

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

(Original Jurisdiction)

PRESENT:

MR.JUSTICE AJMAL MIAN, CJ
MR.JUSTICE CH.MUHAMMAD ARIF

CONSTITUTION PETITION NO. 69 OF 1996

Abdul Hafeez Qureshi & others

..... Petitioners

Versus

Pakistan through Secretary
Interior & others

..... Respondents

For the Petitioners

Mr.Muhammad Akram Sheikh,Sr.ASC
Mr.M.A. Zaidi, A.O.R

Respondents

N.R.

O R D E R

Mr.Muhammad Akram Sheikh, learned senior ASC
for the petitioners states that he is not in a position
today to state, whether the issues raised in this petition
particularly the allegation about private jails and
bonded labour are still live issues. He requests time
to seek instructions.

Adjourned to a date in office.

ISLAMABAD

5th May, 1999

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

(Original Jurisdiction)

PRESENT:

MR.JUSTICE AJMAL MIAN, CJ
MR.JUSTICE CH.MUHAMMAD ARIF
MR.JUSTICE KAMAL MANSUR ALAM

CONSTITUTION PETITION NO. 69 OF 1996

Abdul Hafeez Qureshi
and others

.... Petitioners

Versus

Pakistan through Secretary
Ministry of Interior & others

.... Respondents

For the Petitioners

Mr.Muhammad Akram Sheikh, Sr.ASC

Respondents

N.R.

Date of Hearing

16.6.1999

O R D E R

Notice to the Attorney General and the
Advocate General Sindh to assist the Court on the
following two points:-

- i) Whether there still exists bonded labour
system in the province of Sindh;

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN
(Original Jurisdiction)

PRESENT:

MR. JUSTICE IRSHAD HASAN KHAN, CJ
MR. JUSTICE MUHAMMAD ARIF

CONSTITUTION PETITION NO. 69 OF 1996

Abdul Hafeez Qureshi
and others Petitioner

Versus

Pakistan through Secretary
Ministry of Interior & others Respondents

For the Petitioner Mr. Muhammad Akram
Sheikh, Sr.ASC
Mr. M.A. Zaidi, AOR

For the respondents Nemo

Date of Hearing 3.2.2000

ORDER

IRSHAD HASAN KHAN, CJ.- In this Constitution
Petition No. 69 of 1996 under Article 184 (3) read with
Articles 199, 187(1), 189 and 190 of the Constitution of the
Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, relating to enforcement
of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution vide
Chapter I Part II thereof, the precise relief claimed by the
petitioner is that appropriate directions be issued to the

respondents and, in particular, respondents No. 12 and 13, to release forced agricultural labour, Haris, bonded labour including women and children, detained by them.

2. By order dated 5.5.1999, Mr Muhammad Akram Sheikh, learned Senior ASC for the petitioners requested for time to seek instructions whether the issues raised in this petition, particularly, the allegations about private jails and bonded labour were alive. Subsequently, this Court, after hearing the learned counsel for the petitioner at some length, issued notices to the learned Attorney General and the learned Advocate General, Sindh to assist the Court on the following two points:-

- i) Whether there still exists bonded labour system in the province of Sindh.
- ii) Whether Act III of 1992 does not address to agriculture bonded labour.

3. Regrettably, no law officer is present to assist the Court on the issues involved in the petition today. In the interest of justice we adjourn this case to a date in office. Let notices be repeated to the Law Officers in terms of this Court's Order dated 16.6.1999. It is further directed that on the next date of hearing the learned Attorney General may either personally appear in Court or depute some Deputy Attorney General to appear and assist the Court. As the matter pertains primarily to the Province of

Sindh, learned Advocate General, Sindh shall appear in person on the next date of hearing.

Islamabad,
3.2.2000.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN
(Appellate Jurisdiction)

Present:

*Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, CJ
Mr. Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar
Mr. Justice Khalil-ur-Rehman Ramday
Mr. Justice Muhammad Nawaz Abbasi
Mr. Justice Mian Shakirullah Jan*

CONSTITUTION PETITION NO. 69 OF 1996.

Abdul Hafeez Qureshi etc Petitioners

Versus

Pakistan thr. Secy M/o Interior etc Respondents

For the petitioners : Nemo.

For the respondents : Nemo.

Date of hearing : 09-03-2007

ORDER

*For the reason mentioned in application for adjournment, case is
adjourned to a date in office.*

*Islamabad,
09-03-2007*

*MS/**

*A
5/7/07*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN,
ISLAMABAD.

(Original Jurisdiction)

C.P No. -----1996.

1. Sb Abdul Hafeez Qureshi S/o Qazi Abdul Rahman, A-13, Old Wahdat Colony, Hyderabad, Sindh.
2. Miss Fahmida Qureshi d/o Qazi Abdul Rahman, A-13, Old Wahdat Colony, Hyderabad, Sindh.
3. Mrs. Sajida W/o Abdul Hafeez Qureshi, A- 13, Old Wahdat Colony, Hyderabad, Sindh.

Petitioners:

Versus

1. **Pakistan** through Secretary Ministry of Interior
Government of Pakistan, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad.
2. **Province of Sindh** through Secretary Home, Government of
Sindh
Sindh Secretariat, Karachi, Sindh.
3. Syed Iqbal Hyder, Ex Federal Minister, Ministry of Human
Rights.
PPP Secretariat, Islamabad.

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H6
R. Qureshi v. R. Qureshi

Corr 2-59

H6
5/2/98

4. Syed Naveed Qamaruzaman Shah, Ex Federal Minister,
Ministry of Finance.
Banglow No. 233/C Latifabad No.2 Hyderabad, Sindh.
5. Syed Abdullah Shah Ex Chief Minister, Sindh, Karachi.
6. Nisar Ahmad Siddiqui, Ex Commissioner, Hyderabad, Sindh.
7. Captain Zahid Saeed, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad,
Sindh.
8. Irfan Gul Magsi S/o Allah Bakash Magsi,
13- Civil Line, Hyderabad, Sindh.
9. Mirza Ashique Hussain. Ex Administrator, Hyderabad
Municipal Corporation Hyderabad, Sindh.
10. Salahudin Niazi. D.I.G Police, Hyderabad. Sindh.
11. Hyder Bakash Khoso, D.S.P. Cantt. Hyderabad, Sindh.
12. Ex - MPA Mir Hayat Khan Talpur, Digri, District Mirpur Khas
Sindh.
13. Mureed Khan Maree District Sanghar Sindh.
14. Naveed Aluodin S.D.M City, Hyderabad, Sindh.
15. Hamid Thaheem S.H.O. Qasimabad, Hyderabad, Sindh.
16. Barkatullah Rizvi SDM Latifabad, Sindh.

Respondents

**CONSTITUTIONAL PETITION UNDER CLAUSE 3 OF
ARTICLE 184 READ WITH ARTICLE 199 AND ARTICLES
187 (1), 189 and 190 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN, 1973.**

Respectfully Sheweth:

1. That this petition raises several questions of public importance not only with reference to enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan vide Chapter- 1 Part-II but also involves question of fundamental constitutional nature. This petition inter alia involves matters of public interest and question of general public importance with reference to enforcement of fundamental rights which call for consideration by this august court.

2. That the petitioners have been interested in the social uplift of the poor people of Sindh, particularly the peasants class, Haris/Forced agricultural labour etc. When communal riots broke out in Sindh especially Hyderabad, in 1988-1990, the petitioners established an organization named as Sindh Qaumi Saath. It was a social and welfare movement for the uplift of the poor people of the province.

3. That during the communal riots, thousands of families were uprooted. The petitioner's organization made great efforts to look after them, supply them food etc., and tried to settle them and even arrange for education for their children. The Quami Saath entered into correspondence with high officials of the Federal and provincial Governments, held press conferences, and protest meetings Finally in 1990-91, Govt. Sindh agreed to reserve 100- acres land for the settlement of the affectees of Hyderabad and also promised to grant

initially 25 acres of land (20 acres in Sahrish Nagar, North Qasimabad, and 5 acres in Kohsar, Latifabad) for development of 240 sq. yds. plots. It was also undertaken by the Govt. to grant financial assistance of one Lac rupees, each family, of construction for houses.

On 8-11-1992, a ceremony was held in Circuit House Hyderabad presided over by the Ex Provincial Finance Minister, Liaqat Ali Khan Jatoi and Ismail Rahu, Ex Minister for Livestock and Mines, where documents of allotment of plots were distributed to 283 families out of which 212 were Sindhi- speaking, and 71 were Urdu-speaking Sindhi's alongwith a cheque of rupees one lac financial assistance to each family for construction of house.

4. That most of the Sindhi speaking allottees were successfully persuaded to construct their house for which purpose all facilities like Sewerage, Drainage, Roads, Sui Gas and Electricity etc. were also provided, due to the pressure exerted by the Qaumi Saath on the relevant officials of the Govt. Also a branch of primary school at Sahrish Nagar was Government approved, and started functioning successfully.

5. That for two years, ie, from 1990 to 1992 the petitioner's organization the Qaumi Saath carried on correspondence in the names of the Haris, who were detained as bonded Agriculture labour in private Jail of Landlord Ghulan Husain Khokhar, of Tando Allahyar Hyderabad. The then Prime Minister not only set them free, but also granted 12 acres, land to each family in Distt. Badin Kadhun. However since no water was available, the land could not be tilled/cultivated. Similar operations were carried out by the Qaumi Saath in respect of bonded labour including women and children, from other landlord like Ali Gul Umerani, Lila Ram, Iqbal Memon, Niaz Chandio etc.

6. That petitioners communicated in 1993-1995 to the Prime Minister and her Govt, the Sindh Govt. And the Amnesty International, the details of the bonded agricultural labour, women labour and child labor. This enraged the Provincial Govt. Of Sindh and they started harassing the petitioner. The local leadership of P.P.P were jealous of the social work successfully carried on by the petitioners and thus they joined hands with the provincial administration to harrass them. The incident of self-immolation (burning themselves) by two ladies Zebunnisa and Hakim Zadi on 11-09-96, was used as a pretext by the PPP who had great influence in the local administration, and they misused this incident and exploited it to blame Qaumi Saath on the false charge that the two ladies were provoked and encouraged by this social organization.

7. That respondent No. 3 Iqbal Hyder, at the instance of Mirza Ashique Hussain former administrator Hyderabad Municipal Corporation respondent No. 9 and Irfan Gul Magsi, local PPP leader respondent No. 8 held a press conference in Islamabad on 17-09-1996 and charged that an "extremist" organization (falsely implying Quami Saath) was involved in this sad incident and that it was out to create dis satisfaction against the Govt. He openly threatened that this organization would be taught a lesson soon and former Federal Minister of Finance Syed Naveed Qamar-u-zaman Shah respondent No. 4 also misguided the then Prime Minister of Pakistan because he and his father were leaders of zaimindar's of Sindh and grudged differences with the Qaumi Saath on the issue of forced agriculture labor in lower Sindh.

8. On 21-09-96 the provincial police headed by Hyder Bakhsh Khoso, DSP Cantt, Hyderabad respondent No. 11 and other officials, carried out a raid on house and office of the petitioners and arrested Miss Fahmida Qurehsi without warrant. The following day, Ibrahim Dal, an activist of Qaumi Saath, was also arrested when he was

distributing a press release in the press club at Hyderabad. Two sympathizers of Qaumi Saath Viz Mir Ahmad Yar Khan and Mohamamad Ashraf Saand, were also arrested from their offices. On the 23rd September, 1996 police raided the house of the petitioner's brother-in-law, Jamil Ahmad Qureshi. On the 25th September, 1996 the petitioner's brother Engr. Abdul Ahad was arrested when he was going to his office. On the 26th, September 1996 Mitho Bheel and Mohammad Mithal (new Muslim) who had been living with the petitioners was arrested from the roadside. On the 27 September 1996 the police raided the Qaumi Saath Welfare Center and took away all record and expensive material like Photostat machine, computer and cash of trust etc., with them. The whole material was loaded on three trucks and taken away by DSP Hyder Bakhsh Khoso respondent No. 11 and SDM City Novied Allow-Din respondent No. 14, SDM Latifabad respondent No.16 and SHO (Hamid Thaeem) Qasim abad respondent No. 15. Thereafter the office building was demolished continuously for two days. About two hundreds of Haris available in organization, including women and children were beaten up and arrested.

9. That in order to defame and discredit the organization. False cases were registered on cooked up charges against the Haris workers and the petitioner's sympathizers were challenged and tortured. Even those who stood sureties were arrested by Hyder Bakhsh Khoso, respondent No 11.

10. That respondent No. 12 and 13 are using thousands of forced agricultural labour, including women and children, on their land in Digri and Sanghar. The Qaumi Saath carried out campaign for the liberation of this forced labour, form May, 1996 onwards. These landlords took counter measures against the petitioner's including inciting members of the provincial assembly as well as got published malicious associations against them in the Press.

11. That the above-noted actions and other similar forms of harassment of the petitioners, were taken by the Respondents in violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the petitioners in Articles 14,15,17,25 read with Articles 2-A4, 9 and 11 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.

12. That the respondents have grossly violated the petitioner's right to protection of Constitution and the law as guaranteed by article 2-A4 ,9 ,11, 14, 15,17 and 25 of the Constitution and there by they are obliged to invoke the original Constitutional and human rights jurisdiction of this august court.

Violation inter alia of fundamental rights conferred by Article 2 A 4, 9,11, 14, 15, 17, and article 25 of the Constitution whereunder all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. The question raised by the petitioners arise for consideration by this august court in this Constitutional Petition under Clause- 3 of Article 184 of the Constitution in as much as the question of public importance is involved with reference to the enforcement of fundamental rights conferred by Chapter -1 of Part II of the Constitution. It is respectfully submitted that these proceedings are in the nature of public interest litigation and, therefore, in order to advance the cause of justice and public good the power conferred on this august court under Clause 3 of Article 184 may kindly be exercised liberally. The provisions of the Constitution touching fundamental Rights ought to be construed broadly and liberally in favour of those on whom the rights have been conferred. A constitutional provision containing fundamental rights is a permanent provision intended to cater for all times to come and ought to receive a dynamic progressive and liberal interpretation keeping in view ideals of the people, socio economic, political-cultural values enshrined in the Objective Resolution so as to extend benefit of the same to the maximum people.

It is well recognized that in interpreting the provision of the constitution is, it should receive widest construction which is beneficial to the maximum extent. The Constitution is a living document which reflects the aims and aspirations, genius, temper and thinking of the people. It is not merely an imprisonment of the past which, but is also alive to the unfolding of the future. Therefore, a flexible and progressive approach which may extend benefit to the Constitution to the people at large has to be preferred. The constitution should be given liberal and broad interpretation which promotes harmony, consistency and keep the constitution alive and progressive.

The impugned acts of the respondents are against the spirit of equity and justice as guaranteed under Article 4 of the Constitution. Article 4 holds out the promise that "to enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right of every citizen and every other person for the time being within Pakistan."

13. That the acts of the respondents are against the fundamental spirit of the Constitution as enshrined in the objectives resolution. It is submitted that the Objectives Resolution is the only portion of the constitution that was drafted and approved by the real founding fathers of the State. The Objectives Resolution which has now become a substantive part of the constitution vide Article 2 - A, proclaims that Pakistan is to be a country. "Where in the state shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people." The provisions and principles as contained in the Objective Resolution are now substantive and effective part of the Constitution. In view of its Article 2 A, according to the opening part of the Objective Resolution the sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone. The law of Allah is the supreme, immutable, unsurmountable and unalterable and every other man made

law has to be struck down. Almighty Allah has delegated His authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within limits prescribed by Him as a sacred trust. Acting against it will thus be breach of trust.

It is submitted that under this clause of the Objectives Resolution it is clearly visualized that the people of Pakistan have the right to choose the representatives who wield authority under the State. The respondents by their acts have totally frustrated this great promise held out in the Objective Resolution. It will not be out of place to mention that even while construing Fundamental Rights, the Objectives Resolution has to be kept in view and should receive widest possible construction so as to advance the goals envisaged therein. It is pursuant to the objectives Resolution that inter alia fundamental rights pertaining to the equal protection of law, equality of the citizens, rights of life, liberty and other rights have been incorporated in the constitution and the framers of the Constitution were not oblivious of the mandate given to them by the objectives Resolution. It is clear from the objectives resolution that the principles of Social justice and the authority to be exercised being a sacred trust as enunciated by Islam are to be fully observed.


14. That as already submitted above, it is a constitutional duty of the State to give equal protection of its laws to its citizens. The respondents are denying the petitioners their fundamental right of equality before the law and of non discrimination.

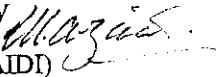
15. That the petitioners have no adequate efficacious or alternate remedy other than seeking protection of this honorable court in exercise of the powers under Clause - 3 of Article 184, 199 (1) read together with Articles 187, 189 and 190 to make it clear that the instant is a fit case for enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the same also

involves public interest litigation and this august court is fully in possession of jurisdiction, power and competence to pass all proper and necessary orders as the facts of the case justify. In as much as these proceedings are in the nature of public interest litigation intended to advance the cause of justice and public good. Therefore, the powers conferred on this august court under Clause-3 of Article 184 may kindly be exercised liberally. The provisions of Constitution touching fundamental rights ought to be construed broadly and liberally in favor of the petitioners. It is submitted that the issues raised pertain to the basic human rights of the petitioners and are of a fundamental constitutional nature calling for a binding pronouncement from this august and highest judicial decision making forum in Pakistan. The questions involved are of great public importance with reference to enforcement of fundamental rights and the matters involved come under the purview of public interest litigation.

In view of the above as the questions of great public importance not only with reference to enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan vide chapter 1 part II but questions of fundamental constitutional nature are also involved this august court may very graciously be pleased to initiate action and make orders and issue such directions to the government of Pakistan, Provincial Govt. of Sindh and other respondents as may be appropriate for the enforcement inter alia of the above fundamental rights, with a view to allow the petitioners and their organization to carry on its social and educational work in peasants class without any hindrance. The money and material taken away by the respondents may kindly be ordered to be restored to the petitioners and they may be appropriately compensated for the demolition of the Qaumi Saath Welfare Center and its library. The Respondents nos. 12 and 13 may also be directed to release the forced labour, Haris, bonded agricultural labour including women and children, detained by them.


The petitioners also pray for the costs of this constitutional petition and for the grant of any relief that this august court deems fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case with references to enforcement of fundamental rights, public interest and for complete justice.

Drawn and settled by

(MUHAMMAD AKRAM SHEIKH)
Senior Advocate,
Supreme Court of Pakistan.
20-21 Ist Floor, Sadiq Plaza,
69 Shahrah-e- Quaid-i-Azam,
Lahore.

Filed by

(M.A ZAIDI)
Advocate on Record,
Supreme Court of Pakistan
Islamabad.

CERTIFICATE

As per information gathered from the petitioner, this is the first Constitutional Petition on the subject before this honorable court.


Advocate on Record.

روزنامہ نوائے وقت راولپنڈی / اسلام آباد (۲) ۱۸ ستمبر ۱۹۹۶ء

ٹنڈو بہاول کیس، خود سوزی کے واقعہ میں قوم پرست تنظیم ملوث ہے

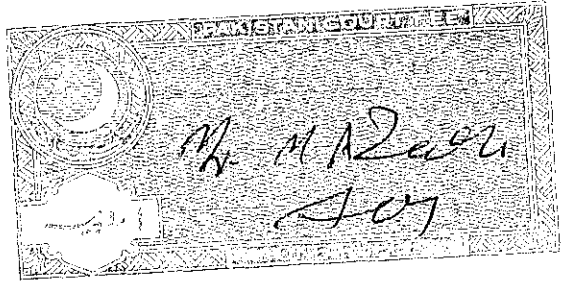
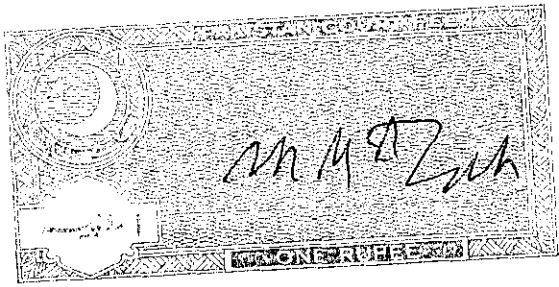
بے غیرت افراد نے سیاسی دکان چمکانے کیلئے معصوم خواتین کو نذر آتش کر دیا: اقبال حیدر

اسلام آباد (خصوصی رپورٹ) انسانی حقوق کے وفاقی وزیر سید اقبال حیدر نے کہا ہے کہ ٹنڈو بہاول میں دو خواتین کی خود سوزی کا واقعہ چند مفاد پرست اور بے غیرت لوگوں کی جانب سے سیاسی دکان چمکانے اور ذاتی طمع و ہوس کی خاطر معصوم خواتین کو بھیشت پڑھانے کی ایک بدترین صورت ہے۔

خواتین کے استحصال کی اس سے بڑی مثال ملحقہ تاریخ میں نہیں ملتی۔ وہ بدھ کے روز یہاں پی آئی ڈی میں پرنسپل کا دفتر سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ حکومت کے فوری اقدامات کے نتیجے میں خود کو آگ لگانے والی نرس بقیہ نمبر 5 فوج 7 پر اقبال حیدر، خود سوزی

بقیہ 5 اقبال حیدر / خود سوزی

النساء اور حاکم زادی نامی دونوں قیمتی بہنوں کی حالت تدریج بہتر ہو رہی ہے اور ان کے علاج معالجہ کے لئے سینٹر ترین برن سپیشلسٹوں کی خدمات حاصل کر لی گئی ہیں۔ ڈاکٹروں کے مطابق حاکم زادی کے جسم کو ۸۰ فیصد اور زینب النساء کے جسم کو ۸۵ فیصد نقصان پہنچا۔ اقبال حیدر نے کہا کہ جون ۱۹۹۲ء میں پیش آنے والے سانحہ کے نتیجے میں ٹنڈو بہاول کے بھگروہی خاندان کو سب سے زیادہ نقصان پہنچا تھا اور اس سانحے میں ۹ افراد کو قتل کر دیا گیا تھا جبکہ ایک شخص زخمی ہوا تھا اس وقت کی حکومت نے مقتولین کے لواحقین کو تین تین لاکھ روپے نقد اور ۲۵۰۲۵ ایکڑ اراضی بطور معاوضہ دی تھی۔ اس سانحہ میں حاکم زادی کا شوہر اور اس کے دو بھائیوں کو بھی ہلاک کر دیا گیا تھا چنانچہ اسے بھی مجموعی طور پر ۹ لاکھ روپے اور ۲۵ ایکڑ اراضی دی گئی تھی جبکہ اس سے پہلے بھی کچھ زرعی اراضی اس خاندان کے پاس موجود تھی۔ اس سانحہ کے بعد حاکم زادی نے فیروز محسن نامی ایک شخص سے شادی کر لی جس کا تعلق "ہندو قومی سٹو" نامی ایک نام نہاد قوم پرست تنظیم سے ہے۔



روزانه برسات ڪراچي (٦) اربع 18 سيپٽمبر 1996ع

ٽنڊو بهاول جي عورتن جو پاڻ ساڙڻ وارو واقعو اڳواٽ ٺهيل ڊرامو هو: اقبال حيدر

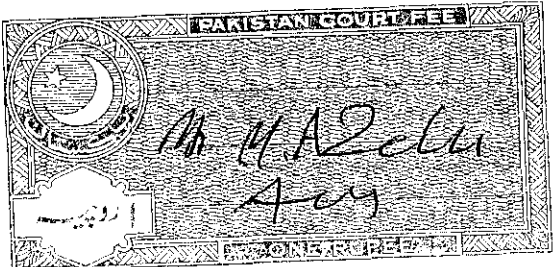
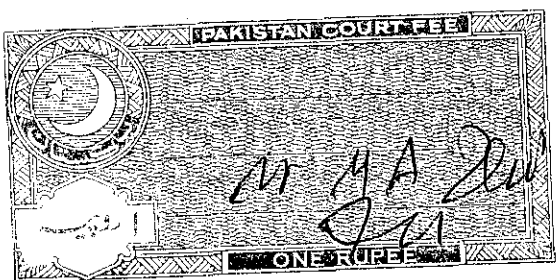
ان واقعي پويان لڪل هٿن کي سزا ڏني ويندي جنهن بن معصوم عورتن کي پاڻ ساڙڻ لاءِ ورغلائيو

ڪيس جي شروعات ۾ اٿارٽي جنرل ذريعي دير نه ڪرائي وئي آهي، ويڪيشن کانپوءِ شنوايون شروع ڪيون وينديون: پريس ڪانفرنس

ڪجهه مفاد پرست ماڻهن پنهنجا مقصد حاصل ڪرڻ ۽ ملڪ کي عالمي سطح تي بدنام ڪرڻ ڏسو صفحو 7 ڪالم 6	واقعي جي ڳجهن هٿن کي سزا ڏني ويندي. هو اڳاري ڏهاڙي پي آءِ جي ميڊيا سينٽر ۾ پريس ڪانفرنس ڪري رهيو هو. هن چيو ته	اسلام آباد (اي پي پي): انساني حقن واري وفاقي وزير سينيٽر سيد اقبال حيدر چيو آهي ته ٽنڊي بهاول جي عورتن پاران پاڻ ساڙڻ واري
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بقايا: اقبال حيدر

لاءِ انهن ٻن معصوم عورتن کي ورغلائيو آهي. حڪومت ڪنهن کي اها اجازت نه ڏيندي ته ڪو پنهنجا مفاد حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ عورتن کي استعمال ڪري، جيڪو اسلام جي پيڻ خلاف آهي. هن چيو ته ٽنڊو بهاول ڪيس جون شنوايون اٿارٽي جنرل ذريعي پوئتي نه ڪرايون ويون آهن ۽ جنهن جو الزام حڪومت تي مڙهيو ويو آهي. هن چيو ته وزيراعظم بينظير ڀٽو خود ٽنڊو بهاول ڪيس جي جوابدارن جي رحيم جي اپيل رد ڪري چڪي آهي ۽ صدر کي به رد ڪرڻ لاءِ چيو اٿائين. هن چيو ته ڪيس هن وقت سپريم ڪورٽ ۾ آهي ۽ ان جون شنوايون سمر ويڪيشن کانپوءِ شروع ڪيون وينديون. هن چيو ته هو خود ڪئٽين کي انصاف ڏياريندو. هن چيو ته هو خود متاثر ڪئٽين جي ڪئٽين جي گهرن ۾ ويو آهي ۽ کيس يقين ڏياريو ويو آهي ته حڪومت انهن جي ٻارڙن پاڻ ساڙيندڙ عورتن جي مڪمل سار سنڀار ڪندي. هن چيو ته عورتن پاران پاڻ ساڙڻ وارو واقعو ڪجهه مفاد پرستن پاران اڳواٽ ٺهيل هڪ ڊرامو هو.



روزاني "خلق" حيدرآباد (۱) 18 سيپٽمبر 1996ع

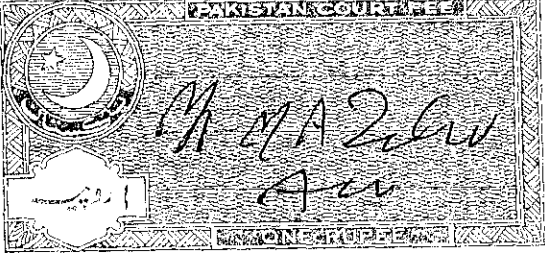
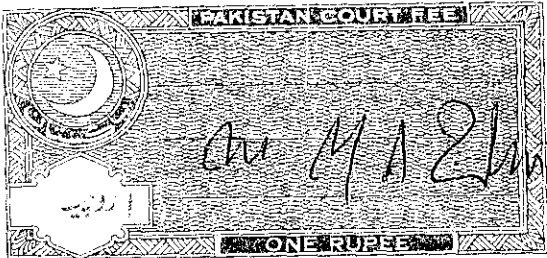
سپريم ڪورٽ جون موڪلون ختم ٿيندي ئي ٿنڊي بهاول ڪيس جي سماعت شروع ٿيندي

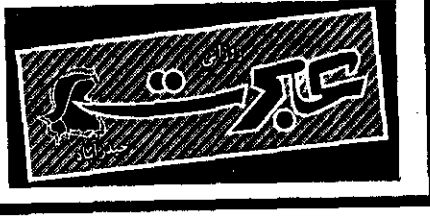
انارٽي جنرل چاڻي وائي ڪيس جي سماعت جي سلسلي ۾ ناخبري جريا ڪتب نه پيو آئي؛ اهو الزام غلط آهي

اڪ سياسي تنظيم سنڌي قومي سائ جي ڪارڪن پنهنجي تنظيم جي مشهور ڊاڻ پنهنجي زال حاڪم زادي کي سڙڻ تي مجبور ڪيو، وفاقي وزير اقبال حيدر اسلار آباد آبيوز چيف، انساني حقن واري وفاقي وزير اقبال حيدر، وراهي ته سپريم ڪورٽ جون موڪلون ختم ٿيندي ئي ٿنڊي

پتاي: اقبال حيدر.

بهاول ڪيس جي سماعت شروع ٿي وڃندي، ڪالهه هتي ڪيل پريس ڪانفرنس ۾ سوالن جا جواب ڏيندي هن چيو ته اهو الزام سراسر غلط آهي ته انارٽي جنرل ڪيس ۳ سماعت جي سلسلي ۾ ناخبري جريا ڪتب آڻي رهيو آهي. هن چيو ته اهو تاثر سراسر غلط آهي. هن چيو ته دراصل ڪن سياسي ماڻهن پنهنجا مقصد حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ عورتن کان آپگهات ڪرائڻ جي ڪوشش ڪئي آهي. هن چيو ته بيان ڪي ساڻڻ جي ڪوشش ڪندڙ هڪ عورت جا ڪن زادي هڪ مقامي سياسي تنظيم سنڌي قومي سائ جي ڪارڪن ٿيڻ تي سان ٻي شادي ڪئي. جنهن پنهنجي تنظيم جي مشهور ڊاڻ پنهنجي زال کي آپگهات ڪرڻ تي مجبور ڪيو هڪ سوال جي جا به ڀڙ ڪي ساڻڻڻ ٻئي عورتون ڪجهه وقت اڳ اسلار آباد آيون هيون. پر ڪنهن به وزير ساڻن ملاقات نه ڪئي. هن چيو ته اها ڳالهه به غلط آهي ته اهي عورتون هتي آيون هيون.





اربع 18 سيپٽمبر 1996ع

فيروز پتي ۽ ٻين مفاد ماڻهن لاءِ مسڪين عورتن کي باهه ڏياري: اقبال حيدر

نام نهاد تنظيم قومي ساٿ جي ابراهيم دل ڄام دور ۾ باهه ڏني نتيجي ۾ کين پلاٽ مليا

شرم جهڙي ڳالهه آهي جو ذاتي مفادن خاطر عورتن کي هٿ وٺي باهه ڏني وئي

متاثر عورتن جي مدد ڪئي پئي وڃي - اميد آهي ته سپريم ڪورٽ موڪل ختم ٿيڻ تي کيس جي ٻڌڻي ڪندي

اسلام آباد (بيورو رپورٽ) انساني حقن جي وفاقي وزير سيد اقبال حيدر چيو آهي ته نام نهاد تنظيم سنڌي قومي ساٿ سان تعلق رکندڙ فيروز پتي ۽ ٻين ذاتي مفاد حاصل ڪرڻ ۽ حڪومت کي

بقايا: نمبر 13 ڏسو صفحو 2

بقايا: 13 اقبال حيدر

بدنام ڪرڻ لاءِ تڏهو بهاول جي واقعي جو سهارو وٺي ٻن مسڪين عورتن کي هٿ سان باهه ڏياري آهي ته جيئن کين سياسي فائدو پهچي سگهي. ڪالهه شام جو پريس ڪانفرنس ڪئي خطاب ڪندي اقبال حيدر چيو ته ڄام صادق جي دور ۾ به ان نام نهاد تنظيم جي هڪ اڳواڻ ابراهيم دل به پاڻ کي باهه ڏني هئي، جنهن جي نتيجي ۾ حڪومت کين وڏي پيماني تي فنڊ ۽ پلاٽ ڏنا هئا. هن چيو ته اها شرم جي ڳالهه آهي جو ذاتي مفادن خاطر اهڙن ماڻهن پنهنجن عورتن کي هٿ وٺي باهه ڏني آهي ته جيئن کين سياسي فائدو پهچي سگهي. هن چيو ته حڪومت انهن متاثرين عورتن جي هر ممڪن مدد ڪري رهي آهي ۽ زندگي موت الله جي هٿ ۾ آهي. هن چيو ته سپريم ڪورٽ جي موڪل ختم ٿي رهي آهي ۽ اميد آهي ته مک جوابدار ميجر ارشد جي ڪيس جي سماعت شروع ٿيندي. هن چيو ته حڪومت اقليتن کي هر ممڪن تحفظ ڏئي رهي آهي ۽ انهن جي حقن جو خيال رکي ٿي.

