



# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATURE) OF PAKISTAN DEBATES

Tuesday, the 6th October, 1953

## OFFICIAL REPORT

### CONTENTS

	PAGES
Short Notice Questions and Answers ... ... ... ...	749—750
Transferred Starred Questions and Answers ... ... ... ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 751—815, \\ 836—893 \\ & \\ 916—1011 \end{array} \right.$
Transferred Unstarred Questions and Answers ... ... ... ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 816—836, \\ 893—915 \\ & \\ 1011—1029 \end{array} \right.$
Statements laid on the Table ... ... ... ...	1030—1038
Papers laid on the Table ... ... ... ...	1038
Motion <i>re</i> Jute Policy of Government— <i>Concl.</i> ... ... ... ...	1039—1067

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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATURE)

Tuesday, the 6th October, 1953

The Constituent Assembly (Legislature) met in the Assembly Chamber, Karachi, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. President (The Honourable Mr. Tamizuddin Khan) in the Chair.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### SALE OF SECRETS

**1. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) Whether his attention has been drawn to an article under heading "Secrets on sale" published on the front page of *Evening Star* of the 28th September, 1953 ;

(b) if so, how far the allegations regarding sale of secrets relating to import policy and Economic Appraisal Committee's report are true ; and

(c) the steps taken against the officers responsible for such sale, if any ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Some copies of the Economic Appraisal Committee's Report were put up for sale by the Central Publications Branch on receipt from the Government Press in which they were printed. The Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery was informed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in writing even before printing commenced that the Report was a secret document and was to be so treated. It appears that these instructions were not communicated either to the Government Press or to the Central Publications Branch. Immediately it came to notice that the Report was being offered for sale, action was taken to withdraw copies already sold. Out of 85 copies sold 36 have so far been withdrawn. The question of unauthorised sale has already been taken up and necessary enquiries are being made. The alleged leakage of the import policy is also being looked into.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Is the Honourable Minister for Commerce aware of the fact that even last year similar leakage occurred with regard to the O. G. L. policy of Government ? What steps are proposed to be taken by Government to stop such future leakages ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** Sir, I have said that the matter is being looked into. I have said that so far as the import policy is concerned we are looking into the allegations that leakage has occurred. We are not yet satisfied that leakages have taken place.

### IMPORT OF WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS

**2. Mr. P. D. Bhandara:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that wines, spirits and beers have been included in the list of articles in respect of which import licences are to be issued in the ensuing period ?

(b) Is it a fact that a brewery which is the largest in Asia already exists in Pakistan and its production of beer is large enough to cope with the entire requirements of Pakistan and the Middle East countries ?

(c) Do Government propose to delete the items mentioned in (a) above from the list of articles intended to be imported ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Wines and spirits are included in the licensible items in the current shipping period but not beer.

(b) Yes. The local production of beer is enough to meet the requirements of the country.

(c) Wines and spirits were included mainly because of our Trade Agreement with France. The Government, therefore, do not propose to delete them.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** May I ask the Honourable the Commerce Minister whether it is compulsory that because certain items had been included in the Trade Agreement with France therefore Pakistan must import those items even if there is no demand for them in the country?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** It must be realised by the Honourable Member that when we enter into trade agreements with other countries it is on the basis of *sub quid pro quo*. We cannot hope to sell our exports to those countries unless we accept their exports to this country. It is always a two-way affair and therefore we have got to agree to import certain items upon which they insist and that is the reason why this has been included in the Trade Agreement, and therefore if certain items are included in the Trade Agreement we have got to honour the commitment already made of the amount for which licence ceiling is to be only Rs. 2 lakhs. I am sure the Honourable Member will appreciate that although we may not consider it as an essential article but still we have got to include such items in the interest of our exports.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** May I inquire from the Honourable the Commerce Minister whether these wines and other liquors are going to be imported from any other country, or only from France?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** Sir, a similar provision for Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for other countries also because we cannot give licence only to a single country. It is not easy. There may be objections from other countries with regard to discrimination and therefore when we give licences for one country we have to make a similar provision for imports from other countries.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Is the Honourable Minister for Commerce aware of the fact that the Wine Merchants Association of Karachi has protested against the fact that the whole quantity of Rs. 2 lakhs has been confined to France and that there is not much demand for French wines in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** If there is no demand for French wines in Pakistan, then it is not compulsory that they have got to be imported, but we have to provide an allotment for the purpose.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** What is the total consumption of wines and beer in Pakistan?

**Mr. President:** That does not arise out of the question.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** I am afraid I do not know.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** What is the total production of beer in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammad Ali:** I am afraid I have to ask for notice.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Is the Honourable Minister for Commerce aware of the fact that some time ago it was disclosed on the floor of this House that prohibition is to come into being in Pakistan? How does the matter stand?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** I was not in the House at the time.

## NATIONAL LIBRARY

**579. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Dawn*, dated the 24th May, 1953, under the caption "Building for National Library demanded";

(b) if so, when Government propose to finalise the scheme and when the National Library is expected to start functioning in full swing;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far sanctioned any staff for classifying and cataloguing the books acquired by the Library;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Council of the Library had been informing the Pakistan Embassies and Missions abroad of its requirements for the past two years but the enquiries so far remain unanswered; and

(e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for not employing staff, and the reason why the Pakistan Embassies and Missions have not responded to the enquiries of the Advisory Council of the Library?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

(b) The National Library is functioning at present. It is housed in its own building constructed as its temporary abode. A scheme for the amalgamation of the Liaquat Memorial Library with the National Library has been approved in principle by the Government of Pakistan. The amalgamated library will be known as the Liaquat National Library. Government have donated a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs and a plot of land to the Liaquat Memorial Library. The proposed Liaquat National Library will start functioning "in full swing" as soon as the construction of the proposed building for the Library is completed and the required staff appointed.

(c) No, a librarian has been recently appointed for this work. The staff is, however, still inadequate.

(d) & (e) The Advisory Council does not inform our Embassies and Missions abroad of the requirements of the National Library in respect of books. The Council has been set up only to advise the Government on the purchase of books for the National Library. It is the function of the Directorate of Archives and Libraries to order books out of the lists approved by the Advisory Council.

## SCHOOL FOR SEAMEN

**580. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a school for the children of Pakistani seamen has been started in New York?

(b) If so, what is the nature of the training imparted to the students?

(c) Are the Government of Pakistan bearing any expenditure in the nature of a grant to this school? If so, to what extent?

†The meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan that was fixed for the 2nd October, 1953, having been cancelled, the answers to the starred questions meant for that day, were, in pursuance of the convention, laid on the Table of the House today.—Ed. of Deb.

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** The question concerns the Ministry of Labour. It has accordingly been addressed to that Ministry and will be answered<sup>†</sup> by the Honourable Minister in charge of that Ministry.

#### COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

**581. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the scheme of compulsory primary education has not so far been introduced in the Federal Area?

(b) If so, what are the reasons?

(c) When do Government propose to introduce compulsory primary education in Karachi?

(d) What would be the annual expenditure thereon?

(e) Is the present number of schools in the Federal Capital sufficient for compulsory primary education? If not, how many additional schools proposed, and how long will it take to construct their buildings?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Compulsion can be introduced only after the existing provision for primary education is enlarged so as to accommodate every child of the primary school age. With a view to expanding the facilities for primary education in Karachi a six-year phased scheme has been prepared and is now under consideration of the Government. The Scheme envisages the opening of 180 schools during the next six years at the rate of 30 schools a year, provision of buildings for 120 existing primary schools and the establishment of a training institution for teachers.

The following statement gives the financial implications of the scheme:—

			Recurring	Non-recurring	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st year	...	...	6,05,460	91,87,900	97,93,360
2nd year	...	...	12,28,728	91,87,900	1,04,16,628
3rd year	...	...	20,10,224	98,00,900	1,18,11,124
4th year	...	...	26,72,434	91,87,900	1,18,60,334
5th year	...	...	33,55,152	91,87,900	1,25,43,052
6th year	...	...	40,55,762	91,87,900	1,32,43,662
Total ...		1,39,27,760	5,57,40,400	6,96,68,160	

It is hoped that after the implementation of this scheme, Karachi would be ripe, from the point of view of adequacy of buildings, staff and apparatus, etc., for introduction of compulsion.

<sup>†</sup>Please see page 1010 *infra*.

## IMPORT OF FILMS

**582. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have not yet taken a decision regarding their policy on the import of films from India?

(b) If so, when do Government propose to take an early decision on this matter? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** The question concerns the Ministry of Commerce. It has accordingly been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered† by the Honourable Minister in charge of that Ministry.

## REPAIRS TO EVACUEE PROPERTIES

**583. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 5th July, 1953, under the caption "Evacuee property repairs";

(b) whether Government are aware that the building R. S. 128 Sands Street, Ramswami, Karachi, is in a dilapidated and insanitary condition;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rent bills are paid regularly by the tenants;

(d) whether it is a fact that estimates were submitted for repairs and that the Deputy Custodian sanctioned Rs. 2,805; if so, whether the repairs have been carried out;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Divisional Officer visited the building in March last and after detailed inspection endorsed immediate repairs to be carried out by the department up to Rs. 10,000, but nothing has been done so far;

(f) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for not repairing the building so far; and

(g) when Government propose to repair it, if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

(b) To some extent, yes.

(c) No.

(d) One of the tenants submitted estimates for repairs and the Deputy Custodian provisionally sanctioned Rs. 2,805 for repairs. The tenant was asked to carry out repairs and to get the expenditure adjusted against future rents. But he did not carry out the work and has asked the Custodian's Department to do it.

(e) The Sub-Divisional Officer visited the building in November, 1952 and not in March last. In August, 1953, the Deputy Custodian, Karachi, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,291 for special repairs. The work was started on the 9th September, 1953.

(f) & (g) Do not arise.

## REFUSAL OF ADMISSION OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS

**584. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 26th April, 1953, wherein it has been stated that in the Federal Capital there are schools which in spite of receiving grant-in-aid from Government, refuse admission to students other than those of a particular community ; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made by Government against such "Community Schools"; if not, the reasons therefor; if so, its result ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise as all schools in the Federal Capital which are aided by Government are open to children of all communities. Since the existing schools in Karachi are over-crowded, admission may have been refused by some schools due to lack of accommodation.

## GRANTS TO WESTERN AND EASTERN WINGS

**585. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of central grant and contributions to western and eastern wings of Pakistan from 1948-49 to date separately for each year for various purposes from the Central Exchequer ;

(b) the respective percentage of the same ;

(c) the total amount of loans to each of the two wings, from the Central Exchequer during the same period ;

(d) the total number of development, health, education, irrigation, industrial and other plans, schemes and projects submitted to the Central Government by the provincial governments separately, during the same period ; and

(e) the total number of these schemes approved up to date, separately ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) Three statements containing the requisite information for the period 1948-49 to 1952-53 are laid on the Table.

(c) During the period 1948-49 to 1952-53 loans of Rs. 6.68 crores were drawn by East Bengal and of Rs. 47.77 crores by the various units in West Pakistan. During the current year further loans of Rs. 7.50 crores have been sanctioned to East Bengal and of Rs. 13.73 crores to various units in West Pakistan for development purposes.

(d) & (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

[For statements, please see the following pages.]

**I****STATEMENT***showing**Share of Central Taxes allocated to East and West Wings*

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	East Pakistan						West Pakistan				
	Jute duties	Central Excise duties	Sales tax	Income-Tax	Total	Central Excise duties	Sales tax	Income-tax	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1948-49	...	...	625.00	8.00	180.00	...	813.00	16.00	174.00	...	190.00
1949-50	...	...	405.00	10.00	180.00	...	595.00	21.50	345.00	...	366.50
1950-51	...	...	672.00	8.10	180.00	...	860.10	28.73	452.00	...	480.73
1951-52	...	...	600.00	7.52	320.00	...	927.52	32.64	736.00	...	758.64
1952-53 (R.E.)	...	...	455.00	118.35	267.00	140.00	980.35	134.13	630.00	159.00	923.13
			2,757.00	151.97	1,127.00	140.00	4,175.97	233.00	2,337.00	159.00	2,729.00

**II**  
**STATEMENT**

showing

*Central Grants made or allowed to East and West Wings during 1948-49 to 1952-53*

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	East Pakistan						West Pakistan						Total
	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Total	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Refugee Rehabilitation.	...	...	25	125	...	150	150	5	5	1,010	...	1,170	
2. Agricultural Development.	...	33	1	35	5	74	...	65	...	24	4	93	
3. Road Development.	...	17	8	12	10	47	...	41	20	36	29	126	
4. Boarder Police...	...	...	29	49	49	127	...	...	23	48	48	119	
5. Education	...	...	11	1	...	12	...	8	7	29	5	49	
6. Social Uplift	...	...	...	550	...	550	...	...	...	1,250	...	1,250	
7. Relief measures	...	...	...	50	10	60	...	...	200	...	...	200	
8. Statutory Subvention.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	125	525	
	...	50	74	822	74	1,020	250	219	355	2,497	211	3,532	

**III  
STATEMENT**

*showing*

*Percentages of Total Allocations made to East and West Wings from the Central Taxes and Grants  
during 1948-49 to 1952-53*

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	East Pakistan			West Pakistan			
	Share of taxes	Grants	Total	Share of taxes	Grants	Total	
1948-49 ... ... ...	813	...	813		190	250	440
1949-50 ... ... ...	595	50	645		366	219	585
1950-51 ... ... ...	860	74	934		481	355	836
1951-52 ... ... ...	928	822	1,750		769	2,497	3,266
1952-53 ... ... ...	980	74	1,054		923	211	1,134
	4,176	1,020	5,196		2,729	3,532	6,261

*Percentages*

	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
1948-49 ... ... ...	64.88	35.12
1949-50 ... ... ...	52.44	47.56
1950-51 ... ... ...	52.77	47.23
1951-52 ... ... ...	34.89	65.11
1952-53 ... ... ...	48.17	51.83
	45.35	54.65

**586. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to mobilise rural savings through post offices—in rural areas by opening postal insurance to the people ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The Postal Life Insurance has not so far been extended to persons other than Government employees, employees of semi-Government institutions, local bodies and educational institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

#### INVESTMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

**587. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of investments made in Pakistan since 1952-53 to date in business and industrial enterprises by foreign nationals and Pakistani nationals, separately ; and

(b) the increase or decrease in such investments as compared with those in 1950 and the percentage thereof ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The total amount of investment made by foreigners in business and industrial enterprises in this country during the period from July 1952 to June 1953 was Rs. 1 crore 86 lakhs. Figures regarding investments by Pakistani nationals are not available.

(b) The corresponding figures for 1950 was Rs. 18 lakhs. The increase in July 1952—June 1953 thus amounted to Rs. 1 crore 68 lakhs. The percentage of the increase works out to 933 per cent.

#### PAKISTAN PAY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

**588. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Pakistan Pay Commission have been implemented by now ;

(b) if not, the recommendations which have not been implemented and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Pakistan Pay Commission Reports and the supplementary report have been released for sale now ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) to (d) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to question No. 365 on 31st March, 1952. Since then the scales of pay of gazetted posts in a number of organisations have been settled and notified. Final decisions on the pay scales of gazetted posts in a few organisations have not yet been taken as discussions are in progress with various Ministries. Besides these, the Commission's recommendations regarding leave rules and retirement benefits are under consideration.

## TOTAL BOOK VALUE OF DIAMONDS AND ANTIQUES

**589. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total book-value of foreign and Pakistani national investments in business, Government securities and industries as they stood on the 1st April, 1950, and the 1st April, 1953, separately ; and

(b) the total amount of foreign capital repatriated from Pakistan and the total amount of remittances from Pakistan, separately, during the period from 1949 to the 1st April, 1953 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The total book-value of foreign and Pakistani national investment in business and industries are not available. Investment in Government securities as on 1st April, 1950, and on 1st April, 1953, amounted to Rs. 102.36 crores and Rs. 131.83 crores respectively. There are no investments by foreigners in Central Government securities. Some of the Provincial Government securities are, however, held by Indian nationals. Figures of such holdings are not readily available.

(b) The total foreign capital repatriated from Pakistan from July, 1950, to 1st April, 1953, amounted to Rs. 383 lakhs. Figures of repatriation prior to July, 1950 are not available. The amount of remittances made from Pakistan for the various purposes are given in the balance of payments statements already laid on the Table of the House.

## RECOVERY OF HISTORICAL KOH-E-NOOR DIAMOND

**590. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government for recovering the Pakistan share of jewels, art treasure and antiques of historical importance which were removed by the British Government from undivided India ;

(b) whether any attempt has been made by Government to recover the historical Koh-i-Noor diamond from the British Government ;

(c) if so, the result of the same ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes. Pakistan's share of the art treasures and antiquities of historical importance which were given on loan by the pre-partition Government of India to the Royal Academy of Arts, London, for display at the Royal Academy of Arts Exhibition, London, in 1947-48 has been received back.

As to other jewels, are treasures and antiques removed from India during British regime, no records are available to show that they were transferred on Government level and, therefore, no steps have been taken for their recovery.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) For the reasons explained in (a) above.

## COMPILATION OF COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

**591. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken for the compilation of weekly wholesale commodity price index to ascertain the cause of internal rise or fall of prices in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** Yes. The following steps have been taken in this direction :—

- (i) Commodities have been classified under the two sectors—‘domestic produce’ and ‘imports’.
- (ii) Study is being conducted in order to select a base period for comparing prices and to assign weights to the individual commodities within the index. The question whether there should be various sector indices covering different geographical units or a general wholesale price index for the whole of Pakistan is also being examined. Advantage is being taken of the recommendations of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and United Nations Statistical Commission on the Subject. It is hoped that steps for the compilation and publication periodically of wholesale price indices will soon be completed.

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

**592. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) Pakistan balance of payment position on current account with the United Kingdom in 1952-53 ;

(b) any increase or decrease in the balance of payment position as compared with that in the previous year and 1950-51 ; and

(c) the causes of increase or decrease ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) There was a deficit of Rs. 49.74 crores in Pakistan's balance of payments on current account with the United Kingdom in 1952-53.

(b) The deficit in Pakistan's balance of payment with the United Kingdom during the year July, 1952—June, 1953, showed an increase of 20.96 crores as compared with the deficit of Rs. 28.78 crores in July, 1950—June, 1953 and a decrease of Rs. 1.54 crores as compared with the deficit of Rs. 51.28 crores in July, 1951—June, 1952.

(c) The fluctuations are mainly due to reduced earnings from jute, cotton and other exports to the United Kingdom. In July, 1951—June, 1952, our payments in the United Kingdom were the highest during the three years in question on account of larger purchases of capital and other goods by Government and the private trade from that country. These purchases were facilitated by better availabilities and prices in the United Kingdom.

#### SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS OF AUDITOR GENERAL

**593. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further steps have been taken to separate the functions of the Auditor General from accounts and to make the head of each expanding department responsible for keeping full accounts ;

(b) if so, the results of the same ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) Yes. From 1st July, 1949, Audit and Accounts have been separated in the Railway and the Defence Departments. In these Departments, the accounts are now maintained by the Railway Accounts and Military Accounts Departments, which are attached to the Railway and Defence Departments, respectively.

From 1st November, 1953, the accounts relating to the Postal Life Insurance Fund will be transferred from the control of the Auditor General to that of the D. G., P. & T.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STERLING BALANCES

**594. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Pakistan sterling balance on the 1st April, 1951, and 1953 ;

(b) the amount of sterling balance earmarked as backing for Pakistan currency on the 1st April, 1953 ; and

(c) the total national income of Pakistan in 1950-51 and 1952-53 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The gold, dollar and sterling reserves amounted to Rs. 138.16 crores and Rs. 67.48 crores on the 1st April, 1951 and the 1st April, 1953, respectively.

(b) The Honourable Member may please refer to the reply to his starred question No. 541 on the 28th March, 1953.

(c) The national income estimates for the years under reference are not available.

#### SCHEME FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

**595. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether any direction has been given to the Pakistan planning commission to prepare an all-Pakistan scheme for providing work to the educated unemployed ;

(b) if so, whether such a scheme has been prepared by the same commission ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Planning Commission has the function of examining development schemes sponsored by various Ministries and Provincial Governments. The question of adequate employment in its various aspects is however a very important problem and will be dealt with by the Planning Board which has been set up recently for the preparation of a 5-year National Plan of Economic Development of Pakistan.

#### COMMUNITY PROJECTS

**596. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made to-date in the community projects sponsored with American aid provincewise ;

(b) the time limit within which the projects have to be completed ; and

(c) whether any nationwide extensive service for rural areas has been sponsored ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The Honourable Member has presumably in mind the Village Aid Programme in Pakistan. This Programme has been sponsored with the assistance of Technical Co-operation Administration and the Ford Foundation of U.S.A. The T.C.A.

have agreed to provide 2.7 million dollars which amount would be used mainly for procurement of machinery and equipment. The Ford Foundation have also agreed to provide equipment of \$ 1.25 million in rupees to help us meet the internal expenditure. The first phase of the Programme consists in the establishment of eight Training Centres as indicated below :—

East Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	3
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	1
N.-W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	1

These Centres will be used to train workers who will go out to the villagers and work with them in the solution of their problems. The intention is to select an area of approximately 300 villages for each Centre for concentrated development which would include on-the-spot demonstration. One Training Centre in the Punjab and one in the N.-W.F.P. has already started functioning. The Training Centre at Pishin in Baluchistan is expected to begin work within the next four to six weeks. The East Bengal Government propose to establish the three training centres there by the middle of next year beginning with the first on or about February the 28th. Rapid progress on this Programme could not be made earlier as several administrative and financial questions had to be settled. The Central Government have now made an offer to share the development expenditure arising out of the establishment of these Centres with the Provincial Governments on a 50 : 50 basis.

(b) There is no time limit fixed for the completion of the Village Aid Projects. The Programme is to help the villagers to help themselves and has of necessity to be of a continuing nature. As batches of trained workers are available they will be placed in selected development areas for concentrated development as indicated above. The process of carrying development in the villages will continue for a long time, depending upon the resources available and the enthusiasm of the villagers.

(c) The activity envisaged under the Village Aid Programme will be infused into the villages of selected development areas and new areas will come under implementation as fresh batches of trainees are available.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

597. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received to date any monetary or other help from the Ford Foundation of the United States of America, the Burmah-Shell Company and the United Nations, separately, for development of water resources ;

(b) if so, in what shape ; and

(c) how this help is being utilized ?

The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali: (a) Yes, from the United Nations.

(b) Technical assistance.

(c) This assistance has been utilised to prepare projects relating to water supply, both urban and rural. Some such projects are :—

(i) Karachi Water Supply.

(ii) Ganges Kobadak Project ;

(iii) Punjab Tube-well Project;

(v) Exploration of water resources in Baluchistan.

#### RATIO OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE

**598. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of foreign exchange reserve to the currency notes in circulation in 1952-53 as compared with those in 1949—1951;

(b) whether the ratio has been reduced between the two years;

(c) if so, the causes of the same; and

(d) the amount of loan issued to scheduled banks by the State Bank of Pakistan, to date, with the amount of loans recovered, to date, since the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) A comparative statement showing the ratio of foreign exchange reserve to notes in circulation in 1952-53 as compared with that during 1949 to 1951 is laid on the Table.

(c) The ratio fell initial on account of the devaluation of the pound sterling and the Indian rupee as a result of which the value of the sterling and India securities declined by 30.5% in terms of the Pakistani rupee. The further fall in the ratio that took place subsequently is accounted for mainly by foreign exchange expenditure on imports during 1950-52, and the deficit in the Balance of Payments during 1952, which has been explained in paragraphs 4 and 13 of the Budget Speech for 1953-54.

(d) The advances amounted to Rs. 120.13 crores of which a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is outstanding.

*Statement showing the Maximum and Minimum Ratios of Gold, Sterling and Foreign Exchange Reserves to Notes in Circulation from 1949-50 to 1952-53*

Year	Maximum	Increase (+) Decrease (-) as compared to previous year	Minimum	Increase (+) Decrease (-) as compared to previous year
1949-50	98.32	...	77.38	...
1950-51	77.37	(—)20.95	58.33	(—)19.05
1951-52	69.61	(—)7.76	61.24	(+)2.91
1952-53	69.11	(—) 0.50	43.17	(—)18.07

#### SALES TAX

**599. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of sales tax collected from each province and Karachi in 1952-53 and the first half of 1953-54;

(b) the total amount of sales tax in arrears in 1951 and 1953, separately ;

(c) the amount of sales tax paid to each province during that period; and

(d) the steps taken to make the machinery for assessment and collection of sales tax more efficient and effective?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) to (c) A statement giving the desired information has been laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Sales Tax Act, 1951, which is in force since 1st July, 1951, was passed in that year implementing the recommendations made by the Sales Tax Advisory Committee. The tax is now being levied at the import/export and manufacture stages only and chances of evasion have been eliminated to a considerable extent. The Department has also been strengthened.

### STATEMENT

(a) Total amount of Sales Tax collected from each Province in 1952-53 and the estimated collections for the first half of 1953-54

(Rupees in lakhs)

Provinces	1952-53	1953-54	
		(first half year)	
1. East Bengal	5,68	1,56	
2. Punjab	2,44	1,54	
3. N.-W.F.P.	17	5	
4. Sind	28	21	
5. Karachi	12,10	2,60	
6. Baluchistan	14	13	
7. Bahawalpur	12	3	
	20,93	6,12	

(b) The total amount of sales tax in arrears (unrealised demand, old and current) on 13-12-51 and 31-7-53 was as follows :—

31-12-1951 ... ... ... 1,98 lakhs ... (This consists entirely of arrears under the Act of 1948.)

31-7-1953 ... ... ... 3,03 lakhs ... (2.79 under the Act of 1948.)  
(0.24 under the Act of 1951.)

(c) The shares of sales tax paid to Provinces in 1951 (calendar year) 1951-52 (financial year) 1953 (calendar year) and the first quarter of 1953-54 are as under :—

(Payments for the second quarter ending 30th September, 1953, will be made during the current month.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1951	1951-52	1953	1953-54 (first quarter)
1. East Bengal	1,85	3,20	1,04	30
2. Punjab	4,70	4,01	2,40	40
3. N.-W.F.P.	55	59	40	8
4. Sind	88	1,30	62	15
5. Bahawalpur	...	...	19	3

## EVERSHED COMMITTEE

**600. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Law be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recommendations of the Evershed Committee appointed in 1947 by the Government of Britain to make suggestions to reduce the cost of administration of justice, cost of litigation and speedy disposal of cases in courts ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered these recommendations with a view to their adoption in Pakistan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. A. K. Brohi:** (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the Final Report of the Committee on Supreme Court Practice and Procedure which was published on the 13th July, 1953, in London. The Committee, which was appointed in April, 1947, and has had 400 meetings of 21 Sub-Committees, and 40 meetings of the full Committee to consider oral evidence from 29 associations and from nearly 250 witnesses together with written evidence from 146 organizations, has issued three interim reports. The first report, issued in 1949, dealt with the jurisdiction of County Courts and the fixing of dates for trial in the High Court ; the second, issued in 1951, with procedure in admiralty cases, chancery procedure and court fees ; the third, in 1952, on the working of the Durham Palatine Court. In the final report the Committee gives its primary attention to modifications to be made in existing rights of appeal and to consideration whether cases on points of law of exceptional public interest might be determined partly or wholly at public expense.

(b) The recommendations, including curtailment of the right of appeal, are directed to a legal and professional structure and procedure to be found in the United Kingdom.

(c) Does not arise.

## LOANS RAISED BY GOVERNMENT

**601. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans raised by Government in Pakistan and abroad, separately, to date, since 1948 ;

(b) the purposes for which these loans were raised ; and

(c) the percentage of the amount of total loans to average annual income of the Central Government ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a)

(i) Internal loan	...	...	...	Rs. 125·01	crores.
(ii) External loan contracted	...	...	...	\$ 45·45	millions.
Draw	...	...	...	\$ 23·7	millions.

(b) The internal loans were raised for meeting capital expenditure of Government including development expenditure and for giving loans to Provinces and local bodies for development and other purposes. External loans have been contracted for the rehabilitation of Railways, (\$ 27.2 millions) for the purchase of wheat (\$ 15 millions) and for the Thal Project (\$ 3.25 millions).

(c) 129 per cent.

## GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES

**602. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) Pakistan's total drawings from the central gold and dollar reserves in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 ; and

(b) the amount of fall or rise in this reserve during these periods and 1953 to date ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply to his question No. 42 on the 13th March, 1953.

(b) The Central Gold and Dollar Reserves of the Sterling Area stood at \$2,422, 3,867, 1,685 and 2,367 million on the 30th June, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953, respectively. On the 1st September, 1953, these amounted to \$ 2,469 million.

## RELEASE OF STERLING BALANCE

**603. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any new financial agreement between Pakistan and the United Kingdom relating to release of sterling balance payable to Pakistan has been concluded to date ?

(b) If so, what are the terms of this agreement and how does it differ from the old one ?

(c) If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a), (b) & (c) I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the reply to starred question No. 919 on the 4th April, 1953.

## UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

**604. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of properties confiscated by the Pakistan Customs authorities in 1952-53 for unauthorised imports and export ;

(b) the total amount of fines recovered in lieu of confiscation during that year ; and

(c) the measures adopted to date to prevent unauthorised imports and smuggling of goods from Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when available.

(c) All Import Open General Licences have been cancelled. Importers have to be registered with the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports before they get a licence. Unauthorised imports are confiscated and heavy fines imposed. Clearance from Customs is only permitted if a clearance permit is granted by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in terms of Commerce Ministry's Notification of 18th September, 1952, issued under the Imports and Exports Control Act.

Measures have been taken from time to time to check smuggling. The provisions of the Prevention of Smuggling Act, 1952, which were originally applicable to East Bengal have been extended to Sind, Punjab and Bahawalpur.

## DOLLARS EARNED

**605. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) the balance of dollars earned by Pakistan on the 1st April, 1953 ;
- (b) whether the earning of dollars by Pakistan has increased in 1953-54 to date ; and
- (c) whether the balance of payment position of Pakistan has improved to date ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) Balance of payments statements for the dollar area up to June, 1953, have already been placed on the Table of the House. Figures for the quarter subsequent to June, 1953, are not yet available.

(c) Yes. The foreign exchange reserves have increased to the extent of Rs. 6 crores 27 lakhs during the half year ending June, 1953.

## HISTORICAL DISCOVERIES

**606. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

- (a) the work done by the Pakistan Archaeological Survey in 1952 and 1953 to date ;
- (b) if any historical discoveries have been made ;
- (c) if so, what they are ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to unstarred question No. 57 given on 25th September, 1953.

## SEPARATION OF AUDIT FROM ACCOUNTS

**607. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any steps have been taken to separate Audit from Accounts and to make each spending department responsible for maintenance of their accounts of expenditure ;
- (b) if so, the result of the same ;
- (c) whether the Auditor-General and his department have been relieved from the work of pre-auditing of bills ; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the reply already given to parts (a) and (b) of his question No. 593.

(c) No. The Auditor-General pre-audits bills of certain classes at Karachi and at the headquarters of Provincial Governments. The question of relieving the Auditor-General of the work of pre-auditing bills is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

## GANGES-KABADAK PROJECT

**608. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state the amount of Central Government help given for the Ganges-Kabadak project to date?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (i) The Central Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs to be spent during the financial year 1953-54 out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 54 lakhs for surveys and investigations.

(ii) The Central Government has entered into an agreement with F.A.O. for providing the services of a team of 15 experts to assist in the investigations and preparation of designs.

(iii) The Central Government is making arrangements to find the external and internal finance required for the execution of the project.

## STATUTORY AUTONOMOUS BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

**609. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether Government have set up any all-Pakistan Statutory Autonomous Board of Technical Education for training technicians of required type on a uniform basis throughout Pakistan and to control such education? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) No, Sir. It is understood, however, that the Ministry of Labour contemplate organization of Trade Test Boards on a regional basis to be gradually developed to the national level in order to standardise the training provided at the Training Centres started by that Ministry.

(b) Education is a provincial subject, and higher education—general or technical—is under the control of the Universities which are statutory autonomous bodies. While uniformity of courses and examinations is not possible to enforce, co-ordination is secured through the Inter-University Board and the Council of Technical Education for Pakistan.

## FOREIGN AND INDIGENOUS CAPITAL

**610. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign and indigenous capitals, separately, invested in tea plantation, jute industry, cotton manufacture, shipping, coal and chrome mining in 1952-53, with percentage of such foreign capital with Pakistani capital during the same year;

(b) the amount of loans issued by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, and by banks working in Pakistan to finance these projects?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table in due course.

## COSTS OF TWO- AND SIX-YEAR PLANS

**611. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects and schemes with necessary particulars and amounts of casts of each project and plan which were included in the two-

and six-year plans and which have been suspended or cancelled in both the wings of Pakistan, separately, owing to financial stringency ; and

(b) such projects and plans which have been implemented with amounts of cost of each to-date in both the wings of Pakistan, separately ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) (i) A statement (statement 'A') indicating the names of the schemes, included in the two-year and six-year plans with necessary particulars and their respective estimated cost is placed on the Table of the House.

(ii) None of these schemes has been cancelled due to financial stringency. A few schemes have, however, been suspended temporarily for that reason. Their particulars are shown in statement 'B' placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A number of these schemes has been implemented. Their particulars with costs are shown separately for each wing in statement 'C' placed on the Table of the House.

[For Statements 'A', 'B' and 'C' please see pages 770 to 793 *Infra*.]

## STATEMENT 'A'

## EAST PAKISTAN

## List of Schemes included in two-year Priority Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objective
1.	Pak Merchant Navy Academy ... ... ...	31·19	To train cadets for executive and engineering posts in Pakistan Merchant Navy.
2. (a) East Bengal—			
	(i) Goalpara Station, Khulna ... ...	60·00	
	(ii) Sidhiganj Power Scheme, Stage II ...	91·00	
	(iii) Sidhiganj Power Scheme, Stage III ...	145·00	Produce and sale power at a cheaper rate for the industrialisation of the country.
	(iv) Power Supply for Chittagong, Stage III ...	52·00	
	(v) Power Supply for Chittagong, Stage IV ...	120·00	
3.	Jute Industry ... ... ... ...	1,671·00	To instal 6,000 looms of jute mills in order to manufacture jute goods in Pakistan.
4.	Expansion and Modernisation of Government Dockyard, Narayanganj (small scheme).	117·49	To expand the Government Dockyard at Narayanganj.

List of Schemes included in six-year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objective
<i>Power</i>			
1.	Karnafulli Multi-purpose Project ... ...	2,070·00	To instal 80,000 K.W. which can be increased to 1,60,000 K.W. and construction of a reservoir. It would have double cropping in 1 million acres.
2.	Nursery electrification scheme, Brahmanbaria	3·15	To satisfy commercial, industrial and domestic power requirements.
3.	Scheme for Chandpur Electric Supply Corporation	5·13	Provision of electric power at Chandpur.
4.	Diesel Power Station, Chittagong ... ...	32·00	To meet the enhanced electric requirement of Chittagong.
5.	Reorganisation and expansion of electric distribution in Chittagong.	14·16	Reorganisation and distribution of power in Chittagong.
<i>Industry</i>			
6.	Establishment of a Paper Industry in East Bengal	450·00	Establishment of a 30,000 tons capacity per annum paper mill at Chandraguna in East Bengal.
<i>Agriculture</i>			
7.	Conservation of private forests and afforestation in waste lands.	9·56	Construction of private forests and afforestation of private waste lands under East Bengal Private Forests Act. Afforestation of roads, side lands and canal side lands will also be carried out.
8.	Plant protection in East Bengal ... ...	1·75	To fight against insect pests, fungi and bacterial diseases.
9.	Construction of Daulat Khan Bund, Barisal	6·59	To save <i>boro</i> paddy in about 25,600 acres of land from floods in rainy season.
10.	Kachi Kata beel irrigation scheme ... ...	0·40	To increase paddy yield by about 35,000 maunds.
11.	Excavation of a channel from Jahanabad Tasopara to river Barani.	1·14	To give an extra yield of about 0·17 lakhs maunds of paddy per annum.
12.	Excavation of Lochia and Hilmil Khal	0·64	To remove drainage congestion over an area of 1·15 sq. miles.
13.	Excavation of a khal from Bamonji beel to Bawgahi River, Mymensingh.	1·32	To increase yield of paddy by 17,000 maunds per annum.

## List of Schemes included in six-year Plan—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objective
14.	Re-excavation of Paharia River ... ... ...	2·20	To increase the yield of paddy by 20,000 maunds per annum.
15.	Mahesh ghari beel drainage, Kushtia ... ...	0·66	To increase the yield of paddy by 10,000 maunds and Rabi crops by 2,000 per annum.
16.	Drainage of Sardargari & other adjoining beels to river Alai, Rangpur.	0·93	To increase the yield of paddy by 93,000 maunds per year and give proper drainage facilities to about 14 sq., miles.
17.	Re-excavation of Taltolia Khal, Dacca ... ...	3·71	To increase yield of crops by 29,000 maunds and provide navigational facilities between Padma and Dhalleshwari Rivers.
18.	Re-excavation of Dakatiiekhal ... ... ...	16	To facilitate boat traffic up to 350 maunds capacity and to establish regular trade communication between Chandpur, Raipur and Lakhshmpur.
19.	Re-excavation of Damodarkhal ... ... ...	1·02	To increase boat navigation facilities and to connect rivers, Kaligange and Bhaleswar.
20.	Collection of hydrological data of the principal rivers of East Bengal.	1·65	Collection of hydrological data of the principal rivers of East Bengal.
21.	Pilot scheme for the reclamation and colonization of waste land blocks in Dinajpur.	7·68	Reclamation of about 3,500 acres of waste land which are high and overgrown with jungles and have been lying fellow.
22.	Pilot scheme for reclamation and colonization of waste land area in Jaintipur Jaflong block in Sylhet.	22·81	Reclamation of about 10,000 acres of land and settlement of 1,125 colonist families.
23.	Development of Chittagong Hill tracts ... ...	10·00	To reclaim 50,000 acres of land in Chittagong Hill tracts and rehabilitate 50,000 refugees.
24.	Scheme for establishment of jute seed multiplication farm.	19·78	To increase the yield of crops by providing improved seeds to the growers.
25.	Live stock development farm, Katabadi ... ...	54·01	To develop the agricultural economic of the province and supplied nutritive diet to the people.
26.	Chittagong Hill tracts timber extraction scheme ...	14·00	To establish a mechanical unit in Chittagong Hill tracts.
27.	Purchase of new dredgers ... ... ...	171·00	To be employed in silt clearance work of river from which tolls are expected.
28.	Survey and preparation of designs of the Ganges-Kobadak scheme.	54·00	To carry out detail survey to enable the execution of the Ganges Kobadak multi-purposes scheme in East Bengal.

*Transport*

29. Development of Chalna Anchorage ... ... 75·00 To reduce the pressure of traffic at Chittagong Port.
30. Development of Chittagong Port ... ... 1,448·05 To extend the existing jetties and construct new jetties so as to increase the handling capacity to 39·60 lakh tons from 5 lakh tons per annum.
31. Construction of M.G. railway line from Sylhet to Chattak. 67·44 The link will help to develop the area which have remained unexplored and untapped due to lack of communications.

*Roads*

32. Roads, Strategic, Development Programme of the Government of East Bengal. 755·00 Construction of 755 miles of strategic roads in East Bengal.

*Health*

33. Expansion of Port Health Department, Chittagong ... 3·50 Improvement of medical facilities at Chittagong Port.
34. Dacca Sewerage Extension ... ... 152·04 Construction of sewage improvement of a sewage pumping station and pumping machinery. Installation of an activated sludge plant and improvement of drainage system for water disposal.

*Education*

35. Establishment of a Poly-technic Institute at Dacca ... 52·00 To impart training in mechanical electrical civil power and chemical engineering.

*House Building and Town Planning*

36. Development of Dacca Town ... ... 143·08 Development of Dacca Town and provide housing facilities to Government servants and for commercial purposes in Dacca.
37. Development of Chittagong ... ... 161·40 Development of Chittagong and provide housing facilities to Government servants and for commercial purposes in Chittagong.

### Agricultural Grant Schemes

#### EAST BENGAL

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total estimated cost (In lakhs of rupees)	Objective
1.	Drainage of low areas in Khulna District ...	...	11·41 Drainage of 39 sq. miles. Expected to increase production of paddy by 1·67 lakh maunds of paddy per annum.
2.	Drainage of low areas in Jessore District ...	...	2·06 Drainage of 8 sq. miles. Expected to produce 0·36 lakh tons of paddy per annum.
3.	Silt clearance of Naredi River and Kamaradia Jole and re-excavation of a channel from Nola and Sunti bils to river Fakirni in Rajshahi.	3·88	Drainage of over 13 sq. miles. Expected to produce 0·60 lakh maunds of paddy per annum.
4.	Re-excavation of Katwajuri and Balwajuri and Bijoypur Khals.	1·49	Drainage of 23,360 acres of land. Expected to produce 0·65 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
5.	Closing of newly formed Dhalas and Khalas from river Kushlars, Sylhet.	0·88	Protection of crops of a low lying area of about 25 sq. miles and expected to produce 0·80 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
6.	Reclamation and drainage of Malikpur, Nurpur and other bils.	0·85	Drainage of 2,080 acres and expected to produce 0·25 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
7.	Re-excavation of Nogra Palkura Khal, Mymensingh ...	0·68	Drainage of 6 sq. miles. Expected to produce 0·32 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
8.	Re-excavation of Mogra Pakure Khal, Mymensingh ...	0·68	Irrigation of about 500 acres of land. Expected to produce 0·07 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
9.	Improvement of Nalya river ... ... ...	5·97	Improvement of drainage and agricultural condition of 36 sq. miles and expected to produce 0·31 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
10.	Supply of manures and fertilizers at subsidy ...	1,144·00	Provision of fertilizers for about 7·95 lakh acres and expected to raise the following crops:—
			<i>Cereals</i>
	Potatoes ...	...	... 11·00 lakh mds.
	Sugarcane	...	... 13·47 lakh mds.
	Pulses	...	... 4·13 lakh mds.
	Others	...	... 2·07 lakh mds.

11. Mechanised cultivation	...	...	...	174·30	Use of 500 tractors to cultivate 75,000 acres. Expected to produce 9·06 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
12. Power Pump irrigation	...	...	...	85·63	Use of 500 power pumps for irrigation purposes. Expected to produce foodgrains of 12·37 lakh maunds.
13. Re-excavation of Kalapani Khal and two drainage cuts from Tehani and Tenachira bil.				7·94	Removal of drainage congestion of about 17,280 acres and production of about 16 lakh maunds of foodgrains.
14. Construction of a regulator at the old and new courses of Tulsiganga.				1·39	...
15. Soil survey of East Bengal	...	...	...	1·35	To have the way for rational utilization of land and thus increase productivity.
16. Re-excavation of Chatra river in Faridpur district	...			2·63	Drainage of 6,720 acres of land and production of foodgrains of 37,480 maunds and 1,000 maunds of jute.
17. Re-excavation of a khal for improvement of Chakol, Lakshipara in P. S. Gurdaspur, Rajshahi.				2·09	To save young seedlings of a large bil area from damage through inundation by early showers of May and June. Expected to produce 31,525 maunds of crop including 7,300 maunds of jute.
18. Reclamation of land for Boro cultivation under Kanai-ghat, P. S. Sylhet.				1·14	To reclaim for Boro cultivation 3,324 acres of waste land to produce 33,240 maunds of paddy per annum.
19. Reclamation of land for Boro cultivation on both sides of Sulnet Trunk road.				1·46	To reclaim 2,041 acres of land subject to flood and drought. Expected to increase paddy production by 30,615 maunds.
20. Scheme for excavation of drainage canal from bil Father-ghata to Boral river, Pabna.				0·43	Drainage of 650 acres of low land. Expected to produce 4,950 maunds of crops.
21. Scheme for excavation of a drainage channel from Digidari and Buriar bil to Barbaria river, Mymensingh.				0·48	Excavation of a channel to save the standing crops from early rain water. Expected to produce 21,200 maunds of paddy.
22. Scheme for excavation of Goshairpur Dura and Durgapur in Rajshahi district.				0·57	Reclamation of 1 sq. mile for an additional yield of 5,200 maunds of paddy and 900 maunds of rabi crops.
23. Reclamation and improvement of land in Muktarpur and Bania Hoar in Sylhet.				2·27	To close four channels and open two new channels to drain out the rain water from nearly 3,300 acres of land.
24. Pilot scheme for reclamation and colonisation of waste land areas in northern extremity of Changai valley in Chittagong Hill tracts.				9·02	Reclamation and colonisation of 4,500 acres of land in Chittagong Hill tracts. Expected to produce 90,000 maunds of paddy.

Agricultural Grant Schemes—*concl.*EAST BENGAL—*concl.*

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Total estimated cost (In lakhs of rupees)	Objective
25.	Reclamation of derelict water areas for increasing supply of fish in East Bengal.	3·19	Increase in the yield of fresh fish by 11,675 maunds per annum.
26.	Encouragement of cultivation of fodder crops in East Bengal.	5·00	To induce the cultivator to grow fodder crops on a portion of his holdings.
27.	Scheme for the establishment of agricultural stores	...	Establishment of one seed store in each thana in six years to stock improved seeds. Manures, agricultural implements, etc., for sale and distribution.
28.	Scheme for organisation of horticultural section	...	Establishment of fruit orchard in 50 acres of land in Central Dacca farm and setting up of small industrial units for canning and preservation.
29.	Establishment of permanent departmental fish seed farms	6·90	Production of quality seed of major cart for distribution amongst pisciculturists, etc.
30.	Improvement of poultry extension work	1·85	Establishment of poultry farm for breeding better poultry, improvement of supplies of eggs and table poultry.
31.	Development of disease control in the "haors" of Sylhet and Mymensingh.	2·13	To provide improved bulls at herd to serve the cows artificial insemination and castration of bulls.
32.	Extension of Veterinary College, Mymensingh	...	Improvement of standards of animal husbandry education and the introduction of degree course.
33.	Establishment of fish landing jetty in Khulna Ghat	0·86	To improve the condition of fish trade in Khulna District.
34.	Scheme for the re-excavation of channels in Risha Union, P. S. Atrai.	1·03	To remove the drainage congestion in bil area.
35.	Construction of a bridge-cum-regulator over Bankhal Khal in P. S. Chuadanga district, Kushtia.	0·48	About 700 acres of cropping land will be saved from the ingress of flood through Banat Khal khali khal after the construction of the said bridge-cum-regulator.
36.	Re-excavation of a drainage channel from Chaugudaha and Baragram bils to river Ichamati in P. S. Santilia, district Pabna.	2·57	Excavation and re-excavation of a few drainage channels including construction of two cart bridges drainage and construction of an outful bridge to prevent early on rush of flood water to paddy fields.
37.	Construction of flood embankment from Ghugudanga to Sandara.	1·05	Construction of a flood embankment from Ghugudanga to said area in Dinajpur.
38.	Bhahia Bil drainage scheme in the district of Dinajpur	...	It is a drainage scheme and if executed it will reclaim an area of about 5,760 acres of land where paddy and rabi crops can be grown.
39.	Improvement of China Kuri Tasafura and Ghitli bil in P. S. Durgapur, Mymensingh.	2·53	The scheme when executed will improve in the drainage condition of about 11,500 acres of lands.
40.	Re-excavation of Khal from Korka beel to Dasani River in P. S. Dzwangonj, district Mymensingh.	1·69	After the excavation of the Khal an area of about 1,500 acres will be affected and the bil area may be brought under Aus, Aman and Boro cultivation.
41.	Scheme for the establishment of Demonstration Centres in each Union on the land of the promising cultivations.	19·33	Establishment of 3 to 5-acre farm in each union within a period of three years at 1,432 farms each year on the lands owned by farmers themselves and develop improved strains of crops by improved methods.

**List of Schemes included in two-year Priority Programme**

**WEST PAKISTAN**

<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>Total estimated cost (In lakhs of rupees)</b>	<b>Objective</b>
1.	Commercial Dry Dock, Karachi	121·00	To make provision for ship repairing and building.
2.	Line Store Factory, Kotri	9·80	To produce line stores and ancillary equipment for Posts and Telegraphs Department.
3.	Telephone Factory	76·00	To manufacture telephones.
4.	Thermal Power Stations—		
	(a) Karachi	324·70	
	(b) Sind (Hyderabad)	153·00	
	(c) Punjab		To produce and sell power, at cheaper rate to help industrialization of the country.
	Installation of additional steam and diesel power at Lyallpur.	411·30	
5.	Wires and cables plant	80·00	To produce wires and cables.
6.	Leather and footwear	50·00	To manufacture leather and footwear and encourage private enterprise.
7.	Cement industry—		
	(a) Cement Factory at Hyderabad	170·00	
	(b) Cement Factory in Thal	265·00	Establishment of two cement factories, one in Sind and the other in Thal, to make Pakistan self-sufficient in cement.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Total estimated cost (In lakhs of rupees)	Objective
8. Straw Board and Box Board—			
(a) High grade Board Mill, Nowshera	...	...	90·00 } To set up a high grade board mill at Nowshera and Straw Board Mill at Rahwali to manufacture 7,500 tons of high grade board and 7,500 tons of straw board per annum. 60·00 }
(b) Straw Board Mill, Rahwali	...	...	
9. Caustic Soda	...	...	30·00 To set up a caustic soda plant at Nowshera.
10. Power Alcohol	...	...	20·00 To produce 10,000 gallons of power alcohol per day.
11. Pharmaceuticals and chemicals	...	...	60·00 To develop chemical industry in Pakistan.
12. Rubber tyres and tubes	...	...	To develop rubber industry in Pakistan to manufacture tyres and tubes with the ultimate object, saving foreign exchange.
13. Cotton seed oil mills	...	...	45·00 To crush 1 lakh tons of cotton seed annually for meeting the country's need and export.
14. Coal tar distillation pilot project	...	...	11·00 To establish a 10-ton capacity pilot plant to try to make use of Pakistan coal as chemicals, if possible.
15. Antimony ore refinery plant	...	...	5·00 To refine the antimony ore in Chitral State.
16. Establishment of a pool of drilling machines	...	...	To develop drilling machinery industry.
17. Purchase of trawlers and launches for fisheries	...	20·00	To improve deep sea fishing.

**List of Schemes included in six-year Development Programme**

**WEST PAKISTAN**

<b>Serial No.</b>	<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>Total estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)</b>	<b>Objective</b>
<b>POWER</b>			
<i>Punjab</i>			
1.	Rasul Hydro-electric project	... ... ...	857·00 To produce 22,000 K.W. electric power.
2.	Mianwali Hydro-electric project	... ... ...	2,114·00 To produce 1,00,000 K.W. electric power.
3.	Installation of 2,500 package set at Shahdara	... ...	30·00 To extend the existing power station.
4.	Interlinking Punjab and N.-W.F.P. Grid system	... ...	87·85 To supply surplus power of N.-W. F. P. to Punjab.
5.	Gujranwala Daska Sialkot extension project	... ...	49·32 Supply of power to tube-wells.
6.	Sialkot electricity undertaken	... ... ...	5·00 To set up three sets of 600 K.W. each.
7.	Installation of two second hand 4,000 K.W. generating set at Lyallpur.	... ...	83·04 To instal 8,000 K.W. thermal power.
<i>Azad Kashmir</i>			
8.	Gilgit Multipurpose project	... ... ...	6·87 Generation of 400 K.W. electric power.
<i>N.-W. F. P.</i>			
9.	Extension of Malakand Hydel scheme	... ... ...	56·82 Extension from 10,000 to 20,000 K.W.
10.	Dargai Hydro-electric scheme	... ... ...	155·50 To instal four sets of 5,000 K.W. each.
11.	Warsak Hydro-electric project	... ... ...	2,210·00 To instal 1,00,000 K.W. electric power.

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Total estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objective
<i>Industry</i>			
12.	Central Testing Laboratory ... ... ...	9·10	To test samples received from Industries Ministries, etc.
13.	Development of woollen industry at Bannu and Harnai	100·00	Establishment of two woollen mills, one at Bannu and one at Harnai to utilize the indigenous raw wool.
	(i) Woollen Mill at Bannu ... 50.00		
	(ii) Woollen Mill at Harnai ... 50.00		
14.	Installation of a coal briquetting plant at Rawalpindi ...	12·00	Manufacture of coal briquette.
15.	Sulphuric acid-cum-superphosphate Plant at Lyallpur ...	25·75	To instal a one-ton-a-day sulphuric acid plant and twenty-ton-a-day super-phosphate plant at Lyallpur.
16.	Woollen Textile Mills in Thal area ... ...	25·00	To instal 1,000-spindles Mill in Thal.
17.	Air Photography and Geological Survey of West Pakistan	3·87	Aerial survey of 1,60,000 sq. miles of West Pakistan, for Geological and Photographical mapping.
18.	Nowshera Chemical Works, Ltd. ... ...	25·00	A caustic soda plant at Nowshera to produce 10 tons of caustic soda and 8·8 tons of chlorine per day.
19.	Extension of Wah and Rohri Cement Factory ...	180·00	To expand Cement Factory at Wah and Rohri from a total of 3,20,000 tons to 5,00,000 tons per annum.
20.	Juharabad Sugar Mills Ltd. ... ...	80·00	To produce one hundred tons of sugar per day.
21.	Karachi Shipyard Ltd., I Phase ... ...	150·00	To provide the facilities for ship repairing and building of small vessels up to 2,500 tons.
22.	Pakistan Fertilizer Project Daudkhel ... ...	635·00	Establishment of a fertiliser factory at Daudkhel with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons.

23.	Karachi Industrial Trading	...	...	...	100·00 To establish a trading estate for promotion of industries at Karachi.
24.	Machinery for the construction of essential works of P. W. D., Sind.				219·00 Provision of machinery to P. W. D., Sind.
25.	Sind Industrial Trading Estate	...	...	...	25·00 To establish a trading estate for promotion of industries at Hyderabad.
<i>Baluchistan</i>					
26.	Improvement of Sherigh coal mine	...	...	...	7·64 To improve transportation and other facilities to coal mine.
<i>Agriculture (Centre)</i>					
27.	Control of black-headed cricket	...	...	...	1·05 To save the crops from damage done by black-headed cricket in about 4 lakh acres in Kalat, Sind and Baluchistan.
28.	Control of codling moth and other pests in the tribal areas of N.-W. F. P.				1·84 Control of codling moth—a serious pest of apples, pears, etc.
29.	Organization of scientific forestry in tribal areas and States of N.-W. F. P.				0·20 To protect the forest.
30.	Survey of medicinal herbs and plants in Pakistan	...			2·64 To extend and cultivate herbs and grow better strains.
31.	Establishment of a mycological herbarium in Pakistan	...			0·33 To identify disease and fungi and suggest remedial measures.
32.	Creation of Central Soil Conservation organisation	...			17·00 Reconnaissance survey in order to ascertain the extent and nature of damage by erosion.
33.	Pak Mark Wool Grading Scheme	...	...	...	6·38 Grading of wool to ensure better price on export.
34.	Construction of a modern fish harbour at Karachi	...			74·00 To increase quantity and better the quality of fish at Karachi.
35.	Construction of one lakh capacity godowns for food at Karachi.				44·60 To check wastage of food stuff caused by lack of adequate storage facilities.
<i>Punjab</i>					
36.	Rasul tube-well project	...	...	...	440·06 Construction of 1,860 tube-wells as anti-water logging measure to reclaim about 3 lakh acres of land.
37.	Thal irrigation project	...	...	...	1,545·00 Provision of irrigation facilities to 16·70 lakh acres of land.
38.	Bomban Wali—Ravi Bedian link	...	...	...	607·00 To devise independent source for feeding Upper Bari Doab and Dipalpur Canal system.

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Total estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objective
39.	Construction of 14-R Distributary taking off at R. D. 4 18,350 right of main line, Upper Jhelum Canal.	4·85	To irrigate the large tract of fertile land lying between 14-R Distributary and the average height flood line of river Chenab.
40.	Bullocki—Sulemanki link ... ... ...	570·00	To supply water to kharif lands and meet shortage of supply in S. V. Canal during kharif season.
41.	Taunsa Barrage ... ... ...	1,014·45	To construct a mile long barrage across river Indus near Taunsa in the Punjab to provide irrigation facilities to an area of a 6·67 lakh acres and virgin land of 7·05 lakh acres.
<i>Sind</i>			
42.	Makhi Dhand reclamation project ... ...	105·66	To colonise an area of 150,000 acres of land in Sanghar Taluka in Lower Sind to resettle ex-servicemen and others.
<i>N.W. F. P.</i>			
43.	Kheshki Lift Irrigation Scheme ... ...	18·09	To irrigate 12,000 acres of land between Resaulpur and Kheshki by lift irrigation from river Kabul.
44.	Garhi Ismailzai Irrigation Scheme ... ...	00·81	To irrigate about 2,000 acres of land by lift irrigation from Muqam Nullah to East of Mardan.
45.	Irrigation tube-well in Qasba Begram ... ...	1·20	To construct three tube-wells with electric pumps to irrigate 1,000 acres of land.
46.	Extension of Mama Khel Jadid Canal ... ...	1·60 (revised)	To provide irrigation facilities in Bannu district.
47.	Spill weir under the Rod-i-kohi ... ...	6·00	To construct spill weir in Dera Ismail Khan District.
48.	Remodelling of Takharwah distributary ... ...	0·98	To remodel Takharwah distributary in D. I. Khan district to facilitate irrigation.
<i>Baluchistan</i>			
49.	Distribution of improved wheat seeds ... ...	17·61	Provision of seeds and implements.

50.	Establishment of seed multiplication farms, Quetta, Lora-lai and Sibi Jadid.	3·51	To carry on seed experiment.
51.	Mechanical cultivation scheme	...	...
52.	Mychological scheme	...	...
53.	Minor irrigation scheme	...	...
54.	Control of codling moth	...	...
55.	Horticultural scheme	...	...
56.	Fruit experimental station, Quetta	...	...
57.	Sub-surface at Brewery, Quetta	...	...
58.	Narachi irrigation scheme	...	...
59.	A number weir project	...	...
60.	Duki water course	...	...
61.	Zargi Tangi Scheme	...	...
62.	Anti-fruit pests scheme	...	...
63.	Training of students of Baluchistan in Veterinary Scheme		2·38 To train the staff in the service of animal husbandry.
64.	Immunisation of sheep against anthrax	...	3·21 To save animal skins from anthrax ; to save the lives of cattle and improve the condition of skin industry.
65.	Improvement of poultry industry	...	2·12 To replace native birds of better quality.
66.	Control of warble fly scheme	...	2·00 To make more and better birds and skins available for tanning industry.
67.	Pishin Lora Salaiba cultivation scheme	...	59·78 A production of additional food stuff by Saliaba cultivation.
68.	Nari Bolan irrigation scheme	...	29·52 To irrigate an area of 24,000 acres of land.

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Total estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objective
<i>Transport and Communication</i>			
69.	Tando Mohd. Khan-Moghal Bin Railway	...	235·48 Construction of a broad gauge railway line of 6,949 miles passing right to Lower Sind Barrage area from Tando Mohd. Khan.
70.	Construction of B. G. railway line from Kashmore to Kot Abu via Dera Ghazi Khan.	435·00	To ensure against disruption of communication in case of emergency.
71.	Construction of B. G. railway line, Mardan to Charsada	48·00	To provide better communication facilities in the fertile areas of N.-W.F.P.
72.	Conversion of Jacobabad-Kashmore line	...	208·13 To ensure against disruption of communication in case of emergency.
73.	Establishment of Pak Aeronautic Ltd.	...	21·00 To establish an organization for repair and overhaul of aircrafts.
74.	Reconstruction of East Wharves at Karachi Port	...	793·00 Reconstruction of the wharves structure, i.e., 13 berths of 6,600 feet in length.
<i>Punjab</i>			
75.	Development of roads	...	1,097·00 Development of the means of communication in the Punjab.
<i>Sind</i>			
76.	Minor Road Programme of Sind	...	283·06 To construct 521 miles of roads.
<i>Baluchistan</i>			
77.	Construction of road in Nasirabad Sub-division	...	25·37 To link Hayidin with Jhatpat Railway Station.
<i>Health (Centre)</i>			
78.	Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women and attached Hospital, Lahore.	25·37	To provide medical education to 50 girls annually.
79.	Bureau of Laboratories, Phase II	...	1·06 To manufacture T. B. and other bacterial vaccines and to examine specimen from hospital.

80.	Grant-in-aid to Holy Family Hospital, Rawalpindi	...	6·00	To construct the new hospital building and providing training to 40 nurses.
81.	Pakistan Central Drugs Laboratory	...	6·20	(1) To analyse, test and research durgs. (2) To grant registration certificates of patent medicines. (3) To help the development of pharmaceutical industry and elements menace of spurious drugs.
82.	Karachi Water Supply Scheme (Hilaya)	...	83·00	Increase the daily water supply of Karachi by 10 million gallons.
83.	Greater Karachi Water Supply	...		
	Greater Karachi Water Distribution	...	157·00	To provide an additional supply of 60 million gallons of water daily ; to provide for its distribution and its sewage through modern pipe line.
	Greater Karachi Sewerage Scheme	...		

*Baluchistan*

84.	Anti-Malaria Organization	...	6·52	To uproot malaria.
85.	Tugi Nullah Water Supply Scheme	...	3·52	To supply water to Quetta.
86.	Water Supply for Usta Mohd.	...	0·70	To supply water to Usta Mohd.
87.	Improvement of a channel from Urak to Spin Karez	...	1·78	To augment water supply for Quetta.

*Education*

88.	Karachi Polytechnic	...	40·00	To train students in technical subjects.
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## Agriculture Grant Schemes

## WEST PAKISTAN

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Total estimated cost (In lakhs of rupees)	Objective
<i>Punjab</i>			
1.	Purification of Pak American Cotton	... ...	15.00 The scheme was put into operation under the provision of Cotton Control Act, 1944, with a view to check the alarming deterioration in the quality of Pak-American cotton.
2.	Tube-well irrigation in forest areas of Muzaffargarh District.	0.60	To make the China Mulana forest waste land in Muzaffargarh District more productive for forest crops.
3.	Thal colonisation project	... ... ...	1,794.24 To subsidise sinking of tube-wells by grant of taccavi loans with a view to bring 1.4 million acres of land under cultivation ; to rehabilitate refugees.
4.	Sinking of 100 tube-wells in the Punjab	... ...	20.37 To subsidise sinking of tube-wells by grant of taccavi loans with a view to bring about 20,000 acres of land under irrigation.
5.	Improvement of Flaying of animals in Punjab	... ...	0.82 To stage demonstrations in the various slaughter houses in order to avoid loss due to depreciation in the value of hides and skins as a result of cuts inflicted during flaying.
6.	Scheme to offset the adverse effects of floods on cattle breeding activities.	4.00	To purchase cow and buffalo bulls for supply to the local bodies and breeders in the seriously affected areas and to develop Government Live Stock Farms in the Montgomery District.
7.	Reclamation of Aliwala forests in Muzaffargarh District	1.43	To reclaim kallar infested 2,000 acres of land in the Muzaffargarh District of Punjab, by growing rice on it and then converting it into forests afterwards.
8.	Purchase of six tractors	... ... ...	0.42 .....
<i>Sind</i>			
9.	Shifting of Agricultural College from Sakrand to Hyderabad.	50.18	To shift the Agricultural College to a place where adequate number of students can be attracted.

10. Distribution of sulphate of ammonia to zamindars at subsidy.
11. Scheme for the distribution of improved seeds ...
12. Cultivation of zamindari lands by means of tractors on contract basis.
13. Incidence and control of liver fluke and other parasites of domestic animals in Sind.
14. Pumping scheme for land between Laki and Kotri on the right bank of Indus.
15. Extension services in connection with plant pests and disease.
16. Sheep breeding scheme ... ... ... ...
17. Control of rice stem borer ... ... ...
18. Development of agriculture in Khairpur State ...
19. Anti-water logging Pilot Scheme, Kalri ... ...
20. Anti-water-logging scheme, Shikarpur ... ...
- 7·48 To distribute 2,000 tons of ammonium sulphate each year on a 50 subsidy basis at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre of paddy crop and two cwt. per acre of cotton crop.
- 42·06 To increase the yield of food and cash crops by 15% by distributing seeds of improved variety on market rates to the farmers.
- 56·60 To develop virgin lands ; and to cultivate certain areas now cultivated by manual labour by means of tractors in order to increase the yield per acre ; to ascertain economics of mechanised farming and to introduce it to the farmers to face the scarcity of labour.
- 6·57 To control the liver fluke disease among 30 lakh cattle.
- 4·21 To irrigate 22,000 acres of land, target areas may be exceeded.
- 6·95 To combat insect pests and diseases of plants in Sind.
- 4·43 To increase the production of wool and mutton by cross-breeding with Marino breed and upgrading the pure local stock.
- 0·73 To minimise the loss of rice caused by stem borer.
- 12·50 To provide better facilities for agricultural development and to resettle refugees.
- 31·70 To establish a Government farm of 1,000 acres.
- 46·15 To explore a permanent cure for problem of water-logging and salinity in irrigation.

*N.-W. F. P.*

21. Research in sugarcane ... ... ... ... 4·67 .....
22. Development of wool ... ... ... ... 4·42 .....
23. Construction of tube-wells in Kohat District ... ... 10·00 Construction of 50 tube-wells to irrigate 20,000 acres of land and to produce 12,000 maunds of foodstuffs.

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Total estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objectives
24.	Drainage and reclamation of water-logging land in Mardan District.	7·75	Construction of 50 tube-wells to irrigate 20,000 acres and to reclaim 15,000 acres of water-logged land, and to produce 12,000 maunds of foodstuffs.
25.	Construction of weir at Kurram Garhi	100·00	Improvement of irrigation of 1·50 lakh acres and bringing new irrigated area of 1·20 lakh acres. Extra yield of 40,000 tons of food crops per annum.
26.	Sheep breeding scheme	1·86	The scheme aims at raising pure breed Damari rams for distribution to the local sheep farmer for improving the quality of wool.
27.	Control of warble fly pests and damage to hides and skins.	4·42	To save 75,000 goat skins and 10,000 ex-hides from disease to help the tanning industry. It will save hides and skins worth 10 lakhs of rupees.
28.	Establishment of Apiaries at Peshawar and Haripur	1·07	To produce honey and bee wax.
29.	Establishment of six District Poultry Farm	4·08	Improvement of poultry industry.
30.	Insect Pest Control	19·39	To establish an organization to carry out the control of all important pests of fruits and sugarcane to encourage fruit industries. To save Rs. 144 lakh worth of fruits from pests.
31.	Addition to the existing sugarcane research scheme	3·30	To introduce test and establish new varieties from outside the province and to breed new varieties.
32.	Control of fasciolisis infected areas	0·11	To control the lever fluke diseases among the live stock.
33.	Re-afforestations of Rakh Sheikh Buddin	2·20	Re-afforestation of 9,447·73 acres and sowing and planting of 5,000 acres.
34.	Khair plantation for the manufacture of Katha	1·50	To develop katha industry by planting khair trees on 5,000 acres of land.
35.	Walnut plantation in Guzara forest	0·20	To produce walnut timber and to meet the demand of Defence Department for rifle nuts.
36.	Improvement of marketing, curing flaying of hides and skins.	1·58	To teach people in the art of flaying of animal to save from cuts which reduce the prices of the skins.
37.	Establishment of dairy-cum-cattle breeding farm	20·43	To produce pure breed Sabiwal, Sindhi and Nili buffaloes, bulls for distribution among the villagers for upgrading the indigenous stock. To augment the supply of pure milk.
38.	Subsidised distribution of sulphate of ammonia	6·00	Distribution of sulphate of ammonia on subsidy basis.

## List of schemes included in 2-Year Priority Programme

COMMON TO BOTH WINGS.

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Total estimates cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Objective
1.	Purchase of three aircrafts ... ... ...	220·28	Three aircrafts (Super-constellations) would be purchased to put into service between the two wings of Pakistan as well as to undertake flights in the international routes.
2.	Installation of wireless transmitters and receiver sets ...	87·00	To make Pakistan self-sufficient in external communication and linking both wings.
3.	Installation of very high frequency radio equipment for Telegraphs and Telephones.	89·70	To establish a Radio Telephone and Telegraph link between Karachi and Rawalpindi and East Bengal.
4.	Cotton Textile Industry ... ... ...	1,000·00	Installation of eleven textile Mills of 25,000 spindles each to go ahead towards the goal of making the country self-sufficient in cotton textiles.
5.	Purchase of equipment for animal husbandry ...	66·00	To improve the quality of cattle wealth in Pakistan.
6.	Setting up of five cold storage plants for seed potatoes in East and West Pakistan.	42·30	Setting up of five cold storage plants for seed potatoes in East and West Pakistan.
7.	Formation of National Steamship Corporation ...	300·00	To establish National Steamship Company in partnership with private enterprise.
8.	Purchase of 15 ocean-going steamers ... ...	300·00	To build up a commercial fleet of Pakistan.
9.	Steel melting re-rolling and fabricating mills ...	635·00	To develop steel industry in Pakistan.

## SIX-YEAR PLAN

## SCHEMES COMMON TO BOTH THE WINGS OF PAKISTAN

Serial No.	Name of the Project	Total estimates cost (In lakhs of rupees)	Objective
<i>Industry.</i>			
1. Setting up of six centres for handloom weavers in East and West Pakistan.	81·12	(1) To help handloom weavers and develop handloom industry. (2) To train people of the supervisory category in dyeing, designing and finishing of their products and selling manufactured goods.	
<i>Agriculture</i>			
2. Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute	...	15·00	Provision for research facilities in animal diseases and production of vaccine and sera.
3. Construction of silos	...	...	110·44 Provision for mechanically-operated storage accommodation for foodgrains.
4. Village Agricultural Industrial Development Programme	...	401·66	To help the villagers to help themselves and to enhance agricultural production.
5. Subsidised distribution of fertilisers in Pakistan	...	37·50	Acquisition and distribution of fertiliser to cultivators in Pakistan mainly to secure increase crop yield. Fertiliser will be supplied at subsidised rates.
<i>Broadcasting</i>			
6. Development of Broadcasting, Phase I	...	80·50	Expansion of Broadcasting services in East and West Pakistan.
7. Development of Broadcasting, Phase II	...	40·47	Ditto.
8. Development of Broadcasting, Phase III	...	32·00	Replacement of old transmitters and installation of additional transmitters.
<i>Transport and Communication</i>			
9. Rehabilitation of Railways	...	1,637·00	To increase mileage and to import new locos.
10. Provision of oil storage	...	61·77	To provide storage capacity for oil to convert locos from coal to oil.
11. Development of tele-communication services in Pakistan	...	801·55	Opening of telephone exchanges at 55 places in the country and expansion of existing telephone exchanges and other facilities.
<i>Education.</i>			
12. Inter-College Exchange Project	...	33·06	To arrange exchange of teachers, students and information of education supplies and equipment, etc. between U.S.A. and Pakistan.

## STATEMENT "B"

*Scheme suspended temporarily due to financial stringency  
(Wing-wise)*

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Whether 2-year or 6-year services	Estimated cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Expenditure incurred (in lakhs of rupees)
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## EAST PAKISTAN

Expansion and Modernisation of Government Dockyard, Narayanganj (small scheme).

2-year

117·49

Nil.

## WEST PAKISTAN

1. Purchase of trawlers and launches for fisheries.	2-year	20·00	1·00
2. Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute (Comilla, Peshawar and Quetta).	2-year	15·00	12·85 (on Comilla and Peshawar)
3. Tando Mohd. Khan, Moghal Bin Railway	2-year	235·48	3·51
4. Construction of B. G. railway line from Kashmore to Kot Abu via Dera Gazi Khan.	2-year	435·00	14·00

*Schemes common to both the Wings of Pakistan*

1. Formation of national steamship corporation.	2-year	300·00	Nil.
2. Purchase of 15 ocean-going steamers	... 2-year	300·00	...
3. Steel melting re-rolling and fabricating mills.	2-year	635·00	...
4. Development of Broadcasting, Phase I	... 6-year	80·50	70·51
5. Development of Broadcasting, Phase II	... 6-year	40·47	18·94

## STATEMENT "C"

*List of completed Schemes in East Pakistan*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Expenditure incurred
<i>Industry</i>			
1.	Development of cement industry in East Bengal ...	8·00	8·00
<i>Agriculture</i>			
2.	Kachi Kata beel irrigation sheeme ...	0·40	0·29
3.	Excavation of Eochia and Hilmial Khal ...	0·64	0·62
4.	Excavation of Khal from Bamonji beel to Bangshi river, Mymensingh.	1·32	1·12
5.	Re-excavation of Paharia River ...	2·20	2·01
6.	Mahesh Ghari beel Drainage scheme ...	0·66	0·72
7.	Re-excavation of Taltolia Khal, Dacca ...	2·71	2·55
8.	Re-excavation of Damodar Khal ...	1·02	1·02
<i>Agricultural Grant Schemes.</i>			
9.	Drainage of low areas in Jessore District ...	2·06	1·18
10.	Re-excavation of Kalwajuri and Balajuri and Bejoypur khal ...	1·49	1·43
11.	Closing of the newly formed dhah and khals from Kushiara ...	0·88	0·77
12.	Reclamation and drainage of Malikpur, Rampur and other beels	0·85	0·69
13.	Re-excavation of a khal for drainage, Putimari Beel ...	0·77	0·66
14.	Re-excavation of Mogra Palkevra khal ...	0·63	0·58
<i>List of completed Schemes in West Pakistan</i>			
14A.	Sialkot electricity undertaking ...	5·00	5·00
15.	Extension of Malakand Hydel scheme ...	56·82	56·82
<i>Industry</i>			
16.	Central Testing Laboratory ...	9·10	7·27
<i>Agriculture (Centre)</i>			
17.	Organisation of Scientific Forestry in tribal areas and States of N.W. F. P.	0·20	...
18.	Establishment of a mycological herbarium in Pakistan ...	0·33	...
19.	Control of black-headed cricket ...	1·05	0·87

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total cost (in lakhs of rupees)	Expenditure incurred
<i>Punjab</i>			
20.	Construction of 15-R Distributary	4.85	4.04
<i>N.-W. F. P.</i>			
21.	Kheshki lift irrigation scheme	18.09	20.31
22.	Garti Ismailzai irrigation scheme	0.81	0.78
23.	Irrigation tube-well in Qasba Begram	1.20	0.92
24.	Extension of Mama Khel Jadid canal	1.60	1.36
25.	Remodelling of Takharwah distributary	0.98	0.98
<i>Baluchistan</i>			
26.	Distribution of improved wheat seeds	17.61	...
27.	Mechanical cultivation scheme	15.38	16.42
28.	Mycological scheme	1.90	1.08
29.	Minor irrigation schemes	0.97	1.29
30.	Control of codling moth	4.86	0.93
31.	Horticultural scheme	6.94	5.02
32.	Fruit experimental station, Quetta	0.99	0.25
33.	Norachi irrigation scheme	2.11	2.79
34.	Duki water course	0.50	0.97
<i>Communications</i>			
35.	Establishment of Pak Aeronautics, Ltd.	21.00	21.00
<i>Health</i>			
36.	Bureau of Laboratory, Phase II	1.06	1.06
37.	Grant-in-aid to Holy Family Hospital, Rawalpindi	6.00	6.00
38.	Karachi water supply scheme (Hilaya)	83.00	76.78
<b>AGRICULTURAL GRANT SCHEMES</b>			
<i>Punjab</i>			
39.	Purification of Pak-American cotton	15.00	9.29
<b>LIST OF THE COMPLETED SCHEMES COMMON TO BOTH THE WINGS</b>			
<i>Agriculture</i>			
40.	Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute	15.00	12.85
41.	Subsidised distribution of fertilizers (10,000 tcs) in Pakistan	37.50	37.50

## REFUGEES VIA KHOKHROPAR

**612. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of refugees who arrived in Pakistan via Khokhropar during the current financial year, giving figures separately for each month?

(b) Where were these refugees sent and have they been rehabilitated? If not, why not?

(c) What is the number of persons who died due to different diseases in Khokhropar, giving figures separately for each month?

(d) What steps have been taken by Government to prevent such incidence of mortality among the refugees? If none, why?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) 17,186 refugees have entered West Pakistan via Khokhropar from the 1st April to the 20th September, 1953. A statement showing monthly figures is laid on the Table.

(b) They come on their own and go to destinations of their own choice. They either rehabilitate themselves or take advantage of the rehabilitation facilities offered by the Government.

(c) 20 persons died of sunstroke in May and June 1953 and 2 of malaria in September, 1953.

(d) A dispensary under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon exists at Khokhropar to render medical aid to the incoming refugees.

## STATEMENT

## Showing

*Influx of Refugees into West Pakistan via Khokhropar*

April 1953	...	...	...	...	...	2,747
May, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	3,309
June, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	2,738
July, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	3,178
August, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	3,025
Up to 20th September	...	...	...	...	...	2,189
Total						17,186

## PRESENTATION OF BOOKS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

**613. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the cost of books that were purchased and presented to other countries out of the budget provision for 1952-53;

(b) the names of countries to which these books were presented;

(c) the names of countries that have presented books to Pakistan during the same period; and

(d) whether there is any bilateral exchange agreement with any country?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a), (b) & (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir. With the U.S.A. for the exchange of official publications.

#### Statement of books exchanged with other countries during 1952-53

Part (a) of question		Part (b) of question	Part (c) of question	
No. of books presented	Cost of books	Name of country	Country	No. of books received
1,000	Rs. 2,500	1. Ceylon.	U.S.A. ...	15,000
		2. Italy.	Australia ...	200
		3. Finland.	Egypt ...	303
		4. Sweden.		
		5. Turkey.		
		6. U. S. A.		

#### CREDITS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

**614. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) the position regarding payment to displaced persons of their credits held by the banks whose head offices are in India ;
- (b) the total amount held up by these banks in India ;
- (c) whether any payments of credits have been made so far to displaced persons ; if so, how much and when the balance is likely to be paid ; and
- (d) the action being taken by the Government of Pakistan to realise the balance ; if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) to (d) According to the Banking Agreement of 1949 the Bank accounts of displaced persons from India were to be transferred to Pakistan. However, due to deadlock on exchange rate after the devaluation of the Indian rupee and subsequently on account of exchange control restriction and also due to lack of Indo-Pakistan accord on other issues, the Agreement has not been fully implemented. The balances held in bank accounts in India as on the 26th February, 1951, can be operated upon in India by depositors resident in Pakistan.

Exact information in regard to the bank balances held in India is not available. The claim received by the State Bank against Indian Banks amount to about Rs. 2 crores of which claim for about Rs. 3.7 lakhs have been satisfied. It is proposed to discuss the question of transfer of bank accounts of displaced persons at a Conference with India in the near future.

**615. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Times of Karachi*, dated the 9th September, 1953, under the caption "Salvage Works in Progress—Damage "Serious" But No Estimate"?

(b) Is it a fact that the building of the Museum collapsed on the 29th August, at 8-15 a.m.? If so, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) Is it a fact that the building was erected only a year and a half back?

(d) What is the total amount of loss?

(e) Do Government propose to appoint an enquiry committee to enquire into the causes of the sudden collapse of the building? If so, when? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A portion of the southern wall of the Museum at Mohenjodaro collapsed at 8.15 p.m. on the 29th August, 1953. The immediate cause of damage was the unprecedented heavy rain which soaked the sun-dried bricks of the structure, rendering its walls unsuitable to hold the weight of the roof. This *kutcha* building was also affected by salt-petre and weakened by the rise of the sub-soil water due to floods in the Indus which is about a mile away from the site.

(c) No. The building was constructed more than 30 years ago. It was made of sun-dried bricks, and the Government were considering its replacement by a *pucca* building. Plans and estimates for it had been prepared last year but owing to financial stringency the construction of building was postponed.

(d) A detailed list of antiquities, which were mostly duplicates, reported to have been damaged or lost is placed on the Table of the House. It will be seen from the list that the loss to the collections has not been so heavy as reported in the Press. Most of the damaged antiquities are repairable and immediate steps have been taken to restore them. The most valuable antiquities had already been brought to Karachi for display in the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi.

(e) No. In the circumstances explained above, it is not considered necessary to appoint an enquiry committee.

#### MOHENJODARO MUSEUM

##### *List of damaged or missing antiquities*

Wall Case No. 1.

One semi-precious stone damaged.

Wall Case No. 2.

DK. 11744 Alabaster vase broken into three pieces (repairable).

Six tiny objects of alabaster damaged but repairable.

Wall Case No. 4.

Two mother-of-pearl shells broken into very small pieces.

Two kowries missing.

*Wall Case No. 7.*

Nine copper or bronze vases smashed to pieces.  
 Two copper vases damaged (repairable).  
 One bronze dish slightly damaged (repairable).  
 Two scale pans damaged but repairable.  
 One copper laddle handle broken.  
 Two miscellaneous copper objects (clamps, etc.) smashed to pieces.

*Wall Case No. 8.*

12 copper or bronze spearheads damaged (repairable).  
 Four daggers badly damaged and six spearheads, daggers and knives smashed to pieces.  
 One copper or bronze saw damaged (repairable).  
 One tiny copper tube smashed to pieces.  
 One copper rod broken into three pieces (repairable).  
 One copper piece smashed to pieces.  
 One fish-hook smashed to pieces.  
 Two copper razors and seven copper arrow heads smashed to pieces.  
 Eight small chisels smashed to pieces and two damaged but repairable.

*Wall Cases Nos. 9 & 10.*

Six T. C. human figurines damaged (repairable).  
 Six plaster casts of figurines damaged (repairable).

*Wall Case No. 15.*

One gamesman missing.  
 One T. C. ball (rattle) missing.

*Wall Case No. 16.*

One T. C. bangle damaged (repairable).

*Wall Case No. 17.*

Three faience beads missing probably smashed to pieces.  
 One bone or ivory casting stick missing probably smashed to pieces.  
 Two date-palm stones missing smashed to pieces.  
 One long pottery drain pipe damaged but repairable.

*Wall Case No. 18.*

Four flint knives missing most probably smashed to pieces.  
 One T. C. bead missing most probably smashed to pieces.  
 Two seals missing most probably smashed to pieces.  
 One bone casting-stick missing most probably smashed to pieces.  
 Two bone or ivory casting-sticks each broken into two pieces (repairable).  
 One painted potsherd damaged (repairable).  
 One shell piece for inlay work missing most probably smashed to pieces.  
 One shell disc bead missing most probably smashed to pieces.  
 One pottery cone missing most probably smashed to pieces.

*Sloping Case No. 3.*

Two burnishers of polished stone missing.  
 Two stone objects probably used as lids, one missing and one damaged but repairable.  
 Two copper scale pans—broken into pieces.  
 Two globular stone weights damaged.

*Sloping Case No. 6.*

One elephant tusk—smashed to pieces.  
 Three animal teeth—damaged (repairable).  
 Two ivory handles—smashed to pieces.  
 Two pieces of stag horns—damaged but repairable.  
 One stag horn missing smashed to pieces.  
 One bone—damaged and several pieces missing.  
 Bone object (VS. 572) broken into pieces.  
 49 bone and ivory casting sticks.  
 39 damaged repairable but 10 smashed to pieces.  
 8 miscellaneous bone and ivory objects—smashed to pieces.  
 Cylindrical piece of ivory—smashed to pieces.

*Reserve Antiquities.**Sloping show case No. 6.**Left hand side drawers.*

Fifth drawer—8 bone or ivory casting sticks missing.  
 Sixth drawer—20 ivory or bone casting sticks, etc., damaged but repairable.  
 Seventh drawer—23 bone or ivory casting sticks damaged but repairable.  
 Eight drawer—8 bone or casting sticks damaged (repairable).  
 Ninth drawer—64 fragmentary bone or ivory casting sticks damaged repairable).

## ACCOUNTS OF PUNJAB REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

**616. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far placed by the Provincial Government and the Central Government at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore ; and

(b) whether the accounts of the Corporation are duly audited by Government auditors annually ; if not, the reasons therefor ; if so, whether the Honourable Minister will lay on the Table of the House the audit reports on the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore, since 1948 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The Central Board of the Corporation has advanced about Rs. 41,50,000 to the Punjab Board since its inception (middle of 1948) up to the 30th June, 1953. The Punjab Board has also received through the Commissioner, Multan, a donation of Rs. 25,000 for repairs to the building of the old Central Jail, which was placed at the disposal of the Punjab Board of the Corporation.

(b) The audit of the accounts of the Corporation is not the statutory responsibility of the Auditor General. The accounts of the Corporation, however, are audited regularly by registered firms of auditors recognised by Government.

The audit reports of the Punjab Board have been asked for from the Corporation and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

## AUDIT REPORTS OF FOREIGN EMBASSIES

**617. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the Table of the House copies of audit reports since the 15th August, 1947, to date, of all our embassies abroad ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The Audit Report of the Auditor General on the accounts of the Government of Pakistan for the year

1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 have already been submitted to the Legislature and examined by the Public Accounts Committee. These Reports which are printed documents include the Auditor General's comments on all the financial irregularities, etc., noticed by him in the course of his audit of the accounts of the various departments and offices including the embassies abroad. The Audit Report on the accounts for the year 1950-51 will be submitted when ready.

#### GUJRANWALA INDUSTRY

**618. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount invested so far in the Gujranwala Industry by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore?

(b) Is it a fact that the Corporation got allotted to it Chopra Works, Gujranwala, on the pretext of refugees' rehabilitation and invested a sum of rupees one lakh in it?

(c) Is it a fact that the first manager of this industry, the sales agent and the storekeeper, were locals?

(d) Is it a fact that on the death of the first manager, the sales agent also a local, became the manager?

(e) Is it a fact that after two and a half years there was a loss of Rs. 75,000?

(f) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

(g) Do Government propose to appoint an enquiry committee to enquire into the matter? If so, when? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** This question relates to one of the industrial units set up by the Punjab Branch of the Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. The affairs of this Branch have lately attracted the attention of the Central Board of Directors of the Corporation and the Pakistan Government. A Fact-finding Committee has been appointed by the Corporation to investigate and report. The Central Board has also deputed a retired senior officer of the Central Government to take charge as Administrator of the Punjab Provincial Board with the approval of the Pakistan Government. A full report on the points raised in the question has been asked for from the Central Board and necessary information will be furnished in due course.

#### PAKISTAN'S PUBLICITY ABROAD

**619. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 19th April, 1953, under the caption "Pakistan Publicity"?

(b) What measures have been adopted by the Government of Pakistan for Pakistan's publicity abroad?

(c) Is it a fact that in the Middle East countries Pakistan gets meagre publicity?

(d) What steps have been taken by Government to improve the publicity campaign in the Middle East countries?

(e) Do Government propose to send more and more roving ambassadors? If not, why not?

(f) What are the countries where publicity advisers have been attached to our embassies?

(g) Do Government propose to keep a publicity adviser in our embassies abroad? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is difficult to explain in reply to a question the measures taken from time to time for Pakistan's publicity abroad. I may, however, state briefly that Information Centres have been established in most of the foreign countries. These Centres function under the general supervision of our Foreign Missions. Home press information, news digest, selected photographs and publicity material, publications, films and written articles are supplied from the media organisations at Karachi with instructions and guidance where necessary. Radio Pakistan broadcasts programmes for some of the foreign countries. In addition, publicity material is supplied from Karachi to suitable persons and institutions in the foreign countries.

(c) & (d) No such reports have come to my notice. In any case, we are doing our best to publicise Pakistan in the Middle East countries within the resources at our disposal. Our Publicity activities have unfortunately been scaled down to some extent during the current financial year for financial reasons. Anyhow the publicity organisations in the Midle East are making every effort to carry on as efficiently as possible.

(e) The present financial stringency stands in the way of sending any missions to the foreign countries specially for publicity purposes. Opportunity is, however, taken to utilise for publicity purposes the services of any persons who may be visiting foreign countries in some other connection.

(f) & (g) Press Attaches have been provided to our Embassies at Washington, New York (Pakistan Mission to U.N.), London, Paris, Ankara, Cairo, Teheran, Kabul, New Delhi, Rangoon, Jakarta and Sydney. Junior Pakistani officials or local staff has been provided for publicity to the Embassies at Ottawa, the Hague, Badgodesburg, Rome, Damascus, Baghdad, Jullunder, and Calcutta. It is proposed to continue all these publicity offices.

#### PRINTING AND GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY

**620. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Printing and Graphic Arts Industry is represented on the committee to revise the Pakistan Customs tariff schedule ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The question will be replied to by the Honourable the Minister for Commerce on a later date.

#### FORMATION OF INCOME-TAX TRIBUNAL

**621. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Honourable Minister made a statement on the floor of the Parliament in the last budget session in connection with the formation of the income-tax tribunal ?

(b) If so, what practical steps have been taken so far by Government to remedy the grievances of tax-payers ?

(c) Has his attention been drawn to a press statement issued by the President, East Bengal Tax-payers' Association and the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Chittagong, on the 31st March, 1953, making certain suggestions to Government ?

(d) If so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Taxation Tribunal (Undisclosed Wealth) Act, 1953, was passed by this House in the last Budget session and the Honourable

Member's attention is invited to the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Notifications Nos. 1 to 4, dated the 17th June, 1953, issued in the *Gazette of Pakistan* (Extraordinary) of that date. The Tribunal has been in existence since June 7, 1953. The last date for the receipt of applications of undisclosed assets is December 15, 1953. No such declaration has so far been received by the Tribunal.

(c) Yes.

(d) As stated above, a Taxation Tribunal has already been set up by Government.

#### REFUND OF INCOME-TAX

**622. \*Seth Sukhdev:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state if it is a fact that income-tax officers have been instructed by Government to pay off all refunds within fifteen days of the receipt of an appellate order ?

(b) If so, how far have the above instructions been implemented ?

(c) Are Government aware that refunds are not paid for even months after order of the appellate tribunal ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhamad Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Government have no reason to believe that these instructions are not being followed. If any specific instance of undue delay is brought to Government's notice, it will be looked into.

#### FINANCIAL ISSUES BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA

**623. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether some decisions have been arrived at recently between the Governments of Pakistan and India on the outstanding financial issues that were under dispute ?

(b) If so, what are the chief features of these decisions ?

(c) Will the Honourable Minister make a detailed statement thereon ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a), (b) & (c) No decisions have been arrived at recently between the Governments of Pakistan and India on the outstanding financial issues. The position in this respect is as stated in my Budget speeches for 1952-53 and 1953-54. It is proposed to discuss these issues again in the near future.

#### PER CAPITA INCOME

**624. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state the *per capita* income in Pakistan in the year 1952-53, provincewise ?

(b) What are the latest figures of *per capita* income ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) No estimates of *per capita* national income for the year 1952-53 are available at present—either for Pakistan as a whole or on province-wise basis.

(b) Province-wise estimates of *per capita* income for the year 1948-49 are only available at present. The *per capita* income of various provinces in 1948-49 was as follows :—

					Rs.
(1)	Punjab	...	...	...	273.3
(2)	Sind	...	...	...	263.4
(3)	N.-W. F. P.	...	...	...	216.2
(4)	East Bengal	...	...	...	205.6
(5)	Baluchistan	...	...	...	197.9

## EXPERTS FROM INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

**625. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mission of experts from the International Monetary Fund has come or is likely to come to Pakistan to review our fiscal problems ;

(b) whether Government have invited such a mission ; and

(c) the specific purpose of the mission, and whether any report has been prepared by it or recommendations submitted to Government or to the International Monetary Fund ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

## PHILATELISTS

**626. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state if it is a fact that philatelists all over the world receive help and encouragement from their Governments ?

(b) Is it a fact that many a country do not charge any import duty on import of postal stamps by philatelists ?

(c) Is the Honourable Minister aware that sales tax is collected when such parcels of postal stamps arrive in Pakistan ?

(d) If so, are Government considering the desirability of discontinuing sales tax collection on such postal stamps ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) Yes. This is generally true. Postage stamps, used and unused, are also exempt from Customs duty in Pakistan.

(c) & (d) Postage stamps are exempt from sales tax.

## QUARTERS FOR CUSTOMS STAFF

**627. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state if it is a fact that a large number of members of the staff including preventive officers of the Customs at the Airport, the Custom House and at Keamari are without quarters ?

(b) Is it a fact that Government had agreed to provide Government quarters for them ?

(c) What efforts are being made to provide them with quarters ? If none ; why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Some quarters already exist for Preventive Officers, Wharfingers and Grade IV staff. Land has been acquired for additional quarters and construction will be begun as soon as the financial position of Government permits.

## SEMINAR BY UNESCO

**628. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the seminar on the status of women called by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation was held ?

(b) Who attended the conference from other countries ?

(c) Who constituted the Pakistani delegation and how was it selected?

(d) What were the recommendations of the seminar?

(e) What steps are being taken by Government to implement them?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty-five (25) delegates from Burma, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand and Laos attended the Seminar.

(c) Mrs. G. A. Khan and Mrs. Akhtar Imam from Pakistan attended the Seminar. The Provincial Governments and Universities were asked to recommend suitable nominees for the Seminar. The final selection of the delegates was made by the Government of Pakistan.

(d) The proceedings of the Seminar have not yet been received from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

(e) Does not arise.

#### REMOVAL OF MR. Z. H. LARI

**629. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Justice Z. H. Lari of the Sind Chief Court has been removed from the post of Custodian of Evacuee Property; if so, why?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** Mr. Justice Lari was functioning only as part-time Custodian and he was relieved of his duties in the Custodian's Organisation on administrative grounds.

#### EVACUEE PROPERTY LEGISLATION

**630. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the Government of Pakistan have made any offer to the Government of India to scratch the evacuee property legislation on a reciprocal basis?

(b) If so, when, and with what result?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

(b) The offer was made on the 24th February, 1953, to the Government of India but they did not accept it.

#### HUT BUILDING FUND APPEALS

**631. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state if it is a fact that instructions have been issued by Government to Radio Pakistan to broadcast appeals only for the Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund and the Red Cross Fund?

(b) Are Government aware that Radio Pakistan has refused to broadcast an appeal of the Sind Karachi Refugee Board Hut Building Fund? If so, why?

(c) What steps are proposed to be taken to issue instructions to broadcast appeals for the Hut Building Fund for refugees in future? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) Government's established policy is that appeals for funds should not be allowed on the Radio, except in very special circumstances. It is a fact that exceptions were made in the case of the Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund and the Red Cross Fund. No appeal so far allowed on the Radio has been in the name of a party, private organisation or individual.

(b) Yes. This policy is based on the consideration that permitting appeals for funds in one case leads to a host of similar appeals which detract from the effectiveness of appeals made on the Radio.

(c) I draw the Honourable Member's attention to the monthly broadcast speech of the Honourable Prime Minister on the 1st October, 1953, in which an appeal has already been made in favour of the Hut Building Fund for Refugees.

#### INTRODUCTION OF DOG TAX

**632. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state if Government are aware that tax is levied on dogs in other countries?

(b) Do the Government of Pakistan propose to introduce a similar dog tax in Pakistan?

(c) If not, why not? If so, when?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The proposed tax falls under item 47 of the Provincial Legislative list of subjects and it is for the Provinces to levy this tax or not within their own jurisdiction. As for the Capital of the Federation and other centrally administered areas, provision exists in the City of Karachi Corporation Act, 1933, for the levy of tax on dogs, but this is not being levied at present. The tax is levied at the following places:

Quetta Municipal area since 1900	...	... Rs 5 per dog per annum.
Quetta Cantonment since 1929	...	... Rs. 2-8 per dog per annum up to 3 dogs, and Rs. 5 per dog if more than three are kept.
Chaman, since 1930	...	... Re. 1 per dog per annum.

#### SPORTS STADIUM

**633. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state if it is a fact that Karachi is without a sports stadium for the last six years?

(b) Is it a fact that repeated announcements have been made by the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Central Government that Karachi will soon have a stadium worthy of the Federal Capital of Pakistan?

(c) If so, what progress has been made in this direction? If none, why?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Last year the natural rose-bowl of Murlee Hill at a distance of about one mile from the P.I.I.F. ground was selected provisionally as the site for a permanent national stadium and the Karachi Administration was asked to work out a detailed scheme for the construction of the stadium. The Chief Commissioner has now informed the Government that this site was on examination found to be unsuitable as it was hilly and uneven and would require considerable expenditure before it could be used for the purpose in view. He has, therefore, selected another site for the stadium, which is ideally situated and has the additional advantage of covering very little private property. The Chief Commissioner has acquired the land required for the stadium and is now working out the details of the scheme. The scheme will be put up to the Government for consideration when it is finalised.

## ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO ARMY PENSIONERS

**634. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state if it is a fact that about 1,000 families of refugee retired army pensioners were allotted lands in the Tando Allah Yar Khan, Hyderabad district during the life time of the Quaid-i-Azam ?

(b) Is it a fact that these families have been served notices of ejection on the ground that they are refugees from non-agreed areas ?

(c) Are Government aware that there is a danger of disturbances in Tando Allah Yar Khan due to clashes between the authorities and these retired army pensioners ?

(d) If so, do Government propose to cancel the ejection orders ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) Certain refugee retired army personnel have been allotted lands in Taluka Tando Allah Yar, district Hyderabad, since the year 1948.

(b) The Government are not aware of any such notices of ejection having been issued. But on receipt of a representation from the Ministry of Defence, a report has been called and the Rehabilitation Commissioner, Sind has been asked to stay further proceedings, if any, in the case.

(c) The Government are not aware of any such danger of disturbances.

(d) This question does not arise in view of the reply to part (b).

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

**635. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the progress made in the Latifabad Township in Sind and the exact date when the township will be ready, giving details of the number of refugee families who will be rehabilitated, and the amount invested therein, also giving details of other such townships in East and West Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** Some progress has been made in the development of Latifabad Township. Land has been levelled to a large extent. A number of plots have been marked off. Arrangements for providing water and sanitation have been started. The town will be ready by the end of this year. It aims at settling :

784 families on plots measuring 1,000 sq. yards each;

1,461 families on plots measuring 600 sq. yards;

1,741 families on plots measuring 300 sq. yards;

7,323 families on plots measuring 150 sq. yards.

Total ... 11,309 families.

The Latifabad township scheme involves an investment of about Rs. 175 lakhs.

A statement showing broad details of all the satellite towns under construction in East and West Pakistan is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT  
Showing  
the details of the Satellite Towns

Name of Province	Name of Satellite town	Total cost of the scheme	Grant sanctioned by the Central Government from the refugee tax	Number of families to be rehabilitated
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
East Bengal	... Narayanganj satellite town	10,50,014	2,29,382	503
	Mirpur , "	50,000	25,000	400
Punjab	... Lyallpur satellite towns (People's colony, Industrial Labour Colony and Ghulam Muhammad Abad Colony).	95,02,623	43,65,212	10,552
	Lahore ...	1,00,00,000	40,51,500	18,584
	Multan ...	39,40,000	19,36,600	1,065
	Gujranwala ...	35,25,600	14,62,400	1,817
	Sargodha ...	26,36,450	12,69,625	2,369
	Montgomery ...	25,44,500	11,01,650	5,589
	Rawalpindi ...	46,24,500	21,52,250	4,803
	Jhang (Chak Ghumnana) ...	54,55,600	21,83,300	4,672
Sind	... Hyderabad (Latifabad) satellite town	1,74,87,499	81,85,554	11,309
	Mirpurkhas ...	18,94,779	7,76,160	3,645
	Nawabshah ...	5,31,990	2,18,022	1,023
Baluchistan	... Satellite Abadi at Quetta	8,86,301	8,86,301	200
Karachi	... Lalukhet and Nazimabad Colonies	1,02,78,896	*1,02,78,896	15,000
	Drigh Village, Malir and Korangi refugee colonies ...	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000	40,000
	Total	9,94,08,752	6,41,21,852	1,21,528

\*Rs. 60,00,000 from the general revenue and Rs. 42,78,896 from the refugee tax.

## ARREARS IN SIND CHIEF COURT

**636. \*Mr. M. H. Gazder:** Will the Honourable Minister for Law be pleased to state the number of pending cases including original suits, civil and criminal appeals on the 31st April, 1948 in the Chief Court of Sind?

(b) What is the number of pending cases in the same court on the 31st July, 1953?

(c) Are Government aware that in some cases criminal appeals were heard after the sentences in those cases had been served?

(d) If so, in how many cases has this happened?

(e) What was the number of Judges in the Chief Court on the 31st April, 1948?

(f) What was the number of Judges on the 31st July, 1953?

(g) Are Government aware that there is heavy accumulation of arrears in this court? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to ensure quick disposal of pending cases?

**The Honourable Mr. A. K. Brohi:** (a) 1,555.

(b) 3,988.

(c) Yes. There have been instances when the appeals were heard after the sentences had been served.

(d) It has not been possible to ascertain the exact figures, but instances of such cases were rare.

(e) Five, including the Chief Judge.

(f) Eight, including the Chief Judge and three Additional Judges.

(g) Yes: the judicial system in Karachi is to be re-organised and the Government expects to undertake legislation shortly to give effect to this policy.

## PAYMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND

**637. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state if it is a fact that provident fund becomes due for payment to an official as soon as his services are terminated?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of Pakistan took many years to get the claims verified and paid in Pakistan and that, in the meantime, devaluation of Indian money took place?

(c) Is it a fact that, though the provident fund fell due in such cases as mentioned in (b) above before the devaluation of the Indian money payment was made at the devalued rates?

(d) If the reply to (c) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The Government of Pakistan have been trying to get the claims of displaced persons verified by the Indian authorities as early as possible. Payment could be made in Pakistan only after such claims had been verified and payment authorities received from India. In making such payments the Government of Pakistan act as agents of the Governments in India and whatever payments are made by them are recovered from the latter concurrently. Such payments and recoveries are accordingly made at the official rate of exchange.

## STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**638. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Education was elected by the Parliament and the names of the members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the Committee have been convened so far ?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling meetings of the said committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) On 31st March, 1953 ;

- (i) Moulvi Ebrahim Khan.
- (ii) Mr. Shaukat Ali Malik.
- (iii) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
- (iv) Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood, and
- (v) Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal

were elected to the Committee.

(b) No, Sir. The first meeting of the Committee was held on 29th September, 1953.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The next meeting is likely to be called during the Budget Session of the Assembly.

## STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MINISTRY OF REFUGEES

**639. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation was elected by the Parliament and the names of the members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the Committee have been convened so far ?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling meetings of the said Committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) For the year 1953-54 the following members of the Constituent Assembly were elected on the 17th March, 1953 to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation :

1. The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad.
2. Seth Sukhdev.
3. Shaikh Sadiq Hasan.
4. Mr. Muhammad Abul Quasem.
5. Mr. M. H. Kizilbash.

(b), (c) & (d) Except for the year 1949-50, two meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee have been held regularly during each financial year. During the current year one meeting has already been held on the 1st April, 1953, and another will be held before the close of the financial year.

## STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

**640. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Finance was elected by the Parliament and the names of members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the Committee have been convened so far ?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling meetings of the said Committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) There is no Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature for the Ministry of Finance. The Honourable Member presumably is referring to the Standing Finance Committee.

The Standing Finance Committee for the year 1953-54 was elected at the meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) held on the 12th March, 1953. The names of the members of the Committee are as following :—

1. Sardar Amir Azam Khan.
2. Mr. Shahood-ul-Haque.
3. Mr. Wahiduzzaman.
4. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer.
5. Mr. Murtaza Raza Choudhury.
6. Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood.
7. Seth Sukhdev.

(b), (c) & (d) The Standing Finance Committee met six times in 1948-49, thrice in 1949-50, twice in 1950-51, ten times in 1951-52 and four times in 1952-53. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Standing Finance Committee during the present session of the Assembly and agenda for the proposed meeting has already been circulated to all members. I may point out that under rule 9 of the Rules regulating the constitution and procedure of the Standing Finance Committee, the Committee shall be summoned not less than twice a year. The Standing Finance Committee has not met less than twice in any year.

## STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MINISTRY OF LAW

**641. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Law be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Law was elected by the Parliament and the names of members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the Committee have been convened so far ?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling meetings of the said Committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. A. K. Brohi:** (a) 12th March, 1953.

The names of the members elected are :—

- (1) Mr. M. H. Kizilbash.
- (2) Mr. Akshay Kumar Das.

- (3) Mr. Abul Kasem Khan.
- (4) Syed Abul Basher Mahmud Husain.
- (5) Shri Kamini Kumar Datta.

(b) No. A meeting of the Committee was convened on the 28th September, 1953.

(c) Meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee are called as often as business pending for their consideration requires. During the last autumn session two meetings of the Committee were called within a fortnight.

(d) As and when the business requiring consideration by them demands.

#### LOAN BY PUNJAB TO GLASS COMPANY OF MULTAN

**642. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount given so far as loan to the glass company of the Qasimpur Industrial Colony, Multan, by the Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore ?

- (b) What is the authorised capital of this glass company ?
- (c) Who are the manager and works manager of this company and what are their qualifications ?
- (d) Are they refugees or locals ?
- (e) How many refugees are employed in this glass company ?
- (f) Is it a fact that this company is exclusively under the management of locals ?
- (g) Is it a fact that this company is on the verge of bankruptcy ?
- (h) What is the total amount recovered so far from this company in easy instalments ? If not, why not ?
- (i) What is the loss sustained by Government so far ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to question No. 618.

#### LOAN BY PUNJAB TO IRON COMPANY OF MULTAN

**643. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount given so far as loan to the Iron Company of the Qasimpur Industrial Colony, Multan, by the Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore ?

- (b) What is the authorised capital of this iron company ?
- (c) Is it a fact that the Manager of this iron company is a local ?
- (d) Is it a fact that the authorised capital of this company was Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs only, but it was increased to Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs ? If so, what are the reasons therefor ?
- (e) Is it a fact that the managerial staff are all locals ?
- (f) Is it a fact that no amount has been recovered so far from this company in easy instalments ?
- (g) Is it a fact that this company is on the verge of bankruptcy ?
- (h) If so, what do Government propose to do in the matter ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to question No. 618.

## LOAN BY PUNJAB TO LEATHER COMPANY OF MULTAN

**644. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount given so far as loan to the leather factory of the Qasimpur Industrial Colony, Multan by the Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore ?

(b) What is the authorised capital of this leather factory ?

(c) Is it a fact that the manager of this company is a local ?

(d) Is it a fact that the entire capital of the factory has disappeared leaving only that invested in tools, etc., and the factory has stopped working ?

(e) If so, do Government propose to make an enquiry and take necessary action against those who are responsible for such affairs ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to question No. 618.

## LOAN BY PUNJAB TO FURNITURE COMPANY OF MULTAN

**645. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount given so far as loan to the furniture company of the Qasimpur Industrial Colony, Multan by the Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore ?

(b) What is the capital of this company ?

(c) Is it a fact that the manager of this company was a local who owned a wood factory in Multan ?

(d) Is it a fact that three-fourths of the capital of this furniture company has finished ?

(e) Do Government propose to make an enquiry into the affairs of this company ? If so, when ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to question No. 618.

## LOAN BY PUNJAB TO SOAP FACTORY OF MULTAN

**646. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount given so far as loan to the soap factory of the Qasimpur Industrial Colony, Multan by the Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore ?

(b) What is the capital of this soap factory ?

(c) Is it a fact that the manager of this factory was an ex-administrator of the Corporation ?

(d) Is it a fact that the company has gone bankrupt after finishing its capital of Rs. 11 lakhs on the Brandereth Road, Lahore ?

(e) Is it a fact that the entire management of this factory was by locals ?

(f) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what do the Government of Pakistan propose to do in the matter ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to question No. 618.

## "QUICK-RICHES" CORPORATION IN EAST PAKISTAN

**647. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a

news in *Dawn*, dated the 17th September, 1953, under the heading "Quick-riches Corporations in East Pakistan"?

(b) What are the details of these corporations, and under what rules and regulations have they been allowed to be set up?

(c) Has any enquiry been made to look into the affairs of these corporations? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a), (b) & (c) The matter is being investigated in consultation with the Provincial Government.

#### AMERICAN SAW MILLS AT JHELUM

**648. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount invested so far in Jhelum by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Punjab Board, Lahore for the welfare of refugees?

(b) Is it a fact that the American Saw Mills in Jhelum was allotted to the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation for refugee rehabilitation?

(c) Is it a fact that the saw mills contained valuable machinery and goods of multifarious kinds worth Rs. 10 lakhs?

(d) Is it a fact that a plywood factory was also allotted to the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation?

(e) Is it a fact that, besides heavy and big machinery, all the assets of both the factories have been sold off? If so, for how much amount, by whom and under whose orders?

(f) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, has any enquiry been made by Government? If so, with what results and what action has been taken against those responsible for this loss? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to question No. 618.

#### SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

**649. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amounts invested by provinces under the small savings scheme during 1952-53, giving figures separately for each province?

(b) What are the amounts invested so far by provinces under the small savings scheme during the current financial year to date, giving figures separately for each province?

(c) What was the target fixed for each province for the current financial year, giving figures separately for each province?

(d) What efforts have been made by the Central Government and Provincial Governments to make the small savings scheme popular among the masses through the field staff?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The amounts invested by Provinces under the Small Savings Scheme during 1952-53 are as follows:—

	Rs.
East Bengal	39,87,130
Punjab	78,56,730
Karachi	36,73,615
Sind	14,69,900
N.W.F.P.	11,25,985
Baluchistan	9,50,505

(b) For 1953-54 (for four months), the figures are as follows :—

	Rs.
East Bengal	15,60,350
Punjab	19,05,900
Karachi	17,38,885
Sind	1,84,415
N.-W.F.P.	4,75,855
Baluchistan	1,01,950

(c) The targets fixed for each Province for the current financial year are as follows :—

	Rs.
East Bengal	1,25,00,000
Punjab	1,50,00,000
Karachi	1,00,00,000
Sind	40,00,000
N.-W.F.P.	40,00,000
Baluchistan	15,00,000

(d) The efforts to popularise the Scheme through the field staff mainly consists of :—

- (i) keeping the activities of the authorised agents constantly under watch so as to keep the publicity machinery perfectly geared up.
- (ii) Personal contact with the public in general and persons of small means in particular with a view to acquainting them with the salient features of the Scheme.
- (iii) Organising Small Savings Groups, thereby inculcating the habit of savings on a regular basis.
- (iv) Distribution of publicity material and exhibition of posters, hoardings, etc.
- (v) Organising public meetings and display of cinema slides.
- (vi) Intensifying the activities of the District Savings Committee.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES

**650. \*Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total contribution of the Government of Pakistan to the economic development and industrial schemes in East Bengal, West Pakistan and the Punjab ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The Government of Pakistan have been contributing to the economic and industrial development of the country in three ways, namely, by giving (1) outright grants to Provinces ; (2) development loans to Provinces ; and (3) direct expenditure by the Central Government. The following statement shows the outright grants, and development loans sanctioned for East Bengal, Punjab and the rest of West Pakistan since 1948-49 :—

	Grants	Development loans
East Pakistan	2.72	14.9
Punjab	1.93	31.43
Rest of West Pakistan	2.68	11.37

The Government of Pakistan have so far spent Rs. 107.88 crores as direct Central Government's outlay on development. Province-wise distribution of this expenditure is not readily available.

#### SCHOOLS IN KARACHI

**651. \*Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of schools of each grade and other teaching institutions Government opened in Karachi since the inception of Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** The information required is given below :—

#### Colleges

Central Government College for Women, Karachi.

#### Schools

Secondary schools for boys, including one Technical High School.	..	..	..	13
Secondary Schools for girls	..	..	..	4 17
Lower Secondary Schools for boys	..	..	..	6
Lower Secondary Schools for girls	..	..	..	4 10
Primary Schools for boys	..	..	..	38
Primary Schools for girls	..	..	..	22 60

#### Teachers Training Institution

Junior Teachers Training College for the training of teachers for Lower Secondary Schools. (B. T. Class has also been started this year).

The above numbers do not include Government schools which existed before partition and have continued to function.

#### ANTI-PAKISTAN PROPAGANDA

**652. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All-India Radio still carries on anti-Pakistan propaganda ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter ; and

(c) the results of the same ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) The coverage of news by All-India Radio has not been quite satisfactory in the past from our point of view.

(b) The trends in All-India Radio broadcasts are brought to the notice of Government of India regularly.

(c) Action in the matter has necessarily to be left to India.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT OF QAZI NAZRUL ISLAM

**653. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Qazi Nazrul Islam, a leading Bengali poet, has been ill for the last few months and that he is, at present, in London receiving treatment ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he is unable to bear the expenditure of the treatment himself;

(c) whether the leading members of the public, both inside and outside Pakistan, have raised a fund to help the poet in his treatment; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government have contributed anything towards the treatment of the poet, if so, in what form; if not; the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No. The Pakistan Government have already granted to the poet a literary pension of Rs. 200 per mensem in appreciation of his contribution to the Bengali literature. The poet is also in receipt of literary pensions from the Governments of East Pakistan and West Bengal. At present, there are no funds available out of which further financial aid to the poet can be considered.

#### REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

**653A. \*Seth Sukhdev:** Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are considering the desirability of publishing the various rehabilitation programmes undertaken by them and the progress made in each one of them?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** The Government are already giving due publicity to their refugee rehabilitation activities. Last year they brought out a pictorial brochure in three volumes devoted to the progress made in this work. Furthermore, articles, features, summaries of schemes, etc. are regularly put across in the press showing what the Government are doing in this direction. Radio talks are also given by the officers of the Ministry on the subject from time to time.

#### ACADEMY OF BENGALI LANGUAGE

**653B. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) if he has received any representation from either the Government of East Bengal or the public there for starting an academy for the development of Bengali language and literature in East Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) if no such representation has been received whether Government will consider the desirability of starting such an academy at an early date?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It would be more appropriate to establish a Pakistan Academy to foster the development of all the important languages of Pakistan. As a matter of fact, the establishment of such an Academy was recommended by the Pakistan Educational Conference held in 1947 but consideration of the proposal had, however, to be postponed for want of funds. The question of the establishment of this (Pakistan) Academy can be re-considered on the availability of funds.

†654 to 758, 758A, 758B & 758C.

## †TRANSFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## CONCEALED INCOMES

**231. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of concealed income detected up to date ;

(b) whether any effective measures have been effected to discover concealed income ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO

**232. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) the work done up to date by the Pakistan National Commission for co-operation with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisaion ; and

(b) the recommendations and suggestions made by that Commission up to date ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) & (b) The Pakistan National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO has so far held two meetings since its establishment. As regards the recommendations made by the Commission at its first meeting and action taken thereon, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the replies given to his unstarred questions Nos. 140 and 136 on the 3rd April, 1951, and 31st March, 1952, respectively. The proceedings of the 2nd meeting of the Commission have not yet been finalised.

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MAN-POWER COMMITTEE

**233. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Scientific and Technical Man-power Committee has submitted its report ?

(b) If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Report has been prepared but it has not yet been finally approved by the Committee.

## ADULT ILLITERACY AND LIBRARIES

**234. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made into the potentialities of library science and library movement for solving the problem of removing adult illiteracy in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the result of the same ; and

(c) if, not, the reason therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) to (c) No, Sir. Library science cannot help solution of the problem of adult illiteracy, though library movement will help retention of literacy. The Six-

†The meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan that was fixed for the 2nd October, 1953, having been cancelled, the answers to the unstarred questions meant for that day, were, in pursuance of the convention, laid on the Table of the House today.—Ed. of Deb.

Year National Plan of Educational Development provides for opening of adult education centres equipped with libraries and radios, as far as possible, and mobile units for exhibition of educational films at these Centres. The Provincial and States Governments are taking necessary steps for the extension of the existing facilities for adult education in their respective areas according to local conditions.

#### LIQUIDATION OF BANKS

**235. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount of depositors' money involved in bank failures in Pakistan from 1948 to 1952 ;
- (b) the number of liquidation proceedings arising out of them ;
- (c) whether any of the liquidation proceedings have been completed up to date ;
- (d) the total amount of deposits refunded to depositors by the liquidations up to date ;
- (e) the steps taken to provide for an expeditious and less costly procedure concerning liquidation of banks ; and
- (f) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The information is not available as liquidation proceedings have not been completed in all cases.

(b) Thirty-six, mostly small non-scheduled banks are at present under liquidation.

(c) & (d) No information is available in cases where the State Bank have not been appointed liquidators. As regards cases where liquidation has been entrusted to the State Bank, the proceedings are not yet complete. Therefore, the amounts refunded to the depositors cannot be stated.

(e) & (f) The matter is under the consideration of the State Bank.

#### EAST PAKISTAN'S SHARE OF DUTY

**236. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) the total revenue from duty on jute, betel-nut and tobacco in 1952-53 and the first half of 1953-54 ; and
- (b) the total amount allotted to East Pakistan during the year 1952-53 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) Total revenue—

	Rs.
1952-53 .. .. .. .. ..	15,51,57,520
1953-54 (Upto July, 1953) .. .. ..	4,52,63,946
(b) Total amount allotted .. .. ..	5,52,30,000

#### COST OF LIVING INDEX

**237. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the scheme for compilation of the middle class cost of living index has been shelved ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) whether any definition of the middle class has been made ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) No. The Scheme is actively under consideration and it is proposed to make a beginning early next year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. The plan, however, envisages survey in respect of Government and business employees within the income range of Rs. 60 to 400 per month.

#### ANCIENT MONUMENTS

**238. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has been set up to advise Government as to preservation of monuments and to utilize the materials dug up by the archaeological survey of Pakistan and other connected matters ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) No.

(b) In the initial stage, the Department of Archaeology was set up with a skeleton staff. It was being developed annually in proportion to the availability of funds and has since been able to open its essential branches, viz., Conservation, Excavation, Exploration, Museums, Epigraphy and Numismatics. As soon as the Department of Archaeology is properly developed, the question of setting up an Advisory Board will be considered.

#### KASHMIR CEASE-FIRE BREACHES BY INDIA

**239. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Kashmir Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Kashmir cease-fire breaches by Indian police and soldiers, from the date of cease-fire to date, with the extent of loss both of life and property involved in these breaches, separately ; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such breaches ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) The number of major breaches of cease-fire committed by Indian troops|police in Jammu and Kashmir State since January 1, 1949, to date as reported by Pakistan is 189. These were actually border raids excluding other kinds of breaches figures of which are being collected. The loss of life and property involved in these breaches is :

- (a) Killed—20 ;
- (b) Kidnapped—50 ;
- (c) Wounded—25 ;
- (d) Cattle lifted—1,286 ;
- (e) Loss of property—Some houses burnt.

(b) All possible steps have been taken against such land incursions into Pakistan by Indian troops. Timely intervention and investigation into incidents by United Nations observers has helped to bring down the number of raids.

#### EXPENDITURE ON PAKISTAN DELEGATIONS AND FOREIGN MISSIONS

**240. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government officers, Ministers and Members of the Federal Legislature who visited foreign countries in 1952-53, to date ;

- (b) the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government by way of cost of their journey in these countries;
- (c) the number of foreign missions, trade and other delegations, who visited Pakistan during the same period; and
- (d) the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government on these delegations and missions during the same period?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### NATIONAL HISTORY

**241. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the preparation of a history of freedom movement of Muslims in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent by the Editorial Board appointed by Government; and

(b) when the national history of Pakistan shall be completed?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) The History of Freedom Movement of the Muslims of the Sub-continent is planned to be prepared in four volumes within a period of five years. The Board of Editors are at present working on the first two volumes and hope to complete them within three years. The remaining two volumes will be completed during the subsequent two years. The Board has taken necessary decisions as to the number, the titles and the scope of the chapters of the first two volumes. These chapters have been assigned to well known scholars of History who have started their work and the Board have begun to receive some of these chapters. As and when these chapters are received, the Board will edit them and give them a final shape.

(b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the 'Tarikh-i-Pak-o-Hind' which has been under preparation of the Pakistan History Board. The English version of this history has been completed and the Bengali version is in progress. The Urdu version is also complete but it is yet to be revised by the Pakistan History Board.

#### BURMESE DEBT

**242. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether any portion of due done by Burma has been paid, to date; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) No.

(b) Burma suspended payment of her debt to undivided India from 1942 onwards and has not resumed it due to financial difficulties.

#### TAXABLE AND CONCEALED INCOMES

**243. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of total taxable income on the 1st April, 1953;
- (b) the amount of increase or decrease in such income as compared with that of the previous three years; and
- (c) the steps taken, to date, to discover concealed income?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply given on 1st April, 1953, to his starred question No. 685. The question is again not clear. If the Honourable Member wants to know the total income to be assessed during the assessment year beginning on the 1st April, 1953, this cannot be ascertained until all assessments for the year 1953-54 are completed. Total income assessed to tax during 1952-53 was Rs. 140.24 crores.

(b)	1949-50	..	..	76.49	crores (increase)
	1950-51	..	..	50.25	" "
	1951-52	..	..	17.15	" (decrease)

(c) The Income-tax Department has been strengthened and a full-time Commissioner's charge known as the Central Circle has been set up at Karachi. The Income-tax Officers, Inspecting Assistant Commissioners and Commissioners are instructed to be vigilant and suspected cases are thoroughly scrutinised.

#### BRAILLE CODE

**244. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any central organisation for teaching common Braille code for Pakistan languages has been started in Pakistan for the benefit of handicapped children ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have finalized the Braille Code for Pakistan in consultation with Pakistani experts on the subject and Sir Clutha Mackenzie, Chairman, World Braille Council, established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Government are negotiating with the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for securing the services of Sir Clutha Mackenzie, for one year, in order to make a general survey of the work being done in Pakistan in the field of the education and vocational guidance of the Blind and to advise the Government on the methods for the development of services for the Blind. Sir Clutha Mackenzie will also assist in the adaptation of the finalized Braille.

#### PAKISTAN EDUCATION SERVICE

**245. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any All-Pakistan Education Service has been set up ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) & (b) No. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to his unstarred question No. 176, on 1st April, 1953.

#### GRANTS-IN-AID TO DACCA UNIVERSITY

**246. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount granted by the Government of Pakistan as aid to the Dacca University in the current financial year and in 1952-53 ?

(b) Do Government propose to allocate any more amount for the current financial year ?

(c) If so, what ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) A grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to the Dacca University in 1952-53 and Rs. 5,350 during the current financial year for the continuation of their research projects. In addition to this, a total amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked from the Social Uplift Fund for the Dacca University for the implementation of its approved Social Uplift Schemes (Educational). Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned in 1952-53 and Rs. 7 lakhs during the current financial year.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### GRANTS-IN-AID TO LOCAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

**247. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) the number of High Schools and Colleges in Karachi; and

(b) whether any of these schools or colleges sought financial help from Government; if so, the action Government have taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) & (b) The number of High Schools and Colleges in Karachi is as follows :—

#### High Schools

Government		Non-government	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12	4	22	14
<u>16</u>		<u>36</u>	

These figures do not include those schools which have not so far been recognised. The number of such schools is not known.

#### Colleges

(Recognised by the University)

Government	Non-government
1. Central Government College for Women.	1. Islamia College.
2. Dow Medical College.	2. Sind Muslim College.
3. Government College of Commerce.	3. S. M. Law College.
4. D.J. Government Science College.	4. Urdu College.
5. N.E.D. Government Engineering College.	5. St. Joseph's Girls' College.
6. Secondary Teachers Training College.	6. St. Patrick's College.

(Colleges at Sl. No. 3 to 6 are maintained and controlled by the Government of Sind.)

Total No. 12

All recognised schools are eligible for aid from the Government under the provisions of the Education Code. Accordingly, Government grant-in-aid is paid to all recognized schools every year, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the purpose in the

Education Code. During the last year grant-in-aid was refused to certain schools as they violated the Rules. For the same reason one school has been refused grant-in-aid this year.

Of the six non-Government colleges, four colleges, *viz.*, S. M. College, Islamia College, Urdu College and St. Joseph's College are paid grant-in-aid every year. S. M. Law College has approached the Government for a building grant very recently and the case is now under the consideration of Government. No request has so far been received from St. Patrick's College.

#### WORLD BANK

**248. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank authority who visited Pakistan some time back, has submitted any report and made any recommendations to the World Bank ; and

(b) If so, the important features of the report and the precise recommendations made by them regarding various departmental projects ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) & (b) It is understood that the Bank Mission which visited Pakistan in July-August 1953, has submitted its report. The report is being considered by the International Bank.

#### PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

**249. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to take a loan from the World Bank to supplement the finances of the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation ;

(b) if so, the amount and the terms and conditions of the same ;

(c) whether the loan is proposed to be taken in dollars ; and

(d) if so, whether it will have to be spent in the United States of America or other dollar areas ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### INSURANCE POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**250. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether any insurance policies of displaced Government servants subscribed through their general provident fund have been received from India ;

(b) if so, the number thereof and whether these have been delivered to them ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) 60 policies have been received and delivered to the Government servants concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

**251. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether the Department of Films under that Ministry have any schemes for imparting technical education to masses and students?

(b) If so, what are the details and when are these schemes proposed to be implemented?

(c) If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to lack of adequate financial support and technical facilities for the purpose.

## RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

**252. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of loans asked for by the provincial Governments for purposes of materialising the river valley projects in their respective provinces in the year 1952-53?

(b) What is the amount received by them, separately?

(c) Which of the provincial Governments did not get loan, and why?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) No loans were asked for "river valley projects" as such, but loan applications were received for irrigation and hydel projects for Rs. 3.88 crores in the year 1952-53.

(b) & (c) In 1952-53 development loans were not sanctioned for individual schemes. Development loans were given in a lump sum for expenditure on approved schemes. Separate figures are, therefore, not available of loans utilised on river valley projects.

## TOBACCO CULTIVATION

**253. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the area under cultivation of tobacco exempted from excise duty for the personal use of the cultivators in the different provinces of Pakistan?

(b) Has the exempted area been increased in any of the districts or provinces? If so, what are the details?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) The exemption from excise duty on tobacco for the personal consumption of the grower is not based on the area under cultivation. It is based on the personal consumption of the grower and the members of his household.

(b) There has been no increase in this allowance.

## NATIONAL ART GALLERY

**254. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to establish a national art gallery for Pakistan?

(b) If not, why not?

(c) If so, where and when? Have the plans of the national art gallery for Pakistan been worked out?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) No.

(b) There is no possibility of funds being provided for this scheme in the existing financial situation.

(c) Does not arise.

**255. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) the conditions for getting financial assistance on loan from the Government of Pakistan by Pakistani students wishing to go abroad ;

(b) whether there are rules concerning such assistance ; and

(c) the number of students gone abroad since the inception of Pakistan with such loan ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) There is no Scheme for granting financial assistance on loan basis to Pakistani students wishing to go abroad. However, loans in special cases are sometimes granted to students already abroad who have completed a major portion of their studies and who get financially stranded. All such cases are dealt with on their merits.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

#### ASIAN STUDENTS' CONVENTION, DELHI

**256. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether an Asian Students' Convention was held in Delhi in the month of December, 1952, or so ?

(b) Were students from Pakistan invited ?

(c) If so, how many Pakistani students participated in the Convention ?

(d) What were the aims and objects of the Convention ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes, Sir. The Convention was held from 23rd to 28th September, 1952.

(b) No invitation for participation in the said Convention was received by Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply at (b) above.

(d) These were not communicated to the Government of Pakistan.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBAL AREAS

**257. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of scholarships granted to students belonging to scheduled castes and tribal areas in 1951-52 and 1952-53 ?

(b) What is the method of selection of students for such scholarships ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) (i) 197 and 278 students were awarded Scheduled Castes internal scholarships during 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively.

(ii) 5 Scheduled Castes students were awarded overseas scholarships during the year 1951-52, and 2 Tribal Areas students were awarded overseas scholarships during 1951-52 and 1952-53, on each year.

(b) Selections for the award of the Scheduled Castes scholarships are made by the Pakistan Scheduled Castes Scholarships Board. The Pakistan Public Service Commission are entrusted with the selection of Tribal Areas students for the award of scholarships.

## RADIO AND CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT FROM UNESCO

**258. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has supplied any radio and classroom equipment to secondary schools or other associations in Pakistan in 1952-53 ;
- (b) the names of the societies and institutions that have received educational equipment in that year ;
- (c) whether the above organisation itself or its agency in Pakistan decides as to which of the associations are to be given these gifts or whether it is left to the Government of Pakistan ; and
- (d) the total value of the gifts the Organization has supplied in 1952-53 ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) The Government of Pakistan received a free gift of 120 School and Community Radio Receivers from the Committee of the Norwegian United Nations Appeal for Children through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1952-53. No class-room equipment was received during this period.

- (b) These Radio sets have been distributed to the Directors of Public Instruction of the Provinces and States and the Directors of Education, Baluchistan and Karachi for allocation to suitable educational institutions under their jurisdiction.
- (c) The decision in this regard lies entirely with the Government of Pakistan.
- (d) \$ 15,000 (dollars fifteen thousand).

## EDUCATIONAL TOURS

**259. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any educational tours were undertaken by Pakistani students sent to foreign countries under the overseas scholarships scheme in 1952 ?

- (b) If so, how many ?
- (c) What is the amount spent over them ?
- (d) What is the actual amount given to students studying in foreign countries in 1951, 1952 and 1953 ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) There is no separate provision for study tours under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme. Sanction is, however, given in special cases where study tours are considered essential for the completion of the prescribed courses of study.

- (b) In 1952, 4 scholars were sanctioned study tours.
- (c) Rs. 3,000 approximately.

(d) The rate of scholarships given to scholars in the year 1951, 1952, 1953 was as follows :

*In the U. K.*

At Oxford and Cambridge Universities	...	...	£425 per annum per scholar.
At institutions in London	...	...	£380 do.
At places other than Oxford, Cambridge or London	...	£360	do. plus actual tuition and examination fees.

*In the U. S. A.*

At educational institutions and Universities	...	...	\$160·00 per month per scholar.
During training with the United States Government Departments	...	...	\$ 6·00 per day per scholar. plus actual tuition and examination fees and a book allowance of \$125·00 per. annum per scholar.

#### DOCUMENTARIES AND NEWSREELS

**260. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that documentaries and newsreels exhibited in cinema houses are given on a rental basis ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it is compulsory for cinema houses to exhibit these films on rent ; and
- (c) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the amount of rent charged for a documentary and a newsreel and the total annual income derived by Government from this source since 1948 to date, giving figures separately for each year ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) (i) 1% of Box Office collections for 1-reel films ;
- (ii) 2% of Box Office collections for 2-reel films ;

The documentaries and newsreels produced by the Film Unit of the Government were not exhibited before August, 1951.

			Rs.	a.	p.
August, 1951 to 31st March, 1952	...	...	42	1	0
1st April, 1952 to 31st March, 1953	...	...	4,364	12	9
1st April, 1953 to date	...	...	5,676	9	6

#### INCOME FROM ADVERTISING

**261. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the principal advertisement campaigns handled by the Department of Advertising, Films and Publications under the Ministry in 1952-53 ?

(b) What was the income received during that year by the Department on account of advertising ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) The principal campaigns were Small Savings campaign, Royal Pakistan Air Force recruitment campaign, Royal Pakistan Navy recruitment campaign and Patronise Pakistan Products campaign.

(b) Government incurs expenditure on advertisements. The question of any income accruing to Government does not arise.

## CUSTOMS OFFICES

**262. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of offices of the Customs Department in Pakistan with the names of places of their location ?

(b) What were the main items of export and import with their quantities during 1952-53 from the above offices ?

(c) What was the amount realised during 1952-53 as customs duty by these offices, monthwise ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) Number of Offices—5.

Names of Offices :—

1. Customs House, Karachi.
2. Customs House, Chittagong.
3. Central Excise and Land Customs Collectorate, Chittagong.
4. Central Excise and Land Customs Collectorate, Lahore.
5. Central Excise and Land Customs Collectorate, Karachi.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to pages 377 to 380 of the "Statistical Bulletin Nos. 16 and 17" issued by the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs which shows the figures of imports and exports for the trade year July 1952 to June 1953. Figures for the financial year 1952-53 and separate figures for each office are not readily available.

(c) A statement showing the gross customs realizations during 1952-53, monthwise, in each of the offices, is enclosed.

[For statement, please see next page.]

## Gross Customs Revenue Realized during 1952-53 at the Following Ports and Collectorates

Months	Custom House, Karachi	Custom House, Chittagong (including Chalna Anchorage)	Collectorate of Central Excise and Land Customs, Chittagong	Collectorate of Central Excise and Land Customs, Lahore	Collectorate of Central Excise and Land Customs Karachi	Rs.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
April, 1952	...	4,58,03,173	1,68,15,972	27,35,634	4,09,539	11,646
May, 1952	...	4,86,28,382	1,77,07,907	32,39,520	5,64,196	11,929
June, 1952	...	2,57,55,154	74,12,487	21,15,541	6,11,397	7,276
July, 1952	...	5,59,89,923	1,25,03,907	45,69,464	9,23,654	12,290
August, 1952	...	6,73,05,865	94,54,634	26,48,014	5,42,671	3,913
September, 1952	...	3,59,20,904	1,19,23,399	35,22,759	3,72,320	6,765
October, 1952	...	5,06,16,762	1,15,03,084	45,72,892	3,10,276	6,305
November, 1952	...	3,81,17,080	1,15,42,229	40,41,653	3,81,687	3,031
December, 1952	...	3,38,56,792	1,09,02,669	26,93,988	4,90,058	16,235
January, 1953	...	3,95,73,725	1,26,15,127	15,95,684	5,16,906	6,854
February, 1953	...	4,52,06,918	1,29,35,616	14,38,489	3,98,263	9,094
March, 1953	...	2,79,65,382	1,25,84,834	8,03,144	3,66,630	50,225
Total		51,47,39,970	14,79,01,865	3,39,76,732	58,27,597	1,46,063

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

**263. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of students, province-wise, awarded scholarships for study in Medicine and Surgery abroad during 1952-53;

(b) Were these scholars selected on the recommendations of provincial Governments?

(c) If so, what are the provinces which have sent their recommendations for the year 1953-54?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** The question concerns the Ministry of Health and Works. It has accordingly been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered\* by the Honourable Minister in-charge of that Ministry on 5th October, 1953.

## CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

**264. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the research work taken up by the Central Institute of Education in the year 1952; and

(b) the further improvements in the research work since then?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) There is no institution of that name or type in Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

## GRANTS-IN-AID FOR EXCAVATION WORK

**265. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government of Pakistan have sanctioned any financial aid for carrying out excavations at any place in Pakistan in 1951, 1952 and 1953?

(b) If so, what is the amount sanctioned and the nature of the excavation carried out, giving names of places?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The following amounts were sanctioned for excavations:—

Year	Amount
1951	Rs. 40,000.

A site known as Bhambhore about 35 miles north of Karachi was excavated in search of Debal, the first Arab settlement in Pakistan. The material unearthed is now being studied and a report is awaited from the Department of Archaeology.

(ii) 1952—Rs. 31,000. The amount was sanctioned for excavations at Comilla, East Bengal. The excavation could not, however, be undertaken by the Department of Archaeology on account of the sudden resignation of the Superintendent of Exploration who was to conduct the excavations. No other officer was available for the purpose.

(iii) 1953—Rs. 10,000. Plans for a superficial survey of a site at Mainamati, Lalmai hills in East Pakistan and a few Arab archaeological sites in West Pakistan for trial trenches thereon are under consideration of the Department of Archaeology.

## REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

**266. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount granted as loans to provincial Governments, separately for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in 1951, 1952 and 1953?

\*Please see pages 1026-1027 *infra*.  
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(b) How was this amount utilised by provincial Governments, and how many displaced persons have been rehabilitated, province-wise?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a)

Province		1951	1952	1953
East Bengal	...	65,87,510	1,00,00,000	Nil.
Punjab	...	Nil...	1,50,00,000	Nil.
Sind	...	Nil...	50,00,000	Nil.

(b) In East Bengal the amount of loan has been utilised on the grant of loans to :

- (i) 17,680 agriculturist refugee families consisting of about 90,000 displaced persons for purchase of land, building of houses, purchase of cattle, seeds, implements, etc.;
- (ii) 4,230 non-agriculturist refugee families, consisting of about 25,000 displaced persons for construction of houses and stalls, business capital, etc. ; and
- (iii) 40,000 Muslim refugees as a measure of short-term rehabilitation for purchase of jute thread, spinning wheels, etc.

In the Punjab and Sind the amount is being utilised for the construction of quarters to be allotted to the refugees on hire-purchase system. As regards the number of displaced persons likely to benefit from these schemes, information is not readily available and is being collected.

#### TRANSFER OF MOVABLE PROPERTY

**267. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the provision of the Indo-Pakisan agreement of December, 1948 regarding transfer of movable property belonging to wards and ex-wards of the Court of Wards has been implemented? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** The agreement of December, 1948 did not provide for transfer of movable property belonging to wards and ex-wards of the Court of Wards.

#### EDUCATION OF DISPLACED CHILDREN

**268. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total amount of contribution made by the Ministry to various educational institutions as a help for the education of children of displaced persons from 1948 to 1952?

(b) What was the number of such children helped in the above years—

- (i) primary and secondary schools ; and
- (ii) colleges ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) Rs. 16,42,697.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

## GRANTS-IN-AID TO POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION

**269. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the guiding factors in the matter of giving grants to post-Graduate departments of Universities?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** Since the creation of the Social Uplift Fund, the grants to the Universities for their expansion and development schemes are sanctioned on the recommendations of, and paid through, the Provincial Governments concerned. Prior to the creation of this Fund, the grants were given on the basis of the recommendations of the University Grants Committee appointed for this purpose.

## GRANTS-IN-AID TO PROVINCES FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

**270. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that grants are given to provincial Governments for the establishment and development of various educational institutions?

(b) What is the basis for the selection of these institutions for grants?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes.

(b) Education is a provincial responsibility. However, grants of a non-recurring nature are being given to the Provincial Governments from the Social Uplift Fund for the implementation of their approved Social Uplift Schemes (Educational). These schemes are prepared by the Provincial Governments themselves and include plans for the establishment and development of educational institutions. The selection of institutions rests with the Provincial Governments and is, presumably, made in terms of their actual requirements.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—PAKISTAN EMBASSIES

**271. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is a Department of Education attached to any Pakistani embassy abroad? If so, to which embassies?

(b) What are its functions and the amount spent by it to date and with what results?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Yes, Sir. In the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

(b) The main duties assigned to the Education Sections of Pakistan Missions in the U.K. and the U.S.A. are enumerated in the attached statement. The amount spent on the establishment of these Sections from 1947 to date is given below:—

	Rs.
Education Section in the U.K. . . . .	6,40,912
Education Section in the U.S.A. . . . .	9,06,107

There are on an average about 1,000 students both Government and Private in the U.K. and about 250 in the U.S.A. every year. The Education Sections are performing the duties assigned to them satisfactorily, and the increasing number of students going to these countries every year is in itself an indication of their utility.

**STATEMENT***showing***The Functions of the Education Sections in the U. K. and U. S. A.**

1. Placement of Government-sponsored scholars, deputationists and private scholars in the educational institutions.
2. Arrangement for practical training of scholars, deputationists and private students in factories, hospitals, banks, industrial concerns and training centres.
3. Contacts with educational institutions, factories, hospitals, industrial concerns and training centres to secure favourable quota of seats and information regarding their course of training.
4. Arrangements for reception, accommodation, general welfare and sickness cases of scholars, deputationists and private scholars.
5. Payment of scholarships, leave salary, study allowance, etc., to scholars and deputationists.
6. Cases of loans to financially stranded private students.
7. Arrangement of return passages for all categories of students.
8. Supply of educational literature containing information regarding courses of training, etc., available in the country concerned, to Information Bureaus of the Universities of Pakistan.
9. Arranging entrance examination to be held in Pakistan for admissions to colleges (in the U. K. only).
10. Matters connected with Pakistan Students Federation (in U. K. only).
11. Matters connected with Education and Cultural Conferences and Exhibitions.
12. Requests from Universities and colleges in Pakistan for recruitment of suitable teaching staff from abroad.
13. Matters connected with the Scheme of gift exchange of literature between Pakistan and foreign countries.
14. Recruitment of persons from abroad to civil posts in Pakistan.
15. Requests for employment in Pakistan in the educational and technical line from persons abroad.
16. Proposed Students Hostel (in U. K.).
17. The administration of the schools for the education of Pakistani adults (in U. K.), etc., etc.

**LOANS TO PUNJAB**

**272. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total amount of loans granted to the Punjab Government under various heads during the last five years?

- (b) What was the total amount of interest accrued on these loans?
- (c) Have any parts of the loans and interest accrued thereon been paid?
- (d) What is the outstanding balance under different heads and the interest thereon?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a)

Development loans .. .. ..	22.65	crores.
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Ways and Means advances .. .. ..	19.88	crores.
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(b) Rs. 3.02 crores

(c) The following payments have been made towards the discharge of loans and payment of interest :—

(i) Development loans	...	...	...	0·25 crores.
(ii) Ways and Means Advances	...	...	...	7·34 crores.
Interest	...	...	...	3·02 crores.

(d) Outstanding balances are as follows :—

Development loans	...	...	...	22·40 crores.
Ways and Means Advances	...	...	...	12·54 crores.
Interest	...	...	...	Nil.

#### ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

**273. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of press correspondents having accreditation to date and the number representing weeklies ?

(b) Is it a fact that representatives of vernacular newspapers do not enjoy the same facilities as by English journalists ?

(c) Is it a fact that representatives of foreign journals enjoy greater facilities than those of Pakistani press ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) The number of accredited correspondents is 106 ; 25 represent weekly papers.

(b) No, Sir. All accredited correspondents are provided equal facilities.

(c) No.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS

**274. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of industrial and commercial corporations operating in Pakistan, giving full details thereof ?

(b) What is their total investment in rupee value ?

(c) What is the amount of profit received by British and American companies in 1951-52, 1952-53 and the first half of 1953-54 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** The question will be replied to by the Honourable Minister for Commerce on a later date.

#### COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

**275. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the personnel of the regional committees set up or are proposed to be set up by the Council of Technical Education for Pakistan ?

(b) What is their immediate programme of work, and how many meetings have they held to date ?

(c) What recommendations have they made to the Central Government ?

(d) When will those recommendations be implemented by Government ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) The Council of Technical Education for Pakistan has not set up any regional committees nor is there any such proposal for the present.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### AWARD OF OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS

**276. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state the method of selection of scholars for overseas scholarships ?

(b) How many of these scholarships, if any, are reserved for scheduled castes ?

(c) Have Government any plan to provide these scholars with suitable jobs, so that full advantage of their training abroad is taken ?

(d) If so, what are the principal features of that plan ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi:** (a) Selections for the award of scholarships under the Central Overseas Training Scheme (General) administered by the Ministry of Education are made on the recommendation of the Pakistan Public Service Commission. The recommendations of the Commission are generally based on "viva voce" and written tests.

(b) Under the scheme referred to in (a) above, there is no reservation of scholarships for Scheduled Caste candidates. There is, however, a separate scheme for the award of overseas scholarships to candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste community. The selection of candidates under this scheme is made by the Pakistan Scheduled Caste Scholarship Board and the expenditure on these scholarships is met from the fund created for the educational uplift of the Scheduled Caste. So far 10 candidates belonging to this community have been awarded overseas scholarships.

(c) Overseas scholarships under the scheme referred to at (a) above are awarded against specific or foreseeable requirements of the Central Government. Every effort is made to absorb these scholars on return in suitable posts under the Central Government. Whenever it is not possible to do so, the particulars of the scholars concerned are circulated to the various Provincial Governments, Universities, etc., with a view to their absorption in suitable posts.

(d) According to the existing procedure of employment of overseas scholars, they are appointed as apprentices for six months against posts to which it is intended to employ them. During this period, the posts in question are advertised through the Pakistan Public Service Commission and filled through open competition. If the scholars concerned are not finally employed on the recommendation of the Commission, they are released from the terms of the bond executed by them to serve the Government of Pakistan on return from abroad, if required to do so.

#### STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

**277. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Economic Affairs be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Economic Affairs was elected by the Parliament and the names of members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the Committee have been convened so far ?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling meetings of the said committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** (a) 18th. March, 1953. The names of the members are :

- (1) Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood.
- (2) Syed Shamsur Rahman.
- (3) Mr. Shaukat Ali Malik.
- (4) Makhdumzada Syed Hassan Mahmud.
- (5) Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar.

(b) Yes.

(c) As the Committee was elected on 18th March, 1953, there was not sufficient time to hold a meeting during the last Budget Session. Meetings are held as and when it is considered necessary to hold them.

(d) It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Committee during the current session of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature).

#### STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

**278. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was elected by the Parliament and the names of members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the Committee have been convened so far ?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling meetings of the said committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) The Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 1953-54 was elected on the 17th March, 1953, with the following members :—

1. Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal.
2. Maulvi Ebrahim Khan.
3. Syed Shamsur Rahman.
4. Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, and
5. Mr. Abdul Monem Khan.

(b) No. Sir. This is not a fact. A meeting of the Committee was held in April, 1953.

(c) & (d) According to the Rules regulating the constitution and procedure of the Standing Committees of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan, meetings of these Committees are summoned not less than twice a year at such times as may be decided by the Minister in charge of the Ministry. As stated, a meeting was held in April, 1953. It is proposed to hold another meeting of the Committee during the ensuing Budget Session.

## STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE MINISTRY OF KASHMIR AFFAIRS

**279. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Kashmir Affairs be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to Ministry of Kashmir Affairs was elected by the Parliament and the names of members thereof?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the Committee have been convened so far?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling meetings of the said committee frequently?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Shuaib Qureshi:** (a) No Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature has so far been elected for the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

## AUDIT OF EXPENDITURE ON CHITTAGONG PORT AND RAILWAYS

**280. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any body of experts or officers has been deputed to control, check and audit the huge expenditure incurred on projects for development of the Chittagong Port and the capital expenditure on Railways? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali:** As regards the control and check of the expenditure in question, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to question No. 65 on the 2nd April, 1953. As regards the audit of this expenditure, this is conducted by the Chief Auditors, N.-W. Railway, under the control of the Auditor General of Pakistan.

†281—324 & 324A.

## TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## TRAVEL FACILITIES BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

**654. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by the Prime Minister of India in the House of the People on the 5th May, 1953, that there is a possibility of further improvement in the conditions of travel between the two countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India also said that the question of abandoning the passport system has not, however, arisen and is not likely to arise and one may eventually contemplate doing away with visas; and

(c) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether any effort has been made by the Government of Pakistan with regard to abandoning the visa; if so, its result?

†For unstarred questions and answers, please see pages 893 to 915 *infra*.

‡The meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan that was fixed on for the 3rd October, 1953, having been cancelled, the answers to the starred questions meant for that day, were, in pursuance of the convention, laid on the Table of the House today.—*Ed. of Deb.*

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) & (b) Yes.

(c) No.

#### COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE CONFERENCE

**655. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether the Commonwealth Defence Conference was held in London in April/May, 1953 ?

(b) What was the agenda of the Conference ?

(c) Did any Pakistan representative attend the Conference ?

(d) What were the main features of the agenda in which Pakistan was interested ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (d) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information called for.

#### QUAID-I-AZAM MEMORIAL FUND

**656. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Quaid-i-Azam Memorial Fund was established by the Government of Pakistan soon after the passing away of the Quaid-i-Azam ?

(b) If so, what is the total amount of subscription collected and the amount donated by Government to the Fund so far, province-wise ?

(c) What are the reasons for the delay ? When do Government propose to finalise its schemes ? When is the Memorial expected to be constructed ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) No. A Quaid-i-Azam Memorial Fund was set up on an appeal made by His Excellency the Governor-General in 1948 for collecting funds for erecting the following Memorials to the late Quaid-i-Azam :—

1. Mausoleum,
2. Jama Masjid,
3. Dar-ul-Ulum, and
4. A National Institute of Technology.

(b) The estimated cost for the above Memorials at that time was Rs. 3 crores and 8 lakhs. Out of that only about Rs. 1,38,66,000 has so far been collected as follows :—

							Rs.	a. p.
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,46,558	14 9
East Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,92,096	4 9
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,02,270	1 9
N.W.F.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,99,985	11 3
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,17,831	4 8
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,33,540	9 11
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,552	8 9
States	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,56,524	7 0

Only the Punjab has so far collected the quota fixed for it. Government have not donated any amount.

(c) Does not arise.

## TRADE AGREEMENTS

**657. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether any trade treaties have been concluded with Tibet, Nepal, South Africa and Russia to date? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** No trade agreement has been concluded with any of these countries, because trade with most of them is negligible. The scope for development of trade with most of them is limited at present. However, we had an agreement with the U.S.S.R. in 1952 for the exchange of wheat with jute and cotton.

## PRE-PARTITION COMPENSATION CLAIMS

**658. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount of prepartition compensation claims as mentioned in reply to my starred question No. 444 of the 26th March, 1953, has since then been paid by India;

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take for realising the amount of these claims from India;

(c) whether Government propose to compensate the claimants partly by any payment from the exchequer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The matter is being constantly pursued with the Government of India.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) These claims are the liability of the undivided Government of India and amount to several crores of rupees. It is, therefore, neither incumbent upon nor practicable for the Government of Pakistan to make even partial payment from their own exchequer especially during the present financial stringency.

## MILITARY STORES

**659. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 443 of the 26th March, 1953, and state :

(a) whether any further steps have been taken by Government in the matter of supply of Pakistan's share of military stores worth 56 crores by India;

(b) if so, the result of the same;

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in the matter;

(d) whether Government propose to approach the United Nations for settlement of this dispute; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The question has been placed on the list of items outstanding for settlement with India. It will be taken up at Departmental and Ministerial level as necessary in accordance with the procedure agreed upon with India.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

## BORDER RAIDS

**660. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of raids on border areas of East and West Pakistan from 1948 to date by the Indian armed forces, Indian police and Indian nationals ;

(b) the number of casualties involved in the raids ;

(c) the extent of loss of life and property involved therein ; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such raids ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

## SOUTH AFRICAN GROUP AREAS ACT

**661. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons of Pakistan origin affected by the South African Group Areas Act ; and

(b) the value of properties of those persons affected thereby ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) It is estimated that there are 60,000 Muslims of Indo-Pakistan origin in South Africa. How many of these are of Pakistan origin is not definitely known. Since the Group Areas Act gives executive powers to the Government of South Africa to discriminate in applying it, it is not possible to give the required information unless the provisions of the Act have actually been enforced against all individuals affected thereby.

(b) Does not arise.

## BENGALIS AND SINDHIS IN PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES

**662. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made in the report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of paucity of recruitment of East Bengalis and Sindhis in the Pakistan Armed Forces ; and

(b) the action taken to date on those recommendations ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given to part (b) of his unstarred question No. 9 on 9th March, 1953.

(b) Does not arise.

## IMPORT OF CYCLES

**663. \*Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the reasons which have led Government to prohibit the import of cycles into Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** Cycles were on the O.G.L. till 11th August, 1952, and there were heavy import of cycles and cycle parts during the financial years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53. There are sufficient stocks of cycles in the country, and there is some local production. The Government have not, therefore, considered it necessary to issue licences for cycles during the current shipping period.

## NUMBER OF AHMADIS IN FOREIGN SERVICE

**664. \*Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state the number of Ahmadis in the foreign service both in Pakistan and abroad (i) towards the end of 1947, and (ii) at the end of June, 1953 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** We have no information in regard to the sectarian beliefs of the members of the Foreign Service or of the staff employed in the Ministry and Pakistan Missions abroad.

## IMPORT OF CARS

**665. \*Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the reasons for allowing the import of cars into Pakistan and forbidding the entry of cycles into the country ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The import of cars has been provided for in the new import policy, because, firstly under our trade agreement with France, we have undertaken to import cars from that country, and secondly because in the present days cars are an indispensable means of transport. Even then the import of this item has been drastically curtailed. No import is being allowed from the dollar area, while the quota provided for import from the non-dollar area amounts to only about 2½ per cent of total previous annual imports and is confined to low-priced utility cars.

2. The import of cycles is not being permitted because there are sufficient stocks in the country. Cycles were on the O.G.L. up to 11th August, 1952. During the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53, heavy imports were made which were in excess of actual requirements and stocks accumulated in the country. Cycles are also being locally manufactured.

## BALANCE OF TRADE

**666. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) Pakistan's balance of trade position, to date, with India, America and the United Kingdom ;

(b) the value of imports from India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and the total value of exports from Pakistan to these countries, separately, to date ; and

(c) how far the terms of trade agreements with India have been implemented to date ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Pakistan maintained a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 3.15 crores with India during the period July, 1952 to June, 1953.

There was an adverse balance of Rs. 8.49 crores with U.S.A. during the same period.

Pakistan had an unfavourable balance of trade to the extent of Rs. 8.57 crores with U.K. in 1952-53.

(b) The total value of imports from India during July, 1952 to June, 1953, was Rs. 12.80 crores, United Kingdom Rs. 31.28 crores and U.S.A. Rs. 19.55 crores, while the total value of exports to India during the same period was Rs. 15.95 crores, United Kingdom Rs. 22.71 crores and U.S.A. Rs. 10.06 crores.

(c) The implementation of the terms of the last two trade agreements with India has been on the whole satisfactory.

## NATIONAL MERCHANT SHIPPING

**667. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) the total dead-weight tonnage of the Pakistan national merchant fleet to date ;
- (b) the special measure adopted to encourage and help the development of merchant shipping in Pakistan to date :
- (c) the result of the same ;
- (d) whether Government propose to set up any corporation to run state shipping ; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) 2,12,645 dead-weight tons.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The total dead-weight tonnage of Pakistan Merchant fleet has gone up from 9,877 tons at the time of partition to 2,12,645 tons.

(d) & (e) The question of the formation of a National Steamship Corporation to handle international traffic has been under Government's consideration. The proposal received a set-back because of the reluctance on the part of our shipping companies to band together. It is not possible just now for Government to finance and set up a corporation out of its own funds.

## STATEMENT

The following measures have been adopted by Government to encourage and help the development of Merchant Shipping in Pakistan :—

- (i) Coastal trade between Karachi and Chittagong is reserved for Pakistani Shipping Companies. Excepting Messrs. British India Steam Navigation Company who run a regular monthly passenger-cum-cargo service, no foreign Shipping Companies are normally allowed to trade on this route.
- (ii) Preference is given to Pakistan ships in allocation of Government or Government controlled cargo.
- (iii) Preference is given to Pakistani Shipping Companies in obtaining ships on charter for the coastal trade as and when necessary.
- (iv) Liberal sanction of foreign exchange has been given to Pakistani Shipping Companies for purchase of ships.
- (v) Preference is also given as far as possible to the Pakistani Shipping Companies in lifting Government cargo purchased in India and other foreign countries.
- (vi) Cargo is distributed equitably among all Pakistani Shipping Companies.
- (vii) Encouragement and assistance is given to the companies in acquisition of passenger ships.
- (viii) Financial assistance has been given to Pakistani Shipping Companies to acquire passenger tonnage. During the year 1951, two loans aggregating Rs. 40 lakhs were granted for the purchase of passenger-cum-cargo ships.

## RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

**668. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) the total value of raw materials used and imported for industrial purposes in 1952-53 and the first half of 1953-54 ;

(b) the total value of capital goods and spare parts imported during the same period ;

(c) whether any statutory corporation for import and distribution of raw materials as recommended by the Industrial Advisory Committee has been set up ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The total value of all raw materials imported into Pakistan for use in industrial purposes amounted to Rs. 29.50 crores in the period July—June, 1952-53. The value of raw materials imported during the first half of 1953-54 can only be furnished at the end of that period.

(b) The total value of capital goods including spare parts imported into Pakistan amounted to Rs. 16.65 crores in 1952-53 (July, 1952 to June, 1953). The total value of capital goods and spare parts imported during the first half of 1953-54 is not yet available.

(c) No such recommendation was made by the Industrial Advisory Committee.

(d) The question does not arise.

#### IMPORT POLICY

**669. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced any new import policy to date ;

(b) if so, the main outlines of this policy ; and

(c) its effect on the economy of Pakistan and its benefit to the consumers ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes. The Press Note announcing the new import policy is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The main outlines of the new import policy are :—

(i) Bulk of the foreign exchange available for licensing is reserved for imports of industrial and developmental requirements.

(ii) The few items constituting consumer goods included in the new import policy are either those which have to be licensed to honour our bilateral trade agreements or where shortages have occurred.

(iii) In order to conserve foreign exchange, items for which there is adequate production in the country have either been completely omitted from the licensable list or will be licensed on a restricted basis.

(iv) Several items for which licences had been issued included in the March list will not be licensed in view of adequate stock position and sufficient licensing already done.

(v) Under the new policy, industrial consumers will be given facilities for the import of capital goods, spare parts of machinery and the basic raw materials.

(c) The new import policy will increase the industrial and developmental activity in the country and help the production of consumer goods which had hitherto been imported from abroad. It will result in the saving of foreign exchange, increased employment and availability of indigenous goods for consumption in the country.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

## PRESS NOTE

Karachi, September 10, 1953

## NEW IMPORT POLICY

E. No. 4016.—The Government of Pakistan have decided to issue additional import licences for the period July—December, 1953, for the items mentioned in the list below.

A separate public notice will be issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports giving such information as may be necessary regarding the manner and form of making applications for import licences where required, etc. No fresh applications will, however, be required in respect of items for which applications were made during January—June, 1953 in response to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports' Public Notice No. 8(53)1, dated the 1st March, 1953.

## List of Items to be Licensed

Sl. No.	Description	I. T. C. classification	Currency areas for which licences will be issued
<b>PART I</b>			
1. Iron and Steel	...	... All items	Non-Dollar Area and Japan and France.
<b>PART II</b>			
2. Metals, non-ferrous and ferro-alloys	...	All items ex- cept 13.	Non-Dollar Area and Japan and France.
<b>PART III</b>			
3. Tools and workshop equipments	...	All items ex- cept 1.	Non-Dollar Area and France.
<b>PART IV</b>			
<i>Group A-1</i>			
4. Second-hand clothing	...	Item 6	Dollar Area.
<i>Group A-2</i>			
5. Arms and Ammunition	...	Items 2 and 3.	Non-Dollar Area and France.
6. Explosives	...	Item 4	Non-Dollar Area.
<i>Group B-1</i>			
7. Books and Magazines	...	Items 1-4	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
<i>Group B-2</i>			
8. Asbestos manufactures	...	Item 1	France.
9. Asphalt, Pitch and tar	...	Item 2	Non-Dollar Area.
10. Chalk, lime, limestone and clay	...	Item 3	Non-Dollar Area.

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency areas for which licences will be issued
11.	Cement, Portland, white and coloured ...	Item 4	Non-Dollar Area.
12.	Cement, all sorts (not otherwise specified)	Item 5	Non-Dollar Area.
13.	Earthenware pipes and sanitary earthenware	Item 7	France.
14.	Fibre, boards, hard boards, etc.	... Item 8	France.
15.	Fire bricks	... Item 9	France.
<i>Group C-1</i>			
16.	Camphor ...	... Item 1	
17.	Gas in cylinders ...	... Item 2	
18.	Sulphate of Ammonia ...	... Item 5	
19.	Chemicals, all sorts, n. o. s. ...	... Item 7	
20.	Penicillin, Aureomycin, Chloromycetin or Chloramphenical, Terramycin and other antibiotics and Anti-T. B. Drugs and Medicines and preparations thereof.	Items 8 & 9	
21.	Normal saline solution and Quinine Dihydrochloride solution, in a form to be administered parenterally.	Item 8	
22.	Drugs and medicines covered by schedule 'C' and 'C-1' of Drugs Rules, n. o. s.	Item 8	
23.	Drugs and medicines covered by schedule 'E' of Drugs Rules, n. o. s.	Item 9	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
24.	Drugs and Medicines (except Unani and Ayurvedic), all sorts, n. o. s.	Item 9	
25.	Homoeopathic and Biochemic medicines, all sorts.	Item 9	
26.	Medicinal herbs and crude drugs in their natural form, n. o. s.		
27.	Liquid gold ...	... Item 11	Non-Dollar Area.
<i>Group D</i>			
28.	Cochlear dyes, including dyes for textile printing.	Item 1	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
29.	Dying and tanning substances, all sorts, n. o. s.	Item 2	Non-Dollar Area and France.
30.	Cutch and Gambier, all sorts	... Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France.
31.	Gas black & Carbon black	... Item 4	Non-Dollar Area and France.
<i>Group E-1</i>			
32.	Sheet and Plate glass ...	... Item 2	France.
33.	Glass bottles and phials	... Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France.
34.	Laboratory glassware	... Item 7	France.

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency areas for which licences will be issued.
<i>Group E-2</i>			
35.	Electric cables and wires ... ...	Item 4	Non-Dollar Area and France.
36.	Wireless reception instruments ...	Item 9	
37.	Component parts of wireless reception instruments.	Item 9	France.
38.	Electrical instruments and apparatus only (including carbon rods).	Item 11	Non-Dollar Area.
39.	Electrical control gears and transmission gears, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices.	Item 11	Non-Dollar Area and France.
40.	Accumulators and batteries, and parts thereof, all sorts, excluding torch cells.	Item 12	Non-Dollar Area and France.
41.	Electric insulating materials, all sorts, n. o. s.	Item 13	France.
<i>Group G</i>			
42.	Silver thread and wire ... ...	Item 3	France.
<i>Group H-2</i>			
43.	Cast iron pipes and tubes and fittings thereof.	Item 2	France.
44.	Enamelled ironware, other than domestic	Item 3	France.
45.	Crown corks ... ...	Item 6	
46.	Empty cans for canning industry ...	Item 6	
47.	Metal valves and cores for cycle tubes and wire beads for cycle tyres.	Item 6	
48.	Pulleys and pulley blocks ...	Item 6	Non-Dollar Area.
49.	Needles, all sorts, n. o. s. ...	Item 6	
50.	Hardware, ironmongery, other than domestic, all sorts.	Item 6	
51.	Iron and steel bolts, nuts and screws ...	Item 7	Non-Dollar Area and France.
52.	Iron or steel rivets ... ...	Item 8	Non-Dollar Area.
53.	Iron or steel nails and washers, all sorts, n. o. s.	Item 9	
54.	Iron or steel wire rope and wire stand ...	Item 10	Non-Dollar Area and France.
55.	Iron or steel wire nails ... ...	Item 11	Non-Dollar Area.
56.	Iron or steel wire netting ... ...	Item 12	Non-Dollar Area.
57.	Iron or steel (other than rods and bars or rod) specially designed for reinforcement of concrete.	Item 13	
58.	Iron or steel wire, chain link ... ...	Item 14	Non-Dollar Area and France.

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency Areas for which licences will be issued
59.	Boot and Shoe Grindery	... ... Item 14	Non-Dollar Area.
60.	Iron or steel wood screws	... ... Item 15	Non-Dollar Area and France.
61.	Locomotive Piston rods	... ... Item 16	Non-Dollar Area.
62.	Valves for iron and Steel pipes and tubes	Item 17	Non-Dollar Area and France.
63.	Welding electrodes	... ... Item 18	
64.	Drums and barrels	... ... Item 18	Non-Dollar Area and France.
65.	Manufactures of iron, steel, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 18	
66.	Suitcase locks	... ... Item 19	Non-Dollar Area.
<i>Group I</i>			
67.	Instruments, apparatus, all sorts, n.o.s.	... Item 2	Non-Dollar Area.
68.	Surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances and component parts and accessories including hypodermic and other surgical needles.	Item 4	Non-Dollar Area and France.
69.	Surgical instruments, apparatus, and appliances wholly made of metal, n.o.s.	Item 4	Non-Dollar Area and France.
70.	Gramophone records	... ... Item 5	France.
<i>Group L</i>			
71.	Alcoholic drinks	... ... Items 1 to 4	Non-Dollar Area and France.
<i>Group M-2</i>			
72.	Packing-engines and boiler, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 1	Non-Dollar Area.
73.	Ball and roller bearings	... ... Item 2 (i)	
74.	Taper roller bearings	... ... Item 2 (ii)	Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
75.	Hosiery and knitting machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
76.	Spooling machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
77.	Carding machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
78.	Sizing machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
79.	Spinning machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
80.	Weaving machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
81.	Twisting machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
82.	Dyeing and printing machinery	... Item 3	
83.	Spindles and component parts thereof	... Item 3	

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency areas for which licences will be issued
84.	Horizontal stationary type slow speed oil engines up to 50 B.H.P.	Item 3	
85.	Stationery type vertical oil engines up to 20 B. H. P.	Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France
86.	Marine Diesel Engines ... ... Item 3		
87.	Internal combustion traction engines of road vehicle type.	Item 3	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
88.	Oil engines, all sorts, n.o.s. ... ... Item 3		Non-Dollar Area and France.
89.	Component parts and accessories of oil engines, all sorts.	Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France.
90.	Electric generating sets and alternators, all sorts and component parts thereof.	Item 3	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
91.	Power driven pumps and pumping sets and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
92.	Manual operated pumps and component parts thereof.	Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France.
93.	Road rollers, all types and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
94.	Tractors and Bulldozers, all sorts, and components parts thereof.	Item 3	
95.	Humidification plants and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
96.	Air-conditioning plants and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
97.	Ice-making plant and component parts thereof.	Item 3	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
98.	Cotton ginning machinery and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
99.	Boilers, all types and component parts thereof.	Item 3	
100.	Machinery and millwork and parts and accessories thereof, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 3	

*Group M-3*

101. Matches, complete ... ... ... Item 1, Non-Dollar Area.

*Group C-1*

102. Brake fluid ... ... ... Item 2, Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
103. Essential oils, all sorts, including synthetic essential oils. Item 3, France.

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency area for which licences will be issued
104.	Lubricating oils and greases ...	... Item 4	Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
105.	Kerosene ...	... Item 5	Non-Dollar Area.
106.	Motor spirit ...	... Item 6	Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
107.	Mineral oils, all sorts, n.o.s. ...	... Item 7	Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
108.	Linseed oil ...	... Item 11	Non-Dollar Area.
<i>Group O-2</i>			
109.	Copra and Coconut Kernel ...	... Item 1	Non-Dollar Area.
<i>Group P-1</i>			
110.	Paints ...	... Item 1	Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
111.	Pigments and dry colours ...	... Item 3	
112.	Lithophone ...	... Item 4	
113.	Barytes ...	... Item 5	
114.	Painters' material, all sorts, n.o.s. ...	... Item 7	Non-Dollar Area and France.
<i>Group P-2</i>			
115.	Paper, all sorts, n.o.s. ...	... Item 2	Non-Dollar Area and France.
116.	Paste Board, millboard, etc. ...	... Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France.
<i>Group P-3</i>			
117.	Cinematograph films, not exposed ...	... Item 1	Non-Dollar Area and France.
118.	X-Ray films ...	... Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France.
119.	Photographic films, plates and paper including sensitized paper, all sorts. ...	Item 4	Non-Dollar Area and France.
120.	Unframed optical lenses ...	... Item 6	Non-Dollar Area and France.
121.	Spectacle frames only ...	... Item 7	Non-Dollar Area.
122.	Optical instruments and appliances and parts and accessories thereof, excluding binoculars. ...	Item 8	Non-Dollar Area and France.
<i>Group P-5</i>			
123.	Synthetic stones ...	... Item 4	Non-Dollar Area.
<i>Group P-6</i>			
124.	Coffee ...	... Item 5	Non-Dollar Area.
125.	Glucose, all sorts ...	... Item 13	Non-Dollar Area.

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency areas for which licences will be issued
126.	Hops ... ...	... Item 15	Non-Dollar Area.
127.	Milk, condensed or preserved ...	... Item 17	Non-Dollar Area.
128.	Milk food for infants ...	... Item 18	Non-Dollar Area.
129.	Patent and farinaceous foods ...	... Item 19	Non-Dollar Area and France.
130.	Sago and tapioca ... ...	... Item 36	Non-Dollar Area.
131.	Sago flour and tapioca flour ...	... Item 37	Non-Dollar Area.
132.	Dates, all sorts ... ...	... Item 38	France.
133.	Potato seeds ... ...	... Item 39	Non-Dollar Area.
134.	Barley malt in bulk ...	Item 40	Non-Dollar Area.

*Group R*

135.	Rubber, raw ... ...	... Item 1	Non-Dollar Area.
136.	Tyres and tubes, n.o.s. (new) ...	... Item 5	Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
137.	Rubber manufactures, all sorts, n.o.s. ...	Item 6	France.

*Group S*

138.	Duplicating stencils ... ...	... Item 1	Non-Dollar Area.
139.	Fountain pen nibs only ...	... Item 2	Non-Dollar Area.
140.	Printers' ink ... ...	... Item 4	Non-Dollar Area and France.
141.	Slate and slate pencils ...	... Item 5	Non-Dollar Area.
142.	Stationery, all sorts, n.o.s. ...	... Item 6	France.

*Group T-1*

143.	Wool, raw ... ...	... Item 3	Non-Dollar Area.
144.	Wool tops ... ...	... Item 4	Non-Dollar Area.

*Group T-2*

145.	Silk yarn and thread ... ...	... Item 1	Non-Dollar Area and France.
146.	Art silk yarn and thread ...	... Item 2	Non-Dollar Area France and Italy.
147.	Woollen yarn and knitting wool ...	... Item 3	France.
148.	Cotton twist and yarn ...	... Item 4	Non-Dollar Area, France and Italy.
149.	Cotton thread, all sorts ...	... Item 5	France.

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency areas for which licences will be issued
150.	Twist yarn thread, and twine, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 6	France.
151.	Cotton fabrics	...     ...     ...     Item 10	Non-Dollar Area and Japan.
152.	Umbrella cloth	...     ...     ...     Item 10	Non-Dollar Area and France.
153.	Oil Cloth and floor cloth	...     ...     ...     Item 17	France.
154.	Book-binding cloth	...     ...     ...     Item 19	
155.	Cycle tyre cord fabrics	...     ...     ...     Item 19	
156.	Filter cloth	...     ...     ...     Item 19	
157.	Ropes, sisal or manilla	...     ...     ...     Item 19	Non-Dollar Area.
158.	Cotton banding and cotton driving ropes	Item 19	
159.	Woven labels	...     ...     ...     Item 19	
160.	Cotton wicks and tapes	...     ...     ...     Item 19	
161.	Fire-fighting hose	...     ...     ...     Item 19	Non-Dollar Area and France.
162.	Polishing cloth	...     ...     ...     Item 19	Non-Dollar Area.
163.	Textile manufactures, all sorts, n.o.s.	...     Item 19	

*Group T-3*

164. Tobacco, unmanufactured     ...     ...     Item 5     Dollar Area.

*Group T-4*

165. Shaving soaps and creams     ...     ...     Item 4     Non-Dollar Area.

*Group V*

166. Aeroplanes and parts and accessories thereof.     Item 1     Dollar Area.
167. Motor cars and Station wagons (new)     ...     Item 4     Non-Dollar Area and France.
168. Motor Cycles and motor scooters     ...     Item 6     Non-Dollar Area.
169. Motor trucks, C.K.D. only     ...     Item 7     Dollar Area, Non-Dollar Area and France.
170. Parts and accessories of motor cars and Station wagons.     Item 11     Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
171. Parts and accessories of jeeps and trucks     Item 11     Dollar Area and Non-Dollar Area.
172. Parts and accessories of motor cycles and motor scooters.     Item 11     Non-Dollar Area.

*Group W*

173. Canes and Rattans     ...     ...     Item 1     Non-Dollar Area.

Sl. No.	Description	I.T.C. classification	Currency areas for which licences will be issued
<i>Group Misc.-1</i>			
174.	Celluloid ... ...	... Item 2	Non-Dollar Area.
175.	Cork manufactures, n.o.s.	... Item 3	Non-Dollar Area and France.
176.	Flourspar, feldspar, etc.	... Item 7	Non-Dollar Area.
177.	Glue, gums, resins and lac	... Item 8	Non-Dollar Area.
178.	Thermoplastic moulding compounds	... Item 9 (i).	Non-Dollar Area and France.
179.	Unwrought plastic rods, tubes and other profiles.	Item 9 (ii).	Non-Dollar Area and France.
180.	Starch and Farina ... ...	... Item 12	Non-Dollar Area.
<i>Group Misc.-2</i>			
181.	Conch shells ... ...	... Item 6	Non-Dollar Area.
182.	Stearine and wax, all sorts	... Item 17	Non-Dollar Area.
183.	Nylon bristles, fibres and monofilament	Item 20	France.
184.	Cellophane and viscose packing and wrapping films.	Item 21	France.

*Note.*—Announcement regarding the issue of licences for West Germany will be made later on

#### INSURANCE

**670. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted, to date, to encourage and help the insurance business of all kinds in Pakistan ;

(b) the total number of insurance companies in Pakistan on the 31st July, 1953, and the total number of Pakistani insurance companies on that date, with their total capital and the number of policies insured ; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of policy-holders ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) For the purpose of stimulating and encouraging the growth of insurance business in Pakistan the Government have set up the Pakistan Insurance Corporation the principal object of which is to undertake re-insurance. The Corporation will also assist insurers in organising training schemes, promote new insurance companies whenever necessary, underwrite the issue of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures issued by an insurance company. Every encouragement and all the necessary facilities are being provided to new enterprises.

(b) The total number of Insurance Companies working in Pakistan on 31st July, 1953, was 91, out of which the number of Pakistani Companies was 14. The total authorised and paid-up capital of Pakistan Companies is Rs. 5,44,00,000 and Rs. 1,16,51,000 respectively.

The total number of life insurance policies in force in Pakistan on 31st December, 1951, with companies registered in the country was 48,268 assuring a sum of Rs. 19,28,57,000. Late figures are not yet available.

(c) The interests of the policy-holders are fully safeguarded by the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938. Under section 27 thereof the Insurance companies are required at all times to invest and to hold invested, in Pakistan, assets equivalent to the sum of their total liabilities to the holders of their life insurance policies.

#### PILGRIMS TO HEDJAZ

**671. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of pilgrims who went to the Hedjaz from Pakistan for Haj in 1953, and the total number of deaths in ships and the Hedjaz ;

(b) the total number of intending pilgrims who applied for shipping accommodation in 1953 ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide larger accommodation in 1954 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Pilgrims who went to the Hejaz in 1953 numbered 12,867. Information regarding deaths in pilgrim ships and the Hejaz is not as yet available and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it has been collected.

(b) 23,910 applied for Hajj passages from West Pakistan. The total figure of East Pakistan is not available and will be placed on the Table of the House later. The actual number of genuine pilgrims is, however, much less than the figure represented by the number of applicants, as many send in applications without really intending to go.

(c) It is difficult to say as provision of larger shipping space depends on availability of shipping space and the foreign exchange position.

#### AFGHAN RAIDS

**672. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) whether any raids by Afghan nationals, both civil and military, were made on Pakistan territories in 1952 and in 1953 to date ;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the extent of loss of life and property ;

(c) the steps taken to prevent such raids ; and

(d) whether Afghan radio still broadcasts propaganda against Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) 31 raids were made into Pakistan in 1952 and 1953 to date. In these raids 7 persons on our side were killed and 9. wounded and 16 firearms were taken away. One of our levy posts was partially damaged and postal mails were looted and taken away. Two houses were burnt. The loss of moveable property taken away by raiders amounts to Rs. 13,500.

(c) All necessary steps have been taken to prevent such raids but they cannot be divulged in the interest of the State.

(d) Yes.

#### PAKISTAN-U. S. A. TREATY

**673. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether any draft of the proposed treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation has been received from the Government of the United States of America ;

- (b) if so, whether any treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation has been concluded with the United States of America ;  
 (c) if so, the terms of this treaty ; and  
 (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

- (b) No.  
 (c) Does not arise.  
 (d) Because certain important issues involved in the Treaty are still under consideration.

#### CIVIL AIR SERVICES

**674. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps taken to date for all-round development and improvement of aviation in Pakistan and also for expansion of civil air service in Pakistan ;  
 (b) the causes of crash of the Orient Airways convair aircraft ;  
 (c) the steps taken to prevent air accidents ; and  
 (d) whether Government have purchased or chartered any planes for air services between the two wings of Pakistan, and between Pakistan and Muslim countries ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Various steps for all-round development and improvement of aviation in Pakistan and also for expansion of civil air service in Pakistan have been taken. A few of them are :—

- (1) The formation of Pakistan International Airline. (2) Purchase of new aircraft. (3) Proposal for the merger of Orient Airways with Pakistan International Airline and rationalisation of the air transport industry. (4) Grant of drawback of customs duty on aviation fuel. (5) Assistance rendered to national operators from time to time. (6) Subsidising Flying Clubs.  
 (b) I lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Press Note released by the Ministry of Defence on 14th September, 1953, giving the causes of the crash.  
 (c) The various steps being taken are too numerous to detail but include enforcement of standards by operators at least to I.C.A.O. requirements, tightening of licensing standards, careful scrutiny of aircraft performance, etc.  
 (d) Government have placed orders with Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for the purchase of three super-constellations aircraft, the first of which is due for delivery in the spring of next year.

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#### PRESS COMMUNIQUE

**SUBJECT :—Accident to Orient Airways' Convair AP-AEG on 13th March, 1953**

On the night of the 13th March, 1953, a convair aircraft operated by Orient Airways on a scheduled flight from Karachi to Dacca crashed in Indian territory some 100 miles east of Dacca, killing all the eleven passengers and five crew and completely destroying the aircraft. An investigation was carried out by the Indian Aeronautical authorities and the official report has now been received by the Government of Pakistan. A summary of the circumstances of the events, together with the findings, quoted in full from the Indian Report are reproduced below.

2. Convair aircraft AP-AEG took off from Karachi Airport at 19.10 hours (GMT) on the 12th of March, 1953, to operate a scheduled passenger service to Dacca via Delhi. The flight was commanded by Captain W. D. Green with Mr. Menezes as First Officer and Mr. Riaz Ahmed Farooqi as Radio Officer and two stewards on board.

3. The flight to Delhi was uneventful and the aircraft landed at Palam (Delhi) at 22.05 hours. After refuelling, the aircraft took off for Dacca at 23.02 hours. Shortly after take-off, however, the aircraft experienced mechanical trouble and returned to Delhi, landing back at 23.10 hours.

4. Ground staff immediately set about attempting to repair the defect, and the aircraft was pronounced serviceable at 06.30 hours on the 13th March. Shortly after, however, a further defect occurred, and this latter was not repaired until 16.00 hours. During this full period on the ground at Delhi, the crew were on duty and assisted the ground staff to repair the defects. The aircraft took off at 16.37 hours for Dacca carrying eleven passengers and five crew at an all-up weight of 39,284 lbs. The E. T. A. at Dacca was 20.10 hours. The route weather Forecast had been prepared by the Delhi Meteorological Centre valid from 12.30 to 17.30 hours and was issued to the crew; because of the second delay in departure, another route forecast was prepared valid from 16.30 to 21.30 hours but this was not collected by the crew of AP-AEG who, therefore, were only in possession of an obsolete forecast.

5. Shortly after the take-off, Delhi received a storm warning message from Dacca which was relayed to, and acknowledged by, AP-AEG.

6. At about 15.10 hours, Dacca had been informed through Calcutta that AP-AEG was expected to reach Dacca outside the normal hours of operation. Dacca confirmed acceptance of the aircraft and arranged for all facilities, radio and visual, to be in operation well before the E. T. A. of the aircraft; in fact, these facilities remained continuously in operation until daybreak on the 14th of March.

7. The aircraft made position reports at 16.42, 19.18 and 19.33: all these three position reports correspond exactly to the flight plan. At 19.50, the aircraft contacted Dacca Tower on R/T 118.1Mc/s and reported "80 MILES—9,000 FEET—DESCENDING IFR—REQUEST QNH". Dacca instructed the aircraft to check when 25 miles out from Dacca and at a height of 3,000 feet and was given QNH. Dacca called the aircraft again at 20.05 hours but received no reply; from then on continuously, efforts were made to contact the aircraft on 118.1Mc/s and 3270 Kc/s but without a reply. Failing all efforts to contact the aircraft, Dacca A. T. C. advised the representative of Orient Airways at Dacca, and at 21.05 hours initiated overdue action. Calcutta Area Control was also advised and requested to take overdue action. However, in spite of very extensive search action undertaken by Indian and Pakistan authorities, it was not until the morning of the 16th of March, 1953, that the aircraft was positively located at a point approximately 20 miles south of Kailashahar in the Langtarai Range of hills. Examination of the wreckage revealed that it had struck the side of a hill at an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea level and approximately 100 miles east-north-east of Dacca. Though the aircraft was extensively damaged, there was no evidence of any mal-functioning of engines or aircraft equipment.

8. On re-construction, it was possible to trace, through the evidence of responsible persons, the approximate track of the aircraft. From this it seems that the aircraft had navigated according to the flight plan but the flight plan itself was incorrect arithmetically and was based on an obsolete route forecast. There was a tail-wind considerably higher in velocity than expected by the crew of the aircraft, and as apparently no in-flight corrections were made, the navigation was considerably in error. Instead of passing over Dacca, the aircraft passed some 40 miles north and at least 20 minutes ahead of its E. T. A. Under the weather circumstances prevailing, it is not difficult to understand that the aircraft overshot Dacca without the crew's knowledge but even then the accident might have been avoided if the aircraft had not descended below the 3,000 feet limit passed to it by Dacca A. T. C. In explanation of this latter fact, the Indian Report mentions the statement by a Check Pilot of Orient Airways to the effect that Captain Green was in the habit of flying at altitudes different to those reported to A. T. C.

9. It is known that the crew of the aircraft had reported for duty at Karachi Airport at 18.00 hours (GMT) on the 12th of March, and it is also known, that when AP-AEG took off for Dacca from Delhi for the second time, they had been on duty continuously for a period of 22½ hours. By the time the aircraft was expected to reach its destination at Dacca, the crew would have been on continuous duty for more than 24 hours which would have included flights during periods of two consecutive nights. It is obvious that the crew would have been considerably fatigued and this may explain both the arithmetical errors in preparing

the flight plan referred to above and the faulty navigation on the last stage of this flight. It is also known that the crew had been on duty for 22½ hours continuously and therefore were fatigued. This would explain the arithmetical errors in performing the flight plan. No advantage appears to have been taken of the navigational aids *en route*, and it is doubtful even whether Calcutta radio range was utilized to aid navigation while it is certain that the VHFDF facilities at Dacca were not requested.

10. The official findings of the Indian Aeronautical authorities are :—

#### " FINDINGS "

1. The aircraft was airworthy and properly certified.
2. The crew were properly licensed.
3. The flight from Palam to Dacca was continued without the Captain or co-pilot having had sufficient rest.
4. The crew were not in possession of a valid route forecast before commencement of the flight.
5. The aircraft did not utilize ground aids to assist in navigation. The position reports as given by aircraft were based on dead-reckoning and did not take into consideration the actual speeds of the wind encountered.
6. During the final stages, the Pilot descended to an altitude insufficient to clear the terrain in order to locate his position."

*The 14th September, 1953.*

#### RECRUITMENT CENTRES

675. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of recruiting offices or centres located in East and West wings of Pakistan for recruitment of personnel for the Pakistan army, navy and air force, separately, to date ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the recruiting office at Chittagong has been abolished ; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a)

			West Pakistan	East Pakistan	Total!
(i)	Army ...	...	...	...	10
(ii)	R. P. A. F. ...	...	...	...	5

(iii) Due to financial stringency no permanent recruiting centre for R. P. N. has yet been opened. However, a Naval Recruiting party tours East and West Pakistan twice a year and in addition special tours are also arranged for the purpose if and when considered necessary.

(b) & (c) (i) There was no recruiting centre for the R. P. N. and the Army at Chittagong.

(ii) The recruiting centre for R. P. A. F. at Chittagong had to be closed due to reduction in recruitment.

**676. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any vessels and aircrafts of new types have been acquired for the Pakistan navy and air force since 1950 ;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ;
- (c) the steps taken to improve armed forces of Pakistan by use of radar and other ways ;
- (d) whether any sea-land-aircraft has been purchased ;
- (e) whether any research laboratory has been set up for research on defence sciences ; and
- (f) whether any army, navy and air force weeks are celebrated in Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) to (e) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information called for.

(f) R. P. A. F. week is celebrated from the 14th August to the 20th August each year.

- (ii) There was an R. P. N. review on 13th August, 1953.
- (iii) The Army joined by the other two services, arranged a ceremonial March Past on 14th August every year.

#### NATIONALISATION OF MERCANTILE MARINE

**677. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have considered the question of having a nationalised mercantile marine for overseas shipping ;
- (b) if so, the result of the same ; and
- (c) the total amount of freight received by Government from shipping in 1952-53 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali** (a) & (b) Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to parts (d) and (e) of his starred question No. 667.

(c) The Government do not operate or own any ship and did not, therefore, earn any amount as freight.

#### MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE

**678. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any directorate of marine has been attached to the Ministry of Commerce ;
- (b) whether any marine engineering college has been set up for training in marine engineering ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) No Directorate of Marine as such is attached to the Ministry of Commerce at present. As a temporary arrangement, however, the Commander-in-Chief, Royal Pakistan Navy, is acting as Honorary Nautical Adviser to Government and the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi, as *ex-officio* Chief Surveyor to Government. A proposal to appoint whole-time advisers in these capacities has been held up owing to financial stringency.

(b) Government have approved a scheme for the establishment of a Merchant Navy Academy which will impart training both in the executive and the engineering courses of mercantile marine.

(c) Does not arise.

#### COMMERCIAL FIRMS

**679. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether Government have initiated or propose to initiate legislation to regulate retrenchment in commercial firms ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** No. The Government have not felt the necessity for initiating special legislation for regulating retrenchment in commercial firms. The Government's policy is to interfere least in the management of private firms though under various Labour laws equitable treatment for the employees is ensured.

#### INSURANCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**680. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether any insurance scheme for the families of Central Government servants has been introduced ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The question concerns the Ministry of Finance. It has, accordingly, been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered by the Honourable Minister for Finance.

#### POST-WAR CREDIT BALANCE OF WAGES AND WAR BONUS

**681. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether any final settlement has been arrived at with India and the United Kingdom for payment of all claims due to Pakistani seamen and their legal heirs on account of post-war credit balance of wages and war bonus ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** Not yet. The Government of India did not accept our proposal to settle the claims of Pakistani seamen through the medium of the accounts of the Ministry of Transport, U.K., which are operated by the Shipping Masters both in India and Pakistan. The matter is still under negotiation with that Government. No such claims are known to Government to be outstanding against the United Kingdom.

#### HUNT CLASS FRIGATES

**682. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Hunt class frigates have been lent by the United Kingdom to Pakistan for training of Pakistan naval personnel ;

(b) whether any Pakistan naval personnel are receiving training in the British navy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) , (b) & (c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information asked for.

#### CIVIL AIR BOARD

**683. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether any civil air board for training of civil air pilots has been set up in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** No, Sir.

The initial training of Civil air pilots is carried out by the three flying Clubs in Pakistan. Advance training courses are being arranged at the Civil Air Training Centre at Karachi Airport.

#### PHOTO OF THE HOLY PROPHET IN WORLD ENCYCLOPAEDIA, CHICAGO

**684. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the picture of our holy prophet published in the World Encyclopaedia, Chicago ;
- (b) if so, whether Government are aware that publication of the photo was greatly resented by the Pakistani Muslims ;
- (c) whether Government have made any representation to the authorities concerned against printing and publication of this picture ; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) to (d) The question is the concern of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and should have been addressed to that Ministry.

#### TERRITORIAL FORCE AND AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

**685. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether Government have raised an auxiliary territorial force and an auxiliary cadet corps to afford an opportunity to all Pakistanis of 18 to 40 years of age for military training and discipline ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** An auxiliary force and an auxiliary cadet corps already exists in the form of the Pakistan National Guards. A Junior Cadet Corps in Schools and University Officers Training Corps in Colleges have also been established which provide ample opportunities for Military training of civilians.

#### ALL-PAKISTAN SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

**686. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether any all-Pakistan social welfare board has been set up to help and co-ordinate social work in Pakistan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) The question is the concern of the Ministry of Health and Works and will be answered† by the Honourable Minister for Health and Works on 5th October, 1953.

#### EXPORT LICENCES

**687. \*Seth Sukhdev:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the hindrances in obtaining export licences for goods which have little value or are surplus in Pakistan, but have a demand in foreign markets ?

(b) Are Government aware that such licences are sometimes issued to export houses a year after their application ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) Goods which are of little value or are surplus to the requirements of the country, are generally exported under the Open General Licence, or as non-control items. The question of delay in the issue of licences for such items does not arise.

†Please see page 1009 infra.

There is also no delay in the case of items which are allowed to be exported without any quantitative restrictions or under certain fixed quotas, licences in these cases being issued promptly on the production of the necessary documents. Delay occurs sometimes only in cases where applications are received in respect of a new item, and other Government departments have to be consulted before a decision can be taken. Such cases are very rare.

#### JUTE TWINE AND THREAD

**688. \*Seth Sukhdev:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state if he is considering the desirability of allowing clearance of jute twine and thread by those importers who opened letters of credit before the publication on the 31st August, 1953, of revised classification of items under the I. T. C. Schedule ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The Government have already declared that consignments of jute twine shipped within the original validity of letters of credit established prior to 31st August, 1953, will be allowed to be cleared against licences for item T-2|6 of the I. T. C. Schedule.

#### IMPORT OF YARN

**689. \*Seth Sukhdev:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have reduced the period of validity of licences for the import of yarn ? If so, why ?

(b) Are Government aware that our importers are thereby obliged to pay higher prices than otherwise for their imports ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes. This has been done with a view to securing speedier imports of yarn into the country.

(b) In some cases there might be risk of prices going up slightly, but it was considered worthwhile to take the risk in the interest of prompt imports.

#### IMPORT LICENCES

**690. \*Seth Sukhdev:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state if it is a fact that applications for import licences filed in March, 1952, have not yet been finally disposed of ?

(b) When do Government propose to dispose of the review petitions in respect of these applications ?

(c) Have the applications invited by the Import Trade Control Department in March, 1953, for import licences been disposed of *in toto* ? If not, when are they expected to be disposed of ? If so, when are the review petitions in that regard proposed to be invited ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) No.

(b) The applications are under scrutiny and decision regarding their disposal will be taken on the completion of the scrutiny.

(c) All the applications invited in March, 1953, have been disposed of except a few which are pending for further particulars to be submitted by the applicants. It is not proposed to invite review petitions in respect of these applications but appeals will be called for by the Ministry.

CLEARANCE PRACTICES AT KARACHI PORT FOR CONSIGNMENTS TO  
EAST PAKISTAN

**691. \*Seth Sukhdev :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state if it is a fact that Customs authorities at Karachi demand for each consignment from East Pakistan an invoice showing the value, quantity, etc., of the goods before allowing the clearance thereof ?

(b) Do Government consider the advisability of waiving this practice ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) & (b) The question concerns the Ministry of Finance. It has, accordingly, been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered by the Honourable Minister for Finance.

INDIA-KABUL AIR LINK VIA PAKISTAN

**692. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether the discussions between the civil aviation officers of Pakistan and India in respect of dispute over Indian air service to Kabul across Pakistan territory have ended in some concrete understandings ?

(b) If so, what are the main terms of the agreement ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) Yes.

(b) Two corridors across the prohibited areas in Pakistan have been agreed, which meet security requirements of this country and afford reasonably direct routes to Afghanistan for Indian air services.

AIR ACCIDENTS

**693. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state the number of air accidents that occurred in 1952 and in 1953 to date in the air force and civil airlines ?

(b) What were the causes of each accident ?

(c) How many were the casualties in each accident ?

(d) What is the total amount of loss to Government due to such accidents ?

(e) What measures have been taken by Government to check such accidents in the future ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) (i) 41 in civil air lines.

(ii) It is not in the public interest to disclose the number in so far as the Royal Pakistan Air Force is concerned.

(b) & (c) I lay on the Table a statement showing the requisite details.

(d) It is not possible to assess the loss accurately in so far as accidents in civil lines are concerned.

(e) The measures taken to try and minimize the number of accidents include the raising of standards of licensing for pilots and air crew at least to International Civil Aviation Organisation requirements ; the tightening of regulations covering airline operations ; more strict disciplinary measures for infringement of the Aircraft Rules ; re-assessment of aircraft performance, etc., etc.

**STATEMENT**  
List of Accidents During 1952-53

Serial No.	Date of accident	Aircraft type and regn. Mks.	Owner of aircraft	Name of the pilot	Place of accident	Total No. of passengers carried including crew	Nature of accident (notifiable or non-notifiable)	Passenger (State crew)		Remarks
								Killed	Injured (minor or serious)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1-2-52	AP-ABC D.C.-3	M/s. Orient Airways Ltd., Karachi Airport	Capt. Moin ud-Din Qureshi.	Dacca Airport.	4 crews	Notifiable	...	Pilot injured. No. of passengers not known.	Force landed when a vulture struck the front wind screen after it took off from the Airport.
2	29-2-52	AP-ABA Dakota.	M/s. Orient Airways Ltd., Karachi Airport.	... Orient's Hangar, Karachi Airport.	... Orient's Hangar, Karachi Airport.	...	Notifiable	One ground crew killed.	...	An employee of Orient Airways was accidentally hit and badly injured by the right propeller of AP-ABA while its engines were being ground tested. He died during the journey to the hospital.
3	8-5-52	AP-ACR Auster V.	Government of Pak. (on loan to Eastern Pakistan Flying Club, Dacca).	Mr. S. R. Berry.	Dacca Airport.	1 crew ...	Do.	...	...	Due to heavy landing. A/C touched down on the ground and bounced up after touching and swung towards port side and crashed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
4	9-3-52	AP-AEB Tiger Moth.	Mr. J.W.E. Berry c/o Kilborn & Co., Ltd., S. Peter Road Narayanganj.	...	...	...	Non-notifiable.	...	...	Collided with AP-AES while taxying.	
5	9-3-52	AP-AES Hornet Moth.	Mr. J.W.E. Berry c/o Kilborn & Co. Ltd. S. Peter Road, Narayanganj, East Pakistan.	...	...	...	Do.	...	...	Collided with AP-AEB while taxying.	
6	8-4-52	AP-AFN Rapide DH 89A.	M/s. Cresent Air- Transport Ltd. Karachi.	Capt. Mullin.	Karachi Airport.	...	Notifiable	...	Pilot's right leg broken.	Captain Mullin was struck by the prop. while attempting to hand-start the port engine. As a result the Captain's right leg broken.	
7	10-4-52	AP-AEU Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Karachi Aero Club).	Sad- ruddin (pupil).	Three miles N-E. of the Country Club, Karachi.	Mr. Afzal Shaikh, Asstt. Pilot Instructor.	Do.	2 crews both killed	...	Training accident. The aircraft failed to recover from a spin due to low altitude.	
8	20-4-52	AP-AAC Convair 240.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Orient Airways, Ltd.)	Mr. S.K. H. Rizvi, A. M. E. 100.	Karachi Airport.	D.Y.Sheikh (M. R. Hus- sain, Engineers).	Do.	...	...	The port engine of the aircraft caught fire while starting up due to negli- gence on the part of engineer.	

9	25-4-52	AP-AAG Dakota.	Orient Airways Ltd., Karachi Airport.	Mr. Anwar Masood Khan (Pilot); Mr. Athar Hussain (Co-Pilot) Mr. S.A.R. Khalique (Radio Officer), Mr. H. Hassan, Steward).	Calcutta Airport.	23 passengers including 3 infants.	Do.	...	...	Aircraft landed immediately prior to a storm which brought with it a reversal of wind direction. The aircraft touched down but overshot the runway and came to rest on the far side of a drainage ditch.
10	7-5-52	AP-ADS Republic Sea Bee.	The Chittagong Co. Ltd., Chandpur, Eastern Pakistan.	...	Hangar No. 2, Airport Dacca.	...	Non-notifiable.	...	...	Aircraft damaged while parked and moored in the hangar.
11	9-5-52	AP-AEX Tiger Moth.	Govt. of Pakistan (on loan to Eastern Pakistan Flying Club, Dacca).	Mr. Tayeb Ahmed.	One mile north of Govt. House, Dacca.	1 crew (Pilot Instructor, Mr. Aziz).	Notifiable.	...	...	During a glide the engine failed and the aircraft forced-landed in a field.
12	23-7-52	AP-AMF Sea Land.	M/S. Rali Brothers Incorporated in England.	Mr. Rumbol	About six miles from Khulna.	1 crew.	Non-notifiable.	...	...	
13	3-8-52	AP-ABG D.G. 3.	M/S. Orient Airways Ltd., Karachi Airport.		Approximately 40 miles from Dacca.		Non-notifiable	...	...	Vulture hit upper surface of Std. wing leading edge.
14	24-8-52	AP-AEO Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Karachi Aero Club.)	Mr. Dupac	Gadab, about 20 miles North-west of Aerodrome.	1 crew	Non-notifiable	...	...	
15	30-8-52	AP-AEW Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Eastern Pakistan Flying Club, Dacca).	Altaf Choudhary.	Dacca Airport.	1 crew.	Notifiable	...	...	Training accident. Aircraft swung off the runway after landing, ran into 8 feet high thick bushes and went on its nose.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	31-8-52	AP-AEZ Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Northern India Flying Club, Lahore).	Cadet Pilot Saleam.	Walton Air- port, Lahore.	1 Crew.	Notifiable	...	...	Training accident. Cadet Pilot land- ed on grass about 35 yards from the runway and turned over on its back.
17	14-9-52	AP-AAV Tiger Moth.	Karachi Aero Club, Karachi.	Mr. Khosroo Nawaz Khan.	Vicinity of Ghot Hasani, Karachi.	1 Crew.	Notifiable	...	...	Training accident. Due to lack of judgment and airmanship on the part of the pilot.
18	21-9-52	AP-ADO Piper Super Cub.	Government of Pakistan, Min- istry of Food and Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Karachi.	Mr. A. K. Nawabshah Baloch.		1 Crew.	Non- notifiable	...	...	Accident occurred while taxiing the aircraft at Nawab- shah landing ground.
19	23-9-52	AP-AGR Auster V.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Eastern Pakistan Flying Club, Dacca).	Mr. Sultan Ahmed.	36 miles from Mymensingh, 1 crew East Pak- istan.	1 passen- ger.	Non- notifiable	...	...	Aircraft lost its way on excountry-flight and forced-landed on pacca road due to shortage of petrol. One wing struck against the tree and thus damaged.
20	28-9-52	AF-AFN Repide DH 89A.	M/S. Cresent Air Transport Ltd., Karachi.	Mr. Mumtaz Hosain Hidayatullah, Mr. J. K. Karanjia.	Karachi Airport.	2 crew	Notifiable	...	...	The aircraft caught fire in front of Terminal Building, Karachi Airport, as an attempt was made to start the port engine.

21	5-10-52	AP-AGE Cessna, 170B.	Augustine Dolezal, Mr. Zahir General Manager, Bata Shoe Co.	Ahmed.	Walton Airport, Lahore.	1 crew, 3 passengers.	Notifiable	...	...	near	Aircraft forced-landed after take-off near intersection runway one three due to loss of engine power.
22	16-10-52	AP-ADN Piper Super Cub.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection.	Mr. Rahman Nawabshah	Nawabshah Aerodrome.	1 crew	Notifiable	Pilot died	...		Aircraft extensively damaged when approaching to land at Nawabshah Aerodrome.
23	22-10-53	AP-AAZ Douglas-C 47A.	M/S. Orient Airways Ltd., Karachi Airport.	Captain Gladestone, Co-Pilot Sahibazada R/O Rahim	Jamshedpur	3 crew	Notifiable	Radio officer died.	Captain co-pilot injured.	an	Aircraft crashed on a vacant Plot in Jamshedpur Town.
24	7-11-52	AP-AEY Tiger Moth.	Northern India Flying Club, Lahore.	Zulfiqar Ahmed, R. P.A.F. Cadet.	Walton Airport.	1 crew	Non-nontifiable	...	...	...	Accident due to heavy landing.
25	13-11-52	AP-AVE Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Eastern Pakistan Flying Club, Dacca).	Mr. Ahmed Ali (pupil pilot).	North-east of Dacca at Bhairab Bazar.	1 crew	Non-nontifiable	...	...	...	Accident due to navigational error.
26	25-11-52	AP-AEQ Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Karachi Aero Club).	Mr. Yaqoob Sardar and pupil, Yar. Sheikh.	North of Dinga on the Karachi-Lasbela borders.	1 crew 1 passenger	Non-nontifiable	...	...	...	Force landing.
27	9-12-52	AP-AEV Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan Northern India Flying Club, Lahore.)	Captain Cadet Sabir Husain.	Civil Airport, Lahore.	1 crew	Non-nontifiable	...	...	...	Aircraft swung off runway on landing.
28	12-12-53	AP-AAV Tiger Moth.	Karachi Aero Club, Karachi.	Mr. Amin Akhtar, Pupil Pilot.	4 miles north of Karachi Aero Club.	1 crew	Notifiable	...	...	...	Due to an error of judgement on the part of the pilot.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	3-3-53	CF-CUN Comet.	Pacific Airline, Canada.	Captain Sawle, Captain Pendleton.	Karachi Airport.	5 crew, 6 passen- gers.	Notifiable	All burnt	...	
30	14-3-53	AP-AEG Convair.	Government of Pakistan, Orient Airways Ltd., Karachi. Air- port.	Captain Green.	80 miles away from Agartala (India).	5 crew, 11 passen- gers.	Notifiable	All Burnt	...	In this connection re- ference is invited to the answer to starred question No. 624 by Mr. Nur Ahmed for the meeting on 3rd October 1953.
31	15-3-53	AP-AFB Helicopter.	Government of Pakistan, Min- istry of Food and Agriculture, Department of Plant Protec- tion, Karachi.	Mr. J. B. Mirza.	Jhelum	1 crew, 1 passeng- ger.	Notifiable	...	...	
32	17-3-53	AP-ADM Repide DH 89A.	Messrs. Crescent Air Transport Ltd., Karachi.	Mr. M. H. Hidayatullah.	Nawabshah	2 crew, 5 passen- gers.	Notifiable	...	...	Due to bursting of the 3rd wheel tyre.
33	29-3-53	AP-AEL Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to North- ern India Flying Club, Lahore).	Mr. Sabir Hussain, R. P. A. F.	Lahore	Pilot only	Non- notifiable.	...	...	The aircraft nosed over while taxiing with the result that the propeller broken and a part of the under-carriage dam- aged.
34	30-3-53	AP-AEL Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to North- ern India Flying Club, Lahore).	Raja Ziaullah.	Lahore	Pilot only	Non- notifiable.	...	...	Vulture struck the Stbd. mainplain and got struck into the flying wires.
35	26-4-53	AP-AEL Tiger Moth.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to North- ern India Flying Club, Lahore).	...	Lahore	...	Notifiable	...	One ground crew and one fire operator sustained minor injuries.	Caught fire while re- fuelling. Aircraft totally burnt.

36	26-5-53	AP-AFW Auster- Aiglet.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Karachi Aero Club, Karachi).	Mr. S. M. Shah.	Lawrence Road, Karachi.	Pilot only.	Notifiable	Pilot was killed, other 5 persons on the road were also killed.	...	The aircraft failed to maintain sufficient height; hit some electric light cables and crashed into a car standing on the roadside.
37	26-5-53	AP-AFO Piper Cub.	Government of Pakistan, Department of Plant Protection, Karachi.	...	Nawabshah	...	Notifiable	...	...	The aircraft was hit by a storm although tied down the retaining ropes broken and the aircraft was blown into the air and overturned.
38	7-6-53	AP-AFN Auster Aiglet.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Eastern Pakistan Flying Club, Dacca).	Mr. Abdul Hye and Khawaja Sadiq.	Tezgaon, Dacca.	Two Pilot	Non-notifiable.	...	...	The aircraft crashed on landing at Tezgaon Airport; suffered structural damages.
39	13-7-53	AP-AGB Short Sea Land.	Government of East Bengal.	Mr. M. M. Haq.	Dacca	Pilot only	Notifiable	...	...	The aircraft was damaged during the water take-off on a training flight. The floats and planning bottom of the hill are extensively damaged.
40	2-8-53	AP-AAD Dakota.	M/S. Orient Airways, Limited.	Mr. Qazalbash.	Sharja.	4 crew, 21 passengers.	Notifiable	8 seriously injured and 6 slightly injured, 1 died from his injuries.	...	The aircraft crashed just after take-off. The accident is under investigation by U. K. Authorities.
41	22-8-53	AP-AFY Aister Aiglet.	Government of Pakistan (on loan to Northern India Flying Club, Lahore).	Mr. A. R. Gill.	Lyallpur	...	Notifiable	...	...	Force landed due to bad weather. Pilot and passenger injured.

**694. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 1st August, 1953, under the caption "Low Flying";
- (b) whether it is a fact that a number of aircraft accidents have taken place during the last two to three months;
- (c) whether it is a fact that these accidents occurred as a result of low flying, particularly on residential areas;
- (d) whether it is a fact that aircrafts are prohibited from flying below a certain height over thickly populated areas;
- (e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons why the regulations referred to in (d) above are not observed; and
- (f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the regulations regarding low flying are strictly observed; if none, why?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No. There was no flying accident due to low flying during the last 2 or 3 months.

(d) Yes, but if populated areas are within 10 miles of an airfield, flying lower heights may become unavoidable at the time of take-off and landing.

(e) Every effort is made to ensure the observance of the regulations by pilots, who sometimes deviate due to error or carelessness.

(f) Offenders against the low flying regulations are permanently debarred from holding a flying licence of any type.

#### FOOD PROVISIONS FOR PAKISTAN ARMY

**695. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Quarter Master General, General Headquarters, has made complaints against the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of Pakistan, in regard to undue delays in supplying food provisions for the Pakistan army?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken to avoid this delay?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

#### ARMY STANDING ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE

**696. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that there is an Army Standing Establishment Committee of the General Headquarters which scrutinises and reviews at least once in six months each establishment in the General Headquarters and army units? If so, how many times did it meet, and with what result?

(b) What is the composition of this committee and what are its terms of reference?

(c) Is it a fact that this committee is expected to investigate the procedure in force for the acceptance of new establishments and formations and the review of the existing ones to determine whether the latter need be confirmed in full or part? If so, what is the result of the findings of this committee in regard to the same, and with what result?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes. The Army Standing Establishment Committee meets as and when required and sanctions an establishment with certain increase or decrease, as the case may be.

(b) The Committee consists of :—

(i) President—Brigadier.

(ii) Members 4—Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence and a Deputy Financial Adviser (Military Finance), 2 First grade staff officers, representing branches of General Headquarters.

The Committee has powers to examine any "war", "peace" and "interim" army and General Headquarters' establishment and appointments. The decisions of this Committee are final and require no further approval but are subject to appeal by the sponsoring authority.

(c) This Committee does not investigate the procedure in force, but it reviews the existing establishment to examine a new one proposed.

#### PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICE

**697. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that the General Headquarters has a directorate of public relations as an inter-services organisation ?

(b) What is the purpose of this organisation, and what is its consumptions ?

(c) Is it a fact that Government maintain a Principal Information Office at Karachi with a huge staff ? If so, why is the said Principal Information Office at Karachi not utilised for the purposes of the army as well ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Inter-Services Public Relations Directorate of the Ministry of Defence is responsible for acquainting the people of the activities of the Armed Forces with a view to creating confidence in their defence services. The Inter-Services Public Relations Directorate also keeps the Service personnel abreast of the national as well as international events through a daily Urdu paper and through occasional documentary films and photographs. The Directorate has a Controller of Public Relations at Rawalpindi with Staff Officers at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi and Dacca.

(c) The Principal Information Office at Karachi cannot handle the public relations work of the armed forces which are spread all over the country. Besides it would neither be economical nor advisable to entrust this work to a civilian organisation with no military knowledge. The Armed Services publicity is conducted more satisfactorily by officers in uniform.

#### REHABILITATION OF RETRENCHED ARMY PERSONNEL

**698. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state the institutions in the army where soldiers and officers are given training which would be beneficial to them in civil occupations after they are demobilised ?

(b) Have any steps been taken in time to rehabilitate and resettle those army personnel who were recently retrenched ? If so, how, and where have they been rehabilitated ? How many families have been rehabilitated ?

(c) What steps are being taken to rehabilitate the rest ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Training for civil occupations is the function of the Ministry of Labour, who have set up Vocational Training Centres at different places.

(b) & (c) Rehabilitation Liaison Officers have been appointed to contact the Central Government Departments, the Provincial Governments and big industrial concerns to rehabilitate released personnel on land or in civil employment. It is not in the public interest to disclose the number of personnel released, rehabilitated or the rest.

#### SUPERVISION OF TRAINING OF ARMY PERSONNEL

**699. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that it is the responsibility of the General Headquarters to supervise training of army personnel ? If so, what steps are taken after recruitment to provide officers and soldiers with the required training ?

(b) What are the institutions where they are sent for this training ?

(c) What steps have been taken to maintain these institutions with the highest order of efficiency ?

(d) Have these institutions been provided with necessary technical equipment and also highly qualified instructors ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) Yes.

**Officers.**—The officer-Cadets are first sent to Joint Services Pre-Cadet Training School, Quetta, for 6 months, preliminary training and then to the Pakistan Military Academy, Kakul, for a two-year course. Later the officers attend various courses of training at the schools of Instructions of the Arm Service to which they are to be drafted. The soldiers are sent to the regimental school to undergo basic and technical training for a period varying from 9 months to 3 years according to the work for which they are enrolled. Later the other ranks do various courses at Arm Schools of Instruction.

(c) Training directives and instructions are issued by General Headquarters and senior officers visit the institutions to see that the training is being imparted effectively.

(d) Training institutions are provided with the best technical equipment within the limitations of finances available. Highly qualified staff is also provided for the various training establishments.

#### PAYMENT OF STORES FOR ARMY

**700. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that most of the stores supplied to the army through the Director-General of Supply and Development are inspected by the Chief Inspector under the Controller of Inspection ?

(b) Is it a fact that cases have been reported by the Director-General of Supply and Development where inspection samples have not been approved for months ?

(c) Is it a fact that long delay occurs in the submission of consignee's receipts which, in turn, depend on inspection certificates ?

(d) Is it a fact that delay occurs in payment of bills to contractors and manufacturers in Pakistan and abroad ; if so, what steps are being taken to expedite payment of these bills ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No.

(d) Payment to contractors is made by A. G. P. R. The question may be addressed to the Ministry concerned.

#### DEFENCE STORES

**701. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that the maintenance of a modern army has been co-ordinated on the basis of the industrial potentiality of the country concerned ?

(b) Have Government so planned the industrial set-up that it can be switched over to the production of defence stores at a very short notice ?

(c) Is it a fact that in Pakistan, our present industrial output cannot meet the needs of stores necessary for the maintenance of our army's peace time requirements ?

(d) What steps have been taken to utilise the industrial capacity at present available in Pakistan for the manufacture of defence stores ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) First preference is given to utilisation of indigenous stores for Defence Services. This automatically gives a fillip to local industry. Specifications of stores are being revised to enable local manufacture. D. G. S. & D. gives assistance to industry keeping in view the demands of the Defence Services.

#### ECONOMY COMMITTEE

**702. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Economy Committee of Government recommended in its report of 1950 the transfer of maintenance of accounts of the Pakistan air force and the Pakistan navy to the Military Accounts Department ?

(b) Is it a fact that the said recommendation was accepted by the Ministry of Defence ?

(c) Is it a fact that as a result of this measure there will be a saving of about 1.5 lakhs in the case of navy, and one lakh in the case of the air force ? If so, why has the said recommendation not been implemented, and when is it proposed to do so ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The recommendation has been implemented in regard to the Royal Pakistan Navy. As regards R. P. A. F., the question is still being examined in detail.

#### DEFENCE RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

**703. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state the total number of personnel retrenched from the defence forces this year as a result of financial stringency ?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have decided to stop further retrenchment in the defence forces ? If so, what steps have been taken to reinstate those already retrenched ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information called for.

(b) Yes. The question of re-instatement does not arise owing to the present financial stringency. However, every effort is being made to find alternative employment for them.

**704. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Director General of Medical Services, General Headquarters, has repeatedly complained of considerable delays in the supply of medical stores and equipment by civil authorities?

(b) What are the causes of these delays, and how is it proposed to overcome them?

(c) Is it a fact that the financial powers of the Director General of Medical Services for making local purchase of drugs and instruments urgently required by him are limited only to Rs. 1,000?

(d) If so, do Government propose to increase this limit? If so, to what amount? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Various reasons including shortage of foreign exchange and limitations on imports.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) Does not arise.

MR. JUSTICE Z. H. LARI

**705. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that a deputation of five citizens waited on him on the evening of the 5th September, 1953, in connection with the removal of Justice Z. H. Lari?

(b) Is it a fact that he promised to suspend the order till the return of the Honourable Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation from tour?

(c) Is it a fact that the deputationists suggested that the alleged objections to the judgments be referred to the Honourable Chief Justice, Federal Court, for opinion?

(d) What reply did he give to the deputationists?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** It is not in the public interest to give a reply to this question.

#### FOREIGN FIRMS

**706. \*Mr. Abdul Monem Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign firms functioning in Pakistan;

(b) the total number of employees working in those firms;

(c) the number of such officers belonging to Pakistan, Bharat and other foreign countries, separately; and

(d) the number of managers and superintendents serving in those firms from Pakistan, Bharat and other foreign countries, separately?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The total number of foreign joint stock companies registered under Companies Act, 1913, and of foreign firm's registered under the Partnership Act, 1932 and Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, is 778, 253 and 248 respectively.

(b), (c) & (d) No information in the matter is available with the Government so far as joint stock companies and partnership firms are concerned as it is not required under the Companies Act, 1913 and Partnership Act, 1932. According to available information relating to

the firms registered under the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, the total number of employees is 21,947 out of which 21,587 are Pakistani nationals. The total number of managerial and executive staff is 1,328 out of which 354 are Pakistani nationals.

#### PAKISTAN PASSPORT-CUM-VISA OFFICE, CALCUTTA

**707. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) if it is a fact that an examination was held on the 24th and 25th September, 1952, at Dacca for recruitment of assistants and clerks for the Pakistan passport-cum-visa Office in Calcutta ;

(b) if it is a fact that a list of 25 successful candidates was published as a result of the above examination for recruitment of upper division clerks and assistants, and that only three candidates out of that list were recruited as upper division clerks and none as assistants ;

(c) if it is a fact that another list of 75 successful candidates was published as a result of the above examination for recruitment of lower division clerks ; if so, the number recruited in service from this list ;

(d) if it is a fact that persons other than those whose names appeared in the lists mentioned in (b) and (c) above have been recruited in service ; if so, the number in the grades of upper division, lower division clerks and assistants, separately, with reasons ; and

(e) the number of persons recruited, if any, who did not appear in the examinations mentioned in (a) above and the reasons for their appointments ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### OUTFIT ALLOWANCE

**708. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) if it is a fact that some outfit allowance is given to the staff of foreign offices of the Government of Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, why this allowance was not given to the staff in India which was recruited at the time of introduction of the passport-cum-visa system ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Yes. The outfit allowance is granted to those Government servants who adopt foreign service as their career and is intended to enable them to equip themselves for service in foreign countries.

(b) At present a very large number of officers and staff has been posted in our missions in India to cope with the initial rush of work resulting from the implementation of the special passport scheme. Eventually, however, we may not require such a big organisation for this work and when things settle down, the question of granting this allowance to those Government servants whose retention is considered necessary, will be taken up.

#### QUOTA IN FOREIGN SERVICES

**709. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state if any quota has been fixed for the Bengalis and the minority communities, separately, in the foreign service ? If so, what ?

(b) How many Bengalis are in foreign service, and what is their percentage ?

(c) How many members of the minority communities are in foreign service, and what is their percentage ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) Government has fixed quotas for various provinces, for recruitment to the Central Superior Services. The same quotas are applicable to the Pakistan Foreign Service. The quota for Bengal is 40%. Except for the Scheduled Castes no quota has been fixed for the minority communities. Reservation for the Scheduled Castes is made at the rate of 6 p. c.

(b) (i) 35 ; (ii) 29.45%.

(c) (i) 3 ; (ii) 2.52%.

#### IMMIGRATION OF AFGHAN NATIONALS

**710. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Afghan nationals who migrated to Pakistan during the last five years ;

(b) the facilities provided by Government for their re-settlement in Pakistan ;

(c) the places where these Afghan nationals have settled, giving figures separately for each place ;

(d) the number of Afghan nationals who migrated to Pakistan for permanent settlement but went back to Afghanistan later on ; and

(e) whether any applications for visas from Afghans in India desiring to visit Pakistan have been turned down ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) to (e) The question concerns the Ministry of the Interior. It has accordingly been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered by the Honourable Minister for the Interior in due course.

#### COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

**711. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an editorial comment in *Dawn*, dated the 8th September, 1953, under the caption "Compulsory Military Training" ;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of introducing compulsory military training in colleges and schools ; if so, has it been introduced ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) Yes.

(b) It is not considered necessary to introduce compulsory Military training in schools and colleges because our fighting forces are built up from volunteers and we do not wish to change this characteristic of our Defence Forces.

#712.

## TUDOR AIRCRAFTS

**713. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Dawn*, under the caption "United Kingdom sells tudor planes";
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have purchased 10 British-made tudor aircrafts for £ 10,000 a piece;
- (c) whether it is a fact that these tudor aircrafts were grounded by the British Government following crashes of two of them involving the loss of many lives;
- (d) whether it is a fact that these tudor aircrafts are very costly to operate;
- (e) if the replies to above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the purchase of these aircrafts;
- (f) whether Government propose to cancel their purchase; if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the name of agency through which these are purchased and the commission given to it in this deal?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes.

- (b) No.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) We have no information.
- (e), (f) & (g) Do not arise.

## IMPORT OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

**714. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have not issued licences for the import of crockery and glassware for the second consecutive period; and
- (b) if so, whether Government propose to issue import licences for crockery and glassware; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes.

- (b) No. There were heavy imports during 1952-53 and previous years. There is also considerable local production in the country.

## SHIPPING OF OIL AND OILS-SEEDS TO EAST PAKISTAN

**715. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that adequate shipping space is not available for oil and oil seeds from Karachi to East Pakistan;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the prices of oil and oil seeds have risen very high in East Pakistan; and
- (c) if so, whether Government propose to provide additional shipping space for this purpose; if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) No.

- (b) No. There was a slight increase in prices last August but later the prices came down.

- (c) Does not arise.

**716. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons of Pakistani origin have settled in Kenya ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is no racial harmony between European settlers and Pakistani settlers in Kenya ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the British Government is considering to call a conference on racial questions ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has not been invited in the proposed conference ; and
- (e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to represent the matter to British Government ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) There are approximately 27,500 Muslims of Indo-Pakistan origin who have settled in Kenya. Figures are not available to show how many are of Pakistani origin.

(b) There are certain disabilities from which all non-Europeans suffer in Kenya. Apart from this there is no reason to believe that relations between European and Pakistani settlers suffer from lack of harmony.

(c) & (d) Yes, reports to this effect have appeared in the press. Government have no official information.

(e) No. The Government do not consider this necessary at this stage.

#### FLYING CLUBS

**717. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state the amount granted by Government to each of the flying clubs in Pakistan in 1950 to 1952 and in 1953 to date to train pilots giving figures separately for each flying club ?

(b) How many pilots and of which class were trained in those clubs since 1951 ?

(c) How many such trained pilots and of which categories are at present out of employment ?

(d) What steps have been taken to provide them employment ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

(c) As far as is known no Pakistani Commercial Pilot possessing necessary licences is at present out of employment.

(d) Does not arise.

#### SPORTS STADIUM

**718. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that at the end of April, 1953, he made an announcement while inaugurating a cricket match at the K. G. A. ground, that a sports stadium will soon be built in Karachi ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken in this regard, and what progress has been made towards the construction of a sports stadium in Karachi ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Education and should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister for Education.

#### MOUNTAINEERING AND SKIING CLUB

**719. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware that well-advanced countries of the world are training their troops in skiing and mountaineering as a course of military training for attacks ?

(b) Is it a fact that Pakistan has a big area of mountains where mountaineering and skiing clubs can be started for training army personnel and civilians as well ?

(c) If so, do Government propose to do so ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) Yes.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information called for.

#### PAKISTAN DELEGATION TO G. A. T. T.

**720. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state if it is a fact that a Pakistan delegation is proceeding shortly to attend the eighth meeting of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs ?

(b) If so, what is its composition ?

(c) Is it a fact that no non-officials have been included in the delegation ? If so, why ?

(d) Do Government propose to include non-officials in this delegation and in similar future delegations ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) A Pakistan Delegation is already participating in the 8th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(b) The composition of the Delegation is :

(1) Mr. Akhtar Husain, Minister for Pakistan in Italy—Leader.

(2) Mr. G. Aziz Ahmed, Commercial Secretary, Legation of Pakistan, Rome—Alternate Leader.

(3) Mr. Khalique Ahmad, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce—Member|Secretary.

(c) Yes. The Government has included non-officials in the Delegations whenever possible. The discussions generally are of a technical and secret nature and the membership has confined to officials only. As a measure of economy only one officer from here has been sent and the two others belong to our Legation in Rome.

(d) No, for reasons stated in reply to part (c).

#### INDIAN FILMS

**721. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Dawn*, dated the 19th September, 1953, under the caption "City Cinemas to close down indefinitely" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have banned the import of Indian films for more than a year ;

- (c) whether it is a fact that many representations have been made to Government to lift the ban on the import of Indian films;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani producers do not produce enough pictures to feed the Pakistani cinemas;
- (e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to lift the ban on the import of Indian films; if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the total amount of revenue received by Government on the import duty on the Indian films per year before the ban was imposed?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. But the Government have since decided to release 42 Indian films out of those held up with the Customs.

(c) Representations have been received both for lifting and for continuing the ban on the import of Indian films.

(d) Yes.

(e) Attention is invited to the reply given to part (b).

(f) Separate figures for Indian films are not available.

#### RAZOR BLADES

**722. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the import licence of razor blades will not be issued in the current import period?

(b) What is the total value of licences issued by Government for the import of razor blades during 1952 and January to June, 1953, shipping periods?

(c) What is the quantity and the value of the razor blades that have already been imported against licences issued during the periods mentioned in (b) above, and what is the value of blades which are still to be imported?

(d) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to lift the ban on the import of razor blades? If so, when? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Licences for razor blades have already been issued in June 1953 valid for shipments up to 15th December, 1953.

(b) Such information is not made public.

(c) The total imports made during 1952 and January—June 1953 are as follows:—

						Quantity	Value
							Rs.
1952	...	...	...	...	...	160,636 gross	7,47,026
January—June 1953	...	...	...	...	...	141,507 ,,	5,07,977

It is not possible to estimate the value of licences still outstanding as they are valid up to December, 1953, but against the bulk of these licences shipments are still to arrive.

(d) No. Imports during the year will not be less than the average imports during the last two years.

## PAKISTAN'S PUBLICITY ABROAD

**723. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 19th April, 1953, under the caption "Pakistan Publicity" ?

(b) What measures have been adopted by the Government of Pakistan for Pakistan's publicity abroad ?

(c) Is it a fact that in the Middle East countries Pakistan gets meagre publicity ?

(d) What steps have been taken by Government to improve the publicity campaign in the Middle East countries ?

(e) Do Government propose to send more and more roving ambassadors abroad ? If not, why not ?

(f) What are the countries where publicity advisers have been attached to our embassies abroad ?

(g) Do Government propose to keep a publicity adviser in our embassies abroad ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and should have been addressed to that Ministry.

## NON-OFFICIALS IN TRADE DELEGATION

**724. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of trade delegations sent abroad since the creation of Pakistan ?

(b) Is it a fact that only once non-officials were included in a delegation that went at the end of 1949 to Czechoslovakia and West Germany ?

(c) Is it a fact that these non-officials went at their own costs and defrayed their own expenses ?

(d) Why have non-officials not been included in other trade delegations that were sent abroad, and what steps are being taken to include them in future ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Twelve.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Non-officials were not included because the negotiations were of a confidential nature and held at Government level. It is not proposed to send non-officials with delegations which carry on confidential negotiations at Government level.

## CONFIRMATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**725. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have stopped confirmation of Government servants ? If so, from what date, and why ?

(b) When do Government propose to lift this ban ? If not, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes, Sir. Confirmations were stopped as a temporary measure from 14th March, 1953, because in view of the need for the utmost economy, it was believed that a number of posts would have to be abolished and it would have been difficult to abolish them if the incumbents, who were holding them temporarily, were confirmed in them.

(b) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to part (c) of my reply to starred question No. 7.

#### PAKISTAN-SOUTH AFRICA DISPUTE

**726. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the United Nations Organisation in the dispute between Pakistan and South Africa on the discriminatory treatment meted out to non-Europeans in South Africa ; and

(b) whether any further action is contemplated by the Government of Pakistan ; if so, when and on what lines ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) United Nations General Assembly at its seventh session last year established a three-member (*viz.*, Cuba, Syria and Yugoslavia) Good Offices Commission to arrange and to assist in the negotiations between South Africa and India and Pakistan on the treatment of Indo-Pakistanis in South Africa. But the Commission reported its failure to carry out its task to the United Nations recently.

(b) No, as at present the question is under the consideration of the United Nations and it is expected that it will be discussed in the present session.

#### HARASSMENT ON INDIAN BORDER

**727. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether it is a fact that harassment of Pakistani nationals by Indian soldiers on the Indian border is continuing regularly ?

(b) What action have Government taken to prevent such incidents in future ?

(c) How many cases of harassment have been referred to the Government of India since the beginning of this year, and what reply has been received ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Yes. Off and on.

(b) Since the incidents take place in a foreign country, it is not possible to take any effective steps to prevent recurrence. However, whenever reliable reports are received, a protest is lodged with the Government of India.

(c) Four such cases came to the notice of the Government of Pakistan and were referred to the Government of India. Replies to two of these cases have been received which are evasive in nature.

#### ENCLAVES OF EAST AND WEST BENGALS

**728. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether the question of exchanging enclaves lying on both sides of the demarcation line of East and West Bengal has been discussed and examined by the Governments of the two Bengals either jointly or individually ?

(b) If so, what are the decisions ?

(c) If not, what steps have been taken by both the Governments to ease the difficulties faced by the inhabitants in the enclaves ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Yes, the question was discussed jointly by the Governments of the two Bengals.

(b) Both Governments agreed to recommend to their respective Central Governments that the question of exchange of these enclaves should be considered at a very early date.

(c) Arrangements were made to provide facilities for the visits of officers and conveyance of supplies to the inhabitants of the enclaves.

#### NAVAL AIR-ARM

**729. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether the air-arm of the Pakistan navy has come into existence ;

(b) whether Pakistan is having enough naval officers and men to man the aircrafts of the Pakistan navy ; and

(c) whether any naval air stations exist in the country for operating naval aircrafts ; if so, where and the number thereof ; if none, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a), (b) & (c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information asked for.

#### BOUNDARY DISPUTES

**730. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state the distances of boundaries between the two Bengals, Assam and East Bengal which have so far been actually demarcated on land ?

(b) What progress has been made in other works connected with the demarcation of boundaries in these areas ?

(c) What are the outstanding disputes over the boundaries, and at what places ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the Provincial Government concerned and the answer to this question will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION ON KASHMIR

**731. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Secretary General had communicated to Pakistan the text of the Security Council's last resolution on Kashmir ; and

(b) whether Pakistan had sent its reply ; if so, whether a copy thereof would be placed on the Table of the House ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister for Kashmir Affairs.

#### EMIGRANTS TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

**732. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state the countries allowing Pakistani nationals as immigrants into their territories and the quota fixed by each country ?

(b) What is the number of immigrants allowed in cases of these countries in 1952 ?

(c) Are they entitled to full citizenship rights in those countries ?

(d) If not, what conditions are attached thereto ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a)

United States of America	...	...	...	...	100
Canada	...	...	...	...	100
Thailand	...	...	...	...	200

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, once they become full-fledged citizens.

(d) Does not arise.

## PAKISTANI NATIONALS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**733. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals, country-wise, who have been either detained or convicted in foreign countries ;

(b) the reasons for detention or conviction ;

(c) the steps Government have taken to assess the justification thereof ; and

(d) the number of Pakistani nationals released so far through the intervention of the Pakistani embassies abroad ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) to (d) It is regretted that the information is not readily available and the time and labour spent in collecting it would not be commensurate with the result that may be achieved.

## FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION

**734. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of trade delegations which visited Pakistan from foreign countries since August, 1947, for trade agreements ?

(b) How many trade agreements were entered into with Pakistan ?

(c) Is it a fact that no non-officials were included in Pakistan trade delegations during these talks ? If so, why ?

(d) What steps are proposed to be taken by Government to include non-officials in Pakistan delegations for future talks ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Twenty-nine.

(b) Twenty-five.

(c) No non-officials were included because the talks were of a confidential nature and at Government level. However, the views of the trade were obtained before commencing the talks.

(d) None, for the reasons given against part (c).

## INTRIGUES IN JEDDA LEGATION

**735. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Business*, dated the 14th April, 1953, under the caption "Intrigues in Jeddah Legation" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that except for two members of the clerical staff the entire staff posted at Jeddah has been recalled and posted elsewhere ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that an officer of the Jeddah Legation had a hand in the protest lodged by the European missions at Jeddah against the recent ban imposed by the Royal Saudi Arabian Government on the import of liquor by diplomatic missions ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the said officer accompanied the deputationists and advocated that the ban should be lifted ;

(e) whether the allegations made in the news item against the said officer of the Pakistan Legation in Jeddha, in particular, and other officials, in general, have been looked into ; and

(f) if the reply to (e) above be in the affirmative, the findings of the enquiry, if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) The allegations are baseless.

#### MALTREATMENT OF PAKISTANI MUSLIMS AT KARACHI PORT

**736. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of complaints of a very humiliating treatment of Muslim nationals of Pakistan at the hands of foreign nationals and their local steamer agents at the Karachi Port ;

(b) whether Government have any agency at the port to look into such grievances ;

(e) whether Government are aware of the discrimination in allowing Muslim nationals to board the vessel for business purposes ;

(d) whether it is against the world practice that the stevedors and ship chandlers are one and the same person ;

(e) if so, the reason why the Karachi Port is an exception to it ;

(f) if it is a fact that some interested firms have captured both the jobs mentioned in (d) above by having illegal contracts with the ship owners ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(g) whether Government propose to make enquiries into the matter ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) to (g) The question concerns the Ministry of Communications. It has accordingly been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered† by the Honourable Minister incharge of that Ministry on 5th October, 1953.

#### MONOPOLY OF BUSINESS AT KARACHI PORT

**737. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after partition 99 per cent. of the business of the Port of Karachi in the following trades is solely in the hands of four or five parties ;

(i) stevedoring (supply of labour or loading and discharging ship cargoes),

(ii) ship chandling (supply of provisions for ships' use), and

(iii) ship repairs and painting ;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 600 to 700 ships visit the Port of Karachi every year and the business is estimated to be between four to five crores of rupees ; and

†Please see pages 1008-1009 infra.

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ; if none, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) to (c) The question concerns the Ministry of Communications. It has accordingly been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered† by the Honourable Minister incharge of that Ministry on 5th October, 1953.

#### IMPORT LICENCES FOR PRINTERS

**738. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of applications for import licences received from printers and prospective printers during the last shipping period ;
- (b) the amount of the licences applied for ;
- (c) the number of licences issued ; and
- (d) the value of licences, separately, for machinery, accessories and spare parts, printers' inks, press cameras and process accessories ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### TARIFF CLASSIFICATION FOR PRINTING AND GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY

**739. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps taken to amend the customs tariff classification to suit the printing and graphic arts industry ;
- (b) if none, the reasons therefor ;
- (c) whether this is represented on the committee to revise tariff classification, if not, the reasons therefor ; and
- (d) whether it is proposed to do so ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) Requirements of all indigenous industries are being kept in view while drafting the revised Tariff Schedule. Certain representations received from the Pakistan Association of Printing and Graphic Arts are being carefully considered. It is not possible to say at this stage what changes will be effected in the Tariff.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such Committee and an Officer on Special Duty has been appointed to undertake revision.

(d) Does not arise.

#### STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

**740. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was elected by the Parliament and the names of the members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the committee have been convened so far ?

(d) What are the reasons for not calling the meeting of the said committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

†Please see page 1009 *infra*.

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) The following five members were elected on the 31st March, 1953 :—

1. Moulavi Ebrahim Khan.
2. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer.
3. Mr. Asadullah.
4. Mr. Murtaza Raza Choudhury.
5. Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta.

(b) No.

(c) No subject on which under the rules the advice of the Committee could be asked has necessitated calling a meeting of the Committee since its election.

(d) Meetings will be called when necessary.

#### DESECRATION OF MUSLIM SHRINE IN POONA

**741. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are aware that one sacred shrine of Muslims was destroyed by Hindus in Poona ; and
- (b) if so, whether Government have lodged a protest with the Government of India ; if so, with what result ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### RETRENCHMENT OF STAFF IN EMBASSIES OF PAKISTAN

**742. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have retrenched the staff in our embassies abroad ;
- (b) if so, the number of persons retrenched from each embassy abroad, giving figures separately for officers and clerical staff with their pay scales ;
- (c) whether any non-official heads of missions have been retrenched ; if so, who they are ; and
- (d) the total savings thereby per year per embassy ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) No officer has been retrenched from any Embassy. A statement giving the required information in respect of the clerical personnel, all of whom were local recruits, is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Our Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro has been recalled, our Ambassador in Madrid has resigned and our Ambassador in Tokyo has been given another assignment. All three are non-officials.

(d) The information asked for has been given in the last column of the statement referred to in part (b).

## STATEMENT

showing

(1) The number of Clerical Personnel with their pay scales retrenched from the Embassies of Pakistan abroad and  
 (2) the Annual Savings effected thereby

Serial No.	Location of the Embassy	Number of persons re-trenched	Pay scales of the retrenched personnel (with their posts)		Total savings per year
			3	4	
1	2				5
1	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) ...	3	S 200—5—325 Cr. 3,500 fixed Cr. 5,000 fixed	Assistant Stenotypist Clerk	1 } 35,500
2	Washington (U. S. A.) ...	8	S 192—5—275 S 302—5—357 S 220—5—357	General Grade Assistant General Assistants Stenographer	5 } 2 } 1 } 70,800
3	Paris (France) ...	6	4,200 francs fixed 3,200 francs fixed	Librarian Assistant Clerks	1 } 1 } 3 } 24,500
4	Brussels (Belgium) ...	5	Rs. 498—16—565 Rs. 371—398—465 Rs. 366 fixed	Stenotypist Stenographer 1, Assistant Typists	1 } 2 } 1 } 25,800
5	The Hague (Netherlands) ...	3	Fl. 200—10—300	Receptionist	1 } 8,100
6	Bad Godesburg (West Germany) ...	3	Rs. 292/8 fixed Rs. 316/5 fixed Rs. 308/4 fixed	Clerks 2, Stenotypist 1 Typist Receptionist	1 } 1 } 1 } 11,000
7	Madrid (Spain) ...	2	Rs. 250 fixed Rs. 125 fixed	Accounts Clerk Superintendent Clerk	1 } 1 } 1 } 4,500
8	Ankara (Turkey) ...	1	Tl 350—50—500	Translator	1 } 7,800
9	Cairo (Egypt) ...	2	LE 21-27-29-30 LE 25-27-29-30	Stenographer Translator	1 } 1 } 6,600
10	Rangoon (Burma) ...	9	K 100—10—200 K 60—6—100 K 60—5—100	Assistant Clerks Stenotypist	1 } 6 } 2 } 27,700
11	Jakarta (Indonesia) ...	2	Rp 1,000 Rp 900	Cultural Assistant Clerk	1 } 1 } 6,500
12	Peking (China) ...	2	Rs. 224 fixed Rs. 860 fixed	Clerk Asstt. Translator	1 } 1 } 13,000

N.B.—No clerical personnel were retrenched from the Embassies of Pakistan in Moscow (U. S. S. R.), Baghdad (Iraq), Tehran (Iran), Tokyo (Japan) and Kabul (Afghanistan).

## OCCUPATION OF PAKISTAN TERRITORY BY INDIAN FORCES

**743. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state the mileage of Pakistani territory, if any, now in the occupation of the Indian Forces in East Bengal and the Indian Punjab ?

(b) When was it occupied ?

(c) What steps have been taken to regain it ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a), (b) & (c) The information is being collected from the Provincial Governments concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

## DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**744. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state if it is a fact that many of the displaced Government servants from India had put in about 20 to 25 years or more service there ? If so, have the Government of Pakistan given them the benefit of their past services and general provident fund ? If not, why not ?

(b) Are Government aware that the Government of India have extended all the service benefits to all such Government servants who had finally opted Pakistan but after some time migrated to India ?

(c) Are Government aware that the Governments of East Bengal and West Punjab have also decided to give the benefit of past services to all such Government servants ?

(d) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, do the Government of Pakistan also propose to do so ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative. Displaced Government servants have been given the benefit of their previous service in fixing their initial pay on appointment but not for seniority. They are paid their Provident Fund dues on receipt of necessary payment authorities from India and on re-employment are allowed to subscribe to the General Provident Fund according to the Rules. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply given to question No. 840 on 15th April, 1952, and to part (b) of question No. 21 on 9th March, 1953.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Government have no information. The matter is, however, entirely within the discretion of Provincial Governments.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

## STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

**745. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the date on which the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature to the Ministry of Commerce was elected by the Parliament and the names of the members thereof ?

(b) Is it a fact that no meetings of the committee have been convened so far ?

(c) What are the reasons for not calling the meetings of the said committee frequently ?

(d) When is it proposed to call such meetings in future ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) 18th March, 1953.

The names of the members are as follows :—

- (1) Mr. Abul Kasem Khan.
  - (2) Mr. Wahiduzzaman.
  - (3) Mr. Muhammad Abul Quasem.
  - (4) Mr P. D. Bhandara.
  - (5) Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) In April 1953 the question of holding a meeting was taken up but could not be pursued due to the change of Government.
- (d) As soon as a separate Minister for Commerce is appointed.

#### PRICE OF PAPER

**746. \*Mr. Abdul Monem Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether he is aware that there is a great shortage of paper in East Pakistan and that its price is very high ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** I am not aware of any great shortage of paper in East Pakistan or of its very high price. Paper was on O. G. L. up to the 11th August, 1952 and since then there have been considerable imports up to the end of June this year. Additional licences were issued for East Bengal in July and shipments have already started arriving. Additional licences are going to be issued shortly. There is, therefore, no risk of any serious shortage of paper in East Bengal. The prices and distribution of paper are controlled by the Government.

#### LUXURY GOODS

**747. \*Mr. P. D. Bhandara:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the steps taken to ban the import of articles of luxury and consumer goods for which substitutes are available in the country ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** In the new import policy the Government have provided for the import of capital goods and raw materials required by the industry and certain very essential consumer goods. The import of all items which are manufactured locally or of which there are insufficient stocks in the country have as a rule been banned.

#### IMPORT OF PETROL FROM IRAN

**748. \*Mr. P. D. Bhandara:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state if it is a fact that petrol and diesel oil produced by the Attock Oil Company in the Rawalpindi district is sold in the Punjab and interior at a price higher than that in Karachi and that freight charges from Karachi to the place in the interior are added by the company ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps to control the price ?

(c) Do Government propose to import oil from Iran, and have they envisaged a scheme to connect the areas in Pakistan contiguous to Iran with a pipe-line ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) to (c) The question concerns the Ministry of Industries. It has accordingly been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered† by the Honourable Minister incharge of that Ministry on 5th October, 1953.

†Please see pages 1009-1010 *infra*.

## COLD STORAGE FACILITIES ON MERCANTILE SHIPS

**749. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no cold storage arrangements on mercantile ships plying between East and West Pakistan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of such arrangements, fresh fruits, fish, vegetables and other perishable food-stuffs cannot be transported from one wing of Pakistan to the other ; and

(c) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to provide cold storage facilities on mercantile ships ; if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ; if so, when cold storage facilities are expected to be provided ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) No. R. M. S. "Aronda", the regular passenger vessel which operates on Karachi-Chittagong run on a four-weekly schedule has refrigerated space which is being utilised for the transport of fresh fruits and other cargo of perishable nature. Another passenger vessel which M/s. Pan-Islamic Steamship Co. have recently acquired has also got refrigerated space.

(c) Does not arise.

## PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE

**750. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Pakistan International Air Line has set up two offices, one in the town and the other at the airport ?

(b) If so, what is the amount spent on setting up the two offices ?

(c) Is it a fact that the said airline is intended to replace all the travel agencies ?

(d) Is it a fact that the said air line proposes to handle the chartering of all the aircrafts ?

(e) Is it a fact that Government used to charge about £60 for adults for each trip between Karachi and the United Kingdom in a chartered plane, whereas the Pakistan International Air Line will raise the fare to £120 ?

(f) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for raising the fare from £60 to £120 per adult ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 25,000 approx.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Pakistan International Airlines is expected to quote competitive rates against foreign airlines for such business.

(f) Does not arise.

## ALL-PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

**751. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether any all-Pakistan institute of social welfare and business management has been set up with the help and co-operation of business-men in Pakistan ;

(b) whether any arrangement for part-time course in business management for junior executives has been made ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) & (c) No ; because no general demand for the establishment by Government of such an institute has been expressed so far.

(b) "Organization of trade", "Business Organisation" and "Business Methods" are included in the curricula of certain educational institutions in Pakistan.

#### CORONATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

**752. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed :** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Central Government in connection with the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom ?

(b) What are the reasons for spending this money in this financial crisis ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) Rupees 4 lakhs and eighty-two thousand approximately.

(b) For so long as Pakistan is member of the Commonwealth, it has to fall in line with other sister Dominions on such occasions.

#### SHERMAN TANKS

**753. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state if it is a fact that an order for purchase of Sherman tanks was placed some time ago with one Italian agent, Mr. Kahn ?

(b) Is it a fact that he was advanced a few lakhs of rupees in foreign currency as deposit towards the deal ? If so, how much ?

(c) Has Mr. Kahn supplied the ordered tanks ?

(d) Is it a fact that he has failed in the contract and that he has refused to return the deposit ?

(e) What is the loss suffered by Government in this deal, and how much is it in terms of foreign exchange ?

(f) Was any bank guarantee obtained from Mr. Kahn before the deal ? If none, why ?

(g) What steps are being taken to recover the amount from him ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) to (g) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

#### INDIAN FILMS

**754. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Trade Chronicle*, dated the 10th May, 1953 entitled "Film Trade Blames Supply Official" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on the 1st May, 1953 the film exhibitors had threatened to go on strike and close the cinemas from 15th May, 1953, as there was no supply of films from Bharat ;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than three dozen pictures are not being released by Customs ;

(d) whether it is a fact that during the last ten months not a single Pakistani picture has been completed ; and

(e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to formulate a policy about the film industry in Pakistan, import of film from Bharat and the release of films lying at the Customs ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government did not receive intimation of any notice of strike.

(c) The Government have since decided to release 42 films out of the films detained by the Customs.

(d) No.

(e) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Press Note issued by the Government on the 21st September, 1953 on the subject.

#### PRODUCTION OF DEFENCE STORES

**755. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether the question of protection needed by industries devoted to production for defence stores, in respect of Customs tariff has been enquired into ? If so, with what result ?

(b) Is it a fact that there is a much higher duty on import of coconut oil and copra than on manufactured soap ? If so, what steps are being taken to reduce the same ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) No.

(b) Yes.

The claims of the washing soap and toilet soap industries for protection have been examined by the Tariff Commission and the Reports of the Commission on these industries are under examination.

#### INDIAN FILMS

**756. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have not yet taken a decision regarding their policy on the import of films from India ?

(b) If so, when do Government propose to take an early decision on this matter ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) No. Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the Press Note issued by the Government on the 21st September last on the subject. This contains the Government's decision with regard to the import of films from India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### NEW PLEBISCITE ADMINISTRATOR

**757. \*Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state if it is a fact that he accompanied the Prime Minister on his last visit to Delhi and met Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of India ?

(b) Is it a fact that he accompanied the Prime Minister as his adviser in the talks with the Indian Government ?

(c) Is he aware that the Indian press gave prominence to a so-called joint agreement between the two Prime Ministers about the new plebiscite administrator ?

(d) If so, were the allegations true ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. The joint press communiqué issued on August 20, 1953, after the Prime Minister's meeting made no mention of such an agreement about the new Plebiscite Administrator.

#### DISCRIMINATION IN GRANTING IMPORT LICENCES

**758. \*Mr. P. D. Bhandara:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it was decided to discriminate between Pakistani and non-Pakistani commercial establishments in Pakistan in the matter of grant of import licences ? If so, what steps have been taken to implement this decision ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** No discrimination is made between Pakistani and non-Pakistani commercial establishments in Pakistan in the matter of grant of import licences.

#### INSANITARY CONDITION IN FOWLER LINES

**758A. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news-letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 6th May, 1953, wherein it was stated that appallingly insanitary conditions are prevailing in the Fowler Lines area near Napier Barracks, Karachi ?

(b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, what measures have been taken to remove the insanitary condition in the Fowler Lines ? If no steps have been taken, why ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes. But the area in question does not come under the jurisdiction of the Karachi Cantonment Board for which Ministry of Defence are responsible.

(b) The authorities responsible have been asked to take the necessary action.

#### TEA GARDENS

**758B. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tea gardens in Pakistan and the number of workers working therein ;

(b) the number of tea gardens closed during the year 1952 and in 1953 to date ;

(c) the number of workers and office staff rendered unemployed due to this closure ;

(d) whether any alternative occupation has been found or provided for them ; if not, the reasons therefor ? and

(e) whether any subsistence allowance has been given to the workers mentioned in (c) above ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The number of producing tea gardens is 116. The number of workers employed is 75,000 approximately.

(b) Nil.

(c), (d) & (e) Do not arise.

## REVISION OF PAKISTAN TARIFF CUSTOMS SCHEDULE

**758C. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether the printing and graphic arts industry is represented on the committee to revise the Pakistan customs tariff schedule ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The required information is contained in the reply given by me to starred question No. 739.

+759—934.

## #TRANSFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## DEVELOPMENT OF POTENTIAL QUALITIES OF EXAMINEES

**281. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any training institution as recommended by the Pakistan Public Service Commission for the development of potential qualities of candidates for the examinations held by it has been opened ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** If the Honourable Member refers to training institution on the Civil side similar to the Pre-cadet schools on the Military side, his attention is invited to the reply given to question No. 48 on 23rd September, 1953. In case, however, the Hon'ble Member refers to the Commission's suggestions that special training should be given to candidates who appear in the competitive examinations, the matter has already been referred to all Provincial Governments and Universities for their consideration and they are taking appropriate steps in this direction.

## ADVANCED MARINE MECHANICS

**282. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether any institute for training personnel in advanced marine mechanics has been set up ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** No. Facilities are however, available at the workshops of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown, Karachi, and Port Trust, Karachi, for imparting workshop training in engineering to marine apprentices.

## DEPORTATION OF SEAMEN, ETC., BY U. S. A.

**283. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Pakistani seamen and other citizens deported by the United States Immigration Department to date ;
- (b) the reasons for the same ;
- (c) whether all the deported persons have been repatriated to Pakistan ;
- (d) whether Government have lodged any protest in this connection with the Government of the United States ;
- (e) if so, the results of the same ; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

<sup>†</sup>For starred questions and answers, please see pages 916 to 1011 *infra*.

<sup>‡</sup>The meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan that was fixed for the 3rd October, 1953, having been cancelled, the answers to unstarred questions meant for that day, were, in pursuance of the convention, laid on the Table of the House today.—*Ed. of Deb.*

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** The question concerns the Honourable Minister for Labour and will be answered by him.

#### DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

**284. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state the number of persons enjoying diplomatic immunity in Pakistan countrywise?

(b) How many of them are not directly associated with foreign embassies but are on special invitation by Government for specific purposes countrywise?

(c) Have there been any instances of misuse of such immunity in 1951, 1952 and 1953, to date?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Total number of persons enjoying diplomatic immunity in Pakistan is 467, out of which 193 are diplomatic officials of the Foreign Missions in Pakistan and 274 are members of their families including wives and children. A statement showing the countrywise distribution of these persons is laid on the Table.

(b) There are no such persons enjoying diplomatic immunity in Pakistan.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

**Statement showing countrywise distribution of persons enjoying diplomatic immunities in Pakistan**

Serial No.	Name of the country					No. of Diplomats	No. of Diplomats' family members (wife and children) in Pakistan	Total
1	2	3	4	5				
1. Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	7	27	34
2. Australia	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
3. Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Burma	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
6. Canada	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
7. Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8. Chile	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

1	2	3	4	5
9. China ...	...	8	6	14
10. Czechoslovakia ...	...	3	2	5
11. Denmark ...	...	2	...	2
12. Egypt ...	...	2	2	4
13. Finland ...	...	1	...	1
14. France ...	...	6	15	21
15. Germany ...	...	8	10	18
16. Holy See ...	...	2	...	2
17. India (including offices at Dacca and Lahore) ...	...	21	24	45
18. Indonesia ...	...	5	18	23
19. Iran ...	...	4	5	9
20. Iraq ...	...	2	4	6
21. Italy ...	...	3	1	4
22. Japan ...	...	9	18	27
23. Jordon ...	...	1	...	1
24. Lebanon ...	...	2	4	6
25. Netherlands ...	...	3	1	4
26. Norway ...	...	2	...	2
27. Philippines ...	...	2	4	6
28. Portugal ...	...	1	1	2
29. Saudi Arabia ...	...	2	17	19
30. Spain ...	...	2	2	4
31. Sweden ...	...	2	...	2
32. Switzerland ...	...	1	1	2
33. Syria ...	...	2	5	7
34. Turkey ...	...	5	5	10
35. United Kingdom (including Deputy High Commissions at Peshawar, Lahore and Dacca). ...	33	32	65	
36. Russia ...	...	10	10	20
37. America ...	...	23	37	60
38. Yugoslavia ...	...	2	4	6
Total ...	193	274	467	

**285. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of all varieties of liquors, spirits and wines imported into Pakistan in 1951, 1952 and 1953, to date ;

(b) the quantity and value of the same, produced in Pakistan during the same period ;

(c) whether there has been any net increase in imports of the above material recently ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) A statement showing the quantity and value of liquors, spirits and wines imported into Pakistan each year from 1950-51 to 1952-53 is enclosed.

(b) The quantity of liquors, beer, etc., produced in Pakistan during the years 1950-51 and 1952 was :—

		1950	1951	1952
		'000 gallons	'000 gallons	'000 gallons
Liquors ...	...	...	11	27
Beer ...	...	...	83	59
		Total	94	86
				203

Information about the value of liquors and beer, etc., produced in Pakistan is not available.

(c) The value of imports of all varieties of liquors into Pakistan has declined from Rs. 25 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 17 lakhs in 1952-53.

(d) The question does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

##### Imports of Liquors into Pakistan on Private Account

1950-51 July 1950—June 1951	1951-1952 July 1951—June 1952	1952-1953 July 1952—June 1953
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	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thousand gallons	Rupees lakhs	Thousand gallons	Rupees lakhs	Thousand gallons	Rupees lakhs
<i>Liquors</i>						
Ale, beer, stout and porter and cider.	255	11	262	11	196	7
<i>Spirits</i>						
Brandy	...	15	3	11	1	5
Gin	...	5	1	7	1	6
Whisky	...	36	8	33	9	3
Other spirits n.e.s.	...	3	1	3	1	1
Wines ...	...	9	2	10	2	8
Total	...	323	26	326	25	241
						17

## EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS

**286. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any cases since the 14th August, 1947, in which foreign Governments have extradited any criminals from their countries to Pakistan ; and

(b) the proportion of criminals extradited from Pakistan to foreign countries and *vice versa* since the 14th August, 1947 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Interior and will be answered† by the Honourable Minister for Interior on 5th October, 1953.

## JOINT TOURS OF MINORITIES MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

**287. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether the Ministers for Minorities of Pakistan and India have made any joint tours of East and West Bengal since 1952 ?

(b) If so, what areas did they visit, for how long and what was the purpose of such tours ?

(c) Has the Pakistan Minister for Minorities submitted any report to Government ? If so, will he kindly place a copy thereof on the Table of the House ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Not since 1952.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

**288. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the value of imports from India in 1953, to date ;

(b) the value of exports to India during the corresponding period ; and

(c) the main items of export and import from India ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The total value of Pakistan's imports on private and Government accounts from India during the period January to July, 1953, amounted to Rs. 3.07 crores.

(b) The total value of Pakistan's exports on private and Government accounts to India during the period January to July, 1953, amounted to Rs. 6.86 crores.

(c) The main articles imported into Pakistan from India were :

Chemicals, coal and coke, drugs and medicines, dyes and colours, hardware (excluding cutlery), leather and leather manufactures, machinery, oil, vegetables (non-essential), provisions and oilman's stores, seeds, soaps, spices, cotton piecegoods, jute manufactures, tobacco unmanufactured and tobacco manufactures.

The main articles exported from Pakistan to India were :

Raw Jute, raw hides, and skins, cotton-seeds, fish, fruits and vegetables, rice and live animals.

†Please see page 1029 *infra*.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR JUTE

**289. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the extent and nature of the substitutes that have replaced the export of Pakistan raw jute and jute goods to foreign countries during recent years ?

(b) What was the maximum amount of export duty imposed on jute per bale and how far has the rate been reduced ?

(c) Has Pakistan been benefited by such reduction in export duty ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The main substitutes of jute are cotton, paper and kenaf. The trend to replace jute and burlap in the U. S. A. and other countries began during the Second World War, when sources of supplies were cut off and stocks were seriously curtailed. In the circumstances prices of raw jute shot up to unreasonable proportion and jute and its manufactures lost some of their traditional markets. Even now experiments on new materials are being conducted to supplant jute and its products. As to the extent to which these substitutes have replaced the supply of raw jute and jute goods, cotton has steadily lost ground since 1943 and has receded not only from its wartime peaks but has fallen significantly below pre-war consumption levels both in yardage as well as in its share of the bag market. Paper on the other hand has forged ahead, but this has largely been an artificially forced growth fostered by official support when jute was in scarce supply. Paper suffers from disadvantages such as low re-use value and liability to burst. As regards kenaf, in quality jute is still preferred in the countries where kenaf is most talked of. The cost of production of kenaf is very high as compared to jute and its production on a large scale is also doubtful. During the last two years jute was available in ample quantities at reasonable prices and has already regained much of the ground lost by it.

(b) The maximum export duty on jute was imposed with effect from 1st November, 1951, at the rate of—

(i) Rs. 10 per bale on cuttings,

(ii) Rs. 35 per bale on all other categories of jute.

The export duty has been reduced with effect from 1st July, 1952 to—

(i) Rs. 5 per bale on cuttings and habbi jabbis,

(ii) Rs. 15 per bale on all other descriptions.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

## FIREWORKS

**290. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce to pleased to state the value and quantity of fireworks imported in Pakistan in 1951 and 1952 ?

(b) What were the countries from which these were imported ?

(c) Do Government propose to ban the import of the same ?

(d) If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The value of fireworks imported into Pakistan on private account during 1951 and 1952 amounted to Rs. 7,665 and Rs. 3,932 respectively.

The quantity of fireworks imported during 1951 was 4,963 lbs. as compared to 224 lbs. in 1952.

- (b) The fireworks were imported from Hungary, the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlement.  
 (c) Yes.  
 (d) The question does not arise.

#### PAKISTAN ENCLAVES

**291. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether there are some Pakistan enclaves surrounded by West Bengal territories ?

- (b) What is their number, area and population ?  
 (c) How are law and order, communications, supplies being maintained there ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) There are 95 enclaves ; their area is 19.202 sq. miles and the population 11,700.

(c) The Government of East Bengal who are responsible for the administration of these enclaves, communications and supplies, experienced difficulties which have been considerably reduced by the recent travel and transit facilities agreed to between the two countries on reciprocal basis.

#### MILITARY CAMPS

**292. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state the number of military camps constructed during the last war in the territory which now forms part of Pakistan ?

(b) How many were totally and how many partially dismantled and how many are still intact ?

(c) Do Government propose to dismantle the remaining ones ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a), (b) & (c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

#### MACHINERIES AND VEHICLES

**293. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the value of machinery and tools imported from the United Kingdom in 1952 ?

(b) What kinds of machines have been imported and how many of them have reached their destinations in Pakistan ?

(c) How many of such machines are meant for the installation of new factories and how many are for replacement ?

(d) What is the number and value of vehicles imported from the United Kingdom in 1952 and for what provinces ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The total value machinery and tools imported into Pakistan from the United Kingdom in 1952 amounted to Rs. 9.86 crores.

(b) The various types of machines which been imported are—  
 Prime movers :—

Steam engines.

Oil engines.

Railway locomotive engines.

Electric machinery :—

Control and switch-gear.

Generators, alternators, dynamos,

Motors

Transformers.

Turbo-generating sets, etc.

Machinery not being prime movers of electrical :—

Aerated-water making.

Boilers.

Boot and shoe manufacturing.

Leather tanning and curing.

Oil crushing and refining.

Paper mill.

Saw mill

Sugar.

Tea.

Printing and lithographing.

Agricultural (including tractors, etc.).

Mining.

Pumping.

Flour mill.

Rice mill.

Sewing machines.

Textile machinery :—

Cotton :—

Bleaching and dyeing.

Printing.

Spinning.

Weaving.

Other sorts.

Shuttles machines :—

Wool.

Jute.

Other sorts of textile machinery.

Machinery not specified.

All these machines are understood to have reached their destination.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) The number of various types of vehicles imported from the United Kingdom into Pakistan in 1952 was 143,204 of which 37,779 were imported into East Pakistan and 1,05,425 into West Pakistan. The total value of these vehicles amounted to Rs. 2.62 crores, of which the value of vehicles imported into East Pakistan amounted to Rs. 45 lakhs and those imported into West Pakistan to Rs. 2.17 crores. Information about the number of vehicles imported by each Province in West Pakistan is not available.

**294. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coffee generally required for internal consumption ; and

(b) the quantity imported from 1949 to 1953 to date, separately, and the names of countries from which it was imported ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Since no coffee is grown in Pakistan the country consumes what it imports from abroad.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

The quantity imported into Pakistan from different countries during 1949 to 1953 (January—June) was :—

Countries						Quantity 'cwt'.
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (January— June)	
Indian Republic	...	...	...	880	...	430
United Kingdom	...	...	...	52	66	196
South Africa	...	...	...	18	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	4	...
West Africa Br.	...	...	...	...	62	58
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	1	...
U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	4	15
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	10
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	5
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	950	66	697	2,081	314

#### AIRCRAFTS AND PARTS

**295. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state the value of aircrafts and parts thereof imported into Pakistan on Government and private accounts, separately, from 1949 to 1953, to date, the names of the countries from which imported and the names of the agencies ?

(b) Has there been any agreement with any of the countries from which the same have been imported in the above period ?

(c) If so, what are the terms of such an agreement, and how far has advantage been taken of the same ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information regarding the aircraft and parts imported for the Royal Pakistan Air Force. As regards civil aircraft the details are furnished below :—

(i) 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51	...	...	...	Nil
				Rs.
1951-52	...	...	...	61,370

  

1952-53	...	...	...	1,94,694
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These were imported on Government account through our High Commissioner in U. K.

(ii) Value of stores imported on private accounts are not readily available.

(b) There is no such agreement with any country.

(c) Does not arise.

#### ISRAEL

**296. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having diplomatic relations with Israel ;

(b) whether any Pakistanis have left Pakistan for permanent settlement in Israel ; if so, the number thereof ; and

(c) whether any Pakistanis, who went to Israel for permanent settlement, have come back ; if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### GERM WARFARE

**297. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether the report of the International Scientific Commission which investigated into the charges of germwarfare in Korea has been brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan ?

(b) What are the recommendations of the International Scientific Commission ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) No Scientific Commission has been appointed for the purpose by any recognised International Organization. A report prepared by some scientists belonging to different countries on the alleged use of bacteriological warfare in Korea was received.

(b) None.

#### CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

**298. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether any reports have been submitted to Government by cultural delegations sent abroad in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 ; if so, whether any suggestions or recommendations have been made therein for improving Pakistan's relations with the countries ?

(b) What was the expenditure incurred by Government on these delegations in the above three years, separately, and what is the budgeted amount under the same head earmarked for the current financial year?

(c) Has any action been taken by Government to implement any of the suggestions or recommendations made in the reports?

(d) Will Government lay copies of the reports on the Table of the House?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** The question concerns the Honourable Minister of Education and has been transferred to his Ministry.

#### TRAINING IN AIR FORCE

**299. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the qualifications required of a candidate for joining the Air Force ;

(b) the number of institutions where training in flying is imparted, and their location ; and

(c) the number of candidates sent abroad for training in flying each year ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) (i) For Commissioned Officers.

Branch				Minimum academic qualifications
G. D. Branch (Aircrew)	...	...	...	... Matriculation or equivalent.
Maint/Tech. (Br.) (Aircrew)	...	...	...	... Degree in Engineering, M.A. in Applied Mathematics, M.Sc. in Physics.
Maint/Equip. (Branch)	...	...	...	... Degree from any recognised University.
SD/Admin/Accts.	...	...	...	... Degree from any University or equivalent qualifications with appropriate experience.
SD/Education	...	...	...	... M.A. in any subject or M.Sc. or Degree in Engineering or B.A./B.Sc./B.T. or O.T. with teaching experience.
<i>(ii) Other Ranks/Airmen</i>				
Group I to IV	...	...	...	... Matriculation or equivalent.
Group V	...	...	...	... Middle Standard.

(b) The flying training in the R.P.A.F. is carried out in five University Air Squadrons at Dacca, Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar ; R. P. A. F. College, Risalpur and R. P. A. F. Conversion School, Mauripur.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information called for.

**"FLEET REQUIREMENT UNIT"**

**300. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a "fleet requirement unit" which would form the nucleus of a "fleet air arm" for the Pakistan Navy?

(b) If so, what is the nature and scope of the proposal?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) & (b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

**RELIEF WORK IN FAMINE AREAS**

**301. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether military personnel were deputed for relief work in famine devastated or any such areas in Pakistan since 1948? If so, when and at what places?

(b) What was the nature of the work executed by them?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Yes. During Sind Floods in 1948; Punjab Floods in 1948, 1949 and 1950; East Pakistan Floods in 1950 and 1951.

(b) The Army rendered help by undertaking repairs of breaches in canals, railway lines and roads; constructing diversions for water; rescuing flood stricken population and supplying food to them.

**DEPARTMENTAL PROMOTION COMMITTEES**

**302. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the functions and powers of a Departmental Promotion Committee;

(b) the number of review petitions received so far by the Cabinet Secretariat against the decisions of a Departmental Promotion Committee; and

(c) the number of such petitions disposed of so far and the results thereof?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Departmental Promotion Committees have been set up in Ministries to make recommendations regarding promotions to posts which are filled by selection and which do not come within the scope of the Selection Board. Their scope includes promotions within Class I, from Class II to Class I and within Class II. The Committees are required to follow the method of maintaining lists of persons fit for promotion and determining the order in which promotions should be made.

(b) No review petitions as such lie to the Cabinet Secretariat. The Departmental Promotion Committees make recommendations to the authorities competent to make the appointments and any appeals against the orders of the competent authority lie to the appellate authorities laid down in the Classification Rules.

(c) Does not arise.

**PAKISTAN NATIONALS IN MALAYA**

**303. Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Pakistani nationals living at present in Malaya including Singapore;

(b) whether there are any restrictions on the purchase of immoveable property by them there ; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of Pakistan have made any representations to the Government of Malaya in the matter ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) & (b) The information is being collected.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF PAKISTAN IN PERSIAN GULF AREA

**304. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any representatives of the Government of Pakistan in the Persian Gulf areas ;

(b) whether such representatives went on tour of the oil field region to study the conditions of Pakistani nationals there ;

(c) if so, whether they have submitted any report to Government ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to place a copy thereof on the Table of the House ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) Yes, in Iraq.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

#### PASSPORTS

**305. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passports issued by the Government of Pakistan to persons visiting India after the introduction of the passport system, to date ; and

(b) the number of Indian nationals visited Pakistan during the same period ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan :** (a) & (b) It is regretted that this information is not readily available and the time and labour involved in collecting the same will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

#### IMPORT LICENCES FOR GLASSWARE

**306. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the number of import licences for glassware granted during the year 1952 and January to 30th June, 1953, and the names of the countries from which these were imported ;

(b) the total value and the quantity thereof imported during the same period ; and

(c) the quantity of glassware not imported under these licences ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The number of importers to whom licences for glassware were issued during 1952 is 650. No licences were issued during January—June this year. Single-country licences were issued for Japan, France, West Germany, Hungary and Poland, according to our trade agreements, with these countries, and general licences were issued for the entire Non-American Account Area.

(b) Statistics of quantities imported are not available. The total value of imports was :—

	Rs.
1952      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	34,70,228
1953—(January—June)      ...      ...      ...	16,03,844

(c) No statistics of wastage of licences of individual items are maintained, but it is generally of the order of 10—15 per cent.

#### EXPORT OF FRUITS

**307. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of Pakistani fruits increased in 1952-53 as compared with that in 1951-52 ;

(b) the main varieties of fruits exported ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme under consideration for developing the export trade in fruits ; if so, the details thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The total value of Pakistan's exports of fruit, fresh and dried, etc., declined from Rs. 94 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 84 lakhs in 1952-53.

(b) Information about the exports according to main varieties of fruits is not available from the statistical records.

(c) There is no particular scheme for developing the export trade in fruits. Fresh and dry fruits have already been placed on export O.G.L. and measures for further expansion of exports are under examination.

#### EXPORT OF FRUITS

**308. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of films imported from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and India during each of the last four years, giving figures separately for each country ?

(b) How many Pakistani films were exported during each of these years to each of these countries ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

## STATEMENT

(a) Information regarding the total number of films imported from each country is not available but the total length of films imported into Pakistan from U. K., U. S. A. and India during the last four years was :—

(000 ft.)

Year							U.K.	U.S.A.	India
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	117	3,760
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	1,444	342
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	2,702	679
1953 (January—June)	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	39	1

(b) Statistical records of exports by sea do not show films separately. Exports of films to the Indian Republic during the calendar years were as follows :—

			Value Rs.	Quantity
1950	...	...	...	...
1951	...	...	...	69      140 lbs. 1,100 ft. and one print (full film).
1952	...	...	...	Nil      Nil
1953 (January—June)	...	...	...	Nil      Nil

## TRADE TREATIES

**309. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the names of the countries with which any trade treaties have been signed by the Government of Pakistan up to the 30th June, 1953?

(b) Which of these trade treaties are in regard to specific commodity or commodities and which of these are general trade agreements affecting all articles of import or export from or to any such country?

(c) How many of such trade treaties are in the nature of barter, and how many of them require the balance of trade as between these countries to be settled by the transfer for bullion or otherwise??

(d) Do any of these treaties require any degree of preference to be shown in the matter of customs as against the other treaty-making countries?

(e) If so, what is the degree of such preference? What are the countries to which such preference is shown and why?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) With the exception of the trade agreement concluded with the United Kingdom which deals with preferences, all the trade agreements concluded are in regard to specific commodities. No agreement cover all articles of import from or export to the country concerned.

(c) Only one barter agreement was concluded with the U.S.S.R. at Government level. Under all other agreements payments for imports and exports are to be settled in sterling ultimately.

(d) The trade agreement concluded with the United Kingdom in April, 1951, was a revision of the pre-partition agreement between the U.K. and the Government of India. The new agreement reduced the preferences enjoyed by U. K. goods under the previous one.

(e) The countries mentioned in this agreement are the U. K., Ceylon, and British Colonies. As regards the degree of preferences and reasons therefor, attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the speeches made by the then Hon'ble Minister of Commerce in the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) on the 2nd and the 10th April, 1951.

### STATEMENT

Trade Agreements with the following countries have been concluded since the establishment of Pakistan :—

1947.

None.

1948.

1. Japan (Hasnie-Eaton Agreement)..
2. Czechoslovakia.
3. India.

1949.

4. Federal Republic of Germany.
5. Czechoslovakia.
6. Egypt.
7. Poland.
8. India.
9. France.
10. Japan.

1950.

11. Italy.
12. Poland.
13. Switzerland.
14. Austria.
15. Egypt.
16. India.
17. Japan.
18. Federal Republic of Germany.
19. Hungary.
20. Spain.

1951.

21. France.
22. Belgium.
23. Ceylon.
24. Iraq.
25. India.
26. Australia.
27. Italy.
28. Japan.
29. Norway.
30. U. K. (regarding Preferences).

1952.

31. Austria.
32. Spain.
33. Federal Republic of Germany.
34. Hungary.
35. Poland.
36. Czechoslovakia.
37. France.
38. India.
39. U. S. S. R. (Barter Contract).

1953.

40. France.
41. Italy.
42. Japan.
43. India.
44. Indonesia.
45. China.

#### CONFERENCES

**310. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of conferences held during the current financial year in which the Chief Ministers of each province and Governor were invited ?

(b) What were the subjects discussed, and what were the agreements thereon or results achieved therefrom ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Three such conferences were held but all Governors|Chief Ministers were not invited to each conference.

(b) Subjects of common interest were discussed but it is regretted that details cannot be furnished as it would not be in the public interest.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY

**311. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether any anthropological survey of personnel of the Pakistan army has so far been undertaken ?

- (b) If so, by whom, and for what purposes ?
- (c) What are the results thereof ?
- (d) What was the total expenditure on the same ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the negative.

- (b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

#### PAKISTANIS REGISTERED AS CEYLONSE

**312. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state the number of Pakistanis registered as Ceylonese citizens after the coming into force of the Pakistan Citizenship Act ?

- (b) What was the total number of applications ?
- (c) How many have been rejected ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a), (b) & (c) Very few Pakistanis have applied to become citizens of Ceylon. According to our information about 25 Pakistanis have so far been accorded citizenship of Ceylon, but exact figures are not available because the Government of Ceylon do not keep a separate record for India and Pakistan in respect of applicants desiring Ceylonese citizenship.

**313. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Pakistanis resident in Ceylon ;

(b) whether the Government of Ceylon have given Ceylonese citizenship rights to those of Pakistan origin who had settled in Ceylon before the establishment of Pakistan ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Ceylon Government ; if so, the results thereof ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) 2,500.

(b) Persons of Pakistan origin in Ceylon, like those of Indian origin there, have to apply for Ceylonese citizenship in accordance with the Ceylon Citizenship Act. Out of the applicants of Pakistani origin who have been given Ceylonese citizenship, some may have been settled in Ceylon before the establishment of Pakistan. Exact information is not available.

(c) No. The Government have not considered this necessary.

#### TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**314. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be pleased to state whether Pakistan has signed any treaties with foreign countries ?

(b) If so, what are the names of the countries ?

(c) What are the terms of the treaties with various countries ?

(d) Have the treaties been ratified by the Government of Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan:** (a) Answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Pakistan has entered into Treaties of Friendship with 11 countries viz. Iran, Iraq, Syria, Philippines, Indonesia, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Burma and the Lebanon. Pakistan is also one of the signatories to the Peace Treaty with Japan.

(c) Statement setting out the terms of the treaties is laid on the Table.

(d) Answer is in the affirmative.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Terms of Treaties of Friendship*

##### SUMMARY

The terms of all the Treaties of Friendship are almost identical and are broadly as follows :—

- (1) Peace to be maintained and strengthened and independence of each other to be respected.
- (2) Diplomatic and Consular relations to be maintained and internationally recognised privileges and immunities to be accorded to the duly accredited representatives of each other.
- (3) All differences to be settled peacefully through diplomatic channels, failing which they should be settled through the agency of the United Nations.
- (4) Agreements to be concluded relating to consular services, trade, customs, cultural relations, communications civil aviation, extradition of criminals, etc.

- (5) The nationals of each other to be permitted on reciprocal basis to acquire, possess and dispose of movable and immovable property, to trade, to reside and to engage in trade, industry, etc., subject to the constitution, laws and regulations in force in the country. The nations to be given protection and security of their persons and property and in regard to all other judicial, administrative and other legal proceedings.
- 

*Terms of Japanese Peace Treaty (Summary)*

**PEACE**

1. The state of war between Japan and each of the Allied Powers is terminated as from the date on which the present Treaty comes into force between Japan and the Allied Power concerned, as provided for in Article 23.

**TERRITORY**

2. (a) Japan recognises the independence of Korea.  
 (b) Japan renounces all claims to Formosa and Pescadores.  
 (c) Japan renounces all claims to Kurile Island and to that portion of Sakhalin and the adjacent islands over which she acquired sovereignty as a consequence of the treaty of Portsmouth.  
 (d) Japan renounces all claims in connection with the League of Nations Mandate System.  
 (e) Japan accepts the action of the Security Council extending the Trusteeship system to Pacific Islands formerly under Japanese mandate.  
 (f) Japan renounces all claims to any part of the Antarctic area, to Spratly Island and to the Paracel Islands.
3. Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to the United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole administering authority, Nansei Shoto south of 29° north latitude, Nanpo Shoto south of Sofu Gan and Parece Vela and Marcus Island.

4. The disposition of property of Japan and of its nationals in the areas referred to in Article 2, and their claims, including debts, against the authority presently administering such areas and the residents (including juridical persons) thereof, and the disposition in Japan of property of such authorities and residents and of claims, including debts, of such authorities and residents against Japan and its nationals, shall be subject to special arrangements between Japan and such authorities.

**SECURITY**

5. Japan accepts the obligations set forth in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.

6. The Allied Powers for their part recognize that Japan as a sovereign nation possesses the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence referred to in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and that Japan may voluntarily enter into collective security arrangements.

7. All occupation forces of the Allied Powers shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and in any case not later than 90 days thereafter.

**POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLAUSES**

8. Each of the Allied Powers, within one year after the present Treaty has come into force between it and Japan will notify Japan which of its pre-war bilateral treaties or conventions with Japan it wishes to continue in force or revive, and any treaties or conventions so notified shall continue in force or be revived subject only to such amendments as may be necessary to ensure conformity with the present Treaty.

9. Japan will recognise the full force of all treaties now or hereafter concluded by the Allied Powers for terminating the state of war initiated on September 1, 1939, as well as any other arrangements by the Allied Powers for or in connection with the restoration of peace.

10. Japan renounces all such rights and interests as it may derive from being a signatory Power of the Conventions of St. Germain-en-Laye of September 10, 1919, and the Straits Agreement of Montreux of July 20, 1936, and from Article 16 of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey signed at Lausanne on July 24, 1923.

11. Japan will enter promptly into negotiations with the Allied Powers so desiring for the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements providing for the regulation or limitation of fishing and the conservation and development of fisheries on the high seas.

12. Japan renounces all special rights and interests in China, including all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final Protocol signed at Peking on September 7, 1901.

13. Japan accepts the judgments of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and of other Allied War Crimes Courts both within and outside Japan, and will carry out the sentences imposed thereby upon Japanese nationals imprisoned in Japan.

14. Japan declares its readiness promptly to enter into negotiations for the conclusion with each of the Allied Powers of treaties or agreements to place their trading, maritime and other commercial relations on a stable and friendly basis.

15. Japan will enter into negotiations with any of the Allied Powers, promptly upon the request of such Power or Powers, for the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements relating to international civil air transport.

#### CLAIMS AND PROPERTY

16. It is recognized that Japan should pay reparations to the Allied Powers for the damage and suffering caused by it during the war. Nevertheless it is also recognised that the resources of Japan are not presently sufficient, if it is to maintain a viable economy, to make complete reparation for all such damage and suffering and at the same time meet its other obligations. Japan will promptly enter into negotiations with Allied Powers so desiring, whose present territories were occupied by Japanese forces and damaged by Japan, with a view to assisting to compensate those countries for the cost of repairing the damage done, by making available the services of the Japanese people in production, salvaging and other work for the Allied Powers in question.

17. The Allied Powers agree to deal with Japanese trade marks and literary and artistic property rights on a basis as favourable to Japan as circumstances ruling in each country will permit.

18. Except as otherwise provided in the present Treaty, the Allied Powers waive all reparations claims of the Allied Powers, other claims of the Allied Powers and their nationals arising out of any actions taken by Japan and its nationals in the course of the prosecution of the war, and claims of the Allied Powers for direct military costs of occupation.

19. Upon application made within nine months of the coming into force of the present Treaty between Japan and the Allied Power concerned, Japan will, within six months of the date of such application, return the property, tangible, and intangible and all rights or interests of any kind in Japan of each Allied Power and its nationals which was within Japan at any time between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945, unless the owner has freely disposed thereof without duress or fraud.

20. As an expression of its desire to indemnify those members of the armed forces of the Allied Powers who suffered undue hardships while prisoners of war of Japan, Japan will transfer its assets and those of its nationals in countries which were neutral during the war or which were at war with any of the allied powers, or at its option, the equivalent of such assets, to the international committee of the Red Cross which shall liquidate such assets and distribute the resultant fund to appropriate national agencies for the benefit of former prisoners of war and their families on such basis as it may determine to be equitable.

21. Japan affirms its liability for the pre-war external debt.

22. Japan waives all claims of Japan and its nationals against the Allied Powers and their nationals arising out of the War or out of actions taken because of the existence of a state of war, and waives all claims arising from the presence, operations or actions of forces or authorities of any of the Allied Powers in Japanese territory prior to the coming into force of the present Treaty.

#### SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

23. Japan accepts the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

#### FINAL CLAUSES

24. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the States which signed it, including Japan, and will come into force for all the States which have then ratified it,

when the Instruments of Ratification have been deposited by Japan and by a majority, including the United States of America as the principal occupying Power, of the following States, viz., Australia, Canada, Ceylon, France, Indonesia, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

25. Japan will be prepared to conclude with any State which signed or adhered to the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942, and which is at war with Japan or with any State which previously formed a part of the territory of a State named in Article 23, which is not a signatory of the present Treaty, a bilateral Treaty of Peace on the same or substantially the same terms as are provided for in the present Treaty.

#### CIVILIAN AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS

**315. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civilian and military contractors in the military canteens in Pakistan ; and

(b) the terms and conditions of contracts for military canteens ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) 150. All contractors are civilians.

(b) The canteen contractor obtains stores on cash payment from the Canteen's Stores Department at wholesale rates and sells at retail rate which are both fixed by the General Manager, Canteen's Stores Department with the approval of Quartermaster General, General Headquarters. There are no other special terms and conditions for the employment of Canteen contractors.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES

**316. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of insurance companies taken over by Government during the period 15th August, 1947 to the 31st December, 1952 ?

(b) What were the causes of such taking over ?

(c) Who manages the affairs of the companies after the take over ?

(d) How much money are Government spending on managing these companies ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) None.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

#### SWEEPERS EMPLOYED BY CANTONMENT BOARDS

**317. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sweepers employed by the cantonment boards, enjoying the benefit of provident fund, old age pension, gratuity, sick leave and other facilities provided to class IV Government servants ; and

(b) whether any dearness allowance is paid to them ; if so, how much ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) Not readily available.

Those in permanent employ and drawing pay at Rs. 20 per mensem and above are entitled to contribute to Provident Fund. The Boards may grant gratuity to those who do not contribute to Provident Fund. They are entitled to sick leave but not pension. According to the Rules, Cantonment servants are entitled to the benefit of the contributory Provident Fund, gratuity or Compensatory Allowance in case of servants being injured or killed in the execution of duties.

(b) Dearness allowance is paid according to provincial Government rates.

## HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY OFFICE

**318. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a hydrographic survey office in Pakistan in the near future ?

(b) If so, where and when ? If not, why not ?

(c) Have the plans and estimates for this office been worked out ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) In Karachi. This proposal will be considered in the next financial year, if funds are available.

(c) The plans and estimates of this office are under preparation.

## TEXTILE MACHINERY

**319. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a mission representing textile mills in Pakistan toured Japan for purchasing textile machinery ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** The question concerns the Ministry of Industries. It has accordingly been transferred to that Ministry and will be answered<sup>†</sup> by the Hon'ble Minister incharge of that Ministry on 5th October, 1953.

## UNIT MESSES

**320. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state the rules regarding the running of unit messes of soldiers ?

(b) Are there unit committees for running these messes ?

(c) Is any representation given to soldiers on these committees ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) There are no specific rules laid down for other ranks' messes. These messes are run as private enterprises and procedure for running them (*lungars*) is laid down in the Units Standing Orders.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Normally Quartermaster Havildars of each sub-unit are members of the Committee.

## LIGHT-HOUSES AND FOG SIGNALS

**321. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of light-houses and fog signals in Pakistan ;

(b) the number which are electrified and gas-lighted, separately ;

(c) the number which are installed with radio beacon ; and

(d) the plan for installing electric and radio beacons in light-houses during the year 1953-54 ?

<sup>†</sup>Please see page 1029 *infra*.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) Eight lighthouses and one fog signal ;  
 (b) All are gas-lighted ;  
 (c) None.

(d) The question of providing improved lighting facilities on the coast of Pakistan is under consideration but in view of financial stringency it is not likely that any substantial progress will be made in 1953-54.

#### COASTAL TRADE

**322. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the total amount of cargo and the total number of passengers carried by the coastal shipping trade of Pakistan, the total amount of freight and the total amount of passage money earned therefrom during the year 1952 ?

(b) What is the total quantity of cargo and the total number of passengers carried during 1952 by the overseas shipping trade of Pakistan, the total amount of the freight and the total amount of passage money earned therefrom ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### TRADES IN PAKISTAN

**323. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state whether Government propose to initiate legislation with powers to make survey and call for statistics in respect of trades in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** The Government do not propose to introduce any legislation for making a survey of trades in Pakistan at this stage as the results would not be commensurate with the labour involved.

#### ARTIFICIAL RAIL

**324. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experiment in the production of artificial rain has been made in Pakistan to date ;

(b) if so, the result of the same ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a) Yes.

(b) Results are under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS

**324A. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Commerce be pleased to state the number of industrial and commercial corporations operating in Pakistan, giving full details thereof ?

(b) What is their total investment in rupee value ?

(c) What is the amount of profit received by British and American companies in 1951-52, 1952-53 and the first half of 1953-54 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali :** (a), (b) & (c) Necessary information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

325—369.

## †TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## SMUGGLING OF PAKISTANI RUPEES TO INDIA

**759. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a front page news item published in the *Evening Star*, dated the 8th May, 1953, entitled "Rs. Five Lakhs Worth of Cash spirited to Bharat"?

(b) Is it a fact that Messrs. Baluchistan Trading Corporation have illegally transferred Rs. 50,00,000 to Bharat?

(c) Has any investigation been made by the Police in the matter?

(d) If so, what are the findings of the investigation and what action has been taken against the firm?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) Yes.

(b) No. A sum of rupees two lakhs was transferred to India and vice versa through Hindus.

(c) Yes.

(d) The findings of the Police investigation are that the case is fit for trial in a court of Law under the Foreign Exchange Regulation. Preliminaries in this regard are being completed.

## POISONOUS CHEMICALS FOR CULTIVATION

**760. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a scheme for the chemical treatment of paddy and jowar seeds to be sown in West Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the seeds will be treated with poisonous chemicals which are also poisonous to human beings and cattle;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any scheme whereby the cultivators will be given special training for the treatment of seeds and handling them properly to avoid loss of life; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and when this scheme will be implemented?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) The chemical used is organic mercurial compound which is injurious to human beings and cattle if mishandled or eaten.

(c) Proper precautions were taken and the cultivators were instructed how to handle the treated seed.

(d) Does not arise.

## HELICOPTER CRASH

**761. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a helicopter lent to the Punjab Government for agricultural work crashed in a river between Lahore and Rawalpindi in March, 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that the occupants of the helicopter managed to escape unhurt;

†The meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan that was fixed for the 5th October, 1953, having been cancelled, the answers to unstarred questions meant for that day, were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the Table of the House today.—Ed. of Deb.

(c) whether it is a fact that fuselage of the plane has not so far been located nor salvaged ; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether any enquiry committee has been set up to investigate into the matter ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) An official investigation was carried out by the Civil Aviation Department.

#### KARACHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

**762. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 14th May, 1953, under the heading "Karachi Improvement Trust" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the plots of land to be allotted by the Karachi Improvement Trust will be of at least 600 sq. yards ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rates fixed by the Karachi Improvement Trust for the plots vary from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 13-8-0 per sq. yard ;

(d) whether the scheme of the Karachi Improvement Trust is in accordance with the approved policy of Government for rehabilitation of refugees ; and

(e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether the Karachi Improvement Trust have any scheme whereby refugees with lesser income can purchase smaller plots of land ; if not, the steps Government propose to take to ask the Karachi Improvement Trust to modify their scheme so that poor refugees may also purchase the plots of land in the area concerned ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a), (b) & (c) Yes, this is true in the case of Karachi Improvement Trust's scheme for Malir Road Town Expansion.

(d) & (e) Schemes for rehabilitation of refugees are being undertaken by Government and not by the Karachi Improvement Trust, who have to frame the schemes without any subsidy. These schemes have therefore to be self-supporting. The Malir Road Town Expansion Scheme caters for the middle class and does not have smaller plots. But there is another scheme framed by the Karachi Improvement Trust for North Nazimabad Town Expansion which has plots of smaller sizes, e.g., of 200 to 400 sq. yards to meet the requirements of the poorer classes. The recovery of dues by the Trust under these schemes will be in easy instalments to suit all classes of people.

#### III CLASS COMPARTMENTS

**763. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 1st July, 1953, under the caption "Third Class Compartments" ;

(b) whether Government are aware that people have been complaining about the inconvenience of travel by third class on the railways ; if so, the action Government have taken in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that third class compartments are extremely dirty and shabby, that the wooden benches are very uncomfortable where sleeping is impossible and that the compartments are so crowded;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for drinking water in these compartments; and

(e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the steps Government propose to take to improve the amenities to third class passengers?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Steps taken to provide greater facilities for the convenience of III class passengers include introduction of more trains, strengthening of existing trains, provision of electric fans in lower class carriages, provision of shelters and benches on platforms, separate waiting rooms for III class passengers.

(c) No. There is, however, certain amount of overcrowding on some sections.

(d) Yes.

(e) New third class carriages are on order abroad which will provide more comfortable seats, leg rooms and will also have arrangements for the supply of cool drinking water and fans. On their receipt it will be possible to augment the load of the existing train services and put on additional services where justified in order to reduce over-crowding.

Further steps proposed to be taken to improve the conditions of III class passengers consist of provision of more shelters and benches on platforms, electric fans, and improved sanitary arrangements in third class passenger halls, fitting of electric fans in III class compartments, separate waiting rooms for third class gents and ladies and improving drinking water supply at stations.

#### SUBURBAN TRAINS

**764. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact that the suburban train leaving the Karachi Station at 17-50 for the Malir Cantonment has been cancelled?

(b) If so, do Government propose to resume the running of this train? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) No. Since 1st October, 1951, the timing was advanced to 16.45.

(b) No, as the revised timing is more suitable to the majority of the passengers using this train.

#### SCIENTIFIC CROPPING

**765. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans under consideration for introducing scientific cropping in Pakistan which would prevent the growing of superfluous cash crops at the cost of foodgrains; if so, the details thereof;

(b) when it is proposed to put these plans into operation, and whether they will be put into operation all over Pakistan or in a few selected places;

(c) whether any expenditure will be borne by Government; if so, the benefits that will accrue to Government; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the negative, the reason why such plans have not so far been considered ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a), (b) & (c) The question of regulating the area under crops was considered at the "Grow More Food" Conference held in Karachi in July, 1952. The Conference recommended the immediate adoption of measures for regulating the area under various crops. As a result the Punjab Government has promulgated "The Punjab Growth of Food Crops Ordinance" which provides for the regulation of area under food crops *vis-a-vis* cash crops. The Provincial Government have also directed all the cultivators to reduce the last year's cotton area by 10 per cent making it clear that no irrigation and other facilities would be provided for area in excess of the permissible limit.

Government of Bahawalpur took steps to regulate area under food and cash crops for 1953 kharif season. The area under cotton has been reduced by the State by 10 to 13 per cent and the area under food crops has been correspondingly increased. The State Government also propose to raise the scale of water charges by Re. 1 per acre per cotton crop. Similar measures are under the consideration of the Sind Government.

Government of East Bengal have decided that during the agricultural year 1953-54 only so much area will be brought under the cultivation of jute as will yield 42 lakh bales of jute compared with 68 lakh bales during the agricultural year 1952-53. This represents approximately 40 per cent reduction of area under jute. The area thus released will be brought mainly under the cultivation of rice.

(d) Does not arise.

#### SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS IN SIND

**766. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of cases of smuggling of foodgrains detected in Sind and Karachi from the 1st January, 1953, to date ;
- (b) the total value of property seized during the same period ;
- (c) the number of persons involved therein ; and
- (d) the punishment given to the smugglers ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) One hundred and seventy three cases were detected by the Central Anti-Smuggling Organisation in Sind and Karachi.

- (b) Rs. 1,06,613-7-6.
- (c) 229.
- (d) Fines ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 and rigorous imprisonment from 1 month to 6 months have been awarded.

#### COTTON GINNERS IN SIND

**767. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in the *Karachi Times*, dated the 9th July, 1953, under the caption "Cotton Ginners in Sind" ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of the allottees of the cotton ginning and pressing factories in Sind are those who had their own organised factories and industrial establishments in India ;

(c) whether Government are aware that these factories allotted to them were mainly dislocated and partially destroyed and that a lot of initial expenditure had to be incurred before they were brought in working order ;

(d) whether it is a fact that heavy rents and taxation have been fixed on the factories ;

(e) whether it is a fact that rent and surcharge are more than what have been fixed in the Punjab and India ; and

(f) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to bring rent and surcharge rates down to the level of the Punjab and India ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** The question should have been addressed to the Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation who is appropriately concerned with the subject matter of the question.

#### DEATH OF A T. B. PATIENT ON THE FOOTPATH OF T. B. CONTROL CENTRE

768. \***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in the *Karachi Times*, dated the 8th July, 1953, under the caption "Death of a T. B. Patient" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the poor T. B. patient died on the footpath of the T. B. Control Centre and that none from the Hospital cared to see and give him any aid ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the deceased lay on the footpath for more than one day and that no doctor or nurse of the T.B. Control Centre attended to him ;

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter ; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof ; and the remedial measures taken by Government for improving the conditions of the T. B. Control Centre ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No member of the T. B. Centre was aware of the death of a T. B. patient on the foot-path outside the T. B. Centre.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

#### LEPERS

769. \***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 29th April, 1953, wherein it has been stated that Karachi is again infested with lepers ?

(b) Is it a fact that the financial stringency is being felt in running the leper's asylum at Manghopir ?

(c) If so, do Government propose to make arrangements for shifting the lepers, who are seen on the streets of Karachi, to the Leper Asylum at Manghopir immediately ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Before partition the Asylum was run by public donations which are not now forthcoming. Government is trying to provide fund in spite of the prevailing financial stringency. No lepers have, however, been so far discharged.

(c) Lepers are shifted to Leper Hospital, Manghopir, as and when report is received by the authorities concerned and all possible steps are taken to ensure that lepers do not walk freely in the streets of Karachi.

#### INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

**770. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Dawn*, dated the 17th June, 1953, under the caption "Influenza grips Karachi" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that right from the end of Ramzan this year the flu virus of a violent nature swept the city ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the battle against the epidemic has not been as effective as it should have been because chemists are reported to have held up the stocks, with the result that many medicines are available only in the black-market at inflated prices, the margin of profit being double in most cases ; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government against the black-marketing of medicines so as to check the epidemic ; if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ; if so, the result thereof ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) Yes.

(b) There have been some cases of flu but it did not take an epidemic form.

(c) There has been a shortage of medicines but Government are not aware whether the chemists held back their stocks.

(d) 9 cases of black-marketing were detected. One has been convicted and the remaining are under trial. The enforcement police is vigilant. An officer has been appointed to receive complaints and prompt action is being taken.

Necessary instructions have been issued to all Government dispensaries and hospitals to take steps to check the prevalence of influenza with the help of anti-biotics and sulpha drugs.

#### SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS

**771. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 8th June, 1953, under the caption "Slaughtered animals" ;

(b) whether Government are aware that before partition slaughtered animals in Karachi were carried from the Slaughter House to the various markets in decent closed carts but now they are carried in open carts and rickshaws ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to put an end to this practice forthwith and revert to the original one ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Many defaulters have been prosecuted by the Karachi Municipal Corporation under the Cattle Slaughter Control Act, 1950. The Corporation is also considering the question of increasing the number of motor vans for the purpose of carrying slaughtered animals.

**772. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Dawn*, dated the 6th July, 1953, under the caption "Food scarcity in Barisal reported" ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that near famine conditions prevail in almost all the sub-divisions of Barisal ;
- (c) if so, the relief measures taken by Government ;
- (d) the causes for the famine conditions in Barisal ; and
- (e) the reason why no effective measures were taken by Government before the prevalence of the famine conditions in Barisal ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Scarcity conditions prevailed in some parts of Barisal before the harvest of last *aus* crop.

(c) Honourable Member's attention is invited to the reply given by me to his unstarred question No. 43 on the 24th September, 1953.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.

#### EXPORT OF TOBACCO

**773. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of tobacco exported from Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** The quantities of tobacco exported from Pakistan during 1951-52 and 1952-53 were 22,254 lbs. and 24,416 lbs. respectively.

#### MIGRATION OF PAKISTANIS

**774. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of Pakistani citizens who have migrated to other countries since 1948 to date ; and
- (b) the main causes of their migration from Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be furnished when received.

#### LAND TRANSFORMATION

**775. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 24 of the 12th March, 1953, and state whether the suggestion for creating a corps of ex-soldiers for giving them intensive training in land transformation with a view to supplying agricultural teachers for schools and colleges has been put to the provinces and states ;

- (b) if so, the result thereof ;
- (c) whether any directive has been sent to the provinces to implement that suggestion ; and
- (d) if not, the reason therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Replies from Provinces and States are awaited.

(c) No.

(d) The matter will be considered further when the views of the Provinces and States are available.

## HIGH PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS

**776. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

- (a) the measures adopted to date to bring down the prices of all food-stuffs in Pakistan ;
- (b) whether Government have made any scheme of subsidised food-stuffs for the poor classes ;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ;
- (d) whether Government have made any investigation as to the reasons for high prices and fluctuation in prices of food-stuffs in Pakistan ; and
- (e) if so, the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The following measures have been adopted :—

**WEST PAKISTAN**

- (i) To localise stocks and to encourage their movement to natural mandies, inter-provincial movement of wheat, paddy and rice has been banned. Provincial and State Governments have been authorised to impose inter-district and zonal movements of stocks.
- (ii) To discourage hoarding and to force stocks to come to the markets, "Foodgrains Control Orders" have been enforced which prohibit holding of stocks of scheduled foodgrains in excess of fixed quantities.
- (iii) Future trading (*satta*) in foodgrains has been stopped under 'Foodgrains (Future and Options Prohibition) Order, 1953.
- (iv) Surpluses of wheat and rice are procured and exported to deficit areas on Government account only.
- (v) Wheat|wheat products are distributed under provisioning system at fixed scales and at fixed prices. Rice is also distributed under provisioning system where necessary.
- (vi) Sufficient quantities of wheat have been imported and are being supplied to Provincial|State Governments at rates, which fit in with the general price structure in the country.

**EAST PAKISTAN**

- (i) To curb speculative purchases and hoarding tendencies, Anti-Hoarding Order has been promulgated.
- (ii) To keep down prices at reasonable levels, adequate quantities of rice and wheat|wheat products are supplied to East Bengal regularly at fixed prices.
- (iii) Wheat is being sold at a subsidized rate.
- (b) Yes, wheat is sold at subsidized rates.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) & (e) The prices of foodstuffs in Pakistan rise or fluctuate with the general price structure, therefore, the question of investigation does not arise.

**777. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian Muslims and Hindus who entered Pakistan without legal travel documents since 1948 to date ;

(b) the causes of such illegal entries from Bharat to Pakistan ; and

(c) the steps taken in this matter ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a)

Muslims ... ... ...	4,61,866	Entered in West Pakistan from
Non-Muslims ... ... ...	1,834	1948 to 20th September 1953.

(Figures for Hindus are not separately kept but are included in the category of Non-Muslims. This category, however, mostly comprises Hindus.)

The figures for East Bengal are not available and will be furnished as soon as available.

(b) The cause of such illegal entry of Muslims is apparently the prevailing conditions in India.

(c) Attention is invited to my answer to question No. 29 answered on 24th September, 1953.

#### MIGRATION OF JEWS, HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

**778. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Jews who migrated from Pakistan to date ;

(b) the total number of Jews and Hindus who returned to Pakistan to date, separately ; and

(c) the total number of Muslims who have migrated to India from Pakistan to date ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a), (b) & (c) The information is being collected and will be furnished when received.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

**779. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any World Health Organisation team of medical scientists was invited to help and advise the Government of Pakistan to solve the health problem of Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by that team in this matter ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It was not considered necessary to invite a team of experts from W.H.O. for this purpose.

#### PROTECTION OF FAUNA

**780. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to date to protect and preserve the fauna in Pakistan ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) & (b) This is a Provincial subject. The Central Government however propose to set up National Wild Life Preservation Advisory Board after the financial stringency is over. Meanwhile, the Central Government has made a number of suggestions to the Provincial|State Governments for the protection and preservation of wild life.

#### REGIONAL FOOD RESEARCH CENTRE

**781. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the measures adopted to encourage and help the development of food preservation industries and food beverage industries in Pakistan up to date ;
- (b) the result of the same ;
- (c) the number of canneries established in Pakistan ; and
- (d) the number of regional food research centres established to date ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Government have adopted the following measures :

1. The Fruit Products Control Order, 1951, was promulgated to ensure that the manufacture of fruit products, an important sector of this industry, is developed in the right directions and that its products conform to certain specifications laid down for them.
2. An agreement has been signed between the Governor-General of Pakistan and a French firm for the establishment of a Company which will take over the Government Fruit Canning Factory at Nasirpur, N.-W.F.P., for the purpose of remodeling it, equipping it with additional machinery and running it on modern lines.
3. The industry is assisted in the matter of supply of sugar, maida, etc., and provided facilities for importing essential raw materials and machinery.
4. Technical advice is arranged for the industry. For example, two experts were brought from Australia to suggest ways of developing it, and three persons were sent to Australia for training in different branches of food technology.
5. The claim of the industry for protection was referred to the Tariff Commission and the Commission's report is under consideration.
6. The import of preserved fruits has been restricted.

(b) The quality of indigenous food products, especially in the fruit line, has considerably improved, their quantity has increased and their range has expanded.

(c) The number of fruit and vegetable preservation units throughout Pakistan is 120, of which six are canneries fitted with modern equipment.

(d) Five.

#### PAKISTAN FOREIGN TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC

**782. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of words sent on Pakistan foreign telegraph traffic in 1948-49 and 1952-53, separately ;

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(b) the amount of revenue earned by Pakistan foreign telegraph traffic in 1948-49 and 1952-53, separately; and

(c) any increase or decrease; if so, the percentage of such increase or decrease in 1952-53?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:**

					Words
(a)	1948-49	...	...	...	36,546,538
	1952-53	...	...	...	33,675,181
					Rs.
(b)	1948-49	...	...	...	34,30,929
	1952-53	...	...	...	42,34,892

(c) In 1952-53 the number of words decreased by 28,71,357 or 7.8% as compared to 1948-49. The revenue earned in 1952-53, however, increased by Rs. 8,03,963 or 23% as compared to 1948-49.

#### LOCOMOTIVES AND BOILERS

**783. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of locomotives of all description in Pakistan since 1952 to date;

(b) the total number of boilers in 1953 to date;

(c) the total number of locomotives and boilers manufactured in Pakistan to date; and

(d) the number of boilers and locomotives imported from abroad to date?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) The Honourable Member presumably desires to elicit information about the total number of locomotives on line on the Pakistan Railways in 1952 and up to date. The required information is as follows:—

				Number of locomotives on line
				B.G.      M.G.      N.G.
30th June, 1952	...	...	...	926      300      52
Present position	...	...	...	939      324      52

(b) 600, excluding boilers fitted in the locomotives mentioned in reply to part (a).

(c) Pakistan Railway Workshops are not equipped to undertake manufacture of locomotives and boilers. One boiler has, however, been manufactured in the N. W. Railway workshops, as a trial measure, with the assistance of plant and machinery available for heavy boiler repairs.

(d) The number of locomotives and boilers imported from abroad up to date is as follows :—

*Locomotives :*

- (i) 23 BG Main line Diesel Electric Locomotives (Passenger).
- (ii) 9 BG Main line Diesel Electric Locomotives (Goods).
- (iii) 25 MG Oil Burning Steam Locomotives.

*Boilers :*

- (i) 10 MAWD Boilers.
- (ii) 2 CWD Boilers.
- (iii) 11 YD Boilers.

#### NEW TELEPHONES AND POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

784. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new telephones installed and new Post and Telegraph Offices opened in each province since 1952 to date ; and

(b) the percentage of increase of telephones and Post and Telegraph Offices in each province since 1952 to date ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) & (b) A statement showing the position as on 15th September, 1953, is placed on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

##### showing

The number of new Telephones installed and new Post and Telegraph Offices opened province wise during the period 1st January, 1952 to 15th September, 1953 and their percentage increase

Name of Province	New telephones		Post Offices		Combined Offices	
	Installed	% (increase)	Opened	% (increase)	Opened	% (increase)
East Bengal	...	...	1,148	39·7	290	10·5
Sind	...	...	575	68·8	24	14·1
Baluchistan	...	...	27	5·3	2	3·57
Karachi	...	...	1,275	15·7	9	64·28
Punjab	...	...	316	4·6	347	14·1
N.-W. F. P.	...	...	158	8·9	51	17·58
					22	25·85

#### CURRICULLA OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES

785. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed: Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any short course in public health nursing for nurses possessing senior nurse certificates has been introduced in Karachi ;

(b) whether any fresh courses for diplomas in public health, maternity, child-welfare, industrial health, dietetics, Master of Engineering, public health and certificate course in biometrics have been arranged in Karachi ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The number of candidates for such courses would be very small while the organisation of courses would entail considerable expenditure. It is not considered advisable to start the courses in the present circumstances.

#### THE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

**786. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recommended the establishment of one central and two regional laboratories, one in each wing ;

(b) if so, whether these three laboratories have been set up as recommended ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Central Laboratory at Karachi has been set up. Steps are being taken to establish the Regional Laboratories, their sites are under selection and scientific equipment for them is being arranged.

#### FOREIGNERS

**787. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreigners in Pakistan on the 31st March, 1953 ; and

(b) the number of foreigners, separately, according to their respective nationalities on that date in 1953 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani :** (a) & (b) Information is being collected and will be furnished when received.

#### COTTON SPINNING MILLS AND COMPOSITE MILLS

**788. \*Mr Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cotton spinning mills and composite mills with their installed production capacity and estimated production to date ; and

(b) the total production of cloth and yarn in 1952-53 and 1953-54 to date?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a)**

				Installed capacity	
				Spindles	Looms
(i)	Composite spinning and weaving mills	...	28	5,70,984	10,812
(ii)	Purely spinning mills	...	14	1,24,572	...
				Cloth	Surplus yarn
				Bales	Bales
(iii)	Estimated output from 1-1-1953 to 6-10-1953	...		97,500	95,000
(b)					
(i)	Actual production in financial year 1952-53	...		1,28,984	65,160
(ii)	Estimated production in financial year 1953-54	...		1,65,000	1,60,000

#### STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIES

**789. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to encourage indigenous industries by purchasing indigenous stores for both defence and other Government purposes;

(b) the steps taken to start State-owned industries to manufacture stores for defence and other Government purposes; and

(c) the result of the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Government generally accord preference to indigenous goods while purchasing their requirements; this is particularly so in respect of clothing, cotton textiles and general stores.

(b) & (c) The Ministry of Defence have already taken steps to set up their own factories for clothing, arms and ammunitions and other war-like stores. Besides, there are the telegraph workshops, the Railway Workshops, the Government presses, etc., which produce stores required by Government. It has not at present been found necessary to set up State-owned factories for the manufacture of other stores required by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

#### FLOOD COMMISSION REPORT

**790. \*Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if the attention of Government has been drawn to the newspaper editorials in the Punjab in August, 1953, regarding the flood menace in the Punjab?

(b) What has been the fate of the Flood Commission Report appointed by the Government of Pakistan in 1951?

(c) What measures have Government in contemplation to save the Punjab from a possible yearly disaster?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) Government have already passed orders on it.

(c) The Government of the Punjab have been asked to go ahead with necessary relief measures. Regarding the permanent measures recommended by the Commission, Government have decided to get them further examined by a foreign expert as expenditure involved is of the order of Rs. 15 crores. The arrangements for obtaining the services of a foreign expert have already been finalized.

#### ESTATE DUTY

**791. \*Mr. M. H. Gazder :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of industries exempted from the estate duty under the relief promised to industries by Government?

(b) What was the reason for not exempting the ship-owning industry from the estate duty?

(c) Have Government reconsidered the position to give exemption from the estate duty to this industry?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Finance and should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister for Finance.

#### PRICE CONTROL

**792. \*Seth Sukhdev :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state as to how the price control has, in effect, helped the consumers?

(b) Is it a fact that articles are not usually available at the prices fixed by the authority, and that, thereby, the control is being more cursed than welcomed by the public?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) The prices of the following essential commodities have so far been fixed by the Central Government:—

- (1) cotton yarn;
- (2) foodstuffs;
- (3) paper including newsprint;
- (4) various essential drugs and medicines;
- (5) caustic soda;
- (6) ammonia;
- (7) certain models of motor cars, motor-cycles, motor-cycle rickshaws, tyres and tubes and spare parts of mechanically propelled vehicles;
- (8) glass sheets;
- (9) artificial silk yarn;
- (10) sanitary and water-supply fittings;
- (11) infant and patient foods;
- (12) cigarettes;
- (13) radios;
- (14) soda ash;
- (15) exercise books;
- (16) matches;

- (17) iron and steel ;
- (18) coal ; and
- (19) timber.

It will thus be observed that the Central Government's price control measures have embraced the following categories of necessities that make up the cost of living of an average consumer :—

- (1) clothing ;
- (2) health ;
- (3) transport ;
- (4) house-building ;
- (5) educational, literary and recreational ;
- (6) miscellaneous, daily requirements ;
- (7) food items.

The price control measures have arrested the rising trend of prices which would otherwise have risen abnormally high. Not only that; distribution control has also been undertaken in respect of many articles, e.g., foodstuffs, cotton and artificial silk yarn, iron and steel, coal, newsprint, glass and timber, drugs and medicines, etc., which aims at ensuring equitable supplies.

(b) No.

#### SARARCHAR RAILWAY STATION

**793. \*Mr. Abdul Monem Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

- (a) the average annual income of the Sararchar Railway Station ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that previously all mail trains used to stop at the Sararchar Railway Station on the East Bengal Railway ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that mail trains do not, at present, stop at this station ; and
- (d) if the answer to (c) above be in the affirmative, whether steps are proposed to be taken to stop mail trains at Sararchar ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Rs. 1,88,793.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. However, the Mail trains have been scheduled to stop at Sararchar with effect from 1st October, 1953.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION, GENEVA

**794. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

- (a) the conventions adopted at the session of the International Labour Organisation held at Geneva in May and June, 1953 ; and
- (b) the steps taken to implement these conventions in Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) No Convention was adopted at the 36th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1953.

(b) Does not arise.

## JUVENILE OFFENDERS

**795. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open training centres for juvenile offenders in Karachi ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) & (b) No. The existing Remand Home provides some facilities for the training of juvenile offenders. Further facilities cannot be provided at present owing to paucity of funds.

## BOYD-ORR AGRICULTURE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

**796. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken, to date, by the Central Government to implement the recommendations of the Boyd Orr Agriculture Enquiry Committee ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Of the wide range of recommendations made by the Boyd Orr Agricultural Enquiry Committee, adoption of short-term measures capable of yielding quick results in the increasing of food production has received Government's attention first, and a Central Grow More Food Emergency Committee along with Provincial/State Grow More Food Emergency Committees were set up in April last to step up food production. These Committees are still functioning. On one of the major recommendations relating to organisational reforms, Government appointed an Expert Committee to suggest an organisation going right down to the village level, and capable of serving the needs of the cultivators in the matter of technical information, good and services, grading and marketing of produce and credit facilities. The Expert Committee has submitted its report recently which is receiving attention. Some of the recommendations relate to deficiencies in our agricultural structure which have already been taken into consideration by the Central and Provincial Governments from time to time, and some of the suggested remedies have been put into practice. The other recommendations are also receiving the attention of the Central and Provincial Governments and other units.

(b) The Central Grow More Food Emergency Committee have so far sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,17,08,373 for expenditure on various short-term Grow More Food Schemes received from Provinces|States of Pakistan. Most of these schemes have been completed and their results will be finally assessed after the current kharif crop is harvested.

## PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND NUTRITION

**797. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* consumption of food in both the wings of Pakistan, separately, in 1950 and 1952, with figures of *per capita* of food in Japan, India, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Egypt and Indonesia in 1952 ;

(b) the work done, to date, by the committee on nutrition to secure co-ordination of policies on nutrition between Central and Provincial Governments and the steps taken by the committee to improve nutrition in Pakistan ; and

(c) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) There is no committee on nutrition to secure co-ordination of policies between the Central and the Provincial Governments. The Inter-Departmental Committee on nutrition was set up to secure co-ordination of policies and actions among the departments concerned in the Central Government. The recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee on nutrition have been communicated to the Provincial Governments, which are now under the consideration of the Governments concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

#### RECOMMENDATION OF MR. L. W. WILDMAN AND MR. F. BOYE

**798. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of Mr. L. W. Wildman and Mr. F. Boye, Members of the Social Security Division of the International Labour Organisation, has been received now ;

(b) if so, their main recommendations ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes.

(b) A note summarising the main recommendations is placed on the Table.

(c) As a result of preliminary examination of the report a draft Social Insurance Bill covering maternity and employment injury is under consideration. The other recommendations will be considered after examination.

#### Major recommendations made by the I.I.O. Mission on Social Security

(1) There is a need in Pakistan for protective legislation extending health protection to the greatest possible number of workers, together with benefits in case of loss of earnings.

(2) The present legislation bearing on the loss of earnings, namely, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the different maternity benefit Acts, is inadequate both in scope and in the benefits afforded.

(3) The required protection for industrial workers could best be achieved through the introduction of social insurance.

(4) Social insurance schemes should be introduced by stages, according to the contingencies and categories of persons covered.

(5) In order to avoid unnecessary delay and duplication of efforts, and to ensure a rational procedure, a plan should be drawn up which would allow the competent authorities to prepare for the introduction of an overall system of social insurance, the different parts of which could be put into effect in easy stages.

(6) Priority should be given to employment injury and maternity. The schemes covering these contingencies should provide for the payment of cash benefits and the supply of medical care.

(7) Sickness insurance should in the first instance be limited to branches of industry possessing reasonably efficient health facilities.

(8) In the light of the experience of these limited schemes, plans should be prepared for the introduction of general sickness insurance scheme to cover the largest possible number of workers.

(9) The administration of the social insurance schemes should be in the hands of an agency under Government supervision with adequate representation for employers and workers.

(10) This agency should make the fullest use of all existing health facilities, whether private or public, and of central and provincial administrative agencies.

(11) In the planning of a provident fund (savings fund), due regard should be had to the fact that it would ultimately be replaced by a pension insurance scheme, and provision should therefore be made to minimise the difficulties which the transition from a provident fund to a pensions insurance scheme would entail.

(12) Studies and enquiries should be undertaken and relevant statistical material collected to facilitate the preparatory steps of a pension insurance scheme.

#### CENTRAL NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON HEALTH STATISTICS

**799. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether any central national committee on vital and health statistics has been set up in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** No. The proposal for the establishment of a Central Committee on Vital and Health Statistics in Pakistan is under consideration of the Government.

#### REDUCTION OF PRICES

**800. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the special measures adopted, to date, to reduce the prices of food and essential commodities in West Pakistan and in East Pakistan especially ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) As regards foodgrains attention is invited to the reply to question No. 776. As regards other essential commodities the position is as under :—

The Central Government have so far controlled the prices, distribution, supplies, etc., of the following commodities throughout Pakistan :—

- (1) cotton yarn ;
- (2) paper including newsprint ;
- (3) coal ;
- (4) iron and steel ;
- (5) mechanically propelled vehicles and tyres and tubes for the same ;
- (6) drugs and medicines ;
- (7) chemicals including gases ;
- (8) electric and radio goods and appliances including wires and cables ;
- (9) medical and surgical instruments and appliances ;
- (10) glass and glass-wares including scientific and laboratory equipment ;
- (11) artificial silk yarn ;
- (12) cycles and spare parts, tyres and tubes for the same ;
- (13) matches ;
- (14) sanitary and water supply fittings ;
- (15) infant and patient foods and allied articles ;
- (16) timber ;
- (17) cigarettes ;

Thus the Central Government's price control measures have embraced the following categories of necessaries that go to make up the cost of living of an average consumer :—

- (a) clothing (yarn) ;
- (b) health (drugs and medicines) ;
- (c) transport (motor, buses, rickshaws, cycles) ;
- (d) house-building (timber, sanitary and water supply fittings) ;
- (e) educational, literacy and recreational (paper and newsprint) ;
- (f) industries ;
- (g) miscellaneous daily requirements (smoking, cooking, etc.).

A number of fair price shops consumers' co-operative stores are being opened by the Provincial States Governments and the commercial and industrial classes at the various important consuming centres. In Karachi alone more than 100 fair price shops dealing in cloth, *biris* and *biri* leaves, crockery, *kiryana* articles, edible oil, washing soaps, stationery articles and general merchandise have been opened.

(b) These measures have resulted in arresting the rising trend of prices of various commodities to the much relief of the common man.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

**801. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of registered unemployed in Pakistan since 1948 to 1952 and in the first half of 1953, with the total number of those employed during the same periods ;
- (b) the special measures taken to date to reduce unemployment in Pakistan ; and
- (c) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) The information required is given below :—

Year							Total Number of persons who applied for employment assistance	Total Number of persons placed in employment
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,182	59,425
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,072	71,688
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	231,074	45,819
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	254,538	37,511
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	243,758	40,251
1953 (up to 30th June, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,059	13,042

(b) & (c) The Government has undertaken development plans and has established Development Corporation with the objects of raising the standard of living and creating more employment opportunities.

Continuous influx of refugees from India, the fall in the price level of exportable goods and the failure of crops in certain areas may not make it possible to fully assess the effect of development schemes in solving the problem of unemployment.

#### FRUITS AND SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

**802. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps taken, to date, to encourage and help the development of fruits and sericulture industries in Pakistan in general and in East Pakistan in particular ;
- (b) the amount and manner of Government help in this respect ; and
- (c) the results thereof ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Although sericulture is a Provincial subject the following action has been taken by the Central Government to encourage and help the development of this industry :—

(i) Necessary steps are being taken by the Central Government to develop this industry in Centrally Administered areas. The services of an expert have been obtained to survey Baluchistan and recommend measures to start and develop this industry in that area.

(ii) Disease-free seeds are prepared and distributed to silkworm rearers.

(iii) Suitable men are being selected for training for this industry.

(b) Out of the grant of Rs. 1 crore for the development of cottage industries, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for developing silk industry in the Provinces under Central Government's control. This sum will be utilized on a scheme which envisages establishment of Research Institute in West and East Pakistan, efficient seed production and supply centres, and establishment of silk reeling units.

(c) A training-cum-production centre has been functioning in Parachinar (N.-W.F.P.) for the last two years.

#### *Development of Fruit Industry*

With regard to the development of fruit industry, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the replies<sup>†</sup> given by me today to parts (a) & (b) of his question, starred No. 781.

#### COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

**803. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the research work done, to date, by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;
- (b) whether any research in development of atomic energy for industrial purposes and defence has been made ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The following research problems are under active investigation :

I. Coal.—(i) A process is under investigation for maturing semi-bituminous coal to make it more economical for industrial use.

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<sup>†</sup>Please see page 925 supra.

- (ii) A process has been evolved for removing more than 70 per cent. of sulphur, a common ingredient of Pakistani coal.
  - (iii) A resin occurring in our coals has been recovered and investigations for the utilization as a water-proofing material, solvent in paints and varnishes, and plastics industry, are under way.
2. *Denaturants*.—Demands were made by the fermentation industries to supply them with information on the preparation of denaturants (for alcohol), prepared from Pakistani raw materials and waste products. Investigations in this field have been partly successful.
3. *Adulteration of mustard oil*.—Detection of adulteration of mustard oil with a toxic constituent—Argemona oil. Work on the removal of this toxic constituent to make the mustard oil fit for human consumption is also in progress.
- II. Extraction of antimony from indigenous antimony ores and the recovery of arsenic oxide from orpiment.
- III. Fifteen research schemes are at present under examination by various Research Committees, which when finally accepted will be financed by the Council. The investigations will be undertaken by different Research Institutes in Pakistan.
- (b) & (c) The laboratories of the Council are not at present actively engaged in research on the development of atomic energy as they are neither properly equipped nor adequately staffed to undertake such researches. The Council, it is hoped, will take up investigations on atomic energy at a later stage.

#### PRODUCTS OF HANDLOOM AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

**804. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the measures taken, to date, to encourage and help the production of cloth through handloom and other cottage industries ;
- (b) the result of the same ; and
- (c) whether Government have adopted any policy for purchasing handloom cloth, handwoven cloth and other products of cottage industries of Pakistan for Government requirements ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The following measures have been taken to encourage and help the production of cloth by handloom and other cottage industries :

- (1) Handloom cloth and cloth produced by factories having less than 20 powerlooms have been exempted from excise duty and sales tax ;
- (2) The handloom and cottage industries are being supplied yarn at controlled rate ;
- (3) Although handloom industry is a provincial subject, but keeping in view the importance it has in our economic and social life, a scheme to establish six handloom centres at suitable places in the country, which will assist handloom weavers in procurement of raw material, dyeing and designing of their products, and sale of their goods, has been approved and is being implemented.
- (4) Handloom and cottage industries products, e.g., dusters, towels, durries, lungies, newars, etc., are being purchased against Defence and other Government departments' requirements.

(5) Export of handloom cloth has been placed on O.G.L.

(b) The handloom and cottage industries have consequently been able to maintain their production and sales of their production and sales of their products at the present level of about 300 million yards per annum, and are also contributing their share towards supplying demands from Government departments. They supply to the extent of about 20% (valued at about Rs. 20 lakhs) of the total supplies needed by such Government departments from indigenous sources.

(c) Yes. Standing Orders have been issued to all concerned to give preference to local products in making Government purchases, if those products are suitable.

#### ALL-PAKISTAN UNIFORM POLICY ON HEALTH

**805. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any uniform health policy has been laid down for all-Pakistan in consultation with the provinces ;

(b) if so, the main outlines of this policy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes. Two All-Pakistan Health Conferences at which Provincial Governments, Local Administrations and States were represented, were held—one at Lahore in November, 1947, and the other at Dacca in January, 1951—to draw up a uniform health policy in the country.

(b) The main outlines of this policy are :

(1) Maintenance of uniform standard of medical education in the country.

(2) Improvement of existing teaching institutions and provision of additional medical colleges.

(3) Improvement of existing hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, sanatoria, etc.

(4) Prevention of infectious diseases and improvement of infectious diseases hospitals.

(5) Campaign against T. B., V. D. and Malaria.

(6) Establishment of Maternity and Child Health Centres.

(7) Enforcement of standard of drugs.

(8) Provision of School Medical Service. The policy is reflected in the 6-year Development Plan of which a copy has already been placed on the Table of the House in reply to the Honourable Member's starred question No. 312, dated the 28th September, 1953.

(c) Does not arise.

#### PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PIPES

**806. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether any factory for manufacture of pre-stressed concrete pipes has been set up at Karachi ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Not yet ; but a scheme for setting up one is under the active consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

## PURCHASE OFFICES

**807. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Pakistan purchase offices opened, to date, with figures of purchases made by these offices, to date ; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on them in 1952-53 ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) There are only two purchase offices, one in U. K. and the other in U.S.A., namely, the Supply and Stores Department attached to the High Commissioner in U. K., and the Commercial Division attached to the Embassy in Washington. The figures of purchase made by these offices are as per statement below.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the above offices is as follow :—

	Rs.
U. K.      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      11,02,700	
U. S. A.    ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      8,03,900	
Total      ...	<u>19,06,600</u>

## STATEMENT

showing

value of financial yearly purchases made by the High Commissioner for Pakistan  
in U.K. and the Pakistan Embassy in U. S. A.

Year	High Commissioner for Pakistan in U. K.	Pakistan Embassy in U. S. A.	Remarks	
			Value in £	Value in dollars
1947-48	...	...	1,281,790	...
1948-49	...	...	16,021,773	26,945,488†
				†This relates to the period from August, 1948 to March, 1949.
1949-50	...	...	20,938,948	37,229,559
1950-51	...	...	27,865,124	19,678,225
1951-52	...	...	20,634,996	47,600,000‡
				‡This excludes purchases made by the Defence Procurement Division for 3-1/2 months.
1952-53	...	...	11,803,011	38,700,543§
				§ This excludes purchases made by the Defence Procurement Division but it contains the amount of \$ 2,076,128·00 which was paid on behalf of contracts placed direct from Pakistan.

## GREATER KARACHI

**808. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken, to date, for the construction of "Greater Karachi" including the new Parliament Building and the Central Secretariat ;

(b) the result of the same ; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred on this project ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) & (b) By the term "Construction of Greater Karachi" I presume the Honourable Member means construction of buildings, etc., on the new Federal Capital site, because "Greater Karachi" denotes a concept and not a construction scheme. The scheme for the construction of the New Federal Capital has been held in abeyance due to financial stringency.

(c) Rs. 6,800.

## FOOD ADULTERATION

**809. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that pure food is scarcely available in Karachi and that foodstuffs, such as milk, ghee, mustard oil, vegetable oil and butter are grossly adulterated ;

(b) the steps taken to prevent food adulteration in Karachi and other central areas ; and

(c) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes, but not to the extent stated by the Honourable Member.

(b) & (c) The Centrally Administered areas of Karachi and Baluchistan have laws for the control of food adulteration which provide for the taking of samples of foodstuffs for examination and the prosecution of offenders. During 1952-53, 14,440 samples of foodstuffs were taken in Karachi out of which 3,245 were found adulterated. The offenders were prosecuted. Figures for Baluchistan are not available.

The Karachi Corporation has strengthened its staff engaged on this work.

## STATE INSURANCE

**810. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state whether any autonomous State insurance corporation to run State insurance in Pakistan has been set up ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** No. As social insurance measures have not so far been introduced in the country, the question of setting up of an autonomous State Insurance Corporation or any other administrative machinery does not arise.

## CHEAP-HOUSING DESIGNS

**811. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether any competitive rewards or prizes for designs of cheap housing have been given to stimulate the competition for cheap-housing designs ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** No. Cheap housing is not so much a question of design of techniques. Government have therefore set up a Technical Committee on building to consider ways and means of

devising cheap construction of houses. A proposal has also been accepted in principle for setting up of a House Building Clinic in Karachi and an Executive Engineer who is proposed to be appointed as the Head of the said clinic has been sent abroad for necessary training. When this Clinic starts functioning it will further carry on researches as to how the cost of construction can be brought down. In view of these measures Government have not so far considered the question of holding competitions or giving rewards for designs of cheap housing.

#### WIRELESS INSPECTORS

**812. \*Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact that the work relating to detection of cases without broadcast receiver licences is performed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on behalf of the Information and Broadcasting Department ?

(b) Is it a fact that, in order to carry on this work, Wireless Inspectors have been employed on a temporary basis by the Posts and Telegraphs Department since 1933 or so ?

(c) Is it a fact that no orders have yet been passed to make the posts of Wireless Inspectors permanent ? If so, why ?

(d) When will these posts be made permanent ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) The Wireless Licensing Organisation was created sometimes in 1936.

(c) Yes. The delay in the permanency of the posts has been due to the fact that the question of allocation of antipiracy work on a permanent basis between the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Broadcasting Department has not yet been finally decided. The case is under active consideration of the Government.

(d) This will be done as soon as the case is decided and the ban on confirmation is lifted.

#### NATIONAL ANTHEM

**813. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty :** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) if it is a fact that a committee was appointed to report on and select a national anthem for Pakistan some years ago ;

(b) if the committee has submitted its report ; and

(c) if so, the recommendations therein, and when they are likely to be given effect to ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani :** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and should be addressed to the Honourable Minister in charge of that Ministry.

#### RULES UNDER CENTRAL SECURITY ACT

**814. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty :** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) if any rules for the treatment and guidance of security prisoners under the Central Security Act have been framed and promulgated ; and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether they are likely to be promulgated ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) Rules under the Security of Pakistan Act, 1952 for the maintenance and discipline of security prisoners have been framed and are at present under legal scrutiny.

(b) Yes. In the near future.

#### RELEASE OF KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN

**815. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) if his attention has been drawn to an item in the "News in brief" column of the *Statesman* of the 7th August, 1953, that Sardar Abdur Rashid, Chief Minister of the North-West Frontier Province, said last Tuesday that the detention of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and restrictions on Dr. Khan Sahib were the concern of the Centre ;

(b) if the above news is correct ; and

(c) if so, when Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is likely to be released ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) & (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is detained under Regulation III of 1818 by an order of the Central Government. Restrictions on the movements of Dr. Khan Sahib have been placed under an order of the Government of N.W.F.P.

(c) Cases of detenus are reviewed periodically and decision taken by Government as to the continuance or otherwise of the detention order.

#### REVISION OF JAIL MANUAL

**816. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to get the Jail Manual revised and brought up to date ;

(b) the reforms which have hitherto been carried out in the Karachi Jail since the new Superintendent of the Karachi Jail was appointed to carry out the reforms scheme ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Jail Manual has been still kept in force in the Karachi Jail ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the task of revising the Jail Manual has been entrusted to the present Superintendent, Karachi Jail ; if so, whether the reforms have been put before the Select Committee ; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a committee consisting of public representatives and Government nominees directly interested in jail affairs to accomplish the above-mentioned task immediately ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) The work is in hand and nearing completion.

(b) An all-round improvement in the Karachi Jail Administration has been effected. The discipline, distribution of work and security precautions have been brought up to a satisfactory level. Religious and general education and training in certain vocation are being imparted to prisoners including juveniles. Juveniles have now been separated from the rest of the prisoners. The quality of clothing, bedding, food and sanitation has considerably improved.

(c) Yes ; but it will be replaced by the revised Manual when ready.

(d) Part (i) Yes.

Part (ii) No.

(e) Government see no need for the appointment of such a Committee.

## PROMOTION OF MR. G. G. GHAYAS

**817. \*Mr. Abdul Monem Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that appointments of Superintendents of Posts and Telegraphs Department to fill up the departmental quota are made from eligible confirmed Inspectors strictly according to seniority in the Inspector's grade ;

(b) if so, whether the claims of any senior officer were not taken into account in the matter of such selection and promotion ; and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. G. G. Ghayas, the present Superintendent of the Barisal Division, is not a passed and confirmed Inspector ; if so, how he has been placed over some of the confirmed senior Inspectors ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Appointments to the cadre of Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service by promotion from the ranks of Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service are made on the basis of pure selection ;

(b) Yes. On the basis of the above principle the claims of some senior Inspectors who were not considered suitable for promotion to the gazetted cadre were ignored ;

(c) The officer in question though not confirmed in the Inspectors' cadre was selected as a Superintendent, as an exceptional case owing to the extreme shortage of experienced and qualified Inspectors and in consideration of his outstanding merit, good personality and bearing.

## NON-BENGALIS IN EAST AND BENGALIS SERVING IN WEST PAKISTAN

**818. \*Mr. Abdul Monem Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the rank of Inspector and upwards in the two wings, separately ; and

(b) the number of such non-Bengali officers serving in East Pakistan and the number of East Bengal officers serving in West Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :**

(a) East Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	223
West Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	397
(b) Number of Non-Bengali officers serving in East Pakistan						11
Number of East Bengal officers serving in West Pakistan						Nil

## COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. A. H. KHAN

**819. \*Mr. Murtaza Raza Choudhury:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state if it is a fact that Mr. A. H. Khan, ex-Collector of Karachi, has got allotted a few evacuee plots of land in Clifton, Karachi, in his name and in the names of his friends and relations ?

(b) Is it a fact that he has built bungalows thereon in his name and those of his relations ?

(c) Is it a fact that he has also allotted about five thousand acres of land near the Hub River to his father-in-law ?

(d) If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to hold an enquiry into the matter ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) No, the Rehabilitation Board allotted one plot to Mr. A. H. Khan in Clifton. It is not possible to furnish the information regarding his friends and relations without full particulars of such friends and relations being furnished.

(b) On the plot allotted to him Mr. Khan has built one house.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

†820.

†821.

†822.

†823.

#### ROAD ACCIDENTS

**824. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of road accidents in Karachi in 1951 and 1952, to date ; and

(b) the steps taken, to date, to prevent them ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to my reply to his starred question No. 111 in the last session and to my reply to Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer's starred question No. 552 in this session.

(b) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to my replies referred to in part (a). In addition, the following further steps have been taken to prevent road accidents in Karachi :—

Refusal of fitness certificates to oversized and mechanically unsound vehicles, lectures in colleges, schools, business firms and offices, radio talks, directions at busy inter-sections over the loud-speaker of the mobile traffic unit, road safety slides in cinemas, provision of dual carriage-ways, "Zebra" crossings, and traffic islands, and construction of a subway.

#### DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR MINERAL RESOURCES

**825. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether any national development corporation for development of mineral resources has been set up in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** No. As private enterprises are playing its full role in the development of our mineral resources, the necessity of setting up a national development corporation for the purpose has not been felt.

#### EXPORT OF RICE FROM WEST TO EAST PAKISTAN

**826. \*Mr. P. D. Bhandara:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that over two lakh tons of rice are transferred from the Punjab and other provinces of West Pakistan to East Pakistan annually at a price considerably below the market price, resulting in a loss to the Punjab cultivators of over seven crores annually ?

(b) If so, does the Honourable Minister propose to allow a credit for the short payment to the Punjab ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The quantities of rice annually supplied to East Pakistan from the Punjab and West Pakistan since partition are given below. This rice was surplus to West Pakistan's requirements :—

Kharif year	Total quantity despatched from West Pakistan	Quantity despatched from Punjab included in figure shown in column 2
1	2	3
	(Tons)	(Tons)
1947-48 ...	... 99,571	<i>Nil</i>
1948-49 ...	... 105,333	2,000
1949-50 ...	... 129,806	45,360
1950-51 ...	... 63,509	<i>Nil</i>
1951-52 ...	... 218,691	<i>Nil</i>
1952-53 (up to 24th September 1953)	... 105,987	<i>Nil</i>

It is not correct that the Punjab rice was supplied at a price considerably below the market price resulting in a loss to Punjab cultivators of over Rs. seven crores annually. The procurement prices of rice in the Punjab during the two years in which supplies were made by that Province to East Bengal compared favourably with the market prices of Burma and Siam rice. In any case the only year in which an appreciable quantity of rice was supplied to East Bengal by the Punjab was Kharif 1949-50 in which about 45,360 tons were supplied. The estimate of the alleged loss to the Punjab cultivators of over seven crores annually is not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

†827.

#### HIGH PRICES OF PAKISTANI MADE GOODS

828. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that goods manufactured in Pakistan are sold at a higher rate, compared to similar goods manufactured by Japan with our raw materials ?

(b) Is it a fact that power is much cheaper for industries in Japan than that in Pakistan ?

(c) If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to bring down the charges of power for industrialisation purposes in Pakistan ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) This is mostly so.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government have undertaken the implementation of major hydro-electric and thermal schemes under the Two-year and Six-year Plans in various parts of the country. The power that will be available from these schemes will be much cheaper than that available at present.

#### ADVANCES FOR INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES

**829. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact that advances have been taken from intending telephone subscribers at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per telephone with a promise to instal telephones immediately?

(b) What is the total amount of such deposits received, and what are the names and addresses of those who paid those amounts giving the dates of payment?

(c) Is it a fact that many subscribers have paid these deposits a long time ago and that so far no telephone connections have been given?

(d) What are the reasons for this delay, and when is it proposed to provide them with connections?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Yes. But not for immediate installation.

(b) Rs. 21,66,480. It is not possible here to give names and addresses of the two thousand and odd applicants who have paid the amount. The new telephone directory of Karachi contains the necessary information.

(c) & (d) No. The new exchange has already been cut into service; a considerable number of connections have been given and others are in the process of installation.

#### DISPARITY IN PRICES OF COAL

**830. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that the prices of imported coal from the 1st April, 1953, have fallen due to lesser ocean freight?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for charging the consumers at the old rate?

(c) Is it a fact that the price of Indian hard coke fixed by Government is Rs. 91-14 for consumers, whereas the cost price is about Rs. 40 per ton?

(d) If so, why is there such a big margin of profit? If not, what is the correct percentage of profit derived by Government?

(e) Is it a fact that Government have now fixed the price of Indian coal at Rs. 50-4 per ton with effect from the 17th September, 1953, as against the import price of Rs. 40 per ton?

(f) If so, what are the reasons for such a disparity?

(g) If not, what is the correct price of the Indian coal?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes. Coal freight have fallen since April, 1953.

(b) Coal is sold at equalised price which is changed only at suitable intervals as frequent changes are liable to have undesirable repercussions on the industries for which a stable price over a reasonably long period is very necessary. The equalised price has been changed with effect from 17th September, 1953, when the position with regard to forward supplies of imported coal from different sources could be properly determined.

(c) The current equalised price for hard coke is Rs. 91-14 per ton f. o. r. Keamari or West Pakistan border. The current cost of Indian

hard coke by rail at the West Pakistan border is about Rs. 45 per ton, including sales tax, and the current quotation by sea is about Rs. 84 per ton including sales tax.

(d) The present price of hard coke is based upon former seaborne imports and includes actual cost plus 2% departmental charges.

(e) The basic equalised price of Indian and foreign coals in West Pakistan is Rs. 50-4 per ton.

(f) Prices of imported seaborne coals are higher than Indian rail-borne supplies; therefore, the equalised price is also higher.

(g) Price of Indian coal f.o.r. border is Rs. 31 per ton (inclusive of sales tax).

#### HIGH PRICES FOR INDIAN COAL

**831. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that Pakistani consumers of Indian coal and coke were charged higher prices up to the 17th September, 1953, though the Government of India abolished the export duty on these from the 1st April, 1953?

(b) If so, why?

(c) What is the extra amount so collected by Government to date?

(d) Will this amount be refunded to the consumers?

(e) If not, why not? If so, when?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Coal is sold at equalised price in the determination of which a number of factors have to be taken into consideration. This equalised price is changed only at appropriate intervals as frequent changes are liable to have undesirable repercussions on industries for which a stable price over a reasonably long period is very necessary. The equalised price has been changed with effect from the 17th September, 1953, when the position with regard to forward supplies of imported coal from different sources could be properly determined.

(c) About Rs. 22,00,000 which mainly represent the departmental charges, etc.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS IN DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**832. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that there is no electricity in the Drigh Road Refugee Colony, Karachi?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have not fixed any gas light or kerosene lamps in this colony?

(c) If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to make arrangements for electricity or any other lighting arrangements in the said colony? If not, why not? If so, when?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) For the present the Karachi Administration have hired 20 Petromax lamps for street-lighting in Drigh Village Colony and these have been installed in the various parts of the colony. The Karachi Administration are also negotiating a permanent arrangement for street-lighting with Karachi Electric Supply Corporation and hope that it would materialise within the next six months.

## SANITATION AT DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**833. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the number of latrines and sweepers engaged to clean them in the Drigh Road Refugee Colony?

(b) Is it a fact that no drainage and proper water arrangements exist in the colony?

(c) Is it a fact that there are no separate latrines for women and men?

(d) Is it a fact that these latrines are not cleaned daily?

(e) Is it a fact that the doors of these latrines are not strong and properly fitted?

(f) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what steps are proposed to be taken to set matters right? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** The question concerns the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation. It should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister-in-charge of that Ministry.

## HOMELESS PERSONS

**834. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether any arrangements have been made to provide land to those who wish to construct houses in Karachi for the use of those persons who are homeless?

(b) If so, what? If none, why?

(c) Is it a fact that such offers for constructing houses for homeless persons have been refused by Government? If so, why? When do Government propose to provide land for these homeless persons who wish to construct houses? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** The question concerns the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation. It should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister-in-charge of that Ministry.

## POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AT DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**835. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state the number of police stations in the Drigh Road Refugee Colony, Karachi?

(b) What is the number of police constables posted daily during day and night in the Drigh Road Refugee Colony?

(c) Is it a fact that cases of thefts in this colony are on the increase?

(d) Is it a fact that murders are taking place in the said colony?

(e) Is it a fact that there are no proper police arrangements in the said colony during the day and night time?

(f) If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to make proper police arrangements in the colony? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) There is no separate police station in the Drigh Road Refugees Colony. At present this Colony is patrolled by the Police of the Drigh Road Police Station. The question of opening a police outpost in the Colony is under consideration.

(b) 1 Head Constable and 2 Constables during day and 1 Head Constable and 4 Constables during night.

- (c) No, but with the increase of population, increase in crime is not unlikely.  
 (d) No.  
 (e) Attention is invited to the reply to part (b) of the question.  
 (f) Does not arise.

#### RETRENCHMENT IN PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

**836. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state if it is a fact that the services of an employee in the Plant Protection Department were terminated from the 31st of July, 1952, on the ground of transfer of a scheme to a different Ministry, and that another man was offered an appointment by the Plant Protection Department on the 1st of August, 1952, for a similar post?

(b) If so, what were the reasons for not considering the claim of the senior man for retention in the Plant Protection Department and the transfer of the new entrant to another Ministry?

(c) What action has been taken by Government on the representation submitted by the person whose services were terminated on the 31st July, 1952? If none, why?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) The "similar post" referred to in part (a) required proficiency in Entomology as the basic qualification. The officer whose services were terminated was B.Sc. (Agriculture), with Horticulture as his major subject and so he did not possess the requisite qualifications for this post.

(c) His representation was duly considered and an appropriate reply given to him.

#### TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

**837. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the number of ticketless passengers detected during 1952 and in 1953 to date, in West Pakistan?

(b) How many of these were tried and convicted?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government to check ticketless travelling?

(d) What is the expenditure involved on the staff engaged to check ticketless travelling during 1952 and in 1953 to date?

(e) What is the amount recovered as penalty from ticketless travellers during 1952 and in 1953 to date?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a)

Year

1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,68,977
1953 (upto 31st July, 1953)								5,45,280

(b)

Year	Number of ticketless passengers tried	Number of ticketless passengers convicted
1952	8,120	1,661
1953 (up to 31st July, 1953)	4,130	1,186

- (c) The steps taken to prevent and check ticketless travelling are :—
- (i) increase in the strength of ticket checking staff ;
  - (ii) formation of special squads under the Headquarters office of the Railways which conduct superchecks on the working of the Divisional ticket checking staff ;
  - (iii) appointment of Special Magistrates by the Provincial Governments to dispose of on the spot the cases arising from ticketless travelling ;
  - (iv) surprise checks and raids by officers and senior subordinates on train and at stations ;
  - (v) amendment to sections 112 and 113 of the Railways Act to provide for increased penalties for ticketless travelling ;
  - (vi) provision of fencing on important stations ;
  - (vii) wide publicity campaign against ticketless travelling through press, radio and cinema.

(d)

Year	Rs.
1952 ...	18,05,560
1953 (up to 31st July, 1953)	11,21,032

(e)

Year	Amount recovered as penalty from ticketless travellers on the N.W.Ry.
1952	2,68,831
1953 (up to 31st July, 1953)	1,45,056

#### RAILWAY FARES AND INCREASE OF SUBURBAN TRAINS

838. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the railway fare per adult for Drigh Road to Landhi, Drigh Road to Karachi and monthly passes on this route ?

(b) How many trains are running on this route during the day time ?

(c) Are Government aware that refugees living in the Drigh Road Colony have to go to the town very early in the morning and return late in the evening ? If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to increase the number of trains in these peak hours ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan: (a) Third class ordinary fare from Drigh Road to Landhi is annas 3 and from Drigh Road to Karachi City annas 5.

Fare for third class monthly season ticket from Drigh Road to Landhi is Rs. 6 and from Drigh Road to Karachi City Rs. 7-8.

(b) 5 Up and 7 Down trains between Drigh Road and Landhi and 10 Up and 10 Down trains between Drigh Road and Karachi City.

(c) No. The present services are considered adequate for the traffic offering.

#### COMMUNICATION FOR DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**839. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Drigh Road Refugee Colony has no proper means of communication for their transport from Drigh Road to Karachi and vice versa ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Drigh Road Railway Station is situated several miles away from the colony ?

(c) If so, what steps are proposed to be taken to provide a railway station near the colony ?

(d) What is the bus fare from Drigh Road Refugee Colony to Karachi and the Drigh Road Colony to Landhi ?

(e) Is it a fact that a few bus owners applied for permits to run diesel buses on this route at annas three per ticket but permits have not been given ? If so, why ?

(f) What steps are proposed to be taken to provide cheaper means of transport to these refugees ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Six annas and four annas, respectively.

(e) No.

(f) None. It is not practicable to provide cheaper bus transport, and there are adequate train services.

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**840. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state if it is a fact that there is no hospital or medical dispensary in the Drigh Road Refugee Colony ?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to provide medical facilities for refugees of this area ? If none, why ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) No, Sir. A dispensary has been established at the Drigh Road Colony for the refugees of that area.

(b) Does not arise.

#### WATER SUPPLY IN DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**841. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether he or other officials of his Ministry visited the Drigh Road Refugee Colony ?

(b) If so, when, and with what result ?

(c) Is it a fact that there are no drainage arrangements in this colony ?

(d) Is it a fact that water taps are insufficient for the requirements of the refugees in this colony ?

(e) Is it a fact that the water supply in this colony is very scarce, operating only for a few hours of the day ?

(f) If the replies to the above be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in the matter ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** The question concerns the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation. It should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister-in-Charge of that Ministry.

#### HIGH PRICE IN RATION SHOPS AT DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**842. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state if he is aware of the difficulties and hardships experienced by refugees of the Drigh Road Colony in regard to supply of food rations ?

(b) How many ration shops have been set up in this colony ?

(c) Is he aware of the fact that food rations are supplied at a much higher rate in the said colony than that at any other place in Karachi ?

(d) If so, what are the reasons therefor, and what action is proposed to be taken to set matters right ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes. A complaint was received recently.

(b) Six.

(c) & (d) The issue prices in the area outside Karachi Corporation limits, viz., Drigh Road, Malir and other Taluka areas are 3 pies per seer higher than the prices within the Karachi Corporation limits. This is due to additional transport involved.

#### POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONY

**843. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the number of post boxes for air mail, local mail and surface mail put at the Drigh Road Refugee Colony ?

(b) Is there any post office in this colony ?

(c) Are there any telephone booths for local and trunk calls in the colony ? If so, how many ?

(d) What are the other arrangements which exist for the convenience of the refugees in regard to post and telegraph service in the said colony ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Presumably the Honourable Member's intention is to know the number of letter boxes and not post boxes. Three letter boxes, each for the posting of airmail, local mail and surface mail together, have been installed at Drigh Road Refugee Colony.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) There is a Post Office in Sadat Colony adjacent to the New Drigh Road Refugee Colony, to serve the postal needs of the colony. Telegrams from the colony are accepted for despatch, and delivery of telegrams arranged by Drigh Road P. and T. Office.

#### IMPORT OF INDIAN COAL

**844. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the total import of coal from India during the year 1952 ?

(b) Is it being imported under a trade agreement or is it just a continuation of the past agreement ?

(c) Will the entire quantity be imported by contractors, or a part of it by Government and a part of it by importers?

(d) Is it a fact that Indian contractors under assumed Pakistani incorporation are preferred to Pakistani tradesmen? If so, why?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The total quantity of coal imported from India was 11,43,500 tons in 1952.

(b) The present imports from India are regulated by an Agreement negotiated in March, 1953.

(c) The entire quantity will be imported through private firms on the basis of the tenders called for this purpose.

(d) No.

#### LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRIES

**845. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Government of undivided India had conducted an enquiry in important industries to ascertain the then prevailing labour conditions?

(b) What steps have been taken by Government to conduct a fresh enquiry in this direction in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes.

(b) A fresh intensive survey into the general labour conditions of industrial workers has already been carried out recently by an I. L. O. Survey Mission, whose report is under examination.

#### WAGES OF LABOURERS EMPLOYED AT KARACHI AND CHITTAGONG PORT

**846. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dock labourers employed in the ports of Karachi and Chittagong;

(b) the daily rates of wages of different categories of workers in each of these ports;

(c) if it is a fact that the rates of wages of labourers employed in the Karachi port are higher than those at the Chittagong port; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Approximately 5,000 in Karachi and 2,330 in Chittagong.

(b) Statement is placed on the Table.

(c) Yes.

(d) The reasons for higher wages in Karachi Port as compared with Chittagong are as follows:—

(i) General standard of living is higher in Karachi than in Chittagong.

(ii) Strong representative character of Trade Unions in Karachi.

(iii) From the beginning the wages in Chittagong have been lower than Karachi and in spite of increase in wages in both cities, the initial difference stands.

(iv) Employment opportunities are more frequent in Karachi as compared with Chittagong where on the other hand supply of labour is more.

## STATEMENT

showing

## Rates of Wages of different categories of Workers in the Ports of Karachi and Chittagong

Karachi			Chittagong				
Category	Rates of wages		Category	Rates of wages			
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		
Docker ... ...	4	12	3 (day)	Shed Labour ...	2	8	0 (day)
	5	8	9 (night)		2	10	0 (night)
Shed Labour ...	4	2	3 (day)	Labourers for ...	2	12	0 (day)
	4	14	9 (night)	cranes.	2	14	0 (night)
Tindals ... ...	Daily wages plus retention fee which varies from Rs. 42-10 to Rs. 60 ; in addition Tindals get tindalage Rs. 1-6 plus chitti of 8 annas			Labour ...	3	0	0 (day)
					3	8	0 (night)
				Signaller ...	3	0	0 (day)
					3	8	0 (night)
				Khamali ...	3	4	0 (day)
					3	12	0 (night)
Seraings ... ...	Monthly retention fee Rs. 55 to Rs. 90 according to length of service plus one worker's wages.			Mates ... ...	4	0	0 (day)
					4	2	0 (night)

More details are awaited from Chittagong Dock Labour Inspector.

## INCOME OF THE LABOURERS EMPLOYED IN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

847. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of workers employed in factories in Pakistan and the amount of wages paid to them during the year 1952;
- (b) the average earnings of workers in important industries;
- (c) if it is a fact that average earnings have decreased during the year 1952 as compared with those in the preceding year; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) The total number of workers and the amount paid as wages for N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan was 8,603 and Rs. 62,65,744 respectively. Information in respect of the Provinces of East Bengal, Punjab, Sind and Karachi is not readily available.

- (b) A statement is placed on the Table.
- (c) There has been a slight increase in the average earnings for the year 1952 in the provinces of N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan as compared with the year 1951. Information regarding the other provinces is not readily available.
- (d) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

showing

## Average Annual Earnings in Perennial Factories in N.-W. F. P. and Baluchistan during 1952

Industry	Number of workers employed	Total wages paid	Average annual earnings
			Rs.
Textiles	61	17,115	280·6†
Cotton	...	...	...
Engineering	2,778	23,94,067	861·8
Minerals and Metals	20	17,053	852·7
Chemicals and Dyes	60	57,000	950·0
Paper and Printing	252	2,20,416	874·7
Wood, Stone and Glass	36	21,600	600·0
Skins and Hides	166	1,23,000	741·0
Ordnance	1,613	13,60,272	843·3
Miscellaneous	158	1,39,615	883·6
Total	5,144	43,50,138	845·7

*Note.—Figures are provisional.*

†This figure is doubtful and has been referred to provinces for clarification.

## LABOUR STATISTICS

848. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state whether Government have framed rules to collect labour statistics under section 3(i) (b) of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 ?

- (b) If so, which of the provinces have so far applied these rules ?  
 (c) If not, why not ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a), (b) & (c) This question is the concern of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and should have been addressed to that Ministry.

## WAGE STATISTICS

849. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state if it is a fact that no organisation exists in Pakistan for collection of statistics on wages ?

- (b) If so, what steps have been taken for the establishment of such an organisation ?

The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik: (a) the Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour collects and compiles statistics regarding total wage bill of workers available from returns made by establishment subject to the Payment of Wages Act. But no organisation exists for collection of other statistics on wages.

(b) This question has been examined, amongst others, by the I.L.O. Mission who have recently submitted their report. Their recommendations in this respect are under consideration.

#### LABOURERS AND THEIR WAGES ON TEXTILE FACTORIES

**850. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of textile factories in Pakistan as on the 31st December, 1952, and the total number of workers employed therein ;
- (b) the rate of wages paid to different categories of workers in textile mills of the Punjab and East Bengal ;
- (c) if it is a fact that the number of workers employed therein have decreased ; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a)

				No. of mills	No. of workers
(i) Cotton Textile Mills	...	...	...	42	Information not readily available.
(ii) Woollen Mills	...	...	...	6	1,800 (approx.)
(iii) Jute Mills	...	...	...	12	5,000 (approx.)
(iv) Jute Baling Press	...	...	...	51	Information not readily available.

The number of the above mentioned mills does not include factories which do not come under the purview of the Development of Industries Rules.

(b), (c) & (d) Information regarding these is not readily available and is being collected.

#### 'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN

**851. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government of the United Kingdom have 10 million sterling pounds to Pakistan in aid of "Grow More Food" campaign ?

(b) If so, when, and how is this aid going to be utilised ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) & (b) The matter concerns the Ministry of Finance and as such the question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Minister for Finance.

#### CRIMES

**852. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps Government have taken so far for checking dacoity, kidnapping and murder in Karachi ;
- (b) the number of cases which have been recorded with the police since 1952 up to June, 1953, and the number of arrests made ; and
- (c) the number of cases where no action was taken ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) The following preventive measures have been adopted :

- (i) Mobile patrol in the city and armed patrol at vulnerable points,
- (ii) beat duties on streets and lanes.
- (iii) preventive action under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Bombay District Police Act, and
- (iv) action against the criminal elements under the Control of Disorderly Persons Act.

(b) The number of cases registered from January, 1952 to June, 1953, was 16,145, and the number of persons arrested was 13,297.

(c) Nil.

#### PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

**853. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the Government policy in respect of schemes that will be put into effect by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation ;
- (b) whether private capital will be invited ; if so, to what extent ;
- (c) whether a managing agency for such industries will be opened to private capital investment and management ; and
- (d) how and on what terms and conditions the managing agencies have been given and will be given ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The Corporation gives effect to schemes approved by the Government by sponsoring public companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1913. Before sponsoring any such company, the Corporation obtains Government's approval of the company's capital structure. The Corporation acts as managing agents for these companies but may, with the prior approval of the Government, relinquish the managing agency in favour of any company.

(b) Yes ; the intention is to associate private capital to the maximum possible extent at suitable stages.

(c) The Corporation generally acts as managing agents for the companies sponsored by it ; but the Central Government may, in certain cases, appoint private parties as managing agents.

(d) The terms and conditions of the managing agencies are generally to be in conformity with the Companies Act, 1913.

#### ROBBERY IN RAILWAYS

**854. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of cases of robbery which occurred in the Railways in 1952-53 ;
- (b) whether they were on the increase or decrease as compared with those in 1951-52 ;
- (c) the number of cases detected during 1952-53 ;
- (d) the amount of loss involved in such robberies, the value of property recovered and the amount realised as fines ; and
- (e) the effective measures proposed to be taken to check robberies in Railways ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Twenty-five.

(b) Decrease.

(c) Twenty-one.

(d) The amounts involved were Rs. 7,211-14, Rs. 2,289 and Rs. 62, respectively.

(e) The measures taken or proposed to be taken to check robberies include :—

(i) Escorting of all important goods and passenger trains and strengthening of Government Railway Police escorts thereon,

(ii) Provision of armed escorts where necessary.

(iii) Arranging special patrolling of lines in affected areas.

(iv) Careful examination by Railways staff of passenger coaches at starting stations to ensure that window shutters and catches on doors of passenger trains are in proper working order and fixing of bars on battery boxes to prevent criminals from getting access into compartments.

(v) Provision of Police guards to escort cash amounting to Rs. 10,000 or more.

#### SCIENTIFIC MINING

**855. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether coal deposits have been newly discovered in Pakistan ?

(b) Is it a fact that owing to unscientific mining in major coal fields, there had been a premature collapse underground and a consequent loss of coal in many coal mines ?

(c) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to ensure scientific mining in the newly discovered coal fields to avoid loss of coal ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) No large coal deposits have been discovered in Pakistan, but extensions of the existing deposits have been proved.

(b) Yes.

(c) Precautions under Mines Regulation are being enforced by the Chief Mining Inspector wherever practicable. A Technical Committee to inspect the coal mines and to recommend ways and means for working the coal mines on scientific lines, has already been appointed and their report is awaited.

#### INTERNATIONAL SUGAR CONFERENCE, LONDON

**856. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Pakistan was invited to the International Sugar Conference held in London in November, 1952 ?

(b) If so, was any delegation or observer sent to that conference ?

(c) What was the main object of that conference ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The object of the Conference was to—

(i) assure market for sugar to exporting countries and ensure supplies to those countries which cannot produce sugar on equitable and at stable prices ;

(ii) increase consumption of sugar throughout the world ; and

- (iii) maintain purchasing power in the world markets of countries or areas whose economies are largely dependent upon the production or export of sugar, by providing adequate returns to producers and making it possible to maintain fair standards of labour conditions and wages.

#### STALLS ON E. B. RAILWAY STATIONS

**857. \*Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

- the numbers of Railway districts in the Eastern Bengal Railway ;
- whether it is a fact that the stalls on the Railway stations are divided into different classes ; if so, the names of those classes ;
- the rates of rent fixed in respect of stalls in different Railway districts showing classes and rates of rent, separately, in respect of each district ; and
- if there are differences in rates of rents in respect of the different districts, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Four.

(b) Yes, the different classes are special, first, second and third.

(c) The licence fee for the special, first, second and third class stalls is Rs. 15, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4-8 respectively, per month per stall in all the districts.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

#### HINDU STALLS ON E. B. RAILWAY STATIONS

**858. \*Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Divisional Traffic Superintendent, East Bengal Railway, Chittagong, has served cancellation notices upon the owners of 'A' class Hindu stalls of Chandpur, Feni, Laksham, Comilla, Hajiganj, Chaumohani, Akhaura, Shaistaganj and Sylhet ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the stalls at Akhaura have been located in an uncovered space on the open platform ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Yes, notices for termination were served on the stall vendors for unsatisfactory standard of catering.

(b) Due to the re-modelling work at Akhaura Station, which is in progress, the stalls have been located under a corrugated iron roofing as a purely temporary measure.

#### SHIFTING OF AKHAURA STATION

**859. \*Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the booking office at Akhaura has been shifted from the centre of the station to the extreme east ; and

(b) whether he is aware that it has caused inconvenience to passengers specially because there is no passage out through the booking shed ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) No inconvenience is caused to passengers as they have to go over the foot over-bridge to gain entrance to platforms after purchasing tickets from the Booking Office. Reference to absence of passage is not understood.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME AT KARNAFULLI AND CHITTAGONG

**860. \*Mr. Dharendra Nath Datta:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the hydro-electric scheme at Karnafulli, Chittagong, has been put into operation ;
- (b) whether any dams have been constructed ; if so, their number and their names ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that those dams were washed away ; if so, the number thereof and the approximate loss sustained therein ;
- (d) the expenditure incurred for the construction of those dams ;
- (e) the names of the parties or concerns to whom the contracts were given for the construction of dams ; and
- (f) whether Government have made any enquiry into the causes of such distinction ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) No.

(b) Only two cofferdams were constructed by the Provincial engineers during the last working season, but not completely.

(c) Considerable portions of both the cofferdams were washed away during the recent floods. Details of loss are under examination.

(d) The approximate expenditure incurred on the construction of these cofferdams is Rs. 29 lakhs.

(e) Contracts for the construction of the cofferdams were given by the Government of East Bengal to several contractors, prominent among them being M/s. Omersons of Dacca, M/s. A. K. Khan of Chittagong and M/s. Swiss Boring Company.

(f) Government of Pakistan have made enquiries into the causes of these damages and the report of Chairman, Central Engineering Authority, who conducted the enquiry has been considered by the Government of Pakistan and the East Bengal Government advised to proceed along the recommendations embodied in the report.

## TELEPHONES

**861. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for new telephone connections in Karachi ?

- (b) Is there any scope for expanding the service ?
- (c) What steps are being taken to re-equip the same before expanding ?
- (d) When is it proposed to meet the demands of the public for new telephone connections in Karachi ?
- (e) How many applications are still on the waiting list, and when will they get connections ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Yes.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) Additional equipment for 1,400 lines is under installation in the Central Exchange. In addition to this, equipment for 1,200 lines has been received and installation will commence soon for opening exchanges in Airport and Pak Capital (near Jail). Orders for another 2,000 lines equipment are likely to be placed shortly.

(d) Out of 2,000 applicants who had paid the advance rent 650 have already been provided with telephones since the installation of the new Exchange. About 850 telephones will be installed this month and the remaining, it is hoped, will be provided with telephones next month.

(e) 362. These telephones will be provided by re-arrangement of the exchange areas which can only be possible, after the new exchange is installed at Pak-Capital for which the equipment has already been received.

#### MATCH FACTORIES

862. \***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of Pakistani-owned and foreign owned match factories in Pakistan in each province in each of the year from 1950 to 1953 to date ?

(b) What was the total production during these years giving figures separately for each factory ?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government to increase production of matches in the country ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) & (b) The list is placed on the Table.

(c) Government have encouraged this industry in the country. In addition, efforts are being made to assist the industry in importing raw materials.

[For statements please see pages 962-963.]

Statement showing the number of Pakistani-owned and foreign-owned match factories in Pakistan in each province in each year from 1950 to 1953 to date, and the total production during these years giving figures separately for each factory

Year	Punjab	Sind	Karachi	East Bengal	
1950 ...	...	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	7
1951 ...	...	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	7
1952 ...	...	1	<i>Nil</i>	1	8
1953 ...	...	1	1	1	10

WEST PAKISTAN

Serial No.	Name of the factory	Annual Production capacity	Actual production					8
			1950	1951	1952	January-June 1953 (six months)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
1	M/s. Western India Match Co., Ltd., Shahdara, Lahore.	7,20,000 gross boxes (each box containing 50 sticks).	4,18,850 gross boxes.	3,17,250 gross boxes.	...	...	Closed their factory since August 1951. Expected to resume production in a few days.	8
2	M/s. Hyderabad Relief and Rehabilitation Trust Book Match Factory, Landhi, Karachi.	4,500,000 gross books (each book containing 30 sticks).	...	...	1,44,373 gross books.	7,05,671 gross books.		8
3	Khairpur Match Factory, Khairpur Mirs, Khairpur State.	5,00,000 gross boxes (each box containing 50 sticks).	...	...	...	...	A new factory expected to start production within a month.	8

## EAST PAKISTAN

		Gross boxes				
1	M/s. Habib Match Factory, Bogra	...	2,10,000	34,029	41,819	71,071
2	M/s. Ujala Match Factory, Dacca	...	1,00,000	28,711	32,558	26,018
3	M/s. Prasanna Match Factory	...	1,48,000	24,173	23,380	34,852
4	M/s. Jagannath Match Factory, Dacca	...	30,000	8,204	7,338	7,360
5	M/s. Co-operative Match Factory, Khepupara, Bakerganj.		60,000	7,507	20,951	26,372
6	M/s. Amin Match Works, Dacca	...	1,50,000	4,077	20,686	32,331
7	M/s. Standard Match Factory, Chandpur	...	1,80,000	...	3,294	6,476
8	M/s. Pakistan Match Factory, (M/s. M. M. Ispahani, Ltd.), Khulna.	9,00,000	...	...	†27½	2,06,122 †A new unit started production on 25th December, 1952.
9	M/s. Jalalabad Match Factory, Sylhet	...	1,50,000	...	...	8,431
10	M/s. A. K. Khan & Co., Chittagong	...	4,50,000	...	...	5,850
11	M/s. Aziz Match Factory, Shopura, Rajshahi	90,000	...	...	...	...
12	M/s. Bakerganj Industrial Corporation, Ltd., Bakerganj.	1,50,000	...	...	...	Expected to come into production in the near future.

## ADULTERATION IN WHEAT FLOUR

**863. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to an editorial published in the *Evening Star*, dated the 16th August, 1953 ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there are widespread complaints about adulteration of wheat flour supplied to ration shops in the Federal Capital ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that only wheat flour can be supplied at ration shops and not wheat ;
- (d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government are considering to supply wheat grains also at ration shops ; and
- (e) if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) There was no issue of the *Evening Star* on the 16th of August, 1953. The editorial, which the Honourable Member has probably in mind was published on the 16th July, 1953.

(b) Complaints have been made but on investigation the local administration, who are in charge of distribution of wheat in the Federal Capital, found them to be incorrect.

(c) No. From 1st September, 1953, ration card-holders can obtain wheat also from the ration shops if they so desire.

(d) & (e) In view of reply to (c) above, this question does not arise.

## SHORTAGE OF BUS TRANSPORT

**864. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published on the first page of the *Evening Star*, dated the 17th July, 1953, under the caption " 160 City buses are off the roads : citizens feel the pinch " ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the fleet of 500 buses plying on 40 odd routes in Karachi has been reduced by 160 buses ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the shortage of spare parts has thrown 106 buses off the roads and that the withdrawal of Government commercial transport buses from Karachi has caused a shortage of another 35 buses ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that 20 buses have been declared oversized by the City Traffic authorities and sent to garages for rebuilding according to police specifications ; and
- (e) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to ease the situation ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) 40 buses have been declared oversized.

(e) Permits for more buses have been granted, and efforts are being made to improve the supply position of spare parts, tyres and tubes. It is hoped that more buses will be on the roads soon.

## CUTLERY MANUFACTURING FACTORIES

**865. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of factories manufacturing cutlery in Pakistan ;
- (b) the total production of these factories during 1951-52 and 1952-53 ;
- (c) the total quantity of cutlery imported from foreign countries during these years ;
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide a fillip to this industry ;
- (e) whether any concessions have been given to manufacturers in the matter of customs duty on the raw materials imported by them ; if so, what ?
- (f) whether any foreign exchange facilities have been provided to manufacturers for importing the raw materials ; and
- (g) whether any concessions have been given to manufacturers in railway freight and parcel post rates ; if so, what ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) 73.

- (b) 1951-52—worth Rs. 7,17,500 approximately.
- 1952-53—not available.
- (c) The value of imports during 1952 (January—June) was Rs. 6,12,484 and 1953 (January—June) Rs. 1,88,378.
- (d) This is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments.
- (e) No.
- (f) Foreign exchange is made available for imports of raw materials.
- (g) No.

## SMUGGLING ON SIND-JAISELMIR BORDER

**866. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in *Dawn*, dated the 26th June, 1953, under the caption "Smuggling in Sind" ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that smuggling is reported to be going on at the Sind-Jaiselmir border in the Rohri division ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that gangs of smugglers operating in the areas import bidis, bidi leaves, drugs, pepper, cardamom, silk and certain other textiles from Bharat and pay for them in gold and rice ; and
- (d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to check smuggling on the Sind-Jaiselmir border ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani :** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Finance and has been transferred to that Ministry.

## HIGH PRICES OF CIGARETTES

**867. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 16th June, 1953, under the caption "Cigarette Racket" ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that over-charging of cigarettes is continuing for the last two months in spite of the opening of fair price shops for cigarettes ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been no decline in the production and that the over-charging in cigarettes is mainly due to defective distribution ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check over-charging in cigarettes ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) & (d) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to his previous question No. 265 answered on the 28th September, 1953.

(c) There has been no decline in the indigenous production which has on the other hand increased during the last twelve months by over 40% but it is still insufficient to meet the demand fully. Supplies from abroad having been stopped, it is this shortage of supplies and not the defective distribution which does result in over-charging at times.

#### DISCRIMINATION IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

**868. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in the *Karachi Times*, dated the 1st July, 1953, under the caption "Confirmation" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are required to qualify at an examination before they are declared fit for confirmation ;

(c) whether it is a fact that all the optees in other departments have been exempted from any departmental examinations for purposes of confirmation ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why a discrimination has been made in the case of the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a), (b) & (c) Yes.

(d) Work in the P. and T. Department being of a special technical nature, confirmation examination was prescribed by the Government of India years ago before partition. There has been no change in the conditions and nature of work of the Department to warrant any modification of the rules on the subject.

#### IMPORT AND EXPORT OF DATES

**869. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of dates produced in Pakistan during 1951-52 and 1952-53 ?

(b) What is the total quantity of import and export of dates during the same period ?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government to improve the date production in Pakistan ?

(d) Have any facilities been provided to persons dealing in production of dates ? If so, what ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) According to the survey carried out by the Co-operation and Marketing Department during 1949-50, the total production of dates in Pakistan was estimated to be 21.57 lakh maunds. Figures of production for 1951-52 and 1952-53 are not available. It is, however, unlikely that there has been any significant change in the total date production since 1949-50.

(b) The figures for import are as follows :

	Year							Quantity
								Tons
1951-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,674
1952-53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,690

Figures for the export of dates are not available separately.

(c) & (d) Necessary information has been called for from the Provincial and State Governments concerned who are responsible for improvement in the production of dates. It will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

#### SURCHARGE BY KARACHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION

870. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation has fixed the upper limit of electric consumption as 50 units, over which a surcharge of 25 per cent is charged ?

(b) If so, is it a fact that the residents of flats have to pay at increased rates, where no separate metres have been fixed for each flat in one building ?

(c) If the reply to (b) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to take steps so that the Corporation may make the surcharge only when the total number of units consumed in a building divided by the number of flats in the building is greater than 50 ? If not, why not ?

The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan : (a) Yes, for domestic and commercial consumption.

(b) Yes, if the building has only one main meter provided by the landlord.

(c) The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation have been asked to instal a separate meter on application from any authorised tenant of a flat who pays necessary connection charges and produces a tests certificate of his wiring installation in an approved manner.

#### RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB

871. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the *Karachi Times*, dated the 10th July, 1953, under the caption "Punjab Minister to plead case with the Centre" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the important industries of the Punjab, namely, sports goods, surgical instruments and allied industries have not been faring well on account of restrictions on essential raw materials required for them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the export of these articles as mentioned in (b) above totalled about Rs. 8,00,000 annually ; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the steps taken by Government to devise ways and means for enabling these industries to offer competitive prices to foreign buyers ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Government have no reason to believe that this is a fact.

(c) Correct figures of exports before partition are not available.

(d) The development of these and other cottage industries is a provincial responsibility. Nevertheless the Central Government are alive to the necessity of assisting their co-ordinated development on a country-wide basis. With this end in view they propose to set up a Cottage and Small-scale Industries Development Corporation and a Bill for this purpose has already been introduced in this House.

#### FISH GODOWNS

**872. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 15th May, 1953, under the caption "Fish Godowns"; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to shift the fish godowns to some other place away from the residential area; if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The conditions are expected to improve considerably as soon as the Lyari Improvement Scheme is executed by the Karachi Improvement Trust.

#### LUNATICS IN FEDERAL CAPITAL

**873. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 22nd June, 1953, under the caption "Lunatics abounding";

(b) whether Government are aware that a number of lunatics are moving around the Federal Capital; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove such persons from the Federal Capital to lunatic asylums; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Attention is invited to the reply given to parts (b) and (c) of starred question No. 71, dated the 24th September, 1953.

#### TRANSPORT FACILITIES

**874. \*Moulavi Ebrahim Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no regular bus services between various Government colonies and Government offices in the morning and in the evening for the transport of Government employees to and from offices;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government employees are not able to get buses to reach their offices and homes in time;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and the Royal Pakistan Air Force have made transport arrangements for their staff; and

(d) whether Government propose to make arrangements to make transport facilities available for other Government servants living in Government colonies; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) There is no bus service exclusively for the residents of these colonies but all Government colonies are on bus routes.

(b) No, but there is certainly congestion at peak hours.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government employees are so many and scattered all over Karachi that it is not practicable to make any transport arrangements exclusively for them.

#### BUS TRANSPORT IN FEDERAL CAPITAL

**875. \*Moulavi Ebrahim Khan:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that public in Karachi are experiencing great difficulty and hardship in boarding buses particularly from Pir Ilahi Bakhsh Colony, Nazimabad and Bihar Colony in the morning and from Boulton Market and Saddar in the evening ;

(b) whether there has been a reduction in the number of buses actually plying in Karachi during the last eight months or so ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the number of buses plying at present is inadequate to meet the requirements of the bus-travelling people, during morning and evening hours ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the buses do not ply at regular intervals and that buses stop at certain places for an unnecessary length of time ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remove the difficulty referred to in (a) above and to improve the bus transport system of the Federal Capital ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) Yes, but only during peak hours.

(b) Yes, to some extent. This is due to shortage of tyres, spare parts, and chassis, and certain oversized buses having ceased to ply.

(c) Yes, but the inadequacy is felt only at peak hours.

(d) Yes.

(e) Permits for more buses have been granted, and efforts are being made to secure tyres, tubes, spare parts, etc. It will however be appreciated that the adequacy or otherwise cannot be determined only by the requirements during peak hours. Most of the buses go half empty during most of the day.

#### IMPORT OF COAL FROM CHINA TO PAKISTAN

**876. \*Moulavi Ebrahim Khan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state at what price the contract for shipping freight for bringing coal from China to Pakistan has been given and to whom, placing a copy of the contract on the Table of the House ?

(b) Is it a fact that no guarantee or surety or security was taken from the contractor ? If so, why ?

(c) Are Government aware that the price of shipping freight at present is 32 shillings ?

(d) Did Government consult persons dealing in shipping freight before finalising the contract ? If so, whom ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) A freight contract at the rate of 70 shillings per long ton was given to Mian Iftikharuddin

on 14th March, 1953, for bringing 2,00,000 tons of Chinese coal to Chittagong. This was concluded with the concurrence of the Ministries of Commerce and Finance. A copy of the relevant contract has been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) An affidavit has been taken from the contractor covering Government against any overpayments of freight made against telegraphic advices of shipment. Contractor's liability under the terms of the contract to accept responsibility for any claims against the non-arrival of the ships in time was considered sufficient safeguard against the non-performance of the contract.

(c) No.

(d) Yes. Pakistani shipping interests were called to quote and take up this work. Ministry of Commerce and the Controller of Shipping were consulted. Freight indications from the Baltic Exchange were also obtained.

No. CC|A-3(39)|53

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

OFFICE OF THE COAL COMMISSIONER

Karachi, the 14th March, 1953

To

Mian Iftikharuddin, M.C.A.,  
Sommerset House Mess,  
Karachi.

*Provision of sea freight to ship Chinese coal from Chingwantao and Takukou to Chittagong*

Sir,

Please refer to the Ministry of Industries letters No. M. 32(23) Coal|52, dated February 6th and 21st, 1953 and March 5th, 1953.

I am directed to inform you that the Government of Pakistan are pleased to accept your offer to provide shipping tonnage for the 2,00,000 tons of Tatung lump coal ordered recently from the Government of the Peoples Republic of China on f.o.b. basis, on the following revised terms and conditions :

1. *Quantity.*—The quantity of coal to be shipped is 2,00,000 (two lakh) long tons (2% more or less). The coal is high grade Chinese steam coal and will be shipped by the China National Sundries Export Corporation, Peking, on behalf of the Central Peoples Government of the Peoples Republic of China Government f.o.b. and trimmed Chingwantao or Takukou.

2. *Period of Shipment.*—From March to December 1953 in approximately equal monthly shipments of 20,000 tons subject to the availability of ships and their tonnage. You will, however, do everything possible to complete shipment of 1,00,000 long tons of coal before the end of August 1953 and the remaining 1,00,000 tons before the end of December 1953.

3. *Restrictions on tonnage employed.*—The People Government of China do not agree to the employment in this business of any ships flying the national flag of the U.S.A. or Japan. They also require that no Captain or member of the crew or any other persons on board any ship entering the ports of loading shall be of American or Japanese nationality. The tonnage and personnel employed to ship this coal shall comply with these restrictions.

4. *Acceptance of steamers and notice of arrival.*—Immediately steamers are offered to you by your brokers, you will cable the "Sundny" Peking advising the name of the steamer (which shall comply with the restrictions specified in para 3 above), period of readiness, tonnage and nationality and request to confirm their acceptance for loading and the loading port. Steamers should be chartered only on receipt of C. N. S. E. C.'s acceptance. You are to fix steamers well in advance

so as to give the China National Sundries Export Corporation 50 days' or more notice of fixtures. However, during the initial month of March will accept vessels allowing them only 20 days' notice. Captains are to send a wireless message to the Ocean Transportation Bureau at Chingwantao or Takukou 10 days (or at least 7 days) in advance of the exact date of the steamers' expected arrival. The message shall give the name of the ship, nationality of the Captain, number and nationalities of the crew, ship's calling wavelength, length of vessel, draft and quantity of coal she can carry.

5. *Ports of Loading.*—Chingwantao or Takukou at the option of the China National Sundries Export Corporation. During March and April 1953 loading will be done at Chingwantao only. From May onwards loading may be at either port. Sellers will advise the Government of Pakistan the actual port of loading 60 days before loading.

6. *Steamer Agency.*—The Ocean Transportation Bureau at Chingwantao or Takukou shall be appointed agents for all steamers at the usual fee.

7. *Terms of Loading.*—The China National Sundries Export Corporation will load steamers as customary at an average rate of 1,000 long tons per weather working day, Sundays and holidays excepted, providing trimmers. They will take the benefit of any despatch money earned, and accept liability for any demurrage incurred at the ports of loading according to the rates stipulated by the Charter Parties.

8. *Expenses of Loading.*—The coal is purchased on the basis of f.o.b. and trimmed and into steamers and expenses for loading and trimming will be account C. N. S. E. C.

9. *Notice of Readiness at Loading Port.*—Notice of readiness must be submitted to the representative of the China National Import and Export Corporation at the port of loading during his office hours immediately after the ship's arrival and being ready for shipment. Time will count 24 hours after receipt of notice of readiness.

10. *Freight Rate.*—You will provide all the steamer freight necessary to lift the full quantity ordered of 2,00,000 long tons (2% more or less) of coal at 70 (seventy) shillings sterling per ton of 2,240 lbs. paid on Bill of Lading quantities shipped at Chingwantao or Takukou, for foreign tonnage. The rate is inclusive of the cost of discharge from vessels at Chittagong. Where Pakistani vessels are employed the rate paid will be the equivalent of 70 shillings sterling per long ton in Pakistani currency.

11. *Indemnification of Government against losses at ports of Loading.*—Should any vessel accepted by the China National Sundries Export Corporation fail to reach the loading port within the loading period accepted by the said Corporation, all claims made by the Government of the Peoples Republic of China against the Government of Pakistan for losses suffered by them at the loading port on this account, will be borne by you.

12. *Payment of Freight.*—Payment of sea freight for foreign ships will be made by the High Commissioner for Pakistan in London on presentation of freight-invoices supported by signed Bills of Lading. When Pakistani steamers are used, payment will be made in Pakistani currency through the Coal Commissioner, Karachi.

13. *Draft restrictions at Chittagong.*—Safe drafts at Chittagong vary between 18 feet, 2 inches, and 27 feet, 9 inches, the lowest draft occurring during January to April each year, and vessels of suitable loaded draft should be chartered for the work. If vessels of deep draft are employed and they have to be lightened outside the Port in order to get them over the bar and on to their discharge moorings, the cost of such lightening including the cost of lighters and transportations to receiving Jetty will be for your account.

14. *Notice of readiness to discharge.*—Steamers will give notice of readiness to discharge their cargoes at Chittagong after they have tied up on their discharging bous. Notice of readiness is to be given to the representative of the Coal Commissioner in Chittagong on working days between the hours of 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Mondays to Thursdays and Saturdays and between 8 A.M. to 12 NOON on Fridays.

15. *Terms of discharge at Chittagong.*—Steamers can be discharged at Chittagong at the rate of 750 tons per weather working day, Sundays and Charter Party Holidays excepted. Any despatch money earned on discharging steamers will be to your account, likewise any demurrage incurred by the vessels will be paid by you.

16. *Arbitration.*—Any question of dispute which might arise out of this contract will be referred to arbitration in Karachi. If a sole Arbitrator is not agreed upon forthwith, each party shall appoint an Arbitrator and in case of need the Arbitrators shall appoint an Umpire in accordance with the Arbitration Acts of 1889 and 1934.

17. Employment of Pakistani Steamers.—You will make every possible effort to utilize Pakistani vessels provided they can be obtained at competitive rates and for suitable ready dates.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter which issues with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance and confirm your acceptance of the freight contract on the terms and conditions stated above.

Your obedient servant,

E. DIXON,

Coal Commissioner.

Copy forwarded to :—

1. Ministry of Industries—Mr. Nasrullah.
2. H. E. Ambassador for China in Pakistan, C/o The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.
3. H. E. The Ambassador of Pakistan in China, Peking.
4. H. E. The High Commissioner for Pakistan in London. Payments for foreign tonnage chartered under this contract may kindly be made as stated in para. 12.
5. Ministry of Finance (Supply), Mr. Waheed, with spare copies for communication to the Audit Officer, I. F. & S. and the High Commissioner for Pakistan in London.

E. DIXON,

Coal Commissioner, Pakistan.

#### GENERAL MOTORS OVERSEAS CORPORATION

877. \*Moulavi Ebrahim Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that an import licence for Rs. 31 lakhs has been given to the General Motors Overseas Corporation?

(b) Is it a fact that import licences to other dealers have not been given for the same amount? If so, what are the reasons for this disparity?

(c) Is it a fact that a commitment has been given by Government to the General Motors before they set up their assembly plant about the consumption of their entire production and allowing them to export to Iran and Afghanistan? If so, will he place on the Table a detailed statement of such commitments?

(d) Has any other dealer been given the same facilities as offered to General Motors Overseas Corporation? If not, why not? If so, who are they?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** The question should have been addressed to the Minister for Commerce who is appropriately concerned with the subject matter of the question.

#### TRANSIT SHED AT CHITTAGONG PORT

878. \*Moulavi Ebrahim Khan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that a contract for transit sheds at the port of Chittagong is still to be decided?

(b) Is it true that obsolete type of steel structure is proposed to be erected for the purpose?

(c) Is it a fact that steel structure for transit sheds at ports has been given up in all parts of the world?

(d) Have Government considered that by placing a contract for the erection of steel structure, the Government are subsidising foreign labour by getting steel structure fabricated in a foreign country? If so, what is the estimated amount of foreign exchange that would be involved on the import of this steel structure?

(e) What would be the expenditure of foreign exchange if the structure is built on R. C. C. type ?

(f) What will be the number of labour that will be employed locally in East Pakistan for the purpose of setting up the steel structure ?

(g) Were expert opinions of harbour engineers taken by Government in arriving at a decision to construct the sheds in steel structure ; if so, who were they ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** The question should have been addressed to the Minister for Communications and Transport who is appropriately concerned with the subject matter of the question.

#### NEWSPRINTS

**879. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that Customs Department, Newsprint Control Department and Import and Export Department have their own definition of newsprint, which are quite different from one another ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) Is it proposed to have one and only one definition of newsprint in all the departments ? If so, when ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) The definition of newsprint is almost the same for the purpose of all the three Departments except that Custom authorities also classify grey printing paper containing mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70% as newsprint for purposes of levy of customs duty.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

#### RECOMMENDATION OF THE NEWSPRINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**880. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that other papers which are not newsprint are being imported on the import licences issued for newsprint ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shortage of newsprint in the country is due to the wrong definition of newsprint ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have not considered the unanimous recommendations of the Newsprint Advisory Committee to change the definition of newsprint ; and

(d) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) No, the term "newsprint" covers also mechanical printing paper which according to universal practice is superior newsprint.

(b) No, the shortage cannot be attributed to the definition of newsprint in the Control Order.

(c) The recommendations of the Newsprint Advisory Committee were given due consideration and the Ministry of Commerce was asked to issue licences for the import of only standard newsprint on licences for newsprint.

(d) Does not arise.

## NEWSPRINTS

**881. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the quantity and purchase price of newsprint imported from Canada during 1950, and the rates at which it was sold in Pakistan, and the loss, if any, sustained by Government?

(b) Is it a fact that this newsprint was not sold, in spite of the advice of the trade when the price of newsprint in the market was on the high side?

(c) If so, what are the reasons and who is responsible for this loss to Government?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) 500 short tons of newsprint were purchased from Canada on an allocation made by the International Materials Conference for stock pile at a time when acute shortage of materials including newsprint was anticipated. The landed cost, including storage charges @ Rs. 6 per ton and departmental charges @ 10%, was annas 5-4½ per lb. for reels and Rs. 6-5 per lb. for sheets received in West Pakistan and annas 7-5 per lb. for sheets received in East Pakistan. This material was sold at the following rates:—

300 short tons newsprint in sheets in East Pakistan	...	As. 2-9 per lb.
150 short tons of newsprint in flats in West Pakistan	...	As. 3-6 per lb.
50 short tons of newsprint in reels in West Pakistan	...	As. 3-7½ per lb.

The loss sustained by Government on this account was Rs. 2,04,000 approximately.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

## ARREST OF A PAPER BUSINESSMAN

**882. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a business man of Karachi dealing in paper was arrested by the Enforcement Police on technical grounds;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said businessman remained in jail for three days as no bail was granted to him;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said businessman was produced after four days in the court of Mr. Mohsin Ali Khan, Magistrate; and

(d) if the replies to (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) to (d) It is not possible to give an answer to this question in the absence of the name of the person involved and particulars of the incident. If the Honourable Member will give me the name of the businessman concerned I shall be glad to collect and furnish the necessary information.

## FIXATION OF PRICE OF PAPER

**883. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the applications of certain businessmen dealing in paper for fixation of prices of their goods are lying with the Price Control Department for more than three months;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking no action on these applications; and

(c) when the action is proposed to be taken thereon; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a), (b) & (c) No. There are, however, a few cases relating to imports made prior to imposition of price control on paper which have been referred to the Controller General. Strictly speaking this paper does not fall under the purview of the Essential Commodities (Control of Distribution) Order, 1953. But even these cases were not referred to the Controller-General more than three months ago. Want of relevant data regarding landed cost at present-day prices has led to delay in disposal of the cases which it is hoped will be disposed of soon.

#### PRICE CONTROL DEPARTMENT

**884. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Essential Commodities (Control of Distribution) Order, 1953, the traders can dispose of their goods after 21 days if they do not receive any information from the Price Control Department ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain cases the Price Control Department has not released the goods even after 21 days and issued instructions not to sell the goods ; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the restriction of 21 days to 3 days ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes ; but the period of 21 days counts from the latest date on which any of the items of information required to be furnished under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2) of clause 5 is received in the Office of the Controller General.

(b) No.

(c) No ; because the country being widespread, it may take 21 days to examine the prices and to formulate disposal directions after ascertaining the needs of the various provinces and states of the country, but the period of 21 days is the utmost limit though in many cases disposal directions have been and will be issued much earlier.

#### FIXATION OF PRICE OF PAPER

**885. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had consulted the Pakistan Paper Merchants' Association at the time of fixation of paper price ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of the paper of two firms was fixed at 400 to 500 per cent. more than that of other paper mills ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) The Vice-Chairman and some members of the Association were consulted along with other importers.

(b) No.

#### OVERISSUED OLD NEWSPAPERS

**886. \*Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that the newsprint purchased at the control price of 5 annas, 6 pies per lb. is being sold at 12 annas per lb. after printing in the guise of overissued old newspapers ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to fix control price of overissued old newspapers ? If so, when ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) It is a fact that wastepaper consisting of newspapers and paper other than newsprint is sold in the market at 12 annas per lb.

(b) Government do not propose to control prices of waste paper because it is not considered to be an 'essential commodity'.

#### LATRINES OF 'H' TYPE QUARTERS

**887. \*Mr. B. C. Nandy:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 'H' type quarters no roof over latrines and bathrooms has been provided ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 'A' to 'G' type of quarters, roof over latrines and bathrooms has been provided ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that provision of roof over larines and bathrooms in 'A' to 'G' type of quarters is considered necessary by Government and in 'H' type of quarters considered unnecessary ; if so, the causes for such treatment and discrimination ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes, in case of single-storey quarters only. This was done in order to keep the cost down. The provision of separate bathrooms and latrines in 'H' type quarters was in itself an improvement on the pre-partition plan for this type of quarter which provided for community baths and latrines only.

(b) Yes.

(c) The reason for not providing roof on latrines and bathrooms in single-storeyed 'H' type quarters has been given in reply to (a) above.

#### ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

**888. \*Mr. B. C. Nandy:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to refer to the answer to part (d) of starred question No. 865 asked on the 3rd April, 1953, regarding subletting of quarters by Government servants and state the detailed procedure to prove a subletting case against a Government servant together with the rules and regulations thereof ?

(b) What facilities have been provided by Government to such employees to elicit the facts necessary to establish their innocence ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) The detailed procedure is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b) They are given full opportunity to explain their cases, to submit documentary or other evidence and to produce witnesses if they so desire. Such opportunity is afforded twice, firstly before the Under Secretary, and secondly before the Appellate Committee which consists of two Deputy Secretaries.

#### GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WORKS

The procedure is defined as follows :—

1. The informant submits a report relating to the subletting of Government accommodation by its allottee, in writing to the Estate Officer personally or by post under a registered cover addressed to the Estate Officer by name. After receiving such applications the Estate Officer records date and time on the application in the presence of the applicant (informant) and the applicant is also asked by Estate Officer to sign the application below the endorsement of Estate Officer, in case it is personally brought by the applicant. This is done to verify, if the application already signed bears the same signature.

2. Such application is marked thereafter to the Enquiry Officer (Assistant Estate Officer I) who receives the application from the applicant personally and signs the duplicate copy of the application with the applicant in token of acknowledgement. In case the applicant has no duplicate copy, an acknowledgment of his application is issued.

3. On receipt of the application, it is registered in the Diary Register and a registration number is recorded on the application in red ink. A file on the subject is opened and an entry is recorded in the File Register. This file after registration is indexed in a separate register. On receiving the application, the applicant is informed immediately, if he is not the first informant so that he may not remain in suspense, and his signature is obtained on the application in token of his immediate information.

4. Before conducting the spot enquiry, the application is scrutinised with a view to finding out if the information furnished by the applicant with regard to the name of the allottee together with the correct number of his quarter and the alternate residence of the allottee, is contained in the application which is compared with the Estate Office's Office record to ascertain the following facts in the initial stage :—

- (a) The correct name of the allottee of a Government quarter, from the allotment Register.
- (b) Whether the allottee has ever asked for permission to keep his guests and relations in the quarter as required under Rule 17 of Karachi Allocation Rules. This information is ascertained from the connected file maintained by the Section concerned.

5. Thereafter surprise enquiry at the alternate residence of the allottee, as pointed by the informant, is conducted and simultaneously a similar enquiry is conducted at the allotted accommodation of the allottee. Such enquiries are conducted secretly by the Enquiry Officer of a gazetted rank, at both the places. The inmates of the house are contacted and relevant information is gathered in the following way :—

- (a) By checking Ration Cards ;
- (b) taking verbal statement from the inmates of the house, as none is prepared to give evidence in writing ; and
- (c) taking verbal evidence from the immediate neighbours because they are also not willing to give it in writing.

6. After collecting the above information an enquiry report is recorded by the Enquiry Officer, with his findings. If the findings are established with regard to the subletting of Government accommodation, the allotment of the quarter is cancelled. The section concerned issue the cancellation order showing the reasons of subletting and double accommodation enjoyed by the allottee in a separate residence, and he is also informed to submit an appeal, if he likes, to the Under Secretary, Ministry of Works within a week from the date of receipt of such cancellation.

7. As soon as such appeal is received by the Under Secretary, Ministry of Health and Works, it is passed on to Estate Office for immediate report. On receipt of Estate Office's report, Under Secretary fixes the date of hearing of the appeal and the allottee is informed and asked to attend the hearing on the specified date. The allottee is given full opportunity to explain the situation with necessary proof, etc., before the Under Secretary. The proceedings of the hearing are recorded by the Under Secretary and a decision is given by him in the presence of the allottee. In case further investigations are required, the case is adjourned to some other date.

8. After the final decision of the appeal is given by the Under Secretary, the Section concerned is intimated by the Enquiry Officer and the allottee is informed accordingly. If the decision is against the allottee, he is served with a notice to vacate the quarter with a period of 3 days. On vacation of the quarter by its allottee, the first informant is given the benefit of his report, i.e., a quarter of his class is allotted to him.

9. In case the allottee or the informant is not satisfied with the decision of the Under Secretary, he is at liberty to prefer another appeal to the Appellate Committee. On receipt of such appeal, the subletting file containing all the papers are sent to the Ministry for placing the case before the Appellate Committee which consists of two Deputy Secretaries of the Ministry of Health and Works. The committee also gives opportunity to the allottee or the informant to appear in person on the specified date fixed by the Committee to defend his case. After the findings are completed, final decision is given by the Committee. For such time all the previous actions are held in abeyance and all such papers and records are kept very secret.

10. After the final decision of the Appellate Committee is received, action is taken accordingly. If the decision is in favour of the allottee, the cancellation order is withdrawn. If it is otherwise, the quarter is got vacated and the benefit is granted to the first informant, and the allottee is debarred from Government accommodation for ever.

11. In all cases the name of the informant is kept secret in order to avoid any possible clash between the informant and the allottee. The quarter reported against is not allotted to the former, unless specifically asked for in writing by the informant at his own risk.

+889.

#### INDIAN COAL AND COKE

890. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that public tenders were invited in the month of May, 1953, to supply Indian coal and coke from India as per quota allowed by the Indian Government ?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of India agreed to supply the Indian coal and coke at controlled price ?

(c) Is it a fact that the purpose of Government in inviting tenders for Indian coal and coke at controlled price was to get the best quality of coal from collieries nearer to West and East Pakistan to save Government charges on rail and sea freights ?

(d) Is it a fact that the coal trade in Pakistan is in the hands of established importers since partition ?

(e) Is it a fact that contracts for supply of Indian coal and coke are given on the basis of experience and past performance of such suppliers ?

(f) Is it a fact that the Government of India have agreed to supply about 80,000 tons of coal monthly and that if this quantity is not lifted in a month, the quota lapses ?

(g) What are the reasons for recommending only two names of suppliers for the bulk supply of coal from India ?

(h) Do Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter ? If so, when ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, subject to such limitations as may be imposed in this regard by the Indian Government, the coal trade in India and the availability of the wagons.

(d) No. Coal is being imported on Government account.

(e) Yes, this is one of the factors which has been taken into account along with the basic consideration, namely the merit of the tender.

(f) The full monthly quota is 81,000 tons of coal and coke. If the quantity is not lifted in a month, the balance quantity is not carried over to the next month.

(g) The Government of Pakistan have not yet notified the names of the parties chosen to supply coal and coke from India. The parties will be chosen on the merit of the tender offered.

(h) Does not arise.

#### REBATE IN THE SUPPLIES OF COAL FROM INDIA

891. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if Government are aware that one of the

two contractors selected to supply Coal to East Pakistan has never supplied coal to East or West Pakistan, but was attached to the Jute Board of the Government for the supply of jute ?

(b) Is it a fact that the said nominee for East Pakistan undertook to supply only 2,000 tons of coal from far off two collieries in the original tender, whereas he has now been chosen to supply about 35,000 tons monthly ? If so, what are the reasons for this preference ?

(c) Is it a fact that Government have accepted to take rebate from those suppliers, though the price of the coal is controlled in India ?

(d) Are Government aware that by collecting such rebates it would lead to questionable practice by the suppliers ?

(e) Do Government propose to appoint an impartial committee of enquiry to inquire into the selection of suppliers of Indian coal and coke ? If so, when ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) The selection of firm or firms for the supply of coal to East Pakistan is still under consideration.

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

(c) Offer of rebates wherever made is a definite advantage. The question of their acceptance is under consideration.

(d) Not necessarily.

(e) Does not arise.

#### KARACHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

892. \***Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state when the Karachi Improvement Trust was set up ?

(b) What is the procedure adopted for selecting a chairman, director and superintending engineer of the Board ?

(c) What are the qualifications of the officers mentioned above and what is their practical experience ?

(d) What work has been done by the Trust up till now regarding planning and construction to improve the Federal Capital ?

(e) Is it a fact that no constructional work has been done so far by the Karachi Improvement Trust ?

(f) If so, do Government propose to set up a committee to scrutinise the working and the accounts of the Karachi Improvement Trust ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) The Karachi Improvement Trust was set up in August, 1950.

(b) The appointment of the Chairman, Karachi Improvement Trust is governed by sections 4 (i), 9, 10, 11 and 11A ; and that of the other two officers by section 26 of the said Act, and these have been followed in making the appointments thereof.

(c) 1. The present Chairman is a very senior officer of the Engineering Service of Pakistan, namely, Mr. P. J. Hanly, Chief Engineer, Pakistan Public Works Department.

2. The Director, Town Planning, namely, Mr. S. Abdul Aziz, B.E. (Civil) (Bombay), M.Sc. (Eng.) (London), Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Engineers, Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute (Eng.),

Member of the Town & Country Planning Associating England, is a highly qualified engineer with considerable experience of town survey and planning in Bombay.

3. The Superintending Engineer, namely, Mr. A. F. Nabi Bux, B.E. (Edinburgh), a Corporate Member of the Indian Institute of Engineers, Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute (London), and Member of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene (London), has considerable experience of municipal engineering works in the service of Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

(d) Apart from a good deal of Town Planning work the details of which can be seen in the offices of the Karachi Improvement Trust, the Trust has been (a) advising Government and local authorities in matters of town planning ; (b) surveying the entire road system of Karachi ; (c) framing schemes for improvement and development of Karachi, *viz.*, (i) Malir Road Town Expansion Scheme, (ii) North Nazimabad Town Expansion Scheme. (Both of these have been duly sanctioned by Government and are self-financing. They cover areas of about 200 and 2,000 acres, respectively.) (d) The Trust has at present under consideration and at various stages of formulation the following schemes :—

- (i) Landhi (Residential) Town Expansion Scheme ;
- (ii) Landhi (Industrial) Town Expansion Scheme ;
- (iii) Clifton Development Scheme ; and
- (iv) Lyari Improvement Scheme.

(e) No, it has already constructed its own office building and several other minor works have been done by it in Landhi and Malir areas.

(f) Does not arise.

#### OVERSIZED BUSES

893. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the acute hardships to the citizens of Karachi due to want of sufficient means of transport ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken to remove this hardship ?

(c) What are the reasons for putting off the road these so-called over-sized buses ?

(d) What is the number of buses which are classified over-sized and also the total number of buses plying in Karachi ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Government are aware of the difficulties caused by the recent reduction in the number of buses plying on the roads in Karachi.

(b) Permits for more buses have been issued, and efforts are being made to improve the supply position of spare parts, tyres and tubes.

(c) They were in excess of the legally permissible dimensions. They were too big for several roads, and caused accidents.

(d) The number of oversized buses is 40, and the total number of public buses plying in Karachi is 615.

#### STANDARDISATION OF BUSES

894. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the dimensions of a bus body fixed by the International Transport Conference held at Geneva ?

(b) Have Government drawn out specifications for the proposed nationalized buses ?

(c) If so, what are those ?

(d) What are the rules which govern motor vehicles in Karachi ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport held in Geneva in 1949. If so, the maximum dimensions for passenger vehicles laid down in the Convention on Road Traffic, which was drawn up at the Conference, are contained in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No. The question of standardising bus bodies is, however, under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Sind Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as adopted for Karachi.

### STATEMENT

*Maximum dimensions of passenger vehicles as laid down in the 1949 convention on road transport*

							Feet
(a) Overall width	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.20
(b) Overall height	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.50
(c) Overall length—							
Passenger vehicles with two axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00
Vehicles with three or more axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00

### DELAY IN CLEARANCE

895. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact that delay occurs in clearance of goods through the Port Trust and the Customs ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken to expedite the clearance of goods from the Port Trust and Customs ?

(c) If none, why ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Delays have occurred in clearing goods through the Customs, but not through the Port Trust.

(b) As far as the Port Trust is concerned, the question does not arise. As far as the Customs is concerned, in the majority of cases delay is caused by non-compliance with the regulations and non-production of complete papers. The procedure has been simplified wherever possible, and the position is under constant review by the Customs Advisory Committee on which the commercial interests are represented.

(c) Does not arise.

### MARKET FOR DRIGH ROAD REFUGEE COLONEY

896. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer : (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state if it is a fact that there is no market in the Drigh Road Refugee Colony ?

(b) If so, when do Government propose to construct a market in the said colony ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** The question concerns the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation. It should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister-in-Charge of that Ministry.

#### HARASSMENT OF REFUGEE EMPLOYEES BY N. W. RAILWAY

**897. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news letter published in *Dawn*, dated the 12th July, 1953, under the caption "Refugees in Railways" regarding harassment of refugee employees in the North Western Railway ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the administration of the North Western Railway to redress the grievances of the refugee staff regarding supersession, non-confirmation, frivolous dismissals, and quick transfers ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not propose to make any enquiry into the Administration of the N. W. Railway as they are satisfied that the allegations are not correct.

#### SPECIAL ALLOTMENT TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REFUGEE EMPLOYEES

**898. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether Government have, as for East Pakistanis, reserved any percentage of Government quarters for allotment to those Central Government employees at Karachi, who are genuine refugees and have not yet received any kind of allotment anywhere in Pakistan to shelter their families ?

(b) If so, what is the percentage and how many Government quarters have been allotted to them up till now since the 14th August, 1947 ?

(c) If not, why ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The case of East Pakistanis is different. Due to difference in language and social habits East Pakistani officer cannot find accommodation even on sharing basis whereas refugees officers can put up with their friends and relations. Deserving cases, however, get allotment out-of-turn as provided under Rule 10 of Karachi Allocation Rules.

#### ABOLITION OF OUT-OF-TURN ALLOTMENT

**899. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) if it is a fact that Government have introduced the system of out-of-turn allotment of Government quarters in Karachi to the Central Government employees ;

(b) the number of allotments made against the regular waiting list and the number of allotments made out-of-turn since the introduction of out-of-turn allotment system ; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish the out-of-turn allotment system ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 431 quarters of various classes have been allotted to Central Government servants from the regular waiting list and 153 to those from the out-of-turn lists.

(c) No, Sir. It is not proposed to abolish the scheme, as it is felt that in some hard and deserving cases out-of-turn allotment is necessary.

#### CARBON PAPERS AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

**900. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of factories or industrialists manufacturing carbon papers and typewriter ribbons in Pakistan?

(b) Have they been given any protection in tariff as against imported goods?

(c) What is the annual demand in Pakistan of carbon papers and ribbons?

(d) How much of it is imported and how much of it is produced in Pakistan?

(e) What were the total imports of carbon papers and ribbons in both the wings in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952, and from which countries, giving figures separately for each country for each year?

(f) Is there any scope for setting up more factories in Pakistan for the manufacture of carbon papers and ribbons?

(g) If so, when and where will such factories be set up? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) One.

(b) The case is under the consideration of the Tariff Commission.

(c) Carbon paper—5,00,000 boxes, (each box containing 100 sheets).  
Typewriter ribbons—3,50,000 pieces.

(d) & (e) Figures of imports are not available. Production in Pakistan is given below:—

#### ANNUAL PRODUCTION (*actual*)

			April '49 to March '50	April '50 to March '51	April '51 to March '52	April '52 to March '53
Carbon paper	...	...	97,040 boxes.	1,58,025 boxes.	58,251 boxes.	18,711 boxes.
Typewriter ribbons	...	...	22,090 pieces.	564 pieces.	1,45,156 pieces.	45,576 pieces.

#### *Annual Production Capacity.*

Carbon paper ... 7,80,000 boxes (each box containing 100 sheets).

Typewriter ribbons ... 8,00,000 pieces.

(f) Not at present.

(g) Does not arise.

## PRINTING AND GRAPHIC ARTS INDUSTRY

**901. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether printing and graphic arts industry is treated on the same footing as other industries in Pakistan?

(b) If so, what efforts have been made by Government to protect this industry? If none, why?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) 1. Printing has been recognised as an "industry" by Government. It is, therefore, entitled to all the benefits admissible to other industries.

2. The suggestions of the Central and Provincial Printing Departments and the private printers have been obtained for the improvement of this industry. The most important of them relates to the formation of an Advisory Committee consisting of official and non-official members, and is being examined.

3. Efforts are being made to set up printing schools, one in each wing of Pakistan. A sub-committee, consisting of representatives of Central and Provincial Governments and private printers formed for this purpose, has completed deliberations and submitted a report, which is under examination.

4. Efforts are being made to procure requisite machinery and equipment under the Colombo Plan.

## LEASE BY HOUSING SOCIETIES

**902. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state if it is a fact that housing societies have not executed any lease with Government?

(b) What are the reasons for the non-execution of leases, and what steps do Government propose to take to end this impasse?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) It is not correct to say that all the housing societies have not executed any lease with Government, for one of the biggest of these, namely the Pakistan Employees Co-operative Housing Society has already executed the necessary license deed.

(b) The findings of an Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government to look into the working of Co-operative Housing Societies in Karachi revealed that it was necessary and expedient to make certain changes in the terms and conditions for the grant of land to the societies. Those modifications have been accepted by the Societies only recently and it is hoped that the matter would be finalised in the near future.

## PLOTS OF LAND

**903. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state if it is a fact that many applications for plots of land for construction of houses are pending before Government?

(b) If so, what action have Government taken or propose to take thereon? If none, why?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) No. Most of the Co-operative Housing Societies have been informed that henceforth no undeveloped land will be allotted by Government to Societies and that they should therefore apply to the Karachi Improvement Trust for developed land in areas under its schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

## CONTROL OF NAZIMABAD AND LALUKHET

**904. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Nazimabad and Lalukhet areas in Karachi have been placed under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Karachi for administrative purposes and development ?

(b) If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) & (b) The refugee rehabilitation scheme of Lalukhet and 3,000 quarters for refugees in Orangabad are already under the administrative control of the Chief Commissioner, Karachi. A suggestion for the transfer of development work and administrative control of the Nazimabad township to the Chief Commissioner, Karachi is under examination.

## CYCLE RICKSHAWS

**905. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state if it is a fact that cycle-rickshaw owners and drivers have been given notices to stop plying cycle-rickshaws in Karachi from the next year ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) How many cycle-rickshaws are there in Karachi, and how many of their drivers will remain unemployed due to notices given as mentioned in (a) above ?

(d) What steps have been taken by Government to provide them with other means of livelihood ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is deplorable that human beings should be employed to transport other human beings. Apart from this aspect, the physical strain on rickshaw pullers is enormous and a grave danger to their health. Finally cycle rickshaws have proved to be a great source of obstruction to the flow of traffic and danger to road safety.

(c) 3,000. It cannot be said how many persons will remain unemployed. Several of them will no doubt take to driving motor-cycle rickshaws and other professions.

(d) There is a considerable demand for manual labour in factories, workshops and for cleaners and drivers. Many pullers of cycle rickshaws have obtained licences for driving motor-cycle rickshaws. It is hoped that the remaining will obtain employment in factories and workshops.

## DECREASE IN EARNINGS OF TEXTILE WORKERS

**906. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state if it is a fact that the average annual earnings of factory workers employed in the textiles industry in Sind decreased from Rs. 509.1 in the year 1949 to Rs. 120.3 in the year 1950 ?

(b) Is it a fact that the average earnings of factory workers employed in the textiles industry in the federal area increased from Rs. 387.8 in 1949 to Rs. 941.5 in 1950 ?

(c) If so, what were the main causes of decrease in earnings in Sind and increase in earnings in Karachi of textile workers, and how far has this fluctuation in the rate of earnings resulted in the mobility of labour from one area to another ?

(d) If the replies to (a) and (b) above be in the negative, is the information on page 7 of both the publications Nos. 3 and 6 of the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Labour Bureau, correct ? If so, how ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) During the year 1950, 7 new hosiery mills were registered under the Factories Act, 1934 in the Province of Sind which worked only for a part of the year, whereas their figures have been taken into account in calculating average annual earnings. This was responsible for bringing down the average annual earnings from Rs. 509.1 in 1949 to 120.3 in the year 1950. Omitting the figures of these Hosiery Mills the average annual earnings showed an upward trend during the year 1950, i.e., Rs. 633.5 as compared with the figures for the year 1949, i.e., Rs. 509.1. Thus the question of mobility of labour does not arise. The increase in earnings in Karachi is due to the increase in the number of registered factories and amount of wages paid and better working conditions as compared with Sind.

(d) Does not arise.

#### EVACUEE HOUSES AND THEIR RENT

**907. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the number of houses and the annual rental value of the Karachi Municipal Corporation or the Cantonment Board for the houses belonging to the Government of Sind which have been taken over by the Central Government ?

(b) Has any rent been paid by Government for these houses ?

(c) What is the number of houses surrendered by the Central Government of India to the Government of Sind after the first world war and before partition ?

(d) Is it a fact that Government have taken over evacuee houses in Karachi ? If so, what is their number and municipal valuation ; how much rent has been paid and how much is due up to the 31st March, 1953 ?

(e) Is it a fact that a large amount of municipal tax is due from the Custodian of Karachi ? If so, what is the amount due to the Municipality from the Custodian, and what is due to the Custodian from the Government of Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) to (e) The material required for the reply is being collected from the Government of Sind and the Ministries and Divisions of the Government of Pakistan. The reply will be placed on the Table of the House in the next session.

#### DEVELOPMENT COST OF LALUKHET AND DRIGH ROAD VILLAGE

**908. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the amount of money which has been spent by Government in Karachi on the construction and development of the following, separately :

(i) Lalukhet area,

(ii) Drigh Road village, and

(iii) any other area under development in Karachi ?

(b) From which account has the above-mentioned amount so far spent been paid ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** The question concerns the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation. It should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister-in-Charge of that Ministry.

## DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

**909. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the measures adopted to date for tapping and developing mineral resources in Pakistan, especially in the east wing of Pakistan ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) & (b) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the reply given to his starred question No. 881 on the 4th April, 1953, on the same subject.

## TRAINING OF GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL EXPERTS

**910. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the special measures adopted to date for the training of geological and mineral experts in Pakistan ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Government have so far taken the following steps in connection with the training of geologists and mining engineers :—

- (1) They have sanctioned a scheme for training of 20 students per year in mining engineering in the Punjab College of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.
- (2) They have started a scheme for training six Mine Surveyors each year in the Engineering School at Rasul (Punjab). Two batches have already been trained.
- (3) A chair of geology has been created in the Punjab University.
- (4) A number of technical persons have been sent abroad for advanced training in geology and mining engineering. Some of them have already returned after completion of their training.

(b) In course of time an adequate number of geologists and mining engineers will be available for development of the mining industry in Pakistan.

## DEVELOPMENT AND REVENUE RESERVE FUND

**911. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether any railway development fund and revenue reserve fund have been created for Pakistan Railways ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(c) if so, the total amount as stood in the railway development and revenue reserve funds on the 31st March, 1953 ; and

(d) the purposes for which these funds are utilized ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) No.

(b) Railways did not have such funds even before the partition but had a Reserve Fund and a Depreciation Reserve Fund. On account of the merger of the Railways' Budget with the General Budget, the Reserve Funds of the Railways ceased to operate. The Depreciation Reserve Fund was started at the time of partition and is being operated.

(c) The total amount standing in the Depreciation Reserve Fund was Rs. 6.74 crores on 31st March, 1953, as per preliminary figures for Accounts for 1952-53.

(d) The Depreciation Reserve Fund is utilised for financing the renewal and replacement of assets on the Railways.

#### ANTI-INFLUENZA VACCINE

**912. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether any influenza centre to make researches on production of anti-influenza vaccine and prevention of influenza has been set up ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** No. Influenza is not such a great problem in this country as to necessitate the establishment of such a Centre.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION CONVENTION

**913. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state whether the Factories Act has been amended, with a view to giving effect to the International Labour Organisation convention relating to leave, wages, hours of work and prohibition of employment of women and young persons during night ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** The Factories Act, 1934, has been amended from time to time with a view to give effect to the provisions of I.L.O. Conventions dealing with hours of work, prohibition of employment of women and young persons in industry which have been ratified by Pakistan. Steps are being taken to amend the Act further to bring it in line with the revised Convention (No. 90) prohibiting the employment of young persons during night in industry ratified by Pakistan recently. Since Pakistan has not ratified any Convention concerning wages as it is not found economically feasible, the question of amending the Act in this respect does not arise.

#### PROMOTION OF DAFTARIES IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

**914. \*Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion from the grade of peons to that of daftaries is made by seniority-cum-fitness ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of senior peons in the Posts and Telegraphs Department have not been considered for promotion as daftaries for the last 3 years or so, whereas junior peons are being given such promotions ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that an examination was held three years ago and appointments are still being made on the results of that examination ;

(d) whether it is a fact that those who failed to qualify in the examination have represented for being considered for promotion as daftaries but no action has so far been taken in the matter ; and

(e) if the reply to (d) above be in the affirmative, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) Only those senior peons who did not attain the prescribed standard of literacy had to be passed over in making promotions to the Daftaries' grade.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) Only one such representation has been received. The official will have a chance to sit at the next examination when one is held.

#### RETRENCHED SENIOR PEONS

**915. \*Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of peons were discharged in the Posts and Telegraphs Department consequent on the abolition of certain posts ;

(b) whether it is a fact that while discharging these peons seniority rule was not rigidly followed and some senior peons were discharged earlier and junior peons later ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some junior peons have been re-employed, whereas senior peons have not been taken in the Department ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to rectify the hardships caused to the senior peons who have not been re-employed in the Department ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Yes, but the number of peons discharged was small.

(b) No such instance has come to Government's notice.

(c) This happened in one instance only where the junior official possessed additional qualifications and was preferred for re-employment.

(d) The question of hardship does not arise as the senior official was also absorbed in a subordinate office shortly after the re-employment of his junior.

#### DISMISSAL OF THE SECRETARY OF PAKISTAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS UNION, CHITTAGONG

**916. \*Mr. Dhananjoy Roy:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Union, Chittagong, demonstrated a pen-down strike on the 25th January, 1951 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the dispute was referred to the Deputy Central Labour Commissioner, Dacca (the then Labour Conciliation Officer, Government of Pakistan), and an agreement was entered into between the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Chittagong, and the Union, through the mediation of the said Deputy Central Labour Commissioner on the 27th February, 1951 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the agreement was dishonoured by the Postal authorities by victimizing the members and dismissing the Secretary, Master Mahmudul Huq, and the matter was referred to the Ministry ;

(d) whether it is a fact that after his several representations, Master Mahmudul Huq came over to Karachi, in March last, has been representing his case to the Honourable Minister himself ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Honourable Minister having been convinced of the fact has forwarded his case to the Honourable the Prime Minister on the 30th July, 1953, for consideration ; and

(f) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, will he be pleased to state as to how the case stands now ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes ; the Union went on strike for 2 hours on 25th January, 1951.

(b) A Memorandum of settlement under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was jointly signed by the representatives of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Chittagong, and the Secretary, Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Union, Chittagong, on 27th February, 1951.

(c) Representations were received from the Union alleging victimisation but the demands were satisfactorily resolved through the efforts of the Conciliation authorities or withdrawn by the Union except the demand regarding the occupation of 2 Tiffin Rooms by R. M. S. The dismissal of Mr. Mahmudul Haq was not due to Union activities.

(d) Yes.

(e) Mr. Mahmudul Haque was sent to Honourable Prime Minister with his case.

(f) Mr. Haque is fully aware of the result of his representation.

#### ZIKRIES OF BALUCHISTAN

**917. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for States and Frontier Regions be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Zikri (Mehdvi) people living in—

(i) Baluchistan,

(ii) Sind,

(iii) Union of Baluchistan States ;

(b) whether under the Census, Zikries are classified as a separate sect or as Muslims ;

(c) the disabilities attached to them, if any ?

(d) if the reply to (c) above be in the negative, will he be pleased to state whether it is a fact that their evidence as witnesses is not admitted in Jirgahs and courts of Law in Baluchistan while it is admissible in Karachi courts ;

(e) whether any specific cases have been brought to the notice of the Baluchistan and the Central Governments and if so, will he be pleased to state the number of such disposed of and pending, and the time taken for the disposal of each such case ;

(f) whether Government classified Zikries as Muslims or non-Muslims ; and if they are not classified as Muslims, are they classified as minorities :

(g) whether Government propose to appoint a non-official commission consisting of members of the Constituent Assembly to enquire into the social disabilities of Zikries :

(h) whether any other sect or class of people suffering such disabilities as the Zikries ; and

(i) whether any representations have been made to the Government of Pakistan by the Pakistan Zikri (Mehdvi) Anjuman and, if so, will he be pleased to state what action has been taken or proposed to be taken.

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) & (b) The exact number is not known, because Zikries were not classified separately from other Muslims in the Census.

(c) No disabilities are attached to them.

(d) This is not correct.

(e) One case was brought to the notice of the Central Government in April last and the matter has since been disposed of.

- (f) They are classified as Muslims.
- (g) No. Since they do not suffer any social disabilities.
- (h) Does not arise.
- (i) Representations have been received from the Pakistan Zikri (Mehdvi) Anjuman and a suitable reply has been given. No action was called for.

#### MANAGING AGENT, PAKISTAN WELDING ELECTRODES, LIMITED

**918. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to Government by the Managing Agent of Pakistan Welding Electrodes Limited in June 1953?

(b) If so, what were the suggestions made therein and how far those suggestions have been accepted and implemented by Government?

(c) If no action has been taken on the memorandum, why?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) No; but a memorandum was received in July, 1953.

(b) The following were the main suggestions made in the memorandum:—

- (i) Appointment of an Advisory Committee on Welding Electrodes by Government.
- (ii) Arrangements for the grant of licences for the import of plant and machinery and raw materials for the manufacture of welding electrodes.
- (iii) Exemption of the raw materials used in the manufacture of welding electrodes from custom duty for five years.
- (iv) Grant of scholarships to Pakistani nationals for training in welding science in foreign countries.
- (v) Facilities for the export of indigenously made welding electrodes to foreign countries.

The suggestions are in various stages of examination and action.

(c) Does not arise.

#### WOODEN CABINS IN ABYSSINIA LINES

**919. \*Syed Shamsur Rahman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 844 of the 3rd April, 1953, and to state the latest position in the matter;

(b) the number of cabins so far removed as promised by the Honourable Minister in reply to part (d) of the question referred above; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to remove these cabins in the interest of the residents of the locality and settle them in the Drigh village scheme; if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Position is the same as before.

(b) None of the cabins could be removed for want of alternative sites.

(c) Yes, according to a fixed 'priority programme'.

#### SUPPLY OF NECESSITIES TO LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES

**920. \*Syed Shamsur Rahman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 739 dated the 1st April, 1953, and to state the latest position in the matter asked for therein?

(b) When do Government propose to promulgate the scheme as proposed ; if not, why ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to reply given in connection with question No. 923 which is being answered to-day.

#### LOAN GRANTED TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

**921. \*Mr. Abdul Monem Khan :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of loan issued till now by the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation for improvement of agriculture in Pakistan ?

(b) What is the amount of loans issued to date to the different provinces, separately ?

(c) What amount of money has been spent till now as establishment cost including travelling allowances of staff by the said Corporation ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** This question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister for Finance.

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES TO CLASS IV SERVANTS

**922. \*Seth Sukhdev :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 392 asked on 24th March, 1953, and state the latest position in the matter asked for therein ?

(b) What are the suggestions submitted by the Class IV Employees Association for the consideration of Government ?

(c) What are the suggestions which have so far been accepted, rejected and are still under consideration, separately ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) Government are considering the possibility of increasing the range of patent and proprietary medicines at Government hospitals so as to minimise their purchase from the market by the Central Government Servants including Class IV.

(b) & (c) Class IV Central Government servants wish to be allowed the same medical attendance and treatment facilities as are admissible to other Central Government servants. It is, however, hoped that with the increase of the range of medicines and drugs in Government hospitals, the position would greatly improve.

#### SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES TO CLASS IV SERVANTS AT CONCESSION RATE

**923. \*Seth Sukhdev :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of essential commodities have increased much more than those in 1948-49 ;

(b) whether he is aware that the abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities has affected adversely on the Class IV employees and made it hard to make their both ends meet in their present emoluments ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of supplying the essential commodities to class IV employees at concessional rates ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) No. The prices of various essential commodities generally consumed by Class IV employees do not show any 'abnormal' rise since 1948-49.

(b) No. The procurement and distribution programmes of food crops have assisted in maintaining food costs within reasonable limits in both the wings of Pakistan. In fact recently reductions in the costs of food-grain prices were made. As regards necessities of life other than food-stuffs, occasional scarcities have caused temporary rise in prices here and there, but the overall cost of index has not shown any abnormal rise.

(c) The Staff Welfare Fund Committee appointed by the Central Government under the Ministry of Labour have decided to open two fair price shops of their own to cater for the needs of the non-gazetted employees. The shops are expected to start functioning very shortly. Fair price shops have also been opened for various commodities in Karachi and are being opened elsewhere. The prices of many essential commodities have been controlled with a view to arresting the rising trend of prices.

#### REINSTATEMENT OF MR. MAHMUDUL HAQ

**924. \*Mr. Dharendra Nath Datta:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether, Mr. Mahmudul Haq was a reserve clerk in the Chittagong Head Post Office in East Bengal and is it a fact that he was the Secretary of the Pakistan Posts and Telegraphs Union, Chittagong ;

(b) whether it is a fact that while Mr. Mahmudul Haq was the Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs Union, Chittagong, on account of the failure of the Government to redress the grievances of the Postal Employees there was a pen-down strike on the 25th January, 1951 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the disputes were referred to the Deputy Central Labour Commissioner, Dacca (the then Conciliation Officer of the Government of Pakistan) and an agreement was entered into between the Union and the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Chittagong, on the 27th February, 1951 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the agreement was not honoured by the Postal authorities and on representations made and on personal interview the President of the Union agreed and called off the strike ;

(e) whether it is a fact that even after that, Mr. Mahmudul Haq was dismissed on the 12th April, 1951, without an enquiry ;

(f) whether it is a fact that several representations had been made by Mr. Mahmudul Haq against the order of dismissal and the last representation was made in June, 1953 ;

(g) if the replies to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government consider the desirability of reinstating Mr. Mahmudul Haq ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) The facts are not altogether as stated by the Honourable Member. All the legitimate grievances of the Union were considered and redressed, as far as possible but in spite of that some clerks indulged in a pen-down strike on the 25th January, 1951.

(c) Government is not aware if the Union referred the dispute to the Central Conciliation Officer, Dacca. The so-called agreement in question was a statement signed by the Postmaster, Chittagong, on the one hand and the local union on the other. It stipulated *inter alia*—

- (1) that the Postmaster would not encourage the growth of a rival union, and
- (2) that the Conciliation Officer would take up the various grievances with the authorities, and the union on its part would postpone its threatened strike.

(d) No.

(e) No. Mr. Mahmudul Haq was dismissed after an enquiry had been held in terms of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules and the Government of India Act, 1935.

(f) Yes.

(g) The question does not arise.

#### DAILY AIR SERVICE BETWEEN KARACHI AND DACCA AND DACCA AND CALCUTTA

**925. \*Mr. B. C. Nandy:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is daily air service between Karachi and Dacca and also between Dacca and Calcutta ; and

(b) if not, how air mails are despatched daily ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) There is five-times-a-week air service between Karachi and Dacca, and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta.

(b) Air mails are despatched five times a week only between Karachi and Dacca, and daily between Dacca and Calcutta.

#### DETENUS IN KARACHI JAIL

**926. \*Seth Sukhdev:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to frame rules for the detention of persons under the Security of Pakistan Act, 1952 ;

(b) the facilities and privileges at present being given to the detenus in the Karachi Jail ;

(c) the number of detenus now detained in Karachi Jail under the Pakistan Security Act, and the number of detenus who have been detained in connection with the anti-Ahmediya agitation ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large majority of detenus are detained for an indefinite period and no time limit has been set for their detention ;

(e) whether it is a fact that a large majority of them has been given an inferior class which is almost equivalent to "C" class ;

(f) whether it is a fact that no allowance is given to the families of the persons now detained without trial ; if so, whether Government propose to grant allowance to the families of the detenus ; and

(g) if the reply to (b) above be in affirmative, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to expedite the framing of the new rules for the Karachi Jail ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) Rules framed under the Security of Pakistan Act, 1952, are at present under legal scrutiny.

(b) Detenus are treated as civil prisoners, not as criminal convicts, of the class to which their social status entitles them. The conditions of detention are determined by the Jail Rules applicable to that class of prisoners.

(c) The total number of detenus is 38, of which 13 are detained for threat to the public peace arising from the recent direct action agitation.

(d) Fixation or non-fixation of a time limit for detention depends upon the circumstances of each case. Every case is periodically reviewed to determine whether a detenu should be released or continue to be detained.

(e) If the Honourable Member means "C" class convict, then this is not correct. Detenus placed in the lowest category are provided with much better treatment than convicts in the same class.

(f) No allowance is given as a rule. Special cases can, however, be considered.

(g) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) and (b).

#### INTER-GOVERNMENT SUGAR CONFERENCE, LONDON

**927. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that forty-eight countries were represented at the Inter-Government Sugar Conference which started in London on the 13th July, 1953?

(b) Was Pakistan represented at that Conference?

(c) What was the object of the Conference?

(d) What are the recommendations made by the Conference, and what benefits will the Government of Pakistan derive from the recommendations?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The exact number of countries, which were represented at the International Sugar Conference starting in London on 13th July, 1953, is not known.

(b) Pakistan was represented as an observer only.

(c) The object of the Conference was to—

(i) assure market for sugar to exporting countries and ensure supplies to those countries which cannot produce sugar on equitable and at stable prices;

(ii) increase consumption of sugar throughout the world; and

(iii) maintain purchasing power in the world markets of countries or areas whose economies are largely dependent upon the production or export of sugar, by providing adequate returns to producers and making it possible to maintain fair standards of labour conditions and wages.

(d) Copy of the draft agreement, which was to be considered at the Conference is placed on the Table. Proceedings of this Conference are still awaited.

S. C. 550

(Text of 10th June, 1953.)

#### DRAFT INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT

##### Explanatory Note.

In the Explanatory Note which was attached to the draft of 5th March, 1952, the International Sugar Council stated it might wish to suggest amendments to the text and to submit additional articles dealing with matters not yet covered.

A more complete draft which was before the International Sugar Council at its meeting on 10th June, 1953, is now attached. Article 1 and Articles 3—27 both inclusive, were included in the text of 5th March, 1952. Some amendments have been made and they have been underlined<sup>§</sup> to identify them. Article 2 and Articles 28—48, both inclusive, have been added to deal with matters not previously covered.

This new draft, like the previous draft, is submitted as a working document which can be used for further discussions, but to which none of the delegations represented on the International Sugar Council is committed in any way. Several delegations on that Council have also made specific reserves on individual articles in the draft.

<sup>§</sup>Since italicized in the debates.

*Draft Agreement.*

THE GOVERNMENT party to this Agreement have agreed as follows :

## CHAPTER I—GENERAL OBJECTIVES

## Article 1

The Objectives of this Agreement are to assure supplies of sugar to importing countries and markets for sugar to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices ; to increase the consumption of sugar throughout the world ; and to maintain the purchasing power in world markets of countries or areas whose economics are largely dependent upon the production or export of sugar by providing adequate returns to producers and making it possible to maintain fair standards of labour conditions and wages.

## CHAPTER II—DEFINITIONS

## Article 2

For the purposes of the present Agreement—

- (1) “Ton” means a metric ton of 1,000 kilograms.
- (2) “Quota Year” means the period from 1st September to the 31st August next, both inclusive.\*
- (3) “Sugar” means sugar in any of its recognised forms derived from sugar beets or sugarcane including low-grade types produced by primitive methods, e.g., gur, panela, piloncillo, etc., as well as types of molasses destined for human food consumption such as fancy molasses, syrups and any other form of liquid sugar.

Amounts of sugar specified in this Agreement are in terms of raw value, net weight excluding the container. The raw value of any amount of sugar means its equivalent in terms of raw sugar testing 96 sugar degrees by the polariscope determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Council.

- (4) “Net imports” means total imports of sugar after deducting total exports of sugar.
- (5) “Net exports” means total exports of sugar after deducting total imports of sugar.
- (6) “Free market” means the total of net imports of the world market except those excluded under any provisions of this Agreement.
- (7) “Export quotas for the free market” means the total net exports permitted under this Agreement in any quota year from countries listed in Article 14.
- (8) “Consumption” means sugar consumed directly as such and sugar used for manufacturing purposes.
- (9) “Stocks of sugar” are those defined in Article 20 of this Agreement.
- (10) “The Council” means the International Sugar Council established under Article 28 of this Agreement.
- (11) “The Executive Committee” means the Committee established under Article 38 of this Agreement.
- (12) \* “Exporting country” means \_\_\_\_\_
- (13) \* “Importing country” means \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER III—GENERAL UNDERTAKINGS BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

(i) *Programmes of Economic Adjustment.*

## Article 3

Each participating country agrees to formulate and adopt programmes of internal economic adjustment believed to be adequate to insure as much progress as practicable within the duration of this Agreement towards the solution of the problems which made this Agreement necessary.

\* This definition has been inserted only because it is the definition in the Agreement of 6 May, 1937.

(ii) *Promotion of Increased Consumption of Sugar***Article 4**

(1) Each participating country agrees to take appropriate action to reduce excessive burdens on sugar trade and consumption including those resulting from fiscal and tax policies, from monopoly or from other private or public controls, with similar effects to a monopoly, with the object of making sugar freely available to consumers in its country at reasonable prices.

(2) Participating countries agree that for the purpose of this Chapter an excessive burden on sugar consumption of the character referred to in paragraph (1) of this article shall be deemed to exist in any country with a low sugar consumption where *per capita* sugar consumption has remained practically static because of the relation of internal sugar prices (including taxes) to world sugar prices.

(iii) *Maintenance of Fair Labour Standards.***Article 5**

*The participating countries declare that, in order to avoid the depression of living standards and the introduction of unfair competitive conditions in world trade, they will seek the maintenance of fair labour standards in the sugar industry.*

**CHAPTER IV—SPECIAL OBLIGATIONS OF IMPORTING COUNTRIES****Article 6**

(1) Each importing country, other than those covered by Articles 15 and 16, agree that during each year of the term of the Agreement, its programme for the production or marketing of sugar shall not provide for a greater quantity of sugar than that produced in the country in the basic year plus a portion of the estimated increase in the consumption of sugar in the country during the corresponding year over and above its consumption during such basic year, not exceeding per cent. of such increase in consumption.

(2) The balance of the increase of consumption over the amount of consumption in the basic year shall be reserved for the countries exporting to the free market.

(3) For the purposes of this Article, the "domestic production" of the United States of America is sugar production in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well as sugar produced from mainland sugar-cane and sugar-beets.

**Article 7**

Each importing country agrees that it will not permit imports of sugar from countries which, by determination of the International Sugar Council, subsidize exports of sugar either directly or indirectly in such a way as to impair the purposes of this Agreement.

**Article 8**

(1) Each importing country agrees that to prevent non-participating countries from gaining advantage at the expense of participating countries, it will not buy from non-participating countries during any year a larger per cent. of its imports of sugar than it bought from those countries *during any one of the three calendar years preceding the year in which the Agreement entered into force, i.e., 19*, 19, 19.

(2) In the event that participating importing countries are unable to buy sugar from participating exporting countries, at prices within the price range established in Article 21, importing countries shall be relieved of the foregoing obligation.

**CHAPTER V—SPECIAL OBLIGATIONS OF EXPORTING COUNTRIES****Article 9**

(1) Each exporting country agrees to regulate its exports so that its net exports will not exceed the quantities which such country may export each year in accordance with the export quotas established for it under the provisions of this Agreement.

(2) Each exporting country with an initial quota in excess of 50,000 tons agrees not to export more than 85 per cent. of its initial quota during the first nine months of the quota year unless authorized by the Council.

#### Article 10

Each exporting country agrees that it will not permit exports of sugar which, by determination of the International Sugar Council, are subsidized directly or indirectly in such a way as to impair the purpose of this Agreement.

#### Article 11

(1) Each exporting country agrees that to prevent non-participating countries from gaining advantage at the expense of participating countries, it will not ship to non-participating countries during any year a large per cent. of its exports of sugar than it shipped to those countries *during any one of the three calendar years preceding the year in which the Agreement entered into force, i.e., 19* , 19 , 19 .

(2) In the event that participating exporting countries are unable to sell sugar to participating importing countries at prices within the price range established in Article 21, exporting countries shall be relieved of the foregoing obligation.

#### Article 12

Each exporting country agrees to adjust its production of sugar during the term of this Agreement and in so far as practicable in each year of such term (by regulation of the manufacture of sugar or, when this is not possible, by means of the regulation of acreage or plantings) so that its production does not exceed such amount of sugar as may be needed to provide for domestic consumption, exports permitted under this Agreement, and maximum stocks specified in Chapter VII of this Agreement.

#### Article 13

Each exporting country agrees to advise the Council as soon as possible of the portion of its export quota which it will not utilize. Any exporting country which fails to give notice of the part of its export quota which it will not utilize within a period fixed by the Council which shall not exceed six months<sup>†</sup> from the date on which a quota is allocated to such country will have its export quota for the following year reduced by the quantity which it failed to export, unless the Council decides not to impose the penalty because it is satisfied that the exporting country was unable to make the export on account of *force majeure*, shipping difficulties or other circumstances beyond its control, in which event the Council, at the request of the exporting country, shall authorize the shipment of the shortfall in the following quota year. In no other event shall any unused portion of the quota be carried over from one year to the next.

### CHAPTER VI—CONTROL OF EXPORTS

#### Article 14

(1) The exporting countries or areas named below shall have basic export quotas for the free market for each quota year as follows:—

<i>Exporting country</i>	<i>Basic export quota (Metric tons raw value)</i>
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(The following list is of countries or areas which are now sugar exporters which were the territory of signatories of the International Sugar Agreement of 6th May 1937 or which are signatories of the current protocol prolonging that Agreement.)

Belgium (including the Belgian Congo)

Brazil

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Dominican Republic

Taiwan

French Union

<sup>†</sup>This has been proposed on the assumption that under a new International Sugar Agreement the sugar year would be 1 September to 31 August as under the present Agreement.

Germany (Eastern)  
 Philippines  
 Haiti  
 Hungary  
 Indonesia  
 Mexico  
 Netherlands  
 Portugal (including Overseas Territories)  
 Peru  
 Poland  
 U.S.S.R.  
 Yugoslavia

(2) Peru shall have a basic export quota of 360,000 metric tons raw value. Notwithstanding the provisions of articles 18, 19, 21, 22 and 23 of this Agreement, the export quota of Peru shall not be reduced below 330,000 metric tons raw value, nor increased above 360,000 metric tons raw value.

#### Article 15†

The present Agreement does not apply to movements of sugar between Belgium, including the Belgian Congo, the French Union, the Federal Republic of Western Germany, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, provided:—

- (a) The above-named countries will always leave at the disposal of the Free Market  $x$  per cent. of their combined import requirements representing a minimum of.....
- (b) This quantity of ..... to be increased each year proportionately to the increase of consumption during that year, compared to the basic year.
- (c) The above-named countries will decide on the breakdown of their import requirements among themselves.

#### Article 16

The markets of the British Commonwealth shall not under this Agreement be considered as a part of the free market, provided, however, that:—

- (a) Until the net import requirements of the countries of the British Commonwealth which are net importers of sugar shall exceed in any year  $x$  million tons, exports by countries of the British Commonwealth which are net exporters of sugar shall, in the aggregate, be limited to  $y$  million tons, which shall be the basic quota of the British Commonwealth;
- (b) If the total net import requirements of the British Commonwealth in any year shall exceed  $x$  million tons, the basic quota of the British Commonwealth may be increased in that year by an amount which shall not exceed .... per cent. of such increase;
- (c) The countries of the British Commonwealth shall provide the Council in advance of each quota year with estimates of the total net import requirements of the British Commonwealth and of exports by countries of the British Commonwealth in that year and thereafter the Council, in calculating the quotas appropriate to exporters to the free market, shall include the difference between those two figures as a requirement of the free market;
- (d) The basic quota of the British Commonwealth shall be irreducible and, together with any addition under clause (b) above, shall be divisible amongst the countries of the Commonwealth as they may determine;
- (e) Nothing in this Article shall be held to prevent any exporter to the free market from exporting sugar to any country within the British Commonwealth, nor to prevent any Commonwealth country from exporting sugar to the free market.

†This Article 15, in addition to being subject to the general reserve set out in the Explanatory Note, is subject to a specific reserve by the countries named. They are unable at present to commit themselves in any way to this article as discussions regarding European agricultural integration are pending and they must completely reserve their position until these discussions have taken place.

**Article 17**

Exports of sugar to the United States of America for consumption therein shall not be considered exports to the world market and shall not be charged against the export quotas established under this Agreement.

**Article 18**

(1) At least thirty days before the beginning of each quota year the Council shall make an estimate of the net import requirements of the free market for such year for sugar from exporting countries listed in Article 14 of this Agreement and shall thereupon assign an export quota for the free market for such year to each of those exporting countries by distributing the estimate of such net import requirements among the exporting countries *pro rata* of their basic quotas, subject to any penalties imposed pursuant to Article 13.

(2) If the Council does not agree upon an estimate for net import requirements of the free market and assign export quotas on that basis as provided in (1) at least thirty days before the beginning of any quota year, then the basic export quotas established in Article 14 shall be the effective quotas for that year, subject to such revisions as may be made in accordance with the provisions of Articles 19, 22 and 24.

(3) The Council shall by special vote in any given quota year have power to set aside up to ..... tons of the net import requirements of the free market, as a reserve from which it will allocate export quotas or additional export quotas to meet proved cases of special hardship.

**Article 19**

(1) The export quotas established pursuant to Article 14 of this Agreement shall be subject to the adjustments which may be required as a result of the application of the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article and the application of measures of price stabilization as provided for in Chapter VIII.

(2) Within ten days after any exporting country has given notice pursuant to Article 13 that it will not utilize a portion of its export quota, the export quotas of other exporting countries shall be increased by the Council by distributing an amount of sugar equal to the portion of the quota so renounced *pro rata* to the basic export quotas of those countries which notify the Council that they are in a position to use the extra quota.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13, if the Council determines that any exporting country will be unable to utilize a portion of its export quota which it has not renounced, the Council may increase the export quotas of other exporting countries on the same basis and in the same manner as provided for in the preceding paragraph; provided, however, that such determination by the Council shall not deprive the country concerned of its right to use its full export quota.

**CHAPTER VII—STOCKS****Article 20**

(1) Those contracting Governments to which export quotas have been or may be allotted under the present Agreement undertake so to regulate their production that the stocks in their respective countries shall not exceed for each country on a fixed date each year immediately preceding the start of the new crop, such date to be agreed with the Council, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of its annual production.

(2) Nevertheless, the Council may, if it considers that such action is justified by special circumstances, authorize any country to have a stock in excess of 25 per cent. of its production.

(3) Those participating Governments to which free market quotas have been allotted agree, unless prevented from doing so by drought, flood or other adverse conditions, that stocks available for export when called for by the Council, shall equal at a fixed date each year immediately preceding the start of the new crop, such date to be agreed with the Council, an amount not less than 10 per cent.<sup>†</sup> of their respective export quotas for the then current quota year.

(4) The Council may increase the amount of the minimum stock to be carried under paragraph 3 of this Article up to 15 per cent.

<sup>†</sup>The Dominican Delegation stated that this figure would create hardship for his country in view of the fact that such a high proportion of its production is exported and asked for special consideration to be given to its case.

## CHAPTER VIII—STABILIZATION OF PRICES†

## Article 21

(1) For the purposes of this Agreement the price of sugar in the world market shall be considered equitable both to consumers and producers if it is maintained within a zone of stabilized prices between a minimum of  $x$  cents and a maximum of  $y$  cents United States currency per pound, avoirdupois, free on board port of shipment. The price of sugar in the world market shall be the spot price established by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for Contract No. 4, or any other price which may be established under paragraph 3 of this Article.

(2) The minimum and maximum limits of the zone of stabilized prices may be modified by the Council by a special vote.

(3) In the event of the above price not being available at material period, the Council shall use such other criteria as it sees fit.

## Article 22

(1) In case the average price of sugar in the world market during any period of thirty consecutive market days is below the minimum of  $x$  cents per pound, a *pro rata* reduction shall be made by the Council in the export quotas fixed for that year by the amount determined by the Council within ten days after the termination of the said thirty-day period. A *pro rata* reduction in the export quotas shall be made by the same procedure each time the average price of sugar in the world market is below the minimum of  $x$  cents per pound during a period of fifteen consecutive market days subsequent to the making of any adjustment in quotas pursuant to the provisions of this Article or of Article 24, provided that not more than one reduction in the export quotas shall be made within a period of thirty consecutive market days.

(2) If the Council cannot agree within the said period of ten days upon the amount of the reduction, the export quotas shall be reduced by 5 per cent. each time and the Secretary of the Council shall notify the participating countries of each reduction.

## Article 23

A reduction in quotas provided for in the preceding article shall not be made :—

- (a) For a total amount in any quota year in excess of 35 per cent. of the initial quota assigned to each country for such year.
- (b) Within the last three calendar months of the quota year, or
- (c) If it should be so decided by the Council.

## Article 24

(1) In case the average price of sugar in the world market during a period of thirty consecutive market days is above the maximum of  $y$  cents per pound, a *pro rata* increase shall be made by the Council in the export quotas fixed for that year by an amount determined by the Council within ten days after the termination of the said thirty-day period. A *pro rata* increase in the export quotas shall be made by the same procedure each time the average price of sugar in the world market exceeds  $y$  cents per pound during a period of fifteen days subsequent to the making of any adjustment in quotas pursuant to the provisions of this article or of Article 22, provided that no more than one increase in the export quotas shall be made within a period of fifteen consecutive market days.

†The Dominican Delegation is particularly interested, in a case a method similar to the one proposed in simplified draft for stabilization of prices will be eventually adopted, in discussing a different manner of pro-rating among the various participating countries any reductions or increases which may be required. As proposed in this Draft the reductions would be made *pro rata* to the export quotas for the free market while the Dominican Delegation favours a pro-rating with reference to the production factor, so that the individual contributions to reductions or increases would reflect the relationship between the aggregate production of all countries exporting to the free market on the one side and the individual national production on the other side. The Dominican Delegation considers this proposal as an alternative to the minimum irreducible quota proposal previously submitted.

(2) If the Council cannot agree within the said period of ten days upon the amount of the increase, the export quotas shall be increased by 10 per cent. each time and the Secretary to the Council shall notify the participating countries of each increase.

(3) An increase in quotas provided for in this article shall not be made if it should be so decided by the Council.

### CHAPTER IX—MONETARY DIFFICULTIES

#### Article 25

(1) If during the term of this Agreement, an importing country experiences a serious deterioration in its monetary reserve position, or is imminently threatened with such a deterioration, it may request the Council to modify particular obligations of this Agreement.

(2) The Council shall consult fully with the International Monetary Fund on the questions raised by such request and shall accept all findings of statistical and other facts made by the balance of payments, and shall accept the determination of the Fund as to whether the country involved has experienced, or is imminently threatened with, a serious deterioration in its monetary reserves and as to the relation of such reserve position to its obligations under this Agreement. If the country in question is not a member of the International Monetary Fund and requests that there should not be consultations with the Fund, the issues involved shall be examined by the Council without such consultation.

(3) In either event, if the Council finds that the representations made are supported and that as a result the country is being prevented from obtaining a sufficient amount of sugar to meet its consumption requirements consistently with the terms of this Agreement, the Council may modify the obligations of such importing country or of any exporting country under this Agreement in such manner as the Council deems necessary to permit such importing country to secure a more adequate supply of sugar with its available financial resources.

### CHAPTER X—ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS, STUDIES AND REPORTS BY THE COUNCIL

#### (i) Regarding Increased Consumption of Sugar

#### Article 26

The Council shall consider and make recommendations to the participating countries concerning means of expanding consumption by research and publicity and may either on its own account or in co-operation with other inter-governmental organizations, undertake or promote appropriate work for that purpose including studies :—

- (a) The relationship between taxation and other restrictive measures and the consumption of sugar.
- (b) The effect of economic, climatic and other conditions on the consumption of sugar in the various countries.
- (c) Means of promoting consumption, particularly in countries where consumption *per capita* is low.
- (d) The possibility of co-operative publicity programmes with similar agencies concerned with the expansion of consumption of other food-stuffs.
- (e) New uses of sugar and the plants from which it is derived other than for human consumption.

#### (ii) Forms and Effect of Special Assistance to Sugar Industries

#### Article 27

(1) The Council shall make a full study of the various forms of special assistance to the sugar industry in the countries of the world, taking into account the varying conditions under which sugar production is carried on and, in particular, the conditions of agricultural production in each such country.

(2) At the request of any member government the Council shall inquire into effect on the equitable and stable market sought to be established by this Agreement of direct and indirect premiums or subsidies granted to sugar producing, processing and exporting industries in the different countries of the world and make appropriate recommendations to the governments concerned.

(3) The governments concerned undertake to furnish to the Council all necessary information for the above purposes and to inform the Council of measures ultimately taken on the recommendations.

(4) The Council shall collect available information and make a full study of matters dealt with in Chapter III, making such recommendations with respect to such matters as the information and study herein authorized indicate should be made.

## CHAPTER XI—ADMINISTRATION

### Article 28†

(1) An International Sugar Council is hereby established to administer this Agreement.

(2) Each Participating Government shall be a voting member of the Council and shall have the right to be represented on the Council by one delegate and may designate alternate delegates. A delegate or alternate delegates may be accompanied at meetings of the Council by such advisers as each Participating Government concerned deems necessary.

(3) The Council shall elect from among its members a non-voting Chairman who shall hold office for one quota year and shall serve without pay. He shall be selected alternately from among the importing and exporting countries.

(4) The Council shall elect a Vice-Chairman who may be a delegate to the Council. While he is acting as Chairman he shall have no vote and he may appoint another person to exercise his voting rights.

(5) Any exporting country may authorize the voting delegate of any other exporting country and any importing country may authorize the voting delegate of any other importing country to represent its interests and to exercise its votes at any meeting or meetings of the Council. Evidence of such authorization satisfactory to the Council shall be submitted to the Council.

### Article 29

(1) The Council shall establish its rules of procedure and shall keep such records as are required by the terms of this Agreement and such other records as it considers necessary.

(2) The Council shall publish at least once a year a report of its activities and of the operation of this Agreement.

(3) The Council shall develop, prepare, and where desirable, publish, such reports, studies, charts, analyses and other data as it may deem desirable and helpful.

(4) The Participating Governments undertake to supply all available statistics and information requested by the Council set up in Article 28 of this Agreement or the Executive Committee set up in Article 38 of this Agreement and to comply with any other reasonable requests made by those bodies within the scope and provisions of this Agreement.

(5) The Council may recommend to the Participating Governments the basis on which and the manner and form in which all data, information and statistics, supplied to it by Participating Governments shall be made and submitted.

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†The possibility was considered by adding the following provision to Article 28 :—

“The Council shall be granted by each Participating Government the legal capacity in the territory of that Participating Government to contract and to acquire and dispose of real and personal property in so far as may be necessary in discharging its functions under this Agreement.”

The foregoing paragraph has been omitted from this draft in order that further study be given to certain legal questions which may be involved.

One possible alternative might be for the matter to be dealt with by an outright grant of legal capacity to the Council in the Agreement. Another possible alternative might be an agreement between the Council and the government of the country in which the headquarters of the Council are situated.

(6) The Council is authorised, after consultation with the International Sugar Council established under the International Agreement regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar signed in London, May 6, 1937, to accept the records, assets and liabilities of that body.

(7) The Council may, by special vote, delegate to the Executive Committee described in Article 38, the exercise of any of its powers and functions other than those prescribed in Article 22. The Council may at any time revoke such delegation by a majority of the votes cast.

(8) The Council shall have such other powers and perform such other functions as are required to carry out the terms of this Agreement.

(9) The Council may appoint such permanent or temporary Committees as it considers advisable in order to assist it in performing its functions under this Agreement.

#### Article 30

(1) The Council may appoint an Executive-Director, a Secretary and such staff as may be required for the work of the Council and its Committees. It shall be a condition of employment of these officers and of the staff that they do not hold or shall cease to hold financial interest in the sugar industry or in the trade in sugar and that they shall not seek or receive instructions regarding their duties under this Agreement from any Government or from any other Authority external to the Council.

#### Article 31

(1) The seat of the Council shall be at ..... The meetings of the Council may be held at its seat or elsewhere.

(2) The Council shall meet at least once during each quota year and at such other times as the Chairman may decide.

(3) The Chairman shall convene a session of the Council if so requested by,

(i) Five delegations, or

(ii) The delegation or delegations of any of the Participating Governments holding not less than 10 per cent. of the total votes.

(iii) The Executive Committee.

#### Article 32

The presence of delegates with a majority of the total votes of the Participating Governments shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council. If no quorum is present on the day fixed for a meeting of the Council which has been called pursuant to Article 31, such meeting shall be held 7 days later without further notice and such delegates as are then present shall constitute a quorum.

#### Article 33

The Council may make decisions, without holding a meeting, by correspondence between the Chairman and the Participating Governments provided that no delegation makes objection to this procedure. Any decision so taken shall be communicated to all the Participating Governments as soon as possible and shall be set forth in the minutes of the next meeting of the Council.

#### Article 34

Importing countries shall hold 1,000 votes which shall be distributed as follows :—

*Importing countries*

*Number of votes*

#### Article 35

Exporting countries shall hold 1,000 votes which shall be distributed as follows :—

*Exporting countries*

*Number of votes*

#### Article 36

The Council shall redistribute the votes *pro rata* within each group (exporting countries and importing countries) whenever the membership of this Agreement

changes or when any country forfeits its votes under any provision of this Agreement, provided that no Participating Government shall have less than one vote and that there shall be no fractional votes.

### Article 37

Except in cases where a special vote is specifically provided for in this Agreement, decisions of the Council shall be by a majority of the votes cast. Where a special vote is required, decisions of the Council shall be by at least two-thirds of the votes cast except that with respect to decisions under Article 21 a majority of the votes cast by exporting countries and a majority of votes cast by importing countries shall also be required.

### Article 38

(1) The Council shall establish an Executive Committee, which shall be composed of three exporting countries elected for a quota year by the exporting countries and of three importing countries elected for a quota year by importing countries.

(2) The Executive Committee shall exercise such powers and functions of the Council as are assigned to it by the Council.

(3) The Executive-Director shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Committee may elect a Vice-Chairman and shall establish its rules of procedure subject to the approval of the Council.

(4) Any Participating Government shall have the right of appeal to the Council, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Council, against any decision of the Executive Committee. In so far as the decision of the Council does not accord with the decision of the Executive Committee the latter shall be modified as of the date on which the Council makes its decision.

## CHAPTER XII—FINANCE

### Article 39

(1) Expenses of delegations to the Council and members of the Executive Committee shall be met by their respective Governments. The other expenses necessary for the administration of this Agreement, including remuneration which the Council pays, shall be met by annual contributions by the Participating Governments. The contribution of each such country for each quota year shall be proportionate to the number of votes held by it when the budget for that quota year is adopted.

(2) At its first session the Council shall approve its budget for that quota year and assess the contributions to be paid by each Participating Government.

(3) The Council shall, each quota year, approve its budget for the following quota year and assess the contribution to be paid by each Participating Government for such quota year.

(4) The initial contribution of any Participating Government acceding to this Agreement under Article 43 shall be assessed by the Council on the basis of the number of votes to be held by it and the period remaining in the current quota year, but the assessments made upon other Participating Governments for the current quota year shall not be altered.

(5) Contributions shall be payable immediately upon assessment and in the currency of the country where the seat of the Council is situated at the time such assessment is made or in such currency as the Council may require. Any Participating Government failing to pay its contribution within one year of assessment shall forfeit its voting rights until its contribution is paid, but, except by special vote of the Council, shall not be deprived of any of its other rights nor relieved of any of its obligations under this Agreement.

(6) The Government of the country where the seat of the Council is situated shall grant exemption from taxation on the salaries paid by the Council to its employees, and shall accord to the Council and to its personnel and staff the same privileges and immunities as would be accorded by it to the personnel and staff of a specialised agency of the United Nations.

(7) The Council shall, each quota year, publish an audited statement of its receipts and expenditures during the previous quota year.

(8) The Council shall, prior to its dissolution, provide for the settlement of its liabilities and the disposal of its records and assets upon the termination of this Agreement.

## CHAPTER XIII—CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Article 40

(1) The Council shall make whatever arrangements are required for consultation and co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and with other inter-governmental organizations and may also make such provision as it deems fit for representatives of these bodies to attend meetings of the Council.

(2) If the Council finds that any terms of this Agreement are materially inconsistent with such requirements as may be laid down by the United Nations or through its appropriate organs and specialized agencies regarding inter-governmental commodity agreements, the inconsistency shall be deemed to be a circumstance affecting adversely the operation of this Agreement and the procedure prescribed in Article 45 shall be applicable.

## CHAPTER XIV—DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

## Article 41

(1) Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement or any alleged breach of its provisions which is not settled by negotiation, and any complaint that any Participating Government has failed to fulfil its obligations under this Agreement shall, at the request of the Participating Government which is party to the dispute or which has complained of an alleged breach or failure, be referred to the Council which shall make a decision on the matter.

(2) The Council may appoint a Committee to ascertain the facts and to submit a report of the facts of such dispute or alleged breach or failure but shall not otherwise delegate its functions under this Article. Any Committee so appointed shall consist of an equal number of members from exporting countries and from importing countries which are not parties to the dispute. Any Committee report rendered shall have the support of a majority of the Committee. If no such majority can be found, separate reports may be made as desired by Committee members, as well as by minority members when a majority report is made.

(3) No Participating Government shall be found to have committed a breach of this Agreement except by a special vote of the Council. Any finding that a Participating Government in breach of this Agreement shall specify the nature of the breach and the extent of such default.

(4) If the Council finds that a Participating Government has committed a breach of this Agreement, it may, by a special vote of the Council deprive the country concerned of its voting rights until it fulfils its obligations or expel that country from this Agreement.

(5) Each Participating Government undertakes to accept as binding all decisions of the Council under the provisions of this Agreement.

## CHAPTER XV—SUGAR MIXTURES

## Article 42

Should the Council at any time be satisfied that as the result of a material increase in the exportation or use of sugar mixtures, those products are taking the place of sugar to such an extent as to prevent full effect being given to the purposes of this Agreement, it may resolve that such products or any of them shall be deemed to be sugar, in respect of their sugar content, for the purposes of the Agreement; provided that the Council shall, for the purpose of calculating the amount of sugar to be charged to the export quota of any country, exclude the sugar equivalent of any quantity of such products which has normally been exported from that country prior to the coming into force of the Agreement.

## CHAPTER XVI—SIGNATURE, ACCEPTANCE, ENTRY INTO FORCE AND ACCESSION

## Article 43

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature until \_\_\_\_\_ by the Governments of the countries represented at the Conference at which this Agreement was negotiated.

2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, and the instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.†

3. This Agreement shall be open for accession by the Governments of any of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.†

4. The Council may approve accession to this Agreement by any Government not referred to in paragraph 1 provided that the conditions of such accession shall first be agreed upon with the Council by the Government desiring to effect it.

5. The effective date of a Government's acceptance of this Agreement shall be the date on which the instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.†

6. This Agreement shall enter into force on \_\_\_\_\_ if on that date instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession have been deposited by Governments holding \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. of the votes of importing countries, and \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. of the votes of exporting countries, as established in Articles 34 and 35. If by the above date such instruments representing the above percentages have not been deposited, the Governments which have ratified, accepted or acceded to this Agreement may decide to put it into force among themselves.

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations† will notify all signatory Governments of each signature, ratification, acceptance of, or accession to, this Agreement.†

#### CHAPTER XVII—DURATION, AMENDMENT, SUSPENSION, WITHDRAWAL, TERMINATION

##### Article 44.

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The Council shall, in due time, but not later than six months before the expiration date as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article communicate to the Participating Governments its recommendations regarding the termination of this Agreement on the date referred to in the preceding paragraph, or its renewal or replacement.

##### Article 45

1. If circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Council, affect or threaten to affect adversely the operation of this Agreement, the Council may, by a special vote, recommend an amendment of this Agreement to the Participating Governments.

2. The Council may fix the time within which each Participating Government shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations† whether or not it accepts the amendment. The amendment shall become effective upon its acceptance by exporting countries which hold \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. of the votes of the exporting countries and by importing countries which hold \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. of the vote of the importing countries.

3. Any Participating Government which has not notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations† of its acceptance of an amendment by the date on which such amendment becomes effective may withdraw from this Agreement at the end of the current quota year after giving such written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations† as the Council may require in each case. However, such Participating Government shall not thereby be relieved from the obligations it has incurred under this Agreement which have not been discharged by the end of that quota year.

##### Article 46

1. Any Participating Government which considers its interests to be seriously prejudiced by the failure of any signatory government to ratify or accept this Agreement by giving notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.†

2. If any Participating Government demonstrates that, notwithstanding the provisions of this Agreement, its operation has resulted in an acute shortage of

<sup>†</sup>In accordance with precedent an alternative would be to make the Government of the country in which the Council has its seat the depository.

supplies or in world prices not being stabilized within the range provided for in this Agreement, and the Council fails to take action to remedy such situation, the Government concerned may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

3. If, during the period of this Agreement, by action of a non-participating country, or by action of any participating country inconsistent with this Agreement, such adverse changes occur in the relation between supply and demand on the free market as are held by any Participating Government seriously to prejudice its interests such Participating Government may state its case to the Council. If the Council declares the case to be well-founded the Government concerned may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

4. The Council shall take a decision within thirty days on any matters submitted to it in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article; failure to do so within that time shall give the Government which has submitted the matter to the Council the right to give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

5. Any Participating Government may, if it becomes involved in hostilities apply to the Council for the suspension of its obligations under this Agreement. If the application is denied such Government may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

6. In the event of any Participating Government giving notice of withdrawal from this Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Article, any of the other Participating Governments shall have the right at any time during the ensuing three months also to give notice of withdrawal.

7. Any notice of withdrawal under this Article shall be given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>†</sup> and shall become effective thirty days from the date of its receipt by him.

#### *Article 47*

The Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>†</sup> shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding Governments of each notification and withdrawal notice.

### CHAPTER XVIII—TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

#### *Article 48*

(1) Each government signing this Agreement does so in respect of its metropolitan territory and of the other territories for which it has international responsibility, except such territories as it shall declare at the time of signature of this Agreement.

(2) Any Participating Government, which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) above, may at any time give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>†</sup> that this Agreement shall be effective in respect of any territory or territories so excepted in such declaration and such notice shall take effect on the thirtieth day following the day on which it is received by the Secretary-General.<sup>†</sup>

### STEVEDORS AND SHIP CHANDLERS AT KARACHI PORT

**928. \*Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of complaints of a very humiliating treatment of Muslim nationals of Pakistan at the hands of foreign nationals and their local steamer agents at the Karachi Port;

(b) whether Government have any agency at the Port to look into such grievances;

(c) whether Government are aware of the discrimination in allowing Muslim nationals to board the vessel for business purposes;

(d) whether it is against the world practice that the stevedors and ship chandlers are one and the same person;

(e) if so, the reason why the Karachi Port is an exception to it;

<sup>†</sup>In accordance with precedent an alternative would be to make the Government of the country in which the Council has its seat the depository.

(f) if it is a fact that some interested firms have captured both the jobs mentioned in (d) above by having illegal contracts with the ship owners ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(g) whether Government propose to make enquiries into the matter ; if so, when ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS AT KARACHI PORT

**929. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after partition 99 per cent. of the business of the Port of Karachi in the following trades is solely in the hands of four or five parties ;

(i) stevedoring (supply of labour or loading and discharging ship cargoes),

(ii) ship chandling (supply of provisions for ships' use), and

(iii) ship repairs and painting ;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 600 to 700 ships visit the Port of Karachi every year and the business is estimated to be between four to five crores of rupees ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ; if none, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### ALL-PAKISTAN SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

**930. \*Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any all-Pakistan social welfare board has been set up to help and co-ordinate social work in Pakistan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present, the work of co-ordinating social welfare activities in the country is not the concern of any particular Ministry. So far as this Ministry is concerned we are co-ordinating references of social welfare from United Nations and specialised agencies. The work of co-ordinating village aid activities is being attended by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Labour looks to the labour welfare activities. The question of constituting a special Ministry known as Ministry of Social Affairs is under consideration of the Government. When this is done the question of setting up a Social Welfare Board will be examined.

#### OIL FROM IRAN

**931. \*Mr. P. D. Bhandara :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state if it is a fact that petrol and diesel oil produced by the Attock Oil Company in the Rawalpindi district is sold in the Punjab and interior at a price higher than that in Karachi and that freight charges from Karachi to the place in the interior are added by the company ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps to control the price ?

†(c).

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is already under consideration.

#### PAKISTAN SEAMEN SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

**932. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a school for the children of Pakistani seamen has been started in New York ?

(b) If so, what is the nature of the training imparted to the students ?

(c) Are the Government of Pakistan bearing any expenditure in the nature of a grant to this school ? If so, to what extent ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a), (b) & (c) A Sunday school for the children of Pakistani seamen was started by our Seamen Welfare Officer in New York. The nature of the training given therein is not known. In view of the transfer of the Seamen Welfare Officer to U.K. the question of grant did not arise.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR M. C. A.S IN BALUCH MESS AND SOMMERSET HOUSE

**933. \*Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty :** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) if it is a fact that the Baluch Mess and the Somerset House, Karachi, usually reserved for the Members of the Constituent Assembly, were requisitioned for accommodating the Members of the Sind Legislative Assembly during their last session ;

(b) if it is a fact that the Members of the Constituent Assembly were informed that their suites would not be available before the 20th September, 1953 ;

(c) if it is a fact that no Member of the Sind Legislative Assembly lived there and that the suites remained vacant since the 9th to 19th September, 1953 ;

(d) if it is a fact that no subsequent information was given to the Honourable Members on the matter ;

(e) if it is a fact that some meetings of a committee or committees connected with the Assembly were fixed for the 18th September, 1953 ; and

(f) whether any bill has been sent to the Government of Sind to reimburse the loss of seat rent incurred during this period for the reservation ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Members who were expected to reach Karachi before the 20th September, 1953, were so informed.

(c) No, Sir. Some rooms were utilised while some remained vacant.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir.

#### MIGRATION OF AFGHAN NATIONALS

**934. \*Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Afghan nationals who migrated to Pakistan during the last five years.

(b) the facilities provided by Government for their re-settlement in Pakistan ;

(c) the places where these Afghan nationals have settled, giving figures separately for each place ;

(d) the number of Afghan nationals who migrated to Pakistan for permanent settlement but went back to Afghanistan later on ; and

(e) whether any applications for visas from Afghans in India desiring to visit Pakistan have been turned down ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani :** (a) to (d) The information asked for is not readily available. It will be furnished when received.

(e) No.

#### †TRANSFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

**325. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether any aerial photographic survey was made in early 1953, with a view to ascertaining the prospects of mineral resources in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the mileage of the areas covered by that survey to date ; and

(c) the results thereof ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) An area of 1,32,800 sq. miles was aerially photographed up to the 31st July, 1953. No aerial photographic survey has been carried out during the months of August and September on account of bad weather conditions.

(c) The results will be known after completion of the survey.

##### MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS

**326. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether any medical centre has been set up in Karachi to teach doctors on the modern methods of diagnosis of diseases and for their prevention ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** Government is concentrating on making arrangements for instruction to medical students at the Dow Medical College adequate before starting post-graduate or refresher courses for doctors. They have however established T. B. and Hygiene and Skin Centres in Karachi where doctors, nurses and technicians receive training in modern methods of diagnosis and prevention of T. B., V. D. and skin diseases. They also propose to open shortly a Maternity and Child Health Centre in Karachi where facilities would be provided for training of doctors and nurses in this line.

†The meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan that was fixed for the 5th October, 1953, having been cancelled, the answers to unstarred questions meant for that day, were, in pursuance of the convention, laid on the Table of the House today.—Ed. of Deb.

## SPURIOUS DRUGS

**327. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any drug testing laboratory has been set up in Karachi or elsewhere ;

(b) if so, whether the Drugs Act and its rules are being enforced now to prevent manufacture and sale of spurious drugs ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) to (c) A Central Drugs Laboratory is being set up in Karachi. It will start functioning in the near future, as part of the equipment has yet to arrive from abroad. Provisions of Drugs Act and the Rules relating to the control on import, manufacture and sale of spurious drugs are already in force, but they will be implemented effectively when the laboratory starts its work.

## ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS DRUGS

**328. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

(a) whether any manufacturing plant for manufacture of anti-tuberculosis drugs has been set up in Pakistan with any foreign help ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) Yes. A B.C.G. Vaccine Production Laboratory has been set up in Karachi.

(b) Does not arise.

## BUILDING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

**329. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state whether any Building Research Institute to conduct researches in indigenous building materials, development materials, reduction of building cost has been set up in Karachi ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** The Honourable Member may kindly refer to my reply given to him on the 24th September, 1953, to his unstarred question No. 33.

## FORESTS

**330. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any all-Pakistan forest policy up to date ;

(b) if so, the main outlines of that policy ; and

(c) whether any all-Pakistan Forest Service has been formed in Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Government have constituted a Central Board of Forestry to advise them regarding the forest policy to be followed on an all-Pakistan basis. The first meeting of the Board will be convened shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

†331.

## COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

**332. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether industrial undertakings and concerns are compulsorily registered in Pakistan ?

(b) If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Only new undertakings likely to employ more than 50 persons or existing undertakings proposing to enlarge their work so as to employ more than 50 persons are to be registered compulsorily under the Development of Industries Rules framed under the Development of Industries (Federal Control) Act, 1949, if they pertain to one of the 27 industries specified in the Schedule to the said Act. This is separate from registration under the Factories Act.

(b) Does not arise.

## HIGH TENSION INSULATORS

**333. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether any plant for manufacturing high tension insulators has been set up in Pakistan ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** Not so far. The reasons are :—

- (i) Lack of technical skill essential for the manufacture of insulators, which is a highly specialized job.
- (ii) Lack of adequate demand for the insulators in the country till recently.

However, in view of the fact that the demand has considerably increased as a result of numerous hydro-electric and other projects being set up, private enterprise is now convinced that the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of low tension and high tension insulators is a feasible proposition, and a few parties are contemplating establishment of manufacturing capacity.

## INLAND NAVIGATION

**334. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Mr. Suri, the United Nations expert in inland navigation, has submitted his final report ;
- (b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ; and
- (c) the action taken thereon ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations are under consideration and will be made public in due course when decisions have been taken on them.

(c) Does not arise.

## STATISTICS RE PORTS AND SHIPPING

**335. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether any committee has been set up to enquire into and make recommendations about the collection and maintenance of statistics relating to ports and shipping ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** No, as the need for such a Committee has not been felt.

## POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

**336. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of postal life insurance policies for which Pakistan has undertaken the responsibility of payment out of the total number of postal life insurance policies which were outstanding on the 15th August, 1947, with their total values ; and

(b) the amount paid to date for these policies ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Records have so far been received from India in respect of 6,911 policies only. Some more cases, numbering about 500, are still under verification. It has not been possible, within the period of the notice given, to collect exact information as regards the total assured value of these policies. It approximates, however, to about 1.5 crores.

(b) The amount paid in Pakistan up to July, 1953, as claims on Postal Life Insurance policies amounts to Rs. 44,94,873. This also includes claims by death and surrender in respect of post-partition policies.

## ACCURATE SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

**337. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of progress made to date in having accurate scientific agricultural statistics ;

(b) whether any schools for training of personnel in the art of agricultural statistics has been opened in Pakistan with the help of Food and Agricultural Organisation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) An Inter-Provincial Conference held in December, 1950, made detailed recommendations for the collection of statistics of crop acreage, yield, land utilization and harvest prices on a scientific basis.

With a view to obtain expert advice regarding the measures necessary for the improvement of agricultural statistics, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture obtained from F.A.O. in 1951 the services of Dr. Scheltema, a Statistician, who visited various units of Pakistan to study the present methods of collecting and compiling agricultural statistics. Dr. Scheltema has submitted his report recently, and the recommendations made therein are being forwarded to the Provincial and State Governments for necessary action.

(b) No.

(c) Facilities for training in statistics, including agricultural statistics, are provided by the Statistical Departments of the Punjab University and the Dacca University. The Punjab University has recently organized a three months training course in statistics to which trainees have been invited from other educational institutions and Government Departments.

We also sent 5 officers for training in agricultural statistics to the training centres organized by F.A.O. in India and Thailand. In view of these steps, it has not been considered necessary to approach F.A.O. for organizing a training centre in Pakistan itself.

## COTTAGE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BOARD

**338. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether any all-Pakistan cottage industries development board and all-Pakistan handloom cloth development board have been set up in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, their scope, functions and duties ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) & (b) Government propose to appoint a Fact Finding Committee to enquire into the position of the handloom industry and suggest measures for its protection and development.

(c) A bill is under the consideration of this House for the establishment of a Cottage and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation. In view of this, it has not been considered necessary to establish a development Board for cottage industries.

## ELECTRIFICATION OF LOCAL TRAINS

**339. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to date for electrifying local trains in Pakistan ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) No steps have been taken for the electrification of our local trains as there is no justification for the same.

(b) Does not arise.

## COAL MINES

**340. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large coal mine has been discovered at Kishoregunj in East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to work out this coal mine ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

## REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS

**341. Mr. Nur Ahmed :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to refer to the answer to unstarred question No. 24 of the 12th March, 1953, and state whether Government have received any information as to the implementation of the main recommendations made in the report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons of all the provinces ?

(b) If so, how far have these recommendations been implemented by the Central Government ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani :** (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations regarding the provision of further amenities in jails, extended facilities for games and physical exercises to improve the health of prisoners, special treatment of juvenile offenders, the provision for educational facilities and libraries in jails and the development of mechanised small-scale industries in jails, are being implemented as financial resources permit.

## WELFARE OFFICERS FOR PRISONS

**342. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state whether any prison welfare officers have been appointed for the Karachi prisons ? If not, why not ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** No. Experienced staff employed in the Karachi jail look after the welfare of the prisoners. Appointment of Welfare Officers is therefore not considered necessary.

## MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

**343. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

- (a) the percentage of qualified and registered medical practitioners per lakh of population in Karachi in 1952 ; and
- (b) the number of lady doctors per lakh of the women population in Karachi ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

## ADMINISTRATION OF FRONTIER REGIONS

**344. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for States and Frontier Regions be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of political agencies and sub-agencies in the frontier regions of the north west frontier ;
- (b) the names of the tribes in the agencies and sub-agencies in these regions, with their respective population ;
- (c) the language or languages used as official language in the frontier regions of the north west frontier ; and
- (d) whether the Government of Pakistan have arranged any transport facilities to their officers in the administration of the frontier regions of the north west frontier ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani :** (a) & (b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table.

- (c) (i) In Chitral—Khawar dialect and Urdu.
- (ii) In the rest of the Frontier Regions—Pashto.
- (d) Some Political Agents have been provided with motor transport, for official tours within their jurisdiction.

*Statement showing names of Agencies and Sub-Agencies in the frontier regions of North-West Frontier and the names of the Tribes in these regions with their respective population*

Agencies	Sub-Agencies	Names of Tribes	Population†	
1. Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency	... Chitral	<i>Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency :—</i> Chitralis ... ... Swathis—(Yusufzalis) ... ... Diris—(Yusufzais) ... ... Yusufzais ... ... Utmankhels ... ... Bajauris—(Tarkalanris) ... ...	11,93,354	(This figure represents the population of the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency, and is inclusive of the population of the Chitral Sub-Agency, which is 1,05,724.)
2. Mohmand Agency	... ...	<i>Mohmand Agency :—</i> Upper Mohmands ... ... Lower Mohmands ... ... Safis ... ...	1,39,550	
3. Khyber Agency	... ...	<i>Khaiber Agency :—</i> Afridis ... ... Shinwaris ... ... Shilmanis ... ... Mullagoris ... ...	2,16,622	
4. Kurram Agency	... ...	<i>Kurram Agency :—</i> Turis ... ... Bangash ... ... Chamkanis ... ... Orakzais ... ... Zaimushts ... ...	1,58,420	
5. North Waziristan Agency	... ...	<i>North Waziristan Agency :—</i> Utmanzai Wazirs ... ... Daurs ... ...	1,28,235	
6. South Waziristan Agency	... Wana	<i>South Waziristan Agency :—</i> Mahsuds ... ... Ahmadzai Wazirs ... ...	1,35,784	(This figure represents the population of the South Waziristan Agency and includes the population of the Wana Sub-agency wana Sub-Agency's population, separately, is not known.)

†In view of the difficult terrain and sparse population of this area no separate figures for each tribe and sub-tribe have been compiled. The Census Organisation have published agencywise population of the Frontier Regions which is reproduced for the Honourable Member.

## DETENUS

**345. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act in 1950, 1951 and 1952 ;

(b) the number of persons released in these years ;

(c) the number of persons in detention at present, province-wise ; and

(d) the number of those who are under detention on political grounds and the number of those who have been detained on the ground of other anti-social activities, like corruption and blackmarketing ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) There is no Act by the name of Preventive Detention Act in Force in Pakistan. If the Honourable Member is referring to the Restriction and Detention Ordinance, the answer is none.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

## SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS AND CASH CERTIFICATES CLAIMS

**346. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that negotiations between the Government of Pakistan and India on the question of verification of savings bank accounts and cash certificates claims have recently broken down ?

(b) If so, what further steps do the Government of Pakistan propose to take in order to enable the displaced claimants to receive their deposits back earlier ?

(c) What is the total estimated claim that India owes to displaced persons in Pakistan ?

(d) Do the Government of Pakistan propose to give some interim relief to the displaced claimants in Pakistan ? If so, how ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) No. Government are not aware of any such breakdown.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The exact information is not readily available.

(d) In view of immediate arrangements, which are under way, for transfer of Savings Bank Accounts and Certificates from India to Pakistan, and vice versa, no interim relief is proposed to be arranged for displaced persons in Pakistan.

## LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS

**347. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state the number and names of centres at which labour welfare officers are trained at present and the capacity of each ?

(b) Is there any proposal to increase the number of these centres ? If so, when and at what places ?

(c) What are the qualifications required for admission for training as a welfare officer ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a), (b) & (c) A six months' training course in Labour Administration and Industrial Relations under the advice and supervision of an I. L. O. Expert was started in Karachi in

November, 1952 which lasted up to 11th April, 1953. The scheme was discontinued due to financial stringency but it is expected to be revived as soon as financial position improves.

#### ROAD TRANSPORT IN FRONTIER REGIONS

**348. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the percentage of the total amount of money allotted for the development of the people in the frontier regions of the north west frontier and used for construction of roads during 1952-53?

(b) How many roads have been completed, how many are under construction, and what is the mileage of the roads completed?

(c) Have the Government of Pakistan any plan for construction of roads in these regions during the next three years?

(d) If so, what are the details thereof, and who are the agents to whom the work of construction of roads have been entrusted at present?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** The information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### TUBE-WELLS

**349. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any United States of America aid programme to help in drilling new tube-wells in Pakistan?

(b) If so, where are these tube-wells to be drilled, giving the number of tube-wells at each place?

(c) What is the share of the United States financial assistance in connection with these tube-wells?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) Yes.

(b) 500 tubewells are proposed to be sunk in the Punjab under the 'Punjab Tubewell Programme', and at least 12 test tubewells in the north-eastern portion of Bahawalpur State in the first instance. Similarly some tubewells are proposed to be sunk in the Baluchistan States Union in connection with the development of its natural resources.

(c) The extent to which the U. S. Government would give economic aid for drilling tubewells in the Punjab has not yet been determined. For Bahawalpur and the Baluchistan States Union, the U. S. Government have agreed to contribute \$ 150,000 and \$ 300,000 respectively.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH PROJECTS

**350. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the number of public health projects conducted in Pakistan under the auspices of the World Health Organisation during 1952-53?

(b) When and where have they been conducted?

(c) What are their results?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) to (c) The following 2 public health projects have been conducted in Pakistan in 1952-53 under the auspices of the W. H. O. :—

1. *Cholera Control Project, East Bengal.*

This project was started in September, 1952 in Jhalakati Thana of Bakerganj district of East Bengal. It is a long-term project spreading over a period of about 13 years and it is too early to give its results.

*2. V. D. Control and Training Centre, Karachi.*

This Centre has been established in Karachi in May 1953 for treatment of local population and seamen suffering from V. D. and for the training of local doctors and nurses in modern methods of V. D. control. The Centre has become popular.

**RAILWAY LOSSES DUE TO THEFTS**

**351. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the amount of loss suffered by the Railway Department for losses and theft of articles from Railway custody during 1952-53 ?

(b) How many of such cases were detected by the Police and Railwaymen during 1952-53 ?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government to stop such loss and theft ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Rs. 9,98,462.

(b) 443.

(c) Measures taken to stop such losses and thefts of consignments include :—

- (i) Re-organisation of the Watch and Ward Departments on the Railway.
- (ii) More effective liaison between Watch and Ward and the Government Railway Police.
- (iii) Periodical meetings between the Claims Department, Watch and Ward and Government Railway Police to assess the position regarding crimes on each section and adopt remedial measures.
- (iv) Special seal checking and escorting arrangements in affected areas.
- (v) Provision of Mobile Watch and Ward Squads in localities where the incidence of crime is high.
- (vi) Issue of special instructions to Staff on correct marking, handling and safe storage of goods and rivetting of wagons and locking of brakevans by guards.
- (vii) Introduction of special procedure for quick transit of smalls.
- (viii) Deterrent action against negligent staff.

**POSTAL SUB-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES**

**352. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the circumstances under which Government open postal sub-offices and telegraph offices ?

(b) Do Government put forward any conditions when requests come from public institutions for opening new combined offices ?

(c) If so, what are the conditions ?

(d) How is the income of a sub-office and a combined office calculated to deem them to be self-supporting ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) Sub-post offices, Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and departmental telegraph offices are opened by Government where they are required in the interest of the general public. The only reservation is that the Post and Telegraph offices do not, as far as possible, operate at a loss to the tax payer. In the case of a post office opened in the interest of the general public Government permits the Posts and Telegraphs Department to bear a loss up to

Rs. 600 per annum. In the case of the telegraph branch of a combined Post and Telegraph office no guarantee is taken if the amount of calculated guarantee does not exceed Rs. 200 per annum. Departmental telegraph offices are opened only where they are specially justified on the basis of traffic beyond the capacity of combined offices.

(b) Yes.

(c) The interested party is asked to guarantee the telegraph branch of the proposed office against loss, unless there is reason to believe that it will pay its way. The guarantee is taken for the annual amount calculated on the basis of the cost in opening and working the office. The guarantor is called upon to pay annually only the difference between the full amount of the guarantee and the revenue earned by the telegraph branch of the office.

(d) The income of a sub-office doing purely postal work and of the Postal Branch of a Combined Post and Telegraph Office is worked out according to fixed standards, which take into consideration all postal traffic handled by it. The income of a telegraph branch is worked out according to a fixed formula on the basis of telegrams booked by it. When the revenue of an office or its branch covers its total cost, the office or branch is deemed to be self-supporting.

#### PUBLICITY OF TOURISTS' TRAFFIC

**353. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money spent by Government on publicity campaign on tourist traffic during each of the years 1948 to 1952 ;

(b) the number and nationality of foreign tourists who visited Pakistan during 1952-53 ; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned each year from this tourist traffic during the years mentioned in (a) above ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan :** (a) Rs. 12,000 in 1948, Rs. 12,000 in 1949, Rs. 21,000 in 1950, Rs. 15,000 in 1951 and Rs. 20,000 in 1952.

(b) 18,267, excluding those from Commonwealth countries for which figures are not readily available. A list showing the number of tourists of each nationality separately is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Not available.

*List showing the number and nationality of Foreign Tourists who visited Pakistan during 1952-53.*

	Nationality								No. of tourists
American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,794
Afghan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083
Saudi Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Austrian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Algerian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Argentinian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Burmese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Brazilian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Czech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108

	Nationality	No. of tourists
Chinese Turks	...	50
Dutch	...	6,245
Danish	...	106
Egyptian	...	37
Ethiopian	...	22
French	...	2,296
Finnish	...	1
Indo-French	...	9
German	...	598
Greek	...	90
Hungarian	...	19
Iranian	...	497
Iraqian	...	26
Indonesian	...	68
Italian	...	212
Israeli	...	9
Japanese	...	407
Lebanese	...	12
Luxumbergian	...	1
Norwegian	...	585
Phillippino	...	852
Polish	...	19
Portuguese	...	92
Palestinian	...	12
Russian	...	18
Swiss	...	157
Swedish	...	119
Spanish	...	144
Siamese	...	16
Syrian	...	29
Turkish	...	33
Tunisian	...	2
Thailander	...	10
Transjordanian	...	25
Yugoslavian	...	24
Russian Turk	...	7
Yemenese	...	3
Stateless	...	18
Total		18,267

## ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN

**354. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state :

- (a) the programme of anti-malaria work envisaged under the five-year plan ;
- (b) in what provinces the scheme will be worked, (i) partially, and (ii) wholly ;
- (c) the percentage of central help given to each province in this connection ;
- (d) whether any experts are being recruited for the purpose ; and
- (e) if any training is being given or is likely to be given to the workers for the efficient working of the scheme in each province ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik :** (a) to (c) The following Provincial anti-malaria schemes have been approved under Social Uplift Programme :—

	Rs.
(i) Anti-malaria measures in water-logged areas in Punjab	... 7,25,000
(ii) Expansion of anti-malaria operations in Baluchistan	... 1,53,000
(iii) Anti-malaria Control Unit in Malakand	... 1,18,300

(d) to (e) A W.H.O. team of one Malariaologist, two Sanitary Engineers and one Public Health Nurse was in Pakistan from April, 1949 to October, 1951, to carry out anti-malaria demonstration work in the worst affected areas of East Bengal (District Mymensingh). It trained local personnel provided by the Provincial Government in malaria control work. Local teams are now carrying out the work in other parts of the Province. The Malaria Institute of Pakistan also conducts training courses in Malariology.

#### CONFERENCES ON AGRICULTURE AND CROP INSURANCE SCHEME

**355. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of national and international conferences held in Pakistan since 1950 to discuss the problems of agriculture ?

- (b) What were the main subjects discussed ?
- (c) Were any discussions or proposals considered in those conferences to introduce a crop insurance scheme ?
- (d) If not, do Government propose to introduce such scheme in Pakistan ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) The following national and international conferences were held in Pakistan since 1950 :—

- (i) 3rd Senior Forest Officers Conference, 1950.
- (ii) International Cotton Advisory Committee Meeting, 1951.
- (iii) Grow More Food Conference, 1952.
- (iv) The first Asian Regional Conference on Epizootics, 1952.
- (b) The following main subjects were discussed at the above mentioned conferences :—
  - (i) 3rd Senior Forest Officers Conference, 1950.
    - (1) Forest working plans.
    - (2) Standardisation of farms.
    - (3) Collection of statistics for import and export of timbers and other forest produce.
    - (4) Annual Inspection Reports.
    - (5) Deputation of officers for advanced training abroad.
    - (6) Forest products laboratory in East Pakistan.
    - (7) Scales of pay and allowances for officers deputed to Forest College.
    - (8) Administrative posts in Provinces and States.
    - (9) Adoption of Oxford system for libraries and ledger filing.
    - (10) Forest training in Pakistan.
    - (11) Soil conservation for agricultural land.

(ii) *International Cotton Advisory Committee Meeting, 1951.*

- (1) Review of the developing trends in the world cotton situation with a view to balancing the production and consumption of cotton in the world.
- (2) Improvement in the field of cotton specially in the under-developed countries with a view to raising the standard of living of the people of these countries.
- (3) Invitation for research or professional associates from member countries to work in collaboration with permanent staff of the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

(iii) *Grow More Food Conference, 1952.*

- (1) Statements by Provinces and States of the measures taken by them for increasing kharif production.
- (2) Assessment of the present and future needs—fixation of targets of production.
- (3) Measures for increasing food production during rabi 1952-53.
- (4) Measures for increasing food production during the next five years.
- (5) Necessity of crop-cutting experiments.

(iv) *The First Asian Regional Conference on Epizootics, 1952.*

- (1) Animal diseases found in Asian countries and consideration of measures to combat them.

(c) No.

(d) Present circumstances do not permit in this country consideration of any scheme for crop insurance.

## BRANCH POST OFFICES IN KARACHI

**356. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the number of branch post offices opened in Karachi during 1951-52 and 1952-53 ?

(b) How many branch post offices in Karachi are self-supporting ?

(c) How many branch post offices are proposed to be opened in Karachi during 1953-54 ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) (i) During 1951-52—Nil.

(ii) During 1952-53—3.

(b) 5.

(c) 2.

## AMENITIES FOR III CLASS PASSENGERS

**357. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state the additional facilities given to third class passengers as compared with those that existed prior to partition ?

(b) What are the improvements contemplated under the first five-year plan for the benefit and comfort of third class passengers ?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) The additional facilities provided to third class passengers consist of the provision of shelters and benches on platforms, electric fans and improved sanitary arrangements in 3rd class passenger halls, electric fans in inter and third

class compartments, separate waiting rooms for third class gents and ladies and improved drinking water supply at stations. The new lower class carriages provide better seating accommodation and a supply of cool drinking water.

(b) There is no five-year plan for Railways. The amenities and facilities enumerated in part (a) above are being extended to more stations and carriages every year for which separate funds are allotted annually.

#### REGISTERED TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES IN URDU

**358. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Communications be pleased to state whether facility exists for registering abbreviated telegraphic addresses in Urdu script also?

(b) If so, are the rates of the registration the same as for English?

(c) If not, why not? When is it proposed to do so?

**The Honourable Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The public response to this facility is very poor and the average of about 10 messages in all, per day does not call for any arrangements for the registration of abbreviated addresses in Urdu.

#### WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MINES

**359. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of women employed in mines during 1952; and

(b) the number of women received maternity benefits under the Mines Maternity Benefit Act during the same period, and the total amount paid to them by their employers?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) 20.

(b) None.

#### ABSENTEESM IN TEXTILE MILLS

**360. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state the rate of absenteeism in the textile mills of Pakistan during the month of December, 1952?

(b) What were the main causes of absenteeism of workers?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government to check the increase in the rate of absenteeism?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** The question is the concern of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and should have been addressed to that Ministry.

#### ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

**361. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state if it is a fact that frequency of accidents is increasing in industrial establishments every year?

(b) If so, why and what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to minimise these accidents?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) The frequency rate of minor accidents has increased.

(b) Most of the accidents were due to 'Machinery' and 'Hand tools' with which the workers being new entrants in these industries, were not fully conversant. Frequent and regular inspection of factories to ensure that the provisions for health and safety of the industrial workers are adhered to, will minimise these accidents.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**362. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to date to provide facilities for training of men for keyposts in agriculture in connection with the Pakistan Agricultural Development Plan ; and

(b) the result of the same ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan :** (a) Apart from utilizing the training facilities available within the country, Government have sent abroad a number of students and officers under different training programmes for advance and specialised training in various branches of Agriculture. Training facilities are provided by the following agencies :

- (i) Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the F. A. O.
- (ii) Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programme.
- (iii) U. N. Fellowships|Scholarships Programme.
- (iv) Point IV programme of the U. S. A.
- (v) Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme.

(b) Most of the scholars and officials have returned to the country after successful completion of their training abroad and are working in important technical positions both under the Central and Provincial Governments.

#### ARRESTS FOR UNAUTHORISED ENTRY

**363. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners, including Indian nationals, arrested for their unauthorised entry into East and West Pakistan without permits or passports during 1952 ; and

(b) the number of persons punished with imprisonment and the number let off with fine only ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be furnished to the Honourable Member when available.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MEDICAL STUDIES

**364. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Health and Works be pleased to state the number of students, province-wise, awarded scholarships for study in medicine and surgery during 1952-53 ;

(b) were these scholars selected on the recommendations of provincial governments ?

(c) if so, what are the provinces which have sent their recommendations for the year 1953-54 ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) The number of scholarships awarded to doctors for higher medical training abroad during 1952-53, is as follows :—

Sind	...	...	...	...	...	4
N.-W. F. P.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	8
East Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	8
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	2

(b) The recommendations of the Provincial Governments were taken into consideration by the Central Selection Board set up for selecting candidates.

(c) It is not proposed to depute candidates for higher medical training abroad during the current year and nominations of Provincial Governments have not, therefore, been called for.

#### FOREIGN NATIONALS

**365. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign nationals who resided in Pakistan up to December, 1952 ; and

(b) whether any of them had been granted Pakistani nationality ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) & (b) The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as it is available.

#### RESTRICTED PROVINCIAL MOVEMENT OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES

**366. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the names of commodities that are still restricted for movement between the provinces ;

(b) whether Government have decided to impose restrictions on certain goods to overcome their temporary shortages in certain areas ;

(c) if so, the names of the commodities ; and

(d) the names of the provinces in which these are proposed to be imposed ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** (a) The Ministry of Food have imposed restrictions on the movement of the following commodities between various Provinces :—

I. *Wheat and its products.*—Inter-Provincial movement is on Government account only.

II. *Barley.*—Movement from the Punjab and N.-W. F. P. zones is restricted. There are no restrictions on its movement from other zones or *inter se* in their zones.

III. *Gram and Gram Dall.*—Movement from all Provinces|States is restricted except from Sind to Baluchistan, Karachi and East Bengal.

IV. *Rice|paddy, bajra, jowar and maize.*—Movement of these food-grains from one Province|State to another is stricted, except from Punjab to Azad Kashmir as long as there are no inter-district restrictions on movement in Punjab itself.

V. *Dals other than gram dal.*—There are no restrictions on inter-provincial movement.

VI. *Sugar.*—Inter-Provincial|State movement is restricted.

VII. *Gur.*—Movement of *gur* from N.-W . F. P. is regulated by permits granted by N.-W. F. P. Government.

VIII. *Salt.*—Movement of sea salt from West Pakistan to East Pakistan is on Government account.

(b), (c) & (d) (i) Ministry of Industries is concerned with the movement of the following scheduled articles mentioned in the schedule appended to the Essential Commodities (Control of Distribution) Order, 1953 :—

1. Paper other than newsprint.
2. Cycles and spare parts, tyres and tubes for the same.
3. Drugs and medicines including those administered by injection but excluding those used in accordance with the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicines.
4. Medical and surgical instruments and appliances.
5. Caustic Soda.
6. Soda Ash.
7. Hydrosulphide of Soda.
8. Ammonia.
9. Chlorine.
10. Acetylene.
11. Oxygen.
12. Imported Chemical Dyes.
13. Mechanically propelled vehicles, their spare parts, tyres and tubes for the same.
14. Glass and glassware including scientific and laboratory equipment.
15. Electrical and radio goods and appliances, including wires and cables.
16. Artificial Silk yarn and thread.
17. Timber.
18. Sanitary and water supply fittings.
19. Infant and patient foods and allied articles.
20. Cigarettes.
21. Matches.

(ii) Controller General has imposed restrictions on the movement of the abovementioned scheduled articles from West Pakistan to East Pakistan and vice versa. But no restriction has so far been imposed on the movement of those articles between the various Provinces in the same zone. He has, however, been vested with powers to do so as and when it is considered necessary.

(iii) Only the Cotton Yarn has been restricted for movement between the various Provinces and States. In this case under the Cotton Textiles (Yarn Control) Order, 1953, allocations are made to the various units.

## TEXTILE MACHINERY

**367. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a mission representing textile mills in Pakistan toured Japan for purchasing textile machinery ?

**The Honourable Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan:** No ; as no such mission representing exclusively textile mills in Pakistan went on tour to Japan for purchase of textile machinery.

## DEPORTATION OF PAKISTANI SEAMEN FROM U. S. A.

**368. Mr. Nur Ahmed:** Will the Honourable Minister for Labour be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Pakistani seamen and other citizens deported by the United States Immigration Department to date ;
- (b) the reasons for the same ;
- (c) whether all the deported persons have been repatriated to Pakistan ;
- (d) whether Government have lodged any protest in this connection with the Government of the United States ;
- (e) if so, the results of the same ; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik:** (a) 245 Pakistani seamen from 1951 to date. Information for the previous period is not readily available.

- (b) Illegal entry in violation of U. S. Immigration and Nationality Act.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) No.
- (e) Does not arise.
- (f) There is no ground to lodge protest due to illegal entry of the seamen.

## EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS

**369. Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer:** Will the Honourable Minister for Interior be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there have been any cases since the 14th August, 1947, in which foreign Governments have extradited any criminals from their countries to Pakistan ; and
- (b) the proportion of criminals extradited from Pakistan to foreign countries and *vice versa* since the 14th August, 1947 ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani:** (a) No.

- (b) Two persons were extradited from Pakistan to India and two to Australia, as against none from foreign countries to Pakistan.

## STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[Information promised in reply to part (a) of unstarred question No. 370, asked by Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer on the 31st March, 1952.]*

### EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE DURING THE YEAR 1950-51

Sl. No.	Ministry/Division	Travelling allowance on tour	T. A. on temporary deputation abroad	Other kinds of T. A.	Other charges such as conveyance of official records, etc.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Cabinet Secretariat ... ...	80,312 15 0	26,847 9 0	11,956 10 0	142 2 0	
2	Governor-General's Secretariat.	... 2,497 6 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	
3	Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.	... 18,348 6 0	5,481 12 0	3,394 1 0	3,155 14 9	
4	Ministry of Commerce ...	74,621 0 8	13,723 13 2	37,474 6 11	737 6 0	
5	Ministry of Communications ...	15,66,972 15 0	34,826 11 0	4,26,577 5 0	4,004 8 0	
6	Ministry of Defence† ... (excluding personnel paid from Defence Service estimates).	... 4,49,798 15 0	35,921 9 0	22,98,257 10 1	2,135 9 0	†An amount of Rs. 82,682 was spent on travelling allowance, etc., for personnel paid from Defence Service estimates. The breakdown of this amount is not available.

7	Ministry of Economic Affairs	...	...	11,068	0	0	91,472	0	0	2,926	0	0	328	0	0
8	Ministry of Finance	...	...	16,79,135	14	0	33,720	11	0	3,04,529	6	0	13,600	10	0
9	Ministry of Health and Works	...	...	66,836	4	0	3,538	3	0	29,058	0	6	737	11	6
10	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	...	...	3,14,341	4	0	15,628	9	0	66,312	0	0	84,219	9	9
11	Ministry of Industries	...	...	3,06,252	5	3	52,123	13	0	1,28,691	2	0	34,360	1	0
12	Ministry of Education	...	...	39,766	5	0	3,000	0	0	2,515	3	0	99	6	0
13	Ministry of Interior	...	...	1,49,763	10	0	11,271	10	0	7,083	4	0	856	14	0
14	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	...	...	1,00,297	2	0	5,725	12	0	61,409	1	0	1,424	12	0
15	Ministry of Kashmir Affairs	...	...	37,651	15	0	...			4,814	10	0	...		
16	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.	...	...	1,80,412	14	0	5,237	0	0	2,24,389	0	0	...		
17	Ministry of Labour	...	...	85,408	6	0	...			33,047	8	0	...		
18	Ministry of Law	...	...	15,729	1	0	...			521	6	6	622	0	0
19	Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation	...	...	77,139	6	6	1,063	6	0	4,371	7	0	612	10	0
20	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions	...	...	7,02,848	8	9	378	3	0	1,60,639	9	0	2,110	14	0
	Total	...	...	59,59,202	7	0	3,39,960	9	0	38,07,967	10	0	1,49,138	0	0

- |   |             |    |    |
|---|-------------|----|----|
| (a) Expenditure incurred during 1950-51 on travelling allowance (excluding personnel paid from Defence Service estimates).  | Rs.         | a. | p. |
|   | 1,01,07,130 | 10 | 0  |
| (b) Expenditure incurred during 1950-51 on other charges (excluding personnel paid from Defence Service estimates).   |             |    |    |
|   | 1,49,138    | 0  | 0  |
| (c) Expenditure incurred on travelling allowance and other charges of personnel paid from Defence Service estimates (separate figures for (a) and (b) are not available). |             |    |    |
|   | 82,682      | 0  | 0  |

**GRAND TOTAL** ... 1,03,38,950 10 0

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 32 asked by Mr. Nur Ahmed, on the 12th March, 1953.)

Total amount of expenditure incurred up to this date\* on.....

Ministry/ Division.	(a)		(b)		(c)			Remarks	
	Total amount provided in the Central Budget for 1952-53 for expenditure on construction of houses.	C.G.S.	The total number of houses constructed up to this date for		Industrial Housing	Staff quarters.	Loans to House Building Societies		
			(i)	(ii)					
	3,55,82,632	13,542	12,410	...		5,80,46,976	...	54,84,110 Including 82 flats in a hostel for Foreign Staff in Radio Pakistan.	

\* 21st September, 1953.

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 286 asked by Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem on the 21st March, 1953.)

### JUTE

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** (a) 67,99,997 mds. 3 srs. (about 13.6 lakh bales) valued at Rs. 16,43,32,981-8-0.

(b) Pucca balers—22,05,127 mds. 30 srs. or about 4.41 lakh bales valued at Rs. 5,29,23,066. Kutcha balers—45,94,869 mds. 13 srs. or about 9.19 lakh bales valued at Rs. 11,14,09,915-8.

(c) Marwari (Kutcha balers)—6,83,520 mds. 35 srs. or about 1.37 lakh bales.

Non-Marwari (Kutcha balers)—39,11,348 mds. 18 srs. or about 7.82 lakh bales.

(d) The agents appointed by the Board fell into the following four classes :—

- (i) Category balers, comprising shippers of international repute well established in the jute trade,
- (ii) Co-operative Societies,
- (iii) Agents whose stocks were pledged with the National Bank of Pakistan, and
- (iv) Other agents.

At the time of tendering jute to the Board, the agents submitted declarations of stocks with full particulars of quality and place of storage. In the case of the first three classes of agents the Board normally accepted their declarations and made 75% payment without physical verification of stocks. The remaining 25% payment was made after inspection of quality and weighment. In the case of the fourth class, tenders were accepted subject to verification of stocks by the Jute Board Inspectors and even 75% payment was not made until the stocks were checked and the Board's lock put on the godowns along with that of the agent.

Category balers could be relied upon to make a correct declaration of their stocks. The stocks tendered by the Co-operative Societies were certified by the Director of Jute Prices, Government of East Bengal. The stocks pledged with the National Bank of Pakistan were certified by the Bank's Branch Managers.

Physical verification of stocks simultaneously with the submission of tenders which were being received from hundreds of centres was physically impossible. Inspection and weighment were arranged as soon as circumstances permitted. Surprise checks were made in cases in which suspicion was aroused and action was taken against agents who had submitted spurious tenders.

(e) Two statements 'A' and 'B' giving the required information are enclosed. Statement 'A' covers parties other than Marwari dealers. All these are category balers. Statement 'B' covers the nine Marwari parties whose stocks were pledged with the National Bank of Pakistan who submitted their tenders in the latter half of June 1952.

(f) Normal trade was at a standstill and practically all purchases were being made for sale to the Jute Board under the Support Scheme. The agents appointed by the Jute Board were required to make their

purchases at the minimum support prices. No case of contravention of the price control during the period the Support Scheme was in force has been brought to Government's notice.

(g) & (h) Please see answer to part (d).

**STATEMENT 'A'.**

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Date or dates of receipt of tenders by the Jute Board	Amount paid by the Board
1	M/s. Narayanganj Co. Ltd.	... 18/6 and 28/6	Rs. a. p 5,36,912 8 0
2	M/s. Ralli Brothers Ltd.	... 26/6 and 28/6	6,695,11 9 0
3	M/s. Amin Jute Blg. Co. Ltd.	... 16/6, 17/6, 19/6, 21/6, 26/6, 26/5.	62,86,423 12 0
4	M/s. R. Sim & Co.	... 26/6 and 27/6	29,30,135 8 0
5	M/s. A. R. Bhuiya & Co.	... 16/6 and 28/6	11,81,876 0 0
6	M/s. S. M. Hanif (Dacca) Ltd.	... 16/6 and 26/6	13,13,662 12 0
7	M/s. M. M. Ispahani Ltd.	... 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 21/6, 27/6 and 28/6.	20,23,969 0 0
8	M/s. Landale & Clark Ltd.	... 19/6	2,11,152 0 0
9	M/s. Limton Jute Blg. Co.	... 26/6 and 28/6	4,87,956 0 0
Total			1,56,41,599 1 0

**STATEMENT 'B'.**

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Date or dates of receipt of tenders by the Jute Board	Amount paid by the Board
1	M/s. Punam Chand & Co.	... 18/6	Rs. a. p. 29,734 3 0
2	M/s. Bachhraj & Co.	... 27/6	44,010 0 0
3	M/s. Manikchand Ratanchand Bokaria	... 16/6, 18/6 and 19/6	2,85,082 3 0
4	M/s. Mohanlal Bothra	... 18/6 and 28/6	1,20,427 3 0
5	M/s. Lakshmidhand Bowrilal	... 19/6 and 26/6	53,054 2 0
6	M/s. East Bengal Jute Co.	... 28/6	92,977 11 0
7	M/s. Gajraj Pannalal	... 16/6	2,16,350 0 0
8	M/s. Doulatpur Jute Blg. and Shipping Co.	28/6	2,82,135 10 0
9	M/s. Subhkaran Rajkumar	... 16/6, 26/6 and 28/6	1,12,083 8 0
Total			12,36,854 9 0

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 336 asked by Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, on the 23rd March, 1953.)

### STATEMENT OF DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES

Statement showing the number of persons discharged from subordinate offices, Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Karachi Police, during the period from 1-10-'52 to 28-2-'53

	Names of Ministries/Divisions						No. of persons discharged
1. <i>Ministry of F. A. and C. R.</i> —	Hajj Booking Office	...	...	...	...	...	16
2. <i>Ministry of Kashmir Affairs</i> —	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	130
3. <i>Agriculture Division</i> —	Poultry Farm, Landi	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Central Fisheries Department	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Zoological Survey	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Survey of Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Sub-offices of Coop. and Marketing Department	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. <i>Aviation Division</i> —	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. <i>Food Division</i> —	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	27
6. <i>Ministry of Labour</i> —	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	5
7. <i>Ministry of Commerce</i> —	Government Shipping Office, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Trade Marks Registry, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Trade Marks Registry, Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	3
8. <i>Railway Division</i> —	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	1,480
9. <i>Ministry of Defence</i> —	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	1,275
10. <i>Health Division</i> —	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	30
11. <i>Cabinet Secretariat</i> —	Intelligence Bureau, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Intelligence Bureau, Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Office of the Central Intelligence, Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	5
12. <i>Ministry of Interior</i> —	Special Police Establishment Lahore and Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Civil Defence, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	7

	Name of Ministries/Divisions						No. of persons discharged
13. <i>Ministry of R. &amp; R.—</i>	Liaison Organisation, Jullunder	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Custodian Organisation, Sind and Federal Capital	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Deputy Refugee Commissioner Office, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Refugee Commissioner's Organisation, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Refugee Commissioner's Organisation, Sind at Karachi H.Q.	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Additional Custodian, N.-W. F. P.	...	...	...	...	...	5
14. <i>Ministry of States and Frontier Regions—</i>	Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	97
	Frontier Corps	...	...	...	...	...	615
	N.-W. F. P.	...	...	...	...	...	128
15. <i>Ministry of Industries—</i>	Geological Survey of Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Packer Press, Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Stationery and Forms Office, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Central Publication Branch	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Textile Commissioner's Office	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Regional Offices of Supply and Development	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Central Testing and Standards Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	1
16. <i>Ministry of Finance—</i>	Office of the Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	64
17. <i>Director General, Posts and Telegraphs—</i>	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	60
18. <i>Works Division—</i>	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	6
19. <i>Military Finance Division—</i>	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	11
20. <i>Ministry of Education—</i>	All Subordinate Offices	...	...	...	...	...	2
21. <i>Revenue Division—</i>	Office of the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Central Excise and Land Customs Collectorate, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Customs House, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Sind and Baluchistan, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Central Excise Collectorate, Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Customs House, Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Central Excise and Land Customs Collectorate, Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total	...	...	...	...	4,224	
22. Ministry of Kashmir Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
23. Karachi Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	4,349	

**Note** —Information in respect of other Ministries/Divisions is nil.

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 594 asked by Mr. Abdul Monem Khan on the 28th March, 1953.)

#### FOREIGN FIRMS

- (a) The number of foreign firms and firms with majority of foreign partners registered under the Partnership Act, 1932, is 253.
- (b) The number of foreign firms registered under the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952, is 248.
- (c) & (d) A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table. The number of Pakistani Hindus is not available.

#### STATEMENT

Employees		Managerial and Executive staff		
Total No.	Pak Muslims	Pak Non-Muslims	Total No.	Pak. Muslims
21,947	14,744	6,843	1,328	354

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 687 asked by Mr. Nur Ahmed on the 1st April, 1953.)

#### FOREIGN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

- (a) The total number is 831. The companies were originally incorporated in the following countries :

India 478, U. K. 257, America 44, Holland 8, France 6, Hong Kong 5, Newzealand 5, Japan 4, Australia 3, Canada 3, Ceylon 3, China 2, The Bahamas 2, Italy 2, East Africa 2, Denmark 2, Philipines 1, Switzerland 1, Singapore 1, South Africa 1, and West Indies 1.

Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1913, the foreign companies are not required to state the amount of capital invested by them in this country. The Articles of Association filed by them with the Registrars of Companies mention only the capital of their parent companies. The information required is therefore, not available.

The purposes for which they have been incorporated are to carry on the business of banking, insurance, exports and imports, mining, air transport, navigation, engineering works, dealers in agricultural machinery, manufacturers of cement and distribution and refining of mineral oil, agency business, etc., etc.

- (b) Their number was 778 and 53 respectively.

- (c) & (d) Not under the Companies Act but under the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952 such foreign companies as are engaged in the business of importing and exporting goods into and from Pakistan are required to employ at least 50% of Pakistan nationals in the superior executive and managerial grades and at least 75% in the other grades of their staff.

(Information promised in reply to starred question No. 707 asked by Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem on the 1st April, 1953.)

### FOREIGN FIRMS

(a) (i) 858.

(ii) & (iii) Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1913, foreign Companies are not required to state the amounts of capital invested by them in this country. Therefore, the information required is not available.

(iv) There is no limit on the remittance of profits by foreign companies after the payment of taxes payable in Pakistan.

(b) Yes. But the borrowings are strictly controlled by the State Bank of Pakistan under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, as amended in 1950 and 1951.

(c) Does not arise.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**The Honourable Mr. Mohamad Ali** (Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance 1953 (V of 1953), as required by Section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

*Karachi, the 17th September, 1953*

**ORDINANCE\* NO. V OF 1953**

AN

**ORDINANCE**

*to amend the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1949*

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary further to amend the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1949 (I of 1949), for the purposes hereinafter appearing ;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, Ch. 2), the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1953.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of Section 24, Act I of 1949.*—In section 24 of the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1949 (I of 1949), in sub-section (1), for clause (a) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (a) guaranteeing loans, debts and credits raised or incurred by or granted to an industrial concern and repayable within a period not exceeding twenty years, the guarantee being given on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with the concern.”

**GHULAM MOHAMMED,**

*Governor-General.*

**MUMTAZ HASAN,**

*Secretary, Finance.*

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\*Published in the *Gazette of Pakistan*, Extraordinary, dated Thursday, the 17th September, 1953.—Ed. of Deb.

**Mr. President:** The House will now resume discussion on the motion moved by the Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali on the 30th September, 1953.

"That the jute policy of the Government of Pakistan be discussed."

Before discussion is resumed, I think that it is the desire of the House that the discussion should be closed today. In that view I would like to ascertain first of all how many Members are willing to take part in the debate, so that I may consider whether I should fix any time-limit on speeches. Those Members who are willing to speak will kindly raise their hands.

(Nine Members raised their hands.)

**Mr. President:** There are nine Members and some late-comers may come and again claim to speak, I do not know. Let us take that ten Members might like to speak. Then if we allot, say, half an hour for the Honourable the Commerce Minister to reply and allot fifteen minutes, for each of the nine speakers. How much time will that take?

**Shri Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya** (East Bengal : General) : Two hours and fifteen minutes.

**Mr. President:** Moreover, thirty minutes for Mr. Mohammed Ali. That means two hours and forty-five minutes in all. That is to say we shall have to sit up to 7 p.m. with a break for evening prayers, roughly up to 7-30 p.m. Therefore, the time limit for each speaker will be fifteen minutes, except the Prime Minister, who will have thirty minutes.

**Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar** (East Bengal : General) : \*Mr. President! Sir, it is an admitted fact that the economy of East Pakistan depends solely on the quantity of jute produced there and the prices that the cultivators get for their jute. The happiness or misery, the welfare and hardships and sufferings of 80 per cent. of the people of East Bengal, namely, the jute cultivators and their family absolutely depend on the circumstances as to how they are able to dispose of their jute. There can be no dispute that not only the 80 per cent. of the people, namely, the jute cultivators but every other class of people are more or less affected by the money the cultivators get for their jute produce. So it is no wonder that the misery of the people of East Bengal at the present time knows no bounds as for some time past they are not getting the proper price for their jute. I need not dilate on the miserable conditions of the people. We should rather try to find out the causes which led to very unusual lowering of the price of jute. In order to do so we shall have to look into the past several years so that the blunders and circumstances which led to the present condition of jute may not be repeated and proper steps may be taken.

At the time of partition a standstill agreement had been concluded between India and Pakistan whereby all the then existing trade and customs regulations and facilities would be maintained by both the Governments. The result was that the major portion of jute from Pakistan went out to India and beyond through the Calcutta port without the Pakistan Government getting any customs duty on the said commodity and coal, cloth, coaltar, sugar, iron and steel, aluminium and many other commodities from India and many other commodities from other foreign countries imported into India were brought into Pakistan without the India Government levying any customs duty on them.

Such was the agreement when after some months the authorities here discovered that Pakistan was being deprived of the customs duty that could

\*Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar]

be levied on the jute exported into India. The India Government objected to any unilateral action on the part of the Pakistan Government, but on November 14, 1947, the Pakistan Government announced in a Press Note that they were imposing a land customs duty on jute crossing their frontiers of Rs. 15 per pucca bale, Rs. 4-8-0 per bale of cuttings and Rs. 3 per maund on kutchha bales and loose jute.

The result was that India, the biggest customer of Pakistan jute, ceased to buy any jute from Pakistan and consequently the price of jute fell down very low. But after the trade agreement between India and Pakistan whereby India would take 50 lakh bales of jute during the period July, 1948 to June, 1949 the price of jute again rose to some extent. But owing to further increase of jute duty by the Pakistan Government in April, 1949 and owing to other disputes between Pakistan and India regarding the supply of jute, weak tendency in prices of jute were noticeable up to the close of the year 1948-49.

Let us now examine the year 1949-50. I am reading from Pakistan Jute Survey, 1949-50 season :

"The weak tendency in prices noticeable at the close of the year 1948-49 took a firm tone with the opening of new season. However, before it could fully recover, the prices experienced a severe setback due to devaluation of pound sterling ..... Just before the devaluation of pound sterling and many other currencies of the world prices of raw jute (middles) at baling centres and mofussil areas stood at Rs. 30-8-0 and Rs. 29-8-0 per maund respectively.

"On the 19th September when devaluation of sterling was announced the market was disturbed and the jute trade came practically to a standstill due to Government of Pakistan decision to maintain the value of her rupee at existing *vis-a-vis* the United States dollar. As a result of unsettled conditions there was only little transaction of jute during the major part of the month of October, 1949. The prices offered being uneconomic, the growers generally held back sellings."

In spite of the promulgation of Jute Ordinance, formation of Jute Board and the adoption of other measures the prices of raw jute (middles) which were at baling centres and mofussil areas stood at Rs. 30-8-0 and Rs. 29-8-0 per maund, respectively, just before devaluation of pound sterling and Indian rupee came down and varied between Rs. 24 and Rs. 26 per maund.

Again, let us look into the 1950-51 period.

In 1951-52, the world demand for raw jute fell considerably as a result of curtailment in demand after the Korean War. The overseas markets as a result of the general depression and India particularly on account of favourable stock position curtailed their purchases of raw jute, which affected the raw jute trade of Pakistan to a considerable extent. The raw jute prices during this season fell by 45 per cent.

The price of jute which stood at Rs. 41-9-0 per maund in July 1951 gradually declined and fell down in June 1952 to Rs. 23 per maund as the purchases of jute by India fell from 139,531 bales in July 1951 to 9,151 bales in June 1952.

During the first eleven months of 1952-53 season India's jute imports from Pakistan declined in comparison with those in 1951-52, though U. K. and some other countries' imports increased and Pakistan could export Rs. 57 crores worth of jute in 1952-53 in comparison with Rs. 99 crores worth of jute in 1951-52. One of the reasons of decline of India's imports of jute from Pakistan in 1953 was the adoption of some sort of discriminatory duty on jute exports to India which have, however, been subsequently removed.

Sir, we can now say, from our analysis of past years' jute trade that three factors influenced the prices of jute, namely, quantity of purchase of jute by India, non-devaluation of Pakistan currency and the Korean-war with stock piling of jute by other countries far beyond their normal requirements and consequent less demands of jute in subsequent years from those countries.

If we deduce any general law from the causes, as is done in economic and other sciences, if we generalize scientifically we may say as a general law that other things remaining equal, the prices of jute vary directly with the demand of and the amount of jute purchased by India, the biggest customer of Pakistan jute, i.e., if the demand from India increases the price increases and if the demand decreases, the price also decreases.

The next cause is non-devaluation of Pakistan currency. Whatever might be the justification of maintaining the value of Pakistan currency there is no doubt that the producers of jute and raw materials have been hard hit by this measure. You are aware, Sir, that the jute market is the buyers' market and not the sellers' or producers' market. What prices are dictated by the foreign markets are generally adopted here and the growers have no discretion. Take the instance of the customers of U. K. who used to buy jute from Pakistan. They will try to pay the same price or thereabout in sterling as they were paying in previous years but owing to devaluation of pound sterling, the Pakistan rupees that the producers here will get in exchange for the pound sterling price will be less than what he would get before devaluation. So the price of jute went down due to non-devaluation of Pakistan currency. It is being maintained artificially with the corresponding decrease of export of jute.

Now, Sir, let us see what remedy the Honourable Commerce Minister has suggested to enhance the price of jute. One measure is the lowering of jute export duty, which has necessarily been done. The other measure is the heavy curtailment of jute acreage this year. But in spite of curtailment of jute acreage the price of jute is not yet hopeful. Other measures adopted by the Government have been mentioned by the Honourable Prime Minister. Though he is very hopeful our own information tells otherwise. The Government should consider other measures suggested. I may suggest, Sir, the following additional measures should be taken :

1. Nationalisation of jute trade as suggested by Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty and supported by Mr. Ebrahim Khan. The Government directly or through some corporation such as the Jute Trading Corporation, similar to Industrial Development and other corporations, should take over all jute and export and deal with the same. They should buy jute at fixed prices for different varieties of jute. If it is difficult or impracticable for the Government directly to do so, they may do through the statutory corporation mentioned before. This is not an impracticable proposition. If the procurement and rationing of cereals and other food-stuffs on a huge scale are possible or practicable even directly by the Government's own staff and agents, I do not find any justification to say the same cannot be done in the case of jute either directly or through the statutory corporation. If the cultivators are sure of some fixed price for their jute they may at least be conscious of their financial position and make their family budget in advance as is done by all service holders, both high and low, whether in Government or private employment. The producers will cut their coat according to their cloth.

2. Agricultural credit and loan should be made available to the cultivators so that they are not compelled to dispose of their jute at any price but are able to hold on till the price rises up. The Chief Minister and other Ministers of East Bengal are reported to have off and on been asking the cultivators in public meetings not to sell their jute but to hold on

[Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar]

when the prices of jute went down. But unfortunately they were asked to do what was impossible for them to do. Where were they to find money to live? Such was their condition.

The other day Mr. Abdul Qadir, Governor, State Bank of Pakistan, while speaking at the annual general meeting of the Bank in Lahore said : "Agriculture, which is the most important sector of our economy has suffered most from lack of credit facilities. The disappearance of the money-lender who was the largest supplier of agricultural credit has made the situation worse. The only credit agency that monopolises the field at present is the co-operative credit movement which touches only the fringe of the problem and that too ineffectively."

3. The next measure is the fixation of jute acreage. At present it is done most whimsically and unsystematically. It should be done by a commission consisting of experts. They will not only fix the quota for each cultivator but will also select the region or plots of lands most suitable for the cultivation of jute or on which nothing but jute can be profitably grown.

4. Cordial relation and trade pact with India should be made. India is the biggest customer of Pakistan. India is the biggest customer of Pakistan jute and so as it is the duty of a good salesman, we should not alienate our customers by bringing in political and other matters not connected with trade and commerce. As I have said before the prices of jute in Pakistan fluctuate directly with the Indian demand for Pakistan jute and unless and until Pakistan is able to consume the major of its jute for manufacturing jute goods it will have to depend on India for the disposal of about 50 per cent. of its jute.

5. Jute research institutes should be established and intensive jute research work should be undertaken so that better seeds of jute may be made available to the country and new jute products and additional utility of jute may be found out. We would keep in touch with the research work being done in India.

Lastly, Sir, I suggest that the question of currency devaluation should be thoroughly reconsidered, especially in relation to jute and other.....

**Mr. President :** Time up!

**Syed Shamsur Rahman** (East Bengal: Muslim) : \*Sir, jute is undoubtedly the most important asset of Pakistan and therefore I am bound to say that the State ought to have defined its national economic policy with regard to jute long before, so that the dismal history of last year could not have occurred.

Sir, once jute was the romance of East Pakistan and today it is a tragedy. Sir, the picture of last year is still fresh in our minds. It is simply a matter of pain and disgrace : the whole nation looking impotently while the cultivators who produce jute were starving and had no market to sell their jute. Unfortunately, Sir, the production of jute is a subject which is dealt with by the Government of East Bengal—a Provincial Government. In spite of the existence of a large band of officers it was most unfortunate that the producers produced such a large quantity of jute that there was no market—neither internal nor external. While for the last five years, after the advent of Pakistan, India was constantly reshaping its policy with regard to jute and was constantly increasing its production—just to obviate the necessity of purchasing Pakistani jute—our Government was not probably alive to the situation that jute was facing the greatest danger in its history, i.e., danger of not being able to market the produce. Unfortunately the manufacturing position of jute

\*Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

in our country has not been developed and as such the quantity of jute that we can sell abroad is the only amount that brings us revenue. Otherwise it is a loss to the whole nation.

Sir, this question of production and marketing of jute should be dealt with on a national basis, and the Government of Pakistan should, in co-ordination with the Government of East Bengal, formulate a policy from year to year so that the nation may not suffer losses which it cannot bear.

Sir, it is needless to recapitulate the past but I must ask the Government to define its policy from year to year henceforward so that in advance the cultivators may know what amount of jute they can produce economically. This will ensure them a fair price in the market.

The most unfortunate position that has been repeated every year is that when the prices go up they do not reach the producers but go to a class of middle-men who are there only to eat up the profit and thereby the actual producers and the tillers of the soil get poorer and poorer every year with the result that the nation suffers. Not only the cultivators but the State also loses in a great many respects. Sir, you are well aware that when the crash came it was the demand of a large section of people that the schemes framed by the Government should have support schemes behind them. Nevertheless at that time there was no support scheme with the result that the price that was fixed by the Government was a mere paper transaction and the nation as a whole practically lost its confidence in the price that was fixed by the Government with the result that the producer had to spoil and destroy all his produce. In fact the produce was thrown in the streets and the nation was the loser. A repetition of this should not happen any more and we hope that our Government will rise up to the situation and henceforth we shall not see that these things are repeated in future and it is seen that the hard-earned money of the cultivators is not wasted in this way. Sir, I hope that our Government will reshape its jute policy from year to year and in that way they will give a lead to the nation in order that the produce may find its proper place in the economy of the nation.

Sir, one thing has been said by one Honourable Member that there is a remedy which is nationalization of jute. Sir, I, unfortunately, do not understand the word 'nationalization' in the sense that the purchase of entire jute by the State means nationalization. That is not at least to me the meaning of it. Moreover, Sir, state trading of jute cannot cure the ills because, Sir, if one wanted to injure the State of Pakistan he could not evolve a better formula than that of State trading of jute. Sir, that will require the entire money of the State to be locked up from year to year. It will not allow any money to be spent on any nation-building activities. Moreover, if there is any loss the entire loss will have to be borne by the tax payer and Sir, that will leave us no surplus to be spent on any other national activities. Therefore I cannot support that theory of jute nationalization whatever it may be called. I suggest that the entire field of production of jute—manufacture of jute and marketing of jute—should be studied by the Government and a new economic policy should be envisaged so that from year to year the cultivator may know what amount of jute they are to produce and what amount they can sell in the market at economic price—an amount which will fetch adequate revenues to the State as well. The rest of the land may go to food production for which there is an overall demand all over the country and in fact if any land may be taken out of jute that can effectively be employed in the production of food materials. Therefore, Sir, the Food Ministry as well as the Ministry of Marketing should work hand in hand along with the Provincial Government so that all these problems may be taken together and in a co-ordinated manner and may be solved once for all.

[Syed Shamsur Rahman]

Sir, with regard to the danger of substitutes I have a word to say that it is no use saying today that if the prices are raised then substitutes will come and will ruin our markets. As a matter of fact already substitutes are there and Government ought to have foreseen this aspect of the matter long ago and to have enunciated their policy in such a way that the price of jute need not go to such an extent that other countries will be induced to produce substitutes and thereby push out the market of jute from those countries. The blunder has been made and I suggest that henceforward the Government of Pakistan in collaboration with the East Bengal Government should make such adequate arrangements that the substitutes may not do any more harm and injure the position of jute. I suggest that in this matter the manufacturing position of our country must also be looked into and only that portion of jute which can be directly manufactured by us—only that portion, Sir—should be kept in our country while the entire other quantity of jute should go abroad. Therefore we must see if there is any tendency of growing substitutes in other countries and we must put down the price of jute for such places, if necessary, by subsidising the growers of jute in order that jute may not be shuttled out from the world market as a whole. Sir, with these remarks I submit that a re-orientation of outlook is necessary and a change in the entire past policy of Government is needed and the present economic policy be framed in such a manner that the problem may be tackled in the right way.

(At this stage Mr. President vacated the Chair which was occupied by Mr. Deputy President.)

**Shri Kamini Kumar Datta** (East Bengal : General) : Sir, I will not so much dilate upon the problem and upon the past history of jute trade. It is so well known to us in East Bengal by now. The problem of East Bengal is an agrarian one but jute is a commodity which has two aspects. There is no doubt that it is an agricultural product but its value is not direct. It is not like food articles. Its value is indirect and its value is when it can be converted into a product, which can attract a market. So this problem of jute should be considered from two aspects both as agricultural product and also from the industrial side of it. It is being said that a remedy lies in State trading of jute. I am positively opposed to it. I do not think State management—at least for a state of the resources of our country—is possible. The entire resources of our country would be locked up in this trade which is not altogether free from competition in the world market. So, this I do not think is the real remedy. India was really the largest purchaser of jute but I think I should give a warning to my own country that a time may come when India may cease to be the purchaser. Already, if I am not mistaken, I have seen in the 5 year-plan that the target of production of jute for the year 1955 to 1956 of India has been fixed at 89 per cent. of the requirement of jute for the entire industry in India. A time may come when they will fix a target for the complete supply of jute for the whole industry in India. So I think my State should rely on its own resources and must not think that other countries will be able to defend it or the other countries will come to the aid of Pakistan or that Pakistan has peculiar advantage in jute. No doubt the incursion of substitutes is a menace but still I am confident that jute will always maintain a market. By maintaining a market I mean here jute as a raw material. As raw material jute will maintain a market but for that it will have to depend upon its superior quality. Unless Pakistan maintains its superior quality and Pakistan improves the quality, Pakistan may find itself in a very helpless position in the world.

competition for jute. Indeed not only jute but other similar fibres which can replace jute are being grown in Burma, Thailand and in some other countries. As to manufacture of jute not only India has got an extensive manufacturing machinery and not only there is manufacturing machinery in England but several other countries outside Asia and some countries in Asia are trying to manufacture jute and instal jute industry in their countries. So, in that way also we ought to be on our guard. It should not be thought for a moment that I am throwing cold water on the trade ; I only emphasise that the quality of jute must improve and we must try to manufacture its products to such a quality that we could create a good market in the world. So, from the agricultural side it would be the duty of the State to see that quality is improved and for that it will require instructions from experts to the cultivators. Arrangements must be made for the supply of, as they call it, scientifically improved seeds, seeds which would produce better quality of jute. Of course, as to the use of fertilisers, India is using fertilisers, but that may not suit the nature and conditions of East Bengal at all because whole of the jute area is submerged during the rainy season, but at the same time, production, the yield per acre, should be increased. Means must be adopted to increase the yield. An attitude of simply leaving it to the cultivators, who are absolutely illiterate, would not solve the problem. State must come forward with suggestions, with instructions, through the Agricultural Department giving instructions as to how the yield can be increased and by supply of fertilisers to those lands where the fertilisers can be usefully utilised.

One suggestion I may make here as to the reduction of acreage. I live in the rural area of East Bengal and if I call myself a jute grower, I may not be wrong. I have got agricultural lands, not of inconsiderable quantity, and jute is grown in some of my own lands. Good jute, jute of high quality is not grown in all the zones of East Bengal. There are particular zones even in my own district of Tiperrah and I know of some of the neighbouring districts, district of Mymensingh and other districts, in each district there are different zones. Zones which afford better facility for the growth of jute and better quality. So, I may suggest to the Government to consider it when they will be judging as to how much acreage is to be allowed to control total production in the country. They ought to have a survey—I do not mean a survey by measuring, I mean just an idea of the different zones in each district and it will not at all be difficult for an intelligent officer of the agricultural department to get correct information as to the different zones in each district. I am not a cultivator myself in the sense that I go to the field, but if I am asked about my own district, I say I can say without any fault what part of my district grows better quality of jute and what part does not. So, in controlling the acreage of production, the zones where the better quality of jute is grown may not be reduced at all, but where jute of a very inferior quality is grown, either it should be stopped altogether or the acreage may be reduced to a very large extent. It is no use now to produce bad jute. Bad jute will not attract any market. Bad jute will not help in the industry of jute itself, in the manufacture of good quality of bags and other products. So, looking to the welfare of the country, it is not a question of mercy, it is a question of the future welfare of the country, and in ascertaining the acreage and in regulating the acreage, I may suggest that a study should be made of the different zones of each district as to where better quality of jute is grown. That depends upon the soil, upon the vicinity of the land and upon also the weather conditions. Some part of a district is inundated, very highly flooded, and jute may not grow very good there, but in some part again, it is adjacent to a river which helps in the growth of better quality of jute. So, in that respect, in determining finally the acreage to be maintained in East Bengal for

[Shri Kamini Kumar Datta]

production of jute, Government should ascertain the facts and figures and should ascertain through reliable officers who go to the locality, not to those who will sit in the dak bungalow and report on the information of the chowkidar, really honest officers will go to the locality, will study, will ascertain the facts and decide the best zones where better quality of jute can be grown and the regulation and the control of the acreage should be decided according to the facts thus ascertained. As I have already said, the agriculturists should be helped with better seeds, with instructions as to the manure to be used with further instructions how they can get better quality of jute, how they can increase yield of their land. Utmost attention should be paid to that. We must not forget that practically jute is the only money crop of East Bengal. It is the only crop which is the golden fibre. Certainly it is golden fibre, but it will remain gold if really it can attract gold, otherwise it will be earthen fibre. So, utmost attention should be paid, I think, to produce better quality of jute, to increase the yield, to increase the yield with lesser quantity of land because the land thus released can be devoted to the growth of food crops. It is no good just to handicap the production of the foodgrains. So, these are matters which ought to be very carefully considered and jute as a raw material will also attract market, but as an industrial product, it has a better field and utmost attempt should be made to attract more industrialists to invest their money in this trade so that Pakistan may be in a position to send its products to all parts of the world. As I have already said, India, the neighbour of Pakistan, was the largest purchaser, but India has begun to grow jute and it is fixing its policy with a target to make its industry of jute complete and self-reliant in itself. So, we need not build our future on that prospect in the least. We know, in 1943, there was free trade with India and there was a tendency for the prices of jute to rocket up. But in 1949, on account of devaluation, the trade did come to a collapse and then in October 1949, there was an ordinance creating a Jute Board. Because Government.....

**Mr. Deputy President:** One minute more.

**Mr. Kamini Kumar Datta:** .....did undertake to purchase the jute and the Government had to suffer a heavy loss, which was stated in the House by the Honourable Prime Minister the other day. Both as an agricultural product and as an industrial product, it is really a gold fibre but it will be a gold fibre only if it can extract gold. We must produce the best quality of jute and we must have the highest yield in a less quantity of land. At the same time we must also see that the country produces and manufactures products which will attract the world market.

**Jam Sahib Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan of Lasbela (Baluchistan States):**

\*Mr. President, after listening to the speech of the Honourable Prime Minister, I could not make up my mind whether I should take part in this debate. But eventually I decided to speak lest my silence be misconstrued by my esteemed brethren from Bengal. Having thus made up my mind I gave my deepest thought to the assurances given by the Honourable Prime Minister regarding the prices of jute and the jute policy of the Government. I shall now try to strictly confine myself to the various apprehensions which the Honourable Prime Minister has expressed in the course of his speech.

Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister has said that during his stay in the United States of America, he had seen with his eyes a few factories engaged in manufacturing ropes and such other articles from the substitutes of jute. This is not at all difficult to do with the scientific methods employed by them. Those countries which are industrially advanced,

\*English translation of the Urdu speech.

would not give up the venture of developing the substitutes of jute they have discovered. It is quite likely that within a few years they might so develop their industry as to be able to undersell our jute in foreign markets. As the Honourable Prime Minister has rightly said, there is still time for us to adopt measures for keeping our commodity from being squeezed out of international markets. So, we cannot set aside the possibility of completely losing these markets at some time in future and if it so happens we would be faced with many complicated problems. I would, therefore, request the Honourable Prime Minister to adopt defensive measures well in advance of any such eventuality and have a workable plan ready to be put into operation if the foreign demand for our jute disappears. The only means of coping with such a crisis is to increase the number of factories in East Bengal manufacturing jute goods which are in demand in foreign markets.

Sir, much has been said on the jute policy. But I do not think it worth while to harp upon the past failures. What is past is dead and gone and irrevocable. The need of the hour is to bury the past and apply ourselves to seeking out ways and means for rectifying our past mistakes. We cannot hope to make any progress unless we close our ranks and devote our time and thoughts to the security of the State of Pakistan. Sir, it would lead us nowhere if we give up solid and constructive work and begin to vilify one another on partisan basis, sometimes finding fault with the ex-Ministry of Fazlur Rehman and sometimes accusing the previous Government. Such activities do not become the nationals of an independent country. If any errors come to our notice, we should join our heads and find out the means for rectifying the errors. Such mistakes on our part might create suspicions in the minds of the people and unhealthy tendencies in the country.

Before concluding my speech I would request the Honourable Prime Minister to draw up preliminary schemes for safeguarding the position of our jute trade if it is threatened with any emergency in future. Lastly, I would offer my thanks to you, Sir, for having given consideration to the wishes of the Members of this House and giving each a chance to take part in this important debate.

**Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta** (East Bengal : General) : \*Mr. Deputy President ! Sir, I have read the initial speech of the Honourable Prime Minister regarding the jute policy but I am pained to see that the Government has not been able to tackle the problem arising out of it. His speech is one of complacence. Sir, the speech delivered by the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Dacca just after the speech of the Honourable Prime Minister and the jute forecast which has been published in Dacca on October 4.....

**Mr. Deputy President :** Which year ?

**Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta** : \*This year, October, 1953. It shows that the total estimated yield of jute crop for the Province including Sylhet and Chittagong Hill Tracts is 2,502,865 bales for 1953. So, last year's yield was 6,822,740 bales ; the total area under harvest this season is 760,245 acres. If you read the speech of the Honourable Prime Minister, you will find that the jute acreage is about 10 lakhs but the estimated yield is much less this time in spite of the agreement with the Government of India that 18 lakhs bales of jute would be purchased by the Government of India and the agreement to the effect that the Government of India can even purchase 25 lakh bales of jute. You will find, Sir, that in spite of the shrinkage of acreage and the agreement entered into with the Government of India in the month of March, 1953, for three years, I know—I do not know whether the Prime Minister is aware of the fact or not—

†Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Shri Dhirendra Nath Datta]

the price of jute has gone very low ; it has gone below the cost of cultivation. Last year there was an estimated yield of 68 lakhs and this year the estimated yield is 25 lakhs. But in spite of that the price has not gone high and the Honourable Prime Minister has told the jute growers to wait so that better price can be obtained. But he is not aware of the realities of the situation. When a jute grower reaps his harvest, he has to sell it in order to feed himself and his family. He has got no cloth for himself and his dependants. Therefore as soon as jute is harvested, it is sold in the open market at a price dictated by the agents. That is the position. Sir, India was our biggest purchaser but on account of our faulty jute policy and non-devaluation of our rupee in 1949, the position has come to this stage.

In 1947-48 India's acreage was 652,000 acres ; in 1948-49 it went up to 834,000 ; in 1949-50 it went up to 1,163,000 ; in 1950-51 it went to 1,454,000 ; in 1951-52 it went up to 1,951,000 and in 1952-53 it decreased slightly but still it was 1,834,000 acres.

So, Sir, from the year 1947-48 when it was only 652,000 acres it went in 1952-53 up to 1,834,000 acres. Sir, my honourable friend, Mr. Majumdar, has narrated the circumstances under which India was compelled to increase her jute acreage. The trade relations between India and Pakistan, based on political rather than economic grounds, and the deterioration of our economy really has ruined the jute industry which it is impossible to revive any longer, because it is clear that on account of our Trade Agreement with India, which lasted for 3 years up to this time, including the period up to March, 1953, India would purchase 18 lakhs of bales in spite of the fact, Sir, that the yield this time is only 25 lakhs of bales for which we have not been able to obtain a fair price. So, Sir, it seems to me that on account of the bad policy which has been pursued by our Government—it is useless to cry over the debacle which has been created by that bad policy—I am afraid—you may not agree with me—that even if we start our jute manufacturing industry and manufacture our own jute products and export our manufactures to other foreign countries, we will have to enter into competition with other countries, especially with India.

Sir, the economy of East Bengal has been crippled and it has gone for ever and it seems to me, Sir, that if we manufacture our own jute products we will have to sell them in the open market and even then for the purpose of export, I think we shall be compelled to devalue our rupee. Sir, I give a note of warning that though it may be better for the purpose of import but so far as the export of commodities is concerned this non-devaluation has ruined our jute trade, has ruined the economy of East Bengal on account of the bad relations not on economic grounds but on political grounds with a neighbouring country which is our best jute customer. Sir, we have ruined our trade ; that is the position.

Of course, Sir, it seems to me that jute forecasts are published towards the end of the season. I do not know whether the Honourable Prime Minister is aware of the fact that the better quality of jute is only cultivated in low-lying areas. It is harvested in the months of June and July because at that time water comes in that low-lying area. I can say from my own experience that the best quality of jute is only cultivated in low-lying areas and harvested in the months of June and July. Since it is harvested, Sir, in the months of June and July the jute growers are compelled to sell the jute. You are not aware of the realities of the situation but the position is this that as soon as jute is harvested the jute growers are compelled to sell it. You can say that because you have entered into an agreement jute will be sold at a better price but you cannot speak to

the hungry people, starving people ; the starving people require food ; they have not got the capacity to wait especially when they have to buy the necessities of life at high prices prevailing in our part of the country. So it is useless for them to wait. Therefore, I submit that really jute forecasts should be published earlier. I quite agree with Kamini Babu when he says that as a matter of fact we still have a market for a better quality of jute. It is therefore imperative that the quality of the jute should be raised and I agree with my honourable friend, Moulavi Ebrahim Khan, that there should be research. The Indian Jute Mills Association have entered into research to find out how jute can be used for other purposes and there should be research in Pakistan also. A friend of mine—a banker—complained that no research was being made for which purposes jute could be used other than for the manufacture of hessian and gunny and therefore he suggested that a Jute Research Institute should be established. We have been informed that such a Research Institute has been established but if you go to Dacca you will find out its worth ; I think it is only an Institute on paper. I think we should have in reality a full-fledged Institute along with the jute manufacturing industry. I have got papers about what the Indian Jute Mills Association have done but I have not got the time at my disposal to read all of them here. It seems that the Jute Mills Association has turned their jute mills into laboratories and have gone into research so as to find out how jute can be used for purposes other than the hessian and gunny. Therefore, if you are to protect our jute—our economy to a certain extent has simply gone and gone for ever—but if you want to maintain the economy of East Bengal you will have to adopt this. We shall have to produce better quality of jute. You will be astonished to learn that according to our final forecast we expect 2,502,865 bales of jute on an acreage of 760,245, which means that the yield is less than 3 bales per acre. The yield is very poor ; it must be increased and the quality must be improved. It must be used for other purposes and even in the case of our jute manufacture we shall have to consider the question of valuation and non-devaluation of our rupee. This is a matter which should be considered and we hope even that if you keep friendly relations with India and if you enter into Trade Agreements on economic grounds, not on political grounds, India shall have to purchase jute even in the future at least to the extent of 20 lakhs of bales.

**Mr. Deputy President :** Your time is up.

**Shri Dharendra Nath Datta :** Having considered all these things, Sir, I submit that this is not a matter on which we can bespeak our minds. We shall sit across the table and speak.....

(At this stage Mr. Deputy President rang the bell.)

**Shri Dharendra Nath Datta :** .....as we find that the Honourable Minister has to depend upon figures provided for him by the Government officials.

**Mr. Nur Ahmed** (East Bengal : Muslim) : I thank the Honourable Commerce Minister for making a departure for the first time in the life of this House and I am glad that he is following the policy of allowing the Members an opportunity for discussing an important matter of public interests. Previously even reports like that of the Retrenchment Committee and the Baluchistan Administrative Reforms Enquiry Committee were not allowed to be discussed in this House. I therefore heartily thank the Honourable Prime Minister for making this departure from the previous policy. With these words I come to the jute policy as enunciated by him in his very lucid statement the other day.

I find that it is the policy of Government to restrict the production of jute and leave the matter to free trade. In sum total, I understand

[Mr. Nur Ahmed]

this is the present policy of our Government. I do not agree with this policy. Jute is practically the monopoly of Pakistan and it is a great factor of earning foreign exchange, and also income from duty on exports of jute. At the same time, it is a question of life and death to the vast peasantry of East Bengal. Not only that. The whole economic structure of Pakistan, and to a greater extent that of East Bengal, depends on the prosperity of jute trade. If there is no slump, if there is no depression in jute trade, then the economic condition of East Pakistan is good, but if there is any depression in jute trade, then there is economic crisis in Eastern Pakistan. Sir, with regard to jute the policy of Government is to restrict its cultivation. Last year the acreage under jute cultivation was 17 lakh acres, and this year the licensed acreage has come down to 10 lakh acres, but actual cultivation comes up to 788,000 acres.

At this stage the Honourable President re-occupied the Chair.

**Mr. Nur Ahmed:** According to Government estimates, there will be 28 to 30 lakh bales of jute production and taking last year's carry-over into consideration, the total amount comes to 53 lakh bales and including the production of India, the total production of jute may not exceed 82 lakh bales. The world requirement is between 90 and 100 lakh bales. So naturally the Government presume that the position as it is would bring favourable price to the poor jute growers, and on this presumption the Government has based its jute policy. I ask the Government to consider the overall economic structure of Pakistan in relation to the premier jute-growing area.

Sir, if we compare the exports of jute and jute prices before and after partition we find that even in the united India total exports to foreign countries used to be 40 lakh bales and the highest price for jute was Rs. 90 per bale but in Pakistan the price has not gone down below Rs. 120. In Pakistan if we compare the figure of 1948-49 with the figure of last year we find that even in 1948-49 India imported Pakistan's jute to the extent of 42 lakh bales, but in the year 1951-52 the exports to India were reduced to 12 lakh bales only. The exports of Pakistan's jute last year to foreign countries were to the tune of 57 lakh bales, excluding India—the quantity of jute exported was 45 lakh bales more than what used to be exported in pre-partition India, but in spite of all these facts, Government had at the last moment chosen to introduce jute support control scheme for the jute price of all types and fixed minimum prices. I ask the Government to consider this patent fact very carefully that jute is exchange earner. The subsistence of lakhs and lakhs of cultivators of East Bengal depends on jute. Their life, maintenance of their family, the education of their children and their everything depends on the proper price of jute. It is, therefore, a matter of prime importance to ensure a fair price for their produce, so as to avoid an economic crisis of a very serious nature in East Pakistan. But unfortunately we find that the poor jute growers are not getting a fair price for their jute. It is getting lower and lower prices. According to jute experts, the cost of jute cultivation is Rs. 88 per bigha, if the cultivator owns the land, but if he cultivates others' land, the cost comes to Rs. 138. Generally on an average six maunds of jute are grown on an acre of land. At the rate of Rs. 15, he gets only Rs. 90 for six maunds of his jute, i.e., Rs. 2 only above his cost and if he cultivates his own land; if not, he does not get anything. He does not save anything. I find that our Government, in all respects, is following the policy of free trade, the policy which was followed in the nineteenth century. That

policy has been described by Mr. Macauley, the famous author. This is the sum total of that policy. He said : "Government confined themselves to their legitimate duty of leaving capital to find its own most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, intelligence and industry their natural reward, idleness and folly their own natural punishment, by maintaining peace, by defending prosperity, by diminishing price law. Let the Government do this, the people will do the rest or as Bastiat, the famous French Economist put it, the two principles of personal interest and free competition should be allowed free play. In this society of free and equal individuals in Pakistan let these forces compete harmoniously with each other for the common good. The State has no need to intervene. It should not interfere economically to control trade, prices of jute for the best interest of society but the Government hold the ring to prevent foul ploy and to protect the rights of the property against malefactors. Its function is police function. It was what the German Socialist Lassalle contemptuously called "the Night Watchman State". I am not saying that our Government is such or it is following a policy of night watchman. I think the Government is fully aware of the importance of jute to the economic life of Pakistan. I urge upon Government not to tinker with a very vital matter which affects the vast population of Pakistan. If the Government wants that its peasantry gets a proper price, they should take effective steps. Government have a stern duty to perform and a comprehensive policy with regard to production, sale and quality of jute must be evolved. Government should set up research institutes. They should conduct research on quality, larger production and its standardization.

**Mr. President :** Your time is up.

**Mr. Nur Ahmed :** I am making some suggestions.

**Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer :** You can give him my time. I withdraw in his favour.

**Mr. Nur Ahmed :** The Government should organize co-operative societies and eliminate the middleman. Last year Government suffered a loss of nine crore of rupees. I presume very few growers have benefited. The big sum has gone to make the rich richer and to make the poor poorer. Government must devise proper remedy for all time and evolve out a planned and ordered economic plan to ensure fair prices to the growers and to secure the world market by cheaper price and better quality—and high standard of jute—by selling it to National Jute Technological Institute, by co-operative marketing. This organisation may purchase jute desirably from the jute growers and sell the same in the world market thereby eliminating the middleman from the jute trade.

**Mr. President :** I cannot give any more time.

**Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem** (East Bengal : Muslim) : Mr. President ! Sir, I first of all congratulate the Honourable Prime Minister for giving us an opportunity to discuss this jute problem on the floor of the House. I am really thankful to him that he has been taking a keen interest in the problem of jute and he has invited suggestions from us.

Now it has been made amply clear by the Honourable Prime Minister that we should not allow our growers to get less than what is the desired minimum price, and also we should not allow a rise in prices to such a level which may debar us from getting markets in foreign countries by their adopting substitutes. That means that we must have some sort of organisation which should look after the interests of the agriculturists and may assure the minimum rate of the jute-growers and the maximum rate to the purchasers. So, the analysis he has given is complete. This is the real picture. But, unfortunately for us, the policy he has announced

[Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem]

is quite contrary to his analysis. The policy he has adopted now is practically no policy at all. It is a policy of shirking responsibility; it is a policy of surrendering to the evil designs of non-Pakistani and anti-national group of traders, to the detriment, to the interest of the growers as well as of the country.

Sir, what do we find during all these years? Since time immemorial we have seen that our jute growers have been left to their fate or mere chance. Government never bothered about what the agriculturists are getting or what they are not getting. But, with the achievement of Pakistan it was the duty of the Government to see that their growers got a reasonable price so that they could earn sufficient money in exchange for jute. Now, with the declaration of non-devaluation by the Central Government in 1949, the purchasers of jute in all the countries, including Bharat and also internal traders who are linked with Bharat, non-co-operated with our growers and did not make any purchases. As a result of this there were no markets for jute. Hence our National Government came up with the support-scheme. They established a Jute Board so that they may make purchases on behalf of the Government and may allow our agriculturists to get a certain amount of money. They did not end there. They also established the National Bank of Pakistan so that necessary finances may be advanced to Pakistani traders for building up sufficient stocks. These were the measures adopted by the Government in 1949-50. They were successful only to a certain extent, but they were not up to expectations because the number of agents was very restricted. In 1950-51 the support-scheme was introduced. This time, due to increase in the number of agents, agriculturists in almost all places got the minimum rates. In a few instances, however, where there was only one agent, the agriculturists were deprived of the minimum rates. But, where there was competition, the agriculturists got the minimum rates.

In 1951-52 the price of jute during this period shot up and the Government did not think that they should again come up with a support-scheme to help the agriculturists or the traders. So, they were left to their fate. Unfortunately, due to recession in the market, there was again dullness and the Government at long last had to come up with the support-scheme again. This time Government failed due mainly to the bungling of Jute Board which has already been referred to by many of my friends on the floor of the House and the Honourable Prime Minister has given an assurance that he will institute an inquiry into this matter. It has already been said that the so-called 14 category dealers were mainly the persons who got almost the entire money of the Government. Only after presentation of their documents for jute without showing their stocks to the Jute Board they were given money. In a day 15 lakh maunds of jute has been sold at Rs. 7 or 10 without any notification or advertisement. The attention of the Honourable Prime Minister has already been drawn to this and it has been referred on the floor of the House and it is being enquired into, so I do not want to dilate on these matters. We must profit by experience of these years. I strongly feel that we should not be frightened by what has been done by some of the officials of the Jute Board. We must take into consideration the difficulties we faced and frame some sound policies. We have found that the Jute Board contracted with Russia to supply a certain quantity of jute and then distributed this to the different co-operative stores and the local traders on condition that the suppliers concerned would be responsible for any claims that may be made by Russia. There was no claim and they fulfilled the contracts creditably. So Pakistani jute could be sold like this.

Now what are the solutions. Let me analyse what should be the solution. First of all some of my friends have suggested nationalization

of jute as the only solution of this problem. But I must humbly say that I differ from that opinion. There are three obstacles. Firstly by nationalization we mean that the entire production and sale is to be taken over by Government. That is not possible because neither Government has control over the land nor over the labour nor over the production. The second obstacle is that huge sums of money are necessary from the exchequer and then there is great risk of loss even. The third obstacle in the way is that when the Government or the Jute Board will purchase jute from local traders or agents and sell this quantity to foreign countries on its authority or on the authority of Jute Board what will happen? The quality that is sold may not be supplied by the traders and they may mix this with inferior quality jute or may supply low quality jute. Hence we will lose credit in the foreign market. We cannot allow Jute Board to take this risk. Now in 1950-51 when the Jute Board sold certain quantities of jute at Rs. 34 the traders mixed some inferior quality jute in the jute bales. In this way the Jute Board lost its credit. So we cannot nationalize the jute. Then what is the remedy? Our purchasers especially India is purchasing practically through one channel, i.e., through the Mills Association. This organization has monopolized all the purchases through their own agents in Pakistan so that they can bring down the prices. They do not give opportunity to any Pakistani firm to sell jute to them and they say that no Pakistani has any assets in India in case any claim is outstanding, they cannot get this claim as such in India. Now if the prices go up this monopolist organization does not purchase till prices are lowered down. Then here in Pakistan we have unfortunately got Pakistan Jute Association and that organization is solely an association of foreign interests. There are Europeans and there are some Indians who have formed this Association and unfortunately the Jute Board always consults this foreign organization as if it is our national organization. They are always misguiding the Jute Board and as a result Government is being misguided in all matters of policy. This is the crux of the whole problem. I say, Sir, unless and until the Government opens its eyes and comes forward with the necessary remedy the man in the street cannot cease to suffer. Therefore we must have monopoly of export. Now what foreign countries are doing. Even in England there is a Central Price Control organization. They dictate the purchasing rate to the purchasers of jute from Pakistan. Now we have got no control. So what happens is that purchasers are practically two and they become one when the prices go up but the sellers are 360 at present in Pakistan—360 dealers who are trading, 60 are the pucca balers and 300 kachcha balers. So there are so many sellers while the purchasers are only two because they are well organized and they do not like to purchase at competitive rates. Now the sellers have no bargaining capacity and so they are to sell at dictated rate. I may explain this by giving an example. Say in a market where there are one hundred sellers of milk and only two purchasers, the price will automatically go down as the sellers have no bargaining capacity. If the hundred sellers are combined and set up one organization for sale, the organization will have bargaining capacity and will be in a position to exact better price. So we must have central organization with monopoly of contracting sale with foreign countries. This Organization will have the bargaining capacity and it will be able to bargain well with foreign purchasers. After completion of the contract the quota will be distributed to as many dealers as possible. The threat of big traders for non-co-operation holds no good. There will be hundreds to co-operate. We should not depend always on the foreigners who have been ruling over the trade and opportunity should be given to many Pakistanis who will come and co-operate with the Government. I am confident if we set up the Central Organization and monopolize the sale of the entire jute and then distribute these quotas to the local traders

[Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem].

according to their capacity and allow them to supply their quota direct to the foreign countries on the condition of marking good the claims, if, any, we would succeed in bargaining through Central Organization specially because of our control over production. There will be no chance of losing credit outside. At the same time we can safeguard against internal lowering of prices by traders by distributing quotas to as many people as possible so that we can create internal competition. Thus we can cope with the problem. Also this Organization will guard against abnormal rise in price putting a check on substitutes. From these it is clear that we can solve this problem and through this Central Organization or Board we can save our growers. The Board or this organization may charge half per cent. brokerage on the contracted and allotted quota and thus it can get nearly 25 lakhs of rupees which will be enough for the maintenance cost of this organization. Even if there is some loss it does not matter. I assert, Sir, this is the only solution that can give relief to Pakistan, to the jute growers and save Pakistanis and bring prosperity to our country. I am even now prepared to give the details of this measure and the figures in my support to the Prime Minister and am prepared to discuss it with him even outside this august House. He should consult the Jute Federation of Pakistan, the Kutch Balers Association, Aratdars Association, Jute Growers Association and the other indigenous organization at Narayanganj and these will give genuine advice in the interest of the country but unfortunately they are not consulted because they cannot give dinners and other club facilities to the Jute Boardwallas. That is why they are not consulted. Only the East Pakistan Jute Association is consulted which is dominated by foreigners but Pakistanis are not consulted. This attitude must change. I think, Sir, it is time that we should be cautious and see whether East Pakistan Jute Association is really serving the interest of the country or of the foreigners. Mr. President! Sir, probably, my time is up, but I would request you to kindly allow me a few more minutes because there is only one speaker left. I will not repeat any single point, I assure you, but there are many points which I want to explain before the House and the Honourable Prime Minister for consideration.

**Mr. President:** Two minutes more, I can allow.

**Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem:** It will be very difficult. If you will kindly allow me only ten minutes more.

**Mr. President:** Two minutes will be all right.

**Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem:** Every point requires some explanation, Sir, and that is why you might kindly consider it.

This should be the policy of the Government and there should be no alternative. Regarding the complacency that the Honourable Prime Minister has got, I must say that is also a bluff from the Pakistan Jute Association. I will tell you, Sir, how our internal market is controlled. I am going to give a story in short. When some pukka balers make a contract with foreign countries, say about 2 lakh bales at a given rate, say, at £ 100, the market goes up to £ 105. What actually happens is that the parties concerned sell some 10,000 bales of jute to some of his co-traders at a low rate, say, £ 90 per bale and in this way, they bring down the market. Then, they make purchases at low rate to fulfil the contract made at a higher rate and again when the time for them will come to make further contract, they will again raise the prices and when the contract will be finished, then they will again bring down the prices. You know, Sir, that in a day, even without a day's notice, even within an hour, the prices in Narayanganj can be raised by Rs. 2 or it can be brought

down by Rs. 2 by these few members of the Jute Association of East Pakistan. This is the tragedy all over.

Sir, regarding Habbijabbi, I would say that in the normal trade, Habbijabbi was never a separate quality. This used to be baled with bales of different quality. Last year, at the suggestion of the traders, Government created a separate class. Previously, there used to be no separate class. When the Pakistan Government levied tax of Rs. 3, this class was not included in it. I pointed out its defects to the Government and it was discontinued. This year, I understand it has been again recognised as a distinct class of jute with nominal export fee of Re. 1. I can assure the House that the long jute will be exported to Bharat in the name of Habbijabbi to evade the export duty of long jute at Rs. 3 I would request the Honourable Prime Minister to be better convinced by his visit to some border area after seeing personally some bales opened in his presence.....

**Mr. President:** Order, please.

**Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem:** On the previous occasion, Sir, there was no time-limit. I have got many more points to make.

**Mr. President:** You have already had the greatest possible latitude.

**Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem:** Only few minutes more, Sir. I want to add only one thing.

**Mr. President:** Order, please, order! It will be unfair to others.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad** (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, I feel happy to join my honourable friend Mr. Abul Quasem in congratulating the Honourable Prime Minister for having given this opportunity of having a threadbare discussion on a subject which is so vital to the economy of the country. Sir, this time given by the Honourable Prime Minister only shows how much anxious he is to take the House and also the country into confidence in a matter of so vital importance. Sir, it is admitted on all hands that jute is the only cash crop of East Bengal. It is neither contested anywhere that it constitutes the mainstay of the economy of East Bengal and so necessarily when a crash comes in the prices of jute, the disaster to the country is spelt. Sir, in this view of the matter, I should think that any person who has got anything to do with the administration or any person who has the good of the country at heart, must try to see that more money comes to the country because that is the very foundation of the prosperity of the country.

Sir, references have been made and very rightly to the last year's low prices obtaining in the country.

**Shri Dharendra Nath Datta:** And this year?

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad:** True it is there was the heaviest crash in jute prices last year, so much so, Sir, at some period, the prices came to Rs. 5 per maund.

**Shri Dharendra Nath Datta:** What is the price today?

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad:** I must here state, Sir, what was the factor that contributed to the last year's unprecedented fall in the jute prices. There are various factors. To my mind, two of the factors are as follows. Firstly the cessation of Korean hostilities leading to stoppage of stockpiling by foreign countries, who on the apprehension of a third world war, started stock-piling. Secondly, there was over-production last year. Licences were issued to the extent of 7 annas in a rupee, but unfortunately our cultivator brothers sowed to the extent of 9 annas. Hence this excess.

**Shri Dharendra Nath Datta :** You could not control it; it is your incompetency.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** This excess of 2 annas spelt disaster because excess production rose to the order of 90 lakh maunds. My friend over there says "you could not control". So far as the law is concerned, there is an Act in which there is a penal provision that if any jute grower grows more jute beyond the licensed area, he is to be penalised. If a case is started against him, he will appear before a court of law. He will be punished. He will be sent to jail or he will be fined. But there was no provision for the destruction of the excess jute. That was a snag in the law, Sir. So, Sir, I must inform the House that while this state of affairs was going on in the country and while the cultivators were passing through extreme difficulties, Government did not sit idle. Government immediately took certain steps in order to step up prices. Firstly the export jute duty of Rs. 7 was reduced to Rs. 3. Secondly at that critical period, the honourable the Chief Minister of East Bengal announced that next year, meaning thereby this year, jute production would be drastically cut down to 4 annas in a rupee. Thirdly, Sir, the tightening up of borders because smuggling was going on and so Government had to take steps to cordon the border. Unfortunately, the Police and Ansars that were posted on the border did not rise equal to the occasion; so military had to be called and it is a matter of great joy that within three months, the evil of smuggling was totally stopped. Fourthly, Sir, one crore of rupees was advanced to the Co-operative Society through the East Pakistan Co-operative Jute Marketing Society in Narayanganj by the National Bank of Pakistan on the security of Government. These Co-operative Societies purchased jute and lifted entirely all the jute from the border areas and also a portion of the rest of the Province. As a result of these various steps taken by the Government, the jute price started going up and as a matter of fact during the later part of the year it rose up to rupees twelve, thirteen and in some places to rupees fourteen. Now, Sir, let me consider what steps have been taken this year to step up the price in order to see that the agriculturists get a fair and economic price. We have taken several steps. Firstly, the Bengal Jute Regulation Act, 1940, of which I have just mentioned was suitably amended and powers were taken to destroy all the jute grown in excess without licence; secondly, the whole jute regulation was tightened up by the appointment of a high-powered officer—the Chief Controller of Jute Regulation—who was to be assisted by three Assistant Jute Controllers and a host of union agricultural assistants. These agricultural union assistants were long ago employed. In East Pakistan there are 4 thousand unions and each union has one union assistant. Thirdly, in consultation with the Central Government, the quota for jute production was determined this year. We have got 13 border sub-divisions and it was decided that the 13 border sub-divisions would have only two annas in the rupee and the rest of the Province three annas, two pice. The provisions of this Act of 1940, after the amendment, were strictly enforced so that nobody could grow more and if anybody would grow anything in excess of the licensed area, that would be destroyed because power has been taken under the law. As a matter of fact, Sir, this year—and my honourable friend Mr. Dutta knows—there are many cases where excess of jute was found. The jute plants in the unlicensed area were ruthlessly destroyed. Sir, I will now give comparative figures of two years, last year's acreage and production and this year's acreage and production.

**Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood :** Will you please just answer a question? Except reduction in acreage and destruction of the crop, which was grown in excess, is there any other policy that has been pursued?

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** I am saying what steps have been taken to step up the price. Sir, if you would recall, the other day somebody was saying why this restriction policy was followed. I can only tell my friends that if there was no restricted production this year, the jute would have been sold at Rs. 2 per maund. Sir, I was giving the figure for the last year. Last year the acreage under jute was 19,06,815 acres and the production was 68 lakhs ; this year, i.e., the present year, according to the preliminary forecast which was published on the 10th of July, 1953, the acreage under jute was found to be 7,87,695 acres and the production was estimated to be on the 10th July, 28 lakh bales. These figures have been supplied by the Honourable Prime Minister. Sir, as has been told by my friend, Mr. Dutta, that the final forecast also has come out in the meantime, I may say that this forecast was not published on the 4th of October, but it was published on the 3rd of October, 1953 and there the acreage under jute has been found to be greater because the excess which was grown has been destroyed in the meantime, 7,60,245 acres, the figure which has been supplied by my friend opposite.

**Mr. Dharendra Nath Datta :** No, no. Only this acreage was estimated because there was no final forecast in respect of this year.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** That is not correct. My point is this that any jute grown without a licence must be destroyed under the law and there is an amendment to which my friend Mr. Dutta had been a party because that amended law had been passed by East Bengal Legislative Assembly where my friend was himself a member. The final forecast was published on the 3rd of October, 1953. It shows the acreage under jute 7,60,245 acres and production 25,02,865 bales. So, Sir, you will find that in the last year's acreage and this year's acreage, there is a difference of 12 lakhs of acres. So these 12 acres of land have been released for the cultivation of paddy. These lands are very good for paddy cultivation. They are all first-class lands and they have actually grown first class paddy. Of course in some places, floods just like Tipperah and other districts, damaged the crops. No doubt damage has been caused by these floods. But wherever no damage has been caused, the people have bumper crops.

**Mr. President :** You have only two minutes more. Will you be able to finish your speech within two minutes ? I have to adjourn the House for Maghrib prayer ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** I am just trying to finish my speech if I have got two or three minutes more.

**Mr. President :** We may rise, after you have finished your speech within two minutes. But if you are not likely to finish soon, I may now adjourn the House, for Maghrib prayer.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** After Maghrib prayer I shall speak then.

**Mr. President :** The House stands adjourned till 6-15 p.m.

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The House then adjourned till Fifteen Minutes Past Six of the Clock for Maghrib prayers.

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The House re-assembled at Fifteen Minutes Past Six of the Clock in the Evening after Maghrib Prayers, Mr. President in the Chair.

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**Mr. President :** Yes, Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** I was telling the House that immediately the forecast was published on the 10th of July and while we got the figures both of acreage and of production the prices of jute immediately started going up. It went up to Rs. 23 in villages and Rs. 25-26 at Narayanganj.

**Shri Dharendra Nath Datta :** Are you sure of it ?

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** Sir, my friend challenges it and I may .....

**Mr. President :** Please do not enter into his challenges ; you have got very little time left.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** I would like to tell him that when I went to Barisal, at a place called Babuganj, there in my presence jute was being sold at the rate of Rs. 23 (*interruption*) and in the district of Tipperah from where my friend comes the price registered was something like that. That is the report I have got, but so far as Babuganj is concerned in the district of Barisal, I was personally present when jute was being sold at this rate ; I went there myself to ascertain the price at which jute was being sold.

**Mr. President :** You have only a few minutes more. If you accept his challenges you will not have any time left.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** I was telling the House, Sir, that immediately after the publication of these preliminary forecasts the prices went up and then, Sir, owing to certain factors operating in India, for which my friend on the other side holds a brief, the prices again started going down and went down to Rs. 14-15. The other day, Sir, it was reported by the Honourable Prime Minister that the jute price prevailing at Narayanganj was Rs. 17 per maund on that day. I think, Sir, it has gone further up—further high—today I cannot say definitely what the price is.

Fourthly, Co-operative Societies have been appointed as dealers and these Societies will purchase jute throughout the whole Province, particularly in the border area. This year also, Sir, 1 crore of rupees has been advanced to these Societies through the Co-operative Jute Marketing Society of Narayanganj by the National Bank of Pakistan on the security of Government. Sir, the arrangement is made that the Co-operative Societies will alone purchase jute in the border areas. They have appointed 63 Co-operative Societies as dealers and these Co-operative Societies have opened 114 centres for purchasing jute. Of these 114 centres, 67 centres will operate in the border area. In other words, all the jute of the border area will be purchased and lifted by these Co-operative Societies.

Sir, here I would like to say a word about this Co-operative Societies Scheme. The Scheme is this. The Co-operative Societies shall purchase at a fair price which shall not be below the ruling market price of jute and the grower member shall be entitled to a bonus out of the profit which might be earned in these transactions. I may inform the House that on account of this jute business during 1951-52, a bonus of Rs. 1½ lakhs was declared and this will be distributed among the growers who sold their jute to the Co-operative Societies.

**Mr. President :** You have exhausted your time.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad :** Sir, there is only one point more. As a result of these various steps I think the jute prices have started going up.

Sir, I want to submit here that the Government have taken all possible steps to see that the jute prices go up but there are certain other factors which operate and due to those factors the jute prices may not go as high as the Government wishes them to.

**Mr. President:** I think you can leave the rest to the Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad:** Sir, there is only one other point and that is regarding the establishment of a Jute Research Institute to which reference was made by my honourable friend, Moulvi Ebrahim Khan and some other friends from that side. You know, that the Pakistan Central Jute Committee has been set up by the Central Government and this Pakistan Central Jute Committee has started building a Jute Research Institute at Dacca. The constructions have been started at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. A Laboratory and a small Jute Mill will also be set up for experimental purposes. At that Laboratory, Sir, not only the quality but also the yield will be experimented and the result given to the growers with necessary instructions for improvement. Also, Sir, new uses of jute would be discovered and so, Sir.....

**Mr. President:** I cannot allow you any further time. I am very sorry.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad:** Sir, only one minute.....

**Mr. President:** No. Order, order. Please sit down. I have given you a good deal of time already and you know that you are not the Member who is to reply to the debate ; that right is reserved for the mover of the motion, Mr. Mohammed Ali. I think you have said enough.

**The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad:** Sir, only one minute, as I want to say something about the statistical data that has been challenged from the other side. Sir, I also challenge them. Have they any data before them ? Have they any data to put before the House ? They have simply said that the data given by the Prime Minister is wrong. Sir, I can tell the House that we have got an elaborate agency to find out the data. I have already told the House that we have got 4,000 Union Agricultural Assistants ; then we have got Agricultural Officers, both at thana and district level and over them one Director and over them a Jute Controller. We have got such an elaborate agency there and they have been out this year, two months. They have personally visited the area from plot to plot and made a survey from plot to plot and then given figures. I fully vouchsafe for the correctness of their figures. The Honourable Members on that side have used only a half-hearted method of challenging the figures without putting forward any reliable data to contradict them. It does not lie in the mouth of the Honourable Members to challenge them.

**Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan (Punjab : Muslim) :** \*I have heard long speeches about jute and I know there is a great deal of unrest in East Bengal about the condition of jute trade, jute prices and so on, but one cannot help thinking that these speeches have been delivered with an eye on the coming Bengal elections. If one hears one side, someone tells a different story from another end. If they are fighting the elections, let me go back home. Let them fight there. Well, so far as jute is concerned, let us not make it a question of party faction. It is an important problem of the country as a whole. Jute is one of the main—I should say the main,—exportable commodity of our country. Let it not be put in jeopardy. Let the Government get up and say that they are confused by different reports that are coming in and appoint a Commission, which will investigate into the jute problem and suggest what steps are necessary to be taken to save the cultivators, to save the middlemen and how Pakistan's

\*Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan]

foreign exchange can be increased. If it is looked at as a party question or an election question, then no useful purpose will be served. Let us get down to it seriously and appoint a Commission to look into the whole matter and tell the House what action should be taken to relieve these people.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali** (East Bengal : Muslim) : Mr. Speaker ! Sir. The policy of Government with regard to jute has been discussed quite at length on two days in this House. A lot of criticism has been made about Government's policy. Some of it, I must admit, was justified and some unjustified. Some of it was fair and some unfair ; some of it was mild and some wild. The tendency in this country is to attack the policy of Government, irrespective of whether that policy is sound or not. In my twelve years of parliamentary experience I have yet to come across any debate in which the Government policy is not bitterly criticised or attacked. The reason for that, Sir, is that although we have attained our independence for the last six years, we have not made any psychological adjustment to the changed political context. We still speak on the floor of the House with an eye to the Press Gallery, because we want our speech not so much to help deliberations in the House, but to catch the ears of our constituencies.

**Shri Dharendra Nath Dutta** : Mr. President, Sir, that is imputing motives.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali** : I said 'we'. I include myself. Therefore, Sir, in the political conditions of this country, it is always a very popular thing to attack and criticise Government. I do hope that when we attain political maturity, it will be possible for our leaders to get up and defend their own Government and justify the policy of their own Cabinet. However, Sir, now I would deal with the various points and issues that have been raised. One of them is that the Government is very complacent with regard to the jute policy and that it has not adopted any realistic attitude towards this very important and vital question.

Sir, I cannot understand why the Members in this House think that the Government has been complacent. I outlined in my opening speech that we consider, for very cogent reasons, that the position of jute in the present world condition was very firm and very sound. I explained that this year's supply of jute in the country was below the world demand and, therefore, if jute were allowed to go free in the market, without fixing of any floor price or any minimum price level, it would automatically bring an economic price for the grower. I had also explained the tendency of the price level to remain at the floor price. I had also said that it would be to the advantage of the grower if no price level was fixed. I had further explained that we expected the supply position to be about 57 lakh bales in the country.

The final forecast has been out and it seems that the supply position would be less than 57 lakh bales and, therefore, the position of jute would be much better than I had anticipated a few days earlier. The price fell when the adjournment motion had been moved. The reason was that India had reduced her duty from Rs. 275 to Rs. 120. The result was that it set in a chain reaction and the foreign buyers of Indian manufactured jute goods in the American and other markets thought that they would wait for its effect to be felt in the Pakistan market and, therefore, they did not come forward to purchase Pakistan's jute.

The price of Pakistan's jute that was prevailing in the market before the repercussions of India's action could be felt was Rs. 20 or Rs. 22 and

it did collapse to about Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 per maund. Then, the other day, I had also announced that the prices were showing an upward trend and the price had actually risen to Rs. 17 per maund. Today we got in touch with Dacca and our information is that the price of jute now in East Bengal is Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 per maund. Therefore, Sir, the Members of the House will realize that the price of jute prevailing this year is about Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 better than the price that was prevailing last year when Government introduced the price support scheme. At that time the Government was not motivated by a desire to earn any profit. The profit incentive was not there, but the whole idea of Government in coming forward with that policy was to save the grower from ruination and to save the trader although the Government suffered a loss of about Rs. 4 to 5 crores. It is not due to any kind of mismanagement by the Jute Board, but it is due to the indirect subsidy to jute growers, so that they may get a reasonable and economic price for their produce. Several kinds of allegations have been made about the jute transactions by the Jute Board and I have already promised to the House that we are proposing to set up two Commissions, one for State trading in cotton and the other for State trading in jute and the two commissions will go into the whole question of state transactions regarding purchase, storage and sale of both jute and cotton. Therefore, after their reports are out, we will be in a better position, Sir, to deal with the criticisms that have been made in this House.

Sir, it has also been stated that wrong statistics have been supplied. The Honourable Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad has already dealt with the question. He has already explained that there are more than 4,000 field workers in East Pakistan who visit from plot to plot and take an actual survey of jute under cultivation. Therefore, there is no reason to suppose that our statistics are wrong. Apart from that, in addition to Government agency, there are agencies of large trading interests, of importing firms, who take their independent survey because they want to be sure of the production position of jute and, therefore, these reports are published in various jute papers and journals in Calcutta, in Dundee, in Karachi and in Dacca and there is always the possibility of a check and a double check and, therefore, Sir, there is no ground to suppose that there is any inaccuracy in the figures which I supplied to the House the other day.

Sir, I am aware of the fact that the cultivators in East Bengal are suffering not only because of the fall in jute price which took place the other day, but because their economic condition is really bad. Sir, the answer to that is not the question of raising the price of jute to a very high level because, as I already explained to the House, there was always a certain amount of danger attached to any policy which will artificially raise the price of jute, for in that case substitutes can come in. I am aware that when I was in the United States I came across this problem, I visited some factories and mills, where I saw substitutes being utilized in place of jute. I saw ropes and twines being made of paper. I brought some samples. Unfortunately I could not get them readily as I had intended that I would produce some samples for the examination of the Members of this House. In some parts of South America and in some parts of the United States, they are growing what is known as *kainaf*, as a substitute for jute. But that is a natural fibre. I am happy to be able to say that the jute interests need not be afraid of any natural fibre, because the cost of agricultural production in the United States and South America is much higher than the cost of agricultural production in our country. Therefore if any artificial fibre can be manufactured on a large scale production in the United States or any other country, there is some danger, but there is not much of a danger from natural fibres.

[The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed Ali]

Unfortunately, the danger is there, but the danger may be more from artificial fibres but not from natural fibre, although that danger cannot be altogether ruled out. So, in view of the fact that these dangers to our jute market exist, we have got to tread a very safe course; we have to steer a middle course. We must ensure that our growers do get a reasonable and economic price for jute and at the same time we must not allow the price of jute to rise to such a level that it prices itself out of the market. In the latter event the whole economic structure of our country would fail because it is a very important cash crop for our country and it is a very good foreign exchange earner.

Sir, it has been said that Pakistan has made India self-sufficient. I do not agree with that statement. It is true that as a result of the boom in the demand for stock-piling of jute, large areas of land which were not used for jute cultivation came under this crop and, therefore, some increased production did take place. The Members of this House are aware of the fact that we have entered into a trade agreement with India by which it is ensured that about 18 to 25 lakh bales of jute would be bought by India. This should prick the bubble of India's claim regarding self-sufficiency. Then it may be noticed, Sir, that this year's jute production in India has fallen. It has fallen by almost 50 per cent. and, therefore, India will continue to be dependent on us. But I must say one thing: Mr. Datta said that if we are friendly with India, and because of the economic inter-dependence of the two countries, we can profit considerably by a free flow of our goods. Well! We want to have most friendly relations with all our neighbouring countries, including India. But at the same time, Sir, we are politically a sovereign and independent country and if that sovereignty and independence has any significance, we must have full economic independence. Although in the past we were geared to one economy for the whole of the sub-continent, now that we have become a separate entity we must do our best not to be dependent on any country however friendly that country may be. We must have our own economy which must be self-sufficient. While we shall trade with all countries of the world we must at the same time work and strive to be self-sufficient. We must not put ourselves in a position where we may be dependent on any one country. Therefore, our attempts have been to explore all avenues and to explore all possible markets in the world. We have to be on the lookout for alternative markets.....

**Shri Dharendra Nath Datta:** I did not say of our dependence on India. We shall be selling our commodities to that country. India will be dependent upon us. It is not that we shall be dependent on India. India is our customer.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** I was trying to explain that if we depended on India for the outlet of our jute, that would be wrong. We must find alternative markets. Supposing India refuses to buy! Then there would be a glut of jute in our internal market with the result that the prices will fall; the prices would collapse and the jute market would fail. We do not want to depend on India or any other country.

We must be able to restrict our jute cultivation so that even if one country does not buy our economy is not affected and the growers do not suffer. It is our policy to ensure that we find markets for our jute and we do not produce this commodity in a quantity which might have bad repercussions on the economy of our country.

Sir, it has been said that restriction on the cultivation of jute is not helping the trade. Nothing can be farther from truth! The whole question of price of any commodity is dependent upon supply and demand,

We know what the world demand is ; we know the absorbing capacity of jute mills in the world. Therefore, if we do not restrict our jute cultivation in such a way that it does not go beyond the demand of the world, then the price is bound to be affected and is bound to fall. And if we are able to restrict our jute and keep the production below the world demand, then the price of jute will adjust itself and it will be fairly high, economical and reasonable. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that jute cultivation should be restricted. With that object in view the Central Government did restrict cultivation of jute. They went to such an extent that wherever jute was grown in unlicensed areas drastic steps were taken, including destruction of the standing crop. We did not want to take any risks which would have endangered the very economy of the country. I do not agree with members when they say that regulation of jute cultivation does not serve any useful purpose.

Sir, it has been said that a lot of jute is smuggled out of the country. Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad has explained the measures which Government have already taken. An Act was also passed which ensured that drastic and severe steps may be taken against any smuggling, so much so that provision was made that if anybody was caught red-handed, the police had right and authority to shoot at sight. Nothing can be more drastic than that. We are aware of the danger to our cause if smuggling occurs. We have already taken very drastic steps. Similar steps are also proposed to be taken with regard to foodgrains. We are extending the provisions of that Act to both the wings of Pakistan so that we may be sure that no smuggling—not only of jute but also of other foodgrains—takes place in the country.

Sir, with regard to the question of nationalisation I do not want to deal with this question at any great length because an answer was provided by many members and by Mr. Abul Kasem. I would not like to take the time of the House by recapitulating the points. This is a problem which is very vast and bristles with difficulties. Government have no intention to nationalise jute. It would not be appropriate for Government to encroach on the field of private enterprise. Apart from that it will not serve the interests of the growers.

Some criticism has been made with regard to the purchases by co-operative societies. I admit last year's transactions by co-operative societies were not above suspicion, and most of them did not do proper and straightforward transactions. Even then the Provincial Government—I mean the Government of East Bengal—felt that the operations of co-operative societies in many respects were better than private merchants and traders. Therefore, they have tightened up the regulations and they have recommended that this year in the border area co-operative societies may be enabled to make purchases. Arrangements have been made to place at the disposal of the co-operative societies a sum of one crore of rupees so that jute may be purchased by them. Arrangements have also been made that any profit made by the co-operative societies will be distributed amongst the members so that some part of the profit accruing to the co-operative societies in jute transactions may go back to the growers themselves by way of bonus. I am sure this will help the trade and the growers.

Sir, it has been said that the issue of licences restricts the free movement of jute. I have already explained to the House that the restriction of licences is merely nominal. It is a mechanism which operates automatically. All exports to America and the dollar area is almost like O. G. L. and they can be made freely. There is no restriction whatsoever. To all other ensure exports are by licence but this is only automatic. We want to ensure that there is no leakage of foreign exchange.

[The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammed Ali]

This is only a sort of control or check which is exercised by the State Bank of Pakistan. But it does not interfere with the free movement of jute. Then, Sir, no quota has been allotted to any particular country. Jute may be exported to any country. No quota has been allotted to any particular shipper. Therefore, it is like O. G. L. with some slight check being kept with the sole purpose of seeing that no foreign exchange is frittered away or goes away by underinvoicing.

Sir, complaints have been made against the Jute Board. Some of the allegations were made to me before I went to East Bengal last time. I looked into the matter. I had discussion with the Premier of that Province. I was satisfied that the allegations which were made regarding jute transactions were unfounded. I do not know of any further allegations that may have been made. If facts and figures are given to us I can assure the Members of the House that we will look into those allegations.

Sir, it has been said that the quality of jute must be improved and the production of jute must be also stepped up so that there may be more intensive cultivation of jute which in turn would relieve land for the cultivation of foodgrains. Sir, I would like to enumerate the measures taken by Government in order to assist jute trade and industry and they are as follows :

- (1) Improvement at the farm where superior seed, better farming, establishment and maintenance of standards is essential, has already attracted attention. The Central Jute Committee has been established to guide these activities and its attention has also been directed to organising research on new commercial uses of jute.
- (2) Co-operative Societies of farmers for buying and selling members' jute have been formed. Co-operative Societies have also been encouraged to take up baling. These measures have been taken with a view to eliminating the middle-men between the grower and the baler.
- (3) Technical and financial aid to the Co-operative Societies has been provided.
- (4) Lack of storage facilities was a weakness in the country-side even when there was holding power, otherwise. This has been remedied to an appreciable extent by construction of additional godowns.
- (5) Sufficient number of pucca baling presses has been installed in the country. It is now possible to export the entire jute crop in the country in the form of pucca bales, if necessary.
- (6) Setting up of the Jute Board to look after the commercial aspects of the jute trade.
- (7) To provide adequate transport and shipping facilities, etc.
- (8) Accelerating the establishment of jute manufacturing industry in Pakistan.

This will show that the items and the matters that have been brought to our attention are already receiving our most serious consideration and we have introduced a large measure of improvement so that there may be improved cultivation of jute.

Sir, it has been suggested that the category dealers amongst themselves monopolise the whole jute trade and other licensed holders and the growers are at a disadvantage because of this monopoly. It has also

been suggested that Jute Board should be authorised to enter into contracts with the countries who buy nearly 45 to 50 lakh bales of jute. I think Mr. Abdulla-al Mahmood made these suggestions. Sir, the reason why Government is unable to enter into any state trading either in form of purchase or sale of jute has been answered by me a little earlier. Sir, it is because we do not want to enter into the field of private enterprise.

As regards the inference that Jute Board may discriminate in licensing between category balers and others, the proposition does not appear to be acceptable. It has already been stated by me that when I moved this motion that licensing is done by the Jute Board as freely as possible in order that it does not hamper exports in any way. I have also explained that. The Open General Licence system was also not considered advisable as it is considered that licensing supplements the export price check exercised by the State Bank of Pakistan and serves as a valuable instrument for curbing malpractices indulged in by the trade. This does not, however, mean that Government are not alive to the need of protecting the grower or the small trader. The best protection for them is to create such economic conditions as would help them that is to say even matching of supply and demand, formation of growers' co-operative societies.

Now, Sir, we realize that one of the most difficult problems that faces the Government and the grower is that the cultivators or the farmers have not got the holding power and there is, as I explained, always a sort of tug-of-war—a tussle, a battle of wits, a battle of strategy—between the buying interests and the selling interests. And unfortunately the buying interests are always more powerful than the selling interests since our growers have not the capacity to hold on to their stocks for considerably long time. They have therefore to sell because with the sale proceeds they have to buy their ordinary needs of life—the daily needs of life—and therefore there is a limit to their capacity of endurance. Their power of resistance is limited and that is why advantage is taken by the purchasing and the buying interests. Unfortunately the poor people are always at the wrong end of the deal. In this case also, as in other cases, our poor people—the growers and the farmers—are on the wrong end of the deal, which is one of the main problems that faces the Government, viz., how to increase the power of resistance so that our growers may take full advantage of the high prices.

As it is for the last few years we have noticed that if there is any rise in prices then the advantage does not go to the actual growers, to the actual cultivators or to the farmers but the benefit is reaped by the middle-men who buy from the growers when the price is low and then sell to the foreign purchaser. Therefore this is a very big problem and the Government will have to pay sufficient attention to this question as to what can be done in order to help the grower with a view to increase his power to hold stocks till such time that he can get the best possible price in the market for his produce.

**Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood** (East Bengal : Muslim) : May I just ask the Honourable Prime Minister as to what steps he is taking to prevent inflation of prices when these category dealers amongst themselves make bogus transactions in order to depress the prices because the privilege of making direct contact with the foreign firms is given to them. That is why I suggested that Jute Board should enter into direct contact with the buyers and then ask these dealers to supply jute and sell through this Board because they make bogus transactions.

**Mr. President :** Order, order.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** If the Honourable Member means that Jute Board should be a sort of intermediary agency acting on behalf of growers so that they can enter into large scale contracts because the growers have not got the money. So what you mean is that Jute Board should act as a sort of agency. Is that what you mean?

**Mr. Mohammad Abul Quasem:** Jute Board should act as a monopoly broker on behalf of the growers for sale of entire jute in Pakistan.

**Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood:** Please examine this question.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** Sir, I have to examine this question. I am not an authority on jute but I shall certainly discuss this matter with the Honourable Member so far as this aspect of the question is concerned.

Now, Sir, it has been suggested that a lot of ordinary quality of jute is smuggled out. I am sorry, it has been said that good quality jute is smuggled out as ordinary hubbi-jubbi quality. Some amount of vigilance should be exercised now that this does not happen. I understand that the total quantity of hubbi-jubbi jute grown in Pakistan is 1,00,000 bales and therefore the question of a lot of good quality jute being smuggled out as hubbi-jubbi does not arise. This allegation was made in the past and Government conducted an investigation and found that there was no substance.

**Mr. Abdulla al-Mahmood:** That means a lakh of bales. Now, Sir, the Jute Board created this poorer quality which did not exist before, on account of this quality of jute they sold bottom and cross-bottom in the name of hubbi-jubbi. So, Sir, why was this poor quality created which did not exist?

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** This is a very poor quality of jute and Government are endeavouring to discourage the cultivation of poor quality of jute. This quality of jute is marketed in India only and it is not in demand anywhere else in the world.

(*Interruption by an Honourable Member*).

**Mr. President:** Order, order, please. I cannot allow any questions like this.

(*Interruption by an Honourable Member*).

**Mr. President:** If any Member has any question to ask I think he can raise it after the Prime Minister finishes his speech. At that time if the Prime Minister has no objection and if I consider proper I shall allow such questions to be asked.

**The Honourable Mr. Mohammed Ali:** I will not take up more time of this House. It is not possible for me to deal with all these questions and answer them as they are put on the floor of the House but I must say on behalf of my colleagues and myself that we are aware of the vital importance of keeping prices of jute at a fairly high and economic level so that the benefit not only goes to the growers but to the Government itself in the shape of increased foreign exchange earnings. We are trying to do our best and I can give assurance to the Members of this House that we will be very alert; we will be on our toes; we will be vigilant and we will watch the price oscillation and see that it does not fall below the economic level and if it does we will certainly step in and we will take all measures to ensure that our growers do get a reasonable price. If it is necessary to lay down a ceiling, I am sorry, floor price we shall

not hesitate to do so. We are nevertheless confident of the fact that because of the improved situation and because of the improved position in jute market as compared to last year there will be no need whatsoever for fixing any minimum price. The price of jute is more economic this year than last year. As I have explained earlier price varies between 5 to 9 rupees more than the last year. We are confident that the price will show an upward trend and the price will rise as soon as it is realized by the buyers that they will not be able to take advantage of the sudden fall in the market due to the effect of India's lowering of jute export duty. So, the foreign mills will have to take our jute and if we are a little patient, I am sure we shall be able to ensure for our growers a fair, economic and reasonable price of jute. There is no cause for alarm or anxiety on that score.

With these few words, I take my seat and I do not think there is anything more that I can say on the matter.

**Mr. President:** The debate is concluded.

The House stands adjourned till 4-30 p.m. on the 14th instant.

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The Assembly then adjourned till Half Past Four of the Clock, on Wednesday, the 14th October, 1953.