PART III

Other Notifications, Orders, etc.

SENATE SECRETARIAT

Islamabad, the 30th August, 2019

No. F. 24(42)/2018-Legis.—Pursuant to sub-rule (4) of rule 194 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate, 2012, the following reports of the Standing Committees presented to the Senate on 30th August, 2019, are published for information:—

REPORT OF THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES, REGULATIONS & COORDINATION ON THE BILL TITLED “THE COMPULSORY BLOOD TEST OF THE SPOUSES & PROPOSED SPOUSES FOR THALASSEMIA DISEASE BILL, 2019” INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MIAN MUMHAMMAD ATEEQ SHAikh.

I, Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh, Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination, have the honour to submit, on behalf of the Committee, this report on the Bill titled “The Compulsory Blood Test of the Spouses & proposed Spouses for Thalassemia Disease Bill, 2019” referred by the House to the Standing Committee on National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination in its sitting held on 21st January, 2019.

1515 (1—32)

Price: Rs. 40.00

[1318(2019)/Ex. Gaz.]
2. The Composition of the Standing Committee is as under:

(1) Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh  
    Chairman
(2) Senator Dr. Ghaus Muhammad Khan Niazi  Member
(3) Senator Ayesha Raza Farooq  Member
(4) Senator Dilawar Khan  Member
(5) Senator Dr. Asad Ashraf  Member
(6) Senator Dr. Ashok Kumar  Member
(7) Senator Dr. Sikandar Mandhro  Member
(8) Senator Liaquat Khan Tarakai  Member
(9) Senator Prof. Dr. Mehr Taj Roghani  Member
(10) Senator Sana Jamali  Member
(11) Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen  Member
(12) Senator Manzoor Ahmed Khan Kakar  Member

3. Since the discussion could not be held on the bill within 60 days of being referred from the House, extension of 60 working days was solicited from the Chairman Senate. The Committee considered and discussed the Bill in detail in its meeting held on 2nd May, 2019. The following Members of the Committee attended the meeting:

(1) Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh  Chairman
(2) Senator Dr. Ghaus Muhammad Khan Niazi  Member
(3) Senator Ayesha Raza Farooq  Member
(4) Senator Dilawar Khan  Member
(5) Senator Asad Ashraf  Member
(6) Senator Dr. Sikandar Mandhro  Member
(7) Senator Prof. Dr. Mehr Taj Roghani  Member
(8) Senator Sana Jamali  Member
(9) Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen  Member

4. The Chairman Committee who was also the mover of the bill highlighted the objects and reasons for introduction of the bill. He informed that Thalassemia is a hereditary genetic dis-order causing dis-order in production of the Hemoglobin. In reply to proposal for clubbing of the bill with hereditary act, the Chairman Committee apprised the Committee that since 2015 when this bill was first time introduced in the Parliament but it could not pass even after 3 years and if it further clubbed with the hereditary bill, it will take much longer time due to the devolution of the case. Senator Prof. Dr. Mehar Taj Roghani proposed that due to gravity of the issue, the bill may be passed. The Minister Incharge highlighted that the bills passed in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh have been not implemented in letter and spirit. He proposed that as a model, this bill may be approved and it must be implemented in true manner in Islamabad Capital Territory. The Committee unanimously approved the bill without any amendment.
5. After discussion and deliberation, the Committee recommends that
the bill titled “The Compulsory Blood Test of the Spouses & proposed Spouses
for Thalassemia Disease Bill, 2019” may be passed by the House as introduced in
the Senate.

6. The committee has directed the ministry to formulate the rules
under the said Act not later than 3 months from the approval of the same from
both Houses of the Parliament and report back to the Senate Standing
Committee on National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination
through notification of formulation of the relevant rules.

7. The Bill as introduced in the Senate is placed at Annexure-A.

Sd/-
JAMIL AHMED KHOSO, 
Secretary Committee.

Sd/-
SENATOR
MIAN MUHAMMAD ATEEQ SHAIKH,
Chairman (Committee).

INTRODUCED ON 21-01-2019

[AS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE]

A

BILL

to provide compulsory blood test for proposed spouse for Thalassaemia

WHEREAS it is expedient to take concrete steps for controlling the
hazardous isease of Thalassaemia and to make a law for testing of proposed
spouses who have thalassaemia and manifest the disease;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be
called the Compulsory Blood Test of the Spouses and Proposed Spouses for
Thalassaemia Disease Act, 2018.

(2) It extends to the whole of Islamabad Capital Territory.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise,—
(a) “Thalassaemia” means a disease in which a child or an adult becomes anaemic because of a genetic defect of haemoglobin;

(b) “Thalassaemia major” means a stage of Thalassaemia which clinically manifests itself as severe anaemia requiring treatment with repeated blood transfusion and medicines;

(c) “Thalassaemia minor or trait” means Thalassaemia which results in mild anaemia and is often misdiagnosed as an iron deficiency anaemia if appropriate blood tests are not carried out; and

(d) “Prenatal diagnosis” means test carried out during pregnancy.

3. **State Obligation for Affirmative Action.**—(1) The Government shall design and follow a strong and effective system and shall introduce and set up system of Genetic Counselling and diagnostic facilities for the citizens of Islamabad Capital Territory and shall encourage the citizens to take necessary counselling and blood test to diagnose Thalassaemia trait status.

(2) The Government shall ensure easy access to facilities provided for diagnosis of Thalassaemia carriers and safe blood transfusion as well.

(3) The Government shall also ensure that Non-Governmental Organizations are providing safe blood transfusion to the Thalassaemia patients.

4. **Blood Test before Marriage.**—(1) The Citizens shall be advised and counselled to obtain the premarital blood screening to ensure that they are riot carrying the trait.

(2) All clinics, hospitals and centres treating the Thalassaemia patients shall ensure that they shall provide necessary counselling to the proposed spouses and their parents before marrying and inform them clearly about the risks of consanguineous marriage and on their chances of having Thalassaemia children.

(3) Antenatal tests shall be carried out on pregnant women who are known carriers and whose spouses are also carrier for the trait, subject to the approval having being obtained from the pregnant women and their spouses.

(4) All Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running centres dealing with Thalassaemia shall ensure that they spend at least 10% of their budget on developing facilities for prenatal diagnosis of Thalassaemia.

(5) In case a non-Governmental Organization, clinic or hospital fails to carry out the necessary action they shall face administrative action from the concerned Ministry. A fine amounting to rupees fifty thousand shall be imposed
on the non-Governmental Organization, clinic or hospital which fails to carry out the test.

5. **Reporting of test result.**—(1) The test results are to be reported to those who are tested and if they are carriers (have Thalassaemia minor or trait) they are to be given counselling regarding their marrying someone with the same trait and the risk of passing on the disease to their offspring. The test results are to be entered into a data bank for registration of carriers of the trait.

   (2) Antenatal test result are to be reported to the women tested and her partner and if the test is positive the parents are to be advised about the condition of the fetus and offered an option of terminating the pregnancy.

6. **Preventive Measures.**—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law or rule for the time being in force, every marriage in the Islamabad Capital Territory before solemnizing shall fulfil the following precautionary / preventive health measures that:

   (a) Nikkah Registrar shall obtain test reports of premarital screening of spouse for Thalassaemia;

   (b) The result whatever it may be shall have no effect on the marriage being solemnized.

   (c) The Nikah Registrar shall keep and maintain these reports for at least two years from the date marriage is solemnized;

   (d) If marriage is solemnized in contravention of these provisions or paragraph (c) is violated, the license of such Nikah Registrar shall be cancelled or whoever, other than Nikah Registrar, solemnized such marriage shall be fined Rs.10,000.

7. **Power to make rules.**—The Government shall make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act within six months of the commencement of this Act and shall be placed before the Parliament for information.

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**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

Thalassaemia is a hereditary genetic disorder causing impaired production of haemoglobin. It is a dangerous disease which kills a large number of children in Pakistan every year. It is very much needed to take appropriate steps to stop further spread of this disease and arrange for proper precautionary measures control its spread.
2. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

SENATOR
MIAN MUHAMMAD ATEEQ SHAIKH,
Member-in-Charge.

Report of Senate Standing Committee on Interior on the Bill titled “The Islamabad Community Integration Bill, 2019” introduced by Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmad in the House on 29th April, 2019

I, Chairman of Senate Standing Committee on Interior, have the Honour to present report on the Bill titled “The Islamabad Community Integration Bill, 2019” Introduced by Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmad in the House on 29th April, 2019.

2. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee by the House on 29th April, 2019 for consideration and report back to the House.

3. The composition of the Standing Committee on Interior is as under:

i. Senator A. Rehman Malik Chairman
ii. Senator Kalsoom Parveen Member
iii. Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi Member
iv. Senator Chaudhary Tanvir Khan Member
v. Senator Muhammad Asad Ali Khan Junejo Member
vi. Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmad Member
vii. Senator Muhammad Talha Mehmood Member
viii. Senator Farooq Hamid Naek Member
ix. Senator Dr. Shehzad Waseem Member
x. Senator Haji Momin Khan Afridi Member
xi. Senator Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh Member
xii. Senator Kauda Babur Member
xiii. Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen Member
xiv. Minister for Interior Ex-Officio Member

4. The Committee considered and discussed the Bill in its meeting held on 8th 2019. The following Members of the Committee and Mover of the Bill attended the meeting:—
5. The following members attended the meeting:

i. **Senator Abdul Rehman Malik** *Chairman*

ii. Senator Kalsoom Perveen *Member*

iii. Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi *Member*

iv. Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen *Member*

v. Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmed *Member / Mover*

vi. Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh *Member / Mover*

vii. Senator Dr. Shehzad Waseem *Member*

viii. Senator Muhammad Asad Ali Khan Junejo *Member*

ix. Senator Kauda Babur *Member*

6. The committee considered the Bill titled “The Islamabad Community Integration Bill, 2019” introduced by Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmad in the House on 29th April, 2019.


8. Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmed briefed the Committee that this Bill had been inspired by the Prophet’s message with the following salient features:

i. It is a strategy for social change by introducing “Rifahi Community System”. Establishing small community units *i.e.* one sub-sector in a locality in urban area and one village in the rural area with cooperation based mechanism.

ii. The cooperation is giving social responsibility to one person to take care of hunger, non-availability of medicine, acute frustration owing to social estrangement and isolation especially among the economically vulnerable widows and orphans.

iii. To start with, this program can be introduced within the ranks of party workers. The Greatest Law Giver on the face of this earth outlined the role of human relationship that “after pronouncing faith in God the second duty is to love and serve the human beings”. To fulfill basic needs of the citizens is the responsibility of the State.

iv. Simultaneously, the contribution by the individual is moral and ethical responsibility to stand by the fellow citizens for basic needs and problems. Saying of Hazrat Umer-e-Farooq (R.A) “If a dog dies of starvation by the bank of Tigris I will be held responsible.”
v. The Present Endeavour is how to translate human spirit to help each other and how to invoke sense of sympathy for the fellow human beings in distress. Few steps are envisaged; Travel down to the grass root level and start from the smallest possible collective Unit where the framework is provided for cooperation based on voluntary contribution, systematic maintenance of accounts and mechanism of helping the most needy from within this group so that none dies of hunger, non-availability of medicine and acute frustration owing to social estrangement and isolation.

vi. This was not only envisioned but also this framework was put on ground by as a great man as Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him); when He (P.B.U.H) established the welfare State of Medina. In our present perspective, such a tiny unit can be given any name like “Rifahi Committee”.

vii. The concept can be enlarged furthermore to a sizeable extent. The security, the protection and well-being of the community is the purpose of this Act.

9. Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmed informed the Committee that some amendments have been made in the original Bill in pursuance of the observations of the Committee raised in its previous meeting. He also stated that Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi played a crucial role in making the Bill as per the observations of the Committee.

10. The Committee considered the Bill clause by clause as presented with amendments.

11. The Chairman Committee, after a threadbare discussion on the Bill, put for vote.

12. The Committee recommended that the House may pass the Bill as amended by the Committee.

13. The Bill as passed by the Committee is annexed as Annexure-A and the Bill as introduced in the House is annexed as Annexure-B.

14. The Chairman Committee disposed of the matter.

Sd/-
TANVEER AHMED,
D.G./Secretary Committee.

Sd/-
SENATOR
A. REHMAN MALIK,
Chairman (Committee).
ANNEXURE-A

[AS PASSED BY THE COMMITTEE]

A

BILL

CHAPTER-I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Sort title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Islamabad Community Integration Act, 2019.

   (2) It shall extend to the Islamabad Capital Territory.

   (3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—(1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

   (a) “Act” means the Islamabad Community integration Act, 2019;

   (b) “Committee” means the Rifahi Committee and its sub-committee established under section 3;

   (c) “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Committee;

   (d) “Government” means the Chief Commissioner;

   (e) “Managing Body” means the Managing Body of the Rifahi Committee;

   (f) “Member” means a member of the Rifahi or Rifahi sub-committee;

   (g) “Patwar Circle” means village or a group of villages form a Patwar Circle and is headed by a **Patwari**;

   (h) “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Rifahi Committee;

   (i) “Sub-sector” means one sub-sector in Islamabad Capital Area, as designated by the Capital Development Authority;

   (j) “Treasurer” means the Treasury officer of the Rifahi Committee; and
(k) “Vice Chairperson” means the Vice Chairperson of the Committee.

(l) “Employee” means the staff of the Committee.

CHAPTER-II

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES

3. Establishment of the Rifahi Committees.—(1) Within one year of the commencement of this Act, the Chief Commissioner shall establish Committees to be known as the “Rifahi Committees” and Rifahi sub-committees.

(2) There shall be a “Rifahi Committee” for every two hundred houses as may be prescribed, comprising of twenty Members each.

(3) There shall be a Rifahi sub-committee of everyone hundred houses in urban areas or a village in the rural area comprising of 10 members each.

(4) A Member of the “Rifahi sub-committee” shall be elected for every ten houses of a Sub-sector in the urban areas and similarly for ten houses in a village in rural areas, as may be prescribed.

(5) The Chairperson of the Rifahi Committee shall be the Member of the Rifahi Committee of that area.

(6) The Members of the Rifahi Committee shall be chose by election for a term of five years.

(7) The election will be held on non-party basis and voting by the residents of the concerned Union Council.

(8) Either Chairperson or the Vice Chairperson may be a woman.

(9) If a member of the Rifahi Committee is unable to perform as member of the Committee, the committee may remove such member or by the resignation to the Chairman committee.

(10) Any casual vacancy of a member shall be filled in by election on non-party basis through voting between the members.

(11) The Rifahi Committee shall have powers to co-opt members from amongst persons who are experts in their respective fields for advice on particular matters under its consideration.
4. Office bearers of the Rifahi Committees.—(1) The Rifahi Committees shall consist of,—

(a) Chairperson
(b) Vice-Chairperson
(c) Treasurer
(d) Secretary

(2) The office bearers of the Rifahi sub-committee shall be as follows:

(a) Chairperson  
(b) Secretary  

(3) The office bearers shall be elected through voting by the Members from amongst themselves.

5. Qualification of Members.—A person shall be eligible to be a member of the Rifahi Committee, if he,—

(a) is a citizen of Pakistan;
(b) is sane and of sound mind;
(c) has not been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude;
(d) has not at any time been adjudicated insolvent;
(e) has not at any time been disqualified for employment in or dismissed from Government service;
(f) is not acting in contravention of the provisions of this Act;
(g) has no financial interest in any aspect of the Committee, or has no conflict of interest, directly or indirectly, with the Committee; and
(h) is a voter member of the concerned Union Council.

(i) Is minimum 26 years old.
7. **Meetings of the Rifahi Committee.**—(1) The meetings of the Rifahi Committee shall be held monthly, and shall be presided over by the Chairperson or, in his absence, by a Vice-Chairperson. One third of the total members shall constitute the quorum.

    (2) All decisions of the Committee shall be taken by simple majority of the members of the Committee present in the meeting. The Chairperson shall have a casting vote in case of a tie.

    (3) Decision of the Committee shall be recorded by the secretary of the Committee, who shall circulate such decisions for confirmation to Chairperson and the members within fifteen days of each meeting.

**CHAPTER-III**

**POWERS AND FUNCTIONS**

8. **Powers and Functions of the Rifahi Committee.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules, the Committee shall exercise such powers and perform such functions, as may be necessary for carrying the purposes of this Act.

    (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing sub-section, the Committee shall.

    (a) facilitate the formation of co-operatives for improving economic well being, reduction of poverty and consumer protection;

    (b) report cases of handicapped destitute and of extreme poverty to the Union Council after extending immediate help for survival and shelter.

    (c) advise the Local Union Council about the interests of its residents and help formulation of suitable policy measures, which will enhance the quality of life of the residents;

    (d) keep swatch for the safety and security of the residents and save their property from encroachment through neighborhood watch mechanism and inform the local police station;

    (e) discharge any functions that may be entrusted by the Local Councils;

    (f) improve the spread of education especially the admission of street children in the primary and Middle Schools and to co-operate in the programs to readmit the drop outs back to schools;
(g) campaign to stop the activities against law such as begging, child-
labor, use of liquor and drugs, gambling and domestic violence;

(h) prevent and abate nuisance and harassment of all forms in public
ways, street sand public places and inform the concerned
departments;

(i) mobilize voluntary resources, including physical labor, property
and cash contribution;

(j) develops ties for slaughtering, drinking and bathing of cattle with
the consultation of Capital Development Authority.

(k) Manage burial places and cremation grounds.

(l) prevent domestic violence of all forms including violence on
domestic workers and in case an incident is reported to the
committee or to any member, take prompt action and report to the
concerned police station;

(m) prevent child abuse by apply different techniques including
awareness among parents and children:

(n) provide opportunities to people with disabilities equal to their non-
disabled counterparts;

(o) discourage discrimination based on race, sex, religion, sect, cast
etc;

(p) work for welfare of youth, Children, women and senior citizens;

(q) Prevent honor killing by arranging seminars on it;

(r) Settle disputes between community members on the basis of their
respective belief and also coordinate with police conciliatory
committees.

(s) Arrange Jobs/labor work for destitute, transgender, or any other
neglected segment the community.

(t) discourage corporeal punishments in schools, madrasas, and any
other educational institutions;

(u) arrange regular learning sessions for all the participants of the
community especially focusing community development;
(v) create awareness on cooperation in day to day matters and especially in the cases of natural disasters and calamities;

(w) provide and improve basic health facilities, and ensure the proper working of the existing health units in union councils by regular inspections, and allocating due funds;

(x) prevent all forms of cruelty in the community including against animals;

(y) raise awareness on clean lines, hygienic health habits, protection of environment and benefits of plantation; and

(z) educate residents of a community on security and safety and achieving safe, and secure neighborhoods.

(zc) Control and Focus on professional beggars in the local streets of the area;

CHAPTER-IV

“FINANCES”

9. Fund.—There shall be established Fund to be known as the Community integration Fund which shall consist of:

(a) Funds received from the Federal Government, Provincial Government or Municipality, or from general public donations.

(b) Contribution received from the residents shall only be in shape of cheque.

(c) Sharing of funds between the Local Councils and the Rifahi Committees, as per mutually agreed terms, based on tasks performed for and on behalf of Local Councils.

10. Receipt of sum and with drawals.—(1) Each Rifahi Committee shall have a Bank Account which shall be opened in National Bank of Pakistan.

(2) After the approval of the Rifahi Committee, funds may be drawn with the joint signatures of any two office bearers from amongst, Treasurer, Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson or Secretary as may be decided by resolution of the Rifahi Committee.
(3) The financial matters of the Rifahi sub-Committee as prepared by its members shall be dealt by the Rifahi Committee and the members of the Rifahi sub-Committee shall provide assistance in ‘preparation’ of those matters.

(4) The audit of the committee should be after every 2 years through Auditor General of Pakistan.

CHAPTER-V

MISCELLANEOUS

11. Head office of the Committee.—Head office of the Committee shall be based at Union Council level.

12. Office and Employees.—To carry out the purpose of this Act, the Committee may, with the approval of Federal Government, appoint advisors, consultants and experts, having specialization and expertise in the related field and other officers and employees on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

13. Report.—The Committee shall submit annual report to the Mayor or Chairman Capital Development Authority or Chief Commissioner Islamabad Capital Territory.

14. Power to make rules.—The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for caring out the purposes of this Act.

SENATOR
RANA MAQBOOL AHMAD,
Member-in-Charge.

ANNEXURE-B

INTRODUCED ON 29-04-2019

[TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE]

A

BILL

to provide for the welfare and integration of communities

WHEREAS protection and security of the inhabitants and to fulfil the basic needs of citizens is a responsibility of the State and the contribution by an
individual is moral and ethical responsibility to stand by the fellow citizens for 
basic needs and problems.

AND WHEREAS it is provided in the Holy Quran (2:177)

Translation:

Righteousness is not that you turn your faces toward the east or the west, but 
[true] righteousness is [in] one who believes in Allah, the Last Day, the angels, 
the Book, and the prophets and gives wealth, in spite of love for it, to relatives, 
orphans, the needy, the traveller, those who ask [for help], and for freeing slaves; 
[and who] establishes prayer and gives zakah; [those who] fulfill their promise 
when they promise; and [those who] are patient in poverty and hardship and 
during battle. Those are the ones who have been true, and it is those who are the 
righteous.

At another place it is also provided (4: 36)

Translation:

Worship Allah and associate nothing with Him, and to parents do good, and to 
relatives, orphans, the needy, the near neighbour, the neighbour farther away, the 
companion at your side, the traveller, and those whom your right hands possess. 
Indeed, Allah does not like those who are self-deluding and boastful.

Hadith:

وقال رسول الله ﷺ : (خرجوا الى منكم اثنا عشر نفيناً يكونون على قومهم) 

And the Holy Prophet (SAWS) said: “Take out twelve of your prefect/ leaders/ 
chiefs/elders from among yourselves. They shall be responsible on behalf of their 
people. Then they brought out twelve of them, nine of the Khazraj, and three of the
Aos. The Holy Prophet (SAWS) said to the prefects/leaders: “You are guarantors of your people, like the guarantors of the disciples of Elsa son of Maryam and I am guarantor of my tribe. (Musnad Ahmad ibn Hanbal vol. 3, p 426)

The Prophet (SAWS), in his description of the community of believers, draws an apt analogy. The saying, which is reported on An-Nu'mane bin Basheer, reads:

**Hadiat:**

“In their mutual affection, compassion, and sympathy, the believers are like a living organism: no sooner is an organ afflicted by a disease than the rest of the organs is gripped by fever and insomnia”.

Our Islamic community does indeed live up to the ideal community envisioned by the Prophet (SAWS) in an agreed-upon Hadith-saying reported by Aby-Musa that:

**Hadiat:**

“a believer is to another believer what the bricks of a solid (cemented) building structure are to each other infirmly connected together”.

AND WHEREAS the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, enjoins on the State to alleviate the sufferings of all the citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, creed or race;

THEREFORE it is compulsory to enact a law to fulfil the above said obligations of the State.

It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER-I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Islamabad Community Integration Act, 2019.

   (2) It shall extend to the Islamabad Capital Territory.

   (3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—(1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
(a) “Act” means the Islamabad Community Integration Act, 2019;
(b) “Committee” means the Rifahi Committee and its sub-committees established under section 3;
(c) “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Committee;
(d) “Government” means the Federal Government;
(e) “Managing Body” means the Managing Body of the Rifahi Committee;
(f) “Member” means a member of the Rifahi or Rifahi sub-committee;
(g) “Patwar Circle” means village or a group of villages form a Patwar Circle and is headed by a Patwari;
(h) “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Rifahi Committee;
(i) “Sub-sector” means one sub-sector in Islamabad Capital Area, as designated by the Capital Development Authority;
(j) “Treasurer” means the Treasury officer of the Rifahi Committee; and
(k) “Vice Chairperson” means the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee.

CHAPTER-II

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES

3. Establishment of the Rifahi Committees.—(1) Within one year of the commencement of this Act, the Government shall establish Committees to be known as the “Rifahi Committees” and Rifahi sub-committees.

(2) There shall be a Rifahi sub-committee of every one hundred houses in urban areas or a village in the rural area comprising of 10 members each.

(3) A Member of the “Rifahi sub-committee” shall be elected for every ten houses of a Sub-sector in the urban areas and similarly for ten houses in a village in rural areas, as may be prescribed.

(4) There shall be a “Rifahi Committee” for every two thousand houses as may be prescribed, comprising of twenty Members each.

(5) The Chairperson of the Rifahi sub-committees shall be the Member the Rifahi Committee of that area.
(6) The Members of the Rifahi Committee shall be chosen by election for a term of four years.

(7) The election will be held on non-party basis.

(8) Either Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson shall be a woman.

(9) If a member of the Rifahi Committee is unable to perform as member of the Committee, the Committee may remove such member.

(10) Any casual vacancy of a member shall be filled in by election on non-party basis.

(11) The Rifahi Committee shall have powers to co-opt members from amongst persons who are experts in their respective fields, for advice on particular matters under its consideration.

(12) The Rifahi Committee shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

4. **Office bearers of the Rifahi Committees.**—(1) The Rifahi Committees shall consist of,—

(a) Chairperson  
(b) Vice-Chairperson  
(c) Treasurer  
(d) Secretary

(2) The office bearers of the Rifahi sub-committee shall be as follows:

(a) Chairperson  
(b) Secretary  

(c) Member  
(d) Member

(3) The office bearers shall be elected by the Members from amongst emselves.

5. **Qualification of Members.**—A person shall be eligible to be a member of the Rifahi Committee, if he,—

(a) is a citizen of Pakistan;  
(b) is sane and of sound mind;  
(c) has not been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude;
(d) has not at any time been adjudicated insolvent;

(e) has not at any time been disqualified for employment in or dismissed from Government service;

(f) is not acting in contravention of the provisions of this Act;

(g) has no financial interest in any aspect of the Committee, or has no conflict of interest, directly or indirectly, with the Committee; and

(h) is a voter member of the concerned Union Council.

7. **Meetings of the Rifahi Committee.**—(1) The meetings of the Rifahi Committee shall be held monthly, and shall be presided over by the Chairperson or, in his absence, by a Vice-Chairperson. One third of the total members shall constitute the quorum.

(2) All decisions of the Committee shall be taken by simple majority of the members of the Committee present in the meeting. The Chairperson shall have a casting vote in case of a tie.

(3) Decision of the Committee shall be recorded by the Secretary of the Committee, who shall circulate such decisions for confirmation to Chairperson and the members within fifteen days of each meeting.

CHAPTER-III

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

8. **Powers and Functions of the Rifahi Committee.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules, the Committee shall exercise such powers and perform such functions, as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the fore-going sub-section, the Committee shall,—

(a) facilitate the formation of co-operatives for improving economic wellbeing, reduction of poverty and consumer protection;

(b) report cases of handicapped, destitute and of extreme poverty to the Union Council; after extending immediate help for survival;

(c) advise the Local Council about the interests of its residents and help formulation of suitable policy measures, which will enhance the quality of life of the residents;
(d) keep a watch for the safety and security of the residents and save their property from encroachment through neighbourhood watch mechanism;

(e) discharge any functions that may be entrusted by the Local Councils;

(f) improve the spread of education especially the admission of street children in the Primary and Middle Schools and to co-operate in the programs to readmit the dropouts back to schools;

(g) campaign to stop the activities against law such as child-labor, use of liquor and drugs, gambling and domestic violence;

(h) prevent and abate nuisance and harassment of all forms in public ways, streets and public places;

(i) mobilize voluntary resources, including physical labor, property and cash contributions;

(j) develop sites for slaughtering, drinking and bathing of cattle;

(k) manage burial places and cremation grounds;

(l) prevent domestic violence of all forms including violence on domestic workers and in case an incident is reported to the Committee or to any member, take prompt action;

(m) prevent child abuse by applying different techniques including awareness among parents and children;

(n) provide opportunities to people with disabilities equal to their non-disabled counterparts;

(o) discourage discrimination based on race, sex, religion, sect, etc;

(p) discourage violent and extremist tendencies;

(q) promote religious and sectarian harmony and arrange community gatherings to socialize and discuss issues of collective benefit;

(r) work for welfare of youth, Children, women and senior citizens;

(s) prevent honorkilling;
(t) settle disputes between community members on the basis of their respective beliefs;

(u) work for destitute, transgender, or any other neglected segment of the community;

(v) discourage corporeal punishments in schools, madrassas, and any other educational institutions;

(w) arrange regular learning sessions for all the participants of the community especially focusing community development;

(x) create awareness on cooperation in day to day matters and especially in the cases of natural disasters and calamities;

(y) provide and improve basic health facilities, and ensure the proper working of the existing health units in union councils by regular inspections, and allocating due funds;

(z) discourage un-Islamic and illegal customs and practices;

(za) prevent all forms of cruelty in the community including against animals;

(zb) raise awareness on cleanliness, hygienic health habits, protection of environment and benefits of plantation; and

(zc) educate residents of a community on security and safety and achieving safe, and secure neighbourhoods.

CHAPTER-IV

FINANCES

9. **Fund.**—There shall be established a Fund to be known as the Community Integration Fund which shall consist of:

(a) Funds received from the Federal Government, Provincial Government or Municipality, or from general public donations;

(b) Contribution received from the residents; and

(c) Sharing of funds between the Local Councils and the Rifahi Committees, as per mutually agreed terms, based on tasks performed for and on behalf of Local Councils.
10. **Receipt of sums withdrawals.**—(1) Each Rifahi Committee shall have a Bank Account which shall be opened in such Bank as may be approved by the Local Council.

(2) All sums received to the Rifahi Committee shall immediately be deposited in the Bank.

(3) After the approval of the Rifahi Committee, funds may be drawn with the joint signatures of any two office bearers from amongst, Treasurer, Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson or Secretary as may be decided by resolution of the Rifahi Committee.

(4) The financial matters of the Rifahi sub-Committee as prepared by its members shall be dealt by the Rifahi Committee only and the members of the Rifahi sub-Committee shall provide assistance in preparation of those matters.

**CHAPTER-V**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

11. **Head office of the Committee.**—Head office of the Committee shall be based at Union Council level.

12. **Public servants.**—All employees of the Committee shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. XLV of 1860).

13. **Office and Employees.**—To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Committee may, with the approval of Government, appoint advisors, consultants and experts, having specialization and expertise in the related field and other officers and employees on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

14. **Report.**—The Committee shall submit annual report to the Mayor or Chairman of Islamabad Capital Territory.

15. **Power to make rules.**—The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECT AND REASONS**

It is a strategy for social change by introducing “Rifahi Community System”. Establishing small community units *i.e.* one sub-sector in a locality in urban area and one village in the rural area with cooperation based mechanism.
The cooperation is giving social responsibility to one person to take care of hunger, non-availability of medicine, acute frustration owing to social estrangement and isolation especially among the economically vulnerable widows and orphans. To start with, this program can be introduced within the ranks of party workers.

The Greatest Law Giver on the face of this earth outlined the role of human relationship that “after pronouncing faith in God the second duty is to love and serve the human beings”.

To fulfil basic needs of the citizens is the responsibility of the State. Simultaneously, the contribution by an individual is moral and ethical responsibility to stand by the fellow citizens for basic needs and problems.

Saying of Hazrat Umer-e-Farooq (R.A)

‘If a dog dies of starvation by the bank of Tigris will be held responsible’

The present endeavour is how to translate human spirit to help each other and how to invoke sense of sympathy for the fellow human beings in distress. Few steps are envisaged;

Travel down to the grass root level and start from the smallest possible collective Unit where the framework is provided for cooperation based on voluntary contribution, systematic maintenance of accounts and mechanism of helping the most needy from within this group so that none dies of hunger, non-availability of medicine and acute frustration owing to social estrangement and isolation.

This was not only envisioned but also this framework was put on ground by as a great man as Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him); when He (P.B.U.H) established the welfare State of Medina.

In our present perspective, such a tiny unit can be given any name like Rifahi Committee”. The concept can be enlarged furthermore to a sizeable extent. The security, the protection and well-being of the community is the purpose of this Act.

SENIOR
RANA MAQBOOL AHMAD,
Member-in-Charge.
Report of Senate Standing Committee on Interior on the Bill titled “The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Substitution of Section 489F of PPC and amendment of Schedule-II of Cr. PC)” introduced by Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh in the House on 6th May, 2019

I, Chairman of Senate Standing Committee on Interior, have the Honour to present report on the Bill titled “The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Substitution of Section 489F of PPC and amendment of Schedule-II of Cr. PC)” Introduced by Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh in the House on 6th May, 2019”.

2. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee by the House on 6th May, 2019 for consideration and report back to the House.

3. The composition of the Standing Committee on Interior is as under:

i. **Senator A. Rehman Malik**  
   Chairman

ii. Senator Kalsoorn Parveen  
   Member

iii. Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi  
   Member

iv. Senator Chaudhary Tanvir Khan  
   Member

v. Senator Muhammad Asad Ali Khan Junejo  
   Member

vi. Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmad  
   Member

vii. Senator Muhammad Talha Mehmood  
   Member

viii. Senator Farooq Hamid Naek  
   Member

ix. Senator Dr. Shehzad Waseem  
   Member

x. Senator Haji Momin Khan Afridi  
   Member

xi. Senator Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh  
   Member

xii. Senator Kauda Babur  
   Member

xiii. Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen  
   Member

xiv. Minister for Interior  
   Ex-Officio/Member

4. The Committee considered and discussed the Bill in its meeting held on 8th July, 2019. The following Members of the Committee and Mover of the Bill attended the meeting:

5. The following members attended the meeting:

i. **Senator Abdul Rehman Malik**  
   Chairman

ii. Senator Kalsoom Perveen  
   Member

iii. Senator Muhammad Javed Abbasi  
   Member

iv. Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen  
   Member

v. Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmed  
   Member/Mover

vi. Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh  
   Member/Mover

vii. Senator Dr. Shehzad Waseem  
   Member

viii. Senator Muhammad Asad Ali Khan Junejo  
   Member

ix. Senator Kauda Babur  
   Member

7. Senator Rana Maqbool Ahmad briefed the Committee on the Bill titled “The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Substitution of Section 489F of PPC and amendment of Schedule-II of Cr. PC)” Introduced by Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh in the House on 6th May, 2019,

8. The Committee considered “The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (Substitution of Section 489F of PPC and amendment of Schedule-II of Cr. PC)”, introduced by Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh and referred to the Committee on 6th May, 2019, by the Senate House.

9. Senator Mian Muhammad Ateeq Shaikh briefed the Committee that the substitution of Section 489F was being made to check the menace of issuing cheques without making arrangements of funds for honouring such cheques by their bankers. However, the deterrent effect and is losing its importance. Consequently, the punishment is neither proportionate to amount of the cheque and there amount is in million of rupees. Thus, it was necessary to provide more effective punishment proportionate to the amount of the cheque to establish financial discipline and fulfillment of financial liabilities as the civil claims are not suitable remedy due to lengthy litigation at subordinate judiciary level. He informed that the Bill proposes that, for section 489F, the following shall be substitute:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where amount is less that Rs. 1,000,000/- (One Million)</th>
<th>03 years imprisonment with fine not less than double of the amount mentioned in check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where amount is more than Rs. 1,000,000/- but less than Rs. 5,000,000/- (Fifty Million)</td>
<td>Upto 05 years imprisonment with fine not less than double of the amount mentioned in cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where amount is more than Rs. 5,000,000/- but less than Rs. 10,000,000/- (Ten Million)</td>
<td>Upto 07 years imprisonment with fine not less than double of the amount mentioned in cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where amount is Rs. 10,000,000/- or more (Ten Million)</td>
<td>Upto 10 years imprisonment with fine not less than double of the amount mentioned in cheque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. The Chairman Committee, after a detailed discussion, put the Bill for vote of the Committee.

11. The Committee unanimously recommended that the House may pass the Bill.
12. The Chairman Committee disposed of the matter.

Sd/-
TANVIR AHMED,
D.G./Secretary Committee.

Sd/-
SENATOR
A. REHMAN MALIK,
Chairman Committee.

[AS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE]

A

BILL

further to amend the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860) and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Substitution of section 489F, Act XLV of 1860.**—In the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), for section 489F, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

**“489F. Dishonestly issuing a cheque.**—Whoever dishonestly issues a cheque towards repayment of a loan or fulfillment of an obligation and which is dishonoured on presentation shall be punishable,—

(a) if the amount mentioned in the cheque is less than one million Rupees, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both; or

(b) if the amount mentioned in the cheque is one million Rupees or more but less than five million Rupees, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years
or with fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both; or

(c) if the amount mentioned in the cheque is five million Rupees or more but less than ten million Rupees, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both; or

(d) if the amount mentioned in the cheque is ten million Rupees or more, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years or with fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both, unless he can establish, for which the burden of proof shall rest on him, that he had made arrangements with his bank to ensure that the cheque would be honoured and that the bank was a fault is not honouring the cheque.”.

3. **Amendment of Schedule II, Act V of 1898.**—In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), in Schedule II, for section 489F, in column 1 and the entries relating thereto in columns 2 to 8, the following shall be substituted, namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>489F.</strong></th>
<th>Dis-honestly issuing a cheque</th>
<th>Ditto</th>
<th>Ditto</th>
<th>Ditto</th>
<th>Ditto</th>
<th>(a) Imprisonment of either description up to 3 years or fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both;</th>
<th>(a) Magistrate of the first Class</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) Imprisonment of either description up to 5 years or fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both;</td>
<td>(b) Court of Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Imprisonment of either description up to 7 years or fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both; and</td>
<td>(c) Court of Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(d) Imprisonment of either description up to 10 years or fine which shall not be less than double of the amount mentioned in the cheque or with both.</td>
<td>(d) Court of Sessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 489F was added to check the menace of issuing cheques without making arrangements of funds for honouring such cheques by their bankers. However, deterrent effect of section 489F is losing its importance where the amount payable through cheques amount is in millions of rupees. Consequently, the punishment is neither proportionate to amount of cheque and even where there amount is millions of rupees, markers of such cheques prefer to stay in prisons instead of showing any interest in repayment of their loans or other liabilities, etc., during business transactions. Thus, it is necessary to provide more effective punishment proportionate to amount of cheques so that section 489F should remain an effective measure to establish financial discipline and fulfilment of financial liabilities as the civil claims are not suitable remedy due to lengthy litigation at subordinate judiciary level.

2. Bill seeks to achieve the above said objectives.

SENNATOR
MIAN MUHAMMAD ATEEQ SHAIKH,
Member-in-charge.

REPORT OF THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ON THE AMENDMENT BILL “THE PAKISTAN INSTITUTE FOR PARLIAMENTARY SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019, INTRODUCED BY SENATOR SASSUI PALIJO IN THE SENATE DURING ITS SITTING HELD ON 29TH APRIL, 2019.

I, Chairperson of the Senate Standing Committee on Parliamentary Affairs have the honor to present the report, on behalf of the Committee, on the amendment Bill “The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (Amendment) Bill, 2019, introduced by Senator Sassui Palijo in the Senate during its sitting held on 29th April, 2019.

2. The Bill, upon introduction in the Senate, was referred to the Senate Standing Committee for consideration and report to the House.

3. The composition of the Committee is as under:

1. Senator Sassui Palijo Chairman
2. Senator Farooq Hamid Naek Member
3. Senator Musadik Masood Malik Member
4. Senator Pervaiz Rashid Member
5. Senator Khanzada Khan Member
6. Senator Taj Muhammad Afridi Member
7. Senator Dr. Sikandar Mandhro Member
8. Senator Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar Member
9. Senator Mir Muhammad Yousaf Badini Member
10. Senator Abida Muhammad Azeem
11. Senator Walid Iqbal
12. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

4. The Committee considered the Bill in its meeting held on 8th May 2019, and 17th July, 2019. The Following members attended the meeting on 17th July 2019 in which the Bill was unanimously endorsed.

1. Senator Sassui Palijo
2. Senator Farooq Hamid Naek
3. Senator Musadik Masood Malik
4. Senator Pervaiz Rashid
5. Senator Dr. Sikandar Mandho
6. Senator Anwar-ul-Haq Kakar
7. Senator Mir Muhammad Youas Badini
8. Senator Abida Muhammad Azeem

5. The Senate Standing Committee on Parliamentary Affairs held meetings with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, and the Ministry of Law and Justice. The Chairperson of the Senate Standing Committee on Parliamentary Affairs, and the mover of the amendment apprised the members that the amendment Bill is aimed at extending the services of the Parliamentary Institute for Parliamentary Services by including provisions of in-service trainings for Federal and Provincial Government officials to equip them with the knowledge of Parliamentary and legislative affairs of the Country.

6. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs supported the Bill, but requested the Committee to look into the issue of any financial implications on account of the trainings proposed. The Committee has observed that Provincial and Federal government departments maintain a separate budget for trainings. The Committee subsequently directed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to consult all the relevant provincial and federal departments. Following the consultation, replies in support of the amendment bill were received from 22 federal departments.

7. In view of the above, and after detailed deliberations, the Committee recommends that the “Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as introduced in the House, may be passed by the Senate (Copy of the Bill is enclosed).

Sd/-
(SYED BILAL BOKHARI)
Secretary Committee.

Sd/-
SENIOR
SASSUI PALIJO,
Chairperson Committee.
A BILL

further to amend the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services Act, 2008 (III of 2008)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services Act, 2008 (III of 2008) for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (Amendment) Act, 2019.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of section 4, Act III of 2008.—In the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services Act, 2008 (III of 2008), in section 4, after paragraph (d), following new paragraph (da) shall be inserted, namely:

“(da) to provide for in-service trainings related to Parliamentary Affairs, to the Federal Government’s officials including the Civil Servants and such officials of the Provincial Governments, nominated by respective Governments and selected by the Establishment Division.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASON

The establishment of Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services aimed at provision of an appropriate forum to equip Parliamentarians with cutting-edge strategies and tools to perform their representative, legislative and oversight functions effectively and efficiently. With the passage of time since its inception in 2008, PIPS has provided high-quality, accurate and result-oriented services to elected members and staff of the Legislatures in Pakistan to promote Parliamentary excellence. This amendment in the Pakistan Institute for
Parliamentary Services Act, 2008, aims at extending the services of the institute by including the provisions of in-service trainings for the Federal and Provincial Government’s official to equip them with the knowledge of Parliamentary and Legislative Affairs of the Country.

Senator
Sassui Palijo,
Member-in-Charge.

———

Muhammad Anwar,
Secretary.