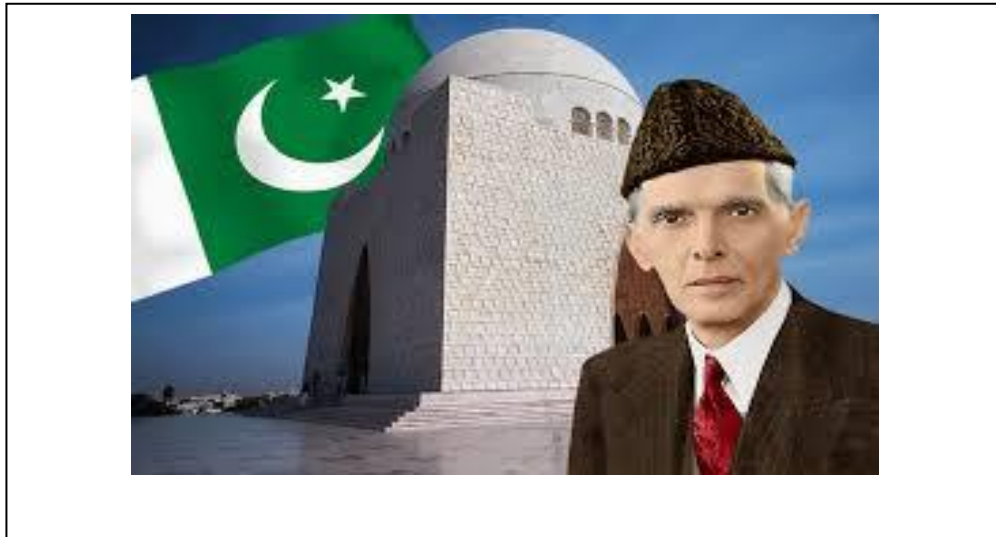


**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS
ISLAMABAD**

www.safron.gov.pk



**YEAR BOOK
2020-2021**

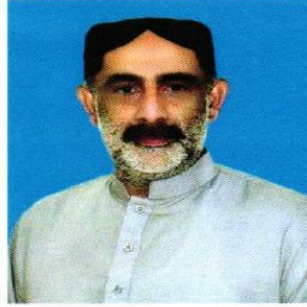


The Quaid-i-Azam has instructed that the creation of a new Ministry which is to work directly under him should be announced to the Press to-night, and also gazetted immediately. The Quaid-i-Azam has decided that the new Ministry will be called “The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions”. The Quaid-i-Azam has further directed that unless there is any serious legal or other objection, it must be stated in the Press Note that the new Ministry will function under the direct control, guidance and direction of Quaid-i-Azam and Governor-General of Pakistan and this portfolio will be his special care.

**Sd/-A.S.B. Shah
Secretary to Governor General
03-07-1948**

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MESSAGE FROM THE FEDERAL MINISTER

I am glad to note that Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) is to issue the Year Book for 2020-21 to highlight the activities of the Ministry. It is my privilege to head a Ministry which was not only created under the specific instructions of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah but also functioned under his direct supervision, guidance and control. Heading such a Ministry is both an honour and a challenge.

2. The current geo-political situation of region has increased the sensitivities of the subjects dealt with by this Ministry and the requirements are critical in our national and foreign policy context. Thus, due diligence is required at each step. Ministry of States and Frontier Regions has been working in collaboration with all stakeholders in dealing with the protracted issue of Afghan Refugees for almost four decades. The Ministry continues to respond to the challenges in accordance with the policies of the Government. In addition to the subject of Afghan refugees, the Ministry is also responsible for matters relating to ex-states which merged with or acceded to Pakistan and budgetary allocations for Federal Levies in Balochistan.

3. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the diligence and dedication of the officers and staff of the Ministry who have dealt with issues of national importance in an effective manner. I am sure that this Year Book will be a valuable addition to the library of readers with an insight into significant issues confronting us today and also act as a source of information and for reference.


(Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan)
Federal Minister

FOREWORD

In pursuance of Rule 25(2) of the Rules of Business of 1973, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) has prepared Year Book 2020-21. This book contains information regarding objectives, functions, activities and achievements of the Ministry and its organizations. This publication is also recognition of public rights to information.

2. The Year Book provides information on the overall performance of the Ministry relating to the assigned functions. The Ministry was established on the specific instructions of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on 3rd July, 1948 and remains one of the oldest Ministries of the Federal Government. It continues to handle the function relating to ex-states which merged with or acceded to Pakistan. The subject of Afghan refugees was subsequently assigned to the Ministry and, with millions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, it has remained challenging due its humanitarian and the same time economic and security aspects. After the 25th Amendment in the Constitution, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) were merged with Khyber Pakhtunwa. Subsequently, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions has facilitated the transition process in the Parliamentary Committees. Until the Government of Balochistan finalizes legislation on Federal Levies in Balochistan, the Ministry will also process budgetary allocations for the purpose through Finance Division.
3. This publication focusses on the existing legal functions of the Ministry of States Frontier Regions and it is hoped that this publication will serve as a useful reference book for public, scholars and researches etc.



(Pervaiz Ahmed Junejo)
Federal Secretary

VISION

*To ensure implementation
of Government's policies,
regulations and their
enactment to the
areas mandated to the Ministry*

MISSION

*To administer affairs of the acceding and merged states and matters relating to
Afghan refugees in Pakistan*

FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

- 1. Affairs of the former and acceding States**
- 2. Matters relating to Afghan Refugees in Pakistan**
- 3. Budget matters of Federal Levies in Balochistan**

BUDGET 2020-2021

S.NO	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT (RS MILLIONS)
1.	States and Frontier Regions (Ministry)	138.318
2.	Maintenance Allowances To Ex-Rulers	20.46
3.	Afghan Refugees (CCAR/CARS)	572.087
4.	Frontier Regions (Federal Levies)	1864
TOTAL		2,594.86

FORMER ACCEDING/MERGED STATES OF
PAKISTAN

FORMER STATES:

In 1947, sovereign States of the sub-continent were given the option either to merge with Pakistan or India or to remain independent. The following States acceded and were subsequently merged with Pakistan:

i.	Bahawalpur	ii.	Khairpur
iii.	Amb	iv.	Chitral
v.	Dir	vi.	Swat
vii.	Kalat	viii.	Kharan
ix.	Lasbella	x.	Makran
xi.	Hunza	xii.	Nagar

The following States signed instrument of accession with Pakistan but could not be merged due to forced occupation by India: -

i.	Junagadh
ii.	Manavadar

BAHAWALPUR STATE:

Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi-V, signed an Instrument of Accession with Pakistan in 1947. In 1954, under the Merger Agreement, he conceded his sovereign rights of the State of Bahawalpur to the Government of Pakistan.

After his death in 1966, the Federal Government constituted various commissions for devolution and distribution of his private property amongst his 23 legal heirs. In 2001, the Supreme Court, while rejecting various reports of the earlier commissions/committees, directed Ministry of SAFRON to remand the case. Subsequently, the Government constituted a Committee under Justice (Retd.) Abdul Shakoor-ul-Salam in 2002 for the purpose. It submitted its report to the Government (Ministry of SAFRON) in 2002 which approved it.

Thereafter, the Government constituted an Implementation Committee under Justice (Retd.) Abdul Qadeer Chaudhry to implement the Distribution and Devolution of Property (Ameer of Bahawalpur) Order, 1969. Resultantly, as per recommendations, the Government issued S.R.O. 820(I)/2005 dated 3-8-2005, under which award of the land measuring 4,455 acre, as per revenue

record, to the 23 legal heirs was made. The Committee while submitting its report (in September, 2004) had *inter-alia* recommended that the land, known as Shikargah measuring 312,440 acre may also be distributed amongst the heirs. The Implementation Committee in consultation with Cholistan Development Authority, Bahawalpur prepared a Mutation Plan for Shikargah measuring 277,974 acres.

Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 3 of the Acceding State (Property) Order, 1961 (President Order No. 12 of 1961) issued S.R.O. 436(I)/2006 dated 10th May, 2006 under which the above said land was devolved amongst 23 legal heirs. The remaining land measuring 34,466 acre could not be distributed because it had already been allotted to different schemes by the Government of the Punjab. Board of Revenue, Punjab, is to accommodate the heirs, either by compensation at market value or handing over the adjoining land according to the heirs' choices, as per the recommendations of the Implementation Committee.

The possession of land called Shikargah was in the Court of Chief Land Commission, Punjab and affectees heirs challenged the action of CLC Punjab in Lahore High Court, Lahore on plea that the Court of CLC had no jurisdiction to review the matter after decision of the Apex Court in Civil Appeal No.130/78. While accepting the above appeal, the Lahore High Court Lahore vide its Order dated 17-10-2011 declared the proceeding of Suo Moto Revision LR-11/1990 against the Judgment of Supreme Court. Against the Order, the Punjab Land Commission filed Civil Appeal No.883 to 886/2012 in Supreme Court of Pakistan. In pursuance of the judgement of the honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan dated 2nd October, 2018, in a related case, Federal Government vide SRO dated 27th February, 2019 constituted a Committee under Justice (R) Abdul Qadeer Chaudhry for distribution of the remaining property. Subsequently, the afore-mentioned SRO was suspended by honourable Lahore High Court's orders dated 23-5-2019 and 17-6-2019 and the Committee did not proceed further.

JUNAGADH STATE:

His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan Khanji was the ruler of Junagadh, who signed the Instrument of Accession on 15th August 1947. He migrated to Karachi before the Indian forces occupied the State and the Talukas of Kathiawar. The Nawab died in 1959. The case of Junagadh's accession is on the agenda of the United Nation Organization.

DEVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OF LATE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH:

After death of the Nawab, his eldest son Nawab Dilawar Khan Mahabat Khan Khanji was recognized by Government of Pakistan as the Nawab of Junagadh. Inheritance to the properties and assets of the late Nawab was disputed amongst his legal heirs. The Central Government (Ministry of States and Frontier Regions), appointed one Man-Commission under Mr. G.A. Madani, the then Commissioner, Karachi to resolve the issue, under Article 3 of the Acceding State Order 1961 (Presidential Order No.12 of 1961). Subsequently, the Government approved his recommendations and issued SRO No.383 (K)/63 called “The Devolution and Distribution of Property (Junagadh State) Order, 1963”.

Aggrieved by the above Order 1963, some heirs of late Nawab of Junagadh challenged this Order in the Sindh High Court, Karachi through constitutional petition No.843 of 1986. The learned Court vide its order dated 21-06-2006 dismissed the appeal of the petitioners and upheld the Order, called the Devolution and Distribution Property (Junagadh State) Order 1963.

DEVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OF LATE KHAN OF MANAVADAR:

The Nawab and some other persons sought the intervention of the Central (Federal) Government for devolution and distribution of the properties and assets left by their father late Ghulam Moinuddin Khan, Khan of Manavadar. The Government (in Ministry of States and Frontier Regions) vide Notification under S.R.O. 193 (I)/ 2011, dated 22nd February, 2011 constituted a Committee under Mr. Justice (Retd.) Ali Sain Dino Maitlo, a retired Judge of High Court of Sindh to resolve the issues regarding claimants or heirs according to Shariah Law. The said Committee submitted its Report on 4th August, 2014. Subsequently, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions moved a summary for Prime Minister in January, 2015 with the proposal to implement the recommendations of the said Report and complete the remaining task, assigned under Federal Government’s Notification bearing S.R.O. 193 (I) / 2011 dated 22nd February, 2011.

PRIVY PURSES / MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE TO RULERS/ DEPENDENTS OF STATES ACCEDED/MERGED WITH PAKISTAN

The Federal Cabinet in 2007 had approved increase in the maintenance allowances of ex-rulers and their dependents. However, the decision could not be implemented due

to non-existence of provision of increase in the Presidential Order no. 15 of 1972. Subsequently, the Parliament enacted ‘The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2017 and the maintenance allowances of the rulers were substantially increased.

During the year 2020-21, maintenance allowances to the tune of Rs.20.46 million were granted to the rulers/dependents of the merged states through Ministry of States and Frontier Regions and an amount of Rs. 21.1 million was provided for rulers/dependents of acceded states through Finance Division, indicated in the following tables:

A. MERGED STATES

1.	Ameer of Bahawalpur
2.	Ex-Mir of Khairpur
3.	Dependents of Ex-Nawab of Dir
4.	Dependents of late Khan of Kalat
5.	Dependents of late Nawab of Makran
6.	Notables of Chitral

B. ACCEDED STATES:

	Beneficiaries
1.	Nawab of Junagadh - Nawab Mohammad Jahangir Khan
2.	Widow of late Nawab of Junagadh Nawab Mohammad Dilawar Khan (Mst. Mussarrat Jehan Begum)
3.	Dependent of late Nawab of Junagadh - Princess Sultan Bakhti
4.	Sheikh Sahib of Mangrol (Sheikh Abdul Khaliq S/o Sheikh Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din)
5.	Nawabzada Dr. Muhammad Fatehuddin Khan, Khan of Manavadar
6.	Mst. Zainab Bibi, widow of Jalauddin Khan, Shareholder of Bantva Taluka

AFGHAN REFUGEES

Introduction/Background

The subject of ‘Afghan Refugees’ has been assigned to the Ministry of States & Frontier Regions as per Rules of Business 1973 and is being dealt with by a separate Afghan Refugees Wing of the Ministry in close coordination with the UNHCR, concerned Federal Ministries and Provincial Departments. For the purpose, an attached department namely Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) in Islamabad with offices of Commissionerates for Afghan Refugees (CARs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan & Punjab and an Afghan Refugees Repatriation Cell (ARRC) in Karachi have also been set up for coordinated efforts to manage the temporary stay of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and their repatriation on voluntary basis to their homeland.

As a consequence of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, factional fighting in the post 1992 era, drought in 1999-2000 and post 9/11, 2001, over 4.4 million recorded Afghans sought refuge in Pakistan during the period 1979 to 2001.

Policy regarding Afghan refugees

Policy regarding Afghan refugees has been framed under international agreements mainly the Tripartite Agreements in which Government of Pakistan was a signatory besides the United Nations High Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Afghanistan. The Tripartite Agreements which were renewed from time to time provided for temporary management of Afghan refugees in Pakistan in addition to international support particularly in the process of their voluntary repatriation to their country. In 2010, the Federal Cabinet approved Management and Repatriation Policy for Afghan Refugees which included the initiative of Refugees and Host Areas (RAHA) in addition to a number of other elements ranging from management of Afghan refugees to mobilizing international support for their return to Afghanistan. In 2012, Solutions Strategy for Afghan refugees (SSAR), a quadripartite initiative of Governments of Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan in addition to the United Nations High Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (UNHCR) was endorsed by the international community in Geneva and was extended from time to time. Three main pillars of the strategy are as under:

- i. International support for voluntary repatriation
- ii. Sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan
- iii. Support for host communities

During the Global Refugee Forum in 2019, a Support Platform consisting mainly of major

donors was constituted to mobilize support for the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR).

Ministry of States and Frontier Regions also leads the Working Group on Refugees of Afghanistan-Pakistan Action Plan for Peace and Solidarity (APAPPS). The program is aimed at improving bilateral relations with Afghanistan.

Major Developments (2020-2021)

During the year, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions and its organizations including the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees and the Provincial Commissionerates/ARRC continued to focus on issues of management of Afghan refugees particularly in relation to the situation which evolved after the withdrawal of US-NATO forces from Afghanistan. As a result of the situation in Afghanistan, the process of repatriation of Afghan refugees remained slow. The major factors which adversely affected the repatriation process included the following:

- i. Insufficient livelihood opportunities in Afghanistan
- ii. Scarcity of basic health, education, water, infrastructure in areas of origin in Afghanistan
- iii. People with genuine protection concerns
- iv. Security situation in parts of Afghanistan
- v. Lack of shelter and access to land
- vi. Insufficient repatriation grant available for the returning refugees

Despite the challenges of repatriation, the Ministry continued efforts through the United Nations High Commissioner for Afghan refugees, Support Platform for Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and other bilateral/multilateral channels to secure maximum funding for Afghan refugees. At the same time, efforts were made in consultation Federal and Provincial Departments to respond to latest challenges in relation to Afghan refugees.

Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise (DRIVE)

Pakistan is hosting 1.436 million Afghan Refugees, who possess Proof of Registration cards (POR). Government of Pakistan has extended protection and privileges to POR Card holders for the last 41 years as they have been granted Refugees status by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). POR cards are not only identity document but also helpful in better management and facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Afghan Refugees to their home country. Previously, POR Cards were issued in 2012 with a validity period of three years. These

had become obsolete not only because their period had expired but also in terms of material used (Teslin card) and the information contained therein. Since the data was collected on the previous occasion, massive movement of Afghan refugees had taken place from refugee camps to urban centers, within a province and from one province to another while the information on their latest position and status was required. Moreover, the latest information on their socio-economic profile and acquired skills and educational status was also required for better management and facilitation in their timely repatriation and resettlement in their home country.

Keeping in view the above-mentioned factors, the Cabinet approved the proposal of Ministry of States and Frontier Regions to initiate the Document Renewal and Information Verification Exercise (DRIVE) with the following provisions:

- i. To issue secured and non-counterfeiting chip-installed smart cards instead of Teslin card
- ii. To print two years validity instead of three years, with the disclaimer that any modification in the validity of the cards will be made through a gazette notification by the Government of Pakistan
- iii. To acquire additional information on socio-economic profiles, movement within Pakistan and details of unregistered family members of POR Card holders (recorded with unique identity number not to be given refugee status)
- iv. Warning to applicants that any misinformation would be liable for cancellation of their POR cards and could be proceeded against under law of the land

In accordance with the above direction, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions and its organizations in collaboration with UNHCR and with the technical support of NADRA started the exercise in April, 2021. DRIVE will not only help to update database of Afghan refugees but it will also facilitate their management in Pakistan and repatriation to Afghanistan.

Pictography



FEDERAL LEVIES

After the 25th Amendment in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) have been merged with the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Similarly, the Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA) of Balochistan stand merged with the Province of Balochistan. Ministry of States and Frontier Regions consequently ceased to be the administrative or controlling authority in respect of matters relating to erstwhile FATA and PATA. On 12th March, 2019, Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa promulgated the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Levies Force (Transition) Ordinance Order No. (1) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Khassadar Force (Maintenance, Regulation and Protection of Service) (Transition) Ordinance Order No. (II) of 2019, whereby the Federal Levies Force and Khassdar Force in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa stand provincialized.

Government of Balochistan has yet to legislate on the status of Levies Force in Balochistan. Ministry of States and Frontier Regions has requested the Provincial Government to ensure legislation. Until the process is finalized, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions will continue to support Government of Balochistan regarding budget allocation for the Federal Levies in Balochistan. There are 6557 sanctioned budgeted posts of various categories for Federal Levies Force in Balochistan and their budgetary requirements continue to be catered for by the Federal Government. The budget is annually released to the Government of Balochistan. The budget released for the financial year 2020-21 amounts to Rs. 1,864 million.

As for the rules relating to Federal Levies serving in Balochistan, it may be noted that the Force was earlier governed under the Executive Instructions of 1954. Later, honourable Balochistan High Court declared the Instructions of 1954 as null and void with a direction to frame rules and regulations keeping in view the latest requirement. Instructions of 1954 were not considered sufficient to cater to the latest requirements of the Force as these did not provide any service structure or adequate salary package at par with the personnel of Provincial Levies and the Police Department. The Federal Levies also required training, arms, ammunition, communication equipment and other logistics support. The process of framing of rules and regulations which will address the gaps in service and other requirements of the Federal Levies is being undertaken in consultation with the relevant organizations of the Government.