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Editorial

Dear Readers,

May Allah swt bless us all a safe, prosperous and happier 2023, amin.

Enormous thanks to Allah SWT the Master of the Whole Universe and the Creator of All; the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) continued its progress as an internationally recognized seat of parliamentary learning that offers research, capacity building, legislative & outreach services to Members of Parliament & Parliamentary institutions.

A twelve-member delegation led by the Hon. First Deputy Speaker of the Libyan House of Representatives visited the Institute on December 14, 2022 followed by visit by the Somalian parliamentary delegation through the UNDP led by Hon. Ahmed M. Fiqi Minister for Interior and Member of the National Parliament of Somalia on December 21, 2022.

This issue of the PIPS Parliamentary Research Digest comprises of analytical articles on Biodiversity governance, state of fisheries and aquaculture in Pakistan. As a tribute to the services of Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, this issue includes the glimpses of his role as a legislature. He served as a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council (MLC) from January 3, 1927 to July 26, 1930. Please do not hesitate to send your feedback or contact for any of our services at research@pips.gov.pk

Muhammad Rashid Mafzool Zaka
Director General (Research)



Executive Director PIPS Mr Muhammad Anwar presenting the Memento of Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services to Hon Ahmed M Fiqi, Head of Parliamentary Delegation/MP and Minister for Interior, National Parliament of Somalia, visiting PIPS on December 21, 2022

Excerpts of comments by Hon. Members of International Parliamentary Delegations
on services and accomplishments of the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services
December, 2022

1. **H.E Mr. Fawzi Al Taher Al Nuwairi Hon First Deputy Speaker of Libyan House of Representatives, speaking on the occasion of Visit & Presentation on PIPS services to 12 Member Parliamentary Delegation of Libya (14th December, 2022):**
“It is a matter of great pride that we have an institution of this nature and stature as the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) in the Islamic World, internationally recognized for quality technical assistance to Hon. Members of Parliament.”
2. **Hon Ahmed M Fiqi Minister for (Interior) and Head of Delegation/Member of the National Parliament of Federal Republic of Somalia (21st December, 2022):**
“It is my pleasure today, my and my delegation to visit PIPS and to learn more about the tremendous work and efforts performed by the Institute. Actually, we look forward to utilize the services offered by the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) to build our parliamentarians' services; Wishing you all the best.”
3. **Hon. Ahmed A Hassan, Deputy Minister (Justice and Constitution Affair) and Member of the National Parliament of Federal Republic of Somalia (21st December, 2022):**
“I am very pleased to visit the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services but I hope that the PIPS faculty shall soon come to Somalia in the future to give your invaluable services to our Parliament; Profound Thanks!”

ANALYSIS

**Biodiversity Governance in Pakistan:
prospects, challenges and way forward for Sustainable Development****Mushtaq Ahmad^{a,b}, Muhammad Zafar^a**^a Department of Plant Sciences, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan, 45320^b Pakistan Academy of Sciences, Islamabad Pakistan**Abstract**

The rising mass of data in this study shows that economic growth causes biodiversity loss through increasing resource consumption and emissions. An analysis of worldwide biodiversity and sustainability policies, on the other hand, reveals that the vast majority encourage economic expansion. Pakistan boasts a diverse range of wildlife, but for a variety of reasons, it hasn't given conservation and management of that wildlife adequate priority. Additionally, the nation's biodiversity action plan is not very comprehensive. The goal of this paper is to investigate the relationship between Sustainable Development Goals, biodiversity, and the built environment. We investigate this contradiction and propose solutions to reverse global biodiversity loss using literature on alternatives to economic growth. These are policy concepts for moving beyond the growth paradigm while increasing general prosperity, which can be achieved by integrating top-down and bottom-up governance at various stages. By overcoming these obstacles, more comprehensive global estimates of biodiversity and ecosystem services might be created, increasing their policy significance and assisting the interconnected global conservation and sustainable development objectives. A rising economy damages biodiversity, according to mounting research. The heterogeneity among living creatures and the ecological complexes of which they are a part is defined as biodiversity. All major stakeholders in the built environment need to work together to raise awareness of the negative effects of biodiversity loss as a result of construction activities on human health and well-being. The purpose of this document is to assist decision-makers, including those from governmental organizations, private sector companies, and non-governmental organizations, in understanding how the built environment contributes to biodiversity preservation and the achievement of the SDGs. Therefore, strengthening biodiversity governance can lessen some of the pressures and improve more than just the nation's biodiversity status.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Economic Growth, Socioeconomic scenarios, Sustainable Production

1. Introduction and Background

Economic development evaluation has recently become intricately connected to debates over biodiversity protection. The necessity to shift away from the current foundation of the global economy, which is based on economic growth, as well as the contribution of conservation science to the transformation to a society centered on biodiversity and well-being.¹ However, it is still not evident why and how a critical evaluation of economic growth could boldly but effectively enhance biodiversity programs.² The building industry is regarded as the least sustainable in the world, utilizing over half of all nonrenewable resources. Because of the amount of energy and materials required to sustain the industry, the built environment has a significant impact on natural ecosystems. Noting that human activities in the built environment do contribute to biodiversity loss, which affects the ecosystem's capacity to support

¹ Alex Opoku, "Biodiversity and the built environment: Implications for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," *Resources, conservation and recycling* 141 (2019).

² Isabel MD Rosa et al., "Challenges in producing policy-relevant global scenarios of biodiversity and ecosystem services," *Global Ecology and Conservation* 22 (2020).

living things, is also significant. The interaction between the natural and constructed surroundings has a big effect on the environment. Biodiversity is crucial to the maintenance of a healthy ecosystem, which is required to support life on the planet.³

Governance of biodiversity protection is a crucial modern concern in all developing nations. Because the majority of developing nations lack procedures for monitoring biodiversity, it may be challenging to evaluate the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation and management in these nations. On this premise, a set of worldwide goals for poverty eradication, environmental protection, and ensuring prosperity for everyone have been adopted in order to promote sustainability. Pakistan should be given consideration because it has some of the richest biodiversity. To meet the demands of the international community, Pakistan created its first biodiversity action plan in 1999 as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Article 6 of the CBD stipulates that national strategies, plans, or programs must be created and that biodiversity must be incorporated into sustainable use. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was formed at the 2010 CBD summit in order to accomplish the two Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically MDGs 14 and 15 (Life on Land). Unfortunately, due to poor biodiversity governance, institutional frameworks, low literacy rates, poor infrastructure, small budgets, low political clout, and insufficient policy or strategic implementation, primarily as a result of weak institutional arrangements for CBD implementation at the national and regional levels, it failed to meet its commitments and objectives.⁴

The study contributes to a deeper understanding of the interplay between the built environment, biodiversity, and the SDGs, allowing key industry actors and policymakers to prioritize biodiversity in SDG-related policies and programs. This study examines best practices and initiatives in the construction industry that assist the restoration of biodiversity in the built environment and the achievement of the SDGs. The purpose of this paper is to shed light on this critical subject. To do this, we first compile all of the empirical data that is currently available on the connections between biodiversity and economic growth, concentrating on changes in climate, invasive alien species, and land use. Finally, we demonstrate how scenario planning for significant policy instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity can aid in shifting national and international goals away from growth and toward biodiversity protection.

Institutions and governance processes shape and constrain decision and policy implementation in a variety of ways as we transition from a high-carbon to a low-carbon sustainable system. First and foremost, institutions must adhere to official laws and regulations as well as unwritten social norms that establish the incentive framework for economic decision-making.⁵ Second, the intuitions alter the political framework in which decisions are made by strengthening some interests and weakening others. Thirdly, institutions also influence how people think about and comprehend how to make decisions about policies. It enables technical restraints and policy responses for climate change, it is critical to eliminate the mismatch between the socio-ecological setting and institutional arrangements.⁶

³ Iago Otero et al., "Biodiversity policy beyond economic growth," *Conservation letters* 13, no. 4 (2020).

⁴ Akhtar Hussain Lashari, "Biodiversity governance and management in Pakistan: A way forward through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor," *Pol. J. Environ. Stud* 30, no. 3 (2021).

⁵ Maroof Ali et al., "Land use and land cover modification and its impact on biodiversity and the ecosystem services in District Kurram, Pakistan," *Boletín Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Plantas Medicinales y Aromáticas* 21, no. 3 (2022).

⁶ Zahoor Ahmed, Muhammad Mansoor Asghar, Muhammad Nasir Malik, and Kishwar Nawaz, "Moving towards a sustainable environment: the dynamic linkage between natural resources, human capital, urbanization, economic growth, and ecological footprint in China," *Resources Policy* 67 (2020): 101677.

2. What are needs?

Pakistan has been active in a variety of biodiversity conservation initiatives, including as creating national parks, protecting and rehabilitating endangered species, and breeding and propagating plants and animals. Pakistan has managed watersheds on a bigger scale in several industries, such as forestry. There hasn't been much practice, though, in organizing and putting biodiversity-related initiatives into action. Pakistan has not yet taken the full, integrated approach planning and implementing biodiversity.

Three processes have been advocated for inclusion in the Convention in the following order: country studies (biodiversity assessment), national strategies (development of goals), and action plans (implementation measures). All three are parts of a more comprehensive and adaptable approach that can assist nations in strengthening their current institutions. This procedure is circular.⁷ It encourages nations to routinely evaluate their biota and ability, establish a fluid set of priorities and activities for taking advantage of fresh opportunities, and write various reports on their findings and recommendations for the government, society, and the Convention. A wide range of government ministries, business resource-using industries, and civil society are all involved in the multi-sectoral process. It is also adaptable. As new information is received, it is changed and reformulated, and the outcomes of earlier actions and investments are continuously evaluated.⁸

3. Changes in Biodiversity Governance in Pakistan

Environmental governance in Asia, as in the rest of the world, has changed dramatically in recent decades. The region's development trajectory has changed in response to the need for more sustainable development on the part of markets and civil society, as well as the increasing capacity of governments to address social and environmental issues. For many years, endless economic growth was the goal. The establishment of the institutions that determined the reactions to the past's rapid, unchecked environmental degradation was made possible by the several environmental governance regimes that progressively took root in the area. The previous approach of pushing economic expansion at all costs has been replaced with a more balanced development model, with decisions now paying greater attention to social and environmental considerations.⁹

4. Fundamental Driving Forces of Economic Biodiversity Growth in Pakistan

The previous approach of pushing economic expansion at all costs has been replaced with a more balanced development model, with decisions now paying greater attention to social and environmental considerations. In spite of this, one third of the food produced worldwide is wasted. Aside from other issues, the ongoing urbanization trend, lifestyle modernisation, and industrial re-evaluation are seen as essential pillars. However, the current linear economic structure, which is built on metal extraction and employed in manufacturing, is causing environmental issues across the world, particularly in developing nations like Pakistan. These problems ultimately result in a reduction in biodiversity, clean air, water, and

⁷ Muhammad Rais et al., "Field surveys along habitat gradients revealed differences in herpetofauna assemblage in Margalla Hills National Park, Islamabad, Pakistan," *Biodiversity Data Journal* 9 (2021).

⁸ Mobeen Akhtar et al., "Assessment of spatiotemporal variations of ecosystem service values and hotspots in a dryland: A case-study in Pakistan," *Land Degradation & Development* 33, no. 9 (2022).

⁹ De Oliveira et al., "Nano and micro level circular economy indicators: Assisting decision-makers in circularity assessments," *Sustainable Production and Consumption* 26 (2021).

soil, as well as pollution. In addition, preserving and strengthening the soil in terms of landfilling, endangers the system that supports life on Earth. Undoubtedly, this resource shortage makes it difficult to accomplish sustainable development objectives and the population's expanding needs, which fuel the country's economic growth. This overview discusses the potential advantages, consequences, and contributions to achieving the SDG 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production goals for each economic sector, particularly in the context of developing countries like Pakistan.¹⁰

5. Pakistan Biodiversity International Agreements

Nearly all of the important international biodiversity treaties have been ratified by Pakistan. To stop biodiversity loss and increase diversity, numerous initiatives have been started with the support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international donors. The nation's Biodiversity Action Plan entered into effect in 1999. The government's attempts to safeguard its national treasure and biodiversity will only be successful if all interested parties NGOs, academia, researchers, planners, policymakers, users/consumers/poachers/hunters, civil society, women, youth, and the general public—cooperate.

The study offers a thorough grasp of the current climate changes and the dangers they pose to the conservation of biodiversity. This study provides some actionable future perspectives by considering effective ways for agriculture, livestock, and forestry, as well as food and renewable energy security, as well as increasing and sharing knowledge about biodiversity protection tactics among the community.

- First and foremost, the government must play a proactive role by doing away with inconsistent and ineffective methods of creating, establishing, and carrying out policies.
- Second, a detailed plan for national sustainable development that prioritizes and reviews eco-friendly, sustainable activities that lead to mitigation and adaptation should be developed.
- Thirdly, local citizens should speak up with their knowledge of the climate situation, independent of official involvement, as this can help to build mitigation and adaptation policies to a greater extent.
- Fourthly, the government, businesses, and people should work together to develop and put into action plans that will reduce human interference with natural areas including pastures, wetlands, woods, and productive lands.
- The evaluation included a significant amount of literature on the impacts of climate change in Pakistan, but there were few qualitative studies that provided in-depth analyses and explanations of these impacts. Furthermore, it is recommended that a more thorough assessment of the numerous sectors that have an impact on the climate be made, as the majority of present research concentrates on specific issues rather than providing a thorough analysis of the sector-specific causes and effects of climate change.

6. Policy Implications

Different strategies are required to reinforce the current laws. There should be some group recommendations made, such as field modules, biodiversity training, or workshops for associated industries including agriculture, forestry, and wildlife. Environmentalists and strategists in Pakistan require a broad conversation that focuses solely on biodiversity. The goal of sustainable biodiversity

¹⁰ Kiran Jameel and Muhammad Asim Rafiq, "Responsible Production and Consumption Goals: A Fundamental Driving Forces of Economic Growth in Pakistan," In *Sustainable Production and Consumption Systems*, pp. 127-142. Springer, Singapore, 2021.

management can become a reality if provincial departments are properly funded on a national and international level. Pakistan should evaluate its biodiversity-related policies and ensure that they are carried out correctly without being compromised by roadblocks, delays, or political negligence. The suggested policy ramifications for resolving Pakistan Biodiversity Action Plan-related issues are listed below.

- Create, approve, and put into practice a national biodiversity policy for Pakistan that addresses both flora and wildlife.
- Include policy measures relating to biodiversity in sectoral projects.
- Create coordinated biodiversity policy in Pakistan to address present transboundary biodiversity losses.
- Create active wildlife, fishery, and forestry policies that are revised, reevaluated, and coordinated with national environmental and climate change policies.

7. Implementation of the Biodiversity Conservation Measures

Concerns about how the relevant implementation authority is carrying out the acts' and policies' conservation measures include:

- Certain biodiversity resources have a transboundary nature.
- Varied stakeholders have different viewpoints on the importance of environmental protection and sustainable development.
- Lack of reliable data on the value of terrestrial biodiversity.
- Financial limitations
- Inadequate local community representation in environmental choices.
- Inadequate national-level environmental conservation and protection education programs.

8. Future Challenges

8.1 Biodiversity Awareness

The loss of habitat and diversity is mostly the result of users' lack of understanding of the necessity of conservation and sustainable use. Likewise, the importance of biodiversity to human well-being runs counter to the generally held paradigm of social and economic growth.

- Encourage the use of mass media, particularly print, audiovisual, and digital social platforms, to raise awareness among the general public about the importance of biodiversity.
- Education at all levels, particularly in schools, colleges, and universities, should incorporate knowledge, values, and repercussions of the loss of biodiversity.
- Educate policymakers, planners, and administrators in the development and economic sectors by presenting biodiversity concerns in relevant training academies and through opinion leaders.

8.2 Gender, Poverty, and Biodiversity Nexus

More than 60% of Pakistan's land area is either accessible to the public or consists of common property resources, the latter of which is normally managed by traditional laws governing. Overexploitation of such communal resources depletes them over time, resulting in deteriorating ecosystems, increasing poverty, and decreased health, with women and children bearing the brunt of the consequences. Elements of cooperative management regimes for the preservation and sustainable use of natural

resources by local and marginalized communities, particularly the women and other vulnerable groups giving them management authorities as well as their greater responsibility for managing such resources. It is necessary to undertake case studies showcasing households engaging in customary activities, using biological resources, and consuming customary foods.

8.3 Mainstreaming Biodiversity in National Planning and Policy Processes

The current national reporting and accounting systems do not adequately reflect the values of biodiversity. This is partly due to the lack of an acceptable valuation of biodiversity, a deficient evaluation of the impact of biodiversity loss on the poor's means of subsistence, and a lack of clarity regarding how the restoration of ecosystem goods and services might help alleviate poverty. This is in part because there isn't a consensus on how to value biodiversity, there hasn't been enough research done on how biodiversity loss affects the poor's access to food, and it's unclear how restoring ecosystem products and services can help reduce poverty. Furthermore, mainstreaming necessitates a persistent effort over several years and across multiple fronts.

9. Conclusion

Given the scale of its population and economy, Pakistan's environmental governance is essential for both the local population's well-being and the global community as a whole. The difficulties in managing the environment in Pakistan are described in this article. This article examines Pakistan's responses to significant environmental concerns, including institutional reforms including air pollution, water quality, municipal solid waste, land use, transportation, and climate change. By integrating the important research topics, techniques, and findings of the burgeoning literature on the subject, we identify trends in environmental governance as well as gaps in both policy and research. Despite advances, there are still environmental governance concerns in Pakistan that scholars and practitioners must address. The primary argument is that there is no one-size-fits-all solution to numerous environmental challenges in different geopolitical and socioeconomic contexts, such as Pakistan. Problems and potential remedies have evolved over time as well. The academic community's continued participation in analyzing how environmental governance has changed over time is crucial to understanding the region's specific governance regimes and the best way to improve them.

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ANALYSIS

State of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Pakistan

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Abstract

Fisheries make a significant contribution to Pakistan's National income through exports, despite making up a very small portion of the country's GDP. During fiscal year 2022, total fish production of Pakistan was 696.0 thousand MT, of which 468 thousand MT were marine and 228 thousand MT were inland. The country is ranked 28th among the top aquaculture producing countries in the world. In Pakistan, this industry is thought to have an annual economic potential of one million tonnes. Recent estimates place the value of the seafood industry between US\$2.8 and US\$3.5 billion with proper value addition, as opposed to the US dollars 400 million that fish exports currently generate each year. In Pakistan, the fisheries and aquaculture industries face a variety of challenges, including post-harvest losses, overfishing, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, traditional boats and vessels with outdated technology, and supply chain issues. The sector's potential can be used to boost export earnings, create decent jobs, aid coastal communities' livelihoods, and enhance the nation's food security and nutritional status. Processing and supply chain concerns must be addressed first because they are inextricably linked to the export of fisheries and aquaculture products. The Government should prioritize hygiene standards, the replacement of outdated equipment, especially chillers, modernization of equipment used for processing and packaging fisheries and aquaculture products, exploration of public-private partnership opportunities for developing infrastructure, construction of fish processing plants and the introduction of modern boats as well as state of art fishing gear in the fishing community. Compliance with EU standards is critical for exporters' success. Pakistan's efforts to improve freshwater and marine aquaculture can also play an important role in boosting the regional collective economy of neighbouring countries by facilitating their fish catch and trade interests.

Key words: Fisheries, Aquaculture, Post-harvest Losses, Economic Growth, Food Security.

1. Introduction

The fishing industry not only contributes significantly to a nation's economy but is also crucial for food security as a source of protein other than beef, mutton and poultry as well as a source of income for coastal communities. In 2020, fisheries and aquaculture production increased to 214 million tons valued at US dollars 424 billion, while aquatic animal production was more than 60% higher than the 1990s' average. Currently, aquatic foods make up about 17% of all animal proteins consumed worldwide with some Asian and African countries seeing percentages as high as 50%. About 35% of all seafood products come from China, which is also the world's top exporter of aquatic animal products. China is also the biggest importer of aquatic animals, both for domestic use and as raw materials for processing and re-export. The primary production of aquatic foods alone supports an estimated 58.5 million jobs worldwide. Aquatic food consumption, which was estimated to be around 20.2 kg in 2020, is expected to rise by 15% by 2030 as a result of rising incomes, urbanization, changing dietary preferences, and advancements in post-harvest practices.¹ The above statistics reveal that fisheries and aquaculture can not only provide nutrition to the world's rapidly growing population, but also ensure global food security. Therefore, a critical component of transforming our agri-food systems is giving fisheries and aquaculture products a higher priority. There is need to integrate them into national, regional and global food system strategies and policies.

¹ FAO, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022. Towards Blue Transformation*, (Rome: FAO, 2022), <http://doi.org/10.4060/cc0461en>

2. Fisheries and Aquaculture in Pakistan

Marine, inland and aquaculture-based fisheries make up the three main categories of fisheries in Pakistan. The country is blessed with a 1,120 km long coastline, the continental shelf area of about 50270 sq. km and the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) covering about 240,000 sq. km.² Recently, Pakistan's continental shelf has been increased from 200 to 350 M under the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), increasing Pakistan's total maritime area to 290,000 sq. km.³

- i. The marine zone in Pakistan makes up nearly 30% of its total geographical area. Three zones, each with a different vessel size limit, constitute the EEZ. Small-scale fishing is permitted in Zone 1 (coastal waters up to 12 nautical miles), while medium and large-sized vessels fishes in Zones 2 (12–35 nautical miles) and Zone 3 (35–200 nautical miles), respectively. Zone 1 is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments of Sindh and Balochistan, while Zones 2 and 3 are under federal jurisdiction.⁴
- ii. Inland fisheries, which are based on rivers, lakes, and dams, etc., are a major industry nationwide.
- iii. Pakistan is also promoting aquaculture, which is “the breeding, rearing and harvesting of fish, shellfish, algae, and other organisms in all types of water environments.”⁵

Aquaculture not only provides food for humans and commercial products, but it is also used to replenish threatened and endangered species stocks. There are approximately 800 marine fish species and 193 fresh water species in Pakistan, of which 120 marine species and 31 fresh water species are commercially important.⁶ Despite accounting for a very small portion of GDP, fisheries contribute significantly to national income through export revenues. During fiscal year 22, total fish production was 696.0 thousand MT, of which 468 thousand MT were marine and 228 thousand MT were inland. China, Thailand, the Middle East, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Japan are the top importers from Pakistan.⁷ Table 1 shows the total fish production of Pakistan since 2010.

Table 1: Total Fish production and export from Pakistan since 2010

FY	Fish Production (000 Tonnes)
2010-11	699.9
2011-12	724.8
2012-13	728.8
2013-14	735.0
2014-15	765.0
2015-16	788.0
2016-17	797.0
2017-18	807.0
2018-19	799.0
2019-20	804.0
2020-21	690.6
2021-22p	696.0

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2021-22

² FAO, “Fisheries and aquaculture country profiles-Pakistan,” FAO, lasted updated on February 2017, available at: <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/facp/pak?lang=en>

³ Ministry for Planning Development and Special Initiatives, *Pakistan Voluntary National Review, 2022*, (Islamabad: Ministry for Planning Development and Special Initiatives, 2022).

⁴ M. Noman et al., “Constraint analysis of major problems facing the marine fisheries sector in accordance with the national fisheries policy of Pakistan,” *Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences (IJMS)* 51, no. 01 (2022).

⁵ NOAA, “What is aquaculture,” National Ocean Service, Accessed on, December 22, 2022, available at: <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/aquaculture.html#:~:text=Aquaculture%20is%20breeding%2C%20raising%2C%20a nd,of%20threatened%20or%20endangered%20species>.

⁶ M.J. Watto and M. Ramzan, *Promoting innovations in fisheries value chain for improving human nutrition in South Asia-Pakistan’s Perspective* (Fisheries Development Board, 2020).

⁷ Finance Division, GoP “Agriculture,” in *Pakistan Economic Survey 2021-22*, (Islamabad: Finance Division, 2022).

Pakistan's aquaculture is small in scope and variety, dominated by carp, with only minor amounts of tilapia and trout, and very little shrimp farming. Despite having excellent agro-climatic conditions for promoting the industry, the country is ranked 28th among the top aquaculture producing countries of the world, while Bangladesh and India are among the top five.⁸ Aquaculture has export market potential in Pakistan. Table 2 shows the total tilapia, trout and shrimp exports from Pakistan to the global market in 2017. China, Indonesia and Colombia were the top three tilapia exporters by value in 2017; Chile, Norway and Denmark were the top three trout exporters in 2017, and India, Vietnam and Thailand were the top three shrimp/prawn exporters (by value) in 2017.

Table 2: Export of aquaculture products (by value) to the world market, 2017

Export of products to the World market	Value (USD 1000)	Market Value (%)	Volume (tonnes)	Price (USD/kg)
Shrimp/prawns ⁹	84966	0.36	13717	6.16
Trout ¹⁰	90	0.004	20	4.60
Tilapia ¹¹	478	0.03	190	2.51

This sector has an economic potential of one million tons per year in Pakistan. Recent estimates place the value of the seafood industry between US dollars 2.8 and US dollars 3.5 billion with proper value addition as compared to the US dollars 400 million that fish exports currently bring in annually.¹² Pakistan has made every effort to develop maritime industries, such as fisheries, coastal tourism, maritime transport, etc. However, it is now concentrating on the growth of new fields like deep sea bed mining, marine biotechnology and oceanic renewable energy.¹³

Table 3: Fisheries products exports from Pakistan 2010-11 to 2019-20

Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Export Earnings (Quantity) (In M. tons)	133,926	131,624	144,148	155,671	152,858	196,927	195,532	199,000
Export Earnings (Value in million US\$)	296	319	317	369	394	451	439	452

Source: Fisheries Development Board "Production & exports of agriculture in year 2007-2020."

⁸ P. Patil et al., *Revitalizing Pakistan's Fisheries: Options for Sustainable Development*, (Washington: The World Bank Group, 2018).

⁹ FAO, *WAPI Fact Sheet: Assessment of International markets of shrimps/prawns commodities for measuring the export market potential of shrimp farming in Pakistan*, (FAO, January 2020).

¹⁰ FAO, *WAPI Fact Sheet: Assessment of international markets of trout products for measuring export market potential of trout aquaculture in Pakistan*, (FAO, January 2020).

¹¹ FAO, *WAPI Fact Sheet: Assessment of international markets of tilapia products for measuring export market potential of tilapia aquaculture in Pakistan*, (FAO, January 2020).

¹² Sajid Mehmood Shahzad, "Economic prosperity through Pakistan Marine Fishery: Opportunities and challenges," *Pakistan Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 2, no 1, (2021).

¹³ Ministry for Planning Development and Special Initiatives, *Pakistan Voluntary National Review*, 2022.

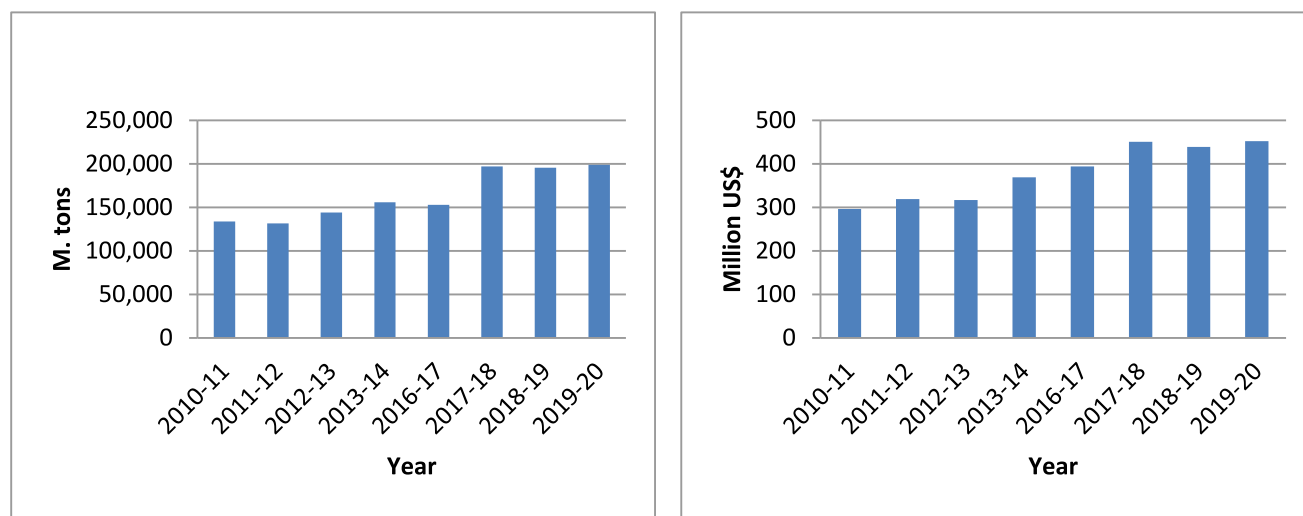


Figure 1: Fisheries products export earnings (Quantity) (in M. tons) from Pakistan during 2010 - 2020 **Figure 2: Fisheries Products Export earnings (value) from Pakistan in million US\$ 2020**

Source: Fisheries Development Board¹⁴

3. Governing Framework of Fisheries Sector in Pakistan

The term "governance" in the context of fisheries refers to the entire set of institutions and rules that govern the design, adoption and implementation of fisheries policy. Effective governance systems are thus critical to equitable and sustainable fisheries management and policy change. Initially, the Fisheries Sector was under Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MINFAL). In 2008, it was transferred to the Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development. After 18th Constitutional Amendment, the subject was scattered amongst various ministries. Currently, Ministry of National Food Security deals with Inland and aquaculture. Fisheries Development Board is an allied institution of the Ministry at federal level. Ministry of Maritime Affairs deals with Marine fishery. Planning, policy formation and coordination with relevant national and international organizations are tasks that fall under its purview. The following units work under the authority of the ministry:

- i. Ports & Shipping Wing, Karachi.
- ii. Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi.
- iii. Government Shipping Office, Karachi.
- iv. Pakistan Marine Academy, Karachi
- v. Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.
- vi. Pakistan National Shipping Corporation, Karachi.
- vii. Port Qasim Authority, Karachi.
- viii. Gwadar Port Authority, Gwadar.
- ix. Korangi Fisheries Harbour Authority, Karachi.
- x. Marine Fisheries Department, Karachi.
- xi. Karachi Dock Labour Board, Karachi.

¹⁴ FDB, "Production & exports of agriculture in year 2007-2020."

The provincial-level fisheries departments are in operational. The fisheries department in the Islamabad Capital Territory is also well-established with a mandate to manage fisheries development and conservation. Under the Department of Fisheries, Fishing Harbor Authorities manage the main fishing harbours in Pasni (Balochistan) and Karachi (Sindh).

A National Policy and strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Development was formulated in 2007. Pakistan still has no specific policy for capture fishes or aquaculture.¹⁵ Pakistan's Vision 2030 is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and emphasizes the need for structural changes to produce high value-added products like fisheries, poultry, livestock and horticulture. Fisheries and aquaculture are regarded as high-value activities in the Draft National Food Security Policy 2017 that was released by the Ministry of National Food Security and Research. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs has developed the Deep Sea Fishing Licensing Policy, 2018, with the goal of eliminating unregulated fishing beyond 12 nautical miles and conserving fish stocks. These are critical for sustenance and availability of fish in our waters for future generations. The policy governs the operations of local fleets that currently operate beyond 12 nautical miles via a licensing mechanism administered by the federal government.¹⁶

4. The Challenges Facing Fisheries in Pakistan

The fisheries and aquaculture sectors in Pakistan encounter numerous challenges. The biggest issues arise from post-harvest losses, which are directly related to inadequate quality control and outdated processing techniques. Various methods, including curing/salt-drying, freezing, canning and fish meal processing are used to process fish. The majority of this industry's capacity is concentrated on lower-quality goods like fishmeal. Access to profitable export markets is hampered by the limited capacity for high-quality and certified processing. The EU imposed an import ban in 2007 for several years due to the poor sanitary and phytosanitary conditions. Previously, only two exporters were allowed to export sea food to the United Kingdom. Recently, another Pakistani fish processing plant (Seagreen Enterprises Pvt Ltd.) has joined the European Commission list for fishery exports.¹⁷ The Pakistani government is making efforts to lower these losses by covering 75% of the expense associated with improving fish holds.

Overfishing is another challenge that has depleted our marine fisheries. If this trend continues, it will seriously harm the country's ability of production further. This has also had an immediate effect on the amount of time spent fishing and the overall fishing effort. Costs are also high, which threatens the profitability of the Sector, and the declining resource base beneath the water threatens the livelihoods of vulnerable small-scale fishing communities.¹⁸

Illegal fishing is another issue in which foreign vessels enter a country's jurisdiction without legal permission and target high-value species that are illegal to capture. Despite the fact that Pakistan has passed laws and signed international treaties, illegal fishing is prevalent illicit activity. In 2021, Pakistan's

¹⁵ M. J. Wattoo and M. Rizwan, *Promoting innovations in Fisheries value chain for improving human nutrition in South Asia-Pakistan's Perspective*, (Fisheries Development Board, n.d.), accessed on December 23, 2022, available at: <http://fdb.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Report-value-chain-Pakistan.pdf>

¹⁶ Ministry of Maritime Affairs, *Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 2018*, available at: <https://moma.gov.pk/Sitelmage/Misc/files/DSFL%20Policy-2018%20notified.pdf>

¹⁷ Aamir Shafaat Khan, "Fishing for exports," *Dawn*, December 26, 2022.

¹⁸ P. Patil et al., *Revitalizing Pakistan's Fisheries: Options for Sustainable Development*, (Washington: The World Bank Group, 2018).

Illegal, Unreported, and Unauthorized (IUU) fishing Index score was 2.23, ranking it 80th out of 152 countries.¹⁹

Regulation of the number of fishing boats in small-scale fisheries remains difficult, despite improvements in the control of the use of harmful gear over time. Managing capacity only applies to industrial fishing. In order to assign different-sized vessels to different zones of the EEZ, licenses are issued based on vessel gross registered tonnage. Implementing measures to reduce shrimp trawling is challenging.²⁰

The effective fishing operations depend upon many factors including the type of fishing boat, fishing base, preservation method, season, access to market and demand of fisheries. The fishing community has outmoded traditional vintage boats that are devoid of modern technology. The fishing boats typically spend three to seven days at sea. However, the lack of standard preservation facilities on the majority of these boats lowers the market value of fish. Similar to this, large ships sail at sea for two weeks or longer. These vessels store all types of fish in one location, in contrast to developed nations that separate the fish catch in the aboard freezing rooms. However, there are some instances where expensive fish are separated, kept in cane baskets and preserved with ice.²¹ Floods, earthquakes and tropical storms in recent years have caused significant damage, fatalities and harm to the fisheries and aquaculture sector. During 2022 floods the agriculture, food, livestock and fisheries sector faced a US\$ 9.3 million loss.²²

5. Way Forward

The fisheries and aquaculture sector has the potential to become one of the drivers of economic advancement in Pakistan. The most traded food product worldwide is fish. With the world population projected to reach nine billion by 2050 and changing consumer preferences toward fish due to rising incomes, its demand will rise. The sector's potential can be exploited to increase export revenues, create decent jobs, support coastal communities' livelihoods and improve food security as well as nutrition status in Pakistan. This necessitates strong political will and the enforcement of existing legislation and policies. To tackle the climate change, Pakistan should focus on strengthening the sector's preparedness within the national disaster preparedness plan.

The European Commission's list of fishery exporters currently only includes three Pakistani companies. Fish exports from Pakistan to European countries will rise if eight to ten more fish processing facilities are granted export authorization. Compliance to EU standards is a key to success for exporters. To help more exporters access the UK market, the Marine Fisheries Department can hold discussions with the UK government. Following the UK's exit from the EU, the discussions are particularly crucial. Pakistani exporters must adapt their market strategy to new products and markets. In order to improve exports of Pakistani fisheries and aquaculture products, the fish processing and export industry must actively look for new markets, diversify its export and increase the export of value-added seafood products from

¹⁹ G. Macfadyen, G. and G. Hosch, *The IUU Fishing Index, 2021*, (Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Limited and the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2021); The index provides a measure of the degree to which the states are exposed to and effectively combat IUU fishing.

²⁰ FAO, "Fisheries and Aquaculture Country Profiles-Pakistan," FAO, updated on February 2017.

²¹ Sajid Mehmood Shahzad, "Economic prosperity through Pakistan Marine Fishery: Opportunities and challenges," *Pakistan Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 2, no 1, (2021).

²² WFP, *Pakistan Country Brief*, (WFP, October 2022), <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/wfp-pakistan-country-brief-october-2022>

Pakistan. To increase productivity and exports, there is dire need to build strong aquaculture infrastructure in specific locations.

The majority of exporters in Pakistan use traditional and labor-intensive methods. The export of fisheries and aquaculture products is inextricably linked to processing and supply chain issues, which must be addressed on priority. These include traditional methods of preservation, as well as factors related to maintaining standard hygiene and sanitation conditions. The need of the hour is to enforce hygiene control measures, replace old machinery, particularly chillers, and modernize machinery used for processing and packaging of fisheries and aquaculture products.

The fishermen community cannot upgrade their fishing boats without the government's financial assistance.²³ This necessitates the exploration of public-private partnership opportunities for not only seeking appropriate financial assistance, but also partnerships for developing much-needed infrastructure and fish processing plants in accordance with international standards as well as for introducing modern boats and state-of-art fishing gears in the fishing community. The government should also fully assess the functional capacity of existing gears so that the necessary steps can be taken to revamp the industry.

The government should monitor and regulate overfishing as well as combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unauthorized (IUU) fishing. Even though legislation exists, it is often not enforced. Improved monitoring and surveillance support facilities as well as effective legislation can lead to the replenishment of stocks of commercially important species in coastal waters. Pakistan can also develop a national plan of action to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Trans-boundary collaborations and exchange of expertise can also be an effective way to curb IUU practices in coastal waters.

Aquaculture is a recent activity in Pakistan and it is still in infancy stage. There is an immense potential for development of the sector. Currently carp culture that is the mainstay of aquaculture in Pakistan is being practiced on large scale in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. Other species include trout, tilapia and shrimps. The shrimp aquaculture trials did not succeed due to non-availability of input supply chain.²⁴ Pakistan should concentrate on both freshwater and marine aquaculture. Marine aquaculture is now a significant source of raw materials for the export of seafood commodities in many countries. It has been impossible for Pakistan to compete with countries that have this alternative and dependable source of raw material for export due to the absence of a significant aquaculture sector.

Aquaculture can be promoted in Pakistan as a small-scale supplemental income for crop farmers. Considering that fish hatcheries are currently managed by the public sector, the government can also encourage large-scale fish farming. However, this effect is region-specific and limited to areas close to large cities where large landholdings, the management of large water bodies and the development of large farms are now common.

Pakistan can use Gwadar port as a launching pad by establishing modernized infrastructure for processing and packaging high-value fish that can be exported globally. The country can benefit from the CPEC project to improve its fisheries and aquaculture sectors. Last but not the least the country can

²³ Sajid Mehmood Shahzad, "Economic prosperity through Pakistan Marine Fishery: Opportunities and challenges," *Pakistan Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 2, no 1, (2021).

²⁴ M. J. Wattoo and M. Rizwan, *Promoting innovations in Fisheries value chain for improving human nutrition in South Asia-Pakistan's Perspective*, (Fisheries Development Board, n.d.).

help boost regional collective economy of neighbouring countries by providing them opportunities for their fish catch and trade interests.

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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

National Poet and Philosopher Dr. Muhammad Iqbal as a Legislator

Aamir Ali Mugheri

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Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal, the national poet and philosopher who first envisioned the creation of an independent country for the Muslim-majority areas in the sub-continent, was born on 9th November 1878 in Sialkot. He is the national poet of Pakistan and a philosopher recognised worldwide for his inspirational and spiritual thought. He enjoys a unique place even in Persian and Urdu literature for his remarkable poetic rendition in both. He started taking a passionate interest into political matters when he was in Europe to pursue his doctorate degree. Having observed the miserable condition of the Muslims of the subcontinent; Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal was first to put forward the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims of India during his address in Allahabad in 1930. His poetry proved instrumental in awakening the Muslim conscience to struggle assiduously for a separate homeland. Allama Iqbal has written several books; the most distinctive of them being the reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam in which Allama Iqbal emphasized upon revisiting the traditional approach in religion to commensurate with contemporary challenges the Ummah is faced with.

Having returned from Europe, Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal began to partake in the national politics of the sub-continent. Within a short period of time, he had attained the highest degrees, became a qualified lawyer, scholar, and politician. He remained Member of the Punjab Legislative Council (MLC) from 3rd January 1927 to 26th July 1930. He remained a close advisor to the Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and persuaded him, along with other leaders of the Muslim League, to lead the Pakistan Movement. An over view of his parliamentary contribution as Member of the Legislative Council during a short span of 3 years which includes questions, budget speeches and adjournment motions is shared here. The excerpts and texts taken from the proceedings of the House reflect how effectively he utilized different parliamentary tools to undertake oversight of the executive. This included Questions on the floor of the House, speeches on matters related to budget (supplementary and additional grants), adjournment motions and resolutions of public importance. The invaluable information has been gathered from the Punjab Legislative Council Debates.¹

QUESTIONS ASKED ON FLOOR OF THE HOUSE

S.NO	Question Title
01	COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BUILDING AND ROADS BRANCH , 22th July, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state: (a). The number of Muslim and non-Muslim executive and assistant executive engineers in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, respectively; (b). The number of Muslim and Hindu assistant engineers in the same department, separately?
02	COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ON THE STAFF OF THE UPPER BARI DOAB CANAL CIRCLE , 22th July, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Member, Revenue, be pleased to state the number of Muslim and non-Muslim Clerks, Munshis and Accountants, separately, in the Upper Bari Doab Canal Circle?
03	Communal Representation in the Medical Department, 22th July, 1927 Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please to state:- (a) What is the total number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department; how many are Muslims;

¹ The Punjab Legislative Council Debates, Vol: X-A, X-B,XI,XI-II, XII PART-1, XII PART-II, XIII,XIV,XV,XVI.

	<p>(b) What is the total number of temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons, how many of them are Muslims;</p> <p>(c) What is the numerical proportion of the Muslim and non-Muslim Assistant Professors and Demonstrators in the Lahore Medical College;</p> <p>(d) Whether it is a fact of the six vacant posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons two have been filled up by Hindu and the remaining four are left unfulfilled? If so, what are the reasons for not filling these posts?</p>
04	<p>PROFESSORS OR TEACHERS IN INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES, 22th July, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please to state:</p> <p>(a) What is the total number of Professors or teachers both in senior and junior grades on the staff of Rohtak, Ludhiana and Hosharipur Intermediate Colleges;</p> <p>(b) How many of them are Muslims?</p>
05	<p>RECRUITMENT FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT</p> <p>22th July, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable the Finance Member please to state whether it is a fact that since the Lahore riots instructions have been issued to the police recruiting authorities to recruit more Hindus and Sikhs are Constables than Muslims? If so, has Government issued or is likely to issue similar instructions to other departments where Muslims are in a minority?</p>
06	<p>MILITARY GRANTS IN THE NILI BAR COLONY, 22th July, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Government please state:-</p> <p>(a) The number of rectangles awarded as military grants to Muslims in the Nili Bar Colony, Lower Bari Doab Canal;</p> <p>(b) The number of rectangles awarded as military grants to non-Muslims in the same colony;</p> <p>(c) The number of Punjabi Muslims and the number of Hindus and Sikhs separately who served in the Great War?</p>
07	<p>SCARCITY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the Revenue Member please state-</p> <p>a. The respective member of mills and factories requiring first and second class Engineers in accordance with the Panjab Boilers rules;</p> <p>b. The member of first and second class certificate regarding both service and competency issued by the Board of examining Engineers since 1906;</p> <p>c. The number of complaints received by government from the factory owners (with names and addresses) about the scarcity of Mechanical Engineers?</p>
08	<p>Board of Examining Engineers, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the honorable the Revenue Member please state-</p> <p>a. Whether it is a fact that since the starting of the Board of Examining Engineers in 1906 not a single Muslim has secured a seat on the Board;</p> <p>b. Whether it is a fact that the members of the Board never changed</p> <p>(ii) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, does the government propose to put a Muslim on the Board and to make rules regulating, change of the personnel of the Board after a Fixed period of time?</p>
09	<p>Board of Examining Engineers, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the Revenue Member please state-</p> <p>a. Whether the Board of Examining Engineers is counterplating issuing first and second class certificates without pre-examination;</p> <p>b. Whether it is a fact that there is already a good number of first and second class Mechanical Engineers</p>

	<p>who are out of employment and whom the industry cannot absorb?</p> <p>(ii) If the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, what is the reason for issuing first and second class certificates without Examination?</p>
10	<p>Compulsory Primary Education Act, 22nd November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whether it is a fact that private institution were given the option of applying the compulsory primary Education act within the sphere of their operations; Whether it is a fact that a great many private institutions desire to adopt the principle of compulsion but have not availed themselves of this 'option' owing to the exiguity of grant allowed under the existing? <p>(ii) If the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, does the Government propose to amend the existing rules relating to grants so that private institution adopting the principle of compulsion may not be handicapped?</p>
11	<p>Educational Institutions in Amritsar District, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The number and standard of the various kinds of educational institution, community wise in the Amritsar district; The member of Anglo-Vernacular middle schools with optional English classes in the Amritsar District; The member of Muslim and non-Muslim Headmasters in these institutions and their qualifications; The total number of vernacular middle school in the Amritsar District; The No. of Muslim and non-Muslim Headmasters in the schools mentioned in (d)?
12	<p>MUNICIPAL BOARD NIGHT SCHOOLS, AMRITSAR CITY</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The number of adult on rolls on 31st March 1926 and 31st March 1927 in municipal Board night schools in Amritsar City; The amount of money spent on the schools annually; The number of adults who have secured literacy certificates from these schools?
13	<p>District Inspectors of Schools, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: will the honorable the minister of Education please state-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The names of headmasters, community-wise, appointed by district inspectors of schools, during the last six months; The respective ages of the new district inspectors of schools and the period of their inspection experience in the department?
14	<p>Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: (a) will the honorable the minister of Education please state whether it is a fact that among the deputy inspector of schools, there are some who are senior to the present inspector of schools, Lahore division, both in point of pay and academic qualification?</p> <p>(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what consideration in those senior to him?</p>
15	<p>DISBURSEMENT OF MILITARY SCHOLARSHIPS IN JHELM DISTRICT</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: (a) will the honorable the minister of Education please state whether it is a fact that a report was made by the deputy commissioner, Jhelum, and inspector of schools, Rawalpindi division, against Lala Sant Ram, district inspector of schools, Jhelum regarding serious irregularities in the disbursement of military scholarship in the Jhelum district?</p> <p>(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will the honorable minister for Education kindly place on the table his decision on the case?</p>
16	<p>Grants in Aid, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: (a) will the honorable the minister of Education please state</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This decision on the case of the grant-in-aid of the D.A.V. school, Board manga, Gurdaspur district; His decision on the case of grant-in-aid of Is lamia High School, Dasuya, Hoshiarpur District?

17	<p>Report of the Committee on Unemployment, 22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal:(a) will the chief secretary please state whether the committee to consider the question of unemployment have submitted a report?</p> <p>(b) If so, will he please the report on the table?</p> <p>(c) if not, will the Government please get the matter expedited?</p>
18	<p>Muslim Representation in the Office of Superintending Engineers, 3rd Bahawalpur Division</p> <p>22th November, 1927</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal:(a) will the Honorable the revenue Member please state whether it is fact that out of the 49 posts in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Third Bahawalpur circle ,Sutlej valley project ,only five clerkship are held by Muslim and the re- mining 44 are held by Hindus?</p> <p>(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, does the Honorable Member propose to take steps to correct this glaring disproportion?</p>
19	<p>Middle School Scholarship Examination at Amritsar, 29th February, 1928</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education please to state: (a) Whether it is a fact that at the last Middle School Scholarship examination held at Amritsar, the Superintendent of Municipal Board Schools, Amritsar, marked “wrong” a right answer to a question in Arithmetic in the case of all the nine candidates of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School, Amritsar;</p> <p>(b). Whether it is a fact that complaints were received by the department with regard to this matter?</p> <p>(c). If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, what action was taken against the Superintendent?</p>
20	<p>Pension Rules, 1st March, 1928</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal:</p> <p>(a) With reference to the Council question No 990 (unstarred) asked at the last session of the Legislative Council by Mr. M. A. Ghani, will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state when the pension rules promised in Fundamental Rules of 1992 will be ready for enforcement?</p> <p>(b) Will the Government please to state the reasons for the delay in enforcing these rules.</p>
21	<p>Muslim Aided Middle School, Tehsil Daska, 1st March, 1928</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Education be please to state:</p> <p>(a) The number of Muslim and non-Muslim aided high schools and middle schools in the tehsil Daska, district Sialkot?</p> <p>(b) Whether it is a fact that the only Muslim aided middle school in the tehsil has been deprived of the aid sanctioned for it in 1925;</p> <p>(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons which have prompted this action?</p>
22	<p>Qasba Sukho Chak Municipal Committee, 4th March, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please to state:</p> <p>(a) Whether the QasbaSukhoChak, tehsil Shakargarh, district Gurdaspur, has a municipality;</p> <p>(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that there is no Muslim representative on the committee;</p> <p>(c) Whether it is a fact that half the population of the Qasba is Muslim;</p> <p>(d) If the answers to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, what steps Government proposes to take in order to correct this injustice?</p>
23	<p>CORRUPTION AND FORGING OF BAIL BONDS, 19th March, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) Whether it is a fact that Ganpat Rai, Moharir, thanaQillaSobha Singh, district Sialkot, extorted Rs. 200 from one Rur Singh who was said to be restraining in March 1928 a woman against her will, and that for effecting extortion he prepared some bogus bail bonds which were somehow taken possession of by foot constable Nizam Din from whose possession they were stolen by the said Ganpat Rai;</p> <p>(b) Whether it is a fact that on a report to the police about the theft of the bogus bail bonds, the Superintendent of Police found on a personal investigation that the bonds had been actually stolen;</p>

	<p>(c) Whether any investigation was made by the police authorities as to the preparation of bogus bail bonds and the extortion of money by Ganpat Rai;</p> <p>(d) If the answers to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that persons guilty of corruption and the forging of bail bonds in this case were neither nor challaned nor departmentally punished;</p> <p>(e) If answer to (d) is in the affirmative, the reasons why they were neither <i>challaned</i> nor departmentally punished?</p>
24	<p>Compensation for People Whose lands had been devastated by the floods in the Dek River, 25th November, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state:</p> <p>(a) Whether it is a fact that in February 1929 the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, made visits to those villages in the said district of which the lands are subject to devastation by floods in the Dek river recommended compensation grants of land in the Nili Bar Colony for those peasant proprietors the greater portion of whose buildings had become burd on account of river action;</p> <p>(b) If so, whether it is a fact that in determining the extent of the burd holdings only such lands were taken into consideration as were entered as burd in the jamabandis of 1923-24 and not those which were laid waste by the Dek subsequent to that year;</p> <p>(c) Whether it is a fact that many of the lands of village like Khaira, Makahpur, ChakIshaq, etc. on the river Dek have been rendered burd after 1923-24 and are entered as such in the annual Survey Register, i.e. Girdawari; if so, what action Government intend to take with respect to these lands?</p>
25	<p>Cow Slaughter House at Qadian, 26th November, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <p>(a) The population of Hindus, Sikha and Muslims in Qadian;</p> <p>(b) Whether there are any shops for the sale jhatka in Qadian and their situation;</p> <p>(c) Whether the Muslim population of Qadian was permitted to build any cow slaughter-house in Qadian;</p> <p>(d) If so, the time when the permission was given and the population round about the place where the slaughter-house was built?</p>
26	<p>Cow Slaughter House at Qadian, 26th November, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <p>(a) Whether any petition for revision of the order permitting the Muslims to build a cow slaughter-house in Qadian was made to the Commissioner;</p> <p>(b) If so, the person or persons who made this petition and the orders which were passed on this petition?</p>
27	<p>Cow Slaughter House at Qadian, 26th November, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <p>(a) The principles, if any, which regulate permission for the building of cow slaughter-houses and the opening of shops for the sale of jhatka in various towns of the Punjab;</p> <p>(b) If there are any such principles, whether the same were observed in permitting the Muslims to build a cow slaughter-house in Qadian?</p>
28	<p>Cow Slaughter House Qadian, 26th November, 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Finance Member please state:</p> <p>(a) Whether the Government is aware that the only cow slaughter-house in Qadian has been demolished by force;</p> <p>(b) If so, the person or persons who demolished it and the name of the community to which they belong;</p> <p>(c) Whether the police took any steps to prevent those who demolished it from demolishing it;</p> <p>(d) Whether the Government have taken any steps to restore it;</p> <p>(e) If not, the step the Government proposes to take in the matter?</p>

29	<p>Compensation for the Damages by Floods in the Chakki River, 25th Nov., 1929</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Revenue Member please state:</p> <p>(a) Whether it is a fact that in February 1929 the Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, made visits to those villages in the said district of which the lands are subject to devastation by floods in the Dek river recommended compensation grants of land in the Nili Bar Colony for those peasant proprietors the greater portion of whose buildings had become burd on account of river action;</p> <p>(b) If so, whether it is a fact that in determining the extent of the burd holdings only such lands were taken into consideration as were entered as burd in the jamabandis of 1923-24 and not those which were laid waste by the Dek subsequent to that year;</p> <p>(c) Whether it is a fact that many of the lands of village like Khaira, Makahpur, ChakIshaq, etc. on the river Dek have been rendered burd after 1923-24 and are entered as such in the annual Survey Register, i.e. Girdawari; if so, what action Government intend to take with respect to these lands?</p>
30	<p>Communal Representation in Hydro-Electric Branch, 28th February, 1930</p> <p>2882. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state -</p> <p>(i) the number of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims who have so far been appointed to the following gazette posts in the Punjab, Public Works Department, Hydro-Electric Branch:-</p> <p>(a) Executive Engineers,</p> <p>(b) Assistant Executive Engineers,</p> <p>(c) Transmission Line Engineers.</p> <p>(d) Assistant Engineers;</p> <p>(ii) the number of posts of the following categories sanctioned for Transmission circle formed on 1st September, 1929:-</p> <p>(a) Executive Engineers, (b) Assistant Executive Engineers, (c) Transmission Line Engineers. (d) Assistant Engineers; (e) Apprentice Engineers,</p> <p>(iii) the number of posts referred to in part (ii) above filled by (a) Hindus, and (b) Muslims</p>
31	<p>Hydro-Electric Establishment Charges, 28th February, 1930</p> <p>2883. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state -</p> <p>(a) the average monthly cost of the following classes of establishment in the Hydro-Electric Branch. (i) Gazetted officers; (ii) Subordinate staff;</p> <p>(b) the percentage of the cost with reference to the Hindu, Sikh and Muslims communities?</p>
32	<p>'Azan' Disability in Villages, 28th February, 1930</p> <p>2884. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Finance kindly state - (a) whether there are any villages in the Punjab in which Muslims do not enjoy the freedom of "Azan"; (b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the number of such villages; (c) what steps, if any, does Government propose to take to remove the disability wherever it exists?</p>
33	<p>Hydro-Electric Branch Apprentice Engineering, 8th March, 1930</p> <p>1567. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture kindly state, with reference to Hydro-Electric Branch, Public works Department-</p> <p>(a) the number of posts of Apprentice Engineers created for Transmission Line work; (b) the number of posts out of these held (1) by Hindus and (2) by Muslims:</p>
34	<p>Representation of Mozang Rate-Payers Association Against Division of Municipal Wards, Lahore, 24th July, 1930</p> <p>1775. Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government please state</p> <p>(i) whether the Government is aware that the distribution of Lahore Municipal Wards proposed in the Notification No.9225, dated 17th March, 1980, has caused dissatisfaction on account of its inequality of voting strength and unequal geographic division ;</p> <p>(ii) whether it is a fact that the Ratepayers' Association, Mozang, Lahore, and the residents of civil Muslim wards Nos.8 and 9 have submitted a representation to Government against the proposed division of their wards;</p> <p>(iii) whether it is a fact that the whole case along with the objections was sent by the Local Self-Government to the deputy Commissioner, Lahore, for report who has not given consideration to the objection raised by the electors ;</p> <p>(iv) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what action Government intend to take in the matter?</p>

BUDGET SPEECH

S.No	Main Points
01	<p>While taking part in general discussion of Budget on 5th March, 1927:</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Now in so far as the reduction of taxes is concerned I will offer a few remarks presently. But in view of the fact that the general financial position of this province is satisfactory some provision ought to have been made in the budget at least for rural sanitation as well as for medical relief for women. In fact, medical relief for women is badly needed in this province (Hear, hear) and no provision seems to have been made for this in the budget. I would therefore draw your attention, Sir, and the attention of the honourable members of the Council to this very important consideration. As to the reduction of taxes, I suppose the Finance Secretary when he prepared his admirable review of the financial position of the province was not aware of the remission made by the Government of India.</p>
02	<p>While taking part in general discussion of Budget, on 7th March, 1930, an excerpt from the speech made by the Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal is given as follows:</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Now, Sir, we know that the province is already in debt. The problem of unemployment is becoming more and more acute every day. Trade is at low ebb. You can easily imagine what the financial future of the province is likely to be. I am inclined to think that the present position is not so much due to stationary revenues as to the present system of administration which necessitates. High salaries in the matter of which the people of this province have no say. There are to my mind only three alternatives open to the people of this province- either have the present system with all its ugly daughters, such as deficit budgets, communal bickering, starving millions debt and unemployment, or do away with the present system root and branch, or retain the form of the present system and secure the power to pay less for it. I would draw your attention only to the special grants to unaided schools during 1928, 29. You will see that the total number of schools to which grants have been made is twentyone. Out of this there are 13 Hindu institutions, 6 Sikh institutions and 2 Muslim Institutions. The grant that goes to the Hindu Institution is Rs. 16,973, to the Sikh Institutions Rs. 8,908 and to Muslim Institutions Rs. 22,00. The cause therefore of this remarkable phenomenon must be sought in the way in which money on education is spent.</p>

GENERAL SPEECHES

S.No	Speech Subject & Key Points
1	<p>Government's Demands for Grant-Education (Transferred) Grants</p> <p>10th March, 1927</p> <p>“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,04,999 be granted to Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) to defray the charges of that will come in course of payment for the year ending the 31st March 1928 in respect of Education (Transferred).”</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Sir, the question of education is extremely important and I am glad to see that the honourable members who have preceded me have spoken with great enthusiasm on the subject. They have emphasised the fact that education is a common interest, that it affects all classes of the people of this land-Hindu, Muhammadans, Sikhs, capitalists and labourers- but they have not looked at the problem from the standpoint of a foreign government. A disinterested foreign government is a contradiction in terms (Hear, hear). The foreign government is this country wants to keep the people ignorant. A foreign government is a kind of Roman Catholic Church trying to suppress all the agencies that tend to enlighten the laity.</p>
02	<p>Speech on Adjournment Motion ‘Communal Riots at Multan and to check the recurrence of such events. 18th July, 1927</p> <p>Motion for adjournment was moved by Mr. Mir Maqbool Mahmood (Amritsar Muhammadan Rural)</p> <p>“I beg to give notice for leave to make a motion for adjournment of the business of the council for the purpose of discussing the following definite matter of urgent public importance viz, the recent communal riots at Multan and to check the recurrence of such riots”</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: A roundtable conference should be held at the earliest possible moment in which Government should also be asked to participate. This conference should carefully considers</p>

	<p>this present situation and suggest ways to suppress the existing communal tension. If this communal hatred permeates the rest of the country and the people living in villages also come to loggerheads, God alone knows where eventually it will land us.</p>
03	<p>Government's Demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants 1927-28 (18th July, 1927) Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal made the following speech on the proposed supplementary and additional grants by the Governor of Punjab: Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: I propose to say a few words only because I think that it is absolutely necessary to give public expression to our feelings on the matter with a view to impress on the mind of Government the seriousness of the affair. When the events related by my friend Chaudhry Afzal Haq took place I made personal enquiries and the next day interviewed the Deputy Commissioner in his office. During the course of conversation which took place in the presence of two police officers, I related all that I had come to know of as a result of my enquiries. But to my great surprise the two police officers tried to defend their action. One of them cited an instance (in England) in which some revolutionaries were beaten on their refusal to disperse. But, Sir, the use, the highly shameless and brutal use of the <i>danda</i> made by the police, in Lahore is a blot on the fair face of civilization.</p>
4	<p>Resolution Re Filling of Posts by Open Competitive Examination, 19th July, 1927 The speech was delivered by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal on the following resolution: “‘This Council recommends to the Government that in future all posts under Government in all departments should be filled by open competition as far as possible and where this cannot be done and selection has to be made the most highly qualified candidate should be selected without regard to caste, creed, or colour.” Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: This system was adopted because it was feared that Hindu examiners might fail Muhammadan candidates and Muhammadan examiners might fail Hindu candidates (shame). Yes, it is a shameful thing; but it does exist. With all that both Hindu and Muhammadan candidates leave certain marks in other examination papers to indicate to the examiner of the candidate's caste or creed. Only the other day, I was reading the LL.B examination papers. I found the number “786” which is the numerical value of an Arabic formula, and on others I found “Om” marks meant to invoke the blessing of God as well as to reveal to the examiner the community of the candidate.</p>
05	<p>Resolution Regarding Unani & Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine, 22nd Feb., 1928 The speech was delivered by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal on the following resolution: “‘This council recommends to the Government to announce that it is their policy to encourage and promote in this province the study of the Unani & Ayurvedic System of Medicine” Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: I think, our <i>Unani</i> and <i>vedia</i> systems very much suit the people. Of course the way in which our medicines are prepared is defective and requires improvement. An institution is needed to teach pharmacy.</p>
06	<p>Resolution Regarding Application of the Principles of the Assessment of Income Tax to the Assessment of Land Revenue, 23rd February, 1928 The speech was delivered by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal on the following resolution: “‘This council recommends to the Government that the policy of applying the principles of governing the assessment of income tax to the assessment of land revenue should be adopted as a goal to be reached within the next forty years, a beginning being made as soon as possible, preferably in the present land revenue bill to afford relief to the class of smallest holders” Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Let me tell the honourable representative of Simla that the first European author to refute this theory was the Frenchman Perron in the year, 1777. Later in 1880 Briggs made a very extensive inquiry as to the law and practice in India and relating to the theory of state ownership of land.</p>

	<p>We must admit that there is injustice and we ought to seek proper remedies in order to remove the injustice in so far as it is possible. I have no hesitation in admitting that there are serious difficulties in the way of the application of the principle of income-tax of land revenue. As a matter of fact one reason why I withdraw a more or less similar resolution which I sent in last time was this, that I felt that there were certain serious difficulties and the matter had to be further investigated, although the difficulties that were then in my mind have not at all been referred to by the Honourable Revenue Member, and I need not mention them until I have heard what other members have got to say.</p> <p>I therefore suggest that holdings, not exceeding five <i>bighas</i> and situated in non-irrigated areas where the produce is practically fixed, should not be liable to the payment of land revenue. This can be done without deciding the question whether the principle of income tax should be applied to assessment of land or not.</p>
07	<p>Speech on Adjournment Motion “The Objectionable treatment of the Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhur, with Chaudhry Abdul Rahman Khan, An Honorable Member of Punjab Legislative Council, 15th March, 1928</p> <p>The except has been taken from the Speech of Dr. Sir Allama Iqbal on a matter relating to adjournment motion moved by Chaudhry Abdul Rahman Khan, member Punjab Legislative Council.</p> <p>Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal: Sir, the matter is most regrettable; we have no other alternative but to support the motion before the House, and with these words I support it.</p>

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

Solidarity of Pakistanis with Pak-Army and tribute to their sacrifices Resolution Passed by National Assembly of Pakistan

قرارداد

17-11-2022

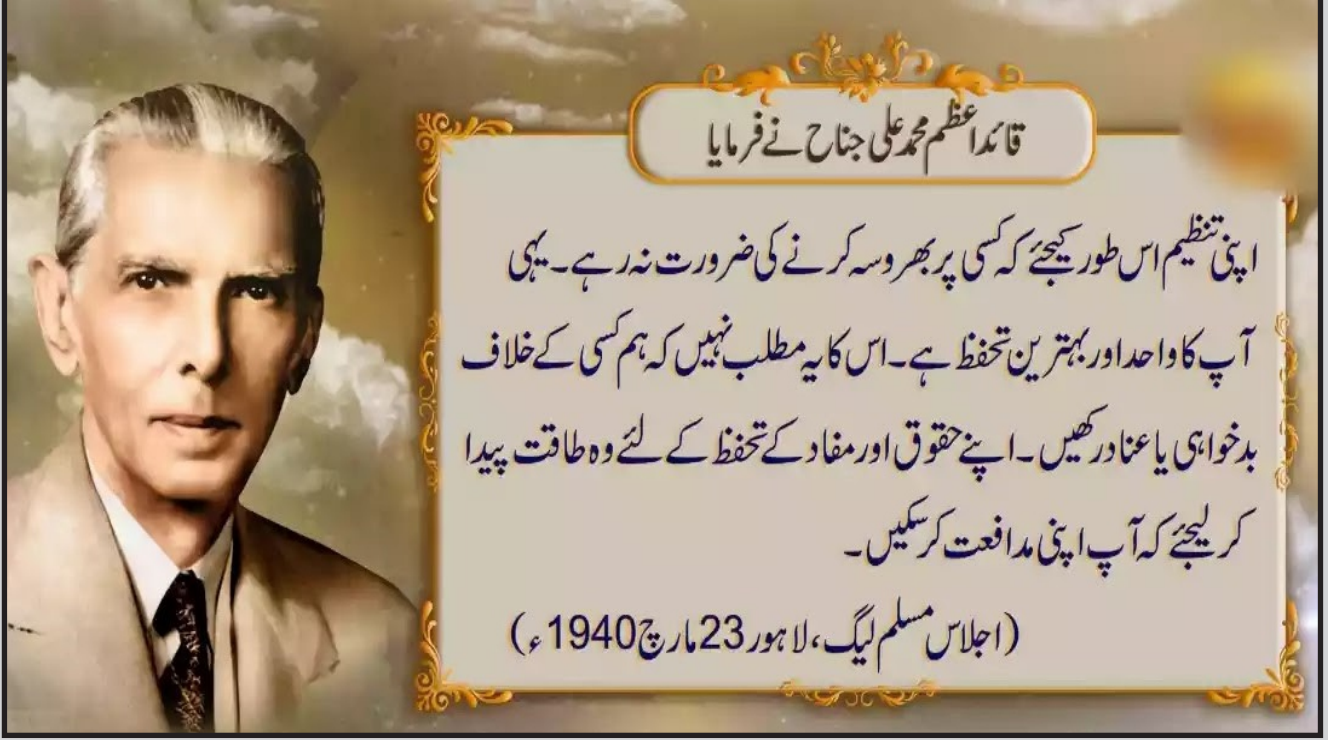
”اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان اللہ کریم کی نعمت ہے۔ بطور پاکستانی ریاست سے وفاداری ہمارے ایمان کا حصہ ہے۔ بائیس کروڑ پاکستانیوں کا نمائندہ یہ ایوان ریاست پاکستان کی نظریاتی و جغرافیائی سرحدوں کا اپنے خون کے نذرانے پیش کر کے دفاع کرنے والی افواج کے ساتھ مکمل یکجہتی کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔ اپنے افسروں و جوانوں کی لازوال قربانیوں کو خراج تحسین پیش کرتا ہے۔ ایوان مسلح افواج کے خلاف ایک مخصوص گروپ کی طرف سے چلائی جانے والی نامناسب، غیر اخلاقی، غیر قانونی، بے بنیاد اور انتہائی منفی مہم کی شدید الفاظ میں پرزور مذمت کرتا ہے۔ تمام پاکستانیوں کا نمائندہ ایوان دو ٹوک الفاظ میں واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہے کہ قوم سیسہ پلائی ہوئی دیوار سے بھی زیادہ قوت و طاقت کے ساتھ اپنی انتہائی بہادر مسلح افواج اور دیگر تمام اداروں کے ساتھ کھڑی ہے۔

یہ ایوان اپنے غیر متزلزل عزم کا اظہار کرتا ہے کہ وطن عزیز کے محافظوں اور پاکستان کے خلاف مہم میں باقاعدہ پلاننگ یا انجانے میں ہنود و یہود کے آلہ کار بنے ہوئے گمراہ ٹولے کو راہ راست پر لانے کے لیے ریاست و حکومت فوری طور پر تمام اختیارات بروئے کار لائے۔ پاکستان کی عزت و وقار قوم کی ریڈ لائن ہے۔ جو بھی اپنی حدود سے آگے بڑھنے اور دشمنوں کے عزم و تکمیل میں معاون ثابت ہونے کی راہ سے تائب نہ ہو ایسے عناصر کو عبرت کی مثال بنادیا جانا وقت کی ضرورت ہے اور پاکستان کی محب وطن عوام اور پاکستان کے بہترین مفاد میں ہے۔“

دستخط۔

احمد حسین ڈیپٹر

*Commemorating the Founding father, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's 146th
Birth Anniversary*



PAKISTAN INSTITUTE FOR PARLIAMENTARY SERVICES
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