (تہقہم) ۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ بیٹھ جائیے ۔ آرڈر ۔ آرڈر ۔

پیرزادہ محمد اسلام الدین - جناب والا میری مودبانہ التجا یہ ہے کہ قاضی مرید ...

صاحب سپیکر - مولوی اسلام الدین دیکھئے آپ قواعد کی خلاف ورزی کر رہے ہیں بیٹھ جائیے ۔ آپ سنتے نہیں ۔

شیخ ظفر حسین - جناب والا میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ آپ نے جو الفاظ قاضی صاحب کو واپس لینے کو کہا ہے وہ انہوں نے واپس لے لئے ہیں اور جو الفاظ آپ نے مولوی صاحب کو واپس لینے کو کہا ہے وہ انہوں نے واپس لے لئے ہیں لیکن جس چیز سے یہ سارا معاملہ پیدا ہوا اور جس سے مولوی صاحب کی توہین ہوئی اور قاضی صاحب نے شہادت دینے سے انکار کر دیا اس کے متعلق آپ نے کچھ نہیں فرمایا ۔

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے کسی کا نام نہیں لیا ۔

شیخ ظفر حسین - انہوں نے نام نہیں لیا تو اس طرح تو سارے ہاؤس کی توہین کی گئی ہے ۔ کیونکہ اگر وہ کسی ممبر کا نام لے دیتے تو اس سے صرف ایک اہم ممبر کی توہین ہوتی ورنہ ایسے تو سارے ہاؤس کی توہین ہوئی ہے ۔ وزیر کی توہین ہوئی ہے اور آپ کی توہین ہوئی ہے ۔

صاحب سپیکر - وہ تو ایک عمومی سی چیز تھی -

شیخ ظفر حسین - یہ جناب کم از کم ان ممبران کے متعلق ہے جو اردو نہیں سمجھتے۔  
اس لئے یہ سارے ہاؤس کی توہین ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے کسی کا نام نہیں لیا اور ان کا کسی طرف اشارہ بھی  
نہیں - اس لئے میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ کسی خاص رکن کی توہین ہوئی ہے -

شیخ ظفر حسین - کسی خاص ممبر کی نہیں بلکہ سارے ہاؤس کی توہین ہوئی ہے  
اور آپ اس کا نوٹس نہیں لیتے -

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

خان فقیرا خان آف جدون - میرے نزدیک وہ دونوں صاحبان قابل تعظیم ہیں -  
مولوی صاحب بھی اور قاضی صاحب بھی -

مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب والا قاضی مرید احمد صاحب نے بے شک اپنے الفاظ  
واپس لے لئے ہیں لیکن میں ان کو یہ بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر میرے خلاف کوئی ایسی بات  
ثابت ہو جائے تو میں اپنی ممبری سے مستعفی ہو جاؤں گا -

### BUGDET-GENERAL DISCUSSION.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan (Peshawar District):** Sir .....

آوازیں - اردو میں تقریر کیجئے -

خان عبدالقیوم خان - جناب والا میں دو زبانوں یعنی انگریزی اور پشتو میں اچھی  
طرح تقریر کر سکتا ہوں - آج تو مجھے انگریزی میں تقریر کرنے کی اجازت دیجئے اور  
آگندہ میں پشتو اور اردو میں تقریر کیا کروں گا -

خان عبدالجبار خان (پشتو) - آپ جب پشتو میں تقریر کر سکتے ہیں تو آپ پشتو  
میں تقریر فرمائیں کیونکہ اس ایوان کے تیس قبائلی ممبر اردو یا انگریزی نہیں جانتے -

خان عبدالقیوم خان (پشتو) - جناب والا - جب میں قبائلی علاقے کے متعلق عرض  
کروں گا - تو پشتو میں بھی بولوں گا - آج میں انگریزی میں تقریر کرنا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ ایوان  
کے بہت سے معزز ممبران پشتو نہیں سمجھتے - (انگریزی) .....

Sir, it is an established convention in all Parliaments and  
Legislative Assemblies that when the Budget Debate is opened by the  
Leader of the Opposition or by some one on his behalf, the Leader of the  
House must be present in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. I have sent for him.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** May I know if there is any time-limit?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not fixing any time-limit today, but I hope the  
honourable members will themselves take this fact into consideration.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** Sir, it has fallen to my lot to open the debate on behalf of the Muslim League Party, I mean the Budget Debate. Sir, the Budget which has been presented to this August House is the Budget for the first complete year after integration, and, therefore, this Budget assumes an unusual importance. It has been stated by the Minister of Finance that as regards the estimates for the year 1957-58 the year is expected to close with a deficit of three lakhs. Now in the course of his speech the Finance Minister stated that the Provincial Government of West Pakistan has decided to continue to levy the tax on behalf of the refugees and by this he expects to collect something like rupees 25 lakhs and that this item has not found its place in the Budget Estimates. Now this means that if this item were included even according to the estimates prepared by the Finance Department the Budget is not a deficit budget, but it is likely to close with a surplus of something like rupees 22 lakhs.

Sir, it is the practice of the Finance Department to under estimate the income and to over-estimate the expenditure, that when assessing the income for a particular year to miss certain items which would naturally escape the attention of the average man in the street or a person who is not too vigilant and on the expenditure side to show more expenditure. Now this has been borne out by the revised figures for the year 1956-57. As regards 1956-57 the estimated income was 57.30 crores, the revised income is 58.68 crores, the expenditure estimated was 57.20 crores and the actual revised expenditure is 54.93 crores. As regards the estimates for the year 1956-57, if my memory does not fail me, it was suggested that the year would end with a surplus balance of ten lakhs. In actual practice the year ended with a surplus balance of 3.75 crores. This shows that the finances of West Pakistan are not in such an unhappy state as is assumed by some people. It is generally believed, Sir, that we are short of money, that as we are switching over from a concept of a State, the main function of which was to maintain law and order, to a welfare State, that as we are attempting to perform numerous beneficent duties to the citizens of Pakistan, the bottleneck is the shortage of finances. I can say from my personal experience, Sir, that if something is really vital and necessary for the welfare of the people of this Province or for the welfare of the people of this State, every Finance Minister or the Government of the day can give the green signal in the assurance that the money will be forthcoming somehow. The difficulty which faces this Government, the difficulty which is likely to face and has faced other Governments is that we are not able to spend the money which we have during the time at our disposal. That is the difficulty and it arises from the fact that in the past year also, we were face to face with the same problem. Now why has that difficulty cropped up? That difficulty to my mind has cropped up because what is needed is constant vigilance over the activities of the officials whose duty it is to implement these beneficent schemes. I would, in all sincerity, advise my friends who occupy the treasury benches not to allow these officials to sleep over these beneficent schemes. From my own experience I can tell them that there is a tendency amongst some to say "No" to every scheme which is likely to do good to the people, if it is only to put off the Minister. I would suggest that regular progress reports

should be called for and the Ministers should not be content with mere perusal of those reports but surprise-on-the-spot-visits should be undertaken to see whether the reports furnished are mere paper-reports or in actual practice reflect things as they really are. If once the officers realise, and especially the officers who are dealing with development activities realise that the Ministers are likely to pay surprise visits, that they are likely to check up the reports sent to them, then the work of implementing these important plans will be kept within the schedule which is fixed for the purpose.

I can recall one incident when I was the Chief Minister of the former Frontier Province. I wanted to go by a particular road for which we had sanctioned a considerable sum of money and which road was in a bad condition. When I reached that particular place from where I had to take to the road which I wanted to see, I was told that there was an alternative route, equally good, and was invited to have a look at that too, to see the work done by the Public Works Department! So I was taken for a joy ride but on my way back I insisted to see the road about which I had received reports of the Public Works Department. I found that in actual practice nothing had been done and that they had been sleeping. So, I told them to submit daily reports—progress reports—and that road was completed in a record-time.

The difficulty is about the implementation of the plans. The trouble in Pakistan has always been, and I am not blaming any particular political party, the insecurity and instability faces the various Provincial Ministries, and, therefore, the Ministers have not got much time to look into these things. Ministers have to be constantly on the watch to ward off the attacks and they really cannot give time to such problems.

As regards my criticism of the Budget, I assure the Government benches that it will not be of an exaggerated variety. We, in this country have been accustomed since British times to exaggerate every criticism and this has led to confusion. I will try to be as realistic as possible in stating facts where I think the Government of the day has failed.

I think, on the whole a very serious effort has been made to present the Budget in a reasonable way and the Department of Finance deserve credit for at least producing on paper a good enough Budget. The difficulty is whether it can be implemented within the time at our disposal.

The first problem is shortage of food which has become a problem of the greatest magnitude which faces West Pakistan. This part of Pakistan was once the granary of undivided India. Things have come to such a pass that last year it is admitted that we had to import something like 16 lakh tons of food grains costing something like eighty crores and out of that 3½ lakhs were required for feeding the population of West Pakistan. I think that if reasonable criticism is levelled on a reasonable basis—and this is the feeling of the man-in-the-street—that the Food and Agriculture Department has not received the attention which they deserve in view of the food crisis. I can tell my friends sitting on the other side

that whoever is in-charge of Food, he should not be content with leaving the affairs to officers in-charge of the Food Directorate or the Food Ministry however, well-qualified they may be to run the Department. What is needed is personal attention, constant vigilance, constant tours in the country, surprise checks to see why food grains are being sold at such a high rate when Government rates are much lower. I would urge in all sincerity that the Chief Minister should pay personal attention to the food problem and that every effort should be made in the coming year to see that not only we become self-sufficient but we should also be able to send surplus rice to East Pakistan where there is a chronic shortage of food.

Sir, in his Budget Speech the Finance Minister has said a lot of things about the food problem. He has given reasons why there is a shortage of food and I do not wish to recapitulate them because these reasons are always found in the newspaper comments, in the Press statements which we see every day in the papers. But what the Government of the day and the Ministers have not touched is a very vital problem: whether the agrarian set-up in this country is such that it is the right type of agrarian set-up and whether changes are desirable or are required? I can tell my friends sitting on the treasury benches that I can well realise their difficulties that in a House constituted as at present—and I will be very frank—that not only members on that side of the House but the members sitting with me on this side—it is very difficult for any Government to carry out agrarian reforms. I do not know when the time will come—it may come! But every effort is being made to put off the day. Why does not the Government make some kind of a start? If the Government is not in a position to touch the very large estates which are not being properly used for producing the necessary food grains to meet the demands of our ever increasing population, they can certainly do one thing. There are very large areas of State-owned land and the Government can make a start by giving those lands to peasant-proprietors, people who will go and live on those lands and cultivate them. Start a system of co-operative farming—we are short of food grains. It is one of the greatest misfortunes of Pakistan that we have had to import food grains from abroad and for food we depend on the bounty of our friends and that dependence has now almost become chronic.

I suggest that Government should start an immediate survey of state-owned lands. I do not suggest that they make a gift of these lands; but those who cannot pay the price should be asked to pay in instalments and settled on the land. In the Frontier Province where I held charge we did carry out a survey of the state owned lands and made a beginning in Dera Ismail Khan district. We started giving land to those people who would build homesteads on the land and plant trees and produce something on it. If you do not want to touch landed estates, then make a start with state-owned lands and give it to those people who are prepared to work on this land. Let them produce necessary food grains for which starving millions of Pakistan are clamouring. My friend, Mr. G. M. Syed and his friend on the right have been putting a lot of questions about lands which have been given to military officers. I want to say to the Government, please do not create a

new type of absentee landlordism on these new barrage lands. (Hear, hear). If we cannot do away the evil which exists let us not add to it by creating another class of absentee landlords.

Sir, I notice that lands are being given to military officers. Here I would add one suggestion, that we should learn something from the British who left this country. They gave lands to those who had served them well and who had shown some gallantry, served the British imperial interests or made some mark, although from our point of view this act of our countrymen was very unpatriotic. Let us stop giving lands to military officers for nothing and make them easy-going. We want fighters to defend and not ease-loving fellows.

Sir, once we started a scheme for giving fresh drinking water to Tehri Tehsil in Kohat district from where people are recruited to defence services. We laid several miles of underground pipeline and took fresh drinking water to villages. Whenever I went people used to tell me why does not the Government do something to irrigate their lands, and my reply was very blunt and it may sound unbusinesslike to some people, I told them that if these lands become irrigated they would cease to be good fighters. In my own district of Peshawar where lands are irrigated people do not join the Army but where lands are fallow and banjar you get people who will defend this country and who are brave and they are equal to any fighting people in the world. So give lands to those officers who have made some mark or done something outstanding for defence of this country. In fact they have yet to prove their mettle. You give it to some one who does something out of the ordinary or extraordinary for the defence of this country. I have no objection to land being given to brave Colonels or Major-Generals who have done something for the defence of Pakistan which all of us hold so dear.

As regards the food problem we have something of a crisis on food front, and portfolios of Food and Agriculture have assumed unusual importance in view of this shortage. The Government must attach the highest priority to the work of these two Departments and should not leave it to officials alone. I do not say this in a spirit of petty criticism but I have seen that since integration things are left very much to officials. I have been a great believer in Ministers touring their province, although criticism is levelled against them as to why these Ministers are touring; but it is not realized that a tour is not a very comfortable thing for the Ministers. I do believe that as direct contact with people is necessary in this country the Ministers must go out on tour. I personally believed in touring for three weeks out of four. Even then I found I could not reach the remotest areas of the province. But I notice that after integration our Ministers when they go on tour they go to that very division or district to which they belong and the rest of the far-flung area is something foreign to them. I have not seen the Frontier Ministers, with the exception of the Chief Minister, who is a wanderer in this respect and is always on the move, or the Ministers from Sind going to remote districts of the Punjab. They generally run to Hyder-

abad and Sukkur in case of Sind or Peshawar and Mardan in case of Frontier. Thereby they deny themselves the opportunity of meeting people in other parts.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** That is not so in my case. I have visited the Frontier areas also.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** I would call them honourable Ministers and use the word honourable as I am criticising them; if the honourable Ministers think the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners left to themselves will be able to run this country, inspite of the efficiency of the services. I can tell then that left to themselves they cannot deliver the goods (*applause and hear, hear*). You have created a superior class of civil servants in the country and if there is no check on them from the Ministerial level; if they know that their Ministers are asleep or busy with their political squabbles thus having no time to inspect the district, you will find that these officers would not even meet the ordinary poor people and would give no access to them. Sir, I find already they are trying to live on a standard which is beyond the means of an average officer. I can tell a short story, I knew two officers, one was drawing Rs. 1,000 and was in the Civil Service and the other, who was his brother, was drawing Rs. 250. Both happened to be my friends before I became a Minister. Once when on tour the younger brother, who was drawing Rs. 250, invited me to a dinner. I could not refuse his request because when you become a Minister you cannot give up your friendships; you have to keep your relationships even when you are not a Minister. The ban on dinners to Ministers is only on paper. I went to that dinner which was attended by about 60 people. I asked the elder brother, who was there and was drawing Rs. 1,000, "How is it that you have never been able to invite me while your younger brother who is drawing only Rs. 250 has thrown up such a sumptuous dinner? Is it because he is in the Public Works Department and you are not in the P.W.D.?" You have to exercise constant vigilance and if any Government in Pakistan is to run successfully then it is the duty of Ministers to be constantly on the move to watch every act of their subordinates, be he a D.C. or Superintendent of Police and to see that people have access to them and that they should not sit on their complaints but that they decide them expeditiously. I feel, Sir, that an officer who is incapable of deciding ordinary complaints of the average common man in Pakistan does not deserve any promotion. I think we should have a new rule regarding promotion that officers incapable of administering speedy justice to people, however humble they may be, should not be given promotions as a matter of course which used to be the order of the day when this country was being run by the British. Before I part with the subject of food I would like to suggest that we should find out how much land is owned by state and immediately parcel it out to those who are prepared to work on it.

I now come to the question of industrialization which is another important matter which deserves serious attention and consideration. Sir, in view of the food shortage it has become the practice to say "Oh, we have been wasting a lot of time and energy on industrialization; we have done a lot



of industrialization in this country; let us forget about it and let us turn to agriculture." By all means give the top-most priority to agriculture and the production of food, but no country in the world, in the present modern set-up can afford to be merely an agricultural country. No country can expect to have a high standard of living which is merely dependent on agriculture. You must have a balanced economy in which industries and agriculture go together. Without industry it is impossible to raise the standard of living of the common people. Now, that the industries have become provincial subject, this department has assumed unusual importance. I have been reading, Sir, for quite a long time, and it seems that in the Centre the view seems to have found favour, that the pace of industrialisation should be curtailed, and a great scheme which was going to be inaugurated, namely, setting up of an iron and steel mill in Pakistan should be scrapped because we have no money for it. As I understand things, the entire structure of industrialisation depends on heavy industry and iron and steel which is the bed-rock, is the foundation of industrialisation. How are we going to exist in this world without having these basic industries? I do not know what the policy of the present Provincial Government is? I know that we started from a scrap in industrialisation; we did not have the money; we made a start and we went ahead. People were feeling shy. Government started breaking new ground for them and people followed and we have achieved some measure of success—I would not say a great measure of success—in industrialisation. But I do repeat, Sir, that this idea of scrapping iron and steel industry is a wrong idea and whoever has advised this, has not done a good turn to this country. We should not pay any attention to vested interests if there are any. When I was in the Central Government, I remember we had contacted foreign firms—German firms and others—they came here and carried out a survey. We have got iron deposits in this country, very large deposits hitherto untapped. We have got the means to go ahead with iron and steel industry; we have got the means to build up basic industries in Pakistan. I would, therefore, urge on the Government that if the Central Government stand in the way of setting up iron and steel plant in Pakistan, they should give them a tough fight and bring them round to this point of view that it is a very short-sighted policy to scrap this very important industry.

The Finance Minister has referred to the unification of laws and uniform taxation, uniformity of land revenue. I have something to say on the subject that in unifying laws, we should remember that if in some area or former units of West Pakistan something was done which was really good and which should be extended to the rest of the country, and if the Government of the day feels that they cannot extend it to the rest of the country because they have been advised by their advisers not to do so, they should disregard the advice of their experts. I have always found that these experts in fact hinder the implementation of schemes rather than help it. You should have found that the greatest experts for the country are the common people. I can give one instance to the House that once I was attending a public meeting and people met me and they showed me a very large area of a virgin land which could be irrigated. I had experts with me and I said that this was the

demand of the people. The expert said "nothing doing" and went on repeating nothing doing and when they were hotly pursued, they ultimately agreed and that land could be irrigated. Some of the experts had developed the technique that the best way of putting off a Minister was to say "no" and "no" again and if they fall for it, there is an end of it. So, it is the common man who inspires us with the ideas, who feels the punch, and not the files and papers which pile up. Nothing starts from clerks, somebody tells them how to note down a thing and then all sorts of changes are made and ultimately they go to the Minister.

When I come to the unification of taxation, I would suggest one thing that while you are raising—it is not stated whether the level of taxation is to be raised or lowered, but unification seems to be the aim—while unifying the rates you have to take into account the capacity of the various regions which go to form the West Pakistan. You have certain very undeveloped areas and if you are going to tax them on the same scale on which we are taxing highly developed areas, those people will feel that they are being treated very harshly. Now, here I come to the question on which I had a quarrel the other day with the Minister for School Affairs, the question of the District Board teachers. They have demanded that their services should be provincialised. I am not in a position to say anything, on the merits of their case. I can say one thing from my own experience that in the Frontier Province we found that education, when it was entrusted to the District Boards and Municipalities, was extremely badly managed. There was no equipment in the schools; the teachers were very poorly paid; they had no security of tenure and they were being constantly victimised and there was no uniformity. If there is one thing in which you want to raise the standard of things, it is department of education. This is the department where we can have improvements and uniformity. What we did was this: we told the local bodies that we take over all these schools from your control and the Department of Education will manage them. You make your contributions on the scales on which you have been making. If there is any increase in your income, naturally the contribution that you make will be increased. The result was that the entire education system was provincialised. The teachers were given higher pays, they became permanent Government servants and their posts became pensionable. Schools came to have better appearance and used to be inspected regularly by the officers of the Education Department. I do not know the position as regards the former Punjab but I would like Government to look into these things. The other day I had a number of people who came to me in connection with the local bodies elections and they complained that the teachers were being pressed to support certain candidates, namely those who are supporters of people in power in the local bodies. I do not know how far this is true, but that is also an abuse which is there and I would like Government to look into this question and solve it satisfactorily. After all what is needed is education. It should not be very difficult, if proper attention is paid to it, to provincialise the entire system of education from the first primary to the University standard. It is possible, I say, to make education free throughout West Pakistan upto Middle Standard. If you are to depend on your officers and the Finance

Department, they will hotly oppose the proposal but if you go ahead with it, you will find that it is feasible, it is not so different and it is workable. It is possible, till such time that the girls catch up with boys as regards education, to make education free for girls upto Matriculation Standard.

I suggest in all seriousness that education should not be left to local bodies. The state of affairs in our country is such that there is a criticism even of the Central Government also. People say that the Central Government is not up to the proper standard. There is criticism of the Provincial Government that it is not being run efficiently. But in the case of District Boards and Municipalities, where things are far from satisfactory, it is not proper to entrust this work to those people.

Another important question to which I would like to refer is the drawing up of a Five Year Plan and here I would like to criticise the Provincial Government for not having made up their minds for about the draft Five Year Plan. It is admitted that a Five-Year Plan was prepared sometime ago and that there had been conferences between the Provincial Government and those who were on the Planning Board. Amendments have been suggested, but nothing has come out of it. Everybody in this House will agree that this haphazard planning, which is going on in this country, is likely to create more trouble, is likely to prove harmful in the end. I would like to know the reason why the Provincial Government has not been able to come to a decision as regard the Five-Year plan? I would like to know why such an important measure as the draft of a Five-Year Plan has not been brought before this House? The Government is not bound to accept anything and every thing which is said in the House but they will agree that the members in this House drawn from all parts of the country should be given an opportunity to discuss the Five Year Plan, not only for a day but for 3 or 4 days till everybody has had his say. It will help them in making up their minds about the Five Year Plan. It will enable them to face the Planning Board and ask them to agree to the suggestions made by the people who are likely to be affected by the Five Year plan.

We are told that in the year 1957-58 the Planning Board had suggested that Rs. 7,13,50,000 should be spent and that the Provincial Government is in a position to provide only Rs. 47 crores. Now the Provincial Government have stated the reasons for this to be that the Central Government has not been able to provide the necessary money. I would warn them that even if they are able to spend these 47 crores they would have done something extremely creditable. It is not the question of shortage of money. The difficulty is to spend the money within the time at our disposal.

I was reading the proceedings of the conference of economists in West Pakistan about the Five Year Plan and they have repeatedly remarked that while considerable interest is being shown in East Pakistan as regards the Five Year Plan and there is a great anxiety on the part of Government and the people to go ahead with the Plan, in West Pakistan people are not taking this Five Year Plan seriously. If there is something wrong in the Plan, by

all means go ahead and suggest amendments. Let us come to some decision and unless we have a plan of our own, how can we go ahead with planned development which is the main task before this Government and any Government in Pakistan today.

While considerable money has been provided for irrigation, I find that power development is not receiving the attention that it should have. It is high time that we started not only giving electricity to the big towns where the vocal people live and where a lot of newspapers are printed, but if we want to do a good turn to our people, we should start electrifying the rural areas which is possible and which can be done. It is only then that you will make it possible for all officers who do not want to be transferred to rural areas, to move there because there is no electricity at present and no picture house. Teachers hesitate to go there because it is all wilderness. If you fly over West Pakistan at night the entire country is in pitch darkness. The only spot where I have seen brightness is the Peshawar town. I think the Chief Minister will bear me out. The whole of Sind is plunged in pitch darkness. I do not blame for this the Government of the day. I blame every Government in power, whether the Muslim League Government or any other Government. Nothing has been done to electrify the rural areas in Sind; nothing has been done to electrify the rural areas in the Punjab. If you are going to abide by the advice of the experts in the Electricity Departments, the experts will always put obstacles in your way. But I know one instance: the people of Havelian village in Hazara District wanted electricity. The Department suggested that we are not likely to get so much percentage and as electricity is a commercial department, we cannot electrify. But they were told. Go ahead and electrify, the Provincial Government will take the responsibility. And the returns have proved the scheme to be a success. If the rural areas are electrified, it will enable small industries to be set up and then blood will begin to circulate in your rural economy.

Leave aside rural areas, we have not been able to electrify the towns. Very important towns are without electricity. I suggest that much more money should be devoted for this purpose. It will not be denied that the Government is making a considerable amount of money from the Electricity Department. It is a paying proposition. Whatever profit is made in the Electricity Department should go to electrify and spread electricity and power to other parts, specially the backward rural areas.

Sir, we want an early decision on the Five Year plan and we would suggest that a discussion in the House would be absolutely necessary before this Government takes any decision. After all the House cannot coerce Government to accept anything and everything.

**A Member :** The Chief Minister has already agreed to fix a date.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan :** Now I want to say something about Karachi. It is an irony of fate that while the representatives of Karachi are sitting in this House as full-fledged members, the most important, the

most vital part of West Pakistan is outside the scope of administration of this Government. Our laws do not apply to Karachi; the Government of Karachi is run by the Central Government. The same is the case with the Tribal Areas, but I will deal with Tribal Areas a little later. I say, leaving aside the small area where the Central Government offices are located, the rest of Karachi with all its industrial commercial areas and the port should be immediately merged in this province, if you want to restore the economy of this Province (*Loud applause*). Karachi will not only furnish us with the means and wherewithals to balance our economy, but Karachi will also produce that drive and talent which is so necessary to run any Government in this country successfully. I admit that the Karachi members are an uncomfortable lot: they do give lot of time to Government, they have got new ideas, new ideas are just the ideas which are needed if we are to make progress. The Central Government have no business, that while handing over Chittagong and Chalna ports to the East Pakistan Government no right to administer Karachi. By all means carve out a small portion, set it aside for Central Government offices. There is plenty of room, a few miles roundabout Karachi. The Central Government can move out and build a capital where they can run their own administration, but Karachi must form part of West Pakistan and the sooner it comes about the better. I do not know why our representatives in the Centre are so lukewarm about it; perhaps they feel that if they press the matter too far, there may be some sort of political disequilibrium, there may be some kind of unbalance. Well, let us welcome that disequilibrium, that unbalance but let us force the hands of the Central Government to do for West Pakistan what they have done for the East Pakistan in the case of Chalna and Chittagong, which are being administered by the Government of East Pakistan. There is no reason why Karachi should be kept out of the ambit of the jurisdiction of this Province.

I come to that part of the Province in which I have always taken the greatest interest and every person who has the welfare of that part dear to him should take such interest; I refer to the Tribal Areas. Sir, I will have to repeat this in Pashto for the benefit of my friends from the Tribal Areas.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din:** We are also interested in Tribal Areas. How do you presume that we are not interested in Tribal affairs?

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** No, I will repeat this part of my speech in Pashto, but I will speak in English first. As regards the Tribal Areas, I have certain suggestions to make. I have always been of the view that if any part of the Tribal Area expresses a desire to be merged in the Province and to be treated at par with the rest of the Province, they should be accepted within the fold. I still hold the view that no part of the Tribal Area should be coerced to come into the West Pakistan administration, but I contend and I do maintain that if any part of the Tribal Area desires to come into West Pakistan, it should not be prevented. Frankly speaking the former Central Government on the advice of the political officers had always upheld the view that we should have a vacuum between the Durand line and North West Frontier Province and they should be allowed to make

hay while the sun shines. It was urged that if some kind of order emerges out of this chaos in that area, there would be a conflagration all along the tribal belt. Sir, the tribal belt has been most peaceful ever since Pakistan became independent. In fact, I venture to say, that there is more peace and tranquillity in the Tribal Area than in some of the districts nearer Lahore, which is the seat of our administration. When we started merging an area, obstructions were put in our way. The Prime Minister of the day was advised that a mad man has been let loose in that area and if he is allowed to carry his plans, the whole area will be in conflagration. We merged the area in the province and people were happy. Then other areas were merged later on. What we wanted to do was to establish regular administration in these areas, but the Government of the day has still not done it in their wisdom; I do not know why this is so. I personally feel that there are certain parts of the Tribal Areas which are quite willing to be treated on par with the rest of the province. If these people express a desire to come in, they should not be stopped. Now our laws do not apply to the Tribal Areas but our Tribal friends legislate for us. That is, of course, their privilege and I am not contending that they should be denied that privilege. But I say how long are we going to keep these areas out of the jurisdiction of the High Court, at least the towns in the Tribal Areas where you have settled administration should come under the jurisdiction of the High Court? At present the Political Agents feel that they are rulers; in fact, within their Agencies they are more powerful than the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Their decisions convicting people to transportation for life, etc. cannot be questioned by the Higher Courts. Under the law only the Commissioner can revise these orders, and the way the Commissioners move, the time they take to make decisions is inordinate. Sir, I do not know if I can refer to a case about which a writ is pending.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is sub-judice.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** Sir, probably he intends to refer the treatment that has been meted out to an individual before he was convicted, and not the merits of the case.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan :** Perhaps it will be better to hear it from the lips of the person concerned. Sir, I was saying that the Government should consider extending the jurisdiction of the High Court. Sir, it is very fortunate that because the prisons are in Peshawar and Rawalpindi that the Courts here sometimes assume jurisdiction, otherwise people would be sentenced to transportation for life without the outside world knowing anything why they have been sentenced. Sir, I suggest that at least the residents of settled districts of West Pakistan who are there in the course of their duties or because of their business or because of their trade connections, at least they should be subjected to the laws of West Pakistan and their cases should come up before the High Court of West Pakistan.

Sir, the problem of Tribal Areas is very important and critical. Here we have a belt extending from Gilgit right up to the Arabian Sea. In this belt we have got a wonderful reserve of man-power which could be used to

a great advantage for the defence and security of this country. We have to create a feeling in them that they are not strangers, that they are citizens of Pakistan and every economic facility should be extended to them.

Mr. Speaker, so far all the schemes about ameliorating the conditions of the Tribal people are merely paper schemes. Nothing appreciable has been done there so far except that a few schools have been opened. After all people cannot live merely on the type of education, the inferior brand of education with which we feed them in our schools. They want bread. Now that is a matter to which greater attention should be paid. We should leave no stone unturned to irrigate every part of that area which could be irrigated so that these people can be settled on land but we should try to develop cottage industries, we should give them employment. One happy result of what little industrialisation has been done in the Peshawar division is that a very large number of people from Tribal Areas have found work in the factories. There it is not the problem of finding work for the refugees, but to find work for these people who walk down from their mountains in rags and in tattered clothes. If you want to decrease crime in Pakistan it cannot be done merely by having an efficient police system; it cannot be done by starting proceedings under sections 110, 109 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. You have to find work for them and work cannot be found without some practical and tangible action. It is no use merely planning. It is no use having a hundred development plans on paper which never see light of the day. It is much better to have some small plan and get some tangible result for the benefit of the people. Now Sir, with your permission I would repeat in Pushto what I have said in regard to the Tribal Areas for the sake of the Members hailing from the Tribal Areas (Pushto).

جناب والا - اب میں قبائلی علاقوں کے متعلق پشتو میں چند ایک باتیں عرض کروں گا۔ جہاں تک اس علاقے کی ترقیات کا تعلق ہے صرف کاغذ پر سکیبیں ہیں۔ اسلئے میں قبائلی لوگوں کی طرف سے موجودہ وزارت کو کہوں گا۔ چاہے ان سے انکی حکومت کا تعلق ہو یا مرکزی حکومت کا ایسی لا تعداد کاغذی تجاویزیں انکے کسی کام نہیں آسکتیں۔ انکے علاقوں کو سیراب کرنے کیلئے آبپاشی کا بندوبست کیا جائے۔ انکے لئے کام مہیا کرنے کیلئے کارخانے کھولے جائیں اور انکی دستکاری کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے۔

میری دوسری گزارش یہ ہے کہ پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ کے اختیارات کم کر دیئے جائیں۔ کیونکہ انکا خیال ہے کہ انکی طاقت جناب وزیر اعظم مسٹر سہروردی اور خود ڈائریکٹر خان صاحب سے بھی زیادہ ہے۔ وہ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ خداوند تعالیٰ نے انکو جو اختیارات دیئے ہیں وہ کسی اور کو نہیں دیئے گئے۔ اسلئے میری تجویز ہے جس طرح ہم یہاں اس ایران کے ذریعہ حکومت کے کاموں کی نگرانی کرتے ہیں اسی طرح قبائلیوں کا ایک جرم ہونا چاہئے جو پولیٹیکل ایجنٹوں کے کام کی نگرانی کرے۔ کیونکہ وہ اپنے آپ کو عام لوگوں سے بالاتر سمجھتے ہیں۔

خان ملک خان - آپکی انگریزی اور پشتو کی تقریر میں فرق ہے۔

خان عبدالقیوم خان - اب اطمینان رکھیں میں اسکی طرف بھی آتا ہوں۔

جناب والا - جہانک قبائلی علاقوں کے الحاق کا تعلق ہے ملری تجویز ہے کہ جو علاقے پاکستان کے ساتھ الحاق کرنا چاہیں انہیں شامل کر لیا جائے اور جو علاقے الحاق نہ چاہیں انہیں اپنی مرضی پر چھوڑ دیا جائے - ہمیں اس معاملے میں زبردستی سے کام نہیں لینا چاہئے -

خان محمد یوسف خان مہمندی - ہمیں تو اپنے علاقے کی ترقی سے غرض ہے اور بس -  
 خان ملنگ خان - ہمیں بڑی خوشی ہوئی کہ آپ نے ہمارے لئے کچھ کہا ہے -  
 (آوازیں) -

خان عبدالقیوم خان - جناب والا میں بیک وقت چھ آئریبل ممبران کو کیسے جواب دیکھتا ہوں - بہر حال مجھے خوشی ہوئی کہ آج میرے قبائلی دوست بول رہے ہیں -

Now, Sir, I want to say something about the Universities in West Pakistan and I want to be very brief. It is no use expanding an inferior type of education. If we are to have proper Universities the first essential is to equip them properly. I am told that even for vital equipment necessary for our technical and scientific institutions foreign exchange is being denied to the Universities. While the cry is repeated in Pakistan that there is shortage of foreign exchange all sorts of people, who do not deserve it, are being granted licences. It is really strange why the Universities are being denied import licences. I have been informed by a very reliable authority, which I have no reason to disbelieve, that necessary equipment for Engineering Colleges, for Medical Colleges, for Science Colleges, and even books cannot be purchased from abroad because although the money has been voted the necessary foreign exchange is not forthcoming. Secondly, while I am all for giving proper representation to every division and every region in the services in West Pakistan I would beg of the House not to extend this principle to those who teach in our Universities. If this principle is followed that only those who, by accident of birth, belong to any particular division where a College or University happens to be situated even though they may be holding third-class degrees, should be appointed as teachers and professors, then it would be a sad day for Pakistan. At present, let us admit that, there is a shortage of trained qualified professors and teachers especially on the technical side in this country. If we are short the shortage can be met in two ways: firstly that during the period while our own people receive the necessary training we should not hesitate to import professors and teachers from abroad, and secondly that Universities should give scholarships to those who have acquired the highest merits in examinations in Pakistan no matter from what part of Pakistan they come from and send them abroad for equipping themselves with higher training and take an undertaking from them that when they come back they would teach in a particular College or Universities. Sir, I have noticed that this parochialism, this regionalism, this poison, this canker has invaded the precincts of our Universities and the minds of young men and women are being poisoned by third-class teachers. Let us do away with this mal-practice. It is doing great harm to Pakistan. You will not get the right type of teachers and professors in future if our teachers are of an inferior variety. Try to get the best type of men and women, no matter



from which part of Pakistan they come from. Teaching is the most important thing and while we are building up Pakistan, while we are trying to produce the right type of citizens we should see today that the very best people are employed in our institutions to teach our boys and girls. Sir, I hope, the Government will look into the question of shortage of foreign exchange for the equipment of these technical institutions. I have been told by a very reliable authority that because of the shortage of foreign exchange several of our institutions are very ill-equipped. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Education to this aspect of the case.

I would like to say something about the Divisional Development Boards. I may tell you that I have never had much faith in Boards. I have noticed a tendency that for every thing and anything a Board is being created. My opinion about them is not a happy one. If you want to prolong a thing, and if you don't want to see a thing implemented by all means set up a Board and hand oversomething to it. The members of the Board will sit together, talk, smoke, consume some cups of tea to which will be added some cakes pastries and *samosas* and then disperse. You will not get any good results. After all the Ministers and those responsible for running the Government know what this country wants. These Boards can never implement these. Even the officials of your Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Electricity will not keep to the schedule. They will not keep to the time-table unless you chase them round the clock and unless you ask them to send periodical reports. I am not all in favour of these Boards and I don't think that a Board is a fit body or an appropriate body for implementing the scheme of any kind. These matters can be dealt with more efficiently if they are left to the departments concerned. If you leave these things to the Board it will mean only confusion and delay.

As regards Baluchistan, an area which is most neglected, I think that little has been done there since independence. Baluchistan has always had one advantage—the advantage of many paper schemes which have never seen the light of the day. The only thing done in Baluchistan is the setting up of the Harnai Mill for which credit goes to the P.I.D.C. and a textile factory which was set up after the Central Government asked some people to set up a mill. That part of Pakistan is very rich in mines and minerals. I remember one incident one day our late Quaid-e-Azam put a question to me as to which areas in Pakistan have potentialities for greatest development. I was about to name the Provinces which were more advanced and fully developed, but the Quaid-e-Azam said that as far he thought the greatest prospects of development lay in Baluchistan and the frontier regions. Now what has been done in Baluchistan? Nothing has been done. No attention has been paid to it. The people who are working in mines; I remember having visited some of these mines, the state of affairs is most appalling. No arrangement exists—when there is any accident, there are no proper equipment, dispensaries or doctors. The mine are being worked in a most primitive way, you have now taken a good step and I congratulate you for the establishment of a Mining Development Corporation. I hope it will not remain a paper organization. This Organization must immediately set it-

self to the task of improving the methods, bringing about improved methods, introducing improved methods in working those mines so that the condition of the poor people of that part of the country is improved. I had an occasion to go to the area from which the Sui gas comes. For thousands of years it was just a wilderness and all that could be seen there were a few goats eating a few shrubs grown here and there, and the people mostly depended upon their animal herds to make both ends meet. That very area is now supplying Sui gas to the whole of Central and Southern West Pakistan. I know it for a fact that the Indian authorities were very anxious that we should extend the Sui Gas—extend the power connection—to Ahmedabad to run the numerous textile mills and other mills which are there. Baluchistan has given you abundance of power, Baluchistan will give you all the mines and minerals which you need, but now that the power has come into the hands of the Provincial Government, this Government should address itself to the task of improving the working of mines and to see that the people who inhabit those areas also get asquare deal out of it and to see that they are not treated as hewers of wood and drawers of water, as inferior brand of humanity, who are there merely to be exploited. Not only the people of Baluchistan I have seen working in these mines lot of labourers from Swat, Dir, Frontier belts and also of the from N.W.F. Province. Their condition is most miserable. This state of affairs would not be tolerated and it is time that we paid some attention to it.

Now may I tell the Finance Minister something about the blanket grants for the Heads of attached departments? It is a very good idea, I congratulate him, but my congratulations are conditional. For God's sake do not leave them to the Heads of Attached Departments. The Heads of Attached Departments have no time even to scratch their heads. They are thinking of promotion—how somebody who comes from other part has superseded them, how to get this and that done. They are pre-occupied with their self-interest. I had a fellow student, who is now holding a very high position—a Madrasi gentleman—who is in Bharat and who often writes to me, who once advised me to go into the Indian Civil Service. This is the last thing in the world which I could ever do to place myself at the disposal of the hard boiled bureaucrats to carry out the orders which I considered to be wrong and then crossing the efficiency bar etc. Sir, while the politicians are charged for intrigues, I can tell this House that there is much more intrigue in Government offices. They are paying more attention to their own promotions—accelerated promotions—this, that and other. After all this is a poor country, the country pays them through its nose and the pity is that the country is not getting a proper return from them. Politicians may be guilty of intrigues and all the rest of it, but there are more intrigues in the Secretariat of this West Pakistan Government than anywhere else in Pakistan. I think they could teach a lesson to the bulk of politicians in the matter of intrigues and of the rest of it. Therefore, I request, do not leave these blanket grants to the Heads of Attached Departments. Sir, if my advice is not acted upon, I feel, that you will close the year with another big balance. Last year you closed with a surplus of 3 crores 75 lakhs, because the Public Works Department could not spend the money. I can tell you one thing, I know of a case

of an officer of the Public Works Department and I happened to be at his house. It was nearing the 31st of March and I noticed that all the masons, labourers and electricians were busy in making elaborate improvements to his bungalow, because the financial year was closing and the money had to be used in time. This money, I submit, could have been spent for the benefit of the poor people of our country. I think most of the officials are unable to spend money. They usually start working when half the year is out. The other day I was driving from Peshawar and I saw a terrible thing that on the Grand Trunk Road, which used to be something of which West Pakistan could be proud of, there were ditches and deep holes all along the road. Probably they will put some *bujri* on it and a little bit of coaltar by the end of 31st March and that is all they will do. Now here we have given blanket grants to the Heads of Attached Department. We have provided one crore of rupees for works against floods in the current year's Budget. But I assure you, Sir, that they will close the year with a balance of 8 crores in their hands, unless they go about it the good time, and if you leave things in the hands of the Heads of the Attached Department I do not say that it is the fault of the Finance Department, but it is the fault of the Departments which are given the money and are unable to spend it within the time at their disposal.

Now, Sir, I have my own ideas about the Advisory Board, Divisional Boards, this and that Board. Such Boards are out of place in Pakistan. We know what the people want, you go to the people and find out what they want, you spend sometime with them and you will soon enough know what the people want. By so doing you will be directly acquainting yourself with the problems of the people and after you come to know what actually is desired by the people, then you can issue directives to the departments concerned, otherwise, I am afraid, this year may also close with a lot of money unspent. There are instances where Government do not redress the genuine grievances of the people, particularly, our schools are in awful condition and large unspent balance is left with the Provincial Government. I cite the case of the Peshawar Municipality of which we always used to be proud of now a days it is accumulating big balance unspent at the close of the year. It is criminal to leave balances there is no proper lighting arrangement, when there is no proper and adequate medical aid for the people, when there are no good schools and the plight of the poor teachers is miserable and with the resultant effect of not having qualified teachers to impart education to the children. But what we did there when I was the Chief Minister? The Municipality was very fond of showing surplus balances at the end of the year, but we spent the money in the improvement of roads, for the improvement of schools, hospitals, and we were able to ameliorate the condition of the people and what do we find now? The funds have accumulated and no one bothers to spend them, and the beneficent schemes of the Government remain in cold storage. Now, they have started to sell lands. I am told that near the Shahi Bagh very valuable lands have been sold, because they want to show that they are well off and they are building up big reserves in the shape of balances. They forget the fact that they are there to spend the money for the good of the citizens and for improving the lot of the common man.

Before I conclude I want to say one thing—I do not know how long I have taken. The other day I was reading in an Urdu paper—not that I want to excite passions in this House—the speech of an old friend of mine and an old friend of the Chief Minister, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna who happens to be the Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation in Bharat. He was speaking somewhere in the East Punjab and said that if the Government of Pakistan did not behave, Indian troops will be fighting in the streets of Peshawar and Lahore. Well! I do not know whether any troops will be fighting in the streets of Peshawar and Lahore, I think if an attempt is made, leave alone fighting in the streets of Lahore, it would not be easy to cross the Waga border. People know that and that is why no attempt has been made and I hope that no such attempt will be made.

But here there is a lesson for us: It is the duty of every member of this House and it is also the duty of the Government to put a curb on the parochial feelings which now and then erupt in this country. Just as in a garden we have flowers of different kind, we have in Pakistan flowers of different kind: we have Baluchis, we have Pathans, we have Bengalis, we have Punjabis—the garden is not complete without these multi-coloured flowers. They create some kind of order out of chaos. I am also far from a kind of regionalism within limits. I think people can take pride in belonging to a particular part. If I may give my idea on the subject without causing offence: Everybody in the Punjab takes pride in the fact that here you have got a people who are very restrained and most amenable to discipline; and in the Frontier region you have people who are well-known for their dash and vigour. We need all these things. In Baluchistan and Sind we have people who have shown a lesson to the world that they can suffer in patience. I do not want them to suffer any longer. I think that if Pakistan has to justify its existence, it has got to do away with these ideas which prevent these people, the common man in Pakistan, from realising his best-self. By all means take pride in regionalism, parochialism within limits. I also suffer from that weakness. I must admit that when I cross the River Indus I feel that the air is different—I frankly confess. But we must all realise what we are passing through a very critical period. We have a neighbour who is not very friendly. Their intentions are not very good. By all means let us have regionalism and take pride in parochialism but let us realise that the country stands alone everything else. If we start fighting amongst ourselves, God help us.

With these words I close my speech.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** (Dadu District) : Sir, I know that I have a very difficult task to perform when I follow Khan Abdul Qayum Khan and I do not know what I have to say and I do not know whether I shall be able to say what I could otherwise have been able to say.

*(At this stage Mr. Speaker left the chair and it was occupied by Begum Shah Nawaz, a member of the panel of Chairmen).*

However, I will try my best to put certain suggestions; my suggestions on the Budget Speech will be constructive. I shall also criticise and point out the vacuums or the draw-backs that exist there; I will try to make suggestions to overcome the difficulties that are facing the Province.

Sir, as my friend here has already pointed out that it is really very unfortunate that the Provincial Government should not have been able to spend the money that they had provided for the various subjects. They have shown in the budget of 1956-57 that they have not been able to spend on Education 23 lakhs; on Health 44 lakhs; on Agriculture 36 lakhs and Civil Works 132 lakhs, and there are other minor subjects where they have also not been able to spend the money that was provided in last year's budget. In fact, it is no mistake of the Ministers but as my friend has rightly put it, that Heads of Departments or their subordinates working under them, have not been able to fully carry out the instructions of the Government.

When this new Province of West Pakistan was created it was definitely given out that the backward Provinces will be given first preference and I see that the promise that was given has not been kept. It has rather been respected in breach! (I am very sorry to draw attention to the fact that since 14th October 1955—about 16 or 17 months—nothing substantial has been done. I am very sorry and I did not expect my friend Sardar Abdur Rashid to have ignored backward provinces in certain respects, especially in the matter of Education. Before integration of provinces we in Sind used to get four or five talukas under compulsory education every year. We had about 60 Talukas and now with the addition of Khairpur it may be 60 or 67 Talukas or it may be more. *(Interruption)*. We have got so many Talukas. I think about 10 or 12 years back we had planned that 6 Talukas every year will be taken up. Later on it was reduced to four Talukas and last year three Talukas were given to us. This year even these three Talukas have been dropped so far as compulsory education is concerned. This is the reward of One-Unit that we are getting in the first instance. Instead of bettering the condition of backward areas, we are not only being thrown backward but we are being ignored completely. Now, if this is the way that you are going to start with our backward areas what do we expect from you. What else you are going to do for us; you have saved about 23 lakhs of rupees that you were not able to spend and now you could give us these 23 lakhs or something more to be spend on those Talukas.

Then I draw his attention to the fact that he has proposed six colleges to be opened in the whole Province. Well, Sir, out of these six colleges one is given to Sind, one is gracefully given to Peshawar side and four to the old Punjab. Now here every district practically has one or two colleges while in Sind we have not got a high school in some districts. We cried for bread and got stones. We cried for better treatment and we are being deprived of what we used to get during our own days. Now, I am very sorry that my friend the Education Minister has disappeared. I would have drawn his attention to these facts but I hope the Finance Minister who will give money, although he may not go into the details that I would tell him, would agree

with me that this is not proper. Then he has provided about 20 high schools to be opened in the Province. The intention of the Government should be that only those places which have no high schools should be given preference first. It is no use that because you have necessarily to spend so you should spend it at places which do not need such a thing. As a matter of fact you should not spend at a place where there is already provision. In a high school the Punjab is already very far advanced. You have got so many things at your disposal here but out of 20 you have given hardly four schools to Sind. I say that at least you should give us in each Tehsil a High School. That was the programme of the former Sind Government that at least every Taluka should have a High School; and every district must have a college at least Intermediate College. There are colleges in four or 5 districts out of 9 or 10 districts in Sind; and there are five districts which have no colleges at all. How are you going to meet this problem with this meagre amount? It is just like throwing away something to some body to hush up the matter. Do not throw these small crumbs to us. We do not want these small crumbs. We have got our rights which should be given to us. By this time, if we had have separate in Sind we would have got that all those in the province. Now, when we are here we want what is our right; we do not want anything more. We want you to kindly give us sufficient number of colleges, schools and primary education that we had planned in our schemes before integration. Do not drop those schemes that were already existing. Therefore the most important point is that renew those three Talukas scheme and give us compulsory education in those three Talukas as usual and also give us at least two colleges, and then the funny thing is that the college is provided at what place? It should be provided in those districts where there are no colleges but this is being ignored because one of my friends happens to be a colleague of Sardar Abdur Rashid or Mr. Dasti. What does he do? He favours his own colleagues; that is he gives one college to Sukkur. I do not grudge that. Give him any number of colleges; I do not grudge it. I draw his attention to the fact that in Sukkur District I think the honourable Minister will bear at me, I am not criticising, I am giving him my suggestions, there is a college at Shikarpur which is a very old college and a very good college. There is another college in Sukkur proper, which is not being run by Government but still Government gives grant to that college. There is already one college there.

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Labour and Commerce): It is a private college.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah**: We give the grant; Government gives the grant. So there are already two colleges and there is a Law College in Sukkur; then there is a college in Khairpur which is very close to Sukkur and Shikarpur is only at a distance of 12 miles from Sukkur. So one college that you give to Sind you give to Sukkur. We have been approaching them; we have approached the Minister of Education and I think other Ministers also, with the request that Dadu is a backward area and no college has been provided and we requested that there is no high school and there is a Middle School in Khairpur Taluka—it is Khairpur Nathanshah—as there are

so many Khairpurs in Sind, in Dadu District there is Khairpur Nathanshah. Now there are 200 boys there and it is only up to 5th standard and the Government gave in writing to the District Local Board in 1955 that they would raise it to high school level. They said you carry on up to the end of that academic year as a high school and from the next year the Government would take it up.

**Chairman (Begum Jehan Ara Shah Nawaz:** The honourable member is a very old parliamentarian, may I request him not to use the word 'you' and to address the Treasury Benches through the Chair because this is the practice in all the parliaments of the world.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Sir, I only refer to the Government I know that I have to address the Government through the Chair. I was saying that the Government had written I do not say those gentlemen who are sitting there—but the Government then existing in 1955 they wrote to the District Local Board, Dadu that "you carry on this high school up to the end of this academic year and next year we shall take it up". So the Government was to take it up. The result is that Government has not yet taken it up; on the contrary Government has refused to do so and those 250 boys do not know where they should go. This is highly objectionable when once promise is given by Government, the successor Government should carry it out. Therefore I submit that this year you should take it up as it is a minor thing and it is not for personal use but for the good of the country and so you must accommodate these people. This is what I had to say about education.

I will here draw the attention of the honourable Minister and especially of the Chief Minister who happens to be here, that in Sind, primary education was with the local bodies; they used to carry on their administration but it was about 10 or 12 years back that the Sind Government then decided to take away primary education from local bodies and it was the primary concern of the Provincial Government. As I have been an Education Minister for nearly ten years, I know what were the defects in the administration of local bodies and all that you are hearing by way of complaint is quite true. You must take over primary education from local bodies and it should be the responsibility of the Provincial Government. There teachers will have security of service, they will have the same scale of pay, they will have all opportunities that are available to other Government servants.

**Sheikh Mehbub Illahi:** There is no question.

**Mr. Chairman (Begum Jehan Ara Shah Nawaz):** Kindly ring the bell.

*(After a pause)*

Now, there is quorum, the honourable member may continue his speech.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Sir, from my personal experience I feel that the demands of these teachers of local bodies are very legitimate and reasonable and we should accept them. At least their demand for tak-

ing up of their services by Government is very necessary and essential and they should immediately announce their taking over. The Minister in charge of local bodies was saying that there are financial difficulties. There are financial difficulties in every thing, but how did the Sind Government manage and how did the North West Frontier Province manage. When they could manage, now it is a bigger province, it can also manage and there should be no difficulty about it. To overcome whatever difficulty you have I would suggest that they should take a big share from the local bodies that they are spending and that could be deducted from the local cess that is collected by the Government and after deducting it, you keep it with yourself and spend it on education. Not only that, there is another thing also. They give grant to local bodies—that grant can also be debited there and then there will be very little deficit, if it is properly run. Therefore, I would suggest that they should come forward and with open mind accept the proposal that is before got. Education I consider to be the soul of the Nation. If there is no education among the people, they are no better than beasts roaming in the jungle. Therefore, education must be given first priority. Of course, my friend will say, food is more important but to me food comes next. If you want that our country should come up and march with other nations to a higher stage, then we should have better living and better living can be only through education and education alone.

Then, Sir, after education I would come to Health. I would have connected it with food, but as there are more important departments dealing with nation-building activities I will first deal with Health. Now, here also, my honourable friend, Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan has been good enough to show a saving of about Rs. 44 lakhs. It is strange that we cry for bread and get stones! I have got experience of Sind hospitals. Dadu town is a district town and we have got a big hospital that was constructed about four or five years back and what is the position there? Patients were admitted—they may be poor or rich. Even poor people have to pay for admittance otherwise they are not admitted. Not only that, when they are admitted, there are no medicines available. The doctor prescribes them saying that you can purchase that in the town. If people have to purchase medicine, then what is the use of having a Government Dispensary there. There are no proper arrangements for lodging or admission. If admission is on payment, then why should we spend money on hospitals. It is very strange that there should be no medicines available in the hospitals while you are spending so much on them by way of paying salaries to the doctors and compounders and other staff. Whenever Government supplies these medicines they are sold by the doctors outside with the result that medicines are not available for the patients in the hospital. I drew the attention of my honourable friend Khan Khudadad Khan to these difficulties that are prevailing in Sind—they are not only confined to Dadu District but these conditions obtain all over Sind. Only recently in Dadu a poor man came running to me asking for money so that he may be able to save his child and I had to give him some money out of my own pocket to save his child because without money, he could not purchase medicine for his son. This is the way in which they are running the administration. We are spending money and no proper action is taken.



Doctors try to live there for years and years and they establish a sort of business there. Then, Sir, there are many dispensaries in the province where there are no doctors and in some the compounders are acting in their place with the result that when any patient goes to them, they give him an injection and the next day, the poor man gets swelling here and swelling there. I have seen this myself. Here it is a case of—

نیم طبییب خطرہ جان - نیم ملا خطرہ ایمان -

I am not referring to any particular person but that is only a saying that I am repeating here. This is what is being done there. I have not got experience of other areas but in my own province I have seen conditions myself. So, please give us doctors, give us sufficient medicines and have sufficient control and inspection on your hospitals and see that they are run properly.

Now, after health I go to the Food. Now, food is the most important thing for a human being to live on. Here the whole thing is mismanaged. In Sind—I do not know about the Punjab—but certain portions of the Frontier also are able to produce more food. We have got a sliding scale in Sind. People who cultivate wheat have to pay on account of sliding scale between Rs. 16 to 25 per acre. Again, if people cultivate Sarsu, Turia or other oil seeds, then what do they pay? I have done myself oilseeds cultivation this year. Moreover it is very difficult to get good seed for wheat. This year Government was pleased to give seed in the flood areas in Sind, but I am sorry to say that dishonest officers mostly misappropriated it and most of the seed went underground. But I was talking about the assessment. I say that assessment for Sarsu and Turia is only Rs. 3 per acre and the yield is equally the same. From one acre, that is 4 maunds or 5 maunds per acre. So the yield per acre for wheat and Sarsu is the same, sometime it is more even.

Then, Sir, what is the price? The price of wheat is fixed by Government. It is now eleven rupees and some annas per maund, but the price of Sarsu now—I do not know what is the price here—but in Sind it is Rs. 20 per maund. So why should I not cultivate Sarsu and Turia to get more income and pay less assessment also. Therefore my friends there should think in the interest of Grow More Food to immediately revise their policy regarding wheat and rice cultivation. The sliding scale must be stopped immediately and they should have the same rate of assessment on wheat as that of Sarsu. I do not mean that they take the hint here and raise the assessment on Sarsu and Turia and bring it to Rs. 20. I do not mean that. We should have those cash crops also. I would suggest that they must give this concession for some years at least till we are made self-sufficient and we are able to have sufficient foodgrains.

Now, there are so many Government lands lying uncultivated. But due to red-tapism nothing is being done to have them cultivated. This red-tapism, this officialdom have created difficulties specially now after the creation of this One Unit our Commissioners have become grand little Moghuls as in Karachi we had one Chief Commissioner.

**A Member :** Great Moghuls.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** I am very glad that my friends admit it. I am thankful to them. I only want that they should appreciate it.

In Karachi we had a Grand Moghul of a Chief Commissioner. If any party went there in connection with appeals. Now, I will tell you how he used to hear the appeals. The advocates and parties went there: the Chief Commissioner will sit in a sofa and those people will stand. The Chief Commissioner has no papers with himself nor even pencil, nothing of the sort. He will ask: Yes, what have you to say. He will say only "Yes". The appellant party will start and after a few minutes he will turn his face to another and say "Yes" and that man will start. Then in the end that grand Moghul will say "Alright go". Without making any note, he will say "Alright go". Mind, the papers of the appeal are not with him and no record of what is said is made. He will merely say "Go". Parties will go away and after 4 or 5 days the Secretary writes as under: "Under instructions of the Chief Commissioner your appeal is dismissed" without assigning any reason, nothing of the sort. This grand Moghul will not sign that order, but the Secretary will sign the order. Now these are the things that are going on in West Pakistan.

*(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair).*

That may be the extreme case. But our little Moghuls who are in charge of Divisions in West Pakistan are also equally like that. I am talking about our Officers. In the old British days, the officers had a supreme sway but I say that they were not so absolutely Moghuls as we have got our own officers now. They are now much superior people and with little efficiency, and we are hearing things from people about our officers which were never expected from high officials in the British days.

Sir, these are the facts that you have to take notice of and if our Ministers, my friends there, should go about and see the things for themselves. Yes, it is absolutely necessary that they must do this. I am very glad that our Chief Minister, though he is old but I do not think he is old in spirits, himself visits different places and sometimes if he finds a tongawla misbehaving he takes him to the thana. This is a very good spirit and a good example for our Ministers to copy. They should go to the districts. Sometimes when they go there, they are ignored by the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. They take no notice of them. It is a pity these little Moghuls have started ignoring our own people and taking no notice of them. This brown bureaucracy has broken all records, beaten all records of the white bureaucracy. (Shame, shame). Sir, we have to take out wind from these people. When in 1938 I became Revenue Minister for the first time and when I went round and held public meetings, I ordered that there should be no chairs and we all should sit on the ground. In these circumstances, naturally the Collectors who attended the meeting had also to sit on the ground. Some of them, though they did not tell me, but they carried news to the Governor that I was asking them to sit on the ground and that on this account their respect and awe will disappear.

**Nawabzada Jam Amir Ali Khan :** I remember when you visited my village you sat down on the ground.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** So, Sir, these people in the beginning objected to this. When the matter went to the Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham, and to the Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh, they told me that these officers complained that I was asking them to sit on the ground in the meetings, I told them 'are they above the Minister?' When I represent the people, I am 'khadim' of the people and these Government servants are 'khadim's khadim', and they should not resent it. There was one Mr. Holt. When he was with me on tour and I drank 'lassi', he said it is a good drink and drank 'lassi' with me and when taking meals sat on the ground and ate without fork and spoon. So, the officers should realise that they are servants of the people and be helpful to the people. But if after the integration they feel that they have become big men and do not care for M.L.As., then M.L.As. also care little for them. They should come to the right path. We are not beggars to go to them; we are representatives of the people. But when any person from my constituency comes to me, I am bound as a representative of people, to go even to a Mukhtiarkar. I am bound to redress the grievance of the poor man. We do not go far personal matters. It is the duty of the M.L.As. as representatives of people. I want the Government to give them instructions not to behave like brown bureaucrats, but as servants of the people; they are one of us, they are from amongst us. Therefore, they should serve the people and not behave like 'grand Mughals'.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Food Department, I have to say that these bureaucrats are not helpful. The Irrigation Department people when we ask them for more water, the Executive Engineer sends it to the S.D.O. The S.D.O. will not recommend. He sends it to the Overseer and the result is that unless you pay something the paper will not be recommended. In this way the 'Grow More Food Scheme' suffers. I say if there is a case for grant of more water, it should be granted immediately. You can put the necessary conditions, but if you grant water at the proper time, the people will be grateful to you.

If you want the Grow More Food scheme to succeed, the first thing is that assessment should be reduced; another thing is that more water should be given for cultivation of food grains. The third thing is that Government lands, whether they are under the Forest Department or Revenue Department, should be freely given to the people to cultivate on the condition that no cash crop should be grown and those who contravene, some penalty should be imposed on them.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** All the things that the honourable member is suggesting have been taken into consideration and orders have already been issued.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** The Minister of Revenue has informed me that orders have already been issued, but I must tell him that those orders are observed in breach. I am a publicman. I know nothing

about those orders yet. I have been going to the officers and no officer has encouraged or told me about those instructions from the Government. Then, Sir, what about the assessment on sliding scale? Unless you do that, I assure you that people will cultivate 'sarso' or 'toria' because it pays them more. Anyhow, if you have taken a decision, it is a good news, but you must see that those orders are implemented, they should not be kept in the pigeon-holes and they should not be only for the information of the Deputy Commissioners.

Sir, then I come to the question of floods. Floods have become a curse. Although they are God sent and we cannot help it, but a man has to do something to defend himself. I know that for floods you have provided about one crore of rupees, but it is not sufficient for the whole of West Pakistan. I understand the Irrigation Department wanted about two crores.....

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Twelve crores.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** My friend says twelve crores. I do not exactly know what amount. Then, Sir, in the Memorandum of Budget, it is given how many villages have been destroyed, how many houses have been destroyed and how much crop has been destroyed and the value has also been given. Now, Sir, even if you take the damage of last year into account, it will come to several crores. Sir, if the damage is so much, why not take preventive measures? Spend once on it; it will be your good investment and it will save the Government from future losses and it will be to the advantage of the people, you will have more food. One must be practical. Once I remember I had disagreement with the then Finance Secretary, Mr. Gavena who asked me why I was wrath with the Finance Department? At that time I was Education Minister. I said the proposal comes from the Head of the Department who has experience. I asked him how a clerk sitting in the Finance Department can know whether the proposal is practical or not or whether more money is necessary to be spent on it or not. Then he laughed and said, "Don't you know that the Finance Department is a watch dog"? I said, Sir, quite right but the dogs should have certain limitations, they should not go and fight with others. They should remain within their own sphere. I know that you have certain limitations but I feel that the Finance Department should be liberal. I know that the Finance Secretary is here. He has his own ideas and he will say that whatever I am saying I am saying as a layman. But I assure him, if he is there, that I have also some experience. I know that if you come in our way now and if you avoid giving us some money you will have to pay much more in the long run. The people will suffer and the whole administration will go to dogs. Therefore, even if you have to take some loans, you should see that your flood protection schemes are immediately put into effect. This year you have already suffered a loss worth crores of rupees and if there are floods again your present bunds will be washed away because they have not been completed. Therefore you should put your plans into effect immediately and you should not be led by the Finance Department.

I have always been urging the need of these preventive measures upon Kazi Sahib who is in-charge of the Irrigation Department. I do not know much about other Districts but I can say about my own District Dadu that when the floods come from Jacobabad and Sukkur side the whole of the Mancher Lake is flooded and the entire brunt is borne by Dadu district which is at the tail, and the whole area is washed away. There is a Drainage Escape which is hardly able to drain four hundred or five hundred cusecs of water. The Irrigation Department have now made a proposal that this Escape should be widened so that it could drain at least twenty thousand cusecs. In the bed of Escape there are huge forests which are not even being cleared. How can the water pass if there are huge forests? But the Irrigation Department have made a proposal that the Escape should be widened so that it could contain twenty thousand cusecs of water. In this connection I would like to point out that there are some old bunds. They have only to be strengthened. Now my friend says that he has done something. Some bunds have been constructed, for example the Supro bund and old Naro Bed. If you proceed in that direction I am sure the whole district of Dadu can be safe in future. By spending only a few lakhs of rupees in one year you will be saving quite a lot in future. But that is not being done. I hope that the flood protection schemes will receive your immediate attention. Now there is no time because by about June the floods will start. But something could certainly be done in this little time that you have. But they will say that they have no foreign exchange for getting machinery from abroad. You must remember, Sir, that the food problem does not concern West Pakistan alone: it concerns East Pakistan as well. We have spent eighty crores of rupees on importing food-grains from abroad. These eighty crores could have been diverted to achieve some better purpose. Apart from purchasing sixteen lakh tons of food-grains from abroad we have also to admit the fact that a large proportion of the imports were gifts from the so-called friendly countries. I will not be wrong if I say that we have become beggars. Let me tell you that we don't want to remain beggars. We should try to depend on ourselves. If you are not economically independent this political independence does not mean anything. It is a farce. You should not depend on these so-called friends. God save us from these friends who profess to be our friends all the time but they are more friendly towards our enemies. We should not depend upon them but we should learn to depend upon ourselves. We should learn the lesson of standing on our own feet. We should tell the Central Government that they must provide us with sufficient foreign exchange so that we may provide them with more food. The Central Government can be influenced by the Leader of the House, Dr. Khan Sahib with whose party's assistance the Central Cabinet is there. Without his party's assistance that Government cannot stay for a day. I can assure you that the Leader of the House is in such a position that he can dictate and say that such and such a thing should be done immediately. One thing that must be done immediately is that the Central Government must give us sufficient foreign exchange for getting machinery from abroad. Another thing which must be done is that Karachi should be made part and parcel of West Pakistan. We are not going to hear any thing against it. I think you will remember that I raised

this question in this House in the very first sitting of the first session. I am really sorry that there are certain members from Karachi who do not put a single question about that area. They do nothing. In fact they are a drain on us because they get money and allowances from West Pakistan but never separate people of Karachi. Let me tell you that Karachi is ours. It belongs to Sind, it does not belong to East Pakistan or anyone else. There was a scheme sometimes back that the Central Government is going to build the Federal Capital at Gadap some twenty-five miles from Karachi. They may go to Gadap, they may go to Malir or they may go to some other place but Karachi must be handed over to West Pakistan. That point must be made clear to the Central Government. Then, Sir, I hope that our Chief Minister who is very strong here with us when he says that he will do this and that, he must be strong there as well, where his strength will be known. So I hope that he will carry the message of this House and tell them that we must have Karachi and we must have foreign exchange.

Now, Sir, I come to roads. Sir, we had read department in the former Province of Sind. There were only two Chief Engineers, one was dealing with roads and buildings and the other was for irrigation and they both used to look after these departments. I am sorry to say that more you multiply the officers, the more is the confusion, because the allocation of work cannot be distinguished. So that the work may be done swiftly, quickly, smoothly and economically. The officers in one department should be minimum, but I may inform my friends sitting there on the Government Benches that the case has become otherwise. There is one road from Kotri to Larkana *via* Dadu and from Larkana it goes to Shikarpur and to Quetta. Sir, strategically this is a very important road and this road was started during the last World War and yet it is not completed. It was very bad of Hitler that he was soon capitulated and if he had lived for more time and the war had continued, perhaps, this road would have been completed before the end of the World War. This road was started in 1946 and you will be surprised to know that only some banks have been raised and some earth has been put on the road for all these ten years, and every year when there is flood the whole of the road is washed away and then again they start a fresh with the constructions of banks, spreading of earth, etc. In actual practice what happens is this that they sell the material every year and show in the books as having been spent on the construction of the road subsequently being washed away by floods. I will give you one particular example. In Dadu there was a contractor who, it is alleged, had sold about several thousand tons of cement, iron and steel and other building material and when it was asked wherefrom he got all this, he readily answered that material that was given to him by the Department was that on the work. I say it is better to be a Storekeeper than to be a Chief Engineer, because the Chief Engineers draws fixed amount per month from the Government. Now, Sir, I give you another instance as to how small officials fleece people. There was one Deputy Collector, his wife was invited by the wife of a Tapedar and when she went there and dined with Tapedar's wife she found that Tapedar's wife was full of ornaments made of gold and was wearing very precious clothes. When the Deputy Collector's wife came home, she asked her husband as to when he was going to be promoted as

**Tapedar.** The Deputy Collector was very much surprised at this question of his wife and told her that all these Tapedars were subordinate to him and he was much above these people. At this the wife informed her husband that Tapedar's wife was full of riches, she was full of ornaments, she was full of valuable clothes whereas he (the Deputy Collector) had not given her none of these valuables. This is one example, Sir, how these petty officials are fleecing people and how they are collecting money by unfair means.

**Mr. Speaker :** Only five minutes remain.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** So, Sir, I submit that more attention may kindly be paid to the development of roads.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about prohibition. My friend has said nothing about the prohibition. Sir, if it is going to be an Islamic Republic, then it must be taken upon itself to enforce prohibition in the country. I ask what is all this farce about? What does this amount to? It amounts that in spite of the fact that it is an Islamic country, yet the prohibition has not been introduced. You are talking about Islamic Constitution, Islamic ideologies and yet are not acting upon it. I am afraid there is very little time left at my disposal, otherwise I wanted to talk about the general administration.

**Voices :** Leave it for Mr. G. M. Syed :

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Now, Sir, I want to give you one instance of my own personal experience. It was 23rd of February, when I was in Dadu. A telegram was received by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Dadu from the D.I.G. (C.I.D.) Police, Hyderabad, saying that the life of Pir Elahi Bakhsh was in danger and therefore he should be afforded all possible protection. Sir, some officers met me in Dadu and informed me to leave that place because my life was in danger. Just imagine, Sir, the feeling of responsibility these officials have. Instead of providing me with protection they persuaded me to leave that place. Sir, if in a place like Dadu the officials are unable to keep law and order what would have been the fate of the people living in mufassils. By so doing the officials encourage those people who violate law and order. I say, Sir, murders are being committed in broad day light and yet no trace is found of the culprits. From Dadu only at a mile murders are committed, dacoities are made, but there is no trace of culprits and dacoits at all. Sir, in a place like Dadu which is a headquarter of such lawlessness prevails I shudder to think what would have been happening in mufassils. There is no protection the life and property of the people. I, therefore, request the Government to take stringent measures to put right this lawlessness.

Sir, these are my suggestions and humble advice and I hope that next year we will see a better Budget if we are here.

**Mr. Speaker :** The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 9-30 a.m.

*The House then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 13th March, 1957.*

WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH MARCH, 1957.

*The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, at 9-30 a.m. of the Clock,  
Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal-i-Elahi) in the Chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### PROJECTS IN FORMER PROVINCE OF SIND.

**\*501. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of new projects prepared by the Government of the former Province of Sind before integration;

(b) the total number of projects for which provisions were made by the Government of West Pakistan in the annual Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57;

(c) whether it is a fact that many projects approved by the former Government of Sind have been dropped by the West Pakistan Government;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation):  
(a) 148.

(b) 61.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Does the honourable Minister know that the projects prepared by the former Sind Province were 148 out of which provision had been made for only 61? Has he made any provision for the remaining projects as well or they have been abandoned altogether?



**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah :** As I have made it clear, we have not abandoned any one of them. For the information of my friend, I might tell the House that all these schemes were prepared in the context of the Five-Year Plan. They were not intended to be executed in one year's time, and some of these schemes have not matured and they have not gone beyond the stage of investigation, and we want to determine their technical feasibility and economic justifiability; if they are found to be economically suitable, we will certainly keep them. The intention to abandon any one of these does not arise.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know whether the former Sind Government sanctioned three pumping stations in Kotri Taluka with the permission or in consultation with the Central Government and out of that only one has been started and the remaining two which were to be started and about which the Chief Secretary had given a statement in the Press that they will be started very soon, have not yet been started so far; if so, why?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah :** My friend knows the difficulties of importing machinery. I may tell him there is no idea to drop these schemes and as soon as machinery is available we will take them in hand.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister of Development that when during the last 8 months they have completed works up to 23 lakhs only, how do they propose to complete works amounting to one crore of rupees by the end of June next?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah :** My friend has no idea how the work is done. Immediately after the floods there was water on both sides of the bunds. As soon as that water dried down we started the work. That is why there was delay in the execution of the work up to 15th January.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister of Development whether the repair work was taken in hand by the end of October?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah :** I cannot exactly give him the date; but assure the House that the work was taken in hand as soon as it was physically possible.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister of Development whether this work is being done by manual labour or by machines?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah :** It is done by both.

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی ۔ کیا وزیر موصوف بیان فرمائیں گے کہ نارال ویلی پروجیکٹ پر پورے دو کروڑ کا تخمینہ لگایا گیا تھا اور اس پر کام کب ہوگا ؟

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ ۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ میرے دوست کی اطلاع غلط ہے ۔ جہاں تک تخمینے کا تعلق ہے یہ دو لاکھ اور ساٹھ ہزار روپے تھا ۔ جب تک ہم باہر سے مشینری نہیں منگواتے اور وہ آ نہیں جاتی تب تک میں نہیں سمجھ سکتا کہ ہم نارال ویلی ڈرینج سکیم کا کام کیسے شروع کر سکتے ہیں ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Let us proceed with the next question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** You will see what I am trying to arrive at.

**Mr. Speaker :** He is asking details about individual canals.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am asking about the way in which work is progressing and taken in hand.

**Mr. Speaker :** Sufficient information has already been given and I do not think any further supplementary questions are really necessary.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am asking about the machines.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Minister has answered that he is expecting some machines soon.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** I am simply asking how soon.

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah :** That will be answered in reply to another question which my friend has put and which would follow this question.

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#### DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

**\*680. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the damage caused in different parts of the West Pakistan by the floods in the year 1956 ;

(b) the repair work of the damaged Bunds, etc., completed by the 15th of January 1957;

(c) the extent of the Bund repair work to be completed before the next flood season?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah (Minister of Development and Irrigation) :**  
(a) The 1956 flood damages to bunds and canals in whole of West Pakistan are estimated at Rs. 201.64 lacs.

(b) The repair work of the damaged bunds and canals completed by 15th January 1957 is estimated at Rs. 23.76 lacs.

(c) The extent of the bund and canals repair work required to be completed before next flood season is Rs. 159.88 lakhs. This is expected to be completed in time.

The remaining work of about Rs. 18 lakhs can safely be carried out even after the next flood season.

A explanatory notes is also placed on the Table.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE.

##### 1. Lahore Region.

The following damages occurred due to floods during 1956 :—

1. Damages to Kakake Bund .. .. .	Rs. 1 Lac.
2. Damages to Hajipur Gujran Bund .. .. .	Rs. 1 "
3. Damages to Shahdara Disty: .. .. .	Rs. 50,000
4. Damages to Rohi Nullah Syphon .. .. .	Rs. 2,50,000
5. Damages to Distys: of Link Circle .. .. .	Rs. 25,000
Total .. .. .	Rs. 5,25,000

There has been no progress on the restoration of these flood damages upto 15th January 1957. These works are, however, expected to be completed before next flood season.

##### 2. Lyallpur Region.

1956 flood damages, their progress upto 15th January 1957 and probable progress upto next flood season is stated below:—

#### LOWER JHELM CANAL CIRCLE.

(i) Sanika Minor .. .. .	Rs. 10,000	} 50 % work Completed. Balance will be completed before 31-3-57.
(ii) Muzaffar Minor .. .. .	Rs. 4,000	
(iii) Wadhan Minor & Saliwal Disty: .. .. .	Rs. 1,000	
(iv) Gondal Minor .. .. .	Rs. 2,000	
(v) Bridge R.D. 8300 Gondal Sub Minor .. .. .	Rs. 16,500	} Work not yet started will be completed before 31 3 1957.
(vi) Pind Dadan Khan Canal .. .. .	Rs. 1,500	

## LOWER CHENAB CANAL EAST CIRCLE.

(i) Damage to spurs & Burala Br.	Rs.	9,000	} Completed.
(ii) Damages to canal banks in Burala Division.	Rs.	6,000	

## UPPER JHELMUM CANAL CIRCLE.

(i) Repairs to Gujrat flood Bund	Rs.	47,000	The work of about Rs. 14,000 is completed. The remaining work shall be completed before next floods.
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## LOWER CHENAB CANAL WEST CIRCLE.

Repairs to damaged spurs, Bay, Apron, Loose Stone and Guide Bund at Khanki Headworks.	Rs.	5,22,000	Works amounting about to Rs. 90,000/- have been completed. Remaining work shall be completed before next floods provided funds are available
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*Bahawalpur Region.*

## PANJNAD HEADWORKS.

The Upstream floor opposite bays 24 to 29 was completely damaged. Huge cavities to the extent of 16' depth were found in the down stream glacis and the well foundations under the upstream noses of the piers No. 26, 27 and 28 were found to have given way.

The repairs could only be carried out in closures. Canals, however, could not be closed because the colony areas on Panjnad and Abbasia Canals depend even for their drinking supplies on these canals. A bund across the river upstream Headworks, involving about 36 lacs c.ft. of earth work was, therefore, constructed by means of machinery and large labour in a record time of 12 days only.

The floor was dewatered by means of tubewells and sump wells. Sheet piles 20' in length have been put opposite the main weir in a length of 700' and the rest are in progress. The construction of upstream damaged floor and pressure groutings of the cavities is in progress and will be finished before the end of March, 1957.

The restoring of the piers foundations is a very complicated problem and its details are being finalized.

The work is estimated to cost about Rs. 50 lacs. The expenditure already incurred upto 15th January 1957 could not be ascertained. It is, however, expected that the whole work shall be completed before floods of next year.

## DAMAGES TO UPSTREAM TRAINING WORKS AT ISLAM HEADWORKS.

The G-H Spur which was damaged during the floods of 1955 was further eroded upstream of its armoured nose. The work is necessary but F. D. has not allotted any funds, although a provision has been made for it.

## REPAIRING CHANNELS CUT BY ROHI &amp; SUKH BIAS NALAS.

Bhila Minor, Chorkot Disty :, Chunian Disty : Mustafabac Minor and Parja Minor of Tehsil Chunian. Lahore District and Tehsil Pakhpattan, Montgomery District, were badly damaged by floods in August 1956 and an area of 32,500 acres has been deprived of irrigation facilities. The channels are to be restored before next Kharif. Funds of Rs. 15 lacs were demanded in the 1st list of Excesses and Suddenders but these have not been admitted by the F.D. As such, no work has been started.

*Multan Region.*

In Derajat Canal Circle, damages have occurred to the following bunds during 1956 :—

(i) Bullewala Groyne	..	..	..	..	} Rs. 1,92,000/-.
(ii) Sheru Flood Bund	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Chibri T. Bund	..	..	..	..	
(iv) Musa Flood Bund	..	..	..	..	
(v) Khundar Islam Bund	..	..	..	..	

Damages have also occurred to the Inundation Canals in Muzaffargarh-Dera Ghazi Khan Districts. This amounts to Rs. 1,78,000/-. Out of this total amount of Rs. 3,70,000/- a provision of Rs. 2,67,000/- had been made in the 1st list of Excesses and Surrenders and it was proposed to complete that much work but F.D. has sanctioned only Rs. 48,200/- for these works. Urgent repairs amounting to Rs. 48,200/- shall be completed before next flood season.

*Sukkur Region.*

Flood damages of 1956 are estimated as under :—

	Rs.		Rs.	
(i) River Bunds	12 lacs.	Completed by 15-1-57.	7 lacs	Balance work expected to be completed before next flood season.
(ii) Protective bund for hill-torrents.	52 "	"	4 "	
(iii) Canals	5 "			

*Hyderabad Region.*

Flood damages to bunds are estimated to cost Rs. 34 lacs out of which works amounting to about Rs. 7 lacs have been completed by 15th January 1957. Balance of work is expected to be completed before next floods.

7. *Gudu Region.*

Flood damages to bunds and canals are estimated to cost Rs. 9 lacs, out of which works amounting to about Rs. 2 lacs have been completed by 15th January 1957. The remaining work is expected to be completed by next floods.

8. *Quetta Region.*

Flood damages are estimated at about Rs. 8 lacs, out of which works amounting to about Rs. 1 lac, have been repaired. The remaining work is expected to be completed before next floods.

9. *Peshawar Region.*

In Peshawar Region, total flood damages to bunds and canals is estimated at Rs. 15 lacs. Out of which no repairs have been done so far. Repairs to bunds amounting to Rs. 23,000 are essential to be completed before next flood season and this shall be done by that time.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE ALLOCATED FOR THE PURCHASE OF EARTH MOVING  
MACHINERY.

**\*681. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state, whether it is fact that the Provincial Government have asked the Central Government to allocate foreign exchange for the purchase of the earth moving machinery; if so—

- (i) when was the request for the grant of foreign exchange made;
- (ii) the amount of foreign exchange promised to be allocated to the Provincial Government for this purpose by the Centre, so far?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation):  
(i) An indent for the import of Rs. 2½ crore worth of machinery was placed on the Director-General, Supply and Development, Government of Pakistan, on 18th December, 1956. The indent involved the allocation of foreign exchange for the purchase of the machinery.

(ii) Rs. 1.70 crores. (One crore and 70 lakhs). of the House that we are getting machinery worth Rs. 1 crore and 95 lakhs and actually orders have been placed.

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## PURCHASE OF EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.

**\*682. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the arrangements made for the purchase of the earth moving equipment for the repair of the Bunds damaged by the floods in the year 1956 ;

(b) whether any tenders have been invited ;

(c) whether any firms have been contacted for the supply of the required machinery; if so, the names of the firms and the reasons why these types of machinery were selected?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation) :

(a) An indent for Rs. 2½ crore worth of machinery was placed on the Director-General, Supply and Development, Government of Pakistan sometime in December, 1956.

(b) The Director-General, Supply and Development has his own procedure and purchases are ordinarily made on the basis of tenders.

(c) The information would be known to the Director-General, Supply and Development. Provincial Government do not come directly into these purchases.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the honourable Minister of Development whether the Chief Engineer Mr. Moosa has recommended to the Director-General, Supplies, for the purchase of certain type of machinery or not?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obeidullah :** I am not aware of it. He may have just suggested some machinery which has been found very useful so far on the bunds.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** Well, Sir, through you, I would request the honourable Minister of Development to convey information on the point to the House tomorrow and I reserve the right of asking supplementaries tomorrow because it is a very important question.

**Mr. Speaker :** But the honourable member has put a question, which has been answered.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** He said "he may have" and he is not sure ; let him make sure by tomorrow and convey information to the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** He says "he may have given some suggestion".

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** My reply is that we had imported some machinery when Sind was a separate province and even after that some machinery has arrived and a certain type of machinery has been found to be useful and another type of machinery has not been found to be useful by experience. It is quite possible that he may have suggested a certain type of machinery.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** That is why I want he should inform the House what type of machinery was useful and what suggestions the Chief Engineer had made-

**Mr. Speaker :** That is beyond the scope of this question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** If you read the question, you will find that I have asked for that information.

خان وطن بادشاہ خان - (پفتر) - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر - جناب والا - میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے - کہ یہاں سوالوں پر اتنے لمبے چوڑے ضمنی سوالات کئے جاتے ہیں - جس سے ہاؤس کا قیمتی وقت بے فائدہ ضائع ہو جاتا ہے سابقہ فرنٹیر اسمبلی میں ایسے سوالات کرنے کی ہمیں بہت کم اجازت ملتی تھی - جس وقت خان عبدالقیوم خان وہاں کے وزیر اعظم تھے تو ہمیں کہا گیا تھا کہ ایسے ضمنی سوالات کرنے سے ہاؤس کو حجرہ نہ بنائیں - ایسی باتوں کے لئے علحدہ حجرہ بنے ہوئے ہیں - ضمنی سوالات پر وقت ضائع ہونے کی وجہ سے مورخہ ۲ فروری کے سوالات اب پوچھے جا رہے ہیں - اور مارچ میں پوچھے جانے والے سوالات یوں ہی پڑے ہوئے ہیں - اگر آپ طول طویل ضمنی سوالات دریافت کرنے کی اجازت دینگے تو یقیناً اس سے ہاؤس کا وقت ضائع ہوگا -

صاحب سپیکر - وہ کہتے ہیں ضمنی سوالوں پر بہت زیادہ وقت صرف ہوتا ہے - ہمارے صوبہ میں جب خان عبدالقیوم خان چیف منسٹر تھے ضمنی سوالات کی اجازت نہیں ملتی تھی - (کہہ رہے) -

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** If my friend reads his questions again, it is this: "The arrangements made for the purchase of the earth-moving equipment for the repair of the Bunds damaged by the floods in the year 1956; whether any tenders have been invited; whether any firms have been contacted for the supply of the required machinery; if so the names of the firms and the reasons why these types of machinery were selected". I have answered the question, how does his supplementary question arise?

**Mr. Speaker :** This is what I am telling him. He wants to know the details of the machinery which has been recommended and that is beyond the scope of the question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** You have read the question in which I have clearly asked whether any firm was contacted for a particular machinery?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** No firm was contacted by us.



**Mr. Speaker :** He has already answered that question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** He has said that orders were placed through the Director-General, Supplies, and my information is that prompt recommendation was made for the import of a certain type of machinery which has already been found unfit for use in this country and that is why I wanted to know the type of machinery which was recommended. This is the way in which money is being wasted on the purchase of unfit machinery.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am not allowing this question because it is a matter of detail. If he wants to know details, he may put another question.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** I want to ask the honourable Minister whether it has come to his notice that there is a general complaint against Civil Supplies Department that they do not supply proper sort of machinery but on account of their ulterior motives supply what suits them?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I am not aware of that.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know from the honourable Minister of Development whether he would be prepared to accept any type of machinery that the Director-General, Supplies, will supply?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** That is very unfair. I have said that the Central Government has already placed orders for machinery that is required and we have got to accept that.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know whether the Department have received Caterpillar tractors or some other type of machinery?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I suppose we are getting Caterpillar tractors also.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know whether the Provincial Government will accept any type of machinery that is imported by the Central Government on their account?

**Mr. Speaker :** This procedure is being followed according to the answer already given.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Even if it is of inferior type?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Dasti (Minister of Education) :** I might explain the procedure which might help the honourable member. What is done is that when a department wants any machinery to be imported from outside. They give their specifications to the Director-General of Supplies, machinery according to these specifications.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** My question was whether apart from the specifications, has any other type of machinery been asked for by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation?

**Mr. Speaker :** That question has already been answered.

**Khwaja Muhammad Saïdar :** Is it a fact that a large number of earth-moving machinery is lying idle for the last one year round about Marala Ravi Link in the Sialkot district?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I am not aware of it.

**Khwaja Muhammad Saïdar :** I am seeing for the last one year that big bulldozers and 4 Caterpillars are lying idle in Sambrial?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** It has not come to my notice ; I will check it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the honourable Minister of Development whether Vickers were also of the type.....

**Mr. Speaker :** He has already answered that. The honourable member is now making a suggestion.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon *alias* Abdul Aziz Noon :** Anyway, it has been indented by the Central Government and they should know it.

**Mr. Speaker :** If he wants answer to this particular question, he should put in a separate question.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** No, he has not.

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#### CHARGES OF ELECTRICITY.

**\*696. Begum Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the charges of electricity in Bahawalpur are seven annas and three annas per unit for household and industrial purposes, respectively, while those in Lahore and other district adjacent to Bahawalpur are four annas and two annas per unit, respectively, if so the reasons for this disparity and the action Government intend to take to reduce the rates prevailing in Bahawalpur?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation) : Electricity rates in any region directly relate to the cost of generation, transmission and distribution in that Region. The cost of thermal generation being very much higher than hydel generation, areas served by thermal supplies alone cannot expect to have service at the same rates as areas endowed either wholly or partly with hydel power. The areas comprising the former Bahawalpur State depend exclusively on thermal supply and it would not, therefore, be possible to bring down the rates in this area to the same level as rates in areas served by cheap hydel power. It will be appreciated that no reduction is possible unless it is decided to subsidise electricity-supply in these areas which Government do not propose to do at this stage, or, alternately unless these areas are connected to the common grid carrying cheap hydel power. There are limitation of economic and technical feasibility to the extent to which a grid can be extended and isolated areas shall have, therefore, to continue to pay a rate directly related to the cost of generation at the source from which they draw the supply.

Proposals are, however, separately under the consideration of the Government to link-up some areas of the former Bahawalpur State with the grid and if funds could be arranged for undertaking this scheme, it may be possible on its completion, to extend the benefits of common grid and cheap-supply to the consumers in these areas also.

**Mr. G. M. Syed** : May I know from the honourable Minister in charge whether it is a fact that in certain areas, the charges of electricity are nearly 8 annas per unit?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** : Yes, that is true.

**Mr. G. M. Syed** : Is it a fact that he has received several complaints from Multan proper?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** : That is true.

**Mr. G. M. Syed** : What steps is he taking?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** : How does Multan come in here? This is about Bahawalpur.

**Khwaja Muhammad Safdar** : Is it a fact that the present Government has enhanced the rates of electricity to the industrial concerns during the last year?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** : That does not arise.

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## LEGAL ADVISER, PUNJAB TRANSPORT BOARD

**\*688. Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** Will the Minister of Communication and Works be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Road Transport Board has a Legal Adviser ;

(b) the duties of the Legal Adviser mentioned in (a) above;

(c) whether the Legal Adviser defends cases of the employees of the Board for any of their faults committed in the discharge of their official duties;

(d) whether it a fact that the Chairman, Punjab Transport Board was recently involved in the contempt of court proceedings; if so, who has defended him in Court ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works) : (a) and (c) The replies are in the affirmative.

(b) The Legal Adviser is required to deal with all legal work of the Punjab Road Transport Board including the defending of Board's cases in the courts.

(d) Yes. Having regard to the important issues arising from the case, a senior local lawyer was engaged and he was assisted by the Legal Adviser of the Board.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** Is it a fact that the Chairman was involved in a contempt of court case on the wrong advice given by the Legal Adviser?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** I am not aware of that, but I will look into it.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** What was the amount paid to this Legal Adviser?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it possible to answer the question off-hand ?

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** Because he has seen the whole case.

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer to the question is clear.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** What was the necessity of engaging another counsel?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I have already answered this in part (d) of the question and I do not think I can add anything more to it.

**Mr. Speaker :** The reply is a very detailed one and he has given reason why another counsel was engaged.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** What is the necessity of keeping a Legal Adviser if you have to engage another counsels.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Contempt of court proceedings, as you know, are not as important as they are considered by this Minister. The position is whether it was a case which should have been conducted by this Legal Adviser ...

**Mr. Speaker :** I am sorry to over rule it as the Minister has already answered this question.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** What was the name of the Legal Adviser ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I cannot tell that off-hand.

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#### SHORTAGE IN STORES OF PUNJAB TRANSPORT SERVICES STATION, RAWALPINDI.

**\*689. Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Will the Minister of Communication and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that a shortage was discovered in the stores of the Punjab Transport Service Station at Rawalpindi to the tune of a hundred thousand rupees ;

(b) the officer incharge of the station at the time of shortage and the action taken against him ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works) :  
(a) Discrepancy in the Stores of Punjab Transport Service, Rawalpindi was reported in the year 1953-54. Detailed audit of Store Accounts has just been completed and it is estimated that the shortage would be much less than originally anticipated.

(b) The discrepancy was reported to have taken place when Khalifa Afzal Hussain held the charge of the Rawalpindi Service. The investigations have recently been finalized and necessary departmental action against the officials concerned is under consideration.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Is the Minister for Communications aware who was the officer in charge of the station before Khalifa Afzal Hussain and whether this shortage took place in his regime ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has said in his answer that it was in the time of Khalifa Afzal Hussain.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** It has come to his notice late during the time of Khalifa Afzal Hussain. May I know who was the officer concerned during the regime when this shortage took place, because it relates to 1951-1952 ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I would like to have notice for this and when I shall be able to answer the question.

**Khwaja Muhammad Safdar :** When was this inquiry started which is being completed now ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I cannot give the exact date, but I am sure it was started before I took over.

**Khwaja Muhammad Safdar :** Was it 5 years ago ? Since when ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He says, "He cannot give the exact date".

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** He says "Before I took over". Does he refer taking over in this Cabinet or prior to that.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I never had the good fortune to be in any other Cabinet before.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Is the honourable Minister of Communications definite that the amount which has come to his knowledge is in five figures ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I am told that it is much less. It was stated to be somewhere round about a lakh of rupees. But I am told that actually now when the final investigation has taken place it is much less.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Will the honourable Minister please look into it and I will have the right to put supplementaries tomorrow. Sir, this is a very important question. This shortage took place in 1951-52, and whatever Government came into power, no action has been taken so far. That shows that the Board is supreme.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is not under discussion. The honourable member knows the rules. He can put another question if he wants some more details. He can put another question. He cannot make any suggestion for action.

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## DISCHARGE OF MR. JAMIL, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

**\*690. Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Jamil, a Traffic Manager was discharged from service, if so, who has taken over in his place;

(b) the qualifications of the officer appointed against the vacancy caused by the termination of services of Mr. Jamil and the substantive post in the Punjab Road Transport Board of Mr. Jamil?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works):

(a) It is a fact that Rana Muhammad Jamil a Traffic Manager has been dismissed from service. Malik Jehan Dad Khan has been appointed officiating Traffic Manager in his place.

(b) Malik Jehan Dad Khan was appointed as Assistant Traffic Manager by the Government in February, 1949. He has 14 years experience of service in the Military Department and in other reputed firms besides 9 years experience in the Transport Department. He was provisionally appointed as officiating Traffic Manager pending proper selection by the staff selection committee. Mr. Muhammad Jamil held no substantive appointment in the Punjab Road Transport Board.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** Is the Minister aware that this incumbent, Malik Jahan Dad Khan, is only a Matriculate?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** May be.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** Is it a fact that in this Department there are technically qualified people and they have been superseded by this Matriculate?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** I am not aware of any supersessions, but I will certainly look into it.

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر مواصلات بیان فرمائیں گے کہ تحقیقات کے بعد اگر یہ معلوم ہوا کہ مسٹر جہاں داد کو ناجائز ترقی دی گئی ہے تو کیا وہ اس کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی کر رہے کیلئے تیار ہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ سوال ایک مفروضہ پر مبنی ہے کہ اگر ایسا ہو تو پھر کیا ہوگا - میں ایسے سوالات پرچھنے کی اجازت نہیں دے سکتا۔

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر موصوف اس معاملے کی تحقیقات کرائے کیلئے تیار ہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر - کیسی تحقیقات -

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب والا - اس معاملے کی تحقیقات کب تک کرائی جائے گی توقع کی جا سکتی ہے تاکہ اس کے متعلق اس اتھارن کو بھی کچھ معلوم ہو سکے؟

**Khawaja Muhammad Safdar:** Is it not a fact that the Minister himself has promoted this gentleman?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** I may tell the honourable member that Minister does not make the appointments directly. The Board is quite competent to make this appointment, and I do not think I have had anything to do with it.

**Khawaja Muhammad Safdar:** He does think or he did not have anything to do with it?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** I did not have anything to do with it.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** May I know from the Minister as to what were the charges against Mr. Jamil, for which he was dismissed?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** I cannot tell him off hand, but I can find out.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Were the charges of criminal nature or did they relate to misappropriation? If so, I think he should be challaned instead of only being dismissed.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** I can look into the matter.

دجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - جناب والا - میں وزیر موصوف سے دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ترجیح بلا مرجح کیوں دی گئی ہے ؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین - جناب میں فارسی نہیں پڑھا ہوا - مجھے پیر صاحب کے سوال کی سمجھ نہیں آئی -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین (اونچی آواز سے) - جناب والا ترجیح مرجح سے ان کی کیا مراد ؟

صاحب سپیکر - میر نے معزز ممبر کو پہلے بھی کئی دفعہ مطلع کیا ہے کہ اس طرح شور مچانے سے ایران کے کام میں بیجا مداخلت ہوتی ہے - ایسی حالت میں مجھے مجبوراً آپ کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی کرنی پڑے گی - ایسی باتوں سے ایران کا وقت ضائع ہوتا ہے - اور آپ کو ان سے احتراز کرنا چاہئے -

**Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi:** Sir, if we had interrupted like this you would have turned us out, but since yesterday you are only telling Maulvi Islam-ud Din that you would turn him out, but you are not taking any action. You are being lenient to him.



**Mr. Speaker :** I am showing leniency to everybody.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** Is the Minister aware that this Malik Jahan Dad Khan was only a conductor in the Punjab Road Transport ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I am not aware of that but even if he was a conductor, cannot conductors in due course be promoted ?

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** They can be promoted, but they cannot supersede qualified trained and senior officers.

**Mr. Speaker :** The honourable member is entitled to put supplementaries to elicit information. Instead of that he is giving information.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** How long will this man continue as officiating ? He has continued to officiate for almost ten months now.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is a matter of rules. Disallowed.

**Sheikh Mahbub Ilahi :** Has this gentleman been given promotion by virtue of his seniority or as a special case ?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** Probably in view of his service and efficiency, he must have been considered fit for this promotion, but I have not done it myself. It is the Road Transport Board who have done it, but I can look into the matter.

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri :** They are subordinate to him.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** They are. His brother's case is also being considered and that is why the shoe is pinching.

خان وطن بادشاہ خان (پشتو) - جناب سپیکر صاحب میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر آپ کے متعلق ہے۔ میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا ہے کہ ایسے ضمنی سوالات سے ہاوس کا قیمتی وقت ضائع ہوتا ہے اس کے علاوہ آپ پر ایک ممبر کو کہتے ہیں کہ میں تمہارے خلاف ایجنس لوں گا مگر آپ کہتے ہیں کرتے کچھ نہیں اس بارہ میں آپ کو چاہئے کہ مضبوط اقدام کریں۔ تاکہ ہاوس کا قیمتی وقت ضائع نہ ہو۔

صاحب سپیکر - وہ فرماتے ہیں کہ سپیکر سب لوگوں کو کہتے ہیں کہ مداخلت کرنے کی وجہ سے میں ممبران کو نکال دوں گا لیکن نکالتے کسی کو نہیں۔

نجم الہند حافظ خواجه غلام سید الدین - جناب والا جو ترجمہ آپ کو بتایا گیا ہے وہ بالکل غلط ہے انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ خواہ مخواہ ضمنی سوالات پرچھنے سے ایران کا وقت ضائع ہو رہا ہے۔

## POSSESSIONS OF LAND BY REFUGEE WIDOWS AND MINOR GIRLS.

**\*540. Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the refugee widows and minor girls have not generally been given possession of the lands allotted to them in lieu of property left by them in India with the result that they are denied their rightful income from their lands and are forced by circumstances to go without it;

(d) whether Government intended to make arrangement for collecting and handing over the income of the lands of refugee widows and minor girls through a special agency till their remarriage or attaining the age of majority, as the case may be?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation):

(a) No.

(b) Government cannot under the normal law of the land take upon itself the responsibility of collecting rent on behalf of any class of refugee land-lords. Instructions (copy enclosed) however exist for affording help to refugee allottees in the matter of recovery of rent by them through pursuance by the Revenue Officials.

## COPY OF THE INSTRUCTION.

No. 8834-54/6447-R (L).

Lahore, dated the 7th July 1954.

From

S. A. Latif, Esquire, P.C.S.,  
Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner (Land), &  
Under Secretary to Government, Punjab,  
Resettlement and Colonies Department.

To

- (1) All the Deputy Commissioners and Additional Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab;
- (2) The Thal Development Officer, Mianwali;
- (3) The Colonization Officer, Nili Bar Colony, Pakpattan; and
- (4) The Assistant Colonization Officer, Haveli Project, Multan.

**Subject :—**Recovery of batai by the refugee allottees under the Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme from the sitting temporary allottee tenants.

**Reference :—**Continuation of the Punjab Government memorandum No. 1404-54/1882-R (L), dated the 16th February, 1954.

**H. A. Majid, Esquire, C.S.P., Rehabilitation Commissioner (Land), Punjab.**

**MEMORANDUM.**

It has been brought to the notice of the Rehabilitation Commissioner (Land), Punjab, that in many districts the refugee allottees under the Rehabilitation Settlement Scheme are still not getting the batai from their tenants, although they have been repeatedly complaining about it to their respective local officers. You are, therefore, again requested to please bring home to all of your subordinate Revenue Officers that they should render all possible assistance to the refugee allottees in the matter of securing the batai. You are requested also to please take prompt action to eject all tenants who do not pay the batai to their allottee landlords by the prescribed dates, i.e., by the 15th July in the case of Rabi harvests and by the last day of February in the case of Kharif harvests.

(Sd.) S. A. LATIF,

Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner (Land) and

Under Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Resettlement and Colonies Department.

No. 8834-54/6448-R (L).

Copies are forwarded to all the Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab, for information.

(Sd.) S. A. LATIF,

Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner (Land) and

Under Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Resettlement and Colonies Department.

بیگم سلمیٰ تھریق حسین - کیا وزیر بحالیات کو علم ہے کہ باقی لوگ جن کو بیرواں کا حصہ دار بناکر آپ نے زمین الاٹ کی ہے اپنا حصہ دینے سے انکار کرتے ہیں اور پٹواری بھی ان کی مدد نہیں کرتے ؟

سید جمیل حسین رضوی - اگر ان کا کوئی عزیز حصہ دینے سے انکار کرتا ہے تو میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس کی اس بد دیانتی میں حکومت کس طرح دخل دے سکتی ہے اگر کسی کا بھائی یا چچا یا کوئی عزیز بد دیانتی کرتا ہے تو عدالتیں موجود ہیں وہ اپنے حصہ کا دعویٰ کر سکتے ہیں -

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** On a point of privilege, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** Constitutionally he can rise on a point of privilege but expediency requires that he should not waste the question hour in making points of orders and points of privileges.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** If you believe in the principle, 'ladies first' I am prepared to sit down. But, Sir, it is something very important. Mr. Speaker, we feel it a great honour if distinguished Officers visit this House, but I think it is derogatory to the dignity of this House that Officers should come here and start reading newspapers. I am very sorry to state that two important Officers are sitting in the Official Gallery ; and they are reading newspapers.

**Mr. Speaker :** The rule that nobody can read newspapers in the House applies to the honourable members and not to the visitors in the galleries.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada :** Sir, I feel that this should be stopped. The reading of newspapers by those gentlemen attracts our attention towards them and interferes with our work. I, therefore, object to their reading the newspapers.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** On a point of order, Sir. The Press Galleries, the Visitors Galleries and the Official Galleries are as much under your control as this particular House.

**Mr. Speaker :** There is no question of control. He must know that the rules do not apply to the Press Galleries.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** Sir I never mentioned the Press Gallery.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. Sometimes members raise such points which have no substance. They must realize that, the time of the House is unnecessarily being wasted.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** If that is your view I withdraw it.

بیگم سلمیٰ تھریق حسن - کیا وزیر بحالیات کو علم ہے کہ (اخبارات میں بھی نہ بات شائع ہو چکی ہے) کہ ایک بیوہ عورت کو زمین کا قبضہ دلانے کا فریب دیکر باہر لے جایا گیا اور پیچھے سے اس کی جوان لڑکی کو اغوا کیا گیا ؟

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Shame, shame.

سید جمیل حسین رضوی ۔ کیا معزز کو شیم شیم کی بیماری ہوگئی ہے کہ ذرا  
س بات ہوئی اور شیم شیم کہہ شروع کر دیا ۔

**Main Muhammad Shafi :** Shame, shame. (A voice : Shame proof)

**Mr. Speaker :** The member should restrain himself.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is perfectly parliamentary to use these words.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood :** Shame-proof is not parliamentary please withdraw these words.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** It is a matter of shame that a woman was taken out on the plea of giving possession of her land and her young daughter was abducted in her absence.

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** It is a matter of shame for the abductor. How is the Government and the Rehabilitation Department responsible for it? I don't know whether the allegation, that has been made in the newspaper, is correct or incorrect but how does the Rehabilitation Department figure in it? People abduct women and run away for one reason or another, how is the Rehabilitation Department concerned?

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین ۔ کیا وزیر بحالیات بتائی گئے کہ بیوگان اور بے زبان  
عورتوں کی محافظت کا کوئی انتظام ہو سکتا ہے ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** It is a vague question. Disallowed.

چودھری مہتاب خان ۔ میں وزیر بحالیات سے یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا  
انہیں یقین ہو گیا ہے ۔ کہ مہاجرین کو بٹائی مل رہی ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر ۔ اصل سوال بیروں کان اور نابالغ لڑکیوں کے متعلق ہے عام مہاجرین  
کا اسمیں ذکر نہیں ہے ۔

شیخ محبوب الہی ۔ ممکن ہے اس لئے یہ ضمنی سوال کیا گیا ہے کیونکہ دونوں  
Feminine gender ہیں ۔

سید شاہنواز ۔ کیا وزیر بحالیات کو علم ہے کہ بیوگان اور یتیمی کے کلیمز تصدیق  
ہوکر دیئے آئے اور ان کو بٹائی نہیں ملی ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** It cannot be permitted as claims is a different subject.

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین ۔ کیا وزیر موصوف یہ فرما سکتے ہیں آیا کوئی ایسی تجویز  
ان کے زیر غور ہے کہ خواتین کی شکایت کو سنبھالنے کے لئے یا ان تک پہنچانے کے لئے ایک  
کمیٹی مقرر کر دی جائے ؟

سید جمیل حسین رضوی :- کدیتی مقرر کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں - بیگم صاحبہ میرے قریب ہی رہتی ہیں جب کسی قسم کی کوئی ایسی شکایت ان کے پاس آئے وہ مجھے بتا سکتی ہیں میں تحقیقات کراؤنگا -

بیگم سلمیٰ صدیق حسین :- میں تمہا کچھ نہیں کر سکتی - اس کے لئے بہتر یہی ہے کہ ایک کمیٹی مقرر کی جائے -

صاحب سپیکر :- یہ تو آپ کی تجویز ہے ضمنی سوال نہیں -

\*664. Mr. Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:  
Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) the acreage of agricultural land abandoned by Hindu evacuees in each of the Talukas of Nagarparkar, Chachro and Mithi, in District Tharparkar of Hyderabad Division;

(b) the acreage out of the agricultural land mentioned in (a) above which has been allotted and the acreage which is still lying un-allotted in each of the above Talukas;

(c) the acreage of the said agricultural land allotted to Hindus and Musalmans separately in each Taluka;

(d) the area of the said land allotted to Muslim refugees and Muslim locals, respectively in each Taluka;

(e) the present number of applications from refugees and locals pending with the Mukhtiarkars, Deputy Commissioner, and Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioners of the Tharparkar district containing requests for the allotment of agricultural land and the reasons for not disposing them of?

Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation):

(a)	Nagarparkar	..	..	..	5543 Acres.
	Chachro	..	..	..	11580 ..
	Mithi	..	..	..	2911 ..

(b)				Allotted area	Un-allotted area.
	Nagarparkar	..	..	41562	1391 Acres.
	Chachro	..	..	1357	10205 ..
	Mithi	..	..	301	2610

Information in respect of parts (c), (d) and (e) of this question is being collected.

مسٹر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان ٹالپور - کیا وزیر صاحب بتائیں گے کہ جو زمین الاٹ نہیں کی جاتی اس کی پیڑاوار کون لیتا ہے ؟

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی - جو زمین الاٹ نہیں ہوئی ہے اس کے متعلق چونکہ یہ معلوم نہیں ہو سکتا کہ کتنی زمین غاصت ہوئی ہے اور کتنی زمین غاصت نہیں ہوئی اس لئے کچھ نہیں کہا جا سکتا۔ میرے دوست جانتے ہیں کہ جب تک آپ باقاعدہ سوال نہ پوچھیں مکمل معلومات حاصل نہیں ہو سکتیں۔ میں نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ سندھ میں ایسی زمینوں کی پیڑاوار وڈھیرے لیتے ہیں یا ہماری۔ اس قسم کی ٹرشی معلومات ہمارے پاس موجود نہیں ہیں۔

مسٹر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان ٹالپور - کیا وزیر موصوف کو معلوم ہے کہ اس کی پیڑاوار سرکاری ملازم لے لیتے ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جنٹوٹی - ان کو کیسے پتہ ہے کہ سندھ میں ان زمینوں کی پیڑاوار وڈھیرے لیتے ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس کی اجازت نہیں۔

مسٹر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان ٹالپور - کیا وزیر موصوف بتا سکیں گے کہ یہ انفارمیشن کب تک مل سکے گی ؟

سیز جمیل حسین رضوی - عرض یہ ہے کہ جیسا کہ پہلے بتا دیا ہے کہ ابھی معلومات فراہم کی جا رہی ہیں۔ جب یہ مل جائیں گی تو آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کر دی جائیں گی۔

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the honourable Minister whether it has come to his knowledge that the income from this land is being taken by certain officials ?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** I have got this information or heard about this allegation now from the member, and I will find out.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the Minister if he is prepared to make an enquiry and find out if my allegation is correct and if it is correct will he take immediate action ?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** I have no objection in entrusting this enquiry to Mr. Syed.

REFUGEES.

**\*698. Begum Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq:** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a large majority of the population of Bahawalpur Division consists of such refugees whose sole means of subsistence is the produce of evacuee lands allotted to them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme for Provincial permanent allotment is being implemented in the Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalnagar districts of the Bahawalpur Division under which those refugees who have no proof of their former land shall be deprived of the land under their occupation and shall thus be deprived of their means of living;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps for the rehabilitation of refugees to be ejected because of the implementation of the scheme mentioned in (a) above, if so, the details thereof?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation):

(a) So far as Government is aware 1,01,003 claims forms have been registered by refugees for allotment of land in the Bahawalpur division;

(b) 1st part. Yes. Under this Scheme only refugees with verified allotment of land and are cultivating the land themselves will become the claims will be entitled to the quasi-permanent allotment of land;

2nd part. Such landless refugees who have secured temporary tenants of the allottees under the scheme;

(c) It is not contemplated to eject these land-less refugees but if the allottee ejects such a tenant in due course of law, the Government will give Crown land for cultivation in the same manner as has been done in the former province of the Punjab.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I enquire from the honourable Minister if it has come to his notice that thousands and thousands of refugees, who are ejected from their lands have not been given alternate lands?

سید جمیل حسین رضوی :- اس قسم کی کئی درخواستیں میرے پاس آئی تھیں اور میں نے انہیں متعلقہ کو لکھ دیا تھا کہ انہیں زمین دئے جانے کے احکامات جاری کئے جائیں۔ حال ہی میں میرے پاس چند ایسے لوگ آئے تھے جنہیں جھنگ بھيجا گیا تھا مگر انہوں نے میرے پاس شکایات کی کہ انہیں وہاں زمین نہیں دی گئی۔ ہم نے مدد مال کو لکھ دیا ہے کہ اگر جھنگ میں جگہ نہیں تو کسی دوسری جگہ انہیں آراضی دی جائے۔ ممکن ہے ایسے مزارعین کو سندھ میں منتقل کرنا پڑے اور میرے دوست جانتے ہیں کہ لاہور کی تعداد میں زمیندار ایسے ہیں جن کو آراضی مل چکی ہے اور جنہیں نہیں ملی انہیں آراضی دینے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کی جائیگی۔



**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is it a fact that one of such persons has written to the Minister that he has gone from pillar to post but not a single officer has ever cared to look into the matter and that the Minister has himself mentioned this fact in his note ?

سید جمیل حسین رضوی :- اگر آپ میرا وہ نوٹ ہی پڑھ لیں تو اس سے یہ بخوبی واضح ہو جائیگا کہ حکومت اس امر کے لئے کس قدر کوشاں ہے کہ انہیں جلا از جلا آباد کیا جائے ۔ میں نے یہ نہیں کہا کہ بعض آدمیوں کو الاٹمنٹ ملنے کے باوجود اراضیات نہیں ملیں بلکہ میرے نوٹ میں اس امر کا صاف طور پر اظہار کیا گیا ہے کہ جس طرح بھی ممکن ہو سکے انہیں اراضیات دی جائیں ۔

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** No doubt the honourable Minister has taken keen interest himself but what about the persons who are in charge of giving lands ? Is it a fact they have not co-operated with the people ?

**Makhdoomzada Syed Hasan Mahmud** (Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government) : They will be made to co-operate.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** The honourable Minister of Refugees has stated that the ejected tenants were provided alternate lands, may I tell him that it is not a complete statement of facts that they have all been provided with land ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a supplementary question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** No land was provided to those tenants who were ejected on the basis of خور کاٹتہ their number has risen to about 75%.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is irrelevant.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, it is a clear supplementary question, you can throw me out but I must ask this question.

**Makhdoomzada Syed Hasan Mahmud :** Sir, he is threatening the Chair.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is about the refugees and he is asking a general question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, the question is about refugee tenants. The point is this that this benign Government has not done anything for the refugees.

**Mr. Speaker :** Is it a supplementary question ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, is it not a fact that out of 82,000 refugee tenants who were ejected during the last year only about 25,000 have been provided with alternative land ? It comes only to 10%.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmud :** This is wrong and I am not prepared to admit it.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is it not a fact that the honourable Minister on the 11th of March has written to the Secretary of the Revenue Board that the refugees have been going from pillar to post and ultimately they have been told that they cannot get land ? I admit that the Minister has been taking keen interest but the Revenue Board or the Revenue Officials have not cared the least for refugees.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not a supplementary question. Please put a clear question.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** My question is that one Minister takes interest and another does not, then the reply which the honourable Minister has given that the Government is taking interest does not stand. What further action he intends to take in this matter ?

**Syed Jamil Husain Rizvi :** The action appears to have been withheld by the honourable member, withholding my order and not letting it go to the proper quarters.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir .....

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please !

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Let me ask a question !

**Mr. Speaker :** He can raise a discussion on this at the proper time.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Let me ask a question. Is it a fact that out of 18,000 tenants ejected from Montgomery District only 3,000 have so far been provided land ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed. This question involves figures.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** You are a Government spokesman !

**Mr. Speaker :** Withdraw those words.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** What words ?

**Mr. Speaker :** That I am a "spokesman of the Government."

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** You have disallowed.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is my duty to regulate the proceedings in accordance with the rules.

**Voices :** Withdraw your words.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** I withdraw those words.

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**Central Stores of Electricity Department.**

**191. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that before integration the electricity stores for the extension of electricity in the former Province of Punjab were kept in the Central Stores, Shalamar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Stores of Electricity Department for the former Province of N. W. F. P. were at Mardan.

(c) whether it is a fact that after the integration the Central Stores Mardan feeds the entire Northern electricity area including that part of the former Punjab which was being supplied from Shalamar Stores for the extension of electricity;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Shalamar Stores have not been placed under the control of the Executive Engineer, Central Stores, Mardan?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation):

(a) Yes, and also at Central Stores Lyallpur.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, but the material is issued from the Stores of Central Zone also whenever required for use in the former frontier Province.

(d) Yes, the Central Stores Shalamar is under the control of XEN Stores Division Central Zone, Lahore.

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**Extensions of Electric Supply made in Former Province of N.W.F.**

**192. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the number extensions of electric supply made in the former Province of N.W.F. during the financial year 1955-56:

(b) the number of extensions of electric supply made in the former Province of N.W.F. during the financial year 1954-55?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister Development and Irrigation):

(a) 116.

(b) 65:

**Roads Metalled in Former N.W.F.P.**

**193. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state the length in miles of roads in the former Province of N.W.F. which were metalled in the financial years 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56, respectively, with the respective expenditure?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works): The requisite information is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>			<i>Length in miles.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1953-54 :	..	..	30.79	6,08,225
1954-55..	..	..	37.39	8,96,528
1955-56..	..	..	54.87	19,39,068

**School opened in the Former Province of N.W.F.P.**

**194. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of High, Middle and Primary Schools, opened in the former Province of N.W.F. in the years 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56, respectively?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education):

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Middle Schools. (including Lower Middle Schools).</i>	<i>Primary Schools.</i>
1952-53..	..	6	13	36
1953-54..	..	8	22	25
1954-55..	..	7	19	Nil
1955-56..	..	18	37	20

**School in Village Burhan in District Campbellpur.**

**195. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the requisite population which justifies the opening of (i) a High School and (ii) a Middle School in a village;

(b) the population of village Burhan in district Campbellpur;

(c) the standard of the present school in the aforesaid village?

**Sardar Abdul Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education): It is regretted that the information is not available.

### Pay of a Police Constable.

**196. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) the basic pay with Dearness Allowance of a Police Constable in the areas of the former Province of N.W.F.;

(b) the basic pay with Allowance of a police constable in the areas of the former Province of the Punjab.

(c) whether the scale of pay of a Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police in the areas of the former Provinces of the Punjab and N.W.F. are uniform ?

**Dr. Khan Sahib (Chief Minister) :**

(a)	(i)	Scale of Pay	..	..	Rs. 35-1-45.
	(ii)	Dearness Allowance	..	..	Rs. 24/- if Govt. accomodation is provided otherwise Rs. 26/-.
(b)	(i)	Scale of Pay	..	..	Rs. 35-1-45.
	(ii)	Dearness Allowance	..	..	Rs. 24/- if Govt. accommodation is provided otherwise Rs. 26/-.

### Dispensary in Scale of Pay of qualified teachers of Former N.W.F.P. and the Punjab Province.

**197. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the scale of pay of qualified teachers serving in the areas of former N.-W.F.P. and the Punjab Province ;

(b) if so, the action Government to take to remove this disparity?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education) :** (a) Yes.

(b) The disparity exists not only in respect of the pay scales of Lahore and Peshawar regions, but in respect of the other regions also. The question of removing this disparity is under examination.

**Number of Transport Societies and Companies operating in Lyallpur  
before Independence and names of other share holder.**

**198. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of Transport Societies and Companies operating in Lyallpur before independence and the names of their share-holders together with the amount of shares held by each ;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the Transport Companies and Societies remained in the possession of the local Muslim share-holders even after independence excepting the Samundri Transport Company Limited, which was allotted to refugees in the year 1948 but was later on divided into two groups in the year 1953 ;

(c) whether any Transport Company of Lyallpur other than the one mentioned in part (b) above has been allotted to any refugee ; if so, whether it is a fact that its possession has not been handed over to the allottee so far ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that an M.L.A. who has been allotted shares in Alkisan Transport Company Limited requested the officials concerned several times to help him and other refugee allottees in taking possession of the allotted shares from the local Muslim share-holders and also gave an undertaking to pay higher dividend to the refugees allottees ; if so, the reasons for not giving him the possession ?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) :**

(a) The number of Transport Societies and Companies operating in Lyallpur district before independence and the names of their share-holders together with the amount of shares held by each is not available in this Department. It may be obtained from the Transport Department.

(b) Is not available except that the Samundri Transport Company Lyallpur was divided into two groups by Rehabilitation Department.

(c) A Company known as Alkisan Transport Company, Lyallpur, was allotted shares in 1953 and an undertaking was given by the existing management that they would pay a fixed amount to the allottee.

(d) Maulvi Islam-ud-Din, M.L.A., was given certain shares on 1st April, 1954 in Alkisan Transport Company for which he has been receiving a fixed amount of Rs. 192/8/- per month. He asked for an increase of his share but as he had left no interest in any transport business in India and has been allotted other evacuee properties also, this request was not granted.

### Transport Companies and the Societies.

**199. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state the names and the number of those Transport Companies and the Societies operating at the end of January, 1957 which have their headquarters or branch offices at Lyallpur or extending their services upto Lyallpur, and also the names of their share holders, the number of route permits granted to them and the names of the towns and places covered by their services?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works): A list giving names and the number of transport companies and societies operating at the end of January, 1957 which have their headquarters or branch offices at Lyallpur or extending their services upto Lyallpur and also the number of route permits granted to them and the names of the town and places covered by their services is enclosed. The information regarding the names of the shareholders of the companies and societies is not readily available and being collected from the Registers Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Societies.

1. The Jullander Transport Cooperative Society, Ltd, Lyallpur.

(Route)	(No of permit).	(Places and Towns).
(i) Lyallpur-Lahore via Nangtanwala-Jaranwala.	4	Lyallpur, Khuki, Jaranwala, Tandilanwala, Buchiaki, Mangtanwala, Ashan, Sharakpur and Lahore.
(ii) Lyallpur-Jhang	.. 3	Lyallpur, Thikiriwala-Nawan Lahore, Chamba ranwali, Mochiwala Thana and Jhang.

2. Hiraalya Transport Service, Lyallpur.

(i) Lyallpur-Sargodha	.. 5	Lyallpur, Chiniot, Ahmadnagar, Lallian, Chak 46, Pull 11, Sultanabad and Sargodha.
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3. Alkisan Transport Cooperative Ltd., Lyallpur. (Groups A and B)

(i) Lyallpur-Gojra	.. 10	Lyallpur, Dijkot, Sumandri and Gojra.
(ii) Lyallpur-Sumandri	.. 8	Lyallpur, Dijkot, Sumandri.
(iii) Lyallpur-Noreesceipur	.. 2	Lyallpur, Sumandri, and Noreesipur.
(iv) Lyallpur-Muridwala	.. 1	Lyallpur, Sumandri, and Muridwala.
(v) Lyallpur-Gidderwala	.. 1	Lyallpur, Dijkot, Gidderwala.
(vi) Lyallpur-Chak 275	.. 1	Lyallpur, Dijkot, Chak 275.
(vii) Lyallpur-Keloys	.. 1	Lyallpur, Gojra, Kaloys.
(viii) Lyallpur-Mong Bhagat	.. 1	Lyallpur, Dijkot and Mengi Bhagat.
(ix) Samundari-Gojra	.. 1	Samundari, Full 45 and Gojra.

- (x) Gojra-Toba Tek Singh .. 2 Gojra and Toba Tek Singh.
- (xi) Gojra-Naurosiwala .. 2 Gojra and Maurosiwala.
- (xii) Lyallpur-Toba Tek Singh .. 3 Lyallpur, Dijkot, Samundari, Giderwalla Muridwala and Toba Tek Singh.
- (xiii) Lyallpur Chichawatn ... 4 Lyallpur, Dijkot, Samundari, Direrwala Muridwala, Kamalia and Chichawatni.
4. Lyallpur Jhang Transport & Co., Ltd., Lyallpur
- (i) Lyallpur-Jhang .. 10 Lyallpur, Thikriwala, Nawan Lahore, Chamberanwali, Mochiwala and Jhang.
- (ii) Lyallpur-Chak No. 210 via 1 Lyallpur, Thikeriwala, Pansara, Bangla Khairwala, Chak No. 210, Chak No. 199.
5. Lyallpur Cooperative Transport Society, Ltd., Lyallpur.
- (i) Lyallpur-Bhawana .. 1 Lyallpur, Narrela, Aminpur, Bengla Jurra and Bhawana.
- (ii) Lyallpur-Jaranwala .. 11 Lyallpur, Khuyi, Awaghat, Jaranwala.
- (iii) Lyallpur-Chak No. 70-72 .. 1 Lyallpur, Sataina, Jakaditta, Bichuans, and Chak 70-72.
- (iv) Lyallpur-Ghulama Di Jhughi 1 Lyallpur-Sataina, Jokaditta, Joka-Ghulam extended upto Jaranwala.
- (v) Lyallpur-Sataina .. 4 Lyallpur-Sataina.
- (vi) Lyallpur-Karyal extended up- 1 Lyallpur, Awagat, Jaranwala, Fumalianwali to Mirpur.
- (vii) Lyallpur-Lahore .. 18 Lyallpur, Khui, Jaranwala, Lundianwala, Buchiki, Mangtanwala, Rehan, Sharakpur, and Lahore.
- (viii) Jaranwala-Pindi Chari .. 1 Jaranwala, Sayedwala, Pindi Chari.
- (ix) Jaranwala-Syedwala .. 2 Jaranwala-Syedwala.
- (x) Jaranwala-Mirpur. .. 1 Jaranwala-Pawhiani, Karyalwala Shahkot, Mirpur.
- (xi) Jaranwala-Chiniot .. 3 Jaranwala-Karywala-Chak Jumbra, Barnala, Chinoit.
- (xii) Lyallpur-Lahore via Shahkot. 2 Lyallpur-Karyianwala, Shahkot, Manawala Feroz, Sheikhpura, Lahore.
- (xiii) Lyallpur-Chak Jagdiv .. 1 Lyallpur-Satiena-Chak 232, Chak Jagdiv.
- (xiv) Syeedwala-Lahore .. 1 Syeedwala-Wedhagarh-Buchiki, Mangt Rehan, Sharakpur, Lahore.
6. Pakistan Lyallpur, Sumandri Transport Company, Limited, Lyallpur.
- (i) Lyallpur-Tandlianwala .. 5 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Sumandri, Tandlianwala.
- (ii) Lyallpur-Sumandri .. 1 " " "
- (iii) Tandlianwala-Sumandri .. 1 Tandlianwala-Sumandri.
- (iv) Lyallpur-Mamakajan .. 1 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Sumandri, Nuridwala and Nanakanjan.
- (v) Tandlianwala-Pehrshahna .. 1 Lyallpur-Mehrshshna.
- (vi) Tandlianwala-Maripattan .. 1 Tandlianwala-Paripattan.



- (viii) Lyallpur-Toba Take Singh .. 2 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Sumandri-Gidderwala Muridwala-Rejan, T.T. Singh.
- (ix) Lyallpur-Chichawatni .. 2 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Summandri-Gidderwala Muridwala-Rejan-Kamalia-Chichawatni.
- (x) Lyallpur-Gujranwala .. 2 Lyallpur-Khurrianwala-Shahkot-Mananwala-Sheikhupura-Begpur-G'wala.
- (xi) Lyallpur-Pindi Sh. Musa .. 1 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Sumandri-Tandianala-Pindi-Sheik Musa.
7. New Lyallpur Sumandri Transport Company, Group-B, Lyallpur.
- (i) Lyallpur-Tandlianwala .. 5 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Samundri-Tandilianwala.
- (ii) .. Samundri .. 5 Do. Do.
- (iii) .. Manunkanjan .. 1 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Samundri, Muridwala and Manunkanjan.
- (iv) .. Garh .. 1 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Samundri and Garh.
- (v) .. Kanian .. 1 Lyallpur-Dijkot and Kanian.
- (vi) .. Shahkot .. 1 Lyallpur-Khurrianwala-Shahkot.
- (vii) .. Toba Tek Singh .. 2 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Samundri-Khirdarwala.
- (viii) .. Chichawatni .. 2 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Samundri-Khirdarwala Muridwala-Rajana-Kamalia and Chichawatni.
- (ix) .. Gujranwala .. 2 Lyallpur-Khurrianwala-Shahkot-Mananwala-Sheikhupura-Begpur-Sheikhupura.
- (x) .. Meharsahana .. 1 Lyallpur-Dijkot-Samundri-Tandilianwala-Meharsahana.
8. Nusrat Transport Co. Ltd., Lyallpur.
1. Lyallpur-Lahore via Mangtianwala-Jaranwala .. 7 Lyallpur-Jaranwala-Bucheke-Mangantianwala-Lahore.
2. Lyallpur-Khushab extended upto Jauharabad. (I) only. 7 Lyallpur-Chiniot-Lalian-Chak No. 46-Sargodha-Sadar Shahpur-Khushab-Jauharabad.
3. Lyallpur-Lahore via Shahkot 2 Lyallpur-Kharrianwala-Shahkot-Runanwala-Feroze-Sheikhupura-Lahore.
9. Chanab Transport Cooperative Society, Ltd., Lyallpur.
1. Lyallpur-Sargodha .. 10 Lyallpur-Chiniot-Ahmad Nagar-Lalian-Chak No. 46-Pul No. 11-Sultanabad-Sargodha.
10. Evergreen Transport Co., Ltd., Lyallpur.
1. Lyallpur-Jhang .. 2 Lyallpur-Thikriwala-Nawan Lahore-Chambranwala-Manachiwaland Jhang.

*List of Transport Companies Section II es. Sub-Office at Lyallpur.*

1. Amritsar Pathankot Transport Co. Ltd., Lahore.
1. Lahore Sukheki .. 14 Lahore Sheikhupura Chuharkana. Zhangan Degran, Sukheki.
2. Lahore, Lyallpur via Mongtanwala, Jaranwala. .. 7 Lahore, Mongtanwala, Bucheke, Jaranwala, Lyallpur.
3. Lahore, Lyallpur via Shahkot 4 Lahore, Sheikhupura, Mananwala Shahkot, Khurrianwala, Lyallpur.
2. Jawed Transport Service, Lahore.
1. Lahore, Lyallpur via Mangtanwala, Jaranwala .. 10 Lahore, Mananwala, Shahkot, Khurrianwala, Lyallpur.
2. Lahore, Lyallpur via Shahkot 2 Lahore, Mangtanwala, Bucheke, Jaranwala, Lyallpur.

## 3. The New Chiniot Bus service Ltd., Chiniot.

- |                                       |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Chiniot, Jhang .. ..               | 4 | Chiniot, Bukharian, Virsa, Jamabad, Thawana, Thatha Shah Muhammad, School, Kheme, Jhang. |
| 2. Chiniot, Pindi Bhatian ..          | 1 | Chiniot, narsa Sheikh, Doulowala, Pindi Bhatian.   |
| 3. Sargodha, Lyallpur ..              | 5 | Sargodha, Sultan Abad, Pul 11, Chak 46, Lalian, Ahmad Nagar, Chiniot, Lyallpur.          |
| 4. Lyallpur, Lahore via Shahkot ..    | 2 | Lyallpur, Khurarianwala, Shahkot, Panwan, Mananwala Feroze, Sheikhupura, Lahore.         |
| 5. Lahoro, Chiniot via Sheikhupura .. | 1 | Lahore, Sheikhupura, Chiniot.  |

## 4. The District Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Lahore.

- |  |    |  |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Lahore, Lyallpur via Mangtanwala Jaranwala. .. .. | 16 | Lahore, Mangtanwala, Tucheke, Jaranwala, Lyallpur.                     |
| 2. Lahore, Lyallpur via Shahkot ..                   | 2  | Lahore, Qila Sheikhupura, Mananwala, Shahkot, Khurarianwala, Lyallpur. |

## 5. The National Transport Cooperative Society Ltd., Lahore.

- |  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| 1. Lahore, Lyallpur via Mangtanwala, Jaranwala .. .. | 10 | Lahore, Mangtanwala, Burheke, Jaranwala, Lyallpur.                |
| 2. Lahore, Lyallpur via Shahkot ..                   | 2  | Lahore, Sheikhupura, Mananwala, Shahkot, Khurarianwala, Lyallpur. |

## 6. The United Mansi Bus and Transport Co. Ltd., Mian Channu.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Chichawatni, Kamalia Toba Tek Singh .. .. | 3 | Chichawatni, Kamalia, Rajana, Toba Tek Singh.                                   |
| 2. Chichawatni, Lyallpur ..                  | 6 | Chichawatni, Kamalia, Rajana Muridwala, Didar Wala, Samundri, Rajkot, Lyallpur. |

## 7. The Lahore, Sukheki Transport Cooperative Society Ltd. Sheikhupura.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Lahore, Sukhaki .. ..                     | 6 | Lahore, Sheikhupura, Chuharkana, Khanka Dogran, Suakake              |
| 2. Lahore, Chuharkana ..                     | 2 | Lahore, Sheikhupura, Chuharkana.                                     |
| 3. Lahore, Sheikhupura ..                    | 7 | Lahore, Sheikhupura.   |
| 4. Lahore, Khanga Degran ..                  | 2 | Lahore, Sheikhupura, Chuharkana, Khanga Degran.                      |
| 5. Sheikhupura, Ajnianwala ..                | 1 | Sheikhupura, Jandiala, Jahran, An Aianwala.                          |
| 6. Sheikhupura, Shahkot ..                   | 1 | Sheikhupura, Kharianwala, Thaki, Feroze, Mananwala, Punwan, Shahkot. |
| 7. Sheikhupura, Mananwala ..                 | 1 | Sheikhupura, Kharianwala, Bhaki, Feroze, Mananwala.                  |
| 8. Sheikhupura, Sijana ..                    | 1 | Sheikhupura, Sijana.   |
| 9. Sheikhupura, Karkan ..                    | 1 | Sheikhupura, Kharianwala, Bhaki, Feroze, Mananwala, Punwan, Karkan.  |
| 10. Sheikhupura, Tarbattan via Feroze. .. .. | 1 | Sheikhupura, Kharianwala, Bhaki, Feroze, Narbattan.                  |

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 11. Sheikhpura, Chak 81 R. E. via | Sheikhpura, Chuharkana, Khan Gan Degran, |
| Khan Gan Degran .. .. 1           | Ababan Singh, Chak. No. 81.              |
| 12. Sheikhpura, Lyallpur .. 2     | Sheikhpura, Feroze, Mananwala, Shahkot,  |
|                                   | Khursioanwala, Gat Wala, Lyallpur.       |
| 13. Sheikhpura, Karyal via Lakar  | Sheikhpura, Feroze, Mananwala, Lakar     |
| Mandi .. .. 1                     | Mandi, Karyal.                           |

#### APPLICATIONS PENDING WITH REGIONAL TRASPORT AUTHORITIES.

**200. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the applications for the grant of stage carriage, public carrier and contract stage carriage permits received by the Regional Transpot Authrorities, Lahore Multan and Rawalpindi uptill January, 1957 are lying undisposed of; if so, the names and address of the applicants together with the particulars of the routes they applied for and the reasons for keeping these applications pending uptill now?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works):

1. It is a fact that most of the applications for the grant of stage carriage, public carrier and contract carriage permits received by the Regional Transport Authorities before January 1957 are lying undisposed.

2. The names and addresses of the applicants together with the particulars of the routes applied for to the Regional Transport Authority, Rawalpindi is enclosed. Such lists relating to the Regional Transport Authorities, Lahore and Multan which are very voluminous are not readily available and are being complied.

3. These applications could not be disposed of for the following reasons :—

- (a) that the Regional Transport Authorities were re-constituted for the first time after Integration in the month of August, 1956.
- (b) That the applications received before the Authorities were constituted had to be re-published under the rules in force.
- (c) The Regional Transport Authorities took the first few months in disposing of the arrears of work.
- (d) the subsequent meetings of the Regional Transport Authorities have not been able to dispose of the pending application as they had to be postponed many times for want of quorum, due to the non-attendance of non-official members.

*Statement showing the particulars of the pending applications for the Grant of Stage Carriage Permits.*

'A'

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
1	Fateh Jang Campbellpur Bus Service Fateh Jang. .. .. (3 applications)	1. Jhandoo, Campbellpur .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Kot Fateh Khan .. .. 3. Rawalpindi, Wah Factory .. .. 4. Talagang, Campbellpur via Jabbi Akhori .. .. 5. Fateh Jang, Khunda .. .. 6. Fatehjang, Jhandoo, Campbellpur. .. .. 7. Campbellpur, Hassanabadal and Wah Factory area .. .. 8. Campbellpur, Hazro, Attock Bridge .. ..	4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2
2	Pindi Gheb Transport Co. Ltd. Pindi Cheb. (6 applications)	1. Jhandoo, Campbellpur via Sial Gali, Fatehjang, Buta Akhori .. .. 2. Campbellpur, Talagang extended upto Mianwali .. .. 3. Pindigheb, Rawalpindi via Fatehjang Tarnawl .. .. 4. Talagang, Rawalpindi via Fatehjang, Tarnaul .. .. 5. Nara, Pind Sultani extended upto Rawalpindi via Fateh Jang .. .. 6. Jand, Rawalpindi via Fateh Jang Tarnaul .. ..	1 1 2 2 1 1
3	Talagang Bus Service Ltd. Talagang. (3 applications)	1. Extension of route from Mukhad to Pindigheb upto Talagang via Pindigheb .. .. 2. Talagang, Rawalpindi via Pindigheb .. .. 3. Mianwali, Rawalpindi via Talagang Khaur and Fatehjang .. ..	1 1 1
4	Pindi Hazara Transport Co. Ltd. Rawalpindi. (7 applications)	1. Rawalpindi, Golra Sharif .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Wah Ordnance Factory. .. .. 3. Extension of route Mora Moreddo, upto Khanpur .. .. 4. Jharikas, Campbellpur via Hassanabadal .. .. 5. Rawalpindi, Attock via Hassanabadal and Hattian .. .. 6. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur via Hassanabadal Hattian .. .. 7. Rawalpindi, Pindigheb via Fatehjang and Khaur. .. .. 8. Rawalpindi, Talagang via Fatehjang Khaur. .. .. 9. Rawalpindi, Khaur via Tarnaul & Fatehjang .. .. 10. Rawalpindi, Maira Chakri .. .. 12. Rawalpindi, Abbotabad via Khanpur, for the addition of word Khanpur .. ..	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 10

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
5	Northern Punjab Transport Co. Ltd. Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Usmankhattar <i>via</i> Taxila .. 2. Campbellpur, Jharkas <i>via</i> Hassan-abdal .. 3. Rawalpindi, Jharikas <i>via</i> Hassan-abdal .. 4. Rawalpindi, Kot Fateh Khan .. 5. Rawalpindi, Khushalgharh <i>via</i> Bassal .. 6. Campbellpur, Sargodha <i>via</i> Pindigheb Talagang ..	2 2 2 2 2 2
Northern Punjab Transport Co. Ltd. Rawalpindi. (indi. 7 applications.)		7. Talang-Sargodha .. 8. Jharrian Khas—Campbellpur .. 9. Rawalpindi—Wah Factory .. 10. Nur-pur Shahan—Golra Sharif, <i>via</i> Rawalpindi .. 11. Hazro-Campbellpur <i>via</i> Hattian Gondal .. 12. Rawalpindi—Attock Bridge .. 13. Fatehjang—Campbellpur <i>via</i> Jabbi Akheri .. 14. Campbellpur-Mianwali <i>via</i> Pindigheb Talagang .. 15. Campbellpur-Jhandoo <i>via</i> Jabbi Akhori—Fatehjang Mujahid-Sihal .. 16. Rawalpindi, Mianwali <i>via</i> Talagang .. 17. Rawalpindi, Peshawar .. 18. Campbellpur, Peshawar .. 19. Campbellpur, Mardan .. 20. Campbellpur, Naushehrah .. 21. Campbellpur, Abbottabad <i>via</i> Hassan-abdal .. 22. Campbellpur, Abbottabad <i>via</i> Hazro Tarnawa .. 22. Talagang, Chakwal .. 24. Rawalpindi, Chakri .. 25. Rawalpindi, Mora, Moraddo .. 26. Rawalpindi, Bhallar-top .. 27. Rawalpindi, Khanpur .. 28. Chakri, Rawalpindi ..	2 1 .. 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
6.	Murree Hill Transport Co. Ltd., Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Kotli <i>via</i> Lehttra ..	4
7	Pindi Murree Transport Co. Ltd. Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Lehttra .. 2. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. 3. Rawalpindi, Murree, Lahore Extension) ..	12 10 3
8	Pakistan Northern Transport Co. Regd. Rawalpindi. (12 applications).	1. Rawalpindi, Golra .. Rawalpindi, Khunda Jand <i>via</i> Pind Sultani. (Extension). .. 2. Rawalpindi, Khunda Jand <i>via</i> Pind Sultani. (Extension) .. 3. Rawalpindi, Wah Factory .. 4. Rawalpindi, Attock <i>via</i> Campbelepur .. 5. Rawalpindi, Ghazi <i>via</i> Hazro .. 6. Rawalpindi, Golra <i>via</i> G. T. road .. 7. Golra, Noorpur Shahan .. 8. Gandakes, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Kumral Pindigheb.	2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
		9. Rawalpindi, Talagang <i>via</i> Pindi-Gheb .. ..	2
		10. Rawalpindi, Gujrat .. ..	2
		11. Hassanabdal, Sialkot <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. ..	2
		12. Mianwali, <i>via</i> Dhartai, P. gheb Talagang .. ..	2
		13. Rawalpindi, Jand <i>via</i> Fatehjang ..	2
		14. Rawalpindi, Golra <i>via</i> Hassanabdal and Hattian .. ..	2
9	Bawal Bus Service Gujja Khan (2 applications).	1. Gujar Khan, Hill Behgam ..	2
		2. Chakwal Narang, Co. Gojra <i>via</i> Mandra (Extension) ..	1
10	New District Bus Service Ltd. Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Kahuta Nara ..	1
12	Ittehad District Bus .. ..	1. Extension of route from Rawalpindi to Sukke up to Leinga ..	1
	Service Ltd., Rawalpindi .. ..	2. Gujjar Khan, Rajwah <i>via</i> Sukke ..	1
13.	Eagle Transport Co. Regid. Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur <i>via</i> G. wala ..	10
		2. Rawalpindi-Mandi Bhanuddin <i>via</i> Kherian Head Rasul ..	6
		3. Rawalpindi, Gujran Khan ..	1
		4. Rawalpindi, Lalamusa <i>via</i> Jhelum Rawalpindi, Usman Khattar <i>via</i> Taxila .. ..	8
		6. Rawalpindi, Hassanabdal <i>via</i> Wah Factory .. ..	6
		7. Rawalpindi, Dheri Chakri ..	6
		8. Rawalpindi, Azadpattan <i>via</i> Kahuta .. ..	8
14.	M/s Moin Asghar Hussain Saif Ullah Khan, Rawalpindi.	9. Rawalpindi, Mianwali <i>via</i> Pindi-gheb & Talagang.	
		10. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Hazro and Gondal.	
	Routes: 1. Rpindi, Lora..	11. Campbellpur, Ghaur Ghashti <i>via</i> Hazro .. ..	4
	2. Rpindi, Lehtrar	12. Campbellpur, Gujranwala <i>via</i> Rpindi .. ..	8
		1. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur ..	5
		2. Rawalpindi, Abbottabad ..	5
		3. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur ..	4
		4. Rawalpindi, Dera Ismailkhan <i>via</i> Mianwali .. ..	4
15.	*Fazil Transport Co. Regd. Sheikhupura (Branch Office) (Rawalpindi)	5. Rawalpindi, Tal <i>via</i> Kohat ..	5
		6. Rawalpindi, Pindi Gheb ..	5
		7. Sialkot, Pasrur.. ..	6
		8. Gujrat, Sialkot.. ..	6
16.	*Hamdard Bus Service Rawalpindi	01. Campbellpur, Fatehging ..	2
		2. Campbellpur, Ghurghashti ..	2
17.	Rawalpindi Road Ways Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala and Sheikhupura ..	10
		2. Rawalpindi, Gujranwala ..	6
		3. Wazirabad, Lahore ..	4

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
18.	Valley View Transport Co. Ltd., Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Sialkot .. .. 3. Rawalpindi, Sargodha <i>via</i> Gujrat 4. Rawalpindi, Sargodha <i>via</i> Chawkwai 5. Rawalpindi, Hassanabdal .. .. 6. Rawalpindi, Fatehjang .. .. 7. Sialkot, Lahore .. .. 8. Sialkot, Hafizabad <i>via</i> Gujranwala 9. Gujranwala, Begpur .. .. 10. Rawalpindi, Khunda .. .. 11. Rawalpindi, Gandakas .. .. 12. Fatehjang, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Jabji, Akhori .. ..	10 16 8 8 4 4 10 10 3 2 2 3
19.	Allis Transport Service, Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Gujarkhan .. .. 3. Sialkot, Lahore .. .. 4. Sialkot, Rawalpindi .. .. 5. Sialkot, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gwala & SKP. 6. Sialkot, Pasrur .. ..	10 10 15 8 10 10
20.	United Transport service, Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Hassanabdal <i>via</i> Wah Factory.	10 
21.	Pak Haj Transport Co. Ltd. Rawalpindi. (2 application)	1. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala and Sheikhpura .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 3. Rawalpindi, <i>via</i> Ord: Facy., Hasan Abdal .. .. 4. Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan .. .. 5. Rawalpindi, Hazro .. .. 6. Rawalpindi, Murree .. ..	10 10 6 6 6 6
22.	Green Bus Service Regd. Rawalpindi. (1 application)	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore <i>via</i> Gujar Khan Jhelum Gujranwala and Wazirabad and Gujranwala .. .. 2. Sialkot, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Shahkot .. ..	10 10
23.	M/S Bura Bus Service Regd. Rawalpindi. (1 application)	1. Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan .. .. 2. Lahore, Sialkot <i>via</i> Daska .. .. 3. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 4. Jhelum, Lahore .. .. 5. Gujranwala, Lahore .. ..	8 8 8 8 8
24.	M.T.D. Bus Service Rawalpindi .. (1 application)	1. Rawalpindi, Chakwal <i>via</i> Suhawaa. 2. Lahore, Chakwal <i>via</i> Jhelum ..	14 14
25.	Rawalpindi Bus Service Regd. Rawalpindi. (5 application)	1. Rawalpindi, Ghazi <i>via</i> Hattian Hazr .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Pindi Bhattia <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. .. 3. Rawalpindi, Pind Dadan Khan, Jhelum Jalalpur Hareepur .. .. 4. Rawalpindi, Maudi Bahaudin <i>via</i> Gujrat Phalia .. .. 5. Rawalpindi, Daska <i>via</i> Gujranwala. 6. Rawalpindi, Narowala <i>via</i> Wazirabad Sialkot and Pasrur .. ..	4 4 4 4 4 4

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
7.	Rawalpindi, Sargodha <i>via</i> Gujrat..	..	4
8.	Rawalpindi, Usman Khattar Taxila	..	4
9.	Rawalpindi, Multan <i>via</i> Lahore and Mgy ..	..	4
10.	Rawalpindi, Hasan Abdal <i>via</i> Vah ..	..	4
11.	Hasan Abdal, Campbellpur ..	..	2
12.	Nurpur Sachan-Hasan Abdal ..	..	2
13.	Gujranwala, Sialkot ..	..	4
14.	Gujranwala, Lyallpur ..	..	4
15.	Rawalpindi, Gujranwala ..	..	4
16.	Sialkot Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gwala ..	..	4
17.	Rawalpindi, Lahore <i>via</i> Gwala ..	..	4
18.	Rawalpindi Mianwali <i>via</i> Pindi- gheb and Talagang ..	..	2
19.	Rawalpindi, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Hasan Abdal and Hattian ..	..	2
20.	Rawalpindi, Hazre <i>via</i> Hasan Abdal Hattian ..	..	2
21.	Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan ..	..	2
22.	Rawalpindi, Jhelum ..	..	2
23.	Rawalpindi, Vah Facy ..	..	4
24.	Rawalpindi, Attock <i>via</i> Campbell- pur ..	..	4
25.	Rawalpindi, Peshawar ..	..	4
26.	Rawalpindi, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Gondal ..	..	4
27.	Rawalpindi, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujran- wala ..	..	2
28.	Rawalpindi, Sialkot <i>via</i> Gujran- wala ..	..	2
29.	Jhelum, Lahore ..	..	2
30.	Rawalpindi, Gujrat ..	..	2
31.	Rawalpindi, Chakwal ..	..	2
26	Dehati Bus Service Gujar Khan ..	1. Gujar Khan, Bez <i>via</i> Sukke ..	1
27	Pak Bus Service, Rawalpindi ..	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. 2. Rawalpindi, Gujran Khan .. 3. Rawalpindi, Lehtrar Kotli .. 4. Rawalpindi, Kahuta Azad Pattan .. 5. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur .. 6. Rawalpindi, Golra Sharif ..	8 6 6 6 6 6
28	Karwan Transport Company, Rawal- pindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Golra Sharif .. 2. Rawalpindi, Hassanabdal .. 3. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. 4. Rawalpindi, Lehtrar ..	4 4 4 4
29	Sargodha Bhera Bus Service, Sargodha.	1. Sargodha, Gujrat (Portion of route from Sargodha to Head (Faqirian) 2. Sargodha, Mandi Bahauddin (Maj- or portion of route from Sargodha to Head Faqirian) .. 3. Sargodha, Mandi Bahauddin <i>via</i> Bhera Pindi, Rawan and Gondal 4. Sargodha, Miana Gondal (Major Portion) ..	4 4 2 2



Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
30	District Transport Co-opt. Society Ltd. Lahore (7 applications).	1. Lahore, Narowal .. .. 2. Gujranwala, Silakot <i>via</i> Choinke .. 3. Sialkot, Wazirabad .. .. 4. Lahore, Jhelum <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 5. Lahore, Gujrat <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. 6. Sialkot, Jhelum .. .. 7. Lahore, Rawalpindi, <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. 8. Sialkot, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Wazirabad	16 12 10 16 16 12 10 5
31	National Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Lahore (2 applications)	1. Sialkot, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala and SKP .. .. 2. Lahore, Hafizabad <i>via</i> Gujranwala	6 5
32	M/S Rafique Regd. Lahore (1 application).	1. Lahore, Rawalpindi .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Sialkot <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 3. Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan .. .. 4. Rawalpindi, Chakwal <i>via</i> Sohawa .. 5. Rawalpindi, Hassanabdal <i>via</i> Wah Factory .. ..	4 4 4 4 4
33	M/S Javed Transport Service, Lahore	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Sialkot <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 3. Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan .. .. 4. Rawalpindi, Chakwal .. .. 5. Rawalpindi, Hassanabdal .. .. 6. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala and SKP .. .. 7. Sialkot, Lahore .. ..	12 6 10 8 10 6 10
34	Ideal Transport Service, Sialkot ..	1. Sialkot, Lahore .. .. 2. Sialkot, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 3. Sialkot, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gwala and SKP .. .. 4. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 5. Sialkot, Pasrur .. .. 6. Sialkot, Narowal .. ..	10 6 6 12 10 5
35	Sialkot Transport Co. Regd. Clo Fazal Elahi Loan, Sialkot.	1. Sialkot, Lahore <i>via</i> Ghoinke .. ..	9
36	Jammu and Kashmir Transport Service, Sialkot (2 applications).	1. Sialkot, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Wazirabad and Jhelum .. .. 2. Sialkot, Pindi Bhattian <i>via</i> Gwala-Hafizabad .. .. 3. Sialkot, Wazirabad .. .. 4. Gujranwala, Lahore .. .. 5. Sialkot, Rawalpindi .. ..	4 3 4 4 2
37	Chairman, District Board, Sialkot ..	1. Pasrur, Gujranwala <i>via</i> Daska .. ..	1
38	Adil Transport Service, Rly. Road, Sialkot (2 applications)	1. Sialkot, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 2. Lahore, Gujranwala, <i>via</i> Samberial and Daska .. ..	4 5

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
39	Jammu and Kashmir Transport Service, Sialkot. (2 applications)	1. Sialkot, Hafizabad, Pindi Bhattian and Samberial Daska via GRW .. 2. Local Bus service Extension from Dairy Farm to Police Station Suchaitgharh. .. 3. Sialkot, Lahore via Samberial Daska and Gujranwala .. ..	2 1 5
40	District Transport Co-Opert. Society, Lahore.	1. Local Bus service Sialkot extension upto village Godhpur.	
41	New Sialkot District Tranpt: Regd, Sialkot.	1. Sialkot, Rawalpindi via Wazirabad. 2. Sialkot, Sargodha via Gujrat .. 3. Sialkot, Lyallpur via Gujranwala .. 4. Sialkot, Sargodha via Gujranwala.	8 10 12 8
42	Saeed Transport Company, Wazirabad.	1. Wazirabad, Sialkot .. .. 2. Wazirabad, Gujranwala .. ..	6 6
43	Hafizabad Transport Co-operative, Society, Gujranwala.	1. Hafizabad, Lahore via Gujranwala.	10
44	Iqbal & Co. Regd, Gujranwala ..	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Sialkot, Lahore via Ghoinke Daska, Gujranwala .. ..	10 12
45	Mechanical Himalaya Transport Co. Ltd., Gujranwala.	1. Gujrat, Kharian. .. ..	4
46	G.T. Bus Service Ltd. Gujranwala. .	1. Gujrat, Kharian. .. ..	4
47	The Jublee Multipurpose Co- opt: Society, Hafizabad.	1. Hafizabad, Lahore .. .. 2. Hafizabad, Sialkot via Wazirabad. 3. Pindi, Bhattian, Gujranwala, Hafizabad. .. .. 4. Hafizabad, Gujrat via Gujranwala.	1 1 1
48	Mechanical Himalaya Transport Company Ltd., Gujranwala.	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Gujranwala, Campbellpur .. .. 3. Gujranwala, Chakwal .. .. 4. Lahore, Murree .. ..	6 10 10 10
49	Iqbal and Company, Gondalpur Road, Gujranwala	1. Sialkot, Lyallpur via Ghoike, Gwala-wala and Sheikhpura. .. .. 2. Silakot, Sargodha via Daska and Gujranwala, Hafizabad and Pindibhattian .. .. 3. Gujranwala, Jhelum .. .. 4. Gujranwala, Pasrur via Ghinke SLK .. 5. Hafizabad, Lahore via Gujranwala	6 6 6 4 6
50	Hafizabad Co-operative Transport Society, Ltd., Gujranwala.	1. Gujranwala, Sohawa via Eminabad and Nangal Duna Singh .. ..	1
51	Ex-Soldoers Transport Co, Gujranwala.	1. Gujranwala, Lyallpur .. .. 2. Local Routes within 10 Miles of city area of Gujranwala .. ..	1 1

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
52	The Jublee Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd., Hafizabad.	1. Sialkot, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala and SKP .. .. 2. Hafizabad, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gwala and SKP .. .. 3. Gujranwala, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Hafizabad Pindi Bhattian .. .. 4. Hafizabad, Lahore <i>via</i> Sheikhupura Pindi, Bhattian .. .. 5. Sialkot, Sargodha <i>via</i> Gwala, Hafizabad and Pindi Bhattian .. ..	8 8 8 10 10
53	Alvi Transport service, Gujranwala.	1. Lahore, Hafizabad <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. ..	10
54	G. T. Bus Service Ltd., Gujranwala.	1. Gujranwala, Pasrur <i>via</i> Daska .. .. 2. Sialkot, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Ghoinke-Daska and Gwala .. .. 3. Lahore, Hafizabad <i>via</i> Gwala .. .. 4. Lahore, Sialkot <i>via</i> Ghoinke Daska .. ..	4 8 8 7
55	Gujranwala Bus Service oppt : District Board Hall, Gujranwala.	1. Lahore, Rawalpindi .. .. 2. Sheikhupura, Sialkot .. .. 3. Local Service within 10 Miles area .. .. 4. Gujrat, Pasrur <i>via</i> Daska .. ..	7 6 5 2
56	G. T. Bus Service Ltd., Gujranwala ..	1. Gujranwala, Lahore .. .. 2. Gujranwala, Sialkot .. .. 3. Gujrat, Pasrur .. .. 4. Gujranwala, Sialkot <i>via</i> Ghoinke daska .. .. 5. Gujranwala, Jhelum .. .. 6. Sialkot, Sargodha <i>via</i> Gwala Habad .. ..	4 4 6 8 6 6
57	The New Jhelum Transport Coy. Ltd., Jhelum.	1. Jhelum, Lehri <i>via</i> Bandnayan Bungalow .. .. 2. Jhelum, Fadzshahan <i>via</i> Margwal <i>via</i> Dhudial (Extension) .. .. 3. Diversion of route from Jhelum Chakwal <i>via</i> Metalled Road up to Malhan .. .. 4. Sohawa, Jhelum .. .. 5. Sohawa, Rawalpindi .. .. 6. Jhelum, Domeli .. .. 7. Jalalpur Shrif-Pind Fafan Khan .. ..	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
58	The Pakistan Bus Service, Haranpur, Jhelum.	1. Lalapur, Haranpur .. .. 2. Jalalpur, Pind Fafan Khan <i>via</i> Haranpur .. ..	3 3
59	Basl Bus Service Coy : Mandi-Bahuddin Regd., Gujrat.	1. Gujrat, Har Dorokha <i>via</i> Phalia Mandi Bahauddin .. .. 2. Gujrat, Bherowal <i>via</i> Phalia .. .. 3. Bherowal, Mandi Bhauddin <i>via</i> Kthiala .. .. 4. Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat <i>via</i> Rasul Kharian .. ..	8 8 8 8
60	The Gujrat Omnibus Service C/o Ch. Mehdi Ali M.L.A., Gujrat.	1. Gujrat, Wazirabad .. .. 2. Gujrat, Kanjah .. .. 3. Gujrat, Lalansua .. .. 4. Gujrat, Jalalpur, Jattan .. ..	1 1 1 1

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B. part required.
61	The Gujrat Punjab Bus Service, Gujrat. (1 application).	1. Gujrat, Sargodha .. .. 2 2. Gujrat, Kharian .. .. 2 3. Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan Tanda .. 1 4. Gujrat, Karianwala .. .. 1 5. Gujrat, Rabwai <i>via</i> Gujranwala, Chiniot, Hafizabad and Pindi Bhatian .. .. 2 6. Gujrat, Rasul <i>via</i> Kharian Dangar .. 2 7. Sialkot, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Wazirabad and Gujar Khan .. .. 2 8. Gujrat, Bhera <i>via</i> Head Faqirian and Bhalwal .. .. 2 9. Gujrat-Malakwal <i>via</i> Phalia. .. 2	
62	Gujrat District Bus Service, Gujrat 'A'. (1 application).	1. Gujrat, Basal <i>via</i> Mandi Bahauddin .. 2 2. Gujrat, Bhorewal <i>via</i> Phalia .. 2 3. Gujrat, Rukkan <i>via</i> Mandi Bahauddin .. 2 4. Bhorewal, Mandi Bahauddin <i>via</i> Phalia .. .. 2 5. Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat <i>via</i> Rasul and Kharian .. .. 2 6. Gujrat, Sargodha .. .. 2 7. Gujrat, Rawalpindi .. .. 2	
63	Gujrat District Bus Service Gujra, 'B'. (1 application).	1. Lahore, Rawalpindi .. .. 4 2. Gujrat, Joubarabad <i>via</i> Shahpur and Khushab. .. 2 3. Gujrat, Phallowal <i>via</i> Head Faqirian .. .. 2 4. Gujrat, Bhalloval <i>via</i> Head Faqirian .. .. 2 5. Gujrat, Mian Gondal <i>via</i> Head Faqirian .. .. 2 6. Gujrat, Kotla .. .. 2 7. Gujrat, Bherowal <i>via</i> Phalia, Qaidabad .. .. 2 8. Gujrat, Hafizabad <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. 4	
64	Pagganwala Transport Co. Ltd., Gujrat. (1 application).	1. Jalalpur, Jattan, Sargodha <i>via</i> Kunjah, Phalia, Head Faqirian and Bhalloval .. .. 8 2. Jalalpur Jattan, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Gujrat, Lala Moosa, Kharian, Jhelum, Gujar Khan and Mandra.. 6 3. Jalalpur Jattan—Sialkot <i>via</i> Gujrat Wazirbad, Sambharial .. 4 4. Jalalpur Jattan—Lahore <i>via</i> Gujrat—Wazirabad Gujranwala, Muridki and Bhakdara .. .. 6 5. Jalalpur Jattan—Mandi Bahauddin <i>via</i> Gujrat, Kunjah, Manggoval, Phirianwali, Phalia, and Magilta .. .. 4 6. Kunjah—Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Gujrat Lalamusa Kharian Jhelum Mandra .. .. 4 7. Kunjah—Lahore <i>via</i> Gujrat, Wazirabad, Gujranwala and Muridke .. 4 8. Gujrat—Bhera <i>via</i> Kunjah, Head Faqirian and Bhalloval .. 2	

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
		9. Kharian Chalianwala <i>via</i> Gujrat, Doulatnagar, Buzurgnagar and Kotla .. ..	4
		10. Kharian Tanda <i>via</i> Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Lakkhanwal, and Bhangowal .. ..	3
		11. Kharian Awan Sharif <i>via</i> Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Ketli Karianwali.	4
65	Chodhri Transport Co., Gujrat ..	1. Jhelum Sohawa .. ..	4
66	Raja and Company Transport Malakwal.	1. Malakwal Gujrat <i>via</i> Phalia ..	2
		2. Malakwal—Phali <i>via</i> Wassowal, Mandi Bahauddin .. ..	2
		3. Malakwal—Bhallowal <i>via</i> Bhera ..	2
		4. Malakwal—Lyallpur <i>via</i> Sargodha	
		5. Malakwal—Jhelum <i>via</i> Phalia Gujrat .. ..	4
		6. Malakwal, Bhimber <i>via</i> Phalia and Gujrat .. ..	4
	(1 application)	7. Malakwal, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Gujrat ..	4
67	Kisan Bus Service, Gujrat ..	1. Gujrat, Awan Road, upto Dalli Nala, Fatehpur .. ..	4
	(1 application)	2. Gujrat, Tanda Road .. ..	4
		3. Gujrat, Karianwala <i>via</i> Jalalpur Jattan .. ..	4
		4. Gujrat, Awan Road .. ..	4
68	Bhimber Transport Co. Ltd., Gujrat.	1. Gujrat, Jallapur Jattan <i>via</i> Tanda	2
	(1 application)	2. Gujrat, Jallapur Jattan <i>via</i> Karianwala .. ..	2
69	Mandi Bahauddin Zamindara Transport Co., Mandi Bahauddin.	1. Mandi Bahauddin, Pindiradan <i>via</i> Lalamusa .. ..	9
		2. Mandi Bahauddin, Jakolian .. ..	9
		3. Mandi Bahauddin, Rurka <i>via</i> Bermusa .. ..	9
		4. Mandi Bahauddin, iChak Alam <i>via</i> Kunjan .. ..	9
		5. Mandi Bahauddin, Wassowal <i>via</i> Kothi Sheikhan .. ..	9
		6. Mandi Bahaudin, Gujrat <i>via</i> Rasul and Kharian .. ..	9
		7. Gujrat, Bhorewal .. ..	9
70	Farman Bus Service, Grain Market Mandi, Bahauddin. (1 application)	1. Rawalpindi, Sargodha <i>via</i> Sohawa, Chakwal and Khushab .. ..	4
		2. Rawalpindi, Sargodha <i>via</i> Kharian Mandi Bahauddin .. ..	4
		3. Gujrat, Mianan Gondal .. ..	1
		4. Mandi Bahauddin, Lahore <i>via</i> Gujrat .. ..	4
		5. Mandi Bahauddin, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Kharian .. ..	4
		6. Lahore, Rawalpindi .. ..	4
		7. Gujrat, Rawalpindi .. ..	4
		8. Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat .. ..	4
		9. Mandi Bahauddin, Jhelum <i>via</i> Kharian .. ..	4
		10. Mandi Bahauddin, Sargodha .. ..	4
		11. Mandi Bahauddin, Phallarwal .. ..	4
		12. Gujrat, Sargodha .. ..	4

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
71	Omnibus Service, Gujrat (1 application)	1. Jalalpur Jattan, Tanda .. .. 2. Jalalpur Jattan, Bhakrianwala .. .. 3. Gujrat Awan Sharif <i>via</i> Kot Mir Hassan .. .. 4. Gujrat, Fatehpur .. .. 5. Gujrat, Doulatnagar .. .. 6. Doulatnagar, Kotla .. .. 7. Gujrat, Shadiwal .. .. 8. Kunjah, Phalia .. .. 9. Phalia, Mandi Bahauddin .. .. 10. Gujrat, Mandi Bahauddin <i>via</i> Danga .. .. 11. Lala Moosa, Kharian .. .. 12. Kharian, Rasul .. .. 13. Wazirabad, Gujranwala... .. 14. Wazirabad, Sialkot .. .. 15. Lala Moosa, Danga <i>via</i> Mohra .. .. 16. Phalia to Malakwal .. .. 17. Lala Moosa, Jhelum <i>via</i> Kharian. .. .. 18. Mandi Bahauddin, Kothala Sheikh-khan .. ..	4 4 4 4 6 6 3 6 6 4 6 4 10 8 8 4 8 4
72	The Gujrat Local Bus Service Regd. Gujrat. (1 application)	1. Gujrat, Wazirabad .. .. 2. Gujrat, Lala Moosa .. .. 3. Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan .. .. 4. Gujrat, Kunjah .. .. 5. Gujrat, Danga .. .. 6. Gujrat, Shadiwal .. .. 7. Gujrat, Doulatnagar .. ..	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
73	Sarai Alamgir Ex-Service Men Co-operative Purpose Society, Sarai Alamgir. (1 application).	1. Rasul, Sarai Alamgir Extension upto Gujra .. .. 2. Sarai Alamgir, - Kotla Talli Khan <i>via</i> Khariaian .. ..	2 2
74	The Soldier Bus Service, Ltd., Gujrat (1 application).	1. Gujrat, Rasul Nagar <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. .. 2. Gujrat, Hafizabad <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. .. 3. Gujrat, Qasur <i>via</i> Lahore .. .. 4. Gujrat, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> G. T. Road .. .. 5. Gujrat, Silakot <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. .. 6. Gujrat, Rassar <i>via</i> Kotla .. .. 7. Gujrat, Bhoghpur Wakkho <i>via</i> Hafiz Hayat and Haji Wala .. .. 8. Gujrat, Mathianwala <i>via</i> Jalalpur Tanda .. .. 9. Gujrat, Bherowala <i>via</i> Phalia and Qadirabad .. .. 10. Gujrat, Head Faqirian <i>via</i> Phalia Mandi Bahauddin Kotla Sheikhhan and Miana Gondal .. .. 11. Gujrat, Chailianwala <i>via</i> Khuddian and Dinga .. .. 12. Gujrat, Bolani <i>via</i> Khudian and Sarai Alamgir .. .. 13. Gujrat, Phalia <i>via</i> Shadiwal, Lange Jokolian and Daransal .. .. 14. Gujrat, Sheikhpura <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. ..	4 8 12 8 6 8 4 6 8 8 6 6 6 8

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B part required.
75	Afghan Bus Service, Chakwal	1. Chakwal, Mianwali <i>via</i> Talagang .. 2. Chakwal, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Suhawa .. 3. Chakwal, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Duddial .. 4. Chakwal, Jhelum <i>via</i> Suhawa .. 5. Chakwal, Lahore ..	8 8 8 8 8
76	Lodhi Bus Service, Rawalpindi	1. Malakwal, Chakwal .. 2. Rawalpindi, Mianwali <i>via</i> Talagang .. 3. Rawalpindi, Kohat <i>via</i> Khushhalgarh .. 4. Rawalpindi, Gujrat <i>via</i> Mandi Bahauddin .. 5. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. 6. Rawalpindi, Mandi Bahauddin <i>via</i> Kharian .. 7. Rawalpindi, Gujrat .. 8. Rawalpindi, Lala Moosa .. 9. Rawalpindi, Hassanabdal .. 10. Rawalpindi, Usman Garh .. 11. Rawalpindi, Dheri, Chakri .. 12. Rawalpindi, Azad Pattan .. 13. Rawalpindi, Mianwali <i>via</i> Pindigheb .. 14. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Hazro Gondal .. 15. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Ghorashti .. 16. Campbellpur, Gujranwala <i>via</i> Rawalpindi ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
77	Star Bus Service, Rawalpindi	1. Malakwal, Chakwal .. 2. Rawalpindi, Mianwali <i>via</i> Talagang .. 3. Rawalpindi, Gujrat <i>via</i> Mandi Bahauddin .. 4. Rawalpindi, Kohat <i>via</i> Khushhalgarh .. 5. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala and Sheikhpura .. 6. Rawalpindi, Mandi Bahauddin <i>via</i> Kharian .. 7. Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan .. 8. Rawalpindi, Lala Moosa .. 9. Rawalpindi, Hassan Abdal .. 10. Rawalpindi, Usman Kattar .. 11. Rawalpindi, Dheri Chakri .. 12. Rawalpindi, Azad Pattan <i>via</i> Kahuta .. 13. Rawalpindi, Mianwali <i>via</i> Pindighe .. 14. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Hazro and Gondal .. 15. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Ghor Gashti .. 16. Campbellpur, Gujranwala <i>via</i> Rawalpindi ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
78	Pindi Hazro Service, Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi, Ghor Gashti .. 2. Ghorgashti, Campbellpur .. 3. Campbellpur, Mianwali ..	.. .. ..

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B. part required.
79.	Gujrat District Bus Service Gujrat	1. Gujrat—Lahore .. .. 6 2. Gujrat—Rawalpindi .. .. 8 3. Gujrat—Sialkot .. .. 8 4. Gujrat—Lyallpur <i>via</i> G'wala and Sh. 4 5. Gujrat—Phalia .. .. 4 6. Gujrat—Rasul .. .. 2 7. Sialkot—Lahore <i>via</i> Goinke .. 4 8. Rawalpindi—Lahore .. .. 4	
80.	Attock Bus Service Campbellpur ..	1. Pindigheb—Campbellpur .. .. 2. Talagang—Campbellpur <i>via</i> Pindigheb 3. Pindigheb—Talagang 4. Pindigheb—Basal .. .. 5. Pindigheb—Jand .. .. 6. Jand—Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Basal .. 7. Campbellpur—Sargodha <i>via</i> Pindigheb Talagang and Khushab.	
81.	Sadiq Transport Co., Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi—Lahore <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. 8 2. Rawalpindi—Hafizabad <i>via</i> Gujran 3. Rawalpindi—Sialkot <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 4 4. Rawalpindi—Sialkot <i>via</i> Gujranwala and Daska. .. 4 5. Rawalpindi—Gujranwala .. .. 8 6. Rawalpindi—Abbottabad <i>via</i> Hassan- abdal .. .. 8 7. Rawalpindi—Hassanabdal <i>via</i> Taxila .. 8 8. Rawalpindi—Hassanabdal .. .. 6 9. Rawalpindi—Gujrat <i>via</i> Jhelum .. 4 10. Gujrat—Sialkot <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 4 11. Gujrat—Sialkot <i>via</i> Gujranwala Daska .. 4 12. Rawalpindi—Gujar Khan .. .. 6 13. Rawalpindi—Campbellpur .. .. 12 14. Rawalpindi—Hazro .. .. 10 15. Rawalpindi—Ghazi <i>via</i> Hazro .. 8 16. Rawalpindi—Murree .. .. 8 17. Murree—Lahore .. .. 8 18. Rawalpindi—Talagang <i>via</i> Pindigheb .. 8 19. Rawalpindi—Chakwal .. .. 4 20. Rawalpindi—Mandi Bahauddin <i>via</i> Gujrat .. .. 6 21. Rawalpindi—Pin Dadan Khan <i>via</i> Chakwal .. .. 6 22. Rawalpindi—Jhelum .. .. 4 23. Jhelum—Lahore <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. 6 24. Sialkot—Lahore <i>via</i> Daska Gujranwala .. 6 25. Gujranwala—Lahore .. .. 6 26. Rawalpindi—Lehtrar .. .. 6	
82.	Rawalpindi Bus Service, Ltd., Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi—Lehtrar—Kotli .. 5 2. Rawalpindi—Khunda <i>via</i> Fatehjang .. 5 3. " Gandakad <i>via</i> Fatehjang .. 5 4. " Ghakri .. .. 5 5. " Pindigheb <i>via</i> Fatehjang .. 5 6. " Talagang <i>via</i> Fatehjang .. 5 7. " Mujahid <i>via</i> Fatehjang .. 5 8. " Jand <i>via</i> Fatehjang .. 5 9. " Sargodha <i>via</i> Gujrat .. 5	



Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B. part required.
	Rawalpindi Bus Service Ltd Rawalpindi.—concl'd.	10. „ Nara .. .. 5 11. „ Gondal via Hasanabdal .. 5 12. „ Kunjah via Gujrat & L. L. M. 5 L. L. M. .. .. 5 13. „ Havelian via Hasanabdal .. 5 14. „ Golra Sharif via T. G. Road 5 15. „ Azad Pattan via Kahoota 5 16. „ Suhawa via Gujrat Khan .. 5 17. „ Kot Fateh Khan via Fateh jang .. .. 5 18. „ Saidpur via Nirpur Sahan .. 5 19. „ Khus halgarh via Basal Jand Jand .. .. 5 20. „ Khanpur via Taxila .. 5 21. „ Abbottaba via Hasanabdal .. 5 22. „ Attock via Hasan Abdal .. 5 23. „ Khor via Tarnol Fateh jang .. .. 5 24. „ Jhandi—Campbellpur .. 5 25. „ Jhelum—Suhawa .. 5 26. Jhelum,—Gujrat Khan .. 5 27. Jhelum,—Sialkot via Wazirabad .. 5 28. Jhelum,—Sargodha via Gujrat .. 5 29. Jhelum,—Chakwal via Pacci Sarak. 5 30. Jhelum,—Pind Dadan Khan .. 5 31. Gujrat,—Kharian .. 5	
83	Union Bus Service Ltd. Sialkot ..	1. Sialkot,—Manara via Wazirabad, Jhelum and Chakwal .. ..	4
84	Nisar and Co. Nai Abadi Gujrat.	1. Jhelum—Head Mangala via Dina.	
85	Northern Punjab Transport Co. Rawalpindi.	1. Gaun Bhedian, Campbellpur via Hasanabdal .. ..	
86	Talagang Bus Service Ltd. Talagang.	1. Talagang,—Peshawar via Basal, Campbellpur and Attock .. 2. Talagang—Kohat via Jand .. 3. Talagang,—Kohat via Pindigheb .. 4. Mukhand-Injra,—Kohat via Jand .. 5. Mianwali,—Lakki Marwat, Bannu..	2
87	Eagle Transport Co. Regd. Rawal- pindi.	1. Peshawar,—Lahore via Gujranwal..	10
88	District Transport Co-opr. Society Ltd. Gujranwala.	1. Lahore, Peshawar via Wazirabad Jhelum .. ..	12
89	Pakistan Northern Transport Regd. Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Lyallpur via Gujran- wala .. .. 4 2. Rawalpindi,—Abbottabad .. 4 3. Rawalpindi,—Campbellpur .. 2 4. Campbellpur,—Jhelum .. 4 5. Campbellpur,—Abbottabad via Hasan- abdal .. .. 4 6. Rawalpindi, Khanpur via Taxila .. 2 7. Rawalpindi,—Kot Najibabad via Taxila .. .. 2 8. Rawalpindi,—Hasanabdal via Taxila and Vah. .. .. 2	

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B. part required.
89.	Pakistan Northern Transport Regd. Rawalpindi— <i>concl.</i>	9. Rawalpindi, -Talagang .. 10. Rawalpindi, -Pindigheb .. 11. Rawalpindi— Wah Factory ..	4 2 2
90	Pak Haj Transport Co. Rawalpindi.	1. Pindigheb, -Campbellpur .. 2. Campbellpur, -Talagang .. 3. Pindigheb, -Jand .. 4. Talagang, -Pindigheb .. 5. Pindigheb, -Basal .. 6. Nara, -Pindi Sultani ..	2 4 1 2 1 1
91	Pindi Hazara Transport Co., Ltd. Rawalpindi.	1. Talagang Campbellpur .. 2. Pindigheb, Campbellpur .. 3. Pindigheb, Basal .. 4. Pindigheb, Khanda .. 5. Pindigheb, Jand .. 6. Pindigheb, Nara ..	2 1 2 1 1 1
92	The Northern Punjab Transport Co., Ltd. Rawalpindi.	1. Talagang, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Pindigheb Bassal .. 2. Pindigheb, Campbellpur <i>via</i> Bassal.	4 4
93	Pindi Hazara Transport Co., Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore <i>via</i> Jhelum .. 2. Talagang, Campbellpur .. 3. Talagang, Pail .. 4. Pindigheb, Campbellpur .. 5. Pindigheb, Bassal .. 6. Pindigheb, Khunda <i>via</i> Bassal .. 7. Pindigheb, Jand ..	10 2 1 1 2 1 1
94	Fatehjang Campbellpur Bus Service Fatehjang .. ..	1. Rawalpindi, Gujrat .. 2. Rawalpindi, Sialkot .. 3. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. 4. Rawalpindi, Peshawar .. 5. Rawalpindi, Chakwal .. 6. Campbellpur, Peshawar .. 7. Campbellpur, Mardan .. 8. Campbellpur, Nowshera .. 9. Rawalpindi, Mianwali <i>via</i> Talagang .. 10. Rawalpindi, Jhelum .. 11. Rawalpindi, Abbottabad .. 12. Rawalpindi Mansehra <i>via</i> Abbotabad ..	6 6 10 6 4 4 4 4 6 6 8 6
95	Pak Kashmir Transport Service Sialkot.	1. Sialkot, Lahore <i>via</i> Goinke and G/wala .. 2. Sialkot, Lahore <i>via</i> Gujranwal .. 3. Sialkot, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. 4. Sialkot, Sargodha <i>via</i> Goinke Gujranwal and Pindi Bhattian .. 5. Sialkot, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Goinke, Gujran and Sheikhpura .. 6. Sialkot, Narowal <i>via</i> Pasrur .. 7. Sialkot, Sargodha <i>via</i> Gujrat Mandi Bahaudin. ..	10 10 3 3 3 3 3

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Routes applied for	No. of B. part required.
96	New Zamindara Transport Co., Mandi Bahauddin.	1. Mandi Bahauddin, Jhelum <i>via</i> Dinga and Kharian .. .. 2. Mandi Bahauddin, Chakwal <i>via</i> Gojra .. .. 3. Mandi Bahauddin, Bhalwal .. ..	2 2 2
97	Public Transport Service Jhelum ..	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Chakwal .. .. 3. Rawalpindi, Sargodha .. .. 4. Gujrat, Sargodha .. .. 5. Chakwal, Lahore <i>via</i> Jhelum .. ..	8 8 8 8 8
98	Mohd. Zaman s/o Mohd. Ismail Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Pothi <i>via</i> Barnal .. ..	1
99	Hazir Bus Service Sialkot ..	1. Sialkot, Narowal, Zafarwal .. ..	1
100	M/S. Moon-Light Transport Co., Rawalpindi.	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Rawalpindi, Mianwali .. .. 3. Rawalpindi, Campbellpur .. .. 4. Rawalpindi, Sargodha <i>via</i> Chakwal. .. .. 5. Rawalpindi, Nowshera .. .. 6. Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan .. .. 7. Rawalpindi, Kohla <i>via</i> Murree .. .. 8. Rawalpindi, Peshawar .. ..	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
101	Olympic Transport Service Gujranwala.	1. Rawalpindi, Lahore .. .. 2. Sialkot, Lahore <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. .. 3. Sialkot, Gujranwala .. .. 4. Murree, Lahore .. ..	12 12 12 12
102	Langhrial Bus Service Gujrat ..	1. Kotla, Kharian <i>via</i> Guliana .. .. 2. Kotla, Gujrat <i>via</i> Doulatnagar .. .. 3. Kotla, Lahore <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. .. 4. Kotla, Sialkot <i>via</i> Wazirabad .. .. 5. Kotla, Lyallpur <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. .. 6. Kotla, Rawalpindi <i>via</i> Kharian .. .. 7. Kotla, Sargodha <i>via</i> Gujrat .. .. 8. Kotla, Head Rasul <i>via</i> Kharian Dinga .. .. 9. Kotla, Mandi Bahauddin .. .. 10. Asar, Kharian .. .. 11. Kharian, Lahore <i>via</i> Gujranwala .. .. 12. Local Service within 10 miles City Gujrat Area .. ..	4 4 6 6 4 6 6 6 4 4 4 8
103	Hazur Transport Co. Ltd., Narowal	1. Sialkot, Zafarwal <i>via</i> Narowal .. ..	14

*Statement showing the Number of applications pending or the grant of Public Carrier Permits.*

1 Raja Lal Khan s/o Raja Karam Dad Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1	24 Qazi Allaud-Din s/o Qazi Ziaud- Din R/Pindi .. .. 1
2 Raja Mohd. Zar s/o Ali Afsar Khan, R/Pindi .. .. 1	25 Mohd. Afzal, Zareen Khan s/o Shams Din and Qaim Khan, R/Pindi .. .. 1
3 S. Nazeer Hussain Shah s/o Syed Abbas Ali R/Pindi .. .. 1	26 Ghazi Khan s/o Habib Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1
4 Raja Bashir Ahmed s/o Mohd. Zaman R/Pindi .. .. 1	27 Mohd Khan s/o Karam Elahi Taxila .. .. 1
5 Abdur Rauf s/o Noor Ali .. .. 1	28 S. Ghazanfar Ali Shah and Fazal Din Taxila .. .. 1
6 Mohd Gulzar s/o Haji Manzoor Mohd. R/Pindi .. .. 1	29 Mohd. Qasim s/o Ahmed Din R/Pindi .. .. 1
7 S. Qamrul-Hussain s/o Syed Faiz Hussain R/Pindi .. .. 1	30 Mohd. Aslam s/o Mohd. Umar Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1
8 Jr. Sharasud Din s/o Shah Ahmed Khan Pindi Gheb .. .. 1	31 S. Nazeer Ali s/o S. Haider Shah Taxila .. .. 1
9 Havaladar Ghulam Hussain s/o Ghulam Mohd. C/Pur .. .. 1	32 Rafiud Din s/o Allaud-Din Taxila .. .. 1
10 Mohd. Hasham s/o Qaim Din Rawal Pindi .. .. 1	33 Malik Karim Haider s/o Mohd. Suleman Taxila .. .. 1
11 Mian Ahmed s/o Mohd. Khan Pindi Gheb .. .. 1	34 Mohd. Akbar Khan s/o Faridi Khan Campbellpur .. .. 1
12 Mohd. Sharif s/o Bahadur Ali Khan Kahuta R/Pindi .. .. 1	35 Abdur Rehman s/o Abdullah Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1
13 Gul Zareen s/o Akram Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1	36 Roshan Din s/o Azimullah Camp- bellpur .. .. 1
14 Sher Mohd s/o Mohd Alam R/Pindi .. .. 1	37 M/s. Ghulam Hussain s/o Lal Khan and Ghulam Hussain s/o Haji Abdulla Chakwal District; Jhelum .. .. 1
15 Raja Walayat Khan s/o Raja Karam Dad Khan R/Pindi .. .. 20	38 Mohd. Din s/o Rehmat Din R/Pindi .. .. 1
16 Ghulam Rasul s/o Mohd. Asadul- la R/Pindi .. .. 1	39 Aurang Zeb s/o Haji Abdur Razaq Murree .. .. 1
17 Sh. Abdur Rahim s/o Kartar Singh R/Pindi .. .. 1	40 S. Nisar Ahmed s/o Mohd. Yaqub Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1
18 Mohd Nazeer s/o Mohd Jameel Lahore .. .. 1	41 Raja Mohd. Ashraf Khan Raja Mohd. Usman R/Pindi .. .. 1
19 Ghulam Murtaza s/o Ghulam Mohd Taxila .. .. 1	42 Haji Abdur Razaq s/o Haji Dalil Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1
20 Mohd Abbas s/o Mohd Ayub Khan R/pindi .. .. 1	43 Mohd. Gulzar s/o Gula Khan Murree .. .. 1
21 Mohd. Sharif s/o Mohd Din R/Pindi .. .. 1	Sher Jan s/o Mohd. Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1
22 Afsar Mohd Razaq s/o Ch. Mir Zaman R/Pindi .. .. 1	
23 Gohar Rehman s/o Vachcoal Khan R/Pindi .. .. 1	

45	Haji Khuda Dad Khan S/o Lieut. S. B. Ticka Khan Tehsil Kabuta R/Pindi .. .. .	1	68	Haji Sikandar Din s/o Wali Dad R/Pindi .. .. .	1
46	Mst. Razia Khanum d/o Mohd. Azam Khan Vill. Qamra Tehsil Murree .. .. .	1	69	Khuda Dad Khan s/o Mula Dad Khan, Rawalpindi.. .. .	1
47	Ghulam Jillani Ghulam Rabbani Taxila .. .. .	1	70	Abdul Majid s/o Sakhi Mohd. R/Pindi .. .. .	1
48	Mohd. Bashir s/o Nabi Bux Tala- gang .. .. .	1	71	Mohd. Ashraf Khan s/o Ghulam Jan Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	1
49	Lieut. Mohd. Mumrez Khan s/o K. B. Raja Fateh Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	1	72	Satar Ali Mohd. Yaqub R/pindi	1
50	Mirza Jan Mohd. Gujrat ..	1	73	Shaukat Zaman s/o Rahim Bux Gujrat .. .. .	1
51	Shah Noor Ali s/o Bagh Ali Ali Petrol Pump, R/Pindi ..	1	74	Mohd. Din s/o Sultan Mohd. R/Pindi .. .. .	1
52	Qasim Shah s/o Rehmat Shah Campbellpur .. .. .	1	75	Mohd. Saeed s/o Farzand Ali Gujrat .. .. .	1
53	Minhaj-ud-Din s/o Hakim Vhab- ud-Din, Campbellpur .. .. .	1	76	Syed Ghulam Abbas s/o Safdar Ali Shah R/Pindi .. .. .	1
54	Khizar Nazat s/o Pateh Khan Lala-Musa Distt. Gujrat ..	1	77	Abdul Latif s/o Akbar Khan R/Pindi. .. .. .	1
55	Mumtaz Khan Malik Fazal Khan, C/Pur .. .. .	1	78	Mohd. Afzal s/o Ahmed Ali Gujrat	1
56	Fazal Dad s/o Ahmed Khan Gujrat. .. .. .	1	79	Master Abdur Raheem Master Ghula Khan Rawalpindi ..	1
57	Bashir Ahmed s/o Taj Din Gujrat .. .. .	1	80	Mohd. Aslam Khan s/o Mohd. Ashraf Khan, R/Pindi .. ..	1
58	Mohd. Sharif s/o Rehmat Khan, Gujrat .. .. .	1	81	Abdul Majeed s/o Sultan Mohd. R/Pindi .. .. .	1
59	Faiz Ahmed s/o Muikho, Chjrat	1	82	Ch. Sultan Ali s/o Ch. Modulla Khan, R/Pindi .. .. .	1
60	Mohd. Azad Khan s/o Mohd Khan, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	83	Nazar Mohd. s/o Mian Noor Din Gujrat .. .. .	1
61	Mohd. Amin Khan s/o Sultan Mohd. Khan, R/Pindi .. ..	1	84	Mofiz-ur-Rehman Khan s/o Lieut. A.K. Lodhi .. .. .	2
62	Mohd. Zaman s/o Mohd. Ismail R/Pindi .. .. .	1	85	Mohd. Sharif Butt and sons s/o Mohd. Ramzan Butt, Murree.	1
63	Khuda Bux s/o Ghulam Haider Taxila .. .. .	1	86	Mohd. Raza Mohd. Zaman Khan, R/Pindi. .. .. .	1
64	Ghulam Mohiud Din s/o Mohd. Bux, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	87	Mali Ghulam Gillani Piracha s/o Fazal Din Piracha R/Pindi.	1
65	Allah Ditta s/o Raja Bostan Khan, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	88	Ch. Mohd. Akbar s/o Ch. Ali Akbar R/Pindi. .. .. .	2
66	Mansab Dar Khan s/o Fateh Noor, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	89	Sufi Rab Nawaz Ghulam Hussain, R/Pindi. .. .. .	1
67	Mohd. Sadiq s/o Ghefa Khan, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	90	Qadir Bux s/o Ghulam Hussain R/Pindi. .. .. .	1
			91	M/s Fazal Hussain, Abdul Haq Jhelum. .. .. .	2

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| 92 Begum N. Riaz s/o Ghulam Murtaza R/Pindi .. .. I            | 115 Mst. Nek Bakht D/o Malik Gul Muhammad R/Pindi. .. I   |
| 93 Atta Mohd. s/o Mohd. Khan R/Pindi. .. .. I                  | 116 Mirza Khan s/o Bahadur Khan Campbellpur. .. .. I  |
| 94 Karamat Ali s/o Sub Lal Khan R/Pindi. .. .. I               | 117 Nur Muhammad s/o Kala Khan R/Pindi .. .. I  |
| 95 Mohd. Yaqub s/o Mohd. Ibrahim R/Pindi .. .. I               | 118 Le-Chang s/o John Man R/Pindi I   |
| 96 M/s Mir Ahmed Khan Sarwar Khan C/Pur .. .. I                | 119 Muteceullah Khan s/o Mujeebulla Khan R/Pindi .. .. I  |
| 97 Mohd. Yaqub s/o Mohd. Din Hazro, C/Pur .. .. I              | 120 Le Yekpat s/o Yudang R/Pindi I  |
| 98 Abdul Jalil s/o Mian Abdulla C/Pur .. .. I                  | 121 Abdul Majeed s/o Muhammad Ismail R/Pindi .. .. I  |
| 99 Haji Karam Khan s/o Haji Mir Alam Khan C/Pur .. .. I        | 122 Umar Bux s/o Muhammad Bashir R/Pindi .. .. I  |
| 100 Jr. Raj Mohd. s/o Sirdar Mohd. Ayub, Murree .. .. I        | 123 Nur Muhammad s/o Ghulam Din R/Pindi .. .. I   |
| 101 Mohabat Din s/o Mian Abdulla Hazro Attock .. .. I          | 124 Sikandar Khan s/o Syed Ahmed R/Pindi .. .. I  |
| 102 Ch. Mohd. Dins/o Ch. Fazal Din G/wala .. .. I              | 125 Muhammad Roshan Khan s/o Muhammad Khan R/Pindi .. I   |
| 103 Ch. Mohd. Aslam Khan s/o Ch. Mohd. Din G/wala .. .. I      | 126 Malik Zafar Ali, Jawar Afzal Riffat Ara s/o Late Barkat Ali & Muhammad Afzal Khan Lahore. .. .. I |
| 104 Mian Mehboob Alam s/o Mian Nawab Din G/wala .. .. I        | 127 Muhammad Rafiq, Abdul Hayee Hazro .. .. I   |
| 105 Ramzan Ali Sheikh s/o Imdad Hussain Shaikh, Lahore .. .. I | 128 Ferozedin s/o Alla Ditta Sialkot I  |
| 106 Sh. Ahmed Ali, A. Mohd. Warris Narowal .. .. I             | 129 Muhammad Zahur Khukar s/o Fazal Karim R/Pindi .. .. I   |
| 107 Abdur Rahim s/o Mohammad Ramzan Khan R/Pindi. .. .. I      | 130 Sh. Nazeer Ahmed s/o Sh. Muhammad Husain Sialkot .. I   |
| 108 Khizri Tradors R/Pindi. .. .. I                            | 131 M/s Sultan Ahmad Mohd. Din Gujrat .. .. I   |
| 109 Mohamed Azad s/o Akbar Khan R/Pindi .. .. I                | 132 Wali Khan s/o Faqir Khan Lahore .. .. I   |
| 110 Sh. Mehrajdin s/o Rehmatulla R/Pindi .. .. I               | 133 M. A. Khursheed s/o Kudrat-ullah, R/Pindi .. .. I   |
| 111 Ata Muhammad s/o Muhammad Khan Mianwali .. .. I            | 134 Ghafoor Khan s/o Beram Khan, Campbellpur .. .. I  |
| 112 Muhammad Gul s/o Ferozedin Jhelum .. .. I                  | 135 Ghulam Qadir Khan s/o Fateh Khan, C/Pur. .. .. I  |
| 113 Arthar Jan David s/o David Manual G/wala .. .. I           | 136 Ghulam Muhammad s/o Ch. Mehar Din R/Pindi .. .. I   |
| 114 Sh. Bashir Ahmad s/o Sh. Mohd. Hussain Sialkot .. .. I     | 137 Istikhar Mazhars/o Qazi Rehmat Ali, G/wala .. .. I  |

138	Ch. Nematullah s/o Nabi Bux G/wala .. .. .	1	159	Sh: Muhammad Rafiq s/o Sh: Muhammad Din Talagang ..	1
139	Hameedudin Khan s/o Waheed- din R/Pindi .. .. .	1	160	Murtaza Khan s/o Ahmed Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	1
140	Sh. Maqsood Illahi & Muham- mad Akram s/o Sh. Fazal Ellahi, Malik Fazal Ellahi, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	161	Muhammad Bashir, Ch: Ahmed Khan, Jhelum .. .. .	1
141	Muhammad Aqils/o Muhammad Yameen, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	162	Nazeer Husain Shah s/o Fazal Shah, Lala Musa .. .. .	1
142	Muhammad Hussain Jara s/o Nawab Khan, Gujrat ..	1	163	Hasan Din, Maqbool s/o Badar Din, Fazlur Rehman Campbel- pur .. .. .	1
143	Nazar Muhammad s/o Sultan Mehmood, Gujrat .. .. .	1	164	Malik Fazal Karim Ghulam Rasul s/o Ibrahim Allah Ditta R/Pindi .. .. .	1
144	Muhammad Zaman Lit.-A., Gujrat .. .. .	1	165	Amir Afzal Khan s/o Inayatullah Campbellpur .. .. .	1
145	Bashir Ahmad s/o Haji Bahadar Khan, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	166	Muhammad Yahya s/o Mozam Din, Taxila .. .. .	1
146	Said Muhammad, Khan Muham- mad, Gujrat .. .. .	1	167	Abdur Rahim s/o Abdur Reh- man, Taxila ....	1
147	Muhammad Raffee s/o gee Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	1	168	Abdul Karim s/o Jumma Khan Taxila .. .. .	1
148	Muhammad Aslam s/o Namet Ali, Gujrat .. .. .	1	169	Ch: Jaffar Khan s/o Saifi Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	1
149	M/s Abdur Rehman, Abdul Ghaffar, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	170	Mian Noor Husain s/o Muham- mad Azam, Campbellpur ..	1
150	Safdar Ali Shah s/o Faqir Shah, Sialkot. .. .. .	1	171	Abdul Satar, Abdur Rahim, R/Pindi .. .. .	1
151	Muhammad Shafi s/o Gheba Khan, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	172	Habibullah, Haji Rasul Meer, R/Pindi .. .. .	1
152	Sh: Nazeer Ahmed, Sher Muhammad s/o Sh. Abdul Ghani, Sadar Din, Sialkot ..	1	173	Subedar Sheir Baz Khan s/o Sardar Ali Khan, Sargodha ..	1
153	S. Manzoor Ali s/o Sadiq Ali R/Pindi .. .. .	1	174	Muhammad Sharif s/o Fateh Din R/Pindi .. .. .	1
154	Malak Irshad Husain s/o Faqir Khan, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	175	Walayat Khan s/o Karam Dad, R/Pindi .. .. .	1
155	Ghulam Mustafa s/o Muhammad Bux, R/Pindi .. .. .	1	176	Mohd. Akram s/o Muhammad Ali, R/Pindi .. .. .	1
156	Afsar Khan, Aslam Khan s/o Nadar, Campbellpur ..	1	177	S. Muhammad Husain Tawana, Lahore .. .. .	1
157	Syed Yusaf Ali Shah s/o S. Ali Haider Shah, R/Pindi ..	1	178	Asghar Ali Shah s/o Faqir Shah, Sialkot .. .. .	1
158	Malik Taj Muhammad s/o Faqir Muhammad Khan, R/Pindi ..	1	179	Walayat Husain s/o Chanan Shah, Wazirabad .. .. .	1
			180	Khadim Husain s/o Soue Shah Gujrat .. .. .	1

181	Muhammad Islam s/o Imam Khan, R/Pindi .. .. I	204	Pir Anwaruddin s/o Pir Akhar Ali, R/Pindi .. .. I
182	Khuda Dad s/o Karam Dad, R/Pindi .. .. I	205	Ch: Karam Illahi s/o Abdul Lateef, R/Pindi .. .. I
183	Akhtar Husains/o Dherpa Shah, R/Pindi .. .. I	206	Abdul Rashid s/o Muhammad Chiragh, Lahore .. .. I
184	Zenab Bibi wife of Nadar Ali, R/Pindi .. .. I	207	Akhtar Ali Mirza s/o Haider Jan, Rawalpindi. .. .. I
185	Haji Muhammad Yasin s/o Allah Din, R/Pindi .. .. I	208	Abdul Rauf s/o Abdul Jabbar R/Pindi .. .. I
186	Abdul Jamal s/o Ghulam Muhammad, R/Pindi .. .. I	209	Raja Aziz Akhtar s/o Karam Dad, R/Pindi .. .. I
187	Sardar Begum w/o Mohd. Sharif, R/Pindi .. .. I	210	Fazal Ahmed s/o Nizam Din, R/Pindi .. .. I
188	Denas Aruaid s/o S. Das, R/Pindi	211	Muhammad Alam s/o Nizam Din R/Pindi .. .. I
189	Muhammad Anwar s/o Ahmad Din, R/Pindi .. .. I	212	Hafeezullah s/o Haji Habib-ullah, R/Pindi .. .. I
190	Sh: Muhammad Bashir, Muhammad Tufail, R/Pindi .. .. I	213	Muhammad Akhlaq s/o Pir Khan, R/Pindi .. .. I
191	Muhammad Sharif s/o Muhammad Musa, R/Pindi .. .. I	214	Ghulam Muhammad s/o Fazal Ahmed, R/Pindi .. .. I
192	Gul Zaman s/o Muhammad Zaman, R/Pindi .. .. I	215	Sardar Muhammad Ghulam Muhammad, R/Pindi .. .. I
193	Feroze Khan s/o Abdulla Khan, Gujrat .. .. I	216	Faiz Ahmed s/o Haji Muhammad R/Pindi .. .. I
194	Safdar Ali Khans/ oFateh Khan Campbellpur .. .. I	217	Muhammad Sadiq s/o Ghulam Mahyuddin, R/Pindi .. .. I
195	Inayat Ali s/o Nawazish Ali R/Pindi .. .. I	218	Sabir Husain s/o Karam Dad R/Pindi .. .. I
196	Zafar Ali Shah s/o Fateh Ali Shah, Attock .. .. I	219	Mehar Din s/o Nawab Din, Sialkot .. .. I
197	Muhammad Shareef s/o Haider Ali, Gujrat .. .. I	220	Lal Khan s/o Alla Dad, Gujrat .. .. I
198	Jafar Husain Shah s/o Fazal Husain, R/Pindi .. .. I	221	Zubeda Khatoon wife of Akhtar Hussain Zaidi, R/Pindi .. .. I
199	Fateh Sher Khan s/o Mehar Khan, Campbellpur .. .. I	222	Sh: Ghulam Rasul s/o Karim Bux, Lala Musa .. .. I
200	Mohammad Afzal Khan s/o Capt: Sultan Jan, Campbellpur .. .. I	223	Awai Khan s/o Said Khan, Campbellpur .. .. I
201	Ch: Rehmat Khan s/o Sub-Maj: Ghaus Muhammad Montgomery. .. .. I	224	S. Amir Ahmed Khan s/o Muhammad Niaz, Jhelum .. .. I
202	Badrudin s/o Noor Din Vah: Cantt. .. .. I	225	Karam Ellahi s/o Ahmed Khan, R/Pindi .. .. I
203	Muhammad Yars/o Malak Khan Jhelum .. .. I	226	Ghulam Shafi s/o Ghulam Rasul, Sargodha .. .. I



227	Muhammad Hafiz s/o Ghulam Nabi, R/Pindi .. ..	I	250	Abdul Ghafoor s/o Rehmat Khan, Rawalpindi .. ..	I
228	Hukam Din s/o Pira Ditta, G/wala .. ..	I	251	Mst. Razia Sultana Begum D/o Major Abdul Rehman, Rawalpindi .. ..	I
229	Ch. Muhammad Khan s/o Fateh Muhammad, Gujrat .. ..	I	252	Abdur Rahim Khan s/o Abdur Razak Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
230	Ghulam Haider s/o Sardar Khan, Gujrat .. ..	I	253	Mohamed Husain s/o Fateh Mohamed R/Pindi .. ..	I
231	Inayat Ali s/o Budda Khan, Gujrat .. ..	I	254	Mohamed Sulemans/o Mohammed Bux R/Pindi .. ..	I
232	Sultan Ali s/o Lal Khan, Gujrat .. ..	I	255	Ch. Sultan Khan s/o Aziz Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
233	Muhammad Yunas s/o Muhammad Ishaq, Gujrat .. ..	I	256	Sher Khan and Mehtab Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
234	Muhammad Amir Khan Safdar Khan s/o Dilbar Khan, Alim Khan, Attock .. ..	I	257	Khan Mohammed and Mirza Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
235	Amanat Ali s/o Muhammad Ismail, Sargodha .. ..	I	258	M/S. Kamran Tr. Co. R/Pindi .. ..	2
236	Bair Dins/o Nabi Bux, Sargodha .. ..	I	259	Sardar Zulfiqar Ali Khan s/o Mohamed Iqbal Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
237	Ghulam Rasul s/o Abdulla, R/Pindi .. ..	I	260	Wali Mohammed s/o Mittu Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
238	Inayat Muhammad s/o Abdulla, Gujrat .. ..	I	261	Mohamed Saeedullah s/o Gulzar Mohammed Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
239	Dadan Khan s/o Bahadar Ali, R/Pindi .. ..	I	262	Mohammed Ismail s/o Bahadar Ali Khan R/Pindi .. ..	28
240	Abdul Haq s/o Wali Muhammad, Gujrat .. ..	I	263	Mohamed-I-Hasan s/o Mohd Asadullah Malik R/Pindi .. ..	I
241	Sajawal Khan s/o Bahadur Khan, R/Pindi .. ..	I	264	Zafar Ali s/o Mehdi Ali Gujrat .. ..	I
242	Muhammad Mubarak s/o Mohd. Aslam Khan, R/Pindi .. ..	I	265	Abdul Ghani s/o Munshi Pir Din R/Pindi .. ..	I
243	Rustam Khan s/o Mahabat Khan, R/Pindi .. ..	I	266	Azhar Ali s/o Mehdi Ali Gujrat .. ..	I
244	Abdul Razak s/o Sher Khan, R/Pindi .. ..	I	267	Mohammed Shafi Mir s/o Maula Bux Gujrat .. ..	I
245	Muhammad Iqbal, Abdur Rehman, R/Pindi .. ..	I	268	Abdul Latif s/o Abdul Karim R/Pindi .. ..	I
246	Mirza Safdar Ali s/o Ahmed Jan, R/Pindi .. ..	I	269	Mohammed Akram Noor Mohammed Khan Sargodha .. ..	I
247	Miran Bux s/o Bahadar Ali, R/Pindi .. ..	I	270	Abdul Aziz s/o Fateh Din Lahore .. ..	I
248	Muhammad Saleem Mirza s/o Abdur Rauf, R/Pindi .. ..	I	271	Major Mansab Dad Khan S/o Mohd. Azam Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
249	Qazi Abdur Rauf s/o Muaffar Zafar Din, R/Pindi .. ..	I	272	Lutaf Khan s/o Ahmed Khan Attock .. ..	I
			273	Sh. Mohamed Jan s/o Allah Bux R/Pindi .. ..	I

274	Maqbool Ellahi s/o Fazal Ellahi R/Pindi .. .. .	I	296	Mohammed Ashraf s/o Mohd. Amin Campbellpur .. .. .	I
275	Mohammed Aslam s/o Husain Mo- hammed G/wala .. .. .	I	297	Manzoor Husain s/o Mohd. Husain Chima, G/wala .. .. .	I
276	Malik Abdul Basit s/o Abdul Rehman Gujrat .. .. .	I	298	Munawar Khan s/o Attaullah Khan Muzaffarabad .. .. .	I
277	Nur Khan s/o Turra Baz Khan Campbellpur .. .. .	I	299	Mohammed Nauman s/o Mohd. Ismail Sargodha .. .. .	I
278	Umar Saddiq s/o Mohammed Din G/wala .. .. .	I	300	Sajawal Din s/o Ferozedin R/Pindi	I
279	Mohamed Siddiq and Mohammed Tufail G/wala .. .. .	I	301	Rehmatullah s/o Ch. Mohd. Din G/wala .. .. .	I
280	S. Zafar Ali s/o Fateh Ali Camp- bellpur .. .. .	I	302	Mohamed Intiaz Akhtar s/o Sardar Ahmed Gujrat .. .. .	I
281	S. Alamdar Husain s/o Abdullah Shah Attock .. .. .	I	303	Attaur Rehman s/o Mian Mo- hamed Campbellpur .. .. .	I
282	Saeeda Banu w/o Nizamuddin R/Pindi .. .. .	I	304	Mohamed Yusaf Ilam Din and Co. Lala Musa .. .. .	I
283	Zia Akbar Sufi s/o Mohammed Ali Sufi Lahore .. .. .	I	305	Abdul Majeed s/o Said Khan Hazro .. .. .	I
284	Sh. Abdul Ghani s/o Azizuddin R/Pindi .. .. .	I	306	Malik Noor Khan s/o Malik Tur Tarnal Campbellpur .. .. .	I
285	Mohammed Sharif s/o Mohammed Ramzan R/Pindi .. .. .	I	307	M/S. Sh. Mohamed Ramzan and Capt. Rahmat Khan Lala Musa	I
286	Sh. Ahsan Iqbal s/o Mohammed Iqbal R/Pindi .. .. .	I	308	Faiz Mohamed s/o Sher Moham- ed Campellpur .. .. .	I
287	Mohammed Shafi s/o Mohamed Ramzan R/Pindi .. .. .	I	309	Gul Nawaz s/o Mohamed Yar Gujrat .. .. .	I
288	Mohammed Jalil, Abdul Majeed s/o Fazal Din and Mohd. Din R/Pindi .. .. .	I	310	Mohamed Zubir s/o Sahib Dad Sarai Alamgir .. .. .	I
289	Mukhtar Jan D/o Ghulam Husain R/Pindi .. .. .	I	311	Abdul Qayum s/o Babu Karim Bux R/Pindi .. .. .	I
290	Manzur Ellahi s/o Ghulam Sarwar R/Pindi .. .. .	I	312	Nur Khan s/o Shadman Khan Chakwal .. .. .	I
291	Mohammed Wazir s/o Mehar Din G/wala .. .. .	I	313	Mohamed Saghir s/o Allah Bux R/Pindi .. .. .	I
292	Mohammed Inayat s/o Hayat Mohamed G/wala .. .. .	I	314	Gulab Khan s/o Nur Khan Pindi Gheb .. .. .	I
293	Mehmood Husain s/o Inayat Husain Lahore .. .. .	I	315	Mohamed Yusaf s/o Roshan Khan Pindi Gheb .. .. .	I
294	Nazeer Ahmed s/o Ahmed Din Sialkot .. .. .	I	316	Chiragh Din s/o Jalal Din R/Pindi .. .. .	I
295	Mohamed Khan s/o Ghulam Mo- hamed Gujrat .. .. .	I	317	Mohamed Husain s/o Allah Ditta G. wala .. .. .	I
			318	Khuwaja Karamatullah s/o Mohamed Ali G/wala .. .. .	I

319	Said Ahmed Khan s/o Rehmat Khan Jhelum .. .. .	I	342	Saleh Mohaned s/o Mian Din R/ Pindi .. .. .	I
320	Fazal Ellahi s/o Hasham Ali R/Pindi .. .. .	I	343	Mohammed Asghar s/o Ghulam Mohammed G/wala .. .. .	I
321	Abdul Rahims/o Ghulam Ahmed R/Pindi .. .. .	I	344	Ghulam Rasul s/o Ahmed Khan Mandi Bhauddin .. .. .	I
322	Samundar Khan s/o Fazal Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	I	345	Manzur Ahmed s/o Mirza Khan Gujrat .. .. .	I
323	Asghar Ali s/o Rehmat Ali R/Pindi .. .. .	I	346	Qaim Din s/o Mohammed Ram- zan Sialkot .. .. .	I
324	Zahid Ali s/o Mohamed Ali R/Pindi .. .. .	I	347	Mohammed Yaqub s/o Mohammed Ishaq G/wala .. .. .	I
325	Mohamed Ibrahim s/o Ghulam Mohamed G/wala .. .. .	I	348	Mohammed Yunas s/o Feroze Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	I
326	Sultan Mohammed s/o Wahab Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	I	349	Mohammed Asghar s/o Mohammed Ramzan G/wala .. .. .	I
327	Ghulam Haider s/o Ahmed Khan R/Pindi .. .. .	I	350	Nazeer Mohammed s/o Nur Mo- hammed R/Pindi .. .. .	I
328	Fazlur Rehman s/o Abdul Karim R/Pindi .. .. .	I	351	Mohd. Ismail s/o Mohd. Ibrahim R/pindi .. .. .	..
329	Atta Mohammed s/o Ghulam Haider R/Pindi .. .. .	I	352	Zia-ud-Din s/o Karim-ud-Din R/pindi .. .. .	I
330	Mohammed Siddiq s/o Mohd. Sadiq R/Pindi .. .. .	I	353	Raja Dewan Khan s/o Sardar Kala Khan R/pindi .. .. .	I
331	Ghulam Hasan s/o Ghulam Qadir R/Pindi .. .. .	I	354	Faiz Azim S/o Malik Noon Mohd. Tainda .. .. .	I
332	Ishfak Husain s/o Mushtak Ahmed G/wala .. .. .	I	355	Mohd. Hanif s/o Haji Ghulam Rasool R/pindi .. .. .	I
333	*Sardar Mohammed Farid Gul Gujrat .. .. .	I	356	Mohd. Iqbal s/o Mohd. Jan Gupat .. .. .	I
334	Mohamed Munir s/o Ahmed Din Sialkot .. .. .	I	357	Syed Nazir Hussain s/o S. Inayat Ali Shah R/pindi .. .. .	I
335	Faiz Ahmed s/o Haji Mohd. R/Pindi .. .. .	I	358	Ahmed Hussain s/o Abdul Reh- man, R/pindi .. .. .	I
336	Abdul Karim s/o Bagli Ali R/Pindi .. .. .	I	359	Mohd. Zaman s/o Ali Akbar Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I
337	Mohammed Ashraf s/o Sultan Khan Murree .. .. .	I	360	Syed Shajid Ali s/o Syed Hash- mat Ali, R/pindi .. .. .	I
338	Salam Ahmed s/o Nur Mohd. R/Pindi .. .. .	I	361	Aftab Ali Khan s/o Faiz Ali Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I
339	Abdul Hafiz s/o Inayat Ali R/Pindi .. .. .	I	362	Ghaus-ud-Din s/o Ahmed Ali, Gupit .. .. .	I
340	Shafiq Ahmed s/o Amanullah R/Pindi .. .. .	I	363	Mohd. Zaman s/o Dost Mohd. Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I
341	Abdul Haq s/o Ghulam Husain G/wala .. .. .	I	364	Mohd. Yousaf Butt s/o Ali Mohd, R/pindi .. .. .	I

365	Mohd. Afzal s/o Shamas Din, R/pindi .. .. .	I	388	Phowan Shah s/o Fatih Shah, Tanib .. .. .	I
366	Wajid Ali Khan s/o Mohd. Ali Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I	389	Malik Mohd. Ashraf s/o Ali Mohd. Taxila .. .. .	I
367	Ghulam Mohd. s/o Barkat Ali, R/pindi .. .. .	I	390	Sabir Din s/o Manla Bux R/pindi.	I
368	Mohd. Ramzan s/o Mohd. Ibra- him, Taxila .. .. .	I	391	Ghulam Jafar and Ghulam Qamar, Talagang .. .. .	I
369	Ghulam Rabbani s/o Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Tanib .. .. .	I	392	Ch. Wali Mohd. s/o Ch. Hayat Mohd., Gujrat .. .. .	I
370	Ghulam Mohd. s/o Amir Bux Gwab .. .. .	I	393	Syed Shajul s/o Syed Rehmat Shah, Taxila .. .. .	I
371	Syed Feroze Hussain s/o Syed Haider Shah, Taxila .. .. .	I	394	Syed Mehboob Hussain Shah s/o Syed Fazal Hussain Shah, Taxila .. .. .	I
372	Syed Sadiq Hussain s/o Syed Fazal Hussain Shah, Tanib .. .. .	I	395	Lal Hussain Shah s/o Syed Fazal Hussain Shah, Taxila .. .. .	I
373	Anwar-ud-Din s/o Ghulam Sar- war, Tanib .. .. .	I	396	Ali Fawad s/o Inayat Ali, R/pindi .. .. .	I
374	Raja Karim Elahi s/o Faiz Ah- mad, Taxila .. .. .	I	397	Mohd. Yasin Khan s/o Rahim Dad Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I
375	Mohd. Anwar Khans/o Ali Mohd. R/pindi .. .. .	I	398	Syed Mehboob Hussain Shah s/o Syed Chugh Ali Shah, Taxila..	I
376	Muzaffar Hussain s/o Sardar Khan, Mandi Bha-ud-Din .. .. .	I	399	M/s. Abdul Majid Abdul Hamid, Taxila .. .. .	I
377	Sultan Ahmed s/o Ghulam Gillani R/awalpindi .. .. .	I	400	Ishiq Hussain Shah s/o Fazal Hussain Shah, Taxila .. .. .	I
378	Mohd. Anwar s/o Ch. Sikandar Khan, Gwab .. .. .	I	401	Mohd. Din and Mohd. Guljun Taxila .. .. .	I
379	Anwar Hussain Shah s/o Gul Hussain Shah, Mandi Bhaud- Din .. .. .	I	402	Mohd. Akbar Mir s/o Mohd. Bux Mir, Gwaie .. .. .	I
380	Mohd. Ali and Naiz Ahmed Mandi Bhaud-ud-Din. .. .. .	I	403	Mohd. Ibrahim Qureshi s/o Abdul Karim, R/pindi .. .. .	I
381	M/S. Salam Iqbal M.A. Gabbar, R/pindi .. .. .	I	404	Mohd. Ayub s/o Mardar Khan, Munu. .. .. .	I
382	Fazal Khans/o Haji Mohd. Sule- man, R/pindi .. .. .	I	405	Haji Faryad Ali s/o M. Qadir Bux, Gujrat .. .. .	I
383	Anwar Hussain Shah and Rashid Ahmed, Mandi Bha-ud-Din .. .. .	I	406	Aftab Ahmed Khan s/o Raja Mubrran Ali, R/pindi .. .. .	I
384	Munshi Mohd. s/o Haji Shah Zaman, Sajib .. .. .	I	407	Fateh Mohd. s/o Sher Mohd. Sialkot .. .. .	I
385	Sh. Mohd. Ishiq s/o Sh. Rehmat Ullah, R/pindi .. .. .	I	408	Mohd Akhtar s/o Dr. Mohd. Zakia Ullah, R/pindi .. .. .	I
386	Faiz Mohd. Khan s/o Mohd. Ishiq R/pindi .. .. .	I	409	Afzal Attar s/o Zakia Ullah, R/pindi .. .. .	I
387	Munawar Hussain Shah s/o Shah Sarwar, Tanib .. .. .	I	410	Yar Mohd. s/o Taj Mohd. R/pindi	I

411	Moula Bux s/o Hafiz Faqir Mohd., R/pindi .. ..	x	435	Ch. Nawab Khan s/o Ch. Badr Din, R/pindi .. ..	x
412	Mohd. Aziz s/o Musa Khan, Gujrat .. ..	x	436	Mst. Miss Shah D/o Nazim Din, R/pindi .. ..	x
413	Maqsood Attar s/o Dr. Mohd. Zakir Ullah, R/pindi ..	x	437	Mohd Shafi Gujrat .. ..	x
414	Zun Khan Sh. s/o Qaim Khan Shaikh, R/pindi .. ..	x	438	Dilawar Khan s/o Haider Khan Lahore .. ..	x
415	Abdullah s/o Abdul Karim G/wala	x	439	Rehmat Ali s/o Barkat Ali Silakot .. ..	x
416	Atta Mohd. s/o Moula Bux, R/ pindi .. ..	x	440	Rashid Ahmed s/o Haji Mohd. Abdullah Gujrat .. ..	x
417	Khahir Salu Kh. Aziz Mahmood, Chakwal .. ..	x	441	Mohd. Farooq s/o Bakhtywar Pindi Gheb .. ..	x
418	Razi Khan s/o Sher Dil Khan, C/pur .. ..	x	442	Mst. Karam Bhari w/o Sh. Mohd. Aslam Chakwal ..	x
419	Fazal Elahi s/o Ghulam Haider, Taxila .. ..	x	443	Mohd. Yunas s/o Sh. Mohd. Aslam Gujranwala .. ..	x
420	Manzoor Elahi s/o Ghulam Hai- der, Taxila .. ..	x	444	Mohd. Ismail s/o Shah Mir Lahore .. ..	x
421	Mohd. Iftikhar Ghani s/o Ch. Noor Ghani, G/wala ..	x	445	Pir Altaf Hussain Shah s/o Pir Ghulam Jilani Talagang ..	x
422	Mohd. Akram s/o Karim Din, Talagang .. ..	x	446	Mansabdar Mian s/o Baloch Khan Murree .. ..	x
423	Fazal Khan s/o Shib Dil Khan, R/pindi .. ..	x	447	Rehmat Beg s/o Faiz Mohd. Beg R/Pindi .. ..	x
424	Ch. Co-op-Socilty Ltd. G/wala. ..	x	448	Abdur Rashid s/o Sharus Din R/Pindi .. ..	x
425	Mohd. Shafi Shaukat Ali, Lahore.	x	449	Ghalib Hussain s/o Latif Ahmed G/wala .. ..	x
426	Jamal Din s/o Allah Bux, Lahore .. ..	x	450	Inayat Ali s/o Ch. Imam Din Lyalpur .. ..	x
427	Malik Akbar Ali Murid Ali, Pasrur .. ..	x	451	Manzoor Haq s/o Imam Din Pindi .. ..	x
428	Bashir Ahmad s/o Mohd. Ramzan Gujrat .. ..	x	452	Mst. Sirdar Begum c/o Nawab Pehlwan Lahore .. ..	x
429	Mohd. Shafi s/o Ali Bux, Sialkot.	x	453	K. S. Hussain s/o Rahim Bux Sargodha .. ..	x
430	Mistri Bashir Ahmad s/o Ali Hussain, R/pindi .. ..	x	454	Manzoor Piracha s/o Yaqub Piracha Lahore .. ..	x
431	Faiz Rehman Butt s/o Mohd. Shafi Butt, G/wala .. ..	x	455	Saeed Ahmed s/o R. A. Sh. Sar- godha .. ..	x
432	Ijaz Hussain Shah s/o Pir Ghu- lam Gillani, Talagang ..	x	456	R/Pindi Bus Service R/Pindi ..	x
433	Sh. Feroze Din s/o Sh. Ghulam Mazhar-ud-Din, R/pindi ..	x	457	Ghulam Gillani Pindi Gheb ..	x
434	Mohd. Rafiq Ahmed s/o M. Ghul- lam Mohd., Talagang ..	x	458	Fateh Khan s/o Noor Khan Tala- gang .. ..	x

459	Nazar Mohd. s/o Nabi Bux Wazirabad .. ..	I	483	No entry .. ..	
460	P. A. Shahzad s/o M. Mohd. Bux R/Pindi .. ..	I	484	Mohd. Sharif s/o Imam din Gujrat .. ..	I
461	Khurshid Ahmed s/o Sh. Fazal Ahmed Sargodha .. ..	I	485	Mohd. Yousaf Piracha s/o M. Y. Sargodha .. ..	I
462	Qurban Hussain s/o Fazal Din Pindi .. ..	I	486	Ghulam Rasul s/o Haji Gul Mohd. Talagang .. ..	I
463	Syed Sirdar Shahs/o Syed Sarcoar Shah Lala Musa .. ..	I	487	Sher Ali s/o Khushal Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
464	Mohd. Shafi s/o Rehmat Ali Pindi .. ..	I	488	Mohd. Hassan Akhtar, s/o Abdur Rehman R/Pindi .. ..	I
465	Abdul Bari Rashid s/o Ghulam Haider Pindi .. ..	I	489	Aziz Mohd. s/o Mula Bux R/Pindi .. ..	I
466	Pazar Khan s/o Kabal Khan Pindi .. ..	I	490	Habibullah s/o Alam Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
467	Mohd. Bux s/o Mian Khan Pindi .. ..	I	491	Aftikar Ahmed s/o Farman Ali R/Pindi .. ..	I
468	Abdul Karim s/o Ghulam Mohd. Pindi .. ..	I	492	Pervez Jahangir s/o Ali Mosa R/Pindi .. ..	I
469	Amir Mohd. Khan s/o Amirud Din Pindi .. ..	I	493	Shahzada Gul Fam s/o Mohd. Ali R/Pindi .. ..	I
470	Mohd. Tufail s/o Sharaf Din Lyallpur .. ..	I	494	Azizuddins/o Ali Baba Muzaferabad .. ..	I
471	Sirdar Mohd. s/o Rehmatulla Lyallpur .. ..	I	495	Mohd. Rafiq s/o Nawab Din Muridki Mandi .. ..	I
472	Fateh Mohd. s/o Ali Mohd. Murree road R/Pindi .. ..	I	496	Abdur Rehman s/o Abdul Ahad R/Pindi .. ..	I
473	Baluch Khan s/o Ghulam Khan Pindi .. ..	I	497	Shahid Masood s/o Masood Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
474	Raja Sharaf Ali s/o Raja Nazar Khan Jhelum .. ..	I	498	Hasham Khan s/o Shahwali R/Pindi .. ..	I
475	Abdul Aziz s/o Abdul Qasim G/wala .. ..	I	499	M/s Abdul Hameed s/o Mir Abdul Karim G/wala .. ..	I
476	No entry .. ..		500	Mohd. Iqbal s/o Jehan Khan G/wala .. ..	I
477	Rehmat Ali Mian s/o Akhtar Ali Khan Mandi Bahawal din .. ..	I	501	Abdur Rashid s/o Abdul Majid Asghar G/wala .. ..	I
478	Zahur Ahmed s/o Khalil Ahmed Gujrat .. ..	I	502	Mohd. Ibrahim s/o Allah Ditta G/wala .. ..	I
479	Ch. Munawar Ahmed s/o Ch. Fazal Elahi, Gujrat .. ..	I	503	Mohd. Ali s/o Haji Shah Mohd. G/wala .. ..	I
480	Fazal Ahmed s/o Ch. Mehr Din G/wala .. ..	I	504	Zanib Bibi w/o Babu Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I
481	Mohd Karim Khan s/o Kalandar Khan, Murree .. ..	I	505	Farzand Ali s/o Khuda Bux Jhelum .. ..	I
482	Hassan Din s/o Mian Noor Din Sialkot .. ..	I	506	Mohd. Sultan s/o Mohd. Jalal R/Pindi .. ..	I

507	Shahab Din s/o Juman Khan Khan Gujrat .. ..	I	530	Munawar Khan s/o Asad Khan, C/pur .. ..	I
508	Musa Khan s/o Noor Khan R/Pindi .. ..	I	531	Mohd. Sadiq s/o Jan Mohd. R/pindi .. ..	I
509	Badshah Begum d/o Mohd. Sar- war R/Pindi .. ..	I	532	Mohd. Rafiq s/o Ghulam Haider, R/pindi .. ..	I
510	Umar Hayat s/o Fazal Din Pindi .. ..	I	533	Ghulam Haider s/o Ali Mohd. R/pindi .. ..	I
511	Mohd. Iqbal s/o Sirdar Mohd. R/Pindi .. ..	I	534	Raja Mohd. Anwar s/o Raja Farman Ali, Kahuta ..	I
512	Sultan Ahmed s/o Asghar Ali R/Pindi .. ..	I	535	Mohd. Simab s/o Mohd. Sakhi, Murree .. ..	I
513	Mohd. Hafeez s/o Mohd. Hussain R/Pindi .. ..	I	536	Ali Asghar s/o Faqir Mohd., Muzaffarabad .. ..	I
514	Nazeer Ahmed s/o Mohd. Iqbal R/Pindi .. ..	I	537	Mohd. Raza s/o Gul Nawaz, Jhelum .. ..	I
515	Mohd. Isa s/o Abdur Rehman R/Pindi .. ..	I	538	Mohd. Yar s/o Malik Khan, Jhelum .. ..	I
516	Ghulam Hussain s/o Mohd. Din Gujrat .. ..	I	539	Syed Mehboob Ali s/o Mir Hussain, Murree .. ..	I
517	Mohd. Saeed s/o Mohd. Hussain Gujrat .. ..	I	540	Sultan s/o Fazal Din, R/pindi ..	I
518	Mohd. Yousaf s/o Zahur Ahmed R/pindi .. ..	I	541	Amir Abdullah Khan M.L.A., Mianwali .. ..	I
519	Mohd. Shafi s/o Noor Mohd., R/pindi .. ..	I	542	Mohd. Rafiq s/o Atta Mohd. R/pindi .. ..	I
520	Taj Din s/o Ahmed Jan, R/pindi.	I	543	Sultan Mahmud s/o Mazalla, Pindigheb .. ..	I
521	Mohd. Amir s/o Rahim Bux, Gujrat .. ..	I	544	Mohd. Iqbal s/o Mohd. Nabi, R/pindi .. ..	I
522	Mohd. Almas s/o Mohd. Akbar, R/pindi .. ..	I	545	Mirza Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din s/o Mirza Nathe Khan, Jhelum ..	I
523	Syed Munir Hussain s/o Syed Ghulam Hussain, R/pindi ..	I	546	Muzaffar Khan M.L.A. Camp- bellpur .. ..	I
524	Masood Jafri s/o Syed Mohd. Yousaf, R/pindi .. ..	I	547	Noor Mohd. Khurshid, M/wali ..	I
525	Sher Alam and Muzaffar Din, R/pindi .. ..	I	548	Mr. A.U. Akbar s/o Jehan Khan, R/pindi .. ..	I
526	Bostan Khan s/o Illahi Bux, R/pindi .. ..	I	549	Amir Akbar s/o Mohd. Akbar, R/pindi .. ..	I
527	Abdur Rashid s/o Ali Akbar, R/pindi .. ..	I	550	Hakim Shah s/o Akbar Ali, R/pindi .. ..	I
528	Mohd. Arbab s/o Mohd. Afzal, Murree .. ..	I	551	Hayat Ullah s/o Gul Akbar, R/pindi .. ..	I
529	Raja Aftab Ahmed s/o Sirdar Ali Shah, R/pindi .. ..	I	552	Mohd. Akram s/o Taja Khan, Jhelum .. ..	I
			553	Abdul Aziz s/o Dost Mohd., Murree .. ..	I

554	Mohd. Azad s/o Dost Mohd. Murree .. .. .	I	578	Baqi Khan s/o Salamat Khan, Mandi Bahuddin .. ..	I
555	Dadu s/o Hayat Bux, R/pindi..	I	579	Abdur Rehman s/o Sirdar Mohd. Hashmi, R/pindi .. ..	I
556	Mohd. Mian s/o Maro Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I	580	Yayah Khan s/o Abdur Rehman, R/pindi .. .. .	I
557	Hukam Dad s/o Saida, R/pindi.	I	581	Dost Mohd. s/o Mohd. Umar, Hazro .. .. .	I
558	Ghah Nawaz s/o Gheba, R/pindi.	I	582	Mohd. Ashraf s/o Mohd. Umar, R/pindi .. .. .	I
559	Lal Hussain s/o Mehr Din, R/pindi .. .. .	I	583	Jehan Dad s/o Raja Niaz Ali, Jhelum .. .. .	I
560	Ashraf Begum Shankat Begum, Lyallpur .. .. .	I	584	Rashid Ahmed s/o Ram Lasahia, Mandi Bahud-Din .. ..	I
561	Amir Mohd. s/o Abdul Aziz, R/pindi .. .. .	I	585	Syed Mohd. Jehan Khan, Mandi Bahudin .. .. .	I
562	M/S Mizan Din, Mohd. Yousaf, Sialkot .. .. .	I	588	Sarfraz Khan s/o Mohd. Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I
563	Sajawal Khan s/o Haq Nawaz, Hazro .. .. .	I	589	Ghulam Mohiuddin s/o Haji Abdul Haq, Abbotabad ..	I
564	Mohd. Shafiq s/o Chaman Din, R/pindi .. .. .	I	590	Abdul Haq s/o Allah Bux G/wala .. .. .	I
565	Afsar Khan s/o Mir Ahmed Khan, R/pindi .. .. .	I	591	Ishtiaq Hussain Co. Regd. Sargodha .. .. .	I
566	Jafar Hussain s/o Syed Fazal Hussain, R/pindi .. ..	I	592	Ch. Abdul Karim & Co. Sargodha .. .. .	I
567	Mohd. Zaman s/o Sharaf Din, R/pindi .. .. .	I	593	Yar Mohd. Khan s/o Mohd. Mian, Talagang .. ..	I
568	Tafazal Hussain Shah s/o Fazal Shah, Gujrat .. .. .	I	594	Mohd. Amir s/o Gul Bagh Ghore, Ghagti .. .. .	I
569	Rauf Ahmed s/o Bashir Ahmed, R/pindi .. .. .	I	595	Sher Mohd. Mir Afzal Khan Ghore, Ghagti .. ..	I
570	Agha Sher Ahmed s/o Agha Amir, Bux, R/pindi .. .. .	I	596	Abdul Manan c/o Ali Ahmed Ghore, Ghanti .. ..	I
571	Mehr Dad s/o Fazal Din, Gujrat .. .. .	I	597	Mohd. Hassan s/o Ghulam Mohd. R/pindi .. .. .	I
572	Ghulam Mohd. s/o Madad Khan Kahuta .. .. .	I	598	Aslam Khan s/o Ghulam Mohd., R/pindi .. .. .	I
573	Mehr Elahi s/o Fazal Elahi, R/pindi .. .. .	I	599	Shah Abdur Razaq Hamdani of Talagang .. .. .	I
574	Mohd. Hussain s/o Ghulam Mohd. G/wala .. .. .	I	600	Malik Manzur Haq s/o Fazal Din, Talagang .. .. .	I
575	Ghali Khan s/o Allah Ditta, G/wala .. .. .	I	603	Shaukat Ayub Khan C. in C. R/Pindi .. .. .	I
576	Karan Dad s/o Sultan Mahmud, R/pindi .. .. .	I	604	Dost Mohammed Khan V. Hun Darmial P. O. Sehala R/Pindi	I
577	Khurshid Ahmed s/o Mohd. Usman, R/pindi .. .. .	I			



605	Lt.-Col. Ayub Khan Gujjar Khan, Ward No. 2 ..	I	625	Ghulam Murtaza s/o Mohamed Akbar R/Pindi ..	I
606	Ch. Mohamed Ali, Sher Mohamed Commission Agent, Mandi Bahauddin ..	I	626	Sardar Mohamed Ajab Khan s/o Mohamed Khan R/Pindi ..	I
607	Abdur Rahim Iftikhar Ahmed Ishaq Ahmed c/o A. M. Ha- keemjee R/Pindi ..	I	627	Raja Karamat Husain s/o Raja Mirza Khan R/Pindi ..	I
608	Syed Bashir Ahmed c/o Major Faqir Mughusudin R/Pindi ..	I	628	Sh. Karmuddin s/o Haji Imam- uddin Campbellpur ..	I
609	Id Mohamed H. No. 341 Village Chuar R/Pindi ..	I	629	Mohamed Husain s/o Gharib Khan R/Pindi ..	I
610	M. H. Siddiq Raja H. No. 268, Lencedown Road R/Pindi ..	I	630	Ch. Mohamed Feroze s/o Ch. Ahmed Khan G/wala ..	I
611	Syed Farman Ali V. Chuhau P. O. Karim wala District Gujrat ..	I	631	Ch. Zahuruddin s/o Ahmed Din G/wala ..	I
612	Ch. Nur Sher Hokra Teh. Murree P. O. Ghora Gali ..	I	632	Sardar Ahmed Khan s/o Naeem Khan Campbellpur ..	I
613	Lt.-Sardar Habibullah Pension- er, P-1067-A., Id Gah R/Pindi ..	I	633	Shah Wali s/o Chajji R/Pindi ..	I
614	Sardar Amir Afzal Khan P-1613- E Idgah R/Pindi ..	I	634	Lt.-Col. Mohamed Mukhtar Shah Lahore ..	I
615	Major Barkat Ali s/o Ch. Mo- hamed Khan Gujrat ..	I	635	Ch. Ali Qadir s/o Kalu Khan R/Pindi ..	I
616	Ch. Mohamed Khan, V. Tathat Alia, P. O. Jokalian, Distt. Gujrat ..	I	636	Mohamed Akram s/o Ali Ahmed R/Pindi ..	I
617	Ch. Nadir Khan, near Majestic Cinema Gujrat ..	I	637	Aftab Ahmed s/o Bahawal Baksh Butt Gujrat ..	I
618	Ch. Sai Mohamed M.L.A. V. Chinoo, P. O. Sahana, Tehsil Phalia Distt. Gujrat ..	I	638	Mohamed Rafiq s/o Mohamed Hayat, Gujrat ..	I
619	Ibne Ali s/o Mohamed Ali P- 677-A Mohalla Banni R/Pindi ..	I	639	Mohamed Shareef s/o Mohamed Yar, Cast Jat, Vareaeh Shadi- wal Distt. Gujrat ..	I
620	Ayub Khan s/o Beram Khan Campbellpur ..	I	640	Mohamed Muzaffar s/o Sultan Ali-Jat Vareaeh Gujrat ..	I
621	Mohamed Yaqub, Mohamed Rasheed, Campbellpur ..	I	641	Sh. Mohamed Aslam Dalhansi Road R/Pindi ..	I
622	Ghulam Sarwar Khan s/o Zafar Khan Campbellpur ..	I	642	Frederick Raban Ellahi R/Pindi ..	I
623	Mehar Din s/o Maula Baksh R/Pindi ..	I	643	Ch. Zahur Ahmed & Co. G/wala ..	I
624	Sardar Bahadar, Syed Mohamed Akram Bukhari s/o Syed Mohd. Umar Shah R/Pindi ..	I	644	Mian Abdul Ghafoor New Mohalla R/Pindi ..	I
			645	Sh. Abdul Ghani H. No. BB89 Shah Nazeer R/Pindi ..	I

Serial No.	Name and address of the applicant.	Route.	No. of Permit received.
1	Ghulam Haider s/o Muhammad Baksh of Sialkot.	Rawalpindi Region Except Rawalpindi-Murree Kohla ..	1
2	Syed Sher Muhammad Hashmi Rawalpindi.	Do. .. ..	1
2	Nur Khan s/o Ali Afsar Khan Pindi ..	Do. .. ..	1
4	Muhammad Sharif and Mian Muhammad Rawalpindi.	Do. .. ..	1
5	M/s Progressive Papers Ltd., Lahore ..	Do. .. ..	1

**PROPOSAL TO CREATE A NEW REGIONAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITY FOR  
BAHAWALPUR STATE.**

**201. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to form the area comprising the former Bahawalpur State into a separate region for the purpose of creating a new Regional Transport Authority there; if not whether it will remain under the Regional Transport Authority, Multan as at present?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works):**

Yes.

**FOODGRAINS PROCUREMENT.**

**207. Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah:** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state:—

(a) the date on which the Foodgrains Procurement Order was enforced in the Province;

(b) the authority who appoints Purchasing Dealers of Foodgrains on behalf of the Government;

(c) the procedure of purchasing the foodgrains;

(d) the monthly pay of Foodgrains Inspector, Supervisor, Inspector Weights and Measures, Foodgrains Controller and other Officers, being appointed in connection with the procurement;

(e) the number and location of foodgrains strong bins, which have been constructed in West Pakistan ;

(f) how long foodgrains—can be stored in the existing storing arrangements ;

(g) the designation of the officer who examines the foodgrains quality when the purchases are made ;

(h) the arrangements Government have made in connection with checking weights when the foodgrains are stored in the Bins and when the same Foodgrains are disposed of from the Bins ?

**Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur** (Minister of Food and Civil Supplies) : It is regretted that the requisite information is not yet ready.

### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

#### Article published in the Pakistan Times and the Imroze making allegation against a Member.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi** : On a point of privilege ! Today's "Pakistan Times" and "Imroz" carry a story with six-column banner-lines making certain allegations against an honourable member of this House. We do not know the veracity of the story but the Minister being a member of this honourable House should make a statement on the subject in so far as this question involves the dignity of the House. I request that the Minister be called upon to explain the position.

**Mr. Speaker** : Let me see the newspaper ?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi** : May I bring them from the Library ?

**Mr. Speaker** : Yes.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M. L. As.

**Mr. Speaker** : I have received the following application from Mr. Teeomal Nathiromal, M.L.A.

I request that my absence from session held in August may kindly be treated as leave.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Khan Pir Muhammad Khan, M.L.A.

With due respect I beg to say that I have an urgent piece of work at home therefore kindly grant me leave for 5 days with effect from 13th March to 17th March, 1957.

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.

”میں ہتار خانگی ضروری کام کی خاطر گھر جا رہا ہوں ۱۱ مارچ سے لیکر ۱۶ مارچ تک میری رخصت منظور فرمائی جائے۔“

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Teeomal Nathiromal, M.L.A.

As I was un-well, I could not attended the Sessions from 1st to 9th March, 1957, I request that leave may please be granted for 9 days

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur, M.L.A.

I was absent from the Assembly Sessions from 1st March to 5th as I was un-well, leave of absence may be granted to me for 5 days

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Syed Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah, M.L.A.

میں نے ذاتی کام کے لئے چند دنوں کے واسطے باہر جانا ہے۔ اس لئے مستقدمی ہوں کہ ۸ ماہ حال سے ایک ہفتہ کی رخصت تصور فرمائی جائے۔

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 Ayyub Khan of Allai, M.L.A.

"ڈاکٹر کے مشورہ پر میں یہ غرض تجزیلی آب و ہوا لاہور سے باہر جا رہا ہوں۔ لہذا مجھے تمام اجلاس کی رخصت عنایت کریں۔"

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mian Faiz Ahmed, M.L.A.

"عرض ہے ۵ مارچ کو میں بیمار تھا۔ اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں حاضر نہ ہو سکا۔ اس لئے میری غیر حاضری معاف فرمائی جائے۔"

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

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

Due to urgent professional engagement, it will not be possible for me to attend the Assembly Session on the 11th and 12th of March. I, therefore, request for leave for these two days.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Syed Haji Shah Qadri Gilani, M.L.A.

”عزیزم میاں فیض احمد خان کی تیارداری میں مصروفیت کے باعث مورخہ ۵ مارچ کے اجلاس میں شریک نہیں ہو سکا تھا۔ اس لئے رخصت منظور فرمائی جائے۔“

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Muhammad Hashim Khan Wassan, M.L.A.

As I have got urgent work to attend at my native place, I request that Assembly may be moved to grant me leave for 12th to 14th March, 1957.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Najam-ud-Din Vallibhoy, M.L.A.

Due to unavoidable circumstances, I could not attend Assembly meetings on 4th and 6th of February, 1957, and the same may be condoned.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Chaudhri Aziz Din, M.L.A.

Due to intestinal disorder, I could not attend the session on the 8th and 9th March 1957. Kindly grant me leave for the said days.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Chaudhri Aziz Din, M.L.A.

In continuation of my previous application I beg to state that I am still indisposed and have been advised complete rest by my Doctor. I think I cannot travel for five days. I beg to request that I may be granted leave for five days from 11th March 1957 to 15th March 1957 both days inclusive.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

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**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Pirzada Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din, Member, Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan.

I beg respectfully to submit that during the August Session of the Assembly I was absent on the 1st and the 2nd August. I request that I may kindly be granted leave for the above two dates.

The question is—

That the leave asked for be granted.

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### BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before the general discussion on the Budget begins today I want to make one suggestion to the House. There are five days more, including today, for the general discussion and the time generally at our disposal is about 2½ hours per day because after the question hour fifteen to twenty minutes are taken up by these points of order and points of privileges.

**A Member:** And leave applications !

**Mr. Speaker:** These can be disposed of in five minutes. I can even take them up after the general discussion.

Now, out of these five days, the last day will be reserved for replies by the Ministers. So we are left with 2½ to three hours for these four days. I have received long lists of intending speakers: 25 from the Republican Party; 8 from the National Party and I think there are 30 from the Muslim League Party. Now, the total time at our disposal being only ten to twelve hours, ten minutes for each Speech may not solve the problem. To the leaders of the Muslim League Party and the National Party I propose to give more time.

I think they should be able to finish their speeches in one hour i.e.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour for each. Is that right Mr. G. M. Syed.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** I think I may take 45 minutes or an hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** For the present therefore 45 minutes each for the two leaders and 15 minutes for other honourable members, will be fixed.

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz:** The maximum limit should be 20 minutes.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada:** I shall take 10 minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** 15 minutes will be the maximum limit.

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz:** At least 20 minutes should be given.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Why not extend the time of the sitting. For instance I will take at least one hour. Therefore extend the time.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmud:** Be the Leader of the Opposition.

خان فقیرا خان جزون ۔ جناب والا ۔ رانا گل محمد صاحب نوں کی پیشانی پر زخم  
 نظر آ رہا ہے ۔ کیا وہ بتائیں گے کہ ان کو کیا ہوا ہے ؟  
 رانا گل محمد نوں المعروف عبدالعزیز نوں ۔ ابھی ابھی مجھے مائیک ٹرنے کی  
 وجہ سے یہ زخم آیا ہے ۔

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz:** Presentation of the budget is the only one occasion in the year which gives us, the representatives of the public, a chance to thrash out things and to point out to the Government where they have erred and where they have not been able to do justice to public demands. If you give us only 15 minutes then as far as we are concerned it would mean only touching the fringe of the Budget which would be suicidal. I request you to extend the time limit to half hour or 20 minutes at least. (Interruptions).

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ ۔ جناب والا میں پروائٹ آف پرولیز پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
 اور وہ یہ ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو جو حکومت کے سامنے Concrete suggestions رکھنا  
 چاہتے ہیں وقت ملے گا یا نہیں ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ جی ہاں ۔ ضرور ملے گا ۔

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ ۔ اگر ہمیں اپنے خیالات کے اظہار کے لئے وقت نہ ملا تو ہم  
 یہاں بیٹھ کر اپنا قیمتی وقت ضائع نہیں کریں گے کیونکہ ہم کاروباری آدمی ہیں ۔  
 صاحب سپیکر ۔ آپ کو ضرور وقت ملے گا ۔



**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** My humble submission is that let the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition be consulted and in consultation with them decide the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is not speaking from his seat.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** It is a mere submission.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him go back to his seat. I think for the present maximum limit for speeches will be 15 minutes except the leaders of the two parties.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** There are many more parties.

**A Member:** Ladies should be given more time.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada (Nawabshah District):** I think limit of 15 minutes is quite fair and proper and we should be honest and fair to everybody. Any speech could be finished in 10 or 15 minutes, just as I will do today.

Sir, the honourable Finance Minister has presented his annual statement for the year and his sweet and silent figure is so appealing that it disarms all criticism. I shall not criticise his statement. I shall direct my remarks to the superman of the House, Dr. Khan Sahib, and to the iron man of the House, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan; the minor fry of the Cabinet I shall leave alone; I cannot call them Ministers; they are minor fry only.

Now, Sir, the good and great man Mr. Ghulam Muhammad conceived the idea and ideal of one unit and entrusted the task of its evolution to his successor, the superman of the House, the great Dr. Khan Sahib. Sir, it is not his function to run the administration which could be entrusted to the minor fry; his sole function is to see that One-Unit becomes a success. So I tell him to have a Ministry of all talents, which should not be a Ministry of one party; find out and pick up talent from here and there and everywhere. Have them all in the Ministry. I would only request him to have Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan here, who is the iron man, and our friend Khuhro Sahib should also be taken in. If you do not wish to have him it is your business. Then there is the brilliant man Mian Muhammad Shafi, who must also be taken in and even Mian Daultana, another brilliant man, if he only gives up his intrigues, should be taken in also.

Then I come to another point. This Ministry of One-Unit has one special function; let all the Minister, M.L.As. and officials consider themselves ambassadors of unity; once this feeling enters their hearts that they are ambassadors of unity. One-Unit will become a success. Unfortunately,

the Ministers think they are high officials, Secretaries think that they are high officials and M.L.As. think they are big men; so all of us are no more ambassadors of unity. This feeling should be properly infused in us and we should behave and act in the manner of ambassadors, forgetting everything else. Now Sir, according to one very pleasant dictum; Eating and drinking together conduces to friendship. Fortunately our ambassadors in foreign countries also do the same thing. They are provided with money and every day, almost, they do eating and drinking together.

- ملاون - پلاون I see their photograph, and find that they go about in their black trousers and white shirts drinking champagne everyday. We poor people cannot go in for champagne.

One thing I may tell you that Dr. Khan Sahib should give up this portfolio of Law and Order and Services and take up one and one portfolio of One-Unit and nothing else. Dr. Khan, you are a super-man; do not do these ordinary things which can be performed by other men. Then you should have a committee from both sides of the House. I asked you to give us 500 rupees a month and also give us first class passes for travelling but you did not do it. Now I request you to form a committee called the One-Unit Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and they will be entitled to all the allowances and the T. A. It should be a committee of 40, with 20 from here and 20 from there. They should tour about the districts creating unity, goodwill and fellow-feeling. Only then will One-Unit succeed. Otherwise it will never succeed. It is personal contacts which bring two hearts together, but if we observe distance and behave like officers One-Unit will prove a failure as it really has proved a failure. (Hear, hear). Therefore, Sir, this One-Unit Committee should be asked to travel at least one week in a month not to members' own districts, but members from Sind and Frontier should go to the Punjab and the Punjab and Frontier members to Sind and so on.

Personal contacts should be established and then this aloofness will disappear, so also mistrust will disappear. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan said the other day the "the moment I cross the river Indus I feel as though I am in a foreign land." Sir, this feeling of yours will disappear if you establish more contacts. I told you the other day Mian Daultana, "you are a Nawab of Lahore just as my friend Mamdot is another Nawab, why don't you ask us, poormen, sometimes to take tea with you?" These fellows do not understand me. Uptil today, he has not given me a cup of tea, but due to my insight I do one thing every day. I go and sit in the restaurant where there are two or three people collected and I just get in and take tea at their cost. I establish contact and extra goodwill in this way. This is what should be done. Only yesterday I spoke to our friend, wearing shining kullah and turban, who has got horses and gambles with them, why he has not had the goodness to invite me to lunch. But, alas those Gentlemen, who are sitting on Treasury Benches.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmud:** I have invited you.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jama'uddin Farzani:** Last August I said to you in the lobby, "Makhdum Sahib, can I have a cup of tea?", you said "you got your allowance, go and take tea." You will never give us tea; you would rather ask us for tea! This is how you behave! Therefore, I appeal to you to establish personal contacts so that fear should be removed from our hearts; we should know you very well and then we will be your friends and we will have good relations. Unfortunately, my throat is not in good condition because nobody has given me supper in the night and therefore I went without supper.

Now, Sir, there is another thing which is very necessary for this One-Unit becoming a success. Our permanent officers should shake off their officialdom. They should behave like friends. I am very sorry for our friends, the great Mr. Faruqi. He was doing wonders in Sind but unfortunately he is changed in Lahore. Lahore has had its effect upon his subordinates also and they have become brown sahibs. Some of them have even the audacity to send for police to arrest M.L.As. Is this the way that Government will succeed? I will even go further and say that this distance in One-Unit should disappear. How can it be removed? Complaints are received in the Secretariat every day that we people of Hyderabad and Sukkur are not having justice from officers. It is very easy to remove such complaints. I remember, once we had a Deputy Commissioner of the name of Mr. Holt. Now, this Mr. Holt was a mad man in his own way and his madness was that he believed in living according to nature. So, every day in the morning, he used to do gymnastics in his compound all-naked, and one Wadera with a big turban who came early in the morning to see him, began to stare at him. He thought that, that Wadera was intruding upon his privacy; he jumped after the Wadera and in the streets of Sakkur the Wadera was running and the Sahib was running after him! People saw the chase. I asked that great man, Mr. Holt, how is it that nobody comes to you with complaint, what is the cause, what is the secret of your success?" complaints are received from your Tehsils or Divisions, I shall hold that you are inefficient." Officers who are really efficient do not allow complaints to go from them to the higher officers. So, Dr. Khan Sahib, who is just developing into a madman, should take a note, and I narrate this fact in all seriousness to him. If complaints go to the Deputy Commissioner from a particular Tehsil, the Deputy Commissioner should hold the Tehsildar as inefficient. If complaints from Deputy Commissioner go to the Commissioner, the Commissioner should hold the Deputy Commissioner as inefficient and so on. The result will be that nobody would be put to the task of coming to Lahore; all affairs will be settled there and then in various Tehsils because officers will fear that people will go to Khan Sahib and Khan Sahib will not give them promotion; he will stop their promotion for ever and therefore they must see that no complaint goes from their Tehsils; all complaints should be satisfied on the spot.

Then, there was another Englishman, a madman. What he used to do when people used to quarrel in the districts? He would say "all right,

whom do you think is the proper man to look into the matter?" He will give the name of one Wadera. Then he will call the other party and say "whom do you believe in?" He would say this or that Wadera. He will then send the matter for settlement to the two Waderas and he will make a condition: "Within a week this matter must be settled and if it is not settled I shall consider you badmashis and run you down under section 110, C.P.C. The result was that there was no complaint and everything was settled privately. So, I say this distance should not worry us; distance is nothing in the present-day world. The world is shrinking and we should annihilate the distance in this way. People on the spot should be made so sympathetic and good that people trust them and they should do the work so efficiently that no complaints should go to the officers.

Now, Sir, for this purpose there was one more thing to be done and it is this. These officials should not remain aloof from the people. Why are these officials so much obsessed by superiority complex. What is it due to? Let me tell you, Sir, in this country of ours, there are certain schools called English Schools in which probably our friend Colonel Sahib has also been educated. They study English from the very beginning, and they take pride in forgetting their own language. If I mistake not, even princely Mian Abdus Sattar Pirzada has sent his son just now to an English School where he is made to forget Sindhi.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada:** He has finished Sindhi first.

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada:** I am thankful to you. Here is this another gentleman. His father also sent him to an English School where he was made to forget his own language. Now, I tell you, Sir, these English Schools serve only one object. From the very beginning the students are taught to hate their fellow-citizens; they are taught superiority complex and they cease to be good Pakistanis. How can a gentleman who does not know his own language, understand Sohni Mahiwal. Therefore, from cultural point of view it is very necessary that in the beginning students should be taught in their own language. These missionary schools should be done away with.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only five minutes more. He has already reached the time limit.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Give him ten minutes more.

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada:** I would appeal to the Minister of Education ...

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** He is a very old and wiseman of the House, give him more time.

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada:** I would appeal to him to do what Ata Turk did and do away with these English schools. I am told in Egypt where I have passed a long time, the Egyptian did not want these missionary schools. They believe in national schools. So, Sir, you should

have national schools and I would go further and say in the national schools you should place emphasis upon one thing, upon studies which teach human values. At Oxford they teach something of humanity and the administrators, who studied at Oxford, learnt the Greek Philosophy. They imbibed proper notions of values: What things are valuable and what things are not valuable, and what things are valuable in themselves, for instance, virtue, courage etc. All these things are taught in the books of Plato and, therefore, the books of Plato should be translated into our vernacular language and lessons should be modelled on them. The students should know that there are certain things which are material and are valuable in themselves. Something should be done in this direction.

One thing more. My friend, Kazi Fazlullah knows very well that I am his humble servant, yet I cannot spare him. When he took office, he said that he will put down corruption in his department, if not fully, at least by 50 per cent. Let me tell him that corruption has increased in his department.

Now I may tell you one thing. We had an Executive Engineer at Nawabshah. Breaches occurred there and our Collector, who is God's good man, who is now removed, the first thing that he did was to tell that Executive Engineer: "You Engineer, get out, you are a knave; you are making money at the cost of the public; you have turned the national calamity into opportunity for making money". He was removed, he was never allowed to come near the breach by this great Collector. Now this Executive Engineer has not suffered any punishment. I ask him: What have you done to this man?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** An inquiry is pending against him.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamaluddin Pirzada:** You have transferred him to a better place. How long will the inquiry take? This matter should have been settled by you by a visit on the spot and this man should have been removed for ever.

خان فقیرا خان جردن (ضلع ہزارہ) - ہز ایکسپلینسی مسٹر سپیکر -

صاحب سپیکر - میں ہز ایکسپلینسی نہیں ہوں -

خان فقیرا خان جردن - جناب والا اگر کسی کپتان کو جردیل کہا جائے تو وہ خوش ہوتا ہے اور میں نے آپ کو ہز ایکسپلینسی اس لئے کہا ہے کہ آپ مجھے خاموش نہ کرا دیں۔

صاحب سپیکر ! مجھے بلڈ پریشر کی بیماری ہے اس لئے میں سوچ سوچ کر بات کروں گا - مجھے نہ تو اپنی قلم پر اختیار ہے اور نہ اپنی زبان پر قبضہ ہے اس لئے اگر کوئی غلطی ہو جائے تو آپ مجھے نکال نہ دیں - بہر حال میں نے یہ دیکھا ہے کہ آج کی دنیا میں نہ کوئی دوست ہے اور نہ کوئی دشمن - نہ کوئی سچ کہتا ہے اور نہ کوئی جھوٹ کہتا ہے - تمام باتیں مصلحت وقت اور ذاتی مفاد پر مبنی ہوتی ہیں -

جناب والا اب میں اپنے اصل مقصد کی طرف آتا ہوں۔ مسٹر سپیکر یہ نہیں دیکھنا چاہئے کہ کون بول رہا ہے بلکہ یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ وہ کیا بول رہا ہے۔ میں سوائے پرائنٹ آف آرڈر اٹھانے کے اور کسی موضوع پر نہیں بول سکتا۔ بہر حال جو بجٹ وزیر خزانہ نے پیش کیا ہے اس کے متعلق جو میری اپنی ذاتی رائے ہے یعنی جو میرے دل میں ہے وہی میری زبان پر آئے گا۔ اگر میری پارٹی میری تقریر سے خفا ہوئی تو مسلم لیگ میں تو میرے لئے کو مقام نہیں ہے اس لئے میں چھلانگ لگا کر اپنے دوست میان محمد شفیع صاحب کی آزاد پارٹی میں چلا جاؤنگا بشرطیکہ وہ مجھے اپنا قائد تسلیم کریں تو۔

میان محمد شفیع۔ خوش آمدید۔

خان فقیرا خان جدون۔ میں اپنے پندرہ سالہ تجربہ کی بنا پر یہ کہتا ہوں کہ اگر اسمبلی میں رڈی سے رڈی بجٹ بھی پیش کیا جائے تو گورنمنٹ پنچز کی طرف سے اس بجٹ کی تعریف میں زمین و آسمان کے قلابے ملائے جاتے ہیں۔ اور دوسری طرف اگر گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے کتنے اعلیٰ سے اعلیٰ بجٹ بھی پیش کیا جائے تو بھی اپوزیشن کا کوئی ممبر ایک لفظ بھی اس کی تعریف میں نہیں کہتا۔ میں نے اس بجٹ کو بڑے غور سے پڑھا ہے اور دو رات اس کا خوب مطالعہ کیا ہے لیکن مجھے اس میں اپنے علاقہ کے متعلق کوئی چیز نظر نہیں آتی اور کوئی رقم اس پس ماندہ علاقہ کیلئے نہیں رکھی گئی۔ وہاں کی تمام اراضیات زیر اثر سرکار آتی ہوئی ہیں یا جتنے سرمایہ دار ہیں وہ انہیں اپنے بنگلے بنانے کیلئے خرید رہے ہیں۔ وہاں لوگوں کو نہ تو راشن سکیل کے مطابق غلہ ملتا ہے اور نہ چینی۔ میرے علاقہ میں کوئی ہسپتال بھی نہیں۔ میرے علاقہ میں میڈا گاروں تو تحصیل کا سب سے بڑا شہر ہے لیکن وہاں نہ کوئی سکول ہے اور نہ ہسپتال۔ خان خدا داد خان مجھے روٹی تو دیتا ہے لیکن کوئی ہسپتال نہیں دیتا۔ اور پینے کے پانی کا یہ حال ہے کہ یہ پہاڑی نالہ سے جو شہر سے دور پہاڑی راستے پر واقع ہے وہاں سے لانا پڑتا ہے۔ ٹیوب ویل جہاں ضروری نہیں ہیں وہاں لگائے گئے ہیں لیکن بجٹ میں میرے پس ماندہ علاقہ کیلئے کوئی رقم نہیں رکھی گئی۔ جس کی وجہ سے میں یقینی طور پر گورنمنٹ کا ممنون نہیں۔

اس کے بعد میں اس بجٹ کے متعلق عوام کی رائے بتاتا ہوں۔ تمام جماعتوں لیڈروں اور طبقہ علما کی یہ منتقم رائے ہے کہ خلدون کریم سردار عبدالرشید کو اس بات پر دنیا و قیامت میں اجر دے گا کہ انہوں نے شراب پر ٹیکس دوگنا کر دیا ہے۔ اب شراب مہنگی ملے گی اور اس ٹیکس کے دوگنا کرنے سے ۴۲ لاکھ روپیہ حکومت کے خزانہ میں جائیگا۔ جناب والا اپوزیشن کے ۹ ممبر اور حکومت کے چھ ممبر جن میں ایک وزیر بھی شامل ہے ان کا خیال ہے کہ میٹکل گراؤڈ پر ڈاکٹر الہی بخش اور ڈاکٹر پیرزادہ نے انہیں ایک گھونٹ شراب پینے کی اجازت دی ہوئی ہے لیکن سردار رشید نے وہ بھی مہنگی کر دی ہے۔ یہ شکایت اونچے درجے کے پولیس افسروں اور سیکٹریوں اور ایک اخبار کے ایڈیٹر کو بھی ہے کہ سردار رشید نے شراب پر ٹیکس لگا کر اسے مہنگا کر دیا ہے۔ دوسری طرف پاکستان مسلم لیگ کے رکن اعلیٰ اور اپوزیشن کے روح روٹن اور موجودہ اسمبلی پارٹی کے قابل فخر رکن اور ریپبلکن پارٹی کے سب سے بڑے مخالف یعنی خان عبدالغفور خان کی رائے یہ ہے کہ یہ بجٹ بڑا منصفانہ اور جرات مندانہ ہے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order. Sir the honourable member is reading his speech. Is it according to rules to read one's speech?

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ اپنی تقریر پڑھیں نہیں۔

خان فقیرا خان جدون۔ میں تقریر پڑھ رہا ہوں بلکہ اپنے نوٹس دیکھتا ہوں اس لئے جناب والا میں اپنا ذاتی خیال چھوڑ کر خان عبدالغفور خان کی تقریر کے سامنے

سر تسلیم خم کرتا ہوں اور اپنے پیڑرہ سالہ تجربہ کی بنا پر یہ کہتا ہوں کہ میں نے اس سے بہتر بجٹ آج تک کبھی نہیں دیکھا۔ میرے زیادہ دوست اپوزیشن میں ہیں اس لئے میں ان سے عرض کروں گا بالخصوص دولتنامہ صاحب سے اور فخر رشیا جناب کھرو صاحب سے اور فخر روس بیگم سروری عرفان اللہ صاحب سے اور فخر سدرہ مسٹر محمد ہاشم قزدر صاحب اور باقی میرے بھائی پارٹی ڈسپلن کے ماتحت شائع ایسا نہ کریں لیکن ویسے وہ سب اس بجٹ کی تعریف کرتے ہیں۔ میں انکے نائب وزیر خزانہ خان سخی جان کو جنہیں میں رات کے بارہ بجے تک کام کرتے دیکھتا رہا ہوں۔ حالانکہ انہوں نے میرا کچھ کام نہیں کیا۔ اور سردار عبدالرشید خان کو دل سے مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں۔ (تالیں)۔

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha (Sargodha District) :** Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister on his brilliant speech in which he has depicted that finances of West Pakistan are very sound and if the schemes, as shown in the Budget are carried out, instead of muddy water, milk and honey will flow throughout the channels of the province. But with due respect I must say that he has been the involuntary victim of the jugglery of the Finance Department. I cannot even think that with his straightforwardness, ability and discipline that he has gained as a Police Officer, he could be a voluntarily throughout the channels of the Province. But with due respect I must say victim. I have been in the Finance Department of the Government of India and have been dealing with the expenditure side there and I know how the Finance Department plays the jugglery.

Sir, if you refer to page 16 of the Budget speech, you will find that the year which is ending on 31st March and which was expected to close with a surplus of only about ten lakhs will actually close with a surplus of Rs. 3.75 crores. Now, Sir, I want to show how this surplus, and such a big surplus, has been shown.

Sir, in paragraph 45 of that very speech my friend has admitted that the Provincial Government has received 187 lakhs from the Central Government as increased share of sales tax and another additional grant of Rs. 117 lakhs from the Central Government for flood relief. This shows that the Province was lucky enough to get an additional allocation of Rs. 304 lakhs of rupees from the Central Government. If these additional grants had not been given, then there would have been a deficit of about three crores of rupees.

Now, Sir, I would refer to page 15 of that wonderful Memorandum Explanatory of the Budget which has been prepared by our Finance Department. You would see, Sir, that saving has been shown under what Heads? Rs. 137 lakhs have been shown under Interest on Irrigation Works. This means that we have increased our national debt by Rs. 137 lakhs. No. 2, Sir, there is a saving of 6 lakhs under the Head Administration of Justice, as if justice was being delivered in this happy Province of West Pakistan so speedily that we could afford the reduction of 6 lakhs, although the facts are that justice is so much delayed and the cases are sometimes four or five years old that people get sick of this delay and like to give up the cases. The third savings is under the Head Scientific Departments, as if our Scientific Departments are so competent and well equipped that we could not need this expenditure! Sir, the next saving is under Education and that amounts to Rs. 23

lakhs, as if Education about which there is so much hue and cry in this Province has already been perfected. Next, Sir, there is the saving of six lakhs under Police as if the position of law and order was good and we can make a Services. The honourable members know that there is a great hue and cry in the country for improving that Department and for supplying more doctors and medicines. Is this saving justified? Then, Sir, there is the reduction of 36 lakhs under Agriculture. This amount was not spent as if all the problems connected with the increase of food production have already been solved. Then, Sir, there is the reduction of 132 lakhs under Civil Works as if all the roads have been built, all the buildings that were required have been completed by Government so that we were justified in making a reduction of Rs. 132 lakhs! Then, Sir, there is a further reduction of Rs. 12 lakhs on a "Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes". That too means that the debit has been further increased. Further, Sir, there is the reduction of Rs. 48 lakhs under 'Miscellaneous' which I am told includes many beneficent activities including the Co-operative Department and others. Then there is a reduction of 8 lakhs in "Other Minor Variation".

Sir, all these reductions have been made practically in the beneficent departments of our Government or in those departments where immediate action was absolutely necessary. So the total reduction so made in the expenditure side comes to three crores and forty-seven lakhs. If, Sir, this reduction had not been made and we had not received an additional grant from the Central Government I would submit that this Province at the end of this year would have shown a deficit of Rs. 651 lakhs. This means that the statement that our financial position is sound is nothing but a jugglery.

Sir, I am not a man who over indulges in charges, but am confident that the great expenditure that you have shown in the Budget is meant for nothing but to deceive the public and members of the Opposition parties. I am sure it will never be spent because you have not the capacity to spend. This expenditure is not proposed to be incurred. In these circumstances, how can we say that our financial position is sound. On the other hand, Sir, I say if you will carry out all schemes that are required to be carried out, we must incur a deficit of at least fifteen crores.

Sir, in the old Punjab and now in West Pakistan it is unfortunate that all along it is considered that the first duty of the Finance Minister is to show a surplus budget. This was done by Sir Manohar Lal too, and nothing was done that would be useful for the public. Sir, I must tell the Finance Department, through you, that this is nothing but jugglery and no sensible Finance Minister should stand it.

I would now, Sir, refer only to one question and I think that is of foremost importance. I mean the question of law and order. To maintain



law and order at all costs is the duty of every sensible, reasonable and respectable Government. I am surprised that my learned friend, the Finance Minister who himself has been a Police Officer has given the least importance to the state of affairs which is prevailing in the country. He has not said a word about this matter in his Budget Speech. Is that he believes that the situation is normal that he has now in the budget made a further reduction of 28 lakhs from the revised budget for the Police?

Sir, the position is this that there is practically no law and order. Lawlessness prevails throughout the country unchecked. Robberies are committed at night and even in the broad day-light. Dacoities, murders and stabbing cases are taking place everywhere. Numerous such cases are reported in the Press every now and then. Sir, I am not saying all this with the object of blaming the Government but to show that we are ashamed of this state of affairs. Further I have no hesitation in saying that the Government Servants in all Departments are absolutely dis-satisfied, demoralised and frustrated. What are the reasons? I will not blame one side or the other but the facts are there and we must face these facts. Sir, the position is extremely serious. You must have read in the newspapers that a dacoity, unknown in the history of crime, has recently has been committed at about dawn in the Sarafa Bazar of Rawalpindi. The dacoits, who were armed, came in a motor car and posed themselves as police officers, we don't know they may be Police Officers because even the Police officials are disgusted and dis-satisfied and might resort to such things. One of them claimed to be an Inspector of Police. All the chowkidars who were there were collected and were made to stand together at one place at pistol point. (Now they were not the chowkidars of the Government but they were the employees of the poor traders of that area who had employed them for their own protection). Then the dacoits broke open the shop of a jeweller and valuable jewels and ornaments were taken away. Is this the type of administration that the people in West Pakistan want? Sir, there have been robberies in running trains. Recently there has been a robbery case in a running train near Lalamusa. I will not go into the details. The situation in Sind is reported to be still worse. I was told that about a hundred people were coming from a mela and they were robbed in the broad day-light by five or six armed dacoits. Nothing has been done so far to recover their belongings. There is another disappointing instance of another dacoity. A very big Zamindar was robbed of a huge sum of money and he has not gone to the Police to seek their assistance knowing that nothing will come out of it. He has approached a very big Pir to use his influence to get back at least a portion of what he has been robbed of. Sir, this is the situation which requires a calm, realistic and dispassionate consideration, and I beg all of you to give your immediate consideration to this question.

Sir, the Ministers and the Cabinet can only claim to be the eyes and brains of the administration. Actually the hands and feet are the officers at the lower strata. They have to carry out the orders and keep the administration in the country in perfect order. Unless you keep them satisfied, unless you make happy they will shirk their duty and your orders will not be carried

out properly, and I may assure you, Sir, that nothing fruitful will come out of all the resolutions that you pass, the budgetary provisions that you make and the legislation that you pass.

Sir, in the Provincial Secretariat the policy of (dharua) is being observed by about forty percent of the staff. There has been non-co-operation there for several days. Do you expect that these officers and this Ministerial Staff would co-operate with the Government for carrying out any policy that you ask them to follow. The state of affairs in the districts and rural areas is still worse and I can say without the least hesitation that people have now begun to feel that this state of affairs did not prevail even during the regime of the Sikhs or the British Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** How long will be take ?

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** Sir, I hope you will give me a few more minutes. I wish to tell the honourable Ministers what steps they should take in this matter. If they feel that the situation should improve and proper steps should be taken by us then I would submit that our honourable Ministers should behave in a manner which may be a model for the people.

Sir, I am a man who has been mixing with every type of Officers in the Secretariat who have come from the other Provinces and who are my friends. I have noted that Sindhis mix only with the Sindhis, Punjabis mix with the Punjabis and the N.W.F.P. Pathans mix only with the Pathans. The same is the case with the Quetta people. Sir, this cannot be avoided because our Ministers behave in the same fashion. Every Minister would like to have a Secretary, a Private Secretary and even a Chaprasi who belongs to his own Province. Now if the Ministers continue this policy how can you expect your ministerial staff to behave otherwise. Then, Sir, I know of instances where the Ministers have asked their subordinates to do illegal things. We are always complaining of intrigues in the Secretariat: in fact all these intrigues are taught by the Ministers themselves. I am talking of the situation that prevails at present. Our Ministers have been asking even Senior Officers to do illegal things and sometimes these orders have been refused. This, I must say, goes to the credit of the public servants. There have been instances when the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer has been disregarded and orders have been passed to the contrary.

Sir, what is the result ? It has led to numerous writ petitions and this is the order of the day that this Government is being censured by the High Court on a number of petitions. I would suggest that whenever a writ petition is accepted the Minister who passed the order should be punished and made to pay the expenses of the petition which one incurred by Government or else he should resign, and if he has done that on the advice of the Law Department or on the advice of his Secretary then that Secretary or the Law Department should be made to pay for that. If you follow that course and act upon this principle, I am sure you will see that these illegal things will be stopped.

**Mr. Speaker :** The member's time is up.

چودھری محمد احسن (ضلع گجرات) - جناب والا - یہ میزانیہ پچھلے میزانیہ کی نسبت بہتر قسم کا میزانیہ کہا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس میں خاص طور پر زراعت کی اہمیت کو محسوس کیا گیا ہے۔ تعلیم اور صحت کی طرف خاص توجہ دی گئی ہے اور اس کے ساتھ ہی سماجی بھلائی کے کاموں کو بھی نظر انداز نہیں کیا گیا۔

اس کے علاوہ آٹھ سالہ میں چھ سو ٹیوب ویلوں کا ایک منصوبہ رکھا گیا ہے جو نہایت ہی مناسب اور موزوں ہے۔ جناب والا - نون وزرات نے پانچ سو ٹیوب ویلوں کا ایک منصوبہ منگوال ڈنکا سیم سیکر ضلع گجرات کے لئے بنایا تھا جو آج بستم خاموشی میں پڑا ہوا ہے۔ مجھے ایسا ہے کہ اس نئے منصوبے کے چھ سو ٹیوب ویلوں میں سے اس علاقے کیلئے بھی کوئی نہ کوئی حصہ مقرر کیا جائیگا ورنہ انہیں کسی آبادی میں زمین دیکر آباد کیا جائے۔

جناب والا - اس کے بعد میں چند گزارشات ٹیکسوں کے اصول میں تضاد - دولت کی غیر منصفانہ تقسیم - اقتصادی بحالی کے ذمہ دار عناصر اور دیہاتی تعلیم یافتہ نوجوانوں کی مشکلات کے سلسلے میں پیش کرونگا۔ کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس لحاظ سے میزانیہ حوصلہ افزا نہیں ہے۔

جناب والا - کوئی میزانیہ یا منصوبہ ان امور کی طرف توجہ کم کرنے سے قوم کیلئے مفید یا ترقی پسندانہ نہیں کہلا سکتا۔ اس حقیقت سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا کہ ٹیکسوں کا تمام تر بوجھ غریب دیہاتی زمینداروں اور دیہاتی لوگوں کے کندھوں پر ہے۔ اس امر سے بھی انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا کہ ہر قسم کا ٹیکس وہی لوگ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ ہر قسم کے لوکل ریٹ اور سیموں کا بھاری بوجھ اس صوبے کی اس زمین پر بھی عائد کیا جا رہا ہے جو سیم اور تھور سے روز بروز تباہ و برباد ہو رہی ہے۔ اور تباہی کے باوجود حکومت اپنے ہر قسم کے ٹیکس وصول کرنے سے گریز نہیں کرتی۔

جناب والا - اس کے علاوہ دوسرے ٹیکس بالواسطہ طریق پر بھی حکومت وصول کرتی ہے۔ اس کا تمام تر بوجھ بھی اس صوبے کی غریب دیہاتی آبادی پر ہی پڑتا ہے۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ حکومت جتنے ٹیکس تجارت پیسہ لوگوں پر عائد کرتی ہے وہ غریب اور نچلے طبقے کے لوگوں کو ہی برداشت کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ دراصل ایسے ٹیکس تجارت کے منافع پر لگائے جاتے ہیں اور تاجر لوگوں کو محض برداشت کرنے چاہئیں۔ مگر وہ اسے بھی خام مان پیدا کرنے والے اور اپنے خریداروں کی طرف منتقل کر دیتے ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں تمباکو ٹیکس - ٹیکس پر ڈیوٹی اور بکری ٹیکس وغیرہ خاص طور پر قابل ذکر ہیں۔

جناب والا - اس کے علاوہ رشوت ستانی کے ٹیکس کا بوجھ بھی ان بیچاروں پر ہی پڑتا ہے جس کی ادائیگی انہیں مجبوراً کرنا پڑتی ہے۔ رشوت ستانی کے علاوہ ناجائز درآمد برآمد اور بلیک مارکیٹ سنگنگ کا بوجھ بھی انہی بیچاروں پر ہی پڑتا ہے۔ اگر سرکاری رقوم میں غبن یا خورد برد ہو جائے تو حکومت اسے بھی ان غریبوں پر ہی ڈالتی ہے کیونکہ مزید ٹیکس عائد کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ آخر یہ کب تک ہوتا ہوگا اور یہ بیچارے کب تک اس بوجھ کو برداشت کرتے رہیں گے۔ اس وقت ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ نچلے طبقے کے لوگوں کو ہر قسم کے ٹیکس معاف کر دیئے جائیں اور ان کا بوجھ ایسے لوگوں پر ڈالا جائے جن سے اس کی وصولی زیادہ آسان ہو۔ ان پر جن کے پاس کھانے کو بھی کافی نہ ہو۔

جناب والا - ۱۹۲۷ء کے بجٹ سیشن میں علامہ اقبال نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے فرمایا تھا - میں اس سلسلے میں دو تین اقتباس پیش کرتا ہوں -

We do not apply the Principle of Progression in the case of Land Revenue whereas we apply that principle in the case of income-tax. The reason why this principle is not applied is sometimes found in the barbarous theory that all land belongs to the Crown. Neither in ancient India nor even in the days of the Mughals the sovereign ever claimed universal ownership.

In this country the sovereign never claimed any such rights. The people of Punjab owned and possessed the land of this country long before the race of Babar entered into the history—the unmistakable lesson of which is that crowns come and go. The people alone are immortal.

At present all land is subject to land revenue. Whether a man holds two kanals or two hundreds kanals of lands he is liable to pay the revenue. In the case of Income Tax the principle of ability or the principle of progression is applied, that is to say, there is a graduated scale and some people do not pay income-tax at all. My submission therefore is that the Council should consider the question in the light of this principle.

جناب والا - میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ ان معروضات کے بعد اور ایک فلسفی و رقانوسٹ کے فرمودات کی روشنی میں ہم حقیقت پسندانہ اقرار کریں - اب جب کہ ملک ہمارا اپنا ہے - وقت آگیا ہے کہ ہم عوام کی بہتری و بہبودی کیلئے ٹھوس اقرار کریں کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ غریب کو غریب تر بنانا ہمارے لئے باعث خوشی و افتخار نہیں ہو سکتا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ان پر جتنا بوجھ ہے اسے کم کیا جائے - اور میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ان غریبوں کو پانچ ہزار تک آمدنی کو ٹیکس سے بالکل مستثنیٰ قرار دیا جائے - تاکہ نچلے درجے کے لوگ اور بالخصوص چھوٹے چھوٹے زمیندار جن کی آمدنی ہر بیجا طور پر ٹیکس کا بوجھ پڑا ہوا ہے اس سے بالکل آزاد ہو جائیں -

جناب والا - اس موقع پر ٹیکسوں کے علاوہ چند اور گزارشات بھی میں آپ کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - سب سے پہلے میں دولت کی غیر منصفانہ تقسیم اور اقتصادی بحالی کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں - جناب والا پاکستان ایک اسلامی ملک ہے - چنانچہ اب یہ چیز ناممکن ہے کہ یہاں سرمایہ دارانہ نظام قائم رہنے دیا جائے اور اسے ختم نہ کیا جائے - لہذا یہاں اسلامی مساوات اور دولت کی منصفانہ تقسیم کا اپنانا اشد ضروری ہے - اس وقت ہمارے آئین کی دفعہ ۲۹ میں ایک واضح حکم ہے جس کی رو سے یہ لازم قرار دیا گیا ہے کہ ملک میں دولت کے ذرائع پیداوار اور تقسیم منصفانہ ہونگے - تجارت کو چند ہاتھوں میں نہ رہنے دیا جائیگا - دولت کو چند ہاتھوں میں جمع نہ ہونے دیا جائیگا - تنخواہوں میں معقول حد تک فرق دور کیا جائے گا - لیکن ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ جو کچھ اب تک ہوتا رہا ہے وہ اس کے بالکل برعکس اور غیر تسلی بخش ہے اور میں سمجھتا ہوں اس سے عوام کی تسلی بھی نہیں ہو سکتی - اس لئے اب یہ لازم ہے کہ ہم آج تک جس روش پر کاربند رہے ہیں اسے چھوڑ کر ملک کی خوشحالی کیلئے بادل و جان کوشش کریں - جیسا کہ آئین پاکستان کی دفعہ ۲۹ میں واضح طور پر بیان کیا گیا ہے - یعنی یہ کہ آمدنی اور ذرائع آمدنی میں بیجا فرق دور کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے اور اسے مناسب اور معقول حد تک برقرار رکھا جائے - اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ذرائع آمدنی کو چند ہاتھوں میں نہ رہنے دیا جائے بلکہ اس پر کنٹرول کیا جائے - میں سمجھتا ہوں اگر ایسا نہ کیا گیا تو موجودہ اقتصادی بحالی اور لوٹ کھسوٹ - ہر قسم کی رشوت ستانی اور بلیک مارکیٹ وغیرہ ہرگز ختم نہ ہو سکے گی -

ان کی حد بندی کے لئے کچھ نہ کچھ پابندی لگائی جائے - آپ کو شاید معلوم ہے کہ رات میں اسفر فلاش میں ہزاروں روپے حاصل کرلیتے ہیں اور صبح کو سرمایہ داروں کا اکاؤنٹ بالکل ٹھیک سمجھا جاتا اور پاس کر دیا جاتا ہے - اور وہ صحیح ٹیکس بھی ادا نہیں کرتے - اس میں کسی کو کوئی شک نہیں ہو سکتا - ہمارے گورنر صاحب نے پشاور کے نزدیک فرمایا عام ٹیکس گزار حیران ہیں کہ ان کا روپیہ کدھر جاتا ہے - وہ محسوس

کر رہے ہیں کہ کارخانے ان کے لئے رحمت کی بجائے زحمت بن رہے ہیں۔ اگر دیکھا جائے تو ایسی انڈسٹریز ملک کے لئے بے حد نقصان دہ ثابت ہو رہی ہیں۔ میں نے پنجاب اسمبلی کے زمانہ میں بھی اس ایوان میں یہ کہا تھا اور اب بھی یہ محسوس کیا ہے کہ جو کارخانے محض عوام کی غربت کے باعث بنیں وہ ملک کے لئے و عوام کے لئے مضر ہیں۔ یہ سب خرابیاں سرمایہ داری نظام کی وجہ سے پیدا ہوتی ہیں۔ اگر عوام کی حالت بہتر ہو جائے گی تو سب خرابیاں دور ہو جائیں گی۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ ایسا کرنے سے یعنی حدود مقرر کرنے اور کارخانے وغیرہ حکومت کے غرض سے قریز کیوں ہے یہ حکومت کس کی ہے قوم کس کی ہے۔ ملک کس کا ہے اس سے ٹیوں خائف ہیں۔ عوام تو قوم کی خاطر سب کچھ کرنے کو تیار ہیں۔ آپ ان کی حالت بہتر بنائیں ورنہ صرف باتوں سے یہ مسائل حل نہ ہوں گے۔

میں اس بات سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ سیم اور تھوڑے سے پیداوار کم ہوتی ہے لیکن مجھے اس امر سے اتفاق نہیں غلہ اس قدر کم ہوتا ہے کہ سال کے گیارہ مہینہ قحط رہے۔ سیم اور تھوڑے کا اثر پیداوار پر ہوتا ہے لیکن اس کی تکلیف تھوڑا عرصہ رہتی جاہلے مگر جب منڈیوں میں غلہ پہنچ جاتا ہے تو دو تین مہینہ کے اندر ہی غلہ غائب ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ ہم کو اب تک ۸۰ کروڑ غلہ باہر سے منگانا پڑتا ہے۔ اور قحط پھر بھی زوروں پر رہتا ہے یہ سرمایہ چور بازاروں کا پیدا کیا ہوا مصنوعی قحط ہے۔

شیخ ظفر حسین - کیا غلہ "غائب غلہ" ہو جاتا ہے۔

چودھری محمد احسن - جی ہاں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہاں اتنا غلہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ وہ دو تین ماہ میں ختم نہیں ہو سکتا اس لئے اس کے سوا اور کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ باقی تمام غلہ بلیک میں فروخت ہو جاتا ہے یا سگل ہو جاتا ہے یا ذخیرہ اندوزی کی نذر ہو جاتا ہے۔ جس کے ذمہ دار تاجر یا سٹاکسٹ کے زمیندار بھی میں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ عوام کا ہر طبقہ یہ چاہتا ہے کہ اس کا جلا از جلا انسداد کیا جائے۔ جہاں تک میں نے سمجھا ہے وہ یہی ہے کہ اس کی بددیانتی کو روکنے کے لئے تمام ذرائع آمدن کنٹرول کئے جائیں اور اس طرح یہ کوشش کی جائے کہ بے روزگاری ختم ہو۔ جب کوئی بے روزگار نہیں رہے گا عوام کی حالت خود بخود سہل ہو جائے گی۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے۔

ایک ممبر - جی نہیں۔ ان کو پانچ منٹ اور دیجئے۔ یہ گجرات کے رہنے والے ہیں۔

چودھری محمد احسن - جناب والا۔ میں نے ابھی نہایت ضروری باتیں عرض کر دی ہیں اس لئے مجھے اجازت دی جائے۔

قاضی مرید احمد - پرائنٹ آف پروسیج - حضور والا۔ میں نے اکثر ممبران کو دیکھا ہے کہ وہ تقریر کے دوران میں بلا جھجک مقرر کے آئے سے ٹھکر جاتے ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر - چودھری محمد عبداللہ صاحب - آپ درمیان میں سے نہ گزریں۔ فی الحال آپ بیٹھ جائیں اور تقریر ختم ہونے پر واپس اپنی جگہ پر تشریف لے جائیں۔

چودھری محمد احسن - جناب والا۔ آپ نے اخبارات میں دیکھا ہوگا کہ کبھی فلاں طبقہ نے ہسپتال کو دی اور کبھی فلاں آفس نے ہسپتال کرنے کا نوٹس دیا ہے آخر یہ ہسپتال

وغیرہ کیوں ہوتی ہیں - اس کی بڑی وجہ یہ ہوتی ہے کہ ان غریبوں کے پاس سرمایہ ہی کمی ہوتی ہے - جناب والا - ہم تو پراس لوگ ہیں ہم نہیں چاہتے کہ اس قسم کی کوئی ہڑتال ہو لیکن اگر دیہات میں کڑی ایسی ہڑتال ہوئی شروع ہوگئی تو حکومت کو بے حد مشکل کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا - اس لئے دیہات میں چھوٹے زمینداروں اور مزارعین کی حالت بہتر بنانے کی کوشش کریں - اس نام کے لئے آپ کو کوئی پروگرام بنانا چاہئے - جس سے ان کی حالت ٹھیک ہو جائے - ورنہ یاد رہے - "پگڑی سنہال لو جٹا" کی تحریک ہڑتال ہے قابو ہو جائے گی - (نعرہ ہائے تحسین) -

اس کے بعد ایک اور ضروری پہلو پر کچھ عرض کروں گا اور وہ یہ ہے کہ دیہات میں تعلیم یافتہ لوگ نہایت کم میسر ہی کی حالت میں ہیں - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ان کا معیار تعلیم کم ہوتا ہے اور وہ بہت کم تعداد میں ملازمتوں کے لئے مقابلہ میں آتے ہیں - ان کا حال یہ ہے کہ "دھوبی کا قتا نہ گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا" کیونکہ ملازمتیں یوں نہ مل سکیں اور وہ دوسرا کام مثلاً لوہار اور ترخان وغیرہ کا کام یا کاشت زمیندار کرنے سے رہے - آٹھ دس جماعت تک تعلیم ہوتی ہے اور وہ کوئی کام نہیں کر سکتے - اس طرح وہ اپنے والدین کے لئے ایک مصیبت بنے ہوئے ہیں - ان حالات میں یہ نہایت ضروری ہے کہ ان کا معیار تعلیم بلند کیا جائے اور تب تک دیہاتی تعلیم یافتہ آبادی کے لئے ملازمتوں میں ایک کوشا مقرر کیا جائے - (نعرہ ہائے تحسین) - میری ذاتی رائے یہ ہے کہ تعلیم کا کام لوکل باڈیز کے کمزور ہاتھوں میں نہ رہنے دیا جائے بلکہ صوبائی حکومت کو چاہئے کہ اپنی تحویل میں لے لے اور محکمہ تعلیم کے سپرد یہ کام کرے - تاکہ وہ اس کو بخوبی سر انجام دے -

جناب والا - مجھے اجازت دی جائے تاکہ میں کچھ اور ضروری باتیں عرض کر سکوں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے اگر آپ مزید کچھ کہنا چاہتے ہیں تو تحریک تکفیف کے وقت ہم لیجئے -

**Mr. Nasir A. Sheikh (Sialkot District):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a budget is primarily meant to give an estimate of revenue-receipts and expenditure.

It is a test whether a government has been able to collect the maximum possible revenue and whether the receipts have been spent in a proper way. Further it has to give proposals for the proper way suggesting economy and also a policy for increasing its revenue earnings. Mr. Speaker, Sir when I see the budget on this test, may be I am colour-blind, but I do find the budget rather colourless. It is colourless in many ways. I find it slightly colourful only in one way and that is the helplessness of our Finance Minister in increasing his revenue and the consequential helplessness on spending on development programme what he would like to spend and what would have been commensurate with the size and status of our Province. I find it colourless on more counts than one. The basic problems which face our country today, they too, have not, or the Finance Minister did not think it proper to place them directly and squarely before the nation and he has made indirect references to those problems of our country.

He has himself admitted that there is need for having economy in expenditure on administration but I do not agree with his proposal of setting up only a departmental special agency to go into this question. I would suggest an independent inquiry committee on the lines of the Central Government. I suggest an enquiry commission of 5 persons consisting of two members

this House and two officials and presided over by a person of the status a Judge of the High Court. Further I would support the Finance Minister whole-heartedly in his demand on the Central Government for the early setting up of a Finance Commission. He has said that his budget is inelastic and he is not in a position to increase his revenues because most of the taxation on produce or income in the Province goes to the Central Exchequer. He has emphasized that unless he gets more allocation from Central budget he will not be in a position to do what he wants to do. The Central Government should therefore set up the Finance Commission to go into the question of allocation of revenue between the Central and the Province. But I also would give him a warning that a habit has been developed in East Pakistan to blackmail and place the Central Government in an awkward position by telling them that unless Centre rescues them they will not be able to do anything for the Province. I would not attribute any motives but tell the Finance Minister that their attitude of submitting to the Centre in whatever they say is not the correct attitude. I would not advise them to blackmail the Centre or act on the lines of East Pakistan Government but they must ask for their rights because I know in the past the Centre has not been giving what is due to our Province according to what they gave to the East Pakistan Government.

May I quote an instance. On cotton from West Pakistan Central Government collects very large sums as sales tax and export duty. Although they give some portion of sales tax collected on cotton but we do not get anything out of the duty collected on cotton from the Centre. In 1951 the duty collected was as much as 40 to 50 crores and even today with reduced duty and although substantial quantity of cotton is consumed within the country, the Central Government collects 10 to 12 crores from this crop. But we do not get a penny out of it. There is the parallel case of jute in East Pakistan. A substantial portion out of the collection made by the Centre is returned to that Province. So we should not be content with just a demand of expedition but the Finance Minister should make it impossible for the Central Government, unless his party for their own political considerations would not like to do that, in the economic interest of our Province, to delay this matter of great importance to our economy.

Actually I would now come to a very pertinent question. It is very easy to find fault with figures so whether one calls it jugglery or necessary. I do not worry but the real problem for the Province is to increase our national income and after that it is a matter of detail as to who should be the collecting agency the Centre or the Province. This is the vital question facing our country. Even if we by wishful thinking decide on some development programme it will not bring money; money comes with a plan and one has to work for it. I have no option but to go into the field of agriculture as agriculture today and for a long time to come would remain an occupation of a very large majority of our population and not only that agriculture is to feed and supply proper quality and quantity of raw materials for the national industry. It has to earn foreign exchange which is needed to import capital goods whether for industry or development of

agriculture; it is the mainstay of our national existence; it gives us food. One must apprentice that the very object of civilization is to have highest standards of living; agriculture is a means to that end. So before having any understanding whether national or international understanding, when it is achieved through stomach only then it is lasting understanding. If we do not have enough food for our people in our country I am afraid to imagine and shudder to visualize the possibilities that may become a reality. If the present scarcity in food and other necessities of life continues I can tell you, whether it is me or you or somebody else people will lynch our bodies into pieces and nobody would accept any excuse whether A or B or C was responsible for it. Everybody wants food and if we cannot feed them properly and if their stomachs are empty then nobody can blame them for this. I say this with all seriousness that we have got to find out ways and means of feeding our people and increasing our national income so that not only we are able to feed our people but we have enough to build more and earn more and so we should devote all our energies to this end.

Then, Sir, we should increase our agricultural production. There are many suggestions. If disease in plants is less the yield of crops will be more; if seed is healthy acreage will be more. Fertilizers will certainly increase yield per acre provided proper research about doses required or particular plants and soil has been made. These are details and our experts can tackle them. I am by no stretch of imagination an agricultural expert but I would like to make one or two suggestions in the field of cotton. Cotton is the mainstay of our agricultural economy and cotton crop should be taken most seriously. I suggest that in Agricultural Department or in some other suitable department we should have a Cotton Commissioner who should exclusively attend to increasing cotton crop both in quantity and quality and the whole question of cotton should be dealt with in one department so that there may be no overlapping or duplication. In cotton we should have a target of 25 lakhs of bales to be achieved within three years. That target has been fixed by the Central Government and we should also try to achieve and help in achieving it. All these measures would have some effect but the real answer is with the tiller of the soil. We have to face that problem. If somebody is thinking in a personal manner then he should hear me and say whatever he wants to say. I think we have to create confidence in the tiller of the soil not by more talk or speeches or meer wishful promises to him but we have to do something more definite. I do not know why we have not yet solved this question which has been taken up and solved elsewhere in the world hundreds of years ago. But what do we find here? The tenants here still live like serfs of the 17th century.

That being the political position, that being the social status of the tenant, we don't think we can ever improve the lot of the poor man in this country. Let us take, Sir, the condition of our agricultural peasants. Here the Government goes to the tenant not with a message of confidence, are, they do not expect orders from Government. We have got to take the



tiller of the soil into our confidence and I should be quite frank about what I feel and I would say that the Finance Minister has not said in his report—I wish he was frank enough to state the correct position—that the taxation policy so far followed has been on the pattern of feudalism; but he has merely said it as taxation policy. But I feel that policy has the pattern, the economic pattern of our country, which is still feudal in nature and I think we have got to do something about it and the time has gone when only promises and loud speeches were made. Promises will not serve any purpose. I would beseech you, Sir, that let us join our heads together and solve this problem to the best of our capacity in the interests of the country as a whole. A limitation has to be put on the total holding. I am not asking for confiscation of land; I would be the last man to do that. I am asking for limitation of land; I am criticising the system and not criticising the persons who got benefit out of that. This system will not yield more agriculture production; it has been proved the world over. Change the system. Well, we change systems in all other walks of life, in the industrial field, so in the agricultural field you should also change the system. We find European Nations have changed 200 to 300 years old systems, the commercial system and the mercantile system and adopted that which was best and would meet the demand to the maximum capacity and for the maximum number of people by process of revolution. They changed their old system and they came to a new system in industrial production. Similarly, they came to a new system in every other field. Therefore, Sir, I feel this system has to go now. I am not criticising an individual who has land I am not. I am not asking for confiscation of land, but it is the system that has to go if you want to improve the lot of the common man and you want to improve your agricultural production.

Next, Sir, we have another system in our economic policy and that is the industrial system or the system of private enterprise. I must say that in our country, perhaps it was due to circumstances or perhaps we were too busy in our personal gains that we did not pay much attention to it. We have got to take a decision and to tell the people, the man in the street, that we honestly want a welfare State and we do not want to continue what is happening today whether it affects me or somebody sitting on that side—that is irrelevant and that argument will only be given by those persons who do not want to face facts—that and if we do not do that and the person who has this principle with him whether he is a industrialist or whether he is a landlord, if the Government does not take initiative in giving people confidence in the Government and means something good for the commonman, neither the industrialist would exist, nor the landlord would exist, nor, God forbid, this country would exist. I would simply say this without being emotional about it, that we have got to do something about this agriculture and a compensation has to be given and once compensation has been given to the landlord and there is no other individual who is equally wealthy or more wealthy from other sources, you have got to do something to limit wealth. Unless that is done, I think, it is not facing the issue properly. We are just squibbling, we are not facing the problem. We are just content with criticising one individual here and another there. Because I did

a wrong thing, the other gentleman would justify his mistake and would get a licence for that. This is most unfair. We must face the problem squarely. It is not a question of becoming more charitable if anybody who wants to get money out of me, it is my self-interest, and enlightened self-interest that we should protect our interest. If we want to protect our self-interest, I think the self-interest or enlightened self-interest very nearly coincide with national interest and national interest demands that we should give definite proof by actual legislation that we do want a welfare State and we are not here to waste the time of the people and their money and by just not facing their problems. Sir, I do not know whether my time is over.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** You take more time; you are a speaker of long standing.

**Mr. Nasir A Shaikh:** Then, Sir, while talking about industries, certain things have been said while criticising the Budget that such and such industry should be set up whether it is steel industry or some other industry, but I would like to tell the Government who would soon propose—already it is in their programme—to look after the industries that have been set up and they will set up new industries also. I think, Sir, a situation has come definitely that we should review the existing industries that we have set up. We should consolidate the industries that have been set up in this country. May I draw your attention to the recent happenings that when Pakistan was set up an assurance was given to all the industries that if industries are set up within the resources of the State, funds will be provided for all industries to import raw materials, but here is an industry, rayon industry, that has been set up in this country and is serving the people, an order has been issued declaring it to be a luxury industry or whatever it is. You could always rush in for foreign exchange that is available but it is unfair to finish an industry after you have set it up. I think there is something wrong with our very approach to industrialisation. We thought that if we set up industries all of a sudden, overnight, we will save our foreign exchange and the savings will be so large that we will be able to do everything. I think something has gone wrong somewhere. We have set up some industries which were not essential, which were not of primary need to the consumer and now when the industries have been set up you have got to feed them. We are being very unfair to industries which have been set up and now we want to tell them that you will not get any help. That means letting them down. There is enough frustration and there is enough lack of confidence in the Government, whatever it may be, in the man in the street; that is not a good sign. People are getting frustrated. Promises are made and they are not kept. Why? Because they were made in haste at the initial stage. Therefore, Sir, in our future industries that we want to set up, we have got to make priority list very seriously and we have got to give preference to those industries which give you more foreign exchange earnings for the country as a whole. Therefore, Sir, I would request you to give me more time to say something about food in particular and as it is linked up with foreign exchange aid. Food crisis, we all know about its details and I need not go

into them. We are spending 80 crores of rupees in foreign exchange on food. Imagine, Sir, 80 crores of rupees which is 80/136 of our total central Budget, if I am correct. Our foreign exchange earning is 200 crores and revenue is 136. And, Sir, in which country? West Pakistan was once considered to be the granary of undivided India. I remember in 1943, when there was famine in Bengal, it was the then Punjab which not only fed its own people, its own deficit districts like Ambala and other places, but also fed Bengal and was very helpful in averting the food crisis there. Now, here today after 10 years of independence we have got to import food in the figures given by the Finance Minister, 3½ lakh tons of foodgrains to feed West Pakistan alone. It is something which is very shameful for the nation as a whole and very alarming situation at the same time. Of course, we have been following a path of least resistance and extending our begging bowl to our so-called friendly countries. Friendly countries gave aid and they also gave food but they have given us a warning and a very correct warning and advice also. This is what Mr. Bell says: That aid of food is not aid but it is relief. A relief cannot be continued for ever and the American has said very correctly that if you cannot manage your own affairs even to feed yourself, well, we are not interested to give you aid like this on relief measure. Relief can be given for one year, relief can be given for two years, but the nation who always depends on relief the only thing that they lose is national pride, national self-respect and to lose nation self-respect is the most disastrous thing that a country can ever afford.

To take aid for economic development is a different thing and Americans have told us very clearly that a country like Pakistan is capable not only of feeding itself but is capable of building up reserves for emergencies, and I personally feel that we are capable of producing enough food to feed the whole of Pakistan and also to export outside. We have got to do some thing about it. Though the food imports were worth 80 crores of rupees, but it cost us 40 crores because the balance came as an aid. So in the years to come if we do not do anything substantial to increase production of food grains, we will have to spend 80 crores on food imports. Now, Sir, what are we doing? Here is Ghulam Muhammad Barrage set up two years ago and we cannot yet make up our minds as to who should cultivate the land there. I am reminded, before, I finish, of a little story told to me by a friend of mine in 1947; he was a very responsible person and a landlord. It is an interesting story and I shall relate it in Punjabi.

اس نے مجھے کہا - پاکستان بننے سے بعد دی تھی شیخ ای رہے - کتنا تے عام ہو گئیاں نے  
 کھاواں تے تے بوجاں لٹاں گے - سانوں حساب کتاب نال کی لگے -

This is what I was told in 1947 and that was the result of our not planning and we are doing exactly the same thing about Ghulam Muhammad Barrage. A lot of land is there, water is available there and we have not yet made up our minds as to who should cultivate that land. This is due to vested interests.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** No, colonial interest.

**Mr. Nasir A. Shaikh :** Let us take some decision : let us try to help ourselves, otherwise nobody will help us. I may tell the Finance Minister that he should have the courage to say what he wants to say. His predecessor had some courage and he said what he wanted to say. He must give serious thought to the matter and take some practical steps and say what he has to say in his mind. Thank you.

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سیدالذین - (ڈیرہ غازی خان ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب والا۔

اثر کرے نہ کرے سن تو لو میری فریاد

نہیں ہے داد کا طالب یہ بندہ آزاد -  
(واہ واہ کی آوازیں)

ایک آواز - مولوی صاحب یہ شعر ایک مرتبہ پھر پڑھئے -

صاحب سپیکر - حافظ صاحب آپ اپنی تقریر شروع کریں -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سیدالذین - جناب والا - میں اپنی گزارشات انتظامی محکم سے شروع کرونگا - جناب والا وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب جنکی ایمانداری ضرب المثل تھی ان کو چاہئے تھا کہ سب سے پہلے چوربوں کا انسداد کرتے - ان کے پاس اتنی پولیس موجود ہے کہ وہ اگر چاہیں تو چوربوں کو بند کر سکتے ہیں - ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کے آنے سے پہلے جتنی چوریاں ہوا کرتی تھیں اب اس تعداد سے دوگنی چوریاں ہوتی ہیں اور صورت حال بد سے بدتر ہوتی جا رہی ہے - اس لئے میں وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب سے درخواست کرونگا کہ اس سلسلہ میں ان کو کوئی حتمی کام شروع کرنا چاہئے جس سے اس رسم بد کا انسداد ہو جائے - میرا یقین ہے کہ اس سلسلہ میں اگر وہ اسلامی احکامات کی پیروی کریں یعنی یہ کہ چوری کرنے والے کے ہاتھ کاٹ دیتے جائیں تو اس رسم بد کا قلع قمع ہو جائے گا - مگر افسوس تو یہ ہے کہ وہ ایسی طرف آتے ہی نہیں -

اس کے بعد میں سنسر شپ کا ذکر کرنا چاہتا ہوں - پولیس والے اس مرض میں بری طرح مبتلا ہیں - وہ لوگوں کے خطوں کو تھول کر دیکھ لیتے ہیں کہ فلاں گھر کی یہ حالت ہے اور فلاں گھر کی یہ پوزیشن ہے - لوگوں کے خط تھول کر پولیس والے ان کے ہراگیٹیٹ حالات معلوم کر لیتے ہیں - ایسا کرنا میرے خیال میں بہت بڑی اخلاقی گراؤٹ ہے - اس لئے میں جناب وزیر اعلیٰ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہ پولیس والوں کو ایسا کرنے سے روک دیں کیونکہ کوئی بھی انصاف پسند آدمی اس کی حمایت نہیں کر سکتا -  
محاسب رادروں خانہ چمکار -

اب میں صحت کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرونگا - ہمارے وزیر صاحب خان خدا داد خان واقعی خدا داد قابلیت کے مالک ہیں - انہوں نے دورے کر کے جو کام کیا ہے میں اسے قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہوں اور اسے قابل صحت و آفرین سمجھتا ہوں - لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ عرض کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ ابھی تک بعض ہسپتال ایسے ہیں جو سٹان پڑے ہوئے ہیں ان میں کام کرنے کے لئے نہ ڈاکٹر ہے اور نہ کوئی لیڈی ڈاکٹر - میرے ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان میں تو ہسپتالوں کی حالت ناگفتہ بہ ہے - میں آپ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ آپ ڈاکٹروں کو کوئی الاؤنس دیں - جب تک آپ ایسا نہ کریں گے اس وقت تک آپ کے ہسپتال کامیابی اور خوش اسلوبی سے نہیں چل سکیں گے - ہسپتالوں کے نہ چلنے کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ آپ ڈاکٹروں کو مناسب الاؤنس نہیں دیتے -

اب جناب والا میں ترقیات کی طرف آتا ہوں - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ہم بجائے ترقی کرنے کے تنزل کی طرف جا رہے ہیں - جب تک آپ پس ماندہ علاقوں کو ترقی نہ دیں گے اس وقت تک آپ بہ حیثیت مجموعی ترقی نہ کر سکیں گے - اس لئے میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ غیر ترقی یافتہ علاقوں کو ضرور ترقی دیں - اب میں زراعت کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرونگا - ہمارا صوبہ زراعت کے لحاظ سے بہترین صوبہ ہے - زراعت سے بے شمار فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے بشرطیکہ زراعت صحیح طریقے سے کی جائے - اس صوبے میں اگر کسی منصوبہ بندی کے تحت زراعت کی جائے تو مجھے یقین ہے کہ ایک سال کی پیداوار ہم دو سال تک کھا سکتے ہیں - جو موثر جانور ہماری کندم کو تباہ کر دیتے ہیں ان کا بھی قلع قمع کیا جائے - میں آپ کو صحیح بتاتا ہوں کہ ایک ایک ٹاپاک جانور دس دس بوری کندم کو ضائع کر دیتا ہے - اس لئے جب تک آپ اس طرف توجہ نہ کریں گے کچھ نہیں ہوگا - ہماری حکومت تو کہتی ہے کہ چلو کندم کم ہوئی ہے تو کیا پرواہ ہے درپورہ قری تو کر ہی لیں گے - میں حکومت سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ درپورہ قری کرنے پر بھی احتیاج نہ کرنا چاہئے - بھیک مانگ کر حکومتیں نہیں چلا کرئیں - گورنمنٹ نے اپنے آپ کو کدرا کر بنا لیا ہے - غیر ممالک سے ہمیشہ بھیک ملا نہیں کرتی - اس لئے حکومت کو چاہئے کہ درپورہ قری ختم کر کے کوئی تعمیری کام کرے جس سے خوراک کا مسئلہ حل ہو جائے - اگر حکومت نے ایسا نہ کیا اور ہمیشہ دوسروں کی خیرات پر ہی نظر رکھی تو وہ دن دور نہیں جب ان کو کوئی بھی بھیک دینے والا نظر نہ آئے گا - کندم کی قیمت اس وقت ۲۰ روپے فی من تک پہنچ گئی ہے اور بعض جگہ تو ملتی نہیں ہے - اب بتائیے جو شخص بیمار ہو اور جسے ڈاکٹر نے جوار باجرہ کھانے سے منع کیا ہو وہ کیا کھائے کیونکہ کندم تو ملتی ہی نہیں -

اب جناب والا - میں صنعت و حرفت کی طرف آپنی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - حکومت کا فرض ہے کہ جن لوگوں کے پاس چار چار مربع زمین ہے ان کو ایک ایک چینی بنانے والی مشین دے تاکہ وہ چینی کی پیداوار بڑھا کر ملک کی خوشحالی میں حصہ لیں سکیں اس سے یہ فائدہ ہو گا کہ آپ غیر ممالک کی چینی کی مزد سے بے نیاز ہو جائیں گے اور خود چینی بنا سکیں گے -

اب میں وزیر مال کی خدمت میں کچھ عرض کرونگا - ان کے طور طریقے تو وہی محمد شاہ رنگیلے والے بادشاہوں جیسے ہیں - میرے دل میں ان کی بڑی عزت ہے - جناب والا میں نے رود کوہی کے متعلق کئی مرتبہ شکایت کی ہے مگر انہوں نے کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا - جو کلکٹر انہوں نے وہاں لگا رکھا ہے اس کو یہ بھی پتہ نہیں کہ پانی پہاڑ سے نیچے کی طرف آتا ہے اور نیچے سے اوپر کی طرف نہیں جاتا (قہقہہ) - رود کوہی سے بہت زیادہ نقصان ہوتا ہے اور لوگوں کے جانور وغیرہ اس میں بہم جاتے ہیں - ہمارے ضلع میں ایسے مہاجر آباد ہیں جنہوں نے اس سے قبل ایسے زبردست تباہ کن سیلاب نہ دیکھے تھے - جن کے کان ان تباہ کاریوں کی داستانوں سے آشنا نہ تھے - جنہوں نے اس سے قبل ایسی تباہ کاریاں نہ دیکھیں تھیں - وہ ہم سے کہتے تھے کہ ہمیں ہم اس سیلاب میں بہم نہ جائیں وہ کہتے تھے کہ اگر ہم اس میں بہم گئے تو گنگا میں پہنچ جائیگے - میں نے ان سے کہا ارے بھائی یہ دریائے سندھ ہے گنگا و جمنہ نہیں - لہذا میری گزارش ہے کہ وہاں ایسے افسران کر قطعاً مسلط نہ کیا جائے جنہیں ہمدردی نہیں ہے جنہوں نے تونم شریف کا آدھا حصہ غیر آباد کر رکھا ہے - وہ ہیرو اور مہذو جیسے مقامات کا بہ نفس نفیس جاکر معائنہ نہیں کرتے اور کہتے ہیں کہ وہ خان نخلو خراج دیرو - ایسے شخص سے جسکے پاس کچھ نہ ہو اس سے آپ خراج کیا لینگے - یہ ہے جناب والا وہاں کی حالت اور یہ ہے ان لوگوں کی حالت جو اس علاقہ پر مسلط کئے گئے ہیں - عوام بے چارے کیا کر سکتے ہیں -

جناب والا - اب میں کچھ محکمہ انہار کے متعلق عرض کرونگا - جناب والا اس محکمہ کی بدعنوانیوں کا اندازہ بخوبی اس امر سے لگایا جا سکتا ہے کہ تونسہ شریف کی تباہی دو سال سے لگاتار ہو رہی ہے لیکن آج تک بند کی تعمیر نہ ہو سکی - میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ یہ بند ان سے آج تک کیوں تعمیر نہ ہو سکا - بند تعمیر نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے سیلاب میں ہماری زمین بہہ گئیں - جائیدادیں بہہ گئیں - فصلیں بہہ گئیں - مکان بہہ گئے انسان بہہ گئے - جانور بہہ کر چلے گئے - انہوں نے کچھ بھی نہ کیا - بس یوں خیال کیجئے "ہنوز روز اول" والا معاملہ ہے - اگر وہ لوگ جنہیں اس کام کی تکمیل کے لئے مامور کیا گیا ہے وہ اگر اس کام کو پائے تکمیل تک نہیں پہنچا سکتے تو آپ اس کام کو پی - ڈبلیو - ڈی کے حوالے کیوں نہیں کر دیتے - تاکہ کچھ کام تو ہو - میرا خیال ہے کہ وزیر رسل و رسائل کو حالات کا علم تھا وہ علامت جہاں اہل تشیع کے مکانات تھے وہ بھی سیلاب کی تباہ کاریوں سے نہ بچ سکا - ان کے مکانات گر گئے جسکی وجہ سے انکی رسوم تعزیم داری کی ادائیگی و دیگر متعلقہ انتظامات میں خلل اندازی ہوئی - یہی نہیں بلکہ تعزیم اور جلوس کے راستے بھی مسرود ہو گئے - کس مصیبت سے ان تمام چیزوں پر قابو پایا گیا کس طرح کنٹرول کیا گیا اسکا اندازہ معزز ارکان ان تمام حالات کو جو میں نے بیان کئے ملاحظہ رکھتے ہوئے بخوبی لگا سکتے ہیں -

جناب والا - اب میں اپنے ضلع کی ناگفتہ بہ تعلیمی حالات کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرونگا - جناب تعلیم کی حالت بے حد خراب ہے - عوام کے لئے تعلیم کا انتظام مناسب نہیں ہے - ڈیرہ غازی خان میں بی - اے - سائنس (بی - ایس - سی) کی تعلیم کا قطعاً انتظام نہیں ہے طلباء کو (بی - ایس - سی) کی تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لئے دوسرے مقامات پر جانا پڑتا ہے - لہذا میری گزارش ہے کہ بی - ایس - سی کی تعلیم کا ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان میں انتظام کیا جاوے - جناب والا تونسہ شریف کے گرد و نواح میں جتنے ہیڈ ماسٹر ہوئے ہیں وہ تمام کے تمام سفارشی ہیں - (قبچہ) اگر جناب فرمائیں تو میں انکی تعداد بتا دوں - وہاں پر غنڈے بچوں کو تعلیم دیتے ہیں - آپ خیال فرمائیں کہ وہ غنڈے ان بچوں کو جن پر ہماری آنے والی نسلوں کا دار و مدار ہے کیا تعلیم دیتے - پر بچے ان غنڈوں کے ڈر کیوجہ سے پڑھنے بھی نہیں جاتے -

جناب والا - اب میں وزیر رسل و رسائل کی توجہ ضلع کے ذرائع رسل و رسائل کی طرف منطف کرتا ہوں - رسل و رسائل کی یہ حالت ہے کہ لوگوں نے بسوں کا نام دھکا بس رکھا ہوا ہے - بسیں اتنی ناقص ہیں کہ راہ میں تھوڑے تھوڑے فاصلے پر رک جاتی ہیں - مسافروں کو انہیں دھکا دینا پڑتا ہے - عورتیں - بوڑھے - بچے سب سے بسوں کو دھکا لگایا جاتا ہے -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - پرائنٹ آف آرڈر سر - (قبچہ) -

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر -

بیان محمد شفیق - مولوی بشوہ بیٹھ جاو - (قبچہ) -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب میرا پرائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ آیا یہ لفظ رسل ہے یا اور کوئی لفظ ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - کیا یہ بھی کوئی پرائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے جو آپ نے اٹھایا ہے ؟ آپ نے مفت میں دو منٹ ضائع کر دیئے -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - جناب والا ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان میں ذرائع رسل و رسائل کی حالت اسوقت تک بہتر نہیں ہو سکتی - جب تک کہ وہاں پرائیویٹ بوسی چلانے کی اجازت نہ دی جاتی - ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ بھی ضروری ہے کہ گذشتہ سالوں میں سیلاب سے جو سڑکیں تباہ ہو چکی ہیں انکی تعمیر کا بندوبست کیا جاوے - پل کو مضبوط بنایا جاوے - یہ ضرور ہے کہ انکی تعمیر پر خرچ آئیگا لیکن جب تک انکی تعمیر کا بندوبست نہ ہوگا حالت بہتر نہ ہوگی - اگر انکی کارکردگی کا یہی عالم رہا تو کہیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ انکی پہلی مصیبت ختم نہ ہوئی تھی کہ دوسری مصیبت انپر آجائے - ذرا غور فرمائیے کہ ایسی حالت میں وہ غریب کیا کریں گے -

صاحب سپیکر - آپکا وقت ختم ہو چکا - آپ اپنی تقریر جلا ختم کر دیجئے -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - جناب والا - اب میں جناب کی ترجمہ تحفظ زراعت اور تحفظ تونسہ شریف کی طرف مبذول دراؤنگا - پل کی حالت بہت خراب و خستہ ہے - لاریوں - چھڑوں اور تانگوں کو اس سے گذرنا پڑتا ہے - لکڑیاں جنہیں پہل پر ڈالکر راستہ بنایا گیا ہے بہت کمزور ہیں - لاریوں کو اس پر سے گذرنا پڑتا ہے لکڑیاں چونکہ لاریوں کا بوجھ برداشت کرنے کی متحمل نہیں ہوتیں لہذا ٹوٹ جاتی ہیں - جسکی وجہ سے راستہ میں گڑھے ہو جاتے ہیں - چھڑوں - ریڑھوں اور تانگوں کا مع سواروں کے اس راستے پر سے گذرنا خطرے سے خالی نہیں ہوتا لہذا چھڑے - ریڑھے اور تانگے خالی پل پر سے گزرتے ہیں سواروں کو پیدل مسافت طے کرنی پڑتی ہے - جن میں بیمار بوڑھے - بچے - اباچ اور معزور غرض کہ سب ہی شامل ہوتے ہیں - بارش کے موسم میں جب بارش زیادہ ہوتی ہے تو لاریوں سے مسافروں کو اتار دیا جاتا ہے مسافر پیدل پل پار کرتے ہیں - لاری آہستہ آہستہ پل سے گزرتی ہے - اب آپ ان تمام چیزوں کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے ان لوگوں کی پریشانیوں کا تصور کیجئے اور دیکھئے کہ کیا واقعی یہ ان کی پریشانیاں اور تکلیفیں ایسی ہیں - کہ جنپر غور کیا جاوے -

اب آخر میں میں جمعہ اور اتوار کی تعطیل کے متعلق اتنا عرض کرونگا کہ اسوقت جمعہ اور اتوار کی تعطیل ہوتی ہے اس طرح دونوں دن کام بند رہتا ہے - ایسا کیوں نہ کیا جائے کہ اتوار کی بجائے جمعہ ہی کو پورے دن کی چھٹی دی جائے تاکہ ہماری نماز بھی ہو جائے اور دوسرے کام بھی ہو جائیں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپکا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدید الدین - اب میں جناب والا کی خدمت میں کچھ ڈسکٹ بورڈ کے اساتذہ کے متعلق عرض کرونگا - ہم میں سے ہر ایک کو معلوم ہے کہ اساتذہ نے پڑتال کر رکھی ہے - انکے کچھ مطالبات ہیں - کچھ ڈیمانڈس ہیں - وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ حکومت انہیں منظور کر لے - اساتذہ ہمارے بچوں کو تعلیم دیتے ہیں - انکے ذمہ ہمارے بچوں کی تعلیم و تربیت کا کام ہوتا ہے - یہ قوم کی بڑی اہم خدمت ہے - انکی ذمہ داریوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے انکی تنخواہیں بہت کم ہیں - وہ بہت غربت میں اپنی زندگی گذارتے ہیں انکو نو نو ماہ تنخواہ نہیں ملتی ہے - انکا ایک مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ انہیں بھی دیگر سرکاری اساتذہ کے برابر تنخواہیں دی جائیں - لہذا میری درخواست ہے کہ حکومت انکے مطالبات پر ہمدردی سے غور کرے اور انکی مشکلات و شکایات کو جلا از جلا دور کر دے تاکہ بچوں کی تعلیم کا نقصان نہ ہو اور اساتذہ بھی محنت و تنذہی سے بچوں کو تعلیم دے سکیں - ان الفاظ کیساتھ میں اپنے انڈیپنڈنٹ لیڈر میان محمد شفیع کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ہمارے اس معاملہ میں بڑی اچھی رہنمائی کی ہے -

چوڑھری بشیر احمد چیمہ - جناب والا اس طرف جو ممبر صاحبان یعنی آزاد پارٹی کے ارکان بیٹھے ہیں وہ تو ہمیشہ اپوزیشن کے ساتھ ورث کرتے ہیں اور ان کے بعد آپ نے ٹیبل پارٹی کے رکن کو تقریر کرنے کیلئے کہا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ کو turn by turn ممبر صاحبان کو وقت دینا چاہئے۔ اگر پہلے اس طرف کے کسی رکن کو وقت دیا جائے تو اس کے بعد ہم کو وقت دیا جائے۔ یعنی ایک ادھر سے ایک ادھر سے۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, may I explain the position? The understanding was.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. Please sit down.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** Sir, how much time Syed Sahib is to get?

**Mr. Speaker :** He will continue till the Assembly adjourns i.e., about 45 minutes.

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید (ضلع دادو) - جناب والا اس سے پہلے کہ میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار اور بجٹ کے اوپر نکتہ چینی کروں میں دو اصحاب سے معذرت اور معافی مانگتا ہوں۔ ایک تو وزیر خزانہ ہیں اور دوسرے ڈاکٹر خان صاحب وزیر اعلیٰ ہیں۔ جناب فنانس منسٹر صاحب سے میں اس لئے معافی چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بجٹ مجھے ایسے وقت میں صرف دو دن پہلے ملا کہ میں اس کا اچھی طرح مطالعہ نہیں کر سکا کیونکہ اس میں چار کتابیں تھیں اور ان کو پڑھنے کیلئے مجھے وقت نہیں ملا۔ اور دوسری وجہ یہ ہے کہ اگر وقت ملتا بھی اگرچہ مجھے نہیں ملا تو بھی اس ہاؤس میں ان باتوں پر بحث کرنے سے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی خاص فائدہ حاصل نہیں ہوگا۔ کیونکہ ان باتوں میں دوسرے لوگ کم دلچسپی لیتے ہیں۔ بنا بریں میں بجٹ کی فنانشل aspect پر بحث نہیں کروں گا۔ دوسری طرف جب میں وزارت کے کاموں - اس کی کوتاہیوں یا اس کے مخالف حالات پر گفتگو کروں تو میں ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ وہ ان کو پرسنل نہ سمجھیں کیونکہ وہ اس بزرگ کے بھائی ہیں جس بزرگ کو میں فخر انسانیت اور زاہد سیاستدان اور لائق زمانہ سمجھتا ہوں۔ وہ بزرگ ان کے چھوٹے بھائی ہیں اس لئے میرے دل میں ان کے خلاف کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لیکن حالات یہاں تک پہنچ چکے ہیں کہ باوجود اس عزت اور احترام کے جو میں ان کے لئے اپنے دل میں رکھتا ہوں مجبور ہو کر چند تلخ حقائق بیان کرنے پڑ رہے ہیں جنکو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ Overlast کر دیں گے۔

صاحب صدر آجکل یہ دستور ہو گیا ہے کہ جو طاقت میں ہوتے ہیں ان پر جو مخالف نکتہ چینی کرتے ہیں تو وہ ان کو پرسنل موٹو اثریوٹ کرتے ہیں کہ یہ جو کچھ کہا گیا ہے وہ ملکی مفاد کے مطابق نہیں ہے اور یہ انتشار پسندی ہے اور یہ ہے اور وہ ہے۔ ایسی کئی مثالیں ہمارے سامنے ہیں جناب چیف منسٹر کو معلوم ہوگا کہ جب وہ صوبہ سرحد کے چیف منسٹر بنے تھے مرکزی حکومت کی طرف سے انہیں دشمن پاکستان کہا گیا تھا اور ان کی کوئی بات نہیں سنی گئی تھی اور انکے وزارت کو ڈسمنس کیا گیا تھا۔ اسی طرح ہمارے سامنے بہت سے واقعات ہیں مثلاً موجودہ پرائمنسٹر پاکستان کی مثال ہے ان کے متعلق قاتل ملت نے بہت سے الفاظ استعمال کئے تھے جن کی وجہ سے انہیں اسمبلی سے خارج کر دیا گیا تھا۔ اس کے علاوہ ہمارے پاس اور بھی واقعات ہیں کہ جو طاقت میں ہوتا ہے وہ اپنے مخالفین کی نیتوں پر حملہ کرتا ہے اور کل جب وہ مخالفت میں چلا جاتا ہے تو اس کے ساتھ



وہی سلوک ہوتا ہے جو پہلے اس نے دوسروں کے ساتھ کیا تھا - اس لئے میں ان کی توجہ اس امر کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنے دوستوں - منسٹروں - طرف داروں اور اپنے حامی اخباروں کو تنبیہ کریں کہ اس قسم کی باتیں ٹھیک نہیں ہیں - ہر ایک آدمی کو یہ کہنا کہ وہ محب الوطن نہیں ہے وہ ایماندار نہیں ہے غلط بات ہے ہر شخص کو اپنے نقطہ نگاہ سے اپنے خیالات پیش کرنے کا حق حاصل ہے - اس بنا پر میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج کل جو صاحبان یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم پر جو نکتہ چینی کی جارہی ہے وہ انتشار پسندی کی وجہ سے ہے میں ان کو بتا دوں اور اس بات کو سب تاریخ بین اصحاب جانتے ہیں اور یہ کوئی چھپی ہوئی بات نہیں ہے کہ میں بھی ایک دن مسلم لیگ جماعت کا رکن تھا اور ورکنگ کمیٹی کا ممبر تھا اور اس کے علاوہ کمیٹی آف ایکشن کا ممبر بھی تھا - انڈیا پاکستان سب کانٹیننٹ میں ہی ایک آدمی ہوں جس نے پاکستان کیلئے اسمبلی میں ریزولیشن پیش کیا تھا اور وہ ریزولیشن پاس بھی ہو گیا تھا (خوب - خوب) - اس لئے یہ گمان کر لینا کہ ہم پاکستان کے مخالف ہیں اور ہم ایسی باتیں کرتے ہیں جن سے پاکستان کے استحکام اور مضبوطی میں رکنا پڑتا ہے یہ ایک ایسی بات ہے کہ جو تاریخ بین حضرات ہیں وہ اسے پورے طور پر سمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ اس میں کتنی حقیقت ہے - جناب والا میں ایک اور بات بھی ہاوس کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ باوجود اس بات کے کہ بعض اختلافات فی وجہ سے قائل اعظم اور مسلم لیگ سے ہماری جڑائی ہو گئی تھی لیکن اس کے باوجود میں نے لیڈر آف اپوزیشن ہوتے ہوئے کمیٹیڈ ممبر کے سامنے جو بیان دیا تھا وہ پاکستان کے حق میں تھا اور اس کا ہر ایک ممبر کو علم ہے - اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ ہم پر اس کا الزام لگانا ٹھیک نہیں ہے - مجھے اس وقت جو اختلافات وزرات سے ہیں اور جن حقائق کی وجہ سے ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ اپنی کارگزاری میں اور اپنے رول میں ناکام رہی ہے اور اس نے اپنے فرض کی ادائیگی میں کوتاہی کی ہے ان کو اگر میں بیان کروں گا تو وہ اس کو اس نقطہ نگاہ سے دیکھیں کہ جس طرح ایک ایماندار آدمی کو اپنی رائے دینے کا حق حاصل ہے ویسے اس کا یہی حق حاصل ہے اور انہیں اس کا جواب دینے کا حق حاصل ہے - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ جب مغربی پاکستان بن رہا تھا تو اس وقت میرے خیال کے آدمی اور بہت سے دوست جو چھوٹے چھوٹے صوبوں کے رہنے والے تھے وہ اس کی مخالفت کرتے تھے اور اب تک اس کی مخالفت کرتے رہتے ہیں - لیکن اس کے مخالف جو تھے وہ اس کی مخالفت کسی خاص وجہ کی بنا پر کرتے تھے اور انتشار پسندی کی وجہ سے وہ اس کی مخالفت نہیں کرتے تھے - بلکہ تاریخی حقائق کی بنا پر مخالفت کرتے تھے کہ وہ مختلف خطوں کے رہنے والے آدمی ہیں - ان کی تاریخی روایات علیحدہ علیحدہ ہیں - ان کی زبانیں - ان کی تہذیب اور ان کے اقتصادی مفاد علیحدہ ہیں اور ون یونٹ جس طریق میں عمل میں لایا گیا وہ ٹھیک نہیں تھا - ایک کام جو باہمی رضامندی سے کیا جائے وہ ٹھیک ہوتا ہے یا جو زبردستی کیا جائے یا غلط طریق پر کیا جائے وہ ٹھیک ہوتا ہے ؟ اس وقت ہم نے یہ کہا تھا وہ ایسا کام کر رہے تھے جس سے فائدہ ہی بجائے نقصان ہونے کا اندیشہ تھا - لیکن کسی نے نہیں جانا اس وقت ون یونٹ بنانے والوں نے لوگوں سے مختلف وعدے بھی کئے تھے - لوگوں کو کہا گیا کہ ون یونٹ میں دودھ اور شہد کی لڑیاں نہیں گی - اور ملک میں امن و امان ہو جائیگا اور خوش حالی کا دور دورہ ہوگا - ترقی ہوگی اور تمام ملک یونیفارم ہو جائیگا اور ٹیکسوں اور انتظامی معاملات میں یکسانی ہو جائیگی - بہت حال اور غریب طبقوں کی ترقی ہوگی - مختلف ضلعوں کے رہنے والوں کے تہذیب و تمدن میں ترقی ہوگی - تاجروں اور ملازموں کے ساتھ مساویانہ سلوک کیا جائیگا - ہر شخص کو ترقی کرنے کا پورا موقع ملے گا - اور ان اغراض کو پورا کرنے کیلئے پلیئر بنائی جائیگی اور ان کے مطابق ان کی ترقی کیلئے کوشش کی جائیگی - غرضیکہ اس قسم کے بیسوں وعدے کئے گئے تھے - لیکن ان میں سے پورا ایک بھی نہیں کیا گیا - میں عرض کروں جیسا کہ تھوڑی دیر پہلے ایک صاحب نے کہا تھا کہ اچھی چیزوں کے بنانے والے اور چلانے والے اگر غلط لوگ ہوں گے تو وہ چیزیں غلط ہوتی جاتی ہیں - ہم تو پہلے ہی اس کو اچھا نہیں سمجھتے تھے لیکن جو اس کو اچھا سمجھتے تھے ان کو بھی پتہ لگ گیا ہے کہ حقیقت حال کیسی ہے میں وہ باتیں بتاتا ہوں جس سے

پتہ چل جائیگا کہ ان بارہ ماہ کے دوران میں ساری حکومت کا انتظام کس طرح کا ہوا ہے۔ اس میں رہنے والوں کی حالتیں کیا ہوئی ہیں۔ اور ہمارا صوبہ روہ ترقی ہے یا روہ تنزل۔ میں ان باتوں کو چند الفاظ میں پیش کروں گا تاکہ آپ اور آپکی وساطت سے یہ ایوان اور منسٹر صاحبان معلوم کر سکیں کہ حالات کہاں تک پہنچ چکے ہیں۔ آپکو معلوم ہے یونٹ بنانے کے وقت کہا گیا تھا کہ یہاں قواعد و قوانین کی یکسانی ہوگی۔ مگر فرنٹیر ریگولیشنز اب تک قائم نہیں۔ سندھ اور بلوچستان میں مختلف قواعد ہیں۔ ایک جگہ آزادی ہے دوسری جگہ نہیں ہے۔ صاف بات ہے کہ ابھی تک اس صوبہ میں قوانین کی یکسانیت نہیں ہو چکی ہے۔ بارہ ماہ تک نہیں ہو سکی ہے۔ معلوم نہیں وہ یہاں کیسے انتظام چلاتے ہونگے۔ ایک ایس۔ پی جب ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ تبدیل ہو کر جاتا ہے تو اسے یہ معلوم نہیں ہوتا کہ وہاں بمبئی پولیس ایکٹ چلے گا یا پنجاب پولیس ایکٹ۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی سندھ میں لوکل باڈیز ایکٹ ایک قسم کا ہے اور پنجاب میں دوسری قسم کا۔ سندھ میں پرائمری تعلیم صوبہ کے حکومت کے پاس ہے۔ فرنٹیر میں بھی مجھے بتایا گیا ہے یہی صورت ہے۔ مگر پنجاب میں ٹیچرس ابھی تک فریاد ہی کر رہے ہیں۔ کہ انہیں صوبائی حکومت کے ماتحت لیا جائے۔ اسکے علاوہ اگر دیکھا جائے تو سارے صوبہ میں لگان کی وصولی کے طریقے بھی مختلف ہیں۔ سندھ میں سلائیڈنگ سکیل ہے۔ جتنی قیمت بڑھتی جاتی ہے مالیہ کی تفصیص زیادہ ہوتی جاتی ہے۔ اگر قیمت کم ہو تو تفصیص کم ہوتی ہے۔ پنجاب میں مالیہ کی تفصیص کا دوسرا طریقہ ہے۔ یہاں مالیہ کسانوں کو بھی دینا پڑتا ہے اور زمینداروں کو بھی۔ سندھ میں صرف زمیندار دیتے ہیں۔ اسکے بعد اور بھی اختلاف ہیں۔ سندھ میں کاش کراپ پر ۲۳ روپیہ لگان وصول کیا جاتا ہے اور یہاں پنجاب میں ۱۲-۱۵ یا ۱۸ فیصد تک۔ اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ وہ یکسانیت جسکے لئے یونٹ بنایا گیا تھا ابھی تک پیدا نہیں ہوئی۔ نہ اسکا اسکان ہے۔ اسکے علاوہ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آزادی کا معیار بھی سارے صوبہ میں ایک نہیں ہوا۔ فرنٹیر کے قبائلی علاقہ میں ابھی تک پابندیاں قائم ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کو عدالتوں میں جانے کا اختیار نہیں۔ وہاں پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ سیاہ و سفید کے مالک ہیں۔ اس بارے میں میں ایک حکایت آپکے سامنے بیان کرتا ہوں۔ میرے ایک دوست جو فرنٹیر سے آئے ہوئے تھے میرے ساتھ ہائیں کرتے ہوئے بار بار ادھر ادھر دیکھتے تھے۔ جب میں نے وجہ پوچھی تو کہنے لگے کہیں پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ کے جاسوس مجھے نہ دیکھ رہے ہوں۔ انہیں پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ کا اتنا ڈر محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ وہ صحیح طور پر بات نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس سے آپ اندازہ کر لیں کہ وہاں کیا حالات ہیں۔ یہ صرف قبائلی ایجنسیوں بلکہ بلوچستان میں بھی اسی قسم کی پابندیاں ہیں۔

اسکے علاوہ جاگیرداروں اور زمینداروں کا مسئلہ ہے۔ جیسا کہ میرے دوست مہرٹ صاحب نے کہا تھا سابقہ پنجاب میں جاگیرداری قریباً قریباً ختم ہو چکی ہے۔ مگر سندھ بلوچستان اور بہاولپور میں ابھی تک جاگیرداری ہے۔ وہاں جاگیرداروں کے پاس ۲۵ لاکھ ایکڑ کے قریب زمین ہے جس سے گورنمنٹ کو سوا کروڑ روپیہ کا نقصان پہنچتا ہے۔ اگر اتنا روپیہ کسی اچھے کام میں لگایا جائے تو کتنا فائدہ ہو۔ لیکن وہ بھی نہیں ہوا۔ آپکو معلوم ہے کہ مغربی پاکستان میں ساڑھے تین کروڑ کی آبادی ہے۔ ان میں سے پورے تین کروڑ زراعت پیشہ ہیں۔ جس کی اپنی زمین ہے ان میں سے جو چھوٹے کھاتہ دار ہیں انکے پاس ۱ کروڑ ۸۲ لاکھ کے قریب زمین ہے۔ جو بڑے زمیندار ہیں انکے پاس دو کروڑ ایکڑ کے قریب زمین ہے۔ اس طرح پورے پانچ کروڑ ایکڑ زمین ان لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ ایک کروڑ پندرہ لاکھ ایکڑ زمین گورنمنٹ کی ہے۔ ۷۳ لاکھ لوگ ایسے ہیں جن کے پاس ایک ٹکڑہ زمین کا نہیں ہے۔ یہ اندازہ آدمی آج آپکے سامنے ایسے ہیں جو ادھر سے ادھر بھٹک رہے ہیں۔ انہیں کوئی زمین نہیں مل رہی۔ دوسرے طرف یعنی ایسے لوگ بھی ہیں جن کی ایک لاکھ ایکڑ زمین ہے اور نہیں جانتے کہ وہ کس طرح اس سے عوام اور ملک کو فائدہ پہنچائیں۔ ان سب باتوں کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے آپ یہ جان سکتے ہیں کہ یہ جو یونٹ سے یکسانی پیدا کرنے کا مقصد تھا وہ ابھی تک پورا نہیں ہوا۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب تو چاہتے ہیں

کہ وہ کچھ کریں مگر وہ ایسے ماحول میں پھنس گئے ہیں اور کچھ انکی عمر کا تقاضا ہے  
۔ وہ کچھ کر نہیں سکتے ۔

صاحب صدر ۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ بھی کہتا ہوں کہ یہاں جمہوری طریقہ حکومت  
ہی پوری طرح رائج نہیں ہو سکا ۔ قبائلی ایجنسیوں میں ووٹ جو ہیں وہ نامزد ممبروں کے  
ہوتے ہیں ۔ جرگوں کے یہ ممبران پارلیمنٹل ایجنٹوں کے رحم و کرم پر ہوتے ہیں ۔ وہ چاہیں  
و انہیں نکالیں چاہیں تو رکھیں ۔ بالرائے دہندگی کا اصول جو جمہوریت کا مقصد  
اصول میں رائج نہیں ہو سکا ۔ آپکو یاد ہوگا کہ ایک یونٹ کے متعلق کہا جاتا تھا کہ اسکا بڑے  
سے بڑا فائدہ یہ ہوگا کہ ریاستیں جو برٹش گورنمنٹ کی یادگار ہیں وہ ختم ہو جائیگی ۔  
یکن کیا ریاستوں کو اب تک ختم کیا گیا ہے ؟ دھیر کی ریاست ۔ سوات کی ریاست ۔ چترال  
کی ریاست ۔ ہنزہ کی ریاست ابھی تک قائم ہیں ۔ کل چند آدمیوں نے جو ایک ڈیپوٹیشن  
کے ساتھ ریاست دھیر سے آئے تھے وہاں کی جو باتیں سنائیں وہ سن کر میرے رونگٹے  
ھڑے ہو گئے ۔ کیا ہماری ریاستوں میں اس قدر ظلم ہوتا ہے ؟ کیا ہماری حکومت اور وزرا  
یہ فرض نہیں کہ وہ اپنے ملک کے ایک حصہ میں ایسے مظالم دیکھتے ہوئے انکے سبب  
بے لگے کوئی کارروائی کریں ؟

صاحب صدر ۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ہمارے لوکل باڈیز کے منسٹر جو ہمیں وہ  
بار بار یہ بات کہتے ہیں کہ وہ سنٹر کی طاقت کو مختلف لوکل باڈیز کے ہاتھ میں دینا چاہتے  
ہیں ۔ انہیں معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ طاقت تقسیم کرنے کا یہ اصول ان دنوں کو عام طور پر  
قابل قبول ہو چکا تھا جب یہاں حکومت غیر کی تھی ۔ برٹش امپیریلزم کے دنوں میں ہمیں  
ان سے یہ توقع نہ ہوتی تھی کہ انکی طاقت سے ملک کو فائدہ پہنچایا اسلئے ان دنوں یہ مطالبہ  
کیا جاتا تھا کہ پاور کو زیادہ سے زیادہ تقسیم کر دینا چاہئے ۔ مگر اب آزادی کے بعد جب  
حکومت اپنی ہے ۔ اسمبلیوں میں ہمارے نمائندے ہیں ہمیں ان پر پوری توقع ہونی چاہئے  
کہ ہمارے منسٹر صاحبان خواہ وہ کسی بھی پارٹی کے ہوں وہ ضرور ہمارے مسائل پر توجہ  
دینگے ۔ اس کے مقابلہ میں جو کچھ چند لوکل باڈیز میں ہو رہا ہے اس کے پیش نظر میں سمجھتا  
ہوں انہیں زیادہ اختیارات نہیں دینے چاہئیں ۔ میں ان سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ایک بار  
پھر اس معاملہ پر غور کریں اور اس پرانے چھوڑے ہوئے اصول کو جو کہ ایک Exploded  
might ہے اصرار نہ کریں ۔

جناب والا اس کے علاوہ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ یہاں اسمبلی میں کراچی کے نمائندے  
تو یہاں بیٹھتے ہیں جیسا کہ خان عبدالقیوم خان نے کہا تھا کراچی کے نمائندے تو یہاں  
بیٹھے ہیں لیکن ان کو یہ اختیار نہیں ہے کہ وہ جس جگہ کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں  
اس کے متعلق کوئی سوال پوچھ سکیں یا کوئی اور بات کر سکیں یہ ایسی بات ہے جو  
یونیفیکیشن کے اصول کے خلاف ہے ۔ آپ اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں کہ اس صورت حال سے ہماری  
توقعات اور ہماری امیدیں کس حد تک پوری ہوئی ہیں ۔

اس کے علاوہ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اس وقت ہمیں کہا گیا تھا کہ پسماندہ علاقوں  
یعنی فرنٹیئر اور بلوچستان وغیرہ کے لئے کچھ کیا جائے گا۔ اب ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ فرنٹیئر اور  
بلوچستان کے پسماندہ علاقوں کے لئے کیا کیا گیا ہے ۔ میں فرنٹیئر میں چند لوگوں سے ملا  
ہوں لیکن مجھے زیادہ حالات معلوم نہیں ہو سکے ۔ یہ معلوم ہوا ہے کہ خان عبدالقیوم خان  
نے وہاں جو سکول قائم کئے تھے وہی قائم ہیں اور اس سے زیادہ کچھ نہیں ہوا ۔ میں یہ  
کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں سکولوں کی بہت ضرورت ہے ۔ وہاں راشننگ کی ضرورت ہے اور  
اس کے علاوہ وہاں لوگوں کے قدر معاش کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ وہ لوگ زراعت پیشہ نہیں

ہیں - وہ پہاڑوں میں رہتے ہیں - اس کی وجہ سے ان کی گذر زیادہ تر ملازمت یا چھوٹی چھوٹی انڈسٹریز پر ہے - اس لئے اگر ان کو مطمئن رکھنا ہے اور ان کو ملک کے لئے باعث تقویت بنانا ہے تو اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ان کے گذارے کیلئے مناسب انتظامات کئے جائیں۔ تاکہ وہ امن پسند اور آزادانہ طور پر زندگی بسر کر سکیں - اسی طرح بلوچستان کے جو حالات بتائے گئے ہیں وہ یہ ہیں کہ ہزاروں کی تعداد میں لوگ ہر سال وہاں سے نکل کر سترہ میں آ جاتے ہیں یا دوسرے علاقوں میں چلے جاتے ہیں - نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ بلوچستان کی آبادی کم ہو رہی ہے اور جب ان کے متعلق کوئی سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ بلوچستان کی آبادی کم ہے - لیکن یہ نہیں سچا جاتا کہ آبادی تھوڑی ہونے کی وجہ کیا ہے - ان علاقوں کے لئے نہ برٹش گورنمنٹ نے کچھ کیا اور نہ اپنی گورنمنٹ ہی کچھ کر رہی ہے - پھر جناب ون یونٹ بننے کے وقت کہا گیا تھا کہ ہر آدمی کو تعلیم اس کی مادری زبان میں دی جائے گی - میں نے سنا ہے کہ گورمانی صاحب اور ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے جب وعدے کئے تھے تو انہوں نے لوگوں سے کہا تھا کہ جلا از جلا بلوچستان کے چھوٹے سکولوں میں بلوچی زبان رائج کر دی جائے گی لیکن ابھی تک کچھ بھی نہیں کیا گیا سکریٹری وغیرہ کہتے ہیں کہ ابھی کتابیں نہیں چھپ سکیں - میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ اس کا ذمہ دار کون ہے ؟ بڑے آدمی جو وعدہ کرتے ہیں وہ پورا کیوں نہیں کیا جاتا ؟ اس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ یہ بد انتظامی صوبہ کے بڑا ہو جانے کی وجہ سے ہے - صوبہ کا رقبہ تین لاکھ دس ہزار مربع میل ہے - اس کا انتظام ڈاکٹر صاحب کی کوششوں کے باوجود نہیں ہو سکتا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کی جگہ اگر کوئی فرشتہ بھی آجائے تو کام نہیں چل سکتا کیونکہ یہ ناممکن ہے کہ سوا تین لاکھ مربع میں اراضی میں آدمی ایک جگہ بیٹھ کر انتظام درست کر سکے اور خاص طور پر ایسے حالات میں جب کہ مالی وسائل محدود ہوں جیسے کہ ہمارے ہیں -

جناب صحر - اس کے بعد یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ صوبہ مغربی پاکستان بن جانے کے بعد جو غریب لوگ ہوں گے ان کو زمینیں دی جائیں گی اور جو بڑے زمیندار یا بڑی طاقت والے لوگ ہوں گے ان کو نیچے لایا جائے گا اور جو غریب ہوں گے ان کو اوپر لایا جائے گا - لیکن ہوا کیا ہے ؟ جناب صحر در بیراج بنے ہیں جن میں سے ایک کوٹری بیراج ہے - اس کو بنے بارہ ماہ ہو چکے ہیں لیکن اس پر کسی کو زمین نہیں دی گئی - اور ابھی تک کسی پالیسی کا بھی فیصلہ نہیں ہوا - منسٹر سے پوچھو تو کہتے ہیں کہ معاملہ زیر غور ہے البتہ بڑے بڑے لوگوں کو زمینیں دی گئی ہیں - دوسری بات یہ ہے پنجاب میں تھل کی اراضی ہے - اس میں زمین بہت ہے - کہا گیا تھا کہ کئی لاکھ کسان جو زمین سے نکالے گئے تھے ان کو دوسری جگہ زمین دی جائے گی - جیسا کہ آپ کو معلوم ہے میں نے آج بھی کہا تھا کہ بہت سے لوگ ابھی تک در بدر پھر رہے ہیں - ان سے کہا گیا تھا کہ انہیں زمینیں دی جائیں گی لیکن ابھی تک انہیں کچھ بھی نہیں دیا گیا دوسری طرف نوش جاری کئے جا رہے ہیں کہ زمینیں نیلام کی جائیں گی اور وہ نیلام ایسے طریق پر کی جائیں گی کہ جس میں غریبوں کے حصہ لینے کا کوئی امکان نہیں ہوگا - اسی طرح کچھ عرصہ پہلے ڈاکٹر صاحب اور نواب گورمانی ننڈو جام کے ایک کالج کے جلسہ میں گئے تو وہاں مسٹر جان - او - بل بھی موجود تھے - انہوں نے اپنی تقریر میں جو باتیں کہیں وہ غور کے قابل ہیں - انہوں نے ایک در آرٹیکل بھی لکھا ہے - انہوں نے کہا کہ امریکہ میں ۱۵ فیصدی آدمی زراعت کرتے ہیں اور ۸۵ فیصدی دوسرے کام کر کے گذر اوقات کرتے ہیں - یہاں ۸۵ فیصدی زراعت پیشہ ہیں اور پھر بھی غلط پالیسی کی وجہ سے اتنا اناج پیدا نہیں کر سکتے کہ وہ کافی ہو - وہاں ۱۵ فیصدی جو زراعت کرتے ہیں وہ اتنا اناج پیدا کرتے ہیں کہ نہ صرف خود کھاتے ہیں بلکہ دوسروں کو بھی کھلاتے ہیں - اس سے آپ ہماری غلط پالیسی کا اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں - انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ۲۰ یا ۲۰ برس میں یہ واحدی سترہ چار صدیوں سے زرخیز چلی آتی تھی وہ ایک صحرا بن جائے گی - بہر حال میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ وعدے جو عوام کے ساتھ ون یونٹ بننے پر کئے گئے تھے وہ کہاں تک پورے ہوئے ہیں -

جناب صدر میں چاہتا ہوں کہ نقائص بیان کرنے کے بعد میں چند تجاویز بھی پیش کروں۔ تعلیم کی حالت یہ ہے کہ سندھ میں جیسا کہ پیر صاحب نے فرمایا تھا پہلے چھ اور پھر تین تحصیلیں ہر سال لازمی تعلیم کے نیچے لائی جاتی تھیں لیکن اب ایک بھی اس کے ماتحت نہیں لائی جاتی۔ باوجود اس کے کہ سکس وغیرہ پہلے تیار تھیں۔ چنانچہ اس بڑے صوبے میں جس میں شخصی مفاد بھی ہیں اور طبقاتی مفاد بھی ہیں کوئی ایک دوسرے کو جانتا ہی نہیں اور صوبائی تعصب سے بچنے کی بجائے کئی نقائص پیدا ہو گئے ہیں۔

پھر جناب کلچر کے متعلق کہا گیا تھا کہ لوگوں کا کلچر محفوظ رہے گا۔ لیکن یہ کہاں تک محفوظ رہا ہے؟ کلچر کی بنیاد زبان ہے اور ابھی تک فرنٹیئر اور بلوچستان میں پوری توجہ زبان کو ترقی دینے پر نہیں دی گئی۔ اسکے علاوہ آرٹ اور کلچر کی جو دوسری چیزیں ہیں ان کو ترقی دینے کے لئے بھی کچھ نہیں کیا گیا۔ سندھ گورنمنٹ نے پچاس لاکھ روپیہ خرچ کر کے شاہ لطیف سنٹر قائم کیا تھا۔ اس کے متعلق کہا گیا تھا کہ پانچ لاکھ روپیہ منظور کیا گیا ہے لیکن میں نے بجٹ کو ابتدا سے آخر تک دیکھا ہے۔ اس میں کبھی بھی یہ پروویژن نہیں ہے۔ پتہ نہیں یہ پروویژن کہاں رکھی گئی ہے۔ نہ پہلے بجٹ میں تھی نہ اس میں ہے۔

جناب والا۔ اس کے علاوہ یہاں پر ایک مرمہ سے ادبی بورڈ کام کر رہا ہے جو سندھی ادب کی ترویج و ترقی کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔ اس کیلئے سابقہ سندھ گورنمنٹ نے دس لاکھ روپیہ منظور کئے تھے اس کیلئے بلڈنگ کا بھی بندوبست کیا گیا تھا اور مالی امداد کا بھی خاطر خواہ انتظام تھا۔ چنانچہ ایک لاکھ روپیہ کی مالی امداد دی بھی گئی تھی۔ چونکہ اس کیلئے بلڈنگ دستیاب نہ ہوتی تھی اس لئے کراچی میں ایک بلڈنگ بھی دی گئی۔ اب اس کی حالت یہ ہے کہ بیرونی ممالک کی جو کانفرنس کراچی میں منعقد ہوتی ہیں ان کیلئے اس بلڈنگ کو خالی کرا لیا جاتا ہے اور اس بورڈ کو باہر نکال دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ ہے وہ سلوک جس کی وجہ سے ہم شکایت کرتے ہیں۔ پچھلے سال بغداد کانفرنس ہوئی تو اس کیلئے نیز دیگر کانفرنسوں کیلئے اسے خالی کرا لیا جاتا ہے اور اس دوران میں بورڈ والوں کو اس بلڈنگ پر کوئی اختیار نہیں رہتا۔ اس حکومت نے صرف ایک لاکھ روپیہ ٹرانٹ پر انتفا کیا ہے بلڈنگ کے لئے کچھ نہیں کیا ہے۔

جناب والا۔ اس کے علاوہ صحت کے متعلق جیسا کہ پیرزادہ صاحب نے فرمایا ہے۔ اول تو سندھ میں ہسپتال ہی نہیں۔ اگر ہسپتال ہیں تو ڈاکٹر نہیں اور ڈاکٹر بھی ہیں تو مریضوں کیلئے دوائیاں نہیں۔ اگر دوائیاں ہیں تو ڈاکٹروں کو مریضوں کے ساتھ ہمدری نہیں۔ یہ ایسی باتیں ہیں جن کا اثر ہزاروں نہیں لاکھوں انسانوں پر پڑتا ہے۔ آپکو معلوم ہے کہ پچھلی طغیانی کی وجہ سے بہت سے لوگ ملیریا میں مبتلا ہوئے۔ دوائیاں نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے بیشمار خلق خدا موت کا شکار ہو گئی جن کو رونے والا کوئی نہ تھا مگر ہمارے محکمہ کو کوئی پرچہ نہ والا ہی نہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سب سے بڑی خوبی یہ ہوتی ہے کہ انسان اپنے عیوب سے مطلع ہو کر انہیں قبول کرے۔ دیکھتے ہوئے انہیں قبول نہ کرنا کوئی خوبی نہیں۔ لہذا میں عرض کرونگا کہ اس سلسلے میں حکومت نے جو پالیسی اختیار کر رکھی ہے وہ بالکل غلط ہے اور میں تو کہونگا۔۔

این راہ کہ میروی بتر کستان است۔

میں جانتا ہوں کہ سندھ اور پنجاب کے کچھ حصوں میں پچھلے سال شدید طغیانی آئی تھی۔ اس طغیانی سے تقریباً دو سو کروڑ روپیہ کی مالیت کا نقصان ہوا۔ لیکن اسوس کہ حکومت نے اس کا کوئی انتظام نہ کیا۔ میں نے خود انجینیئروں سے دریافت کیا کہ آپ نے

ہندوں کو مضبوط بنانے کیلئے کیا اقدامات کئے ہیں - انہوں نے جواب دیا کہ ہمارے پاس تو اس کام کیلئے مشینری ہی نہیں - مشینری تو مرکزی حکومت منگواتی ہے اور اس وقت کے دو سو کروڑ روپے کے نقصان سے آئندہ محفوظ رہنے کیلئے ۲۰ کروڑ روپے کی مشینری درکار ہے - اور جو تھوڑی بہت مشینری دی گئی ہے وہ ایسی ہے جس سے ان ہندوں وغیرہ کو مضبوط تر بنانے کیلئے کام میں نہیں لایا جا سکتا - یعنی یہ مشینری اصل مشینری سے مختلف ہے - معلوم ہوا کہ صوبائی حکومت اپنا منشا مرکزی حکومت کے سامنے رکھے ہوئے مشینری کا مطالبہ کرتی ہے اور مرکزی حکومت حالات اور منتضیات کا جائزہ لے کر بغیر اندھا دہند مشینری درآمد کر لیتی ہے - جس سے اصل مقصد فوت ہو جاتا ہے - میں اس حکومت پر زور دوں گا کہ وہ مرکزی حکومت پر زور دے کہ ہمیں مشینری ہمارے تقاضوں کے مطابق دیا جائے -

جناب والا - اس کے علاوہ سابق سندھ بلوچستان اور صوبہ سرحد کے بیشتر حصے ایسے ہیں جہاں آبپاشی کا کوئی انتظام نہیں - لہذا اس کی عدم موجودگی میں لازم ہے کہ کنروں کے ذریعے آبپاشی کر کے زمین آباد کی جائے تاکہ ہمارے آج کی پیداوار میں اضافہ ہو سکے - مجھے یہ سن کر خوشی ہوئی کہ اس سال لاہور میں بھی آناج کی قلت محسوس کر کے کنروں کے ذریعے آبپاشی کے انتظام کی تجاویز زیر غور ہیں - لیکن سندھ اور بلوچستان میں جہاں آبپاشی کا کوئی انتظام ہی نہیں کنروں کے کھودنے کیلئے کوئی تجویز نہیں بنائی جاتی - معلوم ہوا ہے کہ آبپاشی کیلئے کچھ مشینری درآمد کی گئی تھی جو محکمہ زراعت کے سپرد کی گئی تھی - جب مشینری اگلی تو معلوم ہوا کہ اس میں کچھ پرزے کم ہیں - کچھ پرزے اگے تو باقی رہ گئے حالت پھر پہلے کی طرح ہے - حقیقت یہ ہے کہ آناج کی پیداوار کا مسئلہ ہمارے لئے سب سے بڑا قومی مسئلہ ہے -

جناب والا - لاہور اور دیگر اضلاع کے متعلق تو مجھے تفصیلات کا علم نہیں - سندھ کے متعلق میں جانتا ہوں کہ وہاں لڑکانہ - خیرپور میرس اور میرپور خاص کی زمینیں Satin it سی ہو گئی ہیں - لہذا میں پورے وثوق سے کہتا ہوں کہ اگر اس معاملہ کی طرف فوری توجہ نہ دی گئی تو یہ علاقے کچھ عرصہ بعد بالکل ویران ہو جائیں گے -

جناب والا - اس کے بعد میں سڑکوں کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - سندھ میں پکی سڑکوں کی لمبائی کوئی دو تین سو میل ہے - صوبہ سرحد میں پکی سڑکوں کی حالت کچھ بہتر ہے کیونکہ وہاں تو انگریز نے بہادر پٹھانوں سے ڈر کی وجہ سے اپنے لئے زیادہ سڑکیں تعمیر کی تھیں - جیسا کہ میرے معزز دوست خان عبدالقیوم خان نے فرمایا - بلوچستان اور سندھ میں سڑکوں کی تعمیر کا کام تسلی بخش نہیں رہا - صوبہ سندھ میں سڑکوں کی عدم موجودگی میں حالت یہ ہے کہ اگر کوئی آدمی وہاں چلا جائے تو وہ ایک دن کیلئے بھی وہاں ٹھہر نہیں سکتا - میرے محترم قاضی صاحب اور دیگر وزراء جب بھی وہاں دورے پر تشریف لے جاتے ہیں تو ایک دن بھی وہاں قیام نہیں کرتے - وجہ یہ ہے کہ اگر وہ وہاں دن پورا ٹھہریں تو بیمار ہو جانے کا اندیشہ لاحق ہو جاتا ہے -

جناب والا - اب میں آپ کی محنت میں ایک نہایت ہی تلخ حقیقت بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں - حکومت کو چاہئے کہ اسے نظر انداز کرنے کی بجائے اس پر ہمدردی سے غور کرے - آپ کی خواہشات کے مطابق اب ایک یونٹ تو معرض وجود میں آ چکا ہے - اس کے لئے آپ پانچ سو کے قریب ٹکڑوں کا تبادلہ کر کے انہیں لاہور لے آئے ہیں - اسی طرح کئی افسروں کو بھی نہیں آنا پڑا - لیکن جو سلوک ان بیچارے ملازمین کے ساتھ روا رکھا گیا ہے وہ بہت ہی انسوس ناک ہے - ان بیچاروں کی حالت یہ ہے کہ انہیں دفاتروں سے پانچ میل کے فاصلے پر رہائش کیلئے مکانات وغیرہ دیئے گئے ہیں اور ایسی ویران جگہ پر دیئے ہیں

جہاں چوری چکاری سے بچنے کا کوئی انتظام نہیں - اور پھر ان کو کسی قسم کا الاؤس بھی نہیں دیا جاتا - ان بیچاروں کو اپنی جیب سے ہر ماہ پندرہ بیس روپیہ بطور کرایہ وغیرہ خرچ کرتے پڑتے ہیں اور پھر جو ان کے ساتھ افسر سلوک کرتے ہیں وہ نہایت ہی حوصلہ فرسا حقیقت ہے - معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہمارے سیکریٹری صاحبان بھی کسی حد تک صوبائی تعصب بڑھانے کا موجب ہیں جس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ وہ مقرر جس کے پیش نظر ایک یونٹ معرض وجود میں آیا تھا وہ پورا ہوتا نظر نہیں آتا - بلکہ اس کی روش کچھ اس کے خلاف ہے -

جناب والا - میں زیادہ تفصیلات میں جانا نہیں چاہتا - میں مختصر طور پر یہ عرض کروں گا کہ سرکاری ملازمتوں میں چھوٹے صوبوں کو کس طرح نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے - اس وقت حکومت مغربی پاکستان کے اٹھارہ سیکریٹریوں اور ایڈیشنل سیکریٹریوں میں سے صرف تین سندھ اور چار صوبہ سرحد سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں - باقی سب کے سب پنجاب سے لئے گئے ہیں - بلوچستان اور بہاولپور کو کوئی حصہ نہیں دیا گیا - اسی طرح ڈپٹی کمشنروں اور ضلع افسروں کے سلسلے میں بھی تقریباً یہی تناسب رکھا گیا ہے - میرے پاس اعداد و شمار ہیں اگر آپ چاہیں تو میں ان کی بنا پر آپ کی تسلی کر سکتا ہوں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس قسم کا فرق اور تفاوت کسی طرح بھی مستحسن نہیں - ڈاکٹر خان صاحب جو ایک یونٹ کو مضبوط تر بنانا اور دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں اس قسم کی کاروائیوں سے اسے مضبوط بنانے کی بجائے کمزور کر رہے ہیں - وہ خود ملک میں اس قسم کا نفاق اور انتشار پھیلا رہے ہیں جس کے وہ دوسروں کو ذمہ دار ٹھہراتے ہیں - مگر چونکہ اپنی خامیوں کا جائزہ نہیں لے سکتے اس لئے وہ ہمیں اس کا ذمہ دار ٹھہراتے ہیں - اس سلسلے میں دراصل انہیں خود ہی اپنے دل کو ٹٹولنا چاہئے - جہانک جونیئر کے فریڈز کا تعلق ہے اس کے لئے عرض ہے کہ ہائی کورٹ سارے صوبہ میں ایک ہے - سندھ میں صرف ہائی کورٹ کی ایک برانچ ہے وہاں ماتحت عملہ جو جو تنخواہیں دی جاتی ہیں وہ یہاں سے کم ہیں - مثلاً یہاں سپرنٹنڈنٹ کا فریڈ ۳۵۰ روپیہ سے شروع ہو کر ۶۰۰ روپیہ تک جاتا ہے اور وہاں ۲۲۵ روپیہ سے ۲۵۰ روپیہ تک ہے - یہاں اسسٹنٹ کا فریڈ ۱۵۰ روپیہ سے ۳۷۵ روپیہ تک ہے وہاں کراچی میں ۸۰ روپیہ سے ۱۷۰ روپیہ تک ہے - اب آپ اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں کہ ایک ہی صوبہ میں ایک ہی ہائی کورٹ کے ملازمین کی تنخواہوں میں کتنا فرق ہے - میں زیادہ تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا البتہ اتنا ضرور عرض کروں گا کہ ابھی ابھی دس بارہ سب جج نکالے گئے ہیں کیونکہ سندھ کے فنانس سیکریٹری یا چیف سیکریٹری یا وزراء صاحبان نے مناسب نہیں سمجھا کہ ان کی ملازمتوں کو Confirm کر دیا جائے - اس لئے ان ملازمتوں کو ملازمت سے علیحدہ کر دیا جاتا ہے یہ کتنی بے انصافی ہے - علاوہ ازیں میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ون یونٹ بننے کے بعد اب تو دیہات میں آفیسرز کا راج ہو گیا ہے اور یہ حالت ہو گئی ہے کہ چوری - ڈاکہ زنی اور اغوا کی واردات زیادہ ہو گئی ہیں - لوگ کسی طرح بھی محفوظ نہیں ہیں - حکومت نے اس کا کوئی علاج نہیں سوچا - اس قسم کی ایک درخواست میرے پاس آئی ہے - معلوم ہوا ہے کہ کوئی پچاس ساٹھ ڈاکے ڈالے گئے ہیں - جن لوگوں نے ڈاکے ڈالے ہیں وہ جیلوں سے بھاگ گئے تھے ان کے پاس ماڈرن قسم کے آرمز ہیں - بندو قیں ہیں اور کارتوس ہیں وہ جگہ جگہ ڈاکے ڈالتے پھرتے ہیں - درخواست میں لکھا ہے کہ وہاں چند نفر میں کو نہ صرف S. P. R. پولیس نے بیٹا اور مارا بلکہ ان کو رات کے وقت بند کر کے سڑاقیں دی گئی ہیں - عورتوں کی بے حرمتی کی گئی ہے - (شیم شیم) - چنانچہ جب ان بیچاروں نے پولیس کے پاس اس امر کی شکایت بھیجی تو انہوں نے شکایت تو لے لی مگر یہ کہہ دیا کہ وہ افسر ہیں ہم کیا کر سکتے ہیں میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ ان بیچارے غریب لوگوں سے کیا بھرداری کرنے کے لئے کہا گیا ہے میں ڈاکٹر خان صاحب سے پوچھتا ہوں وہ اس کے لئے کیا کرنا چاہتا ہے - ایسے آدمیوں کے ساتھ انصاف کرنا چاہئے اور مجرمین کو سخت سزائیں دی جائیں - ایک افسر مقرر کیا جائے جو اس امر کی تحقیقات کرے اور معلوم کرے کہ کس طرح ڈاکہ زنی کی گئی - اس میں کون کونسے لوگوں کا ہاتھ ہے اور کتنے آدمی

مصیبت زدہ ہیں جناب والا یہ سندھ کا حال ہے۔ اس ضمن میں میں ایک بات چھڑ گیا اور وہ یہ ہے کہ جب ون یونٹ بنایا گیا تھا اس وقت ایک کوشل آف ایڈمنسٹریشن بنائی گئی تھی اور ایک سرکلر جاری کیا گیا تھا جس میں لکھا تھا کہ اس کوشل کے ہوتے ہوئے چھوٹے صوبوں کو فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے۔ سرکلر کے پیرا ۱۲ میں درج ہے۔

"The Unification Officers who were either permanent or officiating in the substantive vacancies in the corresponding Provincial or equivalent State cadre on 13th October 1955, will be placed on the groups of cadres of West Pakistan Provincial Service."

میں نے یہ عرض کیا تھا کہ چونکہ چھوٹے صوبوں نے بعض لوگوں کو Confirm نہیں کیا تھا اسلئے بہت سے لوگوں کو نکالنا پڑا۔ اب وہ بچارے Suffer کر رہے ہیں۔ دوسری گزارش یہ ہے۔

"Any new post created after 13th October in Provincial Service will be filled by direct recruit or promotion on all West Pakistan Service."

نیٹن میں مانہ علاقوں کے لوگ چونکہ بہت پیچھے ہیں وہ ترقی یافتہ صوبوں میں ملازمتوں کے لئے کس طرح مقابلہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ چونکہ اب وقت بہت کم رہ گیا ہے اسلئے میں ذیلی چند تجاویز آپ کے سامنے پیش کرونگا۔

۱۔ عوام کی بہتری کے لئے یہ لازمی چیز ہے کہ زبان تہذیب اور جغرافیائی اور اقتصادی حالات کو مد نظر رکھ کر ون یونٹ علاقائی وفاق پر تحلیل کیا جائے کیونکہ (اس وقت) ہمارے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ہم لوگوں کی خوشحالی کو سب سے مقدم رکھیں۔ میں انکو متنبہ کرتا ہوں کہ ون یونٹ سے کہ پاکستان کو فائدہ ہے اور نہ ہی عوام کو کسی قسم کا فائدہ ہے۔ جب تک آپ لوگوں کی تسلی نہیں کرتے اور ان کو خوشحال نہیں بناتے۔ حالت درست نہ ہوگی۔

۲۔ دوسری تجویز زرعتی اور صنعتی ترقی کے متعلق ہے۔ جب تک آپ کوئی پلین نہیں بناتے اس وقت تک ترقی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اگر آپ چاہیں تو باقاعدہ Uniform basis پر زرعتی اور صنعتی ترقی کی بنیاد رکھیں کیونکہ Haphazard طریقہ پر کوئی ترقی نہیں ہو سکے گی۔ کسی پلین کے بغیر سارا بار افسروں پر پڑ جاتا ہے اور وہ سچہ نہیں کر سکتے۔

۳۔ اس کے بعد اناج کے بارہ میں سچہ کہوں گا۔ آپ کو چاہئے کہ اناج کی کمی کو دور کرنے کے لئے کوئی موثر طریقہ استعمال کریں۔ ایک کمیٹی بنائیں جو اس بات کی تحقیقات کرے کہ کمی کی اصل وجہ کیا ہے۔ نیز خانہ بدوشوں اور مہاجرین کی کیا شکایات ہیں ان کی کیا تکلیفیں ہیں ان کو دور کیا جائے۔ جب تک یہ ایمانی ہو نہیں پٹائیں گے اس وقت تک کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو سکتا اب تو ون یونٹ میں آفیشلز کو بے تاج بادشاہ بنا دیا گیا ہے ان پر کوئی چیک نہیں ہے۔ اس وقت سیاست دانوں اور آفیشلز کے درمیان ایک قسم کی Tug of war ہے۔ برقیستی سے اب یہ حالت ہے کہ بڑے افسروں کے دماغ میں یہ بات آگئی ہے کہ ڈپٹی کمشنر سے ایک شخص پریزیڈنٹ تک پہنچ سکتا ہے۔ یہ سب ہماری طاقت ہے عوام کی نہیں وہ یہی بات ذہن میں رکھتے ہیں اور عوام کو پرچھتے بھی نہیں۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ ان کو اتنا گھسنے نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ وہ عوام کے خادم ہیں۔ ہم بھی خادم ہیں وہ اور ہم باہمی تعاون کے لئے کوشش نہیں کریں گے تو اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ ہر کام افسران اور وزراء تک ہی محدود رہے گا اور عوام بچارے ہر بات سے محروم ہو جائیں گے۔



آخر میں میں کراچی کے متعلق کہوں گا کہ کراچی مغربی پاکستان کا ایک حصہ ہونا چاہئے۔ ہمارے چیف منسٹر صاحب ری پبلیکن پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں مرکز میں اس پارٹی کے رکن ۲۷ ہیں اور دوسری پارٹی کے صرف ۱۲ ہیں۔ اس لئے اگر ڈائریکٹر صاحب چاہیں تو زبردستی مرکزی حکومت کو ملوا سکتے ہیں کہ کراچی کو مغربی پاکستان کا ایک حصہ تصور کیا جائے۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ کوئی طاقت ان کو نہیں روک سکتی کیونکہ مرکزی حکومت ری پبلیکن پارٹی کے بغیر نہیں چل سکتی۔ اگر ایسا نہ ہوا تو اس کا نتیجہ خراب ہوگا۔

قیامی علاقہ اور بلوچستان کے متعلق یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ان علاقوں کی طرف بہت کم توجہ دی گئی ہے۔ آپ کو چاہئے کہ پولیٹیکل ایجنسی کی طاقت کو کم کیا جائے ان کے معاش کا انتظام کیا جائے ورنہ آپ کو خدا کے سامنے اور لوگوں کے سامنے جواب دہ ہونا پڑے گا۔ اس کے علاوہ ٹیچرز چپڑاسیوں کسانوں اور چھوٹے زمینداروں کا معیار بلند کرنے کا پروگرام بنائیں ورنہ نہ یہ دن یونٹ رہے گا نہ پاکستان کا نام اونچا ہوگا اور نہ ملک اور اس وقت ہمارے لئے ضروری کہ ہم لوگوں کی خوشحالی کو سب سے مقدم رکھیں۔ میں انکو متنبہ کرتا ہوں کہ دن یونٹ سے نہ پاکستان کو فائدہ ہے اور نہ ہی عوام کو کسی قسم کا عوام کی بہتری ہوگی۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

*The Assembly then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th March, 1957.*

# PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN

Third Session of the First Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan.

Thursday, 14th March, 1957.

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 9-30 a.m. of the Clock. Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal Elahi) in the Chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### DEMOLITION OF OLD HOUSES IN LAHORE.

**\*539. Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government Department be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the old evacuee and non-evacuee houses which are in dangerous condition are being demolished in the city of Lahore;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have provided any alternate accommodation to the unfortunate persons thus ejected from their houses; if not, the action Government intend to take in the matter?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood** (Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government): (a) Yes. The Lahore Corporation is demolishing houses which are in imminent danger of collapse.

(b) The dispossessed persons are being accommodated as a temporary measure in the Dev Smaj Building area. These people have been offered alternative accommodation in the Dharampura hutment colony where each applicant is given five marlas of land for a hut. The cost of the transport of their house-hold effects from the demolished houses to the Dev Smaj Building area and from there to the proposed colony is also borne by the Lahore Corporation.

بیگم سلمیٰ تصریح حسین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ متروکہ مکانات اب بھی نہایت خراب حالت میں ہیں - وہ اکثر اوقات گرتے رہتے ہیں - بلکہ مسمار ہو جاتے ہیں - انکی باقاعدہ مرمت نہیں ہوتی ہے اور نہ انکے مکینوں کو کوئی دوسری جگہ مہیا کی جاتی ہے - میں دریافت کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ کیا انہیں معلوم ہے کہ ایسے مکانات کے مکینوں کے لئے کوئی انتظام نہیں ہوا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - اسکا جواب تو دیا گیا ہے -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - جواب گذشتہ کے متعلق دیا گیا ہے - اب جو حالات رونما ہو گئے ہیں انکے متعلق انکا کیا جواب ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - اسی کا تو جواب دیا گیا ہے -

مخدوم زاہد سید حسن محمود - میں نے حال و مستقبل دونوں کے متعلق کہا ہے -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - بہت سے ایسے لوگ ہیں جنکے پاس رہنے کو جگہ نہیں ہے کیا وہ آپکے پاس حاضر ہو سکتے ہیں ؟

مخدوم زاہد سید حسن محمود - جی ہاں -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** The Minister has observed that the displaced persons are given five marlas. Who bears the cost of construction of the house?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** They themselves, Sir.

#### MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL ASSEMBLIES WHO ARE GOVERNMENT EXCISE CONTRACTORS.

**\*555. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Minister of Excise and Taxation be pleased to state the number and names of members of the Provincial and Central Assemblies who are Government Excise Contractors in the Province?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghuman** (Minister of Excise and Taxation): None of the members of the Provincial or Central Assembly is holding any Excise contract in this Province.

#### UNIONS.

**\*140. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the names of Unions in the Province registered up to 31st March, 1956 under Trade Unions Act, 1926 ;

(b) the date of establishment of each such Union, the number of members of each Union during the last year, the number of workers in the particular factory or industry during the last year for which the Union in question came into existence and the Central Union to which each such Union is affiliated?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hasan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour): A statement giving the requisite information except for part (b) (iii), which is not clear, is laid on the Table.

**List of Registered Trade Unions in West Pakistan corrected  
up to 31st March, 1956.**

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Members-hip.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The N. W. R. Union Umar Building, 48, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	4 (1-2-1928)	14227	..
2.	The United Union of N. W. R. Workers, 14, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	11 (Central) 8-2-1940	40986	..
3.	Punjab Miners Labour Union, Nia Village Khewra.	20 (14-2-1930)	800	..
4.	The Punjab Board Teachers Union, Sammundri, District Lyallpur.	72 (22-11-1937)	16435	..
5.	The Salt Miners Labour Association, Khewra.	94 (3-4-1939)	779	..
6.	The Textile Labour Union Muhammad Shafi Milk Seller, Harcharanpura, Lyallpur.	99 (26-4-1939)	475	Pakistan Trade Union Federation.
7.	Mills Workers Union, Lyallpur Cotton Mills, Lyallpur.	111 (18-7-1939)	2947	..
8.	Mineral (Aerated) Water Manufacturers Union, 28, Nabha Road, Lahore.	163 (3-4-1943)	48	..
9.	Textile Workers Union, Sutlej Cotton Mills Okara	181 (14-12-43)	1623	Pakistan Trade Union Federation.
10.	The Punjab Process Serving Establishment Union, Civil Court, Gujranwala.	187 (15-2-1944)	827	..
11.	Government Printing Press Workers Union, Lahore.	193 (15-4-1944)	250	Punjab Subordinate Services Federation.
12.	Corporation Teachers Union, M. C. Primary School, Baghbanpura, Lahore.	199 (31-5-1944)	205	..
13.	The Lahore Foundry Works Association 82, Railway Road, Lahore.	206 (22-6-1944)	102	..
14.	The Gardners Association 42, Lower Mall, Lahore.	225 (1-12-1944)	250	
15.	Punjab Coal Miners Union, Khewra.	240 (7-6-1945)	1000	..

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Membership.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
16.	M. D. Irrigation Workshop Union, C/o Muhammad Aslam, President, Canal Bank, Moghalpura, Lahore.	254 (3-7-1945)	290	..
17.	All Pakistan Oil Fields and Refinery Employees League, Morgah, Rawalpindi.	269 (12-3-1946)	1000	Punjab Labour League.
18.	Punjab Subordinate Service Federation, P.W.D. Irrigation, Secretariat, Lahore.	274 (12-4-1946)	600 Member (5 Unions).	..
19.	Electric Flour Mill Association Akbari Mandi, Lahore.	278 (5-6-1946)	130	
20.	Khewra Soda Co. Employees Union, Khewra.	293 (15-8-1946)	430	..
21.	N. W. R. Workers Trade Union Kashana-i-Yaqoob Moghalpura Road, Garhi Shahu, Lahore.	1294 (15-8-1946)	10255	Pakistan Union Trade Federation.
22.	Picce Goods Hawkers Association Shop No. 842 Bazar Kalan, Rawalpindi.	298 (2-9-1946)	87	....
23.	Dandot Dalmia Cement Workers Union, Khewra.	313 (8-11-46)	347	..
24.	Industries Department Employees Union, Lahore.	358 (23-1-48)	40	..
25.	Ex-Servicemen Association No. 406, Kotwali Square, Gujranwala.	345 (10-3-47)	224	..
26.	The Punjab Hydro Electric Central Labour Union, 28 Nisbat Road, Lahore.	362 (10-3-48)	1566	..
27.	Punjab Vaccinators Union, D.M.O.H. Office, Sialkot.	368 (2-8-48)	176	..
28.	Pakistan Labour Union, Sutlej Cotton Mills, Okara.	373 (23-11-48)	2600	..
29.	Union Tobacco Association, Multan Cantt.	377 (1-3-49)	104	..
30.	The Multan Chamber of Industry No. 64, Ward No. 12, Hussain Agahi, Multan.	389 (12-7-49)	65	..
31.	Ordnance Clothing Factory Workers Union, Chah Jattan Sialkot.	390 (25-7-49)	1013	Punjab Labour League.

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Membership.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
32.	Anjuman-i-Sabansazan (Soap Makers) Association, Mianapura, Sialkot.	392 (15-9-49)	16	..
33.	Central Excise and Land Customs Class IV Employees Union, Lahore Collectorate, Lahore.	395 (6-10-49)	359	..
34.	The Anjuman-i-Patwarian-i-Mall, Punjab, 4 Temple Road Near Regal Cinema, Lahore.	397 (24-11-49)	3122	..
35.	All Pakistan Railmen Federation, 14, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	399 (22-12-49)	85727	..
36.	502 Central Workshop Labour Union 9/1/699 Teli Muhalla, Rawalpindi.	402 (23-3-50)	813	..
37.	Bata Mazdoor League, Bata-pur, Lahore.	408 (10-7-50)	1258	..
38.	Beco Workers Union, Anwar-pasha Street No. 1 H/No. 5 Habib Gunj, Lahore.	410 (15-7-50)	121	Pakistan Trade Union Federation.
39.	The National Trunk Manufacturers Association, Trunk Bazar, Sialkot.	414 (24-7-50)	10	..
40.	Rehabilitation Employees Union, (Punjab) Main Bazar, Mozang, Lahore.	416 (1-8-50)	86	..
41.	Kaycee Workers Union, G. T. Road, Lahore.	417 (1-8-50)	110	..
42.	Union Pan Cigarette Faroshan, Darolsaroor, Outside Bhatti Gate, Lahore.	423 (26-2-51)	294	..
43.	Ministerial Staff Association of the Punjab Engineer and Technology Punjab College of Engineer and Technical, Lahore.	429 (28-3-51)	15	Punjab Subordinate Service Federation, Civil Secretariat.
44.	Corporation Drivers and Cleaners Union H/No. 265, Uchha Tiba Ganda Engine, Lahore.	430 (3-4-51)	66	..
45.	Punjab Government Printing and Clerks Association, Government Printing Press, Lahore.	434 (27-6-51)	53	Government Punjab Subordinate Services Federation, Non-Secretariat.

Serial No	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Member-ship.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
46.	Pakistan Imarti Karkun Committee Suba-Punjab 10, Rahim Road, Misri Shah, Lahore.	436 (10-7-51)	563	..
47.	Grindlay Bank, Ltd. (Lahore Staff Union 8 Mall Road, Lahore.	441 (24-7-51)	55	..
48.	Khanewal Municipal Employees Union, Municipal Office, Khanewal.	442 (11-8-51)	112	..
49.	N. W. R. Compilation Staff Union, 10, The Mall Lahore.	452 (13-3-52)	108	..
50.	Imperial Bank of India Employees Union, 7—McLeod Road, Lahore.	454 (27-5-52)	58	..
51.	Punjab P. W. D. Workers Federation, 1—Gandhi Square, Gowalmandi, Lahore.	455 (4-6-52)	2,600 (64 Unions).	..
52.	N. W. R. Accounts Union, 10-A The Mall, Lahore.	457 (26-7-52)	1,476	..
53.	Punjab Transport Workers Union (Omni Bus Lahore) Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	459 (18-8-52)	143	..
54.	Tonga Workers Committee, 10, Rahim Road, Misri Shah, Lahore.	460 (19-8-52)	497	..
55.	Punjab Motor Transport Workers Federal Union, 14, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	462 (20-8-52)	350	Punjab Labour League.
56.	National Bank of India, Ltd. Lahore Employees Union, The Mall, Lahore.	463 (10-9-52)	66	..
57.	Pakistan Government Medical Stores Employees Union H. No. 47 Qazi Mohalla, Dharampura, Lahore.	465 (17-10-52)	152	..
58.	Pakistan Ordnance Factories Labour Union, Wah Cantt. Clo P. M. Post Office Taxila, District Campbellpur.	467 (3-11-52)	2035	..
59.	Makerwal Collieries Staff Union, P. O. Mari Indus, District Mianwali.	470 (13-11-52)	22	..
60.	N. W. R. Foremen's Association, 126, South Road, Moghalpura.	471 (21-11-52)	117	..

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Member-ship.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
61.	Pakistan Oxygen Works Labour Union H. No. II Sawami Nagar Tezab Ihata, G. T. Road, Lahore.	472 (23-1-53)	66	West Pakistan Federation, Lahore.
62.	Queen Mary College Employees Union, 114, McLeod Road, Lahore.	474 (2-3-53)	46	..
63.	Metal Mazdoor Union, Hafizabad Road, Gujranwala.	475 (31-3-53)	105	..
64.	Okara Sutlej Cotton Mills Teachers Union Mills High School, Okara.	476 (7-5-53)	37	..
65.	Pakistan Trade Unions Federation, Landa Bazar, Lahore.	478 (26-5-53)	Information not received	
66.	Rock Cement and Collieries Workers Union, Dandot R. S.	479 (29-6-53)	193	
67.	The Sutlej Cotton Mills Staff Union, Sutleg Cotton Mills, Okara.	480 (6-8-53)	173	
68.	The Punjab Printing Association Aftab-i-Alam Press Building 13 Hospital Road, Lahore.	481 (20-8-53)	46	
69.	Labour Union Oil Fields Bal-kasar (Jhelum).	48 (3-9-53)	550	..
70.	Mohajar Paranda Azar-Bund Association 3 Pipal Vehra, Alamgir Market, Inside Mochi Gate, Lahore.	484 (11-11-53)	51	..
71.	Pakistan Printers Association, Insha Press Building, Urdu Bazar, Lahore.	485 (11-11-53)	155	..
72.	Anjuman Laboratory Attendant Plant Observers Association, Agricultural College, Lyallpur.	487 (27-1-54)	155	..
73.	The Punjab Bidi Labourers Union, Upper India Building 13 Hospital Road, Lahore.	488 (27-1-54)	253	..
74.	The Punjab Transport Body Building Workers Union, Meraj Building Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	489 (27-2-54)	34	



Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Membership.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
75.	The Cloth Merchants Association, Gali Arain Wala, Gujranwala.	490 (25-2-54)	90	..
76.	Richna Tube Well Workshop Union, Mian Bazar, Gowalmandi, Lahore.	491 (1-3-54)	264	Pakistan Trade Union Federation, Landa Bazar, Lahore.
77.	The Pak. Motor Drivers Union, 65—The Mall Road, Lahore.	492 (4-3-54)	207	..
78.	Anjuman Amla Safai, Busti Esaian, Lyallpur.	493 (16-3-54)	248	..
79.	Ghee Mills Workers Union, Ghee Ganesh Flour Mills, Lyallpur.	494 (26-3-54)	219	..
80.	Tannery Workers Union C/o Rizvi Shah Amar Sidhu, Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	495 (12-4-54)	63	..
81.	S. Muhammad Din and Sons Electric Fan Workers Union, Shahdara, Lahore.	497 (28-4-54)	417	..
82.	The Station Masters Groups Association N. W. R. 48 Brandreth Road, Lahore.	498 (3-5-54)	450	West Pakistan Federation of Labour.
83.	Habib Bank Employees Union C/o Universal Dental Supply 9 Beadon Road, Lahore.	499 (3-5-54)	2631	..
84.	Rehara Union, 21 Gita Bhawan, McLeod Road, Lahore.	500 (4-5-54)	14	..
85.	Murree Brewery Workers Union, Rawalpindi.	501 (7-5-54)	138	..
86.	Radio Pakistan Artists Union, 39 Empress Road, Radio Pakistan, Lahore.	502 (12-5-54)	50	..
87.	Foot Ball Workers Union Chah Jattan Jaj Farh, Sialkot.	503 (7-6-54)	Information not received.	
88.	Ordnance Workers Union, C. O. D. L/257 Mohalla Roshan Din, Rawalpindi.	504 (9-6-54)	931	..
89.	Canal Patwari Association, Boranwala P. O. Pandiwan Chack No. 122 R.B.	505 (11-6-54)	1920	..
90.	Radio Pakistan Non-Gazetted Programme Staff Union, Radio Pakistan, Lahore.	506 (11-6-54)	10	..

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Member-ship.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
91.	N. W. R. Accounts Class IV Association, 10-A The Mall, Lahore.	507 (17-6-54)	Information not received.	Information received.
92.	The Lipton Labour Union, Lall Mills, Lyallpur.	508 (28-9-54)	Information not received.	Do.
93.	The Wali Qandari Cement Workers, Wah Cement Works Wah. R. S.	509 (23-7-54)	200	..
94.	The West Punjab Textile Mills Ltd. Union, G. T. Road, Lahore.	510 (4-10-54)	404	
95.	The Technical Employees Union, Lahore Corporation, Town Hall, Lahore.	511 (28-10-54)	583	.
96.	The Pak Punjab Meat Sellers Union, Chowk Gowalmandi, Lahore.	512 (7-11-54)	101	..
97.	Hath Rehri Union, Rahim Road, Misri Shah, Lahore.	513 (9-12-54)	340	..
98.	The Magharabi Pakistan Khet Mazdoor Federation 14, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	514 (30-12-54)	Information not received.	Information received.
99.	Pakistan Cinema Operators Association 38 McLeod Road, Lahore.	515 (3-1-55)	116	..
100.	Anjuman Mint Mulezmin Shalimar, Town 12—Beizand Street, Baghbanpura, Lahore.	516 (10-1-55)	589	West Pakistan Federation of Labour.
101.	The Trunk Balti and Angithi Manufacturers Association, Near Ahata Shah, Landa Bazar, Lahore.	517 (12-1-55)	Information not received.	..
102.	The Lahore Ice Workers Association Ice Depot Mr. Abdul Majid Chowk Nawab Sahib Inside Akbari Gate, Lahore.	518 (4-2-55)	28	..
103.	The Tailor Workers Union N. W. R. Kucha Saiful Malook Old Fruit Market, Lahore.	519 (22-2-55)	..	..
104.	Rawalpindi Municipal Employees, Christian Street Ganj Mandi, Rawalpindi.	520 (11-4-55)	Information not received.	Information received.

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Membership.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
105.	Anjuman Mazdoor Parcha Bafan, 28—Temple Road, Lahore.	521 (10-5-55)	118	Do.
106.	A. O. C. Staff Union Khaur, District Campbellpur.	522 (31-5-55)	Information not received.	Pakistan Confederation of Labour.
107.	Burewala Textile Mills Workers Union, Quarter No. 289 No. 15 Burewala Textile Mills Ltd., Burewala.	523 (14-6-55)	Do.	Information not received.
108.	L. O. S. Workers Union, C/o Omni Bus Depot, Ferozepur Road, Lahore.	524 (20-7-55)	Do.	Do.
109.	Anjuman Dukandaran, Gosht Bher Bakri Chowk Hira Mandi, Lahore.	525 (31-7-55)	23	Do.
110.	West Pakistan Bank Employee Federation 1790, Pir Gillani Street, Mochi Gate, Lahore.	526 (11-8-55)	110	..
111.	Allahabad Bank Ltd. (Lahore) Staff Union 8—Tara Devi Street, 75, Gowalmandi, Lahore.	527 (22-9-55)	42	Information not received.
112.	Australasia Bank Ltd. (Lahore) Staff Union, H/No. 1, Ichhra, Lahore.	528 (25-11-55)	Information not received.	..
113.	Anjuman Munshian Purani Ghalla Mandi, Lyallpur.	529 (25-11-55)	Do.	Information not received.
114.	Frontier Kanungos Union Canal Office, Peshawar.	14/1 (7-3-1939)	118	Information not received.
115.	Anjuman Itihade Patwarian Shinwari Sarai Nbnak Mandi, Peshawar.	14/2 (3-2-39)	213	..
116.	Government Printing and Stationery Department Technical Workers Union Government Press, Peshawar	14/3 (24-11-45)	79	..
116A.	Sweepers Union Kalibari Peshawar Cantt.	31-1-47	237	..
117.	Municipal Workers Union Municipal Office Abbottabad.	14/16 (3-8-50)	48	..
118.	Chapli Manufacturers Union Mochi Lara Peshawar.	14/19 (2-11-50)	247	..
119.	Anjuman Bahishtian Karimpura Peshawar.	14/20 (21-12-51)	200	..

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Member-ship.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
120	Forest Subordinates (Executive) Union Divisional Forest Office, Abbottabad.	14/21 (30-10-52)	212	..
121	Tonga Union Pakistan Hotel, Peshawar.	14/22 (22-12-52)	800	..
122	Garibanan Labour Union Ghalla Mandi Peshawar City.	14/24 L.D (28-5-53)	522	..
123	Cycle Repairers Labour Union, Outside Kabuli Gate, Peshawar.	14/26 L.D. (5-6-53)	53	..
124	Weaver Workers Union, P. O. Regi, District Peshawar.	14/30 L.D. (8-6-53)	80	..
125	Tonga Drivers Union P. O. Notia District Peshawar.	14/32 L.D. (16-6-53) (16-6-53)		200
126	Artisan Workers Union Landi Yarghjo District Peshawar.	14/33 L.D. (22-6-53)	33	..
127	Pak M. E. S. Workers Union Near Capital Cinema Arbab Road, Peshawar.	14/34 L.D. (25-6-53)	153	..
128	Isphahani Tea Employees Union Ashraf Road, Peshawar.	14/35 L.D. (6-7-53)	69	..
129	Electric Technical Workers Union Pakistan Hotel, Peshawar.	14/36 L.D. (22-12-53)	989	..
130	Cantt Workers Union, Abbottabad.	14/38 (2-4-54)	Nil.	..
131	N. W. F. P. Road Transport Board Employees Union Near G. Ts. Workshop, Peshawar.	14/39 (20-4-54)	462	..
132	Frontier Provincial Motor Union Jamal Manzil, Nowshera.	14/41 L.D. (5-6-54)	155	..
133	N. W. F. P. Zilladar Association Canal Office Mardan.	14/42 L.D. (19-6-54)	19	..
134	N. W. F. P., P. W. D. Labour Union Mohalla Shahwali Qittal, Peshawar City.	14/43 L.D. (6-10-54)	800	..
135	Union Islahi Awam, Tehsil Bazar, Charasadda District, Peshawar.	14/44 L.D. (21-12-54)	116	..
136	Premier Sugar Mills Employees Union Mardan.	14/45 (7-4-55)	45	..

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Membership.	Affiliation Central Union.	with Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5	
137	Municipal Employees Union Charsadda District Peshawar	14/46 (3-5-55)	27	..	
138	Hourly Paid Workers Associa- on Rahimyar Khan.				
	The Sind Cement Workers Union Mazdoor Sudhar Office Near Bears Park, Sudhar.	37 (23-6-43)	230	..	
140	Public Works Department Workers Union Mazdoor Sudhar Office Near Lucas Park, Sukkur.	39 (27-9-43)	177	..	
141	Municipal Workers Union West Katcha Rasul Road, Hyderabad.	54 (1-8-45)	300	..	
142	J. B. Mangha Ram Factory (Pak.) Workers Union, Pir Shiekh Shinub, Sukkur.	S-2 (9-5-49)	156	..	
143	Kandhkote Taluka Primary Teachers Association Sindhi School, Kandhkote, Ghouse- pur.	S-3 (16-5-49)	130	..	
144	The Upper Sind Mechanical Drivers and Labour Union, Near Capital Cinema, Jacob- abad.	S-5 (6-9-49)	450	..	
145	The Sind Electrical Contractors Association C/o Legal Advisor, Hyderabad.	S-8 (29-12-50)	22 2a	.. ..	
146	The Indus Glass Works Em- ployees Union, Room No. 39 Indus Glass Works Quarters, Hyderabad.	S-9 (24-3-51)	Not received.	Information received.	not
147	Power House Workers Union, Electric Power House Com- pany, Jacobabad.	S-10 (31-3-53)	15	..	
148	Hyderabad Sind Hotel Associa- tion, Station Road, Hyder- abad.	S-11 (22-7-53)	45	..	
149	Hyderabad Sarraf Associa- tion, Sarrafan Shahi Bazar, Hyderabad.	S-12 (9-3-54)	101	..	
150	Bidi Workers Union, Opposite Yateem Khana Moinia, Near Faker Ka Pir, Hyder- abad.	S-13 (9-3-54)	408	..	

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Member-ship.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.	
1	2	3	4	5	
151	Sind Motor Transport Association, Surnandi Transport, Shahdarpur.	S-14 (1-11-54)	26	..	
152	The Textile Workers Union, Kali Road, Hyderabad.	S-15 (1-10-54)	545	..	
153	Yakoob and Pakistan Biscuit Factory Workers Union C/o Mangi Merchantile Bank Ltd. Opposite Lucas Park, Sukkur.	S-16 (3-2-55)	329	..	
154	Cut Glass Bangle Workers Union, Milwani Guli, Islami Chowk, Hyderabad.	S-17 (25-2-55)	200	..	
155	Upper Sind Bidi Manufacturers Association, Sarrafan Bazar Sukkur.	S-18 (3-6-55)	22	Information received.	not
156	Sind Textile Mills Owners Association, 75-New Cloth Market, Hyderabad.	S-19 (29-6-55)	7	Do.	
157	Modern Textile Mills Workers Union, Tando Jam, District Hyderabad.	S-20 (6-8-55)	304	Do.	
158	Quetta Electric Supply Co. Workers Union, Quetta.	26-3-49	145	..	
159	Baluchistan Mine Owners Association, Quetta.	18-4-49	24	..	
160	Baluchistan Tobacco Dealers Association, Quetta.	10-4-50	105	..	
161	Anjuman Halwayian, Quetta	10-4-50	34	..	
162	Baluchistan Panwala Association, Quetta.	19-1-51	116	..	
163	Baluchistan Cloth Merchants Association, Quetta.	26-11-51	195	..	
164	Union of Sardar Coal Mine, Baluchistan.	6-5-52	50	..	
165	Quetta Bakers and Confectioners Asscn Quetta.	21-12-53	7	..	

Serial No.	Name and address of the Union.	Number and date of Registration.	Member-ship.	Affiliation with Central Trade Union.
1	2	3	4	5
166	Baluchistan Sugar Products Manufacturers Association Quetta.	5-1-54	7	..
167	Baluchistan Coal Mines Workers Union, Quetta.	July 1955	Not received.	..

### IRON MILL IN KOT ADDU.

**\*255. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state whether the Government intend to establish an iron mill in Kot Addu, if so—

- (i) whether any steps have been taken to initiate the above said plan ;
- (ii) whether the Government intend to finalise the said plan, if not, the reason therefor?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour) : There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Provincial Government. But I may state that the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation have decided to establish an Iron and Steel plant near Multan.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** The Minister might have read in papers that this scheme is being dropped by the P.I.D.C. If that is so, is the Government of West Pakistan prepared to take up this concern ?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash :** Under the new arrangements, development and utilization of iron ore is the responsibility of the Central Government and therefore we shall not be able to step in this field.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** Would this Government persuade the Central Government to go on with this project, as this is very important for the existence of the nation?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash :** Yes, we feel that this industry is very important and it should be set up.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Is it a fact that the Central Government has dropped the undertaking of this project?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash :** Not yet. I think the whole scheme is under examination.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEADING TO STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

**\*256. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of man-hours lost through work stoppages and strikes in West Pakistan during the year ending 31st March, 1956;

(b) the number of industrial disputes leading to strikes and lock-outs during the said year; and

(c) the main causes of such disputes?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour) :** (a) 2,33,284.

(b) 20.

(c) The strikes were due, in seven cases to over payment of bonus, in six cases to over wages and in the remainder about miscellaneous demands.

#### MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL ASSEMBLIES WHO HOLD FOOD PROCUREMENT MONOPOLIES.

**\*554. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state the number and names of the members of the Provincial and Central Assemblies who hold food procurement monopolies in the Province?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - (وزیر خوراک و سول سپلائیز) - کوئی نہیں - گندم کی فراہمی کی اجارہ داری ۶ جولائی ۱۹۵۶ء تک محکمہ خوراک کے پاس تھی -

بیگم طاہرہ اعجاز حسین آغا - ۶ جولائی ۱۹۵۶ء کے بعد پھر کس ہاتھ میں تھی ؟

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - اب اجارہ داری کو ختم کر دیا گیا ہے - پہلے جو تھی اسکو بھی ختم کر دیا گیا ہے -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** After finishing the monopoly procurement, has he appointed agents on behalf of Government to procure food grains?



میر علی احمد خان تالپور - پہلے ایجنٹس خریدتے تھے اس کے بعد ہم نے  
levysystem جاری کیا -

رانا گل محمد نون - المعروف عبدالعزیز نون - اب  
food grains کیسے خریدے جاتے ہیں ؟

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - اس کے بعد کئی ایجنٹس کی معرفت محکم خوراک کے  
افسر خریدتے تھے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, this is absolutely wrong. The officials have not been purchasing wheat, Sir. The Minister is giving wrong information to the House. The food grains were purchased through the agents. I challenge his statement.

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کر دیا ہے کہ گندم محکم  
خوراک کے افسر خریدتے تھے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** No, Sir. They may have put an end to the monopoly procurement scheme but the present position is they still have authorised agents through whom payments are made and wheat purchased. It is wrong that the officers of the Civil Supplies Department make the purchases direct. It is absolutely incorrect.

**Mr. Speaker :** He says, the Officers of the Department purchase it through agents.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, he has not said, 'through the agents'.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has said so.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Even now he has not said so.

میر علی احمد خان تالپور - صاحب صحر میں نے عرض کر دیا ہے کہ ہم نے  
monopoly ختم کر دی ہے - monopoly کے وقت ہمارے ایجنٹس  
غلم خریدتے تھے - جب monopoly ختم کر دی گئی تو ایجنٹس کہاں سے  
آہینگے - محکم خوراک کی طرف سے یہ خریداری ہوتی ہے - اس کے بعد ہم نے Levysystem  
شروع کیا ہے -

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سیدالذین - جناب والا ہمارے ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان  
میں گندم نہیں ہوتی بلکہ وہاں جوار اور باجرہ پیدا ہوتا ہے اور وہی عوام کی خوراک  
ہے کیا آپ ان کے متعلق بھی کچھ فرمائیں گے کہ وہ ان کو کیسے مہیا کئے جاتے ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

خان وطن بادشاہ خان - ضلع کوہاٹ میں گندم کی بہم رسانی کے سلسلہ میں لوگوں  
کو بہت تکلیف ہے کیا وزیر متعلق اس ضمن میں کوئی اقدام کرنے کو تیار ہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ تو گندم خریدنے کے متعلق سوال ہے -

رانا گل محمد نون المعروف رانا عبدالعزیز نون ۔ کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ سنٹرل اسمبلی یا پروونشل اسمبلی کے ممبروں میں سے کوئی ممبر ایجنٹ مقرر ہیں جن کی معرفت گندم کی خرید و فروخت ہوتی ہے ؟  
 صاحب سپیکر ۔ یہ سوال دئے گئے جواب سے پیدا نہیں ہوتا ۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, it arises out of this. You have clarified the position that what the honourable Minister meant was this that the officers made the purchases through some agents. Now if that is the position then this supplementary is quite in order, because then the members of the Central and Provincial Assemblies could be one of those agents.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has answered the question in the negative.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** The intention of the lady member when she sent her question was to find out whether any wheat or other food grains were purchased through the members of the Central and Provincial Assemblies. Although the system may have been changed, but even now food grains are being purchased through the agents. Therefore, the question still remains unanswered?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The question is whether MLA's feature as agents or not?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور ۔ میں نے اس سوال کا جواب دیتا ہے کہ کوئی نہیں۔ گندم کی فراہمی کی اجارہ داری ۶ جولائی ۱۹۵۶ء تک حکومت کے پاس تھی۔ ہمارے ہاں سنٹرل یا پروونشل اسمبلی کا کوئی ایسا ممبر نہیں ہے جسے ایجنٹ مقرر کیا گیا ہو۔ میرے پاس جو معلومات تھیں وہ میں نے آپ کو بہم پہنچادی ہیں ۔

#### SUGAR QUOTA.

**\*665. Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur :** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state—

(a) the monthly sugar quota of Talukas of Mirpurkhas, Nagarpar-  
 kar, Chachro and Mithi of Hyderabad Division during the period from  
 1950 to 1956 ;

(b) the present number of sugar ration shops in the Talukas of  
 Nagarparkar and Mirpurkhas and their ratio in relation to the popula-  
 tion of the Talukas to be catered by them ;

(c) the quantity of sugar supplied to the ration shops mentioned in  
 (b) above during the year 1956 ;

(d) the monthly ration of sugar per head in the areas mentioned  
 above ;

(e) the quantity of sugar supplied to the retail sugar shop in the  
 village of Mir Sher Muhammad in the Taluka of Mirpurkhas during  
 1956, and the quantity supplied per head ;

(f) the quantity of sugar allowed per head in a month to the inhabitants of Mirpurkhas town and the rural population of the Taluka respectively ;

(g) whether the sugar quota for various Talukas is fixed by the Government or by any other officer subordinate to it ;

(h) the reasons for allotting different rates of quotas of sugar in different Talukas and the officer responsible for making this discrimination ;

(i) whether the Government intend to take any action against the officer ; if any, responsible for allotting different quotas of sugar to different Talukas?

**Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur** (Minister of Food and Civil Supplies) :

Name of Taluka.			Yearly quota in bags.						
			1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
1. Mirpurkhas .. ..	..	..	Record not available.					349	650
2. Nagarparkar .. ..	..	Record not available.	756	500	335	620	614	543	
3. Chachro .. ..	..	1186	1186	1186	899½	960	809	665	
4. Mithi .. ..	..	540	1471	1140	1200	1180	1000	795	

(b) Two in Nagarparkar Taluka and Thirtysix in Mirpurkhas Taluka. The question of ratio does not arise as depots have been allotted on the basis of available supplies rather than population.

									Maunds.
(c) Nagarparkar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	16 2
Mirpurkhas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	16 2

(d) No monthly ration of sugar was fixed and scale of ration was allowed on the basis of stocks actually allocated.

(e) Information about the quantity of sugar supplied during September to December 1956, only is available and is given below in the subject table.

Month.			Quantity of sugar supplied. maunds.						
September, 1956 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	0	
October, 1956 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	0	
November, 1956 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	
December 1956 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	0	

Quota of sugar per head was fixed by the district authorities according to the supply position.

(f) The normal scale of ration for urban areas is one seer per head per month and for rural areas four chhattaks per head per month. In view of the tight supply position, however, the scale had to be varied from time to time.

(g) Sugar quota for districts was fixed by the Provincial Government but distribution within the districts was made by the Collectors.

(h) The Collectors of the districts allocate quantities of sugar to various Talukas according to the supply position.

(i) Does not arise.

حافظ خواجہ غلام سدیدالاحسن - یہ سوال چینی کے متعلق ہے اور یہاں ہمیشہ چینی کا رونا رویا جاتا ہے اس کے پیش نظر کیا میں وزیر خوراک سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں آیا وہ یہ مناسب نہیں سمجھتے کہ وہ چار چار مربعے اراضی کے مالکوں کو چھوٹی چھوٹی مشینری سپلائی کر دیں تاکہ وہ چینی کی کمی کو پورا کر سکیں اور اس طرح خورد مکتی ہو سکیں -

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

#### WHEAT AND RICE.

\*697. Begum Zubeda Ishan-ul-Haq : Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that wheat is being sold at the rate of Rs. 18 per maund at Bahawalpur in the open market in spite of its price having been fixed by the Government at Rs. 12-8-0 per maund.

(b) whether the Government have opened fair price shops in Bahawalpur ; if so, the reasons of non-availability of wheat at that price from such shops, if no fair price shops have been opened, the reasons therefor?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور (وزیر خوراک و سول سپلائی) - (الف) بہاولپور میں منڈی کا بھار سترہ روپے سے سترہ روپے چار آنے فی من ہے نہ کہ اٹھارہ روپے -

(ب) بہاولپور میں ۱۹ جنوری سنہ ۱۹۵۷ء سے راشن بندی شروع ہو چکی ہے اور اب راشن ڈپوں سے گندم بارہ روپے چار آنے فی من پر دی جا رہی ہے -

**Mr. Najmuddin Leghari** (Minister of Forests and Game) : The following members of the West Pakistan Legislative Assembly hold leases of Forest Land in West Pakistan :—

1. Mr. Abdul Hamid.
2. Khan Muhammad Ashraf.
3. Rai Nausher Khan.

No members of the Central Legislative Assembly holds any lease of Forest Land in this Province.

مسٹر عبدالحمید تاجر بخش خان جتوئی - یہاں عبدالحمید بہت سے ہیں - وزیر موصوف بتادیں کہ کونسا عبدالحمید -

مسٹر نجم الدین لغاری - سابق پنجاب کا عبدالحمید -

سیر امیر حسین شاہ - ان میں بھی تو بہت سے عبدالحمید ہیں - مثلاً سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی -

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari** : This gentleman, Abdul Hamid, is from the former Punjab.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi** : Is it a fact that these three MLA's were given forest lands at far more concessional rates than the normal rates?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari** : No, it is incorrect.

بلکہ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ٹھیکہ پہلے ۵ ہزار میں دیا گیا تھا اب دس ہزار میں دیا گیا ہے -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi** : Is it the cost per square or for the whole?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari** : Ten thousand for twenty-five squares.

(At this stage Rana Gul Muhammad Noon rose).

**Mr. Speaker** : Mr. Noon is not in his seat.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon** : I am in my seat. It has been changed.

**Mr. Speaker** : When?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon** : Well I have been informed recently that my seat has been changed. May I ask from the Minister of Forests and Games whether any tenders were invited for leasing this twenty five squares of land?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari** : No.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon** : May I know why tenders were not invited, and whether it is also a fact that this land was given as political bribery to an MLA to get his vote?

**Mr. Speaker** : This is not a question. It is an insinuation.

الحاج میان خورشید احمد قریشی - وزیر موصوف کا جواب سچہ میں نہیں آیا ۔  
یہ ایک مہینہ کیلئے ہے یا سارے سال کیلئے ؟

مسٹر نجم الدین لغاری - سارے سال کیلئے ۔

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** May I know from the Minister whether this particular land was given on lease at Rs. 50,000 in 1953 and this time it has been leased out at Rs. 10,000 only?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** No. I want to inform the member that 45 squares were leased out in 1953 for Rs. 50,000 and this time 25 squares have been leased out for Rs. 10,000.

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر جنگلات یہ فرما سکتے ہیں کہ جن ممبران کو یہ زمین "لغز" پر دی گئی ہے وہ ریپبلکن پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں ؟

مسٹر نجم الدین لغاری - یہ آپکو معلوم ہوگا ۔

قاضی مرید احمد - میں نے وزیر جنگلات سے پوچھا ہے کہ وہ ممبران کس پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں وزیر موصوف انکا مجھے کہتے ہیں آپ بتا سکتے ہیں ۔ تنخواہ وہ لیں اور جواب میں دون - (تہقہم) ۔

سید امیر حسین شاہ - اسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ وہ ریپبلکن پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں ۔

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** The honourable member may draw his own conclusions.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** May I know from the Minister as to what is the normal procedure of leasing out ; is it always done by private negotiations or was this a special case?

مسٹر نجم الدین لغاری - پہلے بھی ایسا ہوا کرتا تھا ۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Am I to understand that tenders are never invited?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** They are also invited.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Then why are these distinctions made?

مسٹر نجم الدین لغاری - کیونکہ ہمارا خیال یہ تھا کہ ٹنڈروں سے شاید کم آمدنی ہو ۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know from the Minister whether there were other applicants who were offering higher money for the same land but this land was given to a Republican MLA?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** No.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Is it not a case of loss of money to the revenues of the Province due to corruption in the Department?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** No.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** May I know which Government leased out these forest lands?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** This much I can tell him that I did not do it.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** I do not ask which Minister but which Government?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** The previous Government.

شیخ خورشید احمد محمد یعقوب - جناب قیام میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ کھوڑو صاحب کو کوئی زمین دی گئی تھی یا نہیں ؟

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر جنگلات کو معلوم ہے کہ انہوں نے جو زمین دس ہزار روپیے پر لی تھی وہ پچاس ہزار روپیے پر آگے دے دی ہے ؟

قاضی فضل اللہ عین اللہ (وزیر ترقیات و انہار) - آپ پچاس ہزار روپیے دیں ہم آپ کو دے دیں گے -

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب قاضی صاحب یہ تیر اب کمان سے نکل چکا ہے -

**Kana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I know from the Minister that if he receives a higher offer will he accept the same and cancel the previous deed?

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Leghari :** It will be considered.

JOINT SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES AND UNDER-SECRETARIES OF  
WEST PAKISTAN CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

**\*488. Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of posts of Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government in all departments of the West Pakistan Civil Secretariat ;

(b) the names of persons working against these posts and the posts they held in officiating or permanent capacity before integration ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these posts have not been allotted on the following ratio :—

(i) forty per cent to former Province of the Punjab ;

(ii) sixty per cent to other former Provinces of Sind, North-West Frontiers Province, Bahawalpur and Baluchistan, etc.;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the negative, whether Government intend to maintain the above ratio and adhere to the principle strictly?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister) : (a) Joint Secretary 1.  
Deputy Secretaries 32.

Under-Secretaries 30.

(b) The information is placed on the Assembly Table.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

**POSTING LIST OF JOINT SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES AND UNDER SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN.**

Serial No.	Name.	Department.	Post held officiating—personal capacity before integration.
(1) <i>Joint Secretaries.</i>			
<i>Note.</i> —The only post of Joint Secretary in the Information Department is lying vacant and the charge of the Department is held by Additional Chief Secretary in addition to his own duties.			
(2) <i>Deputy Secretaries.</i>			
1	Mr. G. Y. Malik, C.S.P.	S & GAD	Deputy Secretary Home (Punjab).
2	Mr. Mumtaz Ahmad C.S.P.	Do.	O. S. D. Civil Secretariat (Punjab).
3	Mr. M. Z. Rehman, C.S.P.	Do.	A. C. Hangu.
4	Mian Abdul Qadir	Do.	D. S. G. A. (Punjab).
5	Mr. Rashid Ahmad	Do.	A. S. Cabinet Secretariat, Pakistan Government.
6	Mr. M. H. Shah, C.S.P.	S. W. & L.G.	East Pakistan.
7	Mr. A. K. Mazari, C.S.P.	Do.	O. S. D. Civil Secretariat, (Punjab).
8	Mr. Riazul Haq, P.C.S.	Do.	O. S. D. F. C. Office and D. S. F. D. (Punjab).
9	Mr. Ali Muhammad Baloch P.C.S.	Health	D. S. Revenue Department, (Sind).
10	Mr. Hassan Habib	Education	Chief Secretary (Khairpur).
11	Mr. Saad Ullah Khan, P.S.E.	C. & W.	Executive Engineer (N.W.F.P.).
12	Mr. G. M. Shaikh	Do.	O. S. D. 'O & M' Unit (Sind).
13	Mr. Ghulam Shabbir, P.C.S.	Revenue	A. R. C. and Deputy Secretary Rehabilitation (Punjab).
14	Ch. Nabi Ahmed, P.C.S.	Do.	....
15	K. Habib Ali, P.C.S.	Finance	A. D. C. Rehabilitation, Lahore, (Punjab).
16	Mr. Fazli Hussain	Do.	Deputy Secretary, F. D., (Punjab).



Serial No.	Name.	Department.	Post held officiating—personal capacity before integration.
17	Mr. N. A. Haroon, GAR ..	Do.	.. Deputy Secretary F.D. (Punjab).
18	Mr. Abdul Rashid P.C.S. ..	Finance	.. Dir. Food Purchase and Deputy Secretary, Food (Punjab).
19	Mr. M. K. Kotak ..	Do.	.. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, (Sind).
20	Mr. Mukhtar Masood, C.S.P.	Do.	.. Deputy Secretary, F.D., (Punjab).
21	Mr. M. A. Soofi, C.S.P. ..	Home	.. O. S. D. Home Department, Government of East Pakistan, Dacca.
22	Mr. Enver Adil, C.S.P. ..	Do.	.. D. C. Tharparkar, (Sind).
23	Mr. Karam Dad Khan P.C.S.	Do.	.. A. D. C. (R), Lyallpur.
24	Mr. Wajihuddin, C.S.P. ..	T. A.	.. A. P. A., South Waziristan.
25	Mr. Mehdi Hassan, C.S.P. ..	Food Agriculture	Secretary to Chief Minister (Sind) on leave.
26	Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, P.C.S.	Do.	.. U. S. Finance Department, (Punjab).
27	Mr. Abdul Latif Anwar, C.S.P.	D. & I	.. U.S.F. Department, (N.W.F.P.).
28	Sh. Muhammad Akram, P.C.S.	Do.	.. A. D. C. Lahore.
29	Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, C.S.P.	Do.	.. Anti-corruption officer, and Secretary to Chief Minister (Sind).
30	Mr. A. R. Bashir, C.S.P. ..	I. C & L.	.. Deputy Secretary F. D. (Sind).
31	Mr. Muhammad Zakir Qureshi, P.C.S.	Do.	.. O.S.D. Civil Secretariat, (Punjab).

*Note.*— One post of Deputy Secretary in Law Department is lying unfilled.

(3) *Under Secretaries.*

1	Mr. M. A. Bajwa, C.S.P. ..	S & GAD	.. S. D. O., Bhakkar.
2	Mr. Masood Nabi Noor, C.S.P.	Do.	.. A. C. Mirpurkhas.
3	Asad Ali Shah C.S.P. ..	Do.	.. A. P. Agent, Quetta.
4	Mr. Bashir Ahmad Khan P.C.S.	S.W & L.G.	.. U. S. Urban Development Department, (Punjab).
5	Mr. Fazle Karim. . .	Do.	.. Deputy Secretary, Local Bodies and Public Relations and Director of Public Relation (Bahawalpur).
6	Mr. Said K. Haq GAR ..	Do.	.. A. C. Lahore.
7	Mr. Saleh Mohd. Khan, P.C.S.	Health	.. A. P. A. Zhob.
8	Mr. Mohd. Ishaq, P.C.S. ..	Do.	.. U. S., F. D. (Punjab).

Serial No.	Name.	Department.	Post held officiating—personal capacity before integration.
9	Mr. F. S. Mirza ..	Education ..	U. S. E H' & L. S. G. Department, (Sind).
10	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali, P.C.S. ..	Education ..	U. S. Food Department, (Punjab)
11	Mr. Rab Nawaz, P.C.S. ..	Revenue ..	Secretary to Minister of Revenue (N.W.F.P.).
12	Sh. Nur Muhammad, P.C.S.	Do.	.. A. D. C. (R)., Lahore.
13	Mr. Asghar Ali, P.C.S. ..	Finance ..	P. S. to Revenue Minister, (Punjab).
14	Mr. Muhammad Mohsin, C.S.P.	Do.	.. S. D. O., Khanewal.
15	Mr. G. D. Memon ..	Do.	.. U. S., F. & A. Department, (Sind).
16	Mr. M. Y. Munshy ..	Do.	.. U. S., F. D. (Sind).
17	Khawaja Muhammad Umar P.C.S.	Home ..	U. S. Partition (Punjab)
18	Major Muhammad Ashraf, P.C.S.	F. & A.	U. S. Agriculture, (Punjab).
19	Malik Muhammad Akram, P.C.S.	Do.	.. S. D. O., Khushab.
20	Wazirzada Abdul Qayyum, P.C.S.	Do.	.. A. C. Peshawar.
21	Mr. Azizul Hamid, P.S.E.,	D. & I	.. Executive Engineer Sind Electricity Department. (Punjab).
22	Mr. F. N. Junejo, P.S.E. ..	Do.	.. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).
23	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Malik, GAR.	Information ..	Deputy Director Public Relations (Punjab).
24	Mr. Muhammad Ameer Ali P.C.S.	Do.	.. Training Abroad.
25	Mr. Ahmad Shafi, P.C.S. ..	R. & R.	.. A. D. M. (Multan).

*Note.*—3 posts have been held in abeyance and 2 are lying unfilled.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, in actual practice the number of Sindhis officiating as Deputy Secretaries is only 3 and the number of Under-Secretaries is only 4; is this the percentage that Government have fixed?

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - محمان - جناب والا جیسا کہ میں معزز ممبر صاحب کو بتا چکی ہوں - چالیس اور ساٹھ کا یہ تناسب لیجسلیچر کے لئے ہے اور سروسز کے لئے نہیں

ہے - یہ تقرریاں محض قابلیت کی بنا پر سلیکشن بورڈ کی سفارش پر عمل میں لائی جاتی ہیں - اگر وہ چاہتے ہیں تو میں انہیں اس بنا پر تقرریوں کی تعداد اور تناسب بیان کر دیتی ہوں -

۲۲,۸۵	تناسب	۳۶ افسر	پنجاب
۳۲,۱۲	تناسب	۲۷ افسر	سندھ
۳۲,۱۲	تناسب	۱۳ افسر	نارتھ ویسٹ
۳۲,۱۲	تناسب	۱۲ افسر	نارتھ ویسٹ
۲۱,۳۲	تناسب	۳ افسر	باقی
کل تعداد ۸۴			

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, I want to know from the Deputy Minister why she has replied to part (c) of the question in the affirmative when Government have not adhered to the ratio fixed?

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - یہ اس لئے کہا ہے کہ اگرچہ یہ تناسب مقرر نہیں کیا گیا تاہم ہم از خود اسکا خیال رکھتے ہیں کہ جو تقرریاں کی جائیں ان میں یونٹ کے تمام حصوں کو مناسب تناسب حاصل ہو - آگے انہیں اس لئے کہا ہے کہ ہم کوئی ایسا تناسب مقرر نہیں کر سکتے - اسے لئے قابلیت کو دیکھنا ضروری ہے -

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Why does not the Chief Minister reply?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I want to make it clear that we consider the method of making appointments on the basis of any fixed ratio as incorrect. If the honourable member wants to have ratio, he will destroy Pakistan. How can we put in unfit people? One Unit means that we are all one.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** We have never been one and we will never be one.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Are Ministerial appointments also made on merit?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Wait till the elections take place, gentlemen from the fairland.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Let him make it clear who comes from the fairland.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** How can we possibly support incompetent people?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Let him change his Ministers also.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I tell him that I am very clear in my mind about these things. We all should join hands and see that the next elections are held properly.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** When?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** If I am in this place.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** He is in that place.

خراجہ محضر صفر - میں وزیر اعلیٰ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر سروسز کے لئے یہ معیار رکھا گیا ہے کہ merit دیکھا جائے گا تو وزیروں کے لئے یہی معیار کیوں نہیں رکھا گیا ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے ۔

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Let me answer that question. I assure the honourable members that if he gives me the powers I will clear the whole place.

خراجہ محضر صفر - جناب میرے سوال کا جواب نہیں دیا گیا ۔

صاحب سپیکر - وہ ضمنی سوال نہیں تھا اس لئے اس کے جواب کی ضرورت نہیں ہے ۔

مسٹر اسماعیل برہانپانی - چیف منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہاں merit کا خیال رکھا جاتا ہے اور ratio کا نہیں ۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پھر سنٹر میں ریپلیٹن پارٹی نے ایسٹ و ویسٹ پاکستان کے درمیان ratio کیوں قبول کیا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہاں صوبہ کا سوال ہے سنٹر کا نہیں ۔

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** The Chief Minister has held that merit is the main consideration ; what were the merits of Ch. Abdul Ghani Ghuman?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, please.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** He does not want to make appointments on the basis of ratio ; may I know whether this reply is in accordance with the promises made at the time of inception of One Unit?

بینگم خراجہ جی - اے - خان - یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ ریشو مقرر نہیں کی جاتی اور اگرچہ سروسز کے معاملہ میں زیادہ تر قابلیت کو پیش نظر رکھا جاتا ہے تاہم اس کے ساتھ ہی یہ بھی خیال رکھا جاتا ہے کہ جہاں تک ممکن ہو مختلف یونٹس کی حق تلفی نہ ہو ۔

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - merit کو جج کرنے کا اس کو اختیار ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ بات آپ کے اظہار سوال میں آرہی ہے ۔ اس کے ضمن میں پوچھ

سکتے ہیں ۔

#### SELECTION BOARD OF WEST PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT.

\*489. **Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the names of persons appointed to work on the Selection Board of the West Pakistan Government ;

(b) the posts which they are holding in West Pakistan Government ;

(c) the posts that each of them held in the former Provinces or States before integration ;

(d) the powers and functions of the president or Chairman of the above mentioned Selection Board;

(e) the powers and functions of the members of the above mentioned Board; if any?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) and (b) 1. Mr. N. A. Faruqui, C.S.P., Chief Secretary to Government, West Pakistan.

2. Mr. M. M. Ahmad, C.S.P., Secretary to Government, West Pakistan Finance Department.

3. A Member of the Board of Revenue, West Pakistan.

4. Secretary of the Department concerned with the case referred to the Selection Board.

(c) 1. Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of the Interior, Karachi.

2. Secretary to Government of former Punjab, Finance Department.

3. As a Member of the Board of Revenue has not yet been nominated, the reply to this part cannot be given.

4. Secretary of the Department concerned with the case referred to the Selection Board.

(d) (i) To convene meetings of the Selection Board;

(ii) To preside over them;

(iii) To confirm the minutes of the meetings of the Selection Board.

(e) The powers and functions of the Board are to advise Government in cases of promotion of officers to senior posts in the various Departments which, under the rules, are not filled through the Public Service Commission.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know the special reasons for appointing the Selection Board when the Public Service Commission is already there in existence?

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - میں آپ کی وضاحت کے لئے یہ بتائے دیتی ہوں کہ پبلک سروس کمیشن اور سلیکشن بورڈ کے کام جدا جدا ہیں - پبلک سروس کمیشن ابتدائی تقرریاں کرتی ہے اور اس کے علاوہ اس کا کام ایسی ملازمتوں سے متعلق ہوتا ہے جو نان گریڈ سے گریڈ کی جاتی ہیں یا کلاس II سے کلاس I میں آتی ہیں یا جہاں ایک سروس سے دوسری سروس میں جانے کا سوال ہو - سلیکشن بورڈ اس لئے مقرر کیا گیا ہے کہ اگر ایک ہی سروس میں ایک آدمی کو ترقی دینی ہو تو وہ کس سلیکشن بورڈ کے پاس جائے دوسرے یہ کہ بعض اوقات آفیسرز کے رائیول کلیمز ہوتے ہیں - ایک کہتا ہے کہ مجھے ترقی ملے دوسرا کہتا ہے کہ مجھے ملے - چنانچہ ان کے merit کو اچھی طرح دیکھنے کے لئے ایسے افسر ہوتے ہیں جو ان کے اپنے ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے نہیں ہوتے بلکہ دوسرے ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ہوتے

ہیں قائم افسران کو یہ گم نہ ہو کہ ان کے ساتھ پورا انصاف نہیں ہوا۔ اس کے علاوہ یہ سبب بھی ہے کہ اگر سارا کام پبلک سروس کمیشن کے سپرد کر دیا جائے تو پھر cases کے فیصلہ ہونے میں بہت تاخیر ہونے کا احتمال ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ تین تین چار چار سال تک ترقیاں رکی رہیں اور پھر آپ کو شکایت ہوگی۔ یہ بھی عرض کر دوں کہ یہ بورڈ اپنی قسم کا پہلا بورڈ نہیں ہے۔ پہلے پنجاب میں ایک ایسا بورڈ تھا۔ اور سنٹر میں بھی Promotions کے لئے ایک بورڈ ہے جس میں کمیٹیڈ سیکریٹری اور دوسرے سیکریٹری ہیں۔

مسٹر جی۔ ایم۔ سیڈ۔ کیا گیا ہے کہ پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پاس کام زیادہ ہونے کی وجہ سے یہ بورڈ بنایا گیا ہے۔ کیا میں یہ دریافت کر سکتا ہوں آیا چیف سیکریٹری اور ریورنڈ بورڈ کے چیئرمین کے پاس کوئی کام نہیں ہے اور ان کے پاس اتنی فرصت ہے کہ وہ یہ کام کر سکتے ہیں؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ ان کے پاس بھی کام بے شک زیادہ ہے لیکن وہ اس کام کے لئے بھی تھوڑا سا وقت دے سکتے ہیں۔

مسٹر جی۔ ایم۔ سیڈ۔ کیا اس کی یہ وجہ تو نہیں کہ ان سیٹل آدمیوں کو مقرر کرنے کے لئے کیس ان کو بھیجے جاتے ہیں۔ جن کو وہ patronize کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ میں آپ کو یقین دلاتی ہوں کہ بات یہ نہیں ہے۔

مسٹر جی۔ ایم۔ سیڈ۔ جب کہ پبلک سروس کمیشن سارے صوبہ کے لئے ہے تو پھر صرف یہاں کے لئے نہیں یہ بورڈ رکھا گیا ہے؟

قاضی مراد احمد۔ میں ڈپٹی منسٹر سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سلیکشن بورڈ کے ذمہ جو کام لگایا گیا ہے پبلک سروس کمیشن نے یہ کام کرنے سے انکار کر دیا تھا یا گورنمنٹ نے خود ہی یہ بورڈ بنایا ہے؟

صاحب سپکر۔ اس کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔

مسٹر جی۔ ایم۔ سیڈ۔ میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پبلک سروس کے ہوتے ہوئے اس بورڈ کی ابھی تک ضرورت ہے؟

صاحب سپکر۔ اس کا جواب دیا جا چکا ہے۔

مسٹر جی۔ ایم۔ سیڈ۔ جناب صدر کسی اور صوبہ میں یہ حالت نہیں ہے صرف یہاں ہی یہ بورڈ مقرر کیا گیا ہے اور جو Integration council تھی اس نے یہ نیا بورڈ مقرر کیا تھا۔ ممکن ہے کہ ابتدا میں اس کی ضرورت ہو لیں اب اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں آیا یہ صحیح ہے یا نہیں کہ سفارشی پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پاس بھی جاتی ہیں اور سلیکشن بورڈ کے پاس بھی جاتی ہیں؟

ڈائٹر خان صاحب۔ سفارشوں کے متعلق ہم منع کرتے ہیں کہ سفارشی نہ کی جائیں۔

مسٹر جی۔ ایم۔ سیڈ۔ مجھے تعجب ہے کہ انڈیبل وزیر اعلیٰ سفارش کے معنی

بھی نہیں سمجھ سکتے۔

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - میرے نزدیک سفارش کرنے والا اور سننے والا دونوں ہی ایمان ہیں - (شور اور آوازیں) -  
 صاحب سپیکر - ان کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ سفارش وہ سفارش نہیں جو عام طور پر انیسروں کے پاس کی جاتی ہے - ان کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ بعض کیس تو سلیکشن بورڈ کے پاس بھیجے جاتے ہیں اور بعض پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پاس - اس کی وجہ کیا ہے ؟  
 ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - اس بورڈ کا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ وہ کیس جن کے سلسلے میں کسی کے ساتھ بے انصافی ہوئی ہو اس بورڈ کے پاس پڑتا لیکن آتے ہیں اور اس کی سفارشات کے بعد حکومت کے پاس بھیجے جاتے ہیں اور اگر اس میں بھی حکومت کوئی خامی یا کمی محسوس کرے تو وہ پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پاس بھیجے جاتے ہیں -  
 بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - عرض یہ ہے کہ وہ کیس جو سلیکشن بورڈ کے پاس جاتے ہیں وہ بالکل الگ ہوتے ہیں - اور جو پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پاس جاتے ہیں وہ اس بورڈ کے پاس نہیں جاتے -

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is it a fact that certain cases have gone to both the Commission and the Selection Board and if she denies this fact I will quote instances, which I know of, to prove my point.

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - یہ تو میں معلوم کرے بتا سکتی -

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** When will she reply?

**Mr. Speaker :** She says that she would find out.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** There are many instances that when they want to avoid either the Board or the Commission they send the cases either to the Commissioner or the Board or vice-versa. The result is that the matter is never decided.

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - آپ کا مطلب کیا ہے ؟

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب والا - جناب وزیر اعلیٰ نے فرمایا ہے کہ اس معزز ایوان کے ممبران سفارشی لے کر جاتے ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - اس سوال سے اس ایوان کے ممبران کا کوئی تعلق نہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - کرنل آفاق کس کی سفارش پر مقرر کئے گئے تھے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - جو بات ایک دفعہ بالتفصیل زیر بحث آچکی ہے اسے آپ دوبارہ کیوں اس ایوان میں زیر بحث لانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں ؟

#### C. S. P. OFFICERS WORKING IN THE PROVINCE.

**\*504. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of C.S.P. Officers appointed in West Pakistan after integration in the month of November, 1955 ;

(b) the total number of C.S.P. Officers working in the Province as it stood on 30th April, 1956 ;

(c) the percentage of C.S.P. Officers in the Province belonging to the integrated units of the Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur in November, 1955 and on 30th April, 1956 respectively?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister) : (a) 114.

(b) 112.

(c)	November 1955.	April 1956.
Punjab .. ..	48.24.	41.07.
Sind .. ..	21.93.	23.21.
N.W.F.P. .. ..	21.0 .	20.53.
Baluchistan .. ..	7.01.	5.35.
Bahawalpur .. ..	.87.	—

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن افسروں کو پنجابی شمار کیا گیا ہے یہ کس بنا پر کیا گیا ہے - کیا وہ اسی صوبہ کے رہنے والے تھے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - دراصل یہ سروسز مرکزی سروسز ہیں - اس لئے جو افسر جس صوبہ میں کام کرتا ہے اسے اسی صوبہ کا شمار کیا جاتا ہے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - کیا اس امر کا دارومدار جواب دینے والوں پر ہے کہ جس آدمی کو جس صوبے میں چاہیں شمار کر لیں ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - سروسز میں ایسا ہی کیا جاتا ہے -

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - جتنی بھی سنٹرل سروسز ہیں ان میں جتنے افسر بھی ہوتے ہیں وہ کسی جگہ تعینات کئے جا سکتے ہیں - ان میں سے سندھ میں بھی تعینات کئے جا سکتے ہیں اور پنجاب میں بھی - لیکن ان کا cadre ایک ہی رہتا ہے اور ان کو انہی صوبوں کا تصور کیا جاتا ہے جہاں انہوں نے کام کیا ہو -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ سنٹرل سروسز کے جو افسر ہوتے ہیں ان کو پانچ یا دس برس کے بعد دوسرے صوبوں میں جاکر ملازمت کرنے کا اختیار دیا جاتا ہے - تو ایسی صورت میں اگر ایک افسر ایک صوبہ سے دوسرے صوبہ میں چلا جائے تو اسے کس صوبے کا شمار کیا جاتا ہے ؟

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - یہ تو ان کی option پر منحصر ہوتا ہے - اگر وہ چاہیں I am telling him the official messty اور پھر ان کو پنشن اور ترقی کے سلسلے میں بھی انہی صوبوں کا تصور کیا جاتا ہے -

#### P. S. P. OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCE.

**\*505. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhuguri:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of P.S.P. officers in the Province at present;



- (b) the percentage, if any, of persons belonging to the integrated units of the Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur fixed by Government for the appointment of these officers to the Province?

**Begum Khudeja G.A. Khan (Deputy Minister):** (a) The total number of P.S.P. officers allotted to West Pakistan is ninety. Out of these, thirteen officers are on deputation to the Central Government. Seven are under training at the Police Training College, Sardah. Thus, the number of P.S.P. officers actually working in the Province is seventy.

(b) The Police Service of Pakistan is an All-Pakistan Service operating in the provincial field. No percentage has been fixed by the Government of Pakistan for the appointment of P.S.P. officers from the various integrating units in this Province.

نجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سدیدالین - جناب والا میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
مہ سابقہ ریاست بہاولپور میں جو بی - ایس - پی افسران تھے ان کو ایک یونٹ بننے پر  
جب دوسری جگہوں پر بھیجا گیا تو ان کو کتنے عہدوں پر لگایا گیا ؟

**Mr. Speaker :** Disallowed.

#### PUNJAB CHILDREN AND PUNJAB YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS ACTS.

**\*550. Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Punjab Children and the Punjab Youthful Offenders Acts were passed by the Provincial Legislature of the former Province of the Punjab in 1953 and received assent of the Governor;

(b) whether the provisions of the said Acts have been enforced in the territories of the former Province of the Punjab so far, if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to enforce the provisions of the said Acts; if so, when?

**Begum Khudeja G.A. Khan (Deputy Minister):** (a) Yes;

(b) No. The said Acts could not be enforced as the rules under the Acts were not framed by the former Punjab Government;

(c) Yes after the Acts are suitably amended so as to be applicable to the whole of West Pakistan.

**Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain :** May I ask how long will it take?

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - یہ جلد ہی کیا جائیگا -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - جلدی سے ان کی مراد کیا ہے ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - مطلب یہ ہے کہ پہلے Assent کا مرحلہ ہے

پھر Rules بنانے کا موقع آتا ہے - مگر چونکہ ابھی اس سلسلے میں Unification کا کام بھی باقی ہے اس لئے اس کے بعد اس پر عملدرآمد کا سوال پیدا ہوگا -

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - جناب والا ہمارے بچے قوم کا ایک نہایت ہی قیمتی سرمایہ ہیں - کیا ان کی دیکھ بھال جلد از جلد ضروری نہیں ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - اس نل کو جلد از جلد نافذ کر دینی پوری عوش کی جائیگی -

# MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

\*490. Mr. G. M. Syed : Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

(a) the names of persons appointed to work as Members of the Board of Revenue, West Pakistan Government;

(b) the post that each such member held in the former Provinces or States before integration;

(c) the powers and functions of the said Board;

(d) the powers and functions of the Chairman of the said Board;

(e) the powers and functions of the Members of the said Board; if any?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot** (Minister of Revenue):

(a) Names of the Members of the Board of Revenue are shown below:—

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hafiz Abdul Majid, C.S.P.   | 2. Mr. I. U. Khan, C.S.P.  |
| 3. Mr. R. A. Muhammadi, C.S.P. | 4. Mr. A. K. Malik, C.S.P. |

(b) Each member of the Board held the following post in the former Provinces of West Pakistan:—

- |                      |       |  |
|----------------------|-------|--|
| 1. Hafiz Abdul Majid | .. .. | Officer on Special Duty, Punjab, prior to that Financial Commissioner, Punjab. |
| 2. I. U. Khan        | .. .. | Financial Commissioner, Punjab.  |
| 3. R. A. Muhammadi   | .. .. | Revenue Secretary, Sind.   |
| 4. A. K. Malik       | .. .. | Commissioner, Rawalpindi.  |

(c) The Board of Revenue is the controlling authority in all matters connected with the administration of land, collection of land revenue, preparation of land records and other matters relating thereto. It is also the highest court of appeal and revision in revenue cases in the Province.

(d) There is no Chairman of the Board. All members are of equal status. When they meet jointly to deliberate over a matter, the senior most member presides over the meeting.

(e) Distribution of work among the member is as under:

Member I—Hafiz Abdul Majid	..	Revenue Establishment and appeals Revenue matters.
Member II—Mr. I. U. Khan	..	Matters pertaining to Refugee Rehabilitation.
Member III—R. A. Muhammadi	..	Flood Relief work, Colony work and Revenue Tribunal work relating to Sind.
Member IV Mr. A. K. Malik	..	On deputation to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan.

بیگم سلمیٰ تصدق حسین - کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں کہ بیرونی ممالک کے کچھ لوگ بطور ایڈوائزر اس بورڈ میں شامل کئے گئے ہیں ؟

**Syed Jamil Husain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) : No one is a Member of the Revenue Board from outside the Province.

**Mr. G.M. Syed:** May I know from the Minister since the functions of the Revenue Board on account of the new Act have increased and they are of a judicial nature, is he prepared to consider the terms of service of the Members of the Revenue Board on the same lines as those of the Public Service Commission?

**Syed Jamil Husain Rizvi:** This is a proposal which has now been made by Mr. Syed and we will consider it.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** (Minister of Education) That is a matter of policy.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** I want to know whether these officials are being transferred from one place to another? I would say these officials on the Revenue Board should be placed in a separate cadre and they should be permanent and only those officials should be appointed as Members of the Board who are on the verge of retirement.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is also a suggestion.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** This, of course, is a suggestion.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** May I know from the honourable Minister whether these Members of the Board have been frequently changed in the past and if so, whether the Government work has suffered because of these frequent changes?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** They do not care if Government work suffers.

**Syed Jamil Husain Rizvi:** If there have been any changes, they must have been necessitated in the course of administration. Whenever there is a change, the rest of the Members carry on the work till such time as another is appointed.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** My question was whether frequent changes have taken place resulting in the work being suffered; it is a positive question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it a fact that changes have been frequent?

**Syed Jamil Husain Rizvi:** No.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** The honourable Minister stated that they will consider the security of tenure of these Members when a suggestion is made. May I know the reason why such an important matter has not been considered by the Government so far; why should they have to wait for the suggestion through a question to look into the question?

**Syed Jamil Husain Rizvi:** I am still of the opinion that the suggestion does not carry any force. However, we will consider.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** If this is the attitude of the honourable Minister, there is every reason to hope that the work of this Board will suffer in consequence thereof. He is not prepared to learn anything; he is adhering to a wrong policy, and this attitude of his does not inspire any hope of any improvement.

**Mian Mohammad Shafi:** They don't care.

الحاج حکیم بیان خورشید احمد قریشی - وزیر موصوف نے فرمایا ہے کہ حافظ  
عبدالمجید سی - ایس - بی اس رورڈ کے ممبر ہیں - کیا انکی جگہ اب بھی کوئی  
سی - ایس - بی بطور آفیسر آن سپیشل ڈیوٹی ہیں ؟  
صاحب سپیکر - یہ سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا -

**Mian Mohammad Shafi:** The honourable Minister just now stated that though this question does not arise yet he will look into the matter. What does he mean by looking into the matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. The question hour is over.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order. The honourable Minister of Revenue was given a copy of my short notice question 6, 7 or 10 days back. It was a very small question. May I ask him as to when he intends to be kind enough to provide me with an answer?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be placed on the agenda.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** When it will be placed on the agenda?

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be tomorrow or day after tomorrow?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I wanted to draw his attention to it and ask when he intends to reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** He cannot say off-hand.

**Mian Mohammad Shafi:** The Ministers do not care for anything.

## BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

بیگم زینت فرا حسن :- (ضلع راولپنڈی) - جناب والا کسی صحت مندر ملک یا کسی صوبہ میں میزانیہ پیش ہونے کا وقت ایک خوشی کا وقت ہوتا ہے اور اس سال یہ امر تو ہمارے لئے اور بھی باعث مسرت ہے کہ مغربی پاکستان قائم ہونے کے بعد پہلی مرتبہ پورے سال کا میزانیہ پیش کیا گیا ہے اور اس پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے -

جناب والا - اس تاریخی موقع پر میں وزیر خزانہ صاحب کو مبارکباد پیش کرتی ہوں - یہ عام روایت ہے کہ جب میزانیہ پر عام بحث کا موقع ہوتا ہے تو لوگوں کے دلوں میں یہ احساس ہوتا ہے کہ اب یہ موقع غنیمت ہے تمام سال کے لئے شکریہ ادا کیا جاسکتا ہے اور اس موقع پر کئی غیر متعلق باتیں کہی جاسکتی ہیں - اس روایت کو بڑے ہی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ اس سے کسی کو فائدہ نہیں ہوتا میرے لئے یہ پہلا اتفاق نہیں بلکہ یہ ساتواں سال ہے کہ مجھے یہ نیک موقع نصیب ہوا ہے کہ میں میزانیہ پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں - میں نے ہر موقع پر جماعتی سیاست سے بالاتر ہو کر ایسا کیا ہے اور آج بھی ایسا ہی کرنے کا خیال ہے -

جناب والا - اس سے پیشتر کہ میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس سال اس روایت کے برخلاف مجھے حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے چند تقاریر سن کر بڑی خوشی ہوئی ہے - ان میں سے ایک تقریر جناب خان عبدالقیوم خان کی ہے -

Mian Mohammad Shafi: She will hear more from me; don't worry.

Mr. Speaker: Please do not interrupt.

بیگم زینت فرا حسن :- جناب والا اگر میزانیہ پر تنقید ہو اور صحیح تنقید کی سپرٹ میں اظہار خیال ہو تو میں میاں محمد شفیع صاحب کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگی کہ اس صورت میں حزب اقتدار کی طرف سے انکی تنقید کو غور سے سنا جائے گا - آپ میرے ساتھ اتفاق کرینگے کہ جس سپرٹ میں کوئی تنقید کی جائیگی اسی سپرٹ میں اس کا اثر ہوگا اگر تنقید برائے تنقید کی جائے تو اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ اس ایوان کا وقت ضائع ہوگا اور قومی مفاد کے پیش نظر کوئی بھلائی نہیں ہو سکتی -

جناب والا - وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے اس سال کا میزانیہ ایک حقیقت پسندانہ انداز میں پیش کیا ہے - ہمیں معلوم ہے کہ ہماری زبردست خواہش کے باوجود - جب سے پاکستان قائم ہوا ہے - ہمارے محاصل میں کوئی انقلابی تبدیلی پیدا نہیں ہوئی اور نہ ہی کوئی انقلابی اضافہ رونما ہوا ہے اس انقلابی تبدیلی کے پیدا نہ ہونے کی کئی وجوہات ہیں - بہر حال یہ ایک حقیقت ہے کہ اس کے پیش نظر اگر آپ توقع رکھیں کہ کسی سال کوئی انقلابی میزانیہ پیش ہو سکے تو یہ توقع بے سود ہے -

چنانچہ اپنے حالات - اپنے واقعات اور اپنے وسائل کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے میں یہ کہہ سکتی ہوں کہ اس سے بہتر میزانیہ پیش کرنا ناممکن تھا خواہ کوئی بھی حکومت کیوں نہ ہوتی - جناب والا یہ میزانیہ حقیقت مندانہ انداز میں پیش کیا گیا ہے اور اس میں کوئی بلند بانگ دعوے نہیں کئے گئے بلکہ سب کچھ حقیقت پر مبنی ہے - رہا یہی کاموں کو جاری رکھا گیا ہے اور غذائی بحران کو دور کرنے کے لئے ہر ممکن کوشش کی گئی ہے - اس کے علاوہ ترقیاتی منصوبوں کی تکمیل پیدوار بڑھانے اور دیگر ملکی وسائل میں اضافہ کرنے کے منصوبوں پر زور دیا گیا ہے - چنانچہ وزیر خزانہ نے اپنی بحث تقریر میں غذائی بحران کا خاص طور پر ذکر کیا ہے - آپ جانتے ہیں کہ غذائی قلت کوئی پچھلے سال کے دوران میں پیدا نہیں ہوئی بلکہ یہ گزشتہ چند سالوں سے قدرتی اور دیگر واقعات کی بنا پر رونما ہوئی ہے لیکن میں دیکھتی ہوں کہ اگرچہ اس غذائی قلت میں قدرت کا بھی ہاتھ ہے لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس میں انسانی ہاتھ اس سے بھی زیادہ ہے اس لئے یہ اور بھی ضروری ہوگا کہ ہم اس کے اصل اسباب کی تہ کو پہنچیں کیونکہ جب تک کہ مرض کی ٹھیک تشخیص

نہ ہو اس کا علاج ممکن نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس لئے میں جناب وزیر اعلیٰ کی محنت میں یہ عرض کرونگی کہ وہ کوئی ایسی ایجنسی مقرر کریں جو اس صوبہ کی غذائی صورت حال کی پوری طرح جانچ پڑتال کرے اور اس کو بہتر بنانے کی تجاویز پیش کرے تاکہ آٹے دن قیاس آرائیوں کا اندراج ہو سکے۔ جب یہ قیاس آرائیاں ختم ہو جائیں گی تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اس غذائی قلت کے اسباب دور کرنے میں ہمیں بہت مدد ملیگی۔ جناب وزیر خزانہ نے اپنی تقریر میں غذائی قلت کو دور کرنے کے لئے جن اقدامات کا ذکر کیا ہے وہ میرے نزدیک قابل ستائش ہیں۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں اپنی طرف سے چند معروضات بھی پیش کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ یہ مسئلہ بہت اہم ہے۔ پچھلے سال بھی اس پر کافی بحث ہوئی تھی اور اس سال بھی اس مسئلہ کی اہمیت پر بہت زور دیا جا رہا ہے لیکن میں یہ عرض کرونگی کہ اس کے حل کے لئے کاغذی کارروائی پر بہت کم زور دیا جائے اور کوئی عملی اور ٹھوس کام کیا جائے جس سے غذائی قلت دور کرنے میں مدد مل سکے۔

دوئم میں یہ درخواست کرونگی کہ یہ نہایت ہی اچھا ہوا اگر آپ اس کے لئے نشان دہی کر لیں کہ اس سال حکومت کو کس قدر غلہ کی ضرورت ہے اور اگلے سال کتنے ٹن غلہ درکار ہوا اور اس کے اگلے سال کتنی ضرورت ہوگی اور پھر آپ ایک target مقرر کر کے اسکی فراہمی کی کوشش کریں اور اپنی پلیننگ کے مطابق خوراک کی پیداوار کے اضافہ کے لئے موثر تدبیر اختیار کریں۔

اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس ایوان کے معزز اراکین کو بھی جو مغربی پاکستان کے ہر علاقے سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اور دور افتادہ علاقوں سے منتخب ہو کر یہاں تشریف لائے ہیں انہیں حکومت دعوت دے کہ وہ بھی اس سلسلہ میں اپنی تجاویز پیش کریں اور حکومت سے پورا تعاون کریں تاکہ غذائی قلت کا مسئلہ جو ہم سب کے لئے یکساں اہمیت رکھتا ہے تسلی بخش طور پر حل ہو سکے۔ اس کا یہ بھی فائدہ ہوا کہ نمائندگان کو اعتماد میں لینے سے وہ اس مسئلہ کے حل کے لئے حکومت کا ہاتھ بٹاؤں گے۔

حکومت کی مشینری کی سست رفتاری کا رونا ہر روز رویا جاتا ہے۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ یہ بیماری موجود ہے لیکن یہ بیماری کوئی اب نئی پیدا نہیں ہوئی۔ یہ غیر ملکی حکومت کا نتیجہ ہے اور یہ ہمیں ورثہ میں ملی ہے۔ چونکہ یہ ایک پرانی بیماری ہے اسے رفع کرنے میں وقت لگے گا۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ پرانی بیماری کے علاج کے لئے بہت سا وقت درکار ہوتا ہے۔ میں وزیر اعلیٰ سے درخواست کرونگی کہ وہ اگر مناسب سمجھیں تو طبی سوچ کو چھوڑ کر اب جراحی عمل کی طرف رجوع کریں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ جہاں انہیں جراحی نشتر کا استعمال کرنا پڑے وہ اس سے گریز نہیں کریں گے۔

جناب والا۔ اب مغربی پاکستان کا متحدہ صوبہ معرض وجود میں آچکا ہے اور اسے قائم کرنے کی ایک بڑی وجہ یہ بھی تھی کہ اسے قیام سے صوبائی اخراجات میں کمی ہو جائیگی لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ نئی چیز ہے۔ ایک عظیم تجربہ ہے۔ ابھی اس مقصد کے حاصل کرنے میں کچھ وقت لگے گا بلکہ آغاز میں اخراجات میں اضافہ ہونا عین ممکن ہے۔

جناب خان عبدالقیوم خان نے فرمایا ہے کہ وزیر خزانہ کو یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ جو رقمات مختلف وزارت کے لئے مخصوص کی گئی ہیں انہیں اس مقررہ وقت میں خرچ کیا جائے اور مختلف محکموں کے افسران کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ وہ روپیہ جس میں دیا گیا ہو اس کے تحت اسے ضرور سال رواں میں خرچ کیا جائے۔ میں ان کے اس خیال کی تائید کرتی ہوں مگر اس کے ساتھ ہی اس میں اتنا اضافہ کرنا بھی ضروری سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ روپیہ خرچ کرتے وقت انہیں یہ بھی دیکھ لینا چاہئے کہ اس کے نتائج کیا ہونگے۔ کسی رقم کا خرچ کر لینا ہی کافی نہیں بلکہ اس خرچ کے نتائج کو دیکھنا بھی نہایت ضروری ہے۔ میں ایک گھریلو عورت ہونے کی حیثیت سے اس بات پر زور دینا چاہتی ہوں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ جناب وزیر خزانہ اس پر غور فرمائیں گے۔

## Economy

میں یہ عرض کرنا بھی ضروری سمجھتی ہوں کہ حکومت نے جو

## Committee

مقرر کی ہے یہ ایک نہایت احسن اقدام ہے۔ ہمیں یہ دیکھ کر بڑی خوشی ہوئی ہے کہ حکومت نے مختلف اخراجات میں بچت کرنے کے لئے اس بچت کی کمیٹی کو قائم کیا ہے مگر ہم نے اس کمیٹی کے نتائج کو بھی دیکھنا ہے کہ اس سے کیا نتائج برآمد ہوتے ہیں۔ اس بچت کی کمیٹی میں ایسے لوگ چاہئیں جو اس مضمون کے ساتھ ساتھ رکھتے ہوں اور مفید کام کر سکتے ہوں۔

اس کے علاوہ میں چاہتی ہوں کہ ایک اور کمیٹی بنائی جائے جو ہر سال تعمیراتی اور سوشل ویلفیئر کے منصوبوں کا جائزہ لے۔ ان کے اخراجات کی روشنی میں حکومت کو نتائج سے آگاہ کرے اور آئندہ کے لئے سفارشات کرے۔ اگرچہ میں خود زیادہ کمیٹیوں کے بنانے کے حق میں نہیں ہوں لیکن میں یہ چاہتی ہوں کہ کوئی نہ کوئی ایسی ایجنسی ضرور قائم کی جائے جو مختلف درجات پر خرچ اخراجات کی جانچ پڑتال کر کے حکومت کو اپنی assessments سے آگاہ کرتی رہا کرے۔ یہ چیز ہمارے لئے بہت فائدہ مند ثابت ہوگی۔

اس کے بعد جناب والا میں سوشل ویلفیئر کونسل کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ اس سوشل ویلفیئر کونسل کا قیام ہمارے صوبہ کے لئے نہایت نیک اور احسن اقدام ہے اور مجھے بڑی مسرت ہے کہ ہماری حکومت نے سوشل ویلفیئر کی طرف بالآخر توجہ مبذول کی ہے۔ کئی سالوں سے اس ادارے میں میں یہ مطالبہ پیش کرتی رہی ہوں اگرچہ اس کام کے لئے اتنا روپیہ فراہم نہیں کیا گیا جتنا کہ ہونا چاہئے تھا تاہم میں یہ محسوس کرتی ہوں کہ کسی منصوبہ کی کامیابی کے لئے صرف روپیہ ہی ضروری نہیں ہوتا۔ اس کے ساتھ ارادہ۔ مورال اور یقین بھی ضروری چیز ہیں۔ خالی روپیہ کام نہیں دے سکتا جب تک کہ آپکی قوت ارادہ مضبوط نہ ہو۔ اگر آپ اپنے آپ میں اور لوگوں میں کامل قوت ارادہ۔ بلنہ مورال اور یقین پیدا کر سکتے تو مجھے یقین ہے کہ یہ جو 5 لاکھ روپیہ سوشل ویلفیئر کیلئے مہیا کیا گیا ہے اس سے آپ پچاس لاکھ کے نتائج برآمد کر سکتے ہیں۔ میں یہ پورے وثوق اور دعویٰ سے کہہ سکتی ہوں کہ رضاکارانہ سوشل ویلفیئر کے سلسلے میں پاکستان کی خواتین نے جو کام کیا ہے وہ دنیا کے دیگر ممالک کی عورتوں سے ہرگز کم نہیں۔ ہماری عورتوں نے نہ صرف رضاکارانہ طور پر سوشل ویلفیئر کے میدان میں ہی نام پیدا کیا ہے بلکہ ملک کی تعمیر کے دیگر شعبوں میں بھی قابل قدر خدمات سرانجام دی ہیں۔ اس امر کی گواہی ہمارے جناب وزیر معارفی بہبود بھی دینگے۔ انہوں نے بحال مہربانی آل پاکستان ویمنز ایسوسی ایشن کے کام کا کچھ نمونہ دیکھا اور اسے بہت سراہا۔ اس سلسلے میں جو کام ہماری عورتوں نے کیا ہے میں بڑی مسرت سے حکومت کی توجہ میں لانا چاہتی ہوں اور اس چیز کا اعلان کرتی ہوں کہ ہماری خواتین دنیا کے کسی ملک کی عورتوں سے ہرگز پیچھے نہیں ہیں۔

میں اس مقررہ ایران کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ابھی عورتوں نے اپنے حقوق کیلئے بہت جدوجہد کرنی ہے اور جو کچھ ملک کے آئین میں ملا ہے اس سے فائدہ اٹھانے کیلئے بھی بہت کوششیں درکار ہیں۔ میں اس سلسلے میں جناب وزیر لوکل گورنمنٹ کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اس ملک میں اگرچہ Adult franchise رائج ہے افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ یہ بنیادی حق عورتوں سے آہستہ آہستہ چھینا جا رہا ہے۔ ہماری تمام کوششوں کے باوجود پچھلے دنوں میں جو لوکل باڈیز کے الیکشن ہوئے ان میں عورتوں کو ووٹ استعمال کرنے کا حق نہیں دیا گیا۔

جناب والا۔ میں دیکھ رہی ہوں کہ آپ نے گھنٹی بجانے کیلئے ہاتھ اٹھایا ہوا ہے اور میرا وقت ختم ہو رہا ہے اس لئے میں بہت جلا اپنی تقریر ختم کرتی ہوں۔ ملک کی اقتصادی حالت کو بہتر بنانے کے سلسلے میں یہ نعرہ لگایا جاتا ہے کہ ہمیں اجتماعی مفاد

پر ہمیشہ اپنے ذاتی مفاد کو قربان کر دینا چاہئے اس کے متعلق میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ انسانی فطرت کو جانتے ہوئے اور حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے اس نعرے پر عمل کرنا نا ممکن ہے ۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہمارا نعرہ یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ ہر فرد بشر یہ کوشش کرے کہ ذاتی مفاد اور اجتماعی مفاد کے درمیان مناسب توازن پیدا کیا جائے ۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اس توازن کے پیدا ہونے سے ملک میں داخلی استحکام پیدا ہوگا ۔ اور ایک یونٹ کے قیام سے ہمارے ہاں جو داخلی استحکام پیدا ہو رہا ہے اسکا قائم رہنا اور اس میں اضافہ کرنا ہمارے لئے بہت ہی ضروری ہے ۔ ہر سال قدرتی طور پر سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ ہماری ترقی کی رفتار تیز کیوں نہیں ہوتی میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اس کے لئے جذبہ حب الوطنی کو ابھار کے کی ضرورت ہے داخلی استحکام کی ضرورت ہے اور ذاتی مفاد اور جماعتی مفاد کے درمیان مناسب توازن پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے ۔ (خوب ۔ خوب) ۔

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, Begum Sarwari Irfanullah.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** On a point of order, Sir. I find that you call people who do not stand up to speak. May I know if you have got a list already with you ; if so, does my name appear in it at all ?

**Mr. Speaker :** I have been supplied with a list from different parties and according to those lists I am calling different members to speak. He will, no doubt, be called upon to speak in due course.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** I do not want to be hanging in the air just with the chance of being called. Ordinarily, you should follow the rules to call that member who stands up and catches your eye, but if you are following the list I am entitled to know whether I am included in that list and whether I will be called upon to speak.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, he will be called upon to speak.

**بیگم سروری عرفان اللہ :-** (میونسپل کارپوریشن کراچی) جناب والا ۔ میزانیہ پر بحث کے سلسلے میں حکومت پر نکتہ چینی کرنا شیوہ عام ہے جو کہ جتنے نمائندگان عوام ہیں رسماً ہر سال اختیار کرتے ہیں اور ارباب اقتدار بھی رسماً اسکو ایک کان سے سنکر دوسرے کان سے نکال دیتے ہیں ۔ ہمارے نئے ارباب اقتدار کا دعویٰ تھا کہ وہ عوام کے بہت زیادہ قریب ہونے کی کوشش کرینگے ان کی فلاح و بہبود ہم وقت پیش نظر رکھیں گے اور ان کی آرزوں اور انکی تمناؤں کو پورا کرنا اپنا فرض اولین تصور کرینگے ۔ لیکن میرے خیال میں وہ دعوے اور وہ وعدے سطح آب پر حباب سے زیادہ حقیقت نہیں رکھتے ۔

جناب والا ۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ یہ میزانیہ کی تقریر بڑے خوبصورت پیرایہ اور بڑے حسین انداز میں پیش کی گئی ہے ۔ اس میں بڑی بڑی منصوبہ بندیاں کی گئی ہیں لیکن عوام کو محض منصوبہ بندیوں سے خوش نہیں کیا جا سکتا ۔ محض منصوبہ بندیوں سے مطمئن نہیں کیا جا سکتا ۔ منصوبہ بندیاں آج پہلی دفعہ نہیں ہوئیں ۔ گزشتہ سال بھی بہت ہوئی تھیں اور ہمیشہ ہوتی رہتی ہیں ۔ سالہا سال گزر گئے ان کو منصوبہ بندیوں کے دھوکے میں رکھا جاتا ہے ۔ لیکن آپ یقین کیجئے اب عوام زیادہ دھوکے میں آنے والے نہیں ہیں ۔ وہ خوب سمجھنے لگے ہیں (خوب خوب) کہ ان کے صحیح نمائندے کون ہیں اور حقیقی خلوص کہ ان کے ساتھ وابستہ ہے ۔

جناب والا ۔ آپ نے مجھے تقریر کا بہت کم وقت دیا ہے ۔ میں نے آپکو کہا بھی تھا لیکن آپ نے توجہ نہ فرمائی ۔ حکومت کے نظم و نسق کا موضوع اتنا وسیع ہے کہ اتنے محدود وقت میں اس پر جامع تقریر کرنا دشوار ہے ۔ جناب والا میں میزانیہ کی تقریر کا حوالہ



دیتی ہوں۔ سال گذشتہ کے میزانیہ میں بتایا گیا تھا کہ دس کروڑ کا surplus ہونا ٹیکس میزانیہ کی تقریر میں جناب وزیر مالیات فرماتے ہیں کہ تین کروڑ ۷۵ لاکھ کا surplus ہے۔ میں بڑے اذہب کے ساتھ عرض کرتی ہوں کہ یہ figures غلط بتائی گئی ہیں۔ بجٹ کے مطالعہ سے یہ پتہ چلتا ہے کہ سال گذشتہ کی سبیل ٹیکس کی آمدن میں مرکزی حکومت سے ایک لاکھ ۸۷ ہزار روپے سے زیادہ وصول ہوئے اور فلڈ ریلیف کی مد میں مرکزی حکومت سے ایک کروڑ ۱۷ لاکھ روپے ملے۔ یعنی کل ۳ کروڑ ۳ لاکھ روپیہ زیادہ وصول ہوئے۔ علاوہ ازیں جو گذشتہ سال کے میزانیہ میں خرچ بتایا گیا تھا اس میں منظور شدہ ملازمتیں پوری نہیں رکھی گئیں۔ سول ورکس کی پوری منظور شدہ رقم خرچ نہیں کی گئی۔ یہ اعزاز و شمار میزانیہ کی تقریر کے صفحہ ۱۶ پر درج ہیں۔ لہذا یہ کہنا کہ پچھلے سال کے میزانیہ میں ۳ کروڑ ۷۵ لاکھ روپے کی بجٹ ہوئی ہے غلط ہے۔

اب میں آپ کی توجہ بجٹ تقریر کے صفحہ ۲۷ پر مبذول کرانا چاہتی ہوں۔ آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ عوام کے معیار زندگی کو بلند کرنا حکومت کا نصب العین ہوتا ہے۔ Five Year Plan اس مقصد کے لئے تیار کی گئی ہے۔ اگر ۵ سال متواتر صوبائی اور مرکزی حکومتیں اپنے اپنے حصے کی رقمیں development کے لئے ادا کرتی رہیں تو پانچ سال کے بعد ہمارے صوبے کے عوام کی حالت قدرے بہتر ہوسکتی ہے۔

حکومت مغربی پاکستان نے ۶۳ کروڑ اور ۱۷ لاکھ روپیہ کی رقم سے صرف ۲۵ کروڑ روپیہ development کے لئے مخصوص کیا ہے۔ اگر مغربی پاکستان کی منصوبہ بندی کا یہی عالم رہا تو Five Year Plan بھی کامیاب ثابت نہیں ہوسکتی اور اس کے نتیجے کے طور پر عوام کا معیار زیست بھی بلند نہیں ہوسکے گا۔

جناب والا۔ حکومت کے نظم و نسق کا کوئی حصہ ایسا نہیں جسکے خلاف عوام کو شدید شکایات نہ ہوں۔ اس سلسلہ میں جناب کو عوام کے جذبات سے آگاہ کرونگی۔

کیا پوچھتے ہو ہمیں اس جسم ناتواں کی  
رنگ رنگ میں نش غم ہے مہمتے کہاں کہاں کی (واہ واہ کی آوازیں)

جناب والا۔ آپ کو علم ہے کہ بے روزگاری خوفناک حد تک پہنچ چکی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر اگر دو سو coolies کی ضرورت ہو تو بیس۔ پچیس ہزار نوجوان جمع ہو جاتے ہیں۔ پڑھے لکھے نوجوانوں کی تو اس سے بھی بدتر حالت ہے۔ میٹرک۔ ایف اے۔ بی اے پاس نوجوان معاش کی تلاش میں سرگردان۔ حیران و پریشان اور درپردہ پھرتے نظر آتے ہیں۔ آپ یقیناً میرے ساتھ اتفاق کریں گے کہ بے روزگاری ہمارے معاشرہ اور حکومت دونوں کے لئے وبال جان بنی ہوئی ہے۔

جناب والا میں تو بڑے پیمانے پر کارخانوں کی ترقی کے لئے ایک خاص طبقہ جدوجہد کر رہا ہے۔ مگر میں ارباب اقتدار کی خدمت میں درخواست کرونگی کہ چھوٹے کارخانے داروں اور گھریلو صنعتوں پر بھی زیادہ توجہ دیں۔ انکی زیادہ سے زیادہ حوصلہ افزائی کریں۔ انکی اعزاز کرنے کے لئے حکومت کو کوئی بہت بڑی رقم خرچ نہیں کرنی پڑے گی۔ اگر آپ چھوٹی صنعتوں کو فروغ دیں گے تو بے شمار بے روزگار انسانوں کو روزگار مل سکے گا اور وہ ان صنعتوں میں جذب ہوتے چلے جائیں گے۔ اگر اس تجویز کو عملی جامہ نہ پہنایا گیا اور اگر ارباب اقتدار نے فوری طور پر کوئی عملی قدم اس طرف نہ اٹھایا تو میں آپ کو سچ کہتی ہوں کہ بے روزگار نوجوانوں کی فوج ایک نہ ایک دن قابو سے باہر ہوکر معاشرہ اور حکومت دونوں کے لئے تباہ کن ثابت ہوگی۔ جیسے میں کہونگی۔

اگر کبھی یہ عقاب زادے جھپٹ کے آئے بسوئے گلشن

تو انکے چنگل سے بچ سکے گا ترا قریبان نہ میرا دامن (خوب خوب)

جناب والا - اب میں آپ کی توجہ زراعت کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتی ہوں - ہمارے ملک کی ۸۰ فیصدی آبادی دیہات میں رہتی ہے - لیکن ہمیں افسوس ہے کہ ہم دوسرے ممالک کے اصولوں کو دیکھ کر اور سن کر بھی اپنے مزارع کی حالت زار کو بہتر بنانے کی سعی نہیں کرتے حالانکہ ہمارا مزارع محنتی ہے اور ہماری زمین بھی بڑی زرخیز ہے - آخر اسکی کیا وجہ ہے کہ ان سب موافق حالات کی موجودگی میں بھی ہماری زمین کی پیداوار فی ایکڑ اس قدر کم ہے ؟ - میرا خیال ہے کہ ایسی وجہ صرف حکومت کی غفلت ہے - وہ ملک کے زمین داروں اور کاشت کاروں کو نئے نئے زراعتی اور Scientific آلات سے فائدہ اٹھانے کے لئے سہولتیں بہم پہنچاتی - حکومت اس سلسلہ میں بخل سے کام لے رہی ہے - ہمارے زرعی نظام میں کئی بنیادی تبدیلیوں کی اشد ضرورت ہے - اس سے ہمارا زرعی نظام مضبوط اور پائیدار ہو جائے گا - زرعی نظام کی مضبوطی کے لئے یہ بھی لازمی ہے کہ کاشتکاروں کو مالکانہ حقوق دیئے جائیں - میں وثوق کے ساتھ کہہ سکتی ہوں کہ اگر کاشتکاروں کو مالکانہ حقوق دیئے جائیں تو ہماری زرعی پیداوار میں بہت اضافہ ہو جائے گا - اس کے علاوہ صوبے کے بعض حصوں میں سیم بڑے زوروں پر ہے اور ہماری زمینوں کو تباہ و برباد کر رہی ہے - اسکی روک تھام کرنے کے لئے حکومت کو کوئی ٹھوس عملی اقدامات کرنے چاہئیں -

جناب والا - دریاؤں کی طغیانی سے ہر سال کروڑوں روپے کا نقصان ہوتا ہے اور ہماری قابل کاشت زمین ناقابل کاشت ہو جاتی ہیں - اس سلسلہ میں حکومت نے کوئی توجہ نہیں دی -

جناب والا - حکومت کے محکمہ زراعت کی کوفھوں کے باوجود اگر زراعتی میدان میں ہماری ترقی حوصلہ افزا نہ ہو تو اس محکمہ کی عظمت اور رفعت ہمارے کس کام کی

وقت پر قطرہ ہے کافی ابر خوش ہنگام کا  
جل گئی تھیتی اگر ہر سا تو پھر کس کام کا (واہ واہ اور خوب خوب کی آوازیں)

جناب والا - قرانی کا یہ عالم ہے کہ ضروریات پوری کرنا بہت مشکل ہو گیا ہے - جناب والا - ہماری حکومت کا دعویٰ ہے کہ اسے غریبوں اور مزدوروں کے ساتھ دلی ہمدردی ہے - اگر حکومت کو اس ہمدردی کا عملی ثبوت دینا تھا تو اسے متعلقہ قوانین میں کچھ ایسی تبدیلیاں کرنی چاہئے تھیں جن سے کم از کم مزدوروں کی زندگیاں قابل برداشت تو ہو جائیں -

جناب والا عورت اور مرد کی مزدوری کی شرح میں جو فرق رکھا گیا ہے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ وہ اسلامی نقطہ نگاہ سے ناجائز ہے اور ہمارے آئین کی بھی کھلی خلاف ورزی ہے - ہمارے آئین میں عورت اور مرد کو برابر کے حقوق دیئے گئے ہیں - جناب والا میں پوچھتی ہوں کہ عورت کے ساتھ اس قدر بے انصافی اور زیادتی کیوں روا رکھی جاتی ہے - میں حکومت سے درخواست کرتی ہوں کہ عورت کو اسکی پوری مزدوری دی جائے اور اسکو خاص مواقعوں مثلاً چٹائی وغیرہ کے موقعوں پر تمام ممکن سہولتیں مہیا کی جائیں -

صاحب سپیکر - بیگم صاحبہ آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

بیگم سروری عرفان اللہ - حضور والا - مجھے آپ صرف پانچ منٹ اور دے دیں ہیونت مجھے تعلیم جیسے اہم مسئلہ پر کچھ عرض کرنا ہے - جناب والا تعلیم کا مسئلہ زندگی کا سب سے اہم مسئلہ ہے اسکی لئے مجھے چند منٹ اور دے دیجئے - اسکی بعد مجھے اور بھی کچھ کہنا ہے مگر وہ میں عرض نہیں کرونگی -

صاحب سپیکر :- جی نہیں میں مجبور ہوں - ہر معزز ممبر کے لئے ۱۵ منٹ مقرر کئے گئے تھے - اس لئے اب آپ تشریف رکھیں -

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیجی (ابر سندھ فرنٹیر ڈسٹرکٹ) :- جناب صدر سال روان کا میزائیم وزیر مالیات جناب خان عبدالرشید خان نے ایوان کے سامنے پیش کیا ہے - دنیا کا یہ قاعہ ہے کہ وزیر مالیات کو بجٹ پیش کرنے پر مبارکیاں پیش کی جاتی ہیں - ابھی بیگم زینت فرا حسن نے مبارک باد پیش کی اور ہر لفظ پر مبارکیاں دی - پچاس بار مبارکیاں دی پھر بعد میں یہ کہنا شروع کر دیا کہ سوشل ویلفیئر کے لئے کافی رقم نہیں دی گئی - یا فلاں افسر سست رفتاری سے کام لیتا ہے - گویا اسکا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ ان چیزوں کے لئے بھی مبارکیاں پیش کی گئی - میرے خیال میں جب شکایتیں ہیں تو مبارکیاں کیسی - کیا مبارکیاں اس کے لئے بھی پیش کی جاتی ہیں کہ فلاں افسر سست رفتاری سے کام لیتا ہے یہی وجہ ہے کہ اس موقع پر میں مبارکیاں پیش نہیں کرتا -

جناب والا - سب سے پہلے میں زرعی معاملات کے متعلق عرض کرونگا - جہانتک زرعی معاملات کا تعلق ہے میرے خیال میں ان میں ۱۹۴۷ء سے لیکر جب تک بجائے ترقی کے تنزلی ہوئی ہے - اسوقت زیادہ آمدنی ہوتی تھی - اسوقت کاشتکاروں کو زیادہ سہولتیں میسر تھیں اسوقت انہیں آٹھ آنے ریمیشن ملتی تھی لیکن اب بڑھا کر اسے ۲۵ فیصدی کر دی گئی ہے - جسکی وجہ سے ان علاقوں کے کاشتکاروں کی تکالیف میں اضافہ ہو گیا ہے - جناب والا انہیں وہ concession بہت پہلے سے حاصل تھے - ہر زمانہ میں وہ سہولتیں انکو دی جاتی تھیں کیونکہ ہمارے لئے غلہ پیدا کرتے ہیں - میری سوجھ میں نہیں آتا آیا یہ چیز پورے مغربی پاکستان کے لئے ہے یا محض کسی سابق صوبہ کے لئے ہے یا کسی خاص ضلع کے لئے ہے - یہ چیز صاف نہیں ہے - ہمارا ملک ایک زرعی ملک ہے لہذا ہمیں کاشتکاروں کی حالت کی طرف زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے - ملک کی غذائی قلت دور کرنے کے لئے باہر سے زرعی آلات منگائے گئے - لیکن ان مشینوں کی مرمت دیکھ بھال کیطرف پوری توجہ نہیں دی جاتی - انکا عالم یہ ہے کہ کسی بلڈ و زر کا انجن ٹھیک نہیں ہے کسی ٹریکٹر کا کوئی پرزہ خراب ہے - اگر مشین ملتی ہے تو پرزے نہیں ملتے - پرزے ملتے ہیں تو ڈرائیور نہیں ملتے ڈرائیور ملتے ہیں تو پرزے نہیں ملتے - میرے خیال میں زرعی ماہرین ان چیزوں کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیتے - وہ وہاں جاکر حالات کو خود نہیں دیکھتے جسکی وجہ سے وہ علاقے نظر انداز ہو رہے ہیں - ان زرعی مشینوں سے پورا پورا فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا جا رہا ہے - لہذا افسران متعلقہ کو ہدایت کی جائے کہ وہ سارے صوبہ میں جائیں - اور حالات کو خود دیکھیں - وحدت پاکستان بہت اچھی چیز ہے - مگر سوال یہ ہے کہ کام کیسے چلایا جائے - آپ یہاں یہ نظارہ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ ایک سوال ہوتا ہے کراچی سے ایک پیشاور سے - ایک کوئٹہ سے ایک پھاولپور سے - افسران بھی حیران ہیں کہ نس کو جواب دیں - نس کو نہ دیں - جب ہاوس میں کسی چیز کے متعلق دریافت کیا جاتا ہے تو کہا جاتا ہے I will look into the matter نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ کوئی جواب مکمل نہیں ہوتا ہے -

جناب صدر میں کم از کم اسے صوبہ کے لئے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جو کچھ کاشتکار پیدا کرتے ہیں وہ انکی ضروریات کے لئے کافی نہیں ہوتا - اگر آپ ہمارے ملک میں جاکر دیکھیں تو آپکو معلوم ہوگا کہ عورتوں کو کپڑا پہننے کے لئے نہیں ملتا - کاشتکاروں کے پاس بیل نہیں ہیں - بیج نہیں ہے - کھانے کے لئے غلہ نہیں - اگر وزیر صاحب میرے ساتھ چلیں تو میں انکو دکھاؤں کہ پچاس فیصدی ایسے گھر ہیں جن میں کسی کے پاس اورھنے کو رضائی نہیں - انکے گھروں میں چھت نہیں - وہ جھگیوں میں رہتے ہیں - گھاس پر سوتے ہیں - انکے بال بچے بھی گھاس پر سوتے ہیں - سردی کے موسم میں انکی حالت قابل رحم ہوتی ہے - انکے پاس کچھ نہیں ہوتا ہے - انکے پاس کوئی چیز نہیں ہوتی ہے جسے وہ اپنے جسم پر ڈالکر سو سکیں - یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک کی زرعی حالت دن بدن خراب ہوتی جا رہی ہے - ملک میں پیداوار کم ہوتی جا رہی ہے خوراک کا مسئلہ بڑا اہم مسئلہ ہے - آپ نے دیکھا

ہوگا کہ تقسیم سے قبل خلیفہ میں خوراک کی قلت تیوجہ سے ایک دن میں ۶۰ ہزار آدمی مر گئے تھے۔ جناب صدر ہمارے ملک کی آبادی روز بروز بڑھ رہی ہے۔ پہلے ہم دوسرے ممالک کو غلہ بھیجتے تھے۔ لیکن اب غلہ درآمد کرتے ہیں۔ ہمارے پڑوسی ملک کو لے لیجئے۔ ہندوستان میں پہلے جن اشیاء کی قلت تھی وہ اب ان چیزوں کو دوسرے ملکوں کو برآمد کرتا ہے۔ لیکن ہم نے اس طرف زیادہ توجہ نہ کی۔ ہمارے ملک میں بہت سی ضروریات زندگی کی چیزیں نہیں ملتی ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر شکر کو لے لیجئے۔ شکر کی ملک میں قلت ہے۔ لوگوں کو شکر نہیں ملتی۔ میرے صوبہ میں شکر کی بے حد قلت ہے۔ خوب بلیک ہو رہی ہے ابھی چند روز ہوئے ہمارے وزیر غذا نے ایک سوال کے جواب میں کہا تھا کہ ہماری دیہی آبادی کڑ زیادہ کھاتی ہے اس واسطے شکر کم فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ صاحب جب شکر نہ ملے تو وہ گڑ نہ کھاؤنگے تو آخر کیا کریں گے۔ اسکے علاوہ ملک میں شکر کی قیمت بہت زیادہ ہے ہمارے یہاں ایک روپیہ چار آنہ سیر کے حساب سے ملتی ہے۔ جبکہ ہمارے پڑوسی ملک ہندوستان میں یہ ۱۲ آنہ سیر کے حساب سے ملتی ہے۔ میرے علاقے میں تو شکر سرکاری نرخ پر ملتی ہی نہیں۔ وہاں خوب بلیک ہو رہی ہے۔ آپ جاکر دیکھیں کہ وہاں بلیک ہو رہی ہے یا نہیں۔ یہی حالت گھروں کی ہے۔ وہ ۱۲ روپیہ کے بجائے پندرہ روپیہ میں بھی نہیں ملتا۔ لوگوں کی غربت کا یہ عالم ہے کہ دو دو روز بغیر کھانے کے گزار دیتے ہیں۔ اگر عوام کی یہی حالت رہی تو جناب صدر ملک کیسے ترقی کر سکتا ہے۔ ملک کو کیسے خوشحال بنایا جا سکتا ہے۔ ہمارا فرض ہے کہ انکا معیار زندگی بلند کریں۔ میرے خیال میں یہ کسی طرح مناسب نہ ہوگا کہ انہیں ایسی حالت میں رکھا جائے۔ اسکے علاوہ ادویات کے ضمن میں ہمارے ملک کی حالت بہت ناگفتہ بہ ہے۔ ہمارے ہاں ہسپتالوں کی بہت کمی ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ بلوچستان میں ۵۰۔۵۰ میل کے فاصلے پر کوئی ہسپتال نہیں ہے۔ وہاں اگر کوئی یرناتی حکیم ہوں تو بھی ان سے کوئی خاطرخواہ علاج نہیں ہوتا اور لوگ بیچارے مر جاتے ہیں یا انہیں اپنی بیماری پر ہزارہا روپیہ خرچ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس لئے میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ہر چیز ایک اندازے کے مطابق ہونی چاہئے۔ جناب والا میں وزیر صاحبان اور باقی حضرات کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ون یونٹ تو اچھی چیز ہے اور اسے کھرد صاحب نے خود بھی قبول کیا تھا اور زبردستی قبول بھی کر دیا لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ اس کو کامیاب بنانے کیلئے اسباب بھی ہیں۔ اگر کچھ عرصہ کیلئے ان حالات کو چلنے دیا جائے اور پھر دیکھا جائے کہ آیا ہمارے وزیر صاحبان اتنے ہوشیار ہو گئے ہیں کہ یہ کام ٹھیک چل رہا ہے تو پھر علیحدہ بات ہے لیکن ابھی ایسے اسباب پیدا نہیں ہوئے جن سے ہم کو یہ اندازہ ہو سکے کہ ون یونٹ صحیح طور پر چلایا جائیگا۔

اس کے بعد انڈسٹری کا معاملہ ہے۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ہینڈلومز کو یارن نہیں ملتا۔ اور غریب لوگ دھات لپٹنے کی خاطر در در بھاگے جاتے ہیں لیکن ان کو دھات نہیں ملتا۔

اس کے بعد میں ٹیکسوں کی بابت کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کچھ ٹیکس میزانیہ میں لگائے ہیں اور کچھ روپیہ انہوں نے سنٹر سے لے کر بجٹ کو پورا کیا ہے۔ یہ اچھی بات نہیں۔ جو ملک اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑا نہیں ہوتا وہ کبھی بھی صحیح فنانسز والا ملک نہیں بھلا سکتا۔ اور سنٹر سے رقومات لینے کا تو مطلب یہ ہے کہ آپ اپنے ملک والوں کو آہستہ آہستہ سست بنا رہے ہیں۔ اگر ان سے پیسہ لیکر بجٹ پورا کیا جائے تو ہمارے ملک کی حالت کبھی اچھی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ مثلاً اگر آپ کسی شخص کو ۵۰ ہزار روپیہ دیں گے تو یا تو وہ اسے ایک ماہ میں خرچ کر دے گا یا وہ اس کو خرچ نہیں کر سکے گا اور اس کا نقصان ہو جائیگا۔ ہم کو چاہئے کہ ہم اپنے ملک کیلئے خود خوراک پیدا کریں اور اگر خوراک کا معاملہ ایسے ہی چلتا رہا جیسے کہ چل رہا ہے تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہوگا کہ لوگ سست ہو جائیں گے اور خوراک پیدا کرنے کے قابل نہیں رہیں گے اور وہ اس قسم کے حالات کے عادی ہو جائیں گے۔

اس کے علاوہ لوکل بورڈز اور روڈ بورڈز کا بھی یہی حال ہے۔ جناب والا بلوچستان میں کوئی راستے نہیں ہیں۔ اگلے سیشن میں بھی یہ معروضات کی گئی تھیں کہ کم از کم اتنی

تو ترجمہ دی جائے۔ بلوچستان میں کچھی کے اندر شاداب پور تک سڑک بنا دی جائے تاکہ لوگ وہاں تک آسانی سے پہنچ سکیں۔ جناب والا فلڈ کے زمانے میں دریاں ناقابل عبور ہو جاتی ہیں اور اس کی وجہ سے کتنی جانیں ہلاک ہو جاتی ہیں کیونکہ ان پر کوئی پل وغیرہ نہیں بنایا گیا جن پر سے آدمی گزر سکیں۔ میں تو یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ اتنا لمبا چوڑا ملک ہے وزیر صاحبان ان باتوں کی طرف توجہ ہی نہیں دے سکتے۔ بھلا اوپوزیشن کے متعلق تو یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ وہ دشمنی سے ایسی باتیں کہتے ہیں لیکن ہم تو ان کے پیچھے بیٹھے ہیں ہمارے متعلق یہ نہیں کہا جا سکتا۔ لیکن اصل بات ہے کہ کوئی کام نہیں ہو رہا۔ اگر کام ہو تو ہم کبھی بھی ان کے مخالف نہ بنیں۔

پھر ایک اور معاملہ ہے جس کی طرف میں حکومت کی توجہ مبذول کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ کئی جگہ تو رپٹی کشتی تین مہینے کے بعد تبدیل ہو جاتے ہیں اور کبھی چھ مہینے کے بعد لیکن کئی جگہ ایسی ہیں کہ وہاں لوگ چھ چھ سال بیٹھے رہتے ہیں اور ان کو کوئی نہ چھیڑتا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ضمن میں کوئی ایک پالیسی ہونی چاہئے نہ تو کوئی کسی جگہ تین مہینے رہے اور نہ کوئی کسی جگہ چھ برس رہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے۔ باقی باتیں آپ جنرل ایڈمنسٹریشن کے وقت کہہ سکتے ہیں۔

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیدی۔ میں آپ کی اجازت سے دو ایک باتیں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سب لوگ نالان ہیں کہ ون یونٹ میں کام نہیں چل رہا اس لئے میں یہ تجویز پیش کرتا ہوں کہ اس ضمن میں ایک کمیٹی بنائی جائے جو بیٹھ کر اس بات پر غور کرے آیا ہمارے وزیر صاحبان اچھا کام کر رہے ہیں یا کہ وہ اس کیلئے unfit ہیں۔ ہم نے جناب والا یہی دیکھا ہے کہ سوال آسمان ہوتا ہے اور جواب اس کا آتا ہے ریسمان۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سب پارٹیوں کے آدمی اس میں شامل ہیں اور وہ اس بات پر غور کرے کہ ایڈمنسٹریشن کا کام کیسے چل رہا ہے۔ اگر ان کا کام اچھا ہوگا تو ان کو کیا فکر ہے ہم تو ان کے پیچھے بیٹھے ہیں۔

سیّد غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالد گیلانی۔ جناب والا ان کو تقریر کرتے ہوئے ۲۵ منٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے اپنی تقریر گیارہ بجکر پانچ منٹ پر شروع کی تھی۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ نہیں انہوں نے اپنی تقریر گیارہ بجکر دس منٹ پر شروع کی تھی۔

سردار محمد جعفر خان بلیدی۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

سیّد غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالد گیلانی۔ (ضلع راولپنڈی)۔ صدر محترم۔

جنہوں نے اجازت میں گلشن ہزاروں

ہزاروں ہی دلیوں کو غنچوں کو روندا

سپرد آج انکے ہے کیوں باغبانی

نہ میں کہ سکوں گا نہ تم سن سکو گے۔

صدر محترم آج ہمارے زیر بحث ۱۹۵۷-۵۸ کا میزانیہ ہے۔ تجھ کو کسی کی دنیا پڑی اپنی نیپڑ تو کے مصداق جب میں اپنے ضلع راولپنڈی کے مفاد کی عینک لگا کر اس میزانیہ کو دیکھتا ہوں تو مجھے یہ بے انصافی کا پلندہ معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ اور اسکے اندر لمحہ روشنی کی کوئی کرن نظر نہیں آتی۔ اسلئے میں بے انصافی کے اس پلندہ پر بحث کر کے اپنا وقت

ضائع کرنا نہیں چاہتا۔ اگر میرے وہ احباب جو راولپنڈی سے منتخب ہو کر آئے ہیں اور اس وقت گورنمنٹ کے بنچوں پر بیٹھے ہیں اس میزائے کا گہری نظر سے مطالعہ کرینگے تو انہیں بھی اس طرح ندامت اور شرم محسوس ہوگی جس طرح ہمیں محسوس ہو رہی ہے۔ اسلئے میں اس میزائے کو ضلع راولپنڈی کی حق تلفی سمجھتا ہوں اور وہاں کی پس ماندہ مارشل آبادی کے مفاد کے پیش نظر اسکی شریذ مذمت کرتا ہوں۔ اسکے بعد میں ایوان کے سامنے کچھ حقائق سلسلہ وار پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سب سے پہلے میں اس میزائے کو قومی زبان کے نکتہ نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہوں۔ میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ نہ ہماری سرکاری حکومت نے اسکے متعلق کچھ کیا ہے اور نہ مغربی پاکستان کی حکومت نے۔ ایک طرف تو یہ دعویٰ کیا جاتا ہے کہ مغربی پاکستان کی وحدت کو کامیاب بنانے کے لئے وحدت فکر کی ضرورت ہے۔ گفتار وہ ہے مگر کردار یہ ہے کہ اس معزز ایوان کے اندر بھانت بھانت کی بولیاں بولی جاتی ہیں۔ کوئی پشتو بولتا ہے۔ کوئی پنجابی بولتا ہے۔ کوئی سندھی بولتا ہے۔ اور کوئی انگریزی بولتا ہے۔ لیکن جب چودھری سعی محمد جیسا کوئی ان پڑھ ممبر اردو کا جو ہماری قومی زبان ہے نام لیتا ہے تو اسکا مذاق اڑایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ کس قدر شرم کی بات ہے۔ مذاق تو ہمیں اس ناپاک ذہنیت اور وطن دشمنی کا اڑانا چاہئے جو ہمارے ملک کی سالمیت کی بربادی کا باعث ہو رہی ہے۔ ہمارے بڑوس میں بھارت نے جو ایک نئی زبان بنائی ہے اگرچہ وہ ایک جناتی زبان ہے جسے کوئی سمجھ نہیں سکتا مگر 9 سال کے قلیل عرصہ کے اندر وہاں کی حکومت نے وہاں کے تمام عناصر کو مجبور کر دیا ہے کہ وہ اسے اپنی دفتری زبان قرار دیں اور اسکے اندر اپنا کار و بار چلائیں۔ اسلئے میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں علاقائی زبانوں کو چھوڑ کر اپنی قومی زبان کی طرف زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے۔ اور اس معزز ایوان میں اسے اپنانا چاہئے تاکہ تمام اسکی کاروائی میں حصہ لے سکیں۔ ایک صاحب انگریزی نہیں جانتے۔ ایک سندھی نہیں جانتے۔ ایک پنجابی نہیں جانتے۔ اگر اردو بولی جائے تو سب حضرات اسے سمجھ سکتے ہیں۔ میں آپکے سامنے اپنے ضلع کے علاقائی زبانوں کا نمونہ پیش کرتا ہوں۔ اس سے معلوم ہو جائیگا کہ علاقائی زبانیں قومی زبانوں کی جگہ حاصل نہیں کر سکتیں۔ علاقائی زبانوں سے اس قدر عقیدت اور محبت اور قومی زبان سے اس قدر نفرت۔ جب تک ہم اپنی قومی زبان کو نہیں اپنائیں گے ہم کامیابی کی منزل پر نہیں پہنچ سکتے۔

مثال کے طور پر میں آپکے سامنے اپنے ضلع کے پہاڑی علاقہ کی بولی بولتا ہوں۔

یہ اللہ ہی قسم رہی ملاں چھپرے لورنی بن اولی کاستا

کیا سمجھ آپ؟

اب ایک اور علاقائی بولی سنئے۔  
جڈی پیٹھ میں ریٹھا ساں ڈھیم پٹی حکر کھاندی اشنی سی  
ڈرا کو منڈی بھن نہ کرا کبی کھنی گشتی سی

کیا سمجھ آپ؟

اسی طرح یہ ایک اور علاقہ کی بولی ہے۔ دغا دا پٹھان دا۔ خو فساد ساد ماقوا۔ فقط  
ٹخ ٹخ دیو کن؟ کیا سمجھ آپ؟

ایک اور زبان سندھی سنئے۔ سائیں مونجھو روٹ چند تارو ڈیو۔ ووٹ گھوڑو دیو؟

کیا سمجھ آپ؟

اس بجٹ کے اندر اردو کے ساتھ جو بڑا سلوئی کی گئی ہے وہ انتہائی شرمناک ہے۔

میری دوسری شکایت یہ ہے کہ اس بجٹ کے اندر شہری دفاع کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں کی گئی۔ آپکو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ قزاق جنگ عظیم میں جرمنی نے ایک ہفتہ کے اندر

فرانس جیسی بڑی ملک کو روڈ ڈالا اور اسے گھنٹے ٹیکے پر مجبور کر دیا تھا محض اسلئے کہ فرانس کے شہری دفاع کا کوئی انتظام نہ تھا - اگر اپنے شہری دفاع کے متعلق یہاں حقائق بیان کروں تو میرا سارا وقت ضائع ہو جائیگا - صرف اسی پر اکتفا کرتا ہوں کہ اس بجٹ کے اندر شہری دفاع پر کوئی توجہ نہیں دی گئی اور اسکے لئے ضروری رقم مخصوص نہیں کی گئی -

جناب والا - میری تیسری گزارش ظفر علیخان اکیڈمی کے متعلق ہے - حضرت مولانا ظفر علی خان کی علمی اور ادبی خدمات سے دنیا کا بچہ بچہ واقف ہے - وہ اردو زبان کے بانی تھے - انہوں نے ساری عمر اردو کی خدمت کی - اسلئے اس اکیڈمی کے لئے ایک معقول رقم وقف کرنی چاہئے -

زراعت کے متعلق میں یہ کہوں گا کہ پانچ سالہ منصوبہ میں جناب زاہد حسین صاحب نے بطور چیئرمین ملک کے سامنے یہ علاج پیش کیا تھا کہ جب تک یہاں زرعی اصلاحات پر عمل نہ کیا جائیگا تب تک اس ملک کی مشکلات دور نہیں ہونگی - مگر اس بجٹ کے اندر حکومت کی طرف سے زرعی اصلاحات کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں رکھی گئی - سوائے اسکے کہ ریپبلکن پارٹی کو بڑے بڑے زمینداروں اور وڈیروں کے تحفظ کا ایک قدم بنایا گیا ہے - کرنل تو نہیں کیپٹن عابد حسین یہ فرماتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے ریپبلکن پارٹی اسلئے بنائی ہے کہ وہ اسکے ذریعہ ملک کی تمام مشکلات کا حل کر کے بتائیگی - مگر ریپبلکن پارٹی لیڈروں کی ایک جماعت ہے جو عوام کے حقوق کو غصب کرنے کے لئے معرض وجود میں آئی ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - لفظ "لیڈر" پارلیمانی آداب کے خلاف ہے -

سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالد گیلانی - بہت اچھا جناب - یہ لفظ نہ سہی - میں انہیں سیاسی برداشت کہوں گا - کرنل نہیں کیپٹن عابد حسین صاحب اس بے اطمینانی کے پیش نظر حفظ ما تقدم کے طور پر اپنی زمینوں کو مستثنیٰ کرا رہے ہیں - اپنی زمینوں کو کھوڑو کے رسڈوں کے ذریعے محفوظ کر رہے ہیں - کیونکہ وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اس ملک کے اندر انقلاب پیدا کرنے کا جو آخری حربہ ہے وہ زرعی اصلاحات ہیں - اسکے بعد آتے چل کر ٹیچروں کی ہڑتال کا معاملہ آتا ہے - دو مہینوں سے ہمارے ٹیچر اپنے مطالبات منوانے کے لئے دوڑ دھوپ کر رہے تھے - پندرہ دن سے انہوں نے ہڑتال کر رکھی ہے - یہاں کے لاکھوں انسانوں کے بچوں اور بچیوں کا مستقبل ان سے وابستہ ہے - لیکن حکومت کی طرف سے انکا مزاج اڑایا جاتا ہے - آج جو وہ مطالبہ کر رہے ہیں سرحد میں اس پر عمل ہو رہا ہے - سندھ میں اس پر عمل ہو رہا ہے - بلوچستان میں اس پر عمل ہو رہا ہے - پنجاب اور بہاولپور کے ٹیچروں نے کیا قناہ کیا ہے کہ انہیں یہ حق نہ دیا جائے - ایک یونٹ کے سلسلہ میں پنجاب نے بہت زیادہ رسعت قلبی کا ثبوت دیا ہے - اس معاملہ میں پنجاب کی وسعت قلبی تو زلف بنگال سے بھی زیادہ دراز رہی ہے - مگر پنجاب کے جو ۱۹ اضلاع ہیں ان سے اس بجٹ میں سو تیلی ماں کا سلوک کیا جا رہا ہے - کیا وہ ایک یونٹ میں نہیں ہیں ؟ دعویٰ تو یہ ہے کہ یہ حکومت عوام کی ہے مگر عوام کو بڑوں بڑوں کے مطالب سے نجات دلانے کے لئے یہ لوگ تیار نہیں -

بہت شور سنتے تھے ہاتھی کی دم کا

جو دیکھا تو گڑ بھر کی رسی بندھی تھی

(تہقیر) -

جناب والا - اخباری اشتہارات کے سلسلہ میں ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کی موجودگی میں جو بے انصافی روا رکھی جا رہی ہے دنیا کی ہدیائتی کی تاریخ میں اسکی مثال نہیں ملتی - لیبر کے سلسلہ میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہم مزدوروں کیلئے یہ کر رہے ہیں اور وہ کر رہے ہیں لیکن اس بجٹ کا مطالبہ کیا جائے تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ مزدوروں کے ساتھ انہوں نے کیا سلوک

کیا ہے۔ چار صوبوں کے اندر بجائے اس کے کہ ان کے لئے مختلف سہولتوں میں اضافہ کیا جائے اور اس مقصد کیلئے ایک معقول رقم رکھی جائے تینوں چاروں صوبوں میں عملہ کو کم کر دیا گیا گیا ہے میرے پاس اس کے متعلق تفصیلات موجود ہیں لیکن میں ان کا ذکر کر کے اپنا وقت ضائع نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔

جناب صرر :- اب میں صرف تین باتوں کا ذکر کرنا چاہتا ہوں پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب جب تشریف لائے تو ہمیں اور سب عوام کو جو اس ملک میں بستے ہیں ان کے متعلق بڑی بڑی امیدیں وابستہ ہوئیں اس سے پہلے ڈاکٹر صاحب صرف صوبہ سرحد کے چیف منسٹر رہ چکے تھے جو راولپنڈی کمشنری سے بھی چھوٹا صوبہ ہے لیکن جب ڈاکٹر صاحب یہاں آئے تو ہم اور سب عوام یہ کہتے تھے کہ یہ مسیحا ہیں۔ یہ ہماری مشکلات کا حل کریں گے۔ یہ دیانتدار ہیں۔ یہ ایماندار ہیں۔ یہ مخلص ہیں اور ان تمام باتوں کو صرف ہم نے ہی نہیں بلکہ ساری دنیا نے قبول کیا لیکن جب ان سے واسطہ پڑا تو پھر کیا ہوا؟ اس کے چند نمونے میں آپ کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں۔ سب سے پہلے آپ نے یہ دعویٰ کیا کہ میں "تاج پارٹی" میں ہوں۔ میں غیر جانبدار ہوں۔ میں رشوت کو اور خویش پروری اور اقربہ پروری کا اور باقی سب برائیوں کا قلع قمع کر کے رخصت کر دوں گا اور اتنے طعنائے یہ دعویٰ کیا گیا کہ عوام اس پر یقین کر بیٹھے اور آج وہی ڈاکٹر صاحب اس ایمان میں کہتے ہیں کہ میں بے بس ہوں۔ وہ مغربی پاکستان کے چیف منسٹر ہوتے ہوئے اس بے بسی کے عالم میں ہیں اور اس کا اقرار کرتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ میں برائیوں کا علاج نہیں کر سکتا۔ میرے پاس اختیارات نہیں ہیں۔ میرے گرد و پیش یہ پناہ غلامت ہے اور میں اس میں گردن تک دھس چکا ہوں۔ وہ پبلک جلسوں میں کہتے ہیں کہ میں بوڑھا آدمی ہوں۔ میں جان چھوڑتا ہوں لیکن میرے رفیق کار نہیں چھوڑتے۔ میں تو چھوڑتا ہوں عمل مجھے نہیں چھوڑتا اور جب ہم عمل سے پوچھتے ہیں تو وہ کہتا ہے کہ میں تو چھوڑتا ہوں ڈاکٹر صاحب مجھے نہیں چھوڑتے (قہقہہ) اب پتہ نہیں کہ عمل انہیں نہیں چھوڑتا یا ڈاکٹر صاحب عمل کو نہیں چھوڑتے۔

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** How much time are you giving to members for speeches ?

**Mr. Speaker :** 15 minutes. (Loud interruptions). Order, order.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** The member speaking has already taken much more time.

سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالہ گیلانی :- صاحب صرر آپ ہی بتائیے کہ "خان بابا" غیر پارلیمنٹری لفظ ہے ؟ گذرم کا نام لیتے ہیں تو ضبط تولید کا پیغام سنا دیا جاتا ہے چینی کا ذکر کرتے ہیں تو کہتے ہیں کہ شوگر کی بیماری ہو جاتی ہے۔ لیکن گنبرگ کے رشوت پردہ میں نہ ضبط تولید کا تجربہ کیا جاتا ہے نہ شوگر کی بیماری ہوتی ہے یہ صرف غریبوں کی زبان بند کرنے کے لئے بہانے بنائے جاتے ہیں۔

اس کے بعد جناب صرر میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ہمارا ملک ایک ارب اسی کروڑ روپیہ کا مقروض ہے اور سات کروڑ روپیہ کا قرض اس کے علاوہ ہے۔ علاوہ ان کے کس آملانی ۲۴۵ روپیہ سے کم ہو کر ۲۴۷ غیر ملکی روپیہ رہ گئی ہے۔

اب میں صرف ایک دو باتیں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب ناراض ہو گئے ہیں اور اگر میں نے کوئی گستاخی کی ہے تو میں اس کے لئے معافی مانگتا ہوں۔



ملک عبدالجبار خان مہمند (پشاور) ایسی جھوٹی باتیں نہ کہیں - یہ سب کچھ بے بنیاد ہے صاحب سپیکر میری عرض ہے کہ آپ ایسی فضول باتوں کے لئے وقت کیوں دیتے ہیں -

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I do not mind.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please.

سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالہ گیلانی - اب میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ گلبرگ کالونی میں بارہ کنال زمین کا ٹکڑا اس پاک دامن بزرگ نے اپنے لئے حاصل کیا جس کی ۱۱/۲ لاکھ روپیہ کی offer تھی۔ دو لاکھ کے حصے چار سو شکر ملز میں آپ کے بیٹوں کے نام ہیں اس کے علاوہ ساڑھے دس لاکھ ٹن سنگ کا پرمٹ جس کی آمدنی لاکھوں روپیہ بنتی ہے اور میں سینڈ اور کوئلے وغیرہ کا ذکر نہیں کرتا -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالہ گیلانی - بس جناب میں ختم کرتا ہوں - پنجابی میں کہتے ہیں -

سنیا سی کروڑ دا - دیکھیا تے لکھ دا -

راہ پیاتے سو دا - واہ پیا تے نکھ دا

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I might inform the House that I have not got any Sugar Mill allotted in my name, nor my son has got any, I had only purchased shares worth Rs. 500/- because at that time nobody was coming forward to take them.

**Qazi Murid Ahmad :** What about salt ?

**Mr. Speaker :** It is not the question hour.

مسٹر جعفر علی شاہ (چترال) - جناب عالی - بجٹ میں سرحدی علاقوں اور ریاستوں کی ترقیاتی سکیموں کے لئے جو قنجاٹش رکھی گئی ہے وہ اگرچہ امید افزا ہے لیکن ان علاقوں کی فوری ضروریات کے پیش نظر بالکل ناکافی ہے - یہ اس صوبے کے سب سے پس ماندہ علاقے ہیں - جب تک ان کو سرعت سے ترقی دیکر دوسرے حصوں کے برابر لانے کے لئے بجٹ میں قنجاٹش نہیں رکھی جائیگی تب تک یہ علاقے مقابلتہ پسماندہ ہی رہ جائیں گے - میں اس موقع پر اپنے علاقے کے لوگوں کی مشکلات اور ضروریات کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرونگا -

جناب عالی چترال جس کا میں نمائندہ ہوں یہ صوبہ کے شمال میں واقع ہے اور کئی لحاظ سے خاص اہمیت رکھتا ہے لیکن کچھ ترقیاتی رکاوٹوں کی وجہ اور دور افتادہ ہونے کے باعث ابھی تک اس علاقے کی ترقی اور وہاں کے لوگوں کی خوش حالی کی جانب کوئی خاص قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا ہے - سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ راستوں کی ہے - چترال کو صرف ایک ہی راستہ پاکستان کے دوسرے حصوں سے ملتا ہے جو کہ ۱۵ ہزار فٹ اونچی لاواری پاس ہو کر گذرتا ہے - اس لئے سرحدی کے چھ مہینوں میں برف کی وجہ سے یہ بند رہتا ہے - باقی مہینوں میں بھی اس پر موٹر لاری کی آمد و رفت نہیں ہو سکتی - اگرچہ ایک سڑک زیر تعمیر ہے لیکن کام کی رفتار بہت سست ہے -

جناب عالی اسکے بعد یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چترال میں معدنیات مثلاً لوہا - اینٹی منی اور مائیکا وغیرہ کی کانیں موجود ہیں اور جنگلات بھی پائے جاتے ہیں جن کو کام میں

لانے سے لوگوں کی اقتصادی حالت بہتر ہوسکتی ہے بلکہ سارے پاکستان کی صنعتوں کو بھی فائدہ پہنچ سکتا ہے۔ لوہا ملک کی صنعتوں میں بنیادی حیثیت رکھتا ہے کیونکہ اس کے بغیر کچھ نہیں بن سکتا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ دوسرے ممالک مثلاً بھارت اور چین اپنے پتھ سال منصوبوں میں اس پر خاص زور دیتے ہیں۔ پاکستان میں چترال ہی ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں اعلیٰ قسم کا لوہا پایا جاتا ہے۔ یہ کانیں کوئی نئی دریافت نہیں ہیں یہ وہاں کے لوگوں کو محنت سے معلوم ہیں بلکہ ان سے لوہا مقامی ضروریات کے لئے نکالا بھی جاتا رہا ہے لیکن جب تک سسٹے ٹرانسپورٹ کا مناسب بندوبست نہ ہو جائے تب تک ان معدنیات سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا جا سکتا۔ اس لئے میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ حکومت چترال کی موثر لاری کی سڑک اس سال مکمل کرنے پر خاص توجہ دیگی اور نیز سال بھر آمدورفت جاری رکھنے کے لئے لاوری پاس سے ایک سرنگ کی تعمیر پر بھی غور فرمایا جائیگا۔

جناب والا دوسرا مسئلہ تعلیم کا ہے۔ اس وقت چترال میں تین مکمل سکول اور دو ہائی سکول ہیں مگر کالج نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے وہاں کے طلباء اعلیٰ تعلیم سے محروم رہتے ہیں چونکہ ذرائع آمد و رفت کی قدرتی مشکلات کے وجہ سے اور عام غربت کی سبب سے وہاں کے طلباء پاکستان کے دوسرے حصوں میں جاکر تعلیم حاصل کرنے کی استطاعت نہیں رکھتے اس لئے اس وقت چترال میں کالج کی ضرورت بڑی شدت سے محسوس کی جا رہی ہے۔ لہذا مجھے امید ہے کہ حکومت وہاں ایک انٹر میڈیٹ کالج کھولنے پر ضرور غور کریگی۔

جناب والا تیسری تکلیف خوراک کے متعلق ہے۔ چترال میں خوراک کی قلت بھی سال بسال بڑی شدت سے محسوس کی جا رہی ہے۔ خصوصاً سردی کے موسم میں چاروں طرف راستے بند ہو جاتے ہیں اس لئے لوگوں کو خوراک کی کمی پورا کرنے کے سلسلے میں سخت تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے اس کا واحد حل میرے نزدیک یہ ہے کہ وہاں قابل کاشت علاقوں کو زیر کاشت لایا جائے۔ وہاں پر پانی کی بھی افراط ہے اور زمین بھی کافی ہے۔ مگر جہالتک اخراجات کا تعلق ہے وہ اتنے زیادہ ہیں کہ ریاست کی حکومت انہیں برداشت نہیں کر سکتی۔ اسی لئے ہمارے آب پاشی کی سکیموں کی ایک فہرست بغرض امراء صوبائی حکومت کے سامنے پیش کی تھی۔ امید ہے وہ اس پر ہمدردی سے غور کریگی۔ اور اس بجٹ میں ان سکیموں کے لئے مناسب رقم سے مدد دیگی۔

آخر میں میں پھر حکومت پر زور دوں گا کہ وہ چترال کی اہمیت اور وہاں کے لوگوں کی غیر معمولی مشکلات کے پیش نظر اس کی ترقی اور لوگوں کی خوشحالی کی طرف خاص طور سے توجہ دے۔

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ - (کراچی میونسپل کارپوریشن)۔

عجب دردیست اندر دل افر گریم زبان سوزد

وگر تہ در کشم ترسم کہ مگر استخوان سوزد -

جناب صدر - ہمارے وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے ہمارے سامنے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے اسے وہ اپنے اقتدار کے بل پر پاس تو ضرور کرا لیکن مگر میں انہیں بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک ہم اپوزیشن کی بنچوں پر جو درحقیقت عوام کی بنچیں ہیں بیٹھے ہیں ہم اپنی تعمیری اور مدلل تقاریر سے اس بجٹ کی مخالفت کریں گے۔

زمانہ یاد کرے یا فضا رہے خاموش

ہم اک چراغ حقیقت جلائے جاتے ہیں

جناب والا - جناب وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے اپنی بجٹ کی تقریر میں بڑی صاف گوئی سے فرمایا ہے کہ غذائی بحران کی وجہ سے ملک کی اقتصادی حالت بہت خراب ہوگئی ہے اور انہوں نے یہ بھی مانا ہے کہ غذائی بحران کی وجہ سے ملک کا اقتصادی سانچہ بدل گیا ہے

خان مفضل خان جلال خیل بھولنڑی ۔ جناب والا التماس یہ ہے کہ آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ اس معزز ایوان کے ممبران باہر تشریف لے جا رہے ہیں ۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے یہ کیوں ایسا کر رہے ہیں ۔ اس لئے کہ یہاں ہمارے لیڈر کی توہین کی گئی ہے جسے وہ برداشت نہیں کر سکتے ۔ چنانچہ وہ بطور احتجاج باہر جا رہے ہیں ۔ چونکہ ہمیں بھی ان کے ساتھ اتفاق ہے اس لئے ہم بھی walk out کرتے ہیں ۔

لفٹیننٹ خان محمد یوسف خان قاسم خیل ترقنڑی مہنڈ ۔ جناب والا۔ جو الفاظ اپوزیشن کے ایک ممبر کی زبان سے سننے میں آئے تھے چونکہ وہ تنقید کے طور پر نہیں کہے گئے تھے بلکہ ہمارے لیڈر کی بے عزتی کرنے کی غرض سے استعمال کئے گئے تھے اس لئے ہم پر زور مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ اس ممبر کو مناسب سزا دی جائے ورنہ ہم سب پٹھان بطور احتجاج walk out کرتے ہیں ۔

خان محمد رستم خان سکھ پل (پشتو) ۔

پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ۔ صاحب صدر ۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ اس ایوان میں ہماری ہر روز بے عزتی کی جاتی ہے ۔ جسے ہم ہرگز برداشت کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں ۔ بنا بریں میں احتجاج کے طور پر اسمبلی سے واک آؤٹ کرتا ہوں اور آئندہ بھی نہیں آؤنگا ۔ اگر ڈاکٹر خانصاحب کو میری یا میری قوم کی خدمت پاکستان کی سالمیت کے لئے درکار ہو ۔ تو میں بے ۳ ہزار نوکروں اور ۸۰ ہزار قوم کے پاکستان کی سر بلندی کے لئے ہر وقت لڑنے کے لئے تیار ہوں ۔ میں ایک مرتبہ پھر یہ عرض کرتا ہوں ۔ کہ اپنی بے عزتی کو برداشت نہ کرتے ہوئے آئندہ کے لئے ہاوس میں نہیں آؤنگا ۔ (قطع کلامیاں) ۔

Mian Muhammad Shafi: May I suggest that this should not form part of the proceedings.

صاحب سپیکر ۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو قابل اعتراض الفاظ استعمال کئے گئے ہیں وہ ایوان کی کاروائی سے حذف کر دیئے جائیں ۔

ڈاکٹر خانصاحب ۔ جناب والا ۔ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ یہ الفاظ بالکل ویسے ہی رہنے دیئے جائیں تاکہ ساری دنیا کو معلوم ہو جائے کہ ہماری حالت کیا ہے ۔

خان فقیرا خان جڑون ۔ جناب والا میں آپ کو اس سارے واقعہ کا ذمہ دار ٹھہراتا ہوں ۔ آپ میں اتنی جرات بھی نہیں کہ آپ ایسے لوگوں کو جو قابل اعتراض الفاظ استعمال کرتے ہیں واپس لینے پر مجبور کریں ۔ یہ آپ کی بے جراتی اور کمزوری کی وجہ ہے کہ آپ ڈرتے ہیں اور ہمیں گالیاں دلاتے ہیں ۔ لہذا ہم سب پٹھان کرتے ہیں ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ اگر ایوان کی یہ رائے ہو تو یہ الفاظ حذف کر دیئے جائیں ۔

میان عبداللطیف ۔ جناب آپ کون سے الفاظ حذف کرانا چاہتے ہیں ۔ ہمیں بھی تو معلوم ہونا چاہئے ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ جو غیر پارلیمانی الفاظ استعمال کئے گئے ہیں وہی حذف کئے جائیں گے ۔

میاں عبداللطیف - لیکن ہمیں بھی تو بتائیں -

ڈاکٹر خانصاحب - جناب انہوں نے مجھے لگاتار گالیاں دی ہیں - میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ الفاظ حذف نہ کئے جائیں بلکہ رکھے جائیں -

میاں عبداللطیف - جناب والا - قائل ایران چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ الفاظ رکھے جائیں - ہمیں ان کے منشا کا احترام کرتے ہوئے وہ الفاظ بحال رکھنے چاہئیں -

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** I think they should be expunged from the record of the proceedings. It is disgraceful for this House that such words should remain on the record. I appeal to both sides that they should agree that this portion should be expunged from the proceedings.

**Mr. Speaker :** Both sides have agreed that unparliamentary words should be expunged from the record of the proceedings.

(The passage in question was accordingly expunged by the order of the Assembly).

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ - جناب والا - ہمارے وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے انتہائی صاف گوئی سے یہ بات فرما دی کہ ہماری اقتصادی حالت نہایت تشویشناک ہوئی ہے وجہ سے پاکستان کی سلامتی اور بقا کیلئے بھی خطرہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے - اس بات سے وزیر خزانہ سے متفق ہوں -

اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ آج عوام اقتصادی بے حالی میں مبتلا ہیں - اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ ایک کنبہ جس کا پہلے خوراک کا ماہوار خرچ ۲۵ روپیہ تھا اب اس کا ۵۰ روپیہ ماہوار کا خرچ ہے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ وہ ضروری اشیاء جو انسان کی زندگی کے لئے ضروری ہوتی ہیں آج عوام کے لئے نایاب ہیں - حتیٰ کہ خانہ خرا کیلئے لومہ بھی دستیاب نہیں - جو کچھ وزیر خزانہ نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے ہمیں اس سے اتفاق ہے لیکن میں ان سے ایک بات دریافت کرتا ہوں کہ آخر یہ غذائی بحران اور غذائی قلت کیوں پیدا ہوئی - اس کی دنیا وجوہات ہیں - آپ کو شاید معلوم ہے کہ ویسٹ پاکستان میں ۸ کروڑ ۳۰ لاکھ ایکڑ زمین میں سے ۵ کروڑ ۸۰ لاکھ ایکڑ زمین قابل کاشت ہے - جہاں سے ایک کروڑ پچاس لاکھ ٹن غلہ پیدا ہو سکتا ہے باوجود اسکے اس ملک میں غذائی قلت اور غذائی بحران پیدا ہو گیا ہے لیکن وزیر خزانہ نے ہمیں اس کی وجوہات نہیں بتائیں کہ یہ قلت کس طرح پیدا ہوئی - میرے خیال میں انہوں نے دیرینہ دانتیں اس بات سے گریز کیا ہے - میں آپ کی اجازت سے عرض کروں گا کہ ۱۹۵۳-۵۲ء میں جب مسلم لیگ کی حکومت تھی تو اس وقت پاکستان بھر میں ۴ کروڑ ۸ لاکھ ایکڑ زمین پر کاشت کی گئی اور ایک کروڑ ۳۰ لاکھ ۳۸ ہزار ٹن غلہ پیدا ہوا - اب میں اس حکومت کے دور کا ذکر کرتا ہوں - جنہوں نے ۱۹۵۵-۵۶ء میں ۳ کروڑ ۸۳ لاکھ ۲۸ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ کاشت کیا جس کی پیداوار ایک کروڑ ۱۷ لاکھ ۲۱ ہزار ٹن ہوئی یعنی ۲۲ لاکھ ۹۳ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ پر اس سال غلہ کی کاشت ہی نہیں ہوئی - اب دوسری طرف آئیے - ۱۹۵۳-۵۲ء میں cash crop مسلم لیگ کی حکومت کے زمانہ میں ۹۲ لاکھ ۹۲ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ میں کاشت ہوئی جس کی پیداوار ۳۱ لاکھ ۲۸ ہزار ۷۷ ٹن ہوئی - اس حکومت کے دور میں عوامی ریپبلیکن پاکستان فورمنٹ کے زمانہ میں ایک کروڑ ۱۷ لاکھ ۶۳ ہزار ایکڑ پر cash crop کاشت ہوئی یعنی پچھلے سال کے مقابلہ میں ۲۲ لاکھ ۱۷ ہزار ایکڑ رقبہ پر cash crop زیادہ کاشت ہوئی اور ۲۳ لاکھ ۱۷ ہزار ایکڑ پر غلہ کم کاشت ہوا - اب آپ خود ہی اندازہ کر سکتے ہیں - کہ ان حالات میں غذائی قلت کیوں نہ ہوتی - یہ لوگ کہیں گے کہ اس دفعہ بھی ہماری غلطی معاف کر دی جائے - مگر جب فصل ربیع کے موقع پر طوفان

آب اور بارش کی وجہ سے فصل کے کم ہونے کا احتمال تھا تو بھی وزیر خزانہ سے پرچھتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ صورت تھی تو فصل خریف کے موقع پر کٹان کی رپورٹ کی کاشت کیوں زیادہ کی گئی۔ جب کہ یہ معلوم ہو گیا کہ غذائی پیداوار کم ہوگئی آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ اوسطاً cash crop کی پیداوار کم کر دی جاتی۔ اور غلہ کی زیادہ کی جاتی ہم اسے بھی درگزر کرتے ہیں۔ اب میں ایک اور چیز پرچھتا ہوں حکومت نے بتایا ہے کہ ۱۹۵۱ سے لیکر ۱۹۵۶ تک مرکزی حکومت کے پاس ۶ لاکھ ۶۹ ہزار ٹن چاول کا ذخیرہ تھا۔ جب ان کو معلوم ہو گیا تھا کہ ملک میں غذائی قلت کے آثار ہیں تو انہوں نے کیوں دو لاکھ ۱۹ ہزار ٹن چاول بحساب دس روپیہ چار آنہ فی من غیر ممالک کو برآمد کر دئے۔ میرے پاس پاکستان کی حکومت کے تمام حقائق اور اعداد و شمار موجود ہیں اور میں بتا سکتا ہوں کہ ۱۹۵۵-۵۶ میں جن تک ۲ لاکھ ۱۹ ہزار ٹن چاول برآمد ہوئے۔

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ۔۔۔ کس نے برآمد کئے ہیں ؟

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ۔۔۔ مرکزی حکومت نے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔۔۔ وہ بات کیجئے جو صوبائی حکومت کے متعلق ہو۔

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ۔۔۔ جناب والا میں نے چند سوالات کئے تھے انہوں نے باقاعدہ مجھے اس کے جوابات دئے ہیں۔ میں کوئی بات غیر متعلقہ عرض نہیں کروں گا اور نہ ہی غیر ذمہ داری سے کچھ کہوں گا۔

**Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah:** Sir, I shall quote the questions that I sent to Government, and the replies that I received:—

Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be please to state —

(a) the quantity of rice which was in reserve with the Central Government of former Provinces of Punjab and Sind in the years 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) the selling price of 'Joshi' and Kangni rice which have been sold from Food Reserves of 1953-55-56;

(c) the price per seer of Kangni, Joshi, Sukhdasi and Basmati rice, which are commonly used by the people of Pakistan in the month of June 1954, December 1955 and June 1956;

(d) whether it is a fact that all the rice reserve of the former Provinces of Punjab and Sind has been disposed of by the Central Government in 1954-55 ?

صاحب سپیکر۔۔۔ جب مرکزی حکومت نے چاول برآمد کیا ہے تو یہ اس کی ہی ذمہ داری ہے۔ صوبائی حکومت کا اس سے کیا تعلق ہے ؟

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ۔۔۔ جب انہوں نے مرکزی حکومت کا ذکر کیا ہے تو میں نے بھی اس کا اظہار کر دیا ہے۔ انہوں نے تمام پاکستان کی غذائی قلت کی وجوہات اور اسباب بتائے ہیں تو میں نے بھی اسی طرح اس کا ذکر کیا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔۔۔ تو یہ صوبائی حکومت کی کس طرح ذمہ داری ہے اور آپ اس کا یہاں کیوں ذکر کرتے ہیں۔

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ - میں اس لئے عرض کرتا ہوں تاکہ معزز ممبران کو معلوم ہو جائے کہ اہل واقعات کیا ہیں - اور غذائی قلت کے اسباب کیا ہیں اور اسکی ذمہ داری کس پر عائد ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ بجٹ کے متعلق بات کریں غیر متعلقہ باتیں اس میں نہ لائیں -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** During general discussion anything under the sun can be discussed, does not matter even if relates to any foreign Government.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, the Provincial Government has certain relationship with the Central Government and we want to know from the Provincial Government what steps they have taken as regards the unfairness which is being shown to this Province by the Central Government. I think the honourable member is within his right to discuss these matters.

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ - جناب والا - اگر آپ مجھے اجازت نہیں دیں گے کہ میں معزز ممبران کو حالات بتاؤں تو یہ ایک میرا اخلاقی جرم ہوگا - جناب والا - ہمارے مسلم لیگی یہ کہا کرتے ہیں کہ چیف منسٹر صاحب نے لوگوں کو دس دس ہزار روپیہ کے لائسنس دتے ہیں - مگر آپ ان ہر سر اقتدار لوگوں کو دیکھیں جنہوں نے اپنے رشتہ داروں کو ۲۲ لاکھ روپیہ کے لائسنس دیدئے ہیں - ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے تو ان کے مقابلہ میں کچھ بھی نہیں کیا - جو چاولوں کے باریٹر کے سلسلہ میں ہوا ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - لائسنس کا معاملہ مرکزی حکومت کے متعلق ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** That may be, but the Central Government tried to corrupt the M.L.As. of this House and therefore, we are within our rights to discuss the actions of the Central Government.

حافظ محمد حبیب اللہ - ہاں تو جناب والا - میں یہ بتا رہا تھا کہ دو لاکھ ۱۹ ہزار ٹن چاول - ۱۰ روپیہ ۴ آنے فی من کے حساب سے فروخت کیا گیا اور اس سال اسی قسم کا چاول ۲۲ روپیہ ۱۲ آنے فی من کے حساب سے باہر سے درآمد کیا گیا ہے -

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** My friend is making misstatements. It was from the year 1954 to June 1956 that the Centre disposed of 2,19,000 tons of rice.

**Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah :** If he wants to know, I will give the figures.

جناب والا - اس حکومت نے اپریل جون ۱۹۵۶ میں ۱۷۱ ٹن چاول باہر بھیجا اس کا ان کے پاس کیا جواز ہے - اگر آپ کو غذائی قلت کا خیال ہوتا تو پاکستان سے چاول باہر نہ بھیجا جاتا اور یہ غذائی قلت پیدا نہ ہوتی -

اب ایک اور میں نے سوال وزیر خزانہ سے کرنا ہے اور وہ یہ کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے صوبوں کو ۲۲۲۵۰۰۰۰ روپیہ غلہ کے لئے امداد دی اور ایسٹ پاکستان کو ساڑھے پانچ کروڑ روپیہ کی مزید امداد اس مقصد کے لئے حکومت پاکستان نے دی یعنی

۳۱ کروڑ روپیہ کی امداد سے ویسٹ پاکستان کو صرف ساڑھے پانچ کروڑ روپیہ ملا ہے۔ کیا میں آپ سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ آپ نے اپنے صوبہ کی کتنی نمائندگی کی ہے اگر آپ اپنے جائز حقوق اپنے صوبہ کی آبادی کے لحاظ سے مانگتے تو مل جاتے۔

دوسرا حکومت ویسٹ پاکستان نے بھی حکومت پاکستان کی غلطی کا امداد کیا کہ انہوں نے بھی غذائی قلت کا اندازہ نہیں لگایا اور Cash crops کی کاشت ۱۹۵۳-۵۴ سے ۱۹۵۶ میں کئی گنا زیادہ کر دی حالانکہ انکو علم ہونا چاہئے تھا کہ سیلاب اور ژالہ باری سے فصل ربیع کو نقصان پہنچا ہے لہذا فصل خریف میں باجرہ - جوار مکئی کی زیادہ کاشت کرتے مگر انہوں نے ایسا نہیں کیا جس کی وجہ سے غذائی بحران لازمی تھا۔ لہذا حکومت مغربی پاکستان اور حکومت پاکستان دونوں اس غذائی قلت کے پیمانہ ذمہ دار ہیں۔ میں مرد آہنی سکندر مرزا سے اپیل کرونگا کہ وہ اس سنڈل کی انکوائری کریں۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Sir, the honourable member should be given extra time because his time is being wasted by these interruptions.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should be relevant.

**Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah:** Sir, I would refer you to page 809 of the Economic Bulletin of the Government of Pakistan. Here are the figures:

Gram exported	711 tons	worth Rs. 2,92,935
Rice exported	1711 tons	worth Rs. 6,10,563

Sir, you knew that there is shortage of rice and wheat and in spite of that rice was allowed to be exported at the rate of Rs. 10—4—0 per maund.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** He thinks that we know that there would be floods in 1956 and, yet we asked the Central Government to export food grains?

**Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah:** Sir, my time is being wasted by these interruptions.

I now come to another point. The Central Government has given a subsidy of thirty crores to the Provincial Governments. Out of these thirty crores West Pakistan has received five crores and fifty lakhs and the rest has gone to East Pakistan. I have no grudge against my East Pakistani brethren.

میرا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ میں ان کی کوئی شکایت کرتا ہوں۔ میں آپ سے یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے وہاں ہماری کیا نمائندگی کی ہے؟ اگر آپ اپنے حقوق مانگتے تو آپ کو fifty percent ملنا چاہئے تھا مگر آپ نے ایسا نہیں کیا۔

اب جناب والا - میں غلام محمد بیراج کی طرف آتا ہوں۔ میں آپ کے اس مرد آہنی سکندر مرزا کی اس تقریر کا حوالہ دینا چاہتا ہوں جو انہوں نے فیڈریشن آف چیئرمین آف کامرس میں کی۔ انہوں نے فرمایا کہ مغربی پاکستان کی حکومت کا وہ گناہ ہے جو ناقابل معافی ہے (قطع کلامیاں اور شور) اسی طرح جناب والا انہوں نے گڈو بیراج کی opening ceremony

کے موقع پر حکومت مغربی پاکستان کے متعلق وہی الفاظ repeat اراضی بیکار بڑی کئے اور کہا کہ ۲۷ لاکھ پانچ ہزار ایکڑ

ہے اور ابھی تک اسکی الاٹمنٹ نہیں ہوئی اور اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا جا رہا ۔

اب میں جناب والا بارڈر سکیم کی دھجیاں اڑاؤنگا ۔ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے کروڑوں روپیہ کا چارل ایکسپورٹ کر دیا ۔ اور یہ کہ اس میں کتنے لوگ دل چسپی رکھتے تھے اور کون کون تھے اور انہوں نے کتنے کروڑ روپیہ کا چارل بھیجکر پاکستان کو تباہ و برباد کیا۔ میں اس مرد آپن سکندر مرزا سے کہوں گا کہ وہ اس سلسلہ میں انکوائری کریں اور یہ معلوم کریں کہ اس میں کون کون حصہ دار تھے اور کتنے کتنے لاکھ روپیہ کے امپورٹ لائسنس دئے گئے اور کتنے گئے ۔

صاحب سپیکر ۔ آپ کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے ۔

**Hafiz Muhammad Habibullah :** Sir, I want two minutes to conclude. My time was wasted, by many interruptions. In view of these facts you should give me some more time.

صاحب سپیکر ۔ نہیں اب آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے ۔ اگر میں آپ کو وقت دوں تو اس طرح دوسرے ممبران کی حق تلفی ہوتی ہے ۔

میر محمد بخش خان تالپور ۔ صاحب صدر میں اس موقع پر

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari :** Sir, the independents have not been given any opportunity.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Sir, you are ignoring the Pakistan National Party completely.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Sir, you gave us an assurance that you will give us time.

**Mr. Speaker :** I cannot give him any assurance. But I will try to accommodate him.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** But, Sir, you gave me an assurance in the Chamber that ...

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, Order.

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور (تھر پارٹر ڈسٹرکٹ) ۔ صاحب صدر میں اس موقع پر وزیر خزانہ کو مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے بجٹ پیش کرتے وقت بہت اچھی تقریر فرمائی ۔ لیکن ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی عرض کروں گا کہ انہوں نے سندھ کے پس ماندہ علاقہ کے لئے اس بجٹ میں کچھ نہیں دیا ۔ (قطع کلامیوں) ۔ صاحب صدر ہمیں دن یونٹ بننے سے پہلے یہ بتایا گیا تھا کہ دن یونٹ کے قیام سے پس ماندہ علاقوں کو ترقی دی جائیگی اور ان کی حالت بہتر بنائی جائیگی لیکن سندھ میں ۲۱ ہزار مربع میل ایسا ہے جو desert ہے اور وہاں کی دس بارہ ہزار کی کثیر آبادی کے لئے اس بجٹ میں کوئی provision نہیں ہے اور میں یہ کہوں گا کہ سابقہ سندھ کے اس علاقہ کو بالکل نظر انداز کر دیا گیا ہے ۔ اس علاقہ کی حالت بہت خراب ہے اور وہاں آمد و رفت کے ذرائع ٹھیک نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے کوئی وزیر یا دوسرے افسر اس طرف کا رخ نہیں کرتے۔ وہاں کے جو لوکل ملازمین ہیں ان کی وہاں اپنی حکومت ہے کوئی ان کو پرچھنے والا نہیں اور پولیس کا راج ہے اور وہاں یہ حالت ہے کہ اگر کوئی شخص ان کے خلاف آواز بھی اٹھائے تو اسے بخر کر دیا جاتا ہے اور ان پر سختیاں کی جاتی ہیں ۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی



میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں مجسٹریٹوں کی اور ضرورت ہے۔ کیس اس قدر زیادہ ہیں کہ ان کی بازی نہیں آتی اور میرا ذاتی مشاہدہ ہے کہ ایک کیس کو تو سات سال ہو گئے اور وہ ختم نہیں ہو سکا۔ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ عدالتی کاروائی جلدی ہونی چاہئے اور اس کے لئے کوئی مناسب انتظام کرنا چاہئے۔

اس کے بعد میں فورڈ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ رول ہے کہ بارڈر کے ۲۰ میل علاقے میں کوئی شخص غلہ نہیں لے جا سکتا۔ اور ڈی۔ سی خود پرمٹ دیتا ہے اور اگر ۳۰۰ میل سے کوئی شخص آتا ہے تو اسے ایک بوری چاول کی ملتی ہے۔ وہاں کی آبادی ۶۱ ہزار ہے اور تیس ہزار کی آبادی کے لئے صرف ایک شوگر ڈپو ہے اور ان لوگوں کو بڑی دقت ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ منسٹر صاحب کو اس طرف بھی توجہ دینی چاہئے۔

اب میں لوکل سیلف کے متعلق بھی کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ لوکل سیلف کے متعلق میری یہ عرض ہے کہ وہاں جو سینٹری کمیٹی ہے ان کو صرف ایک ہزار روپیہ ملتا ہے ان کی financial position بہت خراب ہے وہاں کوئی صفائی کا انتظام نہیں اور لوگوں کو بہت تکلیف ہے۔

تعلیم کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چونکہ ضلع تھریپارکر پسماندہ علاقہ ہے اس لئے وہاں تعلیم کی طرف خاص دیا جانا چاہئے۔ بجٹ میں اسکو بالکل فراموش کر دیا گیا ہے۔ ہمیں ٹالنے کیلئے یہ کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ لوکل باڈیز انگریزی کی تعلیم نہیں دیتیں حالانکہ حیدر آباد اور میر پور خاص کے سکولوں میں یہ طریقہ رائج ہے۔

صاحب صدر میں سرحدی علاقہ کی حفاظت کے متعلق بھی کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے اس ایوان میں ایک سوال کے جواب میں یہ بتایا گیا تھا کہ تمام سرحدی اضلاع کو یکساں مراعات دی جائیں گی۔ لیکن حالت یہ ہے کہ تھریپارکر کے سرحدی علاقے میں بسنے والے عوام کو رائٹل وغیرہ کے لائسنس نہیں دئے جاتے اور ڈپٹی کمشنر صاحب یہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ ہمارے اصول کے خلاف ہے۔ یہ بڑی زیادتی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ کو کم از کم یہ تو کرنا چاہئے کہ جب لوگ اپنے خرچ پر اسلحہ خریدنے کو تیار ہیں تو انہیں لائسنس لازمی طور پر دینے چاہئیں۔

آخر میں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ چونکہ ضلع تھریپارکر پسماندہ علاقہ ہے اسلئے اسکی ڈیویلپمنٹ بہت ضروری ہے۔ لہذا میں حکومت کی خدمت میں چند سکیمیں پیش کرتا ہوں۔ ایک یہ ہے کہ وہاں ٹیوپ ویل لگائے جائیں۔ ان کے لگانے سے زراعت میں بہت ترقی ہوگی۔ Grow More Food کی مہم میں بھی مدد ملے گی۔ دوسری ضرورت کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز ہیں۔ یہ قائم کی جائیں تاکہ لوگ ان سے قرض حاصل کر کے وہ روپیہ ترقی کے کاموں میں لگا سکیں۔ ضلع تھریپارکر میں کیسٹر آئل بہت اچھا ہوتا ہے۔ ایگریکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو یہ تیل نکالنے کیلئے مناسب اقدامات کرنے چاہئیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بھی عرض کروں کہ سابقہ صوبہ سندھ گورنمنٹ نے ایک سکیم بنائی تھی کہ ننگل پارکر میں پانی کو اکٹھا کر کے آبادی کے فائدہ کیلئے استعمال کیا جائے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ قاضی صاحب اس طرف دھیان دیں گے۔ اس وقت یہ کام فنانس منسٹر کے سپرد تھا مجھے امید ہے کہ حکومت پانی کی فراہمی سے متعلق تجاویز پر عمل کرے گی اور اس ضلع کو اناج کے معاملے میں خود کفیل بنائے گی۔ اسکے ساتھ میری یہ گزارش بھی ہے کہ مٹھی میں ایک ایگریکلچر فارم کھولنے کی تجویز تھی وہ نہ کھولا جا سکا۔ اگر وہی ایگریکلچر فارم ننگل پارکر میں کھول دیا جائے تو بہت اچھا ہوگا۔ اور یہ بہت کامیاب ہوگا۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں انسانوں کی گزران مویشیوں پر ہے لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ وہاں ویٹرنری ہسپتال میں کوئی کوالیفائیڈ ڈاکٹر نہیں ہے لہذا وہاں تربیت یافتہ ڈاکٹر تعینات کئے جائیں۔

صاحب صدر۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ حکومت ان تجاویز پر غور کرنے کے بعد باقاعدہ سکیمز مرتب کرے گی جن سے ڈیویلپمنٹ کا کام ہو سکے۔ آپ الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari** (Dera Ghazi Khan District): Sir, it is customary to compliment the Finance Minister on presentation of the Budget, but I am afraid I do not want to be a party to that. I would have very much liked to pay him compliments, had it not been for the fact that Government has accorded step-motherly treatment to my district. Naturally, therefore, I cannot be a party to that.

Sir, after partition, it was the general practice of the Government that such officers as did not find favour with the Government or against whom there were some influential people used to be transferred to this District. That very procedure, I find, has also continued after the coming into being of One-Unit. It is very unfortunate that a person of the calibre of Chief Minister, Dr. Khan Sahib, should also be a party to this practice. Only recently under his instructions a very senior officer was transferred to my District and he was asked to effect his transfer even without availing of the opportunity of joining time. Sir, this novel procedure should not have been adopted by the Chief Minister, and I will request him that in future this practice should be stopped because our district is very poor and backward, and such treatment should not be received from the hands of the Chief Minister. In the same way I make bold to say that about 50% of the officials are persons who have no other place because big people are against them or the Ministers are against them. They are sent down to this district because they do not find favour with the Government. The result is that whatever schemes of development or improvement are submitted by them to the Government they are rejected. Now you can imagine the fate of the district under these circumstances!

At the time of integration we were given the impression that One-Unit would help our District and taking in view the backward state of the District, a lot of developments would be executed, but to our utter disappointment we find that the District is all the more backward and poor. The administration of our District is going from bad to worse because we are put with the Bahawalpur Division.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the department of Education. In 1945 a degree college was started there. It is now 12 years and we do not even have a college building; it is still housed in an evacuee building. Sir, this college is being run in a very poor condition. The College does not have its own building and no science classes and I think for this state of affairs the Minister of Education should bow his head in shame, because he cannot say that it was this Ministry or that Ministry which was responsible for this, for the fact remains that he has been Minister for the last 9 years and in every Cabinet (Government) he has been in charge of education all along.

Now, Sir, I would say something about the District Board. In a District which is very much backward the District Board should have been very sound financially. I do not want to enter into lengthy arguments, but to say only this much, that the conditions prevailing in the District Board are most pathetic. I will strongly request the Minister for Social Welfare that instead of 80 % grant he should increase it to hundred percent and should pay his special attention.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the floods.

I have seen in the budget speech that the Honourable Minister has made some provision for meeting the threat of floods. I would like to draw his especial attention to the deplorable state of affairs in my part of the province. There the danger from floods is far greater than is realised.

My district is 250 miles in length and over 50 miles in breadth in certain places. It is surrounded by Baluchistan, Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Sind. Being so centrally located you will be astonished that we have no means of communication. We do not have even a direct telegram service. This has to be diverted to the Frontier or to Sukkur in order to reach my district! The means of communication are in a very bad state. The roads are in awful condition and to add to the difficulties, new buses are bought for other districts and we are given those old worn-out buses. What I have said in respect of means of communication holds good in the matter of Health. We have hardly any hospitals; if we have, there are no doctors, and if there are doctors, there are no compounders. I should expect the Government to take greater interest. People have to walk miles and miles to save their lives in the event of threatened floods.

In the matter of canals I would submit that we do not have a single perennial canal and from this you can realise the position of water supply. The canals have been silted and no attempt has been made to clear them. We have been told about barrage and every time they come forward with that excuse. I do not think the contemplated barrage will be completed for about two or three years. The food position being what it is, the sooner one realises the importance of canals the better. We are short of water—not only for agricultural purposes—but we are short of drinking water. People have to walk ten to twelve miles to quench their thirst. It is essential that immediate steps should be taken to supplement the water supply. Probably the Government can sink tube wells.

I now come to the question of other amenities. I quote the instance of sui gas. The area from which this gas comes is next to our district. This gas could have supplied us electricity. The pipe-line goes to Multan but it does not come to Dera Ghazi Khan. What was the point in taking the pipe-line through Bahawalpur which is very near the Indian border? I think it was a very great mistake. Without crossing so many rivers, the pipe-line could have come direct to Dera Ghazi Khan. Now the position is that we do not have any electricity in the district except in the district headquarters. I think it is shameful that in Pakistan we have such large tracts of land without the supply of electricity. I hope the Chief Minister will visit us something and see things for himself.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, I would like to speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** Your name is on the list.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** But, how long will this go on? May I know the procedure? Are we supposed to stand and attempt to catch your eye or have we to send names.

**Mr. Speaker:** You have to stand up even if your name is on the list.

مخدوم محسن شاہ (رحیم یار خان ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب والا - معزز وزیر خزانہ نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے اس پر میں ملے جلے جذبات کے ساتھ اظہار خیال کروں گا۔ یہ بجٹ متحدہ مغربی پاکستان کا پہلا بجٹ ہے جسے میں خوش آمیز کہہ بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا۔ اس کے علاوہ میں اس بجٹ کی چھوٹی چھوٹی خامیوں پر بھی کچھ عرض کروں گا۔ رفاہی محکموں میں اور زیادہ تبدیلیاں کر کے اس کو عوام کے لئے اور مفید بنایا جائے اسے علاوہ ریاست بھاولپور کے دہی علاقوں کو اس میں زیادہ ترقی دیا جاتی تو زیادہ بہتر ہوتا۔ مگر افسوس ہے کہ اس میں ریاست بھاولپور کے علاقوں کو وسعت نہیں دی گئی۔ میں آپکی وساطت سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریاست بھاولپور کی مشکلات سے وہ کماحقہ واقف نہ تھے۔ ہم چونکہ سرکاری بینچس پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں لہذا ہم یہ سمجھتے رہے کہ ہمارے جو قارئین ہیں وہ ہماری صحیح نمائندگی کریں گے مگر افسوس کہ وہ اس فرض شناسی سے قریب مستغنی ہو گئے اور اس طرف توجہ نہ دی۔ بھاولپور میں جو "سیس" لگایا گیا ہے اس کے متعلق یہ بیان کیا گیا ہے کہ یونٹ بننے سے پہلے بھاولپور گورنمنٹ نے لگایا تھا اس کے متعلق میں نہایت اختصار کیساتھ عرض کروں کہ اسے ہم نے مخدوم زاہد سید حسن محمود جو اس وقت چیف منسٹر تھے۔ کی شہرت کیوجہ سے باطل درخواست قبول کیا تھا۔ اسکو ہم نے صرف اس لئے قبول کیا تھا کہ اسکا بیشر حصہ ہمارے ہی اوپر خرچ ہوتا تھا۔ نیز اس وقت ریاست بھاولپور کی آمدنی ان ریاستی ترقیاتی منصوبوں کے اخراجات کی متحمل نہ تھی اس لئے دو آٹھ کا زائر ٹیکس ان حالات میں tolerate ہو سکتا تھا۔ لیکن موجودہ حالات میں جبکہ صوبہ کے ذرائع و رسائل یونٹ کے قیام سے بڑھ گئے ہیں ریاست کے زمینداروں پر ترقیاتی ٹیکس لگانا مناسب نہیں ہے۔ جناب والا چھوٹے اور بڑے زمینداروں کو جو اس وقت تکالیف ہیں وہ روز بروز استقر بڑھتی جا رہی ہیں کہ اگر ان تکالیف کے بیش نظر ان پر یہ ترقیاتی ٹیکس نہ لگایا جاتا تو زیادہ مناسب ہوتا۔ ہم پارٹی کیساتھ ہیں ووٹ پارٹی کا ہے۔ ہم پارٹی کی مشکلات۔ پارٹی کی دقتیں سمجھتے ہیں۔ انکی مشکلات کا ہمیں پورا پورا احساس ہے۔ لہذا ہم اسے مجبوراً قبول کرتے ہیں لیکن ہم ظلم حق کہنے کے لئے مجبور ہیں کہ اگر ترقیاتی منصوبوں کی تکمیل کے لئے روپیہ کی ضرورت تھی تو زمینداروں پر ٹیکس لگانے کے بجائے وزراء کی تنخواہوں میں الونسسز میں ممبران کی تنخواہوں میں تخفیف کی جاتی تارخانہ داروں پر مزید ٹیکس لگایا جاتا تو میرے خیال میں زائر بہتر ہوتا۔ جناب والا - ریاست بھاولپور میں تحصیل احمد پور شرقیہ رحیم یار خان کی تحصیل لیاقت پور۔ خان پور اور رحیم یار خان کے علاقوں میں آبپاشی نہروں سے ہوتی ہے۔ ان نہروں کے دونوں طرف استقر سیم ہے کہ جسکا کوئی حد و حساب نہیں۔ ریاست بھاولپور کے سابق چیف منسٹر جناب سید حسن محمود نے اس وقت ہم سے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ان زمینداروں کو جنگی زمینیں سیم کی زد میں آگئی ہیں انہیں ان کی زمینوں کا نجم البدل دیا جائیگا۔ لیکن افسوس ہے کہ انکا یہ وعدہ شرمندہ تعبیر ہونے سے قبل صوبائی وزارت ختم ہو گئی۔ ورنہ ہوسکتا تھا کہ ہمارے نوجوان پیر خیال چیف منسٹر صاحب اس وعدہ کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں یہ ریاست بھاولپور کے باشندوں کی خوش قسمتی ہے کہ وہ صوبہ مغربی پاکستان کی کیمنٹ میں شامل ہیں مجھے امید ہے کہ وہ اپنے وعدہ کو یاد رکھیں گے۔ اور ان ذمہ داریوں سے عہدہ برآ ہونے کی کوشش کریں گے جنکا موصوف نے وعدہ کیا تھا۔ ہمیں امید ہے کہ ہمیں ان زمینوں کا نعم البدل ضرور ملے گا۔ جناب والا ریاست بھاولپور کا نہری علاقہ سیم زدہ ہے۔ رحیم یار خان کے ضلع کیطرف جو دریائی علاقہ ہے وہ استقر خشک سالی کی زد میں ہے کہ جنوری اور فروری کے مہینوں میں وہاں قندم پانی کی قلت کیوجہ سے زرد ہو کر سوکھ جاتی ہے۔ دریاؤں میں پانی نہیں ہے۔ ہم "ٹیل" پر رہتے ہیں دریائی علاقہ خشک ہے۔ نہری علاقہ سیم زدہ ہے ایسے حالات میں آپ ہماری مشکلات کا اندازہ کیجئے۔ ہمارے لئے ان حالات میں ترقیاتی ٹیکس دینا کس قدر مشکل ہے۔ سیم زدہ علاقہ کو سیم سے بچانے کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں کیا جاتا۔ نہری تجویز ہے کہ اگر ان علاقوں میں نالیاں کھودا دیجائیں تو زیادہ بہتر ہوگا اور سیم کا پانی پیوں کے ذریعہ نکالکر دریاؤں میں ڈال دیا جائے تو وہ زمینیں قابل کاشت اور قابل آبادی ہو سکتی ہیں جو عزم توجہی عی بنا پر آہستہ آہستہ ناقابل کاشت ہوتی جا رہی ہیں۔ محکمہ اریگیشن نے اس سلسلہ میں کچھ کوشش کی لیکن وہ پوری نہ ہو سکی۔ اسکی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ان نالیوں کو پختہ نہ بنایا گیا اور نہ پانی کو ایک جگہ جمع کر کے پیوں کے ذریعہ صحیح طور پر دریا میں ڈالا گیا۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ اس طرف جلد از جلد توجہ دیجائے گی۔

جناب والا اگر میں یہ عرض کروں تو یہ جان ہوا کہ ہم سب سے پہلے مسلمان ہیں اسکے بعد کچھ اور - لہذا میری درخواست ہے کہ حکومت مذہبیات کی طرف توجہ دے - جیسا کہ ہماری سابقہ حکومت بھاولپور نے کیا تھا - ہمارا فرض ہے کہ ہم ملک سے زنا کاری - برکاری - جوئے اور فساد کے اڈوں کو یکلخت ختم کر دیں - ان اڈوں کو آبادی سے الگ کر دیں - انہیں قانوناً ممنوع قرار دے دیں - تو زیادہ بہتر ہوگا - اگر تمام صوبے میں ایسا کرنا فی الحال ممکن نہیں ہے تو کم از کم صوبہ مغربی پاکستان کے دارالحکومت لاہور ہی کو ان رائیوں سے پاک و صاف کر دیں - ان چیزوں سے ہمارے اخلاق پر اثر پڑتا ہے - ہم مذہب سے نا آشنا ہیں - مذہب سے روشناس کرنے کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ بچوں کو مفت جبری مذہبی تعلیم دی جائے - مدرسوں میں قرآن پاک - اسلامیات - نماز بچوں کے ذہن نشین کرائی جائے - مثال کے طور پر اگر ہمارے وزراء جو انگریزی کی قود میں پلے ہیں اگر انہوں نے ابتدائی مذہبی تعلیم مساجد میں حاصل کی ہوتی تو آج وہ نماز کے اوقات میں ہماری امامت کرتے لیکن وہ مجبور ہیں انکو کچھ نہیں آتا - لہذا میری نہایت مودبانہ درخواست ہے کہ حکومت مساجد میں مفت جبری مذہبی تعلیم کا انتظام کرے - تاکہ ہمارے بچے مذہب سے آشنا ہو سکیں -

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی (دادو ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب صدر میں آپکی وساطت سے اس معزز ایوان سے معافی چاہتا ہوں میں اردو میں تقریر کرونگا اور اردو زبان کیونکہ میری مادری زبان نہیں ہے اس وجہ سے اگر کوئی غلطی ہو جائے تو مجھے معاف کر دیا جائے -

مرزا ممتاز حسن قزلباش - آپ تو بڑی اچھی اردو بول رہے ہیں -

مسٹر عبدالحمید قادر بخش خان جتوئی - جناب والا میں اس میزانیہ کی مخالفت سے اپنی تقریر شروع کرتا ہوں - میں اس میزانیہ کی اس لئے مخالفت کرتا ہوں کہ چھوٹے صوبوں اور پس ماندہ علاقوں کو صحیح طور پر انکے جو حقوق تھے وہ انکو نہ دئے گئے بلکہ پامال کئے گئے - جناب صدر جب "ون یونٹ" بنایا جا رہا تھا بسوقت "ون یونٹ" کے حاسی یہ کہہ رہے تھے کہ چھوٹے صوبے اور پس ماندہ علاقوں کو زیادہ حقوق دئے جائیں گے ان علاقوں کے مقابلہ میں جو زیادہ ترقی یافتہ ہیں - لیکن عمل اسکے برعکس ہو رہا ہے - سابق صوبہ سندھ میں جولائی اگست میں جو سیلاب آئے انکی مثال ہمارے سامنے ہے - صرف میرے ضلع میں پانچ لاکھ چوراسی ہزار دو سو تریس ایکڑ زمین زیر آب آئی - ۱۹۲۷۱ فھر ۵۷۵۲۰ من غلہ سیلاب میں بہ گیا - یہ صرف ہمارے ضلع میں نقصان ہوا ہے - اور ہماری حکومت نے اس کی کوئی تلافی نہیں کی اور سوائے ایک وزیر کے جو وزیر آبپاشی ہیں کسی وزیر نے ہماری دلجوئی نہیں کی اور ہمارے ہاں وہ نہیں آئے - ہمارے ضلع کو صرف ایک لاکھ روپے کی امداد دی گئی جس میں سے بھی بیس ہزار روپیہ واپس لے لیا گیا کہ وہاں اس کی ضرورت نہیں - جناب والا آپ اندازہ لگائیں کہ جس ضلع میں اتنا بڑا نقصان ہوا ہو وہاں ۸۰ ہزار کی امداد اتنی معمولی بلکہ نہ دینے کے برابر ہے - اس کے مقابلہ میں ۱۹۲۲ اور ۱۹۲۸ میں سندھ گورنمنٹ نے ہر گھر کو گھر بنانے کیلئے ۳۰۰ روپیہ دیا تھا لیکن اس سال ہر گھر کو دس روپیہ دئے گئے ہیں اس سے وہ گھر بنائیں - آپ اندازہ لگائیں کہ اس مہنگائی کے زمانہ میں گھر بنانے کیلئے صرف دس روپیہ فی گھر دئے جاتے ہیں - پھر ہماری تحصیل کو دس ہزار روپیہ الاٹ کئے گئے کہ وہاں لوگوں کو گھر بنانے کیلئے بانٹ دئے جائیں لیکن تحصیلدار نے ۵۰۰ روپیہ ہی بانٹے ہیں گئے تو اس کو تار آگئی کہ اور زیادہ پیسے بانٹنے کی ضرورت نہیں کیونکہ سیلاب سے اتنا زیادہ نقصان نہیں پہنچا - اس کے بعد سیلاب کی روک تھام کا سوال آتا ہے - کل ہی وزیر آبپاشی نے کہا تھا کہ ناراولی ڈرینج سکیم کیلئے دو کروڑ ساٹھ لاکھ روپے کی سکیم بنائی گئی ہے لیکن حکومت کہتی ہے کہ ہمارے پاس روپیہ نہیں - گذشتہ ماہ میں وزیر آبپاشی اور ان کے سیکریٹری ہمارے ہاں آئے تھے - ان کو ہم نے دکھایا تھا کہ ضروری کے مہینے میں بھی ہمارے ہاں زمینوں میں پانی کھڑا تھا اور لوگوں کی ربیع اور خریف کی دونوں فصلیں تباہ ہو گئی تھیں - انہوں نے یہ سب کچھ اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا اور سیکریٹری صاحب

نے کہا کہ میں کیا کروں مجھے سیلاب کی روک تھام کیلئے سارے مغربی پاکستان کیلئے ایک کروڑ روپیہ دیا گیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ لوگ بہت مصیبت میں ہیں لیکن میں پیسہ کہاں سے لاؤں کہ آپ کی مصیبت کم کروں۔ نارا ویلی ڈرینج سکیم تو مشکل سے بنے گی ایک اور سکیم پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے تب تک ہم آپکے لئے کچھ نہیں کر سکتے۔ جناب والا ہاؤس کو معلوم ہے کہ ہم ۱۹۴۷ میں آزاد ہوئے تھے۔ آزاد ہونے کے بعد بجائے اس کے کہ ہم ترقی کرتے ہم تنزل کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ ۱۹۴۷ میں ہمارے ہاں اناج فاضل تھا۔ آج ہم اس کیلئے دوسرے ممالک سے بھیک مانگ رہے ہیں اور اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہماری حکومت کی کوئی پالیسی نہیں ہے اور وہ عوام کی دلجوئی نہیں کرنا چاہتی اور وہ ان کو اپنے حال پر چھوڑ دینا چاہتی ہے۔

جناب والا اس کے بعد ہمارے صوبہ سندھ کی تعلیم کا سوال آتا ہے۔ جیسا کہ میرے معزز دوست پیر الہی بخش صاحب اور کئی دوستوں نے کہا ہے کہ ہمارے سندھ میں رواج تھا کہ ہر سال پانچ یا چھ تحصیلوں میں لازمی تعلیم کیلئے پروویژن رکھی جاتی تھی لیکن اس حکومت نے اسے بھی ختم کر دیا ہے۔ کیا یہ بات بالکل ان وعدوں کے مطابق ہے جو انہوں نے کئے تھے۔ ہم تو اس وقت بھی ون یونٹ کو اچھا نہیں سمجھتے تھے لیکن جو اس کے حامی تھے وہ یہ کہتے تھے کہ یہ بڑی اچھی چیز ہے اور یہ آپ لوگوں کے فائدہ کیلئے ہے۔ کیا ہمارا فائدہ اس طرح ہو رہا ہے کہ ہم جو تعلیم حاصل کر رہے تھے اس سے ہمیں محروم کیا جا رہا ہے؟ میں نے وزیر تعلیم کو یاد دلایا تھا ایک تحصیل ہیڈ کوارٹر میں ایک ہائی اسکول ایک سال کیلئے چلا تھا لیکن آپ کی گورنمنٹ نے اسے بند کر دیا اور اس لئے بند کر دیا کہ ہمارے پاس پیسہ نہیں۔ میں پرچھتا ہوں کیا یہ چیز ان وعدوں کے مطابق ہے جو ون یونٹ بنانے کے وقت کئے گئے تھے اور جس کی سزا ہمیں بھگٹانی جا رہی ہے۔

اس کے بعد میں رسل و رسائل کو لیتا ہوں۔ جناب والا آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ہمارا صوبہ سندھ بہت لمبا چوڑا صوبہ ہے۔ سڑکوں کے لحاظ سے ہم بہت ہی back ward ہیں۔ ہمارے اپنے ضلع میں ہزار میل سے زائد سڑکیں ہیں لیکن سارے ضلع میں صرف ۲۸ میل پکی سڑک ہے اور باقی تمام کچی سڑکیں ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہاں تھوڑی اور اونٹوں پر بھی چلنا ناممکن ہے۔ لیکن اس سال اس بجٹ میں سارے سندھ میں صرف ایک سڑک ہے جس کے پکا کرنے کیلئے پروویژن رکھی گئی ہے۔ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ وزیرا کو ریجنل لاگینز پر نہیں سوچنا چاہئے لیکن ہم کیا دیکھتے ہیں کہ جتنے راستے پکے ہو رہے ہیں ان میں سے ۸۰ فیصدی جھنگ کے ضلع سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ اس سے زیادہ اور خوبش پروری اور کیا ہو سکتی ہے۔ جناب والا اب اندازہ کیجئے کہ ہماری ترقی ہو رہی ہے یا ہماری تنزلی ہو رہی ہے۔ صرف چند صاحبان کو چھوڑ کر باقی ہم سب کو نقصان پہنچا ہے۔ کیا یہ ون یونٹ اس لئے بنایا گیا تھا کہ ہمارے صوبہ میں صرف ایک سڑک کو پکا کرنے کیلئے گنجائش رکھی جائے۔ بڑے افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ backward areas کے ساتھ یہ سلوک کیا جائے اس کے ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی افسوس کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ جب فنانس منسٹر اپنی بجٹ تقریر پڑھ رہے تھے تو انہوں نے جتنے انڈر ڈویلپڈ ایریاز تھے ان کا نام لیا تھا لیکن اس میں انہوں نے سندھ کا نام لیا تھا۔ غالباً ان کا اندازہ یہ ہے کہ سندھ انڈر ڈویلپڈ نہیں بلکہ اور ڈویلپڈ ہے۔ اگر وہ سندھ کی حالت دیکھیں تو انہیں معلوم ہوگا کہ لوگ وہاں کس کمپرسی کی حالت میں زندگی کے دن گزار رہے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ جناب والا میں آپ کی توجہ سندھ کوثری بیراج کی طرف منحرف کرتا ہوں جو کہ ہمارے محرم پسینے کی کماٹی سے بنایا گیا تھا۔ اس کا نام تک بجل دیا گیا ہے۔ جس مقصد کیلئے یہ بیراج بنایا گیا تھا وہ یہ تھا کہ جن سندھی کاشتکاروں کے پاس زمینیں نہیں ہیں انکو وہاں زمینیں دی جائیگی۔ اب تک ہمارے سندھی لوگ تو زمینوں کیلئے ترس رہے ہیں ان کو اور ٹیکس کیا گیا تھا اور ان سے یہ وعزہ کیا گیا تھا کہ جب سندھ کوثری بیراج تیار ہو جائیگا تو یہ تمہارے کام آئیگا۔ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ یہ زمینیں اور یہ بیراج ان کے

کام تو نہیں آرہا۔ یہ تو اوروں کے کام آرہا ہے۔ یہ تو ملٹری والوں کے کام آرہا ہے اور مال دار لوگوں کے کام آرہا ہے اور جن لوگوں کے لئے بنایا گیا تھا ان کے یہ کام نہیں آرہا۔ ان کے متعلق گورنمنٹ کو کوئی خیال نہیں ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ حکومت کی فورڈ پالیسی اتنی ناقص ہے کہ وہ سترہ گورنمنٹ کو ۷۲ لاکھ روپے تو دینے کیلئے تیار نہ تھی لیکن باہر سے غلہ منگوانے کیلئے ۸۰ کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کرنے کیلئے تیار ہے۔ یہ حکومت عوام کی حالت درست کرنے کیلئے تیار نہیں ہے۔ اس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ ون یونٹ ناکام رہا ہے اور یہ صرف چند خود غرض لوگوں نے سکیم بنائی تھی تاکہ وہ برسرِ اقتدار رہ سکیں۔

پھر یہ بھی کہا جاتا تھا کہ ون یونٹ بننے کے بعد لوگوں کا تعصب کم ہو جائیگا۔ لیکن آج جو کچھ ہم نے دیکھا اس ہاوس کے اندر کہ کوئی سندھی میں تقریر کر رہا ہے کوئی پشتو زبان میں تقریر کر رہا ہے کوئی اردو میں تقریر کر رہا ہے اور کوئی پنجابی میں کر رہا ہے اور یہ چون چرن کا مربہ ہم نے آج دیکھا۔ اور پھر ایک ممبر نے دوسرے کو جو کچھ کہا وہ بھی آپ نے ملاحظہ فرمایا۔ یہ تمام باتیں اس ایوان کے شایان شان نہیں کہ یہاں عوام کے نمائندے اس طرح کے الفاظ بولیں۔ اس سے آپ کو یہ اندازہ ہو جانا چاہئے کہ صوبائی تعصب بڑھ گیا ہے اور اس کو ہوا دی جا رہی ہے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ کیا ون یونٹ اس لئے بنایا گیا تھا کہ صوبائی تعصب بڑھایا جائے۔ ون یونٹ اس لئے نہیں بنایا گیا تھا کہ صوبائی تعصب کم کیا جائے بلکہ نوکر شاہی کے نمائندوں نے اپنا مقصد پورا کرنے کیلئے اسے بنایا تھا۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ اس وقت اسی نوکر شاہی کی حکومت ہے اور یہ ون یونٹ لایا ہی اس لئے گیا ہے کہ ان کا کسی نہ کسی طرح تسلط قائم رہے اور عوام کو اس سے محروم رکھیں۔ جناب والا یہ ون یونٹ اسی گروہ کی سازشوں کا نتیجہ تھا جس کی سزا ہم لوگ سندھی، پنجابی، پٹان اور بلوچستانی بھگت رہے ہیں۔ یہ بالکل غلط ہے کہ اس میں پنجاب کا فائدہ ہے یا سندھ کا فائدہ ہے۔ اس میں پنجاب یا سندھ کے عوام کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں۔ (خوب - خوب) جناب والا یہ چند بڑے بڑے اور خود غرض اشخاص کے فائدہ اور ان کے مقصد کو پورا کرنے کیلئے ون یونٹ بنایا گیا تھا۔ اگر ہم لوگ آج اس کے تدارک کیلئے تیار نہ ہوئے تو اس صوبائی تعصب کا نتیجہ یہ نکلے گا کہ نہ صرف ون یونٹ ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہوگا بلکہ کہیں پاکستان کے بھی نہ ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہو جائیں۔ ہم کو خبردار ہونا چاہئے اور سوچنا چاہئے کہ نوکر شاہی کے جو لوگ ۱۰۰ سال تک انگریزوں کی غلامی میں رہے وہ کس طرح سے ملک کے عوام کے نمائندوں کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کر سکتے ہیں۔ جس نوکر شاہی نے ۱۰۰ سال انگریزوں کی غلامی میں گزارے ہوں اور جنہوں نے ۱۰۰ سال انگریزوں کی تلواروں سے لوگوں اور ملک پر حکومت کی ہو وہ نوکر شاہی عوام کے نمائندے کیسے ہو سکتے ہیں اور اس ملک پر صحیح معنوں میں حکومت کر سکتے ہیں؟ وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ لوگ پس ماندہ رہیں اور ہماری حکومت انگریزوں کی طرح قائم رہے۔ جناب والا ہمارے صوبہ سندھ میں حالات اتنے بگڑ چکے ہیں کہ لوگ جیلوں سے بھاگ رہے ہیں اور انکے پاس جزیہ ہتھیار موجود ہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ وہ جیلیں اور کادروں پر چڑھ کر ڈالے ڈالتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہماری حکومت کو کچھ محسوس نہیں ہوتا۔ جناب والا اس بڑے انتظامی کی جوابدہی اس حکومت اور ایک یونٹ پر ہے۔ ایک یونٹ پچاس ضلعوں کا اتنا بڑا صوبہ ہے جسکی لمبائی ۱۲ سو میل ہے۔ اس صوبہ کو چلانا ناممکن ہے۔ مسلم لیگ والے ہوں یا ریپبلکن پارٹی والے کوئی بھی اسے نہیں چلا سکتے۔ بہتر طریق یہ ہے کہ ہم سب ملکر سوچیں اور زونل فیڈریشن بنا لیں۔ پھر آہستہ آہستہ اس پر عمل کرتے جائیں۔ آگے جاکر اسکا فیصلہ ہو جائے تو ایک یونٹ بھی بنالیں۔ اس وقت ایک یونٹ کی وجہ سے سب کی ترقی رگ ٹٹی ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ نقصان پنجاب کو پہنچا ہے۔ ہمیں جذبات میں نہیں جانا چاہئے۔ جو لوگ ہمارے جذبات بھڑکاتے ہیں وہ ہمارے دوست نہیں ہیں دشمن ہیں۔ جناب والا ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ سے اجازت لیتا ہوں۔

پیروزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - (ضلع ملتان) - جناب والا اس میزانیہ کا ایک ان دونوں میں فرق نکلتا ہے - اس خاکہ یا نقشہ کی رقموں کو اگر جمع کیا جائے تو کل رقم ان دونوں میں فرق نکلتا ہے - اس خاکہ یا نقشہ کی رقموں کو اگر جمع کیا جائے تو کل رقم ایک ارب سات کروڑ بیانیس ہزار روپے بنتی ہے - حالانکہ ہمارا میزانیہ ۶۳ کروڑ روپے کا تیار کیا گیا ہے - اسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ یہ نقشہ غلط طریق سے بنایا گیا ہے - آخر اس نقشہ کو بنانے میں کچھ سرمایہ صرف ہوا ہوگا - آخر کچھ محنت ہوئی ہوگی - ہر حریف آدمی کے سامنے نہایت ہی عیاں ہو گیا ہوگا کہ یہ نقشہ بالکل غلط ہے اور اس سے بجٹ کا صحیح اندازہ نہیں ہو سکتا - (تالیاں) معلوم ہوتا ہے کسی شخص نے اس نقشہ کی رقم کو جمع کر کے نہیں دیکھا - یہ میں نے کیا ہے - (تالیاں) - جناب والا میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اس میزانیہ میں کچھ ایسی چیزیں بھی ہیں جو اچھی نہیں جا سکتی ہیں - کچھ ایسی چیزیں بھی ہیں جو زیادہ تر اچھی نہیں جا سکتیں -

جناب والا میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اس میزانیہ کے اندر ہمارے قائد اعظم علیہ الرحمۃ بانی پاکستان جنہوں نے اس ملک کو معرض وجود میں لانے کیلئے انتہائی قربانی دی تھی کے اصول منظور ہیں ایک بات جس کی طرف حزب اختلاف کے ایک ممبر نے اشارہ کیا ہے میں اسے کے ساتھ کرنا چاہتا ہوں - ہماری قومی زبان جسے ہم پر اعتبار سے اپنی ملی زبان کہہ سکتے وہ اردو ہے - (تالیاں) - اسے اپنانے کے لئے اسے قومیانے کے لئے اسے بام عروج تک پہنچانے کے لئے ہیں پوری کوشش کرنی چاہئے - لیکن افسوس صا افسوس اس معزز ایوان کے اراکین بھی اس زبان کو اپنانے کے لئے تیار ہیں جو سات سولہ پار کی زبان ہے - آج تک وہ زبان اور ان لوگوں کی تہذیب اور تمدن کی محبت انکے دل سے نہیں گئی - (تالیاں) - جناب والا میں یہ کہوں گا کہ یہ لوگ قومی فلاح و بہبود کی طرف نہیں جارہے بلکہ قعر مذلت کی طرف جارہے ہیں - آج میرے محترم نوجوان جو ایسے ہیں جن کا اٹھنا ہوا شباب اسوقت میرے سامنے موجود ہے فخر یہ کرنا چاہئے ہیں کہ ہماری زبان انگریزی ہے - جناب میں ان سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں آپکی وساعت سے کہ کیا یہ انکی مادری زبان ہے - قومی زبان ہے - ملی زبان ہے ؟ کیا یہ انسانوں پر اتنی ہوشی زبان ہے ؟ جو انکے لئے لازم و ملزوم ہے - جناب والا مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اس میزانیہ میں اردو کے لئے کوئی ایسی اچھی رقم نہیں رکھی گئی - اور اسے نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے - ہمارے رہنمائے اعظم قائد ملت علیہ الرحمۃ نے بار بار یہ ارشاد فرمایا تھا کہ ہماری قومی زبان جو ہوگی وہ اردو ہوگی - لیکن قائد اعظم کے بتلائے ہوئے اصولوں کو ہمارے اس ایوان کے اراکین اور مقتدر رہنما پس پشت ڈال رہے ہیں - جناب والا میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ اردو کو اپنانے کے لئے ہمیں ضرور کوئی منصوبہ بندی کرنی چاہئے - اور ہر ایک معزز رکن کو اپنی قومی زبان کو اپنانے کے لئے انتہائی درجہ کی کوشش کرنی چاہئے - خواہ وہ اپنے مافی الشیور کو ٹوٹے پھوٹے الفاظ ہی میں ادا کریں -

جناب والا یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ ہمارے آئین کے مطابق تمام قوانین کو قرآن و سنت کے مطابق ڈھال دیا جائیگا - لیکن میری گزارش ہے کہ آج قرآن اور حدیث کو جس کے مطابق آپ نے اپنے آئین و ضوابط کو ترتیب دینا ہے نظر انداز کیا جا رہا ہے - آج تعلیم قرآن و احادیث رسول اور ان کے تحفظ کے لئے بجٹ میں کوئی پیسہ نہیں رکھا گیا - میں کہوں گا کہ یہ ایک اسلامی حکومت کے شایان شان نہیں ہے - (عوب - خوب) - ایسا کیوں ہے ؟ قرآن کی نشر و اشاعت کے لئے کیوں روپیہ نہیں رکھا گیا ؟ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم قرآن و احادیث سے پوری طرح باخبر نہیں ہیں - ہمارے سامنے وہ نقشہ موجود ہے جو امریکہ کا ہے ہمارے سامنے نقشہ انگلستان کا ہے - ہمارے سامنے نقشہ مغربی ممالک کا ہے - ہمارے سامنے آئین اسلامی کا نقشہ موجود نہیں ہے اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہم قرآن و سنت کی اشاعت کے لئے اس بجٹ میں کوئی پیسہ نہیں رکھ سکے - میرے لئے یہ کہنا ضروری ہے کہ اس بجٹ میں قرآن و سنت کی اشاعت کے لئے ضرور روپیہ رکھنا چاہئے تھا اس لئے کہ دنیا کی سب سے بڑی اسلامی سلطنت ہونے کے اعتبار سے اگر ہم اس ملک پاکستان میں قرآن و سنت کی تعلیمات کو اپنانے میں ناکام رہے تو ہم سب سے بڑی اسلامی سلطنت کہلانے کے مستحق نہیں ہو سکتے (خوب - خوب) -



جناب والا اس کے بعد میں مودبانہ طور پر آپ سے اور آپ کے توسل سے اراکین اسمبلی کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گا بلکہ التجا کروں گا اور منت ساجت کروں گا اور جناب کی خدمت میں خوشامزگ طریق سے بھی کہوں گا کہ آپ اگر دیکھیں کہ کوئی ایسا ممبر ہے کہ جو انگریزی نہیں سمجھتا تو آپ اس کی سہولت کا بھی خیال رکھیں۔ ٹیونگ جو انگریزی نہیں سمجھتا وہ بھی اپنے علاقہ کا نمائندہ تو ہے۔ اگر انگریزی پڑھا لکھا آدمی ہی آنا ضروری ہوتا تو ہم یہاں آہی نہیں سکتے تھے۔ لیکن قوم نے ہمیں چنا ہے (خوب - خوب)۔ اور میں اس معاملے میں اکیلا نہیں ہوں بلکہ اسمبلی کی اکثریت بھی یہی سمجھتی ہے اور ایسے ممبر بھی ہیں جو صرف انگریز لکائے والے ہیں۔ وہ اس انگریزیت اور اس ڈگریز کو کیسے سمجھیں گے؟ جو ارکان اسمبلی اپنے آپ کو انگلش زبان میں بہت ماہر سمجھتے ہیں ان کو چاہئے کہ وہ اپنی قومی اور ملی زبان کو اپنانے میں عار محسوس نہ کریں۔ میں اپنے سپیکر صاحب کی شان میں کوئی کلمات نہیں کہنا چاہتا۔ میں صرف التجا کروں گا کہ آپ بھی جو حکم صادر فرمائیں وہ اردو میں فرمائیں اور اگر انگریزی میں ضرور کچھ کہنا پڑے تو پھر اسے اردو میں بھی دہرا دیا کریں۔ اور اگر کوئی ممبر ایسا وفادار ہو چکا ہے انگریزیت کا کہ وہ اپنی قومی اور ملی زبان کو اپنانے سے قریز کرتا ہے تو پھر آپ کی ڈیوٹی ہے کہ آپ ترجمہ کر کے سمجھائیں کہ اس نے کیا کہا ہے۔ ایک ترجمان رکھا جائے جو بتائے کہ اس ممبر نے کیا کہا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا ایک منٹ باقی رہ گیا ہے۔

مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - جناب والا میں نے تو ابھی بہت سی تصیری تجاویز پیش کر دی ہیں اور اگر میرا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے تو میری پارٹی کے کچھ ممبر مجھے اپنے حصے کا وقت دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر - صرف ایک منٹ اور۔

بیرازہ مولوی محمد اسلام الدین - میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ بجٹ میں کچھ خرابیاں بھی ہیں مثلاً رفاہی کاموں کیلئے چالیس فیصدی سے زیادہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ آبپاشی کو ترقی دینے کے لئے بھی کافی گنجائش رکھی گئی ہے۔

جناب والا آخر میں میں تحصیل وہاڑی کی طرف سے ایک مطالبہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارا یہ مطالبہ انگریزوں کے زمانے سے چلا آرہا ہے کہ وہاڑی کو ضلع بنا دیا جائے۔ اس ضلع کے لئے ڈیڑھ سو مربع پہلے سے رکھا ہوا ہے اور اس کے متعلق سکیمیں وغیرہ مکمل ہو چکی ہیں۔ رپورٹیں فنانشل کنشنروں اور کمشنروں کی آچکی ہیں۔ میں آپ کی وساطت سے حکومت کی خدمت میں دست بستہ عرض کروں گا کہ وہاڑی کو جلد از جلد ضلع بنانے کی کوشش کی جائے۔ اور اگر اس میں کچھ دیر ہو تو فی الحال وہاں ایک سب جج اور ایک ایس۔ ڈی۔ او کا تقرر ضرور کیا جائے۔ اگر ہمارا یہ مطالبہ پورا ہو گیا تو پھر میں آئندہ انشا اللہ بجٹ کو تمام خرابیوں پر مبنی سمجھتے ہوئے بڑی مدلل تقریر کروں گا۔

**Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha (Hyderabad District):** Sir, I speak in a customary way, knowing full well that it is not likely to have much effect. It is speaking to those whose minds are sealed, particularly against this section of the House. It is speaking to those, who just want to keep a facade of democracy, and, in fact, under royal patronage, are determined to ride rough-shod over public opinion. Corruption and coercion are their weapons. Ours is, therefore, a mock parliament. We have no hand in making or unmaking of Governments, but they are chosen for us, from the top. This they call, "Controlled Democracy"

Turning, now to the Budget, I must not grudge customary congratulations to the Finance Minister, a police man by training, for a nice piece of accountancy, showing expenditure and income of the joint stock company, floated like the East India Company under the democratic name and style of "Republican Party", perhaps named gratefully after the great Republican party of United States.

I am really surprised at the financial joy riding of the Republican Government. This budget is all a jugglery of figures to mislead this House and the outside world. The tall talk during the discussion of One Unit Bill regarding the economic and administrative benefits of integration stands belied, and people betrayed. Either mend it, or the people will end it and the reaction will be too terrible to imagine. All the force and fraud that went in its making will be lost. Of course, the victims have been rewarded with Ministerships and the tools sent into political wilderness because they refused to toe the new line. When you have served your purpose, their turn will come.

The 'law and order' state services, consume the lion's share of our revenues, and practically nothing is left for the nation-building departments and the Welfare activities. How have you raised the living standard of the people, during the last 17 months of your rule? With un-controlled floods, food shortages, daily soaring prices of necessities of life, black marketing, smuggling, increasing unemployment, break-down of administrative machinery and deteriorating law and order situation. The beginning of One Unit is just like the last days of the Moghul empire.

Speaking of General Administration, I would say that the tone and texture of administrative services is fast giving way under chaotic politics. The District and Divisional authorities have become increasingly bureaucratic and ease loving. There are mighty Moghuls at all levels and their wives as modern Nurjehans, as APWA Chiefs, interfering in day to day administration. Don't you read newspapers and see their pictures distributing old American clothes, milk and butter oil? Further these officers are posted in their home towns, or places of their choice, for long periods, creating vested interests and corruption there. About nepotism and jobbery, less said the better. What can you expect from an unstable, hotch potch Government of a vast empire that is West Pakistan.

Interests of country and democracy demand that the services should be completely divorced from political considerations.

Coming to the beneficent departments, namely, Education, Health, and Agriculture, a token amount is budgeted.

Out of this amount, if we deduct the cost of buildings, furniture, equipment and salaries of Departments etc. nothing is left for expenditure on people.

This certainly does not answer to the need of the sprawling province, that is, West Pakistan, and its teeming millions living in appalling poverty.

ignorance, ill-health and primitive form of agriculture, with floods and famine, insecurity of life and property and to add to it, the corrupt and inefficient Government services.

Coming to Education, even after the dawn of independence, British system designed to secure needs of foreign administration continues. You see graduates and double graduates produced by these slave schools and Colleges.—men of no faith, no character and no honour and who can be purchased by anybody for a pittance. They are true to nobody but to their petty selfish interests. See their history sheets. What will happen if the enemy strikes? Rulers beware, open your eyes in time. You keep your seats of power, if the country lives. For that you have to look up to men of hour, honour and faith. I tell you, the universe is not rich enough to buy the vote of an honest man, or woman. The Government should aim at providing free basic education to everybody, to build national character as the highest creation of God because a man of faith and character is worth an empire in Islam. Take the example of the illustrious Imam Hussain and his companions at Karbala: which side would you have chosen? The way of power and pelf at the cost of principles, or toil, tears and blood for the vindication of lofty ideals and moral values.

Our lopsided education in charge of an Ex-Public Prosecutor needs overhauling at all stages. There should be greater emphasis on primary and secondary education. Cut down red-tapism. Give liberal grants-in-aid. Take the example of the 72-year-old Anjuman-e-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, facing a deficit of ten lakhs of rupees. Unless the Government come forward the Anjuman will be compelled to close down some of its educational institutions. Same is the case with another institution, the Jamia Arabia of Hyderabad Sind. Have clear-cut policy and targets. Throw away the army of misfits who control the Education Department. Make adequate funds available. Convert every mosque into a Maktab and every Mulla into a teacher. Education should actually come next to Defence, in a democratic set up. Do you know the expenditure on education in India? Both in public and private sectors our neighbour spends something like 150 crores on education. Try to understand things. Do not leave things to Departmental and Secretariat brown bureaucrats. Look into the grievance of poor primary teachers. In pay they do not come upto even your Secretaries peon level and you expect them to give the best basic education to the children of the nation. It is most disgraceful. Make Sindhi the medium of instruction in Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions and so also other regional languages in other Divisions if you want to make things easy.

The Finance Minister's reference in his speech to education shows a lack of appreciation of the extent of the problem and of the importance of education. Perhaps it suits you. You do not want the masses to rise from the mud and mire of illiteracy and ignorance and play their proper role in a democratic country, naturally because educated masses can never have uneducated Ministers. Why not make a beginning with your Ministers?

Last year while talking about the selection of his cabinet colleagues the Chief Minister used a peculiar simile. I would not use those words.

The budgetary allowance for Health, for nearly four crore of population spread over three lakh miles is the height of absurdity in view of our illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and incidence of pestilence where every year lakhs and lakhs of peoples die of malaria, cholera and of T. B. Many hospitals are still run without qualified men and medicines. Where are government hospitals, and if there are any are they within easy reach? You are depriving a population of five lakhs of the city of Hyderabad of the benefits of a Medical College with a first class hospital attached to it by shifting it to Jam Shoro, a place eleven miles away. Moreover cut off from their moorings and restraining civilised influences what will be the fate of 150 boys and 30 girls left to themselves there. Have you ever imagined the havoc?

Agriculture which besides providing sustenance to our rapidly increasing population is also the main source of our revenue and foreign exchange, gets an insignificant allocation. A considerable portion of it is again eaten away by useless departmental set up. What is left is misused or abused including foreign aid. This, of course, has caused an alarm even to our patrons. How long can we live with a begging bowl in our hands? Even these benefactors have started showing their teeth. What has happened to our self-respect and confidence in ourselves?

Mr. John O'Bell, Director International Co-operation Administration told you on 11th February 1957 at Tando Jam that American Aid was not properly utilised and the Indus valley will become a desert in less than half a century, and this threatened the very ability of Pakistan to survive. He also told you that in view of the resources of the country not being properly utilised it is no use turning to U.S.A. year after year. The Central Finance Minister also paid you compliments for statistical bungling. This is how you work?

A few words to my brothers on the Treasury Benches who also happen to be M.Ps. Whatever our sins of commission and omission one thing is certain that we, of the Muslim League have not besmirched Pakistan's ideology nor flouted the mandate of this House at Dacca. (Cheers). But you, most treacherously, at your Master's bidding, knocked out the very basis and the only reason and justification for the creation of Pakistan, an ideological state, diametrically opposed to the territorial state i.e. Bharat; the enemies of Pakistan are gloating.

No country comes into being and exists in our circumstances, divided by thousands of miles of treacherous enemy territory. Pakistan was achieved on the basis of having a homeland for the Muslims of this sub-continent. We achieved it on the basis of community, of heritage, sentiments and faith. The bonds and the spirit of Islam alone can keep the two wings together and the vehicle for its operation is separate electorates. To ~~sup~~ separate electorate is to court certain disaster. The signs have already started appearing on the horizon. You can still rise to the occasion and stop the rot and rift as you did ten years ago. Go ahead, God bless you.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before we disperse I would like to say that I have consulted the Leaders of the Parties and I think the House should meet tomorrow at 8-30 a.m. because it is Friday and the time at the disposal of the honourable members will be very short. In order to provide more time for general discussion, we should meet one hour earlier.

**Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani:** Why not have two sessions?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not tomorrow.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Why don't you have two sessions tomorrow?

**Mr. Speaker:** It has not yet been possible to get agreement on that point. I may be able to do it tomorrow. So tomorrow we shall meet at 8-30 a.m. and adjourn at 12-30 Noon.

The Assembly then adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on Friday the 15th March, 1957.

**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.  
THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.**

**Friday, the 15th March, 1957.**

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore, at 8-30 a.m.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

سٹر چیئر مین (پدر الہی بخش دواز علی شاه) - آج ہمارے مولوی صاحب جو یہاں قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کرتے تھے حاضر نہیں ہیں۔ اگر کوئی معزز سدر تلاوت فرما سکتے ہوں تو وہ یہاں تشریف لا کر تلاوت قرآن کریم فرمائیں۔  
(اس موقع پر حافظ معمر حبیب اللہ صاحب نے قرآن حکیم کی تلاوت فرمائی)۔

**STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**SURVEY OF DESERT AREA OF THARPARKAR**

\*668. Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:  
Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- whether it is a fact that the former Government of Sind had decided to make a survey of the Desert Area of Tharparkar District;
- whether the former Government of Sind had also made a provision in the budget for this purpose;
- whether the West Pakistan Government intend to survey the area; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue) :**

- The former Government of Sind only contemplated and not actually decided to undertake survey of the area in question;
- In order to collect data for survey forecast one tapedar was sanctioned in 1954-55, but no appointment was made;
- The matter is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

نجم البدر حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الرین - جناب والا - وزیر مال صاحب نے اس سوال کا جواب انگریزی میں دیا ہے جو میں نہیں سمجھ سکتا۔ میں ان سے یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا رینلے علاقوں کی پیمائش .....

سٹر چیئر مین - یہ سوال تھرپارکر کے ضلع کے متعلق ہے۔ کیا آپ اس کے علاوہ اور کوئی سوال دریافت نہیں کر سکتے؟

نجم البدر حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الرین - بہت بہتر جناب -

سٹر جی ایم سدر - کیا میں وزیر موصوف سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ یہ رینلا علاقہ اراضی جو کئی ہزار میلوں میں پھیلا ہوا ہے اس کے لئے صرف ایک تھپدار کافی ہوگا؟

خان افتخار حسین خان آف سروٹ - میں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ سابق مدرہ گورنمنٹ نے یہ فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ ایک تہذیب کی تقرری کی جائے - یہ ہمارا فیصلہ نہیں ہے - بہر حال یہ سوال ہمارے زیر فور ہے اگر مناسب سمجھا گیا تو زیادہ تہذیب رکھے جائیں گے -

سٹر جی ایم میر - کیا گورنمنٹ نے سروے کی پالیسی منظور کر لی ہے ؟  
خان افتخار حسین خان آف سروٹ - جی ہاں - سروے پالیسی کا ہونا تو از بس

ضروری ہے -

#### STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD.

\*509. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurguri : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of students now studying abroad in post graduate courses at the expenses of Government;

(b) the number of students among them from former Units of Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P., Bahawalpur and Baluchistan and the percentage of each integrated unit ?

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سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی (وزیر تعلیم) : (ا)۔

(ب)۔ اُن طلباء کی تعداد جو مغربی پاکستان کی سابق حکومتوں نے اپنے منصوبوں کے ماتحت ان کے باہر مقررہ اسکولز کے لئے بھیجے ان کی تفصیل حسب ذیل ہے اور ان کی فی سر تعراز بھی حسب ذیل ہے -

اوسط	طلباء کی تعداد	
۵۳ ۱/۲ فیصدی	۲۲	پنجاب
۲۶ ۱/۲ فیصدی	۱۱	مدرہ
۱۲ فیصدی	۵	موبہ سرحد
۲ فیصدی	۱	بہاول پور
۵ فیصدی	۲	بلوچستان

نجم البدر حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الہی - کیا وزیر متعلقہ از راہ دوازش یہ بیان فرما سکتے کہ ضلع وار کیا تناسب ہے ؟

سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی - ضلع وار تو پوچھا نہیں گیا تھا اس واسطے میں نے جواب نہیں دیا - مجھ سے سابقہ موبہ وار دریافت کیا گیا تھا -

نجم البدر حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الہی - میں وزیر متعلقہ کی توجہ اس جواب کی طرف مبذول کرتا ہوں جس میں انہوں نے کہا تھا بیک ورڈ اہریاز کی طرف سب سے زیادہ توجہ دی جائیگی - کیا اس سلسلہ میں جناب نے کسی اصول کو بھی ملحوظ رکھا ہے ؟

سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی - اب موبہ مغربی پاکستان میں گیا ہے - پہلے بھی ان علاقوں میں جو پس مدرہ ہیں طلباء کی اہراز کی جاتی تھی لیکن اب گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی یہ ہے کہ سب سے زیادہ فوقیت ان علاقوں کو دی جائے جو پس مدرہ سمجھے جاتے ہیں -

دجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الرین - میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ تجویز کی گئی ہے یا کوشش کی گئی ہے ؟  
 مسٹر چٹر مین - آپ سوال دریافت کر سکتے ہیں لیکن یہ تجویز نہیں کر سکتے کہ فلاں کاروائی کی جائے -  
 دجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الرین - میں دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آیا یہ چیز سابقہ گورنمنٹ کی تجویز پر کی گئی ہے یا وحت مغربی پاکستان کی تجویز پر ؟

Mr. Chairman : Dis-allowed.

#### SCHOOLS IN THARPARKAR DISTRICT

\*667. Mir Muhammad Bakhsb Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpor : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of English Middle Schools and High Schools in each Taluka of the Tharparkar district along with the total population of each Taluka;

(b) the schools run by Government and District Local Boards respectively from among those mentioned in (a) above;

(c) whether compulsory primary education is in force in the Taluka of Nagarparkar of Tharparkar district ;

(d) whether there is any English Middle or High School in the Taluka of Nagarparkar; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) the distance between Nagarparkar town and the nearest English Middle School and High Schools, respectively?

سرور عبدالحمید خان دمٹی - (وزیر تعلیم) -

(الف)

نام شہر	مڈل سکول	ہائی سکول	کل آبادی
میرپور خاص	دو	دو	۱۰۰۳۷۰
ڈگری		چار	۶۵۵۳۷
جیس آباد		ایک	۲۵۰۲۸
سارو	ایک		۵۸۹۷۱
صبر کوٹ	چار	ایک	۸۵۳۵۷
چھاچھرو	ایک	ایک	۸۷۲۸۷
ڈپلو		ایک	۳۶۳۷۶
ٹٹھی		ایک	۶۳۹۲۳
نگر پارکر	کوئی نہیں	کوئی نہیں	۶۱۱۹۲

(ب) - دو ہائی سکول - ایک میرپور خاص میں اور ایک ڈنڈو جام مصر میں  
 گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے جاری ہیں - باقی پرائس لوکل ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈوں کے زیر  
 انتظام ہیں -

(ج) - جی ہاں -



(د) - یہ درس گاہیں مختلف اداروں کی جانب سے جاری کی جاتی ہیں - ان میں لوکل باؤنڈز ہیں - گورنمنٹ ہے - اور نجی ایجنسیں - وہ اپنی اپنی استطاعت کے مطابق مدارس کا اجرا کرتی ہیں - ظاہر طور پر ان مدارس کو سؤل سے ہائی اور پرائمری سے سؤل کرنے کی حقیقی ضرورت ہے - لوکل باؤنڈز کو چاہیے کہ وہ اس کی طرف توجہ دیں - گورنمنٹ ان مقامات کے اتھارٹیز کی توجہ اس بڑھتی ہوئی ضرورت کی طرف مبذول کرا رہی ہے - جہانک حکومت کا تعلق ہے وہ اس مدرسہ کو اونچے درجہ تک لائے جانے کے سوال پر باقی مدرسوں کے ایسے مطالبات کے ساتھ فور کرے گی - لیکن اس کا انحصار اس سال کے بجٹ کے پراویژن پر منحصر ہے -

(ه) - مقرر میل ہر جگہ سے -

دجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الدین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بیان فرما سکتے ہیں کہ سامارو کی تقریباً ۵۹ ہزار آبادی کے لئے ایک سؤل اسکول کافی ہے یہ کس اصول پر مبنی ہے ؟

سرور عبدالحمید خان رستی - کوشش تو یہ ہوتی ہے کہ جہاں زیادہ آبادی ہو وہاں اس ضرورت کو پورا کر دیا جائے لیکن بعض حالات کی وجہ سے کسی جگہ یہ خواہش پوری نہیں ہو سکتی -

دجم الہند حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الدین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرما سکتے ہیں کہ مختلف مدارس کس قسم کے ہیں - میری مراد ہے کہ ان میں اسلامی تعلیم ہوتی ہے یا انگریزی تعلیم ہوتی ہے ؟

Mr. Chairman : Dis-allowed.

بیگم جہاں آرا شاہنواز - کیا میں جناب وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کر سکتی ہوں کہ اس سال ہمارے بجٹ میں ۲۳ لاکھ روپیہ کی بجٹ ہوئی ہے - کیا یہ رقم اس میں نہیں لگاؤ گی ؟

سرور عبدالحمید خان رستی - یہ رقم اس میں خرچ نہیں ہو سکتی - میرے علم میں یہ ہے کہ جہاں جہاں ضرورت ہے وہاں وہاں خرچ کیا جا رہا ہے - ساموا ان جگہوں کے جہاں ہر مشکلات درپیش ہیں - وہاں یہ روپیہ خرچ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - میز - میں جناب خواجہ صاحب (حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الدین) کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ وہ تمام سوبہ کی طرف سے سوالات دریافت کر رہے ہیں - لیکن میں ان سے درخواست کرونگا کہ مجھے بھی اس خدمت کا موقع عطا فرمائیں -

کیا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ اس امر کے پیش نظر کہ بجٹ میں ۱۹ لاکھ روپیہ سرپلس رکھایا گیا ہے کیا وہ دنگر پارکر میں جو ۷۰ میل کے فاصلہ پر واقع ہے اور جہاں کوئی ہائی سکول نہیں ہے کیا وہ وہاں ہائی سکول بنانے کے لئے تیار ہیں ؟

سرور عبدالحمید خان رستی - کیوں نہیں بنائیں گے - بجٹ کے مطابق جو کچھ ہو سکتا ہے ضرور کریں گے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - میز - وزیر موصوف نے ذور فرمایا ہے کہ اس شہر سے ۷۰ میل کے فاصلہ پر ہائی سکول ہے - میں پوچھتا ہوں کیا وہ وہاں ہائی سکول

ہدائے کے لئے تیار ہیں یا ہدائے کا ارادہ رکھتے ہیں ؟  
سردار عبدالحمید خان رستہ - اس کا جواز اس کی ضرورت کے پیش نظر اور  
 بھی زیادہ ہو جاتا ہے -

SADIQ GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, BAHAWALPUR

\*700. Begum Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :-

- whether it is a fact that a hostel with limited accommodation is attached to the Sadiq Girls School, Bahawalpur;
- whether it is also a fact that this lack of proper hostel accommodation deprives a very large number of girl students of the division from getting education;
- whether the Government have taken any steps to extend the hostel; if not the reasons therefor;
- whether any electric fans are fitted in the said hostel, if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether class rooms in the Sadiq Girls High School, Bahawalpur were originally equipped with electric fans, if so, when were those fans removed; if not, the reasons for not providing fans in those class rooms so far;
- whether the students of Sadiq Girls High School, Bahawalpur are provided any conveyance by the school, if so, the number of Buses and "Tongas" thus provided;
- the number of students using Government Transport provided by the School ?

سردار عبدالحمید خان رستہ (وزیر تعلیم) - (الف) جی ہاں -

(ب) - اقلیت -

(ج) - یہ معاملہ حکومت کے زیر غور ہے لیکن یہ معارف کے ہونے پر منحصر

ہے -

(د) - بھلی کے پنکھے ابھرا ہیں ہوسٹل میں لگائے گئے تھے مگر جب وہ  
 خراب ہو گئے تو ۱۹۵۳ میں انہیں اتار لیا گیا اور چونکہ وہ ناقابل مرمت تھے اس  
 لئے ان کی جگہ پر دوسرے پنکھے لپٹے لگائے گئے - مگر یہ سابقہ بہاولپور حکومت  
 کے وقت میں مل میں آیا - بہر حال محکمہ تعلیم اس پر غور کر رہا ہے -

(ه) - اس کا جواب وہی ہے جیسا کہ جزو (د) کے بارے میں دیا گیا ہے -

(و) - مدرسہ کے لئے چار بسیں اور دو ٹانگیے خرمت پر مامور ہیں - تعداد  
 طالبات جو اس سے فائدہ اٹھاتی ہے ۲۲۵ ہے -

بیگم جہاں آرا شاہدواز - کیا میں وزیر تعلیم سے یہ دریافت کر سکتی  
 ہوں کہ جبکہ آپ کے محکمہ کا بجٹ ۲۳ لاکھ روپے سرپلس تھا تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ ان  
 بچوں کو گریسی میں رہنے دیا گیا اور ان کو پندرہ مہینوں میں نئے پنکھے لپٹے رکھے  
 گئے ؟

سردار عبدالحمید خان رستہ - مجھے بھی ان سے پتہ چل رہا ہے - لیکن ان  
 حالات میں یہ کچھ ہوا جو میں نے عرض کر دیا ہے - اب جب اس طرف میری توجہ

مبذول کرائی گئی ہے میں اس پر غور کروں گا -

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستی - ہاں میں ہی دے سکتا تھا -

رائٹا گل محمدر دون عرف عبدالعزیز دون - کیا میں وزیر موصوف سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ معاملہ کب ان کے زیر غور آیا اور کتنے سال زیر غور رہے گا ؟

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستی - سہر موصوف ہمیشہ موت کی طوالت کے متعلق سوال پوچھا کرتے ہیں اور یہ موت منحصر ہوتی ہے ہر ایک کے ذہنی خیال کے اوپر -  
رائٹا گل محمدر دون عرف عبدالعزیز دون - آپ کا ذہنی خیال ایسا اچھا ہے -

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - کیا وزیر موصوف کو علم ہے کہ موجودہ طالبات کی تعداد اتنی زیادہ ہے کہ ان کو کمروں میں جگہ نہ ملی اور وہ موسم سرما میں برآمدوں میں سونے کی بجائے ہینار پر ٹنگیں لہٹیں ان کو آرام پہنچانے کا کوئی بندوبست نہیں کیا گیا - کیا ان کے لئے جرا عمارت کا بندوبست نہیں کیا جا سکتا تھا ؟

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستی - کوشش تو ہم کر رہے ہیں - یہ استعمار پر منحصر ہے - طالبات کی بڑھتی ہوئی تعداد کے لئے جگہ کی کمی ظاہر ہے - اس وقت حکومت اور پبلک دونوں نے اس بڑھتی ہوئی ضرورت کو پورا کرنا ہے - حکومت اپنے بجٹ سے باہر جانے سے قاصر رہتی ہے -

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - کیا وزیر موصوف کو علم ہے کہ میں نے محکمہ تعلیم کی اس طرف توجہ دلائی تھی مگر اس ضمن میں کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا کہ ایک سرکاری عمارت اس سکول کے ملحق موجود ہے جس میں سارق ایجنٹ کالج کے پرنسپل رہائش پذیر ہیں حالانکہ ان کے لئے کالج میں ایک کوئٹھی موجود ہے اور مائل ٹائون میں ان کا اپنا ہنگامہ بھی عرصہ سے تعمیر ہو چکا ہے - کیا وجہ ہے کہ یہ عمارت سکول کی طالبات کے ہوسٹل کے لئے نہیں دی گئی ؟

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستی - محکمہ تعلیم کو دوسری عمارتوں پر تصرف حاصل نہیں ہے - اب اس ضرورت کے پیش نظر طالبات کے لئے ہوسٹل کا انتظام ہو رہا ہے -

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - جیسے وزیر موصوف نے فرمایا ہے کہ اس سکول میں ۱۹۵۳ء سے پنکھے نہیں ہیں اور گرمیوں میں ان کے لئے پنکھوں کا انتظام نہیں کیا گیا - کیا میں پوچھ سکتی ہوں کہ ان کی ضرورت کو کب تک پورا کیا جائیگا ؟

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستی - اس ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کی انتہائی کوشش کی جاچکی ہے -

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - یہ کوشش کب تک جاری رہیگی ؟ [کئی موسم آئے اور گزر گئے اور اس کے علاوہ جو آپ نے کہا ہے کہ اس عرصہ میں چار بسیں اور دو ٹانگے ہیں یہ غلط ہے - صرف دو بسیں اور دو ٹانگے ہیں -

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, the honourable Minister has stated that the Department of Education has no control over buildings that do not belong to that Department but the honourable lady member had referred to a building which does belong to the Department - the official building of the Principal of the Sadiq Egerton College ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Well, that is being used for the purpose for which it was built.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** That building could have been used for the purpose of a hostel.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** This is a question of opinion.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Because the Principal has another official house.

**Mr. Chairman :** When the honourable Minister is replying, the honourable member should take his seat. I think, that formality should be observed.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** When I was answering the question.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** I was putting the question when he got up. That building is in the occupation of the Principal of Sadiq Egerton College although there is another official building for that Principal. This was the question, and apart from the official buildings the Principal has also a private residence of his own in Model Town.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Well this is a question of opinion. I do not know whether that is there or not.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It is a question of fact and not of opinion.

**Mr. Chairman :** No interruptions.

سرکار میرالحمد خان رستی - جہاں تک مجھے علم ہے جو عمارت ہرمنسل کے قبضہ میں ہے وہ اس کی ضرورت کے مطابق ہے لیکن میں مزید دریافت کروں گا - اگر یہ واقعات جو پیش کئے گئے ہیں درست ہیں اور وہ عمارت میسر آ سکتی ہے تو وہ لازمی طور پر اس سال کر دی جائیں گی - یہ بات آپ پہلی دفعہ میرے نوٹس میں لائے ہیں -

بیگم ربیرہ احسان الحق - میں نے محکمہ مطلقہ کو کہا تھا کہ یہ عمارت خالی کروائی جائے جو کہ ہرمنسل کو دی گئی ہے اور یہ عمارت بغیر ضرورت کے ان کے پاس ہے - کیا وجہ ہے کہ لڑکیوں کے لئے یہ عمارت خالی نہیں کروائی جاتی ؟

سرکار میرالحمد خان رستی - آپ مجھے لکھ کر دیجئے -

بیگم ربیرہ احسان الحق - میں نے محکمہ کی توجہ اس طرف دلائی تھی لیکن افسوس ہے کہ عملی طور پر کوئی کام نہیں ہوتا -

سرکار میرالحمد خان رستی - آپ مجھے لکھ کر دیجئے - میں انکوائری کروں گا -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon rose.**

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Order order.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Who is he to call me to order ?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti :** Sir, the honourable member should be taught to behave according to the rules. There should be no Offensive expressions used.

Mr. Chairman : I would request the honourable members to kindly have no direct talk across the table: it should be through the Chair and there should be no offensive language used. We should raise the standard of debate higher than we have been doing so far.

Syed Amir Hussain Shah : Certainly, Sir.

حافظ خواجہ غلام سرور الہی - کیا میں تشریحا عرض کر سکتا ہوں کہ چونکہ وہ بڑے مشغول ہیں اس لئے انہیں ٹائم نہیں ملتا کہ وہ انکوائری کریں

Mr. Chairman : The question does not arise.

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - جیسا کہ انہیں بتلایا گیا ہے وہاں دو بسیں ہیں کیا میں دریافت کر سکتی ہوں کہ ان لڑکیوں کی تعارف کیا ہے جن کے لئے یہ دو بسیں استعمال کی جاتی ہیں؟

سرور عبدالحمید خان دستی - ۲۲۵

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - کیا ۲۲۵ طالبات کے لئے دو بسیں کافی ہو سکتی ہیں جبکہ وہ ٹاکارہ اور پرانی ہوں؟

سرور عبدالحمید خان دستی - میں اس کے متعلق مزید دریافت کرونگا۔

#### OPENING OF DEGREE AND F. SC. (MEDICAL) CLASSES IN BAHAWALPUR

\*701. Begum Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision of Rs. 96,320 was made in the budget of 1956-57 for the opening of Degree and F. Sc. (medical) classes, in view of the educational needs of women in Bahawalpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that an assurance was also given that the necessary arrangements shall be completed within the current year;

(c) whether it is fact that no practical steps have so far been taken in this behalf, if so, the reasons therefor?

Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Girls High School at Bahawalpur was raised to the Intermediate College by the former Bahawalpur Government, but unfortunately, they did not get it affiliated to the Punjab University or to the Board of Secondary Education. It was probably because the staff employed in the College was not up to the standard. The Department has now succeeded in obtaining the affiliation for the Intermediate Arts, and the Institution has been recognised by the Board of Secondary Education. As qualified staff necessary for the new classes had to be recruited, and also because the accommodation was not available the classes could not be started in the last academic year. The building is now under construction, the laboratories necessary for starting the Science classes are being built, and necessary equipment is being collected. It is proposed to start these classes from the academic session of 1957.

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - کیا میں دریافت کر سکتی ہوں کہ یہ جو کام گزشتہ سال غفلت کی وجہ سے نہیں ہو سکا تو اس رقم کو کسی اور تعلیمی مرکز کیوں صرف نہ کیا گیا؟

سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی - غفلت کا الزام تو زیادتی ہے - ابترا میں مجھے بھی یہ گمان ہوا تھا کہ شاید غفلت برقی گئی ہے - مگر بعد میں معلوم ہوا کہ جب یہاں پچھلے سال کا بجٹ پیش ہوا تھا اس وقت اکیڑہک سال شروع ہو چکا تھا - دریافت کرنے پر یہ بھی معلوم ہوا کہ ان جماعتوں کا الحاق یونیورسٹی کے ساتھ بھی نہیں کیا گیا تھا - بر قسنتی سے بہاولپور گورنمنٹ ان طلباء کو بطور پرائیویٹ طلباء امتحان میں شامل کرا لیا کرتی تھی - ساکنس لیبارٹری کے لئے جو سامان مہیا کیا جاتا تھا اس کے لئے بھی وقت چاہیئے تھا - اگر یہ روپیہ کسی اور پر صرف کر دیا جاتا تو اب اس کے لئے اور روپیہ میسر نہ آتا -

بیگم ربیرہ احسان الحق - کیا یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ کالج کی عمارت بڑے عرصہ سے تعمیر ہو چکی ہوگی تھی - بلکہ استمال میں نہ آنے کے باعث خراب بھی ہو چکی ہے - کیا یہ گورنمنٹ کی غفلت نہیں ہے ؟

سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی - میری یہ اطلاع ہے کہ وہ پایہ تکمیل تک اب پہنچی ہے - انہیں عجلت کی تاکید کر دی گئی ہے تا کہ اس سال یہ کلاسیں چار ہو سکیں -

بیگم ربیرہ احسان الحق - گزشتہ سال جس وقت میزانیہ پیش ہوا تھا اس وقت مئی کا مہینہ تھا - کیا کلاسز کا اجرا ستمبر میں آسانی سے نہیں ہو سکتا تھا ؟

سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی - صرف یہی ایک وقت نہ تھی - بلکہ مختلف اور متعدد رفتیں تھیں - یونیورسٹی سے الحاق - سٹاف مہیا کرنا - ساکنس لیبارٹری کا سامان مہیا کرنا - وغیرہ

بیگم ربیرہ احسان الحق - کیا ان رفتوں کو دور کرنا گورنمنٹ کا کام نہیں اور وہ اسے دور کر سکتی ہے - مگر غفلت کی وجہ سے نہیں کرتی ؟

**Sheikh Fazl-i-Ilahi Piracha :** May I know whether the honourable Minister was Education Minister also in the previous Government ?

سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی - سابقہ بہاولپور حکومت نے اس کالج کو انٹر میڈیٹ کیا تھا مگر یونیورسٹی سے اس کا الحاق نہیں کر لیا تھا -

شیخ فضل الہی پیراچہ - کیا ایک یونٹ بننے کے وقت وہ وزیر تعلیم نہیں تھے ؟

سرکار عبدالحمید خان رستی - جب سے میرے علم میں آیا ہے میں نے اسے لے لیا ہے -

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL ASSEMBLIES WHO ARE P.W.D.,

(IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY) CONTRACTORS.

\*556. **Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state the number and names of members of the Provincial and Central Assemblies who are P. W. D., (Irrigation and Electricity) Contractors in the Province ?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah (Minister of Development and Irrigation) :** The

names of the following six M. L. As. are borne on the Contractors' list of the Irrigation Department:—

1. Muhammad Yousuf Khan. (Tribal Areas covering the Mohmand Agency).
2. Haji Ataullah Khan.
3. Malik Muhammad Akbar Khan.
4. Agha Ghulam Nabi Khan Pathan.
5. Haji Sadiq Ali Abdul Karim Memon.
6. Muhammad Amin Khan.

No member of the Provincial Assembly is an Electricity Department Contractor. We have no authenticated information about the National Assembly Members.

Syed Amir Hussain Shah : To which parties do these members belong?

Mr. Chairman : The names are already there . I do not find it necessary to allow this question.

\*666. Cancelled :

Mr. Chairman : Now, Question No. 712.

A Member : What about Question No. 666.

Mr. Chairman : It has been cancelled, that is to say withdrawn by the member.

Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah : It has already been answered. That is why the member has dropped this question.

#### SEM NULLAH IN VILLAGE MARALA

\*712. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad : Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) the total area of land of Marala, Makhanawali and Kotli Qazi villages of the Gujrat district which has been waterlogged;

(b) whether it is a fact that the three miles long channel which has been constructed in village Marala to drain out sem water, fails to achieve this object because of the fact that its depth even at the head points is in level with the surface of the water-logged land;

(c) whether the Government in order to really reclaim this vast area intend to further deepen this small channel; if so, the time by which the said work can be expected to be completed; if not, the reasons therefor ?

فاضل فضل اللہ عبید اللہ (وزیر ترقیات و آبپاشی)۔ (الف) ان مواعیات میں ۱۵۰۰ ایکڑ کا ایک نشیبی رقبہ ہے جہاں پانی بارش کی وجہ سے جمع رہتا ہے نہ کہ سیم زرگی کی وجہ سے۔

(ب)۔ نکاسی کا انتظام کیا گیا تھا لیکن زبردست بارشوں کی وجہ سے وہ انتظام نا تسلی بخش ہے۔ چنانچہ دالے کو گہرا اور چوڑا کر دے کے لکھے ایک منصوبہ تیار کیا گیا تھا۔ اس منصوبے کا تین چوتھائی سے زیادہ کام مکمل ہو چکا ہے اور اس پر ابھی کام جاری ہے۔ جہاں سے تاس رقبے کو سیراب کیا جاتا ہے۔

(ج)۔ دالوں کی صورت میں کھدائی کا کام ہمیشہ رہنمائے سے اوپر کی طرف کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ کام جاری ہے اور موجودہ مالی سال کے اختتام تک مکمل ہو جائیگا۔

**چوہدری سیدی محبوب -** جناب والا! سوال نمبر ۱۱۲۱ کے متعلق کہیں کوٹلی کے متعلق ہے اور جواب کسی اور ہی جگہ کے متعلق دے دیا گیا ہے۔ ان جگہوں پر تشریح کی وجہ سے پانی جمع ہونے کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ وہاں پچاس سال سے سیم ڈالے گئے ہیں اور اس کی وجہ سے وہاں گزرنے کی بھی جگہ نہیں ہے۔

**قاضی فضل اللہ صہیر اللہ -** سوال تو مکھان والی اور کوٹلی ہی کے متعلق ہے لیکن ممکن ہے کہ جواب میں کچھ غلطی ہو گئی ہو۔ یہی اس کے متعلق دریافت کروں گا۔

I am sorry, Sir, I will check up this reply that I have got from the Department. It is possible there may be some mistake about it. I will check up and then inform him

**چوہدری غلام رسول ناز -** وزیر متعلقہ انکوائری تو اس بات کی کریں گے کہ یہ جواب کسی اور جگہ کے متعلق کیوں دے دیا گیا۔ لیکن میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ سوال کا اصل مقصد یہ تھا کہ پانی بارش کی وجہ سے جمع شوہ نہیں ہے۔ وہ سیم ڈالنے کی وجہ سے ہے۔ اس لئے اس ڈالنے کو گہرا کرنے سے کوئی نقصان نہیں پہنچتا۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ڈالنے کو گہرا کرنے کا کوئی منصوبہ بنایا گیا ہے یا نہیں؟

**قاضی فضل اللہ صہیر اللہ -** اس کو گہرا کرنے کا منصوبہ تیار کیا جا چکا ہے اور اس پر تین چوتھائی کام مکمل ہو چکا ہے۔

**چوہدری غلام رسول ناز -** میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج تک وہاں کوئی کام شروع ہی نہیں کیا گیا۔ میں اس علاقے کا رہنے والا ہوں اور مجھے خوب معلوم ہے۔ اس لئے متعلقہ محکمہ سے یہ بھی پوچھا جائے کہ جو اطلاع آپ کو پہنچائی گئی ہے وہ واقعی غلط کیوں ہے؟

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah : Shame!**

**Qari Fazul-Ubduallah :** I am sorry to find that Syed Amir Hussain Shah always shouts 'shame'.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** That is a matter of shame.

**قاضی فضل اللہ صہیر اللہ -** میں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ میں اس کے متعلق تحقیقات کروں گا اور اگر جوب غلط ثابت ہوا تو میں محکمہ کے خلاف کارروائی کرنے سے بھی گریز نہیں کروں گا۔ اور اگر کام شروع نہیں ہوا ہے تو شروع کر دیا جائے گا اور آئندہ برسات کا موسم شروع ہونے سے پہلے ختم ہو جائے گا۔

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL ASSEMBLIES WHO ARE P. W. D.,  
(B. & R.) CONTRACTORS.

**\*557. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state the number and names of members of the Provincial and Central Assemblies who are P. W. D., (B. & R.) Contractors in the Province?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works) :** The following five (5) members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly are P. W. D., B. & R., Contractors:—

(i) Haji Attaullah from settled area (D.I. Khan District).



- (ii) Haji Nasrullah Khan from Khurram Agency (Tribal Area).
- (iii) Malik Waris Khan from Khyber Agency (Tribal Area).
- (iv) Malik Abdul Jabbar of Mohmand Agency (Tribal Area).
- (v) M. Sadiq Ali, Southern Zone, Thatta.

The following one member of Central Assembly is a B & R Contractor:—

- (i). Malik Jehangir Khan.

دجم الہند خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الرین - جواب اردو میں رہیں تو آپ کی بڑی مہربانی ہوگی -

کرنل سیر عابر حسین - مجھے اس کے لئے کہا نہیں گیا -

دجم الہند خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الرین - آپ کی بڑی مہربانی ہوگی -

کرنل سیر عابر حسین - میں آپ کے لئے ترجمہ کر دوں گا -

مسٹر چیئرمین - پیر صاحب آپ اس طرح براہ راست بات نہیں کر سکتے -

دجم الہند خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الرین - میں آپ کے توسل سے بات کرتا ہوں -

مسٹر چیئرمین - آپ تو توسل کے بغیر ہی کر رہے تھے -

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL ASSEMBLIES WHO HOLD TRANSPORT BUS SERVICE ROUTE PERMITS.

\*558. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha : Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state the number and names of the members of the Provincial and Central Assemblies who hold transport bus service route permits in the Province ?

Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works) :  
Number of Members of Provincial Legislative Assembly. (15)  
Number of Members of Central Legislative Assembly. (1)

<i>Names of members of Provincial Legislative Assembly.</i>	<i>Number of permits held by each.</i>
1. M. Abdul Jabbar Khan, Muhammad, M. L. A. Miehani.	1 permit.
2. Muhammad Aslam Khan, son of Mir Afzal Khan, M. L. A., Turbela.	1/2 permit.
3. Raja Lal Khan, M. L. A., Director of New District Bus Service, Ltd., Rawalpindi.	16 permits held by the Company.
4. Sh. Manzur-ul-Hassan, M. L. A., Shareholder of Murree Hill Transport Company, Ltd., Rawalpindi.	31 permits held by the Company.
5. Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, M. L. A. Shareholder of Pindigheb Transport Company, Ltd., Pindigheb.	13 permits held by the Company.
Pir Mohy-ud-Din., Lal Badshah, M. L. A., Shareholder, Talagang Bus Service, Ltd., Talagang.	21 permits held by the Company.

<i>Names of members of Provincial Legislative Assembly.</i>	<i>Number of permits held by each.</i>
7. Ch. Muhammad Abdullah, M. L. A., Share-holder, The Pakistan Lyallpur Samundri Transport Co., Ltd., Lyallpur. (ii) Local Bus Service Ltd., Lyallpur, and (iii) Lyallpur Samundari Transport Company Ltd., Lyallpur.	17 permits held by the Company and 8 permits for Local Bus and 3 permits for Lyallpur Samundari Transport Company, Ltd.
8. Malik Fateh Muhammad, Tiwana, M. L. A., Share-hodler, The Nusrat Transport Company, Ltd., Lyallpur.	17 permits held by the Company.
9. Soofi Abdul Hamid, M. L. A., Share-holder, Shahkot Bus Service, Regd., Shahkot.	8 permits held by the Company.
10. Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, M. L. A., Chief of Kalabagh, Share-holder Mainwali Transport Company Ltd., Mianwali.	13 permits held by the Company.
11. Sh. Rehan-ud-Din, M. L. A. Share-holder, The Haryana United Transport Co., Ltd., Multan.	26 permits held by the Company.
12. Ch. Muhammad Hanif, M.L.A., Share-holder of the West Pakistan Transport Co., Regd., Multan.	5 permits held by the Company.
13. Pirzada Shah Nawaz, M. L. A., District, Nawabshah.	3 permits.
14. Mir Nabi Bakhsh Khan Khossa, M. L. A.	2 permits.
15. Khan Khawaja Muhammad Khan, M. L. A. Share-holder of Pindi Hazara Transport Company, Ltd., Rawalpindi.	43 permits.

*Names of members of Central Legislative Assembly Number of permits held by each*

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. M. Jalal-ud-Din Khan, Proprietor G.T.S., Peshawar. | 2 permits. |
|---|------------|

**Mr. Chairman :** I think Mir Nabi Bakhsh Khan Khosa is no more a member of the Assembly.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** Yes, Sir, I think certain names have been included by office who are no longer members.

**Mr. Chairman :** These names may be omitted from this list.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** These names will be omitted.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the Minister whether the giving of such permits to M. L. As., who can influence and coerce the Government, is in accordance with the policy announced by the Chief Minister that there will be no patronage and nepotism?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I can assure the member that these members were permit-holders and share-holders of these route permits long before this Ministry

came into existence, and apart from that I may inform the member that most of the members mentioned here are sitting on the opposite benches.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** May I know from the Minister whether he is prepared to cancel all the permits of all these members, whether they belong to the opposition or whether they belong to the party in power?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** Certainly not, Sir. The members do not get these permits by virtue of their being members. They are share-holders of these transport companies and citizens of West Pakistan; they have as much right to hold these permits as anybody else.

چوہدری چنرو لال سندھ راس - کیا یہ لاتعداد روٹ پرمت تقسیم کرتے وقت اقلیتوں کے کسی ممبر کو بھی کوئی پرمت دیا گیا ہے ؟

مسٹر چیئر مین - یہ سوال دئے گئے جواب سے پیدا نہیں ہوتا - اس سوال کے جواب میں اقلیتوں کا ذکر نہیں کیا گیا -

**A Member :** Sir, when members from the former Province of the Punjab hold as many as twenty or twenty-five permits, members from Sind have been completely ignored. In view of this fact would the honourable Minister like to give a permit to Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada?

**Mr. Chairman :** Dis-allowed.

چوہدری محضر عبد اللہ جاٹ - جناب والا - اس فہرست میں بہت سے ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کے نام درج نہیں کئے گئے - کیا میں اس کی وجہ دریافت کر سکتا ہوں ؟

کرنل سیر عابد حسین - اگر آپ مجھے ان کے نام بتا دیں تو میں بڑی خوشی سے ان کو فہرست میں درج کر لوں گا -

کرنل سیر عابد حسین - یقیناً " میں وزیر مواصلات سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ اگر میں ان ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کے ناموں کی فہرست ان کو دوں تو وہ ان کے ناموں کا اس ایوان میں اعلان کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں ؟

کرنل سیر عابد حسین - یقیناً "

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister when was this information conveyed to him which he has just now read before the House?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** Does it make any difference whether this information was conveyed to me two days ago or five days ago?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** It does.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** It was conveyed to me recently. Probably the honourable member is led by the fact that one or two names that appear on the list are no longer members and so, probably the Office have mis-informed me.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Sir, is it a fact that Mr. Abdul Hamid, Mr. Ashraf and Mr. Nowsherwan are holding route permits in the name of another transport company?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I can check it up. It is true that members some-

times try to conceal their identity under various names. I will have to find out. I am sure that there will be some members from the Opposite Benches also.

چوہدری محرم عبد اللہ جاٹ - کیا آدریبل وزیر از راہ کرم بیان فرماکینگے کہ اس سوال کا جواب انہوں نے ابھی پڑھ کر سنا دیا ہے اور جو کچھ اس سلسلے میں انہیں دفتر سے بتایا گیا ہے وہ سراسر غلط کیوں ہے؟ اس میں میرا تعلق تین کمپنیوں سے بنایا گیا ہے - حالانکہ میرا تعلق صرف دو کمپنیوں سے ہے - میرے پاس دو روٹ پرمٹ ہیں وہ Partition سے پہلے کے ہیں اور جن ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کے نام انہوں نے لکھے ہیں ان میں سے بیشتر وہ ہیں جن کو تقسیم ملک کے بعد روٹ پرمٹ ملے تھے - کیا آپ اس سلسلے میں انکوائری فرماکینگے کہ اس سوال کا جواب غلط کیوں ہے؟

کرڈل سیر عابر حسین - ہو سکتا ہے کہ جواب میں کوئی غلطی رہ گئی ہو - لیکن اس میں Partition سے پہلے یا بعد کا کوئی ذکر نہیں -

چوہدری محرم عبد اللہ جاٹ - آپ نے میرا نام تین کمپنیوں کے ساتھ وابستہ کیا ہے - حالانکہ میرے حصے صرف دو کمپنیوں میں ہیں -

دجم البدر حافظ خواجہ غلام سریر الزین - جناب والا - اس فہرست میں جتنے نام بھی رکھے گئے ہیں وہ سب ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کے ہیں میں دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کے علاوہ بھی کسی کو روٹ پرمٹ دئے جاتے ہیں یا نہیں؟

سریر حیرتین - یہ سوال صرف ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان کے متعلق ہے اور کسی کے متعلق نہیں -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, in view of the fact that the statement read out by the honourable Minister has been challenged from so many quarters because of its inaccuracy will you kindly allow us to put supplementaries on this question tomorrow so that the Minister after consulting his department may be in a position to give us correct information?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** And up-to-date.

**Mr. Chairman :** I don't think it is necessary because this is an old question.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** It may be an old question but the information which the Minister has conveyed to this House has been challenged from many quarters because of its inaccuracy.

**Mr. Chairman :** He will look into the mis-statements that have been made and correct the whole thing.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** I would like the honourable members to let me know the particular cases with which they don't agree and where there has been some omission. I know that one or two names of the former M. L. As., have been included in the list. These names will be deleted. If the honourable members would add to my information by telling me that such and such a name was omitted I may announce them tomorrow.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** The question hour is over.

**Mr. Chairman :** It will be over at 9-45.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** Sir, I have given the names of those members who are holding route permits in the name of another Transport Company. May I know if the honourable Minister will give me a definite reply tomorrow?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** If the honourable member gives me their names I will check the list up and let him know tomorrow.

BURNING OF VEHICLES AT MULTAN

\*691. Syed Shameem Hussain Qadri : Will the Minister of Communication and Works be pleased to state:—

- whether it is a fact that six vehicles of the Punjab Transport Board caught fire at Multan Station last year;
- the official held responsible for this loss;
- the action taken by the Board so far in this matter;
- the officer-in-charge of Multan Station at the time of this incident?

Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communication and works) :

(a) Yes—it is a fact that 6 vehicles (4 fully depreciated and 2 un-depreciated old buses) of the Punjab Road Transport Board caught fire at Multan Station on the 4th May, 1956.

(b) A high level Committee was deputed to determine the cause of fire and a report was also lodged with the Police. The report of the committee indicates that the fire took place at 1-30 p.m., when all the workshop staff were away for Juma prayers and only one cleaner, who came back on duty, noticed a flame in one of the vehicles. Examination of the buses and the enquiries held on the spot revealed that the fire was accidental, having probably been caused by the stub-end of a smouldering cigarette thrown by a person going to the laterines, which were then situated within the workshop premises. The Police investigations also indicated that the fire was accidental. That being so, no official could be held responsible for the loss.

(c) The workshop premises have been completely segregated from the main bus stand and the outer yard and the laterines for the passengers have been shifted from the existing vicinity in the workshop to the gate in order to obviate such occurrences. The existing Fire Fighting arrangements have been further strengthened and security measures re-inforced by the appointment of additional chowkidars.

(d) Malik Jahan Dad Khan, Traffic Manager.

مسٹر چیئر مین - یہ سوال غالباً پہلے بھی پوچھا جا چکا ہے -

Col. Syed Abid Hussain : Yes, Sir, this question has been answered but the honourable member is new to this House and, therefore, I thought that he may be interested in this question and so I have repeated the answer.

قاضی مریر احمد - حضور والا - جہاں تک مجھے یاد پڑتا ہے آئریبل وزیر مواصلات نے فرمایا ہے کہ اس دن کارکن جمعہ کی نماز پڑھنے گئے ہوئے تھے حالانکہ اس تاریخ کو اتوار کا دن تھا - کیا میں وزیر موصوف سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ آیا ملتان میں اتوار کے روز نماز جمعہ پڑھی جاتی ہے ؟

کردل سیر عابد حسین - یہ تو آپ کے وہی سوال دہرایا ہے جو آپ نے اس وقت کیا تھا -

قاضی مریر احمد - آپ نے بھی وہی جواب پڑھا ہے جو پہلے سال پڑھا تھا -

مسٹر چیئر مین - اس کی اجازت دیں -

نجم الہدٰی خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الدین - جناب والا - جو بسیں جلی تھیں ان میں ایک بھ تھرو تودہ جاتی تھی - اس کے جل جانے کے بعد تودہ کو تھرو ہی

چالو نہیں کی گئی - اس کی کیا وجہ ہے ؟

سٹر چٹر میں - اس کی اجازت نہیں -

قائمی مریر احمر - میں نے دریافت کیا ہے کہ اس تاریخ کو اتوار تھا یا جمعہ ؟

سٹر چٹر میں - یہ بات نو ختم ہو گئی ہے -

RAJA UMER HAYAT KHAN, ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER

\*692. Syed Shameem Hussain Qadri : Will the Minister of Communication and Works be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Fiaz Ali Khan has been promoted as District Magager at Lyallpur in the Punjab Road Transport Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that Raja Umar Hayat Khan, Assistant Traffic Manager, has been promoted as Traffic Manager in the above vacancy;

(c) the qualifications of Raja Umar Hayat Khan, Assistant Traffic Manager and his substantive post in the service of the Board ?

Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications & Works) : (a) & (b) The replies are in the affirmative.

(c) Raja Umar Hayat Khan was selected as Assistant Traffic Manager by the Punjab Public Service Commission in the year 1951. He also officiated as Works Manager for some time with the previous consent of the Punjab Government. He was provisionally appointed as Officiating Traffic Manager in November, 1956, pending regular selection by the Staff Selection Committee. He holds no substantive appointment in the Punjab Road Transport Board.

CHIEF ACCOUNT, PUNJAB ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD

\*693. Syed Shameem Hussain Qadri : Will the Minister of Communication and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Road Transport Board has decided to appoint Sh. Rehmat Ullah as its Chief Accountant;

(b) whether his appointment has been approved by the Government if not, the reasons therefore ?

Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works) :

(a) Yes. The Punjab Road Transport Board had decided to appoint Sh. Rahmat Ullah as an Officiating Chief Accountant subject to the approval of Government.

(b) No. Government has not approved the appointment of Sh. Rahmat Ullah as Chief Accountant. The reasons being that he is not fully qualified in all respects to hold this post.

METALLING AND WIDENING THE ACHHRIAN—CHATTAR ROAD IN DISTRICT HAZARA

\*730. Khan Shad Muhammad Khan : Will the Minister of Communication and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain amount was provided in the current years' Budget Estimates for metalling and widening the Achbrian-Chhattar Road in District Hazara.

(b) whether it is a fact that the work of widening and constructing of the said road was taken in hand, if so, the reasons for stopping the said work later on;

(c) whether the Government intend to metal this important highway next year?

**Col. Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works):** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. As the cost has to be borne out of the Road Development Fund Controlled by the Central Government and as their approval has not been received

(c) Yes, provided the Central Government agree to meet the expenditure from the Road Development Fund.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

#### CLOSURE OF KHIRTHAR CANAL.

\*960. **Sardar Major Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani :** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khirthar Canal is to be closed on the 15th of March, 1957 for annual repairs instead of on the 23rd March as usual;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative whether Government's attention has been invited to the fact that the wheat crop of that area will be thus completely destroyed; if so, whether the Government intend to take immediate steps to order the authorities to follow the old system regarding the closure of canal on 23rd March, 1957?

**Qazi Fazalullah, Ubedullah (Minister of Development and Irrigation):**

(a) Yes.

(b) The date of closure from March 15th was decided in a meeting of senior Irrigation Engineers of old Sind and leading Zamindars from all parts of the Province concerned, by the Minister, Irrigation at Nawabshah on 11th January, 1957. While the Zamindars of Khirthar represented that water is required for wheat almost up to the end of March, those from Lower Sind and of Tharparkar District were vehemently opposed to any closures towards end of March as affecting seriously the very precious and extensive cash crop of cotton. The closure in March is unavoidable for repairs to the Barrage and other Irrigation works and the dates chosen were such as to cause least harm to the interest of the cultivators on the whole.

**Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah :** May I understand from the Minister that he is more interested in cash crops?

**Qazi Fazalullah, Ubedullah :** I am interested in all crops.

**Mr. Ghulam Mustafa, Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurgare :** Did the people from Nawabshah District request that the canal should be closed not earlier than the end of March?

**Qazi Fazlullah, Ubedullah :** It is true that Zamindars from Nawabshah District insisted that we should not close the canal upto 31st of March, but that was not possible.

**Mr. Ghulam Mustafa, Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurgare:** Is it a fact that always the canals are closed on the 15th of December every year and that Sanghar Zamindars are also opposed to the canal being closed by the 15th of March?

**Qazi Fazlullah, Ubedullah :** I have already said that the people from almost all parts of the Province suggested that there should be closure on the 15th of March,

because they wanted to do early sowing of cotton.

**Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurgari :** Will the Minister be pleased to state as to what were the reasons for not closing the canal in December?

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** There was a persistent demand for not closing the canal in December in order to grow more food and to bring more areas under wheat cultivation.

**Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurgari :** Is the Minister aware that two or three years back, the barrage was never closed, although some such conditions had arisen?

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I cannot take the risk of not closing the barrage canals.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is the Minister aware of the fact that on account of non-closure of the canals in January the Zamindars cultivated late with the result that they have not been able to bring lot of areas under cultivation which they wanted to do?

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** That is very unfortunate that the people have done late sowing but if there has been cultivation up to the end of December, I suppose it will not suffer for want of water.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Is he aware that most of the cultivation has been done during the first week of January?

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I may inform the honourable member that I have directed the Chief Engineer to go to the site and see that the canal is closed only for 8 or 10 days and I assure him that every effort will be made to re-open the canal on the 25th of this month in order to give water to the wheat crop.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Will it not be proper if instead of closing on 15th it should be closed on the 22nd and then again the closure to be made in the first week of April?

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** That is not possible, because the cotton growers are insisting that they should get water from the canal for cotton cultivation on 1st of April.

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** My friend should not forget that we have to think of the safety of the Barrage as well. Last year there were unusually heavy floods as a result of which a million cusecs of water passed down at Sukkur and it is clear that we have got to be very careful and check up the headworks which necessitates the closure. Our effort will be to close the canal for as short a time as is possible.

**Mr. Allah Dino Muhammad Hussian Sial :** The reply is vague. He said that he wanted to help the cotton growers by doing what he has done.

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I have never said that this closure is meant to help the cotton growers. I said that it was done to check any possible damage to the head works. The material is there; the Chief Engineer is going, and if there is no damage, then the closure period will be as short as possible. I have taken expert opinion — consulted Engineers — and they are of the unanimous opinion that there must be closure.

**Mr. Allah Dino Muhammad Hussian Sial :** What about losses?

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** There will be no loss.



**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** Will the honourable Minister please give an assurance that here in asli canals closure will take place only in December?

**Mr. Chairman :** Disallowed.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** A few years ago when such a situation arose, the Barrage was never closed.

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I am not aware of it, I am not prepared to take the risk this year. Last year we had heavy floods.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** My question was relevant to the shifting of time.

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I have already explained the circumstances which necessitated the shifting of the date. There was a demand from people including the Commissioner of the Khairpur Division that there should be no closure in December. This 15th March was fixed in consultation with the Engineers of both the Barrages.

## UN-STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### PRINTING OF THE HOLY QURAN.

**208. Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad :** Will the Minister of Finance and Information be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government have taken or intends taking any steps for ensuring correct printing of the Holy Quran and for making available good quality paper for the purpose;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that some commercially minded publishers in the Province are printing Holy Quran on inferior quality paper containing many errors; if so, whether the Government propose taking any steps to check this tendency amongst the publishers?

**سر دار عبدالرشید خان (وزیر - ایات و اطلاعات) - (الف) - یہ مسئلہ کہ قرآن مجید کی ذہانت میں کوئی افلاط نہ رہنے پائیں پہلے ہی سے حکومت کے زیر غور ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لئے حکومت نے قوالم اور پریس کی طرف سے تجاویز حاصل کرنے کے بعد زیر صدارت جناب سر دار عبدالرشید خان رستی وزیر تعلیم - مقتدر علماء اور اعلیٰ حکام کی ایک ہینڈنگ منعقد کی جس میں مقررہ ذیل علماء پر مشتمل ایک سب کمیٹی کی تشکیل عمل میں لائی گئی:—**

(1) مولانا غلام مرشد خطیب شاہی مسجر لاہور -

(2) مولانا ابراہیم صاحب مسجر احمد مسجر وزیر خان لاہور -

(3) مولانا داؤد خان -

(4) مولانا کمالیہ صاحب -

(5) مولانا احمد علی مسجر شیراؤوالہ دروازہ لاہور -

(6) مولانا غلام مسجر قمر خطیب مسجر مغربی پاکستان سول سیکریٹریٹ -

(7) مولوی غلام محی الدین خان قصوری (کٹریڈر) -

اس سب کمیٹی کے زیرِ نظر کام سپرد کیا گیا ہے کہ وہ اس مسئلہ کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر مشتمل سفارشات حکومت کو پیش کرے۔ یہ سب کمیٹی ناشرین کو صبرہ قسم کے کاغذ کی بھرمانی کے اقدامات پر بھی غور کر رہی ہے۔ یہ سب کمیٹی منقریہ اپنی سفارشات حکومت کو پیش کر دیگی۔

(ب) ہاں - منجملہ دیگر امور یہ مسئلہ بھی اسی سب کچھ کے زیر طور ہے -

#### CONSOLIDATION OF LAND HOLDINGS HELD BY REFUGEES.

**209. Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad :** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of those refugees who have been allotted land measuring up to 10 or 12 acres in small holdings, scattered over two or three villages or if situated in a single village plots measuring one or more acres, scattered at different places;

(b) whether any scheme of consolidating such holdings is under the consideration of the Government; if so, the date by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the cases of such refugee claimants of small land holdings who could not secure any allotment of land in the congested areas or anywhere else; if so, whether the Government intend to give them priority in the allotment of land in non-congested areas?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) :**

(a) This information is not available and the time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the purpose for which it is required;

(b) Yes, but this is awaiting the necessary amendment of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act;

(c) Yes. Instructions were issued to settle the claims of non-allottee claimants of congested districts in the non-congested districts earmarked for this purpose. The question of according such claimants priority in the non-congested districts does not arise.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF CHICHAWATNI BRIDGE ON RIVER RAVI

**210. Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad :** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that on account of the collapse of Chichawatni Boat Bridge, on river Ravi, last year, there was a heavy loss of life and property; if so, whether they propose to consider the building of a permanent bridge at this important crossing;

(b) whether Government contemplate taking the preliminary steps in this direction before the setting in of the next rainy season?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works)**

(a) There has been no collapse of the Boat Bridge last year. It was in July, 1954 that a ferry boat capsized, resulting in loss of life;

There is no proposal to construct a permanent bridge owing to paucity of funds,

(b) No.

#### MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN MULTAN DIVISION

**211. Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad :** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of motor accidents which occurred in Multan Division last year;

(b) whether the Government tried to ascertain the causes of these accidents;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the metalled surface of the Lahore-Multan-Quetta road which is an important high way, is too narrow to accommodate two vehicles at a time and while crossing each other the drivers are obliged to drive their vehicles on to the unmetalled portion of the road, thus raising dark clouds of dust which reduce visibility;

(d) whether it is a fact that the incidence of accidents on this road will considerably decrease if the metalled surface of this road is widened; if so, the action taken or intended to be taken by the Government in this behalf?

Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works) :

(a) 102 motor accidents occurred in Multan Division last year;

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The road-way in certain stretch of 253 miles length between Lahore to Panjnad via Multan to Muzaffargarh is for a single lane traffic;

(d) Yes. It is proposed to widen the portion of this road from Lahore to Panjnad to 20 feet metalled width where it is narrow. An estimate amounting to Rs. 88,70,250/- has already been sent to the Central Government for approval to the work being financed from Central Road Fund. Also 13 miles between Lahore to Pattoki are being widened to 20 feet metalled width.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF URDU LANGUAGE.

212. Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Government have allocated any special amount for the development of Urdu as our national language;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to introduce Urdu as official language in Government Offices at the district level in the Province?

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب - (وزیر اعلیٰ مغربی پاکستان) - (الف) - جی ہاں - مال ۱۹۵۷-۵۸ کے تخصیص جات میں ادبیہ میں ۳۷ - تعلیم کے تحت دو لاکھ روپے کی گنجائش رکھی گئی ہے -

(ب) - اس ضمن میں سابق حکومت پنجاب کی جانب سے ماہ اگست ۱۹۵۰ میں احکام جاری کئے گئے تھے (جن کی نقل ایوان کے ملاحظہ کے لئے میز پر رکھی گئی ہے) صوبہ مغربی پاکستان میں اسی قسم کے احکام جاری کرنے کے سوال پر فور کیا جا رہا ہے -

نقل احکامات

نمبر ۲۸۶۳ - پی پی - ۲۲۱۲۹/۵۰

مخاطب

حافظ مہر السجیر پی - اے - ایس

محترم اعلیٰ حکومت پنجاب

بھارت

جناب جلدہ میران محکمہ جات - رجسٹرار صاحب وزارت عالیہ لاہور  
کمشنر صاحبان قسمت - نائب کمشنر صاحبان و ملحق و سیشن جج صاحبان  
پنجاب -

مورخہ لاہور - ۱۰ اگست ۱۹۵۰

موضوع :— تمام سرکاری دفاتر میں دفاتر زبان کی حیثیت سے انگریزی کی بجائے اردو کی ترویج

## جواب عالی

حکومت پنجاب نے اطلاعاً نمبر ۳۲۵۲ - پی پی - ۹۹۷۱۲/۳۹ مورخہ ۲ دسمبر ۱۹۶۹ء کے ذریعہ ایک کمیٹی مقرر کی تا کہ اردو کو انگریزی کی جگہ بحیثیت سرکاری زبان تمام دفاتر عزالتوں اور سرکاری محکموں میں بعجلت ممکنہ رائج کرنے کی فرض سے لائحہ عمل اور بہترین طریقہ کے متعلق تحقیقات کر کے اس بارے میں سفارشات پیش کی جائیں۔ اس مجلس نے کئی ذیلی مجالس قائم کی ہیں جو دستاویز العمل - عوامی اصطلاحات - سرکاری دفاتر کے طریق کار میں مستعمل اصطلاحات - سرکاری اداروں میں مستعمل فنی و دیگر اصطلاحات سے متعلق مسائل اور اردو مختصر نویسی و اردو ٹائپ رائٹروں وغیرہ سے متعلق سوال کو حل کرنے میں کوشاں ہیں۔ دفاتر وغیرہ میں عام طور پر مستعمل اصطلاحات کا معیاری ترجمہ کرنے کی فرض سے ایک مجلس مترجمین بھی قائم کی جا رہی ہے۔ ان سفارشات کے مطابق جو مجلس نے اپنی پہلی اندائی روکار میں پیش کی تھیں حکومت نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ یوم پاکستان یعنی ۱۲ اگست ۱۹۵۰ء سے حسب ذیل جریدہ طریق کار اختیار کیا جائے :-

(الف) - دفاتر ضلع کی حر تک تمام سرکاری دفاتر میں فی الفور انگریزی کی بجائے اردو رائج کر دی جائے۔ لیکن تمام عام ورقے (فارم) جو مختلف دفاتر میں رائج ہیں بالخصوص وہ جن کا خزانے اور حسابات سے تعلق ہے اور جو صرف انگریزی میں طبع کئے جاتے ہیں بدستور انگریزی میں پر کئے جائیں۔ البتہ ایسے ورقے جن کے اخراجات دونوں زبانوں میں کئے جاتے ہیں اردو ہی میں پر کئے جائیں۔ لیکن یہ تبدیلی دوسرے دفاتر کے ساتھ مراسلت کی زبان پر اثر انداز نہ ہوگی۔ کہیں کہ بحالات و دیگرہ اردو مراسلت ٹائپ شدہ شکل میں نہیں کی جا سکتی۔ اس کا اطلاق ان معیاری روزانوں پر بھی ہوگا جو وقتاً فوقتاً مرتب کی جاتی ہیں۔

حکومت کی دشوری کے بغیر اس طریق کار سے کسی استثناء کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔

(ب) - ان دفاتر میں جو دفاتر طبقہ (سرکل آفسز) کہلاتے ہیں نیز میران محکمہ (پیڈ آف ڈیپارٹمنٹس) کے ان دفاتر میں جنہیں حکومت (سول سیکرٹری ایٹ) کا درجہ حاصل نہیں ہر میر محکمہ اپنے اختیار تہیزی سے اپنے دفتر کی حر تک دفتری کیفیت اردو میں قلم بند کرنے کا حکم دے سکتے ہیں۔ جس دفتر میں اردو اختیار کر لی جائے وہاں خاص خاص صورتوں میں انگریزی کے استعمال کی اجازت متعلقہ میر محکمہ دے سکیں گے۔

(ج) - ایسے دفاتر میں جنہیں دیوان حکومت کا درجہ حاصل ہے بالفعل انگریزی بدستور استعمال کی جانی چاہئے۔ لیکن ان دفاتر کے ملازمین کو ابھی سے مقدمہ کر دینا چاہئے کہ وہ دفتری زبان کی اردو میں تبدیلی کے لئے تیار رہیں۔

۲ - حکومت کو توقع ہے کہ (ب) بالا میں محولہ میران محکمہ جات انگریزی کی بجائے اردو کے استعمال پر عمل در آ کر کرنے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کریں گے۔ انہیں (ج) بالا میں محولہ میران دفاتر کو چاہئے کہ وہ سر - ذیلی مجلس طریق کار مجالس زبان دفتری - دیوان حکومت پنجاب کو اطلاع دیں کہ انہیں دفاتر میں مستعمل کن اصطلاحات کا معیاری اردو ترجمہ مطلوب ہے۔

۳ - اس تمام مدت حال کا چھ ماہ کی مدت کے بعد انتظامات بالا پر عمل پیرائی سے حاصل شدہ تجربہ کی روشنی میں دوبارہ جائزہ لیا جائیگا۔ لہذا آپ اس معاملہ پر آگے سے نظر رکھیں اور جب آپ سے تفتقر

اور تعمیری تجاویز طلب کی جائیں تو ان کے لئے تیار رہیں۔ اس اثنا میں افسران انگریزی اصطلاحات کا غیر معیاری ترجمہ استعمال کر سکتے ہیں اور اردو میں اپنی رائے قلمبند کرتے وقت انگریزی اصطلاحات سے بھی کام لے سکتے ہیں۔

غلام  
رسخت حافظ عبدالمجید  
مختار اعلیٰ حکومت پنجاب

#### EVACUEE LANDS IN CHAK No. 11/14L.

**213. Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad :** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

(a) the area of non-Muslim evacuee lands in Chak No. 11/14 - L (Iqbal Nagar) in Tehsil Montgomery;

(b) whether the above-mentioned area of land has been allotted to deserving refugees; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) :- It is regretted that the answer to this question is not yet ready.

#### GARDENS IN EVACUEE LANDS OF CHAK No. 11/14-L

**214. Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad :** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

(a) the area of Gardens in evacuee lands of Chak No. 11/14-L (Iqbal Nagar) in Tehsil and District Montgomery;

(b) whether the said Garden area after a lapse of about nine years, has now been given on lease to a non-refugee;

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for not allotting the said area of any deserving refugee?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) :

(a) The area of the garden as reported by local officers is 65 Acres;

(b) No. The garden has been leased jointly to three deserving refugees from Jamu and Kashmir state. Prior to this, the garden in question was under the management of the Agriculture Department.

(c) Does not arise.

#### PLAY-GROUNDS FOR SCHOOLS IN MARDAN.

**215. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khattak :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are three High Schools and eight Primary Schools in the town of Mardan;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not even a single playground for all these schools; if so, the steps the Government intend to take to provide playgrounds to meet the requirement of the schools?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes; the schools are hemmed in the built area, and there is not enough

space for the provision of play-grounds in them. The Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, is, however, exploring the possibility of providing play-grounds on the outskirts of the town. For the present, arrangements have been made for the students to use the military play-grounds or the grounds located in the college.

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

**216. Khan Abdul Ghani Khan Khatak :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Gazetted Officers are entitled to free medical aid and rent free accommodation in hospitals;

(b) whether it is a fact that the higher the rank of a Government official the greater the medical facilities available to him;

(c) whether it is a fact that non-Gazetted Government servants are not entitled to such facilities;

(d) if the answers to above be in the affirmative, whether the Government intend to so revise the rules as to make medical aid available to the low paid Government employees as conveniently as possible?

**Khan Khudadad Khan (Minister of Health) :** (a) The Gazetted Officers are entitled to free Medical aid and rent free accommodation in hospitals. In the matter of detail, however, the privileges granted in different integrating units vary to some extent. For instance in the former Punjab the cost of only such medicines as are borne on the price list of the Medical Stores Depot, is re-imbursed whereas there is no such restriction in the former province of Sind and Baluchistan. In Frontier, only such medicines are allowed, as are ordinarily available in the hospitals.

(b) There are different sets of Medical Attendance Rules for Officers belonging to the Provincial Services, Central Services and those governed by the former Secretary of State Services. The privileges of free medical treatment therefore, vary according to the status and service of the Officer and not his rank;

(c) In the former Punjab, the Government employees drawing pay less than Rs. 150 p.m. substantive and less than Rs. 250 p.m. non-substantive are not entitled to free treatment in respect of their family members. There is however no such restriction in the case of other integrating Units;

(d) the question of framing Medical Attendance Rules on West Pakistan basis is now under consideration. The proposed rules will give the much needed medical relief to the low paid Government employees.

#### X-RAY PLANT OF LADY READING HOSPITAL, PESHAWAR.

**217. Khanzada Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Haq Khan Khattak :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) the quota of X-Ray films fixed for the X-Ray plant of Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar;

(b) whether it is a fact that for ten to twelve days in each month, films are not available in the hospital and this causes great inconvenience to the patients;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of films the provision of medical aid to certain essential and emergency cases is greatly hindered and often results in loss of life; if so, steps Government intend to take in this behalf?

**Khan Khudadad Khan (Minister of Health) :**

(a)	(i)	X-Ray films size	15" x 12"	.. 351 packets of 25 films each
	(ii)	" " "	10" x 12"	.. 215 Ditto

(iii)	X-Ray Films Size	10" x 18"	..	112 packets of 25 films each.
(iv)	" "	8½" x 6½"	..	13 Ditto
(v)	" "	6½" x 4½"	..	6 Ditto

(b) No. Though sometimes a shortage of X-Ray films is experienced.

(c) (i) In the time of shortage X-Ray films are obtained from other hospitals to cater for serious and emergent cases. Ordinary cases are however deferred and asked to wait;

(ii) The Director General of Supply and Development has been asked to fix the quota of X-Ray films under 'rate contract' immediately. Secondly the Central Government has also been asked to issue the import licences to the firms for the supply of X-Ray films. The position is likely to improve, after the receipt of 'rate contract' and import licences.

### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Conspiracy to kill Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Khalid Gilani.  
On a point of privilege, Sir.

قاضی مریر احمد - سرر محترم - کل اس ہاؤس میں ایک افسوسناک واقعہ پیش آیا ہے اس کے سلسلہ میں .....

مسٹر چیئر مین (پیر الہی بخش) - اس سے پہلے کہ آپ شروع کریں میں آپ سے موثرانہ استعرا کرونگا کہ جو کچھ کل ہوا ہے وہ repeat دہ ہو اور پہاری یہ کوشش ہونی چاہئے کہ ہاؤس میں کوئی ایسی بات نہ ہو - آپ بحث پر عام بحث کے دوران میں دل کھول کر بولیں لیکن کسی کی ذات پر حملہ نہ کیا جائے -

قاضی مریر احمد - میں جناب والا عرض کرنے لگا تھا کہ کل شام سیر مسلطی شاہ خالو گیلانی ایک نجی کام کے سلسلہ میں مزدگ جا رہے تھے کہ راستہ میں .....

مسٹر چیئر مین - جو کچھ باہر ہوا ہے اس کے متعلق ہاؤس میں بحث نہیں ہو سکتی - آپ بتا رہے ہیں کہ باہر راستہ میں کچھ ہوا -

قاضی مریر احمد - راستہ میں نہیں بلکہ جناب والا! وہ واقعہ اس اسپتالی ہال سے تعلق رکھتا ہے - انہیں وہاں بتلایا گیا ہے کہ ان کے خلاف چیف مسٹر کے کرے میں قتل کی سازش ہوچکی ہے اطلاع دینے والوں نے کہا کہ "ہم نہیں آگاہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ تم اپنا انتظام کر لو" (شور)

مسٹر چیئر مین - یہ کوئی point of privilege نہیں ہے - I rule it out of order -

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M.P.As.

Mr. Chairman : I have received the following application from Hafiz Karim Bakhsh M. P. A.

بذریعہ بیمارہ بیمار ہے لہذا اسپتالی کے اجلاس سے یکم مارچ تا 11 مارچ کی غیر حاضری سے مستثنیٰ فرمایا جائے -

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Chairman : I have received the following application from Mian Muhammad Ghulam Jilani Gurmani, M. P. A.

مجھے ایک نہایت ضروری کام در پیش ہے جس کی وجہ سے اجلاس میں

شہولیت سے قاصر ہوں - مہربانی فرما کر یکم مارچ تا ۲۰ مارچ کی رخصت منظور فرماویں -

The question is :-

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Chairman :** I have received the following application from Pir Muhammad Yar Chishti, M.P.A.

I am not feeling Well for the last few days and my Doctor has advised me to take complete rest. I shall, therefore, be obliged if you will please have me leave granted from the 12th to 17th instant.

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Chairman :** I have received the following application from Syed Mahmood Shah, M. P. A.

Due to an urgent piece of work at Rawalpindi I shall not be able to attend the Assembly Session on 13th and 14th March, I request you to grant leave for the period applied for.

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Chairman :** I have received the following application from Qazi Allah Diways, M. P. A.

میں ایک ضروری کام کے لئے ۱۳-۳ سے ۱۷-۳ تک گھر جا رہا ہوں -  
براہ کرم میری درخواست رخصت منظور فرمائی جائے -

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Chairman :** I have received the following application from Mr. G. Allana, M. P. A.

As I had to leave Lahore on some very important business on 4th, 5th, and 6th March, I beg leave of the House for these three days, and this may please be condoned.

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**The Chairman :** I have received the following application from Syed Muhammad Ali Shah, M. P. A.

Respectfully beg to state that my leave for dated 11th and 12th of March be put before the House for the grant of leave



The question is :-

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Chairman :** I have received the following application from Haji Rehan-ud-Din Siddique, M. P. A.

ملتان میونسپل کونسل کی میٹنگ کرنے کے لئے مجھے مورخہ ۵-۳-۵۷ کی رخصت کی ضرورت ہے - مہربانی فرما کر منظور فرمائی جائے -

**Mr. Chairman :** I have received the following application from Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Bajwa, M. P. A.

As I was sick on 4th and 5th of March 1957, I will be much obliged if you will move the Assembly for grant of two days leave for absence from the Legislative Assembly.

The question is :

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

### BUDGET GENERAL DISCUSSION.

مسٹر چیئر مین - مسٹر جوشوا فضل الرحیم (شور)

مجھے اپوزیشن کی طرف سے بھی ان ممبران کے نام ملے ہیں جو تقریر کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور گورنمنٹ (ریپبلیکن پارٹی) کی طرف سے بھی تقریر کرنے والے ممبران کے نام ملے ہیں - لہذا میں باری باری سب کو تقریر کرنے کا موقع روں گا -

I will go according to the names that I have received.

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada :** Those members whose names are not there may be asked to give their names and you may add their names in the list.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Mr. Chairman, there are so many speakers on this side; but there is only one mike from the third bench downwards. It is very difficult to speak for all of us in the absence of sufficient number of mikes.

**Mr. Chairman :** We are making arrangements that you may have at least two for each Bench from tomorrow.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** The mike is not working.

چوہدری سی - ایل - سنذر داس (ملح لاہور مخصوص نشست برائے غیر مسلم) جناب والا - جب وزیر خزانہ کے ۹ تاریخ کو - (شور)

مسٹر چیئر مین - اگر آپ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ سب کو تقریر کرنے کا موقع ملے تو مہربانی کر کے خاموش رہیں - سب کو تقریر کرنے کا موقع دیا جائیگا -

حاجی عطاء اللہ خان - کیا جو لسٹ آپ کو دی گئی ہے آپ اس میں درج ممبران کے نام بتا سکتے ہیں؟

مسٹر چیئر مین - آپ اپنے لیڈر سے پوچھ سکتے ہیں -

چوہدری سی - ایل - سنذر داس - جناب والا - وزیر خزانہ کے ۹ تاریخ کو بجٹ کی تقریر شروع کرتے ہوئے فرمایا کہ آج کا دن ایک اہم دن ہے جب کہ وہ سابقہ گزشتہ کی کارگزاری پر نظر ڈال سکتے ہیں یہ سن کر مجھے خوشی ہوئی -

اور سمجھا کہ اگر وہ سال ہائے گزشتہ کی کارگزاری پر نظر ڈالیں گے تو وہ ضرور شرمسار ہونگے کہ انہوں نے اقلیتوں کے ساتھ کیا سلوک روا رکھا۔ میں نے ان کی تقریر جب آخر تک سنی تو مجھے معلوم ہوا کہ جہاں تک اقلیتوں کا تعلق ہے اور بالخصوص جہاں تک سابقہ پنجاب کی عیسائی اقلیت کا تعلق ہے ان کو قطعی طور پر نظر انداز کر دیا گیا ہے۔ پھر مجھے یہ خیال آیا کہ جس ویرت کی بنیاد ہی عیسائیوں پر ظلم اور ہر ریادتی پر رکھی گئی ہو اس سے کسی اچھی چیز کی توقع نہیں رکھنی چاہئے۔ جب انہوں نے یہ کہا کہ وہ گزشتہ سالوں کی کارگزاری دیکھیں گے تو میں نے یہ خیال کیا کہ انہوں نے یقیناً "فائر اعظم" کے اس وعدے کا پاس کیا ہوگا جس میں فائر اعظم نے کہا تھا کہ اقلیتوں کے ساتھ سلوک، مہمانانہ ہی نہیں بلکہ فیاضانہ کیا جائیگا۔ فیاضانہ سلوک یہ ہے کہ 1935ء سے اقلیتوں کو جو حق ملتا رہا ہے یعنی اس ایوان کا ڈپٹی سپیکر پیشہ اقلیت کے فرد ہوتا تھا۔ اس حق کو فسخ کر لیا گیا ہے۔ اس وقت حزب حکومت میں اقلیتوں کے دو افراد موجود ہیں۔ ان دو افراد میں سے ایک بھی اس قابل نظر نہیں آتا کہ اسے وہ اعزاز دیا جا سکتا۔ مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ وہ ایک اقلیت کے شاکر کے کو یہ صبرہ اس لئے نہیں دینا چاہتے کیونکہ اس کے امیروں بلوچی بھی تھے سرحدی بھی تھے اور سرحدی بھی تھے۔ انہوں نے اقلیتوں کو اس اصولی سی dignity سے بھی محروم کر دیا ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ وزیر خزانہ جو کہ سرحدی ہیں کو اس بات کا خیال ضرور آیا ہوگا کہ سابقہ صوبہ سرحد کی اسمبلی میں ایک عیسائی سائیکلر (مشر جے۔ سی پال) ہوا کرتا تھا۔ آج وہ موجود نہیں ہے۔ سابقہ پنجاب کی اسمبلی میں پانچ غیر مسلم ممبر تھے لیکن اب صرف تین موجود ہیں۔ آخر اس کی وجہ کیا ہے کہ سابقہ پنجاب و سرحد کی اقلیتوں سے تین نشستیں چھین لی گئی ہیں۔ کیا یہ اس وعدے کو پورا کیا گیا ہے جو کہ فائر اعظم نے ہمارے ساتھ کیا تھا کہ اقلیتوں کے ساتھ مہمانانہ ہی نہیں بلکہ فیاضانہ سلوک کیا جائے گا۔ حضور والا میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت اقلیتوں کے ساتھ فیاضانہ سلوک کرنے سے تو رہی اگر صرف انصاف ہی ہوتا تو آج اس ایوان میں ہماری چھ نشستیں ہوتیں۔ ہمیں اس بات کا پتہ بھی نہیں چلتے رہا گیا کہ وہ ہم سے کس وقت چھین گئیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ چیز اس ایوان کے مسلمان سہران اور ریگر تمام مسلمانوں کی شان کے خلاف ہے کہ جو حقوق اقلیتوں کو ملے ہوئے تھے وہ ان سے محروم کر دیئے جائیں۔ میں سمجھتا تھا کہ جب وزیر خزانہ نے یہ کہا کہ وہ گزشتہ سال ہائے کارگزاری دیکھیں گے تو وہ حضور فائر اعظم کے اقلیتوں سے وعدہ پورا کرنے کے کوشش کریں گے اور اقلیتوں کے ساتھ جو ناانصافی ہو رہی ہے اس کی تلافی کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔ لیکن جب ایک بوڈ کا آغاز ہی بجائے نیکی کے گناہ سے اور ظلم و ناانصافی سے ہوا ہو اور مخلوک الحال عیسائی اقلیت کے ساتھ ہر سلوکی اور ظلم کے ساتھ اس کا آغاز کیا گیا ہو تو اقلیتوں کے ساتھ کبھی بھی انصاف نہیں برپا جا سکتا۔

حضور والا! جب ہمارے وزیر خزانہ اور ان کے رفقاء کے کار اس بجٹ پر فور کر رہے ہونگے تو شاید انہوں نے اس چیز کو نوٹ کیا ہوگا کہ سابقہ پنجاب میں عیسائیوں کو جو مراعات حاصل تھیں وہ کئیوں چھین گئی ہیں۔ مثلاً ایک انتقال آرمی کے تحت سیمی دیہات میں عیسائیوں کی زمین کو کٹی غیر سیمی نہیں خرید سکتا تھا۔ یہ ہماری اصولی سی رعایت اور تحفظ تھا اور ہمارے ساتھ جو نیک سلوک ہوتا تھا یہ اس کی ادنیٰ سی مثال ہے۔ جب پاکستان بنا تو یہ رعایت چھین لی گئی۔ چک نمبر H.R./13 ملحق ملتان جو کہ سیمی لوگوں کو سرکار برطانیہ کی جانب سے فوجی خدمات کے عوض عطیہ ملا تھا میں سے دس مرتبے زمین مسلمانوں کو دیے دی گئی۔ حکومت برطانیہ نے یہ دس مرتبے زمین اس لئے عیسائیوں کے

لئے وقف کی ہوئی تھی کیونکہ انہوں نے اپنے بیوی بچوں کو چھوڑ کر جنگ عظیم میں قربانیاں پیش کی تھیں۔ ایک انتقال اراضی کے تحت جو مراعات ہمیں حاصل تھیں وہ ہم سے چھین لی گئیں۔ اس طرح جن عیسائیوں کے پاس رہائش میں دو دو چار چار بیگمہ زمین تھی وہ ان سے چھین لی گئی۔ اور اس تحفظ کو اڑانے کا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ عیسائی رہائش آہستہ آہستہ مسلمان اکثریت کے قبضہ میں چلے جائیں۔

حضور والا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ قائد اعظم مرحوم و مغفور کے اس وعدے کی توہین ہے جو انہوں نے اقلیتوں سے کیا تھا۔ حضور والا! وزیر مواصلات نے ایک بہت بڑی فہرست پڑھ کر سنا دی جس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ صوبہ مغربی پاکستان میں ہزار ہا روٹ پرمٹ مسلمانوں کو رکھے گئے ہیں۔ اگر کوئی عیسائی غلطی سے روٹ پرمٹ کے لئے درخواست دے دیتا ہے تو اس کو یہ کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ تم کب مولر یا ٹرک چلایا کرتے تھے۔ روٹ پرمٹ تمہیں مانگتے ہو جناب والا! مجھے حیرانی ہوئی ہے کہ وزیر موصوف نے جن لوگوں کو روٹ پرمٹ دیتے ہیں یا جن کو اب دیتے جا رہے ہیں وہ کیا سارے کے سارے ہی بسوں اور ٹرکوں کے مالک تھے؟ میں آپ کو وثوق کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ ان میں سے کوئی تو ٹرک ڈرائیور تھا اور کوئی صرف کلیدر تھا۔ کیا آپ قائد اعظم مرحوم و مغفور کے کئے ہوئے وعدے پورے کر رہے ہیں؟ ہرگز نہیں کیونکہ مغربی پاکستان میں ہزاروں روٹ پرمٹ رکھے گئے ہیں مگر ان میں سے ایک بس کا روٹ پرمٹ بھی کسی عیسائی کو نہیں دیا گیا۔ ہم پنجاب میں روٹ پرمٹ کے لئے درخواست دیتے ہیں تو کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ آپ کون سی بسیں چلایا کرتے تھے اور آپ کے پاس تو پہلے ایک ٹرک بھی نہیں تھا اس لئے آپ کو روٹ پرمٹ نہیں دیا جا سکتا۔ حضور والا! آپ نے جو وحوت مغربی پاکستان کی بھاری عیسائیوں کے ظلم پر رکھی ہے تو کیا مستقبل میں بھی اس میں اقلیتوں کے ساتھ بالکل انصاف نہیں کیا جائیگا؟

حضور والا۔ وزیر خزانہ نے زراعت کی ترقیاتی سکیموں پر بڑا زور دیا ہے۔ مگر اس مسئلے کو حل کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے زرعی مزدوروں کو قطعی طور پر نظر انداز کر دیا ہے۔ ایسا شاکر اس لئے کیا گیا ہے کہ ان زرعی مزدوروں میں 99 فیصدی ہر نمیب عیسائی ہیں۔ عیسائی زرعی مزدور پہلے خوشحال تھے مگر آہستہ آہستہ وہ ہر حال ہوئے۔ ہر حالی سے پھر وہ آہستہ آہستہ بے حال ہوئے اور اب حالت یہ ہے کہ ان کا کوئی حال ہی نہیں۔

Mian Muhammad Shafi : There is no doubt. He is right.

چوہدری سی۔ ایل۔ سدر راس۔ جناب والا۔ جب بھی ارباب اقتدار کو ان غریب اور ہر نمیب عیسائیوں کی حالت زار بتائی جاتی ہے تو بڑی بے پرواہی سے کہہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ بڑے بڑے شہروں میں جا کر گندگی کوں نہیں اٹھاتے۔ بڑے انیسوس کی بات ہے کہ وہ عیسائی جو کسی وقت بڑی عزت کی زندگی بسر کرتا تھا وہ عیسائی جو کسی وقت کاشتکار تھا اور کاشتکاری سے اپنا اور اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پالنا تھا آج آپ اس کو یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ صرف کہہ رہے ہیں بلکہ مجبور کر رہے ہیں کہ وہ شہروں میں جا کر آپ لوگوں کی گندگی اٹھا کر اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پالے۔ کہاں کاشتکاری جیسا با عزت اور با وقار پیشہ اور کہاں گندگی اٹھانے کا ارنی اور حقیر پیشہ۔ چہ نسبت خاک را یا عالم پاک۔ ان کو گندگی اٹھانے پر مجبور کرنا آپ کے لئے اور آپ کے ملک کے لئے کوئی باعث فخر بات نہیں بلکہ باعث شرم ہے۔ آپ کے اس بھٹ میں جسے آپ بڑا کامیاب بھٹ کہتے ہیں غریب عیسائی شہر، غیر مستحق مزدوروں کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے بھی ایک پائی نہیں رکھی گئی۔ جہاں آپ کے لوکل باؤنڈری

کا ذکر کیا ہے وہاں آپ نے اس غریب صفائی کے مسئلے کی خستہ حالت کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے کوئی روپیہ نہیں رکھا — آپ کی میونسپلٹیوں اور آپ کی کارپوریشن میں یہ لوگ صفائی جیسا اہم اور ضروری کام کرتے ہیں مگر آپ ان کو پکے ملازم نہیں سمجھتے اس لئے آپ نے ان کو پنشن — Provident Fund — تعلیم اور طبی ضروریات سے بھی محروم کر رکھا ہے —

سفر چیئر مین — آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے —

چوہدری سی — اہل — سندر داس — جناب والا! میں اقلیتوں کا ذکر کر رہا ہوں اس لئے مجھے کچھ وقت اور دیا جائے — جناب والا! جب آپ ہم کو اس ایوان میں اپنی تکلیفات بھان کر رہے ہیں تو ہم یہ امیر کیسے رکھ سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ اس ایوان سے باہر انصاف کیا جائے گا — آخر میں جناب والا! میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ جو ظالم ہے اور اقلیت سے ظلم روا رکھتا ہے وہ جرمنی کی تاریخ کا مطالعہ کرے اور جرمنی کی تباہی و بربادی سے سبق سیکھے —

میاں معمر شفیق — ٹھیک ہے — سچ بات ہے —

چوہدری سی — اہل — سندر داس — ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی معروضات ختم کرتا ہوں — اور توقع کرتا ہوں کہ ومرت مغربی پاکستان میں اقلیتوں سے دیک سلوک کیا جائیگا —

**Mr. Chairman :** I have got the lists from League party, Independent Party, Republican Party and the National Party.

Now, Syed Amir Hussain Shah of the National Party will speak.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** On a point of privilege. Your honour have since accepted this list from all the parties. I think it would be better if you let us know the names of the speakers.

**Mr. Chairman :** I am sorry, cannot do that, you please enquire from the leaders of the parties concerned. Please sit down.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** In protest against your unparliamentary behaviour, I walk out of the House.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah (Gujrat District) :** Sir, the honourable Finance Minister in his Budget speech has made much of the increased spending on agriculture. It has been pointed out to us that as much as 748 lakhs of rupees have been provided for this department, that this is double the amount which that department has consumed during the current year. With this announcement perhaps the Finance Minister wants to satisfy us that adequate steps are being taken to meet the food shortage.

If, Sir, he thinks that by this announcement he has reassured us, if he thinks that merely by a lot of spending he can overcome the food shortage, then he is grievously mistaken. Sir, no amount of haphazard spending can overcome this food shortage. It is not a temporary phase due to unusual floods or similar natural calamity. It is, Sir, unfortunately a permanent feature of our economy and, therefore, it cannot be solved by merely a lot of spending. The fact is that we just do not produce all that we need. Such a deep-rooted ill can only be cured by long term national planning.

Planning, Sir, is the very essence of any Budget worth the name. If you take away planning, what you are left with is not what you can expect. It is not

worth the paper that it is written on, and the honourable member who sold these thick books to the *Radiwala* the other day, I must say did very well indeed.

Now, Sir what is economic planning? In order to make it simple and easy enough for even this honourable Minister to understand, I shall explain the point by illustrating. Now, Sir, for example, the honourable Minister has observed on page 5 of his Budget speech "the important causes which have contributed to the distressing scarcity of foodgrains in the country include salinity, water-logging, lower yield, inadequacy of supplies, increase in population, smuggling and hoarding." Now, Sir, a mere narration of the causes of food shortage in a sing-song voice is not enough. What a competent Minister and a Minister who knows his job, should have done, was to give this House complete statistical data from which he had drawn these conclusions, so that the House could assess the magnitude and the seriousness of the problem and thus judge whether the plan put forward by the Finance Minister to solve that problem, was satisfactory or not. Unfortunately, Sir, the Finance Minister has neither given us all the figures that we wanted, nor proposed any solution. To continue the illustration, Sir, he should have to begin with, given us our annual production and then he should have told us by how much that annual production was likely to fall on account of salinity, water-logging and so on.

Having given us the production on one side, he should have given us the figures about the demand; then told us by how much that demand was likely to increase on account of the increase in population. Having given us the demand on one side and the supply on the other, by a simple process of arithmetic, he should have worked out the expected deficit in the coming 5 or 10 years. Then, Sir, having put the problem before us, he should have put before the House his plan for meeting it and the plan also should have been supported by data. For example, he should have told us that by digging canals, he was going to bring so many acres of land under cultivation, by checking salinity he was going to reclaim so many acres of land, so that by this measure or that

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - پوائنٹ آف پریولج سر - جناب والا میرا  
استحقاق یہ ہے کہ معزز سبر نے ابھی کہا ہے کہ جس نے رزی بیچی ہے اس  
سٹر چیئرمین - ریکمٹے مولوی صاحب وقت ضائع مت کیجئے -

پیرزادہ مولوی محمد اسلام الزین - جو یہ کہتا ہے وہ بتائے کہ اس سبر کا نام  
کیا ہے - جس نے ایسا فعل کیا ہے - وہ نا معقول و مجہول ہے ایسے افسانہ سبزی کے  
قابل نہیں ہیں -

سٹر چیئرمین - ریکمٹے مولوی صاحب آپ سنجیدہ آدمی ہیں - آپ کو ایسی  
باتیں زیب نہیں دیتیں - اس بات کا مجھے بہت افسوس ہے -

ایک سبر - صاحب وہ اپنے الفاظ (نا معقول) واپس لیں -

Syed Amir Hussain Shah : I was saying he should have stated his plan supported by statistics.\* He should have told us that by digging canals he was going to bring so many acres of land under cultivation, by checking salinity he was going to reclaim so many acres of land so that by this measure or that production would ultimately catch up with the increase in population and in 5 or 10 years time, depending upon the period of his plan, the problem would be solved.

Had he done this, we would have indeed been assured, we would have felt that the Government is completely seized of the situation and we are not groping in the dark. As it is Sir, The expenditure on the department of agricultural is not going to take us anywhere. We do not know to what extent the problem is going to be solved, and in what period of time it is going to be solved. It appears that (the Minis-

ter of agriculture, being somewhat more aggressive than his colleagues has got away with the biggest chunk of budgetary spending. Had he been Minister for Jails or Health, he would have appropriated huge amounts for those departments. Unfortunately for those departments, they are under Khan Khudadad Khan and Jam Sahib of Lasabella. I can tell you Sir, that This spending on agriculture is going to do little, apart from expending the department and providing the Minister with a lot of lucrative patronage.

Since the honourable Finance Minister has not given the figures we had wanted, I propose to do the job for him. According to the figures made available to the Central Assembly in their budget discussion, Pakistan has to import as many as 1.5 million tons of food-grains every year. This quantity of food-grains costs us 50 crores of rupees of our hard earned foreign exchange, which is 1/3 rd of our total foreign exchange earnings. This is not all. If we calculate and take into consideration the expected increase in population, then Pakistan is going to have another one crore inhabitants in another 10 years' time which would mean that in order to provide each individual with the provisioned 16 ounces what would happen is this, that in 10 years time we would be spending double the amount on the the imports of food-grains alone. If we go on at this rate, time will come soon when we would be spending more and earning less in foreign exchange. And if we take into consideration the growing menace of salinity, that time would come even sooner.

For the figures about water-logging and salinity I would quote from the address of Mr. John O. Bell, Director, International Co-operation Administration in Pakistan. He is an American and his word therefore should carry weight with this Government. This is what he says:

Out of approximately 14 million acres of land under irrigation in the Punjab, over 3 million acres are now badly affected by salinisation and water-logging. Of these approximately 13 lakhs acres have been totally withdrawn from cultivation and approximately 17 lakh acres have been affected to the extent that their yields have been reduced by an average of 50 to 60 per cent.

If the rate at which land goes out of production annually increases in the next five years proportionately to the past 10 years, by 1961 the rate will be nearly 1 lakh acres per year. It is startling, if not frightening, to review estimates of annual foodgrain losses in the Punjab due to the effect upon the land of salinity and water-logging.

So much Sir, for lack of planning.

Now, there is one point I would like to bring to the notice of this House. The honourable Finance Minister has given a long list of causes and there is no cause which he has scrupulously avoided to mention I mean the feudal pattern of our agrarian economy. Sir, he has described the taxation system as feudal cum colonial. Sir, he has described the taxation system as feudal cum colonial. But I assure you that it is the feudal cum colonial pattern of our agrarian system which is eating up into the body politics of the nation. It is this disease that has to be eradicated before you can achieve anything in any sphere of national life. Sir, I assure the House that no amount of tractors, no amount of fertilisers and improved seeds would do anything unless the men behind the plough is satisfied, unless he has enough to feed himself and his family, unless he has that economic security without which life is meaningless and unbearable.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Hear, hear.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** I do impress upon the House the urgency of land reforms, I will not quote, Sir, from the manifesto of the Pakistan National Party to which, Sir, you also belong, but I will quote from the first Five-year plan prepared by the planning Board set up by the Government of Pakistan. Page 117 under the head "Urgency of Reforms". It says,

The institution of landlordship is characterised by concentrations of ownership of land in the hands of a small number of landlords, this generates evils of diverse kinds in the social order. Recent figures showing the land concentrations are not available, but sufficient data are available to establish their existence.

Figures for the Punjab show that "one-fifth of the cultivable area is owned by about one-half of one percent, of the owners. In Sind the position is even worse. According to the Sind Administration Report, 1936-37, about 3 percent of the total owners, each with a holding averaging 1,000 acres, owned 48.6 percent of the total cultivated area. Then Sir "according to an article written by the then Minister of Revenue of Sind in 1955, the total occupied land in Sind was 86 Lakh acres, of which 124 Jagirdars held 11 lakhs".

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Shame, shame, for the system we are living in this part of the country.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** "In the former North West Frontier Province, according to the Muslim League Agrarian Reforms Committee, large owners held 1.2 out of 2.5 million acres of cultivated land, which is 48 percent of the total.

Now, Sir, having given the figures, the Report goes on to describe the evil effects of the system, the whole of which makes interesting reading. But it is a very lengthy passage and as time at my disposal is limited, I would only read the relevant list. Anyhow I would take Minister concerned to go through it.

**Mr. Chairman :** Only two minutes more. He has already taken 15 minutes.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** It says.

While taking stock of the conditions in the country, one is struck with their similarity to feudalism the situation is incompatible with a progressive society. The needs of industry, transport and social services demand that the cultivator should produce not for himself but also for a nation-wide and in many cases for a world-wide market.

Then it goes on to say:

"The development of man to his full stature must be the ultimate objective of our social and economic policies: The institution of Landlordship characterised by large concentrations of property, wealth and power is basically incompatible with the aspiration that are surging in the heart of modern man. A change in this institution is one urgent measure of reform. It constitutes the most important problem of our country, transcending in its magnitude and implications every other problem social or economic. Economic development would be neither uninterrupted nor meaningful until this problem is solved."

The report then fixes existing ownership. There are 150 acres for irrigated land, 300 for semi irrigated and 450 for barani. Now Sir, such is the gravity of the situation. Our industrialisation, or evolution as democratic country - in fact our evolution in any field social or cultural are all dependent on the abolition of serfdom. The choice, Sir, is between a handful of feudal landlords and our country; the choice is between economic disorder and economic security. The question is whether we want to live as a free, independent and prosperous country or barter away our freedom for gifts of wheat. For answer to this question I would quote from Mr. Bell again. This is what he says:

"It is one thing in time of floods, droughts and natural disasters, to proclaim an emergency which must be met by assistance from outside the country. It is another thing literally to accept and to plan upon food deficits and food imports as the normal state of affairs, and to suggest by implication that little can be done about them. It is indefensible to take the foreign exchange earnings produced by the cultivators to invest in the procurement off-shore supplies of foodgrains, foodgrains, which could be grown in great abundance here at home with far less investment."

Sir, I appeal to Dr. Khan Sahib unfortunately he is not here to take heed to the warning which Mr. Bell has given if he does not take heed of our warning. He is a man of action, as he himself tells us. He should get up and do something. He has often told us that he has got only to be told that such and such a thing is to be done to provoke him into taking immediate and effective action. Has no body told him so far that wheat is selling at Rs. 22/- a maund? Let me tell him, Sir, now officially and formally that it is so. Let me tell him Sir, that people out side are facing near famine conditions. If he cannot do anything, if he prefers a handful of feudal landlords to the security of this country, I would ask him to get out. He has sat there long enough. (Applause).

مہجر چدرل جلال دار خان (نراٹھل ایریزر ملحقہ ضلع کوہاٹ) - جناب والا  
میں پاکستانی ہوں اور میں نراٹھل ایریزر سے آیا ہوں اور مجھے اس کے اوپر فخر ہے - ہمارے قبائلی علاقہ کو پچھلے سال پاکستان نے اسٹبلشمنٹ میں جگہ دی - اس سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ پاکستان نے پکے طور پر ہمیں قبول کیا ہے اور ہم اس پر بڑے خوش ہیں - میں قبائلی علاقہ کی طرف سے سب سے ہو کر آیا ہوں اور میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ بحیثیت سب سے میرا یہ فرض ہے کہ جو ہمارے حقوق ہیں ان کے حصول کے لئے میں لڑوں - اور جو فلت کام ہو رہے ہیں ان کو ظاہر کروں - اگر میں ایسا نہ کروں تو غرا کے سامنے بھی زمیندار ہوتا ہوں اور قبائلی علاقہ کے لوگوں کے سامنے بھی - میرے دل میں پاکستان کی اور قبائلی علاقہ والوں کی بہت عزت ہے اور غرا سے ڈر - اور لیکن چونکہ میں سب سے ہو کر آیا ہوں اس لئے میرا یہ فرض ہے کہ میں اس ہاموس میں ایمانداری سے اپنی باتیں کہوں گا کہ میں اللہ کے سامنے اور قبائلیوں کے سامنے شرمندہ نہ ہوں - وہ یونٹ بنائے وقت ہم سے یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ ہم مادہ علاقہ کے رہنے والوں کو اپنے حصے سے زیادہ چیزیں دی جائیں گی لیکن میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ پچھلے سال سے لے کر اب تک میرے علاقہ کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں کیا گیا - بلکہ حالات کچھ ایسے برتر ہوئے ہیں - کہ کہا تو بہت کچھ کیا تھا لیکن کیا کچھ بھی نہیں - اس سے ہمیں سخت مایوسی ہوئی ہے - (خوب خوب)

اب میں ایک اور امر کو لیتا ہوں - یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ سہار زندگی بدلو کیا جائیگا - اس کی بابت بھی کچھ نہیں ہوا - بلکہ اس میں بھی شک نہیں کہ وہی کام جو پہلے انگریز ہمارے ماتھے کیا کرتے تھے یعنی ڈیوائسڈ ایڈز رول وہ اب بھی چل رہا ہے - (اوپریشن کی طرف سے خدمت عہد کی آوازیں) ہمارے لئے افسر اور خاص طور پر پولیٹیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ والے گاؤز اور ڈیپٹی گاؤز بنے ہوئے ہیں (خوب خوب) اکثر یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ Officers are the servants of the people اگر اس پر عمل کیا جائے تو میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہم تو ان کو خوش کرنے کے لئے ان کے چہرے میں بھی جوتے چھونے کے لئے تیار ہیں لیکن جناب سر وہ تو یہ سمجھتے ہیں We are the slaves of the Officers.

(Pirzada Shah Nawaz was speaking to some officer in the official gallery).

Mr. Chairman : Please do not talk to the Officers in the gallery. I would also request the Officers there not to talk to the members here. That is not proper.

مہجر چدرل جلال دار - جناب والا ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ اس ہاموس میں ہمارے ۲۲ ممبران ہیں جو بیک بنچز کو ڈیکوریٹ کرتے ہیں - لیکن ان کی ایلنٹ تھے لکھے کچھ بھی ہوا نہیں اس سے تمام ممبران ناراض ہیں کیا ہمارا کوئی حق نہیں ؟

میں تو اپنے لئے کہہ سکتا ہوں جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کیا تھا کہ میں بڑا خود تو اس ملک کی چھوٹی سی چھوٹی پوزیشن میں بھی خدمت کرتے



کو بڑی سے بڑی عزت سمجھتا ہوں لیکن یہاں ہوتے ہوئے اگر میں اپنے قباظیوں کے حق نہ مانگوں تو میں اسے کمزوری اور کدہ سمجھتا ہوں۔ بنائیں میں یہ درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے پورے صوبے ہر چیز میں ایڈمنسٹریشن میں - ایکونامک لحاظ سے پورے پورے رکھے جائیں - اگر آپ ہمیں پاکستانی سمجھتے ہیں تو باقی پاکستانیوں کی طرح ہمیں پورے حقوق رکھے جائیں اور ساتھ ہی ہم بھی اس کی خدمت کے لئے تیار ہیں میری اپنی قوم کی دفتری تقریباً ۱۲ لاکھ ہے جس میں چار لاکھ کرم ایجنسی کے ساتھ ہیں اور آٹھ لاکھ کوہاٹ کے ساتھ ہیں یہ تو قبائلی علاقہ کے لوگ ہیں اور باقی آٹھ لاکھ کوہاٹ کے پاس کے لوگ ہیں - ان میں ہمارے ساتھ ۷۰ ہزار کوہاٹ کے پاس افریدی بھی شامل کئے گئے ہیں - لیکن ہمیں سنٹر میں کوئی شناختیگی حاصل نہیں اور یہاں بھی اس علاقہ کے صرف تین سیر ہیں - اس لئے میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ ہمارے حقوق ہمیں اپنی دفتری کے مطابق ملنے چاہئیں - یعنی سنٹر میں بھی اور اتر بھی - جو ۷۰ ہزار افریدی شامل کیا گیا ہے ان ۷۰ ہزار کے لئے علیحدہ حقوق رکھے جائیں -

اب میں ووٹس کی طرف آتا ہوں - یہ جو ووٹس فی الحال مقرر کئے جاتے ہیں میں اس کے مخالف نہیں ہوں لیکن میں اس کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو ووٹس کی لسٹ ہے اس میں وہ لوگ جو ملک نہیں ان کو شامل نہیں کیا جاتا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو لوگ تعلیم یافتہ ہیں ان کو اس میں ضرور شامل کرنا چاہئے جو ملازم ہیں یا پشمن یافتہ وہ بھی لیکن اس میں صرف ان لیگن کو شامل کیا جاتا ہے جو کہ ملک نہیں - مثلاً اگر میں غیر ملک ہوں تو باوجود اس بات کے کہ میں نے ۲۶ سال نوکری کی ہے اور اللہ تعالیٰ نے مجھے جرنیلی کی عہدہ تک بھی بڑھایا ہے لیکن میرا نام اس لسٹ میں نہیں ہوگا - یہ افسوس کی بات ہے اور ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہئے -

اب میں کنٹرولز ایڈیز کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں - پچھلی دفعہ بھی میں نے شوگر کے متعلق عرض کیا تھا اور انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ اس میں کاروائی کی جائیگی - لیکن ابھی تک کچھ نہیں کیا گیا - میرے سب ٹرائپ کی دفتری ۷۰ ہزار ہے لیکن ہمیں ساڑھے سات من شوگر فی مہینہ ملتی ہے اور کلرم ۵۰ تو کچھ ہتھ ہی نہیں -

اب میں یہ پرمٹ اور انپورٹ ایکسپورٹ لائسنس کے متعلق عرض کرودگا - ہمارے قبائلی ۶۰ لاکھ کے قریب ہیں - ہمارا حق ہے کہ لاکھوں بلکہ کروڑوں کے لائسنس ہمیں ملیں - ہمیں بڑا افسوس ہے کہ اس ہاؤس میں لوگوں نے بڑا شور کیا جب پچھلے دنوں جتنا ہمارا حق ہے اس کی زکاتہ کے برابر بھی چیز نہیں ملی - آپ ہمیں کچھ زائد دیں - ۶۰ لاکھ کے لئے پوری چیز دیں - ۶۰ لاکھ کے حساب سے ہمارا حق بنتا ہے وہ ہمیں کلی طور سے دیں - (تالیاں) -

تعلیم - تعلیم ہماری طرف مقرر کیے برابر ہے - کہتے ہیں پرائمری تک تعلیم مفت ہے - لیکن ہم کتابیں وغیرہ سب چیز خریدتے ہیں - ہمارے گائوں میں ایک سکول ہے - چار جماعتوں تک ہے - ایک سال ہوا میں نے اس کے متعلق عرض کیا تھا وہاں ۱۰۰ لڑکوں کے لئے دو استار ہیں - مگر آج تک کچھ بھی نہیں ہوا - یہ تعلیم نہیں - میں اسے برہادی کہتا ہوں -

فیکٹریاں - ضلع کوہاٹ میں بہت میلبریکیل ہے - میں گورنمنٹ سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ ہمارا اقتصادی معیار بلند کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو جلد سے جلد فیکٹریاں قائم کر دی جائیں - اب تک ہمارے

لکھے کچھ بھی نہیں ہوا۔ اور نہ آئندہ کی امید ہے کہ کچھ ہوگا۔ (تالیاں) ہمارے علاقہ میں کوئی آفیشل جس کو آفیشل کہا جا سکے نہیں جاتا۔ نہ وہاں کبھی کوئی منسٹر گیا ہے۔ میں نے چند زمیندار لوگوں کو عرض کیا کہ براہ مہربانی وہاں آئیے۔ جب تک ہماری زمینداری نہ تھی ہمیں کوئی نہیں پوچھتا تھا مگر اب ہماری زمینداری ہے۔ لوگ ہم سے پوچھتے ہیں۔ مگر وہ کہتے ہیں ہم اس لئے نہیں آئے جاتے کہ لوگ بولینگے تم نے کیا کیا (قہقہہ) یہی تو ہم روٹے ہیں۔ یہاں کافی شور ہوا جرنیلوں اور کرنیلوں کو کیوں زمینیں دی گئیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں فوجیوں کو اس سے بھی زیادہ زمینیں ملیں۔ انہوں نے جنگیں لڑی ہیں۔ وہ اس کے حقدار ہیں (تالیاں) اگر کوئی دوسرا مطلب ہے مثلاً زمینیں جرنیلوں کو کیوں ملیں سپاہیوں کو کیوں نہیں ملیں۔ یا فوج کو دی گئی ہیں باقی کو کیوں نہیں دی گئی۔ میں یہ کہتا ہوں باقی کو کیوں نہ ملے۔ سب کو ملے۔ مگر یہاں جو کچھ فوج کے متعلق کہا گیا ہے مجھے یہ کہنے ہوئے افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ وہ disgraceful تھا۔

باقی رہا یہ سوال کہ ان سے کچھ پوچھا جاتا ہے تو یہ کہتے ہیں یہ سنٹر کا معاملہ ہے۔ جناب میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ انہیں چاہئے یہ کہیں یہ سنٹر کا کام ہے ہم اس سے یہ معاملہ اٹھائینگے۔ سنٹر میں جب ایک سیر کو یہ جواب دیا گیا کہ یہ سونہ کا کام ہے تو اس نے کہا آپ پھر منسٹری کیوں کر رہے ہیں۔ پھر بعض لوگ روٹوں ہائوسز کے سیر ہیں۔ میں اس کو بھی غلط کہتا ہوں۔ کوئی شخص بھی اس طرح پورا کام نہیں کر سکتا۔ میں عرض کرونگا ہر ایسے سیر کو چاہئے وہ کسی ایک ہائوس کی منبری قبول کر لے جہاں اسے فائدہ ہو یا جہاں وہ اچھی طرح کام کر سکتا ہو۔ ایک آدمی روٹوں جگہ ٹھیک کام نہیں کر سکتا۔ پھر یہ بہانہ نہ رہیگا کہ وہاں دوسرے ہائوس کی منڈنگ میں جاتا ہے۔

میرے دوٹس میں لایا گیا ہے کہ سیر جن کو پاسز Passes ملے ہیں یا گورنمنٹ ٹرانسپورٹ کرتے ہیں وہ پھر لی آئے بھی لیتے ہیں۔ لی آئے سفر خرچ ہے۔ جب وہ ٹکٹ نہیں لیتے تو پھر لی آئے کیوں لیتے ہیں (تالیاں)

یہاں بہت سا شور ہوا ٹیچروں وغیرہ پر کہ تعلیم خراب ہے۔ میں اگر کر سکوں تو ٹیچروں کا سٹیٹس ملک میں سب سے اونچا ہو گا۔ کیونکہ آپ کی بددعا اس کے اوپر ہے۔ اب ٹیچروں کی حالت بہتر سے بھی ہو کر ہے۔ اسی لئے صحیح قسم کے لوگ اس طرف نہیں جاتے۔ اس کے لئے آپ جو بھی قربانی کریں وہ ٹھیک ہوگی۔ میں حکومت سے یہ سفارش کرتا ہوں کہ چھوٹے سے چھوٹے ٹیچروں کا سٹیٹس فوج کے لحاظ سے جعفری کا ہو۔ پولیس کے لحاظ سے تھانڈر کا ہو۔ سول کے لحاظ سے ڈسٹریکٹ کا ہو۔ اور اسی لحاظ سے اوپر والے بڑھتے جائیں۔ اگر یہ ہو جائے تو ہر ایک اچھا آدمی اس طرف آئیگا۔ اور اس سے ملک ترقی کریگا۔

Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz : (Lahore District) Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the yard-stick with which the present Budget was to be measured over to be the same that measured the Budgets presented to this House for the last twenty or twenty-two years then Sir, I would join hands with those who have congratulated the honourable The Finance Minister, for whom I have great respect, in presenting such a good Budget. But, Sir, the integration of the province of West Pakistan has been a revolutionary change and such revolutionary changes require revolutionary adjustments especially in the financial sphere. Sir, judged and measured with that yard-stick this Budget is very disappointing.

Sir, most of the Asiatic countries welcomed the Western democracy. Why? Because the people in these countries had been groaning under the heels of despotic

monarchs as well as the bureaucratic rule or what one would call "Naukar Shahi" administration. With the advent of Western democracy came an opportunity for them to have a voice in the administration of their own countries. Sir, we have in the last eight or nine years witnessed what that Western democracy has mean in our country. Sir, this revolutionary change, the Republican Party took over the reins of the Government. Let us now take up the state of affairs in our motherland, especially in the province of West Pakistan, after one year's rule of this Party.

Sir, in order to have Western democracy working successfully it is essential that those in power or those who handle the affairs of the State must have vision, imagination, ability, experience and especially I would say that type of ability which knows how to plan as Syed Amir Hussain Shah told the House this morning.

Sir, after one year's rule what is the state of affairs? There is a constitutional crisis on economic crisis, a food crisis and on administrative shimosal. The time at my disposal is very short and I can barely touch the fringe of these problems. Let me assure the House through you, Sir, that I will not only criticise but I will please inform them or only touch some of the constructive suggestions.

Let us take up the Constitutional crisis first. You will recall that on the floor of this House last year it was pointed out that the One Unit formed was full of constitution. That in much a democratic state where adult suffrage is to be the basis and people madeers sovereigns then they must be looked with the administrative at every stage otherwise democracy could not succeed. It was also pointed out that if it is to be the British pattern then there should be elected Divisional Councils District Councils and Tehsil Councils, otherwise if the people had no voice in the administration of the country, there would be chaos. Some of the other discrepancies in the One Unit Bill were also pointed out. The Development Boards are not the answers to these defects. It is the elected representatives of the people who should sit together to voice their difficulties and offer suggestions for solving the problems of the case concerned. No steps were taken and you have seen what the position is to-day.

Sir, the result has been that those who were in favour of One-Unit are feeling sad and depressed and those who were against such formation are jubilant that they were right.

Now, Sir, I come to the economic crisis in the country. I shall request the Government to look at the condition of the poor people, see the plight of the common-man. Due to the switching over of the agricultural economy to industrial, economy and consequently with the reduction in unemployment, we find that national income has gone down by Rs. 8 per capita. What will be the ultimate economic condition of the people I shudder to think? Sir, take the three Policy Reconstruction Committees Reports and you will find that they recommended a post-war economy of raising the standard of the people forcibly by forcing a minimum living wage, giving a guarantee of minimum prices of the agricultural produce, the industry that sustained 87% of the population and meeting all this expenditure by borrowing internationally. Minimum wage should have been fixed here, which in no case should be less than Rs. 90 as is the case in China, as under the present circumstances it is impossible for a poor man to survive or to live honourably. If a minimum wage had been fixed, and minimum prices guaranteed of the biggest industry, which is agriculture, i.e., minimum prices of food grains and agricultural produce, and if the Government had provided for the poor people to purchase them at subsidised rates, I am sure there would not have been such an economic crisis. I wish I had at least half an hour to speak on this all important question.

Now, Sir, I take up the food problem. Why to-day we have got this food problem? Sir, there are four main reasons for this food crisis. There is no need for me to go into the figures, as that has already been done by Syed Amir Hussain Shah

When the masters of our destiny and architects of our fate took over the administration from the Britishers, very little endeavour has been made to accelerate the pace of projects. How did they plan? Sir, before partition every year's irrigation projects used to be completed to provide for the growing population so much so that in 1941 they set up a Central Engineering Authority and that Central Engineering Authority finished the Haveli project in one and a half year, being only a link canal and they were going to complete the Thal Project within three years. Sir, soon after partition the Thal Project scheme was completed in 1948. Sir, last year when our Chief Minister and the President were in Lahore at the time of the integration, I pointed out to them that out of the total area of the Thal Project only three lakhs had been brought under cultivation and at least one-third of our food problem would be solved if serious attempts were made by the Government to bring as much area under cultivation as possible within the year, but nobody cared. If they had gone and visited that area I am sure they would have discovered that the land was not being brought under cultivation because of various reasons. Even the Revenue Minister did not take the trouble of visiting that area and even today 15 lakhs of acres are lying waste. About the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage we already know that 27-1/2 lakhs of acres of land, when water is running in the canals, is lying fallow. Just imagine the masters of our destiny took 18 months to decide as to who would be the permanent Chairman of the Thal Development Authority. Now they have given us a C. S. P. officer, thank God, who has the drive and ability to carry the scheme through. But what he or any Chairman can do when the money budgeted is only 41 lakhs. Last year only one crore was budgeted when the Chairman had at that time bills of 1-1/2 crores lying at his table. Construction Division expenses are 31 lakhs and only 20 lakhs have been given to them. Is it any wonder that the position is what it is today?

Sir, as the House is already aware, I have always been for agrarian reforms of course, ceiling must be put on land ownership. Syed Amir Hussain Shah talked of agrarian reforms. Let me tell my young friend that there has been a great deal of talk about this subject. In a district where only 11% of the land belongs to the big landlords their land has been taken away and come with me and see yourself the condition of that land. I say for God's sake gear up your machinery first and then talk of the agrarian reforms. I am afraid if such reforms are taken up without planning then there will not be only 7 years famine like Russia but a 14 year or may be more (Applause). It is of paramount importance that the Government machinery should be put into gear before agrarian reforms are undertaken.

Sir, there is very little time at my disposal and I have to talk of very important matters. To bring more and more area under cultivation we require most modern methods to be introduced for agricultural development. As regards Ghulam Muhammad Barrage scheme everything possible ought to be done to bring the land under cultivation, 15 lakhs of Thal lands and 27-1/2 lakhs of Ghulam Muhammad Barrage lands, at present lying fallow, brought under the plough would solve the problem of food shortage in the Province to a great extent. There ought to be short-term and long-term plans to combat the food shortage in the country. I feel it is my duty to place before the House what I feel are the real causes of this shortage. Let us have a heart-searching and see how many of us have tried to study the problem of food shortage earnestly. One of the main reasons of the food shortage is due to inflation which is also one of the main reasons. Prices are rising every day and the tiller of the soil or the agriculturist can ill afford to make both ends meet. Therefore, the members know that generally the agriculturists keep 80% of his produce for his consumption and the rest of the 20% finds its way to the urban markets. Now when the prices are so high and there is so much of inflation, the tiller of the soil will keep more and if he retains say even 50% more then the shortage would be one-fourth of the food sent to the towns. As you are aware, there was a food shortage in India in 1950 and they succeeded in controlling it within two years. How did they manage this? The necessary things which the villagers have to buy must be made available to them at cheap prices in the villages, especially at harvest time so that they

should be able to send as much of the foodgrains as possible for sale. Permit system for transport must be abolished as that leads to bribery and the fares for cartage rise and so do the prices of things. Moreover, petrol must be made cheaper and mill owners asked to give the cloth for village consumption at cheap rates. Provide necessities in the villages at the lowest possible prices.

Sir, breakages in canal water and stoppage of water during the sowing seasons are the third difficulty. Recently, in one area in the Thal at least three lakh maunds of food grains have been destroyed, because of a certain breach, which could have been repaired in 20 days or even in less. I sent a short notice question about it which has not been placed on the agenda for two weeks.

Then there is the question of insecticide. It is strange that private persons are not given licences to import these for the protection of plants. Its inadequate supply has resulted in the destruction of crops. These are the four main reasons why we have had to face the food shortage, but nothing can be done unless and until the masters of our destinies know about these things; and have the ability to meet the situation. We are passing through a state of emergency almost as a war and even the help of the Army could have been asked for to bring under the plough all the available land. We are now getting food from the outside world. Is it anything about which we could be proud? Just think we, who at one time were the grainary of this sub-continent, beg for food from foreign countries and are given this as a relief measure.

There are many things about administration which I cannot take up on account of the lack of time. I wish to refer to an important question relating to women. A commission was appointed which is known as the Family and Marriages Laws Commission. Now the report of that Commission, as is the case with the reports of so many other Commissions, has been put into cold storage. One healthy recommendation made by that Commission was that separate courts should be established for women to have justice done to their claims according to the Muslim Laws and that such cases should be decided within three months by these courts. The Commission recommended that even if all the suggestions of the Commission could not be taken up, this at least should be acted upon soon as women could not go through the long protracted procedure of the law as it stands at present. No one differed with this recommendation. I request the Government to approach the Centre. In fact, there is no need to ask the Central Government to do it. They themselves can bring forward a Bill to this effect in this House. The women who are 48% of your electorate, and to whom you have to go for votes soon, are facing tremendous difficulties and their condition is deplorable, especially when men marry two or three wives.

Sir, this is all that I can say in the short time given to me. I say once again that unless you have persons who have vision, imagination and ability sitting on the treasury benches, I am afraid that most of our difficulties cannot be solved. (Applause). I do hope that they will take heed and give thought to the humble submissions that I have made. May God help you:

میر دبی بخش خان - جناب میں ایک دکنہ استحقاق پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ قبائلی علاقے اور بلوچستان کے بہت سے ضلعوں میں معزز ایوان کے ممبر ہیں اور یہاں تشریف لائے ہیں - وہ سب کے سب نہ تو تقریر کرتے ہیں اور نہ ہی تقریر کرنے کے خواہشمند ہیں - ان میں سے بہر صورت دو ایک ہی اٹھ کر تقریر کریں گے - تو کیا ان کو بھی آپ تقریر کے لئے پندرہ منٹ ہی دیں گے - میں سمجھتا ہوں اس قلیل وقت میں وہ اپنا دکنہ نظر اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے نہ رکھ سکیں گے - لہذا میں مورباندہ طور پر عرض کرونگا کہ آپ (انہیں)

کچھ زیادہ وقت دے کر مشکور ہونے کا موقع رکھئے۔

(اس مرحلہ پر صاحب سپیکر کرسی وزارت پر رونق افروز ہوئے)

میر نبی بخش خان۔ جناب والا۔ میں ایک نکتہ استحقاق پر کہنا ہوا ہوں۔ آپ جینٹلمن ہیں اپوزیشن کے بیشتر ممبران ترقی یافتہ صوبوں کے ڈاکٹرز ہیں اور ان میں سے تقریباً ہر ایک باسانی تقریر کر سکتا ہے۔ لیکن قبائلی علاقے اور بلوچستان کے ممبران شروع ہی سے اس قسم کی تربیت سے محروم رہے ہیں۔ لہذا میں چاہتا ہوں کہ قبائلی ڈاکٹروں اور بلوچستان کے ممبران کو جو تعراز میں بہت کم ہیں پندرہ منٹ سے زیادہ وقت دیا جائے۔ کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے کم وقت میں وہ اپنی سال بھر کی مشکلات اس سبب سے بھر جیواں کے سامنے پیش نہ کر سکیں گے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ جہانگیر وقت کے تعین کا تعلق ہے وہ تو ایوان کی مختلف پارٹیوں کے لیڈروں کے سوا باقی سب کے لئے پندرہ منٹ مقرر ہو چکا ہے۔

لیفٹیننٹ منبر یوسف خان قاسم خیل ترکڑی ممبر۔ جناب والا ہم قبائلی علاقے کے ممبران تعراز میں بہت زیادہ ہیں لیکن ان میں تقریر کرنے والے بہت ہی کم ہیں۔ میری عرض یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ ان کو زیادہ وقت دیں تو آپ کی بڑی سہراہی ہوگی۔

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar :** He should approach the Leader of his Party with whose instructions he should comply.

**Sardar Mahmood Khan (Bahawalpur District) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot congratulate the Government on this budget as it is a most disappointing budget. Last year the Government was in a hurry because at the time of the presentation of the budget, it had hardly been in office for any length of time. But for this budget the Government has had one full year to think about. It is really most disappointing that they have not presented any scheme under which the general masses of West Pakistan could be benefitted.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, whether wittingly or unwittingly or whether as a political stunt or quite honestly you have called it an Islamic Constitution and as a fundamental of that constitution you have laid down that equity and justice as enunciated by Islam will be meted out to the citizens of Pakistan. Mr. Speaker, this is the basic foundation of our thought and action and when the budget is being prepared you cannot escape from this principle which you have yourself made part of the constitution. You are now tied hand and foot, and you cannot escape from what you have put down in the constitution yourself. You have therefore to do justice to the common man according to the concept of Islam.

I feel that the most important problem of the day, in fact the burning question of day is the question of food shortage and that question is closely linked with the question of agrarian reforms. As you all know, in Bahawalpur we have Jagirdari System also. In Bahawalpur I know that before the democratic reforms were introduced in 1949, this Jagirdari system was going to be done away with and you would be surprised by whom, by the Nawab of Bahawalpur. But whether you call it fortunate or unfortunate when reforms were introduced in Bahawalpur Mr. Hasan Mahmud happened to take charge of the democratic institutions from their very inception. The scheme that was prepared for doing away with Jagirdari system never saw the light of the day although by that scheme the total income that would have accrued to the state was going to be about one crore of rupees. Now, Mr. Speaker, as you know this jagirdari system is a very very old system, it is known as Inam Kasur and these Jagirs were given by the British and the Sikhs to persons who had

undertaken to supply them with men and horses and other necessary materials for war or other emergencies. In return for that the revenue that was realized from these jagirs was assessed to the jagirdars, its land revenue was not realized from these jagirdars and this system is continuing up till to-day. Mr. Hassan Mahmood's father alone holds 4,000 acres of jagirs and the total land owned by these jagirdars exceeds thousands of squares. Now, Mr. Speaker, it will be appreciated by the Government that on these Jagirs no land revenue is assessed. As we all know the Hindus who left Pakistan were not real tillers of the land. The tillers of the soil were the Muslims. When the refugees came then they were allotted these evacuee lands but as they themselves were the tillers and therefore they replaced the tillers of the soil and these original tillers who were tilling the land previously for the Hindus were turned out. The result was that the original tillers became unemployed. Now if the Government was to do away with jagirdari system there would have been two advantages. One was that you would have realized land revenue from those lands and thus you would be increasing the income of the Government and secondly you would be employing the landless people on these lands.

Then I have to say something about the present zamindari system, because I feel that the present system of landlordism is really most antiquated and the worst type of system for the people. From my own experience of being in the judicial department and also being at the bar for more than 20 years I know that most of the heinous crimes are either directly committed or patronized by these big zamindars. I hope my friends either in the Opposition or on the Treasury Benches will not take it as a personal remark against them as some of them are really very fine persons and I am only attacking the institution. The fact is that most heinous crimes like dacoity, house-breaking, murder and abduction and so on are committed or patronized by zamindars. If you were to do away with this system you would have tackled the problem of crime too.

The second thing, Mr. Speaker, is the position of tenants. The tenant is at present like a slave and a serf in the hands of the zamindars. He has got no political consciousness of his own; he has got no will of his own. If you want real democracy and you want that he should vote according to his own free will it is not possible to do so with the present systems in vogue as it is not possible for the tenant to go against the wishes of his immediate master, the zamindar. If he does so, the result would be that his house, his children, and everything belonging to him will be destroyed by the zamindar. That is the fear under which he lives and therefore he cannot exercise his free vote. Another important thing against this system is (that is my experience also) that hoarding, black-marketing and smuggling is mainly done by this class of people. Unless there is agrarian reform on the lines that there is abolition of this intermediary class and the security of tenancy is guaranteed and a ceiling on land holdings is fixed, you cannot do any real service to this country because the common man will always be at the mercy of these zamindars, and you cannot otherwise emancipate the people. Unless zamindari is abolished they will not be free people. I assure you that once you make the people mentally free and create conditions where they are able to think for themselves then and then only all Pakistanis will be able to act freely independently and according to their conscience. I was rather pleased as you would all have read in newspapers that even Mr. Amjad Ali the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have supported the scheme for agrarian reforms but they have shifted this responsibility on to the shoulders of the Provincial Government. Therefore it is for you to introduce these reforms and unless you introduce these reforms you will not be doing any real service to the country. I was a bit surprised when Mr. Qayyum Khan congratulated the Finance Minister on his budget. I hope this was an informal congratulation and if Muslim League again comes to power, which I hope it will, as it is better than the other side, they would not be preparing their budgets on these lines.

Then, Mr. Speaker, I think that there is another very important thing which is

really before the country and that is One-Unit business. I call it really a hydra-headed evil and this One-Unit scheme was actually initiated by the Leaders of the Punjab. Now, they feel that this demon will devour the Punjabis, not to speak of the smaller Units. Smaller units were given assurances that they would be given weightage and their interests would be protected, but unfortunately what do we find now. Take the case of Bahawalpur. We had a Budget of 6½ crores and when the State was handed over to the administration of One-Unit I would not name the person the one person for whose benefit this Unit was created, we had about 2½ crores of rupees lying in the state treasury. The development that was made in Bahawalpur in the matter of buildings and of metalled roads, better schools and hospitals under the Government of the Nawab who was then a constitutional head that is the only one good thing that they did that the Nawab was removed - but he was much better person than those facing me - now after the unification, everything has been put into cold storage. The other result is that prices have gone high in the case of all necessities of life. Indeed Bahawalpur was well-known to be the grainary of Pakistan and we never had wheat selling therefor more than 10 rupees a maund but now it is being sold at Rs. 20 and 22 per maund. That is what is happening in Bahawalpur. Same is the case with Khairpur Mirs. Government has not built an inch of metalled road, nor they have added to Bahawalpur any new school and not one new hospital has been opened. Previously it had been arranged with the Punjab Government that five medical students every year will be admitted in college but this year not a single student from Bahawalpur has been admitted in any Medical College anywhere. Then, from Bahawalpur we did send students abroad for foreign training and studies. For that also no provision has been made. Another two or three things that I would like to mention in respect of Bahawalpur are that small officers drawing even less than Rs. 100/- per month have been transferred from one place to another.

**Mr. Speaker :** His time is up.

**Sardar Mahmud Khan :** Only two minutes more.

**Mr. Speaker :** I regret I cannot do that without doing injustice to others.

**Sardar Mahmud Khan :** At least let me complete my sentence.

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes.

**Sardar Mahmud Khan :** Even certain motor-drivers, chaprasis have been transferred from Bahawalpur to Lahore and even some of them have been sent up to Peshawar. We had a very good corps of civil servants in Bahawalpur and it is a very sad thing that the most efficient civil servant, Mr. Ahsan-ul-Haque, who was occupying a high post, has been transferred and posted as Deputy Secretary.

میر نبی بخش خان (خلع چگائی) صاحب سر وزیر خزانہ نے سال رواں کے لئے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے متعلق اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں - جہانگیر خوراک کے مسئلہ کا تعلق ہے اس کے متعلق بہت سے معزز ممبران نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار فرمایا ہے اور اس اہم مسئلہ کے حل کے لئے بہت سی تجاویز پیش کی ہیں - چونکہ میرے پاس زیادہ وقت نہیں ہے کہ میں تفصیل کے ساتھ اس مسئلہ پر کچھ کہوں تاہم میں اتنا ضرور کہوں گا کہ یہ ایک نہایت ہی اہم مسئلہ ہے اور جیسا کہ میرے محترم سٹر جی - ایم - میر نے اگلے دن اعرار و شمار پیش کرتے ہوئے یہ فرمایا تھا کہ ہمارے ملک کی آبادی کا ۸۵ فیصدی حصہ کاشتکاری کرتا ہے اور امریکہ میں صرف ۱۵ فیصدی لوگ کاشتکار ہیں تو یہ نہایت افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ ہم پھر بھی امریکہ سے بھوک مانگتے ہیں - لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ مسئلہ اتنا مشکل نہیں ہے اگر اسے صرف وزارت خوراک تک ہی معروض رکھا جائے تو اسے ضرور مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑیگا - اس لئے میں حکومت سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ ایک ایسی کمیٹی مقرر کرے جس میں رچرڈر بھی ہوں



اور دوسرے تجربہ کار لوگ بھی ہیں اور وہ چھ ماہ کے اندر اندر حکومت کو اپنی رپورٹ پیش کرے اور وہ کمیٹی جو سفارشات کرے اس پر حکومت عمل کرے - میں تو اتنا ضرور کہونگا کہ اس میں کچھ ہے جیسا کہ مرزا غالب نے فرمایا ہے -

بے خودی بے سبب نہیں غالب  
کچھ تو ہے جس کی پروردہ داری ہے

اس کے بعد جناب والا میں وزیر خزانہ کی اس گرانٹ کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں جو انہوں نے ایک ایک لاکھ روپیہ سرکاری ادبی بورڈ اور پشتو اکاڈمی کے لئے مضمون کیا ہے مگر یہ نہایت افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ انہوں نے بلوچی زبان کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں دیا اور اسے نظر انداز کر دیا ہے - میں آپ کی وساطت سے انہیں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ہمارے ساتھ ناانصافی ہوئی ہے اور میں یہ درخواست کرونگا کہ فوری طور پر سینیٹری بجٹ بنا کر اگر ایک لاکھ نہیں تو ۵۰ ہزار ہی بلوچی زبان کے لئے دیں - اس زبان کو بالکل نظر انداز کرنا بلوچیوں کے لئے ناقابل برداشت ہے - جہانگیر ڈویلپمنٹ بورڈ کا قطع ہے میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اس میں بڑے بڑے افسروں کو ہی شامل کر لیا جاتا ہے حالانکہ افسران کے پاس اتنا وقت نہیں ہوتا کہ عوام کے پاس جاگیں اور انہیں عوام کی تکالیف کی کیا خبر ہو سکتی ہے - میری یہ تجویز ہے کہ ڈویلپمنٹ بورڈوں میں عوام کے نمائندے، ضرور شامل کئے جائیں جیسا کہ میرے مقدمہ میجر جنرل چالراہ خان نے بھی فرمایا ہے کہ پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ عوام کی تکالیف کا کس طرح اندازہ لگا سکتا ہے - لہذا میری درخواست ہے کہ ڈویلپمنٹ بورڈوں میں عوام کے نمائندے ضرور شامل کئے جائیں - اس کے بغیر آپ خاطر خواہ کامیابی حاصل نہیں کر سکتے -

میری یہ تجویز ہے کہ بلوچستان کیلئے ایک با اختیار کمیٹی بنی جائے - اس میں وہاں کے ایم - ایل - اے صاحبان و دیگر تجربہ کار مقامی آدمی شامل کئے جائیں - وہ کمیٹی تین مہینے کے اندر اندر وہاں کے مسائل کا جائزہ لے، مثلاً یہ کہ زرعی میدان میں اور وہاں کے معرعات کے میدان میں اور دوسری چھوٹی انڈسٹریز میں کیا ترقی کی جا سکتی ہے - جب یہ کمیٹی تین مہینوں کے اندر اپنی رپورٹ پیش کرے تو اس کو عمل میں لایا جائے -

جناب والا ایک یونٹ تو بن گیا اور میں یہ بھی مانتا ہوں کہ اس کی انتظامی مہینداری میں بہت سی دشواریاں ہیں مگر جہاں تک انصاف کا تقاضہ ہے اس کو دیوندر نظر انداز کیا جا سکتا ہے - آج یہ حالت ہے کہ قلت زمینوں میں کوئی سیشن جج نہیں - لاہور کراچی اور دیگر بڑے بڑے شہروں میں لوگوں کو اس معاملے میں بہت سہولتیں میسر ہیں - یہیں وہاں کے فیصلے کے خلاف stay order حاصل کر کے لئے کراچی یا لاہور جانا پڑتا ہے - یہیں ٹیکس کی transfer کے لئے یا فوری ضمانت حاصل کرنے کیلئے لاہور جانا پڑتا ہے - یہ بڑی ناانصافی ہے اور یہ چیز ناقابل برداشت ہے - حکومت کو ہماری یہ تکلیف جلد از جلد رفع کرنی چاہئے - آپ کیوں اس بات کا احساس نہیں کرتے کہ ایک یونٹ کامیاب ہو - بعض لوگ بدکاری طور پر ایک یونٹ کے خلاف ہیں جیسے میرے معزز دوست مسٹر جی - ایم - میز ہیں - میں ان کی تعریف کرتا ہوں اور ان کو قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہوں - وہ تو کہلا کہلا ایک یونٹ کے خلاف ہیں - مگر آپ دوسرے لوگوں کو یہ سوچنے پر کہیں مجبور کرتے ہیں کہ ایک یونٹ غراب ہے - میں ذاتی طور پر یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک یونٹ میں ہماری بہتری ہے مگر بہتری اس وقت ہو سکتی ہے جبکہ اس میں جو غامدیاں ہیں ان کو دور کریں - میرے خیال میں زیادہ لوگ ایک یونٹ کے حق میں ہیں -

جناب والا - یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ بلوچستان کی آبادی کم ہے - میرے ایک دوست نے اس ایوان میں یہ کہہ دیا ہے کہ وہاں آبادی کیوں کم ہے - وہاں آبادی اس لئے کم ہے کہ وہاں روزگار نہیں ملتا - روٹی نہیں ملتی - میں ماننا ہوں کہ ہمارے مہاجر بھائی ہنزوؤں کے ظلم ستم کی وجہ سے یہاں آئے ہیں مگر یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ بلوچستان کے باشندے بھوک کی وجہ سے وہاں نہیں رہ سکتے وہاں وسائل نہیں ہیں اور آبادی بڑھ رہی ہے - ہمارا مطالبہ ہے - کہ ہمارے لئے روزگار مہیا کیا جائے - ہماری زمین اور معدنیات کو ترقی دی جائے - ہم دیوانے نہیں ہیں کہ چھ ماہ سندھ میں گزارتے ہیں اور چھ ماہ کہیں اور - ہم خاص توجہ کے مستحق ہیں -

جذاب والا - بجٹ میں مائننگ ڈیویلپمنٹ کارپوریشن کے لئے انٹرناٹی ملر پر پچاس لاکھ روپے کی رقم رکھی گئی ہے۔ میں اس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن ہمارے فیئر ترقی یافتہ علاقے کے لئے جسے بلوچستان کہا جاتا ہے ایک کزور روپیہ کی رقم کافی نہیں ہوگی۔ ہم اس کا خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں لیکن ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ اس کارپوریشن کو پانچ کروڑ کا سرمایہ دے دیا جائے تا کہ ہم ہر سال دس لاکھ یا دس لاکھ روپیہ کے محتاج نہ رہیں۔ ہم ہر نمیب لوگ ہر سال بجٹ تیار کرنے کے وقت تک انتظار نہیں کر سکتے اور نہ اپنی سکیوں کو رو بہ صل لا سکتے ہیں۔ علاوہ ازیں ریزرو فنڈ سے قرض دیں۔ وزیر خزانہ نے فرمایا ہے کہ اس کارپوریشن کو پاکستان انڈسٹریل ڈیویلپمنٹ کارپوریشن کی طرز پر چلایا جائیگا۔ مجھے ان سے اس بات پر اتفاق نہیں ہے میں ماننا ہوں کہ پاکستان انڈسٹریل ڈیویلپمنٹ کارپوریشن نے ملک کی بڑی خدمت کی ہے لیکن میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ مائننگ ڈیویلپمنٹ کارپوریشن صرف ان لائبنڈوں پر چلائی جائے جن پر چل کر انڈسٹریل ڈیویلپمنٹ کارپوریشن نے بہتر کام سرانجام دئے ہیں اور جو اس نے غلط کام کئے ہیں وہ اختیار نہ کئے جائیں۔ مثال کے طور پر پی۔ آئی۔ ڈی سی نے مشرقی بدگال میں اپنی غلط انتظامیہ مشینری کی وجہ سے جو غلطیاں کی ہیں ہم ان کو فراہم نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس کے علاوہ پی۔ آئی۔ ڈی۔ سی نے کہا کہ بلوچستان میں لوہے کا کارخانہ قائم کرنا چاہئے اور کول مائننگ lease پر ہونی چاہئے۔ میں غلام فاروق صاحب کو ملا اور ان کو کہا کہ سہرپانی کر کے جو علاقے فالتو ہیں آپ ان کو Develop کریں اور یہ نہ کریں کہ جن کے پاس lease ہے آپ ان سے چھین لیں۔ چنانچہ انہوں نے اس کا خیال نہ کیا اور مرزا عبدالحمید اینڈ کمپنی (جس نے اس lease میں ہزاروں روپے خرچ کئے تھے) سے ۹۶ روپے ۱۰ آدے Royalty داخل نہ کرنے پر lease چھین لی گئی اور پولیس کے ذریعے اس پر قبضہ کر لیا اور وہ شخص اب بھی جیل میں پڑا ہے۔ اگر یہی طریقہ اختیار کیا گیا تو پرائیویٹ کمپنیوں کو زیادہ سرمایہ لگانے میں بہت مشکل کا سامنا کرنا پڑیگا۔ میری تجویز یہ ہے کہ مائننگ ڈیویلپمنٹ کارپوریشن کے قواعد و مواعظ میں یہ صاف طور پر واضح کر دیا جائے کہ جتنی mining کی private concerns ہیں ان کو ٹیکنیشنز کے معاملے میں مزد دی جائیگی۔ سرمایے کی مزد دی جائیگی۔ مشینری کی مزد دی جائیگی اور دیگر ہر طرح کی مزد دی جائیگی۔ ان کو لائسنس

بھی نہیں مل رہے۔ اس کارپوریشن کو ایسا کوئی اقرار نہیں کرنا چاہئے جس سے مقامی لوگوں کو مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑے۔ اس لئے میری یہ تجویز ہے کہ مقامی لوگوں کو بڑی بڑی معنویات میں حصہ لینے کے زیارہ سے زیادہ مواقع فراہم کرنے چاہئیں۔

جناب والا جرگہ ممبروں کے متعلق میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ میرے ضلع چگاہی کے ایک جرگہ منبر محل خان کوکنڈی ہیں اور یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو اہلکاروں کو خوش رکھتے ہیں۔ جس نے کسی کلرک کو انڈے مرغی دئے وہی بڑا آدمی بن گیا۔ اس لئے میں یہ مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ کوکنڈہ و قلات ڈویژن میں ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ اور میونسپلٹی کا نظام جلد از جلد رائج کیا جائے کیونکہ اس کے بغیر اوصاف کی کوئی توقع نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

میر عبدالقیم (لائبلیٹور ڈسٹرکٹ)۔ جناب سر میر میرے فاضل دوست سردار عبدالرشید صاحب نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے یہ Republican Government کا دوسرا بجٹ ہے۔ میں اس کی مالی پہلوؤں پر بہت کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا تھا لیکن ارڈنا آج میں اس کے مالی پہلوؤں پر کچھ نہیں کہوں گا۔ آج میں صرف اس کے سیاسی پہلوؤں پر عرض کروں گا۔ جیسا کہ علامہ اقبال مرحوم و مغفور نے فرمایا ہے:۔

حری را تیز تر می زن چو زوق نغمہ کم یابی - (واہ واہ کی آوازیں)

جناب والا۔ اس بجٹ کے سیاسی پہلوؤں پر بحث کے دوران میں اگر میں کوئی بات کسی خاص شخص کے متعلق کہہ دوں تو وہ اسے ذاتی مسئلہ تصور نہ کریں (آپ سب حضرات میرے بھائی ہیں میرے دوست ہیں۔ میں دل سے آپ کی قدر کرتا ہوں۔ میں اپنے ذاتی معیار کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے کسی شخص پر کوئی ذاتی حملہ نہیں کروں گا اور میرے کسی دوست کو میری تقریر سے کوئی وجہ شکایت نہ ہوئی چاہئے۔ جناب والا ہم سب حضرات پبلک کے نمائندے ہیں اور ہم جو بات بھی اس ایوان میں کرتے ہیں وہ پبلک کے مفاد کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے اگر کوئی معزز ممبر کوئی تلخ بات تنقید کے دوران میں کہہ بھی دے تو اسے ذاتی حملہ تصور نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ سر مقدم آپ سب جانتے ہیں کہ Republican Party کیسے وجود میں آئی۔ گورنمنٹ ہاؤس کراچی اور گورنمنٹ ہاؤس لاہور میں اس کی تولیڈ ہوئی (اپوزیشن کی طرف سے شیم شیم کی آوازیں)

خان سردار بہادر خان۔ میر صاحب رو جگہوں پر کیسے تولیڈ ہو سکتی ہے

(قبضہ)

میر عبدالقیم۔ جی ایسا ہو تو نہیں سکتا مگر اس پارٹی کی تولیڈ تو حقیقت میں ایسے ہی ہوئی تھی (قبضہ)۔ جناب والا اس پارٹی کی تولیڈ کے بعد سپیکر کے الیکشن کے موقع پر مسٹر جی۔ ایم۔ سید صاحب اور پیر الہی بخش صاحب اس پارٹی کے سر و معاون تھے۔ انہیں لوگوں کی مدد سے یہ پارٹی سپیکر کا الیکشن جیت سکی۔ مگر آپ نے کبھی یہ بھی سوچا کہ آخر اس کی کیا وجہ ہے کہ آج یہی لوگ اس پارٹی سے تعاون کرنے کو تیار نہیں اور اس کے سخت مخالف ہیں۔ اس وقت عوام میں اور ممبران اسمبلی میں آپ کے لئے ایک goodwill نہیں۔ آپ کے لئے ایک محبت تھی۔ مگر آج یہ دونوں چیزیں ان کے دلوں میں نہیں ہیں۔ اس وقت لوگ مسلم لیگ کو پسند نہیں کرتے تھے کیونکہ مسلم لیگ نے حقیقت میں گزشتہ 8 سالوں میں عوام کے لئے کچھ مفید کام نہیں کئے تھے۔ اس وقت لوگوں کا خیال تھا کہ Republican party ایک نئی تنظیم ہے اس

کے لئے لیڈر ہیں یہ ضرور عوام کے لئے کوئی مفید کام کر کے دکھائیں گے۔ اس واسطے اس ایوان کی دوسری پارٹیوں نے (سوائے مسلم لیگ کے) Republican party کا ساتھ دیا۔ مثال کے طور پر ڈیپنٹی پارٹی کو دیکھ لیں۔ یہ پارٹی اس وقت Republican party کی سر و معاون تھی۔ مگر آپ نے کبھی سوچا کہ اب یہی لوگ اور یہی پارٹی کیوں آپ کے خلاف ہے۔ اور opposition میں کیوں بیٹھے ہیں۔ ہمارے لیڈر جو اس وقت یہاں تشریف نہیں رکھتے ہیں ان کی دل سے قدر کرتا ہوں اور انشاء اللہ اکثرہ بھی قدر کرتا ہی رہونگا۔ میں ان کو اب بھی اپنا لیڈر مانتا ہوں۔ وہ ہمیشہ کہا کرتے ہیں کہ "I know you, you know me" ان کا ہمیشہ دعویٰ رہا ہے کہ the public life یہ دوست جو میرے موجودہ دوست ہیں میں فخر کرتا ہوں کہ یہ میرے دوست ہیں۔ انہوں نے کوئی ناجائز حرکتیں کی ہیں۔ کون سے روٹ پر مٹ مانگے ہیں۔ کون سے discussions مانگتے ہیں۔ کون سے سرے سے مانگے ہیں کہ جو وہ ملنے پر وہ ان کے خلاف ہو گئے ہیں آپ کو ٹھنڈے دل سے سوچنا چاہئے کہ آخر وہ کیا وجہ ہے کہ آج آپ کے لئے وہ goodwill نہیں وہ محبت نہیں جو چند ہی ماہ قبل موجود تھی مجھے ذاتی طور پر تو آپ سے کوئی دشمنی نہیں کوئی عداوت نہیں۔ میں تو ملکی مفاد کے پیش نظر صرف یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ ملک میں سیاسی Stability پیدا ہو۔ یہ ملک جس کو ہم سلطنت خرا دار پاکستان کہتے ہیں اس کے عوام میں ایک دوسرے کے لئے محبت اور اخوت ہو۔ کیونکہ محبت اور اخوت ہی سے اس سلطنت کا نظام چل سکیگا۔ یہ مملکت خرا ہی ہے میں عطا فرمائی ہے اور وہی اس کو چلائے گا۔ مگر یہ یاد رکھئے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ آسمان سے فرشتے نازل فرما کر اس کو نہیں چلائے گا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے اسے ہماری ہی کوششوں سے چلوانا ہے۔ اس لئے خرا کے واسطے آپ جذبات کی رو میں نہ بہہ جائیں۔ میں کوئی آپ کا دشمن نہیں ہوں۔ آپ کا بھائی ہوں۔ آپ یہ نہ خیال کریں کہ چونکہ اب میں نے Republican party سے استعفیٰ دے دیا ہے اس لئے میں آپ کا دشمن ہو گیا ہوں۔ حاشا و کلا میں آپ کا دشمن نہیں ہوں۔ پہلے بھی آپ کا دوست تھا اور اب بھی اسی طرح آپ کا دوست ہوں۔ مگر میں یہ ضرور کہونگا کہ آپ نے آج تک عقل و فہم اور تدبیر کے ساتھ کام نہیں کیا۔ شاید اس لئے کہ یہ تینوں چیزیں آپ میں نہیں ہیں۔ اگر آپ نے اس وقت بھی تدبیر اور عقل مبری سے کام نہ کیا تو یقیناً جانٹے کہ وہ وقت دور نہیں جب آپ کو یہ musical chair چھوڑنی پڑیں۔ ان کرسیوں پر آپ ہمیشہ نہیں بیٹھ سکتے۔ اگر آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ کرسیاں آپ کا ہمیشہ ساتھ رہیں گی تو میں یہ کہونگا کہ آپ نے تاریخ پڑھی ہی نہیں۔ اگر آپ تاریخ کا مطالعہ کریں تو آپ کو معلوم ہو جائے گا کہ ان کرسیوں کے کبھی کسی کا ہمیشہ ساتھ نہیں رہا۔

جناب والا۔ جب نئی نئی Republican party بنی تو مجھے اس کا جنرل سیکرٹری بنایا گیا۔ یہ میری بیز قسمتی سمجھئے یا ان کی۔ (ایک آواز۔ جنرل سیکرٹری نہیں سیکرٹری جنرل) خبر ایسا ہی کہہ لو۔ اس سے تو کوئی نمایاں فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ اس جنرل سیکرٹری شپ کے پہلے ۶ ماہ کے دوران میں میں نے ہر ممکن کوشش کی کہ کسی نہ کسی طرح ان لوگوں کا جو اس وقت ارباب اقتدار ہیں عوام سے تعلق اور واسطہ ہو جائے اور وہ عوام کے مسائل اور ان کی تکلیفات کو سمجھنے لگ جائیں۔ لیکن آج میں صاف طور پر یہ اعلان کرتا ہوں کہ میری تمام کوششیں رائگاں گئیں اور کوئی تسلی بخش نتیجہ نہ نکل سکا (شیم شیم کی آوازیں) میری پارٹی کے بعض ارکان یہ کوشش کرنے لگے کہ میں اپنی کوششوں میں کامیاب نہ ہو سکوں چنانچہ ان کی کوششیں کامیاب ثابت ہوئیں اور میں موجودہ ارباب اقتدار کو عوام تک نہ لے جا سکا۔ آخر اس ۶ ماہ کی متواتر کوشش کے بعد

میں اس نتیجہ پر پہنچا کہ یہ میرے دوست عوام سے متنفر ہیں اور وہ عوام سے میل جول رکھنا پسند نہیں کرتے۔ بہر حال میں نے ان ۶ ماہ کے دوران میں یہ کیا کہ میں نے ان دوستوں سے کہا کہ بھئی نہ تو میں آپ کا مزارع ہوں۔ نہ میں آپ کا کنبہ ہوں۔ نہ میں آپ کا مرید ہوں کہ میں اپنی ذمہ داری نہ آپ کے پاس فروخت کر دوں اور ملکی مفاد کو پس پشت ڈالتے ہوئے آپ کے قرضوں میں پڑا رہوں۔ اس لگے میں نے صاف صاف ان سے کہا دیا کہ میں اس نام نہاد سکرٹری جنرل کے مہرے کو چھوڑتا ہوں۔ اب جبکہ میں نے اس مہرے کو چھوڑ دیا ہے تو میرے بعض احباب مجھ سے کہتے ہیں کہ میرا صاحب آپ بھی عجیب آدمی ہیں۔ آپ تو چتر ہی رتوں میں وزیر بننے والے تھے۔ آپ نے اس مہرے کو چھوڑ کر اپنی مندرجہ بالا سہرا ہے۔ مگر میں نے ان لوگوں کو بڑے ارب کے ساتھ یہ کہا دیا کہ بھائی میرا صہر جس چیز کو پسند نہیں کرتا میں اس سے کیوں چٹا رہوں اور میرے کندھے جس بوجھ کو اٹھانے کی طاقت نہیں رکھتے میں اس کو کیوں اٹھاؤں رکھوں۔ تو جناب والا میں نے اس مہرے سے استعفیٰ دینے کے بعد Republican Party کو چھوڑا نہیں بلکہ اس کے ایک ممبر کی حیثیت سے رہا۔ پارٹی سے میں نے اس خیال کے پیش نظر استعفیٰ نہیں دیا تھا کہ ملک میں آئے دن ایک پارٹی کو ہٹانا اور دوسری کو توڑنا اچھا نہیں ہوتا۔ اس سے ملک میں سیاسی Stability قائم نہیں رہ سکتی۔ میرے استعفیٰ کے بعد انہوں نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ہم حالات بہتر بنانے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کریں گے۔ بڑے افسوس سے کہا پڑتا ہے کہ آج مجھے استعفیٰ دئے ہوئے تقریباً چار ماہ گزر گئے ہیں مگر ابھی تک حالات میں ذرا بھی اصلاح نہیں ہوئی۔ اصلاح جو بھی کیسے ان کو تو اپنے سیاسی کاموں سے ہی فرصت نہیں ملتی۔ تو خیر جناب والا میں نے ان سے یہ کہا کہ میں اب آپ کی پارٹی میں بھی رہنے کو تیار نہیں ہوں۔

لیکن ان دوستوں نے الگ الگ مجھے کہا کہ آپ مہلت دیں۔ آپ بجٹ تک کی مہلت دیں۔ میں نے کہا کہ یہ کسی اور سے کہئے۔ یہ مہلت کی بات میں نہیں تسلیم کرتا کیونکہ میرے نزدیک یہ قوم کی امانت ہے اور میں اسے اپنا ایمان سمجھتا ہوں۔ آپ حضرات میں اگر واقعی صحت ہے اگر واقعی احساسِ فرض ہے تو بجٹ میں اس گورنمنٹ کو باہر نکال کر پھینک دیں۔ (دعورہ ہائے تمسین) یار رکھئے یہاں کچھ ایسے دوست ہیں جو اپنی افراش کے لئے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ جو پریکٹس کے لئے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں ان سے مجھے کوئی شکایت نہیں۔ ان سے میں کچھ نہیں کہتا۔ جو دوست پارٹی میں ہیں میں انہیں اچھی طرح جانتا ہوں یقیناً اکثریت ان میں ایسے لوگوں کی ہے جو شریف ہیں مخلص ہیں۔ لیکن کچھ آدمی بھی ہیں جن کی پچھلی حرکتیں میں جانتا ہوں۔ وہ ان کے سامنے کچھ کہتے ہیں۔ ہمارے سامنے کچھ کہتے ہیں اور یہاں بیٹھ کر کچھ کہتے ہیں۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ دل ان کے کس کے ساتھ ہیں۔ میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ آپ کی پارٹی کی اکثریت آپ کے خلاف ہے (دعورہ ہائے تمسین) اس کا پتہ آپ کو دو دنوں میں لگ جائیگا۔ میں کچھ نہیں کہوں گا۔ اگر میں دے دے کہ آپ کے اندر آدمی نکل آئیگا اور آپ کو اتنے ووٹوں سے شکست ہوگی تو یہ قبل از وقت ہوگا۔

Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah : There is something like a fools' paradise.

Mir Abdul Qayyum : Of course, he is living in a fools' paradise that I have been telling all along.

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ - پتہ چل چاکیگا - آپ گھبراہٹ نہ -

میر میر القیوم - تو میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ ان دوستوں نے ملک کے اندر جو کیفیت دیکھا ہے اس کا موازنہ سابق صوبہ پنجاب کے Unionist Party کے دور سے بخوبی کیا جا سکتا ہے - مجھے بڑے افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہمارے سابق صوبہ پنجاب میں ایک بہت بڑا نام پارٹی چلا کرتی تھی - جسے Unionist Party کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا تھا - میں اس پارٹی کی یاد آپ کو دلاتا ہوں - لیکن وہ بھلے مانس تھے - ان میں کم سے کم سچے تو قسمی کچھ تجربہ بھی تھا - کچھ قابلیت بھی تھی لیکن ابھر جو قابلیت ہے میں اس کے منطبق کچھ نہیں کہتا - بعض لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ میں destructive آدمی ہوں - وزارتوں اور پارٹیوں کے توڑنے اور مٹانے کا مجھے بہت تجربہ ہے - لیکن ان کی خدمت میں اتنا مرض کرتا ہوں کہ میرا اختلاف عزیز دوستوں سے محض ذاتی نہیں بلکہ ایک اصول پر مبنی ہے - ملک کی بھلائی - عوام کی بھلائی عوام کی خدمت ہمیشہ میرے پیش نظر رہتی ہے - چاہے وزارت کا مخالف ہونا پڑے - چاہے اس میں میرا عزیز دوست ہی کیوں نہ ہو - میرے کئی دوست اس وزارت میں موجود ہیں - وزارت آبی چائی چیز ہے - وزارتیں آبی رہنمائی جاتی رہنمائی یہ musical chairs چلتی رہنمائی - حزب مخالف میں میرے کئی دوست بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - وہ پہلے آدریبل وزیر تھے - اب شاید پھر وہ وزارت کے انتظار میں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں -

ایک آواز - آپ بھی تو وزیر بننے کی خواہش رکھتے ہیں -

میر میر القیوم - ہو سکتا ہے کہ آپ کے خیال میں میں وزارت کے لئے بڑا بے چارہ ہوں - بڑا درپے ہوں مجھے اس سے اختلاف نہیں لیکن میں ان کی خدمت میں اتنا مرض کر دوں کہ میں ملائے اقبال کے اس شعر پر امتقار رکھتا ہوں اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہی صحیح فلسفہ حیات ہے -

گفت رومی ہر بدائے کردہ کا باران کندر  
مے درانی اول آن بنیاد را ویراں کندر -

میں تو اس فلسفہ پر امتقار رکھتا ہوں - اب میں Tennyson کی مشہور نظم Brook کا ایک شعر تمہاری سی تہذیبی کے ساتھ آپ کی اجازت سے پڑھو دگا "Ministers may come and ministers may go but I go on for ever."

Lieut Muhammad Yusuf Khan : (Tribal areas covering)

Qasamkhel Tarakzai : Muhammad the Muhammadi Agency.)

خان امیر سلطان خان (پشتو) - جب آپ پشتو جانتے ہیں تو پھر انگریزی میں کیوں تقریر کرتے ہیں - آپ پشتو میں تقریر کریں -

خان عمر یوسف خان (پشتو) - میں پشتو میں بھی تقریر کروں گا - پہلے انگریزی میں من لو -

Mr. Speaker, Sir I will express my views on the Budget as a member of this House and especially as a representative of the tribal areas. I must point out, Sir, that the Tribal areas are those backward areas which have always been ignored in the matter of getting their legitimate right and due share in the past nine years of their independence. In spite of the fact that we are considered to be part and parcel of West Pakistan all the facilities necessary for the development of an area are being denied to us.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the Budget shows that an amount of two crores and eighty three lakhs of rupees has been set aside for the development of these backward areas i.e., the backward frontier regions. I must point out that this amount of about three

crores of rupees, which has been set aside for the development of the Frontier and the tribal areas, may apparently look quite satisfactory, but if this amount is meant for the whole Frontier Province of West Pakistan right from Attock to the Frontiers of Chitral then I am afraid, this amount is not sufficient to carry out development work in these areas. Sir, another point which I want to press is that while setting aside two crores and eighty three lakhs the Government of the day ought to have mentioned the items of development uncorrected speech. That are considered more necessary and through what agencies these development activities are to be carried out. Sir, this clarification and explanation was very much necessary to show that the expenditure which is going to be made in the year 1957-58 would cover such and such items of development.

Meanwhile, Sir, as a representative of the tribal areas I should like to explain the difficulties of the tribal areas and the problems of the tribal people in brief.

Mr. Speaker, Sir it is a well known fact that the condition of the tribal areas is very much neglected and for that I suggest that there should be a Minister of Tribal Areas in West Pakistan, and we also claim that the under-developed areas are not being fully represented here. In spite of our representation there are very limited and negligible means of livelihood for the people and there is little or no development in that part of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is abundantly clear that since independence, since the coming into being of Pakistan the tribal areas have not been given the attention they deserved. The Government professes the importance of development there and Government also professes to have done a lot for the past 9 years for the development of these areas, but I can assure you, Sir, that if a survey is made on the spot, if an inspection is carried out, it will come to light that whatever claims to have been done is not even one-tenth.

Sir, with the dawn of independence, with the dawn of democracy, the aspirations of these tribal areas have been very high and they have always strived to be given equal rights as are enjoyed by their brethren in other parts of West Pakistan. Constitutionally, technically, geographically and in other respects they were expected to be treated equally and as good citizens of Pakistan, but I can assure you, Sir, that the condition in tribal areas is pathetic. People in those far-flung, under-developed areas want educational facilities for their children, they want medical facilities, they want that their lands should be improved, they want improved agricultural implements for the development of agriculture. As has already been discussed in this House they want the best system of administration, they want to do away with the present system of administration which is out-of-date and obsolete, which was established there by the foreign rulers to keep themselves in power. Sir, I can assure you that they do not want to live and carry on any more in the present state of ignorance, poverty and hunger. They do not want to live any more on zakat and Kharait. They want to go side by side with the other citizens of Pakistan so that they are in apposition to make better contribution for the service of their country.

Sir, the tribal areas are very badly in need of industries. That part of the country is very rich in mineral resources but no effort appears to have been made to exploit the resources. Development activities should be carried out there on a large scale. There are a few industries in some parts of N. W. F. P. and there activities have never been extended to any part of the tribal areas. Sir, these development programmes are confined only to Peshawar, Mardan and Nowshera. I would appeal to the Government to survey the mineral resources in tribal areas and I demand that a Tribal Area Development Corporation should be set up on the lines of Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation with its headquarters at Peshawar. Sir, report has just appeared in a section of the press that the West Pakistan Government has

announced setting up of a Mineral Development Corporation for the development of the tribal areas, but I can assure you, Sir, that we have always found different statements, we have also been told so in public meeting we have also seen a lot of such promises in the Press reports, but I am sorry to say that these development schemes have never been implemented, and I very much doubt if they ever will be implemented in future.

As regards educational facilities it has been claimed by the Government of-  
ficer that they have set up schools. Sir, whatever the figures are given by the Government they are all not correct. Education is very much neglected and only very few schools exist and I can say with confidence that it is not even one-fourth of what the Government claims to have done. Sir, the health condition in that part is still worse. Sir, hospitals are without qualified doctors, they are ill-equipped and in 90 percent cases there is insufficient staff and no medicines are available. They lack necessary apparatus, X-ray plants are not provided and even ordinary medicines are denied to the people. On many occasions the tribesmen in hospitals are refused accommodation. There are not sufficient beds, leave alone better treatment. Even the hospitals that are in existence have not been properly housed. I therefore demand from the Government that immediate steps should be taken to provide these areas with proper education and medical facilities, every tribal agency should be equipped with modern and well equipped type of hospitals and provided with best sanitation and medical facilities. I also demand that even in small agencies small hospitals should be opened.

I would like to inform the Government through you, Sir, that seldom during the last ten years Ministers have visited these tribal areas and they have never cared to visit those parts of the land. For the Ministers to be thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs it is absolutely necessary that they should meet the tribesmen frequently.

With regard to the allotment of lands generally, I submit that the tribesmen have not been been allotted, land, especially in the Thal Development Project and the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage area. Hundreds of acres of land is lying barren and uncultivated and it has not been allotted. I submit that tribesmen are tillers of the land and if they are allotted land, they will cultivate it and add to our drive to produce more food for our population.

Sir, one more point I want to discuss and a reference to it was made earlier about giving certain licences to tribal leaders. Objection was taken to such licences having been given to tribesmen. It is a strange thing that those who object to it are the persons who are the originators of corruption in this country. They have destroyed the West Pakistan Evacuee Property, and if I am not for wrong, they will do just the same thing of which they are accusing, others, if power is given to them. Do they think that it is exclusively their monopoly.

**A Member :** No time limit in his case?

**Mr. Speaker :** About three minutes more.

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy :** This is partiality.

*(Interruptions)*

**Mr. Speaker :** He will have to withdraw those words.

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy :** I am not prepared.

**Mr. Speaker :** Then will he please go out? I order him to leave the House

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy :** After all the members. *(Interruption)*



Mr. Speaker : I again call upon the member to leave the Chamber.

Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy : This is bad, you must say, "please."

Mr. Speaker : The member is creating disorder for nothing.

Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy : I am not creating disorder.

Mr. Speaker : Will he please withdraw.

(The Member then left the Chamber)

Mr. Speaker : The honourable member's time is up.

حاجی عطاء اللہ خان (منج ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان) - جناب والا آج اس محرز ہاؤس سے محرز ارسلان سے روز بروز 50-50 کا مضرتیہ پیش ہے۔ میں نے دیہات مور و خوش اور انہماک سے اس دو سنڑی کیا ہے اور اس نتیجہ پر پہنچا ہوں کہ اس بجٹ میں پسماندہ اشلان کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں رہا کیا۔ بجٹ اس بجٹ میں سینماؤں - کھیلوں - مرغی خانے - پیلیز بکریوں وغیرہ کے متفا خانے اور وزراء سے بندکوں و باغات و گانے بجانے وغیرہ ایسی چیزوں کے لئے کافی رقم رکھی گئی ہے۔ مگر انسان کے لئے جو اشرف المخلوقات ہے اس کے پینے کے پانی کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں رکھا گیا۔ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کشتری کے جنوبی اشلان کوہاٹ اور بنوں میں صومنا اور ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں خصوصاً رہنمائی آبادی کے اسی فی مر کے لئے پینے کا پانی نہیں ہے۔ مگر گورنمنٹ نے اس کے متعلق بجٹ میں کوئی گنجائش نہیں رکھی۔ آڈریبل سردار عبدالرشید خان جو اس ضلع میں پیدا ہوئے ان لوگوں کے حالات سے بخوبی واقفیت رکھتے تھے اس لئے انہیں اس کام کے لئے بہت کچھ رقم بجٹ میں رکھنی چاہئے تھی۔ مگر مجھے افسوس ہے کہ انہوں نے اس طرف توجہ نہیں دی۔ اس لئے مجھے افسوس ہے کہ پڑتا ہے کہ یہ معیاری بجٹ نہیں ہے۔ اگر میں اسے دافس بجٹ کہوں تو یہ غلط نہ ہوگا۔ معترم صدر انسدادوں کے لئے ہوا پانی اور فزا ضروری چیزیں ہیں۔ ہوا کو اللہ جلشاندہ نے اپنے قبضہ میں رکھا ہے۔ یہ بھی اگر کسی پارٹی کے قبضہ میں ہوتی تو وہ بھی جو ان کو ووٹ نہ دیتے ان پر بدر کر دی جاتی۔ باقی رہا پانی اس کے متعلق میں عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ یہ نہیں کہ وہاں انتظام ہو نہیں سکتا۔ انتظام ہو سکتا ہے مگر حکومت کی عدم توجہی کی وجہ سے وہاں کی ۸۰ فی مر مخلوق پینے کے پانی جیسی چیز سے محروم ہے۔ میں نے ان لوگوں کے لئے پانی کے بارے میں بہت سی تجاویز حکومت کو بھیجیں مگر ان پر عمل نہیں ہوا۔ ہم بڑے امیدیں لیے کر آئے تھے۔ کہ ایک یونٹ کے بجٹ میں پسماندہ ترین اشلان کے لئے بہت کچھ ہوگا۔ مگر

خواب تھا جو کچھ کہ دیکھا جو سنا افسانہ تھا۔

ہماری تمام امیدوں پر پانی پھر گیا۔

اب جناب میں آپ کے توسل سے جناب وزیر اعلیٰ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اس صوبہ میں لا اینڈ آرڈر قریباً قریباً مفقود ہے۔ سر بازار راستہ چلتے ہوئے لڑیں میں لوٹ کھسوٹ و قتل ہوتے ہیں۔ شہری شریف لوگوں کے لئے زندگی دوبارہ ہے۔ ہم سوچتے ہیں کیا کریں۔ ہمارے پیش نظر روشنی کی صرف دو مینار ہیں۔ ایک آزاد جویشری اور دوسرے آزاد صحافت۔ انہیں دیکھ کر کچھ نہ کچھ انسان کی ڈھارم بندھ جاتی ہے۔ ورنہ یہ صوبہ رہنے کے قابل نہیں۔ جنرل ایڈمنسٹریٹر جنرل یار، بالکل قیل ہو چکی ہے۔ ہومسٹا دن دھاڑے ڈاکے مار رہے ہیں۔ نہ ان کو لاشنس کے ضرورت ہے۔ نہ ان کا لشکر کافی قیس ہے۔ انہیں آزادی ہے کھلے بندوں اسلحہ استعمال کریں۔ شہری لوگوں کے لئے لاشنس کی پابندی

ہے۔ فیس ہے۔ اور اور بھی پابندیاں ہیں۔ شرفاء کو ان کے بچاؤ کے لئے لائسنس کھلے طور پر دینے چاہئیں۔ مجھے یہاں سہراں سے سن کر حیرانی ہوئی ہے کہ پنجاب کے لوگوں کو لائسنس نہیں دئے جاتے۔ آزاد ملک کے آزاد شہریوں کو ہر ایک اسلحہ خریدنے کی اجازت دے دیں تا کہ وہ اپنی عزت اور ناموس کا تحفظ کر سکیں۔

جناب والا میرا صلیح ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان ہے جو کہ ایک پسماندہ ترین صلیح ہے۔ اس کی سڑکوں کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ اس میں چار بڑی سڑکیں ہیں۔ ایک ڈیرہ ہٹوں روڈ ہے دوسری ڈیرہ ٹانکا روڈ ہے تیسری ڈیرہ فورٹ مشریم روڈ ہے اور چوتھی ڈیرہ فٹن ہاٹ روڈ ہے۔ یہ سڑکیں جس حالت میں پہلے تھیں اسی طرح چنی آ رہی ہیں۔ انہیں بہتر بنانے کی خیریت سوشل نہیں کی گئی اور نہ ان کی طرف کوئی توجہ دی گئی ہے۔ اور جو حالت پہلے تھی وہ بھی گزشتہ سیلاب کی وجہ سے برتر ہو گئی ہے اور اس وقت وہ جہاں جہاں سے شکستہ ہوئی تھیں ویسی کی ویسی پڑی ہوئی ہیں۔ مکہ پی-ڈبلیو-ڈی نے ان کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی۔ یہ راستے بھی ایک مہینہ کے بعد بالکل بند ہو چکے ہیں اور ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کا شہر ایک جزیرہ بن چکا ہے اور اس تک پہنچنے کے لئے کوئی ذریعہ نہ ہوگا سوائے ہوائی۔ جہاز کے دریائے سندھ جب طغیانی پر آتا ہے تو چورہ میل کا راستہ کہیں تو پیدل چل کر۔ کہیں کشتی میں۔ کہیں لالچ میں اور کہیں جہاز کے ذریعہ طے کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں عرض کروں گا کہ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کے لئے ایک پختہ پل بنایا جائے جو پنجاب کو ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان سے ملا دے۔ میں نے اس سلسلے میں ایک سوال پوچھا تھا اور اس کے جواب میں کہا گیا تھا کہ فنڈز نہیں ہیں۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اس کا طریقہ یہ ہے کہ اس دریا پر دو تھن جگہیں ایسی ہیں جو بڑی گہری ہیں۔ ان پر پل باندھے جاویں اور باقی جگہ پر کچا بندر بن کے آگے پتھروں سیدھ کے گاڈیڑ بندر بنایا جائے۔ جس وقت سردار بہادر خان صاحب منڈر کے وزیر مواصلات تھے تو جب وہ دریا خان دورہ پر تشریف لائے تو یہی بات ان کی خدمت میں بھی عرض کی گئی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ آپ دعا کریں کہ ہمیں امریکن aid مل جائے۔ اگر یہ مل گئی۔ تو پھر ہمارے سامنے یہ تجویز پہلے سے ہے کہ ہر سو میل پر پل بنایا جائے لیکن وہ وعدہ بھی ایفا نہیں ہوا۔

جناب والا۔ اس کے بعد یہ عرض کروں گا کہ جس وقت سردار عبدالرشید سابق صوبہ سرحد کے وزیر اعلیٰ تھے۔ تو دریائے سندھ پر محکمہ P.W.D. کے کمال دیانتداری سے کشتیوں سے تیار کردہ پل سے ایک لاری دریائے سندھ میں گر گئی۔ اور اس حادثہ کی وجہ سے ۳۲ آدمی ہلاک ہو گئے لیکن افسوس ہے کہ ان ہلاک شرکان کے بیوہ گان و یتیمی کو گورنمنٹ کی جانب سے کوئی عوامانہ اسوقت تک کچھ نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ حالانکہ صلیح ہزارہ میں اس قسم کے رو حادثات میں گورنمنٹ کی جانب سے عوامانہ دیا گیا تھا۔ جو کہ ایک مرد کے لئے دو ہزار روپیہ اور ایک عورت کے لئے ایک ہزار روپیہ اور بچہ کے سر پر پانچ سو روپیہ دیا گیا تھا۔ لیکن اس وقت تک ہلاک شرکان و فہیرہ کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ میں نے ڈاکٹر خان صاحب وزیر اعلیٰ کی خدمت ڈیرہ میں دورہ پر آنے کے وقت یہ عرض بھی کیا تھا لیکن انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ ہمارے وقت کا معاملہ نہیں ہے۔ قرآن کریم فرماتا ہے کہ اگر تم دیکھو کہ کوئی دارو کا کام ہو رہا ہے یا کسی کی حق تلفی ہو رہی ہے تو اس کا ازالہ کرو لیکن وہاں اس وقت تک کچھ بھی نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

جناب والا ہمیں کہا جاتا ہے۔ کہ مسلم لیگ والے تعاون نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ جب میں یہ بات گورنمنٹ بدھنور کی طرف سے سنا ہوں تو مجھے رکھ ہونا ہے۔

میں آپ کے توسل سے ڈاکٹر خان صاحب سے درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ بتائیں کہ پاکستان کس لیے بنایا گیا۔ مسلم لیگ نے یا کسی اور جماعت نے۔ سرحد میں ریفرنڈم کس لیے کر لیا۔ آپ نے اور آپ کے بھائی عبدالغفار نے۔ اور کون جیتا؟ مسلم لیگ یا آپ یا اور خان عبدالغفار خان۔ وہ یونٹ کس نے بنایا؟ مسلم لیگ نے یا آپ نے اور آپ کی جماعت نے؟ میں یہ پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہ یونٹ انٹر نیٹک طریقہ سے نہیں چل رہا تو یہ کس کی نا اہلیت کی وجہ سے نہیں چل رہا؟ اسے ہم تو نہیں چلا رہے۔ اس کی ہانگ ڈور تو آپ کے ہاتھوں میں ہے لیکن اس کا التزام بھی ہم پر رکھا جاتا ہے۔ اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کی وجہ سے کام ٹھیک طریقے پر نہیں ہو رہے۔ کتنی فلت و مضحکہ خیز بات ہے۔ تعاون کر رہے یا نہ کر رہے کے متعلق میں ایک اور بات بھی عرض کرتا ہوں۔ جذب والا گزشتہ دوپہر کی بات ہے کہ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان گئے۔ کرنل عزیز حسین بھی ان کے ساتھ تھے۔ جب لوگوں کو معلوم ہوا کہ یہ حضرات آ رہے ہیں تو شہر والوں نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ اپنی تکالیف اور مشکلات ان کے سامنے رکھیں۔ مجھے کہا گیا اور میری یہ ڈیوٹی لگائی گئی کہ میں ان کی طرف سے ان کی مشکلات بیان کروں۔ چنانچہ جب ڈاکٹر صاحب کی خدمت میں کمشنر صاحب ڈیرہ کے لیڈج میں حاضر ہو کر بات کی گئی تو انہوں نے اس کے لئے وقت مقرر کیا۔ وقت مقررہ پر جب شہر کے وکلاء، معززین اور روٹیاں کا ایک وفد ان کے پاس گیا تو پھر بھی مجھے کہا گیا کہ میں ان کے مطالبات ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کے سامنے رکھوں۔ چنانچہ میں نے ان کی خدمت میں عرض کیا کہ ڈیرہ کے لوگوں کو یہ تکالیف ہیں اور یہ ان کے مطالبات ہیں لیکن افسوس کہ یہ کرسی وزارت ایسی چنار ہے کہ اس پر بیٹھ کر انسان کا دماغ ہی بول جاتا ہے۔ میری باتیں سنکر کرنل صاحب ہنس رہے تھے کہ آپ تو ایجوکیشن میں ہیں ہم آپ کے کوئی مطالبات سننے کے لئے تیار نہیں۔

دوباب حاجی نصر اللہ خان (ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان) ہمارا حاجی صاحب سے اتفاق نہیں ہے۔

حاجی عطاء اللہ خان - دوباب صاحب - آپ برہم نہ ہوں۔ میں آپ کے پچاس مربعوں اور اٹھ ہزار جاکیر کے متعلق کچھ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ آپ خوشامر چھوڑ دیں۔ (قلعہ کلایاں) باقی سب لوگ بھی میرے ساتھ تھے۔ میں نے پھر ان کی خدمت میں عرض کیا کہ یہ میری ڈیوٹی تھی کہ میں لوگوں کے تکالیف آپ کے سامنے رکھوں۔ لیکن عزیز حسین صاحب میری بات سن کر خواہ مخواہ مشوش ہو گئے اور پھر فرمایا کہ آپ ایجوکیشن میں ہیں۔ آپ روزمری پارٹی میں ہیں۔ ہم آپ کے مطالبات نہیں سننا چاہتے۔ (قلعہ کلایاں) آپ لوگوں کو بے فکر کر رہے ہیں اور ہم وہ کرتیں گے جو ہمارے ایم۔ ایل۔ اے کہیں گے (قلعہ کلایاں) میں نے یہ عرض کیا کہ ایجوکیشن دو ہر جماعت کے ساتھ ہوا کرتی ہے جو ایجوکیشن ان کی فیلٹیوں سے لگا ہوا کیا کرتی ہے۔ اور حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ایسی صورت میں ذہنی پاک صلح کی ضرورت ہے۔ اختلافات اپنی رحمت۔ نیک نیتی سے اختلاف خزا کی طرف سے ایک رحمت کی چیز ہوتی ہے کہ انسان لوگوں کی تکالیف رفع کر سکنے کا اہل ہو سکے لیکن آپ ایسے آپ کو اس کا اہل ہی نہیں سمجھتے۔ چنانچہ جو لوگ وہاں گئے تھے وہ سب واپس آ گئے۔ بہر حال ان کی اس تشریف آوری اور محترم عابد صاحب کے جواب کا وہ اثر ہوا کہ جو ہم اور مسلم لیگ جماعت شاید کوشش کر کے ایک سال میں بھی پورا نہ کر سکتے۔

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دیہاتی علاقوں میں ڈسپنسریاں وغیرہ نہیں ہیں اور اس طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی جاتی۔ قصبہ گڈڑی سرد خان میں انگریزوں کے وقت سے ایک مقامی ہسپتال تھا اور ٹرینڈ ڈاکٹر تھا

لیکن اب وہاں نہ کوئی ٹریڈرز ڈاکٹر ہے نہ کوئی اور انتظام ہے۔ یہ کتنے افسوس کی بات ہے۔ اس سے زیادہ افسوس کا مقام یہ ہے کسی آبادی کے لئے پینے کا پانی نہ ہو۔ جس آپ کو بتانا ہوں کہ ایک لاکھ ایکڑ رقبہ میں جو دیہاتی رہتے ہیں ان کے لئے پینے کا پانی نہیں ہے۔ جب تک لوگوں کے لئے پانی کا بندوبست نہیں کیا جائیگا۔ وہ اپنی اراضیات کی طرف کسی توجہ دے سکیں گے اور دوسرے کام کیسے کر سکیں گے۔ لیکن افسوس ہے کہ حکومت کو اپنی وزارت محفوظ رکھنے کے سوا کسی چیز سے تعلق نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے مجھے مجبوراً عرض کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ لوگوں کی بنیادی ضرورت یعنی پینے کا پانی نہیں ہے دیہات میں ہسپتال نہیں ہیں دیہی مدارس و تبلیغ کے لئے بجٹ میں کوئی گنجائش نہیں رکھی گئی۔ میں عرض کروں گا کہ عوام کی تکالیف کو رفع کردے کے لئے ان چیزوں کا سہا کیا جانا ضروری ہے۔ قومی آرزو زبان کی فروغ و احیا کے لئے بجٹ میں کوئی گنجائش نہیں رکھی گئی ہے۔ یونانی حکماء و اطباء و یونانی دواؤں کے فروغ کے لئے بجٹ میں کوئی گنجائش نہیں رکھی گئی ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہے۔ بس اب مزید تقریر نہ کریں۔

حاجی مظاہر اللہ خان - میں دے دو ابھی بہت کچھ کہتا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر - بس اب مزید تقریر نہ کریں کیونکہ آپ کا وقت ختم ہو

چکا ہے۔

پیشتر اس کے کہ یہ نشست برخاست ہو میں یہ عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ابھی دونوں طرف سے بہت سے ممبران ایسے ہیں جنہوں نے بجٹ میں ابھی حصہ لیا ہے۔ اب وقت صرف ایک دن رہ گیا ہے۔ آخری دن جیسا کہ آپ کو معلوم ہوگا حکومت کے وزراء جواب کے لئے لیٹ گئے۔ لہذا میری تجویز یہ ہے کہ کل بجائے ایک نشست کے دو نشستیں مختصر کی جائیں (ضرور - ضرور)

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران کی طرف سے تقریروں کے لئے بڑی بے مہری کا مظاہرہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ آپ کو میری مجبوریاں بھی پیش نظر رکھنا چاہیئے۔ آخر میں بھی تو ایک وقت میں ایک مقرر کو ہی بولنے کی اجازت دے سکتا ہوں۔ اس کا بہترین حل یہی ہو سکتا ہے کہ اگر آپ چاہیں تو پندرہ منٹ کی بجائے دس منٹ کر دئے جائیں۔ (نہیں نہیں کی آوازیں)

**Mr. G. Allana :** Why not two sessions on Monday also? If you have two sittings on Monday also, morning you can give to members, and in the evening Government can reply.

**Mr. Speaker :** Of course, we are having two sessions to-morrow and Monday will be reserved for the Government.

Now, if the members insist that the duration of speeches should not be reduced then I would request them to so adjust the number of speakers that those who do not get a chance to speak on general discussion, they may get a chance to speak on cut motions on General Administration. I don't think there is any difference between the two and on General Administration everything can be said.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** There is one request. I do not know how the things may develop but sometimes it so happens that the time for cut motions never comes.

**Mr. Speaker :** Even if there is one cut motion, everybody can take part in the debate.

**Mr. Zain Noorani :** You have been kind enough to extend the time for to-morrow but as you have said Monday will be reserved for the Government, then you may so arrange that no-body from the Government party may speak because they will have the whole of Monday. This will be a good gesture on the part of the Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** Monday is not reserved for the Party but for the Ministers.

**Mr. Zain A. Noorani :** Does it not come to the same thing? Are all the Ministers not from the Republican Party?

**Mr. Speaker :** There are other members in the Party who want to ventilate their grievances and talk about defects in the Government. I think you can just adjust the number of speakers. Four or five hours will not suffice for the Ministers.

**Khan Ifkhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** In spite of your extending the time, it would not be possible to accommodate all the members. I think you will be obliged to reduce the time-limit of speeches (Voices. No, no)

**G. M. Syed :** They cannot have two things, either they will have to reduce the time-limit or reduce the number of speakers. On the contrary I would urge upon the Government to convince us that what they are doing is for the good of the Province. We would like to hear them at length and therefore they should be given sufficient time.

**Mr. Speaker :** Quite right.

**Mr. G. Allana :** May I know in what order they are going to take up the Demands for Grants.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think the Leaders of Parties are arriving at some arrangement.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Will you please announce it for the benefit of the House?

**Mr. Speaker :** I am told no settlement has been arrived at so far but to-morrow is the last day when they will have some arrangement.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Could you please call the Leaders in your Chamber so that you can convey to the House to-morrow the order in which demands are going to be taken up and how we are to get about them?

**Mr. Speaker :** Yes, I will call them in the morning.

The Assembly stands adjourned till 9-30 a.m. to-morrow.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 9-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 15th March, 1957.*

# Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan

## THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN

Saturday, the 16th March, 1957.

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, at 9-30 a.m. of the clock,  
Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazal-i-Elahi) in the Chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran.*

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**Mr. Speaker :** Supplementary questions will now be asked in connection with the answer given to starred question No. 558 asked on 15-5-1957.

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** Sir, as regards question No. 558, I had promised to verify the facts given by the honourable members from the Opposition. Unfortunately, I am not in a position to give the correct information. I will give it on Monday.

**INCLUSION OF BAGHA-KHAKI, ROAD IN HAZARA DISTRICT IN FIVE YEARS ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN.**

**\*731. Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of former N.W.F. Province, included the Bagha-Khaki road in Hazara district in view of its importance in their Five Years Road Development Plan before the integration;

(b) whether the Government intend to metal the said road next year, if not the reasons thereof?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain (Minister of Communications and Works) :** (a) The correct name of the road in question is Buffa - Khaki Road, not Bagha Khaki Road. It was included in the former N.W.F.P. Government's Five Years Road Development Plan.

(b) No, because this road has not been approved by the Planning Board in the Five Years Draft Road Development Plan. The question of metalling this road will be reconsidered while allocating funds for 1957-58 for new roads.

**Khan Shad Muhammad Khan :** Sir, in reply to (b), in the first part, it has been said that this road has not been approved by the Planning Board and in the latter part it is said that the question of metalling this road will be reconsidered while allocating funds for 1957-58 for new roads. May I know from the Government, whether they are prepared to metal the road?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain :** That all depends on the availability of funds. If the funds are available, certainly Government can give consideration to any proposal.

نجم البدر خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الریں - وزیر موصوف نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہ پرمٹ پیچھلی گورنمنٹ نے دئے تھے - میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں آیا آپ پیچھلی گورنمنٹ کی غلطی کی اصلاح کرینگے یا اسی پر قناعت کریں گے ؟

کردل سیر عابد حسین - معزز ممبر اس سوال کے متعلقہ شدی سوال پوچھ رہے ہیں جو کہ اس وقت زیر بحث نہیں ہے -

صاحب سیدکر - آپ تشریف رکھئیے -

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLONY FOR REFUGEES AT BAHAWALPUR

\*599. **Begum Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq** : Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of refugees in Bahawalpur who have still to be rehabilitated are in great distress due to the shortage of housing accommodation.

(b) whether the Government have drawn up any scheme to establish a new colony for the said refugees out of the considerable amount available from the Refugees Fund at Bahawalpur; if so, the time it will take to implement the scheme; if not, the reasons thereof?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees & Rehabilitation) : (a) According to the information available, there are only 325 shelterless refugees in Bahawalpur.

(b) Government have drawn up a scheme for setting up a satellite town for providing accommodation to these refugees at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,50,000/-. It will take three years to complete the scheme, but the allotments of sites will be started as soon as the sites can be demarcated.

**بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق** - کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بتا دیں گے کہ قلعہ ان وزارت مذہمالیہ کے ہمارے انہوں نے کتنی دفعہ بہاولپور کا دورہ کیا ہے ؟

**سیر جمیل حسین رضوی** - سوال نمبر ۶۹۹ کے ضمن میں تو یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا - البتہ میں ان کی اطلاع کے لئے یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے آج تک دو دفعہ بہاولپور کا دورہ کیا ہے -

**بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق** - کیا انہوں نے کبھی اس بات کا جائزہ لیا ہے کہ وہاں تین سو سے زیادہ مہاجرین غیر آباد ہیں - انہوں نے جو تعہد بتا دیا ہے وہ غلط ہے - وہاں اس سے زیادہ تعہد میں مہاجرین بے گھر ہیں - نہ ان کی رہائش کا بندوبست ہے اور نہ ان کے روزگار کا - کیا انہوں نے وہاں جا کر خود ان کی حالت کا جائزہ لیا ہے ؟

**سیر جمیل حسین رضوی** - میں نے وہاں جا کر بڑا خور ان کو نہیں دیکھا -

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah** : Sir, in reply to the question, the Minister has said that demarcation has not taken place. May I know as to how many years will this demarcation take?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood** : Sir, as far as Bahawalpur is concerned, this demarcation has already taken place, the site has been selected and the satellite town is under construction. We hope that it will be finished by the end of this year.

BROTHELS

\*705. **Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar** : Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of cities in the Province where brothels are in existence;

(b) the annual income accruing to the Government or the Municipal Committee concerned from these brothels?

**مخروم زاہد سیر حسن محسوس** (وزیر معاشرتی بہبود و لوکل گورنمنٹ) - (الف)

۴۶ - (ب) قحبہ خاندانوں سے نہ تو میونسپل کمیٹیوں اور نہ ہی حکومت کو کوئی آمدنی ہوتی ہے -

تجملہ البندر خواجہ حافظ غلام سبیر الزین - انہوں نے اپنے جواب میں فرمایا ہے کہ لکھی بستی کا منصوبہ مرتب کیا جا رہا ہے - کیا وہ بتا دیں گے کہ لکھی بستی بمالپور میں ہوگی یا اس سے باہر؟

صاحب سپیکر - آپ تشریف رکھئیے - یہ ضمنی سوال قواعد کے مطابق نہیں ہے - اس کا جواب دیا جا چکا ہے -

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بتا دیں گے کہ کس کی اجازت سے وہاں حرام کاری ہو رہی ہے؟

مخدوم زاہد سبیر حسن مدہور - صاحب سپیکر اجازت کا اور ٹیکس کا آپس میں کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے -

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے آیا یہ کام اجازت سے ہو رہا ہے یا بغیر اجازت کے؟

صاحب سپیکر - اس میں اجازت کا کیا سوال ہے - اگر قادیوں کے خلاف ہے تو کاروائی کی جائے گی اور اگر قادیوں کے خلاف نہیں ہے تو نہیں کی جائے گی - اس میں اجازت کا سوال ہی کہاں پیدا ہوتا ہے -

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ میونسپل کمیٹیاں اس کام کے لئے لائسنس جاری کرتی ہیں؟

مخدوم زاہد سبیر حسن مدہور - میرا خیال ہے کہ وہ نہیں کرتیں -

تجملہ البندر خواجہ حافظ غلام سبیر الزین - کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ تعداد سارے صوبے کی ہے یا صرف ایک ضلع کی؟

صاحب سپیکر - آپ تشریف رکھئیے - آپ کا ضمنی سوال بے معنی ہے -

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ آیا ان کو بند کرنے کی کوئی تجویز ان کے زیر غور ہے؟

مخدوم زاہد سبیر حسن مدہور - جی ہاں زیر غور ہے -

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - یہ کب تک بند کئے جائیں گے؟

صاحب سپیکر - جب وزیر متعلقہ نے کہہ دیا ہے کہ یہ امر زیر غور ہے تو پھر یہ سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا کہ کب تک بند کئے جائیں گے -

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - حضور والا آپ ان کو جواب دیتے رہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - اس کا جواب دیا جا چکا ہے -

CASES UNDER SECTION 18 OF PAKISTAN (ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY) ORDINANCE XV OF 1949 PENDING IN HAZARA DISTRICT.

\*717. **Khan Shad Muhammad Khan :** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

- (a) the number of cases under section 18 of Pakistan (Administration of Evacuee Property) Ordinance XV of 1949 pending in Hazara district;
- (b) the period for which these cases are pending;
- (c) whether it is a fact that evacuee property worth lacs of rupees is falling into ruins because the cases pertaining to it are not being disposed of in time;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the posts of Deputy and Assistant Custodian, Hazara are lying vacant for the last one year and many cases are pending without inquiry;



(e) whether the Government intend to take some effective steps for speedy disposal of such cases?

**Syed Jamail Hussain Rizvi** (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) :

(a) The number of cases pending in the Court of Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Hazara under section 18 is 25 only.

(b) Two cases are pending since December, 1949 and the rest from various later dates.

(c) Most of the pending cases have already been disposed of, and the evacuee property is not being ruined for want of attention. An amount of Rs. 1,51,700 has been spent on repairs so far.

(d) The posts of Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property and Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property, Hazara have been vacant for a year or so. The number of pending cases under various other sections of the Ordinance is 60 only, which is not a large number. The A.C.E.P., Mardan, however, attended to the pending cases of Hazara and disposed of 22.

(e) The appointment of officers is under the consideration of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Karachi. Officers are expected soon.

**Khan Shah Muhammad Khan** : May I know the reasons why these two cases are pending since 1949?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi** : Of course if the case has not been disposed of it remains pending. The reasons why these cases are pending can only be told if the file is before me.

#### MARKETING FEE AND MUNICIPAL TOLL PER MAUND ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

**\*706. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar** : Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the rate of marketing fee and municipal toll per maund in the year 1947 and the rate at which these are charged at present on the agricultural produce brought by the Zamindars for sale in the markets within the limits of municipalities in the former Punjab;

(b) whether the rates of both the marketing fee and municipal toll have increased since the year 1947; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that several municipalities have passed resolutions to the effect that the marketing fee charged on the agricultural produce brought for sale to the markets situated within the limits of municipalities in the former Punjab may be raised 3 to 4 times; if so, the action Government have taken in the matter;

(d) whether with a view to safeguarding the interests of Zamindars, Government intend to fix the same rates of fee as were prevailing in 1947; if not, the reasons therefor?

مخروم زارہ سیر حسن محاور (وزیر بہیور عامہ و لوکل گورنمنٹ) - (الف) ۱۹۴۷ء

میں مارکیٹ کمیٹیوں نے اپنی فیس تین پائی فی من مقرر کی - لیکن ۱۹۵۰ء میں ان میں سے اکثر مارکیٹ کمیٹیوں نے یہ فیس بڑھا کر چھ پائی فی من کر دی - تاہم سابقہ صوبہ پنجاب کی میونسپل کمیٹیاں ان اجناس کی در آہ پر کوئی ٹیکس (Toll) وصول نہیں کرتیں جو زمیندار فروخت کے لئے ضرور کمیٹی کے اندر لاتے ہیں - علی ہذا کاشتکاروں سے کوئی مارکیٹ فیس وصول نہیں کی جاتی -

(ب) مارکیٹ کمیٹیوں کے ہڑتے ہوئے اخراجات کے پیش نظر مارکیٹ فیس ہڑتائی گئی کیونکہ ضرور مارکیٹ میں توسیع کے علاوہ منڈیوں میں سہولتیں اور آسائشیں زیادہ کر دی گئی ہیں۔

(ج) گورنمنٹ کے پاس ایسے کوئی ریذولوشن نہیں پہنچے۔ اگر کوئی ریذولوشن حکومت کو موصول ہوئے تو وہ ضرور ان پر مناسب فور کرے گی۔

(د) مارکیٹ فیس کی شرح میں تخفیف سکن نہیں کیونکہ آمدنی کے کم ہو جانے پر مارکیٹ کمیٹیاں اپنے اخراجات کو برداشت نہیں کر سکیں گی۔

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ مارکیٹنگ فیس زمینداروں سے وصول کی جاتی ہے؟

مفروم زادہ سید حسن محمود - جی ہاں مجھے معلوم ہے۔

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائے کہ آیا وہ موجودہ شرح کو کم کر کے پرانی شرح پر لے آئیں گے؟

صاحب سپیکر - اگر معزز سبر جواب کے جزو (د) کو دیکھیں تو اس میں ان کو اپنے اس سوال کا جواب مل جاوے گا۔

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - جناب والا میں تو یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں آیا وہ موجودہ شرح کو کم کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں یا نہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر - آپ صرف یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتے ہیں آیا حکومت موجودہ شرح کو ۱۹۴۷ء کی شرح پر لانا چاہتی ہے یا نہیں۔ کیا یہ ٹھیک ہے؟

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - جی ہاں۔ میں صرف یہی چیز دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر - جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے کہا ہے اس سوال کا جواب (د) میں دے دیا گیا ہے۔ جس میں وزیر موصوف نے کہا ہے کہ اس شرح کو کم کرنا سکن نہیں ہے۔

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - جناب والا۔ میں تو صرف . . . . .

صاحب سپیکر - پھر وہی سوال - وزیر متعلقہ اپنے جواب کے جزو (د) کو دوبارہ پڑھ کر سنائیں تا کہ معزز رکن کی تسلی ہو سکے۔

مفروم زادہ سید حسن محمود - حضور والا میں نے تو صاف طور پر اس کا جواب دے دیا ہے کہ مارکیٹ فیس کی شرح میں تخفیف سکن نہیں کیونکہ آمدنی کے کم ہو جانے پر مارکیٹ کمیٹیاں اپنے اخراجات کو برداشت نہیں کر سکیں گی۔

چوہدری غلام رسول تارڑ - کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں آیا حکومت کا یہ فرض نہیں ہے کہ زمینداروں کے بارگراں کو کم کرے؟

سید شاہ نواز - کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ Municipal Authorities جو جنگی موصول زمینداروں سے وصول کرتی ہیں اس میں زمینداروں کا کچھ ہٹا ہوتا ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر - میں اس سوال کے پوچھے جانے کی اجازت نہیں دے سکتا۔

SUPPLY OF TRACTORS TO PUBLIC FOR BREAKING BARREN LANDS.

\*711. Chaudhri Sai Muhammad : Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government chalked out any scheme to supply tractors to

the public of the former Province of the Punjab for breaking barren lands and making them fit for cultivation;

(b) whether the Deputy Commissioners were asked to furnish the Government with the number of tractors required for their districts;

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the names of those districts where tractors were supplied by the Government and also the area of barren lands in each district made cultivable with the help of these tractors and utilized for raising food crops?

سٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ (وزیر قانون و زراعت) - (الف) محکمہ زراعت نے اس مقصد کے لئے ۱۲ بھاری ڈریکٹر مہیا کرنے کی ایک سکیم سابقہ حکومت پنجاب کو تیار کر کے پیش کی تھی مگر وہ منظور نہیں کی گئی -

حکومت مغربی پاکستان نے ہوی مغربی پاکستان کی اساس پر ڈریکٹروں کی خرید کے لئے ایک سکیم رتبہ کی تھی اس سکیم کے تحت ایک سو ڈریکٹر خریدنے کی تجویز تھی - لیکن کانفرنس محکمہ جات ذراعت و زراعت نے ۵۲ ڈریکٹر خریدنے کی سفارش کی - محکمہ زراعت نے ایک سکیم تیار کی تھی -

(ب) و (ج) - یہ حصص سوال پیرا ہی نہیں ہوتے -

سٹر جی ایم سیر - کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ انہوں نے ۵۲ کی بجائے ۲۶ کی اجازت دی ہے ؟

سٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - جی ہاں - پہلے انہوں نے ۲۶ منظور کئے تھے لیکن بعد میں ۵۲ کر دئے ہیں -

چوہدری سعی محمد - کیا وزیر زراعت بتا سکتے ہیں کہ کب تک یہ ڈریکٹر خریدے جائیں گے ؟

سٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - میں نے سنڈرل گورنمنٹ کو specifications بھیج دی ہیں اور میں اس معاملہ پر زور دے رہا ہوں - امید ہے کہ یہ ڈریکٹر جلد ہی خرید لئے جائیں گے -

سیر الطاف محی الدین قادری - کیا سارے صوبے کے لئے ۵۲ ڈریکٹر کافی ہونگے

سٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - بالکل نہیں - میں نے تو ایک سو کی تجویز کی تھی مگر منظوری صرف ۵۲ کی ہوئی ہے -

دجم البکر حافظ خواجہ غلام سربو الدین - کیا وزیر زراعت بیان فرمائیں گے کہ انہوں نے جو تقسیم کی سکیم بتائی ہے وہ صرف ایک ضلع کے لئے ہے یا تمام صوبے کے لئے ؟

سٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ - تمام صوبے کے لئے -

دجم البکر حافظ خواجہ غلام سربو الدین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ یہ تقسیم ضلع وار کی جائے گی یا نہیں ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ اس وقت معلوم نہیں ہو سکتا -

#### SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT.

\*260. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan : Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state whether as proved by definite official information there is need of having a Synthetic Oil Plant in West Pakistan; if so, whether the Government intend to set up one?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hasan Kizilbash** (Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour) : The possibility of manufacturing synthetic oil by underground gasification of coal in the Quetta Division was examined by the Central Government some five years ago without any final result. There is no proposal under consideration to set up a synthetic oil plant in West Pakistan.

حافظ خواجہ غلام مرتضیٰ الرین - زیرہ غازی خان میں تیل نکالنے والی کمپنی جو کام کر رہی ہے کیا جناب اس کے متعلق بھی کچھ لب کھائی فرمائی گئے ؟  
 صاحب سپیکر - سوال ایسے تیل کے متعلق نہیں ہے -  
 مرزا ممتاز حسن قزلباش - یہ سوال synthetic oil کے متعلق ہے -  
 دوسرے تیل کے متعلق نہیں ہے -

PRICES OF COAL.

**\*707. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar** : Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of coal used in brick kilns were controlled by the Government in the year 1955; if so, the controlled price of coal per ton in the year 1955 and the price prevailing at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that consequent upon the more than double rise in coal prices the rate of bricks has also been doubled;

(c) whether he is aware of the hardships being faced by the residents of water-logged villages, constituting 3/4th of the former Province of the Punjab, in not being able to afford bricks on account of the exorbitant prices for changing their Kucha houses, which do not last for even one year, into pucca ones;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, the action Government intend to take for getting coal prices reduced; if no action is contemplated to be taken, the reasons therefor?

میر علی احمد خان تالپور (وزیر خوراک و سول سپلائیز) - صاحب صدر یہ سوال غلطی سے میرے پاس آ گیا ہے یہ انڈسٹریز ڈسٹر کا سوال ہے -  
 منکر ممتاز حسن قزلباش (وزیر صنعت و حرفت) - اس کا جواب میں کل یا پرسوں دے سکتا -  
 سید امیر حسین شاہ - تو کیا کل یا پرسوں اس کے متعلق سوالات دریافت کئے جا سکتے ہیں -  
 صاحب سپیکر - جی - ہاں -

*The question was accordingly deferred.*

MINERAL SPRINGS.

**\*258. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan** : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of mineral springs in West Pakistan;

(b) whether Government are in possession of any data about them;

(c) whether the Government propose to develop any of such springs as health resorts?

جام میر غلام قادر خان (وزیر جیل خانہ جات) - وزیر موصوف اس وقت یہاں نہیں ہیں - اس لئے اس سوال کا جواب میں ان کی طرف سے پڑھ دیتا ہوں -

(الف) - منگا پیر کے معرئی چشمہ کے علاوہ جو مرکزی حکومت کے زیر تدوین ہے حکومت کو کسی اور معرئی چشمے کا ذمہ علم ہے اور نہ اس پر قبضہ ہے -

(ب) - اس سلسلہ میں کوئی مزید معلومات موجود نہیں ہیں -

(ج) - حصہ الف کے جواب کے پیش نظر یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیر - صوبہ میں لکی - جھپیر نام کے معرئی چشمے ہیں - کیا وہ حکومت کے نوٹس میں نہیں آئے؟ مسٹر موصوف کو معلوم ہے کہ لکی میں بہت بڑا ہسپتال بھی ہے - کیا حکومت انہیں ترقی دینے کے سوال پر غور کرنے کے لئے تیار ہے؟ کیا اس کو ڈیولپ کرنے کی سفارش بھی کی گئی ہے -

خان خداداد خان - وہ سفارشات اب تک ہمارے پاس نہیں آئیں ہیں -

مسٹر جی - ایم سیر - پھر محترم وزیر جیلخانہ جات نے کیسے جواب دیا ہے کہ اور کوئی چشمہ نہیں ہے -

خان خداداد خان - میں نے کہا ہے کہ وہ سفارشات ہمارے نوٹس میں نہیں آئیں -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیر - ان کو آپ کے نوٹس میں کیسے لایا جائے اور گورنمنٹ کے نوٹس میں کس طرح سے لایا جائے؟

خان خداداد خان - محکمہ صحت کے نوٹس میں ایسی کوئی چیز نہیں آئی -

سیر امیر حسین شاہ - اگر کوئی چیز کسی طرح میں دریافت ہو تو آپ تک اس کی اطلاع پہنچنے میں کتنا وقت لگتا ہے؟

Mr. Speaker : Disallowed.

Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah : May I know from the Health Minister how is it that he does not know from his colleagues, Messrs. Pirzada Ahlus Sattar and Kazi Fazlullah that at Lakhi there is a spring where hundreds and thousands of visitors go and take bath; and this fact is well known throughout West Pakistan?

خان خداداد خان - میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کر دیا ہے کہ محکمہ صحت کے نوٹس میں ایسی کوئی بات نہیں آئی ہے - زاتمہ طور پر اگر لوگ مبار در جاتے ہیں اور مستفید ہوتے ہیں اور محترم سیر کو اس کا علم ہے تو ہم اس کے لئے مناسب انتظام کرینگے -

Syed Amir Husain Shah: Sir, the Minister has observed that it has not been brought to the notice of the Health Department about the existence of this spring. Is the Minister aware that this spring is a part of the Health Department and it is attached to the hospital and indoor patients go and bathe there.

خان خداداد خان - میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کر دیا ہے کہ محکمہ صحت کے نوٹس میں ایسی کوئی بات نہیں آئی اور نہ ہمارے ڈاکٹر وہاں پر لوگوں کا علاج کرنے کے لئے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں -

Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah : I want to know from Messrs. Pirzada and Kazi Fazlullah whether they know and have seen this spring?

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیر - ان کو لکی کے چشمہ کا پتہ نہیں - انہیں جھپیر کے چشمہ کا بھی پتہ نہیں -

مہاراجہ سیکر - یہ سوال تو پچلتہ مسٹر کا ہے -

Col. Syed Abid Hussain: What has their bath to do with the information?

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah :** They have seen the spring and the Minister for Health is not speaking the truth.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, on a point of order. A very novel procedure is being adopted in this House; we are of the opinion that so far as the Cabinet is concerned it has a collective responsibility and just now the Minister of Communications stood up and said that that question concerned the Health Minister and that any information in possession of Mr. Pirzada and Kazi Fazlullah was not of material value.

انجیر عبرالہ روکھڑی - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر سر - جناب میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ سپلیمنٹری سوالات پوچھنے کے لئے بھی کوئی تمیز ہونی چاہئے - اگر ہر بات کے لئے سپلیمنٹری سوال دریافت کئے گئے دو ایوان کا وقت ضائع ہوگا -  
سپیکر - ضمنی سوالات قواعد کے مطابق پوچھے جا سکتے ہیں -

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Sir, the words used by the member are very objectionable when he said that we should learn *tamiz*. How can he dare to talk like that?

**Mr. Speaker :** *Tamiz* in this context means discrimination.

**Dr. Khan Sahib (Chief Minister) :** Sir, it is very significant that if people go by themselves to take bath in that spring, it is liable to create infectious and this system is very dirty; instead of doing some good to the people it may cause them some trouble. So this question naturally requires a technical and scientific approach. It is no use for the questioners to become experts and that is why the trouble arises. I think we should consider all these things and if the members approach this question in a considerate manner there will be no noise and trouble.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, I was just pointing out that the responsibility of the Cabinet was a joint one.

صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے -

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** Sir, the Minister of Communication was kind enough to point out as to how Kazi Fazlullah and Pirzada were in a position to know about it. This question involves certain facts and those facts are supposed to be known by them. They know about this Lakri spring where people go and take their bath, and therefore, Sir, the Minister for Communications was not right to say that whatever information was in the possession of Kazi Fazlullah and Mr. Pirzada was not of material value as far as the Minister of Health was concerned.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question related to the Minister of Health and the supplementary questions were being put to him; therefore, the Minister of Law and Agriculture, Pirzada Abdus Sattar and Kazi Fazlullah were not concerned with this matter in their present capacities as Ministers.

#### CENTRES FOR CHEMOTHERAPY RESEARCH IN TUBERCULOSIS.

\*259. **Mian Manzoor-i-Hasan :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of centres of Chemotherapy Research in Tuberculosis in existence in West Pakistan;

(b) whether as a matter of fact the existing number of Centres is sufficient for the requirements of the Province?

خار. خداداد خان (وزیر صحت) - (الف) انسداد تپ رق کی روائیں مغربی پاکستان میں تیار نہیں کی جاتیں - کیلچائی معالجاتی تحقیق کے مراکز کھولنے کا سوال پیدا ہی نہیں ہوتا -

(ب) جب مغربی پاکستان میں مذمت روا سازی ایسا معیار حاصل کر لیگی کہ وہ اس قابل ہو کہ انسداد قح کی نئی نئی روایوں کو فروغ دے سکے تو حسب ضرورت مراکز قائم کر رکھے جائیں گے۔

COGNIZABLE CASES CHALLANED AND CONVICTED IN THE PROVINCE.

\*289. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) the total number of cognizable cases registered with police in the Province during the year ending 31st March, 1956;
- (b) the total number of such cases challaned by police during that period;
- (c) the number of cases in which the courts framed charges against the accused;
- (d) the number of cases which resulted in conviction?

Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan: (Deputy Minister) :

- (a) 15,293.
- (b) 7,917.
- (c) 4,027.
- (d) 2,436.

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - کیا میں ڈپٹی منسٹر سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ ہزار ہزار Cases میں سے سات ہزار Cases چالان ہوئے باقی آٹھ ہزار Cases کا کیا ہوا ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - بات یہ ہے کہ یہ معلومات صرف تین ماہ یعنی جنوری فروری اور مارچ کے لئے ہیں - اس عرصہ میں جو Cases ہوئے ان میں سے سات ہزار کا چالان ہوا اور باقی Cases ہر ایسی Action نہیں لیا گیا - آپ جانتے ہیں کہ بعض Complicated Cases ہوتے ہیں اور تین مہینے کا عرصہ تو ان کی Investigation کے لئے بھی کافی نہیں ہوتا - اگر Investigation بھی ہو جائے تو اس کے بعد عدالتوں میں Trial کے لئے تین مہینے سے زائد عرصہ لگ جاتا ہے - اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ باقی Cases ختم ہو گئے ان کے متعلق investigation وغیرہ ہو رہی ہوگی -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - کیا آپ یہ بتا سکتی ہیں کہ آٹھ ہزار کے قریب Cases کا چالان ہوا اور ان میں سے دو ہزار Convict ہوئے - کیا باقی کے آزاد ہو گئے ؟ یہ تعراہ یہ بات ظاہر کرتی ہے کہ زیادہ تعراہ Cases کی جو چالان ہوئے ہیں وہ جھوٹے ہوئے ہیں -

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - وہ کورٹ میں ہونگے اور ابھی ان کی Final Trial پوری نہیں ہوئی ہوگی - اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ ان کو آزاد کر دیا گیا ہے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحبہ نے یہ کہا ہے کہ Total number of cases challaned during this period is 7000 اس میں یہ بھی لکھا ہوا ہے کہ دو ہزار کے قریب Convict ہوئے اور باقیوں کے متعلق کیا ہوا ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - وہ Pending ہیں -

خان ملک خان - کیا جو ملازم پولیس کے دست اندازی سے باہر ہیں ان کے Cases بھی درج کئے جاتے ہیں یا نہیں - مثلاً ٹرائبل ایریا کے کچھ علاقے تو

مغربی پاکستان میں شامل ہو چکے ہیں اور کچھ شامل نہیں ہیں - کیا ان علاقوں کو merge نہیں ہوئے cases بھی ریکارڈ کئے جاتے ہیں ؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - مجھے اس کے لئے دیا نوٹس درکار ہے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - اس سوال کے جواب کی ہمیں کاپی نہیں ملی اس لئے اسے کل کے لئے ملتوی کر دیا جائے -

صاحب سپیکر - بہت اچھا کل پوچھ لیجئے -

بیگم خدیجہ جی - اے - خان - میرے پاس اس کا جواب موجود ہے - وہ تو

من لیجئے -

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - یہ جواب بہت لمبا ہے اور میں اس پر سپلیمنٹری

سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں اس لئے اسے کل تک ملتوی کر دیا جائے -

صاحب سپیکر - بہت اچھا -

دفاع خواہ فلام سیر الدین - جناب والا ایجنڈا بھی کسی کو نہیں ملتا -

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS WORKING IN THE WEST PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT.

\*495. Mr. G. M. Syed : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any consolidated list of all Gazetted Officers working in the Departments of the West Pakistan, Civil Secretariat, is available with the Government;

(b) whether any consolidated list of Gazetted Officers working in the attached Departments, subordinate offices and directorates is also available with the Government;

(c) if answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the list may be placed on the Table of the House;

(d) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the negative whether Government intend preparing such lists now?

Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister) : (a) to (d) The Civil List of West Pakistan is under preparation and will be available shortly. It will contain the information required by the honourable member.

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - سولہ ماہ گزر چکے ہیں اور ابھی تک سول لسٹ تیار

نہیں ہوئی - اس کے تیار کرنے میں کتنا وقت لگے گا ؟

Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan : It will be ready shortly.

مسٹر جی - ایم - سید - سولہ ماہ تو گزر چکے ہیں - Shortly کا مطلب کیا

ہے ؟

PAROCHIAL NOMENCLATURES OF CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

\*601. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha : Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that Universities, Government transport services, offices and several other Government Departments, Institutions, vehicles, continue to have former Provincial and Parochial nomenclature and sign boards;

(b) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, the reasons for not taking any steps to change these nomenclatures during last 9 months of inception of the West Pakistan Province;



(c) the policy of the Government; if any, in the matter and the action Government propose to take in this behalf?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister):** (a) Government have issued instructions that the words "Punjab", "Sind", "Baluchistan", etc., should be eschewed in Government documents and discouraged outside Government circles. It may be difficult for certain Government departments and institutions, e.g. Motor Transport Organisation, Universities, etc., to discard former Provincial appellations within a short time as certain formalities, such as amending the rules and bye-laws, have to be gone through. This is being looked into. It is hoped that the use of epithets suggesting old Provincial connections will in most cases be dropped altogether in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This has already been explained.

#### HOLDING OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

**\*603. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the police at several places in the Province have refused to permit or after permitting withdrew the permission to hold public meetings by Muslim League and other parties opposed to the party in power in West Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the disturbances were caused at Multan, Sialkot and other places in Muslim League meetings ultimately resulting in no meeting being held;

(c) whether it is a fact that at the public meetings referred to in part (b) (i) policemen were present, and (ii) that no immediate action was taken by police by arresting the persons responsible for breaking up the meetings.

(d) the policy of the present Government in the matter of holding of public meetings by opposition parties and the action Government intend taking to implement the constitutional right of the freedom of Assembly to the citizens of Pakistan?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister):** (a) It is not the business of the police to permit or refuse to permit the holding of public meetings by a political party. Their main business, whenever such meetings are held, is to watch the interests of law and protect the prominent speakers.

(b) Disturbances were caused at Multan and Sialkot, but not at other places in the Province. In Multan the police tried their best to protect the prominent speaker from the violence of the mob.

(c) (i) Police were present in the public meetings referred to in item (b) above.

(ii) The circumstances did not warrant making of any arrests.

(d) The policy of the Government is to allow freedom of association to parties of all points of view subject to the requirements of law and order.

مسٹر جی - ایم - سیر - کیا ڈپٹی مسٹر کو معلوم ہے کہ سندھ میں جو شہر ہیں وہاں پبلک میٹنگز کے لئے پراپیگنڈا کرنے کے واسطے ڈسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹ صاحبان لوڈ سپیکروں کی اجازت نہیں دیتے؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی - ای - خان - مجھے معلوم نہیں - میں معلوم کر لوں گی -

مسٹر جی ۔۔ ایم ۔۔ سیر ۔۔ جیسا کہ چیف منسٹر صاحب نے اگلے دن اعلان کیا تھا اور اس کے بعد ہمیں لاہور میں پبلک میٹنگ کا پراپیگنڈا کرنے کی اجازت مل گئی تھی کیا وہ اس پالیسی کو سارے صوبہ کے لئے announce کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں ؟

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** I think the Government's policy is to have a uniform arrangement all over and we will endeavour to do so. The Government would like to satisfy everybody.

**Mr. Speaker :** Question No. 602.

**A Member :** The honourable Minister is not present.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** This is a matter of great shame. Why should the honourable House wait for the Minister? This is a serious state of affairs.

**Mr. Speaker :** Any other Minister can reply on his behalf.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Let the Minister for Health reply.

**Mr. G. M. Syed :** Let it wait till tomorrow, so that we can ask supplementaries also.

*The question was deferred.*

**Mr. Speaker :** Question No 743. It may also be deferred.

*The question was deferred.*

#### IMPORT OF EARTH MOVING MACHINERY.

**\*704. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that West Pakistan Government have been sanctioned Foreign Exchange equivalent to Rs. 2-1/2 crore for the import of earth moving machinery;

(b) if so, whether the Government have set up some Board to select the most suitable machinery for this purpose;

(c) whether any tenders have been invited for the purchase of this machinery if not, the reasons therefor?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah (Minister of Development and Irrigation) :** (a) Foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 1.95 crores has been allocated by the Government of Pakistan for the Provincial Government's order for purchase of machinery worth Rs. 2-1/2 crores:—

(b) No.

(c) According to the procedure prescribed by the Government of Pakistan, Provincial Government do not come directly into such purchases. Indents are placed on the Director-General, Supply & Development who processes such indents according to his own rules and regulations. Purchases are, however, ordinarily made on the basis of tenders and Provincial Government understand that tenders were invited in this case.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister of Development whether they had recommended any machinery to be imported by the Central Government or it was left entirely to the Central Government to select the type and then invite tenders for machinery?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** I made that point very clear the other day. I may now add that we made no recommendation with regard to machinery of a particular type.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I ask the Minister whether he is right in stating that no recommendations were made to the Central Government for the purchase of machinery?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** That is the position; I have said the Government made no recommendations and when I say so, I mean what I say.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Is the Minister satisfied with this procedure of not making any recommendations and leaving it to the Central Government to purchase the machinery in their discretion. The machinery purchased by the Central Government may not be according to the requirements of the Chief Engineer of West Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker :** Do not explain, put a simple question.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** This is the procedure that has always been followed; we only give specifications.

**Sheikh Mahbub Illahi :** May I know which is the indenting agency; who indents, the Provincial Government and which officer?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah :** We did it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** May I point out to the Minister of Development that in this case a recommendation was made to the Central Government for the import of a particular type of machinery.

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please; disallowed.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon :** It is a very important question and more than 2 crore worth of foreign exchange is involved. This huge amount was wasted on rotten machinery.

**Mr. Speaker :** The Minister of Education is now here. Let us take up questions Nos. 602 and 743 which were held over on account of his absence.

#### CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL GOING AGE.

**\*602. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that in big towns like Lahore, Hyderabad and other Divisional Headquarters towns about three-fourth children of primary school going age do not go to school;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that it is due to the shortage of schools and the parents inability to pay the high fees;

(c) the percentage of the children of primary schools going age in the aforesaid towns who do not go to schools;

(d) the action Government propose to take to ensure that all children of primary schools going age go to school?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education) :** (a) It is true that a fairly high percentage of children of school going age do not attend schools in the urban areas. This would be equally true of rural areas.

(b) It is mainly due to insufficiency of primary schools. As primary education is free, the question of parents' inability to pay high fees does not arise.

(c) The exact statistics are not available, and, therefore, the correct percentage cannot be hazarded. It may, however, be stated that generally between 40 to 50% of children of primary school going age in big towns, like Lahore etc., are not attending schools. It is only a conjecture.

(d) Government's policy is directed towards achieving free and compulsory education and removing illiteracy within the shortest possible time. The principal limiting factor, however, is finance, and the rate of progress in primary education would depend largely on the development of our financial resources.

خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الدین - انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ انہوں نے توبہ کی تھی -

پرائمری لازمی مفت تعلیم کو کب شروع کر رہے ہیں ؟

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستمی - پرائمری کی لازمی اور مفت تعلیم کے اجرا کے لئے جیسا کہ پلاننگ بورڈ نے مشورہ دیا ہے ہم غالباً آج سے بیس سال بعد اس قابل ہو گئے کہ سارے ملک میں اسے اٹھ کر سکیں (آوازیں - توبہ توبہ) - اس وقت کسی بڑے سے بڑے ملک میں بھی لازمی تعلیم میں سو فیصد کامیابی حاصل نہیں ہوئی - موجودہ صورت یہ ہے کہ ہم نے سارے صوبہ میں پرائمری تعلیم کو مفت کر رکھا ہے - لازمی اس لئے نہیں کیا کہ موجودہ صورت یہ ہے کہ ہمارے پاس طلباء کی تعداد زیادہ سے بہ نسبت اس ادارہ کے جو ان کو تعلیم دینے میں کامیاب ہو رہے ہیں - پلاننگ بورڈ کے یہ رائے ہیں اور مجھے اس سے اتفاق ہے - جب دوسرے پبلک میں نے یہ رائے دی تھی میں نے بھی توبہ کی تھی - مگر بعد میں معلوم ہوا کہ ان کی رائے درست تھی -

خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الدین - کیا میں وزیر موصوف سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ وہ

میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے لاجول کیوں نہیں پڑھا ؟

صاحب مددکر - Disallowed

قاضی مریر احمد - کیا وزیر تعلیم فرمائیں گے آیا وہ اس تجویز کو زیر فور

لانے کو تیار ہیں کہ مساجد کے ذریعہ ابتدائی تعلیم کو فروغ دیا جائے ؟

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستمی - اس امر پر بڑے گہرے فکر کے ساتھ فور کیا

جا چکا ہے - مساجد کو مدارس میں تبدیل کرنا بہت حد تک وہاں کے لوگوں پر منحصر ہے - اس وقت بھی جتنی مساجد ہیں تقریباً ہر ایک میں درس دیا جا رہا ہے - مگر اس کا انتظام وہاں کے مقامی لوگوں نے کر رکھا ہے - اس تجویز کے موافق اور مخالف بہت سے دلائل رکھے گئے ہیں - بہاولپور میں اس مسئلہ کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لے کر مساجد کو مدارس میں تبدیل کرنے کا کام شروع کیا گیا تھا مگر یہ تجربہ بہت حد تک کامیاب ثابت نہیں ہوا - یہ تجویز اسی صورت میں کامیاب ہو سکتی ہے جب مقامی لوگ کمیٹیاں بنا کر اسے علم جامعہ پہنانے کی کوشش کریں اور اس سے ہماری تعلیم کا مسئلہ کسی حد تک حل ہو سکتا ہے -

Rezum Jehan Ara Shah Nawaz : The honourable Minister of Education has said just now that some of the most modern countries have not been able to introduce or rather complete the introduction of compulsory primary education. May I know if he has ever been outside Pakistan and does he know that Turkey made the bulk of its population literate within 12 years ?

سر دار عبدالحمید خان رستمی - میرے یہ خوش قسمتی نہیں ہے جیسی کہ پیگم

مادہ کہہ رہی ہیں کہ میں ملک سے باہر جاتا - لیکن کاغذات اور رپورٹوں اور کتابوں کے مطالعہ سے جو کچھ میں حاصل کر سکا ہوں وہ آپ کے سامنے پیش کرتا ہوں -

میجر جنرل چالوار - وزیر تعلیم نے فرمایا ہے کہ تمام صوبہ میں پرائمری

تعلیم مفت ہے - میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ واقعی درست ہے کیونکہ میرے علاقے میں تو ایسا نہیں ہے ؟

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** May I clear this point in order to save the time of the House. I would request the House to be realistic. There is no country in the world which has done anything properly for education.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi :** Except Russia and China.

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** Is he prepared to follow their ideology and adopt that system of education?

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah :** Why not so far as Education is concerned?

**Dr. Khan Sahib :** So long as you be realistic and do not contradict each other, we will never be satisfied; you may do what you like. If you want that there is no exploitation of man by man, you have to face the problem in its reality.

بینکم زبیرہ احسان الحق - کیا وزیر تعلیم کو معلوم ہے کہ سابقہ ریاست ہاولپور میں پرائمری تعلیم اور خاص کر لڑکیوں کیلئے مفت تعلیم دی جاتی تھی اور اب اپنی حکومت نے پچائے اس کے کہ وہ مراعات قائم رکھی جاتیں لوگوں کو پڑوسی تعلیمی ترقی سے بھی محروم رکھا جا رہا ہے

سر دار عبدالحمید خان دستی - یہ غلط ہے کہ پرائمری تعلیم پہلے وہاں مفت تھی - اور اب وہاں فیس لگا دی گئی ہے - میں نے جو کچھ عرض کیا تھا اس پر بیگم صاحبہ نے غور نہیں کیا - میں نے کہا تھا کہ پرائمری تعلیم اب بھی موہہ بھر میں مفت دی جاتی ہے بلکہ بعض مقامات پر مزل تک اور بعض جگہ انڈرس تک مفت تعلیم دی جاتی ہے -

**Mr. Speaker :** The question hour is over.

*Question No. 743 was therefore deferred till next day.*

## UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWERS

### QUARTERS FOR REFUGEES AT REHMANPURA

**218. Mr. Ahmad Saeed Kirmani :** Will the Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 400 quarters constructed for refugees at Rehmanpura, Lahore, were allotted to unsettled refugees about six months ago on hire purchase system;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have accommodated the staff of Accountant-General's Office, Police Department and other staff in the said quarters since the establishment of One Unit;

(c) whether it is a fact that of all the refugee allottees who have deposited amounts of 1st instalment ranging from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,500 or so with the Government about 300 allottees have not been delivered the possession of the said quarters as yet;

(d) If the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor and the steps which Government propose to take to relieve the unsettled refugees most of whom are shelterless?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi (Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation) :**

(a) It is a fact that about 382 C category and 17 D category quarters were allotted to unsettled refugees about six months ago on hire purchase system.

(b) It is a fact that Government have accommodated the staff of the Accountant General and Inspector-General, Police in the said quarters since the establishment of One Unit, because no readily constructed accommodation was available for the staff, which had come here from other integrating units. It was essential to provide shelter to the Government Staff.

(c) The allottees were informed at the time of allotment that it will not be possible to give them possession of the quarters for a period of six months or more because the quarters were occupied. So far 120 quarters have been handed over to the Urban Rehabilitation Department by the Estate Office out of which the possession of 114 has been delivered and remaining 6 will be handed over to the allottees as soon as they execute the agreements.

(d) Necessary steps are being taken to provide alternative accommodation to the occupants of the quarters in the Wahdat Colony and Poonch House Government quarters.

116 quarters will be given within a week. The Police and Accountant-General staff are being offered alternative accommodation. It is hoped that these quarters will also be available within about a month's period.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M. L. AS.

Mr. Speaker : I have received the following application from Maqhdum Mohajir Shah, M. L. A.

برائے مہربانی میری درخواست رخصت دو یوم از ۱۶ تا ۱۷ مارچ منظور فرمائی جائے۔ میرے گھر سے تار آیا ہے کہ میرے ایک بزرگ رشتہ دار علیل ہیں ان کی عیادت کے لئے جانا ضروری ہے۔

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

Mr. Speaker : I have received the following application from Khan Faqira Khan, M. L. A.

میں آج ہرائے علاج اینٹ آباد جا رہا ہوں۔ اس واسطے گزارش ہے کہ صرف چھ یوم کی رخصت ۱۹۵۷ء-۲۱-۳ تک 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 Mr. Allah Bakhsh Khan Abbasi, M. L. A.

برائے دوازش میری رخصت دو یوم از ۱۶ تا ۱۷ مارچ منظور فرمائی جائے۔ چھ یوم کی رخصت ۱۹۵۷ء-۲۱-۳ تک 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 Syed Naubahar Shah, M. L. A.

بدن کو پاکی بلز پریشر کی تکلیف ہے۔ لہذا جمعہ اور سنچر کی رخصت عطا فرمائی جائے۔

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

Mr. Speaker : I have received the following application from Malik Nur Muhammad Khan, M. L. A.

"On the 14th March, 1957, I attended the court of Additional Session Judge being an Assessor. I therefore request your honour to grant me leave for the 14th instant and oblige."

The question is:

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mr. **Sadiq Ali Abdul Karim Memon, M. L. A.**

"As I have an important matter to attend to. I request that you kindly move the House to grant me leave for 11th to 16th March, 1957."

The question is:

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mr. **Sobharo Khan Faiz Muhammad Khan Banbhan, M. L. A.**

"Due to illness I could not attend the current Assembly Session from the 1st March to 14th March (both days inclusive) and I request that leave for this period may kindly be granted."

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mr. **G. M. Bhurgari, M. L. A.**

"As I was not feeling well, hence I could not attend the Assembly Sessions from 1st March, 1957 to 5th March, 1957, I would therefore request you to kindly grant me leave for the above-mentioned period."

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker :** I have received the following application from Mr. **G. M. Bhurgari, M. L. A.**

"I am to state that owing to illness of my son I went away to Karachi and could not attend the Assembly Sessions from 11th March 1957 to 14th March 1957 I would, therefore, request you kindly to grant me leave for the period mentioned above."

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

##### MIS-REPORTING OF MEMBERS' SPEECHES BY THE PRESS.

**Begum Jehan Ara Shahnawaz :** On a point of privilege Sir. You are the custodian of our rights and privileges as Speaker of this House and I have to point out to you the wrong reporting of my speech by the A. P. P. in this mornings papers. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please.

**Begum Jehan Ara Shahnawaz:** The sentence attributed to me that landlords are useful members of society is the invention of their own brains. Sir, what I said in the House was that I am all for agrarain reforms and a ceiling should be put on the ownership of land but for God's sake do not act upon such things in a hurry" The gist of my speech was that first the machinery should be put into gear and then such important matters be taken up and acted upon. In the districts where you have acquired land in a certain district only 11 percent of the land belonged to the big landlords and the rest was the property of the small holders. It had not been taken away but was lying fallow, Kindly have it corrected.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will look into your speech as reported by the press and the official reporters and if there is any misreporting I will take action.

**Begum Jehan Ara Shahnawaz :** Only one word more Sir. Members know and all others in the country know as well that I am one of the signatories of the Muslim League Agrarian Reform Committee's Report.

میجر جنرل جلالدار - جناب والا میں ایک پوائنٹ آف پریوولیج پیش کرتا چاہتا ہوں - وہ یہ ہے کہ میرے متعلق پریس نے رپورٹ کی ہے کہ میں سابق میجر جنرل ہوں - میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں اب بھی میجر جنرل ہوں - پریس کے متعلق میری دوسری شکایت یہ ہے کہ ان کی رپورٹ درست نہیں ہوتی - بعض اوقات مصلیٰ سی بات سے بھی فرق پڑ جاتا ہے اور غلط فہمی ہو جاتی ہے

And No. 3 is that I am a Tribal member supporting any party which does good for the tribes and is prepared to safeguard their rights and interests. I have never been a "Republican Member".

#### BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

**Mr. Speaker :** The House will now proceed with the general discussion of the Budget.

چوہدری مہتاب خان - مجھے بتایا جائے کہ مجھے موقع ملے گا یا نہیں ؟

سٹر سپیکر - لسٹ کے مطابق آپ چھٹے مقرر ہونگے -

چوہدری مہتاب خان - میں ہر روز کھڑا ہوتا ہوں اور مجھے موقع نہیں دیا

جاتا -

سٹر سپیکر - آپ کی پارٹی کی طرف سے جو لسٹ دی گئی ہے اس میں آپ

کا نمبر ۶ ہے -

خان سردار بہادر خان - جناب والا انہیں پہلا نمبر دے دیجئے -

چوہدری محمد الطاف حسین - On a point of order, Sir. جناب والا -

میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ پرسوں کا سارا دن وزرا کے لئے وقف ہے اس لئے میں یہ تجویز پیش کرتا ہوں کہ آج کا سارا دن اپوزیشن کے لئے مخصوص کیا جائے -

صاحب سپیکر - یہ نہیں ہو سکتا - اس کے متعلق کل فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے - فالجاً

آپ اس وقت موجود نہیں تھے -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi (Montgomery District):** Sir, I want to begin my speech by quoting a verse from one of the greatest living poets of Urdu. He says.

ہم پرورش لوح و قلم کرتے رہیں گے  
جو دل پہ گزرتی ہے رقم کرتے رہیں گے

Sir, I cannot see how I can congratulate the Finance Minister on his presenting this soul-less and planless Budget. I have gone through each page of this Budget very carefully and I have also studied the voluminous literature supplied to us along with the Budget Speech and I must confess that to the best of my ability I have not come across any feature on which I could offer hearty, genuine felicitations and encomium to the Finance Minister. If, however, a Budget like this had been presented to the House in 1921 and I had been sitting on the right side of this House, I would have offered congratulations to Sir Henry Craik and Sir James Boyd. But in a free country, which has achieved independence after making unprecedented sacrifices and built the country into a sovereign state, where you have to enshrine the principles and ideals into day to day administration as reflected in the Budget. I am afraid I cannot stand up with my conscience and say to the Finance Minister: You have done very well.



Sir, in this Budget there is a lot of window dressing. You have not come to the points which are basic. When I said that this Budget lacks planning, what did I mean by that? Sir, Pakistan is not a country which is a vacuum or living in isolation; it is a part and parcel of the world, I mean Asia, which is an under developed country.

We know, Sir, that two severe wounds have been inflicted upon the socio-economy of this country. The first was the great World War II, and the other was Partition. The wounds inflicted on the body politics, on the socio-economic life of the country were the first thing to which you should have given top priority. You should have been very clear in your mind as to what you were going to do to dress our wounds and then place the country soundly on its economic feet. I find that you have not done it.

Let me respectfully state that you cannot exist as an independent country without an independent economy and without your economy being in order. A country that cannot breathe freely economically cannot retain its sovereignty for a long time. You have, therefore, to plan on a socialistic pattern and you should subordinate private motives to social gain. This is the first and fundamental point in any planning that you undertake.

Sir, I will not like to quote what the great Qaid-i-Azam said, for he finds no place in your political dictionary, but I will quote to you your own Governor Mian Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani and read to you what he has said in the course of his speech in the Constituent Assembly on the 15th of September 1955. He said: In a free democracy the goal of public administration is to raise the level of happiness and conduct of the people and to enable them to share progressively the benefits and responsibilities flowing from national freedom.

Again he says that "public administration must pay higher priority to national rather than private and special interests."

Now Sir, you are representing 40 millions of people in this House. You have to take into consideration their needs, their requirements, short term and long term and plan in such a way that you would ultimately see that you are going towards your goal.

Let us see what is happening in Asia. One method is to have developments such as Japan did, such as India is trying to do; the other method is the Chinese method which took to revolutionary method which swayed the whole country. If you do not today seriously address yourselves to the task of having a plan, having a goal before you, I assure you that the time is bound to come when out of sheer disgust, out of sheer inaction and frustration, people will be forced to resort to the Chinese way, which means revolution of a great magnitude in which you will be wiped off by the masses and hanged by the nearest lamp-post, your corpses will be dug out of the graves and resurrected, and your bones will be hung upside down. I am not one of those who want this country to face this kind of upheaval. I find the leader of the House, who is now like the last flicker of the candle, is smiling. So one way to do things is to plan on a proper socialistic pattern. Unless you did this, the other alternative is that kind of revolution of which you are all afraid, in which vested interests will go to the walls. But if you start, on scientific basis, the agricultural reforms you will settle the tenants as a respectful part of the society. But if you do not do it on account of sheer desperation, you will be compelling them to resort to the Chinese methods. Have you not seen what is the state of the country? It is because you have no plans. For the last 9 years what have you done to settle the refugees, giving them a living unit? It is because you have had no plan. Now you are ejecting lakhs and lakhs of people, you are creating unemployment. This is significant of the fact that you have no plan.

Now I refer to another point. It is this. You started as a surplus Province in the matter of food. Now how is it that you suddenly find yourself as a deficit

province? It is a phenomenon which is not sent by God. It is the result of economic forces that conflict and work like the grinding mills of God. From a surplus Province to be converted into a deficit Province is a very serious thing. What are the reasons? The reason, according to me and according to everybody, is the present agrarian set up. Therefore, the first thing that Finance Minister, that a political party, that the leadership, should do is to set themselves to the task of deciding this important issue of agrarian reforms. I will not dilate upon this point because my friend, Syed Amir Hussain Shah, has given at great length the figures which he had got from the Planning Board.

I will now come to the new point, that is to say, the financial implications of the Budget proposals and I respectfully ask the honourable the Finance Minister, who otherwise is every inch a gentleman in his personal life and for whom I have the utmost respect to kindly pay attention to what my humble submissions are. Sir, our revenue is 63 crores of rupee. Out of this you have got 10 crores of rupees, which are given to you either as a carry-over from the last year or from the anticipated receipts from the year's Development Fund Cess assessment.

Your income actually is about 53 crores of rupees. Ten crores you have got as a sort of windfall. Now Sir, what is the debt position. You know that you are indebted to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. As the Finance Minister has shown, it will rise by the next year to 183 crores. Our income is Rs. 53 crores; our debt is 183 crores and we are paying five per cent, that is, five crores of rupees as interest on the loans. Do you think that you are standing on your economic feet. My reading, as student of economics, is that it is a very serious situation as the Finance Minister has himself admitted in his Budget speech.

Sir, I do not mind being in debt as long as that debt is productive, but when you incur un-productive debt, you are running into a great risk of being declared insolvent.

Then, Sir, I refer to the State Tading that these great leaders are doing. Sir, they established textile mills in Thal and I quote from the Memorandum Explanatory of the Budget of 1957-58 from page 45. It reads :—

"The Authority have set up two Textile mills in Thal. The total expenditure incurred on these mills including the expenditure on residential buildings is about Rs. 4 crores. These mills have not yet been able to make any profit but it is hoped that there will be losses on their working during the year 1957-58",

Sir, as you are aware, the textile mills have yielded huge dividends and profits. Sir, here they are doing big business on behalf of the people and they say that they have been running into losses, and they only hope that there might be no loss in the year 1957-58. Sir, may I point out that they have actually bungled the whole thing. They have actually paid 40 per cent more; their production is decreasing, their management is hopeless, their organisation is in a complete mess.

Sir, may I refer you to another item which is called coal mining. These rulers of ours have been doing business in coal mining. Sir, before they took over, the production from coal mines was fifty thousand and some odd tons. When they took over, it came down to ten thousand tons. Sir, this is in spite of the fact that the price of coal has gone up by forty per cent. Sir, what they have done; They have given charge to a person who does not know A. B. C. of these things. I am in favour of public sector.

**Mr. Speaker:** Two minutes more.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi.** Sir I beg of you to give me five minutes more.

Sir, now I will come to refugee rehabilitation. I must confess that I am most unhappy about this. I beg of the Finance Minister to think over and do something about the refugees. There has been a bungling of the worst type that one can think of. Sir, they have resettled refugees on land. Now they want to decide the issue of refugees being resettled on urban land, factories, etc. May I tell you respectfully that they say that they are going to give to the refugees compensation 20 times on the basic of land that they had. Now what are they going to do here? Sir, they want to auction evacuee property. Sir, do you see the stupidity of it? Sir the Refugees Minister is not here, that great Minister who, we thought, would do a lot. But he has not paid attention to the implications of the situation. The industrial concerns, fifteen of them, which you call uneconomic, were put to open auction. What happened? All of them, excepting one went to the locals. Sir, here on the Meeleod Road, evacuee land was sold at Rs. four lakhs per acre. Sir, I ask them, do you want to destroy the refugees, do you want to punish them because they established Pakistan? Sir, I ask the Finance Minister, through you, that when you helped the local industries you acquired land for them, for Mr. Saeed Saigal, Mr. C. M. Latif, Nasir, A. Shaikh and for Hamid Nizami of Nawa-i-Waqt to establish the press. For helping the local industries, land was acquired at a concession price in order to enable them to set up their industries. I do not object to that. By all means help them. The land which would have fetched more than ten lakhs of rupees was given for a mere pittance. I have no grudge against that, that, but what are you doing for the refugees? You are asking them to go and bid in the open auction. How can a refugee bid against a multi-millionaire of this country (Applause) Sir, I want to warn them. I know they will not listen to my warning but I want to give them a warning. Do what you want, but you will not see the day of destruction of the refugees. Every third man in West Pakistan is a refugee. They will stand up. They are now realising what you have done for them, what are your policies. You have ejected those people who have been eking out their living for the last eight years.

**Mr. Speaker:** Your time is over.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, I want one minute more. I want to say something about the One Unit. The much maligned Punjabis, the people who have suffered....most (Interreputation)

**Mr. Speaker :** Order please, the honourable member's time is over.

یہاں بحر شفیق - اگر آپ پنجاب کے حالات کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دیتا چاہتے تو پھر آپ کو انڈونیشیا کی fate کو بھی دیکھ لینا چاہئے -

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** On a point of privilege, Sir. My point of privilege is that in today's paper, the Pakistan Times, yesterday's proceedings have been wrongly reported. It says:

"At this stage", i.e. after Mr. Sunder Das had finished, "Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din (Republican) rose in his seat but was called to order by the Chairman. The member as a protest walked out but later returned when Speaker, Fazle Elahi, occupied the chair".

All this is wrong and false. What happened was that I rose on a point of order. The point of order was that I wanted to know if my name was on the list, at which Mr. Chairman told me that it was a matter which I had to decide with my own party. I protested and told him that according to the Parliamentary practice it is for the honourable Speaker or Mr. Chairman to call members as he sees them. He again told me that I had to settle this matter with my party. On this I told him that I did not like this departure from the usual parliamentary practice and in protest I walked out. It is wrong that I rose up and my conduct was out of order and

that the Chairman asked me to sit down and I disobeyed him. All this is wrong. I beg you, Mr. Speaker, to have it corrected as soon as possible.

**Mr. Speaker :** Points of privilege should be raised after question hour and not during the speeches. He knows there are so many speakers on the list and the time at our disposal is very short. So he should not raise these points during the speeches. Much of the time of the House is wasted in this way.

خان صفی اللہ خان (ملح پشاور) - میں نے پشتو میں جو یہ شعر پڑھا ہے اس کا ترجمہ یہ ہے کہ یہ باغ جس کے پھول اور سب چیز برہیز ہو چکی ہے۔ میری ناراضی دیکھتے کہ میں اس میں ایشیائے ہند کے لئے تنکے جمع کر رہا ہوں - اس سے میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ میں اس چیز سے متفق ہوں کہ حزب اختلاف جمہوریت کے لئے ایک ضروری جزو ہے بشرطیکہ وہ ملکی مفاد کے لئے اعتراضات کرے اور حکومت کو سہارے راستے پر چلانے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کرے خواہ اس سے حکومت کس قدر ہی پریشان کیوں نہ ہو - لیکن جناب والا میں یہ دیکھتا ہوں کہ یہاں اعتراض برائے اعتراض کیا جاتا ہے اور جس جگہ یہ چیز ہو وہاں کی حالت خراب ہی ٹھیک کر سکتا ہے ورنہ لیڈر تو دونوں طرف ہی ہوتے ہیں اور اگر یہ لیڈر نہ ہوتے تو شاید ملک ٹھیک رہتا -

اب میں بجٹ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - بجٹ کی بابت میں کچھ زیادہ عرض نہیں کرونگا کیونکہ خان عبدالقدوم خان نے جو پاکستان میں ایک مانے ہوئے قابل انسان ہیں اور اس ملک کے گنتی کے چتر افسانوں میں وہ ایک بڑا درجہ رکھتے ہیں انہوں نے اس بجٹ کی پر زور الفاظ میں حمایت کی ہے - کئی اصحاب کہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے mild form میں حمایت کی ہے لیکن اگر اندے بڑے انسان mild form میں بھی حمایت کر دیں تو یہ ایک بڑی چیز ہے - لہذا ہمیں یہ ماننا پڑیگا کہ یہ کافی اچھا بجٹ ہے لیکن میں اس سلسلہ میں ایک دو باتیں ضرور عرض کرونگا - ایک تو یہ کہ بجٹ میں ٹیکس صرف شراب پر لگایا گیا ہے اور کسی چیز پر نہیں لگایا گیا اور جو شوگر پر ایک اتھ فی روپہ cess تھا وہ ہٹا دیا گیا ہے لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ حزب مخالف کی طرف سے یہ ایک بے انصافی ہے اور اس سے چشم پوشی کی گئی ہے -

اب جس مہاجرین کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - جیسا کہ میں نے محرم شفیق نے مہاجرین کے متعلق فرمایا ہے - مجھے بھی اس چیز کا سخت افسوس ہے کہ ہماری حکومت نے مہاجرین کے اہم مسئلہ کی طرف وہ توجہ نہیں دی جو اسے دینی چاہئے تھی اور باوجود اس بات کے کہ وزیر مہاجرین خور بھی مہاجر ہیں وہ مہاجرین کی کمیٹیوں کو بہتر جانتے ہیں مگر اس مسئلہ کا خاطر خواہ حل نہیں ہوا - جمعہ بندیوں میں بہت سی تخریبات کی گئی ہیں اور ان تخریبات کی وجہ سے ان لوگوں کو مقدمات کرنے پڑتے ہیں - اس چیز کا انسداد ہونا چاہئے - پھر جن لوگوں کی حق تلفی ہوتی ہے ان سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ ہندوستان سے جمعہ بندیاں لائیں لیکن وہ لوگ وہاں جا کر بہت خراب ہوتے ہیں - میری اپنی اطلاع ہے کہ الور اور بھرت پور میں ان لوگوں کو جانے نہیں دیتے - یہ وہ علاقے ہیں جہاں مسلمانوں کا سب سے زیادہ نقصان ہوا تھا تو پھر ان حالات میں وہ جمعہ بندیاں کیسے پیش کریں - میری اس سلسلہ میں یہ رائے ہے کہ آپ دونوں پارٹیوں کو بلا لیا کریں اور ان کو ماننے بلا کر دیکھ لیں کہ کون سچا ہے اور کون جھوٹا اور پھر اپنا فیصلہ دے رہیں یہ آسان ترکہ بہ ہونگی -

اب میں پشاور کے مزدوروں اور گازیپادان کی آبارکاری کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پشاور کے مزدوروں کے ساتھ وعہ کیا گیا تھا کہ تہیں آبار کیا جائیگا اور اس مقصد کے لئے زمین بھی الاٹ کی گئی تھی لیکن اس کے بعد حکومت بول گئی اور حکومت کے بدلنے کے ساتھ اس کی پالیسی بھی بدلتی رہی اور ان تبدیلیوں کی وجہ سے وہ لوگ اب تک بے خاندان ہیں بلکہ وہ جن مکانات میں رہتے تھے وہاں سے انہیں نکالا جا رہا ہے اور انکی چھتڑیوں کی جگہ بڑی بڑی بلڈنگیں بنائی جا رہی ہیں اور کہا یہ جاتا ہے کہ ہم سٹینڈرڈ اونچا کر رہے ہیں میں یہ مان کرنا ہوں کہ سٹینڈرڈ اونچا کرنا ہے تو ان کے زرائع آمدنی بھی بڑھانے چاہئیں۔ ان مزدوروں کو ان بڑی بڑی بلڈنگوں کا کیا فائدہ۔ بڑی بڑی بلڈنگیں تو ایسی لوگوں کو ملتے ہیں جن کے پاس پہلے بھی مکان ہوتے ہیں اور ان مزدوروں کو ہاس تو رہتے کی کوئی بھی جگہ نہیں۔ اگر آپ دیے ڈویلپمنٹ کرنی ہے تو اس کا بقیہ سے دے کریں کہ اس ڈویلپمنٹ سے تھوڑی سی مطلق کو تو فائدہ ہو اور زیادہ مطلق تباہ ہو جائے۔

اب میں افسران کی ہایت بھی کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ افسران کا رویہ ہوام کے ساتھ وہی ہے جیسے انگریزوں کے زمانہ میں تھا۔ پہلے یہی دستور تھا کہ جب کسی افسر کے خلاف کوئی شکایت کی جاتی تو سب اوپر سے نیچے تک استیضیں پڑھا کر کھڑے ہو جاتے۔ جیسا کہ مسلم لیگ والے دنوں صاحب کے بچاؤ کے لئے کھڑے ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ اچھا نہیں ہے۔ حکومت کو یہ نہیں چاہئے کہ کسی گندگار کو بچائے۔ پاکستان اب ایک آزاد سلطنت ہے اور اس ملک کے افسران پبلک سروسٹ ہیں اور ان کی حفاظت صرف اسی وقت کی جائے جب وہ جائز کام کریں۔ (تالیاں)

رفوت کا بہت زور ہو گیا ہے۔ اور میرے خیال میں چوڑے سے چھوٹا آدمی اور لڑے سے بڑا آدمی اس سے مستثنیٰ نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ اس کا انصراد کرنا چاہئے۔ جو لوگ انصراد رشوت سٹادی ہر لگائے جاتے ہیں وہ خود رشوت لینا شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔ میرے خیال میں چور کو چور کا محافظ بنانا قرین مصلحت نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے اس کے انصراد کے لئے کوئی دوسرا انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔

ہماری طرف ایک اور وبا بھی ہے جس سے شاید آپ بچے ہوئے ہیں۔ اور وہ یہ ہے کہ پٹھان لوگ عام طور پر افغانستان کے subjects تھے ان کو وہاں کے شہری حقوق 1947ء سے ملے ہوئے ہیں جس نے ان سے ذاتی انتقام لینا مقصود ہو تو افغانی باشندہ کا الزام لگا کر اس کو ادھر بھیج دیا جاتا ہے۔ سی۔ آئی۔ ڈی کی معمولی سی رپورٹ پر انہیں اپنے وطن سے محروم کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ کسی سے انتقام لینے کیلئے اسپر پختونستان کی حمایت کرنے کا الزام لگا کر اسکو نکال دیا جاتا ہے۔ حالانکہ تین پشتوں سے آبار چلے آئے ہیں۔ ان حالات میں ہمیں بہت نقصان ہو رہا ہے۔ یہ بڑا ظلم ہے کہ ایک شخص کو اس کے وطن سے نکال کر دوسرے وطن بھیج دیا جائے۔ اس چیز کا ازالہ ہونا چاہئے

اس کے علاوہ ہمیں زمین کی خرید و فروخت میں بہت مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ چیز سب جانتے ہیں ہر شخص اپنی ضروریات کے پیش نظر ہی اپنی زمین فروخت کرتا ہے۔ بعض جگہوں پر تو بالکل بدر ہے اور بعض جگہ سکیم کے مطابق اجازت مل جاتی ہے۔ اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ تم انکم ٹیکس فری سرٹیفیکیٹ لائو جس کی خاطر راولپنڈی آنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس طرح ہمیں بہت تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے اور بہت زیادہ وقت لگ جاتا ہے۔ اس کا بھی سر باب کرنا چاہئے۔

اب میں اشیائے خوردنی میں ملاوٹ کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اشیائے خوردنی میں ملاوٹ کا روز بروز اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ایسا کر دے والوں کو صرف جرمانہ کر کے چھوڑ دیا جاتا ہے اور جرمانہ بھی بہت کم ہوتا ہے۔ جرمانے کی صورت میں ان کو جو مالی نقصان ہوتا ہے وہ بھی دورہ میں پائی ملا کر ہم سے پورا کر لیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے انصرار کے لئے بھی مناسب کارروائی کرنی چاہئے۔

ملاوہ ازیں میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ رہن ایکٹ ہمارے لئے بہت تکلیف دہ ہے۔ اگر دو مہارتوں کے درمیان زمین کا ٹکڑا بیچ جائے تو وہاں مہارت بن جائے سے کسی کو نقصان نہیں ہوتا۔ لیکن وہاں رہن ایکٹ لاگو ہو جاتا ہے اور پتی ہنگامی مہارت کو گرا دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس سے بہت بڑی تکلیف ہے۔ اس کی تلافی ہونی چاہئے۔

ہمارے پاس بعض مقررات کا فیصلہ جرگوں کے ذریعے ہوتا ہے ایسے جرائم جن سے درجنوں کو نقصان پہنچے اور مہربان، عزیز آئیں پہلے زمانے میں ان میں راضی نامہ کی اجازت ہوتی تھی اس لئے اب بھی بالعموم راضی نامہ کی اجازت دینی چاہئے۔

ماحب سپیکر - ایک منٹ رہ گیا ہے۔

خان صفی اللہ خان - اچھا تو اب میں لاہور کارپوریشن کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کارپوریشن نے وائر میٹر کے لئے ٹینڈر طلب کئے۔ سب سے کم ٹینڈر ۳۱ روپے فی میٹر کا تھا اور اس کے بعد دومرا کم ٹینڈر ۶۶ روپے فی میٹر کا تھا۔ لیکن کارپوریشن نے بیجائے ۳۱ روپے کے ٹینڈر کی منظوری دینے کے ۶۶ روپے والے ٹینڈر کو منظوری دے دی جس سے کارپوریشن کو تقریباً ۷۵ ہزار روپے کا نقصان ہوا۔ لاہور کارپوریشن کے متعلق میری دوسری گزارش یہ ہے کہ لاہور میں اکثر man holes پر ڈھکنے نہیں ہوتے۔ اس لئے یہ بہت خطرناک ہیں۔ ان کو ضرور بند رکھنا چاہئے میں نے خود ایک آدمی کو زخمی حالت میں man hole سے نکالا ہے۔

جوہری مہتاب خان (ملح لاہور) - جناب والا ۱۹۴۷ء کے آخر اور ۱۹۴۸ء کے شروع میں جب مہاجرین آئے اس وقت دواب سروٹ صاحب پنجاب کے وزیر اعلیٰ تھے۔ مہاجرین کی زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد کراچیوں میں بٹھ گئی اور سرری کے باعث بہت کم مہاجرین دیہات میں گئے۔ ان کے وہاں آنے کے بعد جو مہاجرین مغربی پنجاب اسمبلی کے سپر تھے ان کو قانکر اعظم نے مغربی پنجاب کی اسمبلی کے سپر بنا دیا۔ چنانچہ یہ تمام سپران دواب سروٹ کی کوٹھی پر ان کو ملنے کے لئے گئے اور ان کو کہا کہ مہاجرین کا مفاد اسی میں ہے کہ ان کو صلح وار آباد کیا جائے۔ دواب سروٹ نے کہا کہ میں آپ کو صلح وار آباد کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں لیکن شرط یہ ہے کہ سپر ماحیان ہی یہ فیصلہ کریں کہ مغربی پنجاب کے اطلاع و ریاستوں سے آئے ہوئے مہاجرین مغربی پنجاب کے کن کن اطلاع میں آباد ہونگے۔ چنانچہ سپران نے یہ کہا کہ ہم یہ فیصلہ کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ اور سپران کو یہ فیصلہ کرنے کے لئے ایک مہینے کا وقفہ دیا گیا۔ لیکن ایک مہینہ تو درکنار ابھی دو ہفتے ہی گزرے ہونگے کہ لغاری صاحب جو کہ اس وقت کاشمر تھے آ گئے اور کہا کہ مجھے دواب سروٹ صاحب نے بھیجا ہے کہ آپ کو کراچیوں سے اٹھا دیا جائے۔ سپران نے جواب دیا کہ ابھی تو دو ہفتے بھی نہیں گزرے ہیں اور اب دواب صاحب کو کہہ رہی کہ ہم وعدے کے مطابق ایک مہینے کے اندر اپنا فیصلہ کر دیں گے۔

لیکن ہوا یہ کہ رو تین دن کے بعد انہیں منڈگری کیمپ سے نکل جادیے گئے لکھے کہہ دیا گیا۔ اس پر مہاجرین نے کہا کہ جب تک ہماری صلح وار آہار کاری کا فیصلہ نہیں ہوتا ہم یہاں سے اٹھنے کے لئے تیار نہیں۔ چنانچہ ان پر الزام لگایا گیا کہ انہوں نے افسران کو زورکوب کیا ہے۔ ان پر کولی چلائی۔ بہت سے مہاجرین مارے گئے اور ان کی لاشیں گڑھوں اور دریا میں پھینک دی گئیں۔ ہم تو سمجھتے تھے کہ دو اب صاحب مہاجر ہونے کی وجہ سے ان کے ساتھ ہمدردانہ سلوک کریں گے۔ لیکن بجائے ہمدردی کے کیمپوں میں ملٹری اور پولیس تعینات کر دی گئی اور مہاجرین کو ریلوں میں بھر کر دوسرے موبوں میں پھنچا دیا گیا۔ ان کو رو تین سال تک یہ معلوم نہ ہو سکا کہ ان کے ساتھی اور ان کے گائوں کے آدمی کہاں ہیں۔ جناب والا۔ انہوں نے شروع میں ہی ہمیں برہار کر دیا۔ جب ۱۹۴۹ء میں مہاجرین نے اپنی اراضی کے کلیمنز رکھے تو حکومت نے کہا تھا کہ جو مہاجر خاندان ایک جگہ اکٹھا ہونا چاہتے ہیں وہ جہاں ان کے آدمی بیٹھے ہیں وہیں کے لئے اپنے کلیم دیں۔ لیکن بہت سے مہاجرین کو یہ پتہ ہی نہ تھا کہ ان کے ساتھی کہاں بیٹھے ہیں۔ جب دستور العمل تیار کیا گیا تو اس میں الاٹی اور غیر الاٹی کا سوال پیدا کر دیا گیا۔ افسوس ہے کہ مہاجرین کو اس طرح تباہ و برباد کیا گیا۔ اس کے بعد میاں سقار رولٹانہ کا دور حکومت آیا۔ اس زمانے میں کافی تعداد میں مہاجرین کو زمینیں ملیں لیکن میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ ان کے زمانے میں ہمیں کوئی نقصان نہ ہوا بلکہ قبضہ نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے مہاجرین کو کافی نقصان ہوا۔ جب ان کے وقت میں یہ صورت حال پیدا ہوئی اور اس چیز کے پیش نظر کہ ریاست انور کے ۵۰۰ سو رہنما کی جمعیاتیں نہیں آئیں تو ان کی حکومت نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ ان کے لئے سرٹیفیکٹ جاری کئے جائیں اور جو اپنے کلیم میں زمین کا مطالبہ کیا ہے اس کو اسی کے مطابق زمین دے دیجائے۔ چنانچہ وہ مہاجرین آج تک زمینوں پر گزارہ کر رہے ہیں۔

لیکن جناب والا۔ یہ فیصلہ بھی کیا گیا کہ جن لوگوں نے اکتوبر ۱۹۵۱ء کے بعد کلیم داخل کئے ہیں ان کا جمعیاتیوں آئے پر فیصلہ کیا جائے۔ اگر جناب والا اس وقت وہ وزارت یہاں ہوتی تو ہم اس سے پوچھنے کے نہیں بتاؤ کہ ان پانچ سالوں میں تم نے ہمارے لئے کیا کام کیا ہے۔ وہ مہاجرین جنہوں نے ۱۹۵۱ء کے بعد کلیم رکھے ہیں ان کا ابھی تک کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا گیا۔ میں صاف طور پر آپ کو بتا دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے لئے اس وزارت نے کچھ بھی کام نہیں کیا۔ میں اس وزارت سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ جن لوگوں کی جمعیاتیں ہندوستان سے ابھی تک نہیں آئیں اس میں ہمارا کیا قصور ہے۔ قصور تو آپ لوگوں کا ہے جو ہر سر اقتدار ہیں۔ آپ کو چاہئے کہ ہندوستان سے جمعیاتیں منگوائیں۔ کیا یہ ظلم نہیں ہے کہ جو لوگ ۱۹۴۷ء یا ۱۹۴۸ء میں پاکستان میں آئے تھے ان کو ابھی تک زمین نہیں ملی۔ آپ یہ نہیں سوچتے کہ وہ فریب کس طرح اپنا اور اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پال رہے ہیں۔

جناب والا۔ آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ قاض اعظم مرحوم و مغفور نے ایک مرتبہ اسی لاہور شہر میں موچی دروازے کے باہر سن ۱۹۴۳ء میں تقریر کرتے ہوئے کہا تھا کہ میں آپ لوگوں کو بغیر جیل جائے اور بغیر خون بہائے پاکستان لے کر رکھاؤں گا۔ لیکن آپ سب جانتے ہیں کہ جب پاکستان بننے کا وقت آیا تو ہم مہاجرین نے اس پاکستان کی خاطر اپنا خون پانی کی طرح بہایا اپنے بال بچوں کو کھلایا اپنے گھروں کو کھلایا۔ ہم مہاجرین نے جو فقیرانہ مثال اور لافانی قربانیاں پاکستان کے منصف شہر پر آئے کے وقت کیں ان کی مثال تاریخ عالم پیش کرے سے قاصر ہے۔ مگر ان قربانیوں کا ہمیں ثمرہ کیا ملا۔ ثمرہ یہ ملا کہ ہم لوگ ابھی تک بغیر زمین کے بیٹھے ہیں اور ہمارا کوئی بھی ہرسان حال اس پاکستان کی سر زمین پر

دفعہ نہیں آتا۔ کیا یہ کم افسوس کی بات ہے۔ کیا یہ کم شرم کی بات ہے کہ پاکستان کے معیاروں کو کوئی پہنچنے والا نہیں۔ جناب والا ہمیں اپنے موجودہ وزیر مہاجرین سے بڑی توقعات تھیں جو ساری کی ساری پوری نہیں ہوئیں۔ اس موقع پر میں یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ انہوں نے کزشتہ وزیروں کی طرح لا پرواہی سے کام نہیں کیا۔ میں یہ تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ہماری بہتری کے لئے کچھ نہ کچھ ضرور کام کیا ہے۔ میں ان سے اب صرف یہ درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ جلد از جلد ہندوستان سے مسندریاں منکوا لیں۔ اگر وہ نہ آئیں تو مہاجرین نے جو کلیم داخل کئے ہیں ان کی بنا پر ہی ان کو زمینیں دے دی جائیں۔ انہوں نے کلیم دیتے وقت پوری ایمانداری سے کام لیا ہے۔ آپ کو پہلے بھی معلوم ہے کہ انور اور بھرت پور کے جن مہاجرین کی مسندریاں آچکی ہیں ان سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ ان سب کی وہاں زمینیں تھیں۔

اس کے بعد جناب والا میں مزارعین کی بابت کچھ عرض کرونگا۔ وہ میرے بھائی ہیں ان کا کوئی زمین نہیں ہوں اور نہ میں حکومت کو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ وہ ان کے ساتھ انصاف نہ کرے۔ مگر میں صرف اتنا عرض کرتا ہوں کہ غیر مسلموں کی زمینوں پر مزارعین کو آباد کرنے کا سوال کبھی پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ متروکہ زمینوں پر صرف مہاجرین کو آباد کرنا چاہئے کیونکہ ان کا پہلے حق ہے۔ جناب والا جو بڑے بڑے جاگیردار ہیں ان کی جاگیروں کو ختم کر کے ان پر ان کاشتکاران مقامی اور مہاجرین کو بٹایا جائے جن کو ابھی تک زمین نہیں ملی ہے۔ یہ بڑے بڑے جاگیردار دو دو سو چار سو مربعے زمین لئے بیٹھے ہیں۔ افسوس تو یہ ہے کہ کسی بھی حکومت نے ان بڑے بڑے جاگیرداروں کے لئے کوئی قانون نہیں بنایا۔ اس لئے میں اس وزارت سے یہ عرض کرونگا کہ وہ جاگیرداری نظام کو جلد از جلد ختم کر دے۔ اس حکومت کو یہ نہیں سوچنا چاہئے کہ اگر وہ جاگیرداری نظام ختم کر دے گی تو ان کی وزارت بھی ساتھ ہی ختم ہو جائے گی۔ ان کو اپنی وزارت کا خیال دل میں نہ لانا چاہئے۔ جیسے ایک حیوانی شاعر نے کہا ہے کہ

قدر مع بچا دلے ہوا نہیں مت دیکھ  
ہوا پلٹ جائے تنک میں یا کو بہت لگیں ایک  
کبھی تم ہری ہری کو دیکھ کر ہر کو بھول گئے  
کتنے باغ جہاں میں لگ لگ سوکھ گئے

جناب والا میں آپ کی وسالت سے اپنے وزیر بھائیوں کو مشورہ دیتا ہوں کہ خزا کے لئے کوئی ٹیک کام کر جائے اس وزارت کا کوئی پتہ نہیں۔ اگر تم ہم سے نہیں ڈرتے تو کم از کم خزا سے تو ڈرو۔ جناب والا۔ جب کوئی مہاجر پاکستان میں مہر جاتا ہے تو اس کے جو وارث ہندوستان میں ابھی تک بیٹھے ہیں ان کو اس کی زمین دے دی جاتی ہے۔ میں اس سلسلہ میں حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ زمین ان کے ان وارثوں کو ملنی چاہئے جو اس وقت پاکستان میں موجود ہیں۔ اور اگر ان میں سے کوئی بھی نہ ہو تو اس صورت میں یہ زمین دوسرے حقدار مہاجرین کو دی جائے۔ ہندوستان میں بیٹھے ہوئے لوگوں کو بالکل نظر انداز کیا جائے۔

اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ جن مہاجرین نے اپنی دیہاتی جائیدادوں کے کلیم داخل کئے ہیں ان کا فیصلہ صحیح طور پر نہیں ہو رہا۔ جن لوگوں کے مکانات دیہاتوں میں تھے ان کی قیمت بہت ہی کم لگائی جا رہی ہے۔ مگر حقیقت میں ان کے مکانوں کی قیمت شہر کے مکانوں سے زیادہ ہونی چاہئے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ دیہاتوں میں پکے مکان بنانے کے لئے سارا سامان مثلاً ایندھن، چونا، پتھر، سیمنٹ، گارڈر وغیرہ وغیرہ شہروں سے وہاں لے جایا جاتا ہے۔ اس طرح



اس سامان کی قیمت روگنی چوگنی ہو جاتی ہے۔ بعض اوقات تو یہ سارا سامان سو سو رو رو سو میل سے گاؤں میں لے جایا جاتا ہے۔ مگر افسوس یہ ہے کہ مطلقہ محکمہ قیمت لگاتے وقت ان ساری باتوں کو نظر انداز کر دیتا ہے اور بہت ہی کم قیمت لگاتا ہے۔ اس لئے جناب والا میں یہ کہنے پر مجبور ہوں کہ ہماری حکومت اندری ہے۔ اگر حکومت کسی منصوبہ بندی کے ماتحت کام کرتے ہوئے ہمیں آبار کرنے کی کوشش کرتی تو ہم آج تک آبار ہو بھی گئے ہوتے۔ مگر انہوں نے دل کے ماتھ ہمیں آبار کرنے کی کبھی کوشش کی ہی نہیں۔ حکومت نے مزارعین کو بھی آبار کرنے کی قطعاً کوشش نہیں کی۔ حکومت کو چاہئے تھا کہ نئی نکالی ہوئی دھروں کے علاقوں میں ان مزارعین کو ہمتی۔ ان کو ایسی زمین پر بساتے ہیں جہاں ٹیلے بے شمار ہوں یا جو پہاڑوں کی مانند ہوں۔ اب بٹاؤ جس شخص کے پاس روٹی کھانے کے لئے ایک پیسہ بھی نہ ہو وہ کہاں سے روپیہ لا کر ان ناقابل کاشت زمینوں کو قابل کاشت بنائے۔ جناب والا۔ ہمیں تو اس حکومت کے رویے کی سمجھ ہی نہیں آتی۔ جناب والا۔ مہاجرین سفت پریشان اور حیران ہیں۔ اس لئے وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ وزارت بھی اسی جگہ چلی جائے جہاں اس سے پہلے کی وزارتیں چلی گئی ہیں۔ یعنی یہ کہ یہ وزارت ٹوٹ جائے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی معروضات ختم کرتا ہوں۔

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur (Khairpur District):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, to congratulate the Finance Minister on his budget has been a mere conventional futility, but, in fact, to congratulate the Honourable, Finance Minister on this budget is more than a mere conventional futility, because he has really presented a budget which is the best under the circumstances.

Sir, much has been heard in this House about the agrarian reforms and here I must point out that the agrarian reforms have absolutely no connection with the shortage of food because under the same system of agriculture this province has been the granary of Pakistan in the past. So, the assertion that agrarian reforms are the panacea for the ills of food shortage in the province does not really meet the situation.

Then it has been said that this Government has done nothing so far in the matter of agrarian reforms. But that only shows that our friends have not given full thought to the budget speech of Honourable the Finance Minister, wherefrom it would be evident that two important steps have been taken in this direction. In the first instance in the sale of Government land preference is to be given to landless tenants and that step will have far reaching effect. Then, Sir, the other thing that the Government want to do is to take up the wastelands of the Zamindars and bring them under cultivation. That again is a very good step taken by this Government as that meets the problem of limiting of agricultural holdings because a Zamindar's holding will be limited to area he can actually get cultivated and surplus are to be taken over by Government and developed.

Sir, remedy for our food ills and improvement of agriculture lies in the mechanisation of cultivation which will result in greater production and the least number of people will be absorbed in agricultural occupation and surplus population will be released for Industries, Commerce and other productive fields.

Sir, another welcome step of this Government has been that it has appointed a Committee to revise the anti-corruption laws. That shows that the Government is alive to this menace and is anxious to weed out corrupt officers. I have only one thing to add: So far the distinction between honest and dishonest officers has been very thin. I would, therefore, request the Government to nurture its honest officers.

Corrupt officers should be weeded out. The Reforms Committee should consider some method as laid under Section 110 of Cr. P. C. in enquiring against corrupt officers so that those with bad reputation should be disbanded forthwith and no conviction in court may be necessary. The other thing is that so far papers sent by Commissioners have remained un-disposed of for over five six months in the Secretariat. I know a reforms committee was appointed and it recommended that the Secretariat be reorganised on commercial lines. This is a welcome step. I further suggest that departmental rivalries should be eradicated and working in various departments co-ordinated.

The other welcome step by Government is taking over of Industries other than defence, from the Centre. I am thankful to our Industries Ministers for this. But our Communications Minister has not been able to get subject of communication from the Central Government which should be with the Province. Another welcome step of Industries department has been the setting up of Mining Development Corporation which will mostly exploit the mineral resources in Tribal areas and Baluchistan and will open new avenues of employment to people of the area and bring money to provincial exchequer, raise and the standard of living of people living in that area. The Government is also to set up a Power and Development Authority which shows Government is alive to co-ordinated development of power and water resources of the Province. I would suggest setting up of power stations in Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions with a view to rural electrification.

Another welcome step of Government has been in the field of education. Commercial, technical and agricultural courses are to be introduced in schools which will thereafter produce students who will be absorbed in various activities of provincial life. So far our education has been lopsided and what Lord Macaulay said is still true. He said "the present education system was started by the East India Company because they wanted clerks and it continues to produce clerks". With the above reforms educated people will take to manual work which they now shirk. I add one thing that students should join agricultural clubs as in U.S.A. and do social work as extra-curricula activities. Deserving students with poor parents should be given scholarships so that talent is not wasted. The standard of education should be raised. A committee should be appointed to review the tax-structure. There is more tax on agriculture than on industry and tax on food crops is more than on cash crops. The family allowances should be provided.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazder :** The Deputy Minister is crossing the floor of the House.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** There should be difference between earned and unearned incomes and there should be capital tax levied and death duties on properties. Those who inherit property should be able to pay this. I know a committee on food has been appointed and a whole time Commissioner has been appointed. I would like Government to announce its food policy regarding procurement targets, price and some necessary staff for procurement. The Government has given increased allotment for agriculture which is very good and they are contributing towards agricultural Bank which would remove a big lacuna in our agricultural economy. There should be more tractor stations to repair Government and private tractors. Then there should be better co-ordination between various agencies created to help Agriculturists e.g. Agricultural Development Corporation; Agricultural Finance Corporation; Agriculture Department and Co-operative Department and Village Aid Department as these are for helping agriculturists but due to interdepartmental rivalries they are not able to do what they should do. Then there is the problem of irrigation and water logging. Rs. 75 Lakhs have been provided but this is insufficient to contract water logging menace in the province.

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There should be a department to find employment for all adults who seek employment and workers and employees should get wages which should cover their necessities like food, clothes, shelter, education and health. For this purpose Wage Board be appointed. There should be insurance against unemployment and old age pension may be provided. Government has neglected Co-operation Department. They should encourage it. The necessities of life are sold at high prices because those who get import licences sell them to others and dozens of people intervene the whole-saler and a licence holder and each middle man gets his own profit which adds to the price of articles. I suggest there should be Provincial whole sale Societies which should sell necessities of life and there should be Provincial Produce Marketing Societies to ensure proper price of raw produce to cultivator. There should be multi purpose Co-operative Societies to sell and purchase things offered or required by the agriculturists. Then there should be Provincial Housing Finance Corporation.

**Mr. Speaker :** He has already exhausted his time; he may please sit down now.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur :** I have not said all and I have not finished. There should be separation of judiciary from the Executive. Advisory councils may be added to various Ministries to aid and advise the Ministries in their activities.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please sit down; Order please. (Interruption).

قاضی مریر امیر - جناب والا .....

وطن بارشاہ خان - کل آپ کی جگہ سٹر چکر میں تشریف فرما تھے اس وقت میں نے پوچھا تھا کہ مجھے تقریر کرنے کے لئے کب وقت ملے گا تو انہوں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ تمہاری باری انہوں نے دیر پر ہے یہ معلوم نہیں کہ انہوں نے کھانے کے بعد آئے گی انہوں نے دن آئے گی یا آٹھ مہینے کی بعد آئیں گی ؟  
 صاحب سپیکر - آپ کی پارٹی کی طرف سے جو لسٹ دی گئی ہے اس میں آپ کا نام اکیسویں نمبر پر لکھا ہے -

وطن بارشاہ خان - کل تو انہوں نے دیر پر تھا اور اب اکیسویں پر - کل تک پتہ نہیں یہ کہاں پہنچ جائیگا - (قبضہ)

چوہدری میرالرحیم - رولز اور پریکٹس کے لحاظ سے سپیکر کا یہ فرض ہوتا ہے کہ جو نمبر کھڑا ہو اس کو وقت دیا جائے - لیکن آپ یہ کر رہے ہیں کہ آپ کو دونوں پارٹیوں کے لیڈروں نے لسٹیں دے رکھی ہیں آپ ان لوگوں کو بلا رہے ہیں - میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ جو کسی پارٹی سے تعلق رکھے وہ کیا کرے -  
 شیخ ظفر حسین - وہ ستر ہے مہار باہر نکل جائے - (قبضہ)

چوہدری میرالرحیم - رولز اور ہماری پریکٹس یہ ہے کہ جو نمبر بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہو اسے وقت دیا جائے ورنہ مجھے رول بتایا جائے کہ جس کے ماتحت لسٹیں ہیں رکھے گئے ناموں کو آپ تقریر کرنے کے لئے طلب کر سکتے ہیں -  
 صاحب سپیکر - یہ تو معزز ممبران کی سہولت کے لئے ہے

چوہدری میرالرحیم - سہولت تو اس میں ہوئی ہے کہ جو کھڑا ہو اسے بلایا جائے -

(اس مرحلہ پر سیر غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خاں گیلانی نے مداخلت کی)

صاحب سپیکر - آپ مداخلت کر رہے ہیں - اس کی اجازت نہیں ہے -  
 دیکھئے پارٹی لیڈروں نے سہولت کے لئے نام رکھے ہوئے ہیں اور وہ بھی کھڑے ہوئے ہیں اس لئے میں ان کو بلاتا ہوں -

چوہدری عبدالرحیم - یہ بات ٹھیک نہیں ہے - کہ آپ کو لسٹیں دے دی جائیں اور اس کے مطابق آپ نام بولتے جائیں - یہ چیز رولز کے بالکل خلاف ہے -  
 صاحب سپیکر - جس طرح آپ بولنا ضروری سمجھتے ہیں اس طرح اور لوگ بھی ہیں جو تقریر کرنا چاہتے ہیں لیکن چونکہ وقت تھوڑا ہے اس لئے کئی لوگوں کو شکایت پیدا ہوگی - میں اس ضمن میں کچھ نہیں کر سکتا - یہ ایک وقت دس دس سیران کھڑے ہوتے ہیں تو ایک کو ہی بلا سکتا ہوں - آپ کی طرف سے قطع کلاسی کرنے سے پانچ منٹ ضائع ہو گئے ہیں -  
 چوہدری عبدالرحیم - چاہے دس منٹ ضائع ہو جائیں - ہم مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ رولز کے مطابق کام کیا جائے -

صاحب سپیکر - یہ تو سیران کی سہولت کے لئے کیا جا رہا ہے -  
 چوہدری عبدالرحیم - یہ طریق غلط ہے اور اسے درست کرنا چاہئے - کیا آپ مجھے وہ رول بتا سکتے ہیں جس سے آپ لسٹ پر سے سیران کو بلا سکتے ہیں -  
 سردار عبدالصیر خان رستی - آپ ہی فرما دیجئے -

چوہدری عبدالرحیم - جناب رستی صاحب پوچھ رہے ہیں کہ ان کو رولز بتائیں - چونکہ یہاں کوئی رولز نہیں ہیں اس لئے میں اپنی تقریر شروع کر رہا ہوں -  
 صاحب سپیکر میں یہ عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ میرے علاقہ میں .....  
 صاحب سپیکر - دیکھئے اگر آپ اس طرح کریں گے تو یہ serious disorder کے مترادف ہے اور آپ کو باہر نکال دیا جائیگا -

چوہدری عبدالرحیم - میں باہر نکلنے کے لئے تیار ہوں - مگر میں یہ ضرور چاہتا ہوں کہ رولز کی ضرور عزت کی جائے اور میں یہ ضرور کہوں گا کہ آپ خود رولز کو توڑتے ہیں -  
 صاحب سپیکر - میں نے آپ کو کہا ہے آپ تشریف رکھیں اور کاروائی میں مداخلت نہ کریں -

وطن بادشاہ خان - میں نے پوچھا کہ ہمارا تقریر کوئی تاریخ کو ہوگا -  
 قاضی مرید امیر (ضلع سرگودھا) - جناب والا یہ رسم چلی آئی ہے کہ بجٹ کے موقع پر سرکاری بینچرز کی طرف سے ہمیشہ وزیر خزانہ کی تعریف و توصیف کے لئے زمین و آسمان کے قلابے ملائے جاتے ہیں اور اپوزیشن کی طرف سے جا و بیجا نکتہ چینی کی جاتی ہے - جہاں تک وزیر خزانہ کی تعریف اور بجٹ کی خوبییوں کا تعلق ہے میں چاہتا تھا کہ اس کے متعلق بھی کچھ عرض کروں اور اپنا نام اس لسٹ میں لکھوا سکوں جس لسٹ میں وزیر خزانہ کی تعریف کردے والوں کے نام درج ہیں لیکن مجھے نہایت افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ تعریف و توصیف کے جتنے الفاظ میں بے لغات فیروزی میں دیکھے اور جس قدر اس کی ورق گردانی کی ہر صفحہ سے مجھے جواب ملا کہ محترمہ ہیگم ریٹ فرا حسن نے وہ تمام الفاظ چن لئے ہیں جو مزج و سفاکشی کے لئے موزون تھے - اس ناکامی اور مایوسی کے بحر میں یہ کوشش کروں گا کہ کمیٹی کے سیران کے متعلق اور جناب چیف منسٹر کے متعلق نکتہ چینی کے رنگ میں سبھی کچھ کہنے کی جرات کروں - مجھے اعتراف کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ وہ واقعات جن کی طرف سیر غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خاں گیلانی نے اشارہ کیا ہے مزید تعارف کے محتاج نہیں - نیز میں اپنے آپ کو بہت کمزور آدمی سمجھتا ہوں - مجھے کب یہ جرات ہو سکتی ہے کہ نرم الفاظ میں بھی کسی وزیر کا پورا پورا اعمال نامہ اس

ہائوس میں پیش کروں - پھر حال نمونہ پیشے از خروار میں وزیر صاحبان کی خدمت میں یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ -

یہ ہزم مے ہے یاں کوتاہ رستی میں ہے محرومی

جو ہزہ کر خور اٹھا لے ہاتھ میں بیٹا اسی کا ہے

یہ میران وہی ماریگا جو اصلی طور پر اس میران میں آگے بڑھنے کی کوشش کرے گا - سیاسی بر ریانت ٹولہ اور ریانی عملی آرمی ہونے کے مرعیان کب تک ٹہر سکتے ہیں - کان کھول کر سن لو کہ کسی بڑے سے بڑے ظلیل خاں کو بھی فاغنائیں اڑانے کی کھلی چھٹی نہیں دی جائیگی اور قومی خزانہ کو اللے تلے اڑانے والے وزراء کو ستم رسیرہ قوم کے دربار میں پیش کر دیا جائیگا -

یہاں پگڑی اچھلتی ہے اسے مے خانہ کہتے ہیں -

جو لوگ سیاسی مے خانہ میں محفوظ ہونا چاہتے ہیں ان کو چاہئے کہ اس مے خانہ میں داخل ہونے کی کوشش نہ کریں - یہاں زہرہ بار کے ساتھ مرہ بار اور تخت کے ساتھ تختہ لازمی و لازمی ہے - مہیرانے اور چلانے سے کام نہیں چلیکا - وٹر خواہی سلامے ہر کتار اسے - چناب کے تار میں آواز بڑا ہے کہ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے سب سے پہلے کراچی میں یہ فرمایا تھا کہ میں سنڈرل سرسخت میں اس لئے شاکن ہوا ہوں کہ میں اس ملک میں فکٹر الیکشنز ریٹینا چاہتا ہوں - مگر فکٹر الیکشنز کے ہر ڈوسرے جا ہجا رکھائے گئے ہیں انہیں ریٹہ کر ایک آواز پاکستانی شرم کے مارے ڈوب جاتا ہے - کم از کم میرے دل میں ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کی بہت عزت تھی لیکن جس فکٹر الیکشن کا ثبوت ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے اپنے چیف منسٹر ہونے سے لے کر آج تک دیا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دنیا کی تاریخ میں اس کی مثال نہیں مل سکتی - رہونس رہاندلی اور سیاسی رشوت کی جو فراوانی اس مکتوس عہد میں برتی گئی ہے پاکستان میں ایک یارگار رہیگی - اس قسم کے الیکشنز کو فکٹر الیکشنز کہنا انصاف اور انصافیت کی بہت بڑی ہتک ہے - فکٹر الیکشنز کے نمونہ کے طور پر جناب ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کی موجودگی میں پہلا ٹاپکار سپیکر کا انتخاب ہے جس کے لئے کسی بیرونی شہادت کی ضرورت ہی نہیں - خود اس ہائوس کے تمام میران گواہ ہیں اور میں ان اراکین اسمبلی کے نام بھی بتا سکتا ہوں جن کے روٹ خود ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے پولیٹیکل ایجنٹوں اور پولیس افسروں کے دہانوں سے جبراً لئے - محترم قاضی اثر صاحب اس بات کا ردہ ثبوت ہیں - کون کہتا ہے کہ جو مظالم قاضی اثر پر توڑے گئے وہ اس لئے نہیں توڑے گئے کہ قاضی صاحب ریپبلیکن پارٹی کے بھجوں پر بیٹھنے کے لئے تیار نہ ہوئے - پولیٹیکل ایجنٹوں کو قبائلی علاقہ میں مجازی خوا کہتے ہیں - انہیں اس قدر وسیع اختیارات حاصل ہیں جو ایک مطلق العنان بادشاہ کو بھی شاکر ہے نصیب ہوں - پولیٹیکل ایجنٹوں کی معرفت قبائلی علاقہ کے میران کو اس قدر مجبور کیا گیا کہ وہ بارل ناخواستہ جان و مال کے خوف سے ریپبلیکن پارٹی میں شامل ہو گئے - سابقہ پنجاب میں بڑے بڑے پولیس افسروں کی تبدیلیاں - تیار کیا اور ترقیاں ایک ایک دو دو میران اسمبلی کے ووٹوں کے سوزے پر کی گئیں اور کسی معلوم نہیں کہ بدشاہانہ ایل ایل ایز کو مٹہ مانگے مریعہ اور روت بدشاہانہ کے کر ریپبلیکن پارٹی کا مندر بنانا گیا - قاضی اثر کے بیٹیاں مسلمانوں کے اور بدشاہانہ کے مجبور بتایا گیا کہ جب قاضی صاحب کو جیل میں بند کیا گیا تو ان بدشاہانہ ہیں - مجبور بتایا گیا کہ جیل میں بند کیا گیا تھا - اس کے بعد بدشاہانہ کے ان کے مخالفین کے ہاتھ دیوانوں کے طرح بدشاہانہ گیا - اس کے بعد بدشاہانہ کے یہ فکٹر الیکشنز کرانے کے لئے ہے وزارت کا بوجھ اٹھانے بیٹھے ہیں - دراصل وزارت کا شوق محض قطعاً نہیں - کیا ہیں جھوٹا دس بہ تو اسے چھوڑنے کے لئے تیار ہیں - انشاء اللہ یہ کبیل آپ کو بہت جلد چھوڑ دے گا - خطرہ

صرف یہ ہے کہ اب آپ کو اس کنبل سے بہت انس ہو گیا ہے۔ آپ اسے آسانی سے نہیں چھوڑینگے اور اس کی خاطر سر رہڑ کی بازی لگا دیں گے۔ میں خان صاحب کے متعلق بہت کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں مگر ڈرتا ہوں کہ وہ بسا اوقات آپ سے باہر ہو جائے ہیں اور نکتہ چینی کرنے والوں کو میرانی کے نام سے یاد فرماتے ہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر - دیکھئے یہ لفظ اسمبلی کی کاروائی سے مزف ہو چکا ہے۔ پھر بھی آپ اس کا ذکر کرتے ہیں اور ایسے غیر پارلیمنٹری لفظ کو دہراتے ہیں۔

Mr. M. H. Gazdar : What has happened to those officers? Have they been hanged?

قاضی مرید احمد - جہاں تک دمفادہ انتخابات کا تعلق ہے ضلع الک لاکھپور گجرات اور جھنگ کی مثالیں آپ کے سامنے ہیں ڈاکٹر خان صاحب اور ان کے رفقاء کار سید حسن محمود صاحب اور سید فابر حسین شاہ صاحب کو دمفادہ انتخابات کے سلسلہ میں پاکستان کی سب سے بڑی مرالت فیڈرل کورٹ اور ہائی کورٹ سے شاندار سدرات مل چکی ہیں اب مزید کچھ کہنا غیر ضروری ہے اب تو بہر رنگے کہ خواہی جامہ سے پوش

من انراز قوت را می شناسم

دمفادہ انتخابات کا نعرہ اب ڈھونگ سے زیادہ کوئی حیثیت نہیں رکھتا۔

میں یہ طعنہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ مسلم لیگ نیشنلسٹ پارٹی آزاد پاکستان پارٹی ایک یونٹ کے خلاف ہیں ان سب نے اتحار کی وجہ کیا ہے او میں آپ کو بتاتا ہوں کہ یہ تمام پارٹیاں کیوں آپ کے خلاف منحز ہو گئی ہیں۔ آپ کی حکومت کی سیاہ کاریوں اور غلط کاریوں نے قوم کو یہ سوچنے پر مجبور کر دیا ہے کہ کسی نہ کسی طرح آپ سے نجات حاصل کی جائے آپ کی موجودگی میں تو یہ قوم اکثرہ سو سال تک بھی جمہوریت کے حقوق حاصل نہیں کر سکتی۔ (تالیاں) - آج ساری قوم یہ سوچنے پر مجبور ہو گئی ہے کہ وہ کسی نہ کسی قیمت پر کسی نہ کسی صورت میں اس بلائے ناگہانی سے نجات حاصل کرے جو ریپبلکن کے نام سے فیر جمہوری طریقے پر ہم پر مسلط کی گئی ہے۔ صرف اسی صورت میں ہم انشاء اللہ ایک یونٹ کو کسی بہتر صورت میں سنبھال سکتے ہیں۔ آئیے آپ میری زبان پر اعتبار نہ کریں۔ اپوزیشن کی زبان پر اعتبار نہ کریں۔ پوچھیں جا کر جسٹس سنیر سے۔ پوچھیں جا کر جسٹس ایس اے رحمان سے۔ میرے محترم ممبران ریپبلکن پارٹی فیڈرل کورٹ اور ہائی کورٹ کے ججوں سے جا کر پوچھیں کہ

کہتی ہے تجھ کو خلق خرا غاکبانہ کیا

ہم ہرے سہی - مسلم لیگ والوں نے دو سالوں میں بہت ہراکیاں کیں سہی۔ لیکن آج ساری قوم تفتقہ طور پر یہ کہتی ہے کہ مسلم لیگ نے دو سالوں میں وہ ہراکیاں نہیں کیں جو اس حکومت نے دو مہینوں میں کر لی ہیں۔ (تالیاں) - جناب خان صاحب ذرا سی بات پر گھبرا جاتے ہیں۔ انکو تو اپنے محترم رفیق کار قاضی فضل اللہ صاحب کی مثال اپنے سامنے رکھنی چاہئے۔ وہ اتنے بلخر حوصلہ ہیں کہ پارسوں اترسوں مولوی اسلام الدین صاحب نے ان کی شان میں پیر وارث شاہ کے کئی اشعار پڑھے مگر وہ اس سے مس نہ ہوئے۔ (قبضہ) - انہوں نے حوصلہ مندی کا ثبوت دیا۔ چیٹ منسٹر صاحب کو بھی حوصلہ مڈر ہونا چاہئے اور گھبراننا نہیں چاہئے آخر انہیں کے کرتوتوں کی داستان ہے ہم تو بقول

قصہ درڑ سنانے ہیں کہ مجبور ہیں ہم

جناب والا ! جو کچھ انہوں نے الیکشنوں میں کیا ہے اسے وہ مجھ سے بہتر جانتے ہیں اس لئے یہی ہے۔ یہی تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا اور میں اگر کوئی غلط بات ان سے

منسوب کروں تو مجھے ہر ملا ٹوکیں اور تردد کریں -  
جہاں تک بجٹ کا تعلق ہے میں اس کے اعزاز و شمار کی تفامیل بنانا مناسب نہیں سمجھتا اس کے متعلق آج چار روز سے یہاں بہت کچھ کہا جا چکا ہے - خصوصاً اپوزیشن بدچوں کی طرف سے بیگم طاہرہ آغا اور شیخین نے میری مراد سن کر میرا کچھ اے شیخ اور شیخ فضل الہی صاحبان سے ہے - جو کچھ کہہ دیا ہے اس کے بعد میرا کچھ کہنا تحصیل حاصل ہے - اتنا ضرور کہوں گا - آپ ہی اپنی اداؤں پہ ذرا غور کریں  
ہم اگر بات کہہ دیتے تو شکایت ہوگی

آپ ہی سوچیں آج کیوں آپ کو یہ جرات نہیں کہ قوم کے سامنے جا کر ناشائستگی کی سٹر حاصل کریں - چور دروازہ سے داخل ہو کر اور یہاں محلات میں بیٹھ کر سازھے تریسٹھ کروڑ روپیہ کی غریب قوم کی خوں پسینے کی کٹائی آپ بالواسطہ اور بلا واسطہ وزیروں وڈیروں اور ہڑے ہڑے افسروں پر خرچ کر رہے ہیں - اور اس کا نام آپ لوگوں نے رکھا ہے وحدت - مغربی پاکستان کا بجٹ بائٹ ۵۸-۱۹۵۷ - یہ ہے مختصر تعریف اس کام کی جو آپ نے کیا ہے - یہ آزادی کا دسواں بجٹ ہے اور ایک یونٹ کا دسواں بجٹ - کیا آپ نے کبھی غور کیا ہے کہ آٹھ دن یہ ہڑتالیں کیوں ہو رہی ہیں - کبھی لاری موٹروں والے ہڑتال کرتے ہیں - کبھی ٹیچرز - کبھی کسی طرف سے ہڑتال کا نوٹس آتا ہے - کبھی کسی طرف سے یہ سب حق تلفی کے خلاف حق طلبی کے مظاہرے ہیں غریب طبقے اور چھوٹے ملازمین پر رزق کے دروازے بند کرنے ہی کا یہ نتیجہ ہے لیکن آپ کی رفتار وہی ہے جو انگریز آپ کے سرپرست کر گیا ہے - آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ سلطنت پاکستان کو صرف ہڑوں کے لئے بنایا گیا ہے اور کسی غریب آدمی کو اس سے کوئی واسطہ نہیں کبھی عوام کو دھوکا دینے کے لئے آپ زرعی اصلاحات کا سنڈل پیش کر رہے ہیں - کیا جناب سزوت اور جناب حسن منصور صاحب زرعی اصلاحات پیش کریں گے؟ کیا انہیں ہر ذرا ملاحظہ تو ہو مہمفادہ انتخابات کے انچارج کون ہیں - جناب حسن منصور صاحب - (قبضہ) - بہاولپور کا ستیہ ناس کرنے کے بعد یہاں تشریف لائے ہیں اور اب باری ہم غریبوں کی آگئی ہے ان کا کیا کیا کارنامہ اس ہائوس میں پیش کروں - جناب والا اس کے حکم سے ہم پر ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ سرگودھا کے ایجنڈا پٹر کی صورت میں ایک بلا نازل ہوئی ہے جسے وہاں کے لوگ کہتے ہیں پھتو ٹلیاں والا سبحان اللہ کیا تاریخی شخصیت ہے - (قبضہ) -  
صاحب سپیکر - یہ الفاظ واپس لیجئے -

قاضی مرید احمد - کون سے الفاظ جناب -

صاحب سپیکر - الفاظ پھتو ٹلیاں والا اور میں آپ کو واردنگ دیتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ کسی غیر ذاتی حملے کریں گے تو مجھے اس کا سخت نوٹس لینا پڑیگا - آپ اس ایوان کو گرا رہے ہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - جناب یہ ایوان آپ کے انتخاب کے دن اگر بچ گیا ہے تو اب اس کے گرنے کا کوئی ذخارہ نہیں آپ قاعدے کے مطابق مجھے جو حکم دینگے اس کی تعمیل کرونگا لیکن کسی خلاف ضابطہ حکم کی تعمیل قطعاً نہیں کرونگا - میں یہ الفاظ واپس لینا ہوں اور سرگودھا کے متعلق مزید کچھ نہیں کہتا - بہر حال ان کی حکومت میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس صوبہ کو صوبہ سرحد یا ریاست بہاولپور نہ سمجھیں - ہم اپنے جمہوری حقوق پر کسی کو ڈاکہ نہیں ڈالیں دیکھ خواہ وہ کتنا ہی بڑے سر بڑا انسان کیوں نہ ہو - (قائد) - کہا جاتا ہے مسلم لیگ والے ایسے ہیں - فلاں پارٹی والے ایسے ہیں - لیکن کتنا انہیں نے کبھی اپنے متعلق بھی سوچا ہے کہ ان کے بعد میں غریب قوم کا کیا حال ہو رہا ہے - کیا انہوں نے کبھی اس دکھنی قوم کے دکھوں کے متعلق بھی سوچا ہے ساری کی ساری قوم بے یار و مددگار در بہر خاک

بسر پھرتی ہے اور اس کی دستگیری کرنے والا کوئی نہیں اس کے پیٹ میں روٹی نہیں اسے مرالٹوں میں انصاف نہیں ملتا۔ رفتروں میں دیہاتی عوام کے ساتھ وہ سلوک ہوتا ہے جو قصاب بکروں کے ساتھ کرتے ہیں امریکہ سے اناج اور روپیہ قرض لیے کر آپ نے اخلاقی طور پر قوم کو بالکل پست کر دیا ہے بہترین زمین اور بہترین کسان آپ کے پاس موجود ہے لیکن آپ ہر سال اسی کروڑ روپیہ کا اناج امریکہ سے منگواتے ہیں معلوم ہوتا ہے آپ کی نیت میں فتنہ ہے اور آپ دیرہ رانستہ قوم کو تباہ کر رہے ہیں۔ جب تک آپ زرعی اصلاحات کو صحیح معنوں میں قوم کے سامنے پیش نہیں کریں گے اس وقت تک قوم کی مشکلات حل نہیں ہوں گی۔ آپ کے پاس بہت بڑے بڑے لینڈ لارڈز موجود ہیں جن کی زمین کا اکثر حصہ بے کار پڑا رہتا ہے اور خور شراب ست رہتے ہیں۔ ۲۷ لاکھ ایکڑ زمین صرف غلام محصور بیراج پر موجود ہے علاوہ ازیں سرکاری اراضی کافی مقدار میں موجود ہے۔ ان زمینوں کو مستحق لوگوں میں تقسیم کیجئے۔ اس وقت لاکھوں مقامی اور مہاجر ایسے ہیں جو رات کو سوئے ہیں تو اس فم کے ساتھ کہ صبح کی روٹی انہیں میسر آئیگی یا نہیں۔ اور صبح اٹھتے ہیں تو انہیں سارا دن یہی فکر دامن گیر رہتی ہے کہ ان کی رات کی روٹی کا کیا انتظام ہوگا؟ وزیر خزانہ خزا کے لئے یہ بنائیں کہ ان غریبوں کے لئے اس بجٹ میں انہوں نے کیا کیا ہے؟ یہی کہ غریبوں کو اور زیادہ غریب کرو۔ یار رکھو دہر گیر سخت گیر بھی ہے عین ممکن ہے بہت جلد تمہیں ملزموں کے کٹہرے میں لا کھڑا کرے (نالیان)۔

**Joshua Fazal-ud-Din (Lyallpur District) :** Sir, generally speaking, I stand to support the budget. I say 'generally speaking' because from the view point of the minorities I see very little in it. I see no ray of hope, no ray of succour, nothing whatever so far as the minorities are concerned. In fact one is left to believe, after a perusal of this Budget, that in West Pakistan which is an Islamic, an ideological State, only one nation, one people exists and there are no minorities, no non-Muslims. From this little point of view, which arithmetically would be three percent, I cannot support the Budget, but 97 percent. I am in agreement with the Budget and I find that it is a very satisfactory Budget. However, with regard to the minorities just a day before a brother of mine, who belongs to the Opposition, put the minority point of view before this House. I am afraid he has created a situation which calls upon me to say something by way of clarification. My original plan was to make a strictly Budget speech, on the merits and demerits of the Budget, but now I shall have to devote the major part of my time to the explanation of the position of the minorities in West Pakistan. However, before I come to that subject, I would just say, in a few minutes, that when I read the Budget, the first thing which caught my eye was the colossal public debt. I was surprised till this morning why even the intellectual honourable members like Mr. Shaikh and other intellectual giants of the Opposition never touched these matters. I am not to suggest that they did not touch this colossal liability of the Government because till yesterday this was a debt, which had accrued because of their policies, and they did not want that this should be discussed here. However, I must submit before this House that even if the Opposition does not say anything about this public debt, it is the responsibility of the Government to see that they show only that part of the responsibility that directly falls on them.

Sir, if we study this public debt, we find that much of it is really which the Centre should bear. In fact, all these expenses which have been borne by the Punjab and other provinces as a consequence of Partition must be debited to the Centre, but unfortunately the Centre does not take any responsibility. Then again, Sir, a fair part of this debt is to be borne by India and we, as a province, cannot have direct dealings with India. It is a matter for the Centre to negotiate with them. What I want to suggest to the Finance Department and to the Finance Minister is that they must pay immediate attention to this colossal debt.



Then, Sir, it has been said about the public debt that by next year it would be 183 crores. The position of public debt after rather two weeks would be 145 crores. I would very much like the Finance Minister to kindly take this House into his confidence by telling us what he is going to do with the debt that he is going to incur during the next year, I mean the debt of Rs. 38 crores. Debts are justified, provided they are used for productive purposes, but if they are not used for productive purposes, then they lead to bankruptcy and famine and, therefore, it is the right of this House to ask the Government to take the members of this House into confidence by telling them what they are going to do with Rs. 38 crores which they are going to raise during the next year.

Then, Sir, I would like to say something with regard to the other matters in the Budget. I will just state the principles underlying them. An acute problem of food is confronting us. Then an acute problem of agriculture is confronting us. My opinion, Mr. Speaker, is that we cannot solve the food problem without solving the agriculture problem. I was studying the debates in the National Assembly and I was surprised to see that both in respect of food and in respect of agriculture, our Central Government was following an absolutely wrong economic policy. The policy seems to be that the country can become rich only when its industries are well-organised. Sir, this question depends absolutely on the nature of the country and the psychology of the masses. If you take these things into consideration, then alone the country can make progress. Sir, when we take these things into consideration, we find that agriculture is the only thing which we must pay our first attention to. In the National Assembly the theory that most of the speakers evolved was that agriculture and industry must have equal attention. Here I find in this House that the position is better. The Government and Opposition members have both emphasised the fact that the first attention should be paid to agriculture and from that everything follows. Sir, I am not against industries, but I find that the first step is to improve agriculture; then the next step must be consistent with the psychology and with the circumstances created by the agricultural development and agricultural reforms. For that, Sir, in my opinion, the first immediate step is not the big industries but the cottage industries. I am afraid that in this Budget also, cottage industries have been almost ignored. Of course, I find that there is one small paragraph of about five lines in the whole budget speech and there also only proposals are stated but no provisions have been made. I would humbly suggest that next to agriculture, we should pay our total attention to cottage industries. Then alone, Sir, we can resuscitate our agriculture; then, Sir, we can also feed our major industries; then, Sir, we can give occupation to our cultivators and other artisans of the villages and, lastly, Sir, if we develop our cottage industries, we shall be saving so much of the foreign exchange. For these reasons, I would request that agriculture and cottage industries must get almost the major attention of our Government.

Your Honour with regard to the floods Government is following the policy of letting the thief run away with your property and then run after him just to show that they can run better. This is not enough. These protective measures are not the only things that are required. You must do what the doctors do i.e. what they call curative measures. Now curative measures are the protective measures. In that connection I would like to add that the drainage of the rivers is the primary thing. I was passing the other day on the road leading to Lyallpur, and I noticed that out of fifty or sixty flood gates of the river Ravi only five were in working order. Just imagine how can water flow out of these five flood gates when the river is in flood. But if you dredge the river two miles up and two miles down then these fifty flood gates would help the river to flow in its own direction. Now what happens? You close the river at the bridge; the result naturally is that it overflows its banks and when it overflows you start constructing the bunds. Our Government is following the policy of letting the thief run away with the property and then running after him just to show that they can run better.

I would now come to the question of the minorities. So far as the factual position stated by my learned friend on the opposite belonging to the minority community is concerned I must say that I agree with him cent percent. My only grievance with him is that he has depicted a picture as if till this Ministry came into power the Christians were walking like princes on the Mall Road or they were landlords in the villages. No, that is not the position. This distress of the Christian minority is a legacy which has come to this Government from other Governments and for that reason your Honour unless we go back and study all those causes which have led to this distress you cannot solve this problem. Of course, I cannot pay any compliments to this Government who have completely ignored the Christian Minority. Not even a little finger has been moved for the succour of the Christians. Whatever the evils of the previous Government those are being sanctified by this Government also. This cannot be tolerated for long. So far as the Christian minority is concerned I may most humbly bring to the notice of this House that

**Mr. Speaker :** Only two minutes more.

**Mr. Joshua Fazal-ud-Din :** As a student of History I have studied the literature of the Islamic World and what I say may not be very much to the liking of most of my friends here. Through out the Muslim World nowhere are Christians so shabbily treated as in West Pakistan. It is a most disgraceful thing. Take any Muslim country - Egypt, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, you will find that a far better treatment is meted out towards them than in this country.

As a matter of fact most of us opted for Pakistan and stayed in Pakistan simply because we thought that you Muslims had an Allah on whose authority you could talk, you had the Holy Quran, you had your own traditions and as a minority which loved religion we thought that the people who had a religion and who had respect for religion are the only people with whom we could live better. But these ten years have absolutely disillusioned us. We thought that you would become better Muslims. You are clever people, you don't read the Holy Quran, you don't say your Namaz and you are not better Muslims. We hoped that when the true Islamic State is established the right of the minorities would be safeguarded. But it has taken ten years for Pakistan to build up a true Islamic State and it has taken ten years for the Christian minority to be powdered into dust. I tell you, Sir, and tell you bravely that things have come to a pass that you cannot afford to ignore them. You must pay your first attention to the minorities and especially the Christian minority which has been so very helpful to you, which has been so very co-operative, which prays for you in their Churches for your State and your families and for everything that concerns you and your country.

**Mr. Speaker :** Maulana Muhammad Zakir.

مولوی محمد زاہر (ضلع جھنگ) - جذاب والا - میں اس معزز ایوان کی توجہ ایک خاص بات کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں - اس ایوان کے معزز اراکین بھٹ کے مختلف حصوں پر اظہار خیالات کر چکے ہیں - لیکن جس چیز کو میں اس میزاندیشی کی روح رواں سمجھتا ہوں اس پر کسی معزز ممبر نے اظہار خیال نہیں کیا - وہ چیز صرف اسی بھٹ میں مقصور ہے ورنہ تمام اسلامی ممالک میں اس کے لئے خاص اہتمام کیا جاتا ہے - ان ممالک میں اور خصوصاً تھم ترقی یافتہ ممالک کے میزاندیشوں میں اس چیز کا خاص خیال رکھا جاتا ہے - مگر افسوس اس بھٹ میں اسے بالکل نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے - اور یہ چیز تعلیم کا مسئلہ ہے اور خاص کر اسلامی تعلیمات کا مسئلہ ہے - جذاب والا - جہاں تک تعلیم کا تعلق ہے اس بھٹ کی در آمد و بر آمد اور خرچ کے لحاظ سے تعلیم کے لئے بہت کم روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے (اور مزید یہ کہ اس تعلیم کو جو اس ملک کے لئے اور بھی زیادہ اہمیت رکھتی ہے قطعاً نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے - اور یہ اسلامی تعلیم ہے -

جناب والا - بجٹ بنانے والے حضرات جن میں ذررا اور رینڈر اراکین حکومت بھی شامل ہوتے ہیں اگر ذررا دور اندیشی سے کام لیتے تو یہ چیز ان سے ہرگز نظر انداز نہ ہو سکتی تھی - مجھے تعجب ہے کہ آخر یہ ہوئی کیسے - کیا یہ سہوا ہوئی ہے یا قصداً - اس کا سہوا نظر انداز ہونا تو میرے نزدیک فلتا ہے - معلوم ہوتا ہے یا قصداً بلکہ جان بوجھ کر اس کی طرف توجہ نہیں دی گئی - چونکہ یہ ایک بہت بڑا ملی حادثہ ہے اسی لئے یہ بجٹ بالکل بے روح ہے - لہذا میں عرض کرونگا کہ اگر اس پر دوبارہ غور کیا جائے تو یہ ایک بہترین قسم کا مکمل بجٹ تصور کیا جائے گا اور اس میں جان بھی پیڑا ہو جائیگی - کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں جس نظریے کے تحت یہ ملک معرض وجود میں آیا اور جس کے حصول کے لئے ہمیں پیش ہوا قربانیاں دینا پڑیں وہ کوئی بالکل نئی اور جرید چیز نہیں اور یہ سلسلہ کوئی چند سالوں کی بات نہیں - بلکہ اگر غور سے دیکھا جائے تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس تحریک آزادی کو شروع ہوئے پوری ایک صدی ہو چکی ہے یہ تحریک آزادی ایک سو سال پہلے یعنی ۱۸۵۷ء میں شروع ہوئی تھی اور آج ۱۹۵۷ء ہے - اس تحریک آزادی کے شروع میں اس کے مقصد اور نتائج سے لوگ چنداں واقف نہ تھے - خیال یہ تھا کہ یہ آزادی ایک خاص قسم کی آزادی ہوگی لیکن جب تقسیم کا مرحلہ پیش آیا اور دوبت ملک کے بنوارے تک پہنچی تو معلوم ہوا کہ وہ تحریک آزادی ایک خاص نظریے کے تحت چلائی گئی تھی جس کا مقصد نہایت دیک اور مقصد تھا - لیکن آج جو حالات نظر آ رہے ہیں ان سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ جس نظریے کے تحت ملک کی تقسیم عمل میں لائی گئی وہ تو ایک ڈھونگ کے سوا کچھ بھی نہ تھا اور اس کا مقصد دیک نہ تھا کیونکہ اس مغربی پاکستان کے دوسرے بجٹ سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ اس ملک کے معرض وجود میں لانے کے اصل مقصد کو بری طرح نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے - میں نے پچھلے سال اور اس سے پیشتر بھی بار بار یہ عرض کیا تھا کہ جو حالات پاکستان بندنے کے بعد اس ملک میں پائے جاتے ہیں ان کو دیکھ کر انتہائی دکھ اور سزا ہوتا ہے - مجھے نہایت افسوس ہے کہ جو چیز اس بجٹ کی روح رواں کہلا سکتی تھی اس کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی گئی -

جناب والا - یونیورسٹی میں البتہ اس قسم کی ضرور گنجائش رکھی گئی ہے اور ان چیزوں کے لئے حکومت نے گرانٹ بھی دی ہے مثلاً ناچ گانے سموری اور خزا جاتے فنون لطیفہ کے نام پر کیسی کیسی لغویات کے لئے حکومت نے پشت پناہی کی ہے لیکن اگر غور سے دیکھیں تو تعلیم کی طرف کماحقہ توجہ نہیں دی گئی - یہ کس قدر افسوسناک حادثہ ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ اب بھی اس کی طرف توجہ دیں تو اس سے ملک اور قوم دونوں کا بھلا ہوگا - میں نے پچھلے سال بھی عرض کیا تھا کہ ارباب حکومت اسلامی تعلیم کی طرف اپنی توجہ مبذول کریں - اس ملک میں اللہ کے فضل و کرم سے کئی ایسے مسلمان ہیں جو صحیح معنوں میں قوم کی خدمت کا جذبہ رکھتے ہیں اور یہ بات کوئی اتنی مشکل نہیں - اس لئے آپ کو چاہئے کہ از سر نو تعلیم کی ترویج کا انتظام کریں اور اس امر کا اہتمام کریں کہ جگہ جگہ تعلیمی ادارے قائم کئے جائیں - جس طرح ہاولپور میں جامعہ عباسیہ تعلیم و تدریس اسلامی کے لئے خدمات انجام دے رہا ہے اسی طرح ملک میں جگہ جگہ تعلیمی ادارے قائم کئے جائیں - انہوں نے مصر کے ماہرین تعلیم سے بے حد استفادہ کیا ہے - مجھے امید ہے کہ اگر حکومت اپنی پوری توجہ اسلامی تعلیم کے رائج کرنے میں صرف کرے گی تو یقیناً اس کے اچھے نتائج پیدا ہوں گے - لیکن اگر حکومت نے بے توجہی سے کام لیا تو عین ممکن ہے ساری قوم کے لئے نقصان دہ ثابت ہو -

جناب والا - آپ کہنا کہ قاضی احمد کی یادگار قائم کرنے کے سلسلہ میں دارالعلوم کے قیام کے لئے کئی تجاویز پاس ہوئی تھیں - قاضی اعظم یادگار فنڈ کھولا گیا - کتنا روپیہ جمع ہوا - لیاقت علی خان مرحوم کے زمانہ میں ہی ایک

کمیٹی ہدائی گئی اور اس کے علاوہ حکومت نے کتنی ہی ایسی کمیٹیاں تیار کیں۔ ان میں سے ایک تجویز یہ بھی تھی کہ قانکر اعظم کی یار میں علوم اسلامی کی تدریس کے لئے ایک معیاری ادارہ قائم کیا جائے مگر میں حیران ہوں کہ اس کے باوجود ابھی تک کسی ایسی کمیٹی یا تجویز پر عمل درآمد نہیں ہوا اور اس یادگار فنڈ کے متعلق جب بھی کبھی سوالات کئے جاتے ہیں تو صحیح جواب نہیں ملتا۔

اس کے علاوہ اگر محکمہ تعلیم کے حالات کو غور سے دیکھا جائے تو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس محکمہ کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ یونیورسٹی میں ایک اسلامیات کا شعبہ برائے نام قائم کیا ہوا ہے ایک اور ٹینٹل کالج بھی ہے۔ جہاں علوم عربی کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے اور اسلامیات کے مضامین پڑھائے جاتے ہیں لیکن اس وقت یونیورسٹی کے شعبہ اسلامیات اور اس اور ٹینٹل کالج کے حالات بے حد افسوسناک ہیں۔ اگرچہ انگریز ہماری تہذیب کے خلاف تھا پھر بھی اس نے یہ کالج قائم کیا اور علوم شرقیہ کو زبردستی رکھا اور ان کے لئے خاص اہتمام کیا۔ وہ رانا رشن تھا اور وہ جانتا تھا کہ اگر اس نے ایسا نہ کیا تو رائے عامہ اس کے خلاف ہو جائے گی اور خاص طور پر یہاں کے مسلمان اس چیز کو برداشت نہیں کریں گے۔ لیکن اب تو ارکان حکومت اس قدر بے توجہی کا اظہار کر رہے ہیں کہ ان کو عوام کے جذبات کا خیال تک نہیں۔ پبلک کنٹرا شوں مچائے۔ جلسے کئے جائیں۔ اسمبلی میں تقریریں کی جائیں مگر حکومت اس طرف کوئی توجہ ہی نہیں دیتی۔

ابھی ابھی رسپر کے آخر میں پاکستان اور ٹینٹل کانفرنس منعقد ہوئی۔ یہ امر بے حد خوش کن اور حوصلہ افزا ہے کہ اس میں مغربی پاکستان کے چیف جسٹس جناب ایس اے رحمان صاحب نے صحیح معنوں میں دلچسپی سے حصہ لیا۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ اس کانفرنس میں بعض ایسے حضرات نے بھی حصہ لیا۔ جن کو اسلامی تہذیب و تمدن کا پورا پورا احساس ہے۔ میں زیادہ تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ البتہ میں ان حضرات کا اور خاص طور پر جناب چیف جج صاحب موصوف کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے خلوص دل اور کمال مہربانی سے اس کانفرنس میں حصہ لیا۔

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یونیورسٹی کے شعبہ اسلامیات میں ایم اے کی کلاسز کے لئے کوئی الگ کلاس روم نہیں۔ دفتر اور کلاس روم ایک ہی ہے۔ یونیورسٹی میں اس وقت کتنے پروفیسروں کی آسامیاں خالی پڑی ہیں لیکن تعجب ہے کہ ابھی تک کوئی قابل پروفیسر نہیں رکھا جاتا۔ اس سلسلہ میں ثانوی بورڈ نے نو یونیورسٹی سے سہقت لے جانے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ یہ ایک قسم کے مذاق کی صورت بنا رکھی ہے مزل اور میڈیک کے امتحانات میں ریڈیات لازمی نہیں رکھی جن کا انتظام ثانوی بورڈ کے ذمہ ہے طلباء اور اساتذہ کو کوئی سہولت میسر نہیں۔ میں کسی پر ذاتی حملہ نہیں کر رہا بلکہ حقیقت بیان کر رہا ہوں انتہائی حیرت کا مقام ہے کہ جناب وائس چانسلر صاحب نے مضامین وغیرہ کے لئے جو طریق کار یونیورسٹی میں رائج کر رکھا ہے وہ بے حد نقصان دہ ہے۔ جناب والا مزبور بہ معاملہ کر کے بے حد دکھ ہوا کہ عنقریب کوہ مرے، مرے، مرکز، حکومت کی طرف سے ۶ لاکھ روپیہ خرچ کر کے ایک مجلس مذاکرہ منعقد کرائے جا رہی ہے۔ چنانچہ اسلامی علوم کے لئے یونیورسٹی نے جو کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے اس میں ایسے صاحبان کو رکھا ہے جن کو اسلامی علوم و نظریات سے دور کا دور واسطہ نہیں۔ مثلاً پروفیسر فریئر۔ مرے شعبہ پولیٹیکل سائنس۔ سٹوڈنٹس سٹوڈنٹس شعبہ سوشل ورک۔ ایم۔ لارڈ شپ آف لاء۔ مرے میں ہونے والے احاطہ میں نہ لگے۔ نہ شرکت کریں۔ مگر حالانکہ روسٹر اسلامی مسائل سے احمد مرے احمد عالم دلائل کا مکتبہ تھم جے کہ اسلام تعلیم پر کافر عبور ہے۔ اور حتمہ۔ د کافر۔ نہ کہ ہوگی ہے۔ ان کی کیا ضرورت تھی کہ اس میں شرکت کے لئے دنیا بھر کی بیوریوں اور عیسائیوں کو بلایا جائے۔

یہ انتخابی افسوس ناک ہے کیونکہ ان لوگوں کو قرآن اور سنت اور فقہ سے کیا نسبت ہے اور یہ لوگ کیا تحقیق کریں گے اور یہ ظاہر ہے کہ یہ لوگ انگلیز اور امریکہ کا پاس شرہ اسلام پیش کریں گے -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

مولانا محضر زاکر - اور یہ ایک نہایت مہلک اور خطرناک اقرار ہے جو قوم کے لئے سخت نقصان دہ ہے - اس لئے میں آپ کی توجہ اس امر کی طرف دلانا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ اس میں ان لوگوں کو شامل کریں جن پر قوم کو اعتماد ہو -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

مولانا محضر زاکر - میں نے ایک ضروری بات کہنی ہے رو منٹ اور اجازت دیجیے - میں تمام احباب کی توجہ ایک ضروری امر کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ کہ یہ دور ایک بڑا نازک دور ہے اور ہمارے لئے ایک امتحان کا وقت ہے - اللہ تعالیٰ ہمیں اس امتحان میں کامیاب کرے (امین) - ہماری قوم کے لئے اس وقت سب سے اہم مسئلہ کشمیر کا مسئلہ ہے ہمیں اس کے لئے خاص طور پر دیار رہنا چاہئے اور اگر بھارت اپنی منہ پر قائم رہا تو ہمیں اپنی دفاع کے لئے مجبور ہونا پڑیگا اور اس کے لئے ہمیں یہ کام صرف اپنی فوجوں پر ہی نہ چھوڑنا ہوگا بلکہ اس کے لئے ہر مسلمان کو تیار رہنا ہوگا - ہم سب مسلمانوں کا فرض ہے کہ اپنے جائز حق کے حصول کے لئے مل کر کوشش کریں اور ذاتی اختلافات اس چیز کے لئے خالص کر دیں - اور سب ملک کے دفاع کے لئے اپنے آپ کو پیش کریں (نانیاں اور خراج تحسین) - اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ بھی عرض کرونگا کہ اس معزز ایوان کے سب اراکین بھی اس فریضہ کی ادائیگی میں حصہ لیں اور اس کے لئے میں پہلے اپنا نام پیش کرونگا (تالیاں) -

مسٹر ایوان سنگھ شاگ جی سورھو (ضلع تورپارکر) - جناب سر میں اپنی تقریر اردو میں کروں گا اگرچہ میری مادری زبان سندھی ہے تاہم میں کوشش کروں گا کہ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار اردو میں کروں - اس لئے اگر مجھ سے کوئی غلطی سرزد ہو جائے تو معذور سمجھیں -

میری نگاہ میں یہ بحث انصاف کا خون ہے - حکومت کا عظیم مقصد یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پس ماندہ علاقوں کے باشندوں کا معیار زندگی بلند کیا جائے اور غیر ترقی یافتہ حصوں کو ترقی یافتہ بنایا جائے - مگر مجھے یہ دیکھ کر حیرت ہوئی ہے کہ اس عظیم مقصد کی موجودہ بحث میں مٹی پلیر کی گئی ہے - میں سابق صوبہ سندھ کے ضلع تھرپارکر کے ان لاکھوں بے بس انسانوں کا نمائندہ ہوں جو اپنی تکالیف کو برداشت تو کرتے ہیں لیکن زبان سے کچھ نہیں کہتے - لہذا میری دلی خواہش ہے کہ میں ان کی تکالیف کو اس ایوان میں پیش کروں -

یہ ایک حقیقت ہے کہ اس علاقہ میں ہر دوسرے یا تیسرے سال قحط کا آسیب نمودار ہوتا ہے - جس کی روک تھام کی ذمہ داری حکومت پر عائد ہوتی ہے - چونکہ اس علاقہ کی آبادی کا انحصار برسات پر ہے - جب کبھی ان بے بس انسانوں کی ہر حالی پر آسمان کو ترس آتا ہے تو وہ چتر آنسوؤں کے قطرے بہا دیتا ہے تو باجرے اور گوارے کے کھیت لہلہانے لگتے ہیں - ورنہ سال کا اکثر حصہ خشک سالی میں گزر جاتا ہے اور وہ مویشی جو وہاں کے لوگوں کی زندگی کے معاون ہیں پانی اور چارہ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے مر جاتے ہیں اور اس طرح پاکستان کے کروڑوں روپیہ کی مویشیائی دولت برباد ہو جاتی ہے اور لوگوں کو اپنی روزی کماہی کے لئے رہبر پھرنا پڑتا ہے - چونکہ اس علاقہ میں کوئی صنعتی مرکز بھی نہیں ہے لہذا وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس عظیم الشان ملک کی لوگ ملازمت بھی نہیں کر سکتے جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ اس عظیم الشان ملک کی

ایک منظم آبادی خانہ بدوشوں میں تبدیل ہو کر رہ جاتی ہے اور چند لوگ جو اس نقل مکانی کے بھی قابل نہیں ہوتے - بیدبانی گھاس پر گزر اوقات کرتے ہیں - کچھ ایسے ایوان میں جہاں کے مہذب سائیکسٹروں کی ذہنی کاروں پر نظریں خیرہ ہو جاتی ہیں اپنے ملک کے ان بے بس لوگوں کا حال سن کر یہ تصور بھی کر سکتے ہیں کہ گھاس پر گزر اوقات کرنے والے لوگ اسی پاکستان کی مخلوق ہیں -

بعض معاملات پر پینے کے لئے پانی دس بارہ میل کی دوری سے لانا پڑتا ہے اور ان کی زندگی کی ساری صلاحیت محض اسی خام میں وقف ہو کر رہ جاتی ہے - مجھے دکھ اس بات کا ہے کہ ان میں مادہ علاقہ کے ہر قسمت لوگوں کو زندگی کی جائز سہولتیں پہنچانے کے لئے صاحب بجٹ نے توجہ نہیں کی اور نہ ہی کوئی رقم مخصوص کی ہے - میرا یہ علاقہ جو اس ترقی کے دور میں صحرائے مجنون کی بے بسی کی یاد کو تازہ کر رہا ہے حکومت کی توجہ کا خاص طور پر مستحق ہے جس پر کسی وزیر صاحب نے نگاہ غلط انداز بھی نہیں ڈالی - حالانکہ یہ لوگ ان سہولتوں کے پائیدار حقدار ہیں - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ وزیروں کے دورے عام طور پر اپنے گھروں کے ارد گرد ہی رہتے ہیں اور وہاں سڑکیں نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ان کی کاروں کی گزرگاہ نہیں ہے جس کی وجہ سے ہم ان کو دیکھنے کے لئے بھی قریب نہیں جاتے ہیں - اس لئے میں اس ایوان کی وساطت سے حکومت کے ناخراہوں سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ وہ سڑکیں بنوانے کی طرف توجہ فرمائیں - ان لوگوں کے لئے نہیں تو کم از کم اپنے دروں کے لئے ہی سہی - علاقہ اس لحاظ سے بہت اچھا ہے اگرچہ وہاں پھول نہیں سبزہ نہیں - گانا نہیں اور رونق نہیں مگر خوبصورت پردوں کی چوڑیاں دیکھ کر ہی لطف اندوز ہو سکتے ہیں - میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ دریائے سندھ کا وہ پانی جو غلام محرم ہیراج سے بچ کر سندھ کا پیٹ بھرتا ہے مشینوں کے ذریعہ ان غیر آباد علاقوں کو سیراب کرنے کے کام میں لایا جائے تاکہ ان صحرائوں کی بنجر زمین آباد ہو سکے اور کروڑوں من اناج پاکستان کے ان مہذب شہریوں کے لئے مہیا ہو جائیگا جو فائدہ کے لئے دوسروں کی امداد کی راہیں دیکھتے رہتے ہیں اس کے علاوہ پانی کی قلت کو دور کرنے کے لئے مختلف گاؤں میں بڑے بڑے تالاب بنائے جائیں تاکہ برسات کا پانی جمع رہے اور وہاں کے باشندوں اور مویشیوں کے پینے کے کام آ سکے - تعلقہ نگر پار کر کے پہاڑوں کا بے شمار برساتی پانی بھارت کا رخ کرتا ہے - اسے اپنی غیر آباد جگہ کے لئے بندر باندھ کر محفوظ رکھا جا سکتا ہے جس سے ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین آباد ہو سکتی ہے -

انڈسٹریز کے بارے میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس علاقہ میں بھینڑوں کے ریوڑوں سے لاکھوں من اون مہیا ہوتی ہے - اگر یہاں اودنی کپڑا تیار کرنے کے لئے کارخانے کھولے جائیں تو لاکھوں روپیہ کی دولت کمائی جا سکتی ہے - اسی طرح کانچ انڈسٹریز کے قائم کرنے سے ہزاروں لوگوں کو روزی مہیا کی جا سکتی ہے -

کمونیکیشن کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس علاقہ میں نہ ریل ہے اور نہ سڑک - انگریزوں کے دور کے بنے ہوئے کچے راستے درست نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے صحرائوں میں تبدیل ہو رہے ہیں اور ملک کی ویدرائی میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے - دو تین برس سے دو تین بس کمپنیوں نے اپنا خرچ کر کے راستہ پر گھاس بچھا کر کچھ سہولت مہیا پہنچائی ہے مگر وہاں بھی جی - ایم - سی اور سپیشل کنکیر کی ٹیمپ جی چل سکتی ہے مگر وہ بھی اب دم توڑ رہی ہے جس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ لاریوں پر ٹیکس کا اضافہ کر رہی ہے - ان حالات میں ان لوگوں کی یہ سروس بھی ختم ہو گئی ہے اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ حکومت کو چاہئے کہ ان علاقوں میں لاریوں کا ٹیکس بالکل معاف کر دیا جائے تاکہ وہ اپنی ریت میں لاریاں چلا چلا کر چند مہینوں میں انجن تبدیل کرنا پڑتا ہے اور کئی اخراجات برداشت کرنے

پڑتے ہیں اگر گورنمنٹ نے ہر وقت ان کو سہولت مہیا نہ کی تو یہ بسیں بند ہو جائیں گی۔ اناج کی نقل و حرکت بند ہو جانے کی وجہ سے لاکھوں آدمی قحط کا شکار ہو جائیں گے۔ مغربی پاکستان کی حکومت کو چاہئے کہ وہ سینٹر کو لکھے کہ وہ ریلوے لائن نکال کر لوگوں کی مشکلات کم کرے جبکہ ہندوستان نے ہمارے قریبی علاقوں میں دلی ریلوے لائنیں اور پکی سڑکیں بچھا دی ہیں۔

اس کے بعد میں صحت کے متعلق عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں حیران ہوں کہ اس بجٹ میں ایک روپیہ بھی ان لوگوں کی صحت کے لئے نہیں رکھا گیا۔ حالت یہ ہے کہ پچاس فیصد عورتیں طبی سہولتیں مہیا نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے موت کا شکار ہو جاتی ہیں۔ حکومت کے لئے لازم ہے کہ مٹھی میں جو کہ صحرائی علاقہ کا سینٹر ہے میڈرینیٹی ہسپتال کھولا جائے تا کہ وہاں عوام کو سہولت ہو سکے۔

آخر میں میں چیف منسٹر صاحب کی خدمت میں التماس کرونگا کہ وہ ماہرین کا ایک بھڑ تیار کر کے ان پسماندہ علاقوں میں بھیجیں تا کہ وہاں کے سڈری کی دیکھیں پر غور کر کہ کسٹ ڈیمس ملے۔ قزم اٹھایا جائے اور بجٹ میں ایک مہزون رقم ان علاقوں کی ترقیاتی سکیموں کے لئے مخصوص کی جائے۔ تا کہ محض کاغذی کارروائی پر معاملہ ختم نہ ہو جائے۔ اور خوراک اور پانی کا صحیح انتظام کیا جائے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

سردار باز محمد خان جوگدری (ضلع لورالائی) (پشتو) - صاحب سر - میں اس اجلاس میں پہلے علاقہ بلوچستان کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ بلوچستان جس کا میں نمائندہ ہوں ایک فریب اور پسماندہ علاقہ ہے اور وہاں کے عوام قریبی اور کسپرسی کی حالت میں زندگی کے دن گزار رہے ہیں۔ پاکستان کے عالم وجود میں آنے کے بعد سے اب تک اس علاقہ کا کوئی خیال نہیں رکھا گیا۔ پاکستان بننے وقت بلوچستان کے عوام اور شاہی جرگہ نے پورے اتفاق کے ساتھ اور یک زبان ہو کر پاکستان کا مطالبہ کیا تھا۔ اور یہی وجہ تھی کہ قائد اعظم مرحوم بلوچستان سے بہت خوش تھے اور جب وہ بلوچستان تشریف لے گئے تھے تو انہوں نے فرمایا تھا کہ میں اس پسماندہ حصہ کے معیار زندگی کو بلند کرنے میں ذاتی دلچسپی لوں گا لیکن افسوس کہ ان کی فوقداری کے بعد کسی نے بھی اس طرف توجہ نہیں دی۔ اس سلسلہ میں کئی بجٹ پیش ہوئے لیکن بلوچستان کو ہمیشہ نظر انداز کیا گیا۔ حکومت نے سوچہ بنگال کو تو کئی ٹری چاول مہیا کر دیا ہے اور کئی لکڑی خانے بھی کھول رکھے ہیں لیکن بلوچستان کے عوام کے لئے نہ ایک دانہ تک مہیا کیا ہے اور نہ تقابلی بنی ہے۔ بلوچستان سب سے پہلے حقدار ہے کیونکہ سب لوگ فریب ہیں۔ ان کی مالہ حالت بہت کمزور ہے لیکن اس کے برعکس بنگالی عوام کو رو کروڑ روپیہ تقابلی معاف کیا ہے لیکن بلوچستان کے لئے بالکل کچھ نہیں کیا گیا۔ بلوچستان میں تعلیم کی حالت ناگفتہ بہ ہے۔ جناب والا۔ پشاور۔ پنجاب اور سندھ میں یونیورسٹیاں تو موجود ہیں لیکن بلوچستان میں کوئی یونیورسٹی نہیں ہے۔ تعلیم کی ابتر حالت تو اس سے عیاں ہوتی ہے کہ وہاں کے سکول کے بچے ملایا میں سے صرف دو طالب علم کامیاب ہوتے ہیں۔ کیا میں وزیر مطلقہ سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ اس دو سالہ کمرے میں وہ کبھی بلوچستان کے طرف توجہ نہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ کیا میں اس کے لئے ملاحظہ فرماؤں گا۔ خدا کرے کہ ہمارے علاقہ کے طرف کچھ دھیان فرماؤں گا۔ دروازہ ہے۔ آج سے 9 سال پہلے اندھا مکہ تیار ہے۔ یہ تمام اس وقت اعتبار پر وینکٹ سکیم کے لئے حکومت نے 14 لاکھ روپیہ منظور کیا تھا اور دروازہ صاحب جو اس وقت سنٹر کے وزیر تھے۔ اس کا جائزہ لینے کے لئے وہاں تشریف لائے۔ تو میں نے اعتراض بھی کیا کہ اس

سے خلع نورالائی کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچے گا۔ لیکن انہوں نے فرمایا کہ انجینئروں کے پروگرام کے تحت اس سکیم سے ۳۰ ہزار فہر آباد اراضی ررغیز کی جا سکتیگی۔ اس کے باوجود ابھی تک ایک ہزار ایکڑ زمین بھی آباد نہیں ہو سکی۔ اور ہر سال ایک محفول رقم (۵۰ ہزار روپیہ) فلز اور سیلابوں کی وجہ سے اس پر خرچ ہو رہا ہے۔ اب تک خلع کو نہ کوئی فائدہ پہنچا ہے اور نہ ہی آئندہ پہنچنے کا امکان ہے۔ اس سکیم سے ان لوگوں کا ذاتی مفاد وابستہ ہے جو اس محکمہ کے آفیسر ہیں جو پہلے ۱۲ لاکھ روپیہ خرچ ہو چکا ہے وہ کھڑے نہیں جائے۔ اب سالانہ جو روپیہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے۔ اس سے خلع نورالائی کو کیا فائدہ پہنچ رہا ہے یا عوام کو یا حکومت کو۔ اور جو روپیہ سالانہ محفول خرچ ہو رہا ہے اس کی دریافت ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس مال بھی فروری ۱۹۵۷ء میں ڈیڑھ لاکھ روپیہ کا ٹھیکہ اس سکیم کے لئے منظور کیا گیا ہے اور کام شروع ہے۔ تحقیقات فرمائی جائے۔ میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ جو بھی انجینئیر کوئی سکیم تیار کرے اور وہ کامیاب نہ ہو تو اس افسر سے پوچھا جائے کہ سکیم کیوں کامیاب نہیں ہوئی۔

اب میں محکمہ صحت کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرونگا۔ ہمارے ہاں کوئی ڈاکٹر نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی ایکس رے کا کوئی بندوبست ہے۔ جب کوئی بیمار ہو جاتا ہے تو اسے ایکس رے کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے اور ایکس رے نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے بڑی تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ خرا را ہماری طرف بھی توجہ فرمائیں۔ ہسپتال میں لوگوں کے رہنے کے لئے گنجائش نہیں ہے۔ وہاں ایک لیڈی ڈاکٹر تھی۔ لیکن اسے بھی قبول کر دیا ہے۔ اور کچھ نہیں تو کم از کم بچلی کی ایک مہینہ تو وہاں نمب کرا دیں۔ آخر ہم بھی پاکستانی ہیں۔ حکومت ۷۰ لاکھ روپے سالانہ ملیشیا پر خرچ کر رہی ہے۔ اس کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ میں اچھے آپ کو اس علاقہ کی حفاظت کے لئے پیش کرتا ہوں۔ ملیشیا کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ یہ رقم ہمارے بلوچستان کی ترقی اور عوام کے فلاح و بہبود پر صرف کی جائے۔ خرا کے فضل و کرم سے محرمی پھراوار ہمارے علاقہ میں بہت زیادہ ہے کیونکہ کوئلہ وہاں موجود ہے۔ کرویم باقرا ہے۔ سوئی گیس وہاں سے نکلتی ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے تمام ملک فائدہ اٹھا رہا ہے۔ مگر ہماری فلاح و بہبود اور معیار زندگی کو بلند کرنے کے لئے کچھ نہیں کیا گیا۔ انگریزوں نے ہمیں تعلیم سے دور رکھا تھا۔ اور ہمیں جاہل بنایا تھا۔ اب تو وہ جلے گئے ہیں۔ آپ تو ہمارے کلمہ گو بھائی ہیں۔ ہمیں جاہلیت سے نجات دلانے کے لئے ہماری مزد کریں۔ خرا را ہمارے پسماندہ علاقہ کی طرف جلدی توجہ دیں۔ ایک یونٹ قائم کرنے وقت ہم سے کہا گیا تھا کہ پنجاب اور سندھ سے روپیہ لا کر بلوچستان کے پسماندہ علاقہ پر خرچ کیا جائیگا۔ یونٹ کو بچے ہوئے ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ مگر ہم نے وہ روپیہ آج تک نہیں دیکھا جو ہمارے علاقہ پر صرف کیا گیا ہو۔ اب تو ہمارے یہ حالت ہے کہ ہمارے پاس کالج نہیں ہیں۔ ہسپتال اور سڑکیں نہیں۔ ہمارے پاس موٹر نہیں ہے۔ پھول چلنے والا انسان ہوں۔ یہ موٹریں کو پنجاب اور سندھ میں ہیں۔ جہاں کے لوگوں کی حالت پرجہا بہتر ہے۔

ڈاکٹر خان صاحب ہمارے علاقہ بلوچستان سے منتخب ہوئے ہیں۔ اور ہمارے نمائندے ہیں۔ ان کے دور حکومت میں ہمارے علاقہ کی طرف کوئی خاص توجہ مبذول نہیں کی گئی۔ ایک قائد اعظم کی ذات گرامی تھی خرا انہیں بغرت کرے جو بلوچستان سے محبت رکھتے تھے۔ اور اس علاقہ کی ترقی و بہبود میں خاص دلچسپی لیتے تھے۔ وہ خراوثر کریم کو پیارے ہو گئے۔ باقی کوئی دوسرا نہیں جو ہمارے پسماندہ علاقہ کی طرف توجہ دے۔ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کو ہم ڈیڑھ لاکھ بلوچیوں نے اس لئے نمائندہ منتخب کیا تھا کہ وہ ہماری ترقی کے لئے کچھ نہ کچھ کریں گے۔ ورنہ ہمارے پاس اور آدمی بھی تھے۔ جنہیں ہم نمائندہ بنا سکتے تھے۔ مگر انہوں نے



کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے ہمارے لئے کچھ نہ کیا - مہری آپ سے پرزور درخواست ہے کہ ہمارے عوام کی بہتری اور ان کا معیار زندگی بلند کرنے کی طرف فوری توجہ دی جائے -

اس سلسلہ میں جیڈنک تعلیم کا تعلق ہے - ہمارے علاقے میں تعلیمی ذرائع بالکل نہ ہونے کے برابر ہیں - اور مہری حکومت سے استدعا ہے کہ وہاں پر تعلیم کو عام اور سستا کرنے کے اقدامات کئے جائیں کیونکہ کسی بھی علاقے کا معیار زندگی بلند کرنے کے لئے یہ اقوام بے حد ضروری ہے - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں ہسپتالوں کے متعلق بھی کچھ عرض کرونگا - جو کہ ہمارے علاقے میں قطعی طور پر نا پید ہیں - اس کے برعکس یہاں پر تو یہ عالم ہے کہ ہر ایک وزیر صاحب کے لئے ایک ایک ڈاکٹر کا چرا چرا انتظام کیا گیا ہے - حالانکہ اگر ان کو ایسی سہولتیں نہ بھی دی جاتیں تو بھی وہ اس قدر وسائل رکھتے ہیں کہ اپنی ضرورت کو باسانی پورا کر سکتے ہیں -

جناب والا - اس کے علاوہ خوراک کا مسئلہ بھی ایک ایسا اہم مسئلہ ہے جس کو طرف حکومت کو اپنی فوری توجہ مبذول کرنی چاہئے - خزا کے لئے ہمارے پسماندہ علاقے کے لئے خوراک مہیا کی جائے - اور اگر کسی طرح حکومت کے لئے اس مسئلہ کو حل کرنا ممکن نہ ہو تو پھر میں ان سے درخواست کرونگا کہ خزا کے لئے ہمارے لئے کہیں سے زہر کا بندوبست کیا جائے کہ نہ رہے ہانس اور نہ بجے بانسری -

جناب والا - جب کبھی ہم سنتے ہیں کہ کوئی وزیر صاحب بلوچستان کے دورے پر تشریف لا رہے ہیں تو ہمیں بڑی خوشی ہوتی ہے کہ وہ آکر ہمارے حالات کا جائزہ لیتے مڑکوں کا معائنہ کریں گے اور ہسپتالوں کو بھی دیکھیں گے - مگر جب وہ وہاں پر تشریف لاتے ہیں تو معاملہ اس کے بالکل برعکس ہوتا ہے یعنی صرف چار پانچ آدموں سے ملاقاتیں کر کے واپس آ جاتے ہیں اور ہماری وہ تمام خوشیاں جو ان کے دوروں سے پیشتر پھرا ہوتی ہے - یکسر مٹی میں مل جاتی ہیں اور پھر جب ان کے اس رونے کے متعلق ہم یہاں پر کچھ کہتے ہیں تو پھر ہمیں یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہم ان پر بے جا نکتہ چیں کرتے ہیں حالانکہ ہم جو کچھ چیخ و پکار اس سلسلے میں کرتے ہیں بالکل بجا کرتے ہیں -

جناب والا - اس کے علاوہ ان کے ادجینڈیر وغیرہ جب ہمارے علاقے کے لئے ترقیاتی منصوبہ تیار کر کے اپنی رپورٹ حکومت کو پیش کرتے ہیں تو اسے حکومت ہم سے پوشیدہ رکھ چھوڑتی ہے اور اس کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دیتی اور اگر ہم کبھی اس کے متعلق آواز اٹھاتے ہیں تو پھر ہمیں قصور وار ٹھہرایا جاتا ہے اور یہی حال اس ایوان میں بھی ہے - جناب سپیکر صاحب بھی ہماری طرف بہت ہی کم متوجہ ہوتے ہیں - چنانچہ پچھلے تین دنوں میں میں کچھ بولنے کی غرض سے اٹھا ہوں - مگر آج مشکل جناب سپیکر صاحب نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا ہے - جناب والا - دیگر معزز ممبران ایوان کی طرح ہمیں بھی عوام کے مسائل پر ہونے کی حیثیت سے یہ حق پہنچتا ہے کہ ہم بھی آپ کے توسل سے اپنی معروضات حکومت کے گوش گزار کریں -

جناب والا - سابقہ صوبہ جات سندھ - پنجاب اور صوبہ سرحد سے تو پانچ پانچ وزراء موجودہ کابینہ میں لئے گئے ہیں مگر بلوچستان سے صرف ایک ہی وزیر لیا گیا ہے اور اسے بھی محکمہ جیل خانہ جات حوالے کیا گیا ہے - میں پر زور الفاظ میں کہتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت بڑی ناانصافی ہے - ہمارے بلوچستان کے بھی پندرہ مسائل ہیں - ہم نے بھی کشمیر کی جنگ آزادی میں اتنا ہی حصہ لیا ہے جتنا کہ ہمارے دیگر بھائیوں نے - اس لئے میں آپ کے واسطے سے حکومت وقت سے موربانہ گزارش کرونگا کہ وہ بلوچستان سے متعلق اپنے طرز عمل میں ضروری تبدیلی کرے -

جناب والا - اسی سلسلہ میں میں یہ بھی عرض کرونگا کہ اگر مرکزی حکومت پر جائز اور ناجائز دباؤ ڈال کر ہنگامی اپنی من مانی کروا سکتے ہیں تو حکومت کو یہ بھی یاد رکھنا چاہئے کہ حکومت کے موجودہ رویے سے ہم پٹھانوں کی فہرت کو مزید پھینچا ہے - اس لئے میں دوبارہ عرض کرونگا کہ حکومت ہمارے بارے میں اپنی روش بدل دے تو بہتر ہوگا -

جناب والا - جیسا کہ اس معزز ایوان کے جملہ اراکین کو علم ہے کہ خان افتخار حسین خان مروت نے مسلم لیگ کے لئے کتنا کام کیا ہے - مگر افسوس ہے کہ نا معلوم حالات کی بدولت انہوں نے اپنا مسلم لیگی کوٹ اٹار پھینکا ہے اور اسی طرح پھر زارہ صاحبہ نے بھی کیا ہے مگر ہم خزا کے فضل سے ابھی تک اسی رنگ میں ہیں - کیونکہ ہم پٹھان ہیں اور پٹھان جس کے ساتھ بھی کوئی وعدہ کرتا ہے تو اسے سر بھر نبھاتا ہے -

جناب والا - کوئی تو پٹھانستان چاہتا ہے اور کوئی مسلمان بھائی چارے کی بدولت ہم سے ہمارے ملک کا کچھ حصہ طلب کرتا ہے اور اسی بدولت پر افغانستان نے بھی پاکستان سے کچھ علاقے کا مطالبہ کیا ہے - میں ان سے اسی قدر عرض کرونگا کہ انگریزوں کے زمانے میں بھی تو وہ ہمارے مسلمان بھائی تھے - ان دنوں انہیں اپنا حق مانگنے کی ہمت کنوں نہیں ہوئی - میں انہیں آپ کے توسط سے متنبہ کرتا ہوں کہ جب تک پٹھانوں میں زندگی کی ایک بھی رمت باقی ہے وہ اپنے اس ناجائز مطالبے کے حصول میں کبھی بھی کامیاب نہیں ہو سکتے - اور میں یہاں یہ بھی عرض کروں کہ اگر کسی نے پاکستان کی طرف بری نگاہ ڈالی تو اسے اس کی پوری پوری قیمت ادا کرنی ہوگی -

جناب والا - اب وقت آگیا ہے کہ ارباب اقتدار اپنے کشمیری بھائیوں سے کٹے گئے عمروں کو ایفاء کریں - آپ کے توسل سے میں ان کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگا کہ آج ہم یہاں پر سب جمع ہیں اور اس سے بہتر اور کوئی موقع نہیں کہ ہم انہیں اور اٹھ کر اپنے مجبور کشمیری بھائیوں کو ان کا حق دلا دیں - ان کی چھٹی ہوئی دیندیں جب تک انہیں واپس نہ کر دیں ہم بھی اپنے گھروں کو جانے کے لئے تیار نہیں اور نہ ہی آرام کی دیندہ سو سکتے ہیں -

شیخ خورشید احمد محرم یعقوب (حیدر آباد ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب صاحب سپیکر میں آپ کا بے حد شکر گزار ہوں کہ اگلے بجٹ سیشن کے بعد اس بجٹ سیشن میں آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقعہ دیا - جناب والا - اس بجٹ کے متعلق مجھے صرف اتنا عرض کرنا ہے کہ یہ بجٹ جو پیش کیا گیا ہے یہ Officers کا بجٹ ہے جو صرف Officers کے فائدے کے لئے بنایا گیا ہے اور اس میں صرف Officers کا ہی بھلا کیا گیا ہے - حقیقت میں میں اس بجٹ کو ایک دوسری نگاہ سے بھی دیکھنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ کیا پس ماندہ علاقوں کے لئے بھی اس میں کچھ رقمیں رکھی گئی ہیں یا نہیں - مگر جناب والا مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ پس ماندہ علاقوں کے لئے اس بجٹ میں کچھ بھی نہیں رکھا گیا - جناب والا میں کوئی لمبی چوڑی تقریر نہیں کرونگا - صرف دو چار چیزیں آپ کے سامنے رکھوں گا - ان میں سب سے پہلی تو یہ ہے کہ ہمارے حیدر آباد شہر کی جو Municipality ہے اس نے پاکستان کے دوسرے شہروں کی طرح Octroi tax جاری کر رکھا ہے - یہ Municipality ایک روپیہ پر تین پیسے Octroi tax حیدر آباد کے بیوپاریوں سے وصول کرتی ہے - حیدر آباد کے بیوپاریوں نے سابقہ سرکار حکومت کے وقت میں یہ کوشش کی کہ اس مسلم کو بھل دیا جائے - سرکار حکومت نے ہماری تجویز کو قبول کر لیا تھا - مگر افسوس ہے کہ ان پروٹ بن جانے کے بعد ہمارے حکومت کے افسروں نے اس طرف کوشش توجہ نہیں دی - ہمیں امید تھی کہ ہمارے منسٹر صاحبان کچھ کریں گے مگر ان کا

بھی افسروں کے سامنے کوئی بس نہیں چلا۔ جب ہم افسروں کے پاس جاتے ہیں تو یہ کہہ دیتے ہیں کہ پہلے ہمیں Convince کرو کہ یہ چیز ملک کے مفاد کے لئے ہے۔ حیدر آباد کے باشندے تو صرف یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس مسئلہ کا کوئی ایسا حل تلاش کیا جائے جس سے شہر کا بھلا ہو۔ حیدر آباد چونکہ ایک مرکزی اور تجارتی شہر بن چکا ہے اس لئے اس کا بیوپار بھی پہلے سے دس دہیں گنا زیادہ ہو گیا ہے۔ یعنی اس شہر کا Business پہلے سے بہت زیادہ ہو گیا ہے۔ اس وقت جناب والا حیدر آباد کی Municipality کو جو آمدنی ہوتی ہے وہ بمشکل ۱۲ یا ۱۳ لاکھ روپیہ مالانہ ہے۔ مگر جو alternative system ہے اگر اس کو جاری کر دیا جائے تو اس کی مالانہ آمدنی ۵۰ یا ۶۰ لاکھ روپیہ تک پہنچ سکتی ہے مگر ہمارے کئی بھائی اس مسئلہ کو پسند نہیں کرتے۔ وہ نہیں چاہتے کہ حیدر آباد کراچی یا لاہور جیسا ترقی یافتہ شہر بن جائے اور نہ وہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اس شہر میں بھی انہیں شہر جیسا مسلم جاری کیا جائے۔ اس لئے میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اس طرف جلد از جلد توجہ دی جائے تا کہ next year سے حیدر آباد میں دنیا مسلم جاری ہو جائے جیسا کہ پاکستان کے دوسرے Progressive cities میں موجود ہے۔

اس کے بعد میں Education policy کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس سال ۱۹۸۲ء کے پرائمری سکول ہمیں دئے گئے ہیں۔ پچھلے سال ۹۰۰ پرائمری سکول دئے گئے تھے۔ اس سے جناب والا ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ ہمارے صوبہ مغربی پاکستان میں ہماری پرائمری تعلیم بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ جناب والا۔ یہ تو کہا گیا ہے کہ ۱۹۸۲ء کے پرائمری سکول کھولے جائیں گے مگر یہ نہیں بتایا گیا کہ ان سکولوں میں فلاں Region میں کتنے کھولے جائیں گے اور فلاں میں کتنے۔ اس کا الزمی نتیجہ یہ ہوگا کہ ہمیں Director Public Instructions کے پاس جا کر اس کی منتیں کرنی پڑیں گی کہ ہمارے Region میں اتنے سکول کھول دو۔ ہمارے شہر یا گاؤں میں اتنے سکول کھول دو۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوگا کہ ہم اس افسر کے رحم و کرم پر ہونگے۔ اگر اس کی مرضی ہوگی تو ہمارے شہر یا گاؤں میں سکول کھول دے گا اگر مرضی نہ ہوگی تو نہیں کھولے گا۔

حقیقتاً یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ بجٹ میں یہ رکھایا جائے کہ اب کے مالی سال میں پرائمری سکول کتنے کھولے جائیں گے اور کن علاقوں میں کتنے کتنے کھولے جائیں گے۔ مگر یہ نہیں بتایا گیا ہے۔ کیوں نہیں بتایا گیا ہے؟ یہ آپ خود ہی سمجھ سکتے ہیں۔ آپ دیکھیں کہ سابقہ صوبہ پنجاب میں پرائمری سکول پنچ سالہ سکیم کے تحت ۵۰۰ دئے گئے تھے۔ جس کے مطابق ہر سال پنجاب کو ڈیڑھ سو پرائمری سکول ملتے ہیں اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ پنچ سالہ منصوبہ کے تحت جو سکول کھولے جائیں گے وہ بھی ان علاقوں میں کھولے جائیں گے جو ترقی یافتہ ہیں۔ حالانکہ پس ماندہ علاقوں کو ان کی سب سے زیادہ ضرورت ہے۔

اب اس کے بعد میں compulsory education کے متعلق عرض کرونگا۔ مدرہ گورنمنٹ نے جبری تعلیم صوبہ میں نافذ کی تھی۔ اس کے مطابق ہر سال تین چھوٹے قصبے اس سکیم میں لگا دئے گئے تھے لیکن ہمارے ویسٹ پاکستان ایجوکیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے جبکہ ہم نے صرف پندرہ روز پہلے ہی ایک ریڈولوشن پاس کیا ہے کہ جبری تعلیم پورے پاکستان میں نافذ ہونی چاہئے۔ نئی پالیسی کے مطابق مدرہ میں پرائمری سکول جتنے ملتے تھے وہ بھی بند کر دئے ہیں۔ گرلز ایجوکیشن کے متعلق میں جتنا کہ کہوں اتنا ہی بہتر ہے کیونکہ ہمارے سامنے جو میمورڈم پیش کیا گیا ہے اس میں گرلز پرائمری ایجوکیشن اور سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کا ذکر نہیں ہے یہ ذکر کیوں نہیں ہے اور کیوں نہ ہونا چاہئے۔ اس کے متعلق میں اپنی بہنوں کو توجہ کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اس کی طرف ہمارے ایجوکیشن کمشنر کی توجہ مبذول کرائیں۔

اس کے بعد سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن آتی ہے۔ جہاں تک سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کا تعلق ہے بحث میں یہ رکھا گیا ہے کہ دس لکھے سیکنڈری سکول کھولے جائیں گے اور ۵۰ کو up grade کیا جائیگا۔ میں دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ صحیح ہے جو آپ نے لکھا ہے۔ لیکن آیا اس میں سے کوئی ہمارے پس مادرہ علاقے میں بھی کھولا جائیگا۔ دس لکھے مالی سال میں سووبہ میں دس لکھے سکول کھولے جائیں گے۔ اس میں وہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ دس سکول کھولے جائیں گے لیکن یہ نہیں بتایا گیا کہ دس سکول کہاں کہاں کھولے جائیں گے۔ اس میں یہ بتانا چاہیے تھا کہ فلائی علاقے کو اتنے ملیں گے فلائی علاقہ کو اتنے ملیں گے۔ لیکن یہ نہیں کیا گیا۔

اب میں کالج ایجوکیشن کے متعلق عرض کرونگا۔ ہمارے پس مادرہ علاقہ میں صرف ایک کالج دس لکھے مالی سال میں کھولا جائیگا۔ جبکہ سابق سووبہ پنجاب میں چار لکھے کالج کھولے جائیں گے۔ ہمیں اس پر اعتراض نہیں ہے کہ یہاں کچھ چار لکھے کالج کھولے جائیں گے بلکہ کہنے کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ پنجاب کا تعلیمی معیار پہلے ہی سے کافی اونچا ہے۔ پنجاب میں کالج کی تعلیم پہلے ہی سے کافی اونچی ہے۔ ہمارے سدرہ کے اندر صرف چتر کالج ہیں سدرہ کے اندر اتنے کالج نہیں۔ اتنے ہائی سکول نہیں جتنے پنجاب میں ہیں۔ حقیقت میں یہ کہا گیا تھا اور ہم سمجھتے تھے کہ پس مادرہ علاقوں کو سب سے زیادہ امراؤں کی جائیگی۔ تو ہونا تو یہ چاہیے تھا کہ دس لکھے میں زیادہ سے زیادہ کالج پس مادرہ علاقوں کو رکھے جائے۔ ان علاقوں کو نہ رکھے جائے جو ترقی یافتہ ہیں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ وہاں بالکل نہ رکھے جائے بلکہ جہاں مقصد یہ ہے کہ یہاں ایجوکیشن ضرورت سے زیادہ ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے پنجاب میں ایجوکیشن ایکسپلانڈنگ ہو رہی ہے۔ جو بہت بڑی چیز ہے۔ حقیقت میں یہ ہونا چاہیے کہ جو پس مادرہ علاقے ہیں جہاں ایجوکیشن زیادہ نہیں ہے وہاں تعلیم کی سہولتیں زیادہ دی جائیں تاکہ پس مادرہ علاقے کے لوگ اس standard پر آجائیں جس standard پر ترقی یافتہ علاقے کے لوگ ہیں۔ تعلیمی مہراں میں مغربی پاکستان میں ومرت کی تشکیل کے بعد پس مادرہ علاقوں کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی جا رہی ہے۔ سدرہ کے اندر ایک بہت بڑی شکایت ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ سدرہ کی عرلیہ کے ملازمین کو نکالا جا رہا ہے۔ سدرہ جوڈیشری کی ہمارے دلوں میں بڑی عزت ہے۔ وہ کافی اچھی ہے۔ چاہیے تو یہ تھا کہ سارے مغربی پاکستان میں جوڈیشری ایکٹریکٹو سے بالکل علیحدہ کر دیا جائے۔ جیسا کہ آج کے اخبار میں آپ حضرات نے پڑھا ہوگا کہ ہنگال اسمبلی میں فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے کہ وہاں کی عرلیہ کو انتظامیہ سے بالکل جدا کر دیا جائے۔ یہ انہوں نے صحیح سمت میں ایک صحیح قدم اٹھایا ہے اور ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسا ہی کوئی قدم یہاں بھی اٹھایا جائے لیکن یہاں کہا جا رہا ہے کہ economic ہو۔ جناب والا سووبہ سدرہ میں جوڈیشری کے آدمیوں کو نکالا جا رہا ہے۔ چاہیے تو یہ تھا کہ ان کو بڑھایا جاتا اور ان کو زیادہ کام دیا جاتا مگر مجھے بڑے افسوس سے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ہمیں جوڈیشری کی جو عزت کرنی چاہیے تھی وہ ہم نے نہیں کی۔ ہم سدرہ کے علاقہ کے لوگ اس قسم کے یونٹ کے جس کے تشکیل ہوئی ہے خلاف ہیں۔ کیوں خلاف ہیں صرف اس واسطے کہ جس طرح سے اس کا قیام عمل میں آیا وہ طریقہ بالکل غلط تھا۔ لیکن ان تمام باتوں کے باوجود ہم اب یہ نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ اس یونٹ کو توڑ پھوڑ کر پھر کوئی نئی سمیت پیدا کر دیں (دعورہ ہائے تسمین) ہم تو صرف یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اپنے دستور میں ایک معمولی سی قریب لاکھ جس سے یہ سو کہ ایک یونٹ کو قائم رکھتے ہوئے اس کے اندر ایک رومل فیڈریشن قائم ہو جائے۔ اور اس طرح چھوٹے چھوٹے صوبوں کو ایک معمولی سے خود مختاری مل جائے۔ میں اپنے پارٹی اور مسلم لیگ دونوں کو خبردار کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر اس اہم امر کی طرف آپ نے قریب نہیں اٹھایا تو اس کے نتائج انتہائی ہون گے۔

بیگم زری سرفراز (سرطان ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب والا - ہیزادیہ کی عام بحث میں حصہ لیتے ہوئے میں اپنے طبقہ نسوان کی چند مشکلات حکومت کے سربراہوں کے سامنے آپ کی وساطت سے پیش کرتی ہوں -

سب سے پہلے میں عرائض کے متعلق عرض کرونگی اور بتاؤنگی کہ عرائض میں خواتین کو کتنی مشکلات کا سامنا ہوتا ہے - آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ عورتوں کے زرائع اور وسائل مردوں کی نسبت بہت کم ہوتے ہیں اس لئے انہیں عرائض میں خاک چھاندنی پڑتی ہے سرور کی ٹھوکریں کھانی پڑتی ہے - میری بہن محترمہ جہاں آرا شاہنواز نے کل اپنی تقریر میں بتایا تھا کہ فیملیز لاز کمیشن نے اپنے مطالبات میں ایک مطالبہ یہ بھی پیش کیا ہے کہ حکومت کو عورتوں کے لئے خانگی معاملات کے واسطے ایک علیحدہ عرالت بنا دینی چاہئے - اس میں ایک جج خاتون ہو اور ایک جج مرد تا کہ تین ماہ کے اندر اندر مقدمہ کا فیصلہ ہوا کرے - اس دے یہ بھی مطالبہ کیا ہے کہ ان کی عرالتی کاروائی اس طرح ہو کہ انہیں کوئی عرالتی فیس نہ دینا پڑے تا کہ غریب خواتین جو صاحب استطاعت نہیں ہیں جو عرالتی اخراجات برداشت نہیں کر سکتی ہیں - وہ بھی عرائض کے ذریعہ راز خواہی کرا سکیں - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ انہیں یہ بھی اجازت ہونی چاہئے کہ اگر وہ وکیل نہ کر سکیں تو خود عرالت میں حاضر ہو کر اپنے مقدموں کی پیروی کر سکیں - آجکل عرائض میں جو فیصلے ہوتے ہیں خاص کر خانگی معاملات میں ان میں بہت وقت لگتا ہے - اور اس طرح غریب خواتین کو بڑی مشکلات پیش آتی ہیں - انہیں ماتحت عرائض کے فیصلہ کے بعد مرکزی عرائض میں جانا پڑتا ہے - لیکن اس صورت میں انہیں مرکزی عرائض میں نہ جانا پڑے گا اور نہ وہ اخراجات برداشت کرنا پڑیں گے جو انہیں اس طرح برداشت کرنے پڑتے ہیں -

اس کے علاوہ میں اپنے بھائی ریاستوں کے ناخندوں جو یہاں آئے ہوئے ہیں کی اجازت سے چند الفاظ ریاستوں کی خواتین کے متعلق کہنا چاہتی ہوں - ریاستوں کی عورتوں کے حقوق کی بہت توہین اور حق تلفی کی جاتی ہے - ان کو وہاں اپنے حقوق نہیں ملتے - جو اصلاحات مغربی پاکستان کے باقی علاقوں میں رائج ہیں وہی حقوق ہماری ریاستوں کی بہنوں کو بھی ملتے چاہئیں تا کہ وہ ہمارے سٹیٹس کے برابر آجائیں - جیسا کہ وزیر خزانہ نے فرمایا ہے کہ ایک علیحدہ محکمہ بنادیا جائیگا جس میں لوگوں کو مفت قانونی مشورے دئے جایا کریں گے میں ان کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گی کہ اگر وہ اس محکمہ میں ایک الگ برانچ بنیں جہاں سے عورتوں کو قانونی مشورے مفت مل سکیں تو یہ بہت زیادہ بہتر بات ہوگی اور ہم عورتوں کے لئے بڑی آسانی ہو جائیگی -

اس کے علاوہ ایک اور بات ہے جس وقت وراثت کی تقسیم کا سوال آتا ہے تو عورتوں کو اپنے جائز حقوق سے نظرانداز کرنے کے لئے ان کو مجبور کیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ اپنے حصے سے دست بردار ہو جائیں - اس لئے میں عرض کروں گی کہ بجائے اس کے کہ اس قسم کی دستبرداریاں اپنے گھروں میں میجسٹریٹ - کمپلر اور وغیرہ بلا کر کی جائیں وہ عرائض میں کی جائیں اور ایسی دستبرداریاں ان سے عرائض میں لی جائیں اس طرح عرائض میں ان سے انصاف برتا جائیگا -

اب میں ملازمتوں کی طرف آتی ہوں - ملازمتوں میں خواتین کے لئے بہت مشکلات ہیں - آج کل اس کی ملازمتیں عورتوں کو بالکل نہیں دی جاتی ہیں جس کے نتیجے میں کئی اچھے ڈاکٹروں سے ہم محروم ہو جاتے ہیں اس ضمن میں میرے اپنے علاقہ کا

زیر دروں گی۔ ہم ایک لیڈی ڈاکٹر کی خدمات سے محروم ہو گئے اس لئے کہ وہ لیڈی ڈاکٹر اے کلاس چاہتی تھی اور چونکہ اسے ہمارے پاس اے کلاس نہ ملی اس لئے انہوں نے ا کر لاہور میں ملازمت اختیار کر لی۔ میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ایک لیڈی ڈاکٹر ایف۔ آر۔ سی۔ ایس نہیں اس کو چونکہ اے کلاس نہ ملی اس لئے وہ وہاں سے ا گئی۔ اب خور سوچ سکتے ہیں کہ ایک ایف آر سی ایس لیڈی ڈاکٹر ہو اور اسے ہی کلاس ملتی ہو تو وہ کس طرح ملازمت کے لئے تیار ہو سکتی ہے۔ پھر سکولوں میں ریڈیات کے لئے اساتذیاں رکھی جانی ہیں لیکن اسوس سے کہا پڑتا ہے کہ ان کی تنخواہ بہترانی سے بھی کم ہے یعنی چالیس روپے ماہوار اب ریڈیات کی اساتذی کو دیتے ہیں۔ اب خور سوچتے کہ کونسی وہ اساتذی ہے جو ریڈیات جیسا معزز اور قابل احترام مشنوں کا ۱۰ روپے ماہوار پر سکول میں پڑھانے کیلئے تیار ہوتی ہوگی۔ جیسا کہ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ آجکل یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ریڈیات کی ٹرینڈ اساتذیوں کی بہت کمی ہے۔ کمی اس وجہ سے ہے کہ آپ ان کو گریڈ بہت کم دیتے ہیں۔ آپ نے ریڈیات کی ٹرینڈ اساتذی کا ۱۰ روپے ماہوار گریڈ رکھا ہے جبکہ آپ ۱۰ روپے پر بہترانی بھی رکھتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ میاں بیوی کے مہنگائی الاؤنس کا قلم ہے۔ میاں اور بیوی اگر دونوں ملازم ہوں تو میاں کو تو الاؤنس ملتا ہے لیکن بیوی کا الاؤنس کاٹا جاتا ہے۔ میں عرض کروں گی کہ بعض حالات میں ایسا ہو سکتا ہے کہ میاں بیوی جدا رہتے ہوں تو اس صورت میں آپ میاں کی بجائے بیوی کو جرمانہ کرتے ہیں۔ میاں کو تو آپ الاؤنس دے دیتے ہیں لیکن بیوی کا الاؤنس کاٹ لیتے ہیں حالانکہ بچے ماں کے پاس ہوتے ہیں اور اس کا بوجھ بھی عورت پر پڑتا ہے۔ یہ مشکل زیادہ تر اساتذیوں کے معاملہ میں پیش آ رہی ہے۔

اب میں سکولوں کی بابت عرض کروں گی۔ پشاور اور مردان میں سکولوں کی تعداد بہت کم ہے اور طلبا کی تعداد بہت زیادہ ہے۔ مثلاً گرمیوں میں طالبات کی تعداد اتنی زیادہ ہوتی ہے کہ اکثر بےپوشی کے واقعات ہو جاتے ہیں اور ایسے کیسز اس لئے ہوتے ہیں کہ جتنی گنجائش ہوتی ہے اس سے زیادہ طالبات ہیں۔ اس لئے میں یہ عرض کروں گی بہت میں تعلیم کے لئے جو رقم رکھی گئی ہے وہ بہت کم ہے جیسا کہ ابھی میرے بھائی نے جو سدرہ سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں فرمایا ہے تعلیم نسواں کو مطلق توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ سدرہ کی حالت تو انہیں معلوم ہے اور مجھے اچھے حالات معلوم ہیں اور اس طرح پنجاب کے بھائیوں کو ان کے حالات معلوم ہونگے۔ ہمارے پاس تعلیم نسواں کی طرف بالکل توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ اور اس کے لئے بہت کم رقم رکھی گئی ہے۔ پھر جو تعداد سکولوں کی بتائی گئی ہے اس کی بھی وضاحت نہیں کی گئی کہ ہمارے علاقہ کو کتنے سکول ملینگے سدرہ کو کتنے ملینگے۔ کتنے پرائمری سکول ملینگے۔ کتنے مڈل سکول کتنے ہائی سکول ملینگے۔ مردان میں ایک ہائی سکول ہے اور وہ بیس سال سے چل رہا ہے۔ آج تک اس کی بلڈنگ تک نہیں بنی۔ اور وہ ہائی سکول پرائمری سکول کی بلڈنگ میں چل رہا ہے حالانکہ وہ صرف سکول کی بلڈنگ بلکہ بورڈنگ ہاؤس کی بھی سخت ضرورت ہے۔ بورڈنگ ہاؤس نہ ہونے کے باعث باہر سے طلبا آ کر تعلیم حاصل کرنے سے محروم رہ جاتے ہیں۔ تمام ضلع میں ایک ہائی سکول اور ایک مڈل سکول ہے کوئی لوگر مڈل سکول نہیں ہے اس لئے ہائی سکول پر بہت بوجھ ہے اس سے کئی طالبات تعلیم سے محروم رہ جاتی ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ سکولوں میں سپرفیس کو لازمی قرار دیا گیا ہے لیکن وہاں بہت کم ہائی ۲۰ صفوں ہوں گے جن میں مکمل سے چلا پھرا جا سکتا ہے۔ ان میں سپرفیس کی ڈریسنگ کیونکر ہوگی۔

جناب والا فرینڈز کالج کی طالبات کو جب ان کے والین یا بہن بھائی ملنے کیلئے جاتے ہیں تو وہ کوئی کمرہ ملاقات کے لئے ہے اور وہ کوئی بیٹھنے کی جگہ ہے اور وہ دروازے میں ہی کھڑے رہتے ہیں جہاں سے چھڑاسی وغیرہ گزرتے ہیں اور لڑکھان بھی وہیں کھڑی ہوتی ہیں اور اپنے بھائیوں یا ماں باپ سے بات چیت کرتی ہیں۔ اس لئے میں عرض کرونگی کہ وہاں پر لڑکیوں کے رفقاء داروں کے ملنے کے لئے کوئی اچھا سا کمرہ بندوایا جائے۔ وہاں فصلخانے بھی بہت کم ہیں اور ان کی طرف بھی توجہ کرنی چاہئے یہ چھوٹی چھوٹی چیزیں ہیں اور انہیں ہمیں اتنے بڑے ایوان میں کھڑے ہوکر کہنا پڑتا ہے۔ بات یہ ہے کہ اگر ڈویژن میں چھوٹی چھوٹی کونسلز ہوں تو ایسی چھوٹی چھوٹی چیزوں کیلئے ہم مطالبہ وہاں پیش کر سکتے ہیں۔ یہ اتنی بڑی جگہ ہے اور ہمیں یہاں ایسی معمولی چیزیں پیش نہیں کرنی چاہئیں۔

مردان رفاہہ ہسپتال حرمہ تین سال سے منظور ہو چکا ہے لیکن آج تک اس میں صرف ایک لیڈی ڈاکٹر ہے اور تین ڈاکٹریاں ہیں اور وہ کوئی درس ہے اور وہ کوئی دوسری لیڈی ڈاکٹر۔ ٹی بی ہسپتال ہے اس میں صرف ۲۰ بستروں کی جگہ ہے اور اس میں سے پانچ یا چھ بستر بمشکل عورتوں کو ملتے ہیں اور باقی تمام مردوں کو ملتے ہیں۔ ٹی بی کا مرض بہت مہلک مرض ہے اور یہ سارے مغربی پاکستان میں پھیلا ہوا ہے اس کا خیال کرنا چاہئے اور ان کو جتنا زیادہ سے زیادہ روپیہ دیا جائے اتنا ہی ٹھوڑا ہے۔ مردان کے جنرل رفاہہ اور ٹی بی ہسپتال میں کوئی امبولنس کار نہیں ہے۔

اب میں قبائلیوں کے لئے کچھ عرض کروں گی۔ جناب والا یہ وہی قبائلی ہیں جنہوں نے ننھے پائوں اور بھوکے پیٹ کشمیر کی جنگ میں حصہ لیا تھا۔ یہ قوم وہ ہے جس نے پاکستان کے لئے قربانیاں دیں سے کبھی دریغ نہیں کیا (خوب ہوب) لیکن آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ان کے بچوں کی تعلیم کے لئے سکول نہیں ہیں۔ ان کے بچوں کی تعلیم کے لئے انہیں سکول رکھے جائے چاہئیں اور وہاں صنعتی ادارے بھی کھولے جائے چاہئیں۔ ان کا علاقہ تمام کا تمام بند ہے اور ان کے علاقہ میں کافت کی زمینیں نہیں اور ان کا ذریعہ معاش مسوائے مذمت کے اور کوئی چیز نہیں ہو سکتی کیونکہ وہاں پر اتنی زمین نہیں کہ وہ زرخیز کر سکیں اور اپنے لئے کھانے کا اجا پیرا کر سکیں لیکن صنعتی ادارے بن سکتے ہیں جن سے وہ اپنے لئے روزی کمانے کے قابل ہو سکتے ہیں۔ میں درخواست کروں گی کہ سہراہی کر کے اس طرف توجہ دی جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ اگر قبائلیوں کے بچوں کو فوجی ٹریننگ دینے کے لئے سکول بنائے جائیں تو قدرت نے ان کی فطرت میں فوجی ڈرینڈنگ کا جو مادہ رکھا ہے وہ چمک سکے گا اور اس طرح وہ ہماری قوم کے لئے بہترین سہاہی۔ غیرخواہ اور وفادار ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں۔

اب میں معاشرتی بہبود کونسل کے متعلق یہ عرض کرونگی کہ وزیر انچارج سہراہی کر کے اپنی تقریر میں یہ وضاحت فرمائیں کہ آیا اس کے سہرہ سرکاری ہونگے یا اس میں فیڈرل سرکاری سہرہ بھی لگے جائیگے اور اس میں خواتین کی نمائندگی کتنا ہوگی۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ وہ کونسل جن اداروں کو آئندہ سال چلائینگے، ان میں خواتین کے لئے کتنے ادارے مخصوص ہونگے۔ جیسے انڈسٹریاں، سکول، ہسپتال، یا مددہ خانیہ وغیرہ۔ کیا وہ ایک ہی کونسل ہوگی یا اس میں ڈویژن وار ماتحت کونسلیں بھی ہونگی۔ اگر ہر ڈویژن میں کونسلیں ہوں تو ہمارے لئے زیادہ آسانی ہوگی۔

اب میں چند عام باتیں آپ کی خدمت میں عرض کرتی ہوں - ایک تو یہ ہے جیسا کہ پہلے بھی ایک بھائی نے فرمایا ہے کہ چھٹی جمعہ کو ہونی چاہئے - پاکستان ایک اسلامی جمہوریہ کہلاتا ہے اور پھر بھی یہاں اتوار کی چھٹی ہو جمعہ کی چھٹی نہ ہو - ہمارے ہاں پشاور یونیورسٹی میں جمعہ کو چھٹی اور دفتروں میں اتوار کو چھٹی ہوتی ہے - تمام مغربی پاکستان میں بلکہ مشرقی اور مغربی پاکستان کے دونوں صوبوں میں چھٹی جمعہ کو ہونی چاہئے - ایک ہونٹ بنا ہے تو اس میں یکسانیت ہونی چاہئے - یہ نہیں کہ پنجاب یونیورسٹی اور سندھ یونیورسٹی تو اتوار کو بند ہو اور پشاور یونیورسٹی جمعہ کو بند ہو -

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ ہمیں ایسے سکولوں کی ضرورت ہے جہاں طریق تعلیم کنونٹ سکولوں جیسا ہوتا کہ ہمارے بچوں کو کنونٹ سکولوں میں جانے کی ضرورت نہ رہے - کنونٹ سکولوں میں جا کر بچے لا مذهب ہو جاتے ہیں اور وہ اردو نہ پڑھ سکتے ہیں نہ لکھ سکتے ہیں - باقی تمام ملکوں میں لوگ اپنی قومی زبان میں پڑھتے اور لکھتے ہیں - یہ امر باعث شرم ہے کہ ہمارے بچے جو کنونٹ سکولوں میں جاتے ہیں وہ اردو سے لا علم رہ جاتے ہیں -

اس کے علاوہ میں گزارش کرونگی کہ عوام کے اخلاقی معیار کو بلند کرنے کے لئے بہت زیادہ کوشش کرنے کی ضرورت ہے - عوام کا اخلاقی معیار دن بدن گرتا جا رہا ہے - بڑے بڑے عالموں فاضلوں کو جمع کرنا چاہئے کہ وہ راستہ بتائیں - ہمیں ڈاکٹر خان صاحب سے جو معزز اور قابل احترام بزرگ ہیں یہ توقع تھی کہ ان کے آنے کے بعد عوام کا اخلاقی معیار بہت زیادہ بلند ہو جائیگا لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ گجرات لاہور اور کراچی میں جو واقعات ہوئے ہیں اور ہورٹوں کے ساتھ جو سلوک کیا گیا ہے ان میں سے کسی ایک واقعہ کی طرف بھی حکومت کی طرف سے پوری توجہ نہیں دی گئی - ہر جگہ بڑے بڑے لوگوں نے مفارقات پہونچا کر معاملہ رفع دفع کرا دیا - نہ کسی مقدمہ کے اوپر فور کیا گیا اور نہ کسی جگہ ملزموں کو سزا ملی - حالانکہ ہر جگہ ہورٹوں کی بے حرمتی کی گئی تھی -

آخر میں میں یہ گزارش کرونگی کہ یہ جو امراہی کمیٹیاں تمام مغربی پاکستان میں شروع ہوئی ہیں ان کو بند کیا جائے - یہ لوگ عوام سے بالکل نا جائز طور پر پیسہ اکٹھا کرتے ہیں اور کسی کو واپس کچھ نہیں دیتے - یہ صرف پیسہ بٹورتے کا طریقہ ہے - (تالیاں)

ملک فیض حسین (ملح سیالکوٹ) - عالی جاہ - مجھے آج کئی دن کے بعد بارہ بجے کے بعد وقت ملا ہے - جناب والا کہتے ہیں کہ یہاں ایک قوم ہوا کرتی تھی جس کے بارہ بچا کرتے تھے اس قوم کے افراد کا یہ ایک خاص انداز فکر تھا کہ وہ کسی کام کو کر چکنے کے بعد میں اس کے حسن و قبح کے متعلق سوچا کرتے تھے ہمارا خیال تھا کہ وہی ایک قوم تھی جسکا یہ مفسوس انداز فکر ہے مگر اس ایوان میں آکر معلوم ہوا کہ ہمارے بعض مقتدر حضرات کے بھی بارہ بچتے ہیں اور وہ کام کرکے بعد میں اس کے متعلق سوچتے ہیں (تالیاں) - وہ کچھ کہتے بھی نہیں اور سامنے بھی نہیں آتے

خوب پردہ ہے کہ چلمن سے لگے بیٹھے ہیں (قطع کلامیاں)

میں لگنا اور لگانا خوب سمجھتا ہوں قاضی صاحب - ساری دنیا مولوی اسلام الدین کی طرح نہیں ہے - (قطع کلامی) - شاہ صاحب میں تو آپکے متعلق چشم زبر گواہی رو دگا - ڈاکٹر خان صاحب آپ کو کیا جانتے تھے - (شور) -



عالیجاہ ایک وہ وقت تھا کہ اگر کوئی ایک یونٹ کے خلاف بات کرتا تو یہ حضرات اسے کہتے تھے ایک یونٹ کے خلاف کچھ مت کہو - کیا تم سیفنی ایکٹ کو نہیں دانتے ہیں اور آج یہ اس کے خلاف سازشیں کر رہے ہیں - اسکی کیا وجہ ہے محض اسلئے کہ اگر یہ دیرے پاس ہے - اگر اس کا میزانیہ دیرے ہاتھ میں ہے تو خوب ہے - ورنہ نہیں - (تالیاں) - یہ کونسا میزانیہ پیش کرتے ہیں یہ کونسی ہستی ہے یہ کونسی وزارت ہے یہ میاں ممتاز دولتانہ کی اپنی وزارت ہے - (تالیاں) یہ ہنی بنائی ہوئی مچی سجائی ہوئی میاں ممتاز کی مرکز سے لائی ہوئی وزارت ہے - یہ مسلم لیگ کی اپنی بنائی ہوئی وزارت تھی تبھی تو ہم نے اسے ووٹ دیا تھا (قطع کلامیاں) میں غلط کہنے والوں کو چیلنج کرتا ہوں کہ میاں ممتاز دولتانہ نے اس وزارت کو ووٹ دیا تھا یا نہیں - اس کا ساتھ دیا تھا یا نہیں ؟

پھونکوں سے یہ چراغ بجھایا نہ چائیگا (تالیاں اور شور)

قاضی صاحب آپ کو پریشانی کیا ہے - مجھے آپ سے یہ توقع نہ تھی - قاضی کو تو دنیا کے لئے مشعل ہرابت ہونا چاہئے - بات بات پر ٹھوکریں کھانا - بات بات پر بگڑ جانا قاضی ہونے کی کونسی دلیل ہے ؟

آپ میرے بھائی ہیں - حقیقتاً بھائی ہیں - ہر لحاظ سے بھائی ہیں اس میرے لئے واجب العزت ہیں اس لئے میں کوئی گستاخانہ بات نہیں کرونگا -

عالی جاہ یہ ایوان وحدت مغربی پاکستان کا وہ ناکثرہ ایوان ہے جس پر تمام مغربی پاکستان کی نظریں لگی ہوئی ہیں - اس ایوان میں ایسا کھیل کھیلا جائے اور ہر بات کو ہنسی اور مذاق میں اڑا دیا جائے - یہ چیز غلط ہے - یہ اسلام کا رموز نہیں ہے یہ آئین اسلام نہیں ہے یہ منشور اسلام نہیں ہے - اگر ہم میں فیرت ہے اگر ہم میں صحیح اسلام ہے تو ہمیں ایک ایک منٹ کو صحیح مصرف میں لانا چاہئے اور قوم اور ملک کی بہتری کے لئے نہایت پاکیزہ انداز فکر میں کام کرنا چاہئے - میں ایک چیز عرض کرونگا جس سے ثابت ہوگا کہ جن لوگوں میں اسلام کا صحیح جذبہ تھا اور فیرت تھی وہ کیا کرتے تھے - ایک واقعہ عرض کرتا ہوں - ایک دفعہ دو عورتیں آپس میں لڑ رہی تھیں - میں گزارش کرونگا کہ میری بہنیں اسے فور سے سدیں - زمانہ جناب علی مرتضیٰ علیہ السلام کا تھا - جب وہ لڑتی لڑتی آپ کے سامنے پیش ہوئیں تو معلوم ہوا کہ جھگڑا ایک بچے پر ہو رہا تھا - ایک کہتی تھی کہ بچہ میرا ہے دوسری کہتی تھی کہ بچہ میرا ہے - جناب علی علیہ السلام نے جب یہ دیکھا تو کہا کہ اس بچے کو قتل کر دو - جب جلال تلوار لیے کر آگے بڑھا تو ایک عورت تو خاموش رہی لیکن دوسری بول اٹھی بچہ میں نہیں لیتی اسے دے دو لیکن اسے قتل نہ کرو - جناب علی نے کہا جو خاموش ہے بچہ اس کا نہیں ہے لیکن پو کہتی ہے کہ اسے دوسری عورت کو دے دو مگر قتل نہ کرو بچہ اس کا ہے اور یہ صاحب حق ہے - عالی جاہ جب کوئی چیز باہمی کشمکش میں لگتی - کلتی اور پگھلتی ہے تو صاحب حق اسے کٹنے پگھلنے میں دیکھ سکتے - تو جو مظاہرہ اس ایوان میں ہو رہا ہے یہ کوئی صاحب حق ہونے کی دلیل نہیں -

Mr. Speaker : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3-0 p.m

The Assembly then adjourned to meet again at 3-30 p.m. of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

ملک فیض حسین - جناب ہلی - میں اپنی خدمت میں اپنی گزارشات پیش کر رہا تھا مگر وقت کے فقدان کی اور میری نفری کا سلسلہ منقطع ہو گیا - پھر حال میں اس معزز ایوان کی خدمت میں اپنی وسالت سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو صاحب حق ہوتا ہے وہ باہمی کش مکش میں اپنے آپ کو دھوکا دے کر دھوکا دے کر اپنی کسی صاحب حق کے حق پر ہونے کو جبار حق کی پیروی میں اس کے حق زبردہ رہے خوش قسمتی تصور کرنا ہے - یہی منشور قرآن پاک اور رسول مقبول کے اسوہ حسنہ میں پند ہے - یہی وہ منشور ہے جو العصر سے والناس تک مقرر ہے - دراصل اس سے حق زبردہ رکھنا مقصود تھا - ہمیں چاہئے کہ اس منشور پر کاربند رہیں اور اس کی پیروی کرتے ہوئے ملک کی تعمیر معیج بنیادوں پر کریں - مگر افسوس آج واقعات توقعات سے بالکل مختلف ہیں اور حالات ان کے بالکل خلاف ہیں - قاکر اعظم مرحوم مغفور - خرا ان کی قید پر لاکھوں رحمتیں نازل کرے جس نیت سے پاکستان کو معرض وجود میں لائے میں کاتب ہوئے اور اس کے لئے جو بہترین منشور منتخب کیا - معاف کیجئے آج تک اس پر عمل نہیں ہوا - یہ حقیقت ہے اگرچہ یہ عجیب سی بات ہے کہ ہمارے لیڈروں کے دنیا کے حالات اور خواہشات نفسانی کی پیروی میں اس منشور کو تباہ و برباد کر دیا - سرکارِ رو عالم اگرچہ دنیا سے نشروے لئے گئے مگر آپ نے جو منشور دیا جب تک اس پر عملدرآمد ہوتا رہا اسلام کا دنیا میں پرچم بول بالا رہا - مگر آپ سے پچاس سال بعد ہی جب ہریز جیسا ظالم ہر سر اقتدار آیا تو مسلمان اس منشور کو بھول گئے اور ان کو اس کے بانی کی حقیقت یاد نہ رہی - نتیجہ ظاہر ہے - تو عرض یہ ہے کہ آپ نے خود ہی ایک یونٹ بنایا اس لئے آپ خود ہی اسے چلا گئے - یہ جنگ و جدل اور پریشانیوں کیسی - اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ آپ اپنے مرکز سے ہٹ گئے ہیں اور آپ پاکستان کے بانی اور اس کے منشور کی حقیقت کو بھلا چکے ہیں - میں صاف طور سے عرض کر دوں کہ ہماری کیا مجال جو ہم خواہ مخواہ جنگ و جدل کریں - جو کچھ بھی ہو رہا ہے وزارت کے حمول کی فرض سے ہو رہا ہے - ملک کی عزت اور سر بلندی کے لئے ہر گز نہیں ہو رہا - (تالیاں) میں جو کچھ عرض کر رہا ہوں حقیقت پر مبنی ہے - یہ ایک یونٹ کے قیام کی خواہش نہیں بلکہ سب دنیا کی طرح ایک یونٹ کے اقتدار کی لیلے کے حمول کی ہوس ہے جو ان سب اختلافات کی بنا ہے - کیا ایک یونٹ اسی لئے بنا تھا (آوازیں اور شور) معاف کیجئے شیخ صاحب - ذرا سنبھل کر بات کیجیگا مجھے فیضین کی دلیل آتی ہے - کہیں مجھے ملت مشائخ ہی بھان نہ کرنی پڑے - یہ مولوی اسلام الزہری کا مقام نہیں -

جناب والا - میں آپ کی وسالت سے اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ سارا قصہ آخر کیوں ہے کیوں لیڈر صاحبان سامنے نہیں آتے - میرے معترم سرور بھادر خان صاحب کو چاہئے کہ وہ انہیں اور ایک یونٹ کے متعلق کہہ دیں کہ ایک یونٹ ہم نے بنایا ہے اور اس کے بعد عوام الناس کے دیگر دیگر ضابطوں نے ہمارے کہنے پر ہماری پیروی کی ہے (تالیاں) دراصل ہم لوگوں نے میاں صاحب کے فرمان کے مطابق عمل کیا تھا - اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اب میاں صاحب میزبان میں تعریف لائیں اور سرور بھادر خان صاحب بھی ہر ملا طور کہہ دیں کہ ہم سب ایک یونٹ کو معرض وجود میں لانے پر متفق تھے بلکہ اس سلسلے میں جو کوششیں بھی ہوئیں ان میں ہم سب برابر کے شریک تھے اور اسے قائم رکھنے کی بھی ہم سب لگاتار کوشش کرینگے - خزارا اس ملک پر رحم کرو - اسے پھینکے اور زبردہ رہے رو - یہ ملک ہم نے لاکھوں عورتوں کی عزت برباد کرنے کے بعد حاصل کیا ہے - خزارا اسے قائم رکھو - حالات کا جائزہ لیتے ہوئے اس ملک پر رحم کرو اور اپنے مستقبل کو قرآن مجید کی روشنی میں ڈھالو - خزارا دیکھ دیتی اور پاکیزہ طریق سے - اچھے اور سلجھے ہوئے الفاظ بلکہ کوثر سے دھلے ہوئے الفاظ سے اس اسلامی سلطنت کے قیام و دوام کی کوشش کرو -

اس موقع پر میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمیں اپنی باہمی فلیٹ فہمیوں کو پر اس اور ہر درجہ طریق پر دور کرنا چاہیے۔ اور اگر کسی سے زیادتی ہو گئی ہو تو اسے معیت کر دینا چاہیے۔ اگر ہم ایسا نہ کریں گے تو ملک کے قبضہ و ہربار ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ میں اس مسئلے میں یہ بھی عرض کر دوں کہ

روکے مٹنی کسی کی طرف ہو تو رو سیاہ

جناب والا - وقت تھوڑا ہے اور حصہ بغیر جثہ کا سوال ہی پیش نہیں ہوتا۔ میں میزاندیشی کے متعلق صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میزاندیشی تو دراصل نرازو ہوتا ہے جس کے بارے جرو ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں سے آرمی کس کو پکڑے اور کس کو چھوڑے۔ یہ میزاندیشی تو آتے جاتے رہیں گے خواہ آپ کی وزارت رہے یا نہ رہے۔ آخر ہر ایک چیز کا وقت مقرر ہوتا ہے۔ آپ بھی ایک دن ختم ہونگے اور آپ کی وزارت بھی ختم ہو جائیگی۔ بڑے بڑے آئے اور چلے گئے۔ جو پیدا ہوتا ہے وہ ضرور مرنے کا ہے۔ جب آخر ارسال ملے گا ہی نہ رہے تو پھر اور کسی کے قیام و رول کی کیا اور ہو سکتی ہے۔

جناب والا - اب میں اپنی ذمہ داری مہموس کرتے ہوئے بارڈر پر بے ڈر بسنے والی قوم کی طرف سے آپ کی خدمت میں عرض کرتا ہوں کہ خوارا اس علاقے کی حالت پر رحم کھاؤ۔ اس وقت سیالکوٹ کے بارڈر پر ڈاکٹر درآؤ پر بڑے زوروں پر ہے۔ کس قدر افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ اس علاقے میں جہاں ایک قدم اٹھنے پر گولی چل چلا کرتی تھی اب لوگ کھلے بڑوں ڈاکٹر درآؤ پر آؤں میں مصروف ہیں اور کوئی ان کو پوچھنے والا نہیں۔

اس بارے میں ہمیشہ علاقے ایسے ہیں جہاں ایک غصہ کو قہمیل پہنچنے کے لئے چالیس میل کا سفر طے کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ پوری ذیل اور ذیل مبارک کے ایک ایسی جگہ ہے جو ملتان اور قہمیل کے سر مقامات سے بالکل کٹی ہوئی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں اگر ایسی چیزوں پر معمولی سی توجہ دی جائے تو اس سے لاکھوں روپے کی بچت ہو سکتی ہے جس سے عوام کی مالی حالت پر اچھا اثر پڑنے کا امکان ہے۔ لہذا میں حکومت کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ ان معمولی سی باتوں پر غور کرے اور عوام الناس کے حقوق کو اپنی سہولت کے لئے قربان نہ کرے اور ترجیح دیتے ہوئے نیک نیتی سے ان کی حفاظت کرے تو دنیا کی کوئی طاقت آپ کو ان کرسیوں سے نہیں ہلا سکتی۔

جناب عالی - آپ میں میں صرف ایک مشن کی اثر مہارت دی ہے۔ بہر صورت گزارش یہ ہے کہ انہیں اس صورت کو ہر حالت میں رکھنا ہے۔ اور یہ صرف اسی صورت میں ممکن ہے جب ان کی طرف سے امن ہو۔ اس مسئلے میں میں ایک دلیل پیش کرتا ہوں۔ ان جگہوں پر کہ ہوائیوں کی معیت کی وجہ ان کی ویرت یعنی ان کا ایک جانب سے تعلق ہوتا ہے۔ لہذا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ہاں مختلف سیاسی پارٹیوں میں اس وقت تک معیت نہیں ہو سکتی جب تک معیت معوں میں ان کو ویرت کے ساتھ لاؤں گے۔ اگر ان میں امن ہو تو ویرت پر اختلاف ہو تو پھر کامیابی کی بھلائی ہو سکتی ہے۔ حالات میں دشمن ہو گئے۔ آپ یقین چاندھیے۔

Expenditure & Revenue

جناب عالی - مسئلہ کا دور کا مسئلہ رکھتے ہوئے ہمیں چاہیے کہ ہم بغیر سوچے سمجھے ان کے مسائل کے لئے اٹھیں کیونکہ اس کے حل میں ہی ہماری زندگی کا راز پنہاں ہے۔

ہم سب کو اکتھا ہونا چاہیے اور حالات کا مقابلہ کرنا چاہیے۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ ہم ان سب چیزوں کو غم کر دیں۔ جب تک مسئلہ کھنڈر کو حل نہیں کیا جاتا اور جب تک اس کا فیصلہ نہیں ہو جاتا اس وقت تک ہم کوئی کام بخوبی سرانجام نہیں دے سکتے۔

جناب والا۔ میں اپنی تقریر کو طویل نہیں دینا چاہتا۔ بلکہ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ غم کرتا ہوں۔ میں آپ کا شکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اچھے خیالات کے اظہار کے لئے مزید اجازت دے دی۔

قاضی مرید امیر۔ ہوائنٹ آف پروویوچ۔

صاحب مہیکر۔ آپ تقریر رکھیں۔ خان زاہد عبدالحق صاحب کو تقریر کرنے دیجئے۔ ان کے بعد آپ جو کچھ کہنا چاہیں کہہ لیں۔

قاضی مرید امیر۔ پھر تو یہ معاملہ لہنا ہو چاہیگا۔

صاحب مہیکر۔ نہیں نہیں ایسا نہیں ہوگا۔

ایک بارہ میں واضح کر دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت سے اصحاب تقریر کر رہے والے ہیں اور چونکہ وقت بہت کم ہے اس لئے کمی صاحب کو دس منٹ سے زیادہ وقت نہیں دیا جائیگا۔

خان زاہد مولوی عبدالحق خان کھٹک۔ جناب والا۔ مجھے بہت کچھ کہنا ہے اس لئے مجھے کم از کم پندرہ منٹ کی اجازت دی جائے۔

صاحب مہیکر۔ جی نہیں۔ آپ نے جو کچھ کہنا ہو دس منٹ میں ہی کہہ دیجئے۔

خان زاہد مولوی ناصر عبدالحق خان خٹک (ملج پھاوڑ)۔ جناب والا۔ بجٹ کے تعلق عام طور پر دیکھا گیا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ ہندوں سے بجٹ کی تقریر اور اپوزیشن اس پر تنقید کرتی ہے اور اس کی مخالفت کرتی ہے لیکن یہ تو عجیب قسم کا بجٹ ہے کہ اپوزیشن تو درکنار اس دفعہ گورنمنٹ پارٹی کے کئی ممبران نے بھی اس پر تنقید پیش کی ہے اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ یہ بجٹ انتخابی ناکارہ اور انتخابی غور غرضی پر مبنی ہے کیونکہ یہ ہر داسمجھی اور پارٹی بازی کے جذبہ کے ماتحت بنایا گیا ہے۔ (اپوزیشن کی طرف سے دھڑے دھڑے تصنیف)۔

جناب والا۔ رہنماؤں پر بہت زیادہ ٹیکسوں کا بوجھ ڈالا جاتا ہے ان کے مالیت اور آپہانہ لیا جاتا ہے۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ زیادہ ٹیکس بھارے دیہات کے لوگ دیتے ہیں لیکن جب حقوق کا معاملہ پیش ہوتا ہے یا جہاں غریب کا تعلق ہوتا ہے یا قریبی اور ڈیولپمنٹ کا تعلق ہوتا ہے تو رہنماؤں کو بالکل دھڑلہ دار کیا جاتا ہے اور ان کی کوئی مرز نہیں کی جاتی۔ دیہات میں کوئی سکول نہیں ہوتا۔ اگر سکول ہوتا ہے تو امتیاز نہیں ملتا۔ اور اگر سکول بھی نہیں اور امتیاز بھی نہیں تو پڑمائی کے لئے خاص طور پر انتظام نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً اگر مائکس کے لئے انتظام ہے تو حساب کے لئے نہیں۔ اگر حساب کے لئے انتظام ہے تو انگریزی کے لئے نہیں۔ اور اگر انگریزی کا انتظام ہے تو کسی اور مضمون کے لئے امتیاز نہیں ہے۔

ہسپتالوں کے متعلق میں عرض کروں گا کہ اول تو چھوٹے مسبوں اور شہروں میں ہسپتال نہیں اکثر کہیں کوئی ہسپتال ہے تو دواخانے نہیں ہیں۔ ہر مریض کو علاج دینے والی ایسی جگہ سے منگانی پڑتی ہے یہاں تک کہ انجکشن کی روایتی وسیعہ بھی اس کو خور ہی لانی پڑتی ہے۔ ہم نے پشاور میں دیکھا ہے کہ وہاں پر ہزاروں مریض ہسپتالوں میں اتے ہیں مگر ان کو جب کبھی انجکشن کرنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے تو صرف لہپر کا سولہ روپیہ اور دس روپیہ ایک بار کا دینا پڑتا ہے۔ اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ وہ غریب جو ہزاروں اور لاکھوں روپیہ بھروسہ کر کے اس کو سرکاری ہسپتالوں میں کتنی سہولت ملتی ہے اور حکومت عوام کی کتنی خدمت کر رہی ہے۔ آپ دیکھیں کہ نوشہرہ کی آبادی تین لاکھ ۲۹ ہزار کی ہے۔ مگر وہاں کوئی خاص ہسپتال نہیں ہم حیران ہیں کہ حکومت ہزارہا اور لکھو کھیا روپیہ خرچ کرتی ہے مگر جہاں تک عوام کا تعلق ہے ان کے لئے ایک دھسہ بھی خرچ کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کرتی۔ چھوٹے موٹیوں کی قسمت کا فیصلہ ون یونٹ اچھا ہے یا برا (بے ادبی معاف کریں) پنجاب کے پریس اور چند لہڑان مقام کر رہے ہیں۔ ون یونٹ پر اعتراض کئے جاتے ہیں۔ اور اخبارات میں شکایتیں چھپتی ہیں اور طرح طرح کے طعنے دئے جاتے ہیں اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ ون یونٹ میں انتہائی بے انصافی ہو رہی ہے۔ اور چھوٹے موٹیوں کے حقوق پامال کئے جاتے ہیں۔

جداپ والا۔ پنجاب میں ۲ کالج منظور ہوئے ہیں مگر فریڈنر میں ایک کالج صرف منظور ہوا ہے اور وہ ایک کالج بھی پشاور شہر میں جہاں پہلے ہی سے کالج اور یونیورسٹی بھی موجود ہے۔ آپ حیران ہونگے کہ نوشہرہ میں باوجود اس کے کہ وہاں ۳ لاکھ ۲۹ ہزار کی آبادی ہے ایک بھی کالج نہیں۔ حالانکہ سران کی آبادی ۲۰ ہزار ہے اور وہاں پر کالج ہے۔ کوہاٹ میں پچیس تیس ہزار کی آبادی ہے وہاں پر کالج ہے۔ اسی طرح ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان اور بنوں میں ہے مگر نوشہرہ میں نہیں۔ اب عوام کا مطالبہ ہے کہ وہاں ضرور ایک کالج ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ نوشہرہ سے جو انکم ٹیکس وصول ہوتا ہے میرے خیال میں سارے ضلع پشاور کا نصف ہے یا اس سے زیادہ۔

علاوہ ازیں ہمارے عوام تو ون یونٹ کو رو رہے ہیں۔ جو ملازمین اور کلرک وہاں سے ملازمت کے لئے یہاں لاہور آئے ہیں۔ ان سے جو مواہیر کئے گئے تھے۔ وہ پورے نہیں کئے گئے۔ سراسر نا انصافی کی گئی ہے اور ان کی کوئی شدوائی نہیں ہوتی۔ ون یونٹ بندنے کے بعد لاہور میں جب چیف انجینئر کا دفتر قائم ہوا تو ہم کو یہ تسلی دی گئی تھی کہ ۲۰ فیصدی ملازمین فریڈنر سے لئے جائیں گے۔ اب صورت حال یہ ہے کہ وہاں ۶ فیصدی بھی نہیں ہیں۔ اب اپنے اس دفتر کو دیکھئے یہاں کے ہشتو رہرلرز آئے دن یہ شکایات کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ جو مواہیر کئے گئے تھے وہ پورے نہیں کئے گئے۔ جو کچھ ہمیں کیا گیا تھا۔ وہ پورا نہیں کیا گیا۔ ہم یہ نہیں کہتے کہ آپ ون یونٹ کو توڑ دیں ہم صرف یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ون یونٹ کی حکومت ان لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں رہے جو قابل ہیں موجودہ لوگ جو ہر سر اقتدار ہیں اس ون یونٹ کو ختم کر دیں گے۔ میں واضح طور پر کہتا ہوں کہ ون یونٹ ناکام رہا ہے اور اپنے مقصد میں بالکل فیول ہو گیا ہے۔ اس کی تمام ذمہ داری موجودہ حکومت پر ہے۔ (اپوزیشن کی طرف سے دعرہ ہائے تحسین)۔

جس طرح یہاں دھاندلی سے کام ہو رہا ہے یہ آپ کی حکومت کے شایان شان نہیں۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ دوسری حکومتوں میں ہم ایسا ہونا رہا ہے۔ جب ون یونٹ کا مسئلہ شروع ہوا تو مرکز نے ہنگامی حالات پھرا کر رکھے۔ پھر دہ کوئی اعلان ہو سکتا

تھا وہ جلوس نکل سکتا تھا اور نہ کوئی اخبارات میں بیان دے سکتا تھا - اور اسمبلی میں کسی نے بھی ون یونٹ کے حق میں ووٹ نہیں دیا ہے - سپیکر نے اپنی طرف سے آئے کر دیا ہے یا ایک دو مسٹروں نے ہا رل درخواستہ تقریر کی تھی -

میں یہ چیز دعویٰ سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اس پارٹی مینڈنگ میں جس میں ون یونٹ کے متعلق فیصلہ ہوا ہمارے علاقہ فرنڈیر کا کوئی اسمبلی ممبر ایسا نہیں تھا جس نے ون یونٹ کی مخالفت نہ کی ہو اور میرے تمام دوست جو یہاں موجود ہیں اس چیز کی شہادت دینگے کہ وہاں کے کسی ممبر کو اس کے متعلق اسمبلی میں اس کی مخالفت میں تقریر کرنے نہیں دیا گیا - سپیکر نے ریزولوشن ایوان میں پڑھا اور وہ پاس ہو گیا - سردار میرٹھ یہاں موجود ہیں ان کو ہم نے کہا تھا کہ ہم کسی صورت میں بھی عوام سے استعزاب کئے بغیر ون یونٹ کو تسلیم نہیں کریں گے لیکن ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کی یہ وجہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم پنجابی بھائیوں سے ملنا نہیں چاہتے یا ہم ان لوگوں کے ساتھ بیٹھنا پسند نہیں کرتے یا خواہناستہ ان لوگوں سے نفرت ہے بلکہ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہم لوگ غریب ہیں - دارار ہیں - مفلس ہیں اور ہمارے پاس اتنی دولت نہیں کہ ہم اپنی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے لاہور آئیں اور ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ ابھی تو اس کام کی ابتدا ہے خرا جانے آئندہ ہمارا کیا حشر ہوگا -

ابتدائے عشق ہے روتا ہے کیا  
آگے آگے دیکھتے ہوتا ہے کیا

میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ ابھی ہمارے ساتھ بے انصافیاں ہو رہی ہیں آئندہ چل کر تو ضرور ہماری حالت بڑ سے بڑتر ہو جائیگی کیونکہ جب سے ون یونٹ بنا ہے علاقہ فرنڈیر میں کوئی غیکٹری قائم نہیں ہوئی - کوئی نئی مل نہیں بنا - اس علاقہ کی بہبود و ترقی کے لئے کوئی نئی سکیم نہیں بنائی گئی - کوئی نئی نہر کھودنے کا انتظام نہیں کیا گیا اور اس علاقہ کے لئے کوئی مفید کام نہیں کیا گیا - اب آپ ہی بتلائیں کہ ہم اس ون یونٹ کو کیا کریں - (قطع کلامیوں) اس لئے آپ اسے کسی مضبوط ہاتھوں اور قابل لوگوں کے حوالے کریں یا اسے آئینی طریقے پر ختم کریں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

خان زاہد مولوی محرم عبدالحق خان خٹک - مجھے پانچ منٹ اور دیریں (شور اور قطع کلامیوں) -

صاحب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

چوہدری عبدالرحیم (ضلع سیالکوٹ) (پنجابی) - صاحب مگر ہم نے یہ نہیں دیکھا کہ بجٹ میں مختلف محکمہ کے لئے کتنی کتنی رقم دی گئی ہیں بلکہ ہم نے یہ دیکھا ہے کہ اس بجٹ میں جو خرچ دکھایا گیا ہے آیا وہ جائز خرچ ہے یا ناجائز خرچ ہے - اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے اس بجٹ میں دیہات سرہار کے لئے ایک رو رکھی ہے - میں اس محکمہ کو دیہات سرہار نہیں بلکہ دیہات بگاڑ محکمہ کہوں گا اس محکمہ کے لئے جو سکیم تیار کی گئی ہے اس سے دیہات کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچ سکتا سوائے اس کے کہ یہ ان لوگوں کو بھی بے کار کر دیگی جو لاہوری بہت محنت سے نوکری کام کرتے تھے - میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ جس قدر بھی جلد ہو سکے اس محکمہ کو بند کیا جائے - اس محکمہ کی بجائے اشتغال

اراضی پر روپیہ خرچ کرنا بہتر ہوگا۔ لیکن آپ اشتعال اراضی کا کام کوآپریٹو موسادنی سے نہ کراکیں یہ کام محکمہ مال سے کروایا جائے۔ آپ جو اس کام کے متعلق مورتوں اور مردوں کو ٹریننگ دے کر بھیجتے ہیں سوائے اس بات کے کہ وہ اپنے کپڑوں کو مٹی لگنے سے بچاتے ہیں اور کوئی بات نہیں دیکھتے اور کسی کام نہیں آ سکتے اور باہر جا کر سوائے صاف ستھرے بستری اور کھانے کے اور ان کا کوئی کام نہیں ہوتا۔ لہذا میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اس محکمہ کو جلد بند کیا جائے۔

دوسری چیز جس کے متعلق میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ نظم و نسق ہے میں صرف یہی عرض کرونگا کہ خزا کی پناہ نظم و نسق کی حالت بہترین ہے اور اسے جتنی جلدی درست کریں گے اتنا ہی بہتر ہوگا (تالیاں) جڑی دھرت کی بات ہے کہ ایک فائل پر منسٹر لکھتا ہے For report اور وہ فائل دو سال تک منسٹر کے پاس رہورت کے ساتھ نہیں پہنچتی۔ یہ ایک جمہوری حکومت نہیں ہے بلکہ سیکریٹریٹ کے کلرکوں سیکرٹریوں کی حکومت ہے۔ عجیب حالت ہے کہ منسٹر کے لکھے کو بھی کوئی نہیں پوچھتا لہذا میں یہ استعفا کرونگا کہ اس چیز کا جلد از جلد انسار کیا جائے اور اسے صحیح معنوں میں جمہوری حکومت بنایا جائے۔

اب میں رشوت ستانی کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پاکستان بندنے کے بعد رشوت ستانی کے محکمہ نے بڑی ترقی کی ہے۔ اس محکمہ کا بھی عجیب حال ہے۔ بڑے بڑے لوگوں کو تو کوئی کچھ نہیں کہتا اور بیچارے چھوٹے چھوٹے ملازمین کو پکڑ لیا جاتا ہے کسی کلرک کو پکڑ لیا یا کسی پٹواری کو پکڑ لیا۔ آج تک کوئی بڑا کیس نہیں پکڑا سوائے ایک ایگزیکٹو انجینئر کے اور کسی فرسٹ کلاس افسر پر ہاتھ نہیں ڈالا گیا۔ اور جو کیس چالان کئے جاتے ہیں وہ آپ کو معلوم ہی ہے جھوٹے کیس تیار کئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس محکمہ کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرونگا (یہ جو ان رہ بہل - گزو راکھا -)

اب میں ون یونٹ کے متعلق عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جس وقت ون یونٹ کا سوال اٹھا تھا اس وقت میاں ستار محمدر خان رولتادہ ہمارے لیڈر تھے ہم حیران ہیں کہ آج وہ کیوں خاموش ہیں۔ وہ کیوں چپ ہیں وہ کیوں میزبان میں نہیں آتے۔ وہ کیوں اس ہاؤس میں اس کے حق میں یا اس کے خلاف بات نہیں کرتے (تالیاں)۔ میاں صاحب انگریزوں کی طرح Divide and rule کی پالیسی پر عمل کرتے رہے اور زرعی اصلاحات کا قانون نافذ کر کے یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ وہ انگریز کی طرح Divide and rule کی پالیسی پر عمل کرنا جانتے ہیں (حزب اقتدار کی طرف سے تالیاں)۔ یہ جو آپ کو آج کل فوڈ گرین کی شارٹج ہے یہ بھی انہی زرعی اصلاحات کی وجہ سے ہے۔ (قطع کلاہیاں اور شور)۔ اپوزیشن کے ممبروں کو اس وقت صبر نہیں آتا۔ میں ان سب سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ وہ سب صاحبان جنہوں نے رشوتیں لیں۔ روٹ پرٹ لٹے اور اس قسم کی سیاسی رشوت ستانی میں حصہ لیا وہ سب ممبران اس وقت اٹھ کر اعلان کر دیں اور جو کچھ لیا سب چھوڑ دیں۔ اور ایک شہر اور آزاد شہری ہمہ حیثیت سے ملک اور قوم کی خدمت کریں۔ جناب عالی اب میں اپنے علاقہ کے حالات (قناع کلاہیاں اور شور)۔ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے۔

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (Nawabshah District): Sir, it is unfortunate that there is a great shortage of food grains in the country. As you are aware, we have had to spend Rs. 82 crores for the import of food grains from foreign countries. Sir, I

would only accuse the Government for this state of affairs. Sir, you know that Kotri Barrage is quite complete now and the canals are quite ready now to give us the fullest discharge and we can settle the cultivators there. I do not know the reason why the Government is hesitating to announce their policy in this regard. It is quite clear that the first right on the lands of the Kotri Barrage is of those people with whose sweat and blood the Barrage has been constructed. I, therefore, request the Government to start giving lands to the tillers of the soil of that province who have constructed the Barrage.

Sir, when One Unit was formed, we were told that the expenses on the administrative machinery will be reduced, but unfortunately the expenditure on this item has increased by about 40 per cent. Many new posts have been created and there is no hope that the expenditure would be reduced.

Then Sir, nobody can say that there was no corruption before integration, but this evil has taken a dangerous shape after integration. The officers in the interior feel that there is nobody to check them and they are taking bribe without any danger. They feel that it is their own rule now. They feel that there is nobody to check them. I would request the Government to see that this evil is checked at the earliest.

Then there has been no unification of laws and our province has suffered very greatly. We have to pay about 42 rupees as land revenue per acre of cotton and Rs. 20 to 22 per acre of wheat. There is no reason why we, particularly in the areas of the former province of Sind, should keep up this province by paying more.

Then, Sir, I come to the grievances of the staff from Sind area. This poor staff has been clamouring for a long time and requesting the authorities to accept their just demands but unfortunately nothing has been done in this respect. Only a few days ago they had gone on a token pen down strike. Then, Sir, they also did not accept their pay on the 1st of month as a protest and since day before yesterday they have been very peacefully standing outside the office of the Chief Secretary. Unfortunately he is not kind enough even to hear their grievances and he has been going out and has not been attending the Secretariat just to avoid them.

Now, Sir, I come to Judicial Officers. Sind Judiciary has suffered heavily because after One Unit unfortunately eight sub-judges have been thrown out of service. Does this show that there is law and order in the country? In fact law and order position is worse. The crimes have increased and there is absolutely no law and order in the country. How are we justified in throwing out the courts and judges from the various places? Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever to throw out eight judges and thus decrease the number of courts in our province.

Now, Sir, I will refer to the speech of my friend behind me. It has been a practice here to connect things with Kashmir. Sir, it is, no doubt, every body's duty to fight for Kashmir, but to connect One Unit with Kashmir is highly unjustifiable. What has One Unit got to do with Kashmir? We can fight for Kashmir even without it. In fact, I think this unification will adversely affect our plebiscite in Kashmir, because those who want to join us, they will like to have their own provincial autonomy, but if they see this state of affairs, how will they like to come and join us in this set up. Therefore, I would request all of my friends, through you, Sir, that they should not connect Kashmir with the One Unit to make false propaganda. I assure you that we are all true Pakistanis and as good Pakistanis as anybody could be.

With regard to education, Sir, I would like to say that we have not been given proper share in the Budget so far as education is concerned. It was the practice in



the former Sind that every year compulsory education was introduced in three *taulkas*. Unfortunately this year, this practice has been given up. There is only one College in Nawabshah and during the last four years no attention has been paid for the construction of the College building or the hostel attached to it. Every year we are given promises that in the next Budget this item will be provided, but unfortunately in this year's Budget also, no provision has been made for the construction of the College building at Nawabshah. With these words, I request that due attention may kindly be paid to this.

خان شاد محسن خان (ضلع ہزارہ) - جناب والا اگر میں میرزاخہ ۵۸-۱۹۵۷ء جو فک اس ایوان میں رہ رہ غور ہے کے اعزاد و شمار آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کروں تو اس سے ایوان کا وقت ضائع ہوتا لیکن میں اس حقیقت سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ اس بجٹ میں بحیثیت مجموعی مغربی پاکستان کے عوام کی تمناؤں اور ان کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے - رفاہ عامہ کے لئے رقوم مخصوص کی گئی ہیں میں اس سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا - میں یہ بھی کہوں گا کہ زراعت آبپاشی اور دیگر ترقیاتی سکیموں کے لئے کافی رقوم مختص کی گئی ہیں - اس سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا -

جناب والا! عوام کے دکتہ نگاہ سے ایک اچھا بجٹ وہی کہلا سکتا ہے جس میں عوام پر کسی نئے ٹیکس کا بوجھ نہ ڈالا گیا ہو - اس بجٹ میں کوئی دیا ٹیکس عائد نہیں کیا گیا اور یہ حقیقت اس چیز کی آئینہ دار ہے کہ یہ ایک اچھا بجٹ ہے - میں اس ایوان میں ایک غریب اور پس ماندہ ضلع کے نمائندہ ہوں جس کا نام ضلع ہزارہ ہے اگر میں ضلع ہزارہ کے غریب ننگے رہزنگے اور مفلوک الحال انسانوں کا تذکرہ آپ کے سامنے کروں تو آپ کا وقت ضائع کرونگا - آپ میں سے بہت سے حضرات کو اس ضلع کے غریب عوام کو اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھنے کا موقع ملا ہوگا - آپ نے دیکھا ہوگا کہ ان کو دو وقت کا کھانا بھی میسر نہیں آتا -

جناب والا مجھے سرکار بہادر خان صاحب کے وہ بلنڈ باڈی دعوے یاد آتے ہیں جو وہ وحدت کے سلسلے میں میرے ضلع میں جا کر کیا کرتے تھے - وہ کہا کرتے تھے کہ وحدت میں آپ کا مفاد ہے - وحدت میں آپ کا بہلا ہے - وحدت میں آپ کو یہ مل جائے گا اور وہ مل جائیگا - مگر افسوس کہ وہ سب وعدے وحدت کے بعد شرمندہ تعبیر نہ ہو سکے اور اس غریب ضلع ہزارہ کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہ دی گئی - جناب والا وحدت کے قیام کے سلسلے میں جو بیانات ہمارے لیژر دیتے رہے ان میں سے ایک بیان میں ان کو اب یاد دلاتا ہوں - وہ بڑا زور دے کر کہا کرتے تھے کہ قیام یونٹ کے بعد ہزارہ میں یونٹ کا Summer Headquarter بنایا جائے گا لیکن یہ خواب بھی شرمندہ تعبیر نہ ہو سکا - وزیر برائے دتھیا گلی میں موسم گرما میں سرکاری دفاتر بنایا کرتے تھے وہ بھی گزشتہ سال بند کر رکھے گئے ہیں - اس سے وہاں کے غریب عوام جن کا ذریعہ معاش اسی پر تھا اس سے بھی انہیں محروم کر دیا گیا ہے - جناب والا اس ضلع کی ترقی کے سلسلے میں میرا روئے سخن صرف دو اشخاص کی طرف ہوگا - ایک وزیر مالیات جو بڑے زہر دار ہیں اور دوسرے میرے ضلع کے وزیر صحت خان خزار خان ہیں - اگر خان خزار خان یہ کہیں کہ ان کا بجٹ سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے وہ غلط کہہ رہے ہونگے - وہ اس لئے کہ بجٹ یہاں پیش ہونے سے پہلے کیپیٹ کے سامنے پیش ہوتا ہے اور ہر وزیر کو اختیار ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اظہار خیال کرے - اگر انہوں نے کیپیٹ میٹنگ میں اس بجٹ پر بحث کے دوران میں اپنے ضلع کے متعلق کچھ نہیں کہا تو میں کہوں گا کہ انہوں نے اپنے ضلع سے

انصاف نہیں کیا - دوسرے میرے دوست وزیر مالیات ہیں - مجھے ان کا وہ پانچ سالہ پلہیں یاد آتا ہے جب وہ سابقہ سوبہ سرحد کے وزیر اعلیٰ تھے - ون یونٹ بننے کے بعد سے وہ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کی وزارت میں وزیر خزانہ کے عہدے پر فائز ہیں - مگر مجھے افسوس ہے کہ انہوں نے بھی اس غریب ضلع کے لئے کچھ رقم نہیں رکھی جس کے باشندے غریب اور مفلوک الحال ہیں - اس ضلع میں ون یونٹ بننے کے بعد سے کوئی قرضی کام نہیں کیا گیا جس سے اس کے غریب باشندوں کا معیار زندگی بلند ہوتا -

اس کے بعد جناب والا ! میں آپ کی توجہ ڈویلپمنٹ بورڈ کی طرف لانا چاہتا ہوں - آپ نے بار بار وعدے کئے کہ پس ماثرہ علاقوں کی ترقی کے لئے آپ غوری طور پر کام شروع کریں گے لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ پچھلے سال ۵۰ لاکھ روپیہ میں سے ایک پچیسہ بھی ضلع ہزارہ پر خرچ نہیں کیا گیا - خزا جائے اس روپیہ کو Surrender کیا گیا ہے یا کسی اور جگہ خرچ کیا گیا ہے - اس سال ۶۰ لاکھ روپیہ کی رقم ہے - خزا معلوم اس میں سے بھی کچھ ہمارے ضلع میں خرچ کیا جائیگا یا نہیں - اگر خرچ نہ کیا گیا تو میں سمجھونگا کہ ضلع ہزارہ کے غریب - بھوکے درم کے ساتھ ظلم کیا جا رہا ہے - جناب والا - میرا ضلع پہاڑی ہے - وہاں خوراک کی کمی رہتی ہے - اگر حکومت اس علاقے پر تھوڑی سی توجہ دے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بڑی آسانی سے خوراک کی قلت دور ہو سکتی ہے - ملک کے ہر حصے میں خوراک بہم پہنچانا حکومت کا فرض ہے - ان علاقوں میں جہاں کے باشندے غریب ہوں جیسے ضلع ہزارہ وہاں سستے سے سستے راتوں اناج مہیا کرنا حکومت کا فرض اولین ہے - میں حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں کی زمین کو زرخیز بنانے کے لئے منصوبے تیار کرے - میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ بڑے بڑے دریاؤں کی سکیمیں بنائی جائیں - میں صرف یہ کہتا ہوں کہ وہاں جو چھوٹی چھوٹی پہاڑی ندی نالے ہیں ان کے آگے بندر لگا کر وہاں کی زمین کو زرخیز بنایا جائے اور غریب باشندوں کی تکلیفات کو دور کیا جائے - جناب والا! ایڈمنسٹریشن کی حالت خراب سے خراب تر ہوتی جا رہی ہے - سول سکرٹریٹ میں جو کافز آتے ہیں ان کی حالت اس مقولہ کے مطابق ہوتی ہے -

ہر کہ در کان نمک رفت نمک شو

میں جناب والا ! آپ کی توجہ ضلع ہزارہ کے باشندوں کی تکلیفات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - ضلع ہزارہ میں ایسا ڈپٹی کمشنر لگایا جائے جو عوام کی تکلیفات کو تھوڑی سے تھوڑی مدت میں دور کر سکے اور وہاں میں جا کر اپنی آنکھوں سے ان کی تکلیفات کا اندازہ لگا سکے اور ان سے مل سکے - اس وقت جو Assistant Commissioner ماہرہ وہاں کام کر رہا ہے اس کے اختیارات کی تشریح کی جائے - آپ appointment تو کر دیتے ہیں مگر چھ ماہ گزر جاتے ہیں ان کو اختیارات نہیں دیتے - اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ وہ کوئی مفید کام نہیں کر سکتا - یہ افسر دو ماہ سے وہاں بیٹھا ہوا ہے اور لوگوں کا مدد دیکھتا رہتا ہے - اس لئے میں حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ اس کے اختیارات کا جلد از جلد فیصلہ کیا جائے تا کہ وہاں administration کا کام خوش اسلوبی سے ہو سکے - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میری اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں اگرچہ اور بھی بہت کچھ عرض کرنا تھا -

بیگم ستار جمال انور (پشاور ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب والا اور معزز ایوان جہاں

تک اس بجٹ کا قطعہ ہے جو ہمارے وزیر خزانہ نے اس سال پیش کیا ہے اس کے متعلق میں یہ کہونگی کہ اپنی سیاسی ذمہ داری کے باوجود صاحب موصوف نہ اس کو بہتر سے بہتر بنانے کے لئے سعی و عمل کی ہے لیکن میرے پارٹنر کے تمام ہندوں اور بھائیوں نے اپنی سیاسی بالغ نظری سے اس پر نکتہ چینی کر کے یہ ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ

یہ بجٹ ایک قابل افسوس اور نکما بجٹ ہے۔ جہاں تک میرا تعلق ہے میں نے اس بجٹ میں خواندگی کے تحفظ کو ٹھونسنے کی انتہائی کوشش کی مگر سب نے سو ثابت ہوئی۔ اس لئے میں بھی اسی صف میں شمار ہوتی ہوں جس میں میری تمام ان ہجڑوں کو کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ:—

ہمارے پھول ہمارا چمن ہماری بہار  
ہمیں کو جا نہیں ملتی ہے آشیانے کی  
(خوب خوب کی مسلسل آوازیں)

جناب والا ! مجھے بڑا افسوس ہے کہ میری تقریر نہایت ہی مختصر عرصے میں ہوئی اور اس وقت وزیر خزانہ ایوان میں تشریف نہیں رکھتے جبکہ میں ان کو کہنے ہی والی تھی کہ ”اب جگر تھام کے بیٹھو میری باری آئی“ مگر افسوس کہ وہ اس سے پہلے ہی ایوان سے اٹھ کر چلے گئے۔

جناب والا ! ابھی میں آپ کے سامنے اپنے حقوق تحفظ نسوان کے بارے میں جو کچھ کہنے والی تھی میں اسے نہایت ہی اختصار کے ساتھ بیان کرونگی۔ سب سے پہلے میں یہ کہونگی کہ جہاں تک ہماری زراعتی بر حالی کا تعلق ہے وہ بڑی طرح بے نقاب ہو چکی ہے۔ اس گورنمنٹ کو چندا عرصہ حکومت کرنے کے لئے ملا تھا میرے خیال میں اس وقت تک مغربی پاکستان کو انہوں نے صحیح معنوں میں granary بنا دیا ہوتا۔ مگر افسوس کہ ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جو مطالبات ہم اب کر رہے ہیں اس کی ضرورت بھی محسوس نہ کرتے یعنی یہ کہ سیلاب کی فوراً روک تھام کرو۔ خراب زمین کو جلد آباد کرو۔ خراب شہر اراضی کی دوبارہ بحالی کرو۔ کسانوں کی امداد کرو۔ جن کی حالت قابل رحم ہے۔ دیہات سرہار کی سکیموں پر عمل نہیں ہو رہا ہے اس پر فوراً عمل کرو۔ اس کے علاوہ میں آپ کی وساطت سے یہ عرض کر دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہمیں یہ بھی کہنے کا موقعہ نہ ملتا کہ اس وقت ہماری حکومت کے ہوتے ہوئے جس بڑی دیکھ بھال، جس رشوت ستانی اور جس چور بازاری کا دور دورہ ہے اسے ختم کیا جائے۔ جہاں تک سرکاری محکموں کی بر حالی کا تعلق ہے یا ان افسروں کا تعلق ہے جو اس وقت بڑے بڑے عہدوں پر فائز ہیں اور اپنے آپ کو پورے سلطان ہور تصور کرتے ہیں یہ نہ کہنا پڑتا کہ ہمیں ان سے دجائے دلاؤ۔ بلکہ میں تو یہ بھی کہونگی کہ ان بڑے بڑے افسروں کی بیگناہی جو APWA کی شکل میں ہمارے اوپر تسلط قائم کر رکھا ہے اسے بند کرنے کے لئے فوری قدم اٹھایا جائے۔ (خوب - خوب)۔

جناب والا ! اس بجٹ میں مجھے جو بو آتی ہے وہ سرمایہ دارانہ نظام کی ہے جہاں تک آپ کی صنعتی پالیسی کا تعلق ہے آپ نے اس بجٹ میں اسے اس قدر نقصان دہ ثابت کیا ہے کہ میں کہتی ہوں کہ آپ نے بڑی صنعتوں کو فروغ دے کر اور چھوٹی صنعتوں کی حوصلہ شکنی کر کے آپ عوام کے سامنے (وہ عوام جن کا آپ صبح و شام خون چوستے ہیں) یہ ثابت کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ اپنی حکومت میں مالدار کو مالدار تر اور غریب کو غریب تر کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ (شیم شیم کی آوازیں)۔

جناب والا ! سب سے بڑا مسئلہ ہمارے معاشرے کا مسئلہ ہے جسے ہم صحت مندر معاشرہ بنانا چاہتے ہیں۔ اور یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ کی قوم کا کردار معیاری ہو۔ تو اس کے لئے سب سے بدبخت عورتوں کے مسائل کی طرف نگاہ دوڑائیے۔ اس مرحلہ پر میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ عورت ایک ایسی ہستی ہے جو آپ کو جدت اور

روز روٹوں میں دھکیل سکتی ہے۔ جناب والا۔ اگر آپ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ کے آزاد ملک کا ایک آزاد شہری آزاد فضا میں آزادی سے سانس لے سکے تو آپ کا فرض منصبی ہے کہ آپ اس خطہ زمین جسے ہم مغربی پاکستان کہتے ہیں سب سے پہلے ہر عورت کو اور اس کی بچی کو تعلیم کے اس زیور سے مزین کریں جس کے پاس اللہ تعالیٰ کی عطا کی ہوئی ذہنی صلاحیتیں موجود ہیں۔ (پیر پیر کی آوازیں) میں پورے وثوق کے ساتھ کہتی ہوں کہ آپ کی ہر بچی کے پاس خداداد ذہنی صلاحیتیں موجود ہیں لیکن آپ میں اہلیت نہیں کہ آپ ان خداداد صلاحیتوں کو اجاگر کر سکیں (خوب خوب کی آوازیں)

جناب والا۔ اگر آپ تعلیم کے معیار کو بلند کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو اس کا طریقہ یہ ہے کہ آپ ان بچیوں کو صحیح تعلیم دیں اور میں جناب وزیر تعلیم صاحب کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگی کہ اس کا واحد طریقہ اور نہایت ہی آسان طریقہ یہ ہے کہ آپ ان بچیوں کو ایک صحیح ایک موزوں اور ایک سدر یافتہ اور قابل تعریف استاد ملے کر دیں تاکہ وہ بچیاں آپ کی اکثرہ آنے والی نسلوں کے لئے اور آپ کے ملک کے لئے صحیح خاتم ثابت ہو سکیں۔

جناب والا۔ تعلیم کے بحر سب سے بڑا مسئلہ خوراک کا ہے۔ جہاں تک میں نے دیکھا ہے مغربی پاکستان کی ہر بہن ایک چلتی پھرتی لاش ہے۔

میر علی احمد خان تالپور۔ آپ کو دیکھ کر تو کم از کم ایسا ملوم نہیں ہوتا۔

بیکم ممتاز جمال۔ جناب والا۔ جو نہیں ہیں یہ ان کی اپنی Will Power

ہے اس چیز سے یہ صاف ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ آپ کی قوم کا بیشتر حصہ راٹھیاں جاتا ہے۔ میرا مقصد اس صحت کے مسئلہ کے متعلق عرض کرنے سے صرف یہ نہیں ہے کہ میں یہ کہوں کہ آپ ہسپتالوں کی اصلاح کریں۔ روا خاتون کی بڑ انتظامی رور کریں۔ روائوں کے متعلق شکایات رور کریں بلکہ میرا مقصد یہ ہے کہ اس زمانہ میں عورتیں جس اقتصادی بڑ حالی سے گزر رہی ہیں ان کی اس ذہنی کوفت کو رور کرنے کے لئے آپ کا فرض ہے کہ ہر بڑے شہر میں ہر بڑے علاقے میں ایک سیرگاہ۔ تفریح گاہ کوئی پارک یا اسی قسم کی کوئی اور چیز تعمیر کریں جہاں جا کر وہ اپنی ذہنی کوفت کو رور کر سکیں اور سکون قلب حاصل کر سکیں۔

جناب والا۔ اس ملک کا سب سے بڑا مسئلہ ہمارا بڑھتا ہوا افلاس اور بیکاری ہے اور میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ مسئلہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے جو ہماری اسلامی مملکت کے سینہ پر ایک بڑا داغ کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ جناب والا یہ میں ان بہنوں کی غربت کا ذکر کرتی ہوں۔ جن کی قربانیاں و ایثار کسی سے مخفی نہیں۔ جو انہوں نے وقتاً فوقتاً قوم و ملک کے لئے پیش کی ہیں۔ مجھے یہ ضرور کہنا پڑیگا کہ ہمارے ملک کی عورتیں کسی ملک کی عورتوں سے کسی طرح کم نہیں۔ جیسا کہ میری قابل احترام بہن بیگم زینت غزا حسن جو حزب اقتدار کی کرسی پر بیٹھی ہوئی ہیں انہوں نے کہا ہے۔ میں ان کے جذبات کی قدر کرتی ہوں اور ان سے اتفاق کرتی ہوں جب وہ یہ کہتی ہیں کہ پاکستان کی خواتین میں اتنا جذبہ موجود ہے کہ وہ کسی وقت بھی کوئی قربانی دینے سے گریز نہیں کرتیں اور حقیقتاً دیکھا جائے تو وہ دنیا کی بہترین عورتوں میں شمار ہوتی ہیں۔ مجھے اس سے اتفاق ہے تو پھر مجھے کوئی وجہ نظر نہیں آتی کہ آپ ان عورتوں کو محروم کرتے ہیں۔ جناب والا یہ آپ بھی مانتے ہیں اور میں بھی مانتی ہوں کہ پاکستان کی جڑ و جہر میں خواتین نے جس طرح قربانیاں دیں۔ کیا کچھ نہ کیا۔ کوئی ایسی قربانی تھی جو آج تک کسی نے پیش نہیں کی۔ میں آج بھی وثوق کے ساتھ کہتی ہوں کہ اب بھی پاکستان کی

ہر ماں آپ کو وہ ماں ملے گی جو محصور غزنوی کو اپنی گور میں لوریاں دے سکتی ہے - (نعرہ ہائے تحسین) آپ کو پاکستان کی ہر بہن وہ بہن ملے گی جس کی فیرت آج بھی قازی مصر بن قاسم کی تلوار کو بے نیام کر سکتی ہے (نعرہ ہائے تحسین) - جناب والا! ہماری قوم کے وہ بچے وہ لڑکی پور جن کی تعلیم و تربیت کے مسئلہ کو آپ نے ایک مسئلہ بنا رکھا ہے میں عرض کر سکتی ہوں کہ ان کی رگوں میں آج بھی وہی خون موجزن ہے جو تیمور کی رگوں میں موجزن تھا (نعرہ ہائے تحسین) - جناب والا میں کہوں گی کہ وہ اب بھی اپنی باقی مادرہ دولت - فیرت اور خون کر نچھاور کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں وہ اب بھی اس جگہ جہاں تکبیر کے نعرے بلند نہیں ہو سکتے جہاں تکبیر کے نعرے جرم سمجھے جاتے ہیں - جانے کے لئے تیار ہیں - میں حرب اقتدار کی پھڑوں سے بدحیثیت ایک عورت ہونے کے اپیل کرونگی کہ آپ اللہ ان بے سہارا عورتوں کے لئے جنہوں نے پاکستان کی جز و جہز میں حصہ لیا ان کے لئے صنعتی سنڈر اور تربیت گاہیں قائم کریں تاکہ وہ اپنے بچوں کی پرورش کر سکیں - اپنا پیٹ پال سکیں - وہ افلاس اور بیکاری کے عالم میں دربر پھر رہی ہیں - آپ کا فرض ہے کہ ان کے بچوں کے لئے ان کے لواحقین کے لئے وہ تمام مناسب اقدامات کریں جس کے لئے وہ صحیح طور پر مستحق ہو سکتے ہیں - جناب والا جہاں تک ان کی حالت کا تعلق ہے اور جس طرح وہ اپنی زندگی کے دن گزار رہی ہیں میں کہتی ہوں کہ ان کی حالت دگرگوں ہے اور اگر صحیح معنوں میں ان کی مجروح حالت بیان کروں تو مجھے حضرت غالب یاد آ جاتے ہیں -

کاو کاو سخت جانی ہائے تنہائی نہ پوچھ  
صبح کرنا شام کا لانا ہے جوئے شیر کا -

اس لئے میں اپنی محترم اور قابل قدر بہن بیگم جی - اے - خان سے اپیل کرونگی کہ وہ تمام عورتوں کے حقوق کے تحفظ کے لئے ان کی سہولت کے لئے Secretariat میں ایک Ady: Incharge مقرر کریں جس کا کام صرف یہ ہو کہ وہ ان کی تمام تکالیف کو مسٹر انچارج تک پہنچا سکے جنہیں وزراء تک پہنچانے کے لئے وہ سیکریٹریٹ کی خاک چھانتی رہتی ہیں - جناب والا! عورت کو سیکریٹریٹ تک نہ کیا اس کی ڈیوڑھی تک بھی جانے کی اجازت نہیں ملتی - اس کو رکھے دے دیکر نکال دیا جاتا ہے - اس کے علاوہ میں ایک اور اپیل کرونگی کہ اس ملک میں ہماری خواتین کے جو بچے سڑکوں پر دربر پھرتے رہتے ہیں اور گراگری کرتے ہوئے گلی کوچوں میں نظر آتے ہیں جہاں تک ممکن ہو سکے اسے دور کیا جائے - میری ایک محترم بہن بیگم زری سرفرار نے آپ کو عورت کے تحفظ کے متعلق کہا تھا کہ ہماری موجودہ حکومت میں عورتوں کی آزادی کو کس طرح محفوظ رکھا جاتا ہے - تو جناب والا! اس وقت جو رہائشی ہوئی ہے اور عورت کی عزت کو جس طرح برہار کیا گیا ہے اور اچھالا گیا ہے اس کی مثال آپ کو کہیں نہیں مل سکتی - مجھے اس سے اتفاق ہے کہ گجرات کی مثال آپ کو کہیں تاریخ میں نہ ملے گی - جہلم کے واقعات کی مثال آپ کسی تاریخ میں نہ دیکھیں گے - راولپنڈی میں ایک نانگہ کا جو واقعہ ہوا ہے تاریخ میں یہ چیز آپ کو کہیں نہ ملے گی - یہ وہ بد نما داغ ہیں جن کی سیاہی شاید دنیا اپنے دامن سے نہ دھو سکے - میں آپ کو یہ کہوں گی کہ اگر آپ آج بھی گجرات کی سر زمین میں جائیں تو اس کی مٹی کے ہر ذرے سے بھی اس مظلوم عورت کی سر زمین سنائی دے گی - لیکن ہماری حکومت نے دفتری کارروائی کے علاوہ کچھ بھی نہ کیا - میں یہ کہتی ہوں کہ ہمارے معاشرے میں عزت و ناموس کا زر اور خوف اتنا ہو گیا ہے کہ سارے نانہ بدلیہ بھی جب دہر کے لئے جاتی ہے تو وہ ہم اپنے ساتھ مردانہ پولیس کا ایک دستہ اپنے حفاظت کے لئے لے جاتی ہے - جناب والا میں ایک بڑی معمولی سی مثال دینا چاہتی ہوں - اس ملک میں جس کو ہم نے اپنے خون سے سیدھا -

جس کی خاطر اپنے بچے رکھے - اپنا مال و متاع قربان کیا اپنی عزت و ناموس ری - اس ملک میں اگر ایک مرد کا یہ حال ہوتا ہے تو پھر عورت کسیے بچ سکتی ہے - ایک شخص کو ۲۲ تاریخ ڈرین میں بری طرح زخمی کیا جاتا ہے - رفیق احمد ان کا نام ہے وہ میرے محسن ہیں - وہ ساڑھے نو بجے رات کو ایک اسٹیشن پر پہنچتے ہیں جو جواز اٹالہ اور ڈنگا کے درمیان ہے وہ صاحب جس وقت سیکنڈ کلاس compartment میں لیٹے ہوئے تھے کڑکی ساڑھے نو بجے رات کا وقت تھا - تین چار فوڈزے برچیہاں لے کر ان کے کمپارٹمنٹ میں آتے ہیں - وہ ان پر حملہ کرتے ہیں - وہ صاحب موموف اپنے بچانے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کرتے ہیں - وہ زنجیر کھینچتے ہیں وہ کام نہیں کرنی ہیں تک کہ ایک کو چھوڑ کر دوسری زنجیر پکڑ کر لٹک جاتے ہیں لیکن ریلوے ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو حرکت نہیں ہوتی - اور آخر انجام یہ ہوتا ہے کہ وہ انہیں اس قدر رکتے ہیں کہ میں بتا نہیں سکتی - اسی بے بسی کے عالم میں وہ فوڈزے ساڑھے چار ہزار روپیہ اور ان کی گھڑی لے کر چلے جاتے ہیں - انہیں ڈرین سے پھونک دیتے ہیں اور اس زخمی حالت میں وہ کس طرح اسٹیشن پہنچتے ہیں میں بیان نہیں کر سکتی - تو جناب والا ! میں وزیر اعلیٰ کی خدمت میں نہایت ہی احترام کے ساتھ یہ عرض کرونگی کہ آپ ایک بزرگ ہونے کی حیثیت سے مجھے اس کا یقین دلائیں کہ کیا ہماری عزت و ناموس اس خطہ ارض میں محفوظ ہے اور ہم آزادی کے ساتھ آزاد فضا میں آزادی کی سانس لینے کا دعویٰ کر سکتی ہیں - جبکہ مرد کا یہ حال ہوتا ہے (نعرہ ہائے تحسین) -

رائہ غلام صابر خان (ضلع منٹگری) - جناب والا بجٹ کے متعلق تمام ممبران نے اپنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے اور اس کے متعلق اوپوزیشن نے بھی مانا ہے کہ یہ بجٹ اچھا ہے - اس کے متعلق خان عبدالقیوم خان صاحب نے جو تقریر فرمائی تھی میں اس کی تائید کرتا ہوں - یہ امر خوش کن ہے کہ محکمہ زراعت کے لئے کافی رقم مضموم کی گئی ہے - اس مرحلہ پر میں آپ کی توجہ سیم اور تھور کی بیماری کی طرف منطقت کرانا چاہتا ہوں - آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ضلع منٹگری - لاکھپور - شیخوپورہ - گجرات - گوجرانوالہ - (ایک آواز - اور سرگورہ بھی) ہاں سرگورہ بھی - کے کافی رقبہ جات اس بیماری سے بالکل تباہ ہو چکے ہیں - اور میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ تیس لاکھ ایکڑ اراضی اس موذی مرض سے بالکل تباہ ہو چکی ہے - میں تحصیل اکاڑہ کے متعلق عرض کرتا ہوں کہ اس تحصیل کے ۳۰ گاؤں سیم اور تھور سے بالکل تباہ ہو چکے ہیں - میں تحصیل اکاڑہ کے کاشتکاروں کی طرف سے آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ سیم کی دالیاں کھودنے کے لئے کوئی سکیم بنائیں تو وہ آپ کے ساتھ مل کر قربانیاں کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں اور اپنی مزد آپ کرو کے اصول پر مل پیرا ہوتے ہوئے آپ کے ساتھ پورا پورا تعاون کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں -

تعلیم کے لئے کافی رقم مضموم کی گئی ہے - میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ طالبات اور طلباء کے لئے فوجی ٹریننگ لازمی قرار دی جاتی ہے تاکہ ہم اپنے ملک کا اچھی طرح سے ڈیفنس کر سکیں اور ہمارے نوجوان عسکری تعلیم سے بالکل آراستہ ہو جائیں - یہ بھی اسی طرح لازمی قرار دیا جائے جس طرح کہ حساب اور انگریزی کا سیکھنا لازمی ہوتا ہے - پھر بچوں اور بچیوں کا لباس بھی بالکل یکساں اور سارہ ہونا چاہئے - مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے شرم آتی ہے کہ یہاں جو محترم بیگمات بیٹھی ہیں - انہوں نے کبھی یہ نہیں کیا کہ ان کا لباس سارہ ہو اور دیہات میں رہنے والی عورتوں کو وہ فلیٹ نہ سمجھتی رہیں - اگر ان کی زرگی سارہ ہو اور وہ دیہاتی عورتوں میں جا کر کام کریں تو اس طرح سے زیادہ سماجی مفید کام ہو سکتا ہے

سول ڈیفنس کی طرف سیر غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ صاحب نے توجہ دلائی ہے۔ میں بھی ان کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ آپ ایسا انتظام کریں کہ ہمارے ملک کا ہر بالغ جو ۵۰ سال سے کم اور ۲۰ سال سے اوپر عمر کا ہو عسکری تعلیم سے پورے طور پر ارستہ ہو سکے۔

ایک خاص محکمہ جس کے لئے خامی رقم رکھی گئی ہے پولیس کا محکمہ ہے۔ میں پولیس کے چھوٹے ملازموں کی تنخواہ کی طرف خاص طور پر آپ کی توجہ مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کی تنخواہ میں اضافہ کیا جائے۔ مثال کے طور پر آپ کنسٹیبل فریب کو لیجئے۔ اگر وہ کسی شہر میں تعینات ہو تو اسے ۵ روپے کرایہ کے لئے ملتے ہیں۔ آپ ہی بتائیے کہ لاہور اور لاڈیپور جیسے شہروں میں ایک انچ زمین بھی پانچ روپے ماسوار کرایہ پر مل سکتی ہے؟ اس کے علاوہ میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ اے۔ ایس۔ آئی کو ہارس الاؤنس ۱۵ روپے ملتا ہے اور اس کے مقابلہ میں سب انسپکٹر کو ہارس الاؤنس ۲۵ روپے ملتا ہے۔ آپ بتائیے کہ یہ فرق کیوں ہے کیا اے۔ ایس۔ آئی کا گھوڑا سب انسپکٹر کے گھوڑے سے کم کھاتا ہے۔ اس الاؤنس میں بھی تفاوت رکھنا کچھ درست معلوم نہیں ہوتا۔ اگر آپ نے تفاوت رکھنا ہے تو پھر ان کے لئے پودیز کا انتظام کیا جائے۔

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ تمام محکموں کے چھوٹے چھوٹے ملازمین کی تنخواہوں میں بھی اضافہ کیا جائے ورنہ یہ جو آپ کہتے ہیں کہ رشٹین ایجنٹس یہاں کام کرتے ہیں اگر آپ نے ان کی تنخواہوں میں اضافہ نہ کیا تو پھر انہیں یہاں زیادہ کام کرنے کا موقع ملے گا۔ اگر آپ نے ایسا نہ کیا تو پھر آپ اس سیلاب کو جس کے متعلق ہر آدمی کہتا ہے کہ یہ سیلاب آنے والا ہے آپ قطعاً روک نہ سکیں گے۔

آخر میں میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ جو منصوبہ آپ نے زرعی ترقی کے لئے بنایا ہے اور جو رقم اس محکمہ کے لئے رکھی ہے اگر اس کے خرچ کے لئے نیک اور ریاستدار افسروں کا تقرر نہ کیا تو اس روپیے کا وہی حشر ہوگا جیسے کہ اس سے پہلے ہوتا رہا ہے یہ بھی گلبرگ عرف رشوت پورہ جیسی کالونی کی نظر ہو جائیگا۔ صاحب سر جس وقت بلوکی ہیڈ لنک زیر تعمیر تھا تو اس وقت کافی لوہا اور سیمنٹ بڑے بڑے افسروں کی کونٹھیوں کی تعمیر پر صرف کرنے کے لئے رکھ لیا گیا تھا اور بڑے بڑے زمیندار جو اس علاقہ میں رہتے ہیں انہوں نے اپنی کونٹھیاں تعمیر کروائیں اور ٹھیکہ داروں نے لاکھوں روپے پیرا کئے۔ اگر آپ نے بھی اس روپیے کے خرچ کرنے کے سلسلہ میں کوئی ٹھیک اقدار نہ اٹھایا تو پھر یہی کہا جا سکے گا کہ یہ وزارت بھی وہی کچھ کرتی ہے جو کہ اس سے پہلے وزارتیں کیا کرتی تھیں۔

کل میر عبدالقدوم صاحب نے تقریر فرمائی تھی اور انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ مجھے ساتھ ۳۰ اور ممبران ہیں۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ اگر ان کے ساتھ ۳۰ آدمی ہوتے تو ان کا مقام وہاں ہوتا اور وہ چیف منسٹر ہوتے۔ اگر ان کے ساتھ تیس سے کم ہوتے تو بھی وہ منسٹر ہوتے۔ میں تو کہتا ہوں کہ اگر ان کے ساتھ دو ہی ممبر اور ہوتے تو بھی وہ ڈپٹی منسٹر ہوتے لیکن: (پنجابی)

دم دا دم دھوکہ نہ دے  
کھٹے گی دنیا کھائیں گے ہم

قائمی عبداللطیف اٹر مالا کنڈ زیر حفاظت علاقہ کے علاوہ (قبائلی علاقہ) -  
 ”بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم - خدمتہ و نصلی علی رسولہ الکریم - صاحب الفضیلہ ارجو ان  
 تجیزونی ان ابین بکنسات مختمرة مطالب ضروریہ يتعلق بحسابات العام القابل التي  
 قرم علينا السیر عبدالرشید الوزير الامور العادیه الپاکستان الغربی و عرة کلمات اخری  
 لادور شتی صاحب مدر میں نے یہ عربی کے الفاظ اس مقرر کے لئے کہے ہیں کہ  
 باوجود اس کے کہ ہم اسلام اور حمایت اسلام کے متعلق بہت کچھ کہتے اور سنتے ہیں  
 لیکن عملا اسلام کے تقاضوں کے لئے کچھ نہیں ہوتا اور میں نے یہ کچھ عربی کے الفاظ  
 اس لئے کہے ہیں کہ اس ہاؤس میں جہاں باوجودیکہ انگریزی ہماری قومی زبان  
 نہیں اس کثرت سے بولی جاتی ہے وہاں عربی جو ہماری دینی زبان ہے اس کے چند  
 فقرے بھی تبرک کے طور پر اس مباحثہ میں آجائیں -

جناب والا ! یہ تقریر جو وزیر فنانس نے میزانیہ کے متعلق کی ہے اس کے  
 پہلے دو فقرے فقرہ نمبر ۱ اور فقرہ نمبر ۲ کا ثواب ریپبلک اور مسلم لیگ دونوں  
 پارٹیوں کی روح کی نذر کرتا ہوں - مسلم لیگ اور ریپبلیکن پارٹی ان میں سے  
 ایک ایک فقرہ لے سکتے ہیں - تیسرے فقرہ میں آئریبل وزیر مالیات نے جو باتیں  
 کہی ہیں میں ان کے نیچے پانچے کے طور پر یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ابھی تک تو ہم عام  
 طور پر یہ سمجھتے تھے کہ یہ ون یونٹ موجودہ اقتدار کی وجہ سے ناکام رہا ہے لیکن  
 وزیر خزانہ نے نہایت ریانتقاری کے ساتھ اس کا اعتراف فرمایا ہے - وہ فرماتے ہیں -

”مالیاتی اور دوسرے اختیارات میں کچھ لامرکزیت پیرا کی گئی ہے تاکہ  
 حکومت کی مشینری کو رفتاری کاروائیوں کی غیر ضروری طوالت سے نجات  
 دلائی جائے“

جہاں یونٹ مرکزیت کے لئے قائم کیا گیا تھا وہاں وہ لامرکزیت لا کر اس سے یہ امیر  
 رکھتے ہیں کہ ہم کچھ کام کر سکیں گے - میں کہتا ہوں کہ یہ طے شدہ اصول اور عمل  
 کے درمیان نہایت کن تھار ہے - یہ خیال خام ہے جو اس وزارت نے پانچرا ہے - ہم یہ  
 کہتے ہیں کہ آپ کی ناکامی کی سب سے بڑی دلیل یہ ہے کہ آپ نے مرکزیت کی  
 بجائے لامرکزیت پیرا کی - مرکزیت کی بجائے لامرکزیت پیرا کر کے عملا یونٹ  
 کو ناکام تو ہر سر اقتدار پارٹی بنا رہی ہے اور الزام دوسری پر عائد کیا جا رہا ہے -  
 اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ یہ بجٹ کے متعلق آئریبل وزیر مالیات کی تقریر جو اس  
 ایوان میں پڑھ کر سنائی گئی ہے اس کے کل ۹۸ فقرے ہیں - آپ اس کا ایک ایک  
 فقرہ لے کر دیکھ سکتے ہیں اور آپ کو اس میں نظر آئیگا کہ یہ بجٹ عوام کے لئے  
 نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ خواص اور معروپے چند لوگوں کے لئے ہے - اس میں سیکرٹیریٹ  
 کے بے انتہا قابل لوگوں نے سرمائے کے بہت بڑے حصہ کو لا تعرار مختلف کمپنیوں  
 کے ناموں پر ایسی شکل میں بانٹا ہے کہ ان کے وہ رشتہ دار جو اس وقت ہر سر اقتدار  
 نہ ہوں اور جنہیں ابھی کام نہ ملا ہو وہ اس میں کھپ سکیں -

اس کے علاوہ میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ میرا تعلق قبائلی  
 علاقہ سے ہے - میں واحد قبائلی ممبر ہوں جو مسلم لیگی بڈیوں پر بیٹھا ہوا ہوں -  
 مجھے اپنے بھائی میجر جنرل جمال دار اور ملک محمد یوسف مہندر کے ان الفاظ کے  
 ساتھ پورا پورا اتفاق ہے کہ اس بجٹ میں قبائلی علاقہ کے لئے بحیثیت مجموعی  
 کچھ نہیں کیا گیا - جناب والا پشاور شہر کے قریب ایک گاؤں بڑھنڈی میں یہ قاعدہ  
 رہا ہے کہ اگر وہاں کا کوئی کسان بکری زبح کرتا ہو تو اس کی ایک ران بطور تحفہ  
 منبردار کے پاس بھیجتا - اتفاق ہے ایک وقت وہاں پانچ منبردار تھے - ایک کسان  
 نے بکری زبح کی تو اس نے یہ دعا کی -



بڑھنی دے وچ پانچ ملک  
تے بکرے دے ٹنگ چار  
اے خرا  
یا بکرے دے ٹنگ پانچ بنڑا  
یا ایک ملک دوس ہار  
(قبضہ)

جناب والا ! جہاں تک قبائلی علاقہ کا تعلق ہے وہاں پانچ ملک ہیں - ایک ملک تو وزیر اعلیٰ کے سیکرٹری ہیں - ایک گورنر صاحب ہیں - ایک ملک وہاں کے پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ ہیں - ایک ملک مرکزی حکومت ہے اور ایک ملک قبائلی ہیں - قبائلی یہ سوچتے ہیں کہ وہ وہاں کے ملک ہیں لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس کسان کی دعا قبول ہو رہی ہے کہ وہ ایک ملک کو بنا رہے ہیں - اس بجٹ میں اس پانچویں نمبر پر ملک کو جس سے میری مراد قبائلی علاقہ کے لوگ ہیں مارنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے - بلوچستان کو چھوڑ کر باقی قبائلی علاقہ جس کی آبادی ۳۷ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار ہے اور جس کا رقبہ ۲۸ ہزار مربع میل ہے اور جو اپنے رقبہ اور آبادی کے لحاظ سے سارے مغربی پاکستان کا ۱۰ یا ۱۲ بڑا ہے لیکن اس بجٹ میں اسے ۵۰/۱ یا ۳۰/۱ اور بالآخر ۳۰/۱ سے زیادہ نہیں دیا گیا حالانکہ آپ کا دعویٰ یہ ہے کہ یہ بجٹ 'عوامی' ہے اور آپ کا نعرہ یہ تھا "کہ سب سے زیادہ پس ماندہ علاقوں پر توجہ دی جائیگی"

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ قبائلی علاقہ کے اختیارات صوبائی گورنر یا مرکز کو نہیں بلکہ وہاں کے پولیٹیکل ایجنٹوں کو ہیں - آئرپیل وزیر خزانہ نے اپنی بجٹ تقریر کے اس فقرہ نمبر ۳ میں کہا ہے کہ کوشش یہ ہے کہ رفتاری کارروائی جلد سے جلد ہو - میں اس کی ایک مثال ان کی خدمت میں پیش کرتا ہوں - جب مجھے ۱۸ ستمبر ۱۹۵۶ کو گرفتار کیا گیا اور چکرہ لے جایا گیا اور وہاں سے پشاور جیل لایا گیا تو میں نے ۲۲ اکتوبر ۱۹۵۶ کو وہاں پشاور جیل سے یہ درخواست بھیجی کہ سابق فرنٹیر گورنمنٹ کے واضح حکم کے ماتحت کہ ہر ایسے ایم - ایل - اے کو اے کلاس دی جائیگی مجھے اے کلاس دی جائے لیکن جناب سر! ہوا یہ کہ ۲ فروری کو میں وہاں سے رہا ہو کر آیا اور ۶ فروری کو مجھے اپنی اس درخواست کی منظوری کی اطلاع پہنچی (شیم - شیم) - اب میں انتہائی خلوص کے ساتھ عرض کروں گا کہ اب روپڑہ میں کسی بھی صورت میں جیل جانا نہیں چاہتا لہذا وہ کلاس جو مجھے رہائی سے دو دن بعد ملی ہے اب وہ آئرپیل خزانہ خان وزیر صحت کو دی جائے (تالیان) جناب والا ! میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جب مجھے گرفتار کر کے چکرہ لے جایا گیا تو پانچ سو کے قریب آرمی انکمے کٹے گئے - مجھے ہتھکڑی پہنا کر ان آرمے درمیان لا کھڑا کیا گیا اور وہ لوگ چاروں طرف سے مجھے پتھر مارتے تھے (شیم شیم) کہ تم نے ڈاکٹر کو کیوں ووٹ نہیں دیا - مجھے درختوں کے ساتھ باندھا گیا - ایک رات مجھے جیل کی کونٹھری سے نکال کر اور قریبی پہاڑی پر چت لٹا کر میرے اوپر پتھر رکھے گئے - کیوں ؟ اس لئے کہ میں نے ڈاکٹر کو ووٹ نہیں دیا تھا (شیم شیم) جناب والا ! میرا یہ قصور تھا کہ بحیثیت پاکستان کے ایک آزاد شہری کے میں نے اپنے حق کا آراء سے استعمال کیا اور اپنا ووٹ لیگ پارٹی کے ساتھ دیا نہ جناب والا ! جب میرے گزشتہ بجٹ سیشن کے لئے آیا تو جس دن میں اپنا شناختی کارڈ لے رہا تھا اس کمرہ کے دروازہ میرے مجھے ڈاکٹر خان کے سیکریٹری شیر بہادر نے اپنی ذمہ داری پر ہاتھ بھیر کر اور لٹکار کر کہا کہ تہ حمانہ خلاص شہر نوہ بہ سٹا ہوگے ہم - (آوازیں) - ان پشتو الفاظ کا اردو میں ترجمہ کرو - (اردو ترجمہ) کہ میں دیکھوں گا کہ تم کسی طرح مجھ سے بچ نکلتے ہو ؟

جناب والا میرے ساتھ جو کچھ کیا گیا ہے یہ اس دھکی کے زیر اثر کیا گیا ہے۔ - شیم شیم -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ بیٹھ جائیں آپ کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے -

قاضی عبداللطیف اثر - جناب والا مجھے افسوس ہے کہ آپ نے مجھے بہت کم وقت دیا اور میں ان تمام مظالم کو بیان نہ کر سکا جو مجھ پر گرفتاری کے بحر جیل میں روا رکھے گئے - میرے ساتھ جو کچھ کیا گیا ہے اس کی اس قسم کی شرمناک مثال دنیا کے انسانیت کی تاریخ میں نہیں مل سکتی -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے - اب آپ تشریف رکھئے -

حاجی پیر حسن بدش (ضلع حیدر آباد) - جناب والا میں آپ کی وساطت سے وزیر خزانہ کی خدمت میں صوبہ مغربی پاکستان کا پہلا سرپلس بجٹ پیش کرنے پر مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں -

جناب والا ! میں ہائوس کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لوٹا صرف چند اہم امور کی طرف توجہ دلانے کی کوشش کرونگا - میرے خیال کے مطابق سب سے زیادہ اہم چیز صحت ہے سارے سدرہ میں صوما اور تحصیل برہن میں خصوصاً ہر سال ہزاروں انسان ملیریا میں مبتلا ہو جاتے ہیں - ملیریا کا علاج باقاعدہ نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے طرح طرح کی امراض پیدا ہو جاتے ہیں -

غزا کی قلت اور خراب پانی کے سبب ٹی - بی - ہر سے زیادہ بڑھ گئی ہے - ہسپتالوں میں ایکسری اور ضروری دوائیاں تو کیا کونین تک مناسب مقرر ہیں مودور نہیں رہتی - سارے علاقہ میں ٹی - بی - کا ایسا کوئی سینٹوریٹ مودور نہیں ہے جس میں فریجوں کا مفت علاج ہو سکے - اگر کوئی سکین ٹی - بی - میں مبتلا ہو جاتا ہے تو اسے صرف مرے کا انتظار کرنا ہوتا ہے - زندہ ہسپتال سارے علاقے میں ایک بھی نہیں ہے - عیسائی مبلغین کا ایک ہسپتال ہے - وہاں بھی لیڈی ڈاکٹر نہیں ہے صرف نرسز ہیں -

سڑکوں کی ایسی ناگفتہ بہ حالت ہے کہ انہیں سڑکیں کہنا ہی غلط ہے - ہر تعلقہ میں ایک ہی پکی سڑک ماتلی سے برہن زیر تعمیر ہے جسے ۲ سال ہو گئے ہیں ابھی تک تیار نہیں ہوئی - میرے خیال میں یہ سڑک دنگر پارکر تک چلانا ضروری ہے - ہمارے وزراء یا بڑے افسر شکار کے لئے جاتے ہیں تو سرمایہ داروں کے پاس مہمان ہوتے ہیں انہیں معلوم ہی نہیں ہوتا کہ اندرون ملک کیا حالات ہیں -

منعم بکوة و دشت و دیابان فریب دست  
ہر جا کہ رفت خیدہ زر و بارگاہ ساخت

افسروں کے ذکر سے مجھے سٹر مسیح الزمان سی - ایس - پی - یار آتے ہیں وہ صاحب فریب عوام سے مکس ہوئے تھے ان کے ملاقات کے لئے وقت مقرر نہیں تھا - ملیشیا کے لباس میں فریجوں کی طرح سب سے مل کر ان کے دھو درد سڈیہ تھے - مجھے ان کا یہ طریقہ بہت پسند تھا - سب آفیسر صاحبان اس طرح کریں تو ان کا گشت ابھر رہت ہی سکتا ہے -

ہمارے تعلقہ ہرین میں ایک ہی ہائی سکول اس سال قائم ہوا ہے جو ابھی تک لوکل بورڈ کی نگرانی میں ہے وہ جٹر گورنمنٹ کو اپنی تحویل میں لینا چاہئے اور ہوسٹل کی بھی اشر ضرورت ہے۔ سرمایہ دار اپنے بچے تو شہروں میں بھیج سکتے ہیں لیکن غریب اور درمیانہ درجے کے والدین کے بچے تعلیم سے رہ جاتے ہیں۔

میرے پاس وقت کم ہے اس لئے زیادہ ذکر کرنے کا موقع نہیں ہے۔ صرف اتنا اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ شراب خوری حر سے بڑھ گئی ہے۔ ہمیں شرم آتی چاہئے کہ ہمارے فیئر مسلم پڑوسی ملک میں تو شراب بند کی جا رہی ہے اور اس اسلامک ری پبلک آف پاکستان میں علانیہ شراب پی جاتی ہے۔ اب تو یہ مرض سرمایہ داروں سے بڑھ کر دیہاتیوں تک پہنچ گیا ہے۔ اسے قطعاً بند کرنا چاہئے۔ ارباب اقتدار کو خدا توفیق دے کہ وہ شراب خوری چور بازاری۔ بے انصافی اور بے علمی کو ختم کر دیں۔

*At this stage the Assembly adjourned for Asar Prayers.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Asar Prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, I rise on a point of order. It is this. To-day is Saturday and according to the rules of procedure, to-day is not to be counted in the period of notice, because it is 3 O'clock now. The first cut motion will be discussed on Tuesday next. I have not yet been told, nor the House is told by you, which cut motion is to be discussed on Tuesday. May I know from you how I am to table the cut motion for the demand that is to be discussed on Tuesday of which I have no knowledge? The result is that my right to be given ample time to move a cut motion to the demand to be discussed on Tuesday has been denied by the procedure adopted by the Government in this House. I feel that is not fair at all on the part of the Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think there has been some agreement between the Leaders of the Parties about the demands which are to be discussed, and in accordance with that agreement the Office has made up a programme and he can see it.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Mr. Speaker, I think the procedure is that the Speaker or the Leader of the House announces to the House.

**Mr. Speaker :** It has never been done.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Then how are the members to know? I would like to know if the programme has been put on the notice board whereby members can come to know as to which grant is to be discussed on Tuesday.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think the Order Paper will be circulated to the members in due course but if he wants to know as to which grant is to be taken on Tuesday, it is demand No. 12, I am told.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Which is that grant, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker :** Irrigation.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan :** Sir, I was told by your office that it would be General Administration.

**Mr. Speaker :** I have not got that Order Paper with me.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, is that fair to the House that the member should not be informed as to what grant is to be discussed on Tuesday?

**Mr. Speaker :** I am told, it is Demand No. 12.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, to-morrow is Sunday and it is not a working day. If I give my cut motion today, it will not be accepted because it is past three o'clock. If I give my cut motion on Monday, I want to know, if you will rule it to be in order because I was unable to give it earlier due to the procedure adopted both by you and the Government.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hussan :** Sir, I visited your office yesterday and I was told that General Administration Grant will be taken up on Tuesday and accordingly we gave our cut motions.

**Mr. Speaker :** Let us proceed with the business and I will find out. I will inform the House about the programme that has been agreed upon.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, I raised the same point on Thursday. I was told by the Chair then that the order in which the grants will be taken up would be announced yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker :** I was not told.

**Mr. G. Allana :** Sir, it is a matter of proceedings. You can see the record. The office should have told it to you that you had to make an announcement yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker :** Nobody told me. I am making enquiries now and I will make an announcement about the programme today.

**Mr. G. Allana :** If we table cut-motions on Monday, will you allow us to move them?

**Mr. Speaker :** You can table them today.

**Mr. G. Allana :** But now it is past three o'clock and under the rules any document that I give to the office after three o'clock would not be counted as received today.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will just enquire from office and place the facts before you. Then we will discuss this point.

**Mr. G. Allana :** But it is important, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker :** It is important and I will not adjourn the House before announcing the order in which grants are to be discussed.

In the meantime Begum Zubeda Ihsan-ul-Haq may speak.

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق (منح بہاولپور) - ممبر محترم مغربی پاکستان اسمبلی میں میزانیہ زیر غور ہے - بہت سے اصحاب نے وزیر خزانہ کو مبارکباد پیش کی اور بہت سے اصحاب نے اس پر نکتہ چینی کی - میری نظر میں یہ میزانیہ محض ایک فرضی کھیل - نمائشی اور رسمی چیز ہے - لہذا میں میزانیہ پر کچھ کہنے کی بجائے آپ کی خدمت میں وہ مشکلات پیش کرتی ہوں جو ہماری لڑکھوں کی تعلیمی ترقی کی راہ میں حائل ہیں اور وہ طریقے جن کو اختیار کر کے ان کا سرباب کیا جا سکتا

مرور محترم - بہاولپور کے لڑکیوں کے سکول کے متعلق میں نے گزشتہ سال بھی عرض کیا تھا کہ مجھے توقع ہے کہ اس عرصے میں حکومت کی توجہ اس اہم معاملہ کی طرف ہمارے لئے مغیر ثابت ہوگی اور ہماری بچیوں کی تعلیمی ترقی میں جو رکاوٹیں حائل ہیں ان کا سدباب کر دیا جائیگا مگر مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ابھی تک سال گزر گیا اور اس طرف کسی نے کوئی عملی قدم نہیں اٹھایا - لڑکیوں کے لئے بھی تعلیم اتنی ہی ضروری ہے جتنی کہ لڑکوں کے لئے ہے - بچے قوم کا سرمایہ ہیں - حکومت کا فرض ہے کہ ان کی تعلیم و تربیت کی طرف توجہ دے - اس طرف عملی قدم اٹھا کر ان ضرورتوں کو پورا کریں جن پر ہماری قومی ترقی کا دارومدار ہے - تعلیم کے ذریعے ہونے کی وجہ سے ہمارا ملک پس ماندہ ہے - اگر ایک مکان کی بنیاد اچھے کاریگر اور تجربہ کار معمار کے ہاتھوں سے رکھی جائے تو یقیناً وہ مکان خوش نما اور مضبوط ہوگا - اس کے برعکس اگر معمار انارزی اور ناتجربہ کار ہوگا تو مکان ناقص رہے گا اور بعد میں اس کی درستی محال ہے - صاحب مرور - تعلیم ایسی چیز نہیں جس کی طرف سے غفلت برقی جائے تعلیم سے ہی انسان اپنی زندگیوں کو سنوارتے ہیں اور تعلیم ہی اخلاقی معیار کو بلند کرتی ہے اور تعلیم سے ہی انسان انسان کہلانے کا مستحق ہوتا ہے -

مرور محترم! میں گزشتہ سال کا مضمون دہرانے پر مجبور ہوں - ابھی تک سکولوں کی حالت ویسی ہے - عمارتیں شکستہ خراب اور ناکافی ہیں بلکہ ناگفتہ بہ حالت میں ہیں - اور مخروش حالت میں کھڑی ہیں - جن سکولوں میں دوہالان قوم تعلیم حاصل کرتے ہیں ان میں بیٹھنے کے لئے ٹاٹ تک میسر نہیں اور سکول کی ضروریات کی چیزیں کلی طور پر منقرض ہیں استانیوں کو عرصے تک تنخواہیں نہیں دی جاتیں - اگر ان کے گریڈ مقرر ہو چکے ہیں تو ان کی ترقیاں سالہا سال سے رکی ہوئی ہیں - صاحب مرور ان حالات میں ہمیں کیا توقع ہو سکتی ہے کہ ہمارا ملک تربیت یافتہ اور تندرست شہری پیدا کر سکیگا - ہماری حکومت کی اہم امور کی طرف سے غفلت ہمارے ملک کو دھوکھلا کر رہی ہے - آپ کو کبھی اندازہ نہیں ہو سکتا کہ تعلیم حاصل کرنے میں ہماری بچیوں کو کس قدر دشواریاں ہیں ان دشواریوں کی ذمہ داری حکومت پر عائد ہوتی ہے - سابقہ ریاست بہاولپور میں لڑکیوں کا واحد ہائی سکول صادق گولڈ ہائی سکول ہے - تمام اطراف سے تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لئے لڑکیاں وہاں آتی ہیں جس کے لئے بورڈنگ ہاؤس کی مکادیت بالکل ناکافی ہے - وہاں تقریباً ایک سو لڑکیاں مقیم ہیں - مجھے اچھی طرح معلوم ہے کہ جگہ کی کمی کی وجہ سے موسم سرما میں لڑکیوں کی چارپائیاں برآمدے میں ڈالی جاتی ہیں اور وہ بیچاری سردی کی شرت سے بیمار ہو جاتی ہیں - ان کے والدین ان کو لینے کے لئے آتے ہیں لیکن تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے پیش نظر لڑکیوں نے جانے سے انکار کر دیا کہ امتحانات قریب تھے - کیا حکومت کا یہ فرض نہیں کہ وہ ایسے امور کی طرف فوری توجہ دے - اور عوام کی تکالیف کو دور کرے - صادق گولڈ ہائی سکول سے ملحق ایک سرکاری عمارت موجود ہے جس میں پرنسپل صادق ایجرٹن کالج مقیم ہیں - اگر وہ عمارت لڑکیوں کے لئے ہوسٹل میں منتقل کر دی جائے تو ان کی تکالیف بہت حد تک رفع ہو سکتی ہیں - لہذا میرا مطالبہ ہے کہ اس طرف فوری قدم اٹھایا جائے - اگر ہوسٹل کی تعمیر میں دیر ہے تو وہ مکان لڑکیوں کو رہنے کے لئے دیرپا جائے -

مرور محترم - اب دوسرا امر زیر غور یہ ہے کہ آپ سب جانتے ہیں کہ گزشتہ بجٹ میں 94 لاکھ روپے زیادہ رقم لڑکیوں کے لئے ڈگری کالج اور ایف ایس سی میڈیکل کلاسز قائم کرنے کے لئے اہم مخصوص کی گئی تھی - مگر افسوس کہ اس طرف کوئی عملی قدم نہ اٹھایا گیا اور وقت ضائع ہوتا رہا - بہت انتظار کے بعد

دسمبر ۱۹۵۶ء میں ایک چٹھی وزیر تعلیم صاحب کی خدمت میں اس سلسلہ میں لکھی گئی مگر افسوس کہ اس کا جواب تک مجھے نہ ملا اور اس کی ایک نقل ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کی خدمت میں ارسال کی گئی مگر افسوس کہ اسے بھی بے اثر پایا۔ مگر محترم جرنل حکومت تعلیم جیسی اہم ضرورت کو پورا کر دے۔ میں غفلت سے کام لے وہ دوسرے محسوسوں میں کہاں تک کامیاب ہو سکتی ہے۔ کیا عوامی حکومت کے وزراء کا کام صرف ذاتی مفاد اپنے اقتدار کی پاسبانی کرنا ہے۔

مگر محترم - حکومت سے میرا یہ مطالبہ ہے کہ بہاولپور میں لڑکیوں کے لئے خاص طور پر زیادہ سے زیادہ ہائی سکول - مڈل سکول - پرائمری سکول قائم کئے جائیں۔ بجٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ۲۸۲ پرائمری سکول - ۲۵ مڈل سکول اور ۲۲ ہائی سکول نئے قائم کئے جائیں گے۔ مجھے بتایا جائے کہ ان میں سے بہاولپور کا کس قدر حصہ ہے اور گزشتہ سال میں کتنے کھولے گئے ہیں۔ یقیناً اس کا جواب ان کے پاس کچھ نہیں۔ میں آپ سے پرجھتی ہوں کہ کیا آپ نے ہمارے علاقے کو جو پہلے ہی پس ماندہ تھا اور زیادہ پس ماندہ نہیں بننا دیا

اس کے علاوہ ایک اور قابل ذکر بات ہے اور وہ یہ کہ سابقہ ریاست بہاولپور میں اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لئے حکومت کی طرف سے وظائف رکھے جاتے تھے۔ اب اس سے بھی ہمارے طالب علموں کو محروم کر دیا گیا ہے۔ ریاست میں جو مہاجرین ہیں ان کی حالت بڑے بڑے ہو چکی ہے۔ ابھی تک ایک مہاجر بھی پورے طور سے آباد نہیں ہوا۔ وہ بیدچارے در بدر مارے مارے پھرتے ہیں۔ ان کی خستہ حالی کو دور کرنے کے لئے حکومت نے ابھی تک کوئی سکیم نہیں بنائی۔ میں تو یہ کہہ سکتی ہوں کہ موجودہ حکومت نے بجٹ میں بہاولپور کے لئے کچھ بھی نہیں رکھا۔

مگر محترم - اس کے علاوہ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ بے روزگاری دن بدن بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ اس کو دور کرنے کے لئے حکومت کو مناسب تدابیر اختیار کرنی چاہئیں۔ بہاولپور میں صرف ایک زندہ اندرونی سکول قائم ہے جہاں غریب عورتیں جا کر اپنی روزی پیرا کرتی ہیں۔ اس قسم کے چند اور سکول قائم کر رکھے جائیں جن میں غریب اور لا وارث عورتیں جا کر اپنی باعزت روزی پیرا کر سکیں۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہونے کو ہے۔

بیگم زبیرہ احسان الحق - صاحب مگر مجھے چند اور باتیں بھی اس ایوان میں پیش کرنی تھیں چونکہ آپ مجھے مزید وقت نہیں دے رہے اس لئے میں صرف ایک اور بات بیان کر کے اپنی تقریر ختم کر دوں گی۔ مگر محترم - ہر شخص اس ایوان میں اپنے اپنے علاقے کی نااندرگی کے لئے یہاں آتا ہے۔ یہ نااندرگی ایک امداد کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ اگر ہر شخص کو خزا اور اس کے پاک رسول معلم کا ڈر ہو تو وہ اس امداد کو اچھی طرح سے سامنے رکھ سکتا ہے۔ ایوان کا ہر ممبر عوام کے حقوق کا محافظ و امن ہے۔ اس لئے انہیں یاد رکھنا چاہئے کہ خزانے قروس کے دربار میں ہر شخص کو حاضر ہو کر جواب دینا ہے۔ یاد رکھئے کہ حقوق العباد، بخشے نہیں جاتے اور حقوق العباد بخشے نہیں جاتے گئے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کرتی ہوں۔

خان ملنگ خان آف باناگرام (قبائلی علاقے ملحقہ ڈسٹرکٹ ہزارہ و مردان) جدان والا میں اس قبائلی علاقے کی نااندرگی اس ممبر ایوان میں کر رہا ہوں جو ملحق ہزارہ کے ساتھ واقع ہے۔ میں اپنے علاقے کے عوام کی تکلیفات اور ان کی

پس ماندرگی کا منظر آپ کے سامنے بیان کرنا اپنا حقیقی فرض سمجھتا ہوں۔ بجٹ کے متعلق خان عبدالغفور خان صاحب سے کون بہتر جانتا ہے۔ انہوں نے اس بجٹ کی تعریف کی ہے اور میں بھی ان کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن جناب والا جب میں اس بجٹ کو دیکھتا ہوں تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ اس میں ہمارے علاقے کی فلاح و بہبود کے متعلق خان عبدالغفور خان صاحب سے کون بہتر جانتا ہے۔ انہوں نے اس بجٹ بجٹ ہے (حزب اختلاف کی طرف سے تالیاں)۔

جناب والا۔ میرے علاقے کو جب سے ملحق ہزارہ کا ایک جزو بنایا گیا ہے اس وقت سے لے کر اب تک وہاں کچھ بھی نہیں کیا گیا۔ آپ کیسے توقع کر سکتے ہیں کہ روسری علاقے آپ کے ساتھ مل جائیں گے۔ جو کچھ آپ نے ہمارے لئے کیا ہے وہی کچھ آپ ان کے لئے کریں گے۔

جناب والا۔ ہماری تعلیمی حالت یہ ہے کہ وہاں صرف ایک پرائمری سکول ہے جو adult centre کے نام سے موسوم ہے۔ اس کی جو حالت ہے وہ آپ خود وہاں جا کر دیکھ لیں۔ اس مدرسے میں کوئی بھی بالغ پڑھنے کے لئے نہیں آتا۔ اس کا انتظام مرکزی حکومت کے ماتحت ہے۔ لیکن میں اس حکومت سے استدعا کروں گا کہ وہ اس adult centre کو فوراً بند کر دے اور اس کی جگہ ایک پرائمری سکول کھول دے۔ میرا علاقہ ایک طرف اگنی سے گلگت تک چلا جاتا ہے اور روسری طرف سے واری کشمیر سے ریاست سوات اور تحصیل سوابی تک چلا جاتا ہے۔ اس سے آپ بڑی آسانی سے اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ یہ علاقہ کس قدر وسیع و عریض ہے۔ اس علاقے کی آبادی ۸ لاکھ سے زیادہ ہے اور اس ۸ لاکھ کی آبادی کے لئے صرف ایک مڈل سکول ہے۔ اس سکول کی حالت یہ ہے کہ نہ اس میں کوئی بچہ ہے نہ کوئی ڈسک ہے۔ بچے زمین پر ٹائلوں پر بیٹھتے ہیں۔ اس مڈل سکول کو پرائمری سکول کی بلڈنگ میں چلا جا رہا ہے۔ سب افسران محکمہ اور اس معزز ایوان میں تشریف رکھنے والے بہت سے حضرات یہ اچھی طرح جانتے ہیں کہ یہ سکول پرائمری سکول کی بلڈنگ میں چل رہا ہے اور اس بلڈنگ میں جو accommodation ہے وہ مڈل سکول کے طلباء کے لئے ناکافی ہے۔ جب لڑکے آٹھویں جماعت پاس کر لیتے ہیں تو آگے داخل نہیں ہو سکتے کیونکہ وہ اگنی اور بٹ گرام سے بہت دور ہیں۔ لڑکیوں میں صرف پرائمری تک تعلیم ہے۔ وہاں کوئی مڈل سکول نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے تعلیم کا مقصد ہی فوت ہو جاتا ہے۔ جناب والا۔ اب میں ہسپتالوں کا ذکر کرتا ہوں۔ میرے علاقے میں صرف دو ہسپتال ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ اور کوئی ہسپتال نہیں ہے۔ کیا آپ اس کو ۸ لاکھ کی آبادی کے لئے کافی سمجھتے ہیں۔ اگر حکومت اسی طرح کام کرتی رہی جس طرح کہ وہ اب کر رہی ہے تو میں آپ کو یقین دلانا ہوں کہ باقی کے قبائلی علاقے جنہوں نے ابھی تک پاکستان سے اپنا الحاق نہیں کیا وہ کبھی بھی آپ کے ساتھ ملنے کا خیال دل میں نہیں لائیں گے۔

جناب والا۔ میرے علاقے میں زراعت آمد و رفت بہت معرور ہیں۔ الحاق کے بعد سے اب تک وہاں کوئی سڑک نہیں بنائی گئی اور نہ ہی موجودہ بجٹ میں کسی سڑک کی تعمیر کے لئے کوئی رقم رکھی گئی ہے۔ میرے علاقے کی مشہور سڑک در صد تین چیلز چلتی ہیں جو اس علاقے کی ضروریات کے لئے کافی نہیں۔ اس لئے میں حکومت سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ میرے علاقے میں جلد سڑکیں تعمیر کرے۔ اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ میرے علاقے میں زراعت کی بہت بڑی حالت ہے۔ محکمہ زراعت کا کوئی افسر وہاں جاتا ہے نہیں۔ محکمہ تعلیم کے افسروں کا بھی یہ حال ہے۔ میں نے ابھی کہا ہے کہ حکومت پاکستان کی طرف سے وہاں adult centre قائم ہے جس کی حالت بہت خراب ہے۔ پچھلے دنوں ایک

Assistant District Inspector وہاں گیا تھا - چونکہ یہ علاقہ نیا ہے اس لئے جو افسر وہاں جاتا ہے وہ صرف ایک دن وہاں قیام کر کے واپس آ جاتا ہے -

بعض علاقے ایسے ہیں کہ جو ان کے دائرہ اختیار سے باہر ہیں لیکن پولیس ان کے مقدمات کا فیصلہ کرتی ہے - کئی ایسے واقعات رونما ہوئے کہ لوگوں کو قتل کر دیا گیا ان کی لاشوں کو دریا میں پھینک دیا گیا لیکن آج تک کوئی شنوائی نہیں ہوئی - (شیم - شیم) -

جناب والا - میں آپ کی وساطت سے حکومت سے پھر مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ اگر ان علاقوں کو merge کرنا ہے تو ان علاقوں کا پوری طرح سے نظم و نسق سنبھالنا چاہیے - علاوہ ازیں عرض یہ ہے کہ ہمارے علاقہ جات کی آبادی اس قدر زیادہ ہے کہ وہاں کے عوام اپنی زمینوں کی پیراوار پر اپنا پیٹ نہیں پال سکتے وہ اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پالنے کے لئے کراچی جاتے ہیں - لاہور جاتے ہیں - پشاور جاتے ہیں - آٹنے دور دراز مقامات پر - گھروں سے میلوں دور - کیوں جاتے ہیں اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پالنے کے لئے - اپنا پیٹ پالنے کے لئے - وہ ان دور دراز مقامات پر صبح سے شام تک محنت مزدوری اور روزگار کی تلاش میں کوشاں و سرگردان مارے مارے پھرتے رہتے ہیں - ان تمام چیزوں سے معزز مسہران وہاں کے لوگوں کی پریشانیوں - تکلیفوں - افلاس اور غربت کا اندازہ بخوبی کر سکتے ہیں - وہاں اگر وہ بیمار ہو جاتے ہیں تو کوئی انہیں دیکھنے والا نہیں ہوتا - کوئی پرساں حال نہیں ہوتا - مر جاتے ہیں تو ان کے پیٹ سے آنتیں نکال لی جاتی ہیں اور لاش بعد میں وطن لیجا کر دفن کر دی جاتی ہے - کیونکہ ہمارے یہاں دستور ہے کہ روسری جگہ دفن نہیں کرتے - ہمیں فوج میں ملازمت نہیں ملتی - ہارڈ پولیس میں ملازمت نہیں ملتی - رفتروں میں ملازمت نہیں ملتی اور نہ ہمیں یہ پتہ لگتا ہے کہ کب بھرتی ہو رہی ہے - میں حکومت سے پر زور مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں کے عوام کی تکالیف کو مزید نظر رکھتے ہوئے وہاں کے عوام کی غربت اور پس ماندگی کو مزید نظر رکھتے ہوئے ان کی ضرورتوں کو پورا کرے وہاں کے عوام کو حق پہنچتا ہے کہ حکومت ان کی تکالیف کو دور کرے - حکومت ان کی تکالیف سے باخبر ہے -

جناب والا - کیونکہ میری زبان اردو نہیں ہے اس واسطے میں اردو زبان میں اچھی طرح سے نہیں بول سکتا لیکن میں وہاں کے عوام کے جذبات کا اظہار کر رہا ہوں - جناب والا ہمارے ضلع میں وادی کاغان کی سڑک برف باری کی وجہ سے بند ہو جاتی ہے - اس زمانہ میں جیپوں کی سخت ضرورت ہوتی ہے - میرے ضلع کے ڈپٹی کمشنر نے مطالبہ کیا کہ دو تین جیپ گاریاں مہیا کی جائیں - صاحب ہماری درخواست تو درکنار ان کی درخواست بھی یوری نہ کی گئی - ہمارا علاقہ پس ماندہ علاقہ ہے لہذا وہاں کے لوگوں کا معیار زندگی بلند کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ عوام کی تعلیم کی طرف توجہ دینا نہایت ضروری ہے -

جناب والا - اب آخر میں میرے موربانہ درخواست حکومت سے یہ ہے کہ جن علاقوں کو حکومت سنبھال نہیں سکتی ان کو قدامت merge نہ کیا جائے اگر حکومت ان علاقوں کا خاطر خواہ انتظام کر سکتی ہے تو ان علاقوں کو merge کر دیا جائے کیونکہ یہ بھی یہ چاہئے ہیں کہ ہم بھی اپنے بھائیوں کے برابر آجائیں -

جناب والا ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں -



**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy (Municipal Corporation of Karachi) :** Sir, I am really thankful to you for permitting me to speak in this House after my efforts for the last four days. Sir, as usual, I would not like to congratulate nor compliment the Finance Minister, an ex-police officer, for presenting a balanced budget, rather I would say for presenting a budget which is called surplus budget in a country where you have yet to provide work for millions of people, in a country where people want education, in a country where people do not get even a square meal a day, in a country where people, though they want to work, cannot find work. Sir, a surplus budget according to me would be very very good in a country which has reached the peak of progress and prosperity, but to present a surplus budget in an under-developed country like Pakistan is nothing but befooling the masses. I do not blame the Finance Minister because I find that he has been following the same policy which was adopted by late Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, and because of his tactics of presenting a surplus budget which does not represent the real facts about the country, we find that today Pakistan is really passing through a period of crisis. It would have been much more advisable for the Finance Minister of an under-developed country to present a budget which would be called a deficit budget, increasing the national debt and at the same time investing more and more money in productive capacity, whereby employment would be increased, the purchasing power of the people would be raised, the standard of living would be bettered, but we find, as usual, the Finance Minister has put "Dhobi-mark" or the rubber stamp on the old old system, which has been prevailing in this country simply to befool the masses.

Sir, I wish the Industries Minister had been present here. Sir, in this country we find that, rightly or wrongly, too much importance has been given to the industrial development. Sir, it is good to industrialise a country like Pakistan, but at the same time, people who prepare plans, who prepare blue-prints, must know what the productive capacity in the country is and what are the results that you are getting from the productive capacity. What is the good of wasting foreign exchange on existing industries or installing new industries if you do not get the maximum out of the productive capacity. Sir, today it has happened in Pakistan that in various types of industries the installed capacity is not sufficient to meet the demands of the country, but the installed capacity is not being utilised fully for various reasons. Sir, our Ministers are busy in their own pomp and show, busy taking lunches and dinners and do not know the difficulties and the reasons why the maximum production or the maximum efficiency of the installed capacity is not being achieved. There may be difficulties like lack of raw materials, lack of spare parts, lack of replacements, lack of technicians, lack of skilled labour, but the fact is that the Government is not interested in collecting such data. Therefore, I will suggest that the Government should have a Ministry in charge of production and they should know the installed capacity and then try to find out why the production is not being achieved so that the remedies can be immediately applied.

Now, Sir, an important thing which I have noticed in the speech of the Finance Minister is a reference about Karachi. I do not know how that idea came to the Finance Minister and I do not know how he is justified in referring to the matter of Karachi in his speech. Sir, to be fair and frank let me say on the Floor of the House, through you, that Karachi does not belong either to the East or to the West, but it belongs to Pakistan as a whole. Sir, Pakistan today would not exist if either of the wings collapses. We have to bring both the wings closer together and we also know the political atmosphere prevailing in both the wings and we also know the tendencies of the people; we know what type of government people have, and at the same time we know what people want from the Government. Supposing tomorrow, Sir, Karachi is taken from the Centre and merged with West Pakistan, what is going to

happen to the sentiments of the people of East Pakistan. Karachi, as it is, is the result of the joint efforts of the people of the East and West Pakistan. Sir, Karachi has not been developed only by the people of West Pakistan, but it is the result of the joint efforts of both the wings, who have contributed jointly for its development. Sir, Karachi belongs to the whole country and we want to keep both the wings of the country politically and economically better and stronger.

Sir, for a political refuge a man would like to have some place where he would like to go and seek relief. Sir, suppose Karachi is merged with West Pakistan, where would a man of West Pakistan go. Do you mean that he should fly from Karachi to Dacca or from Lahore to Dacca after the merger of Karachi? Do you expect then the people of East Pakistan taking any interest in the development of West Pakistan? Would he ever come to Karachi. Today he comes there; he is proud of the achievement of Pakistan when he sees the industrial development of Karachi; he feels happy. He feels that some substantial results have been achieved in Karachi because of the private enterprise for which people of East and West Pakistan have contributed together. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to be very careful in pursuing his policy of grabbing Karachi. If at all you want to grab Karachi, then you should adopt parliamentary and democratic methods. Just as you created One Unit by undemocratic means and today you see the result that the creators are there to disrupt it and destroy it. Why, because it was created by undemocratic methods. If you want to take Karachi, go to the people of Karachi; have their votes, go nearer to them, listen to them and you give them the right to express their views and if the people decide that the fate of Karachi is with West Pakistan, I would be the first man to be with them. But if Karachi decides to have a separate State, then I must tell the Finance Minister and the whole Government from this House that if we decide if the people of Karachi decide to have a separate State for Karachi, and not to merge with the West or the East, then we shall shed last drop of blood to maintain the integrity of Karachi. We shall never permit you to grab Karachi undemocratically. We know what are the results of your One Unit; we know how you are administering justice; we know how you are holding election, we know the farce of your liberty and freedom of association, we have read the judgment about the elections which were held by you; we know how you have been handling the problems of commerce and industry; we know how far corruption has reached; we know how far favouritism has gone; we know it well.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot :** Where—at Karachi.

**Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy :** In One Unit. I would appeal (*Interruptions*) I am addressing the Chair. Please do not interrupt.

Therefore, I would request the Government, through you, that as far as the question of Karachi is concerned, they must adopt democratic methods and not try to grab Karachi against the will and wishes of the people.

**سرور محمد حسین (ملح لاہور) - جناب والا بجٹ پر تبصرہ کرنے سے پیشتر**

میں ون یونٹ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میرا خیال تھا کہ میں ون یونٹ کے مسئلہ پر ذرا تفصیل کے ساتھ اپنے معروضات پیش کروں۔ لیکن وقت چونکہ تھوڑا ملا ہے اس لئے میں مختصراً ہی کچھ اصولی باتوں پر اکتفا کروں گا۔ میں پہلے تو خان عبدالقیوم خان کی جراث اور صاف گوئی کی راہ دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے بڑی دلچسپی کے ساتھ ون یونٹ کی حمایت کی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرح انہوں نے اپنے آپ کو پینک کی نظاروں میں بہت بلند کر لیا ہے۔ اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ون یونٹ کے مخالفین نے ون یونٹ کی مخالفت اس لئے نہیں کی کہ یہ سکیم بری ہے بلکہ انہوں نے اس کے اصولی پہلوؤں کو بالکل نظر انداز کر کے محض انتظامی امور کی خرابیوں کی بنا پر اس کی مذمت کی ہے۔

جناب والا - اگر کسی سکیم کے چلانے میں انتہائی دشواری یا خرابی واقع ہو - تو اس کا یہ علاج نہیں کہ انہیں اس کے خلاف ہی ہو جانا چاہئے - جناب عالی ون یونٹ کا مقصد تو یہ تھا کہ پانچ یا چھ سو بیوں کو ملا کر ایک سو بیہ بنایا جائے اور ہم سب ایک ہو جائیں اور اتفاق سے اور مل کر کام کریں اور عوام کی زیادہ خدمت کر سکیں - اور پس ماندہ سو بیے مثلاً بلوچستان - بہاولپور - خیبرپور وغیرہ اس باہمی اتحاد سے فائدہ اٹھائیں لیکن افسوس ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کے بعض رہنماؤں جن کی کو شکوں سے ون یونٹ بنا تھا اس وقت بالکل زبان بند تھی جب یہاں ون یونٹ کے خلاف ریزولوشن پیش ہوا تھا - صرف چند اصحاب نے تقریریں کیں اور باقی بڑے بڑے لیڈروں نے اس ریزولوشن پر ہولنا مناسب نہ سمجھا - اس خاموشی سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ دال میں کچھ کالا ضرور ہے - میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ ون یونٹ کو وزارتوں کے حصول کا ذریعہ نہیں بنانا چاہئے - میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ جو حالات میں نے یہاں دیکھے ہیں - ان سے تو صرف یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے - ون یونٹ کی مخالفت اس لئے کی جا رہی ہے کہ ریپبلکن پارٹی کو شکست ہو - میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ یہ بڑی غلط چیز ہے - نیشنل پارٹی کے ممبروں نے ون یونٹ کی مخالفت میں یہ دلیل پیش کی ہے کہ پنجاب نے زیادہ حصہ لے لیا ہے اور سندھ کو کم ملا ہے - یہ دلیل بڑی لچر ہے - اگر پنجاب نے ۵۶ فیصدی کی بجائے ۴۰ فی صدی حصہ لے لیا ہے تو کیا پنجاب نے زیادہ حصہ لے لیا ہے -

اس کے بعد میں کچھ بجٹ کے متعلق عرض کروں گا - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ وزیر خزانہ نے بجٹ کی تیاری میں محنت کی ہے اور پچھلے سال کی نسبت یہ بجٹ کچھ اچھا ہے لیکن یہ کوئی انقلابی بجٹ نہیں ہے - اور اس بجٹ میں عوام کا معیار زندگی بلند کرنے کے لئے کوئی ٹھوس سکیم نہیں رکھی گئی اس بجٹ میں اسلامی رنگ نہیں پایا جاتا - شراب کو ممنوع نہیں قرار دیا گیا - شراب کا محکمہ درستور قائم ہے اور اس سے جو حرام کی کماٹی ہوتی ہے وہ سو بیہ کی پاکیزہ کماٹی کے ساتھ مل کر ماری کماٹی کو حرام بنا دیتی ہے - اس لئے شراب کو ممنوع قرار دیا جائے - شراب پر زیادہ ٹیکس لگانے سے ہمارا مقصد قطعاً حل نہیں ہوتا - موافقوں کے اڑے بھی درستور قائم ہیں انہیں ابھی تک بند نہیں کیا گیا یہ بڑی شرم کی بات ہے - انہیں یک قلم بند کر دیا جائے -

اب میں ضلع لاہور کی نمائندگی کرتے ہوئے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ وزیر نے ضلع لاہور کی طرف بہت کم توجہ دی ہے - اس ضلع کے کسی وزیر نے دورہ تک نہیں کیا - دریائے ستلج کے قریب ۳۰ دیہات کی اراضی پارٹیشن کے بعد دریا برد ہو کر ہندوستان کے زیر قبضہ ہو گئی تھی اس اراضی کے مالکان کو گورنمنٹ نے ابھی تک کوئی معاوضہ نہیں دیا - سابقہ پنجاب گورنمنٹ نے بھی اس معاملہ میں سخت کوتاہی کی تھی - اور موجودہ حکومت نے بھی اس طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں کی - میں وزیر مہاجرین وزیر مال اور دیگر وزرا صاحبان کی خدمت میں التماس کرتا ہوں کہ ضلع لاہور کے ان دیہات کے مالکان کو جن کی اراضی پارٹیشن سے قبل دریائے ستلج کے پار تھی پاکستان میں جو متروکہ زمینیں دی گئی ہیں دوسرے مہاجرین کی طرح انہیں بھی مہاجر تسلیم کیا جائے - اور ان کی الٹ شدہ عارضی منتقل زمین کو مستقل کیا جائے - وہ لوگ پارٹیشن کے بعد دریا کے پار اپنی اراضیات پر قبضہ کرنے کے لئے گئے تھے لیکن نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ان کے ۴۰۰ آدمی شہید کر دیے گئے - اور انہیں پھانسی ہو کر واپس آنا پڑا -

جناب والا - جریر دیپال پور کیڈال کا زمینداروں کو کوئی معاوضہ نہیں دیا گیا۔ میں نے کئی دفعہ حکام کے پاس استرھا کی ہے۔ لیکن کوئی شہواکی نہیں ہوئی۔ لہذا اب پر زور احتجاج کرتا ہوں کہ جریر دیپال پور کیڈال کی زہر آبر زمین کا مالکان کو معاوضہ دیا جائے۔ سخت حیرت کی بات ہے۔ کہ اراضی زہر آبر دیپالپور کیڈال کا زمینداروں سے مالیت بھی برستور لیا جا رہا ہے۔ تھادہ گنڈا سنگھ والا میں دریا کے کنارے پر محکمہ نہر دے جو بند تعمیر کئے تھے۔ اور موضع بازید پور وغیرہ کے درود میں جو نہر کنوا کر رائے پانی، دریا کی طرف ڈالا گیا ہے۔ ان سب کا معاوضہ ابھی تک مالکان اراضی کو نہیں ملا بلکہ ان سے بھی مالیت برستور لیا جا رہا ہے۔

وزیر تعلیم صاحب نے یہ اچھا قدم اٹھایا ہے کہ مڈل تک فریب طلبہ کی فیسیں معاف کی گئی ہیں۔ اس سے لوگوں کے لئے بڑی سہولت ہوگی لیکن میں عرض کروں گا کہ اسلامی تعلیم کی طرف زیادہ توجہ ہونی چاہئے۔

اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ لاہور ایک مزارعین کا ضلع ہے مگر یہاں مزارعین کی بہتری کے لئے گورنمنٹ نے کوئی صحیح قدم نہیں اٹھایا۔ موبہ دھر میں سرکاری زمینوں کی نیلامی ہو رہی ہے گورنمنٹ کو چاہئے کہ وہ زمین کے نیلام کو بند کر دے اور تمام سرکاری زمینیں مزارعین اور چھوٹے زمینداروں کے تقسیم کر دے۔ نیلامی کا اصول بہت برا ہے۔ اس سے مزارعین اور زمینداروں میں بہت ہرجاں پیدا ہو رہا ہے۔ گورنمنٹ کو چاہئے کہ وہ آمدنی کے کوئی اور ذرائع پیدا کرے۔ علاوہ ازیں خوراک اور مال کے محکمہ جات ایک ہی وزیر کے پاس ہونے چاہئیں تاکہ فزائی وقت دور کرنے میں ان کو آسانی ہو سکے۔

جناب عالی - ضلع لاہور کی بہت سی اراضیات میں کلر - شور - میم پیدا ہو چکی ہے اور لاتعداد دیہات کی اراضی دریا منلج نے برد کر دی ہے۔ اور دریا برد شور زمین باڈر کی وجہ سے بالکل ناقابل کاشت ہو گئی ہے اور خراب ہو چکی ہیں۔ دریا برد اور کلر - شور اور میم زدہ اراضی کے مالکان کو بھی جلد از جلد سرکاری اراضیات تقسیم کر دی جائیں تاکہ ان کی حالت بہتر ہو سکے۔

خان وطن بادشاہ خان (پشتو) - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر جناب والا - میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ میں بھی تقریر کرنا چاہتا ہوں لیکن بار بار کوشش کرنے کے باوجود مجھے موقعہ نہیں ملا۔ آپ دے مجھے انتظار میں رکھا ہے اور انتظار بڑی تکلیف دہ چیز ہوتی ہے۔ میں بھی عوام کا شکریہ ہوں مجھے ان کی مشکلات بیان کرنے کا موقع دین اور زیادہ انتظار میں نہ رکھیں کیونکہ ایسا کرنے سے آپ بھی گنہگار ہونگے۔

سٹر سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر -

میاں فتح محمد لالیکا (ضلع بہاولنگر) - جناب والا یہ مغربی پاکستان کا دوسرا بچہ پیش ہوا ہے۔ جب ہمارا پہلا بچہ پیش ہوا تھا اس وقت ہمارا یہ خیال تھا کہ ہماری گورنمنٹ نے یہ بچہ ایسے حالات میں پیش کیا ہے کہ اس پر کچھ نہیں کہا جاسکے۔ اس وقت انہیں منسٹری پناہ کے بعد ریپبلکین پارٹی بخانا تھی۔ اس وقت وہ منسٹری کر گھیر گھیر رہے تھے۔ شاید اس وقت انہیں پس مادہ علاقوں کو دیکھنے کا ان کے متعلق سوچنے کا اور ان کے حالات کا جائزہ لینے کا انہیں موقع نہ ملا ہو۔ مگر موجودہ بچہ میں بھی پس مادہ علاقوں کی طرف

کوئی توجہ نہیں دی گئی - اتنی ہلت اور اتنا عرصہ ملنے کے بعد اس دوسرے بجٹ میں بھی کوئی لفظ نہیں ملتا جس سے یہ ظاہر ہو کہ حکومت پس ماندہ علاقوں اور وہاں کے عوام کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے - اس لئے اس سے یہ ضرور ظاہر ہونا ہے کہ پس ماندہ کو پس ماندہ نہ بنانے کے لئے بیروزگاروں کو بیروزگار نہ بنانے کے لئے غریبوں کو غریب نہ بنانے کے لئے اور امیروں کو امیر نہ بنانے کے لئے یہ بجٹ یہاں پیش کیا گیا ہے - (تالیاں) -

جناب والا میں یہاں کل پرسوں سے ون یونٹ کے متعلق بہت کچھ سن رہا ہوں کہ مسلم لیگ ون یونٹ کی مخالفت کر رہی ہے - مجھے اس سے سخت دکھ ہوا ہے - میں اس کے متعلق چند واقعات جو حقیقت پر مبنی ہیں آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں - اس سے ظاہر ہو جائیگا کہ مسلم لیگ ون یونٹ کی مخالفت کر رہی ہے یا ریپبلکن منسٹر صاحبان - ون یونٹ اس لئے بنایا گیا تھا کہ اخراجات کم کئے جائیں - عوام کی حالت کو بہتر بنایا جائیگا - اور پس ماندہ اور دور افتادہ علاقوں میں ہمارے منسٹر صاحبان وہاں پہنچ کر ان کے حالات دیکھ جائیں گے اور ان کی حالت کو بہتر بنائیں گے - مگر مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اب حالت یہ ہے کہ سندھ کے وزیر صرف سندھ جاتے ہیں اور سرحد کے صرف سرحد جاتے ہیں اور پس ماندہ اور دور افتادہ علاقوں میں جانے کے لئے کوئی تیار نہیں ہوتا - اس وقت ہمیں کئی قسم کے سبز باغ دکھائے گئے تھے مگر اب ہماری حالت بد سے بدتر ہو رہی ہے اور کوئی نہیں پوچھتا کہ کسی کی ذات پر حسد کرنا میرا مقصد نہیں مگر یہ حقیقت ہے کہ بعض وزیر صاحبان یہاں سے ایئر کنڈیشنڈ زبوں میں سوار ہوتے ہیں اور سندھ کے خیرپور میں جا اترتے ہیں - انہیں صرف ان لوگوں کی خوشنودی منظور ہے جہاں سے انہوں نے الیکشن لڑا ہے - راستہ میں بہاولپور کے نچلے اضلاع آتے ہیں مگر کوئی وہاں اترنا گوارا نہیں کرتا - کوئی وہاں کے حالات کو کانٹوں سے سننا یا انکھوں سے دیکھنا نہیں چاہتا - بنائیں یہ ون یونٹ کو چلانے کے طریقے ہیں یا تباہ کرنے کے - اور مسلم لیگی اس کی مخالفت کر رہے ہیں یا ریپبلکن وزرا -

اس کے علاوہ میں ایک اور چیز اس بات کے ثبوت میں پیش کرتا ہوں - اس بجٹ میں علاقہ جاتی زبانوں کے لئے تو کچھ نہ کچھ رکھا گیا ہے مگر مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ساتھ ساتھ ہٹا رہا ہے کہ اردو کے لئے جو ایک بین الاقوامی زبان ہے اور جسے دنیا کی زبانوں میں نمایاں درجہ حاصل کرتا ہے ایک پیسہ تک نہیں رکھا گیا - اگر ہم اپنی اس زبان کو ختم کر دیتے تو کیا اس سے ون یونٹ کو فائدہ پہنچے گا یا نقصان اور کیا آپ ون یونٹ کو بگاڑنے والے ہیں یا سنبھالنے والے -

اس کے بعد جناب والا میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ بہاولپور ایک پس ماندہ اور دور افتادہ علاقہ ہے مگر پاکستان اور ون یونٹ کے لئے جتنی قربانی یا جتنے ایثار سے ہم نے کام لیا ہے اس کی مثال کسی اور علاقے میں نہیں ملتی - (تالیاں) -

باوجود اس کے ہم خاموش بیٹھے رہے لیکن اس ون یونٹ کی مخالفت یا موافقت کا جو دعویٰ کرتے ہیں وہ بھی تو کافی گھوڑے دوڑاتے ہیں - میں افسوس سے کہتا ہوں کہ ون یونٹ کو کامیاب کرنے والے اپنی کرسیوں کے بعد پھیر کر چھوڑ کر پاکستان کی خدمت کی اہلیت نہیں رکھتے وہ ون یونٹ کا کیا کریں گے آپ دوسروں کو کیا کہتے ہیں آپ اس کو اپنے ذمہ لے لیں گے اور کہیں گے کہ ہم ون یونٹ کی مخالفت نہیں -

مسٹر فتح محسن لالیکا - صرف پانچ منٹ اور ریجٹے - میں اپنے علاقے کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

مسٹر سپیکر - جنرل ایگزیکٹو ریشن - لینڈ ریونیو اور دوسرے مطالبات پر بحث ہوگی - اس کے دوران میں آپ اپنے علاقے کے متعلق جو چاہیں کہہ سکتے ہیں -

مسٹر فتح محسن لالیکا - صرف دو منٹ اور -

مسٹر سپیکر - یہ نہیں ہو سکتا - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

خان نور محسن خان باجوڑ - (قبائلی علاقے ماسوائے مالا کنڈ ایجنسی) (پشتو) - جناب والا - ہمارے علاقہ باجوڑ کی ۵ لاکھ کی آبادی ہے - جب تک انگریزوں کی حکومت رہی ہے انہوں نے ہمیں مطلوب کرنے کی ہر چیز کوشش کی مگر ہمارے علاقہ نے اپنی آزادی کو ہر قرار رکھا - یہی وجہ تھی کہ انگریزوں نے ہمیں کسی قسم کی ترقی نہیں دی تھی - اسکے علاوہ یہ ہماری مشترکہ کوشش تھی کہ جسکے نتیجہ میں پاکستان عالم وجود میں آیا ہے مگر جب پاکستان عالم وجود میں آیا اور اسپر مسلم لیگ والے قابض ہوئے اور دریں اثنا مسئلہ کشمیر پیش آیا تو ہم علاقہ باجوڑ والوں نے کشمیر کیلئے اپنے پانچ لاکھ مجاہدوں کی خدمات پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ کو پیش کیں اور ہم نے چنانچہ کشمیر میں ہر قسم کی قربانی سے دریغ نہیں کیا جو کہ پاکستان میں ایک یارگار کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے - لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ باوجود ہماری قربانیوں کے مسلم لیگ حکومت نے ہمارے علاقہ کی طرف کسی قسم کا دھیان نہیں دیا اور ہماری وہی حالت رہی جو پہلے انگریزوں کے وقت میں تھی - ہمارے علاقہ میں نہ سکول ہے نہ ہسپتال ہے - اس کے علاوہ ہر سال سیلاب سے بہت سی زمینیں ضائع ہو جاتی ہیں اور بارانی علاقہ کے لئے آبپاشی کا کوئی بندوبست نہیں ہے - یہ ہم پر سراسر ظلم ہے جیسے کہ قاضی عبداللطیف اٹر جو ہمارے علاقہ کا آدمی نہیں ہے اور جو کہ تخت بائی کا ہے یہاں ہمارا نمائندہ ہو کر بیٹھا ہوا ہے اور اس کا کسی قسم کا الیکشن نہیں ہوا (قطع کلامیاں) -

قاضی عبداللطیف اٹر - یہ آدمی پاکستان کے آئین کے تقاضا کے برخلاف غلط کہہ رہا ہے - یہ غلط چیز ہے یہ آدمی کہہ رہا ہے کہ قاضی عبداللطیف اٹر تخت بھائی ضلع مردان کا رہنے والا ہے - قبائلی منبر نہیں ہے - لیکن جناب سر میں کہتا ہوں کہ بے شک میں تخت بھائی ضلع مردان کا رہنے والا ہوں - لیکن جس طرح ڈاکٹر خان امتداز کے ضلع پشاور کا رہنے والا ہے اور موہاکی اسمبلی کے لئے ریاست سوات سے منبر بنا ہے - اور قومی اسمبلی کے لئے بلوچستان سے منبر بنا ہے - اور دواب مردان لاہور کا رہنے والا قبائلی علاقہ گروں سے منبر بنا ہے ٹھیک اسی طرح میں ضلع مردان کا رہنے والا ہوتے ہوئے قبائلی علاقہ باجوڑ سے منبر منتخب ہوا ہوں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ خاموش ہو جائیں -

قاضی عبداللطیف اٹر - جناب سر میں تو خاموش ہو جاتا ہوں لیکن آدریبل منبر ایک غلط بات کہہ رہا ہے اور آپ غلط بات پر خاموش بیٹھے ہیں -

شیخ ظفر حسین - پروانٹ آف آرڈر - وہ یہ ہے کہ جس وقت کسی ایسی زبان میں تقریر ہو جس کو حضور والا نہ سمجھ رہے ہوں تو حضور والا کو اپنے پاس ایک انٹر پرائزر بٹھانا چاہئے تاکہ کوئی ان پالیمنٹری بات نہ ہو کیونکہ اس کے بغیر آپ اسے روک نہیں سکیں گے اور وہ کاروائی میں درج ہو جائیگی -

میں عرض کرتا ہوں یہ باجوڑ کا نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی وہاں کسی قسم کا الیکشن لڑا ہے - اس کے علاوہ میری عرض یہ ہے کہ جس طرح دوسرے علاقوں کے پانچ آدمی ہیں ہمارے علاقے کی آبادی کے حساب سے بھی ہمارے پانچ نمائندے ہونے چاہئیں مگر میں یہاں صرف اکیلا ہوں اور باجوڑ کے علاقہ کے لئے حکومت کو چاہئے تھا کہ بجٹ میں علیحدہ روپے رکھتے تاکہ اس علاقہ میں پانی کی فراہمی - بنزوں کا انتظام اور ہسپتالوں کے لئے خاطر خواہ انتظام ہو تاکہ وہاں کے عوام کا ہمارے زندگی بلند کیا جاسکے - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کرتا ہوں -

قاضی عبداللطیف اثر - وہ گالی دے رہا ہے - اس کو روک دیں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ بیٹھ جائیے - میں نے پوچھا ہے وہ گالی نہیں دے رہے -

قاضی عبداللطیف اثر - جناب سر - میں آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ وہ آدمی گالی دے رہا ہے اور ساتھ ہی وہ میری ذات پر حملے کر رہا ہے - جناب سر - سڈھے تو وہ گالی دے رہا ہے -

(اس مرحلہ پر اسمبلی کا اجلاس نماز مغرب کے لئے ساڑھے چھ بجے شام تک ملتوی ہو گیا -)

*The Assembly re-assembled after Maghreb prayers. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.*

سٹر فلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسن (ضلع تھریپارکر) - صاحب سر اس بھد پر میں نے فائل دستوں کی جملہ تقریریں سنیں اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں ان سے بہتر طور پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار شاید نہ کر سکوں - بہر حال میں چند ایک حالات ہاؤس کے سامنے پیش کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں -

جناب سر یہ جو مایوس کن بجٹ پیش کیا گیا ہے اس پر میں گورنمنٹ کو مبارکباد نہیں دے سکتا کیونکہ مجھے اس میں کوئی مزاحمت نہیں ملی جس سے موہ کے عوام الناس کو کوئی فائدہ پہنچ سکتا ہو یا کوئی ایسی چیز ہو جس سے ان کا معیار زندگی بلند ہو سکے اس لئے میں اس بجٹ کی داد نہیں دے سکتا -

جناب سر - ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کے دور حکومت میں بے حر افرائگری ہے اور تمام موہ کا نظام درہم درہم ہو چکا ہے - میں باقی علاقوں کے متعلق زیادہ وثوق سے نہیں کہہ سکتا لیکن میں سابقہ موہ سترہ کے متعلق یہ عرض کروں گا کہ وہاں بے حر زیادہ افرائگری ہے - وہاں کے عوام پریشان ہیں - چوری - ڈاکہ زنی اور خون ریزی کا بازار گرم ہے اور کسی کو شکایت کرنے کی جرات نہیں ہو سکتی - کوئی شریعت آدمی اپنے آپ کو محفوظ نہیں سمجھتا - پولیس اپنے فرائض میں ناکام ہو گئی ہے اور لوگوں کی یہ خواہش ہوئی ہے کہ کیوں نہ چوروں کے سردار کو وظیفہ دے کر اپنی عزت بچائی جائے - اس حالت میں گورنمنٹ کو شرم آتی چاہئے کہ عوام الناس کی حفاظت کا پورا انتظام نہیں کر سکتی - انڈررز کے زمانہ میں جب

کسی پولیس افسر کی پروموشن ہوتی تھی تو ان کا ریکارڈ دیکھا جاتا تھا اور جس افسر نے زیادہ مجرموں کو پکڑا ہوتا تھا اسے پروموشن دی جاتی تھی لیکن اب جو زیادہ خوشامدیں کرے اور پارٹی ان پاور کے ساتھ تعلق رکھتا ہو اسے پروموشن ملتی ہے۔ لہذا اب پولیس افسر بھی یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ملک میں امن قائم کرنا اب ان کے فرائض میں شامل نہیں بلکہ جس قدر ہو سکے بڑے لوگوں سے رمانی ہندوا کی جائے اور اگر یہی حالت رہی تو ملک کا نظام اور بھی بگڑ جائیگا۔

صاحب مر - اس گورنمنٹ کو زمینداروں اور ہاریوں کے مغار سے کوئی ہمدردی نہیں حالانکہ صوبہ کی پیداوار کا زیادہ تر انحصار کشتکار پر ہے اور ان کی بہتری کا حکومت کو کوئی خیال نہیں۔ صاحب مر گزشتہ سال سدرہ کے بہت سے اضلاع میں خاص کر سانگھر تھریپارکر حیدر آباد اور نواب شاہ کے اضلاع میں کٹن کی فصل کو بہت نقصان پہنچا۔ وہاں کے کسٹمر ڈپٹی کمشنر اور وزیر متعلقہ بھی تشریف لائے تھے اور ان جگہوں کا معائنہ کیا تھا اور اس وقت یہ وعرہ کیا تھا کہ نقصان زدہ علاقوں کے لئے جنرل remission کرینگے لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اس بجٹ میں ان کے لئے کوئی جنرل remission نہیں رکھائی گئی۔ وہاں کے زمیندار اور ہاریوں کی یہ حالت ہے کہ وہ لینڈ ریونیو بھی ادا نہیں کر سکتے۔ بہت سے زمیندار اسے نہیں جن کے پاس کٹن سیڑ نہیں ہے۔ پہلے وقتوں میں تو بندکوں سے قرضہ مل جاتا کرتا تھا یا گورنمنٹ تقاضی زمینداروں کو دے دیا کرتی تھی لیکن اب یہ بندکوں سے ہی قرضہ مل سکتا ہے اور نہ ہی گورنمنٹ تقاضی زمینداروں کو دیتی ہے اور انہیں بہت مشکل کا سامنا ہے کہ وہ قرض کہاں سے لیں۔ جناب مر - ان کی ریونیو پالیسی نہایت مایوس کن ہے۔ وہاں کے مختار کار جو فصلی معافی دیتے ہیں جس میں ڈپٹی کلکٹر بھی زمیندار سے نصف لینڈ ریونیو رشوت میں لیتے ہیں حصدار ہوتا ہے۔ یہ طریقہ انگریز کے زمانے میں زمینداروں کے لئے مفید ہو سکتا تھا کیونکہ اس زمانے میں اتنی رشوت نہیں تھی۔ اب آپ کے ہر محکمہ میں رشوت عام ہے اور نصف نصف حصہ بانٹ لیتے ہیں۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہ کام مختار کاروں سے چھین لیا جائے۔ کیونکہ وہ کوئی مفید کام نہیں کرتے۔ اس میں زمیندار اور گورنمنٹ دونوں کا نقصان ہے۔

اب میں ایگریکلچر کے محکمہ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس محکمہ پر حکومت کروڑہا روپیہ خرچ کرتی ہے مگر میں تو یہ کہوں گا کہ سدرہ میں ایگریکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ فیل ہو چکا ہے۔ انہوں نے آج تک کسی مزارع یا زمیندار کی مر نہیں کی۔ اگر خرا درخواستہ فصلوں کو کوئی بیماری ہو جائے تو یہ ہر وقت کوئی مر نہیں کر سکتے اور کبھی بھی دیہات میں یا مفصل اہریا جا کر آبادکاروں سے نہیں ملتے ہیں اور کٹن یا گیموں کا بیج مہیا نہیں کر سکتے اور زمینداروں کو سخت تکلیف رہتی ہے۔ ایگریکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ کا کوئی بھی کوآپریشن آبادکاروں کے ساتھ نہیں ہے۔

جناب والا! اب میں حکومت کی فوڈ پالیسی کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے آدریبل فوڈ منسٹر کے لئے ذاتی طور پر عزت ہے لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ کچھ پڑتا ہے کہ ان کی فوڈ پالیسی سخت ناکام رہی ہے۔ اس کی بڑی وجہ یہ ہے کہ جب فصل کی کٹائی کا وقت آتا ہے تو حکومت زمیندار سے دو - دس روپے من کے حساب سے گیمیں خرید لیتی ہے اور جب اس کے بونے کا وقت آتا ہے اور زمینداروں کو بیج کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے تو گورنمنٹ بارہ دہرہ روپے من کے حساب سے بیج تقسیم کرتی ہے۔ پھر دوسری وجہ یہ ہے کہ زمیندار پر ٹیکس اتنا زیادہ ہے کہ وہ گیمیں



کی بجائے کیش کراپ کی کاشت کو زیادہ ترجیح دیتا ہے اور گیہوں کی کاشت کا رقبہ دن بدن کم ہوتا جاتا ہے جس سے فوڈ شارٹج زیادہ ہوتی جا رہی ہے اس لئے میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ گورنمنٹ کی فوڈ پالیسی ناکام رہی ہے اور میں یہ درخواست کرونگا کہ اسے جلد از جلد درست کیا جائے اور تھر پارکر ڈسٹرکٹ میں ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین غیر آباد و ڈیزرت پڑی ہے اسے اگر آباد کیا جائے تو ہزار ہا ایکڑ گیہوں کی پیداوار ہو سکتی ہے اس کے علاوہ میں یہ بھی عرض کرونگا کہ آدریبل منسٹر صاحب اپنی پارٹی کو بڑھانے کی کوشش میں رہتے ہیں انہوں نے چالیس ڈپو شکر کے ذخیرہ پر خاص میں رد کئے ہیں اور اس کے عوض صرف آٹھ ڈپو منظور کئے ہیں وہ بھی ریپبلکن پارٹی کو دئے گئے ہیں۔

ان کے متعلق ڈپٹی کمشنر سے رپورٹ نہیں مانگی گئی۔ جس ڈپو کے متعلق شکایت تھی اسے منسوخ کر دینا چاہئے تھا۔  
 صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے۔ اب آپ بیٹھ جائیے۔

منسٹر غلام محسن خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان۔ اب میں forests کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرتا ہوں۔ ان کے متعلق حکومت کی پالیسی ناکام رہی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ forest بنانے کی طرف کوئی عملی قدم نہیں اٹھاتی۔ بیس سال سے ٹھیکے دیے جا رہے ہیں۔ منسٹر انچارج نے ٹھنڈے ڈسٹرکٹ میں ٹینڈر مانگے تو ایک شخص محسن خان نے سو لاکھ روپیے دینے چاہے لیکن گورنمنٹ تو اپنے حمایتیوں کو دینا چاہتی تھی اس لئے انہوں نے وہاں آفیسر تبدیل کر دئے اور اپنے آفیسر رکھے لہذا انہوں نے اپنے آدمی کو وہ ٹھیکہ صرف بیس ہائیڈر ہزار میں دیدیا۔ اس نے گورنر صاحب کو ایک درخواست بھی دی کہ یہ favouritism ہو رہا ہے لیکن گورنمنٹ نے اس کی طرف توجہ نہ دی۔

آخر میں میں گورنمنٹ کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی گورنمنٹ صرف چند دنوں کی مہمان ہے۔ آپ کوئی ایسا نیکی کا کام کر جائیں جو عوام کو یاد رہے۔

خان وطن بادشاہ خان (ضلع کوہاٹ) (پشتو)۔ جناب سپیکر صاحب چونکہ میری مادری زبان پشتو ہے۔ اس لئے میں پشتو میں تقریر کروں گا۔ مجھے اس بات کا بھی احساس ہے۔ کہ میری تقریر کرنے کا وقت بہت کم ہے چنانچہ میں اپنی تقریر میں اس وقت کی کمی کا احساس کرتے ہوئے اختصار سے کام لوں گا۔

جناب والا۔ یہ بجٹ سردار عبدالرشید خان صاحب کا بجٹ نہیں بلکہ اس ہائوس کا بجٹ ہے اور اس کے لئے میں انہیں مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں۔ یہاں میں آپ کو یہ بھی بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اب اگر آپ نے اس بجٹ کو پاس نہ کیا تو گورنر صاحب اس کو پاس کر دیں گے۔ بہر صورت یہ بجٹ پاس ہوگا۔

جناب والا۔ میری یہ عرض ہے کہ اس اقتدار کی جنگ کو ختم کریں اور تعمیری کاموں کی طرف توجہ دیں۔ آپ صوبہ کو معلوم ہے اور تاریخ بھی شہر ہے۔ کہ جب سابق صوبہ سرحد میں خان عبدالقدیم خان ہر مر اقتدار تھے تو ہم ان کے ساتھ تھے۔ جب سردار عبدالرشید خان آئے تو ہم ان کے ساتھ ہو گئے۔ پھر سردار بہادر خان آئے تو ہم نے ان کا ساتھ دیا۔ اسی طرح سرحد میں آپ لوگ پہلے الحاج محمد ایوب خان کہہ روئے ساتھ تھے پھر پیرزادہ صاحب کے ساتھ ہو گئے۔ اسی طرح

پنجاب والے بھی پہلے میاں ستار محبر خان رولتاناہ کے ساتھ تھے اور پھر عبدالحمید خان رستی کے ساتھ ہو گئے۔ یہ آپ لوگوں کی اقتدار اور ووٹ حاصل کرنے کی لڑائی ہے۔ میں یہاں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں ہمارا مذہب اسلام ان اقتدار کے جھگڑوں کا سبق نہیں دیتا بلکہ وہ ہمیں یہ سبق دیتا ہے کہ آپس کے جھگڑوں کو ختم کر کے ایک دوسرے میں اصلاح کرو۔ نہ کہ کرسی کے لئے لڑو۔ ہر ایک آدمی کہتا ہے کہ ہماری جماعت اچھی ہے کوئی کہتا ہے مسلم لیگ میں آؤ تو دوسرا کہتا ہے ہمارے ساتھ نیشنل پارٹی میں بیٹھو تیسرا کہتا ہے عوامی میں آؤ اور چوتھا کہتا ہے کہ ریپبلکن جماعت اچھی ہے۔ یہ سب باتیں میری نظر میں اقتدار کی خاطر ہیں۔ میں آپ کو یہاں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آؤ ہم کشمیر اور ہندوستان پر حملہ کریں اور اسے فتح کریں اس لڑائی میں اگر ہم جیسے غریب لوگ مر جائیں گے تو وہ شہید ہونگے اور اگر زبردہ سلامت بچ گئے تو غازی ہونگے آپ کو میں یہاں پر یہ بھی بتا دیتا چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ ہمیشہ ایسی جنگ میں غریب ہی قربان ہو جاتے ہیں اور لیڈر تو اکثر بچ جی جاتے ہیں چنانچہ اگر آپ ایسا کریں تو ہمارے لیڈروں کے سب اقتدار کے جھگڑے ختم ہو جائیں گے کیونکہ وہاں پر قربان ہونے والے تو ہم غریب ہونگے جو درجہ شہادت پا چکے ہونگے آپ زبردہ ہونگے۔ وہاں ہندوستان کا علاقہ بہت بڑا ہے۔ ہر صوبہ میں آپ کو وزارتیں بنانے کا بخوبی موقع ملے گا کوئی اختلافات کا موقع تک بھی نہیں ہوگا۔ جو جو کچھ چاہیے گا اسے مل جائے گا اور ہم میں سے جو غریب فاری بچ جائیں گے ان کو بھی جین کا سانس میسر ہوگا۔

اب میں آپ کو اپنے علاقہ ضلع کوہاٹ کے لوگوں کی تکالیف بیان کرتا ہوں کیونکہ یہ میرا فرض ہے کہ میں ان لوگوں کی تکالیف آپ کے سامنے بیان کروں۔ جنہوں نے مجھے اپنا نمائندہ بنا کر یہاں اس مغربی پاکستان کی اسمبلی میں بھیجا ہے اور اگر میں نے ایسا نہ کیا تو میں قوم کے آگے مجرم ہوں گا

جناب والا۔ میری عرض یہ ہے کہ جب سابق صوبہ سرزم میں خان عبدالقیوم خان وزیر اعظم تھے تو میں نے انہیں عرض کی تھی کہ یہاں کوہاٹ میں نمک کی کانیں ہیں یہاں پر سوزا کاسٹک بنانے کا کارخانہ قائم کیا جائے۔ پہلے تو انہوں نے بہت لیت و لعل کیا مگر پھر بعد میں فرمانے لگے کہ تم اسمبلی صاحب کے پاس جاؤ اور انہیں مجبور کرو کہ وہ یہاں پر ایک کارخانہ قائم کریں۔ آخر اس کا نتیجہ کچھ نہ نکلا اور بہادہ یہ کیا کہ پانی کی کمی ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے علاقہ میں پانی کی کمی ہے۔ تعلیم کا کوئی خاطر خواہ بندوبست نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ خوارا ہمارے لئے اپنی اولین فرمت میں تنظیم کو عام کرنے کے لئے بندوبست کریں۔ یہاں تو کالجوں اور ہائی سکولوں کا ذکر خیر ہوتا ہے مگر اس کے برعکس ہمارے پاس چار جماعت تک کے سکولوں کا بھی مناسب انتظام نہیں ہے۔ میں یہ گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ آپ ہمیں صرف ۶۵ روپے کا ایک ماسٹر دیں ہم آپ سے چپڑاسی نہیں مانگتے مکان سکول کے لئے نہیں مانگتے۔ پانی میں سکول کے بچوں کے لئے خور و پھر دیا کروں گا۔ آپ سے اگر مطالبہ ہے تو صرف ۶۵ روپے کے اقدار کا۔ علاوہ انہیں آپ کی خدمت میں یہ بھی گزارش ہے کہ مہربانی فرما کر اس علاقہ کے لوگوں کی دیے روزگار کو ختم کریں۔ وہاں پر کارخانے بنائیں تا کہ ان کے معیار زندگی کو بلند کیا جائے۔

اب میں آپ کی توجہ اجناس خوردنی کے طرف مبذول کرتا ہوں۔ گزارش ہے کہ گندم بلیک کے حساب سے کوئلہ مارکیٹ میں آپ کو ۲۲/- اور ۲۰/- فی من تک مل جائے گی مگر جب آپ کنٹرول پر خریدنا چاہیں تو ایک دانہ بھی آپ کو نہیں

میں نے - اسی طرح چینی اکر اپ بلیٹ میں - ۲ روپے سیر کے حساب سے لیں تو ایک ٹری بھر میں سیر جب اپ بندروں کے نام میں ہے تو چھ بیٹی نہیں سے - - جب وہاں پہنچا ہے تب جب ہے وہ سوام کے معیار زرعی کو بسو لیا جا رہا ہے وہاں وہاں خوب معیار بندر پور رہا ہے - اپ ان بھونے کے لئے لودوں کی طرف مصر روزا میں جن کو پٹ بھرنے کو روسی اور ان ڈھانچے کو کپڑا تک میسر نہیں ان اور آخر کسی چتر کے لئے حکومت سے مناسب کرنے میں تو وہ کہنے میں کہ ہم نے بھجوا دی ہے اور آخر وہاں کوہٹ میں پوچھنے میں تو وہاں کچھ نہیں ہوتا، میرا معمر یہ ہے کہ تعمیری کام کریں بھونے عوام کے لئے روزگار کا بندوبست کریں کارخانے کھولیں جاکیں اور تعلیم کو فروغ دینے کے لئے حاضر خواہ بندوبست فرمائیں -

اس کے علاوہ زرعی ٹیکس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہ زر (آمن) پر ہونا چاہئے مگر یہ تو بندج زمینوں پر بھی لگایا گیا ہے جن کی آمدنی کے برابر ہے - اس کے علاوہ کم تنخواہ پانے والوں کی تنخواہیں زیادہ کریں تاکہ یہ غریب روٹی اور کپڑا حاصل کر سکیں - پاکستان ہمارا ہے اور ہم پاکستان کے - ہم میں کوئی فرق نہیں کہ وہ کس علاقہ کا ہے ہم پاکستانی ہیں ہم میں کسی قسم کا فرق نہ کیا جائے اور ہر طرف ترقی کا مناسب بندوبست کیا جائے ایسا نہ کریں کہ مسلم لیگ کی حکومت آئے تو وہ اپنے کام شروع کر دے - عوامی آگے تو وہ اپنے لئے - ایسا کرنے سے عوام کے حقوق کو مجروح کیا جاتا ہے - ایسا کرنے والے قوم اور خدا کے آگے جواب دہ ہونگے - ہمارا حال تو یہ ہے کہ ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ کوہٹ میں ایک لاوارث غریب آدمی مر گیا چنانچہ ایک آدمی نے اس لاش کے کفن دفن کے انتظام کے لئے چترہ جمع کرنا شروع کیا چترہ کافی زیادہ جمع ہو گیا جب دوسرے آدمی نے دیکھا کہ یہ تو بہت اچھا بزنس business ہے تو اس نے اس آدمی سے کہا کہ تم یہ مردہ بیچتے ہو اس نے اس سے سورا کر کے وہ مردہ اس سے خرید لیا - چنانچہ پہلے آدمی کی طرح اس دوسرے آدمی نے بھی اس کے کفن دفن کے نام سے خوب چترہ جمع کیا - اس دوسرے آدمی کی کٹائی کو دیکھ کر تیسرے آدمی نے اس دوسرے آدمی کو کہا کہ تم یہ مردہ بیچتے ہو چنانچہ تیسرے آدمی نے وہ مردہ اس سے خرید لیا اور چترہ جمع کرنا شروع کر دیا - جب یہ تیسرا آدمی ایک اس آدمی کے پاس پہنچا جس نے پہلے اور دوسرے آدمی کو اس کے کفن دفن کے لئے روپیہ چترہ دیا تھا تو اس نے اس تیسرے آدمی کو کہا کہ بھائی اب خوارا چترہ بس کرو اور اس کو رفنا رو - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ہمارا بھی یہی حال ہے - پہلے ہم کانگرس کے ساتھ تھے - ہمارا خیال تھا کہ وہ ہمارے لئے کچھ ترقی کا بندوبست کریں گے - پھر ہم مسلم لیگ کے ساتھ ہوئے تو ہمارا یہ خیال تھا کہ مسلم لیگ ہمارے لئے ضرور کچھ نہ کچھ کرے گی اور ہمارے علاقے میں ترقی ہوگی مگر انہوں نے بھی کچھ توجہ نہ دی - اب ہم ریپبلکن کے ساتھ ہیں دیکھیں یہ کیا کرتے ہیں - جناب والا! میرے پانچ منٹ باقی ہیں آپ دے گھنٹی بج رہی -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے -

خان وطن بارشاہ خان (پشتو) - جناب والا مجھے پانچ منٹ اور بولنے دیں -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کو پھر موقع دیا جائے گا اب بیٹھ جائیں -

خان وطن بارشاہ خان (پشتو) - اچھا تو میری یہ عرض ہے میرا علاقہ بہت ہمسایہ ہے گورنمنٹ کو چاہئے کہ اس کی طرف توجہ دیں - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ نہیں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کرتا ہوں -

دلالت رحمت اللہ ارشر (بہاولپور ڈسٹرکٹ) - جناب والا جہاں تک جناب منیرالرشید خان صاحب کی قابلیت لیامت اور صلاحیت و استعمار کا تعلق ہے میں اس کا مسرت ہوں اور میں یہ بھی مانتا ہوں کہ وہ ایک مصب وطن ہیں لیکن صاحب موصوف سے اس میں جو بچت پیش کیا ہے اس کو فور سے پرہیز کے بعد یہ معلوم ہونا ہے نہ یہ چھوٹے یونٹوں خاص طور پر بہاولپور اور سترہ کے لئے بالکل زیادتی ہے - صاحب مر - وحدت مغربی پختون کے قیام کیوقت بہاولپور اور دوسرے چھوٹے یونٹوں کیساتھ یہ وعدہ کیا گیا تھا کہ بطور خاص ان کو مراعات دی جائیں گی - ان کی پسندیدگی کو دور کیا جائے گا - ان کو ترقی یافتہ بنایا جائے گا - ان کے معیار زیست کو بلند کیا جائے گا - ان کو زہور تعلیم سے مزین کیا جائے گا - ان کے علاقوں میں سڑکوں کا جال بچھا دیا جائے گا - نہری پانی کا انتظام کر کے ان کی بنجر زمینوں کو سرسبز و غاراب کھیتوں میں تبدیل کر دیا جائے گا - مرر محترم خزا ہی جانتا ہے کہ اس وقت کے ارباب اقتدار نے پروپیگنڈے کے طور پر چھوٹے یونٹوں کے عوام سے کیا کیا وعدے کئے اور کیا کیا سبز باغ ان کو دکھائے - چھوٹے یونٹوں کے لوگ ایک دفعہ پھر حکمرانوں کے (جو بھی اس وقت حکمران تھے) فریب میں آ گئے اور ان یونٹ بنانے کے لئے تیار ہو گئے - جناب والا - مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ حضور کی توجہ اس ظلم کی طرف مبذول کرانی پڑتی ہے جو ارباب اقتدار نے بہاولپور کے فریب کلرکوں کے ساتھ کیا ہے - اس سے پہلے بھی میں نے کئی مرتبہ ان کو توجہ دلائی ہے مگر بے سود - جناب والا ان یونٹ کے منصفہ شہور پر آنے کے فوراً بعد ارباب اقتدار نے بہاولپور کے پانچ سو میٹرک پاس کلرکوں کو جن کی ماہوار تنخواہ سو روپے کے قریب قریب تھی وہاں سے لاہور تبدیل کر دیا اور اسی طرح لاہور سے پانچ سو انڈی پی تنخواہ پانچ والے کلرکوں کو بہاولپور تبدیل کر دیا - یہ فریب کلرک کوئی Technical hands تو نہیں تھے اور جن جگہوں پر ان کو لگایا گیا وہ کوئی Technical jobs بھی نہیں تھیں کہ جہاں صرف فنی ماہرین کی ہی ضرورت تھی - جناب والا ان فریبوں کے ساتھ بالکل وہی ہوا ہے جو ہر مغیر ہجر کی تقسیم کے وقت فریب مہاجرین کے ساتھ ہوا تھا جو ہندوستان سے ہجرت کر کے پاکستان میں آئے تھے - ان کلرکوں کی خاندان برابری بالکل اسی طرح ہوئی ہے جس طرح تقسیم ہجر کے وقت مہاجرین کی ہوئی تھی -

اس کے علاوہ جناب والا - بہاولپور ریاست کے خزانے کا چھ کروڑ روپیہ لا کر وحدت مغربی پاکستان کے خزانے میں داخل کر دیا گیا ہے لیکن اس کے معاوضے میں جو سڑک بہاولپور سے رحیم یار خان کو جاتی تھی اور جس کی تعمیر کا کام سابقہ بہاولپور کی حکومت نے شروع بھی کر رکھا تھا اور جس کے کناروں پر پتھر بھی پڑا ہوا تھا ابھی تک نہیں بن سکی اور لطف کی بات یہ ہے کہ وہ پتھر فائب ہو گیا ہے - (شیم شیم کی آوازیں) -

جناب مرر - جہاں تک ترقی کا سوال ہے بہاولپور کے لئے اس بچت میں کچھ نہیں ہے - جہاں تک تعمیری منصوبوں کا سوال ہے بہاولپور تعمیری منصوبوں سے تہی راس ہے - صاحب مرر ان احوال میں میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ جو لوگ حکمرانی کے اختیارات لیے کر وزارتیں پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں کیسے یہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ وہ وحدت مغربی پاکستان کے منصوبے کو کامیاب و کامران بنا رہے ہیں - میں اس سے یہ کہونگا کہ اکثر انتخابات کے بعد ان یونٹ کو ختم کر کے بہاولپور کو ایک الگ یونٹ کی حیثیت دی جائے -

جناب والا - میرے نزدیک ومرت مغربی پاکستان کو کامیابی سے چلانے کا صرف ایک ہی طریقہ ہے اور وہ یہ کہ ہر علاقے کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے اور جو کسی کا حق ہے وہ اسے دیا جائے - اگر آپ ہمارے ساتھ رعایت نہیں کر سکتے - اگر آپ چھوٹے صوبوں کو مراعات نہیں دے سکتے - اگر آپ ان کو ترقی دے کر آگے نہیں بڑھا سکتے تو کم از کم ان کے جو حقوق ہیں وہ تو ان کو دیجئے - کیا اس بحث کے اندر کوئی چیز ایسی بتائی جا سکتی ہے جس کے پیش نظر یہ کہا جائے کہ بہاولپور کے لئے کچھ کیا گیا ہے اور سب سے بڑی بات جو میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ بڑے احترام کے ساتھ ان وزراء کے کرام کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک کے دو حصے ہیں - ایک کو مشرقی پاکستان کہا جاتا ہے اور دوسرے کو مغربی پاکستان کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے جسے انہوں نے گزشتہ سال ہی بنایا ہے - مشرقی پاکستان کے وزراء کی تعداد غالباً چھ یا سات کے قریب ہے - اور وہ صرف ایک ہزار روپیہ تنخواہ لیتے ہیں -

خان سردار بہادر خان - چھ سات تو نہیں لیتے؛ ۱۲ یا ۱۳ تو ضرور ہے - مگر علامہ صاحب پوری بتالیں نہیں ہے - تنخواہ البتہ ایک ہزار ہی ہے -

Mian Muhammad Shafi : Sir, is it a fact ?

علامہ رحمت اللہ ارشد - تو جناب والا میں مشرقی پاکستان کا ذکر کر رہا تھا وہ صوبہ Population کے اعتبار سے - وسائل کے اعتبار سے اور رقبے کے اعتبار سے مغربی پاکستان سے بڑا ہے اور وہاں وزیر صرف ایک ہزار روپیہ ماہوار تنخواہ لیتے ہیں - میں بڑے ادب کے ساتھ اپنے ان وزراء سے عرض کروں گا کہ وہ بھی رضاکارانہ طور پر اپنی تنخواہیں کم کر کے صرف ایک ہزار روپیہ ماہوار وصول کریں - ہمارے وزراء کی ذمہ داریاں اور ان کے فرائض مشرقی پاکستان کے وزراء کی ذمہ داریوں اور فرائض سے زیادہ نہیں ہیں - اگر ملک کے ایک حصہ میں وزراء ایک ہزار روپیہ ماہوار تنخواہ پر کام کر سکتے ہیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں ان کی تقلید ان حضرات کو بھی کرنی چاہئے -

اس کے بعد جناب والا! میں ایک نہایت ہی افسوسناک صورت حال کے متعلق ڈاکٹر خان صاحب سے عرض کرنا چاہتا تھا مگر افسوس کہ وہ اس وقت یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں -

رانا گل محرم دون المعروف عبدالعزیز ثون - وہ اکثر موجود نہیں رہتے -

علامہ رحمت اللہ ارشد - بہر حال میں عرض کئے دیتا ہوں - جناب سر میں یہ بتا دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں جو کچھ کہنے والا ہوں میں اس کے صحیح ہونے کا ذمہ دار ہوں اور اگر کوئی شخص اس کو جھوٹ کہے تو میں اس کو صحیح ثابت کر سکتا ہوں - اگر اس سلسلہ میں کوئی Judicial Inquiry بھی ہو تو میں اس میں بھی انصاف اللہ اپنے بیان کو صحیح ثابت کر سکوں گا - وہ بات جناب والا - یہ ہے کہ ہماری سابقہ ریاست کے نیک نام وزیر یعنی جناب مخدوم زاہد سید حسن محمود صاحب نے اپنے دوستوں میں یوں بیان فرمایا کہ بھائی ہم نے تو مختلف علاقے مختلف وزراء میں تقسیم کر دیے ہیں اور ہر علاقے کا تمام انتظام الگ الگ وزیر کے سپرد کر دیا ہے اور کسی وزیر کو دوسرے وزیر کے علاقے کے انتظام و انصرام میں مداخلت کرنے کا حق نہیں - اس کے بعد وزیر موصوف نے فرمایا کہ بہاولپور - ملتان اور ملنگری کے اضلاع مجھے تفویض ہوئے ہیں - ان اضلاع کا سارا انتظام میرے سپرد ہے - یہاں تک کہ Administration بھی میرے ہی پاس ہے - اس علاقے میں مختلف محکموں کے

جو بڑے بڑے افسران کام کر رہے ہیں ان کے تبادلے بھی ہمارے ہی حکم سے ہونے ہیں۔ دوسرے کسی وزیر کو ان دنوں اضلاع کی administration میں دخل دینے کا کوئی حق نہیں۔ صدر محترم۔ اگر یہ صورت حال صحیح ہے تو میں کہونگا کہ ایسی چیز ہمارے لئے بڑی افسوسناک ہے اور ہمارے ملک کے لئے بھی باعث شرم ہے۔

مغربی پاکستان کا منصوبہ اس لئے نہیں بنا تھا کہ وزراء کو اختیارات دے کر ملک کو تقسیم کر دیا جائے اور مخروم زراہ ایسے محروم شاہ رنگیلے ملک کے ٹکڑے کر دیں۔ اگر صورت حال یہ ہے تو پھر میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ اس صوبہ کو۔ یونٹ کو مہربانی فرما کے نہایت اس کے ساتھ سکون کے ساتھ توڑ دیں اور جذاب پیرزادہ عبدالستار کو کھوڑو صاحب کے حوالے کر دیا جائے۔ سروٹ صاحب کو رولقاتہ صاحب کے حوالے کر دیا جائے۔ اور حسن محبوب صاحب کو ہم درویشوں کے حوالے کر دیا جائے۔

صاحب سپیکر آپ کا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

ملک عبدالجبار خان رازو خیل ترک زئی (ٹرائیبل ایریا ممبر ایجنسی) ممبر (پٹنوں)۔ صاحب مزور: سب سے پہلے میں آپ کی وساطت سے جذاب سر راز عبدالرشید کا ایسا بجٹ پیش کرنے پر شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور میں انہیں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ ان کے اس پیش کردہ بجٹ سے ہم سب قبائلی نہایت ہی مطمئن اور خوش ہیں۔

جذاب والا۔ انگریزوں نے دو سو سال ہم پر حکومت کی ہے اور ہم پر طرح طرح کے مظالم روا رکھے ہیں۔ اور سب سے بڑا ظلم انہوں نے ہمیں تعلیم سے بے بہرہ رکھ کر کیا ہے۔ اور جب پاکستان معرض وجود میں آیا۔ تو ہمیں انتہائی قلبی مسرت ہوئی مگر مسلم لیگ کی آٹھ سالہ حکومت سے ہمیں کوئی فائدہ نہ پہنچ سکا۔ انہوں نے بھی اپنے پیشروؤں کی طرح ہم پر محض بارشاہت ہی کی ہے۔ اب میں موجودہ حکومت وقت کو آپ کے توسل سے عرض کرونگا کہ ہم قبائلیوں کے لئے جس قدر بھی ممکن ہو سکے ترقیاتی منصوبوں کا اجرا کریں کہ جس سے ہم اپنی زندگی سہارا سکیں۔

جذاب والا۔ قبائلی علاقے میں پہلے تو سکول اور ہسپتال سرے سے ناپید نہیں مگر جہاں کہیں اکا دکا مکمل یا ہسپتال ہے بھی تو اس میں ضروری اشیاء کا فقدان ہے۔ اس لئے میری یہ استدعا ہے کہ زبیر بھٹ بھٹ میں قبائلی علاقے کے لئے جس قدر روپیہ مختص کیا گیا ہے۔ اسے سب سے پہلے وہاں کے موجودہ سکولوں اور ہسپتالوں کی ضروریات پر صرف کیا جائے اور اگر ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا تو پھر کسی اور مز سے ہی روپیہ نکال کر اس پر خرچ کیا جائے کیونکہ قبائلی صرف روز روپ اور خرمت کے لئے ہی نہیں ہیں بلکہ اب تو ان کا اس بجٹ میں پورا پورا حق ہے کیونکہ ملک و ملت کے تحفظ اور کشمیری عوام کی جنگ آزادی کے لئے ہم قبائلیوں نے بہت کچھ کام کیا ہے اور انشاء اللہ آئندہ بھی کریں گے مگر اس کا یہ مطلب ہرگز نہیں کہ مصائب کے وقت تو قبائلیوں کو پیش رکھا جائے مگر جب اپنے ملک کے ذرائع سے استفادہ کرنے کا وقت آئے تو صرف دو چار بڑے بڑے لوگوں کو ہی ان سے مستفید کیا جائے۔ اور ان قبائلیوں کو نظر انداز کر دیا جائے۔ اس لئے جذاب والا میرم یہ گزارش ہے کہ قبائلی علاقہ جو ہر طرح سے پسماندہ ہے اسے ترقی دی جائے۔ ان کے بچوں کے لئے مفت تعلیم کا بندوبست کیا جائے اور میں تو یہاں تک کہوں گا کہ اس کی غربت اور افلاس کے پیش نظر طلباء کو کپڑے بھی مفت ہی مہیا کیے جائیں۔ اسی ضمن میں میں یہ بھی عرض کرونگا کہ قبائلی علاقے کے

مورمن کہ جن کی تہذیب صرف بارہ روپے ماہوار ہے - کی تہذیبوں کو بھی بڑھاوا چاہئے تاکہ وہ بچوں کی تعلیم کا اچھی طرح سے خیال رکھ سکیں - آپ لوگ تو دو تین ہزار روپیہ ماہوار تہذیب لیتے ہیں مگر ان فریب ملاؤں کا بھی تو خیال رکھیں کہ جو ہمارے بچوں کو ابتدائی تعلیم دیتے ہیں -

جذاب والا - آخر میں میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں کہ تمام قبائلی علاقہ میں بسنے والوں کو ہر چیز میں ان کی آبادی کے تناسب سے حصہ دیا جائے -

حاجی شیر محسن (بہاولپور ڈسٹرکٹ) - جذاب والا میزادینہ زیر بحث کو اگر فور سے رہا کر دیا جائے تو صاف نظر آئے گا کہ کس طرح صوبائی تعصب برتا گیا ہے اور نسیم روا رکھا گیا ہے اور ناانصافی برنی گئی ہے - اس لئے میں اسے تعصب و ظلم اور سراسر ناانصافی کا مجموعہ قرار دیتا ہوں -

جذاب والا - سابقہ ریاست بہاولپور کے تین انتلاع رحیم یار خاں - بہاولپور اور بہاولنگر کے ساتھ سرحدی علاقے میں جیسا ملوک ہو رہا ہے جو کچھ توڑی بہت ترقی ہوئی ہے وہ رحیم یار خاں میں نظر آتی ہے اور وہ اس لئے ہے کہ ہمارے سابق چیف منسٹر مخدوم زاہد سید حسن محمود وہاں کے زمیندار ہیں اور اب بھی مغربی پاکستان کاہدہ میں وزیر ہیں - یہیں دو طرح نئی رقتوں کا سامنا ہے ایک تو صوبائی تعصب ہے جس سے ساری ریاست بہاولپور کو محروم رکھا جا رہا ہے اور دوسری جو کچھ رعایتیں ملتی ہیں وہ رحیم یار خاں کو مل جاتی ہیں اور ضلع بہاولنگر اور بہاولپور کو محروم رکھا جاتا ہے اگر کچھ رونق بہاولپور میں نظر آتی ہے تو وہ اس وجہ سے ہے کہ شہر بہاولپور سابق ریاست کا دارالخلافہ تھا - باقی ریاست بہاولپور کا سارا علاقہ ویرانے سے زیادہ حیثیت نہیں رکھتا - سڑکوں کی یہ حالت ہے کہ بہاولنگر کے ضلع میں صرف ۲۰ میل پختہ سڑک ہے اور بہاولپور میں کل ۵۰ میل کے قریب ہے جو کہ ویران مغربی پاکستان کی ۱۹۹۵ میل پختہ سڑکوں میں سے ہے - ضلع وار اوسط کی رو سے ہر ضلع میں تقریباً ۳۲۵ میل لمبی پختہ سڑک ہونی چاہئے لیکن ہمارا حصہ اس میں صرف ۲۰ سے ۲۵ میل کے درمیان ہے - اس کی طرف ہماری گورنمنٹ نے کوئی توجہ نہیں دی - باقی جو دریائی علاقہ ہے اس میں پختہ سڑکیں نہیں ہیں - آبادی میں جو یعنی سڑکیں ہیں ان پر وائر کورس اور ٹیمپ اس طرح سے ہیں کہ گڑے بوبے نہیں گزر سکتے - جس کی وجہ سے اس علاقہ کے زمینداروں کو مٹیوں تک اپنی زرعی پیداوار لے جاتے ہیں بہت زیادہ کرائے کا زہر ہار ہونا پڑتا ہے سکولوں کی حالت بالکل فیر تسلی بخش ہے - ہزاروں کی تعداد میں طلباء صرف اس وجہ سے تعلیم سے محروم ہو رہے ہیں کہ ان کے پڑھنے کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے - مڑل اور ہائی سکولوں میں اتنی گنجائش نہیں ہے کہ اور طلباء ان میں شامل ہو سکیں - اس لئے جو طلباء Lower middle کے لئے پاس ہو کر آتے ہیں وہ مڑل میں داخل نہیں ہو سکتے - جو مڑل سے آتے ہیں وہ ہائی سکول میں داخل نہیں ہو سکتے - ہارمن آباد میں ایک ہائی سکول ہے - ہارمن آباد بہت بڑی مڑی ہے جہاں صرف ایک ہائی سکول ہے اس میں طلباء کی تعداد کے لحاظ سے گنجائش نا کافی ہے اور طلباء کے بیٹھنے کا انتظام نہیں ہے - ڈیسکیں نہیں ہیں - بینچیں نہیں ہیں - سامان نہیں ہے وہاں پر گرلز مڑل سکول قائم ہے لیکن مڑل سکول کے لئے بلڈنگ نہیں ہے - مٹروک جاکڑاؤں سے کام چلایا جا رہا ہے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اگر گورنمنٹ کو یہ احساس ہے کہ اس علاقہ میں انصاف کرنا ہے تو ہارمن آباد میں گرلز ہائی سکول جاری کیا جائے اور موجودہ ہائی سکول کے لئے نئی عمارت تعمیر کرانی چاہئے -

کچھ صحت کے متعلق عرض کرونگا۔ صحت کے متعلق وہاں کی حالت یہ ہے کہ ڈسپنسریاں ہیں اگرچہ کم ہیں مگر ان کا عالم یہ ہے کہ صاف نہیں ہے۔ سامان نہیں ریاست میں تعلیمی ضرورتوں کے پیش نظر منیر سکول کھولنے چاہئیں۔ اب میں ہے۔ روٹیاں نہیں ہیں۔ صرف بوتلوں میں پانی بھر کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ آپ انراڑہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ صحت عامہ کی مر میں بجٹ میں کتنا روپیہ رکھا جاتا ہے۔ مغربی پاکستان کے تمام حصوں کے لوگوں نے شکایت کی ہے کہ روٹیاں ہسپتالوں میں نہیں ملتی۔ خزا جانے جو روپیہ بجٹ میں صحت عامہ کے لئے رکھا جاتا ہے وہ وزیر کا جاتا ہے یا کوئی افسر کھا جاتا ہے۔ ہارون آبار منڈی میں جناب والا جو ریاست بہاولپور کی سب سے اہم منڈی ہے آج تک محض شعب کی وجہ سے بجلی سپلائی نہیں کی گئی۔ ٹیلیفون نہیں لگایا گیا اور نہ اس بجٹ میں اس فرض کے لئے کرنسی پروویژن ہی رکھا گیا ہے اور نہ ہی ایئر کی جا سکتی ہے کہ حکومت ان کی جائز ضرورتوں کو پورا کرے گی یا ان کے مطالبات کو پورا کرے گی اور ان کے ساتھ انصاف کرے گی۔ دیہاتوں میں ڈاک خانے نہیں ہیں۔ تار دینے کے لئے لوگوں کو مہلوں سفر کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ڈاک کا انتظام درست نہیں ہے چٹھیاں ان تک نہیں پہنچتی۔ ریاست میں پانی کی بہت قلت ہے۔ لوگوں کو پینے کے لئے زمیں کے نیچے سے پانی نہیں ملتا۔ ان کا زیادہ تر انحصار نہروں پر ہے۔ سابقہ حکومت بہاولپور نے عوام کو تمام سال باقاعدگی سے پانی سپلائی کرنے کی فرض سے ut matic ٹیوب ویل لگا کر پانی مہیا کرنے کی ایک سکیم بنائی تھی۔ اس سکیم کو چلانے کے لئے حکومت نے ایک روپیہ فی ایکڑ آبیانہ لگایا تھا۔ جسے انہوں نے اس شرط پر منظور کیا تھا اور ادا کر رہے ہیں کہ ان کو آٹو میٹک پر ٹیوب ویل لگا کر پانی مہیا کیا جائیگا لیکن آج تک ٹیوب ویل نہیں لگائے گئے۔ پتہ نہیں وہ روپیہ کہاں خرچ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ 1957ء میں ترقیاتی فنڈ لگایا گیا تھا صرف ایک سال کے لئے لیکن اس شرط کے باوجود ابھی تک وصول کیا جا رہا ہے لیکن موجودہ گورنمنٹ نے سابق ریاست بہاولپور کے لئے کچھ نہیں کیا۔

خان حبیب اللہ خان (علاقہ قرم و مالا کنڈ ایجنسی)۔ جناب والا اس ایوان کے تمام ممبران نے اپنے اپنے علاقوں کے مفاد کے لئے اس ایوان میں مرضداشتی پیش کی ہیں لیکن میں بھی مجبوری کے ساتھ یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ خان عبدالقیوم خان نے 12 تاریخ کو مالا کنڈ اور قرم ایجنسی کے بارے میں جو کچھ کہا میں اس کی تردید کرتا ہوں۔ جناب والا میری مادری زبان اردو نہیں ہے اور ہم پٹھان لوگ اس زبان میں اچھی طرح اپنے خیالات واضح نہیں کر سکتے اس لئے میں معافی چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹوٹی پھوٹی زبان میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں گا۔

1957ء میں جب خزا کے فٹل و کرم سے حکومت پاکستان معرض وجود میں آئی تو اس وقت خان عبدالقیوم خان نے سوبہ سرحد کا چارج لے لیا۔ وہ جب وزیر اعلیٰ بنے تو انہوں نے ہمارے علاقہ میں جو کچھ کیا میں اس کی اچھی طرح وضاحت کرتا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے خان عبدالقیوم خان کے ساتھ بہت محبت ہے کیونکہ وہ پاکستان کے بڑے اشخاص میں شمار ہوتے ہیں (خوب خوب) انہوں نے عنان حکومت اپنے ہاتھ میں لینے کے ساتھ ہی ہمارے ساتھ جو کچھ کیا اس سے برا اور کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا تھا۔ انہوں نے تمام علاقہ میں یہ سکیم جاری کی تھی اس کو demarcation بولتے تھے میں تو اس لفظ کے معنی نہیں سمجھتا لیکن اس کا مطلب یہ تھا کہ ان کی تمام جائیداد ضبط کر لی جائے۔ ان کے وہ باغات ہیں جو زمینیں ہیں۔ جو کھنڈرات ہیں مکانات ہیں ان کو اپنے قبضہ میں کر لو جیسے وہ علاقہ کو سیٹلز ڈسٹرکٹ میں شامل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اس وقت یہ کشمکش شروع ہو گئی۔ اس وقت پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ



شریف خان تھے۔ وہ شیخ محبوب علی خان جو کہ ایک بہت ہی تجربہ کار پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ تھے کے چلے جانے کے بعد مقرر ہوئے تھے۔ ان کا ایک رست راست جہیے خان تھا۔ اس نے کہا کہ یہ کاغذات مالا کنڈ ایجنسی میں تقسیم کرو۔ میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہ کاغذات کیوں نہیں آئے۔ اس کی وجہ کیا ہے کہ وہ کیوں تقسیم نہ کئے گئے۔ پھر میں ایک اور بات پوچھتا ہوں ایک اور پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ ہیں میں ان کا نام نہیں لیتا جناب والا اس طرف سے یہ آوازیں آیا کرتی ہیں کہ ہم وہی کچھ کیا کرتے ہیں جو کہ پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ ہمیں کہتے ہیں۔ میں ابھی یہ ثابت کرتا ہوں کہ ہم پر یہ الزام لگانا درست نہیں ہے۔ بہر حال ایک پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ ہے میں اس کا نام لینا مناسب نہیں سمجھتا اس کو اس فرض کے لئے کھڑا کیا گیا کہ وہ ہمیں مجبور کرے کہ ہم اس کی بات مان جاکیں۔ اس نے مجھے بلایا اور کہا کہ تم وزیر بن جاؤ گے تم یہ یہ کرو۔ میں نے کہا چونکہ یہ معاملہ قوم کا ہے اور میں قوم کی اجازت کے بغیر یہ کیسے کر سکتا ہوں اور جب تک قوم اس پر راضی نہ ہو جائے میں ایسا نہیں کر سکتا۔ پھر اس نے دوسرے لوگوں کو بلایا تو انہوں نے بھی اسے یہی جواب دیا۔ آخر کار اس نے لوگوں کو بلایا تو انہوں نے صاف کہا دیا کہ ہمارے ساتھ جو کچھ ہوا ہے اس کے پیش نظر ہم یہ نہیں کر سکتے ہم لیگ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ فرضیہ: میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہم نے جننے چننے لیگ کو دئے ہیں ہم نے کسی اور کو نہیں دئے۔ میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم قبائلی نہ ہوتے تو فرنٹیر پراونس آج پھروستان میں شامل ہوتا (خوب خوب) یہ وہ قبائلی تھے جنہیں آپ آج اس ہاؤس میں دیکھ رہے ہیں جو اس صوبہ کو پاکستان میں شامل کرنے کا باعث بنے۔ جو کچھ ہم نے لیگ کے لئے کیا ہے اور جننے چننے ہم نے لیگ کو دئے ہیں اتنے کسی کو نہیں دئے۔ اس پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ سے بچے تو پھر دوسری دفعہ خان عبدالقیوم خان نے مالا کنڈ ایجنسی کو برابر کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ ہم نے سنٹر کو تار دیا میں ساتھ ہی بتا دوں کہ وہ پولیٹیکل ایجنٹ اس وقت قلات ڈویژن کا کمشنر ہے تو سنٹر سے جواب آیا کہ ہم نے قیوم خان کو حکم دیریا ہے اور وہ اکثرہ کے لئے ایسا نہیں کرے گا۔ میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ اس سے کچھ نہیں ہوتا لیکن میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے چیف منسٹر کے متعلق جب تاریبا الفاظ استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں تو ان سے ہمیں رکھ ہوتا ہے اور دوسروں کے دل کو درد دینا مناسب نہیں ہوتا اور آپ مالا کنڈ اور قلم کا نام لیتے ہیں یہ درست نہیں۔

اب میں اپنے علاقہ کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

ماحب سپیکر۔ صرف دو منٹ باقی ہیں۔

خان حبیب اللہ خان۔ جناب والا! بچت کے متعلق خان عبدالقیوم خان نے تقریر کی ہے۔ وہ بڑا آدمی ہے اس لئے بڑے آدمیوں کے ساتھ انصاف کرنا بڑا ضروری ہے اور انہوں نے بھی انصاف سے یہ کہا ہے کہ یہ بچت اچھا ہے۔ ہم اس کے لئے ان کے منوں ہیں۔

اب میں قبائلیوں کے متعلق کہتا ہوں کہ قبائلیوں کے وہ بچے جو ہر لحاظ سے اعلیٰ دماغ رکھتے ہیں ان کو تعلیم کے لئے باہر بھیجا جائے کیونکہ ہمارے پاس مال و دولت نہیں۔ اگر حکومت ان کو تعلیم کے لئے باہر بھیجے گی تو وہ تعلیم کے ذریعہ سے آراستہ ہو جائیں گے۔ یہ ضروری بات ہے۔ دوسرے ہمارے لئے مالا کنڈ میں کوٹھی کالج نہیں ہے۔ صرف روہائی سکول ۱۹۱۳ء سے چل رہے ہیں لیکن کوٹھی کالج نہیں اس وجہ سے غریب لہگڑ کے بچے اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل کرنے سے محروم رہ جاتے

ہیں۔ پھر ان سکولوں میں بھی ہر ایک میں ۱۲۰ سے ۱۱۰ تک طالب علم ایک ایک کلاس میں ہیں۔ جس سے تعلیم کا مناسب بندوبست نہیں ہے۔ وہاں ہسپتال نہیں ہیں۔ وہ بھی ہونے چاہئیں۔ پھر جیسے روسری ایجنسیوں میں سکاوٹ رکھے جانے ہیں ہمارے پاس بھی سکاوٹ رکھے جائیں اس کے بعد میں یہ اعلان کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم جو قبائلی علاقہ کے رہنے والے ہیں ہم ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کے پیچھے ہیں۔

مسٹر ایس۔ ایم سمیر (کراچی کارپوریشن)۔ جناب مرر بجٹ کے متعلق

بہت سے لوگوں نے بہت چھوٹا ہے مگر میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت جو حالات ہمارے ملک کے ہو رہے ہیں ان کا امی اور بندوبست دھن دھن ہے۔ آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ جب ہم نے اس ملک کا مطالبہ کیا تھا تو اس وقت ہمارا یہ خیال تھا کہ یہ ایک اسلامی ملک ہوگا اور یہاں کا جو معاشرہ ہوگا وہ اسلامی معاشرہ ہوگا۔ مگر مجھے بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ پاکستان بننے کے بعد جب ہم لوگوں نے یہاں اپنی زندگی شروع کی تو اس چیز کو ہم نے بالکل نظر انداز کر دیا۔ کوئی قوم کبھی اپنے ملک کے قانون کی خلاف ورزی سے رزہ نہیں رہ سکتی۔ جمہوریہ اسلامیہ پاکستان کا انہیں بڑی محنت اور مصیبت سے بنا تھا مگر اب اس کے بن جانے کے بعد ہمارا یہ خیال مطریم ہوتا ہے کہ ہمیں اس پر عمل کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔ ہم نے یہ چیز بنا دی ہے۔ یہی بہت بڑا کام ہے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کیا اس پر اب انگریز یا ہندوستانی آ کر عمل کریں گے۔ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے۔ ہمارے اس ایوان کے قواعد و ضوابط ہیں سپیکر صاحب اس ایوان میں ہر کام ان کے مطابق کریں گے۔ اور اگر ہم ان کی پابندی نہ کریں گے تو وہ ہمیں ایوان سے باہر نکال دیں گے۔ اگر ہم اٹھتے یا بیٹھتے وقت کرسی مزارت کے سامنے سر نہیں جھکا دیں گے تو بے ادب شمار ہوں گے۔ اسی طرح اگر ہم کسی آرڈیننس پر عمل نہ کریں تو ہمیں جیل جانا پڑیگا۔ لیکن ہم نے یہ کبھی خیال نہیں کیا کہ جس قدر مطلق ہے ہمیں پیدا کیا۔ طرح طرح کی نعمتیں دیں کبھی اس کے سامنے بھی سر جھکانا چاہیے۔ یہ ہمارا کردار ہے اور پھر ہم اپنے آپ کو مسلمان کہتے ہیں۔ (تالیان)۔ پاکستان میں اللہ کے فضل سے سب کچھ ہے اور اگر نہیں ہے تو اسلام نہیں ہے۔ باہر کے لوگ جب یہاں آتے ہیں تو وہ ہمیں دیکھ کر یہ کہتے ہیں کہ اسلام ایک بہترین مذہب ہے مگر مسلمان عملاً بہترین لوگ ہیں۔ کتنی شرم کی بات ہے۔ سب سے بڑی چیز یہ ہے کہ زندگی کے ہر شعبہ میں انصاف ہو اور یہی فریضہ اولین ہے یعنی کھانے۔ پینے۔ اٹھنے۔ بیٹھنے۔ دوکری میں۔ ملک میں رہنے کی حیثیت سے۔ تجارت میں فریضہ ہر شعبہ زندگی میں انصاف ہر تہیں۔ اور اس لئے سب سے پہلے ہمیں اپنے نفس کے ساتھ انصاف کرنا پڑیگا۔ اگر ہم اپنے نفس کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکتے تو زندگی میں کبھی کامیاب نہیں ہو سکتے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ کوئی ایسا شخص کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے جو اپنے ملک کے لئے ایک قادیان بنائے اور پھر اس پر عمل نہ کرے۔ بجٹ تو کوئی بنا ریگا مگر ہم سب جو یہاں بیٹھے ہیں ہمیں یہ چاہئے کہ اپنے نفس اور عمل کا محاسبہ کریں اور یہ تبہ کر لیں کہ ہم اپنے آپ کو ٹھیک رکھیں گے۔ اگر ہم نہیں سہمیں گے تو ملک کے سہمیں کی کوئی صورت نہیں۔ ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم اپنی زندگی صحیح گزاریں اور اس پر عمل کریں اور اس کے لئے جو وچہ کریں۔ لیکن ہم یہ سمجھ بیٹھے ہیں کہ قادیان بن گیا ہے تو سب کچھ مکمل ہو گیا ہے۔ بڑے شرم کی بات ہے کہ جب یہاں نماز کے لئے اجلاس ملتوی ہوتا ہے۔ ہم اپنے آپ کو مسلمان کہتے ہیں اور یہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہاں قانون اسلامی ہے مگر یہ توفیق نہیں ہوتی کہ ذرا نماز پڑھ لیں۔ کیا اس قدر مطلق کے امکان کا ہمیں اتنا بھی خیال نہیں۔ یاد رکھئے جب تک ہمارا معاشرہ ٹھیک نہیں ہوگا ہمارے ملک کے حالات سہمیں نہیں سکتے۔ جس طرح ہم ہیں اسی طرح کا ہمارا معاشرہ ہوگا۔ جو انسان خود بے عمل ہے

وہ دوسروں سے مل نہیں کرا سکتا - ہم یہاں اتنے اہم - اہل - اے بیٹھے ہیں اگر ہم میں خود ہی مل نہیں تو ہم ان لوگوں سے کیا مل کرا سکتے ہیں جنہوں نے ہمیں یہاں بھیجا ہے - میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ آج ہم سب یہ تہیہ کریں کہ ہم آج سے اس قدر مطلق کے احکام کے مطابق اپنی زندگی بسر کریں گے اور ہماری زندگی آج سے قرآنی قواعد کی زندگی ہوگی - یعنی اس قانون کے مطابق ہوگی جس بنیاد پر ہمارا یہ ملک بنا ہے - (تالیاں) سرکارِ رو عالمِ مسلمی اللہ علیہ وسلم جو بہترین انسان تھے ہر قسم کی مصیبتیں جھیلیں اس لئے تا کہ کوئی یہ نہ کہہ سکے کہ آپ نے اس تعلیم کو عملی طور پر کر کے نہیں دکھایا - پھر اللہ تعالیٰ نے آپ کو کامیاب کیا - ایک وہ زمانہ تھا کہ کرشی زکوٰۃ لینے والا نہیں ملتا تھا - مگر آج یہ حالت ہے کہ ہر شخص کہتا ہے ہم ہریشان و محتاج ہیں - آخر ایسا کیوں ہے - اس لئے کہ ہمارا نظام ٹھیک نہیں - ہماری عملی زندگی خراب ہے - پھر رکھتے جب تک ہماری زندگی اس قانون کے مطابق نہ ہوگی جو ہم نے بنایا ہے اس وقت تک ہماری حالت بہتر نہیں ہو سکتی - اسلامی زندگی کا یہ مطلب نہیں کہ ہم تسبیح لے کر بیٹھ جائیں - بلکہ اس کا یہ مطلب ہے کہ ہم زندگی کے ہر شعبہ میں - اٹھنے بیٹھنے میں - مرالت میں - دفتر کے اندر - اسلام پر عمل کرنے کی کوشش کریں اور انصاف سے کام لیں - جب تک ہم یہ نہیں کریں گے ہم کامیاب نہیں ہو سکتے - شاید ہم سب اس خوش فہمی میں مبتلا ہیں کہ اب ہمارا ملک بن گیا ہے - قانون بن گیا ہے - اب ہم جو کچھ کریں صحیح ہے - اب ہم صرف نام کے مسلمان ہیں - دوسری قومیں ہم پر انگلیاں اٹھاتی ہیں - ہم ان کو منہ دکھانے کے قابل نہیں - ہمیں نہ نماز روزہ سے واسطہ ہے - نہ دین سے واسطہ ہے - نہ انصاف سے واسطہ ہے - مجھے یقین کامل ہے کہ اگر ہم ایم-ایل-اے یہ تہیہ کر لیں کہ ہم اپنی زندگی قرآن اور سنہ کے مطابق گزاریں گے تو رو بہدہ میں ہم اٹھا اللہ ضرور اپنے ملک کی حالت کو بدل سکتے ہیں - (تالیاں) -

خان کامران خان (ریاست سوات) - جناب والا - مجھے افسوس سے وزیر خزانہ کی قوجہ اس طرف مبذول کرانی پڑتی ہے کہ انہوں نے اپنے بجٹ میں ریاست سوات کو فراموش کر دیا ہے - اور سوات کے لئے کوئی رقم سینکشن نہیں کی - سوات پاکستان کی ایک نہایت اہم ریاست ہے - وزیر خزانہ کی تقریر میں ذکر ہے کہ فرنٹئیر سٹیشن اور فرنٹئیر ریجنز کے لئے دس لاکھ روپیہ منظور کیا جائے گا - یہ صرف تجویز ہے - یہ رقم منظور نہیں کی گئی - میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر صرف سوات ہی کے لئے یہ رقم سینکشن کی جائے تو بھی نا کافی ہوگی - ہمارے اپنے ذرائع میں جو کچھ ممکن ہے وہ ہو رہا ہے اور نہایت تیزی سے ہو رہا ہے اور جن لوگوں کو سوات جانے کا موقع حاصل ہوا ہے وہ لوگ اس کی تصدیق کریں گے - لیکن ہمارے ذرائع محروم ہیں - ہم سوات کو ترقی کی جس منزل پر لے جانا چاہتے ہیں وہ ہمارے محروم ذرائع کے اندر ممکن نہیں - غرض سے حکومت کے پاس سوات کی ترقی کے لئے چند سکیٹیں بھیجی گئی ہیں مگر معلوم نہیں کہ وہ کس رزی کی ٹوکری میں پڑی ہیں -

ایک سکیم دیکھ ذیل میں نہر کی کھدائی کے متعلق ہے جس سے ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین سیراب ہو سکتی ہے - دوسری سکیم منگورہ کے نزدیک دریائے سوات پر پل کی تعمیر کے لیے - یہ دونوں سکیمیں اب لاپتہ ہیں - یہ سکیمیں بہت ضروری ہیں اور میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ وزیر خزانہ ضرور ان کی طرف توجہ دیں گے - اس کے علاوہ چند ایسی سکیمیں ہیں جنہیں مذہب حکومت کے قریبی قوجہ کا مستحق سمجھتا ہے - ملاوہ دتیر میں ہزاروں ایکڑ اراضی بندر پڑی ہے اور معقولہ خرچ سے وہاں بجلی پیدا کی جا سکتی ہے - میں تجویز کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں بجلی پیدا کر دیے

کے مقامی لوگوں کو ٹیوب ویلر دے دئے ابراہن دی جائے۔ اس سے نہ صرف وہاں کے لوگوں کی اقتصادی حالت بہتر ہو سکے گی بلکہ پاکستان کی فزائی Pcol میں بھی اضافہ ہو جائیگا۔

سوات میں لا محذور معرئی ذخائر موجود ہیں اور ان کو آسانی سے کام میں لایا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس طرف بہت جلد توجہ دینی چاہئے۔ سوات قدرتی مناظر سے بہرور ہے اور وہاں ٹورسٹ انڈسٹری کی ڈولپمنٹ کی بہت گنجائش ہے۔ آپ حیران ہوئے کہ اس وقت سوات اور پشاور کے درمیان کوئی براہ راست ذرائع آمد و رفت نہیں ہیں۔ اسی وجہ سے ٹورسٹس کو تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ سوات کے لوگوں کو سوات اور پشاور کے درمیان بسیں اور ٹیکسی کاریں چلانے کی سہولت دی جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ وہاں کے لوگوں کو جا بجا ہوٹل اور ریسٹوران تصدیق کرنے کے لئے مالی امداد دینی بھی ضروری ہے۔

سوات کے لوگ گھریلو صنعتوں میں زیادہ دل لگاتے ہیں اور وہاں کی کئی چیزیں مثلاً پررے۔ شہر اور زری کا سامان مشہور ہو چکا ہے صرف پاکستان میں بلکہ دنیا کے اور ممالک میں بھی۔ اس کے علاوہ اور بھی کئی کانچ انڈسٹریز ہیں جن کی وہاں ڈولپمنٹ ہو سکتی ہے اور میں تجویز کرتا ہوں کہ حکومت اس طرف ضرور توجہ دے۔

شمال اور کاکڑ دو سیر گاہیں ہیں اور ان پر لاکھوں انسانوں کی آمد و رفت کا دارومدار ہے وہاں سڑکیں ہیں لیکن بارش اور برف باری کی وجہ سے بند ہو جاتی ہیں۔ اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ ریاست کی ان سڑکوں کو پختہ بنایا جائے اور اس کے لئے مناسب امداد دی جائے۔

سوات کی آبادی بڑھ رہی ہے اور ہماری زمین اس بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کو برداشت نہیں کر سکتی۔ اس لئے دئے ہراجز میں سوات کے لوگوں کے لئے زمین کا مناسب کوٹا مقرر کیا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ سوات کے لوگوں کو ملک کی درآمدی اور برآمدی تجارت میں مناسب حصہ دیا جائے۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ چیف منسٹر صاحب جو کہ نہ صرف وزارت قبائلی امور کے انچارج ہیں بلکہ اس ایوان میں سوات کی نمائندگی بھی کرتے ہیں اس سلسلے میں مناسب اقدامات جلد از جلد کریں گے۔

جناب والا میں اس بحث کو سارے فرنٹیر ریجنز کے لئے نا تسلی بخش سمجھتا ہوں۔ بہت چرچا اور پروپیگنڈا ہو رہا ہے کہ فرنٹیر ریجنز کی ڈولپمنٹ ہو رہی ہے مگر بحث میں ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ دئے اخراجات میں فرنٹیر ریجنز کی ڈولپمنٹ کے لئے کیا کچھ رکھا گیا ہے۔ وہاں درآمد کے لئے صرف ۷۱ لاکھ روپیہ مقرر کیا گیا ہے اور انڈسٹریز کے لئے صرف ۸ لاکھ روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ فرنٹیر ریجنز کے لوگ بہت سی توقعات رکھتے تھے کہ ویسٹ پاکستان یونٹ بننے کے بعد ان کی حالت بہتر ہو جائیگی لیکن ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ measures half-hearted لئے جا رہے ہیں اور ان علاقوں کی ڈولپمنٹ کے لئے کوئی ارادہ نظر نہیں آ رہا۔

جناب والا اگر سمجھا جائے اور مناسب منصوبہ بندی کی جائے اور اس کے مطابق علاقوں کے معاشی ذخائر اور قدرتی وسائل کو کام میں لایا جائے تو یہ علاقے پاکستان کے لئے ایک liability بنیں گے بجائے ایک asset بن سکتے ہیں۔ ہمیں خیال میں غوراک اور سیلاب کے بعد مغربی پاکستان کے سامنے اگر کوئی اہم

مسئلہ ہے تو وہ فرنٹیکٹر ریجنز کی ڈویلپمنٹ کا ہے اور میرا خیال ہے کہ اس مسئلے کا حل نہیں ہو سکتے گا۔

شیخ ظفر حسین (ضلع خیراٹوالہ) - جناب والا - میڈن سرکار رشید صاحب ری مظلومیت کے ہزار درس اودھ اے دیونندہ سورسٹ کے جنے ممبران نے وی سربراہان دیہاتوں میں ادرجہ انہاں میں ووٹ حکومت نوں دے کے اویسوں مضم خلیا اے ہر انہاں وچوں قسمی اک مثال وی ایسی پیش نہیں کر سکدے جنہے کے سبر نے ایہہ نہ ادرجہ ہووئے پٹی مہرے علاقے نے خرچ ہون واسطے ایس بجٹ وچ ات پیسہ وی نہیں رکھیا کیا۔ میڈن ایس گل را پندہ نہیں پٹی وزیران دے الاوس یا ایس وزارت دے مولے مولے افسران یا ممبران واسطے کی حق مہیا نہیں دینا کیا۔ خزانہ صرف ایسی اے پٹی میڈن ایس گل را پندہ اے پٹی میں جنہاں دلاں وی کرانگا او بھیس اڈے بلین وجاوں برابر ہون دیں۔ پر فیر وی جے میں چپ رہوں تے میں سمجھتا ہوں پٹی میں ہجرانہ کولہپی را مرتکب ہووانکے۔ (قبضہ)۔

جناب والا - ایٹھے کوئی اک نقص ہونے لگا کرنا وی چنگا لگرا اے۔ چہرہ دیکھو نقص ای نقص نظر اودے نہیں۔ سکولوں ول دیکھو۔ جے سکول نہیں تے ماسٹر نہیں۔ جے ڈاکٹر نہیں تے روایتیاں نہیں۔ جے روایتیاں نہیں تے ہسپتال نہیں۔ (قبضہ) ایٹھے تے سکھاں ولایتیاں دلاں ہندیاں پیاں نہیں۔ پٹی مول سرجن چلا جاوے تے اوہری تھان تے ہیڈ کنسٹیبل نوں نکا دیندے دیں۔ ایٹھے تے ایٹھا وی نہیں ہو سکدا پٹی روایتیاں نوں چوری ہون تو ای بچا لٹا جائے۔ میں بہت ساریاں گلاں کہنیاں چاہوندا ہوں پر میڈن ڈریے گیا اے پٹی کھرے ڈاکٹر خان صاحب استعفیہ دے دے جان۔ میڈن اک مثال یاد آ گئی اے۔ اوہ میں اپ دی خدمت وچ پیش کرنا وں۔ اک کھتری را پندر ایٹھے مکان دی باری وچ کھلو کے پیا کہندا سی پٹی میں لگاں ہینماں چھال مارن۔ اک مہرے جیا بیوقوف اوٹھوں لنگھیا۔ اوہیے آکھیا ہچھا مار خاں چھال۔ میں وی ویکھاں تو کس طراں چھال مارنا ایں۔ اوس منڈے نے آکھیا چھال چھول میں کتھے مارنی اے۔ میں تے اپنی ماں نو ڈراوٹا پیاں۔ ایٹھو حال جناب ڈاکٹر خان صاحب را اے۔ موہے دی حالت ایہہ وے پٹی روٹی نہیں ملری۔ کھڑا۔ روایتیاں۔ ماسٹر۔ سکول کوئی چیز وی نہیں ملری۔ میں تے ایہہ وی کہوانگا پٹی ہن اوہ وقت آ گیا اے جے قبراں وی نہیں ملریاں۔ افسوس وزیر منطقہ حسن محمود صاحب ایٹھے تشریف فرما نہیں۔ اگر اوہ پدے تے میں انہاں دی خدمت وچ بہت ساریاں گلاں کرنا۔ خیر اگر اوہ نہیں تانوی میڈن ایہہ اے پٹی مہریاں گلاں انہاں تک پہنچ ای جان گیاں۔

جناب والا - ایس لاہور دے شہر وچ حضرت رائا صاحب دے وجود دی وجہ حال تمام سونیاکے کرام را اک مرکز قائم ہو گیا سی۔ چنانچہ ایس مرکز دی وجہ نوں بہت سارے بزرگ ایٹھے تشریف لیاودے رہے تے جنہاں بزرگاں نے اللہ تعالیٰ دی خاص رحمت بخدی رہی اوہ وفات تو بعد ایٹھے ای مرقون ہوئے۔ انہاں بزرگاں دین دہاں آراگازاں دے حال قبرستانان لکی زمین دے ٹکڑے وی وقف ہدے رہے جنہاں نوں کارپوریشن دے سبر وقتا فوقتا فیسب کر دے رہے۔ حالانکہ ایکٹ وچ ایہہ خاص طور تے درج اے پٹی قبرستان دی زمین تے کوئی عمارت نہیں بن سکری۔ پر انہاں سرائ دیں بلڈنگاں ہڈاوں دی خاطر قبرستان دی بے حد ماری زمین اتے قبضہ مخالفانہ کر کے بلڈنگاں کھڑیاں کر دینیاں ہن۔ دیوانہ دیاں دی ہماساں دی زمین اتے قبضہ مخالفانہ کرن واسطے تے ہاراں سال لگن۔ گورنمنٹ دی زمین تے سال

پہر اللہ دی زمین نے صرف اک دن لگرا اے - سٹر ہٹلر صاحب دی رپورٹ دے مطابق قبرستان دی زمین دا کل رقبہ اک ہزار ست سو کنال سی - ۱۸۶۸ تہن لے کے ۱۹۰۸ تک دو سو کنال گھٹ گیا - ۱۹۰۸ وچ قبرستان لکھی ۱۷۷۵ کنال رقبہ وقف کیتا گیا - اہس ویلے حالت ایہہ وے پئی ایس قبرستان دی زمین وچوں دو سو کنال اتے ایس حکومت دے مقرر کیتے ہوئے ایڈوائزران دا قبضہ اے - جے حکومت نوں آکھیا جاندا اے تے اوہ ایہہ جواب دینری اے پئی ایس مقعر واسطے اک بل عنقریب ایس ایوان وچ پیش کیتا جاویگا - جناب جس طراں تسیں تقریر کرن والیاں وچ میرا ناں سب کولوں اخیر تے رکھیا اے - اوسے طراں ایس حکومت نیں اوس بل نوں سارے بلاں توں اخیر تے رکھیا ہویا اے - پچھلے سال ایس بل نوں ۱۹۵۶ دے بل دا ناں دتا سی - ہن دیکھو ایہہ کروں پاس ہوا اے - پچھلے دناں جڑوں لوکاں نیں ایہرے متعلق بڑا شور مچایا پئی اونٹھے بلڈنگاں بنائیاں جا رہیاں نیں تے ڈاکٹر خان صاحب دے موقعے تے جا کے وعہ کیتا پئی ایہہ ساریاں بلڈنگاں گرا دتیاں جان گئیاں - پر ہن تک اونٹھے کش وی نہیں ہویا - بلکہ اوہ قبر چور لوگ ہور وی دلیر ہو گئے نیں - تے انہاں دے ہور وی انہی پائوٹی شروع کر دتی اے - انہاں لوکاں نیں تے قبران تے فرق نہیں کیتا - خرا انہاں کولوں ایس ملک نوں محفوظ رکھے - (قبضہ) -

جناب والا - میرے نزدیک ایہہ معاملہ بڑا اہم تے ضروری اے - جے میں خاموش رہتا تے میں مجرمانہ خاموشی دا مرتکب ہوتا - جنہاں لوکاں دے قبران تے قبضہ کیتا سی اسی جاندے آن پئی انہاں دے اک اک قبر لکھی کی کی سزا بھگتی اے - جے اک اک قبر تے قبضہ کرن والیاں نوں ایڑی سخت سزا ملی اے تے جہاں دے چہ - اٹھ یا رس کٹایاں رہنیاں تے قبضے کیتے نیں انہاں دے حشر دا خود ہی اندازہ کر لو -

جناب والا - گزارش ایہہ وے پئی میڈیکل کالج - گورنمنٹ کالج وچ وی مزار دیں - ہرڈووز بیرکس وچ حضرت شاہ یعقوب صاحب دا مزار اے - گورنمنٹ ہاؤس تے باغ جناح وغیرہ سب تھانواں تے مزار سن تے انہاں حال بہت ساریاں زمیناں وی سن - پر ہن صرف مزار رہ گئے نیں - افسوس تے ایس گل دا اے پئی Reservation of Graney Aardset وجود اے پر اوہرے با وجود وی لوکی قبرستاناں دیاں زمیناں تے قبضے کیتی جا رہے نیں - میری گزارش ایہہ وے پئی تہ ایہہ وزارت یقینی - تہ اے سببری یقینی تے تہ ایہہ وزارت یقینی - اگر کوئی چیز یقینی اے تے اوہ موت اے جے کولوں کسے نہیں بچ سکتا -

اب تو گھبرا کے یہ کہتے ہیں کہ مر جائیں گے  
مر کے بھی چین نہ پایا تو کوہر جائیں گے

کپڑے - زمین تے روسریاں چیراں دی بلیک بنری رہی اے پر ایس حکومت دے عہد وچ قبران دی بلیک وی ہون لگ پئی اے - (قبضہ) لوگ قبرستان وچ اک دن مردہ دفن کردے دیں - دوسرے دن وارث آکے کی ریکھتے دیں پئی مردہ وی فیٹ تے قبر دی فیٹ - ایہہ گل جڑوں وزیر متعلقہ دے نوٹس وچ آئی تے انہاں دیں مجرمانہ خاموشی توں کم لیا - وزیر قانون اوہرے توں وی اک قدم ہور آگے گئے - انہاں دیں ایس بل نوں سب توں اخیر وچ رکھ دتا - افسوس تے ایس گل دا وے پئی بائیسکل چلاؤن والیاں دے متعلق تے آرڈیننس جاری ہو جاندا اے - پر قبران دی حفاظت لکھی کوئی آرڈیننس جاری نہیں کیتا جاندا -

جناب والا - اک قبرستان وچ اک نہاں تے ہرامہ بنایا گیا - کشتہ صاحب کوئل اوہری شدیت ہوتی تے اوہ موقعے تے پہنچے - وجہ ایہہ رسی گئی پٹی چارے والے تے مسافراں نوں رہپ - بارش تے ہنیری وغیرہ توں بچاؤں لئی ایہہ بنایا گیا اے - چنانچہ گل کٹی اگئی ہو کٹی - کچھ عرے توں اوس ہرامے دوں اک دروازہ لا کے تے اوہدوں باقاعدہ رہائشی مکان دی صورت دے رتی کٹی اے - ایہہ تے حالت اے - میں کہناں پٹی جے تسی لوکاں دو سکول - ماسٹر - ڈاکٹر - روٹیاں وغیرہ نہیں دے سکے تے کم از کم قبراں تے دیو - یا کم از کم قبراں دی زمین غصب کرن والیاں دے مردنار تے معاون تے نہ ہن - (قبضہ) -

جناب والا - میں انہاں دی خدمت وچ ایہہ مرض کررینا چاہتا ہاں پٹی جے ایہہ ہور کوئی چیز نہیں کر سکے تے کم از کم ایہہ تے کرن پٹی چیف انسر صاحب توں ایہہ حکم دین پٹی قبرستان دی زمین اتے جنہاں عمارتاں تے مکاں وغیرہ بنے ہوئے نیں چونکہ ایس زمین اتے قبضہ مخالفانہ نہیں ہو سکرا ایس لئی اوہ ساریاں عمارتاں مسمار کر دتیاں جاں - اج اوتھے حالت ایہہ وے پٹی جوئے دے اوتھے نیں - کوٹھی خاندے اوتھے نیں - تے ایہرے علاوہ ہور پتہ نہیں کیڑیاں کیڑیاں چیزاں چیزاں دیں - آپ دوں پتہ ہوئیگا دو تین دن ہوئے لٹن روڑ تے دن دھاڑے گولی چلری رہی اے - کیا ایس حکومت دا ایہوکی نسق و نسق اے - میں جناب ڈاکٹر صاحب دی خدمت وچ عرض کرانگا پٹی انہاں چیزاں دا علاج جلد از جلد کیتا جائے -

چوہدری محمد مہر اللہ جاٹ (ضلع لاٹل پور) - جناب سر جو بیٹ پیش ہوا ہے - میں نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ وہ فریب دیہات والوں کے لئے کس قدر مغیر ہے یا کس قدر نقصان دہ ہے - جب تک اس کی تجاوز پر عمل در آئے نہیں ہوگا کچھ نہیں کہا جا سکتا کہ یہ بیٹ کیسا ہے - لاٹل پور کی رہنمائی آجاری اس وقت چوبیس پچیس لاکھ کے برابر ہے - آپ یوں سمجھ لیں کہ پورے صوبہ سرحد کے مطابق ہے لیکن جہاں تک لاٹل پور کے زمینداروں کو کوئی سہولت بہم پہنچانے کا تعلق ہے مجھے افسوس ہے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ان بچاروں کے لئے حکومت نے کچھ نہیں کیا - نہ تو وہاں کوئی اچھا سکول ہے نہ کوئی ہسپتال ہے - البتہ وہاں آبپاشی، مقابلہ زیادہ ہے اور شاہر حکومت نے دور اندیشی سے کام لیتے ہوئے وہاں ایک ٹپ رقبہ کا ہسپتال قائم کر دیا ہے تاکہ جس طرح سکھ ہو آبپاشی کم کی جائے - (قبضہ) اس کے علاوہ جناب والا لاٹل پور میں کارخانے اور ملیں بہت زیادہ بن گئی ہیں - چونکہ کمیٹی کی طرف سے کوئی انتظام نہیں اس لئے تمام کارخانہ دار اور ملیوں کے لوگ پانی گڑھوں میں ڈالتے ہیں - اب یہ پانی نکالنے کے لئے وہاں کی کمیٹی نے فریب زمینداروں پر محمول لگا رکھا ہے - میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ ان بچاروں کا کیا قصور ہے کہ شہری آبپاشی کے گڑھوں میں سے پانی نکالنے کے لئے ان پر محمول لگایا جائے - میں متعلقہ وزیر صاحب سے عرض کروں گا کہ وہ اس بارے میں پوری تحقیقات کریں اور لاٹل پور کی کمیٹی کو حکم دیں کہ زمینداروں پر بلا وجہ محمول وغیرہ نہ لگائے -

دوسری بات چپا وطنی والے پل کی ہے - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ وہاں کتنی چاندی ضائع ہو گئی تھیں - لیکن حکومت نے ابھی تک کچھ خاطر خواہ انتظام نہیں کیا - ہم نے عرض کیا تھا کہ اگر حکومت کچھ نہیں کر سکتی تو صاف کہہ دے تاکہ ہم خود اس پل کے متعلق انتظام کر لیں -

پھر جناب والا - جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے عرض کیا ہے دیہاتی زمینداروں کے لئے نہ کوئی سکول ہے نہ کوئی ہسپتال ہے - جو سڑکیں ہیں وہ بے ہو خراب حالت

میں ہیں۔ بورڈ وائس نے کوئی توجہ نہیں دی۔ ان کو بہت آمراہی ہوئی ہے۔ آخر وہ آمراہی کہاں جاتی ہے۔ بہاولپور والے کہتے ہیں ہماری طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دیتا۔ لاکل پور والے کہتے ہیں ہم فریب ہیں ہمیں کوئی نہیں پوچھتا۔ پھر حکومت زمینداروں سے جو اس قدر ٹیکس وغیرہ وصول کرتی ہے وہ کہاں جاتا ہے۔

ان گزارشات کے ساتھ میں حکومت سے استرعا کروں گا کہ وہ ہمارے ضلع کی دیہاتی آبادی کی جملہ ضروریات کی طرف فوری توجہ مبذول کرے۔

مسٹر محب بخش لکھوٹیرا (ضلع بہاولنگر)۔ جناب سر میں چاہتا ہوں کہ میں اور مخروم زارہ صاحب اکٹھے بیٹھ کر تباہلہ خیالات کر لیں کیونکہ اخبارات میں جو کچھ لکھا جاتا ہے وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہوتا۔ (شور)۔

اس کے بحر میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ یہاں اس ہائوس میں سب مسران نے بجٹ کے متعلق اپنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ بڑے بڑے تعلیم یافتہ اور لائق مضمرات نے تقریریں کی ہیں۔ ان کے مقابلے میں اب میں کیا عرض کر سکتا ہوں۔ مجھے جو کچھ بجٹ کے متعلق معلوم ہو سکا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اسلامی تعلیم یعنی قرآن پاک کی تعلیم کے سلسلہ میں حکومت نے کچھ بھی نہیں رکھا۔ کم از کم بجٹ میں 5 ہزار روپیہ کی رقم رکھی جاتی اگرچہ میرے خیال میں یہ رقم بہت کم ہے لیکن اس تعلیم کی وجہ سے بڑی برکت ہوتی۔ اس لئے میں عرض کروں گا کہ کچھ رقم ضرور رکھنی چاہئے تھی۔

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ۲۲ تاریخ کو میں نے کچھ سوالات بھیجے تھے ان کا کچھ پتہ ہی نہیں چلتا۔ کہ وہ سوالات کہاں گئے۔ دفتر سے دریافت کیا تو انہوں نے بتایا کہ سوالات کا کوئی نمبر نہیں ہے میں نے سمجھا کہ شاید مجھ سے کوئی غلطی ہو گئی ہوگی۔ اتنے میں وزیر مواصلات کی طرف سے مجھے جواب مل گیا۔ جس میں لکھا تھا۔

الف۔ نہیں۔

ب۔ نہیں۔

ج۔ اس کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

میں میرا معاملہ تو صاف ہو گیا۔ (قبضہ) اب میں کیا دریافت کروں۔

جناب والا۔ ہمارے علاقہ کی سڑکیں غالباً اورنگ زیب کے زمانہ کی سڑکیں ہیں (قبضہ) یہ تو اتفاق کی بات ہے کہ سڑکیں سیلاب سے خراب ہو گئی ہیں وردہ حکومت تو خرا جاتے کب تک ابھی اسے نظر انداز رکھے گی۔ آپ یقین چاہیں کہ سڑکوں کی طرف حکومت نے قطعاً کوئی توجہ نہیں دی۔ ان کی حالت بہت ہی خرابہ ہے۔ ایک ٹکی سڑک بنائی تھی۔ لاریاں اور بسیں چلنے کی وجہ سے وہ بھی بہت جلد خراب ہو گئی ہے اب وہ بھی ویسے ہی پڑی ہے۔ نیز ہمارے علاقہ میں پانی کی کمی ہے۔ فیر مستقل نہریں ہیں اور پانی بہت کم ملتا ہے ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ یکساں سلوک کیا جائے۔ وردہ ہم زمینداروں کے لئے بے حد مشکل ہو چاہے گا۔ مخروم زارہ صاحب کی خدمت میں عرض کرتے ہیں تو وعدہ کر لیتے ہیں مگر ان کا کوئی وعدہ پورا نہیں ہوتا۔

جناب والا۔ پاکستان بنا تو ایک انقلاب آ گیا۔ اس انقلاب میں بے شمار مہاجر ہندوستان سے یہاں آئے۔ یہ مہاجر (خاص طور پر وہ لوگ جو دیہات میں آباد



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ہوئے) ان مصیبتوں کا شکار ہو گیا لیکن اگر کسی مہاجر کو فائدہ ہوا ہے تو وہ میرے  
بھائی مولوی اسلام الہرین ہیں -

صاحب سپیکر - ایوان میں کسی معزز مہاجر کا نام نہ لیں -

مسٹر محرم بخش لکھویرا - جناب والا - کیا یہ پاکستان کی ہتک نہیں کہ  
ہمارے لئے ٹوٹ اور صدیاں امریکہ سے آتی ہیں - ہمارے یہاں ہر چیز میسر آتی  
ہے - گنڈم ہے روٹی ہے - کھانے اور پہننے کے لئے سب کچھ ہے پھر ہم دوسرے  
ملکوں کے آگے کیوں ہاتھ پھیلاؤں - ہماری حکومت کے پاس اتنا روپیہ اکٹھا ہوتا  
ہے اگر ہم صحیح اور جائز طریقہ پر خرچ کریں تو ہم کسی چیز کے محتاج نہیں رہ  
سکتے - ون یونٹ بننے پر حکومت نے یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ چھوٹے صوبہ جات کو اور  
پس ماندہ علاقہ کو ترقی دی جائیگی مگر کچھ نہیں کیا گیا -

مولوی محرم اسلام الہرین - پوائنٹ آف آرڈر - جناب والا - (شور اور قبضے) -

مسٹر محرم بخش لکھویرا - جناب والا - مخروم زارہ صاحب نے ایک سڑک کی  
منظوری دی تھی -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نو سن لینے دیں - (قطع کلامیاں اور  
شور) (اس مرحلہ پر مولوی محرم اسلام الہرین پوائنٹ آف آرڈر پیش کرنا چاہتے ہیں) -

مسٹر محرم بخش لکھویرا - مولوی جی بیٹھ جائو - کیا آپ نے حکومت سے  
رمینڈیں نہیں لیں - اب ہم کچھ نہیں سنا چاہتے (شور اور قطع کلامیاں) -

صاحب سپیکر - آپ کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے -

مسٹر محرم بخش لکھویرا - جناب والا میں صرف ایک عرض اور کرنا چاہتا ہوں  
وہ یہ کہ حق صاحب فنڈیشن کمنڈر کو جو نہایت قابل اور محکمہ مال کے کام کا تجربہ  
رکھنے والا افسر ہے اسے ہسپتالوں کے محکمہ میں ڈپٹی سیکریٹری لگا دیا گیا ہے -  
یہ اس کی حق تلفی ہے اور اس کی بیوی بیگم احسان الحق جو کہ مسلم لیگ میں ہے  
اس کی وجہ سے اس کو سزا دی گئی ہے - اور پس ماندہ علاقے ضلع بہاولنگر کی  
بڑی حق تلفی ہے اس علاقے کا خیال رکھا جائے - دوسری عرض یہ ہے کہ وزیر مال  
نے جواب دیا تھا کہ واقعی مالیہ بہاولپور زیارہ ہے مگر جب تفتیش کر کے  
اشلاع کا مالیہ بھی زیارہ کریڈٹ تو یکسانیت ہو جائیگی - میرا یہ مطلب نہیں کہ  
دوسروں پر زیارہ لگایا جائے میرا مطلب یہ تھا کہ ہم پر مالیہ زیارہ ہے اور رسمی  
لیکس بھی اس مالیہ کی وجہ سے زیارہ ہو جاتا ہے اسے کم کیا جائے -

*The Assembly then adjourned till 8-30 a. m. on Monday the 18 March, 1957.*

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.

### THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.

**Monday, the 18th March, 1957.**

*The Assembly met at the Assembly chamber at 8-30a.m. of clock,  
Mr. Speaker (CHAUDHRI FAZL-I-ELAHI) in the Chair  
(Recitation from the Holy Quran.)*

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will first take up the deferred questions Nos. 707,494 and 743.

\*707-Not asked.(The member being absentables).

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARIES IN FORMER PROVINCES OF PUNJAB SIND AND N.W.F.PROVINCE BEFORE INTEGRATION.

\*494. **Mr.G.M.Syed:-** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of Assistant Secretaries to Government in the Secretariats of former Provinces of the Punjab, N.W.F.P., and Sind immediately before integration;

(b) the names of persons working as such in officiating or permanent capacity immediately before integration;

(c) the total number of Assistant Secretaries to Government in the West Pakistan, Civil Secretariat with dates of their promotion to the present grade;

(d) the names of persons working as Assistant Secretaries to Government in the new set up and the Provinces or States to which they belonged before integration;

(e) the number and names of such persons who were working as Assistant Secretaries to Government before integration but have not been absorbed as Assistant Secretaries in West Pakistan, Civil Secretariat with the reasons in each case?

**Begum Khudeja G.A.Khan (DEPUTY MINISTER):** A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the table of the House. This relates to Assistant Secretaries in the Provincial and State Secretariats on the day of integration, other than those serving in the public works and Revenue Departments. Out of a total of 35 Assistant Secretaries to Government available on integration in the Provincial/ State Secretariats, 15 were appointed in the West Pakistan Secretariat, of which 2 were from the Punjab, 4 from the N.W.F.P. and 9 from Sind. The rest were surplus to the requirements of the new Secretariat. Some of them retired from service and died, as shown in part (e) of the statement, and the others were absorbed in equivalent posts in the Attached Departments.

(a) Total number of Assistant Secretaries to Government in the Secretariats of the former Provinces of the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Sind immediately before integration excluding Public Works and revenue Departments).

(b) Names of persons working as Assistant Secretaries in officiating or permanent capacity immediately before integration.

1. Mr.M.R.Gallyot
2. Mr.P.A.O,Brain
3. Mr.Bhojraj S.Vazirani
4. Mr.T.J.Collis
5. Mr.Sikandar Khan
6. Mr.Muhammad Umar Shaikh
7. Mr.G.J.Getley
8. Mr.J.Fernandez
9. Mr.H.N.Braganza
10. Mr.M.P.Kazi.
11. Mr.M.A.Khaliq
12. Mr.A.J.Memon

13. Mr. Agha Muhammad Ali Shah
14. Haji Iqbal Din
15. Mr. M. F. Pereira.
16. Mr. A. E. Gregory.
17. Sh. Muhammad Yaqub
18. Mr. A. G. Kuhati
19. Mr. A. E. Williams
20. Mr. C. M. Khoja
21. Mr. K. K. Abasi
22. Mr. Khadim Ali
23. Mr. K. J. Notta
24. Mr. Sher Muhammad Khan
25. Mr. A. S. Qureshi
26. Mr. Shah Muhammad Dogar
27. Mr. Amanat Ali Malik
28. Mr. Rahim Bakhsh
29. Dr. B. A. Bakhtiar
30. Malik Muhammad Alam
31. Mr. Aziz-ud-Din
32. Mr. Mian Muhammad Ansari.
33. Mr. Muhammad Bakhsh
34. Mr. Fazl-i-Hameed
35. Haji Muhammad Akbar.

(c) & (d) Total number of Assistant Secretaries to Government in the West Pakistan Civil Secretariat.

Names of persons working as Assistant Secretaries to Government in the West Pakistan Secretariat, with dates of their promotion to the present grade and the Provinces/States to which they belonged before integration.

1.	Mr. M. R. Gallyot	16-2 -47	N.W.F.P.
2.	Mr. P. A. O'Brien	17-6 -47	Do.
3.	Mr. Bhojraj S. Vazirani	19-1- 48	Sind
4.	Mr. Sikandar Khan	21-5 -48	N.W.F.P.
5.	Mr. Muhammad Umar Shaikh	4-11-48	Sind
6.	Mr. J. Fernandez	26-6 -49	Sind
7.	Mr. H. N. Braganza	27-7 -49	Sind
8.	Mr. M. P. Kazi	23-4 -51	Sind
9.	Agha Muhammad Ali Shah	3-1 52	N.W.F.P.
10.	Shaikh Muhammad Yaqub	1-4 -52	Punjab
11.	Mr. K. K. Abbasi	24-9 -53	Sind
12.	Mr. K. J. Notta	21-10-53	Sind
13.	Mr. A. S. Qureshi	1-12-54	Sind
14.	Mr. Shah Muhammad Dogar	14-2 -55	Sind
15.	Mr. Amanat Ali Malik	8-6 -55	Punjab
16.	Sheikh Muhammad Sharif	1-11-55	Punjab
17.	Sh. Hameed-ud-Din	1-11-55	Punjab
18.	Mr. W. W. L. Rossenrode	1-11-55	Punjab
19.	Mr. Fazal-i-Hussain Rahi	1-11-55	Punjab
20.	Agha Zahur-ul-Haq	1-11-55	Punjab
21.	Mr. Abdul Hamid Chauri	9-12-55	B.S.U.

(e) Number and names of such persons who were working as Assistant Secretaries to Government before integration but have not been absorbed as Assistant Secretaries in the West Pakistan Secretariat.

	Number-	20
1. Mr. T. J. Collis	(Retired)	
2. Mr. G. J. Getley	(Under suspension)	

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3.	Mr.M.A.Khalique	(on long leave)
4.	Mr.A.J.Memon.	(Absorbed in Board of Revenue)
5.	Mr.Iqbal Din	(on deputation to the Cenral Government)
6.	Mr.M.F.Pereira	(Deceased)
7.	Mr.A.E.Gregory	(Absorbed in an attached Department).
8.	Mr.A.G.Quhati	(Selected for appointment as Elections Officer, Local Bodies, Hyderabad (Absorbed in an attached Department)
9.	Mr.A.E.Williams	(Absorbed at his own request in a regional office at Karachi)
10.	Mr.C.M.Khoja	(Absorbed in an Attached Department).
11.	Mr.Khadimally	(Reverted to the P.C.S.)
12.	Mr.Sher Muhammad Khan	(Absorbed in an attached Department)
13.	Mr.Rahim Bukhsh	
14.	Mr.B.A.Bakhtiari	—Do—
15.	Malik Muhammad Alam	—Do—
16.	Mr.Aziz-ud-Din	—Do—
17.	Mr.Muhammad Mian Ansari	—Do—
18.	Mr.Muhammad Bakhsh	—Do—
19.	Mr.Fazal-i-Hameed	—Do—
20.	Haji Muhammad Akbar	(Retired).

## OPENING OF A HIGH SCHOOL AT VILLAGE KHAKI.

\*743. **Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that village Khaki is a central place in Ilaqa Lower Pakhli of Mansehra tehsil of the Hazara district;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no High School in this thickly populated Ilaqa;

(c) whether the Government intend to open a High School at village Khaki next year in order to meet the educational requirements of this area?

سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی (وزیر تعلیم): (الف) جی ہاں۔

(ب) جی نہیں۔ تین ہائی سکول مقامات مانسہرہ اوغی و باغا موضع خاکی سے ۱۰-۱۲ اور ۹ میل کے فاصلے پر علی الترتیب موجود ہیں۔

(ج) متدرجہ بالا جزو (ب) کی رو سے یہ حصہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔

خان شاد محمد خان:- (ب) کے جواب میں جناب وزیر تعلیم صاحب نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ تین ہائی سکول موضع خاکی سے ۱۰-۱۲ اور ۹ میل کے فاصلے پر واقع ہیں۔ میں ان سے دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ چیز وہاں کے لوگوں کے مفاد کے خلاف نہیں اور کیا یہ ان کے ساتھ بے انصافی نہیں ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ It is a mater of opinion آپ کوئی سوال دریافت

کریں یہ ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے۔

..... سردار عبدالحمید خان دستی۔ جہان تک ضرورت کا تعلق ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ کو اس کا جواب دینے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے۔

**SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO MOHALLA SUFI PURA OF MANDI BAHU-UD-DIN**  
**\*709. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that there exist no arrangements of electric lighting in Sufipura in Mohalla of Mandi Baha-ud-Din town and Ward No.1 of the Municipality although the rest of the town has been electrified with energy taken from the Rasul Hydel Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that electric supply line from the Rasul Hydel Project supplying power to the town passes only at a distance of 200 yards from Mohalla Sufipura.

(c) if answer to (b) above to be in the affirmative, whether the Government intend to supply electricity to this Mohalla; if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the residents of this Mohalla have submitted several applications to the Electricity Department for providing electricity to them; if so, the action taken upon them so far?

**Kazi Fazalullah Ubedullah (MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND Development).**

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Only one application was received in November, 1956. An estimate for the electrification of the Muhalla was prepared but the total estimated expenditure of Rs.41,000/- could not be justified by the anticipated return and the estimate is now under revision.

چودھری سمی محمد۔ جناب والا اس سوال کا جواب انگریزی میں دیا گیا ہے جو میں نہیں سمجھ سکا۔ بھر حال میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ منڈی بہاوالدین میں سوائے ایک محلہ کے ہر جگہ بجلی ہے۔ کیا اس محلہ میں بھی بجلی مہیا کی جائیگی ؟

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ۔ میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ اس محلے میں بھی بجلی مہیا کی جارہی ہے۔

**RICKSHAW AND CYCLE RICKSHAW PULLING.**

**\*264. Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the approximate number of persons employed in Rickshaw and Cycle Rickshaw pulling, respectively, in West Pakistan;

(b) whether the Government intend to discontinue the same; if so, when and how;

(c) whether the Government intend to chalk out any plan to provide alternate employment to the persons engaged in this profession?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain (MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS).**

(a) The requisite information is as under:—

(i) In pulling Rickshaws number of lincensed coolies in 1955 was 140 whereas

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

24 persons have obtained licenses for the year 1956.

- (ii) In Cycle-Rickshaws 262
- (iii) In Motor Cycle Rickshaws-None.
- (b) Not at present.
- (c) The question does not arise.

CONFIRMATION OF STAFF OF PUNJAB ROAD TRANSPORT BOARD.

\*694. **Syed Shameem Hussain Qadri:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the employees working in the services of the Punjab Road Transport Board have not been confirmed uptill now while majority of the staff working in the headquarters of the Board have been confirmed; if so, the reasons for the discrimination?

**Syed Abid Hussain (MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS):** It is a fact that the employees working in the services of the Punjab Road Transport Board have not been confirmed uptill now while majority of the staff working in the Headquarters of the Board have been confirmed. The staff in the services which is a very big establishment could not be confirmed uptill now because complete information required to effect confirmations could not be collected and examined and the case was yet proceeding when under a directive from the Government all confirmations had to be with-held pending integration of the Road Transport Boards. The necessary particulars in respect of the small staff in the Head quarters office were obtained eariler hence they were confirmed. No discrimination has been observed in the matter of confirmations.

چودھری سلطان علی کیا آپ ان لوگوں کو سرکاری ملازم تصور کرتے ہیں ؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ یہ روڈ ٹرانسپورٹ کے ملازم ہیں۔

چودھری سلطان علی۔ کیا یہ پوسٹیں Pensionable ہیں ؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ اگر یہ پوسٹیں روڈ ٹرانسپورٹ بورڈ کے Rules میں Pensionable ہوں گی تو ان کو پینشن مل جائے گی۔

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz ali Shah:** May I know from the honourable Minister whether this Road Transport Board is a statutory body?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** Yes, Sir.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz ali Shah:** If that is so, have they got any rules of Provident Fund or Pension?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain:** Probably they have; I cannot confirm it off-hand, but I will find out.

CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER SIRAN NULLAH.

\*732. **Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the former N.W.F.P. Government included in their Five Years Road Development Plan the scheme of linking village Tanda with Shinkari in Hazara district by building a bridge over Siran Nullah;

(b) whether it is a fact that many lives are lost every year on account of floods in Siran Nullahs;

(s) whether in view of the inconvenience faced by the public in this connection the Government intend to construct the said bridge without further delay?

Col. Syed Abid Hussain (MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS):

(a) Yes.

(b) No such information is available with my Department.

(c). Yes. A proposal for this construction of this bridge is included in the revised Five Year Road Development Plan for the whole of West Pakistan. It will be constructed, as soon as necessary funds are available.

خان شاد محمد خان۔ جناب والا وزیر متعلقہ نے فرمایا ہے کہ پانچ سالہ منصوبے

میں اس کو شامل کیا گیا ہے اور ساتھ ہی فرمایا ہے کہ فنڈ سپہا ہونے پر اس کو شروع کیا جائے گا۔ میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ان کے پاس روپیہ ہی نہیں ہے تو اس کو پانچ سالہ منصوبے میں شامل کرنے سے کیا فائدہ ہوگا؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ جب کوئی سکیم پانچ سالہ منصوبے میں شامل کی جاتی

ہے تو اس کا مقصد یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پانچ سال کے دوران میں اس کی تکمیل کے لئے روپیہ سپہا کیا جائے گا۔ اس لئے چونکہ یہ پانچ سالہ منصوبے میں آگئی ہے اس لئے اس کے لئے روپیہ ضرور فراہم کیا جائے گا اور اس کو مکمل کیا جائے گا۔

خان شاد محمد خان۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ فرمائیں گے کہ یہ سکیم پہلے بھی پانچ

سالہ منصوبے میں شامل کی گئی تھی؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ مجھے اس کا علم نہیں ہے۔

#### DAMAGE BY PEST OF COTTON CROP IN TEHSIL PHALIA

\*710. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar: Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) the annual yield of cotton crop for the last five years in Tehsil Phalia, District Gujrat;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cotton crop has been damaged by pest this year to such an extent that at many places it has been completely destroyed;

(c) whether it is also fact that the effected cultivators have been bringing the ravages of the pest to the notice of the Department of Agriculture time and again during the last year; if so, the steps taken by the Government to eradicate the pest;

(d) the details with names of places in this Tehsil where the Department have made efforts to save the cotton crop from the pest?

مسٹر عبدالستار پیر زادہ (وزیر قانون و زراعت) (ا) گذشتہ پانچ سالوں کی پیداوار

کیپاس فی ایکڑ حسب ذیل ہے۔

نام سال	امریکن کیپاس	آپاشی پونڈ	بارانی پونڈ	دبسی کیپاس	آپاشی پونڈ	بارانی پونڈ
۱۹۵۱-۵۲	۶۲۵	۳۷۵	۵۷۸	۳۴۴		
۱۹۵۲-۵۳	۶۲۵	۳۷۵	۵۷۸	۳۴۴		
۱۹۵۳-۵۴	۶۲۵	۳۱۳	۶۲۵	۳۱۳		
۱۹۵۴-۵۵	۶۰۰	۳۴۰	۴۷۳	۳۲۰		
۱۹۵۵-۵۶	۴۵۰	۲۵۵	۳۳۶	۲۴۰		

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(ب) یہ درست ہے کہ اسمال پتہ لیٹ سوئڈی نے علاقہ رکھ ڈفر کے ارد گرد معمول سے زیادہ حملہ کیا۔ کیونکہ بوجہ کثرت بارش موسم ساز گار تھا۔ اس کا اثر رکھ ڈفر سے چلیاں والے تک پھیل گیا۔ لیکن بعض علاقوں میں سوئڈی کے نقصان کی بجائے کپاس کو کثرت بارش سے نقصان ہوا۔ یہ امر واقعہ ہے کہ سیم زدہ علاقہ میں کپاس کا زیادہ نقصان ہوا۔ جس علاقہ میں محکمہ زراعت نے زہریلی دوائی استعمال کی اس میں کیڑے کا حملہ صرف ۳ تا ۵ فیصدی تک تھا۔ جس جگہ دوائی استعمال نہیں کی گئی اس جگہ ۸ سے ۱۰ فیصدی تک تھا۔

(ج) کپاس کی پتہ لیٹ سوئڈی جسکا اصل مرکز پھالیہ تحصیل میں رکھ ڈفر ہے۔ کے مضر اثرات سے محکمہ زراعت بخوبی آگاہ ہے اور یہ بھی درست ہے کہ اکثر کاشتکار اس کے نقصان کو محکمہ زراعت کے علم میں لاتے رہے ہیں۔ اسمال۔ رکھ ڈفر کے دس دس میل کے علاقہ میں انسدادی تدابیر اختیار کی گئیں اور ۱۷,۰۰۰ ایکڑ رقبہ کپاس پر زہر چھڑکا گیا۔ بعض کھیتوں پر دو تین یا چار مرتبہ دوائی چھڑکی گئی۔ اس کے علاوہ ۸۵۰ ایکڑ جنگل کے رقبہ پر بھی دوائی استعمال کی گئی۔ ایک ای۔ اے۔ ڈی۔ اور ایک اسسٹنٹ اینٹومالوجسٹ کے علاوہ ۱۴ انسپکٹرز اعت ۲۴ مقدم اور ۲۹ فیلڈ مین اس کام پر مامور کئے گئے۔ ان کے علاوہ محکمہ دیہات سدھار (Village Aid) کے ۹۱ کارکنوں کے چار گروہوں نے دیہات میں کام کیا۔

(د) مندرجہ ذیل علاقوں میں پتہ لیٹ سوئڈی کے خلاف مہم کی گئی۔

حلقہ	تعداد گاؤں	حلقہ	تعداد گاؤں
مونا	۹	بسال	۹
چک ۲۹	۱۳	چک رائٹ	۱۰
ڈفر	۶	بار موسیٰ	۱۲
چک ۲۳	۶	چک نمبر ۳	۸
گوچرہ	۱۲	کل دیہات جن میں کام ہوا	۸۵

چودھری سعی محمد۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ آیا آپ نے اس سوال کو پڑھا اور دیکھا بھی ہے؟ کیا ایسی حالت میں پیداوار ہوسکتی ہے؟ کیا ایسی حالت میں فصل بالکل ختم نہ ہو جائے گی؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیرزادہ۔ اگر ایسی حالت رہی تو گورنمنٹ اس پر غور کریگی۔ چودھری سعی محمد۔ اگر وہاں جنگل ہی رہا تو ”پیسٹ“ ہمیشہ جنگل سے نکل کر فصل کو تباہ کرتے رہیں گے۔ کیا یہ ممکن نہیں کہ جنگل وہاں سے ہٹا کر دریا کے



کنارے لگا دیا جائے اور اس طرح جو زمین صاف ہو اسے دریا کے کنارے بسنے والے آدمیوں میں کاشت کے لئے تقسیم کر دیا جائے تاکہ تحصیل کے پچاس گاؤں جو بیماری سے تباہ ہوتے رہتے ہیں اس سے بچ سکیں؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیر زادہ اس مسئلہ پر گورنمنٹ ضرور غور کریگی۔

ایک آواز۔ اگر فرصت ملی تو۔

دوسری آواز۔ فرصت کب ملتی ہے۔

چودھری سعی محمد۔ فصل کو نقصان پہنچنے کے ساتھ ساتھ پیسٹ سے ہمیشہ بیماری پھیلتی ہے۔ آخر حکومت کب تک اس مسئلہ پر سوچے گی؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیر زادہ۔ ابھی ممبر موصوف نے مشورہ دیا ہے اور ابھی کہتے ہیں کہ وقت بنا دیا جائے۔ میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کر دیا ہے کہ حکومت اس مسئلہ پر غور کریگی۔

چودھری سعی محمد۔ میں عرض کرونگا کہ وہاں جو بیماری پھیلتی ہے اسکی وجہ سے تحصیل میں تباہی پھیلتی ہے۔ ہم تباہ ہوتے ہیں اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اس مسئلہ پر غور کریں گے۔ آخر آپ کب تک غور کریں گے؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیر زادہ۔ اگر یہ چیز اتنی اہم تھی تو اسے آپکو سوال میں شامل کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ یہ بالکل نیا سوال ہے۔ آپ نے جو سوال دریافت کیا ہے اسکا جواب میں نے دیدیا ہے۔

چودھری سعی محمد۔ جناب میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو فصلیں تباہ ہو رہی ہیں انکے لئے کیا کیا جائے؟

مسٹر عبدالستار پیر زادہ۔ میں نے پہلے ہی کہ دیا ہے کہ اس وجہ سے اس علاقہ کو پیسٹ زدہ علاقہ 'Treat' کیا گیا۔ اور محکمہ نے اس علاقہ میں انسدادی تدابیر اختیار کیں۔

چودھری سعی محمد۔ میں نے وہ جواب پڑھ لیا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آرڈر۔ آرڈر۔ سوال نمبر ۶۷۵۔

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## HEAD OF THE EXCISE AND TAXATION DEPARTMENT.

\*675. **Mr. G.M. Syed:** Will the Minister of Excise and Taxation be pleased to state:—

(a) the reasons for retaining a P.C.S. officer as head of the Excise and Taxation Department of West Pakistan;

(b) the reasons for not sending him back to his parent Department particularly when a very senior and an experienced Departmental Officer is available to replace him;

(c) the reasons for not appointing Mr. Jaffar Ali Agha as Director of Excise and Taxation, West Pakistan?

**Chaudhri Abdul Ghani Ghumman (MINISTER OF EXCISE AND TAXATION):** (a) Mr. Jaffar Ali Agha has recently been appointed as Director Excise and Taxation temporarily in place of the P.C.S. Officer who was holding the post previously.

(b) & (c) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

\*265 Deferred till tomorrow.

## MATERNITY HOSPITAL IN BAHAWALPUR.

702. **Begum Zubeda Ihsanul-Haq:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that with the exception of a Zanana Hospital, no maternity hospital exists in Bahawalpur;

(b) whether in view of the above state of affairs the Government have taken any practical steps to provide additional medical facilities for maternity cases in the city; if not, the reasons therefor?

خان خدا داد خان (وزیر صحت) (الف) یہ درست نہیں ہے کیونکہ جوہلی میٹرنٹی ہسپتال میں ۱۶ بستروں کے علاوہ زچگی کے لئے ۴۰ بستر کا انتظام ”بی۔ وی“ ہسپتال بہاولپور میں بھی موجود ہے۔

مندرجہ بالا انتظامات کے علاوہ بہاولپور شہر میں دو زچہ اور بچہ کے مراکز بھی موجود ہیں جہاں حاملہ عورتوں اور بچوں کی دیکھ بھال کی جاتی ہے۔ ان مراکز میں دائیاں اور عملہ زچگی کے موقعوں پر گھروں میں جا کر مناسب امداد دیتی ہیں۔

(ب) موجودہ ضروریات کے پیش نظر یہ انتظامات کافی اور تسلی بخش ہیں اور ان میں فوری توسیع کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کی جاتی۔ جب ضرورت محسوس کی گئی تو مزید انتظامات کئے جاوینگے۔

## ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES.

\*708. **Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar:** Will the Minister of Health be please to state:—

(a) the district-wise number of students admitted to the Medical College this year;

(b) whether the Government nominated students for admission to the Medical Colleges this year; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the academic qualifications and the marks obtained respectively by the nominated students as also by those who applied for but were refused admission;

(d) whether it is a fact that the marks obtained by those who were refused admission were higher than those who were nominated by Government;

(e) the number of students nominated to the Medical Schools and their educational qualifications and other particulars asked for in (c) above;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Government had decided not to make any nominations; if so, the reasons for changing that decision?

خان خدا داد خان (وزیر صحت) (الف) ایک فہرست ایوان کی میز پر رکھی جاتی

ہے۔ جو ملاحظہ فرمائی جاسکتی ہے۔

(ب) نامزدگیاں کلی طور پر بند کردی گئیں ہیں اور ہر امیدوار کو قابلیت کے مطابق داخلہ حاصل کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ قابلیت کا معیار یونیورسٹی کے امتحان کے نتائج پر مبنی ہوتا ہے۔

ہاں البتہ داخلوں کے اختتام پر جب حکومت کے نوٹس میں یہ بات لائی گئی کہ پس ماندہ علاقوں کی مخصوص شدہ نشستوں میں سے چند معیاری امیدوار نہ ملنے کی بدولت خالی رہ گئیں ہیں تو حکومت نے انکے لئے انہیں علاقوں کے یا دیگر پس ماندہ علاقوں کے موزوں اور مستحق طلباء کو داخلے کی اجازت دیدی تھی۔

(ج) فہرست ہا میز پر رکھدی گئیں ہیں۔

(د) یہ درست ہے مگر پسماندہ علاقوں کے طلباء کا مقابلہ ترقی یافتہ علاقوں کے طلباء سے کرنا مناسب نہیں۔

(ه) فہرست ہا میز پر رکھدی گئیں ہیں۔

(و) اس کا جواب پہلے ہی دیا جا چکا ہے۔

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Sir, the answer which the Minister has just now read out is not on the Table. Now he has, after reading the answer, placed a copy of it on the Table. We may be permitted to put supplementaries to this question tomorrow.

**Khan Khudadad Khan:** I have no objection. You can put supplementaries on any day, tomorrow, day after tomorrow or on any other day.

میاں عبدالواحد۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بتائینگے کہ آپ نے ضلع لائلپور کے طلباء کے لئے کوئی انتظام کیا ہے؟

خان خدا داد خان۔ فہرست آپ دیکھ سکتے ہیں۔ مجھے ایک ایک کا نام معلوم نہیں ہے۔

میاں عبدالواحد۔ کیا ضلع لائلپور Backward areas میں شامل ہے؟

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

خان خدا داد خان۔ میں نے عرض کر دیا ہے۔ آپ فہرست دیکھیں۔

الحاج میاں عبدالواحد کیا میں جناب سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ ضلع لائلپور  
Backward areas کا ایک حصہ ہے؟

خان خداداد خان۔ میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کر دیا ہے۔ آپ فہرست ملاحظہ فرمائیں  
ہزاروں لڑکے داخل کئے گئے ہیں۔ مجھے تمام لڑکوں کے نام کیسے یاد رہ سکتے ہیں  
اگر معزز ممبر کسی وجہ سے ناراض ہیں تو ہمیں آگاہ کر دیں۔

ایک ممبر۔ کون کون سے علاقے Backward areas ہیں؟

خان خدا داد خان۔ فہرست میں تمام چیزیں موجود ہیں۔ قلات ڈویژن۔ کوئٹہ  
ڈویژن۔ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان۔ ڈیرہ غازی خان۔ اور سابق سرحدی صوبہ ایسی جگہیں  
ہیں جنہیں Backward areas کہا جا سکتا ہے۔

Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah: what about Sind Sir?

خان خدا داد خان۔ آپ تو بہت forward ہیں۔

میاں عبدالواحد میں نے جناب سے پوچھا تھا کہ کیا لائلپور

Backward area ہے؟

خان خدا داد خان۔ نہیں۔ لسٹیں میز پر رکھ دی گئیں ہیں۔ معزز ممبران ان پر  
سپلیمنٹری کل پوچھ سکتے ہیں۔

Mr.G.M.Syed: May I know from the Minister in charge why not a single student has been taken from Dadu, Khairpur, Tharparkar, Jacobabad, Sanghar, Thatta and other backward districts in Sind?

خان خدا داد خان۔ وہاں کے لڑکوں نے درخواست نہیں دی ہوگی۔ اس لئے ان

میں سے کسی کو نہیں لیا گیا ہوگا۔

Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah: Students have applied from those districts and I know that even third class students have been taken and not those who were in B.Sc. class. I wish to put supplementaries tomorrow.

Mr.G.M.Syed: May I know from the Minister whether Lahore is a backward area?

خان خدا داد خان۔ جیسا کہ میں نے پہلے ہی عرض کیا ہے کہ ان کالجوں

میں طلباء تعلیمی قابلیت کے لحاظ سے داخل کئے جاتے ہیں اور یونیورسٹی میں انہوں  
نے جو نمبر حاصل کئے ہوئے ہیں ان کا لحاظ کر کے داخل کیا جاتا ہے اور جو Merit  
نہیں رکھتا اسے داخل نہیں کیا جاتا۔ ایسا ہی اس بارہ میں ہوا ہوگا۔ باقی میں  
عرض کر دوں کہ سندھ میں لیاقت میڈیکل کالج ہے اس میں سوائے سندھ کے طلباء کو  
اور کسی صوبہ یا ضلع سے کوئی طالب علم داخل نہیں کیا جاتا۔ وہ صوبہ سندھ کے  
لئے وقف کر دیا گیا ہے۔

**Mr. G. Allana:** In what districts, have backward areas been shown?

**Khan Khuda dad Khan:** They are shown in the list.

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ بہتر ہوگا کہ آپ کل اس کے متعلق ضمنی سوالات دریافت کرلیں

مسٹر احمد سعید کرمانی۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ backward areas کا زیادہ لمبا ہے یا advanced areas کا ؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ کوئی سوال نہیں ہے۔

I think it will be better if the honourable members put supplementarise omorrow after seeeing the lists which have been placed on the Table of the House today.

#### DISPENSARY AT BATTAL

**\*742 Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Msnister of Health be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of village Battal in Hazara district had given 4 kanals of wakf land to the former N. W. F. P. Government for building a dispensary thereon.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the former N. W. F.P. Government had allocated Rs. 56,000 under the Social Uplift Scheme for constructing a building for the dispensary at Battal;

(c) whether the Government intend to construct the building of Battal Dispensary next year?

خان خدا داد خان (وزیر صحت) (الف) جی ہاں۔ لیکن اس زمین کو قبول نہیں کیا گیا تھا کیوں کہ اس میں بہت سی قانونی پیچیدگیاں تھیں اور حکومت کے خلاف مقدمہ بازی کا امکان تھا۔

(ب) سابق حکومت صوبہ سرحد کی یہ تجویز تھی کہ سرمایہ جات منصوبہ بہبود معاشرتی میں سے ایک شفاخانہ کھولا جائے۔ یہ سرمائے ضلع ہزارہ میں دیگر شفاخانے کھولنے پر صرف کردئے گئے اور اس لئے دیگر زیادہ ضرورت مند علاقوں کی خاطر بطل میں شفاخانہ کھولنے کی تجویز ترک کردی گئی۔

(ج) لہذا حکومت بطل میں شفاخانہ کھولنے کے لئے کوئی عمارت بنانے کا ارادہ نہیں رکھتی لیکن بطل کی پولیس چوکی کو ایک ہشت بستر شفاخانہ میں تبدیل کرنے کا مسئلہ زیر غور ہے۔

خان شاد محمد خان۔ وزیر موصوف نے جزو (ب) کے جواب میں کہا ہے کہ بطل میں شفاخانہ کھولنے کی تجویز مسترد کردی گئی ہے۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہاں شفاخانہ ہے یا نہیں ؟

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

خان خدا داد خان۔ شفاخانے کے واسطے جیسا کہ آپ نے کہا ہے کہ عمارت نہیں ہے اس کے لئے عمارت بنانا ترک کر دیا گیا ہے اور وہ سابقہ حکومت نے کیا تھا۔

خان شاد محمد خان۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ وہاں شفاخانہ ہے یا نہیں ؟

خان خدا داد خان۔ شفاخانہ تو ہے۔ وہاں جو زمین دی گئی تھی اس پر عمارت بنانے کا مسئلہ تھا نہ کہ ہسپتال کا۔

خان شاد محمد خان۔ سوال کے جزو (الف) میں تو آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ ”جی ہاں“، لیکن اس زمین کو قبول نہیں کیا گیا تھا۔ کیونکہ اس میں بہت سی قانونی پیچیدگیاں تھیں اور حکومت کے خلاف مقدمہ بازی کا امکان تھا۔ اسلئے عمارت نہیں بنائی گئی لیکن جزو (ج) میں آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ یہ معاملہ زیر غور ہے۔

خان خدا داد خان۔ الف کا تعلق زمین سے ہے اور (ج) کا تعلق ہسپتال کے لئے عمارت سہا کرنے سے ہے۔ وہ معاملہ زیر غور ہے۔

**Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Sir, the answer given by the Minister is not based on facts. It is totally wrong. His observations are irrelevant and wrong.

**C.S.P. AND P.C.S. OFFICERS WORKING IN CIVIL SECRETARIAT ATTACHED DEPARTMENT, DIRECTORATES AND DISTRICTS.**

\*491. **Mr. G.M. Syed:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of C.S.P. and P.C.S. Officers with their names working in the West Pakistan Civil Secretariat, Attached Departments, Directorates and Districts;

(b) the Provinces to which they originally belonged before integration?

**Begum Khudeja G.A. Khan (DEPUTY MINISTER):** The requisite statements are placed on the Table of the House.

**LIST OF C.S.P. OFFICERS.**

**Secretariat.**

**Name.**

**Secretaries and Additional Secretaries.**

1. Mr. N.A. Faruqi.	Centre
2. Mr. S. Fida Hassan.	Punjab.
3. Mr. M.M. Ahmad.	—do—
4. Mr. R.D. How.	—do—
5. Mr. M.H. Sufi.	Sind.
6. Mr. M. Masud	Punjab
7. Mr. Abdul Nabi Agha	Sind
8. Mr. Mohammad Masuood	N.W.F.P.
9. Mr. Ijaz Hussain Shah	Punjab.
10. Mr. Ataullah Jan Khan.	N.W.F.P.
11. Mr. A.G.K. Kazi.	Sind.
12. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan.	N.W.F.P.
13. Mr. Manzoor Elahi	Punjab.
14. Mr. R.P. Sheikh.	East Pakistan.

**DEPUTY SECRETARIES.**

- |                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mr. Mehdi Hasan.          | Sind.          |
| 2. Mr. M. H. Shah.           | East Pakistan. |
| 3. Mr. A. R. Bashir.         | Sind           |
| 4. Mr. G. Y. Malik.          | Punjab.        |
| 5. Mr. Muntaz Ahmad          | —do—           |
| 6. Mr. M. A. Soofi.          | East Pakistan. |
| 7. Mr. Enver Adil            | Sind           |
| 8. Mr. A. M. Khan Mazari     | Punjab.        |
| 9. Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan.     | Sind.          |
| 10. Mr. Mukhtar Masood.      | Punjab.        |
| 11. Mr. Wajihuddin Ahmed     | N.W.F.P.       |
| 12. Mr. Mansur Zaimur Rehman | —do—           |
| 13. Mr. Abdul Latif Anwar.   | —do—           |

**UNDER SECRETARIES.**

- |                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mr. Mohammad Mohsin.  | Punjab.  |
| 2. Mr. M. A. Bajwa       | —do—     |
| 3. Mr. Masood Nabi Noor. | Sind.    |
| 4. Mr. Asad Ali Shah     | Baluchan |

**ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS****BOARD OF REVENUE.**

- |                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Mr. H. A. Majid         | Punjab. |
| 2. Mr. I. U. Khan          | —do—    |
| 3. Mr. R. A. Mahamadi.     | Sind.   |
| 4. Mr. A. K. Malik.        | Punjab  |
| 5. Mr. Ross Masood Hussain | Sind    |

**COMMISSIONERS AND ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS.**

- |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mr. S. H. Raza                  | Centre   |
| 2. Mr. Moizuddin Ahmad             | N.W.F.P. |
| 3. Major Allahdad Khan             | Punjab.  |
| 4. Mr. M. H. Zuberi                | N.W.F.P. |
| 5. Mr. S. I. Haque                 | Punjab.  |
| 6. Mr. Nazir Ahmad                 | Sind.    |
| 7. Mr. Niaz Ahmad                  | —do—     |
| 8. Major Mohammad Yusuf Khan, M.C. | Centre   |
| 9. Mr. Hidayat Ullah Khan          | N.W.F.P. |
| 10. Mr. Sher Afzal Khan.           | —do—     |

**CHAIRMAN THAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

- |                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. Mr. A. M. Khan Leghari | Punjab. |
|---------------------------|---------|

**DIRECTORATES.**

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dr. I. H. Usmani       | East Pakistan. |
| 2. Mr. Riazuddin Ahmed.   | Punjab         |
| 3. Mr. Abu Nasar          | Baluchistan    |
| 4. Mr. Z. Azar.           | Punjab.        |
| 5. Mr. Mahboob Hassan     | N.W.F.P.       |
| 6. Mr. Rafiq Inayat Mirza | Punjab.        |

**DISTRICTS**

- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mr. M. Y. K. Agha    | Sind     |
| 2. Mr. Shahzada Alamgir | Punjab   |
| 3. Mr. Muzaffar Hussain | Sind     |
| 4. Mr. Inayatullah      | Punjab.  |
| 5. Mr. Amanullah        | N.W.F.P. |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

6.	Mr. W.A. Jaffery	East Pakistan.
7.	Mr. M.A. Haq	—do—
8.	Mr. Aslam A.Khan	Baluchistan
9.	Mr. S. Azam Ali	Sind
10.	Mr. Nusrat Hassan	Sind
11.	Mr. Shauat Bakhsh Awan	N.W.F.P.
12.	Mr. A.O. Raziur Rahman	East Pakistan.
13.	Mr. A.K. Baig.	East Pakistan.
14.	Mr. Roedad Khan	N.W.F.P.
15.	Mr. Darbar Ali Shah	—do—
16.	Mr. Aslam Avasi	Punjab.
17.	Mr. Muhammad Qasim Rizvi.	—do—
18.	Mr. S. Mujtaba Husnain Zaidi	N.W.F.P.
19.	Mr. Iqbal Masood	Baluchistan
20.	Mr. Abid Hussain	—do—
21.	Mr. Allaudin Ahmad	Punjab.
22.	Mr. Saeed Ahmad	Sind
23.	Mr. Abdul Majid Mufti	N.W.F.P.
24.	Mr. M. Masihuzzaman	Sind.
25.	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Khan	Punjab.
26.	Mr. Abdul Latif Malik	N.W.F.P.
27.	Mr. S. Muhammad Hussan	N.W.F.P.
28.	Mr. Shafiur Rehman	Punjab.
29.	Mr. Mahmood Iqbal	Sind
30.	Mr. Mohammad Ziauddin Ahmad	Punjab.
31.	Mr. Ijlal Hussain	—do—
32.	Mr. S. Munir Hussain	N.W.F.P.
33.	Mr. Mohammad Jamshed Reza-ur-Rehim	Punjab
34.	Mr. Izharul Haque	—do—
35.	Mr. Shaikh Akhtar Mahmood	Sind
36.	Mr. Fazlur Rahman Khan	Punjab.
37.	Mr. Muhammad Masud Zaman.	N.W.F.P.
38.	Mr. Saber Raza Karim	Punjab.
39.	Mr. Muhammad Allauddin	—do—
40.	Mr. Mohammad Siddique Chaudhry	—do—
41.	Mr. Saed Saood Jan	—do—
42.	Mr. Amjad Ahad Sheikh	N.W.F.P.
43.	Mr. Jawaid Ahmad Mirza	—do—
44.	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Bari	Punjab.
45.	Mr. Sh. Karimur Rahim	Sind.
46.	Mr. Maftoon Ahmad	—do—
47.	Mr. Syed Imran Shah	N.W.F.P.
48.	Mr. S. Mozaffar Ahmad Ashraf	Appointed after integration.
49.	Mr. A. Sami Qureshi	—do—
50.	Mr. Jamil Ahmad	—do—
51.	Mr. S.M.H. Zaidi	—do—
52.	Mr. Fateh Khan Bandial	—do—
53.	Mr. Irshad Ahmed	—do—
54.	Mr. Mohammad Yousaf	—do—
55.	Mr. S. Mohammad Askari Tavi	—do—
56.	Mr. S. Ijlal Haider Zaidi	—do—
57.	Mr. Maqbul Ahmad Shaikh	—do—
58.	Mr. Walayat Ahmad Khan	—do—
59.	Mr. Nasrum Minallah	—do—
60.	Mr. Mir Burhan Ali Abbas	—do—
61.	Mr. Khaja Mohammad Ahmad Samdani	—do—
62.	Mr. Masood-ur-Rauf	—do—



**GROUP "A" (FORMER BALUCHISTAN ADMINISTRATION & B.S.U.).**  
**P.C.S. OFFICERS WORKING IN THE WEST PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT.**

**1 Mr. Saleh Muhammad Khan**

Under Secretary, to Government of West Pakistan, Health Department.

**ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS.**

**1. Mr. Ahmad Hussain**

Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner, Quetta.

**2. Mr. Gul Muhammad, B.A.L.L.B.**

Deputy Registrar, Co-operation Societies.

**3. Mr. Muhammad Ihtishamud-Din**

Executive officer, Quetta Municipality.

**4. Mr. Muhammad Azim, B.A.**

Settlement Officer, Quetta.

**DIRECTORATES**

**1. Mr. Rashid Ahmad, B.A.**

Development officer, village Aid, Quetta.

**2. Mr. Manzoor Ahmad**

Development officer, village Aid Usta Muhammad.

**3. Mr. Rafiq Ahmad**

Deputy Director, National Savings, Officer Quetta.

**DISTRICTS**

**QUETTA DIVISION**

**1. Mr. Ahmad Khan**

Deputy Commissioner, Pishin.

**2. Mr. Sultan Ali**

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi Bolan Mach.

**3. Mr. Muhammad Ali Durrani, B.A.L.L.B.**

Sibi Morris Bugtis.

**4. Mr. Saleh Muhammad, B.A.L.L.B.**

Bolan.

**5. Mr. Shahabuddin**

Loralai, Duki, Sinjori

**6. Mr. Muhammad Yousaf**

Loralai, Barhhan

**7. Mr. Abdul Karim**

Hindubagh, Uper Zhob.

**8. Mr. Abdul Rehman Qureshi**

Quetta Pishin, Pishin

**9. Mr. Nasibullah Khan**

Quetta Pishin, Chaman

**10. Mr. Muhammad Usman, Sillachi**

Quetta Pishin, Quetta

**11. Mr. Asad Khan Kanshi**

Zhob, Lower Zhob Fort Sandaman.

**12. Mr. Habibullah**

Political Assistant to Commissioner, Quetta.

**13. Mr. Jehangir Shah**

Assitant Political Agent, Sibi.

**14. Mr. Inayatullah Khan**

City Magistrate, Quetta.

**15. Mr. Abdul Hafeez Khan**

Revenue Assistant to Commissioner, Quetta Division.

**16. Mr. Muhammad Afzal Durani**

Treasury officer, Quetta.

**17. Mr. Karam Khan**

Railway Magistrate Quetta.(Ex-Cadre Post).

**KALAT DIVISION**

**1. Mr. Faqir Muhammad Baluch**

Nazim Kharan

**2. Mr. Muhammad Umar**

Nazim Jhalwan.

**3. Mr. Haji Muhammad Siddiq**

Deputy Commissioner, Kharan.

**4. Mr. Khan Zahur-ul-Hassan Khan**

Deputy Commissioner, Lasbela.

**5. Mr. S.M. Saidi, Nazim**

Sarawan, Mustung

**6. Mr. Haji Khan, Nazim**

Bela, Lasbela.

**7. Mr. Khalil-ur-Rehman, B.A.L.L.B. Nazim**

Kachhi, Kallat.

**8. Agha Muhammad Hussain Nazim**

Jhalawan, Kalat.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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| 9. <b>Malik Ata Muhammad M.A.L.L.B.</b>  | Mekran, Mekran.                            |
| 10. <b>Mr. Ahmad Khan</b>  | Deputy Commissioner, Kalat.                |
| 11. <b>Mr. Muhammad Afzal</b>  | Deputy Commissioner, Mekran                |
| 12. <b>Mr. Malik Muhammad Waris</b>  | Assistant to Commissioner, Kalat Division. |
| 13. <b>Mr. Sultan Muhammad Niazi (EAC)</b>                                       | —do—                                       |
| 14. <b>Mr. Faqir Muhammad Baluch</b>   | Development officer, Village Aid, Orgn.    |
| 15. <b>Mr. Muhammad Hassan Bauluch (Under-going a course of study in France)</b> | Development officer, Mekran.               |
| 16. <b>Mr. Rasul Bakhsh</b>  | —do—                                       |
| 17. <b>Mr. Muhammad Umer</b>   | Assistant Development officer.             |

**GROUP "B" (former Sind and Khairpur State)**

LIST OF P.C.S. OFFICERS; WORKING IN THE WEST PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>Mr. Muhammad Amin Zubedi.</b> | Private Secretary to Minister of Irrigation and Development. |
| 2. <b>Mr. Ijaz Ali Talpur.</b>      | Private Secretary to Minister Food.                          |
- ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS.
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <b>Mr. Muhammad Soomar S.Memon.</b> | Manager Incumbured East, Hyderabad.                |
| 2. <b>Mr. Allah Bakhsh Uquaili.</b>    | Director of Settlement and land Records.           |
| 3. <b>Mr. Durga Das Sharma.</b>        | Assistant Revenue officer, Right Bank Karachi.     |
| 4. <b>Mr. Ali Ahmad Shahwani.</b>      | Assistant Manager Incumbured Estate, Hyderabad.    |
| 5. <b>Mr. Muhammad Yousif Junejo</b>   | Secretary, Regional Transport Authority Hyderabad. |
| 6. <b>Mr. Mahammed Siddique Arijo</b>  | Deputation to Food Department.                     |
| 7. <b>Mr. Shah Muhammad A. Sheikh.</b> | Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner, Sukkur.        |
| 8. <b>Mr. Badraddin R. Sheikh.</b>     | Administrator, District Local Board, Nawabshah.    |
| 9. <b>Mr. Muhammad Ismail Kazi.</b>    | Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner, Mirpurkhas.    |
| 10. <b>Mr. Jamaluddin Arain.</b>       | Assistant Revenue officer, Left Bank Hyderabad.    |
| 11. <b>Mr. Ghous Bakhsh Memon.</b>     | On deputation to food Department                   |
| 12. <b>Mr. Rashid Ahmad Khan.</b>      | Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner, Hyderabad.     |
| 13. <b>Mr. Abdul Alim Uquali.</b>      | Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner, Khairpur.      |

## DIRECTORATE.

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>Mr. Gul Muhammad Sheikh.</b> | On deputation to Village Aid Department. |
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## DISTRICTS KHAIRPUR DIVISION

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Mr. Schedion M.Kazi.</b>          | Deputy Commissioner, Nawabshah. |
| 2. <b>Mr. Altaf Hussain Tirmizi.</b>    | Deputy Commissioner, Larkana.   |
| 3. <b>Mr. Muhammad Ilyas Yousifani.</b> | Deputy Commissioner, Sukkur.    |
| 4. <b>Mr. Abdul Rahim Uquaili.</b>      | Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad. |
| 5. <b>Mr. Habibullah M.U. Baloch.</b>   | Deputy Collector, Kandhot.      |
| 6. <b>Mr. Ubedullah Memen.</b>          | Deputy Collector, Rohri.        |
| 7. <b>Mr. Abdul Rahim Junejo.</b>       | Deputy Collector, Khairpur.     |
| 8. <b>Mr. Murid Abbas.</b>              | City Magistrate, Sukkur.        |
| 9. <b>Mr. Imam Bux Surhio.</b>          | Deputy Collector, Nawabshah.    |
| 10. <b>Mr. Mazhar Ali R.Sheikh.</b>     | Deputy Collector, Naushahro.    |

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| 11. Mr. Ghulam Kadir Sheikh.           | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner, Nawabshah.  |
| 12. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Soomro.        | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner, Larkana.    |
| 13. Mr. Amir Bakhsh Sheikh.            | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad.  |
| 14. Mr. Muhammad Ismail Noon.          | Assistant to Commissioner, Khairpur (Develop) |
| 15. Mr. Madad Ali F. Nizamani.         | —do— (General)                                |
| 16. Mr. Din Muhammad Arain.            | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner, Sukkur.     |
| 17. Mr. Shahdad Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur. | Deputy Collector, Larkana.                    |
| 18. Mr. Kutub Ali Shah.                | Assistant to Commissioner (Dev) Khairpur      |
| 19. Mr. Karam Ali Shah Syed.           | Deputy Commissioner, Mirwah.                  |
| 20. Mr. Imdad Ali Shah.                | Deputy Collector, Shikarpur.                  |

## HYDERABAD DIVISION

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Abdul M. Channa.              | Deputy Commissioner, Khairpur.                             |
| 2. Mr. Abdul Majid Afghan.           | Deputy Commissioner, Sanghar.                              |
| 3. Mr. Abdul Latif N.B. Sheikh.      | Deputy Commissioner, Thatta.                               |
| 4. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa A.W. Kazi.     | Assistant political Officer Hyderabad.                     |
| 5. Mr. Shah Muhammad Mangi.          | Deputy Collector, Desert.                                  |
| 6. Mr. Hafizur Rahman Ansari.        | Deputy Collector, Sehwan.                                  |
| 7. Mr. Kadir Bux Larik, B.A.         | Deputy Collector, Hala                                     |
| 8. Mr. Muhammad Urs Shoro.           | Deputy Collector Shah Bundar.                              |
| 9. Mr. Muhammad Yakub Almani.        | Deputy Collector, Shah Bundar.                             |
| 10. Mr. Ali Muhammad Shahwani.       | Deputy Collector, Shahdadpur.                              |
| 11. Mr. Muhammad Shah Syed.          | Deputy Collector, Dadu.                                    |
| 12. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Dawach, B.A. | Deputy Collector, Nara Valley.                             |
| 13. Mr. Naraindas P.Oad, B.A.L.L.B.  | Deputy Collector, Mirpurkhas.                              |
| 14. Mr. Atta Mohyuddin Sarhindi.     | O.S.D. in the office of Commissioner, Hyderabad.           |
| 15. Mr. Muhammad Ismail Memon.       | Assistant to Commissioner, Hyderabad (Develop)             |
| 16. Mr. Muhammad Khan Soomro.        | Deputy Collector, Sanghar.                                 |
| 17. Mr. Nasrullah L. Qureshi.        | City Magistrate, Hyderabad.                                |
| 18. Mr. Kishinchand G. Gurnani, B.A. | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner Dadu                      |
| 19. Mr. Muhammad Shafi U. Lohar.     | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner, Tharparkar.              |
| 20. Mr. Daulatram D. Jagtiani.       | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner, Thatta.                  |
| 21. Mr. Muhammad Ali F. Alvi.        | Daftardar to Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad.               |
| 22. Mr. Ali Akbar Abbasi.            | Assistant to Commissioner, Hyderabad, (Division) (General) |
| 23. Mr. Mukhtiar Ali Shah.           | Special Magistrate, Hyderabad.                             |
| 24. Mr. Irshad Ali Shah.             | Daftardar to D.C. Sanghar.                                 |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(FORM PUNJAB GROUP "C")  
(Bahawalpur State)LIST OF P.C.S. OFFICERS WORKING IN THE WEST PAKISTAN CIVIL  
SECRETARIAT.

1. Mr. Muhammad Zakir Qureshi.	Deputy Secretary Industries Commerce and Labour.
2. Sh. Riaz-ul-Haq.	Deputy Secretary, Social welfare & Local Government Department.
3. Mr. Ghulam Shabbir.	Deputy Secretary Revenue.
4. Sh. Rashid Ahmad.	Secretary to Governor.
5. Mr. Muhammad Abdur Rashid.	Deputy Secretary Finance.
6. Kh. Habib Ali.	Deputy Secretary Finance.
7. Khan Abdul Majid Khan.	Deputy Secretary Food and Agriculture.
8. Sh. Muhammad Akram.	Deputy Secretary Development and Irrigation.
9. Mr. Karam Dad Khan.	Deputy Secretary Home.
10. Mr. Muhammad Zia Ullah Khan.	Under Secretary Revenue Department.
11. Mr. Ahmad Shafi.	Under Secretary Rehabilitation.
12. Mr. Muhammad Mahmud.	Private Secretary to Chief Secretary.
13. Malik Muhammad Akram.	Under Secretary Food and Agriculture.
14. Mian Zulfiqar Ali.	Under Secretary Education.
15. Sh. Muhammad Amir Ali.	Under Secretary Information.
16. Mian Asghar Ali.	Under Secretary Finance.
17. Mian Muhammad Ishaq.	Under Secretary Health.
18. Mr. Muhammad Ashraf.	Under Secretary Food and Agriculture.
19. Kh. Muhammad Umar.	Under Secretary Home.

## LIST OF P.C.S. OFFICERS WORKING IN THE ATTACHED DEPARTMENT.

1. Khan Muhammad Shafi.	Additional Rehabilitation Commissioner, Multan.
2. Khan Ahmad Raza Khan.	Administrator Lahore Corporation.
3. Khan Ahmad Khan Tarin.	Secretary to Rehabilitation Commissioner.
4. Sh. Muhammad Iqbal.	Secretary to Rehabilitation Commissioner.
5. Syed Manzoor Hussain.	Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Department.
6. Ch. Sultan Muhammad.	Officer on special duty, Central Record Room, Board of Revenue.
7. Sh. Abdul Latif.	Deputy Secretary to Board of Revenue.
8. Mr. C.A. Saeed.	Secretary Regional Transport Authority, Rawalpindi.
9. Sh. Ghulam Rasul.	Deputy Secretary to Board of Revenue.
10. Mr. Khadim Hussain Butt.	Administrative Officer, Secretariat press.
11. Mr. K.M. Sadiq.	Secretary, West Pakistan Industries Rehabilitation Board.
12. Mian Muzaffar-ud-Din.	Administrative Officer, Special police.
13. Khan Aftab Ahmad Khan.	Secretary, Regional Transport Authority Multan.
14. S. Bashir Ahmad Bokhari.	Secretary, Soil Reclamation Board.
15. Sh. Munir Ahmad.	Secretary, Thal Development Authority.
16. Mian Muhammad Aslam.	Deputy Director Revenue Academy.
17. Ch. Abdul Qadir.	Village Aid Administration.
18. Mr. Anwar Tehmasap Khan.	Village Aid Administration.
19. Ch. Nasir Ahmad Virk.	Water-logging Assistant Board of Revenue.

20. **Malik Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din.** Land Acquisition officer, P.W.D.Lahore.

LIST OF P.C.S. OFFICERS WORKING IN THE DIRECTORATES.

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|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr. Muhammad Saeed.      | Director Labour Welfare.                                 |
| 2. Mr. Muhammad Afzal Khan. | Director Village Aid.                                    |
| 3. Sardar Ghulam Farid.     | Director Land Records.                                   |
| 4. Pir Salah-ud-Din.        | Establishment officer, Food Directorate.                 |
| 5. Mr. Faiz Ahmad Saleem.   | Deputy Controller, Food Accounts, Food Directorate.      |
| 6. Sh. Inayat Ullah.        | Assistant Director (Administration), Health Directorate. |
| 7. Malik Aslam Hayat.       | Personal Assistant to Director Land Records.             |

LIST OF P.C.S. OFFICERS WORKING IN THE DISTRICTS.

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Raja Ghulam Medhi Khan.      | Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali.                       |
| 2. Mian Muhammad Shafi.         | Deputy Commissioner, Sargodha.                       |
| 3. Sardar Ata Muhammad Khan.    | Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh.                   |
| 4. Syed Siraj-ud-Din Faqir.     | Settlement officer, Rawalpindi.                      |
| 5. Khan Muhammad Yayat Khan.    | Sub-Divisional Officer, Toba Tek Sing.               |
| 6. Mr. Abdul Hadi Khan.         | Special Magistrate, Gujranwala.                      |
| 7. Khan Faiz Muhammad Khan.     | Additional District Magistrate, Montgomery.          |
| 8. Ch. Muhammad Afzal Khan.     | Extra Assistant Thal Development officer Jauharabad. |
| 9. Khan Tariq Ismail Khan.      | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.                |
| 10. Malik Nur Muhammad Khan.    | Additional Deputy Commissioner (General), Lahore.    |
| 11. Mr. Muhammad Yaqub Khan.    | Sub-Divisional officer, Chakwal.                     |
| 12. Ch. Abdul Majid.            | Assistant to Commissioner, Multan.                   |
| 13. Raja Hamid Mukhtar.         | Sub-Divisional officer, Kasur.                       |
| 14. Syed Mehdi Ali Shah.        | Additional District Magistrate. Lahore.              |
| 15. Syed Masud Ahmad.           | Additional Deputy Commissioner, Layllpur.            |
| 16. Ch. Qaim Din.               | Sub-Divisional officer, Alipur.                      |
| 17. Ch. Ali Ahmad.              | Sub-Divisional officer, Pind Dadan Khan              |
| 18. Malik Ahmad Khan.           | Assistant to Commissioner, Rawalpindi.               |
| 19. Ch. Muhammad Bashir.        | Sub-Divisional officer, Narowal.                     |
| 20. Ch. Muhammad Ishaq.         | Additional District Magistrate, Jhang.               |
| 21. Sh. Nur Muhammad.           | Additional Deputy Commissioner, (Revenue) Lahore.    |
| 22. Khan Sher Bahadur Khan.     | Additional Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi.          |
| 23. Ch. Abdul Aziz.             | Extra Assistant Settlement officer, Montgomery.      |
| 24. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa.         | Additional District Magistrate, Gujrat.              |
| 25. Mr. Aziz-ul-Haq Masood.     | Additional District Magistrate, Sialkot.             |
| 26. Ch. Iftikhar Ahmad.         | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.                |
| 27. Mr. Inayat Maula Qureshi.   | Additional District Magistrate, Muzaffargarh.        |
| 28. Mr. Kamal-ud-Din.           | Assistant to Commissioner, Bahawalpur.               |
| 29. Malik Ghulam Abbas Khan.    | Additional District Magistrate, Sargodha.            |
| 30. Mr. M.A. Majid.             | Special Magistrate Lahore.                           |
| 31. Malik Yar Muhammad Bandial. | Additional District Magistrate, Dera Ghazi Khan.     |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

32. **Sardar Taimur Shah.** Special Magistrate, Lyallpur.
33. **Rai Khuda Bakhsh Bhatti.** Treasury officer, Lahore.
34. **Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Mansoor.** Additional District Magistrate, Lyallpur.
35. **Sh. Akhtar Moiz.** Additional District Magistrate, Mianwali.
36. **Syed Hasnat Ahmad.** Assistant to Commissioner, Lahore.
37. **Raja Nasrullah Khan.** Additional District Magistrate, Sheikhpura.
38. **Ch. Allah Ditta Cheema.** Special Railway Magistrate, Lahore.
39. **Syed Safdar Ali Gardezi.** Additional District Magistrate, Attock.
40. **Rana Aftab Ahmad Khan.** Additional District Magistrate, Jhelum.
41. **Mian Abdus Sattar.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi.
42. **Sh. Ejaz Ahmad Qureshi.** Extra Assistant Settlement officer, Rawalpindi.
43. **Ch. Muhammad Shafi Zafar.** Additional District Magistrate, Gujranwala.
44. **Ch. Muhammad Azam.** Additional District Magistrate, Multan.
45. **Ch. Khurshid Ahmad.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwala.
46. **Ch. Qadir Bakhsh.** Special Judge, Lahore.
47. **Khan Mahabat Khan.** City Magistrate, Lahore.
48. **Mehr Muhammad Sher Lali.** Assistant to Commissioner, Lahore.
49. **Ch. Muhammad Nawaz.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi.
50. **Ch. Inayat Ali Khan.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.
51. **Mian Muhammad Shafi.** Cantonment Magistrate, Lahore.
52. **Mian Muhammad Sadullah.** Personal Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.
53. **Mr. Shafiq Ahmad Khan.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.
54. **Malik Muhammad Latif.** Revenue Assistant, Lyallpur.
55. **Mr. Muhammad Zulfikar Ali.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sheikhpura.
56. **Ch. Amjad Ali.** Colony Assistant, Multan.
57. **Ch. Islam-ud-Din.** Secretary Lahore Improvement Trust.
58. **Ch. Niaz Ali.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.
59. **Khan Abdul Hamid Khan Niazi.** Revenue Assistant, Jhang.
60. **Syed Abbas Hussain Shah.** Land Acquisition Officer, Taunsa Barrage.
61. **Mr. Multan Maqsood.** Revenue Assistant, Montgomery.
62. **Malik Hamam Khan.** Revenue Assistant, Gujran.
63. **Qazi Aziz Ahmad.** Colony Assistant, Montgomery.
64. **Sardar Asghar Ali.** Colony Assistant, Lyallpur.
65. **Sh. Muhammad Tufail.** Revenue Assistant, Sargodha.
66. **Rana Maqbool Ahmad.** Revenue Assistant, Sialkot.
67. **Khan Abdur Rahim Khan.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan.
68. **Ch. Zafrullah Khan.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.
69. **Jullian Fazal Elahi.** Special Magistrate, Sargodha.
70. **Mr. Mahmud Akhtar Nasir.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pakpattan.
71. **Raja Salim Akhtar.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mianwali.
72. **Mr. Zawar Hussain.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lyallpur.
73. **Mr. Muhammad Saeed-ul-Hassan.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan.
74. **Mr. Manzoor Ahmad Leghari.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sargodha.
75. **Ch. Muhammad Sharif.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Muzaffargarh.
76. **Mr. Abdul Karim Khalid.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan.
77. **Mr. Ikram Ullah Sharar.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rojhan.
78. **Ch. Ali Muhammad.** Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.

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| 79. Mian Hidayat Ullah.            | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bhalwal.         |
| 80. Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Piracha.    | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat.          |
| 81. Ch. Karam-ud-Din.              | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujrat.          |
| 82. Kh. Iqbal Ahmad.               | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Talagang.        |
| 83. Mr. Iqbal Ahmad Lodhi.         | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mandi Bahauddin. |
| 84. Ch. Muhammad Din Rafiq.        | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot.         |
| 85. Sh. Akhtar Islam Ehsan.        | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.          |
| 86. Sardar Muhammad Ashraf.        | Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi.                 |
| 87. Sh. Ejaz Ahmad.                | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.          |
| 88. Ch. Amanat Ullah.              | Revenue Assistant, Kasur.                      |
| 89. Mr. Azam Beg Mirza.            | Treasury Officer, Jhelum.                      |
| 90. Sh. Muhammad Sharif.           | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lyallpur.        |
| 91. Mr. Muhammad Nazir Rizvi.      | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot.         |
| 92. Mr. Muhammad Hafizullah.       | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gujranwala.      |
| 93. Sh. Abdur Rauf.                | Treasury Officer, Dera Ghazi Khan.             |
| 94. Mian Abdus Samad.              | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. |
| 95. Mr. Muhammad Anwar Shariq.     | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sargodha.        |
| 96. Mr. A.P. Gill.                 | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kasur.           |
| 97. Mr. Abdul Latif.               | Revenue Assistant, Multan.                     |
| 98. Ch. Muhammad Nawaz.            | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Montgomery.      |
| 99. Mr. Muhammad Nazir Ahmad.      | Special Magistrate, Montgomery.                |
| 100. Ch. Ghulam Rasul.             | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.          |
| 101. Sh. Nasirud-Din Ahmad.        | Treasury Officer, Muzaffargarh.                |
| 102. Mirza Abdul Khaliq.           | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Gazi Khan.  |
| 103. Mr. Ali Zulqarnain.           | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sheikhpura.      |
| 104. Mr. Zaka Ullah Naib.          | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.          |
| 105. Mr. Manzoor Ahmad Siddiqui.   | Treasury Officer, Sargodha.                    |
| 106. S.Sadiq Ali Shah.             | Revenue Assistant, Mianwali.                   |
| 107. Khan Abdul Rauf Khan.         | Colony Assistant, Shahpur.                     |
| 108. Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq.         | Killabandi Officer, Muzaffargarh.              |
| 109. Sh. Zafar Mand Ahmad.         | Treasury Officer, Gujrat.                      |
| 110. Ch. Ghulam Ahmad.             | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.          |
| 111. Malik Mahboob Khan.           | Revenue Assistant, Jhelum.                     |
| 112. Sh. Aftab Ahmed.              | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.          |
| 113. Kanwar Behram Ali Khan.       | Revenue Assistant, Gujranwala.                 |
| 114. Sh. Amil Hussain.             | Revenue Assistant, Attock.                     |
| 115. Ch. Ashfaq Ali.               | Revenue Assistant, Multan.                     |
| 116. Syed Nasir Muhammad Gardezi.  | Revenue Assistant, Muzaffargarh.               |
| 117. S. Ejaz Hussain Shah.         | Revenue Assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan.            |
| 118. Sh. Muhammad Saleem.          | Treasury Officer, Sheikhpura.                  |
| 119. Mr. Haider Muhammad Chohan.   | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sheikhpura.      |
| 120. Syed Sarfraz Hussain.         | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan.          |
| 121. Mr. Abdul Jalil.              | Treasury Officer, Jhang.                       |
| 122. Mr. S.A. Majid.               | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jhang.           |
| 123. Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Siddiqui. | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.          |
| 124. Mr. Ishaq-ul-Haq Minhas.      | Treasury Officer, Mianwali.                    |
| 125. Mr. Ghulam Jilani.            | Treasury Officer, Sialkot.                     |
| 126. Ch. Karam Iqbal.              | Treasury Officer, Lyallpur.                    |
| 127. Sh. Bashir Ahmad.             | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lyallpur.        |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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|----------------------------------|---|
| 128. Sh. Abdul Aziz.             | Revenue Assistant, Lahore.  |
| 129. Sh. Amir Ahmad Siddiqi.     | Treasury Officer, Rawalpindi.   |
| 130. S. Altaf Hussain Shah.      | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lasur District.                                   |
| 131. Ch. Muhammad Iqbal.         | Treasury Officer, Campbellpur.  |
| 132. Agha Ali Hassan.            | Revenue Assistant, Sheikhpura.  |
| 133. Qazi Ami Hussain.           | Killabandi Officer, Dera Ghazi Khan.  |
| 133. Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Ali.    | Treasury Officer, Multan.   |
| 134. Malik Amir Bakhsh.          | On leave.   |
| 135. Rana Mohammad Khan.         | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot.  |
| 136. Mehr Nur Muhammad Khan.     | Extra Assistant Colonization officer, Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery.              |
| 137. Mr. Khurshid Ahmad.         | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Montgomery.                                       |
| 138. Sh. Said Iqbal Shami.       | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Layllpur.   |
| 139. Mr. C.M.Hanif.              | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Montgomery.                                       |
| 140. Ch. Muhammad Zaffar Yasin.  | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.   |
| 141. Mr. Iqbal Junaid.           | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan.   |
| 142. Malik Abdul Majid.          | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training) Revenue Academy Gujrat, 12-10-56. |
| 143. Malik Muhammad Azim.        | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi.                                       |
| 144. Sh. Abdul Jabbar.           | Extra Assistant Commissioner, (under training) Revenue Academy Gujrat.          |
| 145. Mr. Abdul Waheed.           | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training) Multan.                           |
| 146. Khan Muhammad Yunus Khan.   | Killabandi Officer, Bhakkar.  |
| 147. Syed Ghulam Rasul Shah.     | Treasury Officer, Montgomery.   |
| 148. Ch. Muhammad Mela.          | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lyallpur.   |
| 149. Mr. Muhammad Ramzan.        | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training), Lyallpur.                        |
| 150. Mr. Shaukat Ali.            | Extra Assistant Commissioner, (under training), Revenue Academy Gujrat.         |
| 151. Mr. Ghulam Baqir Ali Khan.  | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training), Revenue Academy, Gujrat.         |
| 152. Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Khan.    | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training), Shekupura.                       |
| 153. Mr. Talib Hussain .         | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training) Revenue Academy, Gujrat.          |
| 154. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khokhar. | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training) Gujranwala.                       |
| 155. Mr. Muhammad Masud Ansari.  | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training) Gujrat.                           |
| 156. Mr. Muhammad Yaqub Bakwa.   | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training) Sialkot.                          |
| 157. Raja Irshad-ul-Haq Kayani.  | Extra Assistant Commissioner (under training), Revenue Academy Gujrat.          |



## (FORMER N.W.F.P. GROUP "D").

## "ASSEMBLY QUESTION No.491 BY MR. G.M.SAYED."

## LIST OF P.C.S. OFFICERS OF THE FORMER N.W.F.P. WORKING IN THE WEST PAKISTAN CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

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|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan,<br>M.A.L.L.B., P.C.S. | Secretary Tribal Affairs<br>Department, Peshawar. |
| 2. Wazirzada Abdul Qayum,<br>M.A.L.L.B., P.C.S. | Under Secretary, Food<br>Department.              |
| 3. Mr. Rab Nawaz Khan, P.C.S.                   | Under Secretary, Revenue Department.              |

## ATTACHED DEPARTMENTS.

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|---|--|
| 1. Mr. Mir Ajam Khan, M.A.L.L.B.,<br>P.C.S. | Additional Rehabilitation Commission-<br>er, Peshawar. |
| 2. Mr. Bana Gul Khan, P.C.S.                | Land Acquisition, Officer P.W.D. Peshawar              |
| 3. Mr. Sahibzada Mohammad Younis<br>P.C.S.  | Deputy Secretary Board of Revenue.                     |
| 4. Mr. Muhammad Afzal, P.C.S.               | Deputy Rehabilitation Commissioner,<br>Peshawar.       |

## DIRECTORATES.

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sh. Abdul Hamid, P.C.S.       | Director Food West Pakistan, Lahore. |
| 2. Mr. Fakhruzzaman Khan, P.C.S. | Deputy Director Food, Peshawar.      |

## DISTRICTS.

## PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

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| 1. Mr. Faridullah Shah, P.C.S.           | Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.                                 |
| 2. Mr. Hizbullah Khan, P.C.S.            | Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.                              |
| 3. Mr. Abdul Latif Khan, P.C.S.          | Assistant Commissioner, Saddar & City<br>Magistrate, Peshawar. |
| 4. Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S.         | Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.                             |
| 5. Mr. Abdur Rauf Khan, P.C.S.           | Extra Assistant Commissioner II, Peshawar.                     |
| 6. Mr. Muhammad Yunis Sethi,<br>P.C.S.   | Extra Assistant Commissioner, II,<br>Peshawar.                 |
| 7. Mr. Mohsin Ali Khan.                  | Extra Assistant Commissioner, III Peshawar.                    |
| 8. Pir Aslam Shah, P.C.S.                | Treasury Officer, Peshawar.                                    |
| 9. Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S.          | Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner,<br>Peshawar.             |
| 10. S. Matiullah Shah, P.C.S.            | Additional Revenue Extra Assistant<br>Commissioner, Peshawar.  |
| 11. Mr. Ahmad Sultan Khan, P.C.S.        | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.                        |
| 12. Syed Akbar Ali Shah, P.C.S.          | Extra Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.                       |
| 13. Mr. Muhammad Zaman II P.C.S.         | Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner<br>Charsadda.          |
| 14. Mr. Misbahuddin Khan, P.C.S.         | Assistant to Revenue Commissioner,<br>Peshawar Division.       |
| 15. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Ashraf,<br>P.C.S. | Assistant to Commissioner (Political),<br>Peshawar Division.   |
| 16. Mr. Munirullah Khan, P.C.S.          | Administrator Charitable Institution,<br>Peshawar.             |

## MARDAN DISTRICT.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Shamsher Ali Khan, P.C.S. | Assistant Commissioner, Swabi.          |
| 2. Mr. Razaullah Khan, P.C.S.    | Extra Assistant Commissioner I, Mardan. |
| 3. Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, P.C.S. | Extra Assistant Commissioner II, Mardan |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

4. Mr. Fazal Rehman Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Swabi.
5. Mr. Abdul Qadir II, P.C.S. Cane Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Mardan.
6. Mr. Abdul Latif Khan II, P.C.S. Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.
7. Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan II, P.C.S. Additional Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner Mardan.
8. Mr. Muhammad Zaman Khan, I, P.C.S. Treasury Officer, Mardan.

## HAZARA DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Zaffar Ali Khan, B.A., P.C.S. Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
2. Mr. Aziz-ul-Hasan, P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Haripur.
3. Qazi Muhammad Afzal, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Darband.
4. Syed Hussain Jan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mansehra.
5. Mr. Abdul Karim, Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Batagram.
6. Jam. Gul Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Abbottabad.
7. Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, P.C.S. Revenue Assistant Commissioner Hazara.
8. Mr. Nazir Muhammad Khan, P.C.S. Treasury Officer, Hazara.

## DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Ashraf Hussain P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
2. Arbab Muhammad Farid Khan, P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Tank.
3. Mr. Mumtaz Khan Wazir, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank.
4. Mr. Abdus Salam Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sheranis.
5. Mr. Said Afzal Khan, P.C.S. Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
6. Mr. Mushtaq Ali Sadiq, P.C.S. Assistant to Additional Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
7. Mr. Chaman Khan, P.C.S. Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan.

## BANNU DISTRICT.

1. Arbab Noor Muhammad Khan, P.C.S. Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.
2. Mr. Abdur Razaq Abbasi, P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
3. Mr. Nek Muhammad Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
4. Mr. Muhammad Gul Khan. Extra Assistant Commissioner II, Bannu.
5. Mr. Muhammad Taus Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lakki.
6. Mian Sherif Gul, P.C.S. Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
7. Mr. Sher Zaman Khan, P.C.S. Treasury Officer, Bannu.

## KOHAT DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Muhammad Jan Khan, P.C.S. Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
2. Pir Syed Akbar Shah, P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
3. Mr. Muhammad Zarf Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
4. Mr. Ahmad Saad Khan, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Karak.
5. Mr. Muhammad Zaman III, P.C.S. Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
6. Mr. Muhammad Usman Hashmi, P.C.S. Treasury Officer, Kohat.

## AGENCIES.

## SOUTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY.

1. Mr. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Assistant Political Agent, South Waziristan.
2. Mr. Faqir Abdul Fazal, P.C.S. Assistant Political Officer, Southern Waziristan.

## NORTH WAZIRISTAN AGENCY.

1. **Sardar Muhammad Alam Khan, P.C.S.** Political Agent, North Waziristan.
2. **Mr. Abdul Qadir Khan I, P.C.S.** Assistant Political Officer, North Waziristan.

## KHAIBER AGENCY.

1. **Mr. Ghulam Sarwar, P.C.S.** Political Agent, Khyber.
2. **Mr. Muhammad Zulfikar Khan, P.C.S.** Assistant Political Officer, Khyber.

## MOHAMAND AGENCY.

1. **Mr. S.M. Ayub, P.C.S.** Political Agent Mohmands.
2. **Mr. Muhammad Nadir Khan, P.C.S.** Assistant Political Officer, Mohmands.

## MALAKAND AGENCY.

1. **Mr. Saidullah Khan, P.C.S.** Political Agent, Malkand.
2. **Nawabzada Muhammad Ayub, P.C.S.** Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
3. **Mr. Muhammad Jan Khan, P.C.S.** Assistant Political Officer, Malkand.

## KURRUM AGENCY.

1. **Haji Said Ahmad Shah, P.C.S.** Political Agent Kurrum.
2. **Mr. Jehanzeb Khan.** Assistant Political Officer, Kurrum.

## P. S. P. OFFICERS.

- \*492. **Mr. G. M. Sayed:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—  
 (a) the total number of P. S. P. Officers with their names and their present designations;  
 (b) the Provinces to which they originally belonged before integration?  
**Bagum Khudeja G.A. Khan (DEPUTY MINISTER):** (a) & (b) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Present Designation.</i>
1.	Mr. Muhammad Anwar Ali	Punjab	Officer on Special Duty, Communication and Works Department.
2.	Mr. Z. Z. Ahmed	Sind	Deputy Inspector General of Police Rawalpindi Range, Rawalpindi.
3.	Mr. M. Sharif Khan	Sind	Provincial Transport Controller, West Pakistan, Lahore.
4.	Mr. M. Wali Ullah	Sind	Deputy Inspector General of prisons, Hyderabad.
5.	Mr. M.A. Zafar	Punjab	Additional Inspector General of Police, West Pakistan, Lahore.
6.	Mr. A.B. Awan.	N.W.F.P.	Inspector General of Police West Pakistan, Lahore.
7.	S. Inayat Ali Shah	Punjab	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lahore Range, Lahore.
8.	Mr. R.M. Wall	Punjab	Deputy Inspector General Police Headquarters West Pakistan, Lahore.
9.	Mr. S.D. Qureshi	Punjab	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Dera Ismail Khan.
10.	Mr. M.A. Afridi	N.W.F.P.	Assistant Inspector General of Police (Misc.), West Pakistan, Lahore.
11.	Malik Ata Muhammad Noon	Punjab	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways, West Pakistan, Lahore.
12.	Khan Najaf Khan	Punjab	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Multan Range, Multan.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

13.	Mian Ghulam Haider	Punjab	On leave preparatory to retirement with effect from 6-11-56.
14.	Mr. Obaidullah Khan	Punjab	On leave from 5-7-56.
15.	Mr. Muhammad Farid Khan	N.W.F.P.	Deputy Inspector General, Border Police, West Pakistan, Lahore.
16.	Mr. Saied Ahmed Khan	Sind	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bahawalpur Range, Bahawalpur.
17.	Mr. B.C. Allum, M.B.E.	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi.
18.	Mirza Naimuddin	Punjab	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Range, Hyderabad.
19.	Pir Sarwar Shah	N.W.F.P.	Commandant, Frontier Constabulary Peshawar.
20.	Mian Bashir Ahmed	N.W.F.P.	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation.
21.	Agha Muhammad Ali Khan	Punjab	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation, Department West Pakistan, Lahore.
22.	Mr. Masood Mahmud	Punjab	Superintendent of Police on leave ex-Pakistan w.e.f. 1-2-57.
23.	Mr. Khalilur Rehman	Punjab	Senior-Superintendent of Police Quetta, Kalat, Quetta.
24.	Mr. G.A. Isani	Sind	Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.
25.	Mr. M.A.K. Chaudhry	Punjab	Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore.
26.	Malik Muhammad Yousuf	Punjab	S.P. Under suspension w.e.f. 27-1-57.
27.	Ch. Fazl-i-Haq	Punjab	Commandant, Border Police, Lahore.
28.	Kh. Masrur Hussain	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Lyallpur.
29.	Mr. Muhammad Saghir Anwer	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Multan.
30.	Mr. Sarfraz Hassan	Punjab	Assistant Inspector General of Police, (Genl) West Pakistan, Lahore.
31.	Raja Muhammad Arshad	Punjab	Commandant, Sind Police Rangers Hyderabad.
32.	Mr. Muhammad Abdul Ghafoor Qureshi	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Bahawalpur.
33.	Syed Bashir Hussain Gilani	N.W.F.P.	Superintendent of Police, Anti-Corruption, Northern Region, Peshawar.
34.	Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan Jadun	N.W.F.P.	Principal, P.T.S. Hangu.
35.	Mr. Muhammad Yousuf Orakzai	N.W.F.P.	Superintendent of Police, Sargodha.
36.	Mr. Mohammad Aneesur Rahman Arif	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.
37.	Mr. M. Akram	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, under-training in U.K. (Columbo Plan)
38.	Mr. S. Mustafa Khalid	N.W.F.P.	Additional Superintendent of Police Peshawar.
39.	Mr. Aftab Ali	N.W.F.P.	Superintendent of Police, Sheikhupura.

40.	Mr. Abdul Rashid Malik	Punjab	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Montgomery.
41.	Mr. Shafi Ullah	N.W.F.P.	Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan.
42.	Mr. Tali Muhammad	N.W.F.P.	District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Shahkadar.
43.	Mr. Muhammad Azam Qazi	Punjab	Additional Superintendent of Police, Qasur.
44.	Sahibzada Rauf Ali	Punjab	Superintendent of Police under training in U.K. (Columbo)
45.	Mr. Azhar Hassan Syed	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Quetta Sibi at Quetta.
46.	Rao Abdul Rashid Khan	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Kalat.
47.	Mr. Muhammad Aslam Hayat	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Jhang
48.	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz	N.W.F.P.	District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Bannu.
49.	Sh. Saghir Hussain	Sind	Superintendent of Police, under training in U.K. (Columbo Plan)
50.	Arbab Hidayat Ullah	N.W.F.P.	S.P. under training in U.K. (Columbo Plan).
51.	Mr. Bahadur Ali Khan	Sind	Superintendent of Police, Khairpur.
52.	Mr. Muhammad Jasim Khan	N.W.F.P.	District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Bara Fort, Peshawar.
53.	Mr. Hamid Khalil Khan	Punjab	Superintendent of Police, Sialkot.
54.	Mr. Nek Alam Cheema	Punjab	Superintendent of Police Jacobabad.
55.	Mr. M.H. Shamim	N.W.F.P.	S.P. under training in U.K. (Columbo Plan).
56.	Mr. Khalil Ahmed	Sind	Superintendent of Police, Tharparkar at Mirpurkhas.
57.	Mr. Ata Hussain	N.W.F.P.	District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Tank.
58.	Mr. Habibur Rehman Khan	Sind	Assistant Superintendent of Police Kandhkot, District Upper Sind Frontier.
59.	Mr. Laeeq Ahmed Khan	N.W.F.P.	Superintendent of Police Kohat.
60.	Mr. Bashir Ahmed	Sind	Superintendent of Police, Larkana.
61.	Mr. Anwar Gilani Sayed	Sind	Assistant Superintendent of Police Hyderabad.
62.	Hafiz Sabah Uddin Jami	N.W.F.P.	Assistant District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Bannu.
63.	Mr. Siddiq Ahmed Nagra.	Sind.	Asstt: Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, Distt. Sukkur.
64.	Mr. Qaidur Rehman Khan	Sind	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Larkana.
65.	Mr. Muhammad Afzal Hussain	Sind	Asstt. Superintendent of Police Khairpur.
66.	Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan	N.W.F.P.	Asstt. District Officer, Frontier Constabulary Shahqadar.
67.	Mr. Sajjad Ali Khan	West Pakistan	Assistant Superintendent of Police (Probationer under training) P.T.S. Sargodha.
68.	Mr. Fazle Ellahi Siddiqi	Do.	Do.
69.	Mr. Iftikhar Rasool Malik	Do.	Do.
70.	Mr. Dilshad Iewis Naimuddin	Do.	Do.
71.	Mr. Muhammad Habibur Rehman	Do.	Do.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

West Pak. Assistant Superintendent of Police  
 istan (Probationer under training)  
 P.T.S. Sargodha

- |                               |      |      |
|-------------------------------|------|------|
| 72. Mr. Sarfraz S. Khan       | -Do- | -Do- |
| 73. Mr. Siddiq Suleman        | -Do- | -Do- |
| 74. Mr. Abdul Raquib Khandkar | -Do- | -Do- |

## CLASS I POSTS IN THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

\*493. Mr. G. M. Syed: Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Class I posts in the Irrigation Department and the names of officers working against these posts;

(b) the Provinces to which they originally belonged before integration?

Kazi Fazullah Ubedullah (MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION):

(a) Total no. of class I posts is 252. Names of officers working against them is contained in the list placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The information has been included in the list.

STATEMENT SHOWING CLASS I POSTS IN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,  
WEST PAKISTAN (SPECIALIST OFFICERS).

Serial No.	Name of the post.	Name of the Officer working against the post.	Province to which originally belong.	Post whether Permanent or Temporary.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Director, Land Reclamation.	Mr. Syed Hamid.	Ex-Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
2.	Land Reclamation Officer, (Central)	Ch. Muhammad Shafi Sandhu.	—do—	—do—	P.
3.	Land Reclamation Officer, (General)	Vacant.	—do—	—do—	P.
4.	Land Reclamation Officer, Upper Chenab Canal Circle.	Syed Fazal Akbar.	—do—	—do—	P.
5.	Land Reclamation Officer, Lower Chenab Canal East Circle	Ch. Inayat Ullah.	—do—	—do—	P.
6.	Land Reclamation Officer, Lower Chenab West Circle.	Ch. Muhammad Saddiq Ali.	—do—	—do—	P.
7.	Land Reclamation Officer, Lower Bari Doab Canal Circle.	Ch. Muhammad Ata-ur-Rehman.	—do—	—do—	P.
8.	Land Reclamation Officer, Haveli Canals Circle.	Ch. Muhammad Hussain.	—do—	Temporary	P.
9.	Hydraulic Officer, Irrigation Research.	Dr. Mushtaq Ahmad.	—do—	Permanent.	P.
10.	Physicist, Irrigation Research.	Dr. Nazir Ahmed.	—do—	—do—	P.
11.	Mathematical Officer, Irrigation Research.	Vacant.	—do—	—do—	P.
12.	Physical Chemist, Land reclamation.	Vacant.	—do—	—do—	P.
13.	Soil Research Officer, Land Reclamation.	Vacant.	—do—	—do—	P.
14.	Research Officer, Soil Chemistry D.L.R.	Hassan Shahid Zaidi.	—do—	—do—	P.
15.	Research Officer water Chemistry D.L.R.	—do— (in addition).	—do—	Temporary	P.
16.	One senior geologist, Director, G.W.D.O.	Vacant.	—do—	—do—	vacant
17.	Two Assistant Ground Director, G.W.D.O.	1. Mr. Ali Hamza Kazmi,	(Central services on deputation of this department.	Central Govt:	Provincial Govt:
18.	water Geologists, Director G.W.D.O.	2. Vacant.			
19.	Land Acquisition Officer, Thal Circle.	Rai Ghulam Medhi.	Ex-Punjab.	P.	These posts are temporary and the officers appointed against these posts are on deputation to this department from civil department.
20.	Land Acquisition Officer Lower Jhelum Canal Circle.	Khwaja Akbar Hussain.	—do—	P.	
21.	Land Acquisition Officer link Circle.	Mr. Ikram Hassan.	—do—	P.	
22.	Land Acquisition Officer Muzaifar garh.	S. Abbas Hussain Garderi.	—do—	P.	
23.	Land Acquisition Officer, Leiah	Agha Ali Raza Khan.	—do—	P.	Permanent
24.	Research Officer, Ground water and Hydrology, D.I.R.	Sh. Vaddod Ahmad	—do—	P.	
25.	Statistical Officer, Hyderabad Region.	Mr. Khurshid Alam.	Ex-Sind	P.	—do—

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STATEMENT SHOWING CLASS I POSTS IN IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,  
WEST PAKISTAN (ENGINEER OFFICERS).

Serial No.	Name of the post.	Name of the officer working against the post.	Province to which originally belong.	Post whether permanent or temporary.
1.	Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	M. Muhammad Moosa.	Ex-Sind.	Permanent
2.	Addl: Chief Engineer, (Construction)	Mr. A.D. Ashraf.	Ex-Punjab.	—do— P.
3.	Addl: Chief Engineer, (Administration)	Mr. R.F.T. Farrant.	Ex-Punjab.	—do— P.
4.	Addl: Chief Engineer, (Development)	Mr. S.A. Majid.	Ex-Punjab..	—do— P.
5.	Addl: Chief Engineer, (Operation)	Khan Mir Bashir Khan.	Ex-N.W.F.P.	—do— N.
6.	Director, Water Dispute.	Mr. Zafar-ul-Hassan Jafri	Ex-Punjab	Temporary. P.
7.	Director, Mechanical.	Sh. Sarfraz Ahmad.	Ex-Punjab.	Permanent. P.
8.	Director, Design & Research.	Mr. Mahmud Hussain Khan.	Ex-punjab	—do— P.
9.	Assistant Director, Mechanical I	Mr. Aahoor Ali Khan.	Ex-Sind.	—do— S.
10.	Assistant Director, Mechanical II.	Mr. Zahoor-ul-Haq.	Ex-Bahawalpur.	—do— B.
11.	Assistant Director, (Design & Research) I.	Mr. Irshad Ahmad.	Ex-Punjab.	—do— P.
12.	Assistant Director, (Design & Research II)	Mr. Shamim Ahmad.	Ex-Punjab.	—do— P.
13.	Assistant Director, (Design & Research III).	Mr. Khalil Ahmad Soomro	Ex-Sind.	—do— S.
14.	Assistant Director, construction I.	Mr. Mobin-ud-Din Ahmad.	Ex-Punjab	—do— P.
15.	Assistant Director, Construction II.	Mr. Fateh Ullah Khan.	Ex-N.W.F.P.	—do— N.
16.	Assistant Director, Operation.	Mr. Abdul Rehman Shah.	Ex-Sind.	—do— S.
17.	Assistant Director, Administration I.	Mr. Nazir Ahmad Khan.	Ex-N.W.F.P.	—do— N.
18.	Assistant Director, Administration II.	Mr. Gul Mohammad A. Hafiz.	Ex-Sind.	—do— S.
19.	Officer on Special Duty, (Xen) Water Dispute.	Mr. Khalid Farooq Akbar	Ex-Punjab.	Temporary. P.
20.	Officer on Special Duty, (Xen) water Dispute.	Mr. Altaf Hussain.	Ex-Punjab.	—do— P.
21.	Officer on Special Duty, water Dispute. (Xen)	Mr. I.A. Khaliq.	Ex-Punjab.	—do— P.
22.	Assistant Director, (R & D).	Mr. Nasir Ahmad.	Ex-Punjab.	—do— P.
23.	Deputy Chief Engineer, Quetta Region.	Mr. N.A.Z. Hussaini.	Ex-Bhawalpur	—do— B.
24.	Technical Officer, Quetta region	Mr. A.M. Hishani.	Ex-Sind.	—do— S.
25.	Superintending Engineer, Quetta Circle.	Mr. N.A.Z. Hussaini. (He is to work in addition)	—do—	—do— B.
26.	Superintending Engineer, Kalat Circle.	Mr. N.A.Z. Hussaini. (In addition. Mr. H.A. Abidi under suspension)	Ex-Bhawalpur	—do— B.
27.	Executive Engineer, Quetta Division.	Mr. Abdul Rauf.	Ex-N.W.F.P.	—do— N.
28.	Executive Engineer, Loralai Division.	Mr. Shakil Ahmad Qureshi	Ex-punjab	—do— P.
29.	Executive Engineer, Fort sandeman Division.	Mr. A.R. Durrani.	Ex-N.W.F.P.	—do— N.
30.	Executive Engineer, Sibbi Division.	Mr. Hussain Bachal Shah.	Ex-Sind.	—do— S.
31.	Executive Engineer, Bela Division.	Vacant.	—	—
32.	Executive Engineer, Makran Division.	Mr. Yusuf Jamil.	Bhawalpur	—do— B.
33.	Executive Engineer, Mastung Division.	Mr. Z.A. Naqvi.	Baluchistan	—do— B.
34.	Addl: Chief Engineer, Guddu Barrage Region.	Mr. A.R. Kazi.	Sind.	—do— S.
35.	Technical Officer, Guddu Barrage Region.	Mr. H.M. Dahar.	Sind.	—do— S.



Serial No.	Name of the post.	Name of the officer working against the post.	Province to which originally belong	Post whether permanent or temporary.	
36.	Superintending Engineer, Gudu Mechanical Circle.	Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Asadullah.	Sind.	Temporary	\$.
37.	Superintending Engineer, Southern Sind Circle.	Mr. S. Bashir-ud-Din.	Sind.	Permanent.	S.
38.	Superintending Engineer, Gudu Barrage Circle.	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Ilahi Bakhsh Shaikh.	Sind.	Temporary	S.
39.	Executive Engineer, Field Mechanical Division.	Mr. S.N. Hassan.	Sind.	—do—	S.
40.	Executive Engineer, Gudu Mechanical Division.	Mr. A.M. Ansari.	Sind.	—do—	S.
41.	Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canal Division.	Mr. Abdul Hamid Khuda Bakhsh Memon	Sind.	Permanent.	S.
42.	Executive Engineer, Begari Canals Division.	Mr. Haji Mohammad Hashim.	Sind.	—do—	S.
43.	Executive Engineer, Right Bank Reeder Division.	Mr. Sheikh Abbas.	Sind.	Temporary	S.
44.	Executive Engineer, Right Bank Canals Divn.	Mr. Hassan Ali M. Soomro	Sind.	—do—	S.
45.	Executive Engineer, Chotki Division.	Mr. Gul Hassan Tahrani.	Sind.	—do—	S.
46.	Executive Engineer, Gudu works Division.	Mr. A.R. Memon.	Sind.	—do—	S.
47.	Executive Engineer, Quarries and Store Division.	Mr. A.A. Siddiqi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
48.	Executive Engineer, Central Designs Division.	Mr. Shaikh M.A. Wahab.	Sind.	—do—	S.
49.	Deputy Chief Engineer, Sukkur Region.	Mr. M.M. Jumani.	Sind.	Permanent.	S.
50.	Technical Officer, Sukkur Region.	Mr. N.C. Syed.	Sind.	—do—	S.
51.	Superintending Engineer, Western Sind Circle.	Mr. Mohammad Saleman Mohammad Ismail Bhutto,	Sind.	—do—	S.
52.	Executive Engineer, Rice Canals Division.	Mr. A.L. Barakzai.	Sind.	—do—	S.
53.	Executive Engineer, Northern Dadu Division.	Mr. Fateh Din N. Junejo.	Sind.	—do—	S.
54.	Executive Engineer, southern Dadu Division.	Mr. Ranachand.	Sind.	—do—	S.
55.	Executive Engineer, Khairthar Division.	Mr. Shah Nawaz Shaikh.	Sind.	—do—	S.
56.	Executive Engineer, Hala Divn.	Mr. Abdul Alim Ujjan.	Sind.	—do—	S.
57.	Executive Engineer, Rohri Division.	Mr. A.M. Agha.	Sind.	—do—	S.
58.	Executive Engineer, Dad Division.	Mr. Karim Bux Memon.	Sind.	Permanent.	\$.
59.	Superintending Engineer, Rohri Canal Circle.	Mr. Y. A. Akhbari.	Sind.	—do—	\$.
60.	Executive Engineer, Barrage Division.	Mr. Abdul Rashid Sheikh.	Sind.	—do—	S.
61.	Executive Engineer, Nasir Division.	Mr. Mir Mohammad Ali Talpur.	Sind.	—do—	S.
62.	Superintending Engineer, Nara Canal Circle.	Mr. I.I. Khatri.	Sind.	—do—	S.
63.	Executive Engineer, Northern Jamrao Division.	Mr. Mohammad Siddiq Memon.	Sind.	—do—	S.
64.	Executive Engineer, Mithrao Division.	Mr. Ghulam Yasin Sheikh.	Sind.	—do—	S.
65.	Executive Engineer, Thar Division.	Mr. Fazal-ud-Rehman Qureshi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
66.	Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle.	Mr. Ishad-ul-Haq Ansari.	Sind.	Temporary.	S.
67.	Executive Engineer, Mechanical Stores Division.	Mr. Hussain Bux Jafri.	Sind.	Temporary.	S.
68.	Executive Engineer, Upper Sind Mechanical Division.	Mr. Naim-ul-Haq Ansari.	Sind.	—do—	S.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

69.	Executive Engineer, Lower Sind Mech: Division:	Mr. Khan Moh. A. Pario.	Sind.	Temporary	S.
70.	Executive Engineer, Central Sind Mech: Divn:	Mr. Mohammad Hassan Khan.	Sind.	—do—	S.
71.	Executive Engineer Training School of operators.	Mr. Abdul Majid Kazi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
72.	Superintending Engineer, Drainage Circle.	Mr. G. B. Leghari.	Sind.	—do—	S.
73.	Executive Engineer, Kohistan Division.	Mr. A.M. Bargoob.	Sind.	—do—	S.
74.	Executive Engineer, Drainage Division No.1	Mr. A.N.A. Abbasi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
75.	Executive Engineer, Drainage Division No.11	Mr. A.R.Memon.	Sind.	—do—	S.
76.	Superintending Engineer, Special Duty Circle.	Mr. F.C.D. Abreo.	Sind.	—do—	S.
77.	Executive Engineer, Special Duty Karachi.	Mr.S.M. Mufti.	Sind.	—do—	S.
78.	Executive Engineer, Research Division.	Mr. A.H. Alwani.	Sind.	Permanent.	S.
79.	Superintending Engineer, Khairpur Irrigation Circle.	Mr. U. W. Qureshi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
80.	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Divn:East.	Mr. Ghulam Rasul Baloch	Khairpurstate	—do—	K.
81.	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Divn: West.	Mr. Atta Mohammad Soomro	Khairpurstate	—do—	K.
82.	Deputy Chief Engineer, Hyderabad Region.	Mr. Muhammad Akram.	Sind.	—do—	S.
83.	Technical Officer, Hyderabad Region.	Capt. Sultan Ahmad Arain	Sind.	—do—	S.
84.	Chief Design Officer.	Mr. A.A. Abidi.	Sind.	Temporary	S.
85.	Superintending Engineer, Inundation Circle.	Mr. W. Arain.	Sind.	Permanent.	S.
86.	Executive Engineer, Pinyari Division.	Mr. Fazal Karim.	Sind.	—do—	S.
87.	Executive Engineer, Pinyari Mech: Division.	Mr. Saeed-ud-Din Sheikh.	Sind.	Temporary.	S.
88.	Executive Engineer Remodelling.	Mr. M. G. Bughi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
89.	Superintending Engineer, Beghar Circle.	Mr. Shaikh A. Wahab.	Sind.	Temporary.	S.
90.	Executive Engineer, Thalha Division.	Mr. Mohammad Khan Soomro.	Sind.	Permanent.	S.
91.	Executive Engineer, Jherruck Division.	Mr. A.L. Qadir.	Sind.	Temporary	S.
92.	Executive Engineer, Ghulam Mohammad Barrage Division	Mr. Abdul Rasul H.V. Memon.	Sind.	—do—	S.
93.	Executive Engineer, Feeder Division.	Mr. S.M. Nawaz	Sind.	—do—	S.
94.	Superintending Engineer, Left Bank Construction Circle.	Mr. S.K. Baloch.	Sind.	—do—	S.
95.	Executive Engineer, Lined Channel Division.	Mr. Mohammad Ilyas Ahmadavi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
96.	Executive Engineer, Main Line Division.	Mr. Ibrahim, Parakh.	Sind.	—do—	S.
97.	Executive Engineer, Left Bank Plant Division.	Mr. Abdul Majid Khan.	Sind.	—do—	S.
98.	Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals Division.	Mr. Ali Ahmad Mohitta.	Sind.	—do—	S.
99.	Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle.	Mr. D.G. E. Easkar.	Sind.	—do—	S.
100.	Executive Engineer, Mechanical Stores Divn:	Mr. G.D. Faruqi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
101.	Executive Engineer, workshops Division.	Mr. Badaruz-zaman Siddiqi.	Sind.	—do—	S.
102.	Deputy Chief Engineer, Lahore Region.	Ch. Muhammad Nazir.	Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
103.	Technical Officer, Lahore Region.	S. Muhammad Ayub.	Punjab	—do—	P.
104.	Superintending Engineer, Upper Chenab Circle.	Sh. Mohammad Saeed(2)	Punjab	—do—	P.
105.	Personal Assistant to S.E. Upper Chenab Circle.	Mr. Sultan Ahmed.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
106.	Executive Engineer, Gujranwala Division.	Ch. Wali Muhammad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.

107.	Executive Engineer, Sheikhupura Division.	Hami-ud-Din Ahmad.	Punjab.	Permanent	P.
108.	Executive Engineer, Lahore. Division.	Mr. Ahmadullah Ahsan- ullah Siddiqi	Punjab.	—do—	P.
109.	Executive Engineer, Evisy- phon Division.	Mr. Mohammad Afzal Cheema	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
110.	Superintending Engineer, Lower Bari Doab Canal Circle	S. Ejaz Hussain.	Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
111.	Executive Engineer, Balloki Division.	Sh. Ahmad Tariq.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
112.	Executive Engineer, Montgomery Division.	Ch. Rehmat Ullah	Punjab.	—do—	P.
113.	Executive Engineer, Khanewal Division.	Ch. Mohammad Hussain Bajwah.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
114.	Superintending Engineer, Project Circle Lahore.	Ch. H.J. Asar.	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
115.	Executive Engineer, Jhelum Bunds Division.	Ch. Rehmat Ali	Punjab.	—do—	P.
116.	Executive Engineer, Project Division.	Ch. Abdul Aziz (1)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
117.	Executive Engineer, Chiniot Dams Division.	Mr. M.A. Latif (2)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
118.	Superintending Engineer, Hydel Project Circle.	Mr. S.C. Keelan	Punjab.	—do—	P.
119.	Executive Engineer, Chichoko Hydel Division.	Mr. Ijaz Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
120.	Executive Engineer, Shadiwal Hydel Division.	Mr. Fayyaz Hussain Zaidi (In addition)	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
121.	Executive Engineer, Gujranwala Hydel Division.	Mr. Fayyaz Hussain Zaidi	Punjab.	—do—	P.
122.	Superintending Engineer, Link Circle.	Mian Alim-ud-Din.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
123.	Executive Engineer, Sialkot Link Circle	Ch. Nur Muhammad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
124.	Executive Engineer, Pasrur Link Division.	Malik Najib Ullah,	Punjab.	—do—	P.
125.	Executive Engineer, Link Mechanical Division.	Kh. Maqbool Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
126.	Executive Engineer, Chakbandi Division.	Ch. Mohammad Ali.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
127.	Executive Engineer, Marala Division.	Mian Bashir Ahmad.	Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
128.	Personal Assistant to S.E. Link Circle.	Mr. Abdul Khaliq.	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
129.	Deputy Chief Engineer, Lyalpur Region.	Khan Ata-ud-Din.	N.W.F.P.	Permanent.	P.
130.	Technical Officer, Lyalpur Region.	Sh. Abdul Rashid.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
131.	Superintending Engineer, Upper Jhelum Circle.	Mr. Rafiq Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
132.	Executive Engineer, Jhelum Division.	Mr. R.R. Sharif.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
133.	Executive Engineer, Gujrat Division	Mr. Mohammad Ramzan Khan.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
134.	Superintending Engineer, Lower Jhelum Circle.	Mian Mohammad Abdul Latif (1)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
135.	Executive Engineer, Rasul Division.	Sh. Abdul Rashid (3)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
136.	Executive Engineer, Sargodha Division.	S. Nazir Hussain Shah.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
137.	Executive Engineer, Kirana Division.	Mian Fazal Karim Bhatti (2)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
138.	Executive Engineer, Shahpur Division.	Mr. Ahmad Bilal.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
139.	Superintending Engineer, Lower Chenab East Circle.	Mr. Abdul Waheed Pasha.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
140.	Executive Engineer, Upper Gugera Division.	Kh. Aziz Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
141.	Executive Engineer, Lower Gugera Division.	Mr. Masud Akhtar.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
142.	Executive Engineer, Burala Division.	Mian Fazal Karim (1)	Punjab.	—do—	P.

## STARRED QUESTION AND ANSWERS

143.	Superintending Engineer, Lower Chenab West Circle.	Mr. Allah Bakhsh Khan.	Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
144.	Executive Engineer, Khanki Division.	Mr. Abdul Ghani.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
145.	Executive Engineer, Hafizabad Division.	Mr. Muhammad Aslam Butt.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
146.	Executive Engineer, Lyallpur Division.	Mr. Mahmud Hassan Trimzi.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
147.	Executive Engineer, Jhang Division.	Mr. Muhammad Yunus.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
148.	Deputy Chief Engineer, Multan Region.	Sh. Mohammad Hayat.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
149.	Technical Officer, Multan Region.	Raja Saadat Mand Khan.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
150.	Superintending Engineer, Haveli Canal Circle.	Mirza Mohammad Ismail.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
151.	Executive Engineer, Trimmu Division.	Mr. Bilal Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
152.	Executive Engineer, Multan Canals Division.	Mr. Safdar Ali Khilji	Punjab.	—do—	P.
153.	Executive Engineer, Shujabad Division.	Ch. Abulfazal Mohammad Alvi.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
154.	Superintending Engineer, Derajat Circle.	Ch. Mohammad Afzal (1)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
155.	Executive Engineer, D.G. Khan Indus Inundation Canals Divn;	Rana Asghar Ali.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
156.	Executive Engineer, Taunsa Canals Division.	Ch. Mohammad Tahir.	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
157.	Superintending Engineer, Thal Project Circle.	Ch. Fazul-ur-Rehman	Punjab.	—do—	P.
158.	Executive Engineer, Kala bagh Division.	Ch. Allah Dad Khan.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
159.	Executive Engineer, Khushab Division.	Vacant.	—	Vacant.	P.
160.	Executive Engineer, Bhakkar Division.	Mr. Mohammad Hayat Khan.	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
161.	Superintending Engineer, Ist Taunsa Project Circle.	Milan Masud Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
162.	Executive Engineer, River Training Works and Material Division.	Mr. Faizaul Haq.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
163.	Executive Engineer, Taunsa Barrage Division.	S. Jafar Hussain Aftasi.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
164.	Executive Engineer Mechanical Division.	Ch. Masud Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
165.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Taunsa Project Circle.	Mirza Mohammad Saeed (3)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
166.	Executive Engineer, Muzaffar- garh Division.	Ch. Abdul Hamid.	Punjab.	Permanent.	B.
167.	Executive Engineer Kot Adu Division.	S. Habib-ur-Rehman.	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
168.	Executive Engineer, Leiah Division.	Mr. Saeed Ahmad Zafar.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
169.	Deputy Chief Engineer, Bahawalpur Region.	Mr. Ahmad Hassan	Bahawalpur.	Permanent.	B.
170.	Technical Officer, Bahawalpur Region.	M. Mohamad Akhtar Qureshi.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
171.	Superintending Engineer, Depalpur Canal Circle.	Sh. Mohammad Ismail.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
172.	Executive Engineer, Khanwah Division.	Ch. Ata Muhammad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
173.	Executive Engineer, Chunian Division.	Kh. Mohammad Afzal.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
174.	Executive Engineer, Sulemanki Division.	Mr. Qazi Khan.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
175.	Superintending Engineer, Nili Bar Circle.	Makhum Ghulam Saddiq, Wadhera.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
176.	Executive Engineer, Eastern Bar Division.	S. Ahmad Ali Shah.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
177.	Executive Engineer, Western Bar Division.	S.M. Sera-juz -Zaman.	Punjab.	—do—	P.

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN

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178.	Executive Engineer, Lodhran Division.	Mirza Abdul Karim (3)	Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
179.	Executive Engineer, Islam Division.	Sh. Mohammad Abdul Karim.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
180.	Suprintending Engineer, Baghdad-ul-Jadid Circle.	Mr. Muhammad Ahmad.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
181.	Executive Engineer, Baghdad-ul-Jadid Division.	Mirza Saeed Ahmad Beg.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
182.	Executive Engineer, Ahmad pur Division.	Vacant.	—	—do—	
183.	Superintending Engineer, Rahimyar Khan Circle.	Mr. Nisar Ahmad.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
184.	Executive Engineer, Khan Pur Division.	Rao Riaz-ur-Rehman.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
185.	Executive Engineer, Rahim yar Khan Division.	Mr. Mohammad Ashraf.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
186.	Executive Engineer, Dallas Division.	Mr. Mohammad Safdar.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
187.	Executive Engineer, Panjnad Division.	Mr. K.U. Zakria Khan.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
188.	Superintending Engineer, Bahawalnagar Circle.	Mian Mohammad Hayat. (2)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
189.	Executive Engineer, Saddiqia Division.	Mr. Nasir Sultan Ali Khan.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
190.	Executive Engineer, Fordwah Division.	Mr. K.M. Mazhar.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
191.	Executive Engineer, Hakra Division.	S. Faiz Mohammad Shah.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	B.
192.	Superintending Engineer, Tubewell Circle.	Mr. S.A. Hakim.	Punjab.	Temporary	P.
193.	Executive Engineer, Rechna Tubewell Division.	Mr. Ghulam Mahbood Subhani.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
194.	Executive Engineer, Chaj Tubewell Division.	Sh. Manzoor Hussain Ansari	Punjab.	—do—	P.
195.	Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle.	Mr. Irshad-ul-Haq Ansari.	Sind	Prmanent.	S.
196.	Executive Engineer, Mughalpura Irrig:Work Shop Division.	Mr. Said Akber Khan	Punjab.	Temporary	P.
197.	Executive Engineer, Stores Division.	S.Mohammad Abdul Aziz.	Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
198.	Executive Engineer, Excavator Division.	Mr.T. Jhail	Punjab.	—do—	P.
199.	Personal Assistant to S. E. Mechanical Circle.	Mr. Mohammad Ijaz.	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
200.	Executive Engineer, Construction Division No.1.	Rana Abdul Qayyum.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
201.	Executive Engineer, Construction Division, No.11.	Mr. Jaseem Khalid Jafri.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
202.	Director, Irrigation, Research Institute.	Mian Muzaffar Ahmad.	Punjab.	Permanent.	P.
203.	Executive Engineer, Discharge Division.	Mian Mohammad Manzur-ul-Haq.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
204.	Executive Engineer, River Survey Division.	Mr. Anwar-ul-Haq Rehman	Punjab.	Temporary.	P.
205.	Director, Groundwater, Development Organization.	Mr. Syed Hamid.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
206.	Executive Engineer, Groundwater Engineer, Lahreo	Mian Mohammad Saeed	Punjab.	—do—	P.
207.	Doab Superintendent Rechna and Doab G.W.D.P.	Sh. Muhammad Akram.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
208.	Doab Superintendent, Doab G.W.D.O.	Ch.Aultan Ali	Punjab.	—do—	Vacant
209.	Doab Superniendent, Thal Doab, G.W.D.O.	Vacant	—	—do—	P.
210.	Deputy Chief Engineer Peshawar Region.	Mr.Sarwar Jan.	N.W.F.P.	permanent.	N.
211.	Technical Officer, Peshawar Region.	Mr. Sultan Mahmud.	N.W.F.P.	—do—	N.
212.	Superintending Engineer, Nothern Irrigation Circle.	Khan Inayat Ullah Khan.	N.W .F.P.	—do—	N.

213.	Executive Engineer, Malkand Division.	Mr. Ijaz Hussain.	N.W.F.P.	Permanent.	N.
214.	Executive Engineer, Mardan Division.	Mr. Khushal Khan	N.W.F.P.	—do—	N.
215.	Executive Engineer, Sewbi Division.	Mr. Gaj Qadir Khan.	N.W.F.P.	—do—	N.
216.	Superintending Engineer, Central Irrigation Circle.	Mr. Sultan Mohammad Naeed Khan.	N.W.F.P.	Temporary.	N.
217.	Executive Engineer, Peshawar Canals Division.	Mr. Atta-ur-Rehman.	N.W.F.P.	Permanent.	N.
218.	Executive Engineer, Grow More Food Construction Division.	Mr. Amin Ullah Khan.	N.W.F.P.	Temporary.	N.
219.	Executive Engineer, Warksak High Level Canal Division.	Mr. Karim Khan.	N.W.F.P.	—do—	N.
220.	Superintending Engineer, Southern Irrigation Circle.	Khan Ikram Ullah Khan.	N.W.F.P.	—do—	N.
221.	Executive Engineer, Raharpur Division.	Mr. Mohammad Aslam Khan.	N.W.F.P.	Permanent.	N.
222.	Executive Engineer, Kurram Ghari Canal Division.	Mr. Mohammad Aujan	N.W.F.P.	Temporary.	N.
223.	Executive Engineer, Barran Dam & Hidel Fall Division.	Mr. Mahmud Khan.	N.W.F.P.	—do—	N.
224.	Canal Collector.	Mian Rehmat Ali (3)	Punjab	Permanent.	P.
225.	Canal Collector.	Ch. Ghulam Mohammad (3)	Punjab.	—do—	P.
226.	Canal Collector.	Ch. Barkat Ullah.	Punjab.	—do—	P.
227.	Canal Collector.	Vacant.	Bahawalpur.	—do—	P.

## TOURS MADE BY THE CHIEF MINISTER.

\*739. **Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—  
(a) the total mileage covered by him in his tours from 1st March, 1956 to 31st December, 1956;

(b) the total amount received by him as travelling allowance for these journeys;

(c) the names of the districts toured by him;

(d) whether he toured any district more than once; if so, the number of visits paid to the said district and the reasons therefor?

**Khudeja Begum G.A. Khan (DEPUTY MINISTER):** (a) No record is kept because mileage has never been charged by the Chief Minister.

(b) Rs. 4775/-

(c) Lahore, Hazara, Kohat, Quetta, Attock, Kalat, Sialkot, Sargodha, Jhang, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Sheikhpura, Multan, Bannu, Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Mardan, Gujrat, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Mirpurkhas, Larkana, Sukkur, Mianwali, Montgomery, Sanghar, Thatta, Gujranwala. Practically the Chief Minister visited every district of West Pakistan except Dadu and some places in Quetta and Kalat Divisions

(d) Yes;

Hazara .....	5	Peshawar .....	11
Quetta .....	2	D.I. Khan .....	3
Lyallpur .....	2	Mardan .....	4
Rawalpindi .....	2	Gujrat .....	2
		Sheikhpura .....	2

These visits were in the interest of public service.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Is it a fact that the Chief Minister for his visits to Karachi now uses a special requisitioned saloon instead of the usually first class coupe?

یہی گم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ اس کے متعلق مجھے علم نہیں۔ اگر آپ نوٹس دیدیں تو میں معلوم کر کے بتا سکتی ہوں۔

**Mr. G. Allana:** Is it a fact that when the Chief Minister left Lahore on the 6th January, he travelled by a special requisitioned saloon?

**Mr. Speaker:** She has already said that if the member wants this information he should give fresh notice. She has no knowledge of this.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Is it a fact that the Chief Minister is now entitled to use a requisitioned saloon?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a matter of rules. He can read the rules.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that the rules framed by the Government now provide that the Chief Minister shall use or may use a special requisitioned saloon on his journeys?

یہی گم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ مجھے اس کے متعلق علم نہیں۔ اگر آپ نوٹس دیدیں تو میں معلوم کر لوں گی۔

**Mr. G. Allana:** Sir, is it not the responsibility of the Ministers to know the rules framed by the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

قاضی مرید احمد۔ کیا میں یہ دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ وزیر اعلیٰ صاحب نے جو دورے کیے ہیں ان میں انہوں نے کسی وقت ہوائی جہاز میں بھی سفر کیا تھا؟

یہی گم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ ہو سکتا ہے انہوں نے کسی دورے میں ہوائی جہاز میں سفر کیا ہو۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ میں ہو سکتا نہیں پوچھتا۔ میں پوچھتا ہوں آیا انہوں نے کسی دورے میں ہوائی جہاز کے ذریعے بھی سفر کیا ہے یا نہیں؟

صاحب سپیکر۔ اس کے متعلق انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ مجھے علم نہیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ نہیں جناب والا۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ”ہو سکتا ہے کیا ہو“۔ یوں کیوں نہیں کہتیں کہ ”مجھے علم نہیں“۔ میں صرف یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے جو سفر کیے ہیں کیا ان میں کوئی سفر ہوائی جہاز پر بھی کیا ہے یا نہیں؟

یگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ آپ مجھے مجبور نہیں کر سکتے کہ میں سوال کا جواب کیسے دوں۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ آپ گول مول جواب کیوں دیتی ہیں۔ غلط یا صحیح جواب تو واضح ہو۔

اس مرحلہ پر چودھری محمد بخش صاحب نے مداخلت کی۔  
صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ مداخلت نہ کریں۔ پہلے مسٹر محمد ہاشم گذر سوال پوچھ لیں۔ پھر آپ پوچھ سکتے ہیں۔

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** I would like to know from the Deputy Minister whether she is aware of the travelling rules applicable to the Ministers?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not a supplementary question.

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** Sir, it arises out of the answer given by her.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not a matter for a supplementary question.

**Mr. G. Allana:** May I know from the honourable Deputy Minister whether Karachi is included in the list of districts named by her. Is it a fact that Karachi has been visited by the Chief Minister at State expense; if so, why Karachi has not been included in the list?

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** Why does she hide these things from the public? یگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ وہ کراچی نیشنل اسمبلی کا سیشن attend کرنے جاتے ہیں۔

میں نے مغربی پاکستان کے ان ضلعوں کا نام بتا دیا ہے جن کا انہوں نے حال ہی میں دورہ کیا ہے۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ کیا انریبل ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحبہ بتا سکتی ہیں کہ انریبل چیف منسٹر صاحب نے پشاور کا دورہ ۱۱ مرتبہ کیوں کیا ہے جبکہ باقی جگہوں پر وہ ایک آدھ دفعہ ہی گئے ہیں؟

**Mr. Speaker:** The member should ask for definite information. She has said "eleven times." He can put a fresh question as to why did the Chief Minister visit that place eleven times and the purpose of each visit.

یہ تو دلائل ہیں۔ ضمنی سوال نہیں ہے۔

**Mr. G. Allana:** Is it a fact or not that when the Chief Minister has gone to Karachi to attend the meetings of the National Assembly he has claimed travelling allowance also?

**Begum G.A. Khan:** No.



**Mr. G. Allana:** Sir, the honourable Deputy Minister has said that the Chief Minister has been claiming no travelling allowance for going to Karachi to attend the National Assembly sessions. Now may I ask her whether this information is based on information supplied to her or is it a mere impression?

**Mr. Speaker:** She has definitely answered this question.

**Mr. G. Allana:** If the information given by her is correct then I hope that the Auditor-General shall not pass his bill for the travelling allowance claimed by the Chief Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please. He cannot issue instructions to the Auditor General by means of a supplementary question.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I want this for the purpose of record.

سیان محمد بخش لکھوپرا۔ عرض ہے کہ ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحبہ نے سارے ضلع گٹائے ہیں۔ تے بڑے سوہنے گٹائے ہیں۔ میں ایک عرض کرنا ہاں کہ ریاست بہاولپور دے تن ضلع نین چیف منسٹر صاحب اوتھے اک واری وی نہیں گئے۔ ایسوی وجہ کی اے ؟ بیگم جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ اب جائینگے۔

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

**Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Sir, the question hour started at about quarter to nine.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is from 8-30 to 9-30. If the honourable members do not attend the House and there is no quorum I am not to blame. The question hour must be curtailed accordingly. It was the duty of the honourable members to be present at 8-30.

### UN-STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

IRRIGATION OF LAND BY RODH TUKWARA NULLAH MIR SAHIB.

219. **Haji Abdullah Khan:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that Rodh Tukwara Nullah Mir Sahib in Dera Ismail Khan district has been lying in a dilapidated condition for a long time and on that account torrents of flood water wash away a considerable area of land of the adjoining villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that Rodh Tukwara has a capacity of irrigating approximately one lakh acres of land of the villages Tukwara, Bundh, Sadhra, Rodhi Khel and Ketch, if arrangements are made to control it;

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the Government intend to prepare a scheme so as to control and utilize the flood water of this Rodh for irrigating the lands of the said villages?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (MINISTER OF REVENUE):**

(a) Yes. A serious breach has taken place in this hill torrent which promotes soil erosion and wastage of flood water.

(b) Yes.

(c) A scheme has already been prepared and when it is completed there would be no trouble over the irrigation of this area.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUCCA DAMS FOR IRRIGATION OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.

220. **Haji Abdullah Khan:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that hill torrents flow in major portion of Dera Ismail Khan district; and the lands of the District are irrigated by constructing Kutchha dams to control the torrents;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Kutchha dams which are constructed to irrigate the land, are demolished one after the other to carry the water further on and thus several Kutchha dams are required to be constructed every year at an approximate cost to the Government of Rs.80,000 over and above the conscripted village labour worth lakhs of rupees; if so, whether the Government intend to construct pucca dams and save itself considerable expense and the villagers a lot of inconvenience;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government was advised by the officials

concerned to the effect that the only way of solving the irrigation problem of Dera Ismail Khan district was to construct pucca dams; if so, the action Government intend to take in the matter?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mambot (MINISTER OF REVENUE):**

(a) Yes.

(b) It is true that irrigation from these hill torrents is controlled by constructing earth dams across and along them some of which have to be demolished to take the water further to the lands below;

(c) There is no question of conscription of village labour for the reconstruction of these bunds. The fact is that Government subsidizes the villagers whose lands are irrigated by the hill torrents.

The Government has envisaged a scheme to control the hill torrents which, when materialized, will improve the conditions.

(d) There is a proposal to regulate the flow of the flood water and to utilize it by constructing reservoirs and this, being a long term solution involving huge cost, is under the close examination of the Government in Development and Irrigation Department

**VILLAGE-AID ADMINISTRATION IN DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.**

221. **Haji Abdullah Khan:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount allocated by the Government for the village Aid-Administration in Dera Ismail Khan district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Village-Aid work is being carried on mostly in the canal irrigated area which is only 1/7th of the whole District and thus the amount allocated is being spent there while the other areas are deprived of the said Aid;

(c) whether the Government intend to devise a method by which the village aid funds may be spent in such areas of the District as are populated by poor inhabitants?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmud (MINISTER OF SOCIAL AND WELFARE):** It is regretted that the answer is not yet ready.

**IRRIGATION OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN BY HILL TORRENTS.**

222. **Haji Abdullah Khan:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government during the financial years 1955-56 for irrigation in Dera Ismail Khan district by utilizing flood water of hill torrents;

(b) whether the Government will kindly lay on the table of the House statement showing the details as to how the allocated funds have been utilized;

(c) whether a proposal to transfer the arrangements of Irrigation by hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan district from the Deputy Commissioner to the Public Works Department is under the consideration of the Government; if so, the date by which the transfer is going to be effected?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mambot (MINISTER OF REVENUE):** It is regretted that the information is not yet ready.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M.L.A's**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Madhavji Dharsibhai, M.L.A.

"I request of the House, through you, leave of absence for two days viz 15th and 16th March, 57 when I will be away at Karachi to partake in the "Festival of Holi" the Hindu holiday."

The question is:

That the leave asked for be granted

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Syed Nur Muhammad Shah Murad ali Shah, M.L.A.

"As I am indisposed, I request that I may kindly be granted leave of the House for the period commencing from 1st March to 31st March, 1957."

The question is:

That the leave asked for be granted

*The motion was carried.*

## POINT OF PRIVILEGE

## WRONG PUBLICATION OF THE NAME OF A MEMBER IN THE PRESS

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Talpur:** On a point of privilege, Sir. I participated in the general discussion on the Budget day before yesterday. The press reports which carried my speech have given my name as Ghulam Raza Khan. Even a well-informed paper like the Pakistan Times has called me Ghulam Raza Khan. I, therefore, request you Sir that this may be corrected.

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ بالکل درست ہے۔ میر علی مردان صاحب نے جو تقریر یہاں کی تھی اس کے متعلق کچھ اخبارات نے انکا نام صحیح درج کیا ہے۔ مگر ایک دو اخبارات میں میں نے بھی دیکھا ہے کہ ان کے صحیح نام کی بجائے غلام رضا خان لکھ دیا گیا ہے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ پریس والے آئندہ محتاط رہیں گے۔ نہ صرف نام درست لکھتے بلکہ جو رپورٹیں بھی بعض دفعہ غلط بتائی گئی ہیں۔ انکا بھی اعادہ نہیں ہوگا۔ میں معزز ممبران کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگا کہ تقریر کے دوران میں جو دوسرے اراکین کی طرف سے مداخلت ہوتی ہے اسکی وجہ سے غلطیاں ہوجاتی ہیں۔ اگر معزز ممبران مداخلت نہ کریں تو رپورٹیں صحیح شائع ہوں۔

خان شاد محمد خان۔ جناب والا انہوں نے یہ گلہ کیا ہے کہ انکا نام غلط چھپا ہے۔ میں نے بھی یہاں تقریر کی تھی اسکا اخبارات میں پتہ ہی نہیں (تہقہ)

ملک عبدالجبار خان مہمند۔ (پشتو) پوانٹ آف پریویج جناب۔ میرا پوانٹ آف آرڈر یہ ہے کہ میری تقریر بھی اسوقت تک اخباروں میں نہیں آئی۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ کوئی پوانٹ آف پریویج نہیں ہے۔

خان وطن بادشاہ خان۔ (پشتو) جناب سپیکر صاحب میرے خیال میں اگر یہ اخبار والوں کو پیسے دے دیں تو پھر اخبارات میں ان کا نام آئیگا۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آرڈر۔ آرڈر۔ ایسی بات نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain:** On a point of order, Sir, some of the honourable members are complaining that newspapers have not given publicity to their speeches. I don't think that they can dictate or direct the newspapers to publish their speeches.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is why I have not entertained this point of privilege. قاضی مرید احمد۔ حضور والا میرا نکتہ استحقاق اخبارات کے متعلق نہیں۔ مجھے اخبارات سے شکایت نہیں۔ اور نہ ہونی چاہئے۔ کیونکہ اخبارات پرائیویٹ ادارے ہیں۔ صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ نکتہ استحقاق کو طول دے رہے ہیں۔ قاضی مرید احمد۔ اس لئے تاکہ آپ اسے سمجھ سکیں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ میں آپکی باتوں کو ضرور سمجھتا ہوں۔ جو آپ کے دل میں ہے وہ بھی مجھے معلوم ہے۔ (تہقہ)

شیخ محبوب الہی۔ تو کیا آپ ثبوت کا دعویٰ بھی کرتے ہیں؟ (قہقہہ)

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ کام آپ کے لئے چھوڑ رکھا ہے۔ (قہقہہ) یہ گناہ تو آپ ہی کر سکتے ہیں۔ (بلند قہقہہ)

قاضی مرید احمد۔ ریڈیو پاکستان سے مجھے یہ شکایت ہے کہ انہوں نے مجھے ”خان“ بنا رکھا ہے شاید اس لئے کہ خان صاحب کی وزارت ہے۔ وہ مجھے جب کبھی یاد فرماتے ہیں تو مرید خان کے نام سے۔ میں یہ مغالطہ دور کر دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ میرا نام مرید احمد ہے۔

### BUDGET GENERAL DISCUSSION

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ سب کو پتہ ہے۔ مسٹر احمد سعید کرمانی اپنی تقریر شروع کریں۔

Khan Shad Muhammad Khan: Sir, previously it was decided that nobody except the Ministers would be allowed to speak and now 10 minutes have been given to him.

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ ہر زادہ صاحب کا تصفیہ ہے کہ ۲۵ منٹ لیڈر آف دی آپوزیشن کو دینے ہیں۔ اب لیڈر آف دی آپوزیشن نے اپنے وقت میں سے ۱۰ منٹ مسٹر کرمانی کو دیدئے ہیں۔

مسٹر احمد سعید کرمانی۔ (ضلع لاہور) جناب والا! میں بجٹ کی عام بحث میں حصہ نہ لیتا اگر گورنمنٹ بنچوں سے یا میری جانب سے ایک دو مسائل کی طرف حکومت کی توجہ دلا دی جاتی۔

آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اس صوبہ میں رہائش کا مسئلہ نہایت نازک مسئلہ بن گیا ہے اور میں آپ کی وساطت سے مقامی لوگوں کے رہائشی مسائل کا ذکر کرنا چاہتا ہوں جیسا کہ آپ کو معلوم ہے تقسیم ہند سے پہلے اگر کوئی مقامی مسلمان کسی ہندو کا مکان لینا چاہتا تھا اور اس کا کرایہ دینے کے لئے تیار ہوتا تھا تو اسے مکان پر آسانی مل جاتا تھا لیکن اب جبکہ مقامی لوگوں کی آبادی بڑھ چکی ہے اور تعمیر کا کام بھی کسی قدر رک گیا ہے۔ اور متروکہ جائداد بھی عام لوگوں کو نہیں مل سکی اس لئے رہائش کے مسئلے نے نہایت نازک صورت اختیار کر لی ہے۔ میں اسکے سلسلے میں چند ضروری تجاویز پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ ہیں کہ اولاً جو ۱۰ فیصدی کوٹا مقامی لوگوں کے لئے مقرر کیا گیا ہے اسے بڑھایا جائے اور ساتھ ہی حکومت متروکہ جائدادوں کے جو ٹیلام کرنا چاہتی ہے ان میں بھی ایسے مقامی لوگوں کو حصہ لینے کا حق دیا جائے جن کے پاس جائداد نہیں ہے۔ یا یہ اصول بنا لیا جائے کہ صرف وہ مہاجر جو جائداد چھوڑ کر آئے ہیں ان میں حصہ لین لیکن اگر آپ نے ان مہاجرین کو بھی

نیلام میں حصہ لینے کی اجازت دینی ہے جو وہاں جائداد چھوڑ کر نہیں آئے تو پھر خدا را ان مقامی لوگوں کو محروم نہ کیجئے جو ہندوؤں کے زمانے میں مکان حاصل کر سکتے تھے لیکن اب نہیں کر سکتے۔ ان کو بھی حصہ لینے کی اجازت ملنی چاہئے۔

جناب والا ! آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ تقسیم ہند کے وقت ان علاقوں میں جو پاکستان میں آئے ہیں بہت سے مسلمانوں کے مکانات اور املاک جل گئی تھیں۔ میں حکومت سے استدعا کروں گا کہ وہ ایسے مسلمانوں کو ان کی جلی ہوئی جائدادوں کے سلسلہ میں معاوضہ دے یا ان کو بھی کلیم داخل کرنے کی اجازت دے۔ کیونکہ ان کے مکانات فسادات کی وجہ سے تباہ و برباد ہو گئے ہیں۔

اس کے بعد یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ریونیو جی مالکان اراضی کے جو مزارعین ہیں ان کو جو بے دخل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ وہ اگر قانون کے مطابق ہے تو اس کا علاج کوئی نہیں لیکن ایک علاج حکومت کے پاس ہے کہ وہ Crown lands پر ان بے کس اور بے بس مزارعین کو آباد کرے۔

یہ چند گزارشات تھیں جو میں مقامی لوگوں کی رہائش کے مسئلہ کے مطابق آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کرنا چاہتا تھا۔

جناب والا ! میں ایک غلط فہمی کا ازالہ کر دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ مہاجرین کو آباد نہ کیا جائے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ انہوں نے قربانیاں نہیں کیں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ ان سے انکا حق چھین لیا جائے۔ میں یہ کہتا ہوں مقامی لوگ بھی اس ملک کے شہری ہیں ان کو بھی ان کا جائز حق دیا جائے کیونہ اگر یہ نہ کیا گیا تو مجھے ڈر ہے کہ آنے والے سالوں میں وہ تفریق پیدا ہوگی جو آج تک نہیں ہوئی۔ ہمیں مقامی لوگوں کے جائز حقوق اور تمناؤں کو نظر انداز نہیں کرنا چاہیے اور Satellite Towns میں جہاں مہاجروں کو مکان دئے ہیں وہاں مقامی لوگوں کو بھی ملنے چاہئیں۔

آخری مسئلہ جس کا ذکر کرنا میں ضروری سمجھتا ہوں لیبر کے متعلق ہے۔ لیبر ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے یہ کیا ہے کہ صرف ایمپلائز کے مفادات کی نگہداشت کی ہے اور لیبر کے مفادات کو نظر انداز کر دیا ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومت اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو ری آرگنائز کرے اور دیکھے کہ وہ مقاصد جن کے لئے یہ محکمہ بنایا گیا تھا پورے ہوتے ہیں یا نہیں اور مروجہ Labour Laws کرنے کے لئے اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو مجبور کرے اور ایسی ترامیم ان میں لائے جو آج تک Labouring Countries میں آچکی ہیں۔ ان Labour Laws کو Up-to-date بنانا چاہئے۔

آخر میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ **Social welfare** کی جو سکیمیں ہیں ان کا آغاز **Labour Colonies** سے کیا جائے کیونکہ مظلوم ترین طبقہ مزدوروں کا ہے ان گذارشات کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

سردار بھادر خان (ضلع لاہور)۔ صدر محترم ! میں میزانیہ کو بجا طور پر اس آئینے سے تشبیہ دیتا ہوں جس میں یہی نہیں کہ ہم اپنا عکس دیکھ سکتے ہیں بلکہ اپنے مستقبل کی تصویر بھی دیکھ سکتے ہیں اور اس میسر شدہ موقع پر ہم سال رواں میں اپنی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیکر گورنمنٹ کی کوتاہیوں پر تنقید کرسکتے ہیں اور کوئی تعمیری تجاویز جو ہمارے پاس ہوں وہ اسکے غور کرنے کے لئے اس کے سامنے پیش کرسکتے ہیں۔ میں تلخ نوائی سے کام نہیں لونگا۔ میں حقیقت پسندانہ انداز میں اس مختصر سے وقت میں جو میرے لئے وقف کیا گیا ہے اس صوبہ کے اہم مسائل کے متعلق اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرونگا۔

صدر محترم۔ مجھے اس حقیقت کا اظہار کرنا ہے کہ صوبہ کے میزانیہ میں وہ لچک موجود نہیں ہے جس سے کوئی انقلابی تبدیلی رونما ہو سکے۔ اس میں وہ **Flexibility** موجود نہیں ہے کیونکہ ملک کی آمدنی کے ذرائع مرکز اور صوبہ میں غیر منصفانہ طریق سے تقسیم کئے گئے ہیں اور اسکی ذمہ داری مجھ پر عائد نہیں ہوتی۔ ان لوگوں پر عائد ہوتی ہے جو کہ اس ملک کا دستور بنانے والے ہیں۔ مجھے یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ صوبہ کا دائرہ عمل نہایت محدود کردیا گیا ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ ۱۶ مہینے کا وقفہ ہمارے ارباب بست و کشاد کی توجہ سے اس بنیادی تصور کو بدلنے کے لئے کافی تھا اور اگر وہ تبدیلی کردیتے تو ٹھیک ہوتا اور یہ نہایت ضروری تھا

میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارا سب سے بڑا ذریعہ آمدنی **Land Revenue** اور آیا نہ ہے۔ لیکن اسکو لگانے اور اکٹھا کرنے کا طریق حقیقت اور انصاف پر مبنی نہیں ہے۔ **Taxation** کا اصول اس سنگ بنیاد پر استوار ہوتا ہے کہ وہ لوگ جو کہ استطاعت رکھتے ہوں۔ جو صاحب استطاعت ہوں وہ ملک کے نظام کو چلانے کے لئے اپنی طرف سے **Contribution** کرتے ہیں۔ آپ انکم ٹیکس کی مثال سامنے رکھیں۔ اسی سال کے بجٹ میں پانچ ہزار کی آمدنی کو انکم ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا گیا ہے۔ مگر یہاں ایک ایکڑ زمین کے مالک پر بھی جو کہ اپنی جان کو بھی نہیں پال سکتا چہ جائیکہ وہ اپنے لواحقین کے لئے دو وقت کی روٹی مہیا کرسکے مالیہ اور آبیانہ اس شرح سے ہے جیسا کہ ہزاروں ایکڑ کے مالک پر ہے (خوب خوب) جس طرح پانچ ہزار تک کی آمدنی والے کو انکم ٹیکس کی ادائیگی سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا گیا ہے گویا کہ وہ پانچ ہزار کی آمدن میں اپنا اور اپنے لواحقین کا پیٹ بمشکل پال سکتا۔ اسی طرح اراضی کے معاملہ میں بھی **Minimum Holdings** مقرر کردی جانی چاہئیں کہ اتنے ایکڑ کا جو مالک ہے وہ اپنے بال بچوں کے لئے نان

شینہ بھی مہیا نہیں کر سکتا لہذا اسے ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ کیا جائے اور اس ٹیکس کو بندریج اور Slabs کے مطابق لگایا جائے۔ (خوب خوب)۔

جناب صدر۔ یہاں یہ بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ ملک میں زرعی اصلاحات ہوں۔ میں اس مطالبے کا ہمنوا ہوں۔ مگر زرعی اصلاحات پر اکتفا کرنا میرے خیال میں آپکے مسائل کا کسی حد تک حل تو ہو سکتا ہے۔ مکمل حل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ میں اس میں ترمیم کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس ملک میں اقتصادی اصلاحات ہونی چاہئیں جس سے زمیندار۔ کارخانہ دار۔ تنخواہ دار میں سے ہر ایک کا معیار مقرر کیا جائے تاکہ ایک خاص حد سے زیادہ جتنی آمدنی ہو اسکے وہ خود مالک نہ ہوں (تالیاں)۔

جناب صدر۔ بدقسمتی سے تقسیم کے بعد ہمارے ملک میں میری وزارت میں ایک بھائی اس خیال پر اصرار کرتے تھے کہ ہمیں سرمایہ مہیا کرنا چاہئے اور اسکی تقسم منصفانہ انداز میں کی جائے مگر افسوس انکا یہ خواب شرمندہ تعبیر نہ ہو سکا اور اس ملک کی دولت مٹھی بھر کر وڑ پتی لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں جمع ہو گئی ہے جن میں سے بعض ایسے بھی ہیں جن کو اپنی دولت کا اندازہ ہی نہیں۔ لہذا میں چاہتا ہوں کہ **there should be levelling down at the top and levelling up at the bottom** تاکہ یہاں کے مکینوں کو اپنی محنت سے دو وقت کی روٹی اور کھدر کے کپڑے دستیاب ہو سکیں اور اس طرح ان کے سرمایہ حیات و بقا کا سامان ہو سکے۔ لیکن اگر زرعی اصلاحات سے ابتدا کی جائے تو جیسا کہ میرے محترم بھائی خان عبدالقیوم خان نے فرمایا ہے کہ ممکن ہے اس ملک کے مسائل خاطر خواہ طریق پر حل نہ ہو سکیں اور بالآخر ہمیں انہی چیزوں کی طرف رجوع کرنا پڑے۔ میں حکومت کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر انہیں اپنے پیروکاروں پر اعتماد نہیں تو اس سلسلہ میں میں اور میری پارٹی انکی والہانہ تقلید کرنے کے لئے تیار ہے (تالیاں)۔

صاحب صدر۔ اس کے بعد میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے اپنے لئے صرف ایک منزل اور مقام تعین کرونگا اور وہ یہ ہے کہ اس صوبہ کے ذرائع بہترین مصرف لائے گئے ہیں یا نہیں۔ اگر حکومت ایسا کر رہی ہے تو وہ ہماری تائید اور مبارکباد کی مستحق ہے اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ بجٹ میں جو کچھ بھی آئندہ مالی سال کے اخراجات کے لئے مہیا کیا گیا ہے اور بالخصوص تعمیری کاموں کے لئے کیا گیا ہے ان کا تصرف معین اور مقرر وقت پر اس روپے کا تصرف بہتر اور درست طریق پر ہونا نہایت ہی ضروری ہے۔ اور اگر ایسا نہیں ہو رہا تو اسکی کوتاہی اور ناکامی کی ذمہ داری بلا شرکت غیرے حکومت اور اسکے رفقاء کے کار پر عائد ہوتی ہے۔

جناب صدر۔ میں اس موقع پر انتظامیہ کے متعلق بھی کچھ عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ اس کے اچھے یا برے ہونے کے متعلق میرا کچھ کہنا بے سود ہے کیونکہ اس

ایوان کے جس بھائی نے بھی اظہار خیال کیا اس نے اس کے متعلق کچھ نہ کچھ ضرور فرمایا۔ انتظامیہ اچھا ہے یا برا۔ اس میں بہت حد تک اختلاف پایا جاتا ہے۔ اگر یہ آج اچھا نہیں تو کل جب اچھے چلانے والے آئینکے ممکن ہے وہ بہتر ہوجائے۔ مگر گلہ یہ ہے کہ وحدت کے قیام کے وقت ہمارا یہ اندازہ تھا کہ اس کے قیام کے بعد اخراجات لازمی طور پر ان اخراجات سے کم ہونے چاہئیں جو اس سے پہلے تھے میں آپ کی وساطت سے اس حکومت سے دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وحدت کے قیام کے بعد اس ایوان جس میں سندھ، خیبرپور، بہاولپور، پنجاب اور سرحد کی اسمبلیاں مدغم ہوئی ہیں کے اخراجات میں کمی ممکن نہ تھی۔ میرے نزدیک تو یقیناً ممکن تھی۔ لہذا اس کے اخراجات میں کمی کرنا چاہئے تھی۔ آج بھی یہ مقصد حاصل ہو سکتا ہے۔ مگر افسوس کہ ابھی تک اپنے اس کی طرف توجہ مرکوز نہیں کی۔

جناب صدر۔ مغربی پاکستان کے قیام پر میں نے یہ تجویز پیش کی تھی کہ اس کے انتظامیہ کو خوش اسلوبی سے چلانے کیلئے ہر وزیر کو حکم دیا جائے کہ وہ اپنے سیکریٹری اور ہیڈ آف ڈیپارٹمنٹ پر مشتمل ایک سب کمیٹی بنائے اور ایک مہینہ کے اندر راندر اپنے محکمے کی از سر نو شیرازہ بندی کرے اور اس کے ساتھ ہی طیک شرط یہ بھی تجویز کی تھی کہ مغربی پاکستان کے سابقہ صوبوں کے وحدت کے قیام سے پہلے کے اخراجات میں ہندو سے بیس فیصد تک کمی کی جائے اگرچہ اس تجویز سے سب نے اتفاق کیا تاہم مجھے نہایت افسوس ہے کہ ہماری یہ حکومت اس تجویز کو کامیاب بنانے میں بالکل ناکام رہی ہے۔ اگر ہم اپنے اخراجات بیس فیصد تک کم کر دیتے تو اس سے مقصد یہ نہ تھا کہ چند لاکھ روپے بچ جائے مقصد یہ تھا کہ ایسا کرنے سے Administrative مشینری بہتر ہو جاتی کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی کام جب زیادہ ہاتھوں کو سونپا جائے تو اس کے متعلق کوئی بھی اپنی ذمہ داری محسوس کرنے کیلئے تیار نہیں ہوتا۔ لہذا نتیجہ ظاہر ہے۔ (تالیان) چنانچہ مجھے یہ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جب تک حکومت اس مسئلہ کی طرف اپنی توجہ مرکوز نہ کرے گی یہی مسئلہ ہمارے مابین بنائے محاصمت بنارہے گا جناب صدر۔ اب مجھے Development کے متعلق بھی کچھ کہنا ہے۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ وحدت کے قیام کے بعد یہ صوبہ تباہ و برباد ہو گیا ہے۔ مجھے اس سے اتفاق نہیں۔ جہانتک حالات اور واقعات کا جائزہ لیا جاسکا ہے اگرچہ بظاہر اور اس کی وجوہات نامعلوم ہیں تاہم میرے نزدیک اس کی وجوہات کوتاہ اندیشی اور بد تدبیری ہیں۔ وحدت مغربی پاکستان کے قیام کا اہم ترین مقصد یہ تھا کہ ہمارے تعمیری منصوبوں کی تکمیل کی رفتار تیز سے تیز تر ہو جائیگی۔ پسماندہ صوبوں میں تعمیری کاموں اور ترقی کے منصوبوں کو جلد اور آسانی سے پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچایا جاسکے گا۔ مگر ہوا کیا ہے؟ ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں میری معلومات سو فیصدی درست نہ ہوں میں اس کے متعلق آپ کی خدمت میں مثالیں پیش کروں گا اور جو اعداد و شمار پیش کروں گا اگرچہ وہ سرکاری اعداد و شمار تو نہ ہونگے تاہم اگر ان میں کسی قسم کی غلطی ہو تو میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ آپ مجھے معاف فرمائیں گے۔



جناب صدر۔ وحدت کے قیام کا دوسرا مقصد غالباً یہ بھی تھا کہ اسکے ہر حصے کی تعمیری ترقی جو اس میں شامل ہوا ہے کم از کم اس معیار پر قائم رکھی جائیگی جو وحدت سے عین قبل تھا۔ مگر یہ بھی نہیں ہوا۔ جب اس قسم کی کوئی چیز بھی نہیں ہوئی تو آخر ہوا کیا ہے ؟

اسی ضمن میں میں آپکی وساطت سے حکومت کی خدمت میں عرض کرونگا کہ اس معیار کے نظر انداز ہونیکے صرف ایک ہی وجہ ہے۔ اگر آپ سال رواں کے Capital Expenditure پر ایک طائرانہ نظر ڈالیں تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اس میں تعمیری کاموں کے لئے کتنا روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے اور اس میں سے کتنا خرچ ہو چکا ہے۔ (تالیان) اگر وہ روپیہ سارے کا سارا خرچ ہو چکا ہے تو اس ملک کے کسی باشندے کو یہ حق نہیں پہنچتا کہ وہ اس چیز پر اعتراض کرے کہ اس صوبہ میں ترقی کی رفتار خاطر خواہ نہیں رہی۔ اور وہ روپیہ جو خرچ نہیں ہوا تو اس کے لئے آپ بجا طور پر اس رقم کو خرچ نہ کرنیکی کوتاہی کے ذمہ دار ہیں۔ یہ تو اپنی ذمہ داری تھی۔ اگر آپکے انتظامیہ کی سشیری اس قابل نہ تھی کہ وہ سولہ ماہ میں تعمیری کاموں کی تکمیل کرسکتی تو پھر مختلف منصوبوں کے لئے اتنی رقم مختص کرنیکی ضرورت ہی کیا تھی۔ پچھلے سال Capital Expenditure ۳۰ یا ۴۰ کروڑ روپے کے قریب تھا جسکا بیشتر حصہ مرکزی حکومت سے حاصل کیا گیا۔ اب بھی سننے میں بھی آ رہا ہے کہ مرکزی حکومت نے مغربی پاکستان کے لئے بیس کروڑ روپیہ مختص کیا ہے مگر ابھی تک یہ رقم تصرف میں نہیں لائی جا سکی۔

صاحب صدر۔ اب میں ذرا تفصیل سے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ چھوٹے صوبوں میں سے بلوچستان کے ساتھ تو سال رواں میں صریحاً بے انصافی ہوئی ہے اور آئندہ بھی ہونے کی امید ہے۔ نیز قبائلی علاقوں کی ترقی کے لئے حکومت نے کوئی منصوبہ تیار نہیں کیا۔ ان کو حکومت کی مدد اور اعانت کی ضرورت تھی مگر تاحال کسی قسم کی کوئی مدد نہیں کی گئی۔ اتنا بھی نہیں ہو سکا کہ حکومت اپنے نمائندے اور ماہرین بھیج کر ان علاقوں کی سروے کراسکے اور ترقی کا جائزہ لے سکے۔ جب تک حکومت اس امر کی طرف اپنی توجہ مبذول نہیں کریگی اور Irrigation اور Minerals کے متعلق کوئی تحقیقات نہیں کریگی ملک کی کوئی ترقی نہیں ہوسکے گی۔

اس کے علاوہ نہایت ہی اہم تعمیری کاموں کے متعلق میں عرض کرونگا کہ وحدت کے قیام سے پہلے جن تعمیری کاموں کے متعلق غور و خوص کرکے منظوری دی گئی تھی ابھی تک انکی تکمیل نہیں ہو سکی۔ پھر اریگیشن سکیم کے متعلق عرض ہے کہ گزشتہ سال جون میں اسے مکمل ہو جانا تھا مگر حیرت کی بات ہے کہ آج تک وہ مکمل نہیں ہوئی۔ بہر Warsak Multi-purposes Project ہے جو مکمل نہیں ہوئی اور جسکو میرے دوستوں نے دو سال پہچھے کر دیا ہے۔ اس کے بعد Diversion Channel اور Coffer Dam ہے جو ابھی تک نامکمل ہے۔ کوھاٹ میں اس قسم کی ایک اسکیم ہے۔

ٹانڈو اریگیشن اسکیم کے متعلق سروے ہو چکی ہے اور روپیہ کی منظوری بھی ہو چکی ہے مگر وہ نامکمل ہے۔ بنوں میں رقم گڑھی اسکیم ہے اسی طرح ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان میں ایک اسکیم ہے مگر کوئی بھی آج تک پایہ تکمیل تک نہیں پہنچی۔ بلوچستان کی وادی پشین میں **Surface Well** کی ایک اسکیم تھی جسکے متعلق میرے زمانے میں (یعنی ۱۹۵۵-۱۹۵۴) میں منظوری ہو گئی تھی مگر وہ ویسے ہی پڑی ہے۔ بولان اسکیم کو دو سال میں مکمل ہونا تھا مگر تاحال نہیں ہوئی۔ اس کے علاوہ گڈو پراجیکٹ اور غلام محمد بیراج ہی کو دیکھ لیجئے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ انکی ابتدا کن حالات میں ہوئی تھی مگر ان کے **Water Courses** ابھی تک مکمل نہیں ہوئے۔ گڑھی حبیب اللہ میں سٹوریج اسکیم بھی اسی طرح پڑی ہے۔ اگرچہ اسکے لئے منظوری ہو چکی ہے مگر ابھی تک کچھ نہیں کیا گیا۔ سابقہ پنجاب کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ یہاں منگلہ بند کی تعمیر۔ ٹھل کالونی اور تونسہ بیراج کی سکیموں کی طرف حکومت نے کوئی توجہ نہیں دی۔ اور وہ نامکمل ہیں۔ تونسہ کے متعلق شائد آپ کو معلوم نہیں ہے کہ ابھی تک اسکے **Right Bank** کی **Alignment** کا فیصلہ نہیں ہو سکا۔ ان تمام اہم ترین کاموں کو نامکمل رکھنے کا نتیجہ کیا ہوا؟ وہ روپیہ جو ان سکیموں کے متعلق ہمارے پاس موجود تھا صحیح طریقہ پر خرچ نہیں ہو سکا اور اس طرح ملک کی پیداوار میں اضافہ نہ ہوا۔ اس روپیہ کے لئے ہم ابھی تک سود ادا کر رہے ہیں۔ اب اسکی تمام تر ذمہ داری آپ کے کندھوں پر عائد ہوتی ہے کیونکہ آپ ان سے عہدہ برآئے ہو سکے۔ بجٹ میں چونکہ ان کے لئے روپیہ کی گنجائش تھی اس لئے یہ ہمہ تن آپکی ذمہ داری ہے۔ آپ کی کابینہ کی ذمہ داری ہے اور محکموں کے افسران اعلیٰ کی ذمہ داری ہے جن کو معلوم ہے کہ ملک کے ذرائع آمدن کس قدر محدود ہیں۔ جس قدر روپیہ کی گنجائش تھی اس کے مطابق کوئی نہ کوئی سکیم تو مکمل ہوتی۔ کوئی نہ کوئی کام تو پایہ تکمیل کو پہنچتا مگر کچھ بھی نہ ہو سکا۔ اگر آپ ان اسکیموں پر روپیہ خرچ نہیں کر سکتے تھے تو کم از کم ہسپتالوں اور سکولوں کے لئے ہی خرچ کرتے۔ حکومت پر جو اس قسم کے الزامات لگائے جاتے ہیں۔ وہ صحیح ہیں کیونکہ جن چیزوں سے ہماری زندگی اور ہماری حیات وابستہ ہے ان کی ترقی کے لئے حکومت کچھ نہیں کر سکی۔ صاحب صدر کیا اسکی یہ وجہ تھی کہ کسی وزیر صاحب کو زکام تھا (قہقہہ) یا کسی جگہ سیلاب آ گیا تھا۔ اگر کوئی معقول وجہ ہوتی تو یقیناً ہم اس حکومت پر یہ الزام نہ لگاتے۔ اس ضمن میں میں آپ سے ایک واقعہ بیان کرتا ہوں۔ جب میں مرکزی حکومت میں وزیر تھا تو اس زمانہ میں پورٹ ٹرسٹ کے ملازمین نے ہڑتال کی اور یہ وجہ بیان کی گئی کہ چئیرمین پورٹ ٹرسٹ ان کو جمعہ کی نماز سے روکتے ہیں۔ بدھ کا دن تھا جب چند لوگ مجھ سے ملنے آئے اور بتایا کہ ان کو جمعہ کی نماز سے روکا گیا ہے۔ اب آپ ہی بتائیں کہ جو کچھ کہتے تھے اس میں وہ کہاں تک درست تھے۔ ممکن ہے یہی حالت آپکی ہو۔ اگر یونہی آپ کی طبع نازک ناساز رہی تو پھر آپ منزل مقصود پر کیسے پہنچ سکتے ہیں۔ آپ اپنے مقاصد میں کیونکر کامیاب ہو سکتے ہیں۔

آخر میں میں اس اہم ترین مسئلہ کا ذکر کرونگا جس کی وجہ سے ہماری قوم کو بڑے حد مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ وہ ہے غذائی قلت کا مسئلہ۔ جو ہماری حکومت کی بڑے تدبیری کی وجہ سے پیدا ہوا ہے۔ صاحب صدر۔ میں آپ کی وساطت سے اس حکومت اور اس معزز ایوان کی توجہ اس مسئلہ کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔

سب سے پہلے میں اس غذائی قلت کا پس منظر عرض کرونگا تاکہ اس ایوان کے معزز ممبران صحیح حالت سے واقف ہوسکیں۔ بدقسمتی سے غذائی قلت کا آغاز وحدت کے قیام کے ساتھ ہی ہوا۔ اس وقت پنجاب میں جسکو پاکستان کا دل کہا جاسکتا ہے شدید سیلاب آئے وہ غلہ جو جمع کیا ہوا تھا اس کا بڑے حد نقصان ہوا لیکن یہ سیلاب ۱۹۵۵ ع میں آیا۔ اگر آپ اکتوبر ۵۵ سے مارچ ۵۶ تک کے حالات دیکھیں مارکیٹ کی قیمتیں دیکھیں اور اسکا Trend دیکھیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ یہ غذائی قلت مصنوعی تھی۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ حکومت نے اس کی وجہ سے قوم کو گدا گر بنادیا۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ یہ حکومت بغیر دوستداری کے نہیں رہ سکتی۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ دوست ہونے چاہئیں اور Alliances ہونے چاہئیں لیکن یہ اشد ضروری ہے کہ ان Alliances کی وجہ سے جو Aid ملے وہ تو تعمیری کاموں میں صرف کی جائے تاکہ ہم دوسروں کے محتاج نہ رہیں۔ نہ یہ کہ ہم ہر سال کاسہ گدائی لے کر واشنگٹن پہنچ جائیں اور امریکہ سے امداد مانگتے رہیں۔ ۱۹۵۵ ع میں چند ایک افسران نے یہ کہا تھا کہ امریکہ سے دو لاکھ ٹن غلہ منگا کر اس قوم کو Demoralize کر دیا گیا ہے۔

صاحب صدر۔ میں تو یہ کہوں گا کہ غذائی صورت کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے ہمیں دو تین منزلیں طے کرنی پڑیں گی۔ جب تک ہماری جامع غذائی پالیسی مرتب نہیں ہوگی ہم کچھ نہیں کرسکیں گے۔

گزشتہ سال حکومت نے پہلے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ غلہ کی نقل و حرکت پر پابندی عائد کردی جائے تاکہ فاضلہ علاقوں سے غلہ غیر فاضلہ علاقوں میں نہ جاسکے لیکن آپ نے دیکھا کہ ان کے اس غلط فیصلے نے اناج کی حالت کو بھی خراب کردیا اور وہ علاقے جو غیر فاضلہ یعنی کمی والے علاقے کہلاتے تھے اور بھی تباہ و برباد ہو گئے آپ اس غلط پالیسی کے متعلق کیا جواز پیش کرسکتے ہیں؟ پھر جولائی کے آخر میں انہوں نے اس پالیسی کو بدل دیا اور اسکا نتیجہ اور بھی خراب نکلا۔ انہوں نے غلہ کی نقل و حرکت پر سے پابندی اٹھالی اور پھر Decontrol کردیا لیکن اگر آپ اس صوبہ کو تین حصوں میں تقسیم کردیتے اور راولپنڈی ڈویژن۔ پشاور ڈویژن اور ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان کو ایک جگہ کردیتے اور ان علاقوں میں غلے کی نقل و حرکت کھول دیتے۔ پھر اسکا اثر یہ ہوتا کہ ان علاقوں میں جوتین چار فاضلہ اضلاع تھے ان کی وجہ سے باقی علاقے کی کمی پوری ہوسکتی تھی۔ اسی طرح آپ بلوچستان کے لئے کرتے اور اسکی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے بہاولپور کے فاضلہ اضلاع سے غلہ کی نقل و حرکت کھول دیتے اور اس سے بلوچستان کی ضروریات پوری ہوجاتیں اور اس کے بعد باقی ماندہ فاضلہ علاقوں سے حکومت غلہ کی فراہمی کرتی

اور اگر اسے سختی بھی کرنی پڑتی تو سختی سے بھی کام لیکر غلے کی فراہمی کی جاتی لیکن جناب والا حالت یہ ہے کہ ان کی اپنی غلطیوں سے وہ علاقہ جو غیر منقسم ہندوستان کو اناج مہیا کیا کرتا تھا آج نان شبینہ کا محتاج ہے اور ان لوگوں کے زخموں کی حالت یہ ہے کہ ان پر کتنی ہی مرہم لگائیں وہ مندمل نہیں ہوسکتے۔ آپ نے ساڑھے چھ لاکھ ٹن غلہ صرف مغربی پاکستان کے لئے درآمد کیا ہے اور کہا یہ جاتا ہے۔ کہ اس میں سے تین لاکھ ٹن کراچی کے لئے منگوا یا گیا ہے حالانکہ کراچی بھی مغربی پاکستان کا ایک حصہ ہے۔ لہذا میں یہ کہوں گا کہ آپ کو ہر چیز کا دیانتداری سے جائزہ لینا چاہئے اور جو غلطی ہو جائے اسے تسلیم کر کے اسکی اصلاح کرنی چاہئے پھر ہی اسکا ازالہ ہوسکتا ہے۔ مگر آپ نے پیالیس جوالیس کروڑ روپہ Foreign exchange پر صرف کر کے باہر سے غلہ خریدا اور اپنی Foreign exchange کو اس طرح سے ضائع کیا جو اور بہت سے مفید کاموں میں صرف کی جاسکتی تھی اور یہ سب کچھ اس وجہ سے ہوا کہ آپ کی پالیسی غلط رہی اور آپ نے ترتیبی سے کام کرتے رہے۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آپ نے موجودہ بجٹ میں یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ زراعت کو ترقی دی جائے لیکن میں آپ سے یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے زمیندار کو زیادہ غلہ پیدا کرنے کیلئے کیا ترغیب دی ہے؟ آخر زمیندار کو بھی کسی سہولت کا یقین دلایا جائے جس سے وہ زیادہ غلہ پیدا کر نیکی ہمہ تن کوشش کرے وہ تو یہ چاہتا ہے کہ آپ ۱۰ روپیہ فی من غلہ کا نرخ مقرر کر دیں مگر ہم نے یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ اس غلہ کے جو کھانے والے ہیں وہ اس نرخ پر اسے خرید بھی سکیں گے یا نہیں؟ کھانے والے زیادہ ہوتے ہیں اور پیدا کرنے والے تھوڑے۔ ہماری تو یہ کوشش ہونی چاہئے کہ یہ غلہ ملک کے ہر حصہ میں دس روپیہ فی من کے حساب سے عوام کو مہیا کیا جائے۔ اس کے لئے بہتر صورت بھی ہوسکتی ہے کہ آپ نے زمیندار پر جو آیاناہ اور مالیہ لگایا ہے اسے کم کریں تاکہ زمیندار پر سے ٹیکسوں کا بوجھ کم ہو۔ اس کے علاوہ آپ ہر ضلع میں ایک یونٹ قائم کریں اور کم نرخوں پر زمینداروں کو ٹریکٹر مہیا کریں اور اگر انہیں ضرورت ہو تو تقاوی اور کھاد مفت تقسیم کریں تاکہ زمیندار کا بھی فائدہ ہو اور عوام کو اناج بھی سستا میسر آسکے۔

صاحب صدر۔ ایک چیز میں اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ کہ بدقسمتی سے ہماری پیداوار کی مقدار بہت تھوڑی ہے۔ بجائے اس کے کہ آپ نئے بیراج بنا کر غیر آباد زمینوں کو آباد کریں پہلے آپ یہ کوشش کریں کہ وہ علاقے جو آباد ہو چکے ہیں ان آباد شدہ علاقوں کی پیداوار کو بڑھایا جائے جیسا کہ بیرونی ممالک میں ہو رہا ہے۔ اگر جاپان ۵۶ من چاول فی ایکڑ پیدا کرسکتا ہے تو پھر کیا وجہ ہے کہ آپ کے پنجاب میں صرف دس بارہ من ہی پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ چلو اگر اتنا زیادہ آپ پیدا نہیں کرسکتے تو ۲۰-۳۰ من ہی پیدا کر لیں لیکن آپکی کوشش یہ ہونی چاہئے کہ جو علاقے آپکے پہلے آباد ہو چکے ہیں وہ زیادہ سے زیادہ غلہ پیدا کریں۔

صاحب صدر۔ میں اب زیادہ وقت نہیں لوں گا۔ بس ایک دو باتیں اور پیش کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ ایک تو یہ کہ ہر معاملہ میں پلیننگ کی جائے اور کوئی کام بے تدبیری سے نہ کیا جائے۔ آپ دیکھتے ہیں کہ کوئٹہ کی گولیاں بھی بڑے سے بڑا آدمی حاصل نہیں کر سکتا کیونکہ ان چیزوں پر **Foreign exchange** خرچ ہوتا ہے لیکن وہ تو آپ سارے کا سارا غلہ کی درآمد پر خرچ کر دیتے ہیں۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں ایک دو تجویزیں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے فرمایا تھا کہ پلیننگ کمیشن کی رپورٹ ایوان کے سامنے پیش کی جائے گی لیکن انہوں نے ایسا نہیں کیا۔ میں نے اس رپورٹ کا سرسری طور پر مطالعہ کیا ہے اور میں ان لوگوں کو خراج تحسین ادا کئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا جنہوں نے اسے مرتب کیا ہے۔ اس موقع پر میں ٹرانسپل ایرا کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں ٹرانسپل ایرا کی طرف سے عام طور پر یہ شکایت ہے کہ انکے ساتھ وہ شفقت کا سلوک نہیں ہوتا جو ہونا چاہئے۔ اس وقت میرا روئے سخن اپنے ان بھائیوں کی طرف ہے اور میں ان سے یہ درخواست کروں گا کہ جب حکومت کے ماہرین آپکے علاقہ میں سروے کے لئے جائیں تو آپ ان سے پورا پورا تعاون کریں اس سے آپکا ہی فائدہ ہوگا۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ قدرت نے آپ کو معدنی دولت سے مالا مال کیا ہے مگر جب تک پورے طور سے ان علاقوں کی سروے نہ ہوگی اور حکومت کے ماہر ان تمام ذرائع کا موازنہ نہیں کرینگے اس وقت تک آپ کی حالت بہتر نہیں ہو سکتی۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ تقسیم سے پہلے بھی ان لوگوں کی حالت یہ رہی ہے کہ جب کوئی پارٹی وہاں سروے کے لئے جاتی تو وہ انکی امداد کرنیکی بجائے ان کے کام میں رکاوٹ پیدا کرتے تھے کیونکہ انکے دلوں میں یہ شبہ رہا ہے کہ یہ لوگ اپنا تسلط جمانے کے لئے۔ ان کے علاقہ میں آجاتے ہیں اور اس میں ان کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں۔ دست بستہ اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ وہاں کے ایم۔ ایل۔ اے حضرات اپنے اپنے علاقہ میں ان ماہرین کو ساتھ لے جائیں اور چپہ چپہ میں پھر جب تک وہ کام نہیں کرینگے اس علاقہ کی حالت بہتر نہیں ہو سکتی۔ سال ۱۹۵۴-۵۵ء میں بلوچستان کے لئے سڑکوں کی تعمیر کے واسطے ۵۷ لاکھ روپیہ دیا گیا تھا اور پچھلے سال صرف ۵ لاکھ دیا گیا مگر وہ بھی خرچ نہیں ہوا اور وہاں کے عوام روتے ہیں کہ ان کے لئے کچھ نہیں کیا گیا۔ جب میں وہاں اے۔ جی۔ جی تھا اس وقت کے بجٹ کا آج کے بجٹ سے مقابلہ کریں تو آپ کو معلوم ہو جائے گا کہ ان کے ساتھ کس قدر ناانصافی ہوئی ہے۔ میرے بھائی شاد محمد خان نے جو کہ میرے ضلع سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اپنا رونا رویا ہے اور جہاں خدا داد خان کا نام لیا ہے وہاں مجھ بدنصیب کو بھی مورد الزام ٹھہرایا ہے۔ اس کے متعلق میری یہ گزارش ہے۔

ناکردہ گناہوں کی بھی حسرت کی ملے داد

یا رب اگر ان کردہ گناہوں کی سزا ہے

حقیقت یہ ہے کہ آپ کی یہ حکومت آپ کی دستگیری نہیں کر سکی لیکن آپ کی

نظروں میں اس طرز عمل کا بھی میں ہی گناہگار ہوں۔

پلیننگ بورڈ کے متعلق میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ اسکے ممبران کو ہر علاقے کی ضروریات کا اندازہ نہیں۔ اگر میرے پاس وقت ہوتا تو میں وضاحت کے ساتھ بیان کرتا کہ آپ کے پاس چند ایک پراجیکٹس ہیں جن پر آپ کروڑوں روپے خرچ کرنے والے ہیں۔ انکے متبادل پراجیکٹس بھی موجود ہیں مگر انہیں پہلے اس لئے شروع نہیں کیا گیا کیونکہ آپ کے پاس انکے اعداد و شمار موجود نہیں ہیں۔ لہذا یہ بہتر ہوگا کہ اس ایوان کی ایک کمیٹی مقرر کی جائے جو کہ اسکا اندازہ لگا سکے اور اپنی تجاویز اس ایوان کے سامنے پیش کرے۔

صاحب صدر۔ اب میں آپ کی وساطت سے اس ایوان کی توجہ ایک دلخراش حقیقت کی طرف دلاتا ہوں۔ جھنگ کے ایم۔ ایل۔ اے صاحبان کے متعلق Election Tribunal کا فیصلہ اور Supreme Court کا فیصلہ آپ کی نظروں سے گزرا ہوگا۔ میں نے سنا ہے کہ Tribunal کے صدر دستغیبی ہو گئے ہیں۔ یہ کافی نہیں چاہئے تو یہ تھا کہ حکومت اس فیصلے کی روشنی میں Tribunal کو برطرف کر دیتی (تالیاں)۔ مگر حکومت کو اسکا احساس نہیں۔ وہ (صدر) خود مستعفی ہو گئے۔ لیکن یہ سلسلہ یہیں ختم نہیں ہو جانا چاہئے۔ میں آپ کو سندھ چیف کورٹ کی ایک مثال پیش کرتا ہوں۔ وہاں کے ایک جج کے خلاف چند الزامات عائد کئے گئے جو اس سے بہت کم سنگین تھے۔ لیکن انکے خلاف انکوائری کی گئی Judiciary کو پاک رکھنے کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ حکومت اس سلسلہ میں فوری قدم اٹھائے آیا اس Tribunal کا President اس فیصلے کی روشنی میں اس قابل ہے کہ اسے جج رہنے دیا جائے یا اسے اس کے عہدے سے ہٹا دیا جائے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ اس معاملے کو Supreme Court کے سپرد کر دیا جائے۔

اس کے بعد میں قاضی عبدالعلیم اثر کے متعلق کچھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے انکے مقدمہ سے کوئی تعلق نہیں۔ اگر واقعی وہ مجرم ہیں تو انہیں کیفر کردار تک پہنچایا جائے۔ مگر اس حقیقت کے پیش نظر کہ وہ اس ایوان کے ممبر ہیں اور اس ملک کے شہری ہیں انکے ساتھ انسانیت کا سلوک روا نہیں رکھا گیا۔ میں مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ اس معاملہ میں جو ڈیشل انکوائری کی جائے۔ اس اقدام سے حکومت اور وزیر اعلیٰ کا وقار بڑھ جائے گا۔ اس کے بعد اس ایوان کو مطلع کیا جائے کہ جو کچھ عبدالعلیم اثر کہہ رہے ہیں وہ غلط ہے یا صحیح۔

اب میں مخدوم سید حسن محمود صاحب کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرتا ہوں۔ میں نے نجی طور پر ان کی اصلاح کی کوشش کی اور ممکن ہے کہ وہ کارگزار ثابت ہو۔ مگر میں ان کے لئے دعا کرتا ہوں اور مجھے امید ہے کہ اس ایوان کے ممبران میری اس دعا میں شریک ہونگے کہ خدا انکو راہ راست پر لائے۔ (آوازیں۔ ”آمین“) میں انکے حکمہ کے متعلق اخبارات میں پڑھ کر تنگ آ گیا ہوں اور حیران ہوں کہ خدایا یہ کیا وقت آ گیا ہے۔ میں ان سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ اللہ اپنے رویے کو بدلیں۔ دنیا کی تاریخ میں یہ کہیں

نہیں ہوا کہ ایک وزیر کے ہر فیصلے کے خلاف عدالت عالیہ میں درخواستیں کی جائیں اور بہت سی منظور بھی ہوئی ہوں۔ میں اس معاملے میں قاضی سرید احمد کی تائید نہیں کرتا کہ جس منسٹر کے فیصلہ کے خلاف Writ petition کی جائے اسکے اخراجات بھی وہ منسٹر ہی برداشت کرے کیونکہ اسکا بار گران میرے بزرگ اور انکے والد پر ہی پڑے گا۔ میں انکی اصلاح کے لئے دست بدعا ہوں آپ بھی میری تائید کریں (آوازیں آئیں)

آخر میں استادوں کی ہڑتال کے متعلق عرض کرتا ہوں۔ میں نے سنا ہے کہ آپ نے ایک کمیٹی مقرر کی ہے۔ جہاں تک ان کے حقوق کا تعلق ہے وہ بہت واضح ہیں۔ جب یہ حقوق سابقہ صوبہ سرحد، سندھ و بلوچستان کے استادوں کو حاصل ہیں انہیں حقوق اور انہیں گریڈز سے آپ ان کو کیسے محروم رکھ سکتے ہیں۔ اس لئے میں یہ کہہونگا کہ حکومت اس اہم معاملہ میں اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے عہدہ برا ہونے میں ناکام رہی ہے۔ آنے والے مورخ جب اس پھنسیب ملک کی تاریخ لکھیں گے تو ان کا فتویٰ اس دور کے متعلق یہ ہوگا۔

یہ کم نظر سر منزل پہنچ نہیں سکتے  
نیا سفر ہے نیا کارواں بنانا ہے

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah: (MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION).** Mr. Speaker Sir, I have listened with great interest and attention the speeches of honourable members of both sections of the House and I am grateful to those members who have made constructive criticism of the budget proposals and have made suggestions for the consideration of the Government. I am particularly grateful to my friend Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan who with his rich administrative experience and ability, undoubted ability, has made very constructive contribution to the debate and has made certain valuable suggestions and has noticed some quite a few attractive features in the budget which he has discussed and emphasised. I am sure that every fair-minded man will agree that my friend Sardar Rashid Khan has presented a remarkable and admirable close-up picture of the financial condition of the province and has presented very sound proposals for solving the problems which confront our province.

I am afraid, Sir, I am not in agreement with my friend Syed Amir Hussain Shah, for whose ability and affability I have got great regard. I am also not in agreement with Mian Muhammad Shafi, for whose industry and perseverance both for pleading the cause of the under-dog in this House and also pleading for extension of time with folded hands for hanguing this House. I have great respect I am afraid I am not in agreement with both of them when they paint a very gloomy picture and describe this budget as a colourless balance sheet of income and expenditure. My submission is that a budget which registers an over-all increase of 14 percent on the revenue side over the out-going year's budget, a budget which provides 46 percent of the total revenues for beneficant activities of nation-building nature, a budget which provides an improvement of 41 percent over the preceding year's budget for nation-building departments, that budget, I submit, cannot be called colourless and it will not certainly be fair to describe it as a soulless budget.

Now so far as the main points which have been made by my friends on the opposition against the budget are concerned, I am sure my friend Sardar Rashid Khan who is in charge of the Finance Department, will make an effective reply in respect of

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them but so far as the points which pertain to my department, the Irrigation, Development and Power Department, are concerned, I will make certain submission and I hope I will convince the House that during the 11 months that we have been in charge of this Government, we have done our best, and in fact our very best, for the development of this province.

My esteemed friend, Sardar Bahadur Khan, today referred to the amount which we were to get and we have actually got from the Central Government during the outgoing year. He was pleased to say, Sir, that the Central Government had issued a statement saying that the Provincial Government had not availed of the money that was placed at their disposal. I submit that the Central Government never issued a statement to that effect. In fact a new item by its correspondent appeared in Pakistan Times in December, 1956 that the Central Government had decided upon a grant of twenty crores of rupees for the Provincial Government and the Provincial Government had not spent a pie out of that. My submission, Sir, is that this was not a grant; it was an interest bearing loan of twenty crores. It is true that we had not spent much of it by that time; but I am in a position to state now that by the end of 31st March, we are spending 13.79 crores out of these 20 crores which have been loaned to this province by the Central Government. Sir, it is always so, that in the initial stages the progress is very slow and then the pace quickens; but unfortunately the position during the last year was that there were tremendous floods to which my friends Sardar Bahadur Khan has referred and therefore the Progress Continued to be slow. He, however, thinks that is no justification for us to plead. I may submit, Sir, that he has absolutely no idea of the enormity of the floods. I am sure that most of the members on that side have absolutely no idea of the magnitude of the floods that we had in 1956 in various parts of the province and they have no idea of the damage that had been caused which had to be repaired. I wish my friend, Sardar Bahadur Khan, who is Leader of the opposition, had taken pains to go to the various parts of the province and see with his own eyes the damage that has been caused. Sir, actually in our province nearly three thousand square miles were under water on account of rain and floods in the year 1956. I shall later refer to the floods in the year 1955 and will show you how the floods in the year 1955 and 1956 have hampered the progress of our development work. With regard to floods of 1956, I have got figures and I am prepared to place them before the House. Actually three thousand sq. miles of land were under water; about twenty lakhs of acres of land were submerged, crops worth eight crores of rupees were absolutely destroyed and it had been found that flood protection bunds, river bunds and canal bunds had been practically washed away, and therefore the entire machinery that we had at our disposal whether it was working on Gudu Barrage, Kotri barrage or Taunsa barrage, or on any other development projects had to be diverted. Sir, not only the machinery but also the staff working on these development projects had to be diverted and naturally therefore progress on the development work, which we had in hand, slowed down.

Sir, it will give you some idea if I inform the House that in our part of the province, in the former province of Sind alone, it had been found that 171 crores of cubic feet of earth had to be moved to repair the bunds adequately and out of that 47 crores of cubic feet of earth was unavoidable to be moved before the next flood season starts and therefore we had to make an all out effort to repair the damage so that at least the existing production level we should be able to retain.

Now, Sir, it will also be found and it has been made abundantly clear in reply to questions from the other side that we are very much short of machinery. After the flood havoc in 1955 in the former Punjab we had indented in December 1955, for machinery worth about three crores of rupees; unfortunately the Central Government could not find it possible to provide the necessary foreign exchange for that. They thought that the I.C.A. people will be able to give us some machinery in the shape of aid that did not materialise with the result that we had no machinery at all. Again after the flood of 1956 we have indented machinery worth about two crores of rupees which I do not think we will be able to get before the end of April. So, Sir, it was very necessary to divert the machinery that was working on the develop-



ment projects for the repair of the damage that had been caused by the floods. Manual labour is limited; donkey labour is also limited. Although we actually enhanced the rates of manual and donkey labour, even then we were not able to get it adequately to do the work that was very necessary to be done.

Sir, it is not by way of palliation that I am quoting all those figures; actually the floods hampered the work to a very large extent. With all these difficulties that I have enumerated, we have been able to do work worth Rs.13 crores and 79 lakhs and this is in addition to the floodrepair work which is worth about three crores of rupees which was scattered throughout the province. I am not referring to the amount of one crore of rupees which my friend, Sardar Rashid, has reserved for flood protection work in the budget. Apart from that at least three crores of rupees have been spent on the repairs of flood protection bunds scattered throughout the province. Thus we spent three crores plus 13.79 crores. This is the work that we have done during the last financial year.

I am grateful to my friend, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, who admitted that money alone is not enough. It is true that we had money at our disposal, but it is not only money that is necessary for carrying out the development projects. For this, talent is required, skill is required, experience is required and material is required and all these things cannot be made available overnight. We are doing our best and I assure you that so long as I am in charge of this Department, I will continue to do my best and shall see that development work does not suffer in any manner.

Now, Sir, my honourable friend, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan referred to the development of irrigation in the tribal area and said that more irrigation facilities should be provided in that area. I can assure the House that we are alive to the needs of the tribal area and I hope that something substantial would be done for them in the near future. There is a scheme to have a couple of canals, one on each side of the Warsak Project. There will be a right bank canal and a left bank canal. The left bank canal will irrigate ten thousand acres in Mohamand territory and the left bank canal will irrigate large portion of the territory which belongs to the Afridis.

My honourable friend, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan and every other member of the tribal area will agree with me that the possibilities of doing any irrigation work in that area are very limited and few because valleys there are very small and narrow and, therefore, it may not be possible to introduce any big scheme there. But I may assure the House that so far as the tribal area is concerned development, both on the irrigation side as well as on power side, will receive the utmost attention of this Government. So far as other areas of the frontier region are concerned my friend knows that there is a scheme called Gomal Zam Flood Protection Scheme in Dera Ismail Khan which has been provided for in the Budget. A provision of fifty lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Budget. We are sinking thirty tubewells in Dera Ismail Khan and thirty lakhs of rupees have been provided for this purpose. These tubewells will get power from Kurram garhi project which we hope to complete this year. My friend, Sardar Bahadur Khan has referred to Kurram garhi project. I am sure he knows all about it and he must have gone to see the site himself when he was incharge of this portfolio. This project has almost been completed and I have no doubt that during this year it will start functioning and the thirty tubewells that we are sinking in Dera Ismail Khan this year and for which we have made provision in the Budget will get electric power from this project. My friend has also referred to Pehur project. He knows that we are completing it and the work is progressing satisfactorily and I hope it will be completed during the course of this year.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** What about Gulkuch Project?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I am not in a position to tell you about this project off hand. Had my friend spoken yesterday, I would have got some time to answer his points.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Let me know what amount has been spent so far out of the twenty five lakhs of rupees ear-marked for this project when the demands are taken up?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I shall be in a position to tell him tomorrow. My friend Sardar Bahadur Khan referred to the backwardness of the Baluchistan area and he said that we were doing nothing for the development of that area. My sympathies are undoubtedly with my friends in Baluchistan but I am sure they will realise our difficulties. With all those difficulties we are doing our best for them. We are doing a scientific survey of the entire water resources of the Baluchistan area. This is being done by a united Nations team. We are making provision for open wells and tube-wells. We have imported three wheels from Russia in the shape of economic aid which will help us in boring these tubewells. We are quite alive to the needs of that area and I assure my friends that we will do our best for them.

Then, Sir, some of my friends from the former province of Sind have made certain points with regard to the measures that we propose to adopt against the floods and enquired about the repair work of the damaged bunds that has been done so far. I have already referred to the enormity of the damage that has been done and I assure them that I am quite alive to their needs. I have visited every place that has been affected by the floods in Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Dadu, Jacobabad and Larkana districts. I have visited all these places and I can assure my friends that we shall see that the damage is repaired in time and that measures are taken in order to protect against any floods that might come in the year 1957. My own feeling is that these rains have come to stay and I am afraid, Sir, that there will be Periodical floods; but I am sure the Government is aware of the difficulties of the people and will take all possible steps to protect the province from the ravages of these floods.

My friends, Pir Elahi Bakhsh and Mr. Abdul Hamid Jatoti have asked for the construction of the Flood Protection Bund. I may tell them that I have been there on the spot. I took the Secretary of the Department with me. The Chief Engineer also accompanied me. I saw with my own eyes that the Bund which is hundred miles long had been washed away at certain places. At some places it had disappeared altogether. The repair work which is to be done is enormous but we are doing all that is humanly possible. All the available machinery has been put on the repair work there and I hope that by the end of June and before the next rainy season sets in we shall be able to complete the Bund. My friends have also referred to the necessity of constructing the Sopra Bund. This Bund is sixteen miles long and will cost ten lakhs of rupees and will be the second line of defence for this area. I have already accorded my approval to the building of the Bund and in a day or two I shall communicate my orders to the Superintending Engineer of the Circle to start work. Some machinery is available and if we are able to get the new machinery that we have indented for that will also be diverted to that area so that the Bund is completed as early as possible.

Then, Sir, my friend Pir Elahi Bakhsh has also referred to the Nara Valley Drain. He thinks it has been heavily silted and should, therefore, be desilted. May I submit Sir, for the information of my friend that this is a very small drain in which provision had been made for the drainage of only fifteen hundred cusecs. Last year's experience was that there was a discharge of more than one hundred thousand cusecs. So even if we widen it and make it a drain for ten thousand cusecs it will not be enough. It is, therefore, no use desilting it. It is no use widening it, because the scheme is to cost two crores and sixty lakhs. My Government is thinking of converting the right bank of the drain into a flood protection bund in order to make it a first line of defence for this part of the Province. The districts of Dadu and Larkana can be protected by this Bund. Government are seriously considering that proposal in my friend Mr. Mazari.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** What about old Nara Bund?

**Kazi Fazalullah Ubedullah:** I am sorry he did not refer to that.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** I did refer.

**Kazi Fazalullah Ubedullah:** I will let him know tomorrow. Sir, my friend Mr. Mazari talked of Dera Ghazi Khan and needs of that area. I quite realize them. In fact Dera Ghazi Khan has suffered the most in the former Punjab area in 1956. Sir, we are very keen on repairing the bund and the proposal was that we should

build a bund for the protection of Taunsa town, but nobody was going to undertake the construction of that bund. In the former Punjab it was not thought a duty of the Irrigation Department to put up bunds for the protection of towns. Since the Deputy Commissioner was not doing it, the communication Department was not doing it, I had to order the Irrigation Department to construct the bund, and I hope before the rainy season starts this bund will be completed. Besides, this, Sir, Irrigation Department has been carrying on various schemes of flood protection in that area.

Sir, in the Punjab area we are constructing the Sidnai Escape at the cost of one crore 27 lakh rupees, and a provision has been made in the Budget for that and I hope we will be able to complete it very soon.

Then, Sir, some friends have referred to Kohistan area the desert area and my friend Mir Muhammad Bakhsh referred to the question of the reclamation of the desert area and also complained about the scarcity of water in that area and urged the necessity of sinking tube-wells and open wells for drinking purposes. I have already informed the House in answer to one of the questions which had been put by my friend Mir Muhammad Bakhsh that we have provided substantial amount of money for sinking of some wells and also to reopen some wells in order to remove the scarcity of water that was felt in Nagar Parker and Diph Talukas and I hope scarcity of water will be greatly eased. I may, however, add that during the last several years I have noticed that there has been regularly fair rain fall in the desert area and that there has been no scarcity of water; on the contrary we have been getting very good crops and no famine conditions exist at all; but all the same we have got to be careful, because it is very necessary to have assured water supply there and whenever I find money available, I hope, I will be able to provide more wells in that area.

Sir, my friend, Mr. Thakar has put forward a suggestion that we should lay some pipelines from Kotri and take water to the desert area. I suppose, Sir, that will be a very difficult task, because, I think it will cost millions to take water from Kotri to the desert area. I can only assure my friend that we will do our best to see that the reasonable needs are satisfied. Some friends have also referred to the problem of reclamation, water logging and salinity. I am afraid that is a very acute problem. I confess that we have not been able to do much progress in that direction. It is true that salinity and water-logging are our two main problems which have got to be tackled if we want to retain the productivity of our soil. It is also true that three million acres of land in West Pakistan have been affected by water-logging and salinity and that about 13 lakhs out of 20 lakhs have been almost completely destroyed and they have been unfit for cultivation. The only solutions to have tube wells along the side of the main canals. Of course they will cost a great deals, they will cost crores of rupees to import them (tube wells) and to put them up and then we will need electricity to run them and this is going to be a very expensive thing, but all the same we are making an experiment. We have made a beginning and we are likely to have 600 tube-wells this year for this purpose in West Pakistan, especially in Khairpur, Bahawalpur and Lahore Divisions. I hope this experiments will succeed and as soon as more money is available we shall be able to import more tube-wells and install them, because according to us that is the only solution of this problem. I will also submit in this connection that we have created a division in Hyderabad and have added it to Sukkur circle and we have also created more facilities for drainage purposes in Lahore. So this will show that the Government is alive to this need and I assure my friends that we will be doing our best in that directions.

Then, Sir, with regard to electricity, with your permission, I will just read out what we have been able to do and I hope the House will bear with me if I take the House through a couple of pages. This statement which I am reading out will show that we have made substantial progress in the matter of electricity.

During the year 1956-57, the Department has completed the following schemes.

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(i) The Malakand, Dargai and Rasaul Hydel Stations were successfully synchronized amongst themselves and with Shahdara Steam Station, Lyallpur Deisel Station and with Sialkot Deisel station. This resulted in a gain of generating capacity and a saving in cost on coal and Deisel oil which used to be burnt while water in Hydel Stations used to flow to waste. The saving on fuels has resulted in a saving in foreign exchange to the extent of 40 to 50 lacs in the current year and will increase to about 80 to 90 lacs in the next financial year.

(ii) The Montgomery Thermal Station was connected with the Hydel Grid by constructing 80 mile line from Okara to Lahore within a very short period of three months. This has made spare power at Montgomery available on the entire Grid area wherever it is needed.

(iii) The Lyallpur Steam Station which comprises 2 sets of 4000 K.W. each and one set of 6000 K.W. has been commissioned during December, 1956. It will relieve the shortage of power in the area to an appreciable extent.

(iv) 66 K.V. Grid stations at Montgomery, Arifwala, Burewala, Pakpattan, Chichawatni, Okara, Bhair Pheru, Saidpur, Kot Lakhpat and 132 K.V. Grid stations at Rawalpindi and Wah have been constructed and energized.

(v) Kalat Town was given supply by installing 60 K.W. Deisel Sets. The important schemes under execution with the Provincial Electricity Department are—

1. Chichoki Mallian Hydel Scheme.
2. Gujranwala Hydel Scheme.
3. Kurram Garhi Hydel Scheme.
4. Shadiwal Hydel Scheme.

In the case of Chichoki Mallian and Kurram Garhi Schemes sufficient progress during the year has been achieved. The erection of power station equipment is expected to be completed during the next year.

Then, Sir, the Canadian Government are financing Shadiwal Project.

These Hydel Projects when completed will increase the generating capacity of the Province by 55,000 K.W.

I might add for the information of the House that during the last one year we have actually added 27,000 K.W. to our power in this province.

Then, Sir, my friends complained that in the Southern zone nothing has been done so far as electricity is concerned. I might say for the information of my friends that in that area there are two schemes:

The Lower Sind Thermal Grid Scheme and the Upper Sind Thermal Grid Scheme. Under these two schemes, it is proposed to instal steam stations at Hyderabad and Sukkur of an initial capacity of 15,000 K.W. each. These will supply power to Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns and villages by a net-work of 33 K.V. Transmission Lines and encourage the development of Industry in the backward areas of old Sind Province.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Dadu will get electricity from where?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** From Sukkur Thermal Station.

The scheme for taking over the abandoned electric supply undertakings in Sind under the Nationalisation Programme is being actively pursued. Eight such undertakings have been taken over since independence. It is hoped that Jacobabad Mirpur Khas, Tatte, Ratodero and Mehar undertakings will be acquired by the Government during 1957-58. I have actually passed orders for them.

Investigations to set up a Thermal Station at Quetta with an installed capacity of 5,000 K.W. are in hand and the scheme is expected to be finalised during next year.

Proposals to electrify the towns of Mastung, Sanghar and Shahdad Kot by means of Deisel Sets have been made for the year 1957-58 to meet the growing demand of the public.

Thus it will be seen that we have done substantial work in this Department during this year and the work of which we should really feel proud. We have actually added 27,000 K.W. of power. So far as Hyderabad thermal station is concerned, the scheme of this thermal station was mooted by the Sind Government in 1952 and the papers were forwarded to the Central Government. The Central Government however slept over those papers and it was in our days that we picked up the threads and pressed the Central Government to expedite the disposal of those papers and you will be pleased to know that actually the Pakistan Government has placed tenders for machinery and I hope that within two years time we will have that thermal station set up there.

Sir, I am very thankful to my friend Khan Bahadur Habibullah. I do not know if he is here who made some point with regard to food; but his accusation against us that we had not stopped the Central Government from exporting grains during 1954-55 and in part of 1955-56, is hardly tenable. You will observe, Sir, that we were not there in 1954-55 when bulk of the stock was disposed of. Actually the stock that has been disposed of by the Central Government in the months of April, May and June, 1956 according to him, is only 1,700 tons. I might add for the information of my friend and also the House, Sir, that this was a condemned stock which was actually given by the Sind Government to the Central Government for disposal. It had been lying since 1951-52; it had been exposed to rains and considerable damage had been done to it and the stock was not even considered fit for human consumption, and I am grateful to the Central Government that they have been able to fetch some price for the stock and that they were able to dispose it of. My submission is that it was the Muslim League Government at the Centre at that time in April, May and June 1956 and it is the Muslim League Party to which my friend owes adherence. It was Ch: Mohammad Ali's Government that was ruling over Pakistan at that time and it was for them to see whether they should really dispose of that stock or not; that Government was certainly not one which could be influenced by us. My friend remembers that actually in the month of May, when probably that stock was being sold, two members of the Central Government Mr. Rashid and Mr. Kayani were here. They were actually supporting our friends to overthrow this Government and surely my friend does not expect me or does not expect our Government, to be able to influence such set-up of Central Government and stop them from exporting the stocks which I think they were justified in exporting because it was condemned stuff and could not be used. Moreover, you will be pleased to see that at that time in the month of June 1956 we could not foresee that there will be tremendous floods and that there will be a huge loss of foodgrains and food crops and that from a surplus province we will actually be reduced to the position of a deficit province. As I have said just now, actually crops worth eight crores of rupees, which will come to about 300,000 tons, were absolutely destroyed by the last flood of 1956 and after all what have they imported in West Pakistan? About 350,000 tons of food grains and this is as much as was destroyed by the last floods.

Members from Sind know that actually every year we were able to declare a surplus of about 2½ lakh tons of rice in Kharif season and the unfortunate position today after the floods is that we are not able to meet our own needs in that area so far as rice is concerned. Thus at that time we could not anticipate that there will be floods and crops will be destroyed and that we should be writing to the Central Government against disposal of the stock.

My friend Mr. Qayyum Khan referred to the treasury benches as musical chairs. I am afraid it is so. Unfortunately ever since the inception of Pakistan both at the Centre and in the Provinces we find that the treasury benches have been reduced to the position of musical chairs. That is the unfortunate part of it and that is why as my friend Mr. Qayyum Khan said, there was no stability and our prestige and our administration had suffered. Instability has adverse effect on prestige both internally and externally. It is a matter of which we should feel ashamed. Now, in the neighbouring country you see stability both at the Centre as well as in the States and you find that those people are making wonderful progress. Even here in one province, in the former Frontier Province, I know Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan did good work. This will be conceded even by his worst enemies. Whatever else may people say about him, he did a lot of solid work for that province. He may have ridden rough shod in the political field and many of us may not agree with the methods he adopted, but there is no gainsaying of this fact that he had through stability accomplished a lot of constructive work both in the educational and industrial fields as also in the sphere of power development.

Frontier is legitimately proud of the work that he did. Stability therefore is very necessary and I am glad my friend Mr. Qayyum Khan has emphasized indirectly the necessity of stability of the Government.

**Syed Amir Hassan Shah:** What is the reason of the loss of stability?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Undependability; yesterday he was sitting there and today he is sitting here.

**Syed Amir Hassan Shah:** May I tell my friend that people sitting on that side rely not on contacts with the people or support of the people that they enjoy with masses but they rely on other methods than popularity with the people.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order Please.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I will assure my friend that we have greater contacts with the people and we enjoy greater support of the people than anyone of them sitting there on the other side.

Sir, I am afraid I have taken more time than allowed to me. I am grateful to the House for patiently hearing me. Before I close it is necessary for me to pay a tribute to my Secretary and staff in the Development department who have been doing very good work. Infact I am very proud of them and I am glad to say that their work is bearing good results.

کرنل سید عابد حسین (وزیر مواصلات و تعمیرات) جناب والا مجھے افسوس ہے کہ میں نے اپنی تقریر کا مسودہ انگریزی میں تیار کیا تھا لیکن مجھے پرزادہ صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ہمارے بہت سے ممبران کو یہ شکایت ہے کہ انگریزی زبان بولی جاتی ہے جسے وہ نہیں سمجھ سکتے اس لئے وزرا اردو میں تقریر کریں تو بہتر ہو۔ لہذا میں اردو میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرنیکی کوشش کرونگا۔ اور اگر اس میں تھوڑا سا زیادہ وقت صرف ہو جائے تو آپ ازراہ کرم بار بار گھڑی کی طرف نہ دیکھیں جناب والا۔ بجٹ ہرسال پیش ہوتا ہے اور حزب مخالف کی طرف سے ہرسال اس پر نکتہ چینی ہوتی ہے۔

قاضی مرید احمد - لفظ حزب مخالف نہیں ہے۔ حزب مخالف ہے۔

کرنل سید عابد حسین - جناب والا وہ باز نہیں رہ سکتے۔ مقتضائے طبیعتش این است (قطع کلام)۔

(At this stage Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan interrupted).

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not speak well of any member of this House to make interference in this way. When the Leader of the Opposition made a long speech, nobody interrupted him. Now the members have not got the patience to hear others. This is very strange. We are creating such traditions of which we shall feel ashamed later on.

کرنل سید عابد حسین - جناب والا وہاں سے لیڈر بولتے ہیں ممبر بولتے ہیں۔ ہم غور سے اور اطمینان سے سنتے ہیں۔ لیکن انکی طرف سے غالباً ہدایات یہ ہیں کہ قطع کلامیاں کی جائیں۔ اور اگر ایسا نہیں ہے تو مہربانی کر کے اطمینان سے سنیں۔ جناب والا - عرض یہ ہے کہ بجٹ ہرسال پیش ہوتا ہے اور ممبر ہرسال اس پر تنقید کرتے ہیں مگر جس انداز سے اس سال بجٹ پر نکتہ چینی اور تنقید کی گئی ہے اس کا معیار دیکھتے ہوئے میں گورنمنٹ بنچر کی طرف سے فخر محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہ اتنا اچھا بجٹ تھا کہ جس پر اپوزیشن والوں نے تقریریں تو کیں مگر انکی تقریروں میں Sting نہیں تھا۔ اس لئے کہ نکتہ چینی محض اس

لئے وہ کرتے رہے کہ وہ اپوزیشن میں تھے اور یہ انکا فرض تھا۔ وہ اپنا فرض ادا کرتے رہے اور ہم اپنا فرض ادا کرتے رہے یعنی وہ کہتے رہے اور ہم سنتے رہے۔ بہر حال ہم اس سے خوش ہیں کہ وہ بجٹ کو پورے طور پر گرفت میں نہیں لاسکے اور ایسی خامیاں بیان نہیں کرسکے جو غیر معمولی ہوں بہر صورت ہم سمجھتے ہیں خان عبدالقیوم خان کے کہ انہوں نے ابتدا میں حزب مخالف کی طرف سے ایسا معیار بیان قائم کیا کہ جس کی وجہ سے نکتہ چینی بھی اور تنقید بھی اسی اچھے معیار پر ہوتی رہی کہ جسے گرتے گرتے بھی کچھ وقت لگا۔

جناب والا میں اپنی تقریر کو دو حصوں میں تقسیم کرتا ہوں۔ ایک تو یہ ہے کہ میں ان حضرات کے اعتراضات کا جواب دینے کی کوشش کرونگا جنہوں نے مجھ سے متعلق محکموں کا ذکر کیا ہے اور اسکے بعد چند گذارشات دیگر امور کے متعلق ایوان کی خدمت میں پیش کرونگا۔

سب سے پہلے پی۔ ڈبلیو۔ ڈی (Buildings and Roads) کے متعلق صرف چند جملوں میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ **Integration** کے بعد پہلے سال اس حکومت نے سڑکوں کے متعلق ایک مسودہ تیار کیا تھا جس پر تین کروڑ روپیہ صرف ہوتا تھا۔ اور یہ درست ہے کہ پہلے سال میں ہم اس میں سے بیشتر حصہ صرف نہیں کرسکے لیکن میرا خیال ہے کہ آئندہ دو سال میں وہ تین کروڑ روپیہ صرف ہو جائیگا اور یہ شکایت نہیں رہے گی کہ روپیہ منظور ہوتا ہے اور رکھ دیا جاتا ہے اور صرف نہیں کیا جاتا۔ میں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ ہم اپنے پروگرام کے مطابق۔ سہ سالہ پروگرام کے مطابق کام کرینگے جسکی رو سے ۶۴۶۹ میل پختہ سڑکوں کا اس صوبہ میں اضافہ ہو جائیگا۔ یعنی جو ۵۰۱ میل پختہ سڑکیں پہلے موجود ہیں اس پروگرام کے مطابق ان میں ۶۴۶۹ میل کا اضافہ ہو جائیگا۔ یہ اسکے کے علاوہ ہے جو کہ اڑھائی سو میل سڑک سال رواں میں کراچی کلات کوئیٹہ کے لئے شروع کردی گئی ہے۔ اور جو ایک ایسے علاقے سے گذرے گی کہ جہاں کسی سڑک کا نام و نشان موجود نہیں تھا۔ یہ اس علاقہ کو **Open up** کر دے گی۔ یہ سارے پاکستان کے لئے اور بالخصوص ان علاقوں کے لئے جہاں ہمیں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پہاڑوں میں کانیں ہیں اور وہاں آمد کے ذرائع چھپے ہوئے ہیں تو وہ **Explore** کئے جائینگے اور یہ چیز یقیناً اس علاقے کے لئے خوش حالی کا موجب ہوگی۔ جناب والا ایک پروگرام سڑکوں کا صوبوں میں پہلے سے چلا آ رہا تھا اس کی رو سے ۱۹۵۵-۵۶ میں ۱۸۶۴۰ میل کا اضافہ ہوا اور ۱۹۵۶-۵۷ میں ۲۰۰ سے زائد میل کا اضافہ ہوا۔ آئندہ اس پروگرام کو ساتھ ساتھ چلاتے ہوئے ہم نے ایک نیا مسودہ تیار کیا ہے۔ وہ تین کروڑ کا ہے اور اس سے ۶۵۰ میل کا اضافہ ہوگا۔

بیر الہی بخش نواز علی شاہ - کوٹری دادو کا جو راستہ ابھی تک نہیں بنا وہ کب تک بنے گا ؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین - جو سڑکیں بعض مصلحتوں اور سیاست کی بنا پر مکمل نہ کی گئی تھیں - میں آپ کو یقین دلانا ہوں کہ جس طرح بھی کسی سڑک کا کام چل رہا ہے اسے جلد از جلد مکمل کر نیکی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کیونکہ ہمارے ہاں نہ کوئی سیاست ہے اور نہ کوئی مصلحت -

پیر الہی بخش نواز علی شاہ - آپ کو برسر اقتدار آنے ہوئے بھی تو سولہ مہینے ہو گئے ہیں۔

کرنل سید عابد حسین - جی ہاں - اس عرصہ میں دوسو میل سے زائد سڑکیں بھی تو مکمل ہو چکی ہیں۔

پیر الہی بخش نواز علی شاہ - کوٹری اور دادو کے متعلق بھی تو کچھ کریں۔

کرنل سید عابد حسین - جناب والا اس حکومت کی یہ پالیسی ہے کہ مغربی پاکستان کے ہر ڈویژن کے صدر مقام کو اس کے تمام اہم مقامات سے بذریعہ پختہ سڑک ملحق کیا جائے اور اس سلسلہ میں پڑی عجلت سے کام لیا جا رہا ہے - میں آپ کو یقین دلانا ہوں کہ ہم اس پروگرام کو عملی جامہ پہنانے میں پورے طور پر کامیاب ہو گئے ہیں۔

علاوہ ازیں ایک بڑا تقاضا یہ تھا کہ دریائے سندھ کے مغربی جانب ایک National High Way تعمیر کیا جائے - مغربی پاکستان میں کراچی سے لیکر پشاور تک پہلے ہی ایک National High Way ہے جو دریائے سندھ کے شرقی کنارے کے ساتھ ساتھ جاتا ہے لیکن بعض مصلحتوں کی بنا پر اسے غیر محفوظ خیال کیا جاتا ہے - اس لئے مناسب بھی خیال کیا گیا کہ ایک Parallel National High Way تعمیر کیا جائے چنانچہ نہ صرف اس کا مسودہ ہی تیار ہو چکا ہے بلکہ امید ہے کہ یہ National High Way دریائے سندھ کے مغربی جانب کراچی سے لے کر پشاور تک چار سال میں مکمل ہو جائے گا -

جناب والا - اس کے علاوہ یہ بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ اس صوبہ کے پس ماندہ علاقوں اور ان ریاستوں میں جو شمال میں واقع ہیں سڑکوں کی تعمیر کی طرف پوری توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ میں اسے تسلیم کرتا ہوں مگر اس ضمن میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میدانی اور ہموار علاقوں میں ایک میل پختہ سڑک کی تعمیر پر عموماً تیس ہزار روپیہ خرچ آتے ہیں۔ مگر بعض علاقوں میں خرچ چالیس پچاس ہزار روپیہ تک پہنچ جاتا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں بعض علاقے ایسے بھی ہیں جہاں ایک لاکھ روپے کے خرچ سے ایک میل پختہ سڑک بھی نہیں بنتی۔ مثال کے طور ہماری تجویز ہے کہ مالاکنڈ سے



چترال تک پختہ سڑک بنائی جائے۔ مگر اس پر خرچ کا اندازہ چار کروڑ روپیے ہے۔ چونکہ اس خرچ کو اس صوبے کے مالی وسائل کے بس میں سمجھنا غلط ہے اس لئے اس ضمن میں مرکزی حکومت کو ہماری مدد کو آنا ہی ہوگا۔ اس کے لئے ہم نے مرکزی حکومت سے پر زور الفاظ میں مطالبہ کیا ہے۔ امید ہے کہ مرکزی حکومت ہمیں مالی امداد بہم پہنچائے گی جس سے ہم ایسے علاقوں میں پختہ سڑکیں تعمیر کرسکیں گے۔

جناب والا۔ اب میں ان معزز ممبران کے اعتراضات کی طرف آتا ہوں جنہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ تھر پارکر کے صحرائی علاقے میں پختہ سڑکوں کی تعمیر کی طرف توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ عرض یہ ہے کہ اس صحرائی علاقے میں چھوٹ سے کنڈ روڑ۔ بکھار کیر۔ میرپور خاص۔ عمرکوٹ۔ نوجھوڑ وغیرہ کی سڑکیں ہمارے سہ سالہ مسودے میں شامل ہیں اور یہ تین سال میں مکمل ہوجائیں گی۔ میں آپ کو یقین دلانا ہوں کہ ان پس ماندہ علاقوں میں مقررہ وقت کے اندر سڑکیں بنانے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کی جائیگی۔

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیدی۔ بیل پٹ۔ بھاگ اور گندارا۔ جہل اور شاہزار کوٹ کی سڑکوں کے متعلق کیا خیال ہے؟

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ وہ بھی آہستہ آہستہ مکمل ہو جائیگی۔

جناب والا۔ اس طرح میرے بھائی میر بلخ شیر خان مزاری صاحب نے بھی ڈیرہ غازی خان کے پس ماندہ علاقے میں سڑکوں کی کمی کے متعلق اظہار خیال فرمایا ہے۔ دراصل بات یہ ہے کہ ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان ایک لمبا ضلع ہے جو دو سو سے اڑھائی سو میل لمبا اور تیس سے چالیس میل چوڑا ہے۔ اسکی لمبائی کی جانب تونسہ سے راجنپور تک ڈیڑھ سو میل لمبی سڑک موجود ہے۔ اسکی علاوہ ہمارا Parallel National High Way کا جو مسودہ ہے اس کے تحت راجنپور سے لیکر رھبان اور کشمور تک پختہ سڑک بنائی جائیگی جس سے ان کی شکایت رفع ہوجائیگی۔ مزید برآں ہمارے مسودے میں یہ بھی گنجائش رکھی گئی ہے کہ تونسہ کو ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان سے بذریعہ سڑک ملادیا جائے۔

جناب والا جو اخراجات ہمیں اس سال کے دوران میں برداشت کرنے پڑے ہیں اب میں ان کے متعلق اظہار خیال کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس سال پی۔ ڈبلیو۔ ڈی نے جو روپیہ خرچ کیا ہے اس کی تفصیل یوں ہے۔ ہسپتالوں پر ۵۲ لاکھ ۷۲ ہزار روپیے۔ کالجوں پر ایک کروڑ ۲۸ لاکھ ۸۷ ہزار روپیے۔ سکولوں پر ۶۴ لاکھ ۴۷ ہزار

روپے۔ ایک یونٹ کے سلسلے میں دفاتروں اور سٹاف کے کواٹروں پر چار کروڑ ۶۶ لاکھ روپے۔ مختلف مقامات پر افسروں کی کوٹھیاں تعمیر کرنے پر ایک کروڑ ۲۱ لاکھ روپے اور میڈیکل کالجوں کی عمارتوں کی تعمیر کے سلسلے میں ایک کروڑ اور ۶۱ لاکھ روپے خرچ ہوئے ہیں۔

جناب والا۔ اب میں اس صوبے کی ٹرانسپورٹ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس کو دو حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ایک وہ جو حکومت کی ٹرانسپورٹ ہے اور دوسرے پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ۔ عرض یہ ہے کہ۔

میاں منظور حسین۔ جناب والا۔ پرائیویٹ اور پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ میں فرق ہے۔ اس کی وضاحت کی جانی ضروری ہے۔

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ جناب والا۔ یہ میری ذمہ داری ہے کہ میں ساری ٹرانسپورٹ پر اظہار خیال کروں۔ عرض یہ ہے کہ ایک تو وہ ٹرانسپورٹ ہے جسے حکومت خود چلا رہی ہے اور جس پر حکومت کا روپیہ صرف ہوتا ہے۔ چونکہ اس سلسلے میں بعض ممبران کو بڑی دلچسپی ہے اس لئے میں نے ان دونوں کو لے لیا ہے۔ کہا گیا ہے کہ حکومت کی ٹرانسپورٹ میں لاریوں اور بسوں کی کمی کی وجہ سے مسافروں کو بڑی تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔ میں اس اعتراض کو مانتا ہوں۔ مگر مشکل یہ ہے کہ سفر کرنے والی پبلک کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہوتا جا رہا ہے مگر بسوں کی تعداد میں ہم اسی تناسب سے اضافہ نہیں کر سکتے۔ اس کی وجہ ہماری بعض مشکلات ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک تو یہ ہے کہ ہم بسوں کی فراہمی کیلئے مرکزی حکومت کے پاس Indent کرتے ہیں۔ اپنی محدود Foreign Exchange کی بنا پر ہمارے Indent کے مطابق وہ پورے طور پر ہمیں بسیں مہیا نہیں کرتی۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہماری ٹرانسپورٹ کی ترقی کی رفتار تسلی بخش نہیں رہتی۔ گزشتہ سال مرکزی حکومت نے صوبوں کی مختلف ٹرانسپورٹوں کو صرف دوسو بیس بسیں دی تھیں اور اب اس سال میری اطلاع کے مطابق ہمیں ۲۸۸ بسیں ملنے کی توقع ہے۔

جناب والا۔ یہ حکومت تین سرکاری ٹرانسپورٹ اداروں یعنی سابق صوبہ سرحد، سندھ اور پنجاب کو اسی اجلاس میں ملحق کرنے کیلئے ایک بل پیش کر رہی ہے جس کی رو سے ان کو سلا کر ایک مغربی پاکستان ٹرانسپورٹ بورڈ بنایا جا رہا ہے۔ خیال ہے کہ جب ان اداروں کی Integration ہو جائے گی تو ان کی حسن کارکردگی میں بھی اضافہ ہو جائیگا۔

اس کے بعد جناب والا میں پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کے متعلق عرض کرونگا۔  
ڈیرہ غازی خان میں ۱۴۳ بسوں کی بجائے ۱۴۵ بسیں رکھی ہوئی ہیں۔ میری اطلاع کے مطابق ڈیرہ غازی خان کی بسوں کا جو Break down ہوا اور جس کے متعلق اتنا شور و غل مچایا گیا اسکی تفصیلات یہ ہیں۔ سال بھر میں ۲۲۱ حادثات ہوئے۔ اوسطاً ۶۰۰ فی دن۔ یعنی یہ تو ایک فیصدی بھی نہیں ہوتا اور میلوں کے لحاظ سے دس ہزار اور بیس ہزار میل کے بعد ایک Break down ہوا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس اوسط کے پیش نظر یہ امر قابل معافی ہے۔ اب اس پر اعتراض کرنا محض اعتراض برائے اعتراض کے سوائے اور کچھ نہیں۔ جہاں تک پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کا تعلق ہے اس کے بارہ میں کوشش کی جارہی ہے کہ اس کا معیار بلند کیا جائے۔ اس کے لئے تجاویز زیر غور ہیں۔ انشاء اللہ جب ایسی تجاویز مکمل ہوں گی تو پبلک کو فائدہ ہوگا کیونکہ ان تجاویز میں پبلک کی سہولتوں کو مدنظر رکھا گیا ہے۔ نیز ٹرانسپورٹ کمپنیوں کو بھی ان کا پابند کیا جائے گا۔

قانون شکنی کے سلسلہ میں عرض کروں گا کہ اس سال کل ۳۵۰۰ چالان ہوئے۔ ۲۱۰۰ پر مقدمات چلائے گئے۔ ۱۶۰۰ Pending ہیں اور باقی سزایاب ہوئے۔ یہ اس حکومت کی Vigilance کی دلیل ہے۔ اب سڑکوں کے قوانین کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پابندی عائد کی جائے گی۔

میرے محترم دوست سردار بہادر خان نے غذائی قلت کے متعلق ارشاد فرمایا تھا۔ چنانچہ چند الفاظ میں اس سلسلہ میں ضرور عرض کروں گا۔ غذائی قلت کی بے شمار وجوہات ہیں۔ میں آپ کو اس وقت ان کی تفصیلات نہیں بتا سکتا۔ البتہ اتنا عرض کروں گا کہ اس قلت کو دور کرنے کے لئے اگر یہ وزارت تحسین وافرین کی مستحق نہیں تو آپ کے جو بھائی مستحق ہیں آپ ان کی تعریف تو کریں۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے پچھلے سال سیلاب آئے انکی وجہ سے پنج ند ہیڈ ورکس میں کڑک آگئے اس وقت ہم لوگوں کو تو پستہ آگیا اور سخت حیران و پریشان ہوئے کہ اب کیا ہوگا اور اس ہیڈ ورکس کی کس طرح مرمت ہو سکے گی۔ تین سال ضائع ہو جائینگے اگر نہر بند ہو گئی تو پانی نہ مل سکے گا اور بارہ لاکھ آدمیوں کو مستقل طور پر کسی دوسری جگہ پر منتقل کرنا پڑے گا۔ لیکن ہمیں اپنے انجینیروں کو داد دینی پڑے گی کہ جنہوں نے اس ہیڈ ورکس کی مرمت میں حصہ لیا۔ انہوں نے بغیر نہر بند کیے اسکی مرمت شروع کردی اور ابھی کر رہے ہیں۔ امید ہے کہ سیلاب کے موسم سے پہلے ہی اسے مکمل کر لینگے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک تاریخی واقعہ ہے اور اسکے لئے ہمارے نو جوان انجینیر تحسین و تعریف کے مستحق ہیں۔ (آواز زین۔ ان کی خدمات کا اعتراف کیا جائے) ہم ان کی خدمات کا ضرور اعتراف کریں گے۔ اسوقت سردار بہادر خان یہاں ہوتے تو میں انکی خدمت میں عرض کرتا کہ جو کام ۱۰ کروڑ روپیہ کی رقم خرچ کر کے مکمل ہونا تھا وہ نہر بند کئے بغیر ۲ لاکھ روپے میں مکمل ہو جائے گا اور یہ کام آپکی اس نالائق حکومت نے کرایا ہے۔

میان محمد شفیع۔ انجینیرز نے کیا ہے۔

کرنل سید عابد حسین - انہوں نے ایک اعتراض تونسہ بیراج کے متعلق کیا تھا میں مانتا ہوں کہ ان کا اعتراض کسی حد تک درست ہوگا کیونکہ اس کام میں زیادہ دخل Central Engineering Authorities کو تھا۔ ان کے ساتھ ہمارا اتفاق نہیں ہو رہا۔ ہم کچھ چاہتے ہیں اور وہ کچھ چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ کیسے ہو سکتا ہے کہ ہیڈ ورکس تیار ہو جائے اور نہر تیار نہ ہو۔ ہم کوشش کریں گے کہ ہیڈ ورکس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ نہر بھی تیار ہو جائے۔

غذائی قلت کے سلسلہ میں سردار بہادر خان نے جو کچھ نکتہ چینی کی ہے میں مانتا ہوں ہم سے کوتاہی ہوئی ہوگی لیکن اس کی ایک وجہ یہ بھی تھی جس کی طرف میں آپکی توجہ مبذول کراؤنگا کہ دوسری طرف بیٹھنے والے حضرات کے دستخط ابھی تک ایک معاہدے کے ضمن میں ہندوستان کے رجسٹروں میں موجود ہیں۔ جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ جب بھی فصل پختہ ہونی پڑتی ہے تو پانی Switch off کر دیا جاتا ہے اور کاشت کا موقع آتا ہے تو پھر پانی بند کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pir zada:** We do not accept the liability for that agreement.

کرنل سید عابد حسین - مجھے میرے رفقا مجبور کر رہے ہیں کہ اب اپنی تقریر کو ختم کر دوں۔ لیکن میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک دو باتیں اس ضمن میں ضرور عرض کر دوں۔ یہاں Stability کا ذکر کیا گیا۔ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ون یونٹ بننے کے بعد ان کی تیز رفتاری اور ڈاکٹر خانصاحب کی سادگی قدم بہ قدم ساتھ نہ چل سکی۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم تو نکلے ہیں اب ون یونٹ قائم رہے یا نہ رہے۔ ایک برس میں ڈاکٹر خانصاحب کی حکومت نے جو کچھ کیا ہے وہ تو مورخ لکھے گا اور پھر اس سے اندازہ ہو سکے گا کہ آیا ہمارے دوستوں کے خیال کے مطابق Stability رہی ہے یا نہیں رہی۔ دراصل اگر یہ ملک ان کو سوئپ دیا جائے تو پھر ون یونٹ بھی ٹھیک ہے ان کے نزدیک Stability بھی ہے اور ملک کی تمام مشکلات بھی حل ہو جائیں گی۔ لیکن اگر حکومت کسی اور کے ہاتھ میں ہو تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ملک کا بیڑا غرق ہو رہا ہے۔ اسلام خطرے میں ہے بلکہ پاکستان خطرے میں ہے۔ اسلام اور پاکستان تو ۹ سال سے خطرے میں ہیں۔ کون نہیں جانتا؟ اصل میں اب ان کی یہ بات زیادہ دیر تک نہیں چل سکے گی۔

میں اپنے بھائی جی ایم سید کو یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ پرانے سیاستدان ہیں آپ ان لوگوں کے جال میں کیوں پھنس گئے جنہوں نے آپ سے یہ وعدہ کیا ہے کہ وہ ون بونٹ کو Undo کرنے کے لئے آپ کا ساتھ دینگے۔ وہ لوگ ظاہری طور پر آپ سے ملے ہوئے ہیں لیکن میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ وہ ون بونٹ کی مخالفت نہیں کریں گے (تالیاں)۔ ہم نے ان کو دیکھ لیا ہے جب آپ بھی ان سے واقف ہو جائیں گے تو آپ ہم سے متفق ہو جائیں گے کہ جو کچھ میں کہہ رہا ہوں یہ بالکل درست ہے۔

جناب والا۔ اب میں آپ کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لونگا صرف اتنا اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو اب ہم پر نکتہ چینی کی جارہی ہیں یہ لوگ اگر اپنے دل کو خود ٹٹولیں تو انہیں پتہ چل جائیگا کہ یہ سب فساد انہیں کے پیدا کئے ہوئے ہیں اور یہ جو انتشار ہے یہ انہیں لوگوں کا پیدا کیا ہوا ہے۔ (قطع کلامیاں اور شور)

صاحب سپیکر۔ قطع کلامیاں اور شور کے بجائے آپ کو اپنے کئے ہوئے اعتراضات کا جواب سننا چاہئے۔

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ ان میں اگر یہ چیز ہو تو ہمیں گلہ ہی کیا ہے۔ تو میں یہ عرض کرنے والا تھا کہ ڈاکٹر سعید الدین صالح کا یہ ریزولوشن ایک بودا ریزولوشن ہے جو ون بونٹ کے خلاف انہوں نے پیش کیا ہے۔ محض لوگوں کو دھوکا دینے کے لئے وہ یہ ریزولوشن لائے ہیں اور ان کا کوئی مقصد نہیں۔ (شور اور قطع کلامیاں)

Mr. Najm-ud-Din Vallibhoy: Sir, he has used the word 'Dhoka.' I would like to know whether this word is parliamentary?

Voices: He should withdraw.

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ دھوکے کے لفظ کو واپس لیں۔

کرنل سید عابد حسین۔ میں دھوکے کا لفظ واپس لیتا ہوں اور یہ کہہونگا کہ لوگوں کو گمراہ کرنے اور مغالطہ میں ڈالنے کے لئے یہ ریزولوشن لایا گیا ہے۔

سید جمیل حسین رضوی (وزیر مہاجرین و بحالیات)۔ جناب والا بجٹ کے متعلق میں چند فقرے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ چیز تو اسوقت ہمارے سامنے ہے کہ آئندہ سال کی متوقع آمدنی کتنی ہو سکتی ہے اور پھر اس آمدنی کو جن جن مدت پر خرچ کرنا ہے یہ بھی اس بجٹ میں ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ یہاں پر پس ماندہ علاقوں کے متعلق بہت کچھ کہا گیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انکی بہت سی ضروریات ہیں اور سارا مغربی پاکستان بلکہ میں تو کہہونگا کہ سارا پاکستان ہم لوگوں کا ہے اور ہمیں سب کی ضروریات کا خیال کرنا ہے۔ جن علاقوں کی ضروریات ہیں مثلاً وہاں سڑکیں

بنائی ہیں۔ نہریں کھدوانی ہیں اور ان کی دیگر ضروریات کو پورا کرنا ہے جن سے ہمیں قطعی طور پر کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہے مگر ہم نے اپنی آمدنی کے ذرائع بھی دیکھنے ہیں۔ آپ نے اس بجٹ میں دیکھا ہوگا کہ کوئی نیا ٹیکس نہیں لگایا گیا ہے بلکہ Cess Sugar کو ہٹا دیا گیا ہے اور صرف شراب پر ٹیکس کا اضافہ کیا گیا ہے۔ تو اب ہم نے یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ وہ آمدنی جو اس بجٹ میں دکھائی گئی ہے آیا اس کی تقسیم صحیح طور پر کی گئی ہے یا نہیں؟ اگر اس تقسیم پر کوئی اعتراض کیا جائے تو وہ اعتراض یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ فلاں مد کے تحت جو روپیہ دیا گیا ہے وہ اس مد میں نہیں دینا چاہئے تھا بلکہ کسی اور مد میں دینا چاہئے تھا۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ روپیہ کی تقسیم کے متعلق ایک لفظ نہیں کہا گیا۔ ہم نے ڈولپمنٹ سکیموں پر کافی خرچ دیکھایا ہے اور میں جناب فنانس منسٹر صاحب کو روپیہ کے اس بہتر مصرف پر مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ میرے خیال میں ہماری آمدنی کا اس سے بہتر مصرف اور کیا ہو سکتا ہے۔ چند معزز ممبران نے اس کے متعلق کچھ اعتراضات کئے ہیں اور پیشتر اس کے کہ میں ان کے اعتراضات کا جواب دوں میں جناب سردار بھادر خان لیڈر حزب اختلاف کے ایک سوال کا جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں جو انہوں نے اپنی آج کی تقریر میں اٹھایا ہے۔ انہوں نے اپنی تقریر میں فرمایا ہے۔ کہ ہر محکمہ کے سکریٹری اور وزیر متعلقہ پیشہ کر اپنے اپنے محکمہ کے متعلق غور و خوص کے بعد کوئی پلیننگ کریں تاکہ اخراجات میں کمی کی جاسکے۔ مجھے اس چیز کا افسوس ہے کہ انہوں نے اس چیز کے معلوم کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کی ورنہ انہیں آج اس قسم کا سوال اٹھانے کی ضرورت نہ ہوتی میں ان کی اطلاع کے لئے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ محکمہ بحالیات میں ہم نے سب افسروں کے کام کا جائزہ لے کر آٹھ ڈی۔ آر۔ سی، ۱۶ ڈی۔ آر۔ او تقریباً ۱۰ آر۔ او اور ۲۰ کے قریب آئے۔ آر۔ او کی آسامیوں کو تخفیف میں لے آئے ہیں اور ہم نے بہت سے اضلاع میں ڈپٹی کمشنروں کے ساتھ ڈی۔ آر۔ آؤ کو Attach کر دیا ہے تاکہ ان کے کام میں کوئی رکاوٹ نہ ہو اور محکمہ کا کام بھی تسلی بخش طور پر چلتا رہے۔ میں ان کے تمام اعتراضات کا جواب زیادہ تفصیل سے نہیں دے سکتا کیونکہ ان چیزوں کے لئے کافی وقت درکار ہے۔ چودھری مہتاب خان نے بہت سے اعتراضات کئے ہیں جن کا جواب دینا میں ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ میں یہ بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ان کو کوئی تکلیف ہوئی ہے تو اس میں میری کوئی غلطی نہیں۔ ان کے گاؤں کے ایک شخص خدا بخش نے سرائیس کے پاس شکایت بھیجی کہ چودھری مہتاب خان نے بہت زیادہ الاٹمنٹیں کرائی ہیں اور اس درخواست میں لائپور۔ قصور اور لاہور وغیرہ اضلاع کے نام درج تھے کہ ان جگہوں پر انہوں نے الاٹمنٹیں کرائی ہیں۔ جب وہ چیز میرے پاس آئی تو میں نے انہیں بلایا تاکہ وہ آکر صحیح حالت مجھے بتلائیں لیکن وہ نہ آئے (ایک آواز۔ آپ ووٹ حاصل کرنے کے لئے بلاتے تھے اس لئے وہ نہیں آئے)۔ اگر اس چیز میں اصلیت ہوتی تو میں ضرور اس کا جواب دیتا لیکن میں اتنا ضرور کہہوں گا کہ چودھری صاحب پانچ دس بار میرے پاس آئے اور جو کام انہوں نے مجھے کہا وہ میں نے کر دیا اور میں نے کبھی ووٹ وغیرہ کے لئے انہیں نہیں کہا اور نہ مجھے اس کی ضرورت ہے

یہ بھی کہا گیا کہ الور و بھرت پور سے جمعبندیاں نہیں آئیں۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کے حصول کے لئے نو سال تک کوششیں ہوتی رہیں۔ لیکن اتنی کامیابی کبھی نہیں ہوئی جتنی کہ اب ہوئی ہے۔ ایک دن میں نے اپکو بتایا کہ ہمارے افسران ہندوستان جانے والے ہیں۔ اور پھر میں نے اپکو بتایا کہ وہ چلے گئے ہیں اور آج میں اس پوزیشن میں ہوں کہ آپکو بتاؤں کہ ہمارے افسران الور اور بھرت پور سے ۲۳۵ جمعبندیاں لیکر آچکے ہیں (خوب۔ خوب) جمعبندیاں نہ ہونے کی بنا پر سرٹیفیکیٹ جاری کردئے گئے تھے۔ اگر ایک شخص نے یہ کہا کہ میں وہاں ایک سو ایکڑ زمین چھوڑ کر آیا ہوں تو حکومت نے اسکو ۵۰ ایکڑ اراضی کا سرٹیفیکیٹ جاری کر دیا اور اسکی بنا پر الاٹمنٹ شروع ہو گئی۔ میرے یہ وزارت سنبھالنے کے کچھ عرصہ بعد میرے محکمہ نے بغیر میرے علم کے یہ حکم جاری کر دیا کہ اس قسم کے سرٹیفیکیٹ منسوخ کر کے زمینیں واپس لے لی جائیں جو دھری مہتاب صاحب و دیگر حضرات میرے پاس تشریف لائے اور کہا کہ جمعبندیاں نہ ملنے میں ہمارا کوئی قصور نہیں۔ اگر زمینیں چھین لی گئیں تو ہمیں بہت مصیبت کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔ میں نے انکے دلائل کو معقول سمجھتے ہوئے یہ حکم دیا کہ جب تک جمعبندیاں نہ آئیں الاٹمنٹیں بدستور رہیں گی۔ اور میں نے محکمہ کے پہلے حکم کو منسوخ کر دیا۔ چنانچہ اس طرف خان صفی اللہ خان نے بھی اشارہ کیا ہے کہ جمعبندیوں کے حصول کے لئے کوشش کی جائے۔ اس معاملہ میں کوشش کی گئی ہے بلکہ ہمیں کامیابی بھی ہو گئی ہے۔

میرے دوست میاں محمد شفیع نے ایک اور چیز کا تذکرہ کیا ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ مزارعین کی بے دخلیاں کی گئی ہیں اور ان کو بے انتہا نقصان اٹھانا پڑا ہے۔ میں اسکی وضاحت ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ میرے یہ محکمہ سنبھالنے سے قبل سابقہ وزیر نے یہ حکم دیا تھا کہ جو بے دخلیاں کی جا رہی ہیں انکی مابین بند کردی جائیں۔ میرے پاس لاتعداد لوگ آئے۔ وہ وہاں پر چار ایکڑ دس ایکڑ و پندرہ ایکڑ زمین کے مالک تھے اور وہاں پر خود کاشت کرتے تھے۔ یہاں آنے کے بعد انہیں کاغذات میں تو زمینیں مل گئیں لیکن بہت کم مہاجرین کو زمینیں ملیں۔ ان پر زیادہ تر مقامی لوگ ہی قابض رہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم نو سال سے زمین سے محروم رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے نام کاغذات میں تو زمین الاٹ ہو گئی ہے لیکن جب تک ہم خود کاشت نہیں کریں گے اس وقت تک ہم کیسے روزی کما سکتے اور اپنا گزارا کر سکتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ میں نے اس پر غور کیا۔ میں نے سارے معاملے کو وزیر اعلیٰ کی خدمت میں پیش کیا اور کہا کہ ایسے چھوٹے مالکان کو بہت کم بٹائی ملتی ہے اور اکثر کو ملتی ہی نہیں۔ میری بہن بیگم تصدق حسین نے بھی کہا تھا کہ چھوٹے مالکان کو بٹائی نہیں ملتی۔ چنانچہ انکی تکالیف بے شمار ہیں۔ ان حالات میں یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ ان خود کاشت کرنے والوں کو جو پہلے بھی خود کاشت کرتے تھے قانونی طور پر قبضہ ملنا چاہئے۔ چنانچہ اس کے لئے قانون موجود ہے۔ (قطع کلاسیاں) بلاشبہ نظریے میں اختلاف ہوتا ہے۔ میاں محمد شفیع سے متعدد بار گفتگو ہو چکی ہے۔ انکا نظریہ یہ ہے کہ ان کو بے دخل نہ کیا جائے۔

سیان محمد شفیع - میں نے کہا تھا کہ ان کو بے دخل کرنے سے پہلے ان کو زمین دی جائے۔

سید جمیل حسین رضوی۔ بہتر تو یہی ہے کہ ان کو بے دخل کرنے سے پہلے ان کے لئے زمین کا بندوبست کیا جائے۔ لیکن مجھے ان سے اس بات میں اتفاق نہیں کہ اگر دس سال تک بھی ان کے لئے کوئی انتظام نہ ہو سکے تو ان کو بے دخل نہ کیا جائے اور مستحقین کو ان کے حق سے محروم رکھا جائے۔ (قطع کیلامیاں)

جناب والا۔ دوسری یہ بات کہی گئی ہے کہ فیکٹریوں کا جو نیلام ہوا ہے وہ مہاجرین نے نہیں خریدیں بلکہ مقامی لوگوں نے خریدی ہیں۔ اگر مہاجرین کے پاس اتنا روپیہ نہ ہو کہ وہ خرید سکیں تو اسکا کیا علاج ہے۔ اصل میں بات یہ ہے کہ اس میں تھوڑی سی ذاتی غرض پیش نظر ہے۔ بہر حال اس معاملے میں مرکزی حکومت اور صوبائی حکومت میں بات چیت ہو رہی ہے اور جو سکیمیں میں ۲۰ تاریخ کو مہاجرین کے سامنے رکھ رہا ہوں ان کے مطابق فیصلہ ہوگا اور عمل کیا جائیگا۔

مسٹر احمد سعید نے جس چیز کی طرف توجہ دلائی ہے میں خصوصیت کے ساتھ اس کے متعلق عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جناب والا۔ مجھے وقت اتنا کم ملا ہے کہ میں تمام معاملات کو تفصیل کے ساتھ بیان نہیں کر سکتا۔ شائد انہیں یہ معلوم نہیں کہ ہندوستان میں دس فیصدی تو کیا ایک فیصدی بھی جائیداد جو مسلمان چھوڑ کر آئے ہیں۔ وہاں کے مقامی حضرات نے نہیں لی بلکہ یہ کہنا درست ہے کہ حکومت نے ان کو دی نہیں۔ ہم نے مقامی حضرات کے لئے دس فیصدی کا تو اعلان کیا ہے لیکن اس وقت بہت سی جگہوں پر کافی جائیدادیں مثلاً فیکٹریاں، مکان و دیگر چیزیں ان کے پاس ہیں۔ پچھلے دنوں مرکزی حکومت نے یہ حکم جاری کر دیا کہ یکم جنوری ۱۹۵۷ ع کو ایسی تمام الاٹمنٹیں منسوخ ہو جائیں گی۔ میں نے اگلے دن ہی اخبارات میں یہ بیان دیا کہ یہ حکم درست نہیں ہوگا۔ لہذا میں نے کراچی جاکر مرکزی حکومت سے اسکا تذکرہ کیا تو مرکزی حکومت نے وہ حکم منسوخ کر دیا اور کہا کہ جب تک متروکہ جائیدادوں کی مستقل الاٹمنٹ کے لئے سکیم نہیں بنائی جاتی جو لوگ جہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں اگر وہ ناجائز طور پر اس پر قابض نہیں ہیں تو انکو نہ اٹھایا جائے۔ میں نے ہی یہ تجویز ان کے سامنے پیش کی اور انہوں نے اس کے مطابق احکام جاری کر دیے۔ لہذا ان کے حقوق کی حفاظت کی جا رہی ہے۔

کلیئر آرگنائزیشن مرکزی حکومت کے تحت ہے۔ ہمارا خیال ہے کہ اس آرگنائزیشن کے تحت جائیدادوں کا تصفیہ اتنی جلدی نہیں ہو سکتا جتنا کہ خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔ میں نے ایک سکیم مرتب کی ہے کہ ان جائیدادوں کا تصفیہ کلیئر آرگنائزیشن کے بغیر ہی کر دیا جائے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ Problem قطعی طور پر ختم کر دیا جائے تاکہ Constructive کام ہو سکے (تالیاں)۔



پیر الہی بخش نواز علی شاہ لیکن مرکزی حکومت نے جو حکم صادر کیا ہے کہ نیلام میں صرف مہاجر ہی حصہ لے سکتے ہیں اور مقامی لوگوں کا اس میں کوئی حصہ نہیں۔ اسکے متعلق آپکا کیا خیال ہے؟

سید جمیل حسین رضوی۔ اس سلسلہ میں مرکزی حکومت کے سیکریٹری اور میرے محکمہ کے تمام افسران کے ساتھ میری بات چیت ہو رہی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں بلکہ میں نے مہاجرین سے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ متروکہ جائیدادوں سے متعلق کوئی سکیم بھی ان کے مشوہ کے بغیر نافذ نہیں ہوگی۔ بھر حال میرے جو خیالات ہیں میں وہ پرسوں بیس تاریخ کو کانفرنس میں پیش کرونگا۔ مقامی حضرات کے حقوق کی حتی الامکان محافظت کی جائے گی لیکن جہاں تک ہوسکے گا متروکہ املاک کی لائسنس میں مہاجروں کو لازمی طور پر ترجیح دی جائے گی۔

\* **Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood** (MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT). Sir, it was gratifying to note that the speech of the Leader of the Opposition was a very constructive one. Sir, I had no intention to express my view in this House today, but I have been prompted by the Leader of the Opposition who singled me out and asked every member to join in a prayer that God should set me on the right course. It has, therefore, necessitated me that I should explain as to what has happened in the departments assigned to me, on the activities of the various sections of my departments and then if I am left with sometime I might touch other important issues.

As far as the Department of the Local Government is concerned, I do not think I need fear any contradiction in this House. I would like to state that previous to the Republican Government there was no record of Local Government in Lahore or in any capital of the old Provincial units; what the previous Governments were interested in was removing a member, appointing a member or exercising political influence. They never went into the examination of their needs, their budgetary position, their development schemes, their rules of service of employees etc., and today the Republican Government can claim that the records which they have built up during the last six months or so in the Secretariat are superior to those which existed in the Commissioner's offices before. No scheme, and no planning can be done in the absence of statistics, in the absence of a data, in the absence of facts and figures and also the personnel who run the Local Government. As far as their services are concerned the Bill is ready; we are going to provincialise most important District Board services and with that was also connected the strike of teachers to which my friend, Mian Shafi, made a pointed references; the teachers' demand of provincialisation was based on certain reasons. The Government accepted those basic demands on the ground of which they were provincialised on the very first day before they went even on strike and our view was that the Local Government in this country must primarily succeed as the basic structure of democracy in this country. The previous Government from whom we have inherited this system overlooked their primary duties. They superseded them where they found that a local body did not meet with their approval, they allowed other local bodies to continue for 20 or 23 years where it suited them. Now under this Government a new law has been made that if local bodies were removed, or superseded election programme should be chalked out to enable the people to bring about administrative set-up of their own choice at regular intervals. So far as the services were concerned, these were at the mercy of the politicians in the district headquarters, occupying the seats of local Board, whom to employ, how and why. Now the Government is provincialising them, laying definite rules of recruitment, prescribing qualifications and eradicating all the inefficient and corrupt elements from the services. Screening Committees have been appointed in every District with its Deputy Commissioner as

## BUDGET GENERAL DISCUSSION

Chairman and where the Local Bodies exist and the elected representatives are functioning, their representatives will also be on the Screening Committee and they will root out all inefficient corrupt elements from the services and open those avenues to the honest, young educated personnel for future. This will definitely increase the efficiency in Local Bodies. This Government has seen that every Local Body in West Pakistan have got its own taxes. We have got the statistics; the taxes have not been uniform. There have been Local Bodies, who on account of fear of lack of popularity, have not been taxing uniformly and according to the growing needs of the people. The Government have taken upon themselves this responsibility and have given directions to augment their resources to meet the growing needs of the people in the field of educational medical and veterinary services. In this connection the Government formulated the plan of four crores of rupees to be implemented during the last six months and during the current financial year. It is a plan which pools all the resources of the Local Bodies and to spend the hoarded money with the Local Bodies to the best advantage of the people. This Government have set up a separate branch of the P.W.D. for the implementation and execution of the works, and the Government have further proposed that where in Local Bodies engineers are honest and are fit to be kept in service they will also be merged with this new section of the P.W.D., so that the work every where proceeds on uniform basis and at a minimum cost. The total revenues of the Local Bodies in West Pakistan are approximately about 22 crores of rupees. During my extensive tour of West Pakistan I observed that round about 30 to 40 percent of income is wasted through evasion and other malafides. If we can check this evasion, if we can increase and augment the finances and other resources of the Local Bodies, I can assure this House that within the course of one year on account of persistent efforts, the Local Bodies alone will have an increased revenue by 5 to 6 crores per year, which is quite a large sum of money for development. To check leakage and other malafidas we are exercising stringent checks and having collected all these statistics we will be in a position to carry out our proposals.

Sir, why the Leader of the Opposition has probably felt that I should be singled out is that I have superseded some of the Local Bodies. Sir, I can assure you that there is no malafide in my action. I have, of course superseded all the corrupt Local Bodies, all Local Bodies which have been continuing for years and without any fresh elections. I have superseded them and I shall not hesitate to take any further step against a Local Body which is corrupt and that fact when brought to my notice will have the same result. I do not challenge they are not corrupt, but one thing you must remember that it is a transitional period, where a great deal of adjustment has to be made, where our officers have to understand the laws, its implications and intricacies. Ministers merely declare or give a policy, merely give orders for action to be taken and it is the secretariat staff who have to draft it and would do it and put it in a legal shape and form and if on that account any order is challenged before the High Court and is set aside, it does not attribute any malicious motive to the orders of a Minister but that is on grounds of technical intricacies and difficulties. Now, we will learn by experience and I am one of those who believe in this that we must act even if we wrongly act when it is not deliberate because it is by action that we will be able to mend our mistakes and learn, and I shall never hesitate when necessary.

As far as the High Courts' decisions are concerned, some of them have been decided in our favour; there have been others in which we have been told that our actions were wrong. We are willing to correct our actions and by such decisions of the High Court, the only advantage that is accruing to us is that in future our officers will be more vigilant, will study the legal complications and implications, and as the power of writ has only been given after the new Constitution has been enforced, the officers have been following practices of the past. Now, take for example, the question of Gujrat District Board. A list was supposed to be caused to be prepared by the Local Bodies officer for the purpose of electoral rolls. Government might have ordered a particular list to be taken as an approved list. That Election officer had been continuing to hold elections for the last several years and

as that power was never challenged before the High Court, the officer probably slipped and did not realise and understand what the law truly required. Now, if in that case any election is set aside, you cannot attribute the blame to a Minister who probably had he known that this was necessary, he might as well had not done it because of the trouble that is created for the people. Were there, if at all, any decision of a court, which shows that the Ministry has been partial or has taken a view contrary to justice and fairplay, then I shall hold myself responsible and then I shall appeal to all members that before they pray that it should be set aside, I will vacate this office honourably myself.

As far as the Local Bodies election programme is concerned, we have had a programme before us but on account of the decisions of the High Court, we had to revise certain lists, certain electoral rolls and I may not be able to keep up with the promise of mine that I made to this House that within six months the elections will have been completed. We are still studying as to how we can make it possible that we should stick to our promise but if it is humanly impossible, I am sure the House will appreciate that I could not go against the decision and verdict of a court.

As far as the policy of grant-in-aid of Government is concerned, in different units there have been different policies. As I mentioned once before that there has been in certain units mockery of grant-in-aid. It has been completely taking the people by surprise because, take for example the dispensaries of Sind District Boards and I have had an extensive tour of Sind. I found that there was neither a road, nor a dispensary nor even a veterinary dispensary and the Local bodies have never functioned properly. There have been local bodies where arrears have gone for three years; local rate has been collected from the people and it has not been deposited with the District Board for the implementation of the schemes. There the grant-in-aid had been given at Rs.10/- per month and it is called "Aided Dispensary of the Government." Now, nobody has ever gone into the details. In other areas of West Pakistan there is cent per cent educational grant; in other District Boards it is 40 percent. In the interest of bringing about a uniform system and to give chance to every local body to develop its own area under development plans with the same facilities from the Government we should unify the grants-in-aid system, and that work we have taken in hand. Our statistics and data is complete and within the short time ahead of us we will be able to unify that grant-in-aid system and we will be able to adopt that for the benefit of these local bodies.

As far as the unification of laws is concerned, there have been different laws in different units. Our Bill is ready, the draft is complete and there we are introducing certain measures of reforms. It was under that factor that I thought that we should not provincialise most of the local bodies institutions in order to enable them to take up responsibilities in their own areas and one of the purposes of the unification of these provinces into the newly created West Pakistan Unit as that we should give as much responsibility locally as possible, and if that was to be exercised, this hue and cry from amongst a few today, would not have found place in this House. But I can assure this House that within a month or two we shall be giving uniformity to all local bodies in West Pakistan.

As far as the Services are concerned, we have made it compulsory that in future Services recruitment thereto will be done according to the prescribed qualifications. For this purpose, the present employees who have continued honesty in service for less than 25 years, could not be retired. Therefore, for them and for the new recruits we are opening a Local Government college in which they will be given local government administrative training and they will be found useful and better and more efficient than the staff that already exists.

Besides, this, in the field of social welfare we have made it compulsory for local bodies in West Pakistan who can afford a certain amount of expenditure in the field of social welfare, we have made it their responsibility and we have issued directions that these local bodies be it municipalities or district boards will employ Social Welfare Officer; Secretaries of Departments will also pay attention to social welfare because it has been our aim that Pakistan instead of remaining a law-and-order-state as in the date of the British regime, should be converted into a welfare state and as such it was a necessary step and we had adopted that policy.

As far as the rates are concerned, there were questions about it, too. Now, there are people who grudge the augmentation of revenue resources because they feel that if they increase the taxes, they may not be able to have votes from their constituencies. I feel that if a Government or a local body spends the money rightly on public beneficial schemes, the people will not shirk to give you that money. As long as it is spent on their dispensaries, their roads and on their veterinary services, people will not mind, a case in point is areas in Bahawalpur where rate of octroi on cotton is As. - /10- per maund. If the people of Bahawalpur have paid this rate for several years there is no reason why a citizen from Lyallpur cannot afford to pay, if not that much, say, half of that amount.

The representatives from Bahawalpur rightly feel that they have been more heavily taxed and I can assure them that this year they will definitely get substantial relief in the octroi rates. In other areas of West Pakistan, however, taxation will necessarily have to be brought up because they have not been taxed to meet the needs of their own areas. The House does not expect the Government to shoulder the entire responsibility of these activities. The responsibility has to be shared between the local bodies and the Government. The Government has got to draw a line between the stages where it must function and from where the responsibility has to be taken by the local bodies and the people must take the responsibility according to their own resources; according to their own wealth in their own areas.

As far as the Hyderabad Municipality and several other Municipalities in Sind are concerned an honourable member raised a question and made a suggestion that system in Hyderabad should be changed on the basis of Lahore and Karachi. I entirely agree with him and during my tour I also appreciated that if that system was to be adopted revenues of the Municipality of Hyderabad would be doubled without causing any inconvenience to the people and the merchants. There I entirely agree and orders have been issued. I am sure within the current financial year this will be implemented.

Sir, a question in connection with local bodies was also put regarding one of the tenders called for the water meter. The member thought that lowest tender of Rs.38 was not accepted and a higher tender of Rs.60 was accepted. I have made inquiries and the explanation is before me. But I am not fully convinced by the explanation given to me by the officers because their argument has been that they are using English machinery and they wanted to keep the same standard of public health department and so the same meter should be purchased and the cheaper ones from Belgium or some other continental country which cost Rs.38 per metre were rejected. I think we should not work on this principle but wherever we find that machinery is good enough and can be substituted and is cheaper we should accept that and we should not stick to the old specifications irrespective of drain on our foreign exchange. I assure the members that I shall look into this matter.

As far as Panchayats are concerned there is a very small area in West Pakistan Province which has this facility and Frontier and Sind now have been brought in. We are going to put in Panchayats there also. The other thing that we are bringing in our new District Board Bill is that we are co-ordinating Panchayats with the District Boards. They will be so co-ordinated that there will be no overlapping of administration and collection of funds; there will be no duplication and it will run to the best advantage of the people. I appeal to members that in these national activities they should give us their full co-operation in propagating these good programmes.

Now, I will come to social welfare. When Republican Government came into office social welfare department existed in the blue book and administrative reports as a recommendation only. Neither a clerk nor a scheme was found by us, in that department. During the short time we brought in about 18 schemes and we planned for expenditure of 6 crores over a planned period of four years. I am sorry to say that the Planning Board completely ignored this field and only allotted a limited amount of 1 40 lakhs over a period of five years. I think it was a mockery of this department. Similarly the Planning Board completely ignored the local

bodies. The planning Board says it has taken all the national resources into account but they have completely ignored the 22 lakhs of rupees revenue from the local bodies and also ignored the private resources of people which also form part of national wealth. We prepared and divided these schemes into two parts, some schemes were grouped under Government responsibility others were grouped under responsibility of social welfare council. The Social Welfare Council was constituted and the House knows through answers to questions that to this Council we gave certain field of action e.g. socio-economic project, home for vagrant children, the occupational therapy and charitable institutions which cannot be sponsored by Government. On the Government side we thought that the greatest evil in our society today is beggary and beggary is a problem which reflects very badly on our nation as a whole and to stop this some people have their doubts but I am confident that the scheme that this Government has approved and is now implementing in next 6 to 8 months should make it possible for the Government to eliminate beggary within the next 10 years from this country. It is a scheme of not putting people behind the bar; it is not a scheme of putting people behind walls where they will be confined indefinitely; but it is a scheme to rehabilitate them. It is a socio-economic project; it is a scheme of reform of our society; it is a scheme to give them vocational training so that after they have received that training they can be rehabilitated in life as normal citizens of state. At present people are attracted to beggary because it is the cheapest occupation requiring the least effort and its income is income-tax free. Therefore there is no discouragement. It would have been better if I had been able to present this scheme to the House and taken them into confidence so that I could have enlisted their support but I am very much handicapped by the short time at my disposal. We are preparing a definite pamphlet on the schemes and that would be a source of information to the honourable members. As far as the homes for the blind, lepers and centres for the lame are concerned the House is aware that Government is going to consider and implement the scheme within the course of six months. Today you have people walking about without arms and legs or feet and all those who are crippled are not helped by the Government at all although in our constitution we have provided definite safeguards and given assurance to citizens of Pakistan that they would be given necessary service. If necessary service was to be assured, a primary school is no good for the blind students. They are normal services for normal people but the abnormal people and the deformed ones need more than that. Unfortunately once a matter became the responsibility of the state it was incumbent on the state to provide them such facilities that will suit their requirements. The Government is paying its utmost attention towards this and we are bringing necessary legislation which besides mobilizing and harnessing the Government resources will also exercise and give us control and authority of control over the private institutions which are being abused and used as commercial institution rather than beneficial and sympathetic institutions. Simultaneously with this we are also considering that besides the local bodies and Government resources we should also appeal to the citizens of this country that instead of devoting their time and energy and all their wealth towards individual charity we should adopt a new system and introduce charity by which individuals are not humiliated by the richer men while doling out charity and they do not suffer loss of prestige while receiving charity. For this we are going to introduce community chests from where this money will be taken out and disbursed and allocated towards beneficial schemes for the nation and for that purpose this Government is going to put community chests in every district. It is hoped that people will generously donate for this noble purpose. Then we also have in view this system of zakat and fitrana whereby individuals have to go to people who are likely to abuse and misuse it also we want to develop and this would bring substantial amount and make it available to Government, to finance these beneficial institutions.

**Mr. Spraker:** There is only one minute more.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood:** Sir, I am very sorry I am just about one-third on my way through my speech. However I will take another opportunity to continue this later on.

بیگم سروری عرفان اللہ - مجھے جناب وزیر مہاجرین سے یہ دریافت کرنا تھا کہ ابھی انہوں نے فرمایا ہے کہ فیکٹریوں کا جو نیلام عمل میں لایا گیا ہے اس میں مہاجرین حصہ نہیں لے سکتے۔ تو وہ کیا کریں۔ کیونکہ وہ اس قابل ہی نہیں۔ کیا میں ان سے پوچھ سکتی ہوں کہ مہاجرین کو ان نیلاموں میں حصہ لینے سے محروم کس نے رکھا ہے؟ کس نے یہ حالت پیدا کئے ہیں؟ مجھے ایک شعر یاد آگیا ہے۔

وہی ذبح بھی کرے ہے وہی لے ثواب الٹا

جناب میں ان سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جب نو سال تک انہوں نے انتظار کیا تو کیا اب وہ اسوقت تک انتظار نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔ جب تک مہاجرین کے کلیمر کا فیصلہ نہیں ہو جاتا؟ انہوں نے مہاجرین کی فیکٹریوں کا نیلام نہیں کیا بلکہ ریبلکن پارٹی کی مقبولیت کا نیلام کیا ہے۔

سردار رشید خاں (وزیر خزانہ) - صاحب صدر۔ جس وقت میں یہ بجٹ پیش کر رہا تھا مجھے یہ احساس تھا کہ ایوان کی دونوں اطراف سے اس پر کس قسم کی تنقید ہو سکتی ہے۔ صوبائی اسمبلیوں میں یہ ہوتا رہا ہے کہ ہر ممبر یا تو اپنے علاقے کے نظریات پیش کرتا تھا اور یا تمام صوبہ یا ملک کے نظریات پیش کرتا تھا۔ اس ضمن میں میرے پہلو سے بھی۔ اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے بھی کچھ ایسے سوالات اٹھے ہیں۔ کچھ ایسی تنقید ہوئی ہے۔ جس سے میرے بھائی جو دوسری طرف بیٹھے ہیں انہوں نے یہ خیال ظاہر کیا کہ شائد ان کے پاؤں لڑکھڑا رہے ہیں۔ یا پتہ نہیں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ یہ کوئی خاص بات نہ تھی۔ یہ عموماً ہوتا ہی رہتا ہے اور ہوتا ہی رہے گا۔ اسکے برعکس حزب مخالف سے مجھے جس چیز کی توقع تھی مجھے افسوس ہے کہ وہ ہی ہوا۔ نکتہ چینی اچھی چیز ہے۔ اگر یہ دوسرے کو جج کرنے کے لئے کی جائے تو اسے برا نہیں ماننا چاہئے۔ صحتمند تنقید اچھی چیز ہے۔ ہم اسکا اعتراف کرتے ہیں اور جن جن اصحاب نے اس طرف سے بھی اس قسم کی تنقید کی ہے میں انکا مشکور ہوں۔ مگر یہ میں ضرور کہوں گا کہ ممبر صاحبان کو خواہ وہ اس طرف سے ہوں یا اس طرف سے ہوں تنقید اور نکتہ چینی کو ایک تجارت نہیں بنا نا چاہئے۔ یہ ملک کے مفاد کے خلاف ہے۔ خصوصاً اس مرحلہ پر جس میں سے ہم گذر رہے ہیں۔ ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم ملک میں افسردگی پیدا نہ کریں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے بہت سے لوگ بے حال ہیں۔ اگر کوئی ننگا ہے یا بھوکا ہے تو ہمیں اسکا احساس ہے۔ مگر اس کے ساتھ ہمیں اس چیز کا بھی احساس رکھنا چاہئے کہ گزشتہ نو سال میں اس ملک نے کتنی ترقی کی ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اگر ایک وقت میں کسی دیہاتی زمیندار کو ایک وقت کا کھانا اچھا ملتا تھا تو اب ایسے دیہاتی بھی ہیں جنہیں دو وقت اچھا کھانا میسر ہے۔ اگر کسی وقت وہ کھدر پہنتے تھے تو آج ان میں ایسے لوگ بھی ہیں جو سلک پہنتے ہیں۔ آپ یہ دیکھیں کہ آجکل ان میں سے کتنے فیصد کھدر پہنتے ہیں۔ میری عرض یہ ہے کہ ہمیں اس بات سے دل نہیں کھودینا چاہئے۔ ہمیں اپنا ارادہ مضبوط رکھنا چاہئے اور اپنا اعتماد قائم رکھنا چاہئے۔ جس رفتار پر ہم جا رہے ہیں میری نظروں میں وہ دن دور نہیں ہے جب ہماری تمام تکالیف

جو ہیں وہ رفع ہو جائیں گی۔ جہاں تک بجٹ کا تعلق ہے اس پر عجیب عجیب تبصرے ہوتے رہے ہیں پہلے دن اپوزیشن کی طرف سے خان عبدالقیوم خان نے اس پر جو تبصرہ یا تنقید کی میں اسے قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتا ہوں۔ (تالیان)۔ انہوں نے جو کچھ کہا مجھے ہر بات میں ان سے اتفاق نہیں ہو سکتا۔ ایک معاملہ پر ان کا کچھ خیال ہو سکتا ہے میرا کچھ اور خیال ہو سکتا ہے۔ مگر میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے جو کچھ کہا اپنے خیال اور اپنے اصول کے لحاظ سے ٹھیک کہا۔ اب یہ دوسری بات ہے کہ موجودہ حالات میں کیا کچھ ہو سکتا ہے یا کیا کچھ ہونا چاہئے۔ اکثر تقریریں جو یہاں ہوئی ہیں ان سے کم از کم یہ اندازہ لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ یا تو وہ اصحاب بجٹ کو سمجھتے نہیں اور یا انہوں نے بجٹ کا جو اصل مقصد تھا اسکا بالکل خیال نہیں کیا اور چند سیاسی پہلو لیکر سیاسی تقریریں کر گئے ہیں۔ میرا بجٹ صرف بجٹ کے اقتصادی پہلو سے ہے اور میں اپنے آپ کو صرف اسی تک محدود رکھوں گا جہاں تک گورنمنٹ کا تعلق ہے ہم نے اس میزانید کو تیار کرتے وقت اپنے تمام وسائل کا خیال رکھا ہے۔ اپنی ضروریات کا جائزہ لیا۔ اور پھر جتنے ہمارے وسائل تھے انہیں اس طریقہ سے تقسیم کیا کہ وہ ہماری ضروریات کو پورا کر سکیں۔ اور اس لحاظ سے میں اور کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا۔ مگر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت کوشش کی گئی ہے اور اس وقت کی ضروریات کا لحاظ رکھتے ہوئے جو رقوم مختلف صوبوں کے لئے اور ڈیپارٹمنٹس کے لئے رکھی گئی ہیں وہ اسی لحاظ سے رکھی گئی ہیں۔

جناب والد سب سے پہلے ہم نے اپنی عین ضروریات کا خیال رکھا اور جیسا کہ آپ نے ملاحظہ کیا ہے سب سے زیادہ اہمیت ہم نے خوراک کے مسئلہ کو دی۔ اور آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ہم نے اس کے لئے اس بجٹ میں کیا رقوم رکھی ہیں۔ یہ حقیقتاً بڑے شرم کی بات ہے کہ یہ ملک جو ایک زمانے میں اتنی خوراک پیدا کر سکتا تھا کہ اپنی ضروریات کے علاوہ باہر بھیج سکتا تھا آج اس ملک میں ہم اس حالت کو پہنچ گئے ہیں کہ ہمیں باہر سے خوراک منگوانی پڑتی ہے۔

(اس مرحلے پر مسٹر سپیکر تشریف لے گئے اور ان کی جگہ مسٹر چیئرمین پیر الہی بخش کرسی صدارت پر تشریف فرما ہوئے)۔

اور اس پر جو رویہ صرف ہوتا ہے اور اس کے باعث ہمارے ڈولپمنٹ کے جو کام رک جاتے ہیں یہ ایک الگ کہانی ہے۔ بہر صورت یہ جو باہر سے غلہ منگانا پڑتا ہے یہ بہت افسوس کا مقام ہے۔ اور میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمیں ہر ایک چیز کو چھوڑ دینا چاہئے اور سب سے پہلے صرف اس طرف اپنے آپ کو لگا کر خود کفیل بننا چاہئے۔ ہم نے زرعی پروگرام پر جتنا زور دیا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے زیادہ کچھ ممکن نہیں تھا اور مجھے امید ہے کہ یہ رویہ جب صرف ہوگا تو انشا اللہ آپ اس کے نتائج ایک دو سال میں دیکھ لینگے۔

علاوہ اس کے دوسری بات جس کا ہم نے لحاظ رکھا یہ تھی کہ ہم اپنی استطاعت کے مطابق اقتصادی بہتری کی تجاویز تیار کریں اور ان کے لئے قریباً ۵۰ کروڑ روپیہ مہیا کیا گیا ہے۔ میں ان تجاویز کے نتائج کے متعلق تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا مگر اس چیز کا ذکر کرنا ضروری تھا۔

تیسری بات رفاہی کاموں کے متعلق ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے۔ ہمارا خوراک کا مسئلہ ایسا ہے کہ اسوقت ہمیں اور باتیں بھول جانی چاہئے تھیں مگر بھر بھی جو کچھ ہم نے رفاہی کاموں کے لئے رکھا ہے وہ اس غرض سے تھا کہ یہ منصوبے جو چل رہے ہیں ان کا گلا نہ گھونٹا جائے۔ چنانچہ وہ بدستور رکھے گئے ہیں بلکہ ان پر جو روپیہ اسوقت صرف ہو رہا ہے اس سے بھی زیادہ روپیہ صرف ہوگا۔ اس کی تفصیل میمورنڈم کے صفحہ ۱۹ پر دی گئی ہیں۔ ان کے مطابق موجودہ سال میں ہم نے ان کے لئے اٹھارہ کروڑ اناسی لاکھ روپیہ رکھا تھا لیکن اس بجٹ میں اسی غرض کے لئے قریباً ساڑھے چوبیس کروڑ روپیہ رکھا گیا ہے۔

جناب۔ والا اس بات کا ہمیں احساس ہے کہ تعلیم کی رفتار وہ نہیں ہے جو ہونی چاہئے۔ ہسپتالوں کی تعمیر اس تیزی سے نہیں ہو رہی ہے جس کی اسوقت ضرورت ہے مگر ساتھ ہی اس چیز کو پیش نظر رکھنا بھی ضروری ہے کہ ایک طرف ہمارے پاس اتنی استطاعت نہیں کہ اپنے اور کام چھوڑ کر اس طرف زیادہ روپیہ لگا سکیں۔ اور دوسری طرف یہ بھی خیال رکھنا ضروری ہے کہ سکولوں کے لئے ٹرینڈ استاد بھی مل نہیں سکتے اور نہ ہسپتالوں اور ڈسپنسریوں کے لئے ڈاکٹر ملتے ہیں۔ لیکن میں اپنی پہلے دن کی تقریر میں عرض کرچکا ہوں کہ آزادی کے وقت جہاں ایک میڈیکل کالج تھا وہاں آج چار میڈیکل کالج موجود ہیں۔ پہلے جہاں قریباً ۹۰ طباء میڈیکل کالج میں تعلیم پاتے تھے آج وہاں قریباً ۳۰۰ طلبا تعلیم پا رہے ہیں۔ تعلیم کے متعلق یہ عرض کرونگا کہ جہاں آزادی کے وقت ۳۷ کے قریب کالج تھے آج اس صوبے میں ۷۷ کالج ہیں۔ جناب والا آپ نے بھی فرمایا تھا کہ سندھ کے بعض اضلاع میں کالج نہیں ہیں۔ میں اتنا عرض کرونگا کہ حکومت کی پالیسی یہ ہے کہ ہر ضلع میں ایک ڈگری کالج ضرور ہونا چاہئے۔ (خوب - خوب) اور ہم اس طرف اپنی توجہ دیتے رہیں گے اور آپ یقین جانتے جتنی جلد ممکن ہو سکا اس کے لئے مناسب رقوم مہیا کی جائیں گی۔

پرائمری اور سیکنڈری تعلیم کے متعلق میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ ایک کمیٹی ہم مقرر کر رہے ہیں جو اس چیز پر غور کرے گی اور گورنمنٹ کو اپنی سفارشات بھیجے گی کہ کس حد تک یہ کام صوبائی حکومت کے پاس رہنا چاہئے اور کس حد تک لوکل باڈیز اس میں حصہ لیں۔ آپ کو علم ہے کہ اسوقت ان لوکل باڈیز سے مختلف ارقوم لی جاتی ہیں جہاں پرائمری تعلیم Provincialize کی گئی ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے جسپر خان عبدالقیوم خان نے جو کچھ کہا تھا مجھے اس سے اتفاق نہیں۔ آپ نے بھی اس ضمن میں خیال ظاہر فرمایا تھا مگر جناب والا اگر ہم اسی رفتار پر چلتے رہے جسپر آج جا رہے ہیں تو پلاننگ بورڈ کے خیال کے مطابق ہمیں اپنے نصب العین تک پہنچنے کے لئے کم از کم ۲۰ سال لگیں گے اور بیس سال بہت لمبی مدت ہے۔ ہمیں تو تعداد کی ضرورت ہے اور اگر درخت کے نیچے بیٹھ کر یا چہر کے نیچے بیٹھ کر یا مسجد میں یا کچے مکانات میں بیٹھ کر تعلیم دی جاسکے



تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کچھ مکانوں کے گاؤں میں کوئی جواز نہیں ہے کہ وہاں تیس پینتیس ہزار روپیہ لگا کر اور ایک اینٹ کی دیوار کھڑی کر کے تین چار کمروں کا پرائمری سکول مہیا کیا جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ روپیہ جو میں نے ۲۰۰ سکولوں کے لئے دیا ہے اور اس میں اسی سکول قبائلی علاقوں کے لئے ہیں) وہ روپیہ لگا کر دوگنا فائدہ اٹھایا جاسکتا ہے۔ بشرطیکہ اسکا مصرف اس طریقہ سے ہو جو کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے۔

چند سال ہوئے جاپان سے یہاں کچھ ماہرین آئے تھے۔ انہوں نے کچھ کالج دیکھے اور اس خیال کا اظہار کیا کہ ہمارے ملک میں یہ بات نہیں ہو سکتی۔ وہاں تو کاغذ کی دیواریں کھڑی کر کے اور لکڑی کی دیواریں کھڑی کر کے تعلیم کا بندوبست کیا جاتا ہے۔ مگر یہاں سیمنٹ کی دیواریں کھڑی کر کے اور پختہ عمارتیں بنا کے کام شروع کیا جاتا ہے۔

جناب والد پھر یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کے تعلیمی اداروں کو Provincialize کیا جائے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ اس سے فائدہ ہونے کی کم توقع ہے کیونکہ اس سے لوگوں کو Security ملتی ہے۔ مگر اس کے علاوہ بھی چیز اس طرح ممکن ہے کہ مقامی اداروں پر کنٹرول کیا جائے۔ وہاں صوبائی محکمہ کے تعلیم کے رائج کردہ نصاب تعلیم کے مطابق تعلیم دی جائے اور محکمہ تعلیم کے انسپکٹر ان کی انسپکشن کیا کریں۔ اس سے بالکل وہی معیار قائم کیا جاسکتا ہے جو محکمہ تعلیم کے سکولوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ ایسا کرنے سے معمولی سا فرق رہ جاتا ہے جو Provincialize کرنے کے بغیر بھی دور کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

جناب والد Provincialize کرنے میں ایک نقص یہ ہے کہ استادوں وغیرہ کی تنخواہوں کے سکیل صوبہ بھر میں یکساں کرنے پڑینگے۔ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خاں اور قلاچی میں بھی وہی سکیل رکھنے پڑینگے جو لاہور میں ہیں۔ اگر یہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈوں کی تحویل میں ہی رہے تو اگرچہ اس میں پانچ چھ روپے کا فرق تو ضرور ہوگا مگر اس میں ایک بڑی سہولت یہ ہوگی کہ لوگ اپنے گھروں میں ملازم رکھینگے اور انہیں باہر دوسرے علاقوں میں نہیں جانا پڑے گا۔ وہ اس بات پر ہر حالت میں رضامند ہونگے اور انکے لئے ناراضگی کا بھی کوئی موقع نہ ہوگا۔

اب میں آپ کے سامنے سابقہ صوبہ سرحد کا ایک واقعہ پیش کرتا ہوں۔ میں ایک دفعہ ٹانک میں قلاچی گیا۔ معلوم ہوا کہ وہاں صرف ایک پرائمری اسکول ہے مگر لڑکوں کی تعداد بہت زیادہ ہے۔ لہذا وہاں کے لوگ ایک اور سکول کا مطالبہ کرتے تھے۔ میں نے پوچھا کہ اس میونسپل کمیٹی کی آمدنی کیا ہے؟ معلوم ہوا کہ اس کے پاس تو ایک پیسہ بھی نہیں ہے۔ حکومت صرف اس کمیٹی کے اسٹاف کے اخراجات کے بعد جتنا روپیہ بھی بچتا ہے وہ تعلیم اور صحت کے اخراجات پورے کرنے کے لئے لیتی ہے۔ اور اس کے پاس کچھ بھی باقی نہیں رہ جاتا۔

دوسری طرف ان کی یہ حالت تھی کہ ایک گلی میں ایک لیمپ کی ضرورت تھی۔ کمیٹی وہ بھی مہیا نہ کرسکتی تھی۔ اب بات یہ ہے کہ اگر عوام کسی چیز کا مطالبہ کریں اور حکومت اسے مہیا کرنے کے لئے کوئی ٹیکس عائد کرے تو وہ ناراض ہوجاتے ہیں۔ لیکن اگر خود بخود ہی کسی چیز کی ضرورت محسوس کرتے ہوئے وہ ٹیکس کی بجائے اپنی رضامندی سے ہی مالی امداد بہم پہنچا دیں اور اسے ثواب کا کام سمجھ کر کریں تو اس سے وہ خوش ہوتے ہیں۔

( اس مرحلہ پر صاحب سپیکر کرسی صدارت پر رونق افروز ہوئے )۔

تو میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ یہ ایک ایسا اہم مسئلہ ہے کہ پہلے اسے اچھی طرح سوچنا اور پھر کہیں اس کے متعلق مناسب کارروائی اور فیصلہ کرنا پڑیگا۔

جناب والا بعض معزز ممبران نے یہ بھی فرمایا ہے کہ میں نے سال رواں کے بجٹ میں جو رقم مہیا کی ہیں اور جو بجٹ دکھا ئی ہے وہ نہیں ہونی چاہئے تھی۔ گزشتہ سال بجٹ جلدی میں تیار کیا گیا تھا۔ بجٹ میں ایک یا دو فیصدی ادھر یا ادھر ہو جانا یا کمی واقع ہوجانا کوئی نئی بات نہیں۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ فنانس ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے Integration کے بعد جس کوشش اور محنت سے بجٹ تیار کرکے اس ایوان کے سامنے پیش کیا تھا اس میں اتنی خامیاں نہ تھیں جتنی کہ بیان کی جاتی رہی ہیں۔

اب یہ کہنا کہ جو رویہ مہیا کیا گیا تھا وہ صرف نہیں ہوا۔ اس کے متعلق قاضی صاحب نے وجوہات بیان کردی ہیں۔ اگر جناب والا آپ صحیح طور پر غور فرمائیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ گزشتہ سال کے Revenue estimate اور موجودہ بجٹ کے Estimates میں چھ کروڑ روپیہ کا فرق ہے۔ یہ چھ کروڑ کی کمی اس لئے ہے کہ آپکی آمدنی بڑھ گئی ہے۔

جناب والا افسوس ہے کہ میان محمد شفیع جو اعداد و شمار فراہم کرنے میں بڑی محنت کرتے ہیں اور اس ایوان میں عموماً تیار ہو کر آتے ہیں بعض معمولی سی باتوں سے بے خبر ہیں۔ اس سے مجھے بڑی مایوسی ہوئی ہے۔ ورنہ عام طور پر جیسا کہ دیکھنے میں آیا ہے ان کو اعداد و شمار آگے پیچھے سے اچھی طرح یاد ہوتے ہیں۔ ( قہقہہ ) بہر حال یہ کہنا کہ کچھ کمی نہیں ہوئی بالکل غلط ہے جو کچھ کمی ہوئی ہے اس کا اندازہ آپ اس سے لگا سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارے گزشتہ سال کے Estimate کیا تھے اور اس کے مقابلے میں اس سال کیا ہیں اور آئندہ کس آمدنی کی توقع ہے۔

جناب والا اس ضمن میں ایک صاحب نے فرمایا تھا کہ ہمارے صوبہ کا قرضہ بڑھ رہا ہے۔ میں نے اپنی تقریر میں عرض کیا تھا کہ اگر قرضہ مفید Productive اور

ترقی کے کاموں پر لگایا جائے تو اس سے گھبرانا نہیں چاہئے۔ ہم نے جو قرضہ بھی لیا ہے وہ کسی غیر ضروری کام کے لئے نہ تو لیا ہے اور نہ ہی خرچ کیا جائے گا۔ اس سلسلہ میں میں آپکی خدمت میں ایک مثال پیش کرتا ہوں۔ بجلی کی سکیموں کے لئے جو قرضہ لیا گیا ہے اس پر ایک کروڑ ۳۹ لاکھ روپیہ سود پڑتا ہے مگر دوسری طرف تمام اخراجات نکال کر بچت ایک کروڑ ۸۹ لاکھ روپیہ ہے۔

جو روپیہ اریگیشن کے کاموں کے لئے صرف ہوا اس کے لئے قرضہ لیا گیا۔ اس قرضہ پر ہم بطور سود ۶ کروڑ ۲۶ لاکھ روپیہ دیتے ہیں۔ مگر اس کے مقابلہ میں ہماری آمدنی دس کروڑ ۲ لاکھ ہے۔ جو روپیہ ہم نے بطور قرضہ لیا ہے اس کو ہم اپنے روزمرہ کے اخراجات میں شامل نہیں کرتے۔ یہ چیز **Productive** ہے۔ گزشتہ سال ہم ۷ فیصدی سود دے رہے تھے مگر اس سال جیسا کہ میں نے اپنی تقریر میں کہا ہے۔ ۸.۴۰ فیصدی سود دیا جا رہا ہے۔ یعنی ہماری آمدنی بڑھ رہی ہے اور ساتھ ساتھ قرضہ کا سود کم ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ کوئی مبالغہ کی بات نہیں جو کچھ ہم عرض کر رہے ہیں وہ بے سود نہیں اور یہ کہنا کہ ہم کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ بھی سرا سر غلط ہے۔

جناب والا میرے رفقاء اپنے اپنے محکموں کے متعلق کچھ نہ کچھ فرما چکے ہیں یا آئینہ تحریکات تخفیف پر فرمائیں گے۔ لیکن میں مجموعی طور پر اس بجٹ کے متعلق اتنا عرض کرونگا کہ یہ اتنا **Colourless** بھی نہیں جتنا کہ بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ (ایک معزز ممبر۔ خیر **goalless** تو ہے)۔ اگر آنکھیں بند کر لی جائیں یا خدا نہ کرے آنکھوں میں کوئی تکلیف ہو تو بات اور ہے لیکن میں عرض کرونگا کہ یہ بجٹ اتنا مایوس کن نہیں۔

ایک معزز ممبر۔ ویسے مایوس کن ہے۔ اگرچہ اتنا نہیں۔

سردار عبدالرشید خان۔ میں مبالغہ سے کام نہیں لے رہا اور نہ ہی میں اپکو کوئی سبز باغ دکھا رہا ہوں۔ بجٹ میں جو کچھ رکھا گیا ہے اگر یہ پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچ جائے تو حالت ایسی ہو جائیگی کہ جس پر ہم فخر کر سکیں گے۔ خان عبدالقیوم خان نے فرمایا تھا کہ پاکستان میں بدقسمتی سے ابتدا ہی سے **Stability** نہیں رہی۔ میں نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ وہ کہاں تک درست ہیں لیکن یہ حقیقت ہے کہ اس ملک میں وزارتوں نے اپنے فرائض کو صحیح طور پر سرانجام نہیں دیا۔ اور نہ ہی افسران کو اپنی ذمہ داریوں کا احساس کرنے کا موقع ملا ہے۔ یہ صحیح ہے اگر پورا پورا موقعہ دیا جائے۔ تو یقیناً اس کے نتائج اچھے ہونگے۔ اس کے برعکس اگر ہر قدم پر روکاوٹیں پیدا کی گئیں تو پھر ہماری بدقسمتی ہو گئی۔ اگر حکومت کی طرف سے کوئی غلطی اور کوتاہی ہو تو چاہئے کہ آپ اسے درست کرنے کا موقع دیں تاکہ وہ حالت کا جائزہ لیکر صحیح قدم اٹھائے۔ پھر بھی اگر آپ دیکھیں کہ وہ صحیح کام نہیں کر رہی تو اس حکومت کو ختم کر دیں۔

ایک معزز ممبر۔ وہ وقت آرہا ہے۔

سردار عبدالرشید خان۔ اور جو مستحق ہوں ان کو برسر اقتدار لے آئیں جب تک کوئی وزارت یا افسران کام کر رہے ہیں آپ بلا وجہ ان کے کام میں کوئی روکاؤٹ نہ ڈالیں۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ افسران اس جذبہ کے ساتھ کام نہیں کر رہے جس جذبہ سے ان کو کرنا چاہئے۔ (خوب خوب) اس لئے آپ کو چاہئے کہ اس طرف بھی اپنی توجہ مبذول کریں۔ اس میں وہ بھی قصور وار ہیں اور ساتھ ہی سیاسی رہنما بھی تصور وار ہیں جو افسران کے دلوں میں طرح طرح کے خیالات پیدا کرتے ہیں اور وہ پوری توجہ سے اپنے کام نہیں کر سکتے۔ یہ کوئی Justification نہیں کہ انہیں یہ کہا جائے کہ وہ بد دیانتی سے کام کرتے ہیں یا اپنا کام پورا نہیں کرتے۔ آج کل رشوت ستانی عام ہو رہی ہے۔ آزادی سے پہلے بھی تھی اور آج بھی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے دور نہ ہونے کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے قوانین اور ہمارا طریق کار ہی ایسا ہے کہ جس سے تسلی بخش نتائج برآمد نہیں ہو سکتے۔ میری رائے ہے کہ ایک کمیٹی بنائی جائے۔ جو اس معاملہ پر پوری طرح غور کرے اور اپنی مناسب تجاویز حکومت کے سامنے پیش کرے لیکن اس میں ایک چیز یہ پیدا ہو جائیگی کہ اگر حکومت نے ان تجاویز پر عمل درآمد کیا تو شاید لوگ یہ کہیں اور خیال کریں کہ حکومت ان کو Victimize کرنا چاہتی ہے۔ اس لئے

let there be a High Court Judge to preside over the Committee.

جو خود بھی سوچیں اور لوگوں سے بھی رائے لیں۔ اپوزیشن سے رائے لیں۔ بار ایسوسی ایشن سے رائے لیں اور ایسی مشینری بنائی جائے جس سے رشوت ستانی بالکل ختم ہو جائے۔ حکومت نے یہ بھی فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ جن افسران نے ۲۵ سال ملازمت کر لی ہو اور ان کا سروس ریکارڈ اچھا نہ ہو انہیں قواعد کے مطابق پینشن دیدی جائے۔

ڈولپمنٹ بورڈز کے متعلق بہت سے ممبر صاحبان نے اعتراضات کئے ہیں۔ اس کے متعلق میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈولپمنٹ بورڈز کا وجود نہایت ضروری ہے اور میں ان کو نہایت اہم سمجھتا ہوں۔ آپ کو علم ہے کہ مغربی پاکستان کا صوبہ اتنا بڑا ہے کہ ایک منسٹر انچارج کی نظر ہر جگہ آسانی سے نہیں پہنچ سکتی۔ ایک طرف تو ہم یہ مطالبہ کر رہے ہیں کہ عوام کے نمائندے حکومت کی ہر کام میں مدد کریں اور دوسری طرف یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ جو کام ڈویژنل بورڈ کے سپرد ہے اسے سنٹرل بورڈ کی تحویل میں دے دیا جائے۔ میں یہ واضح کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو رقم گزشتہ سال مہیا کی گئی تھی اسے نہ صرف Non-lapsable کر دیا گیا ہے بلکہ اس میں ۲۰ ہزار کا اضافہ کر دیا گیا ہے اور اب اسکے نتائج آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اس سے کس قدر فوائد حاصل ہوتے ہیں اور اسکے لئے یہ تجویز بھی زیر غور ہے کہ اب ڈویژنل اور ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈوں میں جہاں صرف سرکاری ملازمین ہیں وہاں ان میں قومی نمائندوں کو بھی شامل کر لیا جائے تا کہ وہ چھوٹے چھوٹے کام جو وہاں بیٹھ کر ہو سکتے ہیں آپس میں بیٹھ کر کر لیا کریں اور اگر کوئی چیز انکی طاقت سے باہر ہو

تو وہ معاملہ سینٹر کے سپرد کر دیا جائے اور ہم ان کی ہر ممکن امداد کرنے کو تیار ہیں۔

جناب والد خوراک کے مسئلہ کے بعد ہم نے دوسری چیز جس پر زیادہ توجہ دی ہے وہ انڈسٹری ہے۔ شائد آپ کو یہ خیال پیدا ہو کہ ہم نے انڈسٹری کو چھوڑ کر پھر زراعت کی طرف رجوع کیا ہے تو زراعت کے متعلق میں یہ کہنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارا ملک ایک زرعی ملک ہے اور اس ملک کی زرعی ترقی کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جاسکتا اور دوسری طرف ہم نے انڈسٹری کا بھی خیال رکھا ہے ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک میں جو انڈسٹری اسوقت ہے وہ ہماری ضروریات کے لئے کافی نہیں مثلاً بہت سے حضرات نے شیل اور آئرن کا اپنی تقریروں میں حوالہ دیا ہے اور یہ شکایت کی ہے کہ اس کے لئے کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرنا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ حکومت اس کے متعلق زور نہ دیتی تو یہ کام بالکل ختم ہو جانا تھا لیکن اب اس کا منصوبہ تقریباً شروع ہو چکا ہے اور اسکا ذکر ہمارے پانچ سالہ پلان میں آیا ہے اور یہ امید ہے کہ اس منصوبہ پر جلد ہی کام شروع ہو جائیگا (تالیاں)۔

باقی انڈسٹری کے متعلق میں عرض کر چکا ہوں۔ انڈسٹریز کسی حد تک آپکی صوبائی حکومت کے پاس آچکی ہیں اور اسکی ترقی کے لئے آپکی گورنمنٹ نے کافی رقم مہیا کی ہیں اور میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ **West Pakistan mineral development Corporation** کا قیام بڑا اہم قدم ہے۔ افسوس ہے کہ میرے پاس اتنا وقت نہیں کہ میں اسکی اہمیت ذرا تفصیل سے بیان کرسکوں شائد انڈسٹریز منسٹراگے چل کر اسکا ذکر فرمائینگے۔ اس صوبہ میں دو بڑے کام ہونے والے ہیں ایک تو **West Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation** اور دوسرے **Power Project Authority** یہ دونوں ادارے جب اپنے کام میں مصروف ہو گئے تو انشاء اللہ آپ کے ملک کی حالت بہت بہتر ہو جائیگی اور خاص طور پر **mineral** آپ کو **Foreign exchange** بہت کثیر مقدار میں فراہم کریں گے۔ دوسرے ہماری جو پاور پراجیکٹ کا منصوبہ ہے اس سے بھی ہمارے ملک کو بہت فائدہ ہوگا۔ جو روپیہ اس سال اس مقصد کے لئے رکھا ہے وہ ایک ابتدائی رقم ہے لیکن رفتہ رفتہ اس میں ترقی ہوتی جائیگی۔ اور جوں جوں مشینری وغیرہ کی ضرورت ہوگی اس کے مطابق رقم مہیا کی جائیگی۔ بجلی کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وحدت کے قیام کے بعد جو بجلی مہیا کی گئی ہے وہ بحیثیت خود اتنی مقدار میں ہے جتنی کہ آزادی سے پہلے سب صوبوں میں تھی۔ اتنے تھوڑے عرصہ میں اسقدر بجلی مہیا کرنا ایک بہت بڑی ترقی ہے اور امید ہے کہ یہ رفتار دن بدن تیز سے تیز تر ہوتی جائیگی (تالیاں)۔ ہمارا نصب العین یہ ہے کہ نہ صرف ہر

شہر میں بلکہ ہر گاؤں میں بجلی مہیا کی جائے (تالیاں) اور ہم یہ کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ ہمارا مقصد جلد پورا ہو اور ہم نے اس بجٹ میں اس مقصد کے حصول کے لئے روپیہ رکھا ہے۔ آپ کو علم ہے کہ پانچ سالہ پلان کے شائع ہوتے ہی دونوں صوبائی حکومتوں سے رائے طلب کی گئی ہے۔

اور ہماری صوبائی حکومت کی رائے کے مطابق جو سکیمیں شامل کی گئی ہیں ان کے لئے زیادہ روپیہ کی ضرورت ہے۔ مگر دو سال تو گزر گئے اور یہ پانچ سالہ منصوبے کا تیسرا سال ہے۔ افسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ اس سال کے لئے جتنے روپیہ کی ہمیں توقع تھی وہ بھی ہمیں نہیں مل سکا۔ میں نے اپنی پہلی تقریر میں بھی اس افسوس کا اظہار کیا تھا اور ہم اس کے لئے مطالبہ کرتے رہیں گے۔

**National Economic Council** کی میٹنگ عنقریب ہونے والی ہے۔ اس میں ہم نے اپنے منصوبے کے مطالبات پیش کرنے ہیں۔ پھر ایک رپورٹ مرتب ہوگی جو کہ پارلیمنٹ (نیشنل اسمبلی) میں پیش کی جائیگی۔ وہ رپورٹ بمع تمام کاغذات کے آپ کے سامنے بھی پیش کی جائیگی اور پھر وہ آخری فیصلہ نہیں ہے۔ رفتہ رفتہ آپ کے تبصرے اور تنقید کے پیش نظر اس میں تبدیلیاں ہوتی رہیں گی اور اس پر اظہار خیال ہوتا رہے گا۔ پلین بنانا واقعی بڑا کام ہوتا ہے لیکن یہ حرف آخر نہیں ہوتا۔

جناب والا اس سال کے دوران میں ہم تقریباً پانچ لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار ایکڑ زمین آراضی پہلے سے زیادہ زیر کاشت لائے ہیں۔ اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ حالت روز بروز بہتر ہو رہی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ کو اس چیز کا احساس ہے کہ اگر ہوسکے تو ایک مربہ زمین بھی بیکار نہ رہے۔ اور ہر ممکن ذرائع کے ساتھ اسے زیر کاشت لایا جائے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے ہم ٹریکٹروں کے استعمال کے لئے تین ڈویژن بنائینگے ان سے وہ لوگ فائدہ اٹھا سکیں گے جو کاشت کے لئے مویشی نہیں رکھتے۔ علاوہ ازیں کوآپریٹو فارمنگ کا خیال ہے۔ چھوٹے چھوٹے مالکان آراضی ملکر کوآپریٹو فارمنگ کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر وہ مویشی نہیں رکھتے تو ٹریکٹرز کو استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

جو کہ **on no profit basis** پر مہیا کیے جائیں گے سرکاری زمینوں (کراؤن لینڈز) کے متعلق گورنمنٹ کا ارادہ ہے کہ وہ **Landless** مزارعین میں تقسیم کردی جائیں۔ (تالیاں) اور وہ اکنامک یونٹس میں تقسیم کی جائیں گی۔ جو پرائیویٹ زمینیں زیر کاشت نہیں لائی گئیں ان کے متعلق گورنمنٹ اس امر کی کوشش کریگی کہ انکے مالکان کو اس بات پر آمادہ کرنے کے وہ ان کو زیر کاشت لائیں۔ اگر یہ نہ ہوسکا تو ممکن ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کو **Land utilization act 1954** کے تحت ان زمینوں کو آباد کرنے کے لئے خود کوئی قدم اٹھانا پڑے۔

حاجی عطاء اللہ خان۔ میں اپنی اطلاع کے لئے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں آیا پس ماندہ اضلاع کی ۸۰ فیصدی آبادی کے لئے بھی کچھ کیا گیا ہے یا نہیں؟ ان کو اپنے کو پانی تک نہیں ملتا۔

سردار عبدالرشید خان - میری خواہش تھی کہ میں تمام ممبران کے Points کا جواب دیتا - مگر مجھے افسوس ہے کہ یہ ممکن نہیں - البتہ سرسری طور پر میں عرض کر چکا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ پس سائنہ علاقوں کو مناسب Level پر لانے کا تہیا کرچکی ہے - گورنمنٹ نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ اجلاس کے فوراً بعد ایک افسر مقرر کیا جائیگا جو کہ ہر ضلع کے متعلق وہاں کی ضروریات کی ایک فہرست مرتب کریگا اور اگر ممکن ہوا تو اگلے سیشن میں اسے ایوان میں پیش کرونگا اور ہر ممبر صاحب کو اس کی ایک نقل دی جائیگی - گورنمنٹ اس بات کی ذمہ دار ہوگی کہ جہاں جہاں جس چیز کی کمی ہے اسکو پورا کرے - کہیں سکول کم ہونگے کہیں ہسپتال اور ڈسپنسریاں کم ہونگی اور کہیں سڑکوں کی کمی ہوگی - گورنمنٹ اس طرف ایک Rational طریقہ سے Approach کریگی اور اس کمی کو پورا کریگی - جناب والا - میں اس چیز کو تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ میں ہر Constituency کی ضروریات کی طرف صحیح طور پر توجہ نہیں دے سکا - میرے سامنے سب سے اہم مسئلہ خوراک کا ہے - اس وقت جو دوسرے ذرائع آمدنی بڑھانے کا سوال ہے ہم پوری کوشش کر رہے ہیں - انٹسٹیز کا جو ذکر کیا گیا ہے ہم اس طرف بھی توجہ دے رہے ہیں - اس لئے ممبر صاحبان - یہ نہ سمجھیں کہ ہم ان کے Interests کو نظر انداز کر رہے ہیں جہاں تک ممکن ہو سکا ہم انکی تجاویز پر غور کریں گے اور امید ہے کہ ہم سب کاموں کو تسلی بخش طور پر کر سکیں گے -

ایک اور مطالبہ کیا گیا ہے کہ ٹیپتہ کے قریب سجاول کے مقام پر دریائے سندھ پر ایک پل تعمیر کیا جائے کیونکہ وہاں لوگوں کو بہت تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے اس سلسلہ میں میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے ابھی Investigation کرنی ہے - اس Investigation کے مکمل ہونے پر اور اس کی رپورٹ آجانے پر ہم یہ کام شروع کر دیں گے - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں -

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What about Pakistan Art Council.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House stands adjourned to meet again at 9-30 A.M. tomorrow?

*The Assembly then adjourned till 9-30 a. m. on Tuesday the 19th March 51.*

**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.**  
**THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST**  
**PAKISTAN.**

**TUESDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1957.**

The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore at 9—30 a.m. of the clock.  
Mr. Speaker (Chaudhri Fazl-i-Elahi) in the chair.

**RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QURAN.**

**STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**Mr. Speaker:** Supplementary questions will now be asked in connection with the answer given to starred question No.708 on 18-5-57.

**Voices:** Nobody wants to ask any supplementary question in regard to it.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. Now we will first take up deferred questions Nos.707 and 265.

**PRICES OF COAL.**

**\*707. Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Tarar:** Will the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the prices of coal used in brick kilns were controlled by the Government in the year 1955; if so the controlled price of coal per ton in the year 1955 and the price prevailing at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that consequent upon the more than double rise in coal prices the rate of bricks has also been doubled;

(c) whether he is aware of the hardships being faced by the residents of water-logged villages, constituting 3/4 of the former Province of the Punjab, in not being able to afford bricks on account of the exorbitant prices for changing their Kucha houses, which do not last for even one year, into pucca ones;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, the action Government intend to take for getting coal prices reduced; if no action is contemplated to be taken, the reasons therefor?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hasan Qizilbash. (MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR).** With you permission, Sir, I shall reply to this Question which is addressed to my colleague in charge of Food and Agriculture:-

(a) Yes, until June 1955 when the f.o.r. prices per ton were controlled as follows:-

Mach.	Rs. 24/-
Metting & Jhumpir.	Rs. 26/-
Harani & Nakos.	Rs. 29/-
Spezand, Khost & Shahrigh.	Rs. 32/-
Samangli (Quetta)	Rs. 33/8/-
Coal Mines in the Salt Range Area.	Rs. 34/-



The prevailing prices range from Rs. 45/- to Rs. 56/-.

(b) & (c) The price of bricks has not doubled although it has increased substantially and Government are aware that this is causing hardship to those who use bricks.

(d) Government convened a conference of producers and consumers of indigenous coal last December in an effort to persuade the producers to lower their prices voluntarily. Unfortunately the response has not been encouraging and Government are now considering the imposition of control on the prices and distribution of indigenous coal.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

\*265. **Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state:—

(a) the approximate number of the educated unemployed in West Pakistan;

(b) the percentage of unemployed among the educated persons in this province;

(c) the measures the Government have taken or intend to take for the eradication of unemployment amongst educated persons?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash (MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR):** (a) According to the information available with the Deputy Director, Employment Exchanges, West Pakistan (Northern Region), the number of educated unemployed persons which term includes literate persons regardless of the standard of education attained by them, in the areas of former Provinces of Punjab, North, West Frontier and Bahawalpur and Frontier States stood at 16,737 on the 31st of January, 1956.

(b) Calculated on the basis of the total number of educated, skilled and unskilled labour maintained on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges functioning in said areas the percentage of educated unemployed is about?

(c) A high percentage of educated persons possessing higher academic qualifications easily gets absorbed in Government services including the Army and the gradually expanding trade and industry of the country. There is an overall shortage of skilled workers and this avenue of employment is open to educated unemployed persons with lower educational qualifications provided they equip themselves with the requisite technical training for which necessary facilities exist. A scheme for systematic Apprenticeship Training for large scale industry is under preparation by an I.L.O. expert serving under the Government of Pakistan.

#### GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, OGHI.

\*744. **Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that village Oghi in the Hazara district is situated on the border of Tribal territory;

(b) whether the Government have started a High School at Oghi in order to meet the educational needs of the people of Tribal territory;

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(c) whether it is also a fact that a splendid building for the School has also to be constructed out of the Tribal Territory Welfare Funds;

(d) whether the Government intend to convert the Government High School Oghi into an Intermediate College with a view to affording educational facilities to the people of the Tribal territory just as it has raised the status of Parachinar School in the Kurram Agency?

**Begum Khodeja G.A. Khan (DEPUTY MINISTER)**

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government will consider it on merits in due course.

**Khan Shad Muhammad Khan:** When will it be considered? In this year or when?

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** Provision for it has not been made in this budget, but a provision will be made for it in the next budget or if it is possible to do it earlier, it will be considered.

**Question\*261 - Not put as the Minister was absent.**

## BOARDS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

**\*599. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for not taking steps for setting up boards of Secondary Education for the territories of the former Provinces of Sind and North-Western Frontier on the lines of the Punjab and Karachi Boards of Secondary Education;

(b) whether the reasons that led to the creation of Board of Secondary Education in former Punjab do not hold good for former Sind and former N.W.F.P.

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (MINISTER OF EDUCATION):** (a) & (b). The Board of secondary Education was set up on the recommendations of the Punjab University Commission to relieve the University of the enormous work relating to the conduct of examination of large numbers of students and to enable it to discharge its primary responsibility in the sphere of teaching and research. In 1956, over 68,000 students took this examination and the numbers are continually rising. On the otherhand, the number of students taking examination in the other Universities is comparatively small and the need for the constitution of the Boards is not a matter of urgent necessity. The question of constituting such Boards will be considered in consultation with the Universities in due course.

## SIND UNIVERSITY.

**\*600. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the number of students appearing for Sind University Examinations is the lowest in Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pass percentage in Sind University Examinations is the lowest in Pakistan;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the demand of Sind University students for supplementary examinations and whether the authorities have received any representation in connection with this demand;

(d) the reasons for high percentage of failures in the Sind University Examinations and the action Government propose to take in the matter;

(e) whether the Government intend to appoint a high powered committee to enquire into the causes of the facts mentioned in parts (a), (b), (c), and other allied matters, to make the University a progressive and useful institution?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (MINISTER OF EDUCATION): I would like to explain at the outset that the University is an autonomous body, having complete authority under the Act to carry on its business. However, the Registrar of the Sind University has been contacted on the subject, and I can at best quote the answers received from him.

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes; the representations were received and were forwarded to the University. The decision on this question is within the competence of the University.

(d) & (e) In view of the answers to parts (a) and (b), these do not arise.

#### NANDIPUR HYDEL SCHEME.

\*263. **Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan**: Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Nandipur Hydel Scheme has gone into production in Gujranwala district; if not, the date by which it is scheduled to generate electricity;

(b) the maximum capacity of that plant?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION): (a) This scheme is called the Gujranwala Hydel Scheme Construction of Civil Works connected with this scheme is in progress and the construction of power House can not be taken in hand until such time as the Director General Supply and Development Karachi is able to place firm order for the purchase of plant and equipment. Tenders for the purchase of the generating sets have already been opened by the Director General Supply and Development Karachi. This scheme will take 2 years to commission after the orders are placed for the plant and the equipment by the Director General Supply and Development.

(b) 12,000 K.W.

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar**: May I know from the Minister as to when we could expect the Director-General to decide the question, because I understand that there is lot of hanky panky going on in his office?

**Qazi Fazalullah Ubedullah**: I do not mind expediting the matter.

#### PERCENTAGE OF WATER BEING SUPPLIED ON LLOYED BARRAGE.

\*684. **Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdulla Khan Talpur**: Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of the land for which water is being supplied on the Lloyed Barrage for the cultivation of Kharif and Rabbi crops;

(b) the year-wise percentage of land being cultivated on water-course Nos. 9,9-A and 10 of the Jarwar Minor of Jamrao Sub-Division of Hyderabad Division under Rabbi and Kharif crops from 1947 to 1956; in case the percentage of cultivation is less than the fixed percentage, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Abadkars are incurring a loss on this account; if so, the action Government intend to take in the matter?

**Qazi Fazalullah Ubedullah** (MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION)  
(a) Kharif 27% 19% cotton and 8% other Kharif, Rabi 54 %

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(b) Percentage of Lands shown in the statement attached, indicates that on an average percent Kharif is adequate. Regarding percentage in Rabi, it is actually less which is due to the fact, that as a general case khatedars do not take much interest in Rabi, being non-cash crop.

(c) No, as cotton which is a cash crop is being done more than designed. Every possible efforts are made by means of Gup clearance to run the channel to its design.

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THE STATEMENT SHOWING YEAR-WISE PERCENTAGES OF LAND BEING CULTIVATED ON WATER COURSE 9,  
9-A & 10 OF JARWAR MINOR OF MIRWAH SUB-DIVISION, OF NORTHERN JAMRAO DIVISION.

Water course and Channel	Kabuli Area.	P E R C E N T A G E.											
		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57		
		Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab	Kh. Rab
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
9-Ex-Jarwar Minor.	362 acres.	28%19%	30%22%	18%17%	20%17%	20%17%	22%21%	22%21%	27%21%	25%20%	11%*		
9-A Ex-Jarwar Minor.	343	17%21%	16%13%	22%16%	18%16%	16%19%	18%20%	18%20%	16%16%	15%14%	19%20%		
10 Ex-Jarwar Minor.	575	27%20%	29%22%	32%14%	21%17%	23%19%	23%26%	23%26%	22%20%	17%22%	20%25%		

\* Land brought under state-  
lite town.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

میر محمد بخش خان تالپور۔ کیا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنے جواب میں جو Information سیلائی کی ہے وہ غلط ہے ؟

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ ۔ اگر میں وہ غلط سمجھتا تو کیوں بہم پہنچاتا۔

**LAND RENDERED UNCULTIVABLE BY 'SEM' IN THE PROVINCE.**

\* 735. **Syed Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri:** Will the minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

- (a) the district-wise area of land rendered uncultivable by 'Sem' (water logging) in the Province and the extent by which it is increasing annually;
- (b) the steps so far taken by the Government to fight this menace;
- (c) the extent of decrease in the production of food crops in the Province on account of 'Sem' each year;
- (d) the extent of annual loss to the revenues of the Province on account of 'Sem'?

**Kazi Fazalullah Ubedullah (MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION):**

(a) Systematic record of land rendered uncultivable by water-logging is available for the former Punjab only. While water-logging combined with salinity has affected a vast area in various degrees, according to the Irrigation records the total area rendered unfit for cultivation by 'Sem' alone amounts to 22,000 acres in the former Punjab. This figure has remained more or less constant for the last several years. District-wise figures are not readily available as the data collected by the Irrigation Department is maintained by canal systems.

(b) Drainage has been provided to check the menace in the worst affected areas and where surface drains have not succeeded pumping has been resorted to. The system has been further extended to areas where sub-soil water level is coming dangerously close to the surface. New techniques to find the most effective and economical way of fighting water-logging and salinity are under investigations and trial, and substantial funds have been allocated for the purpose in the 1957-58 Budget.

(c) The exact extent of decrease in the production of food crops in the Province on account of water-logging cannot be accurately estimated but the loss in production on account of the 22,000 acres going out of cultivation is estimated at about 9,000 tons.

(d) The annual loss in revenue on the basis of 22,000 acres is estimated at about 1½ lakhs of rupees.

**Syed Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri:** May I know from the Minister if the Government has been able to fix any time-limit to reclaim all those lands?

**Kazi Fazalullah Ubedullah:** No time limit can be possible. Water logging and salinity are age-old courses and cannot be overcome overnight. I cannot fix any time-limit.

**Mr. G.M. Syed:** Is the Minister aware that underground water-level has reached to five feet in Larkana district?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I cannot say exactly.

**Dr. Khan Sahib:** I may inform the honourable member that an expert from the Netherlands is coming and will suggest means to improve the condition.

**Mr. G.M. Syed:** I want to know particularly about Larkana, Khairpur and Tharparker. I want to know whether underground water level in certain places in Larkana has reached five feet?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Quite possible.

**Mr. G.M. Syed:** Is it a fact that in certain places in Khairpur state, land has become unfit for cultivation?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** That is true.

**Mr. G.M.Syed:** May I know from the Minister if he has got figures showing the area of land which has become unfit for cultivation in Khairpur district?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** No accurate figures are available.

**Syed Altaf Hussain Shah:** Will the Minister please let me know whether it is a fact that the provision made last year for this purpose has not been spent and the reasons therefor?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I could not say, but I will let him have this information if he gives notice.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Have any effective measures been taken to counteract waterlogging in Khairpur.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** We have provided for tubewells to be sunk for drainage purposes; in fact we have provided about six hundred tubewells in this year's budget and a number of these will be sunk in Khairpur.

الحاج حکیم میان خورشید احمد قریشی - کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو معلوم ہے کہ سیم کو روکنے کے لئے نہروں نے ساتھ ساتھ نئے ٹیوب ویل لگائے گئے ہیں - ان کا پانی زمینوں کو دیا جا رہا ہے جس سے باقی زمینیں بھی سیم زدہ ہو رہی ہیں ؟

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I am not in a position to tell him off hand; but I don't think it is so.

#### LANDS IN THE DISTRICTS OF MONTGOMERY, LYALLPUR, SHEIKHUPURA, SARGODHA, SANGHAR AND THARPARKAR EFFECTED BY SEM.

\* 736. **Syed Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the land in Lyallpur, Montgomery, Sheikhupura and Sargodha districts is regarded as the best land for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lands in the above mentioned districts are severely affected by Sem;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the districts of Sanghar and Tharparkar have also been affected by Sem and Thur;

(d) whether it is a fact that the area of Jauharabad in the Sargodha district has so badly been affected by Sem that water is found even at a depth of 4 or 5 feet;

(e) whether Government are aware of the fact that if the Sem is allowed to continue at the above pace, it will mar the future of the entire Thal Area;

(f) the steps proposed by the Government to fight the menace?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah (MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION):**

(a) The composition of the soils of West Pakistan is alluvial all over and is considered to be good for agricultural purposes.

(b) Some portions of the above mentioned districts have rising water table.

(c) General statistics for these two districts are not available, preliminary tests indicate that the districts of Sanghar and Tharparkar, in portions, have high water table. Thur exists on all alluvial soils which are not cultivated and where salts are not washed down. Such conditions also prevail in Sanghar and Tharparkar Districts.

(d) It is correct that water table near Jauharabad is rising rapidly.

(e) Government is aware of this menace.

(f) The steps proposed by Government to fight the menace are as below:-

(1) Surface drainage system had been provided in (Montgomery), Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Sargodha Districts. This did not control Thur but has checked to some extent the rising water table. To further improve the drainage system and dispose of sub-soil water already accumulated, the drainage system is being extended

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by the Irrigation Department. In Montgomery District it is proposed to make use of the Sukharawa Nala as a main drain and have subsidiary drains into it. The Project estimate for Sukharawa Drainage System is under the consideration of the Government. A new sub-division called Sukhrawa Drainage sub-division has been opened to do the survey work of this Project.

(2) Water depth maps for Sanghar and Tharparkar Districts have been prepared by the local drainage circle. Investigations for proper drainage and lowering the water table in the affected area will be taken up and work is likely to start during the next financial year.

(3) The rise of water table near Jauharabad has caused a great concern to the Government. Investigations have already been completed, and proposals to provide relief for this local area are under the consideration of the Government.

In addition, investigations for the entire Thal area will start immediately, and on completion of the survey, proposals will be framed by the experts and submitted to Government for consideration.

**Sukharawa** چودھری محمد الطاف حسین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ صاحب یہ بتائینگے کہ

**Drainage subdivision** جو قائم کی گئی ہے اسے کن کن اضلاع میں کام کرنا ہے۔

یعنی وہ کون کون سے اضلاع کو **Cover** کریگی ؟

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I have already told him that in Montgomery district it is proposed to make use of the Sukhrawa Nala as a main drain and have subsidiary drains into it. The project estimate for Sukhrawa Drainage system is under the consideration of the Government. A new sub-division called Sukhrawa Drainage Sub-division has been opened to do the survey work of this project.

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان - آنریبل منسٹر نے بتایا ہے کہ ڈرینج

ڈویژن کھولا گیا ہے۔ کیا وہ یہ بتائینگے کہ اس نے کام شروع کر دیا ہے اور اگر

شروع کیا ہے تو کہاں کہاں کیا ہے ؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ سوال ڈرینج ڈویژن کے متعلق تو نہیں ہے۔ یہ توسیم و تہور

کے متعلق ہے۔

**Chaudhri Muhammad Altaf Hussain:** Sir, the supplementary is perfectly in order because the question is: "the steps proposed by the Government to fight the menace".

صاحب سپیکر - وہ پوچھتے ہیں کہ جو ڈویژن کھولا گیا ہے اس نے کام شروع

کیا ہے یا نہیں ؟

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** It is functioning.

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان - اس نے کہاں کام شروع کیا ہے۔

ابھی تک کوئی کام نہیں ہوا ؟

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ - کونسی ڈویژن میں کوئی کام نہیں ہوا ؟

مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان - سکھر سرکل میں کوئی کام نہیں ہوا۔

قاضی فضل اللہ عبید اللہ - وہاں تو سرکل کھولا گیا ہے۔



مسٹر غلام محمد خان محمد ہاشم خان وسان - وہاں کچھ کام نہیں ہوا۔ مفت کی

نتخواہ کھارہے ہیں۔

**Syed Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri:** Sir, part (3) of the reply says: The rise of water table near Jauharabad has caused great concern to the Government. Investigations have already been completed, and proposals to provide relief for this local area are under the consideration of the Government. May I know what measures have been taken or proposed to give relief to the local people?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I cannot tell him offhand.

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ جن لوگوں کی

اراضیات سیم و تھور سے متاثر ہوئی ہیں ان کو متبادل زمین دینے کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے؟

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** How does this arise out of the question?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Does the honourable Minister for Irrigation know that about Renala Khurd area the Deputy Chief Engineer proposed that a sum of thirty thousand rupees be provided to facilitate the drainage of the flood water and that amount was not forthcoming. Is it a fact that an amount of thirty thousand rupees as recommended by the Deputy Chief Engineer to provide temporary relief to the people of Renala Khurd was not forthcoming?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a question of figures.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Let the Minister answer it.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can he say whether twenty thousand rupees were provided or thirty thousands?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, my question is that does the Minister of Irrigation know that in spite of the recommendations made by the Deputy Chief Engineer the amount of thirty thousand rupees was not made available by the Government to provide relief to the Sem and Thur affected area of Renala Khurd?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed. It is not a supplementary question.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the honourable Minister for Irrigation please state as to when the Sukhrawa Drainage Division will start functioning in Montgomery district?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** It is a new sub-division and not division. I will read the answer again for the benefit of my friend. In Montgomery district it is proposed to make use of the Sukhrawa Nala as a main drain and have subsidiary drains into it. The project estimate for Sukhrawa Drainage System is under consideration of the Government. A new sub-division called Sukhrawa Drainage sub-division has been opened to do the survey work of this project.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** My question was: When will it start functioning? The whole thing is on paper; when it comes to doing some practical work then they cannot provide a small amount of Rs.30,000.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Will the honourable Minister please state if he is prepared to shift drainage sub-division from Hyderabad to Khairpur Division?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** If my friend is referring to the Drainage Circle he knows the headquarters of the drainage circle is at Sukkur which is only 12 miles from Khairpur town and is in Khairpur Division.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** I think there is some confusion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Supplementary questions are not put in this way. When an answer is given by the Minister, the member stands up and says that there is some confusion.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** May I point out that reply to my unstarred question has not been given to me.

**Mr. Speaker:** Unstarred questions are never answered on the floor of the House.

#### SATELLITE TOWNS.

\* 560. **Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state—

- (a) the number and names of satellite towns in the Province;
- (b) the amounts spent on satellite towns from Central and Provincial Funds so far;
- (c) the amount spent on (i) compensation for the land acquired, (ii) reclaiming and levelling land, (iii) Roads (iv) Drainage, (v) providing water and parks and other amenities, (vi) construction of quarters, (viii) Government and other official or public purposes buildings in the satellite towns?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi (MINISTER OF REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION):**

- (a) 1. People's Colony Scheme, Lyallpur.
2. Ghulam Mohammad Abad Colony, Lyallpur.
3. Industrial Labour Colony Scheme, Lyallpur.
4. Sargodha Satellite Town Scheme.
5. Gujranwala Satellite Town Scheme.
6. Multan Satellite Town Scheme No.1 (Mumtazabad)
7. Multan Satellite Town Scheme, II
8. Montgomery Satellite Town Scheme.
9. Jhang Satellite Town Scheme.
10. Rawalpindi Satellite Town Scheme.
11. Lahore Satellite Town Scheme.
12. Construction 2344'C' category two roomed and 1754'D' category one roomed quarters in the above satellite town schemes and 'D' type colonies throughout the former Punjab Province.
13. Shah Latifabad Satellite Town Hyderabad.
14. Mirpurkhas Satellite Town.
15. Nawabshah Satellite Town.
16. Construction of 2700'D' type quarters in the above satellite town schemes of the former Sind Province.
17. Bahawalpur Satellite Town Scheme.
18. Khanpur Satellite Town Scheme.
19. Rahimyar Khan Satellite Town Scheme No.1
20. Rahimyar Khan Satellite Town Scheme No.2.
- (b) Rs.2,68,34,008/13/- from Central Funds and Rs.1,80,057/13/- Provincial Revenue making a total expenditure of Rs.4,48,52,006/10/-.
- (c) (i) Rs.14,62,801/10/-only.
- (ii) to (v) Rs.2,93,03,369/-.(Separate figures in respect of each item are not available.)
- (vi) Rs.1,40,85,896/-.
- (vii) Nil.

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین - کیا وزیر متعلقہ کو یہ علم ہے کہ راولپنڈی میں جو Towns بنانے کی تجویز کی گئی ہے اور اس سلسلہ میں لوگوں سے جو زمینیں لی گئی ہیں یعنی جو زمینیں حکومت نے Acquire کی ہیں ان کا کوئی Compensation ان مالکان کو نہیں دیا گیا؟

سید جمیل حسین رضوی - جناب میں حال ہی میں راولپنڈی گیا تھا اور وہاں کے لوگوں نے مجھ سے اس امر کی شکایت کی کہ انکو کوئی Compensation نہیں دیا گیا - چنانچہ میں نے یہاں آکر یہ حکم دے دیا کہ ایسے لوگوں کو Satellite Towns میں اپنی زمین کے عوض میں ۸ ایکڑ تک زمین

دے دی جائے اور جو لوگ اس چیز کو قبول نہ کریں انکو Compensation فوراً دے دیا جائے۔ اب وہاں کے ڈپٹی کمشنر اس معاملے میں تحقیقات کر رہے ہیں کہ ان کو کس حساب سے Compensation دیا جائے۔ یہ تحقیقات مکمل ہونے پر اور وہاں سے متعلقہ فائل آنے پر ان لوگوں کو Compensation کی ادائیگی کردی جائے گی۔

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** May I know from the honourable Minister that in answer to part (c) (vii) he has replied that no Government and other official or public purposes buildings in the satellite towns have been constructed; it means neither schools, nor hospitals, nor post offices or certain other buildings have been constructed. Why that is so?

**Syed Jamil Hussain Rizvi :** I believe there is some confusion; I will see and check up if there is some mistake, because schools have been built, dispensaries have been built and some other such things.

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین (وزیر مہاجرین) کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائینگے کہ ان Satellite Towns میں جو زمین الاٹ کی جاتی ہے اس میں لوکل اور مہاجرین کا کوئی Quota مقرر کیا جاتا ہے یا نہیں؟

سید جمیل حسین رضوی۔ اس سلسلہ میں مرکزی حکومت نے جو سکیم بنائی ہے اس میں یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ اگر Refugee applicants Satellite Towns میں اراضی لینے کے لئے موجود ہوں اور وہ Prescribed Condition بھی Fullfil کرتے ہوں یعنی یہ کہ اگر انکی آمدنی کم از کم پانچ سو روپیہ ماہانہ ہو تو ان کو ہر دوسرے شخص پر ترجیح دی جائے اور جب ایسے لوگوں کی درخواستیں ختم ہو جائیں تو پھر لوکل Applicants کی درخواستوں پر غور کیا جائے۔

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین۔ میں وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں آیا حکومت کے زیر غور کوئی ایسی تجویز ہے کہ اگر کسی Refugee کے نام کوئی Evacuee house allot ہو تو اس پر لوکل کو ترجیح دی جائے جس کے پاس اپنا ذاتی مکان نہ ہو؟

سید جمیل حسین رضوی۔ ایسا ہرگز نہیں ہو سکتا۔ Satellite Towns کے بنانے کا سب سے بڑا مسئلہ یہی ہے کہ مہاجرین کو آباد کیا جائے۔ اس لئے اگر کسی مہاجر کے نام Evacuee house allot بھی ہو تو پھر بھی اس کو Satellite Towns میں ترجیح دی جائے گی۔

#### VILLAGE AID CENTRES IN HYDERABAD DIVISION

\* 683. **Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdulah Khab Talpur:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Village Aid Centres opened in each District of Hyderabad Division;

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(b) the district-wise number of pupils getting training in the Tando Jam Village Aid Institute;

(c) whether there is any scheme to set up a Village Aid Centre in Tharparkar district; if so, the date on which it is going to be implemented?

**Makhdomzada Syed Hasan Mahmud** (Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government); I regret that the answer to this question is not yet ready.

## DISTRICT BOARD, SHAHPUR.

\* 740. **Qazi Murid Ahmad:** Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure of District Board Shahpur has exceeded its income during the current financial year; if so the reasons therefor;

(b) the Heads under which actual expenditure has exceeded the estimated expenditure and the reasons for this increase;

(c) whether in view of parts (a) and (d) above the Government intend to hold an inquiry into the affairs of the said District Board, if so, when?

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود (وزیر بہبود عامہ و لوکل گورنمنٹ) (الف) معزز رکن کی اطلاع صحیح نہیں ہے۔ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کا عام خرچ اسکی آمدنی سے زیادہ نہیں ہے۔ (ب) اور (ج)۔ یہ حصص سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتے۔ میں معزز ممبر کی اطلاع کے لئے عرض کردوں کہ ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ کی بجٹ کی رقم میں سے مندرجہ ذیل سکیمیں مفاد عامہ کے لئے منظور کی گئی ہیں۔ شائد اس امر نے معزز رکن کے دل میں مغالطہ پیدا کر دیا ہو۔

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (۱) محتاج خانے کا چندہ                        | ایک لاکھ روپے   |
| (۲) انسداد ملیریا کی سکیم                     | پچیس ہزار روپے  |
| (۳) سرگودھا سٹیڈیم                            | بیس ہزار روپے   |
| (۴) زنانہ کالج کے لئے چندہ                    | پچیس ہزار روپے  |
| (۵) تعلیمی مدارس کی مرمت و فراہمی سامان تعلیم | ایک لاکھ روپے   |
| (۶) زنانہ مدارس کے لئے سامان تعلیم۔           | چالیس ہزار روپے |
| (۷) تعلیم عامہ کے خرچ میں اضافہ               | انہتر ہزار روپے |

میزان— تین لاکھ اسی ہزار روپے۔

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر متعلقہ یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ تعلیم کی مد میں جو رقم رکھی گئی ہیں وہ اندازے سے زیادہ خرچ ہو گئی ہیں ؟

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - اس میں کوئی ہرج نہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا وزیر موصوف یہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ اندازے سے زیادہ یہ رقم

کیوں بڑھ گئیں ؟

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - اخراجات لوگوں کی ضروریات کو پیش رکھتے ہوئے کئے جاتے ہیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ بعض ملازمین کو غیر ضروری اور ناجائز ترقیاں دینے سے اخراجات بڑھ گئے ہیں -

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - اس کا مجھے علم نہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا اس کے متعلق آپ کو ٹی مزید معلومات فراہم کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں؟

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - اگر مجھے یہ شکایت موصول ہوئی تو -

قاضی مرید احمد - میں بھی شکایت تو کر رہا ہوں -

مہاجب سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر - سوال نمبر ۷۴۱

#### CATTLE AWARDED PRIZES BY DISTRICT BOARD, SHAHPUR

\* 741. Qazi Murid Ahmed: Will the Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of the cattle which were awarded prizes by the District Board Shahpur at the cattle fair held last year were owned by the Administrator of District Board, Shahpur; if so;

(i) the number of prize winning cattle owned by the Administrator; and

(ii) the total amount received by way of prizes;

(b) whether the cattle owned by the Administrator had won any prize in any previous fair; if so, how much?

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - ( وزیر بہبود عامہ و لوکل گورنمنٹ )

( الف ) جی ہاں۔

( اول ) چھ۔

( دوم ) ۱۳۵ روپے۔

( ب ) قومی نمائش اسپاں و مویشیان لاہور ۱۹۵۶ ع میں نوابزادہ فتح اللہ خان کے

گھوڑے نے Open stallion class کے زمرہ میں دوسرا انعام حاصل کیا -

۱۹۵۶ ع سے قبل نوابزادہ نے سرگودھا نمائش اسپاں میں کبھی حصہ نہیں لیا

کیونکہ وہ اسوقت سرکاری ملازمت میں تھے - تاہم اس کے گھوڑے نے نمائش اسپاں منعقدہ

ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان اور دہلی میں انعامات حاصل کئے تھے -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ سرکاری ملازمین مویشیوں کے سلسلہ

میں یا کسی اور سلسلہ میں کوئی انعام نہیں لے سکتے؟

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - میرے خیال میں یہ درست ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ اسمال اور گزشتہ سال کے میلہ مویشیان میں انعام ضلع کے ڈی۔ سی کو بھی ملا تھا لیکن گورنمنٹ کی ہدایت کے مطابق وہ انعامات واپس کرادئے گئے؟

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - اسکا مجھے علم نہیں -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا یہ درست ہے کہ اس سے پہلے جبکہ موجودہ ایڈمنسٹریٹر وہاں مقرر ہوئے تھے تو ان کے کسی مویشی کو ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ شاہ پور سے کبھی کوئی انعام نہیں ملا؟

صاحب سپیکر - Disallowed - انہوں نے یہ بتا دیا ہے۔

قاضی مرید احمد - ۱۹۵۶ ع کے متعلق انہوں نے کچھ نہیں کہا ہے -

صاحب سپیکر - انہوں نے سرگودھا کے متعلق بتادیا ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - وزیر موصوف کا تحریری جواب میرے پاس موجود ہے - اس میں سرگودھا کے متعلق کوئی ذکر نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر - آپ نے جو کچھ دریافت کیا ہے انہوں نے اسکا جواب دیدیا ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - انہوں نے مجھے بتایا ہے کہ انکے گھوڑوں نے لاہور۔ ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان اور دہلی میں انعامات حاصل کئے تھے۔

صاحب سپیکر - یہی تو آپکا سوال تھا اور اس کا جواب دیدیا گیا ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد میرے سوال میں لکھا ہے کہ کیا اس سے قبل کبھی بھی ان کے جانوروں کو ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ شاہ پور سے انعام ملا ہے؟

صاحب سپیکر - اسکا جواب دیا جاچکا ہے - انہوں نے بتا دیا ہے کہ شاہ پور میں انکے جانوروں کو انعامات ملے تھے -

مخدوم زادہ سید حسن محمود - جناب میں نے اسکا جواب دیدیا ہے -

قاضی مرید احمد - کیا ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ شاہ پور کی طرف سے ان کے جانوروں کو کبھی کوئی انعام ملا تھا؟

صاحب سپیکر - یہ کوئی سوال نہیں۔ ابھی آپ سرگودھا کے متعلق دریافت کر رہے ہیں پھر جہلم کے متعلق پوچھینگے پھر کسی اور جگہ کے متعلق یہ کوئی سوال نہیں ہے -

ایک ممبر۔ ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر جناب۔ کیا یہ درست ہے کہ سوالت کسی چیز کے متعلق اطلاع حاصل کرنے کے بجائے پارٹی بنیاد پر دریافت کئے جاتے ہیں؟ جناب میں یہ سوال ریپلیکن پارٹی کا ممبر ہونے کی حیثیت سے دریافت کر رہا ہوں۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ جناب والا میں اس کا جواب دینے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ سوال اب ختم ہو گیا ہے۔ اسکو اب جانے دیجئے۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ جن جانوروں کو انعامات دئے گئے تھے۔ ان کی خصوصیت صرف یہی تھی کہ ان کی گردنوں میں اچھی اچھی نلیاں ڈالی ہوئی تھیں اس کے سوا ان میں کچھ بھی نہ تھا۔ وہ جانور محض اس لئے انعام کے مستحق سمجھے گئے کہ ان کا مالک ڈسٹرکٹ بورڈ شاہ پور کا ایڈمنسٹریٹر تھا؟ صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ کوئی سوال نہیں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ منسٹر صاحب موجود نہیں ہیں۔

چودھری محمد الطاف حسین۔ جناب والا ہونا تو یہ چاہئے کہ جب کوئی منسٹر غیر حاضر ہو تو وہ کسی دوسرے منسٹر کو ہدایت کردے تاکہ وہ اسکی طرف سے جواب دے۔

الحاج حکیم میان خورشید احمد قریشی۔ ہوائنٹ آف پریولج جناب۔ میرا ہوائنٹ آف پریولج یہ ہے کہ کیا یہ وزیر جواب دینے سے گریز کرنے کے لئے غیر حاضر رہتے ہیں۔ صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ کوئی ہوائنٹ آف پریولج نہیں ہے۔

#### CLOCK MANUFACTURING FACTORIES;

\* 262. **Mian Manzoor-i-Hassan:** Will the Minister of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Clock Manufacturing Factories working at present in West Pakistan;

(b) whether any prospect for the development of this Industry exists in the Province?

**Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash (MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND LABOUR):** (a) Four

(b) The industry requires imported machinery and materials. Its prospects for development will be examined when the foreign exchange position is easier.

#### STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE.

\* 604. **Begum Tahira Aljaz Hussaain Agha:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the judgments, if any, of Magistrates, Sessions and High Court Judges passing strictures against the investigating police, in the matter of extorting statement from witnesses and confessions from the accused by using third degree method were brought to the notice of the Provincial Government by the Inspector-General of Police, along with the action taken by him in each case during the years 1955 and 1956;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative, whether these cases are not considered to be serious ones in which the Government should be kept fully informed;

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(c) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, (i) the number of such cases during the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1955 in which strictures were passed and (ii) number of policemen and officers punished in each such case and the nature of punishment awarded in each case by the Inspector-General of Police;

(d) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the police throughout the Province still use third degree methods, in the investigation of offences particularly for extorting statements and confessions of the nature referred to in part (a);

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the affirmative, whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint a judicial enquiry committee presided over by a Supreme Court Judge or Chief Justice of High Court to examine the whole situation arising out of these cases and make a report to Government on the subject?

**Begum Khaudeja G.A.Khan (DEPUTY MINISTER) :** (a) No, because no such strictures were passed by any court.

(b) Yes. According to the Punjab Police Rules (Applicable to the Province of West Pakistan) every such case is to be brought to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CONSTRUCTION ON EVACUEE OPEN LAND KNOWN AS BHATTA RAM PARSHAD

223. **Mr. Ahmed Saeed Kirmani:** Will the Minister of Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that the case regarding Constructions on an Evacuee open land known as Bhatta Ram Parshad (Hasnainabad) adjacent to Lahore Cantonment has been pending in the Rehabilitation Department from January 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 500 houses were constructed by the refugees on the said land and about 2 thousand refugees have taken shelter in these houses;

(c) whether it is a fact that many representations have been made to the Rehabilitation Department by the inhabitants of Bhatta Ram Parshad (Hasnainabad) for the allotment of Evacuee land but nothing has been done to decide this case finally;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain responsible officers have inspected the spot and have submitted their reports to the Rehabilitation Authorities in the matter;

(e) whether it is a fact that certain interim orders were issued by the former Punjab Government to the Corporations, Police and Revenue Settlement Departments in the matter when they took any action to disturb the residents;

(f) whether it is a fact that in October, 1955 the former Punjab Government in reply to the representation made by the inhabitants of Bhatta Ram Parshad (Hasnainabad) stated that their case was under consideration;

(g) whether it is a fact that the last representation by the refugee tenants was made to the Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation in October, 1956 on which the Rehabilitation Minister ordered to the Rehabilitation Commissioner (General) Lahore to discuss this case with him;

(h) whether any steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to decide this case finally and also for the allotment of the Evacuee open land to refugees concerned?

**Syed Jamil Husain Rizvi (MINISTER OF REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION)**

(a) A number of refugees occupied evacuee open land near Lahore Cantonment and constructed houses thereon without any authority from the Rehabilitation Department or the Corporation. The Corporation of the City of Lahore objected to the construction of the buildings and thereupon the refugees approached the Rehabilitation Department. This department passed orders asking for the staying of actions against the unauthorised occupants and also that they should not be harassed.



- (b) The exact number of houses constructed by the refugees is not known.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Certain reports dealing with the matter generally have been made but they are not comprehensive enough.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) Yes.

(h) The case has been carefully considered by Government. As has been stated above, these persons illegally occupied land and have come for regularisation afterwards. Their action is both against the evacuee property Law and by-Laws of the Corporation the difficulty is that the Central Government have banned allotment of evacuee urban plots and building sites. The Central and the Provincial Government have under consideration a scheme for disposal of such lands. Pending finalisation of the scheme, it is not possible to take final decision in this case.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

224. **Begum Salma Tassaduque Hussain:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by the Punjab University Commission of 1950 pertaining to the Oriental College, Lahore have not been implemented; if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government intend to take in the matter?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (MINISTER OF EDUCATION):** The Oriental College is administered by the Punjab University, and not by Government. Accordingly, the responsibility for implementing the recommendations of the Punjab University Commission about the working and organisation of the Oriental College rests with the University. As the honourable Member is aware, the University is an autonomous body, and Government cannot interfere in matters that are within the purview of the University.

The recommendation on which Government could take any action was that the university should have nothing to do with the examinations for Oriental titles. This was Implemented when the Punjab university Act, 1954, and the Board of Secondary Education Act, 1954, were passed, and the examinations in Oriental titles were transferred to the Board.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF M.L.A.s'

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Shafkat Husain Sheh Atta Hussain Shah Musavi, Member, Provincial Assembly of West Pakistan:

"I have been out of Lahore from 12th instant to 18th both days inclusive due to some urgent work. Permission may kindly be sought from the House to grant me leave for these days with retrospective effect."

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 Shamas Khan, M.L.A.

میں ہمارے بھائی ہون براہ کرم دو یوم ۱۸ اور ۱۹ مارچ کی رخصت عطا فرمائیں،

The question is :

"That the leave asked for be granted."

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Haji Khawaja Ghulam Murtaza, M.L.A.

## STARRED QUESTION AND ANSWERS

”میں اسمبلی کے اجلاس میں ۱-۳-۵۷ سے ۱۷-۳-۵۷ تک بوجہ بیماری شامل نہ ہو سکا۔ براہ مہربانی میری رخصت شمار کی جاوے۔“

The question is:-

”That the leave asked for be granted.“

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Sheikh Hadayat Ali, M.L.A.

”I missed the train and as such could not reach Lahore in time to attend the session yesterday, 18th of March. Kindly grant me leave for Monday, 18th of March.“

The question is:-

”That the leave asked for be granted.“

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Qadir Bakhsh Ilahi Bakhsh Tunio, M.L.A.

”From 9th March 1957, I have not been able to attend the sessions on account of illness. I request, therefore, that I may kindly be granted leave of absence from 9th to 18th March 1957.“

The question is:

”That the leave asked for be granted.“

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Mir Haji Bunde Ali Khan Talpur, M.L.A.

”As I am not feeling well I am unable to attend the Session today. I request that I may be granted leave of absence.“

The question is:-

”That the leave asked for be granted.“

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Begum Sarwari Irfan Ullah, M.L.A.

”As I was not well on 11th March, I could not attend the meeting of Assembly on that day. I beg leave for that day.“

The question is:-

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Chaudhri Farzand Ali, M.L.A.

”As I have to appear before the West Pakistan High Court Circuit at Bahawalpur in connection with my professional duties as an advocate I may be granted leave of absence for 18th March, 1957, for which, I hereby seek the permission of the Assembly.“

The question is:-

”That the leave asked for be granted.“

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mr. Qadir Bakhsh Ilahi Bakhsh Tunio, M.L.A.

”As I was ill at my native place in Larkana District, I could not attend the Assembly sessions from 1st to 6th March 1957. I may, therefore, kindly be granted leave of absence for the above period.“

The question is:-

”That the leave asked for be granted.“

*The motion was carried.*

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Sir, whether it is a point of order or not I do not know but in view of the fact that you have to read all these application like a parrot they involve a lot of time and enormous labour.

**Mr. Speaker:** The dates have to be given and days have to be given. Moreover the rules require that I should do it; he may be able to ignore rules but I cannot. (Interruptions) Please do not insist.

چودھری مہتاب خان جناب والا میں ایک ذاتی معاملہ کی وضاحت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کل وزیر مہاجرین نے مجھ پر غلط الزام لگائے تھے۔ میرا یہ حق ہے کہ میں ہاؤس کو بتا دوں کہ میرے پاس کوئی ناچا نر لائٹس نہیں ہے۔ میرے پاس جو کچھ ہے میں اس کے متعلق ہاؤس کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ صاحب سپیکر۔ بس تردید ہو گئی ہے۔ یہ کافی ہے۔ اب آپ بیٹھ جائیے۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Mr. Speaker, the honourable member will be within his rights to explain in detail the allegations levelled at him by the Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not permit him at this stage. He will have to do it at some other time.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** That is his privilege.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not his privilege unless he is allowed by the Speaker.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Certainly you should permit him; he is giving a personal explanation, as certain charges have been made against him.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can explain at some other time; I will give him an opportunity to do so.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** According to the rules he has to explain on the first opportunity and you should allow him to speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will give him an opportunity at the appropriate time.

#### POINT OF ORDER.

##### Bowing by Members.

قاضی مرید احمد۔ ان اے پروائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب والا میں جناب کی توجہ اسلامیہ جمہوریہ پاکستان کے آئین کی دفعہ نمبر ۶ کی طرف منقطع کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس میں نہایت وضاحت کے ساتھ لکھا ہے کہ حکومت مسلمانوں کی انفرادی اور اجتماعی زندگی کو اسلامی سانچے میں ڈھالنے کی کوشش کرے گی۔ اس وقت غلامی کے دور کی ایک رسم چلی آتی ہے کہ جب کوئی ممبر اپنی سیٹ آکر بیٹھتا ہے تو بیٹھنے سے قبل سپیکر کو جھک کر سلام کرتا ہے۔ میں نہایت ادب کے ساتھ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ آپ ازارہ نوازش اس رسم کو جو عہد غلامی سے چلی آتی ہے ختم کر دیں۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ بیٹھ جائیے۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ یہ بہت بڑا گناہ ہے۔ مسلمان کو سوائے خدا کے اور کسی کے آگے جھکنے پر مجبور کرنا گناہ عظیم ہے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ مجھے بار بار کہنا پڑتا ہے۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ مجھے اس کی وضاحت تو کر لینے دیجئے۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ میں نے اس سے سن لیا ہے۔ اس کے بعد اور مزید وضاحت کی ضرورت نہیں۔ یہ قواعد کے خلاف ہے اور آپ ہمیشہ قواعد کی خلاف ورزی کرتے رہتے ہیں۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ آپ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر تو مکمل کرنے کی اجازت دیجئے۔  
صاحب سپیکر۔ یہ قواعد کے مطابق ہو رہا ہے اور جب تک اسمبلی قواعد میں ترمیم نہیں کرتی میں کچھ نہیں کر سکتا۔

قاضی مرید احمد۔ آپ اسمبلی کو حکم دے سکتے ہیں۔  
صاحب سپیکر۔ میں حکم نہیں دے سکتا۔ ہاؤس کی ایک کمیٹی بنی ہوئی ہے وہ چاہے گی تو اس میں ترمیم کردے گی۔

## DEMANDS FOR GRANT.

## IRRIGATION (CAPITAL)

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** (Minister of Development and Irrigation) Sir, I beg to move:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,70,79,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the financial year ending the 31st March 1958, in respect of Irrigation (Capital).

**Mr. Speaker:** Demand moved is:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,70,79,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1958, in respect of Irrigation (Capital).

**Syed Shamim Hussain Qadri:** (Lahore District): Sir, I beg to move:

That the total demand be reduced by Rs. 1,000/- in order to discuss the failure of this department to provide water to agriculturists and wastage of public funds obviously on unnecessary constructions.

جناب صدر۔ اب میں محکمہ آبپاشی کے متعلق چند گزارشات آپ کے توسل سے اپنی وزارت کی خدمت میں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ حضور والا یہ ایسا محکمہ ہے جس پر ہماری اقتصادی زندگی کا اچھا یا برا ہونا منحصر ہے۔ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ اس محکمہ نے بہت سے اضلاع میں پانی کی بہم رسانی نہیں کی۔ بعض جگہ اس نے یہ کہا کہ انہار مرست طلب ہیں اور بعض جگہ یہ دلیل پیش کی کہ انہار میں "سلٹ" آئی ہوئی ہے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا ہے کہ چاول اور بعض دیگر فصلیں جنکا بڑھنا اور پھلنا پھولنا محض نہری پانی پر منحصر ہوتا ہے پوری طرح بار آور نہیں ہوتیں۔ مثلاً ضلع گوجرانوالہ۔ لاٹبور کا کچھ حصہ اور شیخوپورہ یہ سابقہ پنجاب کے ان اضلاع میں سے ہیں جہاں عام طور سے چاول بویا جاتا ہے۔ مگر چاول کو پانی بہت سا چاہئے مگر ہوتا یہ ہے کہ پانی ہر زمین کو اس کے حصہ سے ایک تہائی ملتا ہے۔ مثلاً اگر کسی شخص کے پاس سو ایکڑ زمین ہے تو اسے ۳۳ ایکڑ کے لئے پانی دیا جاتا ہے اور اسکی ساٹھ ایکڑ زمین بالکل بنجر رہتی ہے۔ اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ بہت سا رقبہ زیر کاشت نہیں لایا جاسکتا۔ یہی وجہ کہ ملک میں اناج کی کمی میں روز بروز اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ ایوان کے اندر اور باہر آپ کے زیادہ اناج اگاؤ کے بلند بانگ دعوؤں کے باوجود غذائی حالت آپ کے سامنے ہے۔ وجہ یہ ہے کہ فصلوں کے لئے بنیادی چیز پانی ہے۔ مگر پانی کا انتظام تسلی بخش نہیں۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ نہروں میں پانی اس لئے نہیں آ رہا کہ دریاؤں میں پانی کم ہے۔ یہ درست ہے کہ بہت سے دریاؤں میں جو ہندوستان سے آتے ہیں پانی کم آتا ہے۔ لیکن اسکا کیا جواب ہے کہ وہ دریا جو پاکستان کی سرزمین سے آتے ہیں ان میں سے نکلنے والی انہار کو بھی پانی پورا نہیں دیا جاتا۔ زمیندار محض افسران کے رحم و کرم پر ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر ضلعداروں کی مٹھی گرم کردی جائے تو اس علاقہ میں پانی مل جاتا ہے۔ ورنہ پانی میسر نہیں آتا۔ اس لئے جب تک محکمہ انہار انہار کو ترقی نہیں دیکھ۔ جب تک انکی مناسب ایڈمنسٹریشن نہیں کریگا۔ جب تک یہ نہیں دیکھے گا کہ پانی وہاں پر مناسب طریق سے جاتا ہے یا نہیں۔ جب تک پانی کی مساوی تقسیم نہیں کریگا۔ جب تک یہ خیال نہیں رکھے گا کہ پانی فصلوں کی کاشت کے وقت بند نہ ہو۔ اس وقت تک زیادہ اناج اگاؤ کی مہم کامیاب نہیں ہوگی۔

دوسری چیز جسکے متعلق میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ ٹیوب ویل سکیم ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نے ٹیوب ویل کا ایک ڈویژن تو بنا رکھا ہے۔ مگر میں ان سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے آج تک کتنے ٹیوب ویل لگائے ہیں؟ ویسے تو ہمارے یہاں ایک انڈر گراؤنڈ وائر ڈیولپمنٹ بورڈ بھی موجود ہے۔ مگر میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ گزشتہ ایک سال کے اندر انہوں نے کتنے ٹیوب ویل لگائے ہیں؟ اگر یہ نہیں تو کم از کم یہی بتادیں کہ انہوں نے کتنے لوگوں کی ٹیوب ویل لگانے میں حوصلہ افزائی کی ہے؟ ٹیوب ویل کھودنے تو جاسکتے ہیں مگر ان کو چلانے کے لئے انجنوں کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ میں ان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے انجن بنانے کی انڈسٹری کو کتنی امداد دی ہے اور گزشتہ سال میں کتنے انجن تیار ہوئے ہیں؟ دوسرا ذریعہ ٹیوب ویل چلانے کا بجلی ہے۔ اسکی یہ حالت ہے کہ بعض لوگوں نے دو دو سالوں سے بجلی کے کنکشنوں کے لئے درخواستیں دی ہوئی ہیں مگر اب تک ان پر کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی۔ چیف انجینیر الیکٹریسیٹی پشاور میں بیٹھتے ہیں۔ گوجرانوالہ یا شیخوپورہ سے لوگ درخواستیں دیتے ہیں تو وہ پہلے سفر کرتی ہوئی لاہور پہنچتی ہیں۔ لاہور میں جو افسر ہیں انہیں احکام صادر کرنے کا اختیار نہیں۔ وہ انہیں پشاور بھیجتے ہیں۔ پشاور سے پھر وہ لاہور آتی ہیں اور اسی طرح وقت گزرتا چلا جاتا ہے۔ پھر ایک بات اور ہے۔ بجلی کا کنکشن لینے والے کو ایک گارنٹی دینی پڑتی ہے کہ وہ کم از کم اتنی بجلی ہر سال استعمال کریگا۔ جناب میں آپکی وساطت سے وزیر اریگیشن کی توجہ اس طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اریگیشن اور بجلی کے دونوں محکمے ان کے پاس ہیں۔ ممکن ہے میری اس بات کا ان پر کچھ اثر ہو اور وہ اس کے متعلق کچھ ایکشن لے لیں۔

جو بجلی اس آدمی نے لی ہے جس نے ٹیوب ویل لگایا ہے تو وہ اس کے لئے پہلی شرط یہ لگاتے ہیں کہ چونکہ ہم نے کنکشن دینا ہے تم پانچ سو یا ہزار روپیہ کی بجلی ماہوار استعمال کرو۔ تب کنکشن ملتا ہے ورنہ نہیں۔ دنیا کے کسی ملک میں یہ طریقہ نہیں ہے کہ گورنمنٹ ایسی قید لگائے۔ میں آپکے سامنے اپنے ہمسایہ ملک کی مثال پیش کرتا ہوں۔ مشرقی پنجاب میں دس دس پندرہ پندرہ میل تک ٹیوب ویلز کو Electrify کیا گیا ہے۔ وہاں کوئی Minimum charges

نہیں ہیں۔ وہ ایک آنہ یا چھ پائی ایک یونٹ کے لئے چارج کرتے ہیں۔ آپ خود ہی خیال فرمائیے کہ جس ٹیوب ویل پر پندرہ یا بیس ہارس پاور کی موٹر چلتی ہو اس کے لئے کیا جواز ہے کہ بجلی تو سرکاری مہیا کی جائے لیکن یہ قید لگا دی جائے کہ کم از کم پانچ سو یا ایک ہزار کی بجلی استعمال کرو تو کنکشن ملے گا۔ اس طرح آپ ان لوگوں کے راستے بند کرتے ہیں جنہوں نے ہزاروں روپے خرچ کر کے ٹیوب ویل لگائے ہیں اور ”زیادہ اناج اگاؤ“ کی مہم میں آپ کی مدد کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ یہ ایک صریحی دقت ہے اور ایک رکاوٹ جو آپ ان کے راستے میں ڈال رہے ہیں۔ جناب والا یہ اریگیشن کا محکمہ ایک سفید ہاتھی ہے کیونکہ یہ محکمہ کوئی کام نہیں کرتا کاشتکار کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچاتا۔ جب تک آپ اس محکمہ کو اس نقطہ نگاہ سے نہیں چلائیں گے کہ کاشتکار کی مدد کرنی ہے تب تک آپکی ”زیادہ اناج اگاؤ“ کی مہم کامیاب نہیں ہوگی۔

دوسری بات اریگیشن کے محکمہ کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس محکمہ میں عام طور پر اتنی تعمیرات ہوتی ہیں کہ ان کی نگرانی بے حد ضروری ہوتی ہے۔ اکثر یہ ہوتا ہے کہ سیلاب آتے ہیں یا مرمتوں کے لئے روپیہ منظور ہوتا ہے۔ سال بھر وہ روپیہ استعمال نہیں کیا جاتا اور آخری سہینے یعنی مارچ کے سہینے میں وہ یہ کرتے ہیں کہ تمام روپیہ دل کھول کر استعمال کرتے ہیں اور اسے جلدی سے اس طرح ختم کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ ان کو خود بھی محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ یہ روپیہ فضول خرچ ہو رہا ہے۔ اور اگر وہ اس روپیہ کو ختم نہ کریں تو یہ روپیہ واپس لے لیا جاتا ہے۔ کیا یہ بہتر نہ ہوگا کہ وہ روپیہ سارے سال میں خرچ کیا جائے۔ جناب والا یہ روپیہ وہ ہے جو قوم سے چار آئے اور دو آئے فی روپیہ مالیہ اور آبیانہ کے طور پر وصول کیا جاتا ہے اور پھر اس طرح ضائع کیا جاتا ہے۔

اب جناب میں تھوڑی سی روشنی بندوں کی مرمت پر اور سیلاب کے بعد جو مٹی ڈالی جاتی ہے اس پر ڈالنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہوتا یہ ہے کہ وہ مٹی اکثر حالتوں میں ڈالی ہی نہیں جاتی۔ وہ صرف کاغذوں پر دکھائی جاتی ہے کہ اتنے لاکھ روپے کی مٹی وہاں پڑ گئی ہے۔ اور اس میں حصہ ہوتا ہے سب کا۔ اور افسر اگر نہ مانگیں تو بھی وہ حصہ ان کو ملتا ہے۔ یہ ایک طریقہ بن چکا ہے کہ ایس۔ ڈی۔ او مانگے یا نہ مانگے اوورسیئر مانگے یا نہ مانگے وہ ایک مقرر شرح ہے جس کے مطابق انہیں ان کا حصہ مل جاتا ہے۔ اگر وزیر متعلقہ کو پتہ نہیں تو میں انکی اطلاع کے لئے بتاتا ہوں کہ اس محکمہ میں یہ سلسلہ چل رہا ہے کہ ٹھیکیدار کے بل پاس نہیں ہوتے جب تک وہ محکمہ کا حصہ نہ دے۔ آپ ایڈمنسٹریشن کو پاک کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو یہ ایک دم نہیں ہوسکتی کیونکہ یہاں پاکستان میں لوگوں کی ذہنیت یہ ہے کہ ایک رات کے اندر لاکھوں کے مالک بن جائیں۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن کو پاک کرنے کے لئے میں یہ نہیں کہوں گا کہ آپ اینٹی کرپشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ بنائیں۔ اینٹی کرپشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ خود ایک کرپشن کا محکمہ ہے اور میں اس کے متعلق کچھ نہیں کہنا چاہتا۔ میری ایک تجویز ہے جو میں آپ کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ ہے کہ آپ اس محکمے کو کمرشل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے طور پر چلائیں۔ آپ کہیں کہ فلاں کام کے لئے ایس۔ ڈی۔ او کو اتنا، ایس۔ ای کو اتنا اور ایگزیکٹو انجینیر کو اتنا دینا ہے۔ اس طرح آپ کے تعمیر کے کام بھی ہوجائیں گے اور وہ بڑی رقم جو تنخواہوں میں دی جاتی ہیں وہ بھی بچ جائیں گی اور بہت سا روپیہ جو اس وقت ضائع جا رہا ہے بچ جائے گا۔

جناب والا۔ آخری چیز جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ اریگیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں بہت سے ایسے Projects تیار ہوتے ہیں جو بغیر سوچے سمجھے بنائے جاتے ہیں اگرچہ وہ بہت کانفرنسیں کرنے کے بعد بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ آج کل یہاں کانفرنسوں کا بہت رواج ہو گیا ہے۔ جب بھی کسی افسر کے پاس جائیں تو چپڑاسی کہہ دیتا ہے کہ صاحب کانفرنس میں ہیں اور یہ کانفرنسیں دس بجے سے چار بجے تک ہوتی رہتی ہیں۔ میں کسی پر حملہ نہیں کرتا لیکن یہ ایک طریقہ ہے۔

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اب ان کے ہاں بھی پارٹیاں ہیں جس طرح ہمارے ہاں ریپبلکن پارٹی ہے یا مسلم لیگ پارٹی ہے اسی طرح ان میں بھی ہیں۔ میں محکمہ انہار کے متعلق خاص طور سے نہیں کہتا۔ تمام سیکریٹریٹ میں اور تمام عملے میں ہمارے جیسی سیاست چل رہی ہے۔ جب کسی افسر کی طرف سے کوئی تجویز تیار کی جاتی ہے تو باقی افسر دیکھتے ہیں جو یہ تجویز جو فلاں افسر نے تیار کی ہے اس سے ہمیں تو نقصان نہیں ہوتا اور یہ ہماری ترقی میں حائل تو نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ صرف اپنی ترقی کے متعلق سوچتے ہیں اور ملک کی بہتری اور اسکے مفاد کو نہیں سوچتے۔ یہ انسانی شیوہ اور تقاضہ ہے کہ وہ اپنی ذات کے متعلق زیادہ سوچتا ہے۔ میں کہوں گا کہ وہ بے شک سوچیں اور آپ بھی انسران کو نگہ میں رکھیں ہمیں افسروں کی ترقی سے کوئی گلہ نہیں ہے بلکہ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ جن سے ناانصافی ہوتی ہے آپ دیکھیں کہ ان کے ساتھ ناانصافی نہ ہو۔ میں یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ یہ **Party Interest** جو آپ کی سیکریٹریٹ میں پیدا ہو رہی ہے اور جو ذہنیت پنجابی اور سندھی اور بلوچی وغیرہ کے متعلق پیدا ہو رہی ہے اسکی وجہ سے آپ کے ملک میں ایسے **Projects** تیار نہیں ہوتے جن سے ملک کو فائدہ ہو۔ میں کسی کا نام نہیں لوں گا کیونکہ اس سے انجینیروں پر زد پڑتی ہے لیکن ایسی وجوہات کی بنا پر یہ پروجیکٹ ناکام ثابت ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر ان سے بوجھا جائے کہ یہ **Projects** فیل کیوں ہوئے ہیں تو وہ کم دیتے ہیں کہ بس ہو گئے ہیں۔ وزرا کا کام صرف یہی نہیں ہے کہ فلاں کو ترقی دے دی اور فلاں کو **Transfer** کر دیا۔ انہیں دیکھنا چاہئے کہ جو سکیمیں آتی ہیں ان پر کامیابی سے عمل بھی ہو سکتا ہے یا نہیں۔ یہ درست ہے کہ وزرا ٹکنیکل آدمی نہیں ہوتے اس لئے ان کو جل دیا سکتا ہے لیکن اگر وہ مناسب **Discussion** کریں اور سکیموں میں زیادہ دلچسپی لیں تو انہیں جل نہیں دیا جاسکتا۔

جناب والا۔ اب میں اس محکمہ کے متعلق کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ عجیب بات ہے کہ چیف انجینیر اور وزیر کے درمیان ایک سیکریٹری مقرر کیا گیا ہے جو عموماً سی۔ ایس۔ پی کا افسر ہوتا ہے۔ دراصل مغربی پاکستان کا قیام نہ تو مسلم لیگ کی وجہ سے اور نہ ہی ریپبلکن پارٹی کی وجہ سے عمل میں آیا ہے بلکہ یہ محض سی۔ ایس۔ پی افسروں کی وجہ سے عمل میں آیا ہے۔ انہوں نے دیکھا کہ یہاں تین ہزار کی بجائے چار ہزار روپے ماہوار تنخواہ ملے گی۔ چلو اس سکیم کو ہی کامیاب ہونے دو۔ ان کے نزدیک مغربی پاکستان کا معرض وجود میں آنا محض خود غرضی پر مبنی تھا۔ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان حالات میں سی۔ ایس۔ پی سیکریٹری کے تقرر کا کوئی جواز نظر نہیں آتا کیونکہ چیف انجینیر جس نے منصوبہ بنایا ہو اور وہ منصوبہ جو کئی کانفرنسوں کی کاروائیوں کے بعد پایہ تکمیل کو پہنچا ہو جب سیکریٹری صاحب کے دفتر میں پہنچتا ہے تو اس پر سب سے پہلے ایک اسسٹنٹ **Noting** کرتا ہے۔ اسکے بعد انڈر سیکریٹری اور ڈپٹی سیکریٹری **Noting** کرتے ہیں تب کہیں وہ سیکریٹری کے پاس پہنچتا ہے۔ اس سی۔ ایس۔ پی سیکریٹری کے پاس جسکی کل چھ سات یا حد دس سالہ کی **Standing** ہوتی ہے اور جسے ان



سکیموں کے متعلق کچھ علم نہیں ہوتا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ان سی۔ایس۔پی افسروں کی خوش قسمتی ہے کہ پاکستان بن گیا ورنہ وہ بھی اتنے بڑے بڑے سیکریٹری نہ ہوتے۔ ان بیچارے سیکریٹریوں کو کیا پتہ کہ آبپاشی کا منصوبہ کیا ہوتا ہے اور اسکا مقصد کیا ہوتا ہے۔ وہ تو اپنے عملے کے کہنے پر عمل کرتا ہے۔ اور ایسے مطابق لکھتا ہے۔ وہ تو دراصل اپنے وزیر کیلئے مشکلات پیدا کرتا ہے وزیر کی بھی عجیب پوزیشن ہے۔ وہ کس کی بات مانیں اور کس کی نہ مانیں اگر سیکریٹری کی مانیں تو چیف انجینئر ناراض ہوتا ہے اور اگر چیف انجینئر کی مانیں تو سیکریٹری ناراض۔ غرض ان کے لڑائی جھگڑے اور اختلافات ختم کرانے پر ہی ان کا بہت سا قیمتی وقت صرف ہو جاتا ہے۔ عرض یہ ہے کہ اس قسم کی باتوں سے صریحہ کو نقصان پہنچنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔ اس کا فوری طور پر بندوبست کرنا چاہئے تاکہ جس مقصد کے لئے یہ افسر مقرر کئے گئے ہیں وہ عوام کی بہتری اور بھبودی ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے مفید کام کر سکیں اور وزیر متعلقہ بھی اپنا قیمتی وقت ملک کی خدمت اور خوش حالی پر صرف کر سکیں۔ خدا کے لئے اس Red tapism کو ختم کیجئے۔ حکومت کا کاروبار آپ اپنے عوام کی بہتری و بھبودی کے پیش نظر چلائیں نہ کہ ان افسروں کی خاطر۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ عوام کی بھبودی کی صرف ایک ہی صورت ہو سکتی ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ اس Red tapism کو ختم کیا جائے۔ اگر ایسا ہو جائے تو آپ دیکھیں گے کہ وہ منصوبے جو بڑی محنت اور کوشش سے تیار ہوتے ہیں اور جن پر ہمارے بڑے بڑے لائق اور کامیاب انجینئر پورے خلوص اور ایمانداری سے کام کرتے ہیں اس قوم کی حالت سدھارنے میں کافی حد تک مدد و معاون ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں۔ مقام افسوس ہے کہ ان افسروں کی لیاقت اور قابلیت پارٹی بازی کی نظر ہو رہی ہے اور وہ بروئے کار آنے ہی نہیں پاتے۔ یہی دو تین باتیں تھیں جو میں آبپاشی کے متعلق عرض کرنا چاہتا تھا۔

جہاں تک تھور اور سیم کا تعلق ہے یہ تو ایک لمبا قصہ ہے۔ اس کے متعلق کیا عرض کروں۔ ان کی روک تھام کے لئے بھی ایک بورڈ بنا ہوا ہے جسکی آج تک کوئی میٹنگ نہیں ہوئی اور نہ ہی اس سلسلہ میں کوئی کارروائی کی گئی ہے۔ چونکہ ان کا بھی آبپاشی سے تعلق ہے اس لئے آپ ان کی روک تھام کے بارے میں بھی کوئی تعمیری کام کریں کیونکہ ان کی وجہ سے بہت سی زمینیں تباہ و برباد ہو چکی ہیں اور لوگ بیکار ہو گئے ہیں۔

علاوہ ازیں مزارعین تو پہلے ہی کثیر تعداد میں بیدخل ہو چکے ہیں اور وہ در بدر بھیک مانگتے پھرتے ہیں اور سوسائٹی پر بوجھ بنے بیٹھے ہیں۔ مگر اب سہنگائی کی وجہ سے سوسائٹی کسی قسم کا زائد بوجھ برداشت کرنے کے قابل نہیں رہی۔ خدا کے لئے ان چیزوں کا خاطر خواہ علاج اور بندوبست کیجئے۔ ہم جانتے ہیں آپ مالیہ اراضی۔ آبیانہ اور Cess وغیرہ سے جو روپیہ وصول کرتے ہیں وہ افسروں کے T.A. یا ان کی کانفرنسوں کے لئے اکھٹا نہیں کیا جاتا۔ یہ رقم اتنی گراں قدر ہوتی ہے جن سے ترقی کے کئی منصوبے چلائے جاسکتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ عوام کی بہتری کے ان منصوبوں کو کامیاب بنانے پر یہ روپیہ صرف کریں

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نو عوام ہمیشہ آپ کا ساتھ دینگے اور آپ کی وزارت کبھی نہیں ٹوٹے گی۔ اس میں مسلم لیگ اور ریپبلکن کا کوئی سوال نہیں ہے۔ کوئی جماعت جو عوام کی بہتری کے لئے کام کریگی پسر اقتدار بھیگی ورنہ عوام کا اعتبار کھو بیٹھے گی۔ آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ عوام کے مفاد کا بالکل خیال نہیں رکھا جاتا۔ بلکہ اپنے ذاتی مفاد اپنے دوستوں کے مفاد اور افسروں کے مفاد کو پیش نظر رکھا جاتا ہے۔ ملک کا مفاد اور آبپاشی کے محکمے کا مفاد تو ایک بڑی لمبی داستان ہے۔ اس محکمے کے تو کئی ایسے کارنامے ہیں کہ اگر انسان ان کی تفصیلات میں پڑے تو آپ کو ایسی ایسی باتوں کا پتہ چلے اور ایسے ایسے انکشافات ہوں کہ وزیر موصوف دنگ رہ جائیں۔ میں ان کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ ان کے متعلق انکوائری کرائیں تو انہیں خود ہی معلوم ہو جائیگا کہ ان انکشافات کا تو انہیں وہم و گمان بھی نہ ہو سکتا تھا۔ دراصل کئی باتیں ایسی ہوتی ہیں جو وزیروں تک پہنچنے ہی نہیں پاتیں۔

جناب والد باتیں تو بہت ہیں مگر چونکہ اس تحریک پر سیرے اور بھائیوں نے بھی اظہار کرنا ہے اس لئے آخر میں میں پھر یہی عرض کرونگا کہ جب تک آپ اپنا نظم و نسق درست نہ کریں گے اور جب تک اس Red-Tapism کو ختم نہیں کریں گے ملک کبھی ترقی نہیں کر سکے گا۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس تحریک کی پرزور تائید کرتا ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Demand under consideration, amendment moved is:  
That the total demand reduced by Rs 1000.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar (Municipal Corporation of Karachi):** Sir, I rise to support this cut motion. This Department and specially the construction of irrigation works and development of irrigation works, is the basis of our life and death in this province in fact of the whole of Pakistan. Unfortunately, we have been visited by certain calamities. The first calamity was at the time of Partition when we took over all the liabilities of the West Punjab canals but our representatives on the Partition Committee but did not claim our water share with the result that waters of three rivers in the Punjab are now flowing towards India. The second calamity is the appointment of a C.S.P. officer in charge of Engineering Department, in charge of Irrigation. Sir, generally nowhere in India, Bombay, Sind, Punjab - in fact nowhere in the world you will see a non-technical man being made in charge of this technical department, who does not understand the alphabets what is Irrigation, Engineering, who does not know what schemes are necessary, for our life, what are not necessary and in what places. This is happening in West Pakistan, where all powers are vested in the Secretary; Ministers are nobodies, where the Government does everything which the Secretary chooses. The Chief Engineer, the Engineers of the Department, who have served all their lives in the Department and have 30 years experience in the Department, are being over-ruled by an officer who has hardly four or five years service in Revenue Department. He may be very senior officer and expert for other duties but not suitable for this work. But Sir, the C.S.P. officers are jacks of all trade; they absolutely know nothing about this. They try to be experts in everything and are thus ruining the country. This is one of the greatest calamities that has fallen to West Pakistan by appointing a non-technical man as head of this Department. Schemes are sent to him; he does not care; he goes by notes of his clerks as my honourable colleague has just now said he is guided by notes of senior clerks or Under Secretaries. I, therefore, urge upon the Government and Qazi Fazlullah, who is himself not a technical man, to improve the state of affairs.

I will show how our province has been ruined. Food has become the chief problem, the production of food has decreased by two or three lakhs tons a year. This is all due to mismanagement in the office of the Secretary. The engineers do not know what Government has approved and what Government has not approved or what budget provision has been made. They are kept absolutely ignorant.

Then, Sir, the Secretary of the Department has gone back and tried to ignore completely an Expert Commission. The Indus Valley requires a constant watch, the rivers are continually eroding, depositing silt, the Bunds are being breached and the country is being flooded year after year. To protect the country against such calamities there used to be an Indus River Commission. This Commission contained highly experienced officers. They had full power to sanction money for any protective measures, necessary for the raising of Bunds, for the removing of silt or strengthening Head Works. But the position now is that this work is entrusted to inexperienced officers and those who are idiots in this respect.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is unparliamentary. Please withdraw these words.

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** Will foolish instead of this he all rights?

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** I withdraw my words. Then I will call them socrates, Solomons, men who possess all the wisdom. All the wisdom on earth is centred in our C.S.P Officers. They have divided this Province of West Pakistan into eleven Nawabships. Eleven Commissioners have been appointed. These Commissioners are the Governors and have captured almost all the power. Now take the Secretary of the Irrigation Department.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I can understand my friend's objection to the institution of non-technical men as Secretaries but it would be unfair to single out one Secretary and talk of him in a manner in which my friend, Mr. Gazdar is doing.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** I do not know his name. I have never seen his face. I do not object to any particular person. I am objecting to the principle of this institution. I am saying that there should be a Secretary who has got wide technical experience. I solemnly affirm that I have never heard the name of this particular person.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** That is why he is objecting to C.S.P. Officers working as Secretaries.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** Even if I knew his name I would object. He is the most unfit person to hold that job. See what has been the result. The Indus River Commission disappears. There is no Commission which could study this problem and take the necessary steps in this direction. The Bunds are being breached every year, silt is being deposited and the canal headworks are being washed away. These are the things which should be immediately looked into. Now who will decide these matters. The Secretary who is a non-technical man cannot take a decision. It is the engineers who are responsible for keeping these works in proper condition. Now the floods have been coming and ravaging our country for the last two years. So the headworks have to be watched and to be repaired every now and then. Bunds in the whole of Sind require to be raised by three feet. But the Government, I feel, is so much ignorant as if nothing has happened. If floods of last year's magnitude come this year the whole country would be devastated. Nothing has been done so far to repair the vast damage. We have to do an enormous job. We have no manual labour, we require machinery. It is feared that floods may be coming in May next but so far nothing has been done to protect the country. The engineers have been crying and telling the Government

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that if they get machinery worth fifteen or twenty crores of rupees they will make this province surplus in food. Even in the supplementaries to questions today there were certain members who asked questions about the machinery that we were to receive from abroad? God knows when that machinery is arriving here. Let me tell you that the floods will not wait for you and the machinery, the whole country may be ruined. You have seen that last year whole of the Hyderabad District was flooded. The Ravi in the Punjab brought, the less havoc, and what is the attitude of the Secretary. Five crores of rupees were provided in the current year's budget for providing links and silt traps and uptil now not a single pie has been spent. No money whatsoever was given to the engineers. You provide five crores even on this one item under capital works. Twenty six crores were provided in the current year's Budget for this purpose but the revised figures are thirteen crores only. We are at the end of the financial year. I believe that even thirteen crores will not be spent. But we pay four or five percent interest on Rs. 26 crores and in this way we lose one crore of rupees. By not doing the work at the proper time you lose one crore by way of interest alone. I would, therefore, urge that if this country is to be saved Government should wake up and must appoint a Commission for the whole of the Indus Valley. This Commission should be made responsible for maintaining the river works and keeping the Bunds in repair and Headworks in proper conditions, removing the silt and providing links and silt traps. Water should be carried from wherever there is a surplus and should be used at places wherever it is in short supply and last but not the least put a technical man at the helm of affairs. You will remember, Sir, that the Punjab and Sind were at one time considered to be the granary of India. We used to supply lakhs and lakhs tons of food-grains to every part of India. This was the position because in those days these departments were managed by efficient engineers, who had spent their whole life in this line. But now after a year of integration if floods come God forbid, you will have no food at all.

Now you have surrendered about forty lakhs in the Rasul Tube-well Project, 123 lakhs in Taunsa Barrage, 55 lakhs in the Marala-Ravi Link Project and 210 in the Ghulam Mohammad Barrage.

Here I want to say that the Ghulam Mohammad Barrage cannot work to its full capacity unless the Kalri Baghar canal is completed and no efforts are being made in that direction. In the Budget they have surrendered two crores and ten lakhs of rupees from this barrage provision. This shows our efficiency. Then in the Gomai Zam Flood Control Irrigation scheme, you have surrendered twenty five lakhs of rupees out of thirty lakhs and in the Gudu Barrage you have surrendered one crore and forty seven lakhs. Why did you ask for this money if you are not able to spend it. You take money and don't spend it and then you pay crores of rupees in the shape of interest. You provided five crores of rupees for links and silt traps and not a single pie has been spent out of these five crores.

Sir, we are facing an acute food shortage, and unless the efficiency of the department is improved, unless the Bunds are constructed, unless the rivers are trained and unless the links and silt traps are constructed you will not get the food that you require.

Our engineers are confident that given full scope to construct these works, provided with resources and machinery, in one year they will produce so much food which will be not only sufficient for us, but we will be able to export instead of spending Rs. 80 crores on imports of wheat.

Sir, I do not want to take further time of the House, but to suggest one most important thing that is you should remove non-technical Secretary from this

Department and secondly to appoint an Indus valley Commission whose duty should be to watch these rivers every second year and repair the damage immediately. With these few words, Sir, I have done.

سردار محمد جعفر خان گل محمد خان بلیدی (ضلع سرحدی بالائی سندھ) جناب صدر یہ جو اریگیشن گرانٹ میں کٹ موشن دی گئی ہے میں اس کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔ پہلے تو مجھے یہ عرض کرنا ہے کہ اس محکمہ کے وزیر سندھی ہیں اور میں اگر سندھی میں بولوں تو اس معزز ایوان کے بہت سے حضرات جن میں اکثریت اردو بولنے والوں کی ہے وہ میری معروضات کو نہیں سمجھ سکیں گے اس لئے میں کوشش کروں گا کہ ٹوٹی پھوٹی اردو میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں۔

آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک کی خوراک اور پیداوار کا دارومدار اریگیشن پر ہے لہذا اریگیشن کے محکمہ کی گرانٹ میں جتنی بھی زیادتی کی جائے بجا ہے۔ مگر سوال یہ ہے کہ اس گرانٹ کے خرچ کرنے کی حکومت میں صحیح طور پر ہمت بھی ہو اور Efficiency بھی ہو تاکہ اسکا ٹھیک طور پر فائدہ بھی اٹھایا جاسکے۔ ہر وقت جو Grow more food کی رٹ لگائی جاتی ہے اور جس پر ہماری خوراک کا دارومدار ہے اس پر کچھ بھی خرچ نہیں کیا جاتا اور ہر سال جو روپیہ اس میں دیا جاتا ہے وہ خرچ نہیں ہوتا اور آباد کار کے لئے کوئی سہولتیں مہیا نہیں کی جاتی۔ سب سے پہلی چیز تو یہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں Water logging کا سلسلہ اس قدر زیادہ ہے کہ ہماری زمینیں سیم سے خراب ہو رہی ہیں اور آباد شدہ علاقے تباہ ہو رہے ہیں۔ ہمارے سندھ میں کئی علاقے خاص طور پر جیکب آباد وغیرہ میں بہت سیم ہو رہی ہے اس چیز کی طرف حکومت کو فوراً توجہ مبذول کرنا چاہئے اور مشینری لائی جائے اور سیم کے انسداد کے لئے فوری اقدامات کئے جائیں۔ اس سلسلہ میں میری یہ عرض ہے کہ سب سے پہلے ان زمینداروں کی امداد کی جائے جن کی زمینیں سیم سے تباہ ہو گئی ہیں۔ سندھ میں سیم نے اس قدر نقصان کیا ہے کہ وہ علاقے جو پورے طور پر آباد تھے اب ان میں معمولی آبادی رہ گئی ہے اور ایسے علاقوں کے زمینداروں کو بڑی مصیبت کا سامنا ہے۔ میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آپ ان لوگوں کے آبیانہ اور لگان میں اسی حساب سے کمی کریں اور اسی آراضی پر آبیانہ وصول کریں جو سیم زدہ نہ ہو۔ مثلاً اصل آبادی تو وہ ایکڑ ہوتی ہے مگر لینڈ ریونیو بیس ایکڑ پر لیا جاتا ہے۔ جسکی وجہ سے دن بدن آباد کار کی حالت پست سے پست ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔ اور وہ زیادہ غلہ پیدا کرنے کی طرف توجہ نہیں دیتا۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ آپ کو ۸ کروڑ روپیہ کا اناج باہر سے منگوانا پڑا ہے اور یہ سب Waste of money and waste of time ہے اور پھر آپ کو راشننگ کے محکمہ پر بھی خرچ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ سب کچھ اس لئے آپ کو کرنا پڑتا ہے کہ آپ آباد کار کی کوئی امداد نہیں کرتے اور وہ اپنی زمین کی پیداوار میں اضافہ نہیں کرتا۔ پہلے آپ یہ کریں کہ آبیانہ اور لینڈ ریونیو میں کمی کریں اور اس سے صرف اس حصہ کا آبیانہ وصول کریں جو آباد ہو۔ سیم زدہ علاقہ پر کوئی آبیانہ نہ ہو۔ میں یہ عرض کرتا ہوں کہ محکمہ اریگیشن کو جو گرانٹ دی

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جاتی ہے اسے پورے طور پر خرچ کیا جائے اور یہ روپیہ ضائع نہ ہو بلکہ زمینداروں کے مفاد کے لئے استعمال کیا جائے۔ اگر آپ آبادکار کی ضروریات کا خیال رکھیں گے اور اسکی مشکلات دور کریں گے تو آپ کے ملک میں جو خوراک کی قلت ہے وہ دور ہو جائیگی۔

دوسرے میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پانی کی ہمیں بہت تکلیف ہے آپ کو چاہئے کہ ہماری پانی کی تکلیف کو رفع کریں اگرچہ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ قاضی فضل اللہ صاحب نے بڑی کوشش کی ہے اور وہ کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ اس تکلیف کو دور کیا جائے لیکن وحدت مغربی پاکستان کا صوبہ اب اتنا لمبا ہو گیا ہے کہ ان کے لئے بڑا مشکل ہو گیا ہے کہ ایک نظر میں سارے علاقے کی ضروریات کا اندازہ لگا سکیں۔ اتنے بڑے صوبے کے تمام حالات پر نظر رکھنا بڑا دشوار ہے۔ اب صرف ایک ماہ کا وقفہ رہ گیا ہے اور اس ایک ماہ میں یہ سب کچھ کرنا بڑا مشکل ہے اور پھر وزرا کے درمیان سیکریٹری صاحبان اور سی۔ ایس۔ پی افسران ہیں جن کو خط و کتابت اور کاغذات کی جانچ پڑتال کی کے لئے ایک ماہ کا وقفہ کوئی بڑی بات نہیں۔ آپ جتنا روپیہ چاہیں آپ کو مل سکتا ہے اور جتنی گرانٹ آپ مانگ رہے ہیں وہ انشاء اللہ منظور بھی ہو جائیگی۔ مگر اس کو خرچ کرنا بہت بڑا کام ہے۔ اس طرف وزیر صاحب کو زیادہ سے زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے کہ جتنا روپیہ منظور ہو اسکو صحیح جگہ پر استعمال کیا جائے۔

جناب صدر۔ پانی کے حصول میں لوگوں کو بہت تکلیف کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اگر کسی کو ایک ایکڑ زمین کے لئے مزید پانی مہیا کر دیا جائے تو اسی حساب سے آبیانہ میں بھی اضافہ کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

جناب صدر۔ ہم اس کٹ موشن کی تو مخالفت کرتے ہیں لیکن یہ گزارش بھی ہے کہ بیرونی ممالک سے جو مشینری درآمد ہوتی ہے اس سے پاکستان کی بجائے دوسرے ممالک کو فائدہ ہو رہا ہے۔ ان کو کروڑھا روپیے مشینری کے لئے دئے جاتے ہیں۔ ادھر یہ حالت ہے کہ اس حکمہ کے اہلکار کوئی کام نہیں کرتے اور نہ وہ کسی کام کے اہل ہیں۔ تقسیم ملک سے پہلے جنکو اخیر عمر تک ایس۔ ڈی۔ او بننے کی توقع نہیں تھی آج وہ ایگزیکٹو انجینیر ہیں بلکہ چیف انجینیر ہو گئے ہیں۔ ان باتوں کا خیال رکھنا ضروری ہے۔ لائق اور مناسب اہلکاروں کو انکی اہلیت کے مطابق کام پر لگانا چاہئے۔ ان چند معروضات کے ساتھ میں اس کٹ موشن کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں بلکہ میں تو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ اگر انہیں اس سے بھی زیادہ روپیہ درکار ہو تو انہیں دیا جائے۔

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada: (NAWABSHAH DISTRICT):** Sir, I rise to support the motion. I may openly state that kazi Fazlullah is an angel in disguise and never there was a Minister in the province of Sind who could transcend him in honesty and goodwill towards others; I would consider it a matter of honour, the act of touching his feet, to pay my respect. But I am compelled to say that Kazi Sahib is a misfit for his department. To catch a thief you have to set a greater

thief in pursuit. Kazi Sahib is an honest man and all his officers, from top to bottom, are corrupt. It would therefore be difficult for an honest man like Kazi Sahib to take proper work from such subordinates. I may modify my statement. It is really not necessary to employ a thief to catch a thief. After all Sardar Abdul Rashid Khan so honest and strict did catch thieves. Therefore, for the department for which Kazi Sahib now holds charge you need men like Mr. M.A. Gazdar a technical man, or Mr. M.A. Khuhro, the iron man. If any of these two gentlemen is appointed, the Department of Irrigation will certainly do good work for the people. Sir, it is one thing to feel for others and it is quite another thing to take work out of people. Kazi Sahib, I am very sorry to say, is a soft man. In this department we need iron men like Mr. Khuhro.

I am sorry to say that last year floods devastated my district of Nawabshah. We had an engineer of the name of Karim Bukhsh Memon. He was in-charge of the breach. He went there and even after a stay of three days nothing happened. Then our worthy District Commissioner small in size but big at heart Mr. Abu Nasar took stock of the situation and he immediately detected that there was nothing wrong with the breach but there was something wrong with the engineer. Immediately he turned him out. He asked him to get out on pain of being put behind bars. The Commissioner, Mr. Nazir Ahmad, endorsed the views of Mr. Abu Nasar and the engineer was turned out. Then, Sir, within three days a non-technical man Mr. Abu Nasar closed the breach. I asked him: "How did you manage it?" He replied: "I found this fellow Karim Bukhsh he was only enlarging the breach. So, I was compelled to turn him out for the purpose of closing the breach." So, here we have people who turn national calamities into opportunities for gain.

Whatever we may be spending whether five crores or fifty crores we should see to it that the money is well spent and under proper supervision.

Now, this worthy Abu Nasar has been appointed Director of Anti-Corruption of course his pay is reduced by Rs.200/-. This worthy officer should be asked to deploy his staff in detecting irregularities in the Irrigation Department. In fact wherever there is an important work proceeding people like Mr. Abu Nasar should be employed. They would find out how much money is going into the pockets of the engineers. These engineers keep a thing called "measurement book." This is just a means to exact money from Government and it is all false. I would ask Kazi Sahib to ask for the help of people like Abu Nasar.

Then you should not give extensions to the Chief engineer; you have given him extension for the second time. He is an old man who has no interest in the Department. He has interest only to fill his belly, to make money and purchase land and lead a happy life. Drive him out; he has remained longer for two years; it is enough; why should his juniors suffer for the sake of a friend of yours. Sir, this gentleman is father-in-law of that Karim Bakhsh who robbed the district. They are all of Nawabshah District, his son-in-law and all these men. Kazi Sahib said an inquiry is going on against Karim Bakhsh but who will inquire probably some subordinate officer of the father-in-law of the guilty man.

**Kazi Fazlullah-Ubedullah:** Anti-corruption Department is doing it.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Not Abu Nasar; Abu Nasar has already been held guilty.

**Sheikh Mahboob Ilahi:** He might be father-in-law of the anti-Corruption officer.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** five to ten months have passed but we have not seen any result of that inquiry. Justice in order to be real justice has to be swift; as justice delayed is justice denied. We want quick results. If there are no results or there is delay it is not justice. This extension or re-employment of old people should be immediately done away with. Why should juniors not get promotion; they should get their legitimate due. If you deprive them of promotion they would rob the government. So this extension of Moosa should now be cancelled, and the

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next man should be made Chief engineer, whether he is a Punjabi or Pathan, does not matter. We are all one nation and we should not think in terms of the provinces. Think in terms of the whole country. Our nation is being evolved and anything which hinders this evolution should be put a stop to. Stop this giving of extensions to old people in the interest of the nation and its evolution.

Strict supervision should be kept on irrigation works and you can stop corruption if you send some engineers to jail. Kazi Fazlullah Sahib when you were appointed Minister you said to me and to your friends I shall be happy if I bring down corruption by 50 per cent. Now tell us yourself, are you satisfied that you have put down corruption by 50 per cent; not at all. Give up this job and go to Home Department. You were a great success as Home Minister. You do not suit this Department unfortunately. Why do not you not allow my friend, Mr. Gazdar, to become Irrigation Minister; give him a chance. He will bring with him Sarwari Begum also. If you give it to Mr. Khuhro he will bring Wassan Sahib and his brother. You will have strength of three and work will be well done. He is an iron man and world fears him. All engineers used to shiver in their shoes when Muhammad Ayyub Khuhro was Irrigation Minister Sind.

Today I have not been talking in a proper manner, going this way or that way, not straight to the point, because Kazi Sahib is a man for whom I have great emotion and this emotion has disturbed my speech. Therefore you, gentlemen, will pardon me for this sort of desultory talk this time; and I will speak better next time.

Mr. G. Alana (Municipal Corporation of Karachi). I rise to intervene to offer a few observations on the grant under discussion. On page 3 of the Memo. of the Budget under the heading Irrigation for 1957-58, the budget estimates are 8,90,51,000 rupees whereas the revised estimate for 1956-57 are Rs. 7,35,79,000. So an additional sum of Rs. 154 lakhs is demanded this year. In this 140 lakhs is a sum of 99 lakhs which is an addition over the interest that is leviable on capital expenditure under this grant. But I do not understand why there is additional expenditure of Rs. 55 lakhs under heading "other irrigation expenditure financed from ordinary revenue". I would like to know whether it is for new posts only or is it expenditure of capital nature. If it is the latter I shall welcome it. But if it is of the former category, then I would like to be convinced that this 55 lakhs is absolutely essential for the department.

Coming to page 15 I find the following sentence, "the decrease of Rs. 137 lakhs under interest on irrigation works, for which capital accounts are kept, is due to less capital expenditure on various development projects. In a way it is a reply to the argument of my friend Mr. Gazdar that although Government pays additional interest to the tune of 1 crore of rupees the projects get behind schedule. That is not quite true. Government says there is a saving of 127 lakhs by way of interest alone. But that in itself is a very alarming situation. It means that this House sanctions certain capital projects for irrigation, the vital necessity of which has been dealt with by previous speakers. But the amount has not been spent. How much is spent is not given. It is only a matter of conjecture. In interest alone the Government has been able to save 137 lakhs of rupees on irrigation projects alone. Mr. Speaker, money not spent on this department will surely run into an astronomical figure. That is a thing of which this Government should feel not proud, but guilty at least in their hearts if they do not make an open confession in this House. But they owe an explanation as to why this colossal sum of money was not spent on such vital projects as irrigation projects.

Mr. Speaker, the development of new area and bringing it under irrigation is only a relative term and not an absolute term. If I were to quote the area under irrigation, I am to sure, the House would not have an idea as to how this Department has been functioning. This proper position can be judged if we go into statistics for the last 10 or 11 years of total area under irrigation in the province, now called West Pakistan. My information is that in the immediately preceding year to independence, i.e., 1946-47, the total area under irrigation in West Pakistan was 1,87,40,000 acres.



In 1955-56, the total area under irrigation was 2,29,92,900 acres. In 1956-57, 3,35,51,000 acres and in 1957-58, which is the first year after integration of West Pakistan the forecast is 2,43,50,000 acres. Now, during the years 1946-47 to 1956-57, the period of ten years, the total increase, if worked out and then divided by ten in order to give us an average increase of new area brought under irrigation from year to year, would give us the final conclusion that the total area increased from year to year has been 2.5 per cent during the ten years 1946-47 to 1956-57. Now, what has been the achievement of this Government in the year in which they have been in office, the first year after integration? Mr. Speaker the total area under irrigation in 1956-57 was 3,35,51,000 acres and in 1957-58 3,43,50,000 acres. At this rate the increase in new area brought under is only 2.3 per cent, which means that although in the pre-integration period, at an average worked out for ten years, the increase has been 2.5 per cent, the achievement of this Government has been that the increase in the new area under irrigation has been 2.3 per cent. This means 2 percent less than the average increase from year to year from the ten years before this Government took office. Now, that certainly is a matter of statistics. It is not a matter of impression or opinion. It is a matter of arithmetic, and therefore beyond discussion. I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Government will realise that they have fallen too short of expectation in bringing more and more area under irrigation. There are certain projects which are surely going to bring much more area under irrigation than at present. But those projects have not been conceived of by the present Government at all. They are the projects which were undertaken in hand by the previous provincial government or started under the auspices of the Central Government. I am sorry to state, Mr. Speaker, that this Government during the whole course of 17 months have not embarked or have not even conceived of any new project in the field of irrigation in order to bring more area under irrigation. Probably, they find that the job with which they are entrusted is too big for them and even those projects which were expected to be finalised have not only not been achieved but the targets have been retarded by at least four to five years. Nonetheless, we find that when the scheme known as the Guddu Barrage is completed, 8.46 lakhs of acres of new area will be brought under cultivation. It must be remembered at this stage, that the total area per year new area which is brought under irrigation is 5.59 lakhs of acres only which means for the whole of West Pakistan 5.89 lakh acres as against 8.46 lakh acres which Guddu Barrage alone will bring under irrigation. Then, Ghulam Mohammad Barrage which is expected to be completed in 1960-61 and I hope it will be new area under irrigation would be 14.12 lakh acres. In Taunsa Barrage it would be 1.05 lakh acres; Marala-Ravi 2.7 lakh acres; Warsak 1.20 lakh acres, i.e., a total acreage of new area would be 27.20 lakh acres under irrigation. Total area under irrigation today in West Pakistan is 243 lakh acres. The total new area expected under new projects is, as I have said, 27.28 lakh acres which works out to be a very small meagre percentage of 11 per cent increase, if at all and when we complete all the projects like Guddu Barrage, Ghulam Mohammad Barrage, Taunsa Barrage, Marala-Ravi link and Warsak.

Time out of number, speaker after speaker has risen in his seat in this House and has pointedly drawn the attention of the Government to the vital necessity of the food problem in our country. Food problem is very largely dependent upon a successful and efficient system of irrigation. Even if all these projects are completed, the total increase would be 11 percent. The present-day deficit in foodgrains in our country is much larger than that, and in view of this disparity, which is to be bridged at any cost, irrespective of the cost involved, the Government should be much more alert than it has been heretofore. Because this, in my opinion, is one of the most vital problems confronting our province today.

I find that drainage schemes of the main towns of West Pakistan are also covered up under this grant. I refer you, Mr. Speaker, to page 42 of the Memorandum, the heading of which is consolidated drainage scheme. The para is very brief and I shall, therefore, quote it for the benefit of the House.

"The country's drainage is choked up and disposal of flood and rain water is essential as otherwise it deteriorates land. Some schemes are in hand while others are under investigation. A blanket grant of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made for consolidated drainage scheme to cover the whole of West Pakistan."

I do not for a moment, Mr. Speaker, understand why the Government in this Budget has resorted to this new technique of making blanket demands for development projects under various heads. I don't think I am open to correction on this point and if my memory serves me right, under no heading last year was there a blanket demand asked for by the Government from this House. This time, I find blanket demands asked for by the Government under various headings and this is a most reprehensible method in so far as rights and privileges of the House are concerned. Now, what is a blanket demand? It means that we spent 75 lakhs of rupees. For what? We do not know. Although we are the custodians of the public exchequer on behalf of the people who have reposed their confidence in us, we are not informed as to how this particular grant and others are going to be spent. As soon as the House sanctions this Rs. 75 lakhs, it is then open to the sweet will of the Government to give priority to any scheme that they like, to embark upon any project that they like irrespective of the wishes of this house, without even having taken the House into confidence.

Now that is a matter to which I object very strongly. I am glad that the Finance Minister is here. If he is so desirous I would like to have an explanation from him as to why the Finance Department has made a departure this year in giving blanket demands under various heads.

Now the drainage scheme in our country is most disgraceful. Again I am open to correction if I make a mistake. I think I am on solid ground when I make this assertion that except the city of Karachi there is no other city in the whole of West Pakistan where there is a complete under-ground drainage. Even in this great metropolitan city of Lahore there is no complete under-ground drainage, nor in Hyderabad, nor in Peshawar or in Multan or other important towns of West Pakistan. Is this something to be proud of when we call our nation a progressive and civilized nation that in the year 1957 there should be no city in the whole of West Pakistan which has a complete system of underground drainage?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** How is it relevant?

**Mr. G. Allana:** It is relevant to the grant under discussion. It is perfectly in order.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** This is drainage of water-logged areas.

**Mr. G. Allana:** But that is not so mentioned here. Before the House started discussion, I asked the honourable Minister in charge whether this Consolidated Drainage Scheme at page 42 of the Memorandum was not his own Department under the head Irrigation, and he said Yes.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** This blanket demand of Rs. 75 lacs pertains to my department, and that is what I told you.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I am sorry. I thought this blanket demand of 75 lacs also covers the drainage of the towns. Now I understand that it pertains to water-logging. Anyhow, I have referred to this particular complaint and when that demand comes up, I shall speak on it.

Now, Sir, on page 10 of the budget speech of the Finance Minister he has said that the Government wishes to appoint a Water and Power Development Authority for the Province, he has used these words in his budget speech, and that Authority will have the flexibility and initiative of private enterprise". I wholeheartedly endorse this new venture on the part of the Government, that the basis on which this Authority is to be developed will be the flexibility and initiative of a private enterprise. In this particular respect I may say that there are such other Authorities in other parts of the world. For instance the T.V.A. (the Tennessee valley Authority) to which Mr. Nasir-A. Shaikh had made a reference in his budget speech of last year and it would be much better and very profitable indeed if the Government took a lesson from the basis of T. V.A. before they embark upon this Water and Power Development Authority.

There is one thing in this regard which I may inform the House about and that is this it is no use claiming an over-all infallible knowledge.

*At this stage Mr. Speaker left the chair and Pir Elahi Bukhsh a member of the Panel of chairman occupied the Chair.* There are many things which we Pakistanis have to learn from other countries, from experts of other countries, who have an international reputation and I would request the Government to do it with the least hesitation. They should invite the services of international expert, who would draw a plan co-ordinating these various projects; the Gudu Barrage, Ghulam Muhammad Barrage and others whose works are behind schedule, so that a consolidated report may be given to the Government as to their achievement and fulfilment, the financial potentialities of the province, and where it is necessary to refer to other Aids or to other Authorities with a view to augment the finances of the province and expedite the execution of these projects as early as possible.

The Finance Minister goes on to say that very soon a Bill will be brought before this House for the appointment of this Authority. Sir, I have gone through the budget figures, but I do not see any provision.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur.** Sir, on a point of order. Some members of the House have gone to sleep.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Going to sleep is a contagious disease and it has started from the other side of the House.

Sir, I was saying I do not find any provision in this year's budget, relating to the appointment of this Authority. I do not know how the Government proposes to tackle this problem. On the one hand they say they wish to set up this Authority and want to bring a Bill to this effect, on the other hand no provision is made in the budget for the appointment of this Authority. If there are certain figures in the budget for this purpose, I would feel grateful if the Finance Minister points them out for the information of the House.

Summing up my remarks briefly I shall say, Mr. Speaker, that the Government has neglected the development projects in the Irrigation Department very badly and having neglected these projects, they have certainly done harm to some of the vital problems confronting this Province.

مسٹر اللہ بخش خان عباسی (ضلع رحیم یار خان) جناب والا میں اس تحریک تخفیف کی تائید کرنے کے لئے کھڑا نہیں ہوا بلکہ میرا مقصد صرف یہ ہے کہ میں چند امور کی طرف وزیر متعلقہ کی توجہ مبذول کراؤں۔ یہ سب جانتے ہیں کہ اس وقت ہمیں غذائی قلت کا مسئلہ درپیش ہے اور یہ مسئلہ صرف اسی صورت میں حل ہو سکتا ہے کہ ہم اپنے موجودہ ذرائع آبپاشی میں اصلاح کریں۔ اور نئے مسائل آبپاشی پیدا کریں۔ یہ بہت ہی افسوس ناک بات ہے کہ ہماری حکومت اس وقت تک درباری پانی کے مسئلہ کو بھارت کے ساتھ طے نہیں کر سکی اور اس سے بھی زیادہ افسوسناک یہ ہے کہ جو کچھ ہم اپنے موجود وسائل سے کر سکتے ہیں وہ بھی ہم نہیں کرتے۔ ایک طرف تو ہم کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے پاس فنڈ نہیں کہ کوئی کام کر سکیں لیکن یہ کس قدر حیرت اور افسوس کی بات ہے کہ فنڈز تو موجود ہوں لیکن کوئی کام نہ ہو سکے۔ اگر بجٹ میں پراویزوں موجود ہے لیکن پھر بھی کام وقت پر نہیں ہو سکا تو اس میں محکمہ متعلقہ کا اتنا قصور نہیں ہے جتنا کہ کام کرانے والوں کا ہے۔ اگر کام کرانے والے کام کرانا چاہیں تو کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ محکمہ متعلقہ اس کی تکمیل نہ کر سکے۔ میں چونکہ ریاست بہاولپور میں محکمہ اریگیشن میں سب ڈویژنل افسر اور انجینئروں انجینئر تعینات رہا ہوں مجھے معلوم ہے کہ ایک پروجیکٹ سے جو روپیہ بچا تھا اسے اگر دوسری پروجیکٹ پر خرچ کر دیا جاتا تو اس سے نہ صرف کروڑوں روپیہ کی آمدنی ہو جاتی بلکہ اس سے غذائی قلت کا

## IRRIGATION (CAPITAL)

علاج بھی ہو جاتا۔ مسٹر احمد حسن صاحب ڈپٹی چیف انجینئر انہار بھاولپور میرے Colleague رہے ہیں۔ ان سے مجھے ملنے کا اتفاق ہوا تو انہوں نے کہا کہ عباسیہ پروجیکٹ کا پہلا سٹیج تو ختم ہو گیا اب اسکا دوسرا سٹیج ہے۔ اگر گورنمنٹ اس پر روپیہ خرچ کر دے تو اس سے کروڑوں کی آمدنی ہو سکتی ہے۔ اور لکھو کھا ایکڑ آراضی بھی زیر کاشت آسکتی ہے اور سیراب ہو سکتی ہے۔ اور اس طرح غذائی قلت رفع ہو سکتی ہے۔ اگر بجٹ میں کسی پروجیکٹ کے لئے گنجائش رکھی جائے اور اس پر روپیہ خرچ کرنا ممکن نہ ہو تو اس روپیہ کو گورنمنٹ کسی دوسری پروجیکٹ پر جو قابل عمل ہو خرچ کر سکتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وزیر متعلقہ کو اس بات کا علم ضرور ہو گا کہ ایک ایسی پروجیکٹ ریاست بھاولپور میں زیر غور ہے۔ اگر یہ رقم ذرائع آبپاشی کی ایسی سکیموں پر خرچ کردی جاتی تو بہتر تھا۔

اس کے علاوہ ایک چیز اور ہے۔ جس پر روپیہ خرچ کیا جاسکتا ہے اور اس سے آمدنی بڑھ سکتی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ بھاولپور میں ایک مقام لال سوہاڑ کے قریب تالاب بنانے کی سکیم بھی کامیاب ہوئی ہے۔ پہلے پہل یہ تالاب میرے وقت میں بنا تھا۔ یہ تالاب بارہ مربع میل رقبہ میں ہے۔ طغیانی کے موسم میں اسے بھر دیا جاتا ہے۔ اور سرما کے موسم میں اس کے پانی کو آبپاشی کے کام میں لایا جاتا ہے۔ اب وہاں اس نمونے کے دو اور تالاب بھی بن چکے ہیں۔ ان تالابوں کے کناروں پر ذخیرہ جات شیشم و سبزیاں وغیرہ بھی کاشت ہو سکتی ہیں۔ دوسرے دریاؤں کے کناروں پر بھی مناسب مقامات پر ایسے تالاب بنائے جاسکتے ہیں۔ ایک تو طغیانیوں کے موسم میں ہم نقصان سے بچ سکتے ہیں اور دوسرے اس پانی کو بعد میں آبپاشی کے کام میں لایا جاسکتا ہے۔ انڈسٹری کے لئے یہ مفید سکیم ہے۔ اس پر ضرور غور کرنا چاہئے۔ یہ کتنی حیرتناک بات ہے کہ روپیہ موجود ہو مگر اسے خرچ نہ کیا جائے۔ انہیں چاہئے کہ وہ اریگیشن کی اصلاح کریں۔ آبپاشی بڑھائیں۔ تاکہ ملک سے مہنگائی دور ہو اور اناج کی پیداوار میں اضافہ ہو۔ لیکن بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ کسانوں پر زیادہ ٹیکس لگا کر ان کی ہمت پست کی جاتی ہے۔ انکی کمر توڑی جاتی ہے۔ اور پھر توقع یہ کی جاتی ہے کہ پیداوار بڑھے۔ جب تک غریب کسانوں کی ہمت افزائی نہیں کی جائیگی اور جب تک انہیں تقاوی وغیرہ کی صورت میں قرضے نہ دئے جائیں گے۔ اس وقت تک پیداوار میں کیسے اضافہ ہو سکے گا۔ ایسے واقعات موجود ہیں کہ غریب کاشتکاروں نے مطالبہ ادا کرنے کے لئے اپنے بیل فروخت کر دئے یا اپنی بہو بیٹیوں کی بالیاں اور کنگن اتار کر سرکاری مطالبہ ادا کیا ہے۔ اس لئے میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ غریب کسانوں کی ہمت افزائی کی جائے اور وسائل آبپاشی کو ترقی دی جائے۔ غذائی قلت خود بخود دور ہو جائیگی۔ یہ کون سی عقلمندی ہے کہ جس درخت کا ثمر کھایا جائے اسکی جڑوں کو کلہاڑی لیکر کاٹنا شروع کر دیا جائے ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Sir, can the honourable member read his speech?

**Mr. Chairman:** No, he is not reading it.

**Mr. Muhammad Ayyub Khuhro (SANGHAR DISTRICT):** Mr. Speaker, This Department of Irrigation is in fact the most important of all the departments of West Pakistan Province. Most of the revenues and even the capital expenditure is

incurred and spent by the Department of Irrigation on construction and development.

Now, Sir, if you were to see page 274 the of Budget Demands, you will find that there is a demand for 25,20,76,500 which was actually voted by the House last year for the budget of 1956-57 and various very important and vital schemes of Irrigation were visualised in that budget under this very head where summaries are mentioned. But, Sir, I regret to note that actually the expenditure which this Government has incurred on these schemes is even less than fifty percent of the amount voted by the House in 1956-57. Instead of twenty-five crores, twenty lakhs and odds the expenditure according to revised estimates may not even be 12,73,42,900. Even these figures may not be correct and actually when the figures after 31st March, 1957 are available, it may even be less. That means, Sir, that the budgeting was wholly incorrect and misleading and the expenditure was not either intended to be incurred or Government was right and their Department was not efficient enough to carry out these schemes. Sir, I notice that on some of the very important schemes, for example, Ghulam Muhammad Barrage, for which three crores sixtynine lakhs and odds were provided, actually speaking only one crore, fifty lakhs and sixtyfive thousands are expected to be spent according to the latest estimates. Actually the Barrage itself is incomplete; it was completed in April, 1955, but the construction of the canals is taking much more time than it was originally visualised. Actually this whole scheme should have been completed by 1957-58, whereas we notice that according to the latest estimate of Government it is going to take at least four or five years more. That means, Sir, that upto 1962 the construction of these canals will go on. Actually the latest publications of Government estimate that they expect that excavation of these canals will be completed in 1961-62. Now, Kalari Baghar feeder which will irrigate on the right bank Kalari Baghar canals, is still taking long time and I am told it will take three to four years more. Similarly, the line channel on left bank and other canals are taking more than it was originally estimated. Now, Sir, there are various causes for that, and one is that the machinery intended for this purpose for the Kotri Barrage canals is being utilised elsewhere, and that is not being put to use for the purpose for which it was obtained. If the entire machinery were to be utilised there, there is no reason why this canal system is not completed in a shorter period than the Government expects now.

There are, Sir, at least 2½ million acres of land available on this barrage which could get assured supply after these canals are constructed. May be that about a million and a half acres is private-owned land but there is about a million acres extra Government land which could be put under cultivation. Then most of the 1½ million acres, which at present are owned by private people, are not cultivated because of non-availability of water for that area.

*(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair).*

Therefore, the Government should realise the importance of completing this canal system as quickly as possible so that this land of two and a half million acres could be brought under cultivation within the course of three or four years.

Similarly, Sir, you will notice that on the Thal Project which is one of the oldest Projects Government have spent less than that provided in the estimates. Instead of three crores and seventy lakhs they are expected to spend two crores and twenty three lakhs. On the Taunsa Barrage also less than half the amount is proposed to be spent. Instead of four crores and some odd lakhs two crores and about sixty lakhs is the revised estimate. Same is the case with the Marala-Ravi Link. Instead of one crore and forty lakhs about eighty nine lakhs is proposed to be spent. On the Guddu Barrage instead of three crores and seventy lakhs, two crores and twenty three lakhs is the revised estimate.

About Guddu Barrage I would say a word. As regards this project Government have not yet made up their mind as to how its construction is to start and the work has not been taken up in hand so far. Although it was decided three years ago by the Sind Government and the work was to start long ago, but after the unification of West Pakistan nearly a year and a half has passed and the Government

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have not made any serious effects to start work on the Guddu Barrage. This will give you two million acres of land for cultivation if it is constructed quickly.

Now, Sir, about the drainage scheme the original estimate was five crores and thirty nine lakhs and very surprisingly only about twenty nine lakhs is the revised estimate. That means that on the question of drainage Government are not yet serious to start any work. I consider this to be one of the main causes of the serious food shortage that our country is facing. Our Government is spending crores and crores of rupees every year to import several lakh tons of wheat and rice from other parts of the world. According to the figures supplied by the Central Government about eighty crores of rupees are spent on importing the food-grains although about forty five crores of rupees are spent on importing these food-grains. Uptil now roughly about three million acres of the most valuable land which was considered to be the best area in the Punjab and the right bank side in the former Province of Sind i.e. the districts of Dadu, Larkana, Sukkur and Jacobabad, are getting very rapidly water-logged and the problem is becoming a very serious and enormous one. Now three million acres of cultivable land which could produce three lakhs tons of food-grains has been taken away from your hands. That area is already water-logged. In the former province of Sind because of this perennial canal system more and more land is going under sub-soil water from year to year. Unfortunately when the Sukkur Barrage was completed the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, prior to partition, carried out the scheme about the drainage channels for which about three crores of rupees in the original Sukkur Barrage project were provided, but that money was not spent. Uptil now no expenditure has been incurred on constructing these drains to drain off the sub-soil water from the right bank districts of Larkana and Dadu. The other day the Minister-in-Charge replying to a question said that the problem is being tackled by appointing two Executive Engineers. Now it was very amusing to know that two Executive Engineers are being appointed to deal with the drainage problem. How can these poor Engineers deal with this problem? It is such an important and highly technical subject that they should have appointed experts. If such experts are not available in the country you should call experts from abroad, America, United Kingdom, Japan, any country from where you can get experts who can deal with the problem of sub-soil water and the drainage scheme. Any money that you spend on that will be money well spent. Even if you provide five crores it will not be sufficient. You should reserve adequate amount for the purpose of importing the necessary machinery and for getting the experts who can tell you how this problem can be tackled. If you go on constructing these Barrages and side by side you do not make any provision for the drainage of the sub-soil water and constructing drains this will not help you much. First of all you should start with the problem of providing drains for draining off water. Now in the districts Larkana, Dadu, Nawabshah, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Hyderabad it has become a serious problem. In the district of Sanghar the entire cotton land is going under sub-soil water and is going out of cultivation altogether. Government must, therefore, give it top priority and should tackle this problem in all seriousness. Even if you spend twenty or twenty five crores it is nothing as compared to the amount that you have to spend in importing the food-grains. I may tell you that you are spending four times that amount every year in importing food-grains. You must realise that the land which is capable of giving a very high yield is going out of your hands. It is being water-logged. The other alternative which was considered by the Government of Sind was that these perennial canals should be widened and turned into Kharif canals. In that case for six months there will be no water on the land and these areas will have during the winter period i.e. between October and April, no trouble of sub-soil water. The trouble is likely to be lessened if there are no canals running at that time. This year you are not allowing the closure during December and January. I think, Sir, this will do the greatest harm to this area. If you allow the closure in December-January it was much better because wheat cultivation is always done by the middle of December. Any cultivation of wheat that you do after the 15th of December will never be a

success and no person who is serious about the cultivation of wheat can run the risk of sowing the seed after the 15th of December. Now instead of that you are closing in the middle of March. That will do the great harm to this area.

Then, Sir, there is a complaint about the blanket grants that you are providing unspecified and lump sum grants for certain schemes; that shows that Government are not serious. It is only showing to the House that money is provided for such purpose, but that money is not really intended to be spent and that is false budgeting. If Government provides crores of rupees for various things for construction work in irrigation and so on and those important works are not carried out and crores of rupees are saved, naturally, there will be surplus budget; it will not be a deficit budget. It all depends upon the bonafides. If you set apart sums of money and outpend them in real earnest then alone it will be considered that you are serious about spending money for the nation building activities and the most important national building project today is irrigation, because West Pakistan Province is chiefly an agricultural province and it has been the granary of the combined sub-continent of India, but now, unfortunately because of your inaction and because of your inefficiency development schemes are not being carried out and that very area which was surplus in food-grains is becoming more and more deficit day by day. Even cotton which is your main cash crop and earns your foreign exchange is facing the same trouble. Sir, during the last two years there has been sharp decline in the output of cotton and what you were exporting five or four years ago, now you are hardly exporting one-half or one-third of that cotton to foreign countries.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** We contribute here.

**Mr. M. A. Kluhro:** You do not; your production is less. Production is definitely going down.

Now, Sir, about flood control I will say a word. Unfortunately, Sir, for the last two years floods in this country, particularly in West Pakistan, have assumed alarming proportions and floods have become a very serious problem. Last year or year before last in 1955 several areas were damaged in the Punjab and former Province of Sind and Khairpur and last year in 1956 the things were still worse; the district of Dadu Mirpurkhas Taulkha, and Khairpur and Johi were completely submerged in water because of torrential rainfall and it is a pity that Government have not taken any serious steps yet. Now, Sir, I speak about Nara nala. What is the capacity of this Nara? At the most it cannot discharge more than 500 cusecs or 600 cusecs and when you get heavy rainfall the result is that it overflows its banks: What is the protection against that? Sir, the Government have not taken any serious step as yet. Even if you now provide protective measures in such a short period when the month of March is running out and there are hardly three to four months for the monsoon season to commence what steps can you take to eliminate the possibility of floods and to increase the capacity of this nala to 1,000 or 1,500 cusecs. and to prevent recurrence of floods you should construct flood protection bund and I think there should at least be two bunds in Mirpur Taluka and Khairpur. Sir, my submission is that if all the Ministers have had the time to see and visit those areas they must have noticed that all the Western part of Mirpurkhas Taluka was flooded and Khairpur Nathan Shah and Johi were almost entirely under water and similarly Larkana district was under water and Wara had the same fate, rather it suffered heavily, even more than Mirpurkhas Taluka. Similarly there were floods in Lahore and various other parts of the former Province of the Punjab. Sir, Hyderabad Taulaka suffered enormously and also Thatta district has suffered greatly and certain other parts of Hyderabad. Sir, the question is that this Government is not capable of dealing with this important problem and until now no construction work has started on bunds which were already in existence. The present bunds are not sufficient to meet the onslaught of floods which are far higher in level than they used to be two years ago. Sir, last year there were record floods and year before last also we had very heavy floods, but last year floods were greater than the year previous to that. Therefore, I say that you must realise the magnitude of this problem and you should

tackle this problem in all seriousness and I make bold to say that the present machinery of the Irrigation Department is not capable of dealing with such a great problem. You were given crores of rupees by the Central Government for the purpose of flood control, but I was very much surprised to hear from the Central Government from the highest authority that the Government of West Pakistan refused to have that money, simply because the Central Government will have some voice in the appointment of a Commission which will deal with flood control measures; on petty consideration that this may be an interference by the Central Government in the affairs of this Province, whereas East Pakistan has taken fullest advantage of it and they are going to take 40 crores of rupees this year and the Central Government have budgeted 34 crores of rupees for West Pakistan, but I am afraid if this mentality prevails, this money will not be made use of. Sir, we have seen that the money which was placed at the disposal of this Provincial Government last year was not spent. If this narrow parochial mentality prevails then there is no possibility of doing any real development work. I therefore urge upon the Government that they should take fullest advantage of the sums which are placed at their disposal by the Central Government as the flood control problem is as serious in West Pakistan as it is in East Pakistan if not greater. Sir, it has been seen that West Pakistan which was granary is now a deficit Province and greatest harm is being done to the country as a whole, because hard-earned foreign exchange is being spent away in importation of food-grains. I, therefore, urge that flood control must be properly tackled and fullest attention and time should be devoted to this subject. With these words I support the motion.

انا گل محمد نون عرف عبدالعزیز نون - (خلع ملتان) جناب والا - میں اس

تحریک تخفیف پر اس معزز ایوان کے سامنے چند گزارشات پیش کرنے کیلئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔

جہانک اس محکمے کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر نظر ڈالنے کا سوال ہے میں اسے دو حصوں یعنی (۱) اور (ب) میں تقسیم کرونگا۔ پہلا حصہ پرانی نہروں کے متعلق اور دوسرا حصہ نئی سکیموں کے متعلق۔ جہانک پرانی نہروں کا تعلق ہے اس وقت سب سے زیادہ اہم مسئلہ جس کی طرف میں اس معزز ایوان کی توجہ منعطف کرانا چاہتا ہوں سیم کا مسئلہ ہے۔ مگر سیم سے کہیں زیادہ اہم مسئلہ جو صوبہ مغربی پاکستان کیلئے تشویش کا باعث ہے تھور کا مسئلہ ہے۔ جیسا کہ اس معزز ایوان کے اکثر ممبران کو معلوم ہے تھور اور سیم کی وجوہات مختلف ہیں۔ جہاں سیم زیادہ پانی کی وجہ سے ہوتا ہے تھور پانی کی کمی کی وجہ سے نمودار ہوتا ہے۔ اس وقت سابقہ صوبہ پنجاب کے کئی علاقوں میں تھور کا مسئلہ سیم سے بھی کہیں زیادہ تشویش کا باعث بنا ہوا ہے اور اس کی وجہ پانی کی کمی ہے۔

جناب والا۔ اب میں اس معزز ایوان کی توجہ ان امور کی طرف منعطف کراؤنگا جو زمینداروں کی روز مرہ کی تکلیف سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔

جناب والا۔ میں حکومت اور اس معزز ایوان کی توجہ اس امر کی طرف مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں کہ خوراک کی کمی کے علاوہ اور وجوہات یہ بھی ہیں کہ اکثر distributries اور Channels کی tails پر پانی بہت



کم پہنچتا ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر میں اپنی Constituency کا ذکر کرتا ہوں۔ وہاں آٹھ دس Distributries ایسی ہیں جن میں مقرر مقدار کا ۳۰ فیصدی پانی بھی دستیاب نہیں ہوتا۔ وہاں پر ہی یہ موقوف نہیں بلکہ یہ تو تمام صوبہ میں ہر جگہ ہے۔ کہ tail پر پانی پوری طرح سے نہیں آتا۔ جسکی وجہ سے فصلوں کو نقصان پہنچتا ہے دوسری وجہ یہ ہے کہ بہت سی Channels کو بچھلے پندرہ بیس سال میں Remodel نہیں کیا گیا۔ جناب والا وہ صاحبان جو آبپاشی کو سمجھتے ہیں اور اریگیشن سے ان کا تعلق ہے وہ جانتے ہیں کہ اکثر Channels میں سلٹ جمع ہو جاتی ہے جس کی وجہ سے Upper outlets اپنے حصہ سے زیادہ پانی لے جاتی ہیں۔ اور Lower outlets میں پانی کی کمی ہو جاتی ہے۔ Silt clearance کے لئے کافی رقوم منظور کی جاتی ہیں جن کو غفی کاغذات تک ہی محدود رکھا جاتا ہے لیکن موقع پر کچھ نہیں ہوتا اور زمینداروں کی تکلیف بدستور رہتی ہے۔ اس کی ایک اور بنیادی وجہ بھی ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ محکمہ انہار غلط figures محکمہ مال کو بھیجتا ہے۔ جن کے مطابق خرابہ کا تعین کر کے مالیہ اور آبیانہ کی تشخیص کی جاتی ہے۔ اگر محکمہ انہار صحیح اعداد و شمار بھیجے تو حکومت کو اور اس ایوان کو پتہ چلے کہ اصل وجہ کیا ہے جس سے خوراک کی کمی واقع ہوتی ہے۔ اور یہ کمی روز بروز کس طرح بڑھتی جاتی ہے۔

**Mr. G.M. Syed:** Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there should be a closure as the time for the adjournment is nearing and the honourable Minister has yet to make his reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** Under the rules this particular debate can go on for two days. But if there is some agreement between the parties on this point and if nobody is prepared to speak I will put it to vote.

**Mr. G.M. Syed:** When he (the member in possession of the House) finishes, I will move the closure.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** I will take another two or three minutes.

جناب والا - میں Guage readers کے متعلق عرض کروں گا۔

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** It is only fair that I should get reasonable time to answer to the points raised by different members. I should think I would require about an hour.

رانا گل محمد نون عبدالعزیز نون - جناب والا - چونکہ ہر طرف سے کہا

جا رہا ہے کہ تقاریر جلد ختم کرنی چاہئیں کیونکہ وقت بہت کم ہے۔ اس لئے میں کوشش کروں گا کہ اس تھوڑے وقت میں چند نہایت اہم باتیں عرض کروں۔ اس کے بعد اپنی تقریر ختم کردوں گا۔

جناب والا - سب سے پہلے میں اس ایوان کی توجہ سیلاب کی طرف دلاتا ہوں۔ یہ سیلاب تو اب سالانہ ہماری زندگی کا جزو بنتے جا رہے ہیں۔ ان کے کٹروں کے لئے ایک فلڈ کمیشن بنا ہوا ہے۔ میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ اس کمیشن کو Catchment areas کی طرف زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہیے۔ جناب والا - اس وقت تک

جو نقصانات سیلاب کی وجہ سے ہوئے ہیں ان کی روک تھام کیلئے سوا کروڑ روپیہ کی مشینری باہر سے منگائی گئی ہے۔ میں نے چند سوالات دریافت کئے تھے ان کے جو جوابات مجھے ملے ہیں وہ تسلی بخش نہیں ہیں۔ چنانچہ میں اس معزز ایوان کو بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس مشینری کے لئے مسٹر موسیٰ چیف انجینئر نے سفارشات کی تھیں۔ وہ خود پرائیویٹ طریقہ سے پرائیویٹ فرموں کے ساتھ خط و کتابت کرتے رہے اور پھر مرکزی حکومت کے پاس سفارشات بھیجی گئیں کہ فلاں قسم کی مشینری منگائی جائے یہ مشینری جو امپورٹ ہوئی ہے اس کے متعلق میں نے متعدد انجینئروں سے مشورہ کیا ہے ان کی رائے ہے کہ یہ ناقص قسم کی مشینری ہے اور حکومت کا بہت سا زر مبادلہ ان کی امپورٹ پر ضائع ہو گا۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ محکمہ کی طرف سے منسٹر متعلقہ کو غلط جواب دیا جاتا ہے اور ہمیں غلط اطلاع بہم پہنچائی جاتی ہے۔ اگر آپ چاہیں اور میں ان فرموں کا نام لے سکتا ہوں جن کے ساتھ مسٹر موسیٰ نے خط و کتابت کی ہے اور یہ بھی بتا سکتا ہوں کہ کس طریقہ پر اور کن Instalments basis پر یہ امپورٹ کی تجویز تیار کی گئی۔ نیز کس طرح Back door negotiations سے یہ مشینری منگائی جا رہی ہے۔ یہ طریقے نہایت قابل اعتراض ہیں۔

اس کے بعد جیسا کہ مسٹر کھوڑو نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے فرمایا ہے۔ اس ایوان میں جو بہت سی رقوم منظور کی جاتی ہیں وہ بروقت استعمال نہیں کی جاتیں اور Lapse ہو جاتی ہیں۔ محکمہ انہار کے متعلق ان کی کارکردگی سے صاف ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ حکومت صحیح طریقہ سے اپنے فرائض کو انجام نہیں دے رہی ہے۔

جناب والا۔ اب میں حویلی پروجیکٹ Sidhnai Canal کے متعلق عرض کروں گا۔ پچھلے دس سال میں پانچ چھ مرتبہ اس کا بند ٹوٹ چکا ہے اس وقت ہڈ کی Discharge capacity بہت کم ہے۔ اس کی Discharge capacity کو زیادہ کرنے کی کوئی کوشش نہیں کی گئی۔ کروڑھا روپیہ سالانہ نقصان بیچارے کاشتکاروں کو برداشت کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ جہاں تک Drainage کا تعلق ہے محکمہ انہار اس کی طرف بہت کم توجہ دے رہا ہے اتنی توجہ نہیں دے رہا جس کا یہ حصہ مستحق ہے۔ میں وزیر متعلقہ سے عرض کروں گا کہ وہ مصر کے Drainage سسٹم کو Study کریں اگر ان Lines پر عمل کیا جائے تو مجھے یقین ہے کہ ہمارے ملک کو جو مہم کا خطرہ لاحق ہو چکا ہے اس سے نجات ملے گی۔

Mr.G.M. Syed: Sir, the question may now be put.

Mr. Speaker. As nobody is willing to speak, I will put the closure motion. The question is:

That the question be now put.

The motion was carried.

Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: On a point of personal explanation: Sir, before the honourable Minister winds up I want to definite my party's attitude to the

cut motion under discussion. This has been moved only with a view to raising discussion and we do not want the House to divide over this issue. My party will certainly avail of an opportunity get the House divided on a straight censure cut motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are some such cuts.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** They have not been moved.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah (MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION):** Mr. Speaker, I am very thankful to my friends on both sides for participating in the debate and for making some points. I have very great pleasure in informing the House that we have been progressing in irrigation substantially. More area is coming under cultivation as figures will support. In 1947, 187 lakhs of acres were under cultivation in West Pakistan. From 1947 to 1956, we had 230 lakhs and in the course of one year that we have been in charge of stewardship of this province, 6 lakhs more have been added. So 236 lakhs of acres are under cultivation at present and according to the estimate for the next year, God willing, we will be able to bring 244 lakhs of acres under cultivation in all.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazder:** How many acres have gone out of cultivation?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** This shows that we have recorded an increase of about 6 lakhs of acres during the last year, when we were in charge of Government.

**Mr. G.M. Syed:** What about yield?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I will now briefly deal with the points made by my friend Mr. Shamim Hussain Qadri. He referred to electricity rates. I do not know whether granting of applications is based on quota of consumption but I will look into it and if it is on that basis, I will rectify it. We have been able to increase our output of electricity, we have increased production by about 27,000 Kws. during the course of the last year and as soon as major multi-purpose projects like Warsak and Karamgarhi are completed we will be able to substantially increase our output. We have reduced electricity rates for agricultural purposes from 18 pies to 15 pies. The House will please appreciate that we cannot reduce the rates to the level of East Punjab because there it is hydroelectricity while it is thermal electricity here.

Then, Sir, my friend Mr. Shamim Qadri was very vehement in denouncing the practice of having C.S.P. officers as Secretaries of technical departments. Sir, this is a ticklish and debatable point and there can be two opinions on that; but I am sorry to say that Mr. Gazder's remarks were in a very bad taste and coming from a parliamentarian of his standing I did not expect that he would say what he said about the Secretary of my department. He should know that even in the neighbouring country in several states this system of having C.S.P. or I.C.S. Secretaries of technical departments is obtaining to this day. In Madras it has always been there. Even to this day it is there. It has been there.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazder:** But none in your province?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** So this is a point on which there can be two opinions. It was the administrative Council consisting of politicians and these stalwarts who are now adorning the Opposition Benches today among whom my friend Sardar Bahadur Khan was there, Mr. Khuhro was there, Khan Qurban Ali Khan was there, Mr. Mumtaz Daultana was there, which introduced this system.

**Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana:** I was not there.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I am sorry and I am open to correction. As I was not on that Council, I am not in a position to say definitely but I know the others I mentioned were there. Some of them were there no doubt.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** All of us were not there.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** It is this Administrative Council that appointed these Secretaries and they continued to be there when these gentlemen were in charge of Government. We have taken our cue from them and we inherited this legacy from them and it does not lie in the mouths of these gentlemen now to criticise us for it.

## IRRIGATION (CAPITAL)

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I have not said that somebody else might have, but I still hold a different view; everybody has a right to hold his own view.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I am glad that you agree that C.S.P. Officers should be there.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** My view on this issue are well known and positive proof of my stand was that as a Minister for Communications I scrapped the post of secretary and gave secretariat ex-officio status to the Director General of Railways and D.G. Post and Telegraph. (Interruptions). I was not in a majority there.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I will accept my friend's word for it so it is not we who did it; it is the Administrative Council which did it. (Interruptions). We heard the members over there very patiently and they should not now interrupt. We are simply following that system.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** He has a right to change it.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I am clear in my conscience totally that I have found it quite satisfactory, I am proud of my secretary who is a C.S.P. officer and my friend sardar Bahadur Khan will bear me out that he is an efficient officer who does credit to the service. He is one of the ablest secretaries that the West Pakistan Government have and even in technical matters he can hold his ground against any technical man both in Electrical and Irrigation Departments.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** Hear, hear.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please do not interrupt; he had his full say; let the Minister reply.

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** We are appreciating his remarks that non-technical men can hold their ground and impart technical knowledge to engineers and the Ministers.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not proper for him to interfere in this way. The trouble started from his side.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** There is nothing wrong in it, but admiring the secretary means condemning the chief Engineers who too are present in the lobby.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Unfortunately Sardar Bahadur Khan was not in the House when Mr. Gazdar and other members were condemning the engineers, each one of them by saying that they were corrupt, inefficient and that they were doing no supervision. My friends blew hot and cold in the same breath.

As I have submitted, Sir, we have found this paractice to be all right and there is nothing wrong about it. After all what is a Secretary? The Ministers are all in all and they can over-rule them. It is the Minister who has to decide ultimately on the noting put by the Engineers or Secretary. If you do not want to have a non-technical Secretary, you may as well say that the Minister in charge should also have technical experience. If that was so, then my friend, Mr. Gazdar alone would be in charge of this portfolio.

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** No, no.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Then Sir, my friend, Mr. Shamim Hussain Qadri suggested that we should sink tube-wells for irrigation purposes. He asked me a pertinent question as to how many tube-wells had been sunk during the course of the last year? I submit, Sir, that 200 tube-wells have been installed this year and next year 600 wells have been provided for. We have a programme of sinking about 1800 tube-wells during the next three years.

Then Sir, my friend, Mr. Gazdar had stated that flood had done lot of devastation during the last two years and that sufficient work had not been done to repair the bounds. My respectful submission is that Mr. Gazdar has not been there. Mr. Khuhro may have seen some of the damages caused by floods in the part of the country from where he comes, but I am definite none of these gentlemen have seen the extent of damage. We have seen every inch of it and I am quite conscious of the enormity of the damage. It is true that in Upper Sind Area, flood protection bund about 100 miles long had breached very badly. We know Sir, as Mr. Khuhro has pointed out, this was record flood year. Actually we passed about a million cusecs of water down the Indus at Sukkur Barrage which is a record in the history of Indus. There has been tremendous pressure on the bunds and

I am thankful to my engineers who did their very best to keep intact the Begari Bund which has been ever vulnerable and where several breaches have taken place during the last so many years. Then, there was great pressure at the Kotri Barrage bund burst and there was wide-spread havoc. We are looking to it that the Bunds are repaired and that there is no damage in future to them. Similarly, in the Punjab in Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Gazi Khan, we are trying to repair the damage done to the bunds by floods.

My submission, Sir, is, as I have said yesterday, that unfortunately we were not able to get machinery in time. Not that our Government did not ask for it, actually we indented for machinery in December 1955, but the Central Government was unhelpful. They could not find foreign exchange for us and they thought they would get this machinery in the shape of aid from international Co-operation Administration; but they failed to get that. Again we indented for machinery in December 1956 but could not get it. Yesterday, my friend Rana Gul Mohammad Noon was harping all the time that Government had asked for a particular type of machinery. I repeat Government did not ask for any particular type of machinery. As I said yesterday, the Chief Engineer did show some preference for a certain type of machinery. Caterpillars was the first preference and every body knows that they are the best for the purposes of earth moving; they have been working in Sind and I suppose in Punjab also very satisfactorily. If we showed preference for a machinery which by experience has proved to be satisfactory, I see no harm in that and it was exhibition of bad taste on the part of Rana Gul Mohammad Noon to have made allegations against an officer of undoubted integrity who is nearing his completion of service; it was very unfair on the part of my friend to cast aspersions on his character in the manner he did.

**Rana Gul Mohammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** I have cast no aspersions. I merely said back-door negotiations were carried out and recommendation was made by the Chief Engineer and I repeat that and also that these private methods of negotiations are objectionable to say the least about them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order please.

**Kazi Fazullah Obedullah:** My friend must know that negotiations were carried on by me and not by the Chief Engineer. I was very anxious that we get some machinery in time and in adequate quantity. I thought if we could not get enough foreign exchange, we better get the machinery on instalment basis, but the Central Government did not like the idea of importing on instalment system and were subsequently prepared to give us the money and so we dropped the idea of getting machinery on instalments. We then placed indent with the Central Government and they invited tenders and there is nothing fishy about it and the House should accept my word for it.

**Gul Mohammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** I object to these methods of negotiations whether by the Minister or by the Chief Engineer. All the negotiations should be open and every firm should be given opportunity to participate in the negotiations.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Then Sir, my friend Mr. Allana has raised an objection to a blanket demand of 75 lacs of rupees for drainage purposes. I may tell the House that we have actually formulated certain schemes. Only the priorities have to be fixed by Government. The following are 11 schemes on which we propose to spend money. They are:-

1. Sukhrawa Drainage system (Bari Doab, Montgomery District)
2. Constructing new and remodelling existing drains in Peshawar District.
3. Drainage Sub-Project for Muzaffargarh District.
4. Drainage scheme for Khushab area.
5. Constructing drains in Bahawalpur area.
6. Constructing drains in Sanghar area.
7. Redesigning Main Nara Valley drain in Dadu District.
8. Constructing drains for Dhanda and Dhores in the command of Right Bank Canal (Sukkur Barrage).
9. Constructing Shahkot Hill Drain (Lower Chenab Canal system).
10. Constructing drains in Chaj Doab.
11. Constructing drains in Rechna Doab.

This money that we are demanding is to be spent on some of the schemes and, as I said, priorities will have to be fixed by the Government.

Then, my friend Mr. Shah Nawaz Pirzada has referred to the fact that there is a lot of corruption in the Irrigation Department. I confess to my shame that it is there and I also confess that I have not been able to register any noticeable improvement. Let me assure him that I have done my best and so long as I am here in charge of this Department I shall continue to do my best.

**Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** What about his other suggestions?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** He has referred to the mis-behaviour of Mr. Karim Bakhsh Memon. I am in a position to inform the House that an anti-corruption inquiry has been ordered against him and I do not care whether he is related to Muhammad Musa or not. As soon as I heard from the Commissioner about this man's misbehaviour, I ordered the transfer and told the Chief Engineer to carry it out and it has been carried out. But we are not going to condemn an officer without giving him proper chance to explain his conduct. As soon as the anti-corruption inquiry is completed, I assure my friends in the House that I shall not spare the man if he is found at fault, whether he is related to Muhammad Musa or not.

Then my friend, Sardar Jaffar Khan Buledi has referred to the water-logging problem of Upper Sind. I have said yesterday in my speech that the water-logging problem and the problem of salinity are very acute problems and they have got to be tackled very seriously if we want to save our land from being converted into a desert and arid land. But as I have submitted it is a problem which is of a great magnitude and it cannot be solved in a day; it cannot be solved even in a year or even in 10 years, however much we may try. The only solution is production of a lot of electricity power and energising tube wells to help the drainage and lowering down the sub soil water table. This is going to take us some time. We are doing our best and we have provided a lot of money for it and we are going to tackle this problem very seriously.

Then, Sir, my friend Mr. Khuhro has referred to the slow progress on Kotri and Gudu Barrages. I am sensible of the fact that the progress is slow; but then I have told the House the reason why the progress is slow and I hope the House will appreciate our difficulty. We had to do work on repairs of the bunds and we had to repair the damage done by the floods of 1955 in the Punjab and the flood of 1956 in Sind and the work was so large and so necessary and so urgent that we had to divert the machinery and staff from these projects to the completion of that work because it was necessary, and I suppose the entire House will agree with me that we should preserve the present rate of production of food grains. It was therefore that we had to slow down the progress of those projects.

Then my friend Mr. Khuhro made a point that 5 crores of rupees were provided in the last year's budget for links; but we could not spend all that money and it has been surrendered. My answer to him is this. These works are intimately connected with our water dispute with India. Before these works could be undertaken, we wrote to our Delegation conducting the water dispute negotiations in Washington; we did not receive a reply till January 1957 from them, although the reference had been made soon after the budget was passed last year and the decision in respect of these works was taken at high level meeting in February 1957. That was the reason why we had to surrender these 5 crores and we did not spend this money on the building of these links.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** Why did he surrender it earlier?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** My friend Rana Gul Muhammad Noon asked for building reservoirs. I make a submission and I suppose the House will appreciate that building reservoirs costs a great deal. Besides the honourable member knows and the entire House knows that the sources of our rivers are in India and Azad Kashmir and it is so difficult to build them in the present state of affairs. I may assure the House that the possibility of building reservoirs is being examined and actually Government has decided to construct one huge dam which will be able to collect millions of cubic feet of water for irrigation purposes.

Sir, I think I have answered almost all the points which the honourable members raised and I am grateful to them for giving me a patient hearing.

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** Will he please say something about the Indus valley Commission?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I will say a word about Indus River Commission. It is not correct to say that the Indus River Commission has been abolished. It is still functioning.

**Mr. Speaker:** The questions is:

That the total demand be reduced by Rs. 1,000/-

**Mr. Speaker:** There are still ten minutes. If any honourable member wants to move his out motion, he may do so.

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

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,70,79,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the financial year ending the 31st March 1958, in respect of Irrigation (Capital).

I think the Ayes have it.

**Col. Swaleh Abid Hussain:** Sir, we want a division on this. We have got a right and we can claim a division. (*Interruptions and laughter*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it challenged?

**Voices:** Yes, Sir.

**Dr. Saeed-ud-Din Swalleh:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. (Uproar) As there was no opposition, I do not think there is any sense in demanding a division.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is challenged, then a division can be ordered. I will put the question again. (*Interruptions and noises*)

خان وطن بادشاہ خان (پشتو) پوائنٹ آف آرڈر جناب - میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر  
یہ ہے۔ کہ آج ووٹ لئے جانیں تاکہ روز روز کا جھگڑا ختم ہو جائے۔  
سپیکر - آرڈر - آرڈر -

**Dr. Saeed-ud-Din Swalleh:** Sir, you have already put it and since there was no opposition, there is no need to put it again.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did say once that 'the Ayes have it', but then it was challenged and they said they want a division. (*Interruptions*)

**Mr. G. Allana:** Sir, the procedure that you are trying to follow is entirely wrong.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is correct.

**Mr. G. Allana:** May I then explain the position on a point of order, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of order?

**Mr. G. Allana:** My point of order is that you put the proposition to vote and it was carried. You also said that there was no opposition at all and therefore the motion is carried. And now you say that you are going to put the motion a second time. May I know, Sir, under what rules are you going to put the proposition a second time? If the rules do not permit you, you have no right to put the motion a second time to vote. This is against the rules of procedure.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** Since there is a dispute as to the words uttered by you, the practice is that whoever has recorded them should read them out. If it is correct that you have said that there is no opposition, then the point of order raised by Mr. Allana would be absolutely in order. If you have already given a decision, then the matter ends.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let me explain. My impression is that I did say once that 'the Ayes have it' but it was only once, not the second time.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Sir, I am not trying to prevent you from explaining, but it would be better if the record is read out.

## IRRIGATION (CAPITAL)

(After consulting the official Reporter)

**Mr. Speaker:** I have consulted the record. It has been recorded that I said only once that 'the Ayes have it' and then they claimed a division. I said that if it is challenged I will have to order a division. Then they said that they challenge it. So, in order to dispel any doubt, I said that I will put it again. (*Interruptions and noise*).

The question is:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,70,79,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1958, in respect of Irrigation (Capital).

*The Assembly divided: Ayes, 164 Noes;*

ABBAS KHAN SETH, MALIK.  
 ABDUL AZIZ, MALIK.  
 ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN,  
 ABDUL GHANI, CHAUDHRI,  
 ABDUL GHANI GHUMAN, CHAUDHRI.  
 ABDUL GHANI HARL, CHAUDHRI.  
 ABDUL GHANI KHAN KHATTAI, KHAN.  
 ABDUL HALIM QAZI.  
 ABDUL HAMID,  
 ABDUL HAMID KHAN, SUFI.  
 ABDUL HAMID KHAN DATTA, SARDAR.  
 ABDUL HABIB, QADIR BALOCH KHAN Jatoi, MR.  
 ABDUL JABBAR KHAN DADUKHEL TARAKZAI MOHAMMAND, MALIK.  
 ABDUL KHALIQ KAKAR, MR.  
 ABDUL LATEEF, MIAN.  
 ABDUL LATEEF KHAN ZAKAKHEL, MALIK.  
 ABDUL MAJID KHAN KARIM BAKHSH KHAN Jatoi, MR.  
 ABDUL QAYYUM, MIR.  
 ABDUL QAYYUM KHAN, KHAN.  
 ABDUL RAHIM, CHAUDHRI.  
 ABDUL RASHID KHAN, SARDAR.  
 ABDUL REHMAN MUHAMMAD QURESHI, MR.  
 ABDUL WAHID, AL-HAJ MIAN.  
 ABDUL JAN, SYED.  
 ABDULLAH KHAN, AMIR.  
 ABDULLAH KHAN, HAJI.  
 ABDULLAH KHAN, KHAN.  
 ABDUR REHMAN KHAN, RAO.  
 ABDUS SATTAH ABDUR REHMAN PIRZADA, MR.  
 ABID HUSSAIN SHAH, COL. SYED.  
 AHMED ALI, SARDAR.  
 AHMED SAEED KIRMANI, MR.  
 AIDAN SINGH NAGI, SODHO, MR.  
 AISHA MUHAMMAD ABDUL AZIZ ARAIN, BEGUM.  
 ALI AHMAD KHAN MIR HAJI NABI BAKHSH KHAN TALPUR, HAJI MIR.  
 ALI BAKHSH KHAN MIR HAJI ALLAH DAD KHAN TALPUR, MIR.  
 ALI BILWAL KHAN SHAH ALI KHAN DOMOKI, MR.  
 ALI GOHAR HHAN HAJI KHAN MAHR, SARDAR.  
 ALI GOHAR SHAH MUHAMMAD KHUHHRO, MR.  
 ALI HUSSAIN SHAH GARDEZI, SYED.  
 ALI MARDAN KHAN MIR GHULAM RAZA KHAN TALPUR, MIR.  
 ALI NAWAZ KHAN MIR HAJI BANDEH ALI KHAN TALPUR MIR.  
 ALI SHER KHAN, CHAUDHRI.



ALLANA G., MR.  
 ALLAH BACHAYO KHAN HAJI MIR FATEH KHAN TALPUR, MIR.  
 ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN ABBASI, MR.  
 ALLAH DINO MUHAMMAD HASSAN SIAL, MR.  
 ALALH DIWAYA, QAZI.  
 ALLAHYAR KHAN, MALIK.  
 ALTAF MOHY-UD-DIN QADRI, SYED.  
 AMIR ALI KHAN, AL-HAJ NAWABZADA JAM.  
 AMIR ALI KHAN, SUBEDAR RAJA.  
 AMIR-UD-DIN, MIAN.  
 AMIR HUSSAIN SHAH, SYED.  
 AMIR MUHAMMAD KHAN, MALIK.  
 AMIR SULTAN KHAN, KHAN.  
 ATA ULLAH KHAN, HAJI.  
 ATA ULLAH KHAN MENGAL, SARDAR.  
 AZIZ DIN, CHAUDHRI.  
 BAGH ALI, MALIK.  
 BAHADUR KHAN DRISHAK, SARDAR.  
 BAHADUR SULTAN, MIAN.  
 BALAKH SHER KHAN MAZARI, MIR.  
 BALOCH KHAN NOSHERWAN,, NAWABZADA MIR.  
 BARKHURDAR, MALIK.  
 BASHIR AHMED CHEEMA, CHAUDHRI.  
 BAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN JOGEZAI, SARDAR.  
 CHANDER SINGH SODHO RAJPUT, RANA.  
 CHANDU LAL SUNDAR DAS, CHAUDHRI.  
 DHARAMDAS MOTUMAL, WARYANI MR.  
 DOST MUHAMMAD ALI HASSAN HAKRO, MR.  
 DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN, MIAN.  
 ELAHI BAKHSH NAWAZ ALI SHAH, PIR.  
 FAIZ AHMED, CHAUDHRI.  
 FAIZ AHMAD, MIAN.  
 FAIZ HUSSAIN, MALIK.  
 FAQIRA KHAN JANDUN, KHAN.  
 FARZAND ALI, CHAUDHRI.  
 FATEH MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAN.  
 FATEH MUHAMMAD KHAN TIWANA, MALIK.  
 FATEH MUHAMMAD LALEKA, MR.  
 FATEH SHER LANGARIAL, MALIK.  
 FAZAL ELAHI, CHAUDHRI.  
 FAZL-I-ILAH IIRACHA, SHEIKH.  
 FAZLULLAH UBEDULLAH, QAZI.  
 FAZL-UR-REHMAN, SHEIKH.  
 GHAUS BAKHSH RAISANI, MAJOR SARDAR.  
 GHULAM ALI HAJI ABDULLAH MEMON, HAJI.  
 GHULAM ALI KHAN MIR HAJI BUNDEH ALI KHAN TALPUR MIR.  
 GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN *alias* HAJI JAN MUHAMMAD KHAN, HAJI.  
 GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN MUHAMMAD HASHIM KHAN WASSAN, Mr.  
 GHULAM MURTAZA, HAJI KHAWAJA.  
 GHULAM MURTAZA SHAH, SYED.  
 GHULAM MUSTAFA GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN BHURGURI, MR.  
 GHULAM MUSTAFA JATOI, MR.  
 GHULAM MUSTAFA KHALID GILANI, SYED.  
 GHULAM NABI DUR MUHAMMAD KHAN PATHAN, MR.  
 GHULAM QADIR KHAN, JAM MIR.  
 GHUALM RASUL SHAH PIR JAHAN SHAH, SYED.

GHUALM RASUL TARAR, CHAUDHRI.  
 GHULAM SABIR KHAN, RANA.  
 GHULAM SADDI-UD-DIN, NAJM-UD-DIN KHAWAJA HAFIZ.  
 GHULAM SHAH BUKHARI, PIR SYED.  
 GUL MUHAMMAD NOON *alias* ABDUL AZIZ NOON, RANA.  
 GUL NAWAZ KHAN, CHAUDHRY.  
 GULJI RATONJI MENGHWAR, MR.  
 HABIB ULLAH KHAN, KHAN.  
 HABIB ULLAH KHAN TORIKHEL, WAZIR SARDAR FAKHR-I-KASHMIR.  
 HADAYAT ALI, SHEIKH.  
 HAJI SHAH QADRI GILANI, SYED.  
 HAMID-UD-DIN, MAKHDUM.  
 HAMID ULLAH KHAN, NAWABZADA MIR.  
 HAMID HUSSAIN MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN FAROQUI, MR.  
 HASSAN ALI SHAH, SYED.  
 HASSAN BAKHSH, PIR HAJI.  
 HASSAN BAKHSH SHAH HAJI PIR SHAH, SYED.  
 HASSAN MAHMOOD, MAKHDUMZADA.  
 IFTIKHAR HUSSAIN KHAN OF MAMDOT, KHAN.  
 IMAM ALI, HAJI.  
 INAYAT ULLAH, CHAUDHRI.  
 ISMAIL BURHANI, MR.  
 JAFFAR ALI SHAH, MR.  
 JAHAN ARA SHAH NAWAZ, BEGUM.  
 JAMAL DAR, MAJOR-GENERAL.  
 JAMIL HUSSAIN RIZVI, SYED.  
 JOSHUA FAZAL-UD-DIN, MR.  
 KAMRAN KHAN, KHAN.  
 KARIM BAKHSH, HAFIZ.  
 KHAIR SHAH IMAM ALI SHAH, SYED.  
 KHAN MUHAMMAD KHAN BOZDAR, SARDAR.  
 KHAN SAHIB, DR.  
 KHAWAJA MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAN.  
 KHER MEDHI KHAN, RAJA.  
 KHUDA DAD KHAN, KHAN.  
 KHUDA DAD KHAN, MAHR.  
 KHUDA DAD KHAN, RAJA.  
 KHUDEJA G.A.KHAN, GEGUM.  
 KHURSHID AHMED MUHAMMAD YAQUB, SHEIKH.  
 KHURSHID AHMED QURESHI, AL-HAJ HAKIM MIAN.  
 LAL CHAND SIROOMAL, MR.  
 LAL KHAN, RAJA.  
 MADHAVJI DHARSIBHAL, MR.  
 MAHBOOB ALI KHAN MANGSI, SARDAR.  
 MAHBOOB ALI SHAH *alias* MAHBOOB SHAH GILANI, PIR, SYED.  
 MAHBUB ILAHI, SHEIKH.  
 MAHMOOD A. HAROON, MR.  
 MAHMOOD KHAN JICHKI, MIR.  
 MAHMOOD SHAH, SYED.  
 MALANG KHAN, KHAN.  
 MANZOOR-I-HASSAN, MIAN.  
 MASHAL KHAN, KHAN.  
 MASHAL KHAN JALALKHEL BEHLOLZAI, KHAN.  
 MASOOD SIDIQ, SHEIKH.  
 MEHAR ALI SHAH. N. BUKHARI, HAJI SYED.  
 METHAB KHAN, CHAUDHRI

MIANGUL AURANGZEB SAHIB, WALI AHMAD.  
 MIR AZAM KHAN, CHIEF OF DAURS.  
 MIR REHMAN BAR QAMBERKHEL.  
 MOHBAT ALI KHAN, KHAN.  
 MOHSIN SHAH, MAKHDUM.  
 MOHY-UD-DIN LAL BAKHSH, SYED.  
 MUHAMMAD ABDUL HAQ KHAN KHATTAK, KHANZADA MAULVI.  
 MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH JAT, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUHAMMAD AFRIN KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD AFZAL BAJWA, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD AHSAN, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUHAMMAD AKBAR, MALIK.  
 MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN, MALIK.  
 MUHAMMAD ALI, HAJI.  
 MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN AFRIDI, NAWABZADA.  
 MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH, SYED.  
 MUHAMMAD ALTAH HUSSAIN, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN SHAMANKHEL MAHSUD, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD ASHRAF KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD ASHRAF ALAM KHAN, MR.  
 MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN OF TURBELA, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN OF BAGAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN, SALAR.  
 MUHAMMAD AYYUB KHAN, MR.  
 MUHAMMAD AYYUB KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD AYYUB KHUHRO, AL-HAJ.  
 MUHAMMAD BAKHSH KHAN MIR HAJI ABDULLAH KHAN TALPUR, MIR.  
 MUHAMMAD BAKHSH LAKHWERA, MR.  
 MUHAMMAD FARID KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD GHULAM JILANI GURMANI, MIAN.  
 MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH, HAFIZ.  
 MUHAMMAD HANIF, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUHAMMAD HASHIM GAZDAR, AL-HAJ.  
 MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN CHATHA, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN, SARDAR.  
 MUHAMMAD IQBAL AHMED, RAI.  
 MUHAMMAD ISLAM-UD-DIN, PIRZADA MAULVI.  
 MUHAMMAD JAFFAR KHAN GUL MUHAMMAD KHAN BOLEDI, SARDAR.  
 MUHAMMAD KHAN LEGHARI, SARDAR.  
 MUHAMMAD MOHSIN LALI, MEHR.  
 MUHAMMAD NAZIF KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD QASIM, MR.  
 MUHAMMAD RUSTAM KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD SADIQ, MAHR.  
 MUHAMMAD SAEED AKHUNZADA, HAJI.  
 MUHAMMAD SAEED QURESHI, NAWABZADA MIAN.  
 MUHAMMAD SAEED SHEIKH.  
 MUHAMMAD SAFDAR, KHAWAJA.  
 MUHAMMAD SARFRAZ HUSSAIN KHAN, MALIK.  
 MUHAMMAD SHAFI, MIAN.  
 MUHAMMAD SHAMAS KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD UMAR KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD YAR CHISHTI, MR.

## IRRIGATION (CAPITAL)

MUHAMMAD YAR KHAN, MR.  
 MUHAMMAD YUSAF, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUHAMMAD YUSAF KHAN CHANDIO, MR.  
 MUHAMMAD YUSAF KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUHAMMAD YUSAF KHAN QASAMKHEL TARKZAI MOHAMMAND, LIEUT. KHAN  
 MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLAH, SARDAR.  
 MUHAMMAD ZAKIR, MAULANA.  
 MUHAMMAD ZARIN KHAN, KHAN.  
 MUMTAZ HASSAN AHMED JAN QIZALBASH, MIRZA.  
 MUMTAZ JAMAL, BEGUM.  
 MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA, MIAN.  
 MURID AHMED, QAZI.  
 MUSA KHAN ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN BUGHIO, MR.  
 MUSTAQ AHMED KHAN, CHAUDHRI.  
 MUZAFFAR KHAN, CAPTAIN MALIK.  
 MUZAFFAR KHAN, MR.  
 MUZAFFAR-UL-HAQ, KHAWAJA.  
 NABI BAKHSH KHAN, MIR.  
 NABI BAKHSH NAICH, MALIK.  
 NAJM-UD-DIN FATEH KHAN LEGHARI, HAJI.  
 NAJM-UD-DIN VALLIBHOY, MR.  
 NASIR AHMED MALHI, CHAUDHRI.  
 NASIR A. SHEIKH, MR.  
 NASRULLAH, CHAUDHRI.  
 NASRULLAH KHAN JATOI, SARDAR.  
 NASRULLAH KHAN, NAWAB.  
 NASRULLAH KHAN TUR, HAMZAKHEL, HAJI.  
 NAUBAHAR SHAH, SYED.  
 NAUSHER KHAN, RAI.  
 NAWAZISH ALI KHAN SIAL, KHAN.  
 NAZAR HUSSAIN SHAH, SYED.  
 NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN, ARBAB.  
 NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN OF KULEHA, KHAN.  
 NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN OF MAYAR, KHAN.  
 NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN BILARANI, SARDAR.  
 NUR MUHAMMAD, MALIK.  
 NUR MUHAMMAD SHAH MURAD ALI SHAH, SYED.  
 PIR MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAN.  
 QADIR BAKHSH ILAHI BAKHSH TUNIO, MR.  
 QURBAN ALI KHAN, KHAN.  
 QUTAB KHAN, CAPTAIN.  
 QUTAB-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB.  
 RAHIM BAKHSH KHAN, SARDAR.  
 REHAN-UD-DIN SIDDIQI, HAJI.  
 REHMAT ULLAH ARSHAD, ALLAMA.  
 RUKAN ZAMAN KHAN, SULTAN RAJA.  
 SADIQ ALI ABDUL KARIM MEMON, MR.  
 SAFIULLAH KHAN, KHAN.  
 SAI MUHAMMAD, CHAUDHRI.  
 SAID-UD-DIN SWALLEH, DR.  
 SAIFULLAH KHAN MAHBOOB ALI KHAN MANGSI, MR.  
 SAIFULLAH KHAN TARAR, CHAUDHRI.  
 SAJJAD ALI KHAN, RUKAN-UD-DIN DAULLAH SHAMSHER JANG AL-HAJ NAWAB.  
 SHAKHI JAN KHAN, KHAN.  
 SALAH-UD-DIN, CHAUDHRI.  
 SALEH MUHAMMAD, CHAUDHRI.  
 SALEH MUHAMMAD KHAN MANDOKHEL, KHAN.

SALMA TASSADUQUE HUSSAIN BEGUM.  
SANA ULLA BODLA, PIR.,  
SARDAR BAHADUR KHAN, KHAN.  
SARDAR MAHMOOD KHAN, MR.  
SARWARI IREAN ULLAH, BEGUM.  
SAEED S.M.Mr.  
SHAD MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAN.  
SHAFQAT HUSSAIN SHAH ATTA HUSSAIN SHAH MUSAVI. MR.  
SHAH NAWAZ JAMAL-UD-DIN, PIRZADA.  
SHAH NAWAZ, SYED.  
SHAMIM HUSSAIN QADRI, SYED.  
SHER AFZAL KHAN, ARBAB.  
SHER JANG KHAN, CAPTAIN.  
SHER MUHAMMAD, HAJI.  
SHER MUHAMMAD BHARWANA, MR.  
SHIRIN KHAN, KHAN.  
SIKANDAR KHAN HAMIANI, MR.  
SIKANDAR SHAH, SYED.  
SINGHA S.P., MRS.  
SOBHARO KHAN FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN BANBHAN, MR.  
SUHAIL KHAN MALLEZAI, SETH.  
SULTAN AHMED, CHAUDHRI,  
SULTAN ALI, CHAUDHRI.  
SUNDAR KHAN, SARDAR MIR.  
TAHIRA AIJAZ HUSSAIN AGHA, BEGUM.  
TEONMAL NATHIROMAL MR.  
USMAR DIN KHAN, MALIK.  
WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAN.  
WATTAN BADSHAH KHAN, KHAN.  
ZAFAR HUSSAIN, SHEIKH.  
ZAHID ALI KHAN LIQUAT ALI KHAN, NAWAB.  
ZAHOR HASSAIN SHAH, PIR.  
ZIAN NOORANI, MR.  
ZARI SARFRAZ, BEGUM.  
ZEENAT FIDA, HUSSAIN, BEGUM.  
ZUBEDA IHSAN-UL-HAQ, BEGUM.

**Mr. Speaker:** *The assembly stands adjourned till 9-30 a.m. tomorrow.  
The assembly then adjourned till 8-30 a.m. of the clock on Tuesday  
the 20th March, 1957.*

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.

### THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN.

Wednesday, the 20th March, 1957.

*The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Lahore at 9.0 a.m.  
of the clock. Mr. Speaker (Maudhri Fazl-Elahi) in the Chair.*

*Recitation from the Holy Quran*

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**Mr. Speaker:** First starred question No. 737 which was deferred till to-day will be asked and answered.

PROVIDING OF CHEMICAL MANURES TO GROWERS OF SUGAR-CANE AT HALF RATES

**\*737. Syed Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri:** Will the Minister of Law and Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government intend to provide chemical manure to the growers of sugar-cane at half rates in order to enable them to supply sugar cane in sufficient quantities to the Sugar Factories recently set up in Jauharabad and Lejah at enormous cost;
- (b) whether the Government have extended any financial aid to the cultivators of Thal Area, in view of the fact that it takes extra labour and costs a huge amount to make lands cultivable there than anywhere else?

**Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada** (Minister of Law and Agriculture):

(a) Fertilizer is being supplied at subsidized rate to all cultivators including sugarcane growers. The rate of subsidy is 58 per cent.

(b) No.

#### RAPE INCIDENT IN GUJRANWALA PRISON

**\*605. Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether the recent incidents of rape in Gujranwala prison, by a prison officer of a woman accused lodged there in a case under section 109, Cr. P. C. and the other case of rape of a woman bus passenger in which a police officer and 5 other men in Chishtian in Bahawalpur Division are involved have come to the notice of Government;

- (b) if answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the Government intend to issue special instructions to magistracy in consultation with the High Court and to the police with regard to treatment of women witnesses and accused and to take precautions regarding women detained in prisons in order to avoid recurrence of these or some other ugly incidents;
- (c) the steps the Government have taken after the sensational incident of rape and murder of woman bus passenger in Gujrat and those referred in part (a) to protect the life and honour of women bus passengers in the Province?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) Both the cases have been registered by the police and the necessary investigations carried out. The first case has been sent to the court for a judicial pronouncement. The second case has also been registered and is under investigation. Five accused have been arrested in this case.

(b) There are definite instructions on the subject.

(c) A move has since been made for the cancellation of the route permit of the Ever Green Bus Service. A *ambardar* who tried to spoil the case has been recommended for removal from *Lambar*. His gun licence has been cancelled. A Station House Officer, who tried to help two accused in the case of Mussamat Nur Bano, has been suspended.

Every precaution is taken to protect the life and honour of women in the Province and to deal with the offenders according to law.

#### MURDER OF NOOR MUHAMMAD LEGHARI BALOCH

\*679. **Pir Elahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Noor Muhammad Leghari Baloch was murdered on the 26th December, 1956 in his shop at Khudabad village in Dadu district.
- (b) whether it is a fact that Blands in the neighbouring village are suspected to have committed the murder; if so, whether they have been arrested and challaned;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Bahawal, son of Dhinghano Bhand a Head Constable of Police of Johi Police Station of Dadu district is also involved in this murder case and that he has been suspended by the Superintendent of Police, Dadu;
- (d) if answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, whether the said Bahawal has been arrested and challaned; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Begum Khadeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) Yes.

(b) The case is still under investigation.

(c) Yes, he is suspended in a departmental case. The enquiry in the murder case is still on.

(d) Does not arise.

## PAY FIXATION OF MR. HAFIZ-UR-REHMAN ANSARI, DEPUTY COLLECTOR

\*695. **Begum Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Hafiz-ur-Rehman Ansari, present Deputy Collector Sehwan, in Dadu district, is a permanent officer in the scale of Rs. 550—50—900;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Ansari's pay was fixed provisionally when he was transferred and posted as a Deputy Collector in 1950;
- (c) whether it is a fact that since 1951 Mr. Ansari has not drawn his annual increments on the ground that the Government have not yet finally fixed his pay;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller, Southern Range Karachi and the Commissioner, Hyderabad Division have made references that Mr. Ansari may be allowed to draw his normal increments since 1951;
- (e) whether it is a fact that officers junior to Mr. Ansari are now drawing higher pay and thus treated as First Class Officers because their pay is over Rs. 750 per mensem and Mr. Ansari continues to draw his provisional pay of Rs. 670 per mensem since 1951;
- (f) the reasons for not having decided the question of Mr. Ansari's pay so far and the action Government propose to take to compensate Mr. Ansari for the loss suffered by him in his status, pay and travelling allowance, etc.?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan** (Deputy Minister): (a) No. He is still officiating.

(b) (c) (d) and (f) The relevant papers are being traced. Replies to these questions will be furnished as soon as the material is available.

(e) This will be verified from the records when available but there are many officers senior to him who are still officiating as Deputy Collectors.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE KILLING OF WILD BEASTS IN THE PROVINCE

\*746. **Khawaja Hafiz Ghulam Sadid-ud-Din:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state.—

- (a) the arrangements made by Government for the killing of wild beasts in the Province;
- (b) if no arrangements for the purpose have been made by Government, whether it is intended to issue fire-arms licences freely to those who undertake to kill wild beasts;



- (c) whether it is a fact that wild beasts abound in that part of the Taunsa Tehsil of Dera Ghazi Khan district which lies on either side of river Sind and that the agriculturists are faced with the ever present difficulty of finding their newly sown crops destroyed over-night?

بیگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے خان (ڈپٹی منسٹر)۔

(الف) جی نہیں۔

(ب) جی ہاں۔

(ج) صرف یہ رپورٹیں موصول ہو رہی ہیں کہ جنگلی سور دریائے سندھ کے قریب بالفموس تحصیل تونسہ میں نقصان کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ نقصان زیادہ کم نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔

حافظ خواجہ غلام سرورالترین۔ جناب والا میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ کے علم میں یہ چیز نہیں تو میں آپ کو وہاں کے مقامی لوگوں کی حالت عرض کرنا ہوں۔ وہاں یہ جنگلی سور اتنا نقصان کرتے ہیں کہ اس علاقے کے لوگوں کی زندگی حرام ہو جاتی ہے۔

ماہب سپیکر۔ یہ کوئی سوال نہیں۔

#### DEARNESS ALLOWANCE OF PENSIONERS

**\*756. Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the pensioners in the Hyderabad Division were getting the dearness allowance on their pensions up to 15th April, 1956;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it has been stopped from April, 1956, if so, the reasons therefor?

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan (Minister of Finance):** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

#### REPRESENTATION OF TRIBAL AREAS IN ADMINISTRATION OF THE WEST PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT

**\*794. Major General Jamal Dar:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair representation of the Tribal Areas in the Administration of the West Pakistan Government?

**Begum Khudeja G. A. Khan (Deputy Minister):** (1) Efforts are being made by the Provincial Government to give due representation to the people of the tribal areas in the administration of the West Pakistan. In the new Service and Recruitment Rules for the various services suitable provisions will be made to ensure proper representation of the backward areas in the services under the West Pakistan Government. The

subordinate services have been constituted on district and regional basis. These services will entirely be manned by the inhabitants of the local regions.

(2) 17 per cent. of the vacancies in N. W. Railway have been reserved for the candidates from the tribal areas of West Pakistan and states connected therewith. A certain number of vacancies for training in the engineering supervisors telegraph posts have also been reserved for people of the tribal areas. In the case of applicants from tribal areas for service in other departments educational qualifications are relaxable to 3rd division matriculates. Age limit is also relaxable by three years in their case. As the tribesmen are very backward educationally, response to the advertisements made by the railway authorities for vacancies of railway guards, assistant station masters, clerks steno-typists etc. etc. was much less than the quota reserved for them.

میجر جنرل جالدار۔ آپ نے فرمایا ہے کہ قبائلی علاقہ کے لوگوں کو سائنس کی دینی وقت آپ تھوڑے ڈویژن میٹرک پاس کو حکومت کے محکموں میں لے لینگے لیکن جو تھوڑے ڈویژن والے مقابلہ نہ کر سکیں۔ ان کو کیا آپ کوئی رعایات دینگے؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ ان کی qualification کے مطابق رعایات دی جائیں گی۔

میجر جنرل جال دار۔ کیا قبائلی علاقہ کے لوگ دوسرے محکموں میں ملازمت کے حق دار ہونگے۔

بیگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ ضرور ہونگے۔

میجر جنرل جالدار۔ ان کی qualification کیا ہوگی؟

بیگم خدیجہ جی۔ اے۔ خان۔ یہ بات میں معلوم کر کے بنا سکوگی۔

#### SHOW CAUSE NOTICE SERVED ON GHULAM NABI KHAN TALPUR

\*754. **Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. Motiram, Deputy Manager, Central Division of Hyderabad Division has issued a notice against Mir Ghulam Nabi Khan Talpur to show cause why rent for the house of estate No. 1145 under his occupation for the last 9 years be not recovered from him; if so, the further action taken in the matter?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot** (Minister of Revenue): The Court of Wards, Hyderabad, received an application to the effect that a house situated in village Mir Sher Muhammad near Mirpurkhas, occupied by Mir Ghulam Nabi Khan Talpur belonged to Mir Masu Khan and that its possession be taken from the occupant. As the property of Mir Masu Khan, on his death, was inherited by Mussammatt Naz Bibi and Mir Shah Muhammad Khan Wards of Estates Nos. 1125 and 847 respectively, the matter was referred to the Deputy Manager, Central Division Mirpurkhas for enquiry. That officer has issued notices to Mir Ghulam Nabi Khan and others with a view to verifying the ownership of the house. The matter is, however, still under enquiry with that officer.

## LEVY OF A TAX FOR CONSTRUCTING MUSAFIR KHANA IN HEDJAZ.

**\*755. Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan Mir Haji Abdullah Khan Talpur:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the former Sind Government after Partition levied a tax along with land revenue for constructing Musafir Khanas in Hedjaz for intending Hajis from Sind;
- (b) if so, the amount thus collected for the purpose;
- (c) whether any Musafirkhana has been constructed from this money in Hedjaz; if so, its location, if not, the reasons therefor?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue):** The necessary information is being collected from the local authorities and will be made available to the member on its receipt.

میر محمد بخش خان میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور۔ یہ اندواری کب ختم ہوگی؟  
 خان افتخار حسین خان آف مروت۔ مجھے معلوم نہیں۔

## RENT TO BE PAID BY DISPLACED TENANTS REHABILITATED ON STATE LANDS

**\*775. Mian Abdul Lateef:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- (a) the rate of rent to be paid to Government by displaced tenants rehabilitated on state lands where the land is; (i) good with perennial irrigation; (ii) inferior with prennial irrigation; (iii) situated on a non-perennial canal; (iv) banjar uncultivable; (v) thur-stricken uncultivable; sem stricken uncultivable;
- (b) whether rent is payable for the entire area allotted to the tenant or for the area actually brought under cultivation;
- (c) whether the Government undertake to supply canal water for the entire land allotted to such tenants; if not, the portion of the allotted land for which Government undertake the supply of canal water;
- (d) whether the scheme for the rehabilitation of displaced tenants on state lands has any provision for remission or reduction of rent in case of; (i) destruction of crops by drought or floods; (ii) failure of crops by failure of canals; (iii) land remaining uncultivated due to reasons beyond the control of the tenants?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot (Minister of Revenue):**  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi). The rate of rent is ten times the land revenue, subject to a total maximum of Rs. 50 per acre per annum, in respect of the land situated outside five miles of the outer Municipal limits of a town. It is twenty times the land revenue for the land leased out to the sitting lessees within five miles of the outer municipal limit

of a town and twenty-five times the land revenue in respect of the land leased out to the sitting tenants within the municipal limits of a town. The rent is inclusive of land revenue, and is recoverable in two equal instalments. As the rent is based on land revenue rate applicable to the various classes of land mentioned in the question the rate of rent will differ for each category.

(b) The rent is payable for the entire area allotted to the tenant and not for the area actually brought under cultivation.

(c) The land is allotted to the tenants at the scale of eight acres irrigated or twelve and a half acres un-irrigated land, and Government does not undertake to supply canal water for the unirrigated land allotted.

(d) No specific provision has been made in this scheme for remission or reduction of rent in such cases which will be given relief under the existing usual rules applicable to temporary cultivation leases:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) In cases of destruction of crops by drought or floods, or other calamities.     | By suspension or remission of land revenue proportionate to damage and consequent decrease in rent.                                    |
| (ii) In cases of failure of crops on account of failure of canals.                  | By fluctuating assessment land revenue is assessed on pukhta crops and the rent consequently will be the multiple of the reduced rate. |
| (iii) Land remaining uncultivated due to reasons beyond the control of the tenants. | By remission in special cases.   |

#### TUBE-WELLS AND ROADS IN THAL

\*777. **Syed Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- (a) the number of refugees settled in the Thal area so far;
- (b) the number of tube-wells required for the land allotted under the Tube-well Scheme and the number of tube-wells actually installed so far; with special reference to Rakh Monkera and Rakh Hyderabad (Thal), respectively;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there being no roads in Rakh Monkera and Rakh Hyderabad (Thal) it is very difficult to carry the tube-well machinery to the installation site; if so, the reasons why Thal Development Authority has not constructed roads in these Rakhs so far;
- (d) whether the Government have made any arrangements for the supply of electric powers to work the tube-wells in these Rakhs; if not, the reasons thereof?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot** (Minister of Revenue):

(a) 17,487.

(b) The number of tube-wells required to be installed is 1100, of which 17 and 19 have respectively been installed in Rakhs Mankera and Hyderabad, while 17 have been sunk in other Rakhs.

(c) A number of roads were constructed but at some places sand accumulates in summer season due to strong wind storms. It is, however, not a fact that the tube-well machinery cannot be carried to sites of installation of tube-wells.

(d) The Scheme for the supply of electric power is under consideration of the Authority and no final decision has yet been arrived at.

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**KHAN WATTAN BADSHAH KHAN'S LAND RENDERED WASTE OWING TO THE PRESENCE OF SALT.**

**\*790. Khan Wattan Badshah Khan:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that a plot of arable land owned by Khan Wattan Badshah Khan in village Banda Khunde Dakhli Bahadur Khel in the Kark tehsil of the Kohat district, comprising approximately of 1,541 kanals had been yielding good crops for the last 30 to 40 years;
- (b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the whole family of the owner depended upon the produce from this land;
- (c) whether it is a fact that rock-salt was found in the said land a long time ago;
- (d) whether it is a fact that owing to the presence of salt the said land has been rendered waste and that it is now no longer cultivable;
- (e) if the answers to parts (a) to (d) be in the affirmative, whether the Government intend to compensate the owner of the land at the directory rate;
- (f) if the answer to (e) above be in the negative, whether the Government is prepared to allow the owner a share in the rock-salt taken out of his land or as an alternative to grant him Government land in Bahadur Khel in lieu of the land in question?

**Chaudhry Abdul Ghani Ghuman** (Minister of Excise and Taxation):

(a) The reports received indicate that Khandi Bands Tract abounds in salt deposits, that Khan Watan Badshah Khan owns therein pieces of land measuring 1541 kanals, that practically this land has not been cultivated for the last 40 years or so, and that therefore, the question of its yielding good crops does not arise.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) the question of the Government

being aware of the fact that the whole family of the owner depended on the produce of this land does not arise.

(c) There are natural deposits of salt and at places salt has been exposed by eruption, subsidence or other natural causes.

(d) In view of the presence of salt the land can be admitted to be unfit for cultivation. But this is not due to any mining or other operation on the part of Government.

(e) The answers to parts (a) to (d) being practically in the negative the Government cannot intend to compensate the owner of the land.

(f) The manufacture of salt is controlled by law and the Government cannot recognise the principle of letting the owner have a share in the salt to be quarried from his land. It has, however, been reported that for the time being no mining operations are being carried on in the owner's land under reference as it is not connected by any road. Therefore, the question of granting him any compensation does not arise. However, a sum of Rs. 50,000 is annually paid to local Malik and Kashar for certain services to the Salt Department. Khan Wattan Badshah Khan is Kashar of Malak Raza Din who is in receipt of Rs. 79-8-0 per annum as Inam. Khan Wattan Badshah Khan is paid Rs. 20 per annum by way of Inam and has also been appointed as a miner and in the latter capacity is permitted to excavate and sell 200 maunds of salt in one turn.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Can a member of the House ask a question pertaining to his welfare?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

#### SETTLEMENT OF EJECTED TENANTS ON GOVERNMENT LAND

\*791. **Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government had laid down the policy that the ejected tenants in the Province will be settled on Government lands; if so, the number of ejected tenants so far settled on Government lands in the Province;
- (b) the total area of the state land already sold and proposed to be sold in the Province;
- (c) whether any tenants were ejected in the Province at the time when crops were standing in the lands tilled by them;
- (d) if answers to (c) above be in the affirmative, whether the tenants mentioned in (c) above have been paid any compensation for the crops of which they were deprived; if so, the rate at which compensation has been or is proposed to be paid?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot** (Minister of Revenue):

(a) Yes, a scheme was formulated last year for the settlement of landless ejected tenants on State land in the former Province of the Punjab.

the number of ejected tenants so far settled on State land under the Scheme is 14,577.

(b) It is not clear from the question whether the member wishes to have information for one year or two years or ten years or since the inception of Colonization Act in the former Punjab Province and therefore the figures could not be collected.

(c) and (d) The normal time for ejectment of tenants of agricultural land is 1st May to 15th June, each year. In the case of evacuee land however, this time limit could not be observed last year as ejectment of tenants of such land remained suspended. The time for ejectment of tenants of evacuee land was therefore extended upto the 30th June last year and it was further ordered that in special circumstances to be recorded in writing the competent rehabilitation authorities may order ejectment of a tenant even after the 30th June. In such cases, however, suitable compensation was allowed to be paid to the ejected tenants.

دیم الہجر خواجہ حافظ غلام سریر الزین۔ پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب والا میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ہاوس میں دوسرے سہراں کو اپنے ساتھ ملائے کیلئے اشارے کرنا اس ہاوس کے وقار کا خاتمہ کرنے کے مترادف نہیں ہے؟ (قطع کلامیاں اور شور)۔  
ایک آواز۔ آپ ادرہ سے کیوں بھاگ گئے ہیں۔

خان عبدالقیوم خان۔ میں مسلم لیگ پارٹی سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ان کے اعتراضات کا کوئی جواب نہ دے۔

#### FLOOD RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE OF QUETTA AND QALAT DIVISIONS.

\*841. **Sardar Major Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani:** Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state:—

- whether the Government are aware of the severe floods experienced by the people of Quetta and Qalat Divisions last year;
- if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the amount of aid (i) sanctioned for; and (ii) given to the flood stricken people of these Divisions;
- the details of the distribution of the flood relief aid in these Divisions?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot** (Minister of Revenue):

(a) Yes.

(b) Quetta Division Rs. 14,15,000.

Kalat Division Rs. 15,98,000.

In addition some foreign aid in kind was also given for free distribution.

(c) This information could not be collected from the field within the short period which was at our disposal. It is being collected and shall be supplied to the honourable member as soon as it is received.

ماہر سپیکر - آرڈر آرڈر دیکھتے ہیں question hour ہے۔ اور شور نہیں  
 نہ جواب سنا جاتا ہے نہ سوال کا پتہ چلتا ہے۔

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** Sir, I want to know from the Minister whether the amounts sanctioned have been actually distributed?

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** Sir, these are the amounts which were sanctioned by Government and I hope.....

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** I want to know whether the Minister has got any definite information. The amount sanctioned for Sind has not been distributed. For Quetta and Kalat certain sums were sanctioned; I would like to know if the money has been spent there? If the honourable Minister has no information, let him collect the information.

**Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot:** I will do it.

#### SIND UNIVERSITY EVENING CLASSES

**\*713. Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

- (a) the number and names of teaching classes in Sind University which are held in the evening;
- (b) the total number of such students in Sind University who are not employed anywhere?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** (a) All the Sind University departments are functioning in the morning and evening, except the Departments of Arabic, Economics, English, Journalism, Muslim History, Persian, Philosophy, Psychology, Sindhi and Urdu, which are functioning in the evening only.

(b) 182.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF ASTRONOMY AND FISHERIES IN SIND UNIVERSITY

**\*714. Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Department of Astronomy in the Sind University has no Telescope and the Department of Fisheries has no Aquarium although both Departments have been functioning for two years; if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government intend to take in this behalf?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** The Registrar of the Sind University has intimated that there are Aquaria in the Fisheries Department. They have, however, no telescope in the Department of Astronomy, because it is not available in Pakistan. A telescope costs about Rs. 7 lakhs, and the University have approached the Pakistan Government for a special grant for it, which is under their consideration. Meanwhile, Asia Foundation has been requested to procure it from U. S. A. under the Asia Foundation Aid.



**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** How long will it take in procuring proper equipment to run these properly?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti:** In fact this is the function of the university which is an autonomous institution, of course with the help of Central Government and Asia Foundation.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** May I know how practicals in Astronomy are being carried on now? Have the students to come to Lahore?

میرزا عبد الحمید خان دستی۔ میں نے ان سے دریافت کیا تھا کہ فی الحال آپ کس طرح کام چلا رہے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ان کے پاس ایک سیکنڈ ہینڈ ٹیلیسکوپ ہے۔ اس سے کام چلا رہے ہیں۔

#### M.A. AND M. Ed. STUDENTS OF SIND UNIVERSITY

**\*715. Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total number of M. A., M. Sc., and M. Ed. students in all the 26 Departments of Sind University in 1956-57 Session?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti (Minister of Education):** The Registrar of the Sind University has intimated that there are 145 students in M. A., 58 in M. Sc. and 87 in M. Ed. classes during the 1956-57 session.

#### PRIVATE SECRETARY TO MINISTER OF HEALTH

**\*751. Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that Habib-ur-Rehman, Private Secretary to the Minister of Health has been recommended for foreign studies abroad at Government expense; if so—

(i) his qualifications,

(ii) the studies for which he is being sent;

(iii) the number of applications received from candidates who applied in this connection to be sent at Government expense abroad and the qualifications of each such applicant?

**Khan Khuda Dad Khan (Minister of Health):** (a) No.

(i) (ii) Do not arise.

(iii) No applications were received for being sent at Government expense. Applications were invited for fellowships under I. C. A. and W. H. O. Programmes and candidates were selected in consultation with Public Service Commission. No non-technical person was selected.

## EXAMINATION IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES DURING RAMAZAN.

**\*766. Sardar Muhammad Zafrullah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that the date for examination in Oriental Languages has been fixed during the month of Ramazan by the Board of Secondary Education; if so,
- (b) whether Government intend to get this date postponed?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education): (a) The date for the holding of examination in the Oriental Languages has since been postponed to the 15th May, 1957.

- (b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO TEACHERS SEEKING ADMISSION IN THE B.T. AND C.T. CLASSES.

**\*776. Syed Altaf Mohy-ud-Din Qadri:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

- (a) the facilities provided to working teachers seeking admission in the B. T. and C. T. classes of Central Training College, Lahore;
- (b) if no facilities are provided the reasons for not doing so and the action Government propose to take to encourage teachers to get necessary training in their profession?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education): (a) Un-trained teachers who are working in schools are equally eligible for admission to the C. T. and B. T. Classes at the Central Training College, Lahore, along with those who possess the prescribed qualification for admission. The College also provides a large number of stipends, which are awarded on merit.

- (b) Does not arise.

GRANTS TO UNITED PRESS OF PAKISTAN

**\*784. Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** Will the Minister of Finance and Information be pleased to state:—

- (a) the grants paid by the West Pakistan Government to the various news agencies during the year 1956-57;
- (b) the grant paid to the Associated Press of Pakistan during the year 1956-57;
- (c) in case no grant was given to the United Press of Pakistan in the year 1956-57, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Governments of the former Provinces and States of Sind, Khairpur, Bahawalpur and the

Punjab used to give grants to the United Press of Pakistan before the creation of One-Unit; if so, the reasons for these grants having been discontinued after Integration?

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan** (Minister of Finance and Information):

(a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Before integration, the Governments of the former States of Khairpur and Bahawalpur did give grants to the Associated Press of Pakistan and the United Press of Pakistan, but as a matter of policy these were discontinued by the West Pakistan Government after commitments made by those Governments had been fully honoured.

No grant is, therefore, paid by the West Pakistan Government to any news agency.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** May I know from the honourable Minister whether we are subscribing to A. P. P.?

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan:** The West Pakistan Government pays to Associated Press of Pakistan an annual grant of Rs. 46,980 by way of subscription for its teleprinter services at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Hyderabad. This service is purchased by Government and not subsidized as the word grant connotes.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Will the Minister for Information kindly extend the same facilities of subscription to U. P. P. as it does in case of A. P. P.?

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan:** When Government is satisfied that this service is satisfactory or it can carry on satisfactory services to Government it will consider the question.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** Government purchases news. I want to know whether the news service of U. P. P. is also purchasable by Government or not?

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan:** I could not follow the question.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** The service that U. P. P. is rendering to public by supplying news, whether Government should purchase it or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is suggestive of certain action according to the opinion of the member.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** You have allowed many questions of opinion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Answer has already been given.

**Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** Why do you write "Alhaj", before my name. I would request that your office should not write Alhaj in my case.

**A Member.** They write because the member is a Haji.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** I also say my prayers why don't you call me "Namazi". I also observe Roza why not call me "Rozavi". I do not want the word "Alhaj" to be written before my name.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** I strongly object to Alhaj being written before my name also. Your office writes it and I do not want it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The office will take note of it.

#### DEBTS AND CASH GENERAL BALANCE AND CAPITAL SCHEMES

\*785. **Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:—

- (a) the debts (loans) and cash, general balance (ways and means) of each of the integrating units of West Pakistan on 13th day of October, 1955;
- (b) the value of capital schemes sanctioned in the year 1955-56 in each integrating unit;
- (c) whether schemes mentioned in (b) above were continued or cancelled after Integration?

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan** (Minister of Finance and Information): The information asked for by the Member is as follows:—

(a) (i) Debts.		(Rs. in lacs).
Punjab:—	(i) Market Loans.	28.05
	(ii) Loans from the Central Government.	77.03
		<hr/> 1,05.08 <hr/>
Sind.	(i) Market Loans.	1.25
	(ii) Loans from the Central Government.	2.40
		<hr/> 3.65 <hr/>
N.W.F.P.	(i) Market Loans.	90
	(ii) Loans from the Central Government.	6.90
		<hr/> 7.80 <hr/>

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## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF WEST PAKISTAN

[20TH MARCH, 1957]

B. S. U.	(i) Market Loans	1
	(ii) Loans from the Central Government	8
		8
Total:—		<hr/> 1,16,61

Full information in respect of B. S. U. is not available as yet. The Central Government has been requested to supply the requisite information, and as soon as it is available it can be placed before the House.

## GENERAL CASH BALANCE.

Punjab:—	Non-Food Account.	1,49
	Food Account.	1,11
N.W.F. P.	Non-Food Account.	(—) 28
	Food Account.	1,04
Sind.		4
Khairpur.		6
B. S. U.		33
Bahawalpur.		2,96
Total:—		<hr/> 6,75

(b) The Expenditure on Capital Schemes as provided in the budgets of the integrated units for the year 1955-56, excluding the outlay on State trading but including loans and advances to cultivators, Municipalities etc., was as follows:—

	(Rs. in lacs).
Punjab	... 13,75
Sind	... 17,20
N.-W. F. P.	... 3,59
Bahawalpur	... 40
Khairpur	... 21
B. S. U.	... 57
Total	... <hr/> 35,72

## (c) CONTINUATION OR CANCELLATION OF CAPITAL SCHEMES.

The question of cancellation of any scheme does not arise in the ordinary course. Detailed information in respect of any particular scheme can, however, be supplied by the Department concerned, if sufficient notice is given.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** I want to know whether any schemes sanctioned by the Sind Government before integration have been stopped? The honourable Minister says no scheme has been cancelled.

**Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan:** Almost all the scheme of the various integrating Units are being continued. If the honourable member can specify any particular scheme, I will give him an answer.

**SPECIAL PAY TO THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS ON POSTING AS UNDER SECRETARIES**

**\*748. Haji Ata Ullah Khan:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that Executive Engineers of the former Provinces of Punjab, Sind and N.-W. F., when posted as Under Secretaries in the Secretariats of the respective former Provinces used to get Rs. 200 per mensem as Special Pay;
- (b) whether the Executive Engineers now posted as Assistant Directors in the office of Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, West Pakistan are entitled to the same Special Pay; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Kazi Fazlullah Obedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation):

(a) The Executive Engineers working as Under Secretaries in the former Punjab were entitled to a Special Pay of Rs. 200 per month. But it is not a fact that the Executive Engineers working as Under Secretaries in the former Province of Sind were in receipt of Special Pay of Rs. 200 per month. Under Secretaries of Government in the Province of Sind were entitled to Rs. 150 per month only.

(b) The question of Special Pay to Assistant Directors who are of the rank of Executive Engineers is under consideration of the Government.

حاجی عبداللہ خان۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ فرمائیں گے کہ اس کا کتنے مہینے تک فیصلہ ہو جائیگا؟

**Kazi Fazlullah Obedullah:** I am sorry I cannot give a definite date.

**DAMAGES TO TAUNSA SHARIF BY 'RUD KOHI'**

**\*753. Khawaja Hafiz Ghulam Sadid-ud-Din:** Will the Minister of Development and irrigation be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether it is a fact that considerable damage is being caused to the town of Taunsa Sharif constantly by 'Rud Kohi' for the last two years; if so,
- (b) whether such damage has ever been estimated in terms of money and any steps taken by Government to prevent this town from any further damage?

قاضی فضل اللہ مہدی اللہ (وزیر ترقیات و آبپاشی)۔ (الف) تونسا شریف کو ۱۹۵۵ء کی بلعیاں میں ضرور نقصان ہوا تھا لیکن اس شہر کو ۱۹۵۶ء کے سیلابوں میں کوئی نقصان نہیں ہوا۔

(ب) ضلع کے hill to ren s پر قابو پانے کی سکیمیں حکومت کے زیر فور ہیں۔ اور اس سال کے بجٹ میں اس کیلئے کافی انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔

نجم البکر خواجہ غلام سریرالہین۔ وزیر متعلقہ نے فرمایا ہے کہ ۱۹۵۶ میں نومبر شریف میں کوئی نقصان نہیں ہوا۔ میں آپ کو پورے وثوق کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی یہ اطلاع غلط ہے۔ آپ اس میں مزید تفتیش فرمائیں۔ میں آپ کو چیلنج کرتا ہوں کہ آپ کی اطلاع بالکل غلط ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ وزیر متعلقہ نے فرمایا ہے کہ بجٹ میں اس مقصد کیلئے کافی رقم رکھی گئی ہے۔ کیا میں وزیر موسوف سے دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ گزشتہ دو سالوں میں جو نقصان ہوا ہے اس کو پورا کر دیا جائیگا؟

الحاج حکیم میاں خورشید احمد قریشی۔ کیا وزیر متعلقہ بیان فرمائیں گے کہ اس علاقے میں کس قسم کے نقصانات ہوئے ہیں؟

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I may inform my friend that in 1956 floods, cattle lost were 42, human life lost 2, houses washed-away 137; total damage Rs. 10 lakhs.

نجم البکر خواجہ غلام سریرالہین۔ جناب والا میں وزیر متعلقہ سے کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ گزشتہ اجلاس میں جو مٹی میں ہوا تھا میں نے عرض کیا تھا کہ توہمہ شریف کو سیلابوں سے بچانے کیلئے کوئی مناسب کارروائی کریں۔ مگر حال دیکھ بھی نہیں ہوا۔ اس لئے میں حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ از سر نو انتظامات کئے جائیں تاکہ سیلابوں کی مصیبت دوبارہ نازل ہو کر تباہی نہ مچائے۔

قاضی فضل اللہ۔ عبید اللہ آپ فکر نہ کریں۔ انشاء اللہ یہ سب کام ہو جائیں گے۔

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari:** Is the Government prepared to compensate people who have suffered these losses?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I am afraid Government cannot compensate them because it was not only the Taunsa people who have suffered but also others who have suffered on account of windespread floods throughout West Pakistan. It will be very difficult, if not impossible, for Government to compensate them all.

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari:** Is the Government aware that it was due to the negligence of Government that Taunsa Town suffered these losses?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** There was abnormally heavy rain-fall and that cannot be due to the negligence of Government.

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari:** At least they should have bunds there.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Bunds are there everywhere.

**Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari:** The honourable Minister has never been there, how can he say there is or there is no protective bund?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a supplementary question.

نجم البکر خواجہ غلام سریرالہین۔ میں وزیر متعلقہ سے دریافت کرتا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ انتظامات جو انہوں نے کہے ہیں کہ ہو جائیں گے وہ کیسے ہو سکیں گے۔ جبکہ ان کے پاس جو اطلاعات پہنچی ہیں۔ وہ سب غلط ہیں؟ بھلا غلط اطلاعات کی روشنی میں کیسے انتظامات ہو سکتے ہیں؟ اس لئے ان کو دوبارہ کارروائی کرنی چاہئے تاکہ ان کو صحیح حالات معلوم ہو سکیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

\*769. Deferred as the Minister concerned was absent.

## CONTROL OF FLOODS.

**\*842. Sardar Major Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani:** Will the Minister of Development and Irrigation be pleased to state the measures adopted by the Government to control periodic floods in the Divisions of Quetta and Kalat?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah (Minister of Development and Irrigation):** Quetta and Kalat Divisions constitute one of the under-developed areas in West Pakistan. No systematic and scientific hydrological investigations had been carried out in the area before 1955 with the result that necessary data was not available to Government to undertake adequate Flood Control measures in the Region. Hydrological investigations have now been speeded up. A team of F. A. O. experts is working on the Project. A provision of Rs. one lac is being made in the Schedule of New Expenditure for 1957-58 for these investigations, and for the establishment of rain-gauge and stream-gauge stations. In addition adequate provision for the survey and investigations of Flood Control schemes in the Region particularly in the Puruli Basin, Bela Plain, Kachhi Plain and the area around Quetta has been made in budget for the next financial year.

**Sardar Major Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani:** How long will these investigations take to complete?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** We hope it will be completed during the course of the year.

**Sardar Major Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani:** What action Government is going to take for immediate protection against floods?

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Well, such areas will receive attention and my friend has only to make a suggestion.

**Sardar Major Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani:** I have made a suggestion about a certain area to the honourable Minister for protection against floods. Has he taken any action on it?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says if some suggestions are given, he will take action.

**Sardar Major Ghaus Bakhsh Khan Raisani:** I have given a suggestion.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** I took up the suggestion and directed the Secretary to write to the Commissioner to expedite the construction of the bund.

**\*733.** Deferred because the Minister was absent.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## OMNIBUS SERVICE

**202. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Minister of Communications and Works be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of the Omnibus Service Vehicles plying within the limits of the city of Lahore Corporation;



- (b) the average annual income per mile from and the annual cost of maintenance of every double decker vehicle together with the total expenditure so incurred annually on such vehicles;
- (c) the average annual income accruing from and the annual cost of maintenance of other vehicles of the Omnibus Service together with the total expenditure so incurred annually on such vehicles;
- (d) the net per mile income from 52 seater buses of the said service after deducting all expenses on repairs, petrol, diesel and pay of staff, etc., together with the total net income per vehicle;
- (e) the monthly percentage of vehicles belonging to the Omnibus Service actually running and the monthly percentage of those garraged for repairs?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communications and Works): It is regretted that the Information is not yet available.

#### LICENCES FOR REVOLVERS AND RIFLES ISSUED BY THE FORMER BAHAWALPUR GOVERNMENT.

**203. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

- (a) whether the licences for revolvers and rifles issued by the former Bahawalpur Government are treated as valid after the integration of the States and Provinces of West Pakistan; if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the licences for revolvers and rifles issued by the former Bahawalpur Government to persons who later on took residence in the former Province of the Punjab have been declared invalid consequent upon the formation of One Unit; if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether the Government propose to renew such licences; if not, the reasons therefor?

**Dr. Khan Sahib** (Chief Minister): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Under the Arms Rules, it is for the District Magistrate of the area for which extension is sought to the validity of a licence to grant applications for such an extension. Holders of licences from Bahawalpur who have shifted their residence to areas in the former Punjab can apply to the District Magistrates of the areas where they have taken up their residence to extend the validity of their licences to the areas concerned. It is then for the District Magistrates to decide such cases. Government do not come into the picture in such matters.

#### SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

**204. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdunah Jat:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

- (a) the number of Primary, Middle and High Schools and Colleges

in the Lyallpur district together with the names and the population of the places where they are situated, indicating also the number of those among them which are being run by:—

- (i) the District Board;
  - (ii) the Government;
  - (iii) the Municipalities;
  - (iv) private registered institutions;
- (b) whether the Government or the District Board propose to open Primary Schools in those villages of the Samundari tehsil which have no such schools at present;
- (c) if the answer to (b) above be in the affirmative, the names of such villages of the said Tehsil as well as the date by which the schools are proposed to be opened;
- (d) the names of those villages of the said Tehsil where the Government do not propose to open any schools together with the reasons therefor?

**Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti** (Minister of Education): It is regretted that the answer to the question is not yet ready.

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#### HOSPITALS IN THE LYALLPUR DISTRICT.

**205. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:—

- (a) the number of Hospitals in the Lyallpur district together with their locations;
- (b) the names of Hospitals from among those mentioned in (a) which are not in the charge of qualified doctors and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is a lady doctor at each of the Hospitals at the headquarters of the tehsils;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the people of several chaks in the Samundri tehsil requested the Government to open Hospitals in their chaks and intimated their willingness to provide buildings for this purpose and also to bear the cost of running the Hospitals for a period of one year;
- (e) whether it is a fact that nothing has been done in the matter referred to in (d) above in spite of the fact that there is no Hospital within easy reach of the people of that area; if so, the reasons therefor?

**Khan Khuda Dad Khan** (Minister of Health): It is regretted that the information is not yet available.

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LYALLPUR, RAWALPINDI AND DERA GHAZI KHAN GOVERNMENT.  
TRANSPORT SERVICES.

**206. Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah Jat:** Will the Minister of Communication and Works be pleased to state:—

- (a) the models, makes and the number of vehicles belonging to the Lyallpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan Government Transport Services, respectively;
- (b) the gross income and expenditure per mile per vehicle from (i) each 52 and 42 seater bus driven by petrol; (ii) each 52 and 42 seater bus driven by diesel; owned respectively, by the said Government Transport Services;
- (c) the net income per mile per vehicle from the vehicles mentioned in (b) above after deducting the cost of maintenance, petrol, diesel and pay of staff, etc.;
- (d) the monthly percentage of vehicles belonging to all the above-mentioned services actually running and the monthly percentage of those garaged for repairs?

**Col. Syed Abid Hussain** (Minister of Communication and Works): It is regretted that the answer is not ready.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Chaudhri Abdul Ghani.

As I could not attend the meetings of the Assembly held from 5th to 10th March, 1957, due to the illness of my son at Haroonabad, District Bahawalnagar, I request you to kindly grant me leave for said days and oblige.

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Malik Allahyar Khan.

As I had been taken ill, I could not attend the Assembly Session from 8th March to 12th March, 1957. I, therefore, request that I may kindly be granted leave for the above mentioned period.

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received the following application from Mian-gul Aurangzeb Khan, Wafiahad.

Could I kindly be granted leave from 11th to 18th March, 1957, (both days inclusive). I could not attend the session on these dates as I was attending to my mother who was a patient in the hospital.

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 Farid Khan.

”میں نے اس سے قبل ۱۰ یوم کی رخصت لی تھی۔ مگر بوجہ بیماری حاضر نہ ہو سکا اور آج مورخہ ۱۸ مارچ کو حاضر ہوا ہوں۔ لہذا از راہ کرم مجھے ۱۰ مارچ سے ۷ مارچ تک کی مزید رخصت عذایت فرمادیں۔“

The question is:—

That the leave asked for be granted.

*The motion was carried.*

### ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notices of two adjournment motions, one standing in the name of Mian Muhammad Shafi and the other in the name of Rana Gul Muhammad Noon. Both these motions are to the same effect.

These motions of adjournment cannot be taken up when demands for grants are under discussion. Today the demand for Land Revenue is being discussed and the subject matter of these motions for adjournment can be discussed during the discussion on this demand. These motions are accordingly ruled out of order.

### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

#### Land Revenue.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah** (Minister of Development and Irrigation): Sir, I rise to move:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,29,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1958, in respect of Land Revenue.

**Mr. Speaker:** Demand moved is:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,29,200 be granted to the Governor to defray the charges that will come in course of payment for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1958, in respect of Land Revenue.

(Cut motions from 1 to 26 were not moved).

Mian Muhammad Shah 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 auction State lands on which ejected tenants have been resettled thus resulting in lakhs of tenants being desettled and thrown out of employment.

Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon 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 the Government to auction state lands on which ejected tenants have been resettled thus resulting in lakhs of tenants being desettled and thrown out of employment.

میر محمد بخش خان۔ میر حاجی عبداللہ خان تالپور۔ (ضلع تھریپارکر)۔

Sir, I beg to move

That the total demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

**Remarks:** To discuss the Irrigation Schemes in Desert Area.

جناب والا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ لینڈ ریونیو کی پالیسی سے ہمارا سارا کاروبار چلتا ہے۔ ون یونٹ بندنے کیوقت ہمارا یہ خیال تھا کہ لینڈ ریونیو میں ہم آہنگی پیدا کی جائیگی۔ لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ سترہ میں جو لینڈ ریونیو لوگ دیتے ہیں وہ پنجاب کے لوگوں سے بہت زیادہ ہے۔ پنجاب میں آبپاشی کی شرح دس پندرہ روپے ہے۔ لیکن سترہ میں لوگ ۳۰ یا ۳۲ روپے دیتے ہیں۔ یہ بے انصافی ہے اور یہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔

اس کے علاوہ سترہ میں لینڈ ریونیو جوڈیشری کے ساتھ ملا ہوا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے کام نہیں چلتا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جوڈیشری کو ریونیو سے الگ کر دیا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ سترہ میں یہ بھی دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ پٹواری جسے وہاں ٹیپیرار کہتے ہیں۔ اپنی من مانیوں کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ ہم لینڈ ریونیو بہت دیتے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ کم لکھتے ہیں۔ اور ان کی وجہ سے بہت خرابیاں ہوتی رہتی ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ میں آپکی توجہ ایک اور امر کی طرف مبذول کرا دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ اور وہ یہ ہے کہ کورٹ آف وارڈز ایکٹ کو جس طرح ایک شخص محض سوار چلا رہا ہے۔ میں اسکی تفصیل سے آپ کو آگاہ ککنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ شخص دمہ کا راسم المرض ہے اور اپنے دفتر میں نہیں بیٹھتا ہے۔ اپنے علاج کی غرض سے لکی کے سلفر سپرنگ پر گیا جہاں نہ کسی ward سے ملا اور نہ کوئی site ہی دیکھی اور کرایہ امر و رفت وغیرہ محکمہ سے وصول کر لیا۔ اگر Mr. Channa سیکنڈ کلاس میں سفر کر کے

فرسٹ کلاس کا کرایہ چہرچ کریں اور اس پر محفل ہو جائیں تو ستر سوار کو بھی تو پرخواست ہونا چاہئے۔ اس نے اپنے صبرہ کا چارج لیکر اپنے خاص آدمی محض عارف کو پہلے جنرل ٹیپیرار بنایا اور پھر اس کو جیلر ہی انسپکٹر کے عہدہ پر ترقی دیری کیونکہ وہ صاحب بہادر کی چیبیں بھرنے میں معاونت کرتا ہے اور اس سے سینئر کٹی ٹیپیراروں کو Promotion نہیں ملی۔ اس نے ایک سینئر ڈاکٹر نور محض کو جبراً رخصت پر بھیجیریا کیونکہ وہ صاحب بہادر کی خواہشات پوری نہیں کر سکتا تھا۔ اس نے اپنے خاص دوستوں مثلاً میر محض تالپور۔ عبداللہ کپڑی۔ محض اسحاق مری اور روسروں کو جن کے ذمہ محکمہ کا لاکھوں روپیہ واجب الادا ہے۔ ان سے بقایا وصول نہیں کیا کیونکہ وہ لوگ صاحب بہادر کے دوست ہیں۔ اور اس کو رشوت دیتے ہیں۔ اس کو سرکاری کام کی انجام دہی کے واسطے جو ٹیلیفون ملا ہوا ہے وہ اس کو اپنے ذاتی اور نجی استعمال میں لاتا ہے اور ہل محکمہ کو ادا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ دفتر کے واسطے ایک جگہ کرایہ پر لی گئی ہے جس کا نصف حصہ وہ اپنی رہائش اور بیٹھک کے طور پر استعمال میں لاتا ہے اور نہ معلوم اس کا کچھ کرایہ بھی دیتا ہے یا نہیں۔ estate نمبر ۱۰۹ اور estate جو الگ الگ estate ہیں۔ کمشنر صاحب حیدر آباد ڈویژن نے estate

نمبر ۱۰۹ میں چند مقامات کی مرمت کیواسطے کچھ رقم منظور کی ہے لیکن محض سوار نے وہ رقم دینے سے انکار کر دیا کیونکہ estate نمبر ۱۰۹ پر قرض ہے اور estate نمبر ۱۰۹ کا مالک estate نمبر ۱۰۹ کا guardian ہے یہ estate تالپور

کی ہیں اور تالپور سے وہ اس وجہ سے ناراض ہے کہ اس کو نہ وہاں سے رشوت ملتی ہے اور نہ صاحب کو سلام۔ میں خاص طور پر اس کے محکمہ کے متعلق Assembly questions بھی کرتا رہا ہوں۔ یہ پہلے Food Department میں تھا۔ میر علی احمد تالپور Food Minister ہیں۔ انہوں نے اس کو اسکی برعنواندیوں کے باعث وہاں سے نکال دیا تھا۔ کوٹ۔ سارو ڈگری اور میر پور خاص میں اس نے جتنی بھی estate کی زمینوں کو دیلاام کیا وہ درحقیقت دیلاام ہی نہیں ہوئیں فقط ایک ہی شخص سے offer لیکر بولی اس کے نام چھوڑ دی گئی۔ اگر ریکارڈز کو غور سے دیکھا جائے تو یہ برعنوانی ظاہر ہو جائیگی۔ سابق حکومت سترہ نے ایک Govt. Resolution

کے ذریعہ منیجر اور اسسٹنٹ منیجر کورٹ آف وارڈز کو اختیارات تفویض کئے تھے۔ جن کے Assistant Manager کو اختیار ہے کہ وہ کس ward کو ایک ماہ کا پہنکی Maintenance Allowance دے۔ لیکن اس شخص نے گورنمنٹ کے انتظامات کی پروا نہ کرتے ہوئے اسسٹنٹ منیجر سے یہ اختیارات واپس لے لئے ہیں۔ اور یہ مرتبہ قانون سے انحراف اور روگردانی ہے۔ اس افسر کا رویہ بھواؤں۔ یتیموں اور غریبوں کے ساتھ نہایت برا اور خارا ہے۔ یہ ان کو تنگ کرتا ہے اور اپنی جیبیں بھرنا ہے۔ لیکن گورنمنٹ اس کی طرف مطلق توجہ نہیں دیتی۔ اگر یہی ہے توجہی رہی تو وہ اس طرح بھواؤں۔ یتیموں اور غریبوں پر زیارتیاں کرتا رہیگا۔ اس کو فوراً اس محکمہ سے ہٹایا جائے۔ اور انکوائری کے لئے کوشی جج مقرر کیا جائے یا کم از کم انکوائری ایجنسی کرپشن کے حوالہ کی جائے۔

جناب والا اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ لینڈ ریونیو کے معاملہ میں ہم آہنگی پیدا کی جائے تاکہ تمام جگہ لینڈ ریونیو ایک ہو جائے۔ اس وقت مالک اور آپیانے کی شرح پنجاب میں اور ہے اور سندھ میں اور ہے۔ یہ سب جگہ ایک ہونی چاہئے اس کے علاوہ جو سرکاری لینڈ ہے وہ ہاریوں کو دی جائے اور اس کے علاوہ ان کے لئے اور مناسب انتظام کیا جائے۔ اس وقت ہاریوں کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہو رہا۔

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو Desert Division ہے اس کا سروے نہیں ہوا۔ اسکا سروے نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اکثر اوقات فسادات ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔ چونکہ وہاں سروے نہیں ہوا۔ اسلئے ٹیپڈار بھی اپنی من مانیوں کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ میرے خیال میں انہوں نے رو رجسٹر رکھے ہوئے ہیں۔ ایک تو وہ ہوتا ہے جس میں وہ لوگوں سے روپیہ وصول کرتے ہیں۔ اور ایک وہ ہوتا ہے جو وہ گورنمنٹ کیلئے رکھتے ہیں۔ ایک میں اگر وہ ۸۰۰ روپیہ درج کرتے ہیں۔ تو گورنمنٹ کے رجسٹر میں بہت تھوڑی رقم لکھتے ہیں۔ فرمیک سروے نہ ہونے کے باعث بہت مشکل کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اور یہ ۳۳ ہزار مربع میل کا رقبہ ہے جس میں ابھی سروے کا کام نہیں ہوا۔ گورنمنٹ کو اس طرف توجہ کرنی چاہئے۔ اس طرح ٹیپڈار جو ہے وہ زمیندار کو جو رسید دیتا ہے اس میں کچھ لکھا ہوتا ہے اور جو گورنمنٹ کو دیتا ہے اس میں دس پانچ روپیہ لکھ دیتا ہے اس کیلئے بھی گورنمنٹ کو مناسب انتظام کرنا چاہئے۔

اس کے بعد میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ تحصیلداروں کے پاس کام بہت زیادہ ہے۔ ان کے پاس لینڈ ریونیو کا کام ہے۔ ریجیٹریشن کا کام ہے اور رجسٹریشن کا کام ہوتا ہے۔ ان کے پاس کام اتنا زیادہ ہوتا ہے کہ وہ لینڈ ریونیو کے معاملات کی طرف اچھی طرح توجہ نہیں دے سکتے اس لئے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کاموں کو الگ الگ کر دیا جائے۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی کٹ موشن پیش کرتا ہوں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Demand under consideration, motion moved is:

That the total demand be reduced by Rs. 100.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** (Nawabshah District) Mr. Speaker Sir, today for the first time I propose to begin my speech with a few words in Sindi:

*Phiran the charakh ja phera Kadheen kehra Kadheen kehra Dekharay durangi dunya Kadheen khera kadheen khera.*

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** What does it mean in English?

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** It means: "This world displays diverse designs; sometimes light and sometimes dark; this world displays revolutions; sometimes of happiness and sometimes of misery."

Sir, we have on this side of the House a superman and on the other side are two iron men. I wish we had a magician too, and if the magician today displays his wand I think the victory will be with the superman.

Sir, I have noticed that various honourable members who have given notice of censure motions have today kept mum, probably in the hope that they themselves would be called upon to place the same Budget before us. This is the impression that I gather from their behaviour. So, Sir, there is no quarrel over the Budget. It is, what I may say, a quarrel and scramble for power. I feel that with this attitude the poor One Unit is being thrown in the midst like a football.

Now, Sir, I would say a few words which are of course besides the point. I am neither a historian nor a politician. I am a common man. When people say to me that the One Unit is something horrible I only say to them that this One Unit has put horror in the heart of Mr. Nehru. Whatever is good for us Mr. Nehru does not like. This way I argue this matter. Just as the Baghdad Pact has put horror in the heart of Mr. Nehru similarly this One Unit has put horror in his heart. I, therefore, say that One Unit is good for us and we shall stand for it. I shall stand with this side of the House who are for the One Unit. *Cheers*.

Now, I come to the Budget Estimates. I find that the Minister-in-Charge of Revenue is not to be seen in the House. This is a matter of regret. He is a prince and observes princely ways. I believe that he is the premier prince of the Punjab. I am even prepared to admit that he is the premier prince of all Pakistan. Now Sir, a friend is he who displays friendship even in the absence of his friend. I, therefore, say openly before all of you that the Nawab Sahib of Mamdot is a radiant sun of benevolence. His rays of benevolence have, of course, fallen on me also. Therefore, Sir, the instinct of gratitude debars me from criticising him. I shall rather praise this great man. I may tell you once again that his ways are princely. He is a believer not only in the One Unit but a believer in one indivisible Pakistan, but he displays this belief in a strange manner.

Sir, in order to give us a taste of true Pakistan he said to us in the month of November, 1954 when he was the Governor of Sind, "you Sindhi people have had enough Sindhi Collectors, now I shall give you a taste of a Punjabi Collector"; I mean a Deputy Commissioner. Then he sent to Nawabshah a Pahalwan Punjabi in the person of Mr. Saeed Ahmad Khan. I may tell you that that pahalwan is the nephew of Bholu pahalwan. Mr. Saeed Ahmad Khan looked like a giant from outside but within he had all the softness of a gentleman. He was very kind and just. Mr. Saeed Ahmad Khan was allowed to live in our midst just for eight months. This was not fair on your part, Nawab Sahib, because if you wanted to give us a taste of Punjabi rule you should have allowed Mr. Said Ahmad Khan to remain in our midst for a sufficiently long time. This gentleman lived in our midst from November to May and he did wonders. He was a man who held the scales of justice even. He told us openly that all the people were equal and both the powerful and the most humble would be treated alike. That was how Mr. Saeed Ahmad Khan treated us. The people of Nawab Shah district fell in love with him and they praise him up till now.

Our Nawab Sahib has come just now. I may tell you Nawab Sahib that I have a few minutes back described you as a bright and radiant sun of benevolence. I have described you as not only a lover of One Unit but a lover of one indivisible Pakistan. I was saying that you gave us a taste of Punjabi rule for eight months. Then Nawab Sahib said, "now I give you a Bengali Babu" and he sent to us a short-statured gentleman with a sweet smiling face, Mr. Moosa. Mr. Moosa also treated everybody very nicely, but he too was withdrawn from our midst after eight

months. Nawab Sahib said, "you have seen what a Punjabi is, you have seen what a Bengali is, now I will give you a muhajir gentleman". Then, Sir, he sent to us a Muhajir gentleman, Mr. Abu Nasir. He was short in size but large in soul. I must call him a great man, nay a God-sent angel. He was a most simple man. Nobody took him to be a Deputy Commissioner and everybody thought that he was just a clerk of the Deputy Commissioner. I may tell you, Sir that even the most powerful men in the District of Nawabshah were terrified by this small man. They shivered in their shoes and they came to the Ministers every now and then with the request to remove this man. They said, "for God's sake remove this curse from our midst". I spoke to everybody, especially to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Faruqi, and told him that it was not fair that the government was changing the Deputy Commissioners so frequently. I requested Mr. Faruqi to allow this man, Mr. Abu Nasir, to remain in our midst for some time. I may tell you, Sir, that he gave me an assurance that so far as he was concerned he would never remove Mr. Abu Nasir from our midst. I took a similar promise from Nawab Sahib. Qazi Sahib also promised that he would never remove him. Pirzada Sahib also told me that he would not be removed. But I am sorry to say that we were tricked, we were deceived and this great man was removed from our midst.

Now, I say to you Nawab Sahib that you change the Deputy Commissioners very rapidly. Just when we come to know them you remove them from our midst.

Sir, this policy of frequent changes is not fair to the people and if you want that there should be proper rule in Sind and in the whole of Pakistan, then please let the District Magistrates remain in the districts for a sufficiently long time. This policy of changing District Magistrates every six or eight months is very unfair to the people and also unfair to those officials. Let me tell you, Sir, that this poor Abu Nasir has come over to Lahore; he has got three sons and no school is prepared to admit them, the man was weeping yesterday as to which school he should admit his sons. All the schools refuse to admit his children and the result is that the boys are going without education. I will, therefore, appeal to the Minister for Education to make special arrangement for the admission of Abu Nasir's sons in a school.

Sir, I now come to another point that our Nawab Sahib believes in education for the sake of education. In the Province of Sind, Sir, we have got 'Tapedars' school (you call the Patwaris' school here) where Tapedars are trained at the cost of Government. Every year about 50 students are selected for education in the Tapedars' schools at Hyderabad at the cost of Government. Well, Sir, lot of expense is being incurred, these Tapedars are trained and then they are told by the Deputy Commissioners when they approach them for jobs that people who have received education five years ago are still waiting for jobs, therefore they have to wait and remain on the Waiting list. Here the point is that people are trained to be Tapedars at the cost of Government then why they are not given employment. I cannot see any reasonableness for this state of affairs. If you have got no jobs for Tapedars then why waste money over Tapedars training. You give them education for 18 months and there are 50 students trained every year and when time comes for them to be made Tapedars you tell them that there are other people waiting for jobs, so they have to wait for five years at least. The point is that what they learn in 18 months they forget all their training in five years and when their turn comes for employment they are blank, all their training is gone.



Therefore, I say that this policy of yours with respect to the Tapedars training at Hyderabad is a bad policy. Nawab Sahib: by all means believe in education for the sake of education, produce Tapedars for the sake of Tapedars, but, Sir, Government does expect a little return when you spend money on educating them; so please take some work from them. Is that fair that after training them you do not employ them?

I now come to the last point. I speak under emotion. Now my emotion is always basic, but one thing I remember. Yesterday, Sir I saw a great maulvi—a great maulana, who has been an I. C. S., I mean Mr. Masud. Mr. Masud met me yesterday and said to me, "Pirzada Sahib, are you going to speak with respect to the opium demand?" I said, "what have you got to do with opium? You are a maulvi and you are charged with the rehabilitation of displaced persons, why should you care for opium?" He told me that opium was thrust upon him. Sir, is this fair that the gentleman in the person of Mr. Masud, a senior officer, who was Collector in Nawabshah about ten years ago is now made to deal with the subject of opium? This gentleman of the calibre of Mr. Masood should have been made One Unit Secretary, because Mr. Masud is a superman. And I assure, you, Dr. Sahib, if you had made Mr. Masud as Secretary, you would not have seen this day when some of your members have crossed the floor. Had Mr. Masud been your Secretary, I am sure he would have done something to avoid this trouble, because Mr. Masud is not only a superman, but he is also a magician. I assure, Sir, that all those members, who have gone over to the Opposition side today, Mr. Masud would have caught by the shoulders and would have brought them on your side, but Dr. Khan Sahib never followed my advice. I am sorry, my dear, Doctor Sahib, that you should at least follow the advice of the people who are interested in the well-being of the state and for the well-being of the people. I am sorry to say that our lot has been very unhappy and only a magician could save us and I hope, God in His Grace, will send a magician in our midst and turn our defeat into victory.

**\*Mian Muhammad Shafi** (Montgomery District): Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to say only a few words in regard to this demand. Firstly, I want to refer to the hydra-headed monster in the form of water-logging and land erosion. Sir, this is eating into the vitals of our nation and may I state that out of one crore and 86 lakh acres of land in the former Province of Punjab, 25 lakh acres of land have been devastated by this monster, and according to the statistics collected by the Department, 22,000 acres of land every year are going out of cultivation because of water-logging. I hope, Sir, it is not very difficult to understand what water-logging is and I make bold to say that the Government have failed to deal with this problem. Sir, in my district there are 38 lakh acres of land of which 15 lakh acres of land belong to the State and out of this, Sir, as many as six lakh acres of land are completely destroyed and you can thus imagine how much loss of revenue is taking place, besides food shortage, it is a great loss to the nation by way of shortage of food production. There have been Governments after Governments but nothing seems to have been done, except the fact that they have prepared schemes, blue-prints which remain on paper only. Sir, we are predominantly an agricultural country and our economy depends upon agriculture. How far we are going to produce more from the land, how are we going to undertake reclamation of land, how we are going to bring more land under plough, are today the most important questions. Sir, this is the only way to help our national economy and our progress. Any Government worth the name which does pay attention to this problem, is not fit to be called a Government. The Government, if it survives, I hope, must have planned to do something effective in this behalf.

I am told that something is being done and something else is stopping them from putting the plan into effect. They are not allowing officers to solve this problem. The other thing that I wanted to refer the dealings with the tenants on the colony lands. The heartlessness would be evident from what I am submitting now. Last year they turned out 1,82,000 tenants and these persons had been dispossessed. The Government however, came out with a paper-scheme for resettlement. Now, it is an irony of fate that people who had been resettled on State land are again faced with troubles—that very land is being auctioned! I fail to understand how callous they are: are you fools and idiots.

**A Member:** Are the words "fool" and "idiot" parliamentary?

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I am not personal. If it has hurt anybody, I beg to withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker:**—Please withdraw those words.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I have already withdrawn them.

Anyway call me by whatever name you like but for God's sake solve this problem. I appeal to the Minister concerned to make an announcement on this subject.

Then, Sir, large number of refugees who have built houses on the colony land, the Government is demolishing them, without providing them with alternative accommodation. If there is encroachment for grazing purposes, you can take action but do not take away the roof of anybody's house.

Sir, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was required to reclaim 800 acres of land which would have helped 800 persons; and the Government said that they did not have this money!

Sir, I have been asked to finish my speech, and I do so. I oppose the demand under consideration.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Mir Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur** (Khairpur District): Sir, I shall depart from the tradition in so far as I shall congratulate the honourable the Revenue Minister where he deserves it and shall not hesitate to criticise his actions, where necessary.

Last year I drew attention of the honarable Minister to the fact that in the former State of Khairpur immediately after integration, land assessment rates were raised by 25 per cent. and this caused resentment among agriculturists because an assurance was given at the time of integration that land assessment rates will remain undisturbed after integration. I am very glad that the Revenue Minister righted that wrong and for that I congratulate him on behalf of 3½ lakh people of Khairpur. He has ordered that the old rates of assessment should be levied in Khairpur till such time as there is general uniform taxation in the whole province.

Then, Sir I will refer to another matter which has caused great agitation, especially in the former province of Sind where the land revenue assessment rates are high. To illustrate my point I would refer to the rate of assessment in Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions and compare them with rates in the Divisions of Lahore and Rawalpindi and Multan. Assessment for cotton in the former Divisions is Rs. 35 per acre while

for identical acreage the assessment is Rs. 15 in the latter Divisions. This lack of uniformity in land revenue is very much resented by the people in Hyderabad Division who go to the extent of saying that there was no point in remaining in One Unit where there was such disparity in taxation. I know the Revenue Board is examining this question but I would request the Revenue Minister that he should immediately pay attention to this matter and evolve uniform taxation for the whole of West Pakistan.

Sir, the other anomaly in the land revenue tax structure which is against principles propounded in books of economics that the people with lower income should not be taxed. But here a person with 10 or 100 acres or 1000 acres is taxed equally, and not at higher rates in case of higher land holdings. If we want to create any confidence in the lower strata of society we should do things for their betterment and revise land revenue structure and exempt lower income groups from land revenue assessment. I think people with small agricultural holdings should not be taxed at all.

Then the other anomaly is disparity between rates of assessment on food crops and cash crops, e. g. land revenue on wheat which is a food crop is Rs. 20 or more per acre while in case of oil seeds it is 4 or 5 rupees per acre. I am referring to Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions. In former Khairpur State we tried to remedy this by reducing assessment on wheat and oil seeds. The country is now facing food shortage but still this anomaly continues. I think the Government should consider whether this high land revenue on food crops and lesser revenue on cash crops with the exception of cotton, which is again very highly taxed, is justified or not. I am of the view that assessment rates on food crops should be lowered and on oil seeds the rates may be increased. If we want more food crops to be raised then we should encourage people by lowering assessment on food crops.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Point of order, Sir. May I be permitted to point out that the Chief Minister does not command the confidence of the House and as such in consonance with constitutional propriety he should not proceed with the budget discussion unless he gets a vote of confidence? Mr. Speaker, there is a censure motion tabled by one member and there are others in the name of Mr. Khulro. I said on the floor of the House yesterday that we were going to divide the House on a censure motion and hence Mr. Khulro may be called upon to move his cut and that may be put to vote.

**Mr. Speaker:** I called out Mr. Khulro's name but he did not stand up and move his cut motion.

**A Member:** No, Sir, it is wrong.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot stop a member if he has not finished his speech. Then there are other speakers too who have stood up.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Then, Sir, I formally move—That the question be now put.

**Mr. Speaker:** No. It cannot be accepted at this stage, when so many members have yet to take part in the debate.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** How dare you say: "You cannot"? You should not say that.

**Mukhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** No, no. You cannot move it. We want to discuss the demand.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I still maintain that a censure cut motion must be allowed to be moved.

**Mr. Speaker:** How could it be done abruptly when one motion is still under discussion? I will do it in due course.

**Khan Abdul Qayum Khan:** What do you mean by due course. Then there are many motions and another cut motion in the name of Mr. Khuhro and you should allow them to be moved. It is appropriate that you admit closure now.

**Mr. Speaker:** That will come in due course according to the order in which it appears on the agenda.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Perhaps I have not been able to make myself clear enough in this tense moment. We are a little blind. There are so many censure cuts and the censure is always there and this cut now under discussion is only to raise a debate and was allowed to be moved and now the other member should be allowed to move his censure cut and if this demand is rejected the Government has got no business to be there; in fact they should have resigned in the morning.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood:** No, Sir.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Why not; why don't they face the House; why don't they accept the challenge?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow this sort of discussion.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Why don't they accept this?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood:** Yesterday they did not accept our challenge. We are in a majority.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a question of today or tomorrow. The debate cannot be abruptly stopped.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Yesterday you had accepted that only one demand will be discussed on any one day: you cannot debar us from moving the cut motion now.

**Khan Abdul Qayum Khan:** You yourself said yesterday that the party leaders had agreed to this procedure.

**Mr. Speaker:** But if one section of the House does not stop discussion today, I have to follow the rules. The rules are that one demand can be discussed for two days. I cannot force anybody to discuss it only for one day.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Yesterday you put the question, can you deny it today?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yesterday after enough discussion, when there was none else to speak, I had no option but to put the closure according to the rules.

**A Member:** I put the straight question. Have they got the confidence of the majority in the House?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood:** Yes, Sir.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Then let us have a vote. Let us have a straight vote. When it was agreed that one demand will be taken up on one day, you cannot debar us from it.

**Mr. Speaker:** One section of the House does not agree. Under the rules, one demand can be discussed for two days.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** Yesterday you solemnly stated that every demand will be taken up on one day. You said it was an agreement between the parties. Now you are not agreeing to that agreement.

**Mr. Speaker:** If members insist that it should be discussed for two days, I cannot help it. There are other cut motions as well.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Therefore you should allow the House to be divided either on their or on our cut motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to call every mover in accordance with the order paper.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** But yesterday you moved a closure motion asked for by Government. Today we are asking for closure now. His motion is 27th on the list and there are 15 more cut motions for today. How can you give him so much time. You must allow other motions to be moved.

**Mr. Speaker:** You know, there are other speakers. I will put each cut motion in due course.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** Why don't you insist on a time limit?

**Mr. Speaker:** Generally it is not necessary to do it in early stages. Even yesterday no time limit was imposed. (*Uproar and Interruptions*)

**M. A. Khuhro:** You put the motion to the House

**Mr. Speaker:** Not before it is fully discussed.

**Mr. G. Allana:** On a point of order.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** Under Rule 62 I move that the question be now put.

**Voices:** We want sufficient discussion on this motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot put that motion at this stage. There has not been enough discussion.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** There has been enough discussion.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood:** There has not been.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I rise on a point of order. You have said, Mr. Speaker, that the discussion on this grant will be continued for two days. For this you said that you were relying on the rules. May I request you to kindly read the relevant rule, so that we could follow the procedure adopted by you, and decide whether what you say is in consonance with the rules or not.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is rule 132.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Please read it loudly.

**Mr. Speaker:—** It reads:—

(1) The voting of demands for grants shall take place on such days not exceeding fifteen as the Governor may allot for the purpose.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be taken up by the Assembly for the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

**Mr. G. Allana:** In view of this rule, I challenge your ruling.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** You say that the demand will be discussed for two days but there are so many cut motions. Fairness and justice demands that you allocate time to various cut motions.

**Mr. Speaker:** The whole demand is to be disposed of in two days.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** We are not quarrelling about the demand. (*Uproar and interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot stop members from speaking on the demand.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** What about the rest of the cut motion? (*Loud interruption*).

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** We want your ruling on this point. You have ruled that the demand will be discussed for two days.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** All right. There are so many cut motions. Here is the main Opposition sitting. In the absence of any time limit I do not think there will be time left over for the other cut motions in these two days. Therefore I ask you to fix the time limit on each cut motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I say they have themselves waived their right to move more than twenty cut motions and now they are feeling impatient. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. G. Allana:** May I explain my point of order?

**Mr. Speaker:** I called upon so many members from the Opposition to move their cut motions but none of them stood up to move them.

**Qazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Twenty-seven cut motions—all of them were not moved.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** We have got 17 more cut motions still.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** Therefore we request you in all fairness and justice to allow the Opposition to move the cut motions.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I will explain the position. You have relied on sub-rule (2) of rule 132 which says:

Not more than two days shall be taken up by the Assembly for the discussion of any one demand.

Now, that means that it is not necessary that every demand shall be discussed for two days. But, if the Assembly so desires.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The rules do not say so.

**Mr. G. Allana:** Of course, if the Assembly so desires, it will be discussed for two days, and only one such demand shall be disposed of. Now, you can put it to the House whether it wants to discuss the demand for two days or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it cannot be put at this stage. *(Loud interruptions and uproar).*

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** May I make a formal motion. I formally move that the demand should be disposed of in one day. This motion be put to the House. (Voices: No, no.). And, I shall treat it as no-confidence motion. If the Government is defeated, they have no right to stick to their offices. They are afraid that if this demand is put to vote, many of the members standing behind them will not be there. *(Interruptions).*

**A Member:** We assure you, Mr. Speaker, even if the Government is defeated, we will keep you as Speaker. Let me solemnly assure you.

**Mr. G. Allana:** The rules are not followed here. I again put it to you that it is for the House to decide.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not for the House to decide, I do not agree with Mr. Allana. In this way the party in power will still stifle discussion on any subject, and this cannot be permitted.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I would request you to call upon the Chief Minister to make a clear and categorical statement, who is a democrat in this country—at least he trumpets about his democratic feelings—he should rise to the occasion and make a statement that he has got the majority of the House.

**Vocies (From the Treasury):** We have the majority.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I challenge that. He is defeated.

**Dr. Said-ud-Din Swalleh:** On a point of order. Can any one save the sinking ship?

**Mr. Speaker:** Nobody can save a sinking ship.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** But you are doing that. *(Loud interruptions and uproar).*

*(At this stage Dr. Khan Sahib entered the Chamber)*

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Mr. Chief Minister, may I have your attention? In the absence of the Chief Minister I had made certain observations which I want to repeat in his presence. Sir, I am positive that the present Chief Minister has not got the confidence of the majority in the House.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** He has.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** I expect from a man of his stature to rise to the occasion and resign before forcing us to throw him out. I challenge him. Let there be voting on this issue. I make this offer to him. Let me make the statement again that he has not got the majority in the House and if he has not got the confidence of the majority in the House, he has no business to sit in this House as Chief Minister. I am addressing the Chief Minister. What has he to say?

**Makhumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** It is not necessary for him to enter into such discussion.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** I appeal to Dr. Khan Sahib. There is a lot of tension in the House, there is a lot of excitement in the House. I appeal to him to rise to the occasion.

*(At this stage Dr. Khan Sahib left the Chamber).*

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Sir, these crowded sheep are without a leader. Their leader has run away. Let me make an appeal to them. Let us go to vote.

**Kazi Fazlullah Ubedullah:** Have patience.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Their shepherd has run away.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** If somebody thinks that members can be brought over there by pressure, he is sadly mistaken. I think in view of what has happened in the House, you will rise to the occasion and allow the House to give its verdict.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, I cannot stop discussion under the rules.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Can we not dispose it of today if the House so desires? There is nothing in the rules to prevent this. Let us put the question to the House and proceed to vote. The rule says, "not more than two days"; it does not say that it should be discussed for two days. You cannot change the rule. Let us put the question to the House. Previously you have allowed only one day. Why have you changed your ruling?

**Mr. Speaker:** Both sides of the House may have come to some such agreement outside the House. But as there were no speakers when closure was applied yesterday I had to put it.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** You can send for the proceedings of the House and show us where both sides had agreed to it.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** This agreement between the two parties must be on record. Will you please read it out? I appeal to you to read it out.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no formal agreement on record which I can enforce.



میر علی احمد خان تالپور۔ (وزیر خوراک)۔ میں خان عبدالقیوم خان سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ ان کو اتنی جلدی کیوں ہے؟ اگر ان کے پاس میجاریٹی ہے تو کل مقابلہ ہوگا۔ (شور) اگر ان کی میجاریٹی ہے تو یہ ڈرتے کیوں ہیں؟ کل ہمارے مقابلے میں انہیں (حزب حکومت کی طرف سے نالیاں۔ شور) یہ جو کافزی طاقت ہڈاکی گئی ہے۔ یہ غلط ہے ہم اس کو چیلنج کرتے ہیں کہ یہ غلط ہے۔ (مسلل شور) اگر واقعی ان کی اکثریت ہوگی تو ہم جلدی جائیدگے۔ یہ کافزی strength لیکر آئے ہیں۔ قیوم صاحب اور کھڑو صاحب جمہوریت کا نام لیتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے خود جمہوریت کا بیڑا فرق کیا ہے۔ (شور)۔

داس کو ذرا دیکھہ ذرا بتر قبا دیکھہ۔

(مسلل شور)۔

یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ آج انکی اکثریت ہے۔ کیا ان کی میجاریٹی صرف ایک دن کے لئے ہے؟ کیا یہ جمہوری روایات کے مطابق ہے؟ (شور) اگر واقعی ان کی میجاریٹی ہے تو یہ کل میزبان میں آجائیں۔ یہ گھبراہٹے کیوں ہیں؟ ان میں کوئی شیر پنجاب ہے۔ کوئی شیر سرحد ہے اور کوئی شیر سندھ ہے۔ یہ کل میزبان میں آکر مقابلہ کر سکتے ہیں۔ (مسلل شور) یہ ہمارا جمہوری حق ہے کہ ہم بولیں اور ہمیں ایوان کی بحث میں پورا حصہ ملے۔ (حزب حکومت کی طرف سے نالیاں۔ شور) ہمیں اس حق سے کوئی محروم نہیں کر سکتا۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ قطعاً نہ گھبراہٹیں اس ایوان میں جمہوری روایات کو قائم رکھنا آپ کا سب سے پہلا کام ہے۔ اگر آپ نے ان کی کافزی اکثریت سے متاثر ہو کر کوئی فیصلہ دیا تو اس سے جمہوریت کی ساکھ پر ضرب کاری لگے گی۔ اور یہ بہت بڑا ظلم ہوگا۔ ہمارا دعویٰ ہے کہ ڈاکٹر خاندماصاحب کے ساتھ اکثریت ہے اور وہ اذعان اللہ چیف منسٹر رہیں گے۔ (مسلل شور) ڈاکٹر خان صاحب زندہ باد۔

بیگم جہاں آرا شاہ نواز۔ ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ میں انیس سال سے اس ایوان کی رکن ہوں۔ ہر سال بجٹ پیش ہوتے رہے۔ لیکن مجھے آج تک اپنی زندگی کا وہ دن یاد نہیں جبکہ سپیکر نے ایسا رولنگ دیا ہو جیسا کہ آپ نے دیا ہے (شور)۔

میر علی احمد خان تالپور۔ پچھلے دو سالوں میں جمہوریت کا بیڑا فرق کیا گیا ہے اور جب جمہوری اصولوں کے مطابق فیصلہ ہوا ہے تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ نئی بات ہے۔ سبحان اللہ (شور)۔ حزب حکومت کی طرف سے نالیاں)۔

بیگم جہاں آرا شاہ نواز۔ آپ نے یہ رولنگ دے کر جمہوریت کو نقصان پہنچایا ہے۔ (شور)۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ تشریف رکھیں۔

بیگم جہاں آرا شاہ نواز۔ آپ مہربانی کر کے مجھے اپنا پوائنٹ تو explain فرمے دیں۔ (شور)۔

صاحب سپیکر۔ آپ تشریف رکھیں۔

بیگم جہاں آرا شاہ نواز۔ آپ مہربانی کر کے میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر تو سن لیں۔ صاحب سپیکر۔ میں نے آپ کا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر سن لیا ہے۔ آپ کوئی مثال بتائیں۔

میر علی امیر خان تالپور۔ دو مال میں کوئی ایک مثال بتائیں۔  
(سلسلہ شور)۔

میر علی امیر تالپور۔ صاحب سپیکر ہم ان کے رعب میں نہیں آتا، چاہئے۔ ہم ان کو چیلنج کرتے ہیں کہ اگر ان کی اکثریت ہے تو ہم سے کل مقابلہ کر لیں۔ ہم ان کے رعب میں ہرگز نہیں آئیں گے۔ ہم ان کی کاغزی اکثریت کو ماننے کو ہلکے تیار نہیں۔

خان نور محمد خان ہاجوز۔ (پشتو) جناب والا ضروری عرض یہ ہے کہ بحث بہت اچھا ہے۔

خان امیر سلطان خان۔ جناب یہ بحث ہر بحث نہیں ہے۔

خان نور محمد خان ہاجوز۔ (پشتو) جناب والا۔ کشمیر ہم نے فتح کیا تھا اور اب بھی اللہ تعالیٰ ہم ہی کریں گے۔ مسلم لیگ نے ۹ مال میں کیا کیا ہے؟ ہمیں ڈاکٹر خان صاحب وزیر اعلیٰ منظور ہے اور یہی ہمارا وزیر اعظم رہوگا۔ اس کو کوئی بھی ہٹا نہیں سکتا۔

ملک میر رحمان خان۔ (پشتو) جناب والا انہوں نے بیرونی سے پیسے لئے ہیں۔ اور یہ ہر جگہ حکومت کو ہربار کرتے ہیں۔

**Mr. Speaker:** Mir Ali Mardau may proceed with his speech.

(Interruptions).

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** Sir, it is a very well known and well established economic principle that if you want to encourage any economic activity, you have to provide some incentive. If the Government wants that people should grow more food crops instead of cash crops, if the Government want that their "grow more food campaign" should be successful, then they should give some incentive to the people by reducing land revenue on food crops and increasing it on cash crops. It is necessary that the people should be encouraged to grow food crops. Sir, as an example I will quote an instance. Government this year passed an order that those people who would grow food crops in excess of the last year, the assessment in their case on the excess area cultivated will be 25 per cent. less. Now on account of this incentive provided by the Government the area of land under food crops has increased. Sir, this goes to show that if there is incentive provided by Government then the cultivation of foodgrains can be appreciably increased. If no proper incentive is provided, people are discouraged. I hope the Government will examine this point and give due consideration to my suggestion.

Sir, the other point to which I will draw your attention is the problem of landless tenants and their settlement on Government lands. I welcome the assurance held out by the Finance Minister in his budget speech that the State lands are to be colonized expeditiously and in their distribution, preference is to be given to landless tenants and those who possess uneconomic holdings in the region concerned. Sir, I welcome this measure. If the landless tenants are settled on the Government land, increased area of land will come under cultivation and our food problem will also be solved. My friends from Hyderabad Division have rightly pointed out that the lands on the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage have not

been given to landless tenants residents in that Division. Sir, I also agree with them that the lands on the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage should have been given to the tenants residing in those areas. Sir, you are aware that people do not shift from one area to another willingly. Therefore, I think that the rights of the people residing in those areas should be given preference and they should be settled on those lands.

Sir, land measuring 80,000 acres is awaiting perennial irrigation system in Nara Valley in Khairpur district. Only a regulator has to be constructed on Nara canal to provide perennial irrigation to the above tract. Proposal to provide the regulator has been made by Irrigation Department Khairpur District and it is pending sanction from Secretariat. This may kindly be expedited.

I had to say much more but have to resume my seat under instructions from my party.

**\*Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood** (Minister of Social Welfare and Local Government): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important demand before the House and some members of the Opposition have protested on the continuation of speeches from our side in the hope that they will assume power. They should have patience. When the Constitution does give them a right then there will be no obstacle for them to assume power but the time is long enough before they will come into power.

As far as this method of manipulation of the majority and the minority is concerned it is not based on this demand or the Budget itself. It has certain political significances. As this demand relates to administrative set up, to the administrative system and as the very revenue collection is the basis of our resources in our Budget the issues are so linked in revenue taxation, distribution of land etc., that it is necessary that we should be well aware of the steps that we are likely to take in order to guard against certain causes which may create disruption and disintegration in this country.

**A Member:** Protectors of the country!

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** You will see that we will protect it. Now, Sir, before I take the leaders of the second grade I will refer to the speeches of leaders who are of the first grade. One of them is Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana. At the time of the integration he discussed the question of land development and we have been surprised to see that while pacts have been between various groups in this House to enlist support and while the prominent Leaguers who formed this One Unit in the interest of the country have been keeping mum and have been adopting under-hand methods outside this House rather than give expression to their views and to enlist open support in this House.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** We will do it on the 28th.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Wait and see. Now this is what Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Daultana said about land development in this Province. He says:

Take the situation of food. Our food producing areas are Sind, Bahawalpur and portions of the Punjab. The areas where we most need food, the areas where live the people whose gallantry, courage, strength, and military prowess is the very stuff of our life, they live in the upper districts of the Punjab and in the remote regions of the Frontier Province. Our noblest fighting material is at present concentrated in our barrenest areas, and although it must be our earnest endeavour to spread the martial traditions equally throughout the land, not only in the West but even more urgently in the East, for a long time to come this concentration is unavoidable. But divided as we are in water-tight compartments, we must continue to deprive our noblest sons of the land which elsewhere lies in such profusion, because which Provincial Government today with its Provincial electorate would dare to make its own land available for the nationals of another province? In the matter of distribution of land, as in so many other directions, it is a peculiar feature of our situation that where land is most needed it is least available but where it most available it is least needed.

He further goes on to say:

If we want to give them the optimum development we can only achieve that by pooling our total resources and expending them where the need is the greatest.

At that time, Sir, there were rays of hope for Mr. Daultana that he would probably continue to be in power. It suited him to make the area of his jurisdiction wider. At that time all these national interests prompted him to be one of the sponsors of this One Unit. Today when those *gaddies* and chairs are gone all those national interests are submerged and made subject to the ambitions of individuals.

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Why don't you share power with him?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** We are prepared to share power with him but he thinks that it is a booty which he alone must handle.

Then, Sir, as far as the advantages of integration at that time were concerned, what he said was:—

I have the integration as the spirit of Pakistan

And he further says:

It may, however, be well argued: what is the necessity today to go back on the recent past. After all we are one country, we are bringing together all the Provinces, at any rate, not more than an administrative convenience

He further says:

I believe that the integration of West Pakistan is a natural culmination and fulfilment of the spirit of Pakistan. After all it is an act of consolidation

Sir, he considered this as an article of faith, a matter of destiny and today he is seen struggling against the very integration, against the very unity, against the very solidarity, of which he was an advocate at an earlier stage. *(Land applause.)*

**Dr. Said-ud-Din Swalleh:** Why does he not speak of revenue?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Revenue is interlinked with different units of this country and revenue has very much of relevancy with the partition or sub-division of this Province into smaller units.

(At this stage some members from the Government side came and took their seats with the Opposition and there was thumping of desks and interruptions from the Opposition).

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no occasion.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Sir, this Ministry find themselves in a position to have nobody as a follower barring yourself as their well-wisher!

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Even then we will survive.

**Dr. Said-ud-Din Swalleh:** He believes in the survival of the fittest.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, we shall not allow disintegration of this country and we shall not submit to the forces which want to disintegrate this Province.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** On a point of order, Sir, My friend, the Minister for Social Welfare, while speaking on a cut motion has introduced matters which are not relevant. I invite your attention to rule 137 (1) which reads:—

When a motion is made to omit or reduce any item of a vote and a question is proposed from the Chair for omitting or reducing that item accordingly members must speak to that question only, until it has been disposed of

Sir, it must be relevant to the particular subject to which the cut motion relates. He is talking of integration, disintegration, conduct, misconduct of members. I submit, Sir, that you may give them two days and I knew from the very beginning that you have come here determined to give them two days, but for God's sake, in the name of decency, let them not speak about irrelevant matters.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** What relevancy do you want?

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** I have raised this point of order; and it is for the Speaker to decide.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall request the Minister to confine himself to the subject of land revenue.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, you want me to confine myself to the land revenue and I am doing it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, to the land revenue.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Land revenue itself is a very vast field. Land revenue is assessed from an area, where that area lies, in what administrative unit it lies, and what the system of land revenue is in that particular unit, all can be discussed.

**Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** Do not be impatient, time is drawing nearer.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** We are prepared for that.

Mr. Speaker, I will be strictly relevant to the subject matter of the cut motion, and you can point me out where I am not.

**Mr. Speaker:** My ruling is that he must confine himself to the land revenue demand.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I will be strictly relevant.

**Mr. G. Allana:** I thought he was going to speak about the land-slide!

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** But I speak on land erosion, and sometimes it affects those who are responsible for it. Now, Sir, I was discussing this demand and a question has been raised that I have not been relevant. Now first I will establish my relevancy and then I will continue with the discussion of various subjects. Now, land revenue comes from areas and even the administrative set-up affects the collection of land revenue. The system of utilising land resources; that also determines either the scope of land revenue or the amount of land revenue. The irrigation also determines facilities, then the climatic and geographic factors also determine as to what should be the basis of land revenue. The land revenue settlement takes every thing into account before you assess land revenue, and, therefore, there is not the slightest doubt that on whatever spheres connected with land revenue I talk about it has sufficient relevancy, and the Opposition has very little ground to upset me on that score. Now, Sir, Mian Mumtaz Daultana a year ago said about the different Provinces in this country.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** You were referring to different levels of land revenue.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I was saying that you have different land revenue at different places; in Bhawalpur it is different; in the Punjab it is different; in Sind it is different; in Frontier it is different. Therefore, today we are faced with the task of unification of land revenue system; therefore divisions and sub-divisions is a relevant subject.

**Mr. Speaker:** Land revenue rate is different at different places in West Pakistan.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Even in Lodhran it is different, in Shahdadpur it is different.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** May I come to his rescue as he is in deep waters? You levy local revenue.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Local rate is collected when the revenue is collected and if certain areas are exempted from land revenue and why local rates suffer even that would be relevant.

Sir, Mian Sahib at that time talked of integration and today he talks of disintegration. Today you may be unifying and tomorrow you may disintegrate and as such land revenue assessment will be subject to changes! How is that irrelevant? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Daultana conceded that the division of units was a design of the British. And today he is adopting those tactics which the British used to adopt. He said:

I will not say out of a particular malicious design directed against the unity of Mussalmans alone but as a part of a plan which all rulers follow of breaking up their opposition in such chunks as can be more easily managed.

And today they have stooped so low! Disintegration of West Pakistan will mean the undoing of Pakistan. (*Interruptions*),

At the time of integration the greatest protest was lodged by Afghanistan.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** Is it relevant?

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** On a point of order. He is talking of this and that. He should confine himself to his own portfolio.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister should confine himself to the policy under land reform. (*Interruptions*). Do not talk about Afghanistan.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** The Land revenue assessment, its collection and other things depend on several factors and if any attempt is made to upset them, I am relevant if I try to meet those points. The smaller units were promised that after integration they would be relieved of some burden in the matter of land revenue assessment. (*Interruptions*). We have decided that in the interest of solidarity and unity of this country we shall not allow any force or forces which are there to disintegrate us.

What did Mr. Daultana preach at that time? He said that Pakistan was based on one-nation theory. Hindus got their homeland and we got our homeland.

**Mr. Speaker:** What has that got to do with land revenue?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Whom are you going to assess? The people. (*Interruptions*).

I am not personally saying that but see the results.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should discuss land revenue; so long as he confines himself to land revenue policy he would be relevant.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hasan Mahmood:** Please see whether the subjects that I enumerate here are relevant or not. Thur and water-logging and erosion; new land auction policy; allotment policy; taxation; crop pattern; system of measurement; revenue officers and their training, their academies; price of agricultural commodities; grow more food campaign; co-operative farming; mechanization of agriculture; Tenancy Act; tenancy laws; statistics and data.

**Several Members:** All these are relevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, they are relevant.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** These are tactics of a defeated Government and not a Government in power.

**Syed Amir Hassan Shah:** I know you are not going to be relevant in your speech although the points are relevant.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Now take the first problem of thur and water-logging. Before integration of this province water-logging problem existed in almost every unit and it was important problem as lakhs and lakhs of acres of land was going out of cultivation every year. What was needed was that such nationwide problems should be under one strong administration with sufficient stability with proper set up and proper administrative machinery with the advice of proper experts with definite schemes on which Government could work day and night on proper lines. We could learn from foreign countries. As soon as our Government took charge of this newly created Province it considered this as the most important problem to meet food deficit and shortages and to save foreign exchange. The opposition members call us beggars of food and so we are concentrating on the real problem. But here again blame lies on political leadership in this country which for the sake of power and political gains forgot and subjected their national interests to personal ambition and selfish motives.

**Mr. M. H. Gazdar:** What did you do in 16 months?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I am very relevant now. Under the integrated Province this Government collected statistics and data on water-logging and thur and causes which eliminated so much acreage every year. But this Government today is faced with political crises not for the sake of our national interests but for political power and chairs, for personal ambitions and personal lust for power. It is highly unfair. This country needs stable Government who believe not in disintegration but in consolidation of this country and who believe in putting up all the resources of administration and leadership to efficiently tackle these problems, under one administration for proper implementation of our beneficial schemes.

After the independence of the country it was not only necessary that your national problems of land revenue be solved by the Revenue Department and Government but by every citizen and each citizen should have sense of responsibility that after independence he is the shareholder in the administration of this country. But people have failed to realise this and they are lacking in national pride. We should inculcate amongst ourselves national pride and sense of responsibility that we are builders of this country. I have dealt with thur and waterlogging. We need stable Government and it is a national problem. You should inculcate sense of responsibility and national pride in people if they have to exercise their vote properly. So that their votes may not be wrongly exercised or misused. If this is done they will not waste their votes. You should therefore develop this national pride.

**Several Members:** Yes. Yes.

**Mr. Najmuddin Vallibhai:** The party saviour has come from behind the curtain.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** It is not a problem which Government alone can solve; it is for the people to join hands with Government and try to help Government in implementation of schemes which they are competent to implement. For that purpose this Government has appointed the Village Aid Department to co-ordinate.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** On a point of order, Sir. Debate like this would be relevant in general discussion but irrelevant in respect of a grant.



**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I am dealing with the problem of thur and water-logging.

**Mr. G. M. Syed:** May I know whether he is tackling the problem or whiling away the time of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** Village aid would not be relevant; he should deal with the subject directly; please deal with land revenue.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** One is governmental activity and the other is the field of action open to people themselves.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should confine himself to the assessment of land revenue.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** The honourable member is a good speaker and now he is adding to his reputation of being a relevant speaker but by overdoing it he is damaging his own reputation.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir I do not worry about that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should confine himself to those matters which pertain to land revenue.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Water-logging is relevant because it affects the land revenue. The country is not aware that village aid solves water-logging. In Gujrat itself, in other parts also, this problem of water-logging has been getting acute. De-silting of the channels is very necessary so that water is drained off and it is with that intention that I shall mention village aid.

**Mr. Speaker:** But can't he leave it and proceed further. He has enumerated so many subjects.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** All right, Sir. Now, Sir, take the case of new land—is that not relevant?

**Mr. Najmuddin Valibhai:** Agreed.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Now, Sir, it is a very serious subject of very great national importance. Now, as far as the land available in this country is concerned, there have been barrages, irrigation channels, extension of irrigation boundaries in various areas, which have brought about new land available for sale, auction, allotment and so on.

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** On a point of order. Very precious time of this honourable House is being taken up by Makhdumzada Sahib. I would request that he should kindly take a leaf from the book of my dear friend Mr. Khuhro and send these fellows on a trip to Mitthi on camel backs, to cure them of their political distemper.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** I never sent any one to Mitthi.

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** I was with you. *(Laughter)*

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I wanted members to be very serious about this national question of great importance. Different

Units followed different policies. In Sind one policy was followed; in Khairpur another policy and in Bhawalpur yet another different policy. In Frontier another policy.

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** Will the honourable member throw some light on Las Bela, Makran, Kalat, Dir and Swat States also?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Yes. You are with us on taking up the time—I know that. Thank you very much. We are banking on you!

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** May I ask the honourable Minister for Local Self Government whether he is really talking about the subject of revenue? It is for the Chief Minister or the Revenue Minister to address the House.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** He has a bad throat today and he could not have given all these details. He will speak definitely tomorrow and if anything has been left, he will cover that up. He will be only too delighted to express his views before this honourable House.

**Mian Manzoor-i-Hussain:** Is there any time-limit, Sir?

**Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan:** I would like you to give a ruling—I do not want to interrupt my honourable friend but for giving him some breathing time, would you enlighten us about your ruling as to the duration of speeches and record it so that in future we may be guided by something in black and white?

**Mr. Speaker:** On the discussion on demands generally no time limit is fixed. Even yesterday there was no time-limit fixed either.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** There are several cut motions; they must be disposed of before tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** Many of the cut motions have been disposed of.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Twentieth has been disposed of. Some of them were censure motions.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I want to quote you a ruling on page 108 from the Rulings of the Chair 1921-1940—Ruling No. 160 which says:

The Assembly shall itself decide whether the debate should end or not.

and there are other rulings on page 109 also.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Now, the land is available. The members of the Opposition have been accusing Government of inefficiency, delay in deciding the policy of allotment and thereby losing in land revenue, thereby not putting land under cultivation which would have yielded sufficient land revenue to the Government. We do confess but there were very important questions which are linked up with the land allotment policy. There is the question of agrarian reforms; there is the question of security of tenure of tenants; there is the question of minimum and maximum holdings; there is the question of land revenue and sliding scale and arrears of land revenue, agricultural income-tax and so many other things. Whether by fixing one policy or changing the other policy,

the country stands to benefit or does not stand to benefit, all these things have to be thoroughly seen and we could not have decided because different Units had different revenue systems.

**Mr. Speaker:** The ruling that has been brought to my notice is number 160 on page 108 and in that ruling the President of the Indian Legislature ruled that:

"When the President exercises his discretion to move a closure, it is for the House to decide whether they accept the closure or not".

This is one ruling and the other ruling is:—

On the motion to pass the Official Secrets Bill, after one member had spoken, closure was moved which the President refusing to accept, a Member said that the House wanted to finish the debate. The President ruled: 'Honourable Members are aware that there has only been one speech on the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The matter is one of great importance, and I cannot stifle discussion, even though the House is ready to carry the closure by an enormous majority'.

A section of the House says: Let us move a closure; let us go to vote. The other side wants to speak. Certainly I cannot accept the closure when so many want to speak.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** To-day so many speeches have been made.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only one or two speeches have been made and therefore I did not allow the closure.

**Mr. M. A. Khuhro:** We can move it again.

**Mr. Speaker:** But he never moved it again.

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz:** Sir, you cannot change an agreement in the middle of the discussion. You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the members of this House. Nowhere in the world, nowhere in any parliament, whether of this Province or in any other part of the world, where an agreement has been reached that the discussion on a grant will be for one day or say for two days it has ever happened that it can be changed in the middle of the discussion. You cannot change it in the middle of the discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am quite agreeable, but if one side of the House does not stick to it, I cannot help it.

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz:** Even if there is this agreement.

**Mr. Speaker:** The rule gives them the constitutional right to have a debate for two days and if they do not stick to the agreement, I cannot help it.

**Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz:** The position is this. Once it is decided by the Leaders of the Parties that the discussion on the demands for grants shall be, say for one day or two days, nowhere in the world in any parliament in this sub-continent, has it ever been changed right in the middle of discussion from two days to one day or from one day to two days.

Then I come to the other point. If there is disagreement, if one side of the House does not stick to the agreement, it is always for the House to decide the issue. You may therefore put it to the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is never put to the House. The trouble is that whatever she wants to say, she says that that is the practice throughout the world, but she does not quote anything to substantiate her point. As I said, under the rule there is the constitutional right to continue the debate on a demand for grant for two days. If there is an agreement, then I follow that agreement. But when one party says that they want a debate on a demand for grant for two days. If there is an agreement, I cannot help it.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Having made the agreement, can they back out of it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am bound by the rules, not by any private agreement, between parties (*Interruptions and uproar in the House*).

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** Are you a Speaker or a goal keeper?

**Mr. Speaker:** Goal keeper is only for one party and I am a non-party man.

**Mir Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan Talpur:** He must withdraw the phrase "goal keeper". It is quite unparliamentary.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** "Goal-keeper" is not unparliamentary.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is most unparliamentary and must be withdrawn.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, "goal-keeper" is not unparliamentary

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** Can you quote any instance holding these words unparliamentary?

**Mr. Speaker:** Calling Speaker a "goal-keeper" is a serious aspersion.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** There was no aspersion meant.

**Mr. Ali Mardan Khan Ghulam Raza Khan:** He must withdraw.

**Mian Muhammad Shafi:** I withdraw. The member is more royal than even the king.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would draw the members attention to a leading article in Zamindar about the proceedings of this House.

**Syed Amir Hussain Shah:** Sir, the responsibility rests on you.

**Mr. Speaker:** To my shame I have read it. The responsibility rests equally with the members who do not cooperate.

قاضی مریر احمد- ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب والا میری گزارش ہے کہ اگر آپ آرہیل وزیر کو زیادہ وقت دینا چاہتے ہیں تو میں ان کی خدمت میں عرض کروں گا کہ وہ الیکشن کے متعلق کچھ ارشاد فرمائیں کیونکہ وہ اس کے ماہر ہیں۔ ان کو چاہئے کہ وہ اپنی معلومات پیش کریں تاکہ معزز ممبران کو کچھ تو فائدہ ہو۔ یہ ان کا خاص مسئلہ ہے۔

مخروم زادہ سید حسن محمود- الیکشن کے متعلق بھی عرض کروں گا۔

چوہدری غلام رسول قازر- اس لئے کہ سرگودھا میں اس کی ضرورت ہے۔

قاضی مریر احمد- گجرات میں اس کی زیادہ ضرورت ہے۔

ملک فیض حسین- ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ جناب والا۔ ایک چور سے کسی نے پوچھا کہ تم نے چوری کیوں نہیں کی۔ اس نے جواب دیا۔

صاحب سپیکر- یہ بھی کوئی ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے؟

ملک فیض حسین- جی ہاں بالکل ہوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے۔

تو جناب اس چور نے جواب دیا کہ گھر والے بے ایمان ہیں۔ چونکہ وہ جاگ رہے تھے اس لئے میں چوری نہیں کر سکا (غور اور قہقہے)۔

صاحب سپیکر- اس وقت ایسی باتیں کرنے سے کیا فائدہ ہوگا۔

سید غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالرجیلانی- جناب والا۔ اسی قسم کی ایک گزارش میں بھی کرتا ہوں۔

ایک مانگو تو چار ملتے ہیں۔

اب تو لوٹے اڑھار ملتے ہیں۔

وزیر بن کر تم لوٹ لو دولت۔

کب یہ دن بار بار ملتے ہیں۔

مخروم زادہ سید حسن محمود- جناب والا۔ یہ ہیں ان کے ارادے اور یہ ہے ان کا پروگرام۔

صاحب سپیکر- وہ پہلے خور ہی کہہ چکے ہیں۔

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, the question of disposal of land.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Please be brief. Allow some other members also to speak.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** I have several important points to touch.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can read those points.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** But I have to convince the members. I may have to continue my speech tomorrow also because I will not be able to cover up all these points today.

Sir, the question of disposal of land could not have been decided unless the Government decided a policy as to what should be the agricultural system in this country. Some of our friends on the other side at one time give assurance for the consolidation, for the maintenance of some holdings; at another time when they meet a person of different profession, they say 'well, we will do away with the zamindari'. Sometimes they say they will maintain the transport and not nationalise it, at other time they say they will do something else. Sir, these are cheap slogans; these are slogans for popularity which create confusion in the country. When you are confused, you cannot think clearly and be in a position to convince your people whether your policy is right or wrong. Now in different areas if different policies were pursued and followed, then it would create disparity, it would create hardship on certain individuals who live in a particular region.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been brought to my notice that there are some strangers in the lobbies. I call upon the staff to see that if there is and stranger in the lobbies, he should be requested to go away because lobbies are meant for members only.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** The practice in the National Assembly is that non-members can come to the lobbies with the permission of the Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not issued any pass to anybody, except perhaps to an official of your Assembly party who can come.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** In the National Assembly some non-members are always allowed into the lobbies; even press people are allowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The practice in this Assembly has been that only members come into the lobbies.

**Rana Gul Muhammad Noon alias Abdul Aziz Noon:** Sir, what about members of our Central Parliament? I think they are an exception to this rule.

**Mr. Speaker:** I understand the practice is that if a member of Parliament holds a card from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, he can come into the lobbies. If any member of Parliament has got a card, then he can come in. I know Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din has a card and he can go into the lobby.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** Every member does not carry his card with him wherever he goes.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, if he says that he has a card of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, then he can be allowed. My information was not about any members of the Parliament. I was informed that other people are in the lobbies.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, I was saying about the policy of disposing of land on the Barrages. The Government of West

Pakistan had quite a heavy debt. Moreover a good deal of investment is made on development projects and there are more projects in hand where further amount and very large sums of money will be required. Now, if we were to auction and sell these lands, we would have lot of money to pay for all the development that is needed, but we cannot consider only one aspect. It is not only the finances which we are interested to augment, but it is the welfare and well being of the people living in this country which we have to bear in mind. Now, there are the landless tenants; there are the evacuee properties where people are living as land owners and the tenants are still cultivating these areas and take 'batai'. There are other areas which were self-cultivated by the evacuees who were land owners as well as tenants.

Now under the evacuee laws when you start compensating people, when you start settling their claims on lands, you have to see that thereby you do not disturb other people and create another refugee population. Then the landless tenants are also to be considered for rehabilitation in these areas.

Now, there were areas where there was influx of refugees; and there were other areas where very few refugees went and if they went there, they were asked to go out of those areas. Then the allotment has to be based on the capacity of tiller of that land because if you give land to people who have no experience of agriculture, then there is shortage of food, the yield per acre decreases and goes down and overall deficit in food reserves results from that lack of activity and lack of proper effort.

Government had to keep all this in view. If you were split in different smaller units then the policy could not be based on the national need but on the needs which were considered of prior interest in those narrow spheres of smaller areas and there would be water-tight compartments to which my honourable friend, Mian Mumtaz Daultana, has also referred. To that Mr. Khuhro has also referred and he has advocated a wider vision for the future development and prosperity of this country when he had a resolution passed. What tactics he adopted are not for us to question. But the fact remains that everybody knows, about it. Now there is plenty of land, both barrage lands and Hindu evacuee property. Now if Bahawalpur followed another policy, Khairpur followed another policy and the Frontier followed another, then there would not be any uniformity and this would create complications. The refugee problem is not a problem of individual units. It is a problem of the whole country, it is a problem of the entire nation and as such it should be settled on a national basis and not on small unit basis.

Now, Sir, if the refugees were to be settled on these lands, these tenants would be naturally dislodged and they would have to be given land. I have already mentioned that our Government is of the view that the first priority should be given to the landless tenants whether they are refugees or locals. Because it is the well being of every individual on a collective basis that will make the country prosperous, that will make the people content and happy, and which will ultimately make the country strong. If we followed a policy which would distribute wealth among the few then we would be causing discontentment and disruption in this country. Now, Sir, Mian Mumtaz Daultana and the leaders sitting on

the opposite should have realised that these policies are of very great significance and of very great national importance and any move to disintegrate and to bring about disruption to the extent that each small unit follows a policy which suits them, would harm the country to a very great extent. I shall, therefore, appeal to the patriots not to pursue this policy.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** On a point of order, Sir. May I know if the Minister is speaking on the One Unit resolution or the land revenue policy? May I know if he is relevant?

**Khan Abdul Qayum Khan:** Will the honourable Minister please tell us what steps Government have taken to unify land revenue in these seventeen months?

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** On a point of order, Sir. Sir, my friend Mr. Khuhro should remember his own tactics when he was in power. He should be able to face these things and should not get angry with them. Yesterday we were 164 on this side of the House. Today they are 164.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** If he promises to cross over, I am prepared to keep quiet.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Khan Abdul Qayum Khan has raised a very very pertinent question and before I continue my speech I would like to answer it. As far as the unification of land revenue is concerned it is a vast subject. The Members of the Board of Revenue have been studying this problem and at one time we also studied the preliminary statistics and the data collected by them.

In Sind the Revenue system has been very strange. There the land revenue and water rates are added up and charged together and for purposes of revenue accounting they decide to charge one tenth of the amount as land revenue and nine-tenth as the water rate charges. Now, we were faced with this grow more food problem and we wanted to bring about uniformity in allowing concessions and giving incentive to our people so that they may grow more food. We thought that there should be some liberal taxation and some rebate be given. This problem was studied by us and it created a good deal of complications for us. Now on an area which a cultivator brought under cultivation after its lying barren for three years we had thought of giving a rebate of one rupee per acre on land revenue but we could not do it in the case of Sind because there it was one-tenth of the total assessment which we did not know how to assess.

Now, in Bahawalpur there has been a sliding scale of land revenue. Land Revenue is assessed on the classification of water resources, climatic conditions and marketing facilities.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long will the Minister take?

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, I have touched only one or two points. I am explaining the difficulties in the way of unification of land revenue. Now in Bahawalpur the system of land revenue assessment is based on Tehsil-wise assessment. First of all they classified the 'A' Class, 'B' Class and 'C' Class. Then they assessed crop-wise, as to



what would be the yield per crop, and how much profit it would earn for the cultivator and according to that assessment we were to take one-fourth of his total profit. So prices were to be determined and after that the system was adopted. In Bahawalpur land revenue differed from area to area. In those days the then Ministry of the Punjab enforced the agriculture income-tax but the assessing authorities at that time did not realise that some other government may come into power and follow suit of some other government in a province where the land revenue assessment was done in a different way altogether. Now here the land revenue assessment was not based on a sliding scale, price consideration or distinction or variation of land. There were areas like Multan where land revenue is two rupees per acre while in the neighbouring district of Bahawalpur the revenue is five to six rupees per acre. When the Revenue Board took up the task of unification of land revenue they had to face an over-all deficit in the Budget. Now, on the one hand the framers of the One Unit had promised the people of the smaller units that they would benefit by this integration. Smaller units were told, "you are taxed higher, you will be brought at par with the lower taxed areas". Now the Budget was prepared by our former Finance Minister, Mian Mumtaz Daultana. With a few changes we have held out all the promises to the smaller units. But if we consider the over all financial position of the Province it would be very difficult for us to bring about uniformity.

Sir, take for example development cess that was levied on land revenue in Bahawalpur; it is a small cess of two annas. If we were to do away with that we would have been deficit with 25 lakhs of rupees and 25 lakhs of rupees deficit means an additional taxation on other areas and the Sind representatives claim that they are already heavily taxed. Now, Sir, that is a subject of controversy.

چورہری غلام رسول تارڑ۔ جناب والا ہم بھی یہاں فریب عوام کی نمائندگی کرنے کیلئے آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمیں بھی تو بولنے کا موقع رہیں۔

مخروم زارہ میر حسن محبور۔ آپ کو بھی ضرور وقت دیا جائیگا۔

کرگل میر عابد حسین۔ جناب والا۔ مخروم زارہ صاحب سے کہا جائے کہ وہ اختصار سے کام لیں کیونکہ ابھی بہت سے سبران کو اپنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرنا ہے۔

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, they can speak tomorrow. I have got many points and I have not even touched two points.

**Mr. Speaker:** Kindly wind up. (Interruptions).

**Khan Abdul Qayum Khan:** Sir, I am of the view that the Minister who is speaking should carry on till the last minute so that he can withhold the division.

سیر غلام مصطفیٰ شاہ خالبر گنڈلائی۔ جناب والا۔ میں آپ کو جناب چیف منسٹر کی کرسی کی عظمت کی طرف توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جب سے ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے کرسی خالی کی ہے اس وقت سے ان کی کرسی پر دو چیف منسٹر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ (اس وقت ڈاکٹر خان صاحب کی سیٹ پر پیر زارہ عبدالستار وزیر قادنوں اور خرا خان وزیر ممت بیٹھے ہوئے تھے)۔

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** The responsibility is joint. Sir, I was talking about the unification of the land revenue assessment.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please be brief.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir I have several points to make. The members on the opposite are interrupting me. There will be many speakers who will follow me on this side.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister has spoken for such a long time.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** I think the question be now put.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Revenue Minister has to reply to the debate.

**Mr. M.A. Khuhro:** He is replying on behalf of Government.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, there are many issues that concern the policy of this Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Leave some issues for the Revenue Minister also.

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, he has got many other matters to speak about; his land policy will alone take a couple of hours.

Now, Sir, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan had raised this point and it is a very ticklish point, because some areas feel that we have taken no steps, but the fact is that we have taken adequate steps to collect statistics, we have been working on the Sind land revenue so as to be able to differentiate as to what would be the implications and intricacies if we give any concession and in what form that concession should be given. I was saying that if two annas cess in Bahawalpur territory alone was to be given up it would compel the Government to bring in a new form of taxation which would enable this Government to cover up its deficit. Now we are in entire sympathy with the people and if we are to abolish two annas cess in Bahawalpur I confess that we will have to tax other areas to make good the deficit.

سپر فلام مٹھنی شاء خالو گیلانی۔ جناب والا مجھے پتہ چلا ہے کہ ڈاکٹر خان صاحب نے اسٹینڈن دے دیا ہے۔ اب یہ تقریر کس لئے کر رہے ہیں؟

مخروم زارہ سپر من محصور۔ جناب کوئی اسٹینڈن نہیں دیا۔ آپ نے جو Agreement کئے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہ ویسے کے ویسے ہی دھرے رہ جائیں گے۔ آپ تسلی رکھیں کسی نے اسٹینڈن نہیں دیا۔

خان عبدالقیوم خان۔ جناب والا مخروم زارہ صاحب کو حزب مخالف کی بات کو غدہ پیداشی سے سدنا چاہیے۔ اگر وہ انڈی منبوا وزارت کے ہوئے ہوئے بھی گھبراتے ہیں تو پھر حزب مخالف کا کیا حال ہوگا۔ بہر حال وہ اپنی برل اور موثر تقریر جاری رکھیں (حزب مخالف کی طرف سے قبچہ)۔

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** On a point of order. Sir, the gentlemen sitting on this side of the House (pointing towards Opposition) want to disintegrate our country which amounts to sedition, therefore the Law Minister should take a lesson from Mr. Khuhro's book and instruct the police to have warrants in their pockets to arrest them. (Laughter).

**Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmood:** Sir, I can assure this House that the Government is giving top priority to the unification of land assessment and with a view to bringing about uniformity certain areas will have to be given considerations. There are certain backward areas where land development has not taken place and naturally therefore we cannot burden such areas with higher taxation, and then there are certain other areas where land development has taken place and consequently they will have to bear the burden of higher taxation in the interest of the country. Therefore, Sir, let us be patriotic first, let us see to the national need and not cater for individual benefit. I, therefore, want to give an assurance to this House that we shall at the very early opportunity unify the land revenue assessment and I think this may take place within this financial year, and we will be able to enforce it.

Sir, all these things can be done if there is no confusion, if there is no instability and if members realise that this Government is keen to improve upon things. Therefore, Sir, in a state of instability and confusion, even the officers feel shaky to execute orders of the Government; they may not work hard enough, they may waste time if there is suspense and what is the good of a political organization of the calibre of Muslim League if it creates disunity in this very House, and takes assurance from various groups in this House to support them against One-unit. (Voices Shame—, Shame). Sir, Muslim League members are building up support and are thus creating confusion in this country. (Voices No. No.).

**Col. Syed Abid Husain:** Do they deny it?

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Sir, on a point of order. One thing is there; our honour is involved. These gentlemen who are opposing One-Unit are giving an indication to the world that they are friends of Nehru, which is very bad. Therefore, in the interest of the country these gentlemen should clearly understand that they will not be allowed to do this and they should be stopped to stir up this agitation—political agitation. Are they in the pay of Nehru?

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** Will you please ask this broker of the Government to stop making such allegations? He should withdraw the remark that we are friends of Nehru.

خان مہر القیوم خان۔ جناب والا اب تو ڈیڑھ بج چکا ہے میں چٹنی دے دیجئے۔  
 صاحب سپیکر۔ دیکھتے پھر رازہ صاحب یہ کہا کہ حزب مخالف والے کسی foreign government سے ملے ہوئے ہیں۔ ایک serious charge ہے۔ اس لئے آپ ان الفاظ کو واپس لے لیں۔

**Mr. Shahnawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** Sir, I said that the people of the world will think like this.

صاحب سپیکر۔ پھر رازہ صاحب آپ یہ الفاظ واپس لے لیں۔

**Mr. M.H. Gazdar:** Let him withdraw this.

**Pirzada Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din:** I feel that we are all gentlemen; that they are not against One Unit. On account of Nehru the whole world will think like that. I say that the world will think that they are behind him.

**Mr. M. H. Gardar:** Will you stop this man? *(Interruptions)* This gentleman is a pimp and a paid-agent of Nehru. *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker:** Please withdraw these words.

**Mr. Shah Nawaz Jamal-ud-Din Pirzada:** I feel that this Opposition is not sincere. I feel that they are friends of Nehru. *(He then left the Chamber)*

**Mr. Speaker:** The Assembly stands adjourned till 9-30 a.m. tomorrow.

*The Assembly then adjourned till 9-30 a. m. on Thursday, the 21st March, 1957.*

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