

## **THE URDU TRANSLATION AND THE COMPREHENSIBILITY OF THE REGISTER OF LAW**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Linguistic knowledge at the micro-level helps the users of language in professional and technical settings. The specialized language is registered according to its use and jargon, according to the users. The register of the law is called legalese. Where ever the legalese is not the mother tongue of its users it creates problems. The legal documents are notorious for their complexity. The Govt. Pakistan has started efforts to translate the body of law into Urdu. The present study intends to check the utility of the Urdu translation of the legalese in Pakistan. The court documents are the population of the study, but the court decisions are the selected sample. The study has taken the Panama Case decision as a sample to check its level of comprehensibility as compared to the previous practice of court decisions in English. The level of difficulty and the level of comprehensibility are two variables selected by the legal documents. The study is evaluative and descriptive in design. It is from the Forensic linguistic point of view. The sample was electronically as well as manually analyzed. The texts were prepared and distributed among randomly selected civilians whose education level was between graduation and masters as group one and lawyers as group two. They were given the text to go through the two documents, one in English and the other in Urdu. It was assumed that the translation of the technical language of the law would help in understanding the mother tongue of the users. It aimed at analyzing the scope of translation of the technical legal language. The general findings of the study indicated that the comprehensibility level increased in Urdu translation in the general parts of the document, but the complexity level of the understanding of legal language remained almost the same. This was due to the density of the legal register, which comprises more than half of the whole text. The Urdu translation has limited success in improving the level of comprehension is even more difficult to understand the absence of a proper database. It is the need of the hour to bring about some innovations in the field.

**KEYWORDS:** Forensic Linguistics, Legal Jargon, comprehensibility level, readability level, Legal translation.

### **Introduction**

Language is the best tool man has at his disposal to combat the world around him since times immemorial. The language is used as power in special fields like medicine, media, and law. The scientific study and application of language is the subject matter of applied linguistics. Linguistic knowledge at the micro-level and macro-level helps the users of language not only in person but also in social, professional, and technical settings. The branch of linguistics that deals with the study of legal documents and processes is Forensic linguistics. The linguistic knowledge applied to help the court is the subject matter of forensic linguistics.

A democratic society needs a sound system of law to run its states of affairs. Therefore, the implementation of the law is a prime duty of lawgivers and the administration. This is done through the judicial system of the country, which decides about matters of prime importance for the public at large. The language of the law is a technical register, which is difficult to comprehend for the common people. The countries, which had been the colony of the British Empire, are facing an additional problem of using the language of their old masters, English as the language of decisions and processes in the courts. They have to rely on the lawyers to explain these decisions to them due to the lack of comprehension of the legal language.

### **The Background-The Situation in Pakistan**

Pakistan is also following the legacy of its colonial past by keeping the Common Law of Lord Macaulay was written in 1858 and implemented in the colonies in 1898, as the Red book of the country. Gibbons (2004) states, if the language of the law is not the native language of its users, it always creates problems. The most basic problem is its clear understanding and comprehension. The specialized language is registered according to its use and jargon according to the users. Halliday (1964) considers the difference of form and function the reason for the difficulty of a register. Not only form but also the lexicon of legalese

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makes it even more difficult to understand. Keeping in view this fact the Supreme Court of Pakistan decided to translate the whole body of law into Urdu, the National language of the land.(September,08,2015). The same is true for the legalese in Pakistan. Translation in Urdu can be of help if properly incorporated with the syllabus as a Glossary. This should be done by preparing word lists of all four types mentioned by Nation (2001). The current work has taken this Urdu translation to check its comprehensibility level as compared to the English text as the main objective of the study.

### **The Statement of the Problem**

The language of the court is a legal register that is difficult to comprehend. The translation of the legal documents can be beneficial for the professionals as well as for the nonprofessional by reducing its difficulty level. The readability and comprehensibility of both samples can be compared to check the difference in the level of comprehensibility and the utility of the Urdu translation. The present paper throws light on the utility of the translation of the legal language in Pakistan in Urdu by presenting a comparison of the readability level of the legal document in English and its translation in Urdu. The results will show the strengths and weaknesses of the decision of translation of legal language in Urdu.

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

1. To check the level of readability and comprehension of the legal documents both in English and Urdu
2. To find out the utility of the Urdu translation of the language of law for its users.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

1. What is the level of comprehension of the legal texts in English and Urdu?
2. What is the utility of the Urdu Translation of the legal texts in Urdu for its users?

### **SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS**

The current study will suggest the strengths and weaknesses of the translation of legal language into Urdu as per the court decision in Pakistan. The study has taken only one genre of the legal documents, i.e. the decision by the Supreme Court of Pakistan due to the limitation of time and space. The other researchers can check the other documents like consent forms, affidavits, police reports, first investigation reports, etc using the same procedure to check the readability level of such documents. The results will lead the material developers to simplify or improve the quality of the translation of such documents.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **The Language of Law**

The legal register is different from the other language specimens of English which creates the problem of comprehension (Tiersma1999; 2010). It is complex as shown in the studies by Tiersma, (1999), Gibbons, (2004) and Mattila, (2006). Ahmed (2012) has cited the lexical, syntactic, and discourse-level features of legal English which create a complexity of its comprehension as, the use of the Technical terminology; the use of the unusual meaning of the common terms; the use of Latinized vocabulary; the use of the polysyllabic words the use of the unusual prepositional phrases; the use of the Doublets of Anglo-Saxon origin with a word derived from either French or Latin ("will and testament"); the use of very Formal Grammar, (the use of "shall" in place of "will"); the Vagueness (lack of specificity, such as the phrase "all the rights and remedies available"); Over precision (the use of absolute terms such as "all" and "none").

#### **The Comprehensibility of Legal Jargon**

The basic concept behind the translation of the legal register is to help the professional and non-professional users of it, provide ease and comprehension. The main problem is the typical vocabulary of law, which has its particular meaning Nation, (2001) believes that vocabulary can be divided into four groups for every technical subject. These are words found in high frequency, words related to academics, words found in low frequency, and words denoting technical process (Nation & GU, 2007). If glossaries are provided with the text in the user's native language this will reduce the problem of comprehension. As Laufer (1989) suggests, if a reader knows 95% of the words in a text, they can comprehend it without much trouble. Only 5% of difficulty can make simple through proper practice.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The current study is exploratory and descriptive as it attempts to find out and discuss the utility of the Urdu translation of the legal texts and its utility in Pakistan. The Experimental design will be used to compare the two texts (English and Urdu). There are many approaches and tools, which help the material developers and researchers to check the text comprehensibility. The readability measure is one of the many tools available to evaluate the complexity of the text. When materials developers want to simplify texts to provide more comprehensible input to second language (L2) learners, they generally have two approaches: a structural or an intuitive approach (Allen, 2009). A structural approach depends on the use of structure and word lists that are predefined by level, as typically found in graded readers. Another approach subsumed under the structural approach uses traditional readability formulas such as Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level (Kincaid, Fishburne, Rogers, & Chissom, 1975)

### **The Population and the Sample**

The current study uses two types of population and samples:

1. **The Human Population and sample:**

The lawyers and the students of law are the populations of the study along with the students and teachers of linguistics at the BS level. The sample selected is the lawyers and students at the district Sialkot as per convenience.

2. **The Material population and sample:**

The legal documents of the court are the population of the study out of which the court decision in Urdu has been taken as a sample. This is the supreme court's Panama decision in English (Appendix-D) and the same decision in Urdu (Appendix-E) has been taken as a sample selected randomly.

### **The Instruments used for data collection and analysis**

This study has used the following instruments:

1. **Internet as the main source**

- To get the text I- English version of the decision
- To get Text II- Urdu version of the decision
- Google translator to translate the same text for validity
- Online readability tools to check the readability level of the texts

2. **To check Readability level of the texts:**

- The online readability tools (Appendix-A)
- The readability calculator (Appendix-B)

3. **To check the comprehensibility of the texts**

- The short questionnaire (Appendix-C)
- The summary writing

### **The Procedure**

The study has been divided into the following steps

- **Step I:** The use of Flesch-Kincaid grade level, readability formula when the sample (the court decision about the Panama gate scandal) is in English
- **Step II:** The use of the same formula when the Urdu translation of the same text was used.
- **Step III:** The results of the readability of the texts are compared.
- **Step IV:** The same texts (text-A in English and Text –B in Urdu translation) were given to the participants.
- **Step V:** The participants were asked to write a summary of the given text.
- **Step VI:** The summary notes were compared for the facts to check the level of comprehension.
- **Step VII:** The participants were asked to give answers to the short questions from the texts in either language, English or Urdu for triangulation
- **Step VIII:** The results will be tabulated and presented graphically.

## Data Collection and Findings

### Human Sample

Participant Group I Professional Lawyers and the students of law: For Readability level test in English text

- Group A- Experimental Group for the Text in English.
- Group B- Experimental Group for the text in Urdu.
- Group C-Control group for the text both in English and Urdu using online Flesch-Kincaid readability Calculator
- **For comprehensibility level test in English**
- Group A- Experimental Group for the reproduction of the text in English.
- Group B- Experimental Group for the reproduction of the text in Urdu.
- Group C- Control group for the text both in English and Urdu using online Flesch-Koncaid readability Calculator

Participant Group II The common law users from different fields: For Readability level test in English text

- Group A- Experimental Group for the Text in English.
- Group B- Experimental Group for the text in Urdu.
- Group C-Control group for the text both in English and Urdu using online Flesch-Koncaid readability Calculator

For comprehensibility level test in English

- Group A- Experimental Group for the reproduction of the text in English.
- Group B- Experimental Group for the reproduction of the text in Urdu.
- Group C- Control group for the text both in English and Urdu using online Flesch-Koncaid readability Calculator.

### Material Samples

- Automatic Readability Calculators Appendix-A
- Readability calculator formulas Appendix-B
- Text1 The first page of the Decision about Panama Scandal in English - Appendix-C
- Text 2 - The first page of the Decision about Panama Scandal in Urdu - Appendix-D

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Judgment about the case by the Supreme court of Pakistan both in Urdu and English was taken as a sample. Its paragraphs were selected at regular intervals. The first paragraph was on page number 06, the

second paragraph was taken from page number 16, the third paragraph was taken from page number 26, the fourth from page number 36, and the fifth paragraph was taken from page number 46.

**Table 1: Online Readability Calculator Results for the Text-1 [Text Status – Difficult]**

Sr no.	Readability test type	Text scale
1.	Flesch Reading Ease score	36.1
2.	Gunning Fog	18.4
3.	Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level	16.8
4.	The Coleman-Liau Index	9
5.	The SMOG Index	13.7
6.	Automated Readability Index	19.7
7.	Linsear Write Formula	22.9

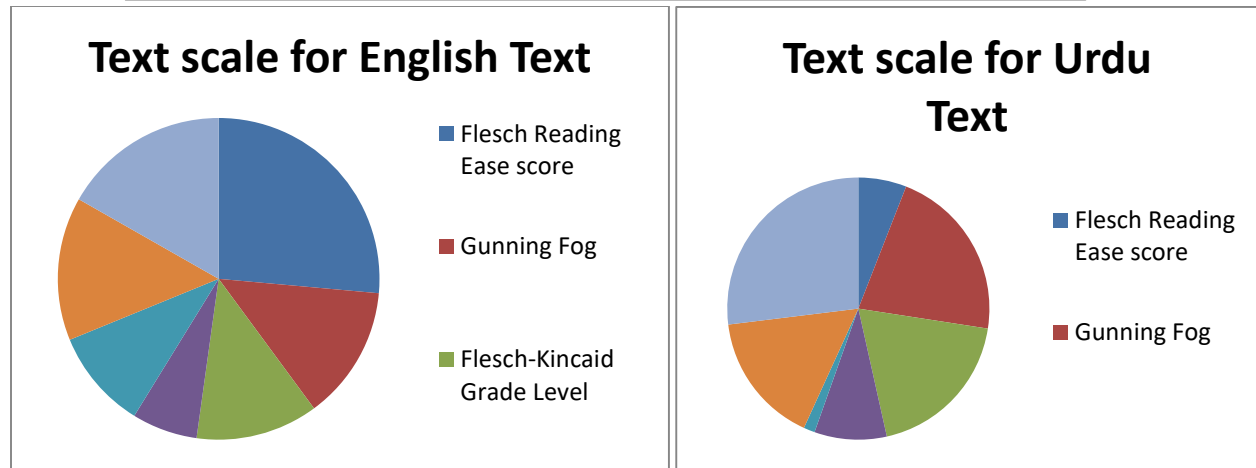
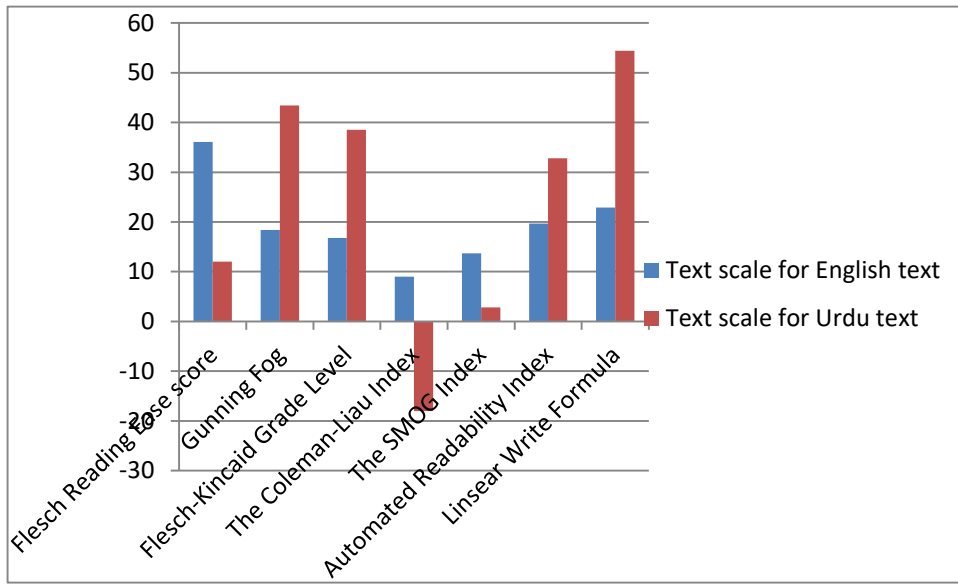
**Table 2: Online Readability Calculator Results for the Urdu Text-2 [Text Status – very Difficult]**

Sr no.	Readability test type	Text scale
1.	Flesch Reading Ease score	12
2.	Gunning Fog	43.4
3.	Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level	38.5
4.	The Coleman-Liau Index	-18
5.	The SMOG Index	2.8
6.	Automated Readability Index	32.8
7.	Linsear Write Formula	54.4

**Table 3 Comparison between the Two Texts S Readability Count**

Sr no.	Readability test type	Text scale for English text	Text scale for Urdu text
1.	Flesch Reading Ease score	36.1	12
2.	Gunning Fog	18.4	43.4
3.	Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level	16.8	38.5
4.	The Coleman-Liau Index	9	-18
5.	The SMOG Index	13.7	2.8
6.	Automated Readability Index	19.7	32.8
7.	Linsear Write Formula	22.9	54.4

Graph



The same process was repeated for the paragraphs taken from pages at the interval of ten pages. The comparative results are as under:

**Sample-1 Pg-06**

English	Urdu
<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> 44.3 (text scale)	<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> -9.7 (text scale)
<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 14.3 (text scale)	<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 52 (text scale)
<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 13.3	<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 46.9
<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> 9	<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> -18
<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 12.2	<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 1.8
<b>Automated Readability</b>	<b>Automated Readability</b>
text: <u>difficult to read.</u>	(text scale) <u>impossible to comprehend.</u>
Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>hard to read.</u>	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>EXTREMELY difficult</u>
Grade level: <u>College.</u>	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>
Grade level: <u>Ninth Grade</u>	Grade level:
Grade level: <u>Twelfth Grade</u>	Grade level: <u>Second Grade</u>
Grade level: <u>18-19 yrs.</u>	<u>graduate</u> Grade

<b>Index:</b> 12.5	<b>Write</b>	old (college-level entry)	<b>Index:</b> 43.6	level: <u>Second Grade</u>
<b>Linsear Formula :</b> 17		Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>	<b>Linsear Write Formula :</b> 65	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above</u>

### Sample-2 Pg-16

Results: English		Urdu		
<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> 63.8 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>standard / average.</u>	<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> -17.7 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>impossible to comprehend.</u>	
<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 9.7 (text scale)	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>fairly easy to read.</u>	<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 55.2 (text scale)	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>EXTREMELY difficult to read.</u>	
<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 8	Grade level: <u>Eighth Grade.</u>	<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 50	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>	
<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> 8	Grade level: <u>Eighth grade</u>	<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> -18	Grade level:	
<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 8.5	Grade level: <u>Ninth Grade</u>	<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 1.8	Grade level: <u>Second Grade</u>	
<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 6.8	Grade level: <u>11-13 yrs. old (Sixth and Seventh graders)</u>	<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 47.5	Grade level: <u>College graduate</u>	
<b>Linsear Write Formula :</b> 8.5	Grade level: <u>Ninth Grade.</u>	<b>Linsear Write Formula :</b> 68.9	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>	

### Sample-3 Pg-26

Results: English		Urdu		
<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> 55.1 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>fairly difficult to read.</u>	<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> -50.5 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>impossible to comprehend.</u>	
<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 14.7 (text scale)	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>hard to read.</u>	<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 68.1 (text scale)	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>EXTREMELY difficult to read.</u>	
<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 10.7	Grade level: <u>Eleventh Grade.</u>	<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 62.6	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>	
<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> 9	Grade level: <u>Ninth Grade</u>	<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> -18	Grade level:	
<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 11.1	Grade level: <u>Eleventh Grade</u>	<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 1.8	Grade level: <u>Second Grade</u>	
<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 10.4	Grade level: <u>14-15 yrs. old (Ninth to Tenth graders)</u>	<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 6Grade	level: <u>College graduate</u>	
<b>Linsear Write Formula :</b> 14	Grade level: <u>College</u>	<b>Linsear Write Formula :</b> 85.1	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>	

Paragraph 04- Sample-4 Pg-36

Results: English		Urdu	
<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> 64.5 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>standard</u> / <u>average</u>	<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> -7.9 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>impossible to comprehend.</u>
Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>fairly easy to read.</u>	<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 9.8 (text scale)	<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 51.3 (text scale)	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>EXTREMELY difficult to read.</u>
<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 7.4	Grade level: <u>Seventh Grade.</u>	<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 46.2	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>
<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> 7	Grade level: <u>Seventh Grade</u>	<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> -18	Grade level:
<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 8.4	Grade level: <u>Eighth grade</u>	<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 1.8	Grade level: <u>Second Grade</u>
<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 4.9	Grade level: <u>8-9 yrs. old (Fourth and Fifth graders)</u>	<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 42.7	Grade level: <u>College graduate</u>
<b>Linsear Write Formula :</b> 7.4	Grade level: <u>Seventh Grade.</u>	<b>Linsear Write Formula :</b> 64.1	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>

Sample 5 Pg-4

<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> 53.5 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>fairly difficult to read.</u>	<b>Flesch Reading Ease score:</b> -11.2 (text scale)	Flesch Reading Ease scored your text: <u>impossible to comprehend.</u>
<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 10.4 (text scale)	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>fairly easy to read.</u>	<b>Gunning Fog:</b> 52.6 (text scale)	Gunning Fog scored your text: <u>EXTREMELY difficult to read.</u>
<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 9.6	Grade level: <u>Tenth Grade.</u>	<b>Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level:</b> 47.5	Grade level: <u>College Graduate and above.</u>
<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> 9	Grade level: <u>Ninth Grade</u>	<b>The Coleman-Liau Index:</b> -18	Grade level:
<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 9.8	Grade level: <u>Tenth Grade</u>	<b>The SMOG Index:</b> 1.8	Grade level: <u>Second Grade</u>
<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 8	Grade level: <u>12-14 yrs. old (Seventh and Eighth graders)</u>	<b>Automated Readability Index:</b> 44.3	Grade level: <u>College graduate and above.</u>

Table-3

The Legal Text in English

Sr no.	Participants	Exp Group	Comprehensibility	Comprehensibility	Readability	Results
1.	Lawyers	Group-A Summary DCT	70%	70%	70%	Ave scores 30/50-40/50



2.	Students	Summary DCT	50%	50%	60%	-
3.	Teachers	Group – B Summary DCT	70%	70%	70%	30/50-40/50
4.	Common men	Summary DCT	50%	50%	60%	

**Table-4 The Legal Text in Urdu**

Sr no.	Participants	Exp Group	Comprehensibility	Comprehensibility	Results
1.	Lawyers	Group-A Summary DCT	80%	90%	Ave scores 45/50-40/50
2.	Students	Summary DCT	80%	80%	
3.	Teachers	Group –B Summary DCT	80%	80%	40/50-40/50
4.	Common men	Summary DCT	80%	70%	

The table -3 and 4 show that in Summarizing the text and Discourse completion tests the participants showed a better understanding of the legal text in Urdu as compared to the legal text in English. The reason is they were familiar with the vocabulary and sentence structure of the text in their national language than in a second language.

## CONCLUSION

The court documents are the population of the study, but the court decisions are the selected sample. The first Court Decision in Urdu has been declared in a local court. The study has taken this decision about Panama Scandal as a sample to check its level of comprehensibility as compared to the previous practice of court decisions in English. The level of difficulty and the level of comprehensibility are two variables selected by the legal documents. The study is evaluative and descriptive in design. It is the Forensic linguistic point of view related to the linguistic aspects of the sample. The sample was both electronically and manually analyzed. The vocabulary items related to the core and peripheral vocabulary items of the legal jargon used in the document were selected. The lists were prepared and distributed among randomly selected Professionals and civilians whose education level was between graduation and masters as group one and lawyers as group two. They were given the text to go through the two documents, one in English and the other in Urdu. It was assumed that the translation of the technical language of the law would help in understanding the mother tongue of the users. It aimed at analyzing the scope of translation of the technical legal language.

The general findings of the study indicated that the comprehensibility level increased in Urdu translation in the general parts of the document, but the complexity level of the understanding of legal language remained almost the same. This was due to the density of the legal register, which comprises more than half of the whole text. The Urdu translation shows limited success in improving the level of comprehension is even more difficult to understand the absence of a proper database. It is the need of the hour to bring about some innovations in the field.

The comprehensibility of legal language can be enhanced only through constant improvement in the pedagogical process wedded with technology.

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## Appendix- A

### The Automatic Readability Checkers

1. The Flesch Reading Ease formula will output a number from 0 to 100
2. The Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level outputs
3. The Fog Scale (Gunning FOG Formula
4. The SMOG Index outputs
5. The Coleman-Liau Index relies on characters instead of syllables per word and sentence length..

## 6. Automated Readability Index

## 7. Linsear Write Formula

### Appendix-B

#### The Flesch Grade Level Readability Formula

Flesch Grade Level Readability Formula improves upon the Flesch Reading Ease Readability Formula. **Rudolph Flesch**, an author, writing consultant, and the supporter of Plain English Movement, is the co-author of this formula along with **John P. Kincaid**. That's why it is also called *Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level Readability Test*. Raised in Austria, Flesch studied law and earned a Ph.D. in English from the Columbia University. Flesch, through his writings and speeches, advocated a return to phonics. In his article, *A New Readability Yardstick*, published in the *Journal of Applied Psychology* in 1948, Flesch proposed the **Reading Ease Readability Formula**.

The	Flesch-Kincaid	Grade	Level	Readability	Formula
<b>Step 1:</b>	Calculate the average number of words used per sentence.				
<b>Step 2:</b>	Calculate the average number of syllables per word.				
<b>Step 3:</b>	Multiply the average number of words by 0.39 and add it to the average number of syllables per word multiplied by 11.8.				
<b>Step 4:</b>	Subtract 15.59 from the result. The specific mathematical formula is: $FKRA = (0.39 \times ASL) + (11.8 \times ASW) - 15.59$ Where, FKRA = Flesch-Kincaid Reading Age ASL = Average Sentence Length (i.e., the number of words divided by the number of sentences) ASW = Average number of Syllable per Word (i.e., the number of syllables divided by the number of words)				

Analyzing the results is a simple exercise. For instance, a score of 5.0 indicates a grade-school level; i.e., a score of 9.3 means that a ninth grader would be able to read the document. This score makes it easier for teachers, parents, librarians, and others to judge the readability level of various books and texts for the students.

Theoretically, the lowest grade level score could be -3.4, but since there are no real passages that have every sentence consisting of a one-syllable word, it is a highly improbable result in practice.

The US Government Department of Defense uses Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level formula as a standard test.

**\*\* ( Use our free Flesch Grade Level Calculator to grade your text using the Flesch Grade Level formula)**

### Appendix-C

#### Paragraph no 1: Page no: 06 Text of the Panama Case Decision in English

The popular 1969 novel 'The Godfather' by Mario Puzo recounted the violent tale of a Mafia family and the epigraph selected by the author was fascinating: *Behind every great fortune there is a crime.* — Balzac The novel was a popular sensation which was made into an acclaimed film. It is believed that this epigraph was inspired by a sentence that was written by Honoré de Balzac and its original version in French reads as follows: *Le secret des grandes fortunes sans cause apparente est un crime oublié, parce qu'il a été proprement fait.* (The secret of a great success for which you are at a loss to account is a crime that has

never been found out, because it was properly executed) It is ironical and a sheer coincidence that the present case revolves around that very sentence attributed to Balzac as through Constitution Petition No. 29 of 2016 it has been alleged by the petitioner namely Imran Ahmad Khan Niazi, Chairman of a political party named Tehreek-e-Insaf, that while holding high public offices in the State of Pakistan over a stretched period of time respondent No. 1 namely Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, the incumbent Prime Minister of Pakistan, and through him his family.

سے طرف کی مصنف اور دلائلی یاد کی داستان کی تشدد کے خاندان کے مافیہ ایک کو 'گودفر' ناول کے 1969 مقبول نے پوزو ماریو ایک میں جس تھا احساس مقبول ایک ناول بالزیک - . بے جرم ایک پیچھے کے نصیب عظیم ایک پر :تھا دلچسپ سرغیج کردہ منتخب ڈی اعزنی جو تھی گئی کی افزائی حوصلہ سے طرف کی سزا ایک کو خطے اس کہ بے جاتا کیا خیال یہ .تھی گئی بنائی فلم ممنوعہ کی اس کہ بے یہ سبب کا بزرگوں نسل خفیہ لی :بے پڑھتا ذیل مندرجہ ورژن اصلی کا اس میں فرانسیسی اور تھا لکھا نے بالزیک کبھی جو بے جرم وہ بے جاتا پہنچایا نقصان میں اکاؤنٹ کو آپ لٹے کے جس راز کا کامیابی بڑی ایک) .بے نہیں جرم کوئی سے وجہ سزا کی اس میں صورت موجودہ کہ بے اتفاق سراسر اور لوہے یہ (تھا گیا کیا عملدرآمد پر طریقے مناسب یہ کیونکہ ،بے گیا پایا نہیں جماعت سیاسی نامزد کے انصاف تحریک پر طور مبینہ ذریعہ کے 2016، 2، نمبر درخواست مطابق کے آئین بلزک بے زیادہ بہت اعلیٰ میں ریاست کی پاکستان پر طور مبینہ سے طرف کی نیازی خان احمد عمران سربراہ کے اس اور ،اعظم وزیر موجودہ کے پاکستان ،شریف نواز محمد میاں یعنی 1 نمبر دہندہ جواب کا وقت .ہیں رہے کر منعقد دفاتر سرکاری کے خاندان اپنے ذریعے کے .

### Paragraph no 2: Page no: 16 Text of the Panama Case Decision in English

Mr. Bokhari then referred to various interviews given by respondent No. 1, his wife and three children on the issue of the four properties in London highlighting that in each such interview a different story had been narrated as to how the said properties had been acquired by the family. He pointed out that in his interview with Tim Sebastian on BBC's Hard Talk in November 1999 Mr. Hassan Nawaz Sharif (respondent No. 8) had stated that he was merely a student at that time with no income of his own. He had admitted that he was living in the relevant flats in London which were taken on "rent" and that the rent money came from Pakistan on a quarterly basis. Mr. Bokhari then referred to The Guardian newspaper of England dated April 10, 2000 wherein Mrs. Kulsoom Nawaz Sharif (wife of respondent No. 1) had been quoted as saying that the flats in London had been "bought" because the children were studying in London. Mr. Bokhari then pointed out that in her interview with Sana Bucha on Geo Television's Laikin on November 8, 2011 Mariam Safdar (Respondent No. 6) had categorically stated that she had no property of her own in Central London or any house in Pakistan or abroad. She had wondered as to from where her properties or of her brothers had been discovered by people. She had gone on to say that she lived with her father at his house. Mr. Bokhari also referred to an interview of respondent No. 7 namely Mr. Hussain Nawaz Sharif with Mr. Hamid Mir in Capital Talk on Geo News television on January 19, 2016 wherein respondent No. 7 had stated that the sale of the factory in Jeddah had fetched good money which had been "officially transferred" to England about eleven or twelve years ago and through that money he had acquired three properties there through "mortgage" for which payments were still being made.

کے انٹرویو مختلف کو بچوں تین اور بیوی اپنی ، 1 نمبر نمبر جوابی میں جواب کے خصوصیات چار میں لندن نے بخاری بعد کے اس کردہ بیان طرح کس کہ بے گیا کیا ذکر کا کہانی مختلف ایک میں انٹرویو کے طرح پر کہ کہا ہوئے کرتے اشارہ سے حوالے پر ٹاک ہارڈ کے سی بی بی میں نومبر کے نومبر کہ کی نشاندہی نے انہوں .سے طرف کی خاندان تھا گیا حاصل کو خصوصیات علم طالب وقت اس وہ کہ تھا کہا نے (8 نمبر دہندگان جواب) شریف نواز حسن نے انہوں میں انٹرویو کے ان ساتھ کے سیسٹنٹ ٹیم گئے لے پر "کراہ" جو ہیں رہے رہ میں فلیٹ متعلقہ میں لندن وہ کہ تھا کیا اعتراف نے انہوں .تھے رکھتے نہیں آمدنی ہی اپنی صرف دینے حوالہ کا اخبار گارڈین کے انگلینڈ کو 2000 اپریل 10 نے بخاری .تھے آئے پر ماہیہ سہ ایک سے پاکستان پیسہ کراہ اور تھے پڑھ بچے کیونکہ تھا "خریدا" فلیٹ میں لندن کہ بے کہا نے (بیوی کی 1 نمبر دہندگان جواب) شریف نواز مولوی مسز کہ کہا ہوئے کے ان ساتھ کے بھوک کو 2011 ،نومبر 8 پر لایکن کے ویژن ٹیلی جیو کہ کی نشاندہی کی بات اس نے بھواری .میں لندن .تھے رہے بھی کسی میں گھر بھی کسی یا لندن مرکزی میں اس کہ تھا کہا پر طور واضح نے (6 نمبر دہندگان جواب) صفدر مریمام میں انٹرویو کی لوگوں کو بھائیوں کے اس یا خصوصیات کی اس کہ تھا پوچھا سے اس نے اس .ملک بیرون یا بے نہیں جائیداد کوئی کی گھر مسٹر یعنی 7 نمبر جوابی نے بخاری .تھی رہتی میں گھر اپنے ساتھ کے باپ اپنے وہ کہ لگے کہنے وہ .بے گیا کیا دریافت سے طرف تھا کہا بھی انٹرویو ایک میں ٹاک کیپٹل پر ویژن ٹیلی نیوز جیو کو 2016، 19، جنوری ساتھ کے میر حامد جناح کے شریف نواز حسین کو انگلینڈ قبل سال بارہ یا گیارہ جسے تھا لیا پیسہ نے جدہ میں فروخت کی فیکٹری کہ بتایا نے 7 نمبر دہندگان جواب میں جس لٹے کے جن ہیں کیے حاصل خصوصیات تین ذریعہ کے "رہن" نے انہوں ذریعے کے پیسے اس اور "گیا کیا منتقل پر طور سرکاری" ہیں رہی جا کی بھی ابھی ادائیگی

**Paragraph no 3: Page no: 26 Text of the Panama Case Decision in English**

Referring to the speech made by respondent No. 1 in the National Assembly on May 16, 2016 Mr. Asif pointed out that according to respondent No. 1 Ittefaq Foundries was returned to the family in the year 1980, it became profitable in the year 1983 and in the year 1985 many more factories had been established by the family without disclosing the actual funds becoming available. According to the learned counsel no source of funds for setting up the factory in Dubai had been disclosed in that speech. He maintained that the factory in Dubai was statedly sold in the year 1980 for 33.37 million Dirhams and then the factory in Jeddah was statedly sold in June 2005 for 64 million Riyals (about 17 million US Dollars) but no money trail or banking transaction in that regard had been shown by respondent No. 1. He also highlighted that in that speech respondent No. 1 had completely suppressed any information about any investment by his family in real estate business in Qatar or acquisition of the four properties in London in the name of one of his sons. While referring to different speeches made by respondent No. 1 he pointed out that contradictory stands had been taken by the said respondent regarding the sources of funds and the routes through which such funds had been channeled for acquisition of the relevant properties and assets and such contradictions had raised serious doubts about *bona fide* of his explanations.

کہہا نے آصف آصف ہونے دیتے حوالہ کا تقریر گیا بنایا سے طرف کی 1 نمبر دہندگان جواب میں اسمبلی نیشنل کو 2016، مئی 16 اور ہوا فائدہ میں 1983 سال یہ، گیا آ واپس پاس کے خاندان میں 1980 مطابق کے فاؤنڈیشن اسٹیفک مطابق کے 1 نمبر دہندگان جواب مطابق کے مشیر سیکرٹری تھا گیا کیا قائم کو فیکٹریوں سے بہت ذریعہ کے خاندان بغیر کے ہونے دستیاب فنڈ اصل میں 1985 سال میں دہنی کہ رکھا برقرار نے انہوں تھا گیا کیا نہیں ظاہر میں تقریر اس ذریعہ کوئی کا فنڈ لئے کے کرنے قائم فیکٹری میں دہنی 64 میں 2005 جون کہ کہا نے فیکٹری کے جدہ پھر اور تھا کیا فروخت میں 1980 سال لئے کے دریموں ملین 33.37 نے فیکٹری بینکنگ یا ٹریل کی پیسے کوئی میں اس لیکن تھا گیا کیا نہیں فروخت میں اس لئے کے (ڈالر امریکی ملین 17 تقریباً) ریلز ملین جواب میں تقریر اس کہ ڈالی روشنی بھی پر بات اس نے انہوں تھا گیا دکھایا سے طرف کی 1 نمبر دہندگان جواب نہیں ٹرانزیکشن میں لندن یا پر طور مکمل میں بارے کے کاری سرمایہ بھی کسی میں کاروبار کے اسٹیٹ ریل گھریلو اپنے میں قطر نے 1 نمبر نمبر طرف کی 1 نمبر دہندگان جواب ایک سے میں بیٹوں کے ان ہیں دی نہیں معلومات کوئی میں بارے کے حصول کے خصوصیات چار کی رقم نے دہندہ جواب اس میں جواب کے اس کہ ہے کی نشاندہی نے انہوں ہوئے کرتے خطاب سے تقریروں مختلف گنی کی سے تضادات کے طرح اس اور حصول کے اثاثوں اور خصوصیات متعلقہ ذریعہ کے جس بے لیا لے سے حوالے کے راستوں اور وسعت ۷ ہیں اٹھائے شکایات سنجیدہ میں بارے کے فخر میں بارے کے وضاحت کی اس ہے گیا کیا منتقل کو فنڈز کے طرح اس لئے کے جناب خان نے نشاندہی کی کہ ان درخواستوں کے ذریعے جوابی نمبر نمبر 1 کے خلاف دعویٰ کیا گیا ہے جو دہنی میں فیکٹری کے فروخت کی آمدنی پر 9 لاکھ امریکی ڈالر کی آمدنی پر ٹیکس سے بچنے کے لئے؛ دیر سے پھینکنے کے بارے میں دلائل کے دوران دہناؤ؛) روپے کے تحفے کے بارے میں 3100000000 جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کے جواب دہندگان نمبر 6 اور روپے سے جوابی نمبر نمبر 8 کو جواب دینے والے نمبر 1 کے ذریعہ 19,459,440 نے شرم نہیں کیا اور انکشاف نہیں کیا اور جواب دہندگان نمبر 7 سے جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کی طرف سے موصول ہونے والے تحائف کے سلسلے میں دوسرے ذرائع سے آمدنی کے طور پر نہیں علاج کیا گیا ہے۔ ان کے مطابق اس الزامات نے آئین کے آرٹیکل 63 (1) (اے) کے قوانین اور لوگوں کو ایکٹ، 1976 (ٹی) 1976 کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کیا لیکن موجودہ معاملات کے حقائق کے لحاظ سے ان احکامات (IA) کے نمائندے کے سیکشن 99 اور "رقم" ہیں اور یہ "میں ذکر شدہ نابل کاری متعلقہ نہیں ہے۔ انہوں نے برقرار رکھا کہ نابل قرار دینے کے لئے اہم عوامل "ڈیفالٹ پہلے سے ہی نیشنل بینک آف پاکستان اور 117 دیگر وی ویف ٹیکسٹائل لمیٹڈ اور ایک اور (پی ایل ڈی 2014 ایس سی 283) کے معاملات میں واضح کیا گیا ہے، میسرس سربراہی بینک لمیٹڈ منیجر وی قاسم اینڈ کمپنی کے ذریعہ محمد عالم اور دوسرے (2015 ایس سی ایم آر 1341) اور زرعی ترقیاتی بینک آف پاکستان ثناء اللہ اور دیگر (پی ایل ڈی 1988 ایس سی 67) کے ذریعہ ہے کہ کسی بھی مجرمانہ کی موجودگی میں ادائیگی اور اس وجہ سے، کوئی ڈیفالٹ نہیں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ان کے مطابق کسی بھی ٹیکس کی وجہ سے کسی بھی عزم کو نہیں بنایا گیا اور جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کے خلاف کسی بھی ٹیکس کے اہلکار کی طرف سے کوئی بھی تلاش نہیں کیا گیا۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی واضح کیا کہ جواب دہندہ نمبر 1 نہ ہی ڈائریکٹر اور دہنی میں فیکٹری کے کسی شریکار تھے۔ مسٹر خان جمع کرانے کے لئے گئے تھے کہ سال 2003 میں ملکیت ٹیکس ایکٹ، 1963 کو منسوخ کر دیا گیا تھا، اس قانون کی واپسی کے وقت جواب دہندہ نمبر 1 کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی جاری نہیں کی گئی تھی اور اس وجہ سے اس مرحلے میں کوئی افسر یا مشینری نہیں کسی بھی عہد کا تعین کرنے کے لئے دستیاب ہے، اس جواب دہندگان کی طرف سے مرنے والے مسئلے کی طرف سے وغیرہ۔ اس عدالت کے سامنے رکھی گئی ریکارڈ کے حوالے سے انہوں نے کہا کہ جواب دہندگان نمبر 6 اور 8 کے حق میں جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کی طرف سے کئے گئے تحفے نے اپنے مال کی بیانات میں جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کی طرف سے انکشاف کیا تھا اور اس طرح کی ادائیگیوں کے ذریعے چیک کئے گئے ہیں۔ جس ریکارڈ کو بھی ریکارڈ کیا گیا تھا۔ جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کے حق میں جواب دہندگان نمبر 7 کے تحفے کے حوالے سے اس کے جواب میں ان کی طرف سے پیش کیا گیا تھا کہ جواب دہندگان نمبر 7 نے پاکستان میں قومی ٹیکس نمبر تھا اور وہ ایک غیر آبادی پاکستانی تھا اور اس وجہ سے، اس کی طرف سے تحفے اپنے والد کے حق میں 2016 کے آئین کی درخواست نمبر 2

**Paragraph no 4: Page no: 36 Text of the Panama Case Decision in English**

Mr. Khan pointed out that through these petitions allegations have been leveled against respondent No. 1 regarding evasion of tax on the sale proceeds of the factory in Dubai worth about 9 million US Dollars; regarding late filing of (pressed during the arguments); regarding the gifts of Rs. 31,700,000 by respondent No. 1 to respondent No. 6 and of Rs. 19,459,440 by respondent No. 1 to respondent No. 8 being sham and not disclosed; and in respect of the gifts received by respondent No. 1 from respondent No. 7 not having been treated as income from other sources. According to him the said allegations attract the provisions of Article 63(1)(o) of the Constitution and section 99(1A)(t) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 but in terms of the facts of the present case the disqualification mentioned in those provisions is not relevant. He maintained that the crucial factors for the said disqualification are "default" and "dues" and it has already been clarified in the cases of *National Bank of Pakistan and 117 others v. SAF textile Ltd. and another* (PLD 2014 SC 283), *Messrs Summit Bank Limited through Manager v. Qasim & Co. through Muhammad Alam and another* (2015 SCMR 1341) and *Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan v. Sanaullah and others* (PLD 1988 SC 67) that in the absence of any adjudication there cannot be any dues and, hence, no default can be alleged. According to him no determination had been made and no finding had been recorded by any tax authority against respondent No. 1 in respect of any tax due. He also clarified that respondent No. 1 was neither a Director nor a shareholder of the factory in Dubai. Mr. Khan went on to submit that the Wealth-Tax Act, 1963 was repealed in the year 2003, at the time of repeal of that law no proceeding was pending against respondent No. 1 and, therefore, at this stage no officer or machinery is available to determine any concealment, etc. by the said respondent rendering the issue dead. With reference to the record placed before this Court he pointed out that the gifts made by respondent No. 1 in favour of respondents No. 6 and 8 were actually disclosed by respondent No. 1 in his Wealth Statements and such payments had been made through cheques which had also been placed on the record. As regards the gifts made by respondent No. 7 in favour of respondent No. 1 it was submitted by him that respondent No. 7 had a National Tax Number in Pakistan and he was a non-resident Pakistani and, therefore, gifts made by him in favour of his father Constitution Petition No. 29 of 2016,

جناب خان نے نشاندہی کی کہ ان درخواستوں کے ذریعے جوابی نمبر نمبر 1 کے خلاف دعویٰ کیا گیا ہے جو دوہنی میں فیکٹری کے فروخت کی آمدنی پر 9 لاکھ امریکی ڈالر کی آمدنی پر ٹیکس سے بچنے کے لئے؛ دیر سے پھینکنے کے بارے میں دلائل کے دوران دباؤ؛ روپے کے تحفے کے بارے میں 310000+000 جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کے جواب دہندگان نمبر 6 اور روپے سے جوابی نمبر نمبر 8 کو جواب دینے والے نمبر 1 کے ذریعہ 19,459,440 نے شرم نہیں کیا اور انکشاف نہیں کیا۔ اور جواب دہندگان نمبر 7 سے جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کی طرف سے موصول ہونے والے تحائف کے سلسلے میں دوسرے ذرائع سے آمدنی کے طور پر نہیں علاج کیا گیا ہے۔ ان کے مطابق اس الزامات نے آئین کے آرٹیکل 63 (1) (اے) کے قوانین اور لوگوں کو ایکٹ، 1976 (ٹی) 1976 کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کیا لیکن موجودہ معاملات کے حقائق کے لحاظ سے ان احکامات (1A) کے نمائندے کے سیکشن 99 میں ذکر شدہ نابل کاری متعلقہ نہیں ہے۔ انہوں نے برقرار رکھا کہ نابل قرار دینے کے لئے اہم عوامل "ڈیفالٹ" اور "رقم" ہیں اور یہ پہلے سے بی نیشنل بینک آف پاکستان اور 117 دیگر وی ویف ٹیکسٹائل لمیٹڈ اور ایک اور (پی ایل ڈی 2014 ایس سی 283) کے معاملات میں واضح کیا گیا ہے، میسرس سربراہی بینک لمیٹڈ منیجر وی قاسم اینڈ کمپنی کے ذریعہ محمد عالم اور دوسرے (2015 ایس سی ایم آر 1341) اور زرعی ترقیاتی بینک آف پاکستان ثناء اللہ اور دیگر (پی ایل ڈی 1988 ایس سی 67) کے ذریعے ہے کہ کسی بھی مجرمانہ کی موجودگی میں ادائیگی اور اس وجہ سے، کوئی ڈیفالٹ نہیں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ان کے مطابق کسی بھی ٹیکس کی وجہ سے کسی بھی عزم کو نہیں بنایا گیا اور جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کے خلاف کسی بھی ٹیکس کے اہلکار کی طرف سے کوئی بھی تلاش نہیں کیا گیا۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی واضح کیا کہ جواب دہندہ نمبر 1 نہ ہی ڈائریکٹر اور دوہنی میں فیکٹری کے کسی شریکار تھے۔ مسٹر خان جمع کرانے کے لئے گئے تھے کہ سال 2003 میں ملکیت ٹیکس ایکٹ، 1963 کو منسوخ کر دیا گیا تھا، اس قانون کی واپسی کے وقت جواب دہندہ نمبر 1 کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی جاری نہیں کی گئی تھی اور اس وجہ سے اس مرحلے میں کوئی افسر یا مشینری نہیں کسی بھی عہد کا تعین کرنے کے لئے دستیاب ہے، اس جواب دہندگان کی طرف سے مرنے والے مسئلے کی طرف سے وغیرہ۔ اس عدالت کے سامنے رکھی گئی ریکارڈ کے حوالے سے انہوں نے کہا کہ جواب دہندگان نمبر 6 اور 8 کے حق میں جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کی طرف سے کئے گئے تحفے نے اپنے مال کی بیانات میں جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کی طرف سے انکشاف کیا تھا اور اس طرح کی ادائیگیوں کے ذریعے چیک کئے گئے ہیں۔ جس ریکارڈ کو بھی ریکارڈ کیا گیا تھا۔ جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کے حق میں جواب دہندگان نمبر 7 کے تحفے کے حوالے سے اس کے جواب میں ان کی طرف سے پیش کیا گیا تھا کہ جواب دہندگان نمبر 7 نے پاکستان میں قومی ٹیکس نمبر تھا اور وہ ایک غیر آبادی پاکستانی تھا اور اس وجہ سے، اس کی طرف سے تحفے اپنے والد کے حق میں 2016 کے آئین کی درخواست نمبر 2

**Paragraph no 5: Page no: 46 Text of the Panama Case Decision in English**

Mr. Hamid then referred to Reference No. 5 of 2000 filed by the National Accountability Bureau before an Accountability Court against respondents No. 1 and 10 and some others with allegations of money laundering, etc. to the tune of Rs. 1242.732 million (over Rs. 1.2 billion) and in that Reference reliance had also been placed upon a judicial confession made by respondent No. 10 before a Magistrate First Class, Lahore on April 25, 2000. He pointed out that initially respondent No. 10 was an accused person in the said Reference but on the basis of his judicial confession the said respondent was granted pardon by the Chairman, National Accountability Bureau and was not treated as an accused person in the final Reference wherein he had been cited as a prosecution witness. It was alleged in that Reference that respondent No. 10 was instrumental in laundering of 14.886 million US Dollars upon the instructions and for the benefit of respondent No. 1 by opening fake foreign currency accounts in different banks in the names of others. He pointed out that Writ Petition No. 2617 of 2011 filed before the Lahore High Court, Lahore in connection with that Reference was allowed by a learned Division Bench of the said Court on December 03, 2012 and the said Reference was quashed through a unanimous judgment but the learned Judges disagreed with each other over permissibility of reinvestigation of the matter whereupon the matter was referred to a learned Referee Judge who held on March 11, 2014 that reinvestigation of the case was not permissible. Even that judgment of the Lahore High Court, Lahore was not challenged by the National Accountability Bureau or the State before this Court and incidentally respondent No. 1 was again the Prime Minister of Pakistan at that time. He also submitted that a Writ Petition challenging respondent No. 10's election to the Senate on account of making of the above mentioned confessional statement by him was dismissed *in limine* by the Islamabad High Court, Islamabad because the writ-petitioner had not appended a copy of the confessional statement with the Writ Petition filed by him. He went on to submit that the allegations leveled against respondent No. 10 were over twenty-five years old and such allegations pertained to the year 1992 when the said respondent did not hold any public office. He further submitted that in the Challans quashed in the year 1997.

اس کے بعد مسٹر حمید نے احتساب عدالت کے سامنے نیشنل احتساب بیورو کی طرف سے دائر شدہ 2000 کا حوالہ نمبر 5 سے حوالہ دیا

جواب دہندگان نمبر نمبر 1 اور 10 اور کچھ دوسرے کے خلاف بیسہ کمانے کے الزامات کے ساتھ، وغیرہ کے روپ میں 1242.732 ملین (اس سے زیادہ 1.2 بلین روپے) اور اس حوالہ میں انحصار میں 25 اپریل، 2000 کو 25 اپریل 2000 کو لاہور کے مجسٹریٹ فرسٹ کلاس سے پہلے جوابی نمبر نمبر 10 کی طرف سے بنایا گیا ایک عدالتی اعتراف پر بھی اس کا حوالہ دیا گیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ابتدائی طور پر جوابی نمبر نمبر 10 اس حوالہ میں ایک مقتول شخص تھا لیکن اس کے عدالتی اعتراف کے مطابق کہا گیا تھا کہ جواب دہندگان نے قومی احتساب بیورو کے چیئر مین کی طرف سے معافی دی تھی اور حتمی حوالہ میں ایک مجرم شخص کے طور پر علاج نہیں کیا گیا تھا جہاں وہ ایک پراسیکیوشن گواہ کے طور پر حوالہ دیا گیا تھا۔ اس حوالہ میں اس کا حوالہ دیا گیا تھا کہ جواب دہندگان نمبر 10 10 ہدایتوں پر 14.886 ملین امریکی ڈالر کی لاؤٹنگ کرنے اور دوسرے کے ناموں میں مختلف بینکوں میں جعلی غیر ملکی کرنسی اکاؤنٹس کو کھولنے کے لئے جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 کے فائدہ کے لئے اہم کردار ادا کیا گیا تھا۔ انہوں نے نشاندہی کی کہ لاہور میں ہائی کورٹ لاہور سے قبل 2011 کے تحریری پبلک نمبر نمبر 2617 نے درج کیا ہے کہ اس حوالہ کے مطابق اس حوالہ کے تحت 03 دسمبر، 2012 کو بتایا کہ عدالت نے سیکرٹری ڈویژن بنچ کی طرف سے اجازت دی تھی اور اس حوالہ سے ایک متفقہ فیصلہ لیکن سیکرٹری ریفریج جج نے اس معاملے کے انعقاد کے جائزے کے لئے ایک دوسرے سے اختلاف کیا تھا جہاں اس معاملے کو ایک سیکرٹری ریفریج جج کے حوالے کیا گیا تھا جو 11 مارچ، 2014 کو منعقد کی گئی تھی کہ اس معاملے کا انعقاد جائز نہیں تھا۔ لاہور ہائی کورٹ کے اس فیصلے پر بھی اس فیصلے سے قبل نیشنل احتساب بیورو یا ریاست کی طرف سے چیلنج نہیں کی گئی تھی اور اس وقت جوابی جواب دہندگان نمبر 1 اس وقت پاکستان کا وزیر اعظم تھا۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی پیش کیا ہے کہ اس کی طرف سے مندرجہ بالا بیان کردہ اقرار کی بناء پر سنیٹ کو ایک جوابی درخواست دینے والے نمبر 10 کا انتخابی حلقہ اسلام آباد ہائی کورٹ، اسلام آباد کی طرف سے محدود کر دیا گیا تھا کیونکہ اس کی تحریری درخواست دینے والے نے ایک کاپی نہیں لیا تھا۔ اس کی طرف سے دائر شدہ تحریری درخواست کے ساتھ اعتراف بیان۔ وہ جمع کرانے کے لئے گئے تھے کہ جواب دہندگان نمبر 10 کے خلاف درج کردہ الزامات پچیس سال سے زائد تھے اور اس طرح کے الزامات سال 1992 سے متعلق تھے جب کہا گیا کہ جواب دہندگان نے کوئی عوامی دفتر نہیں لیا تھا۔ انہوں نے مزید کہا کہ چالٹنز میں سال 1997 میں جھگڑے ہوئے